

## Isotopes and Predator-Prey Interactions on the Canadian Tundra

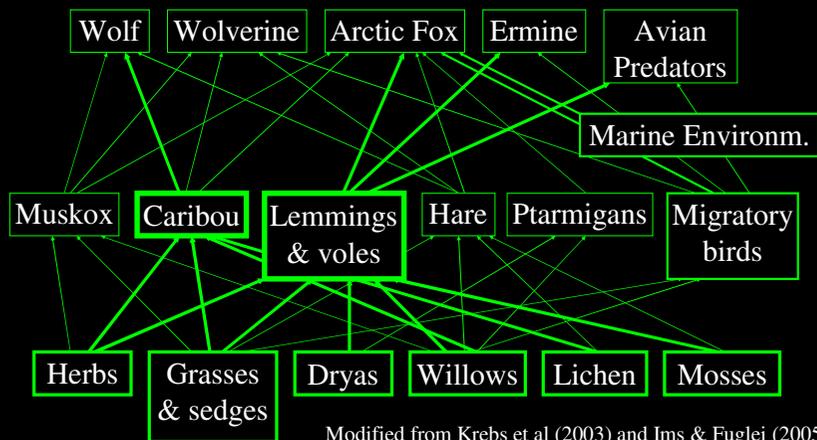


Gustaf Samelius

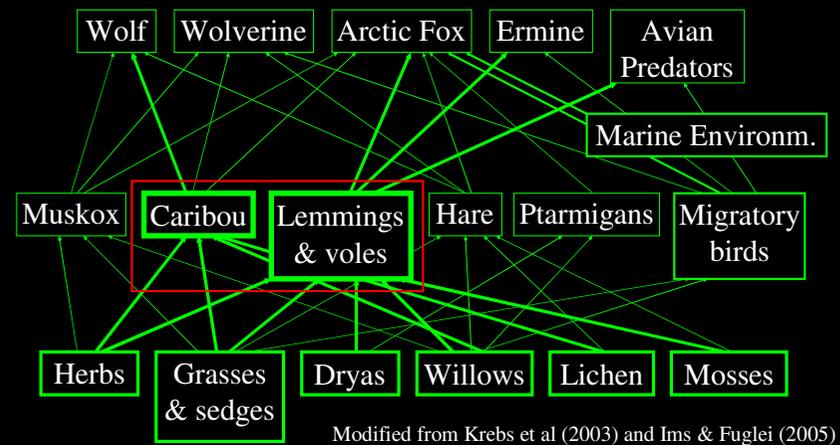
Ray Alisauskas, Keith Hobson, and Serge Larivière

## Generalized Terrestrial Tundra System

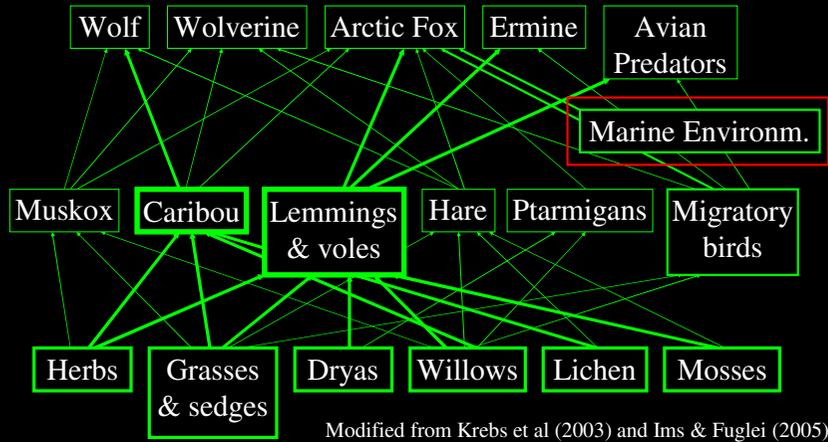
## Generalized Terrestrial Tundra System



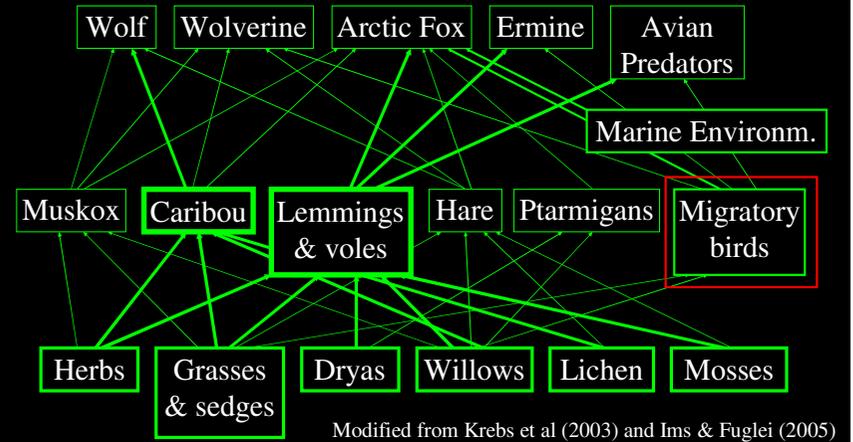
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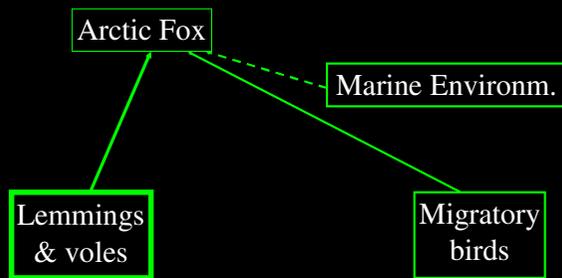
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## The Focus of Our Study



## Arctic foxes - Generalist Predators



**Rely heavily on Small Mammals throughout their range but ...**



**Commonly Cache Foods**



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cache >1,000 eggs per fox

**Objectives**

- examine arctic fox diets of an inland population



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- examine arctic fox diets of an inland population
- examine when and to what extent arctic foxes use cached eggs



## Study Area

Karrak Lake  
2000-2004



## Karrak Lake, June 2005



## Methods

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- blood and winter fur collected in spring
- classed foxes as *local* and *unknown origin*
- corrected for fractionation using values for red foxes

## Methods

- For local foxes, we used Program IsoSource to estimate the contribution of different foods (with emphasis on the contribution of cached eggs)

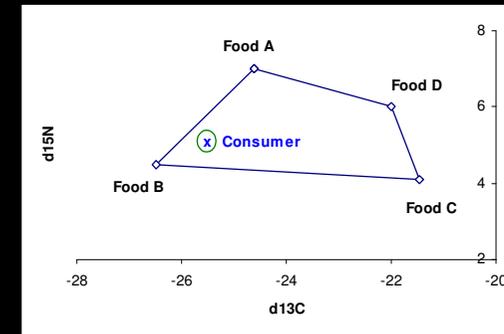
(Phillips & Gregg 2003)

## Methods

- For local foxes, we used Program IsoSource to estimate the contribution of different foods (with emphasis on the contribution of cached eggs)
- Program IsoSource is an extension of regular mixing models that provides *ranges* of possible source contributions in situations that regular mixing models can not handle (i.e. when # of sources > # of isotopes + 1).

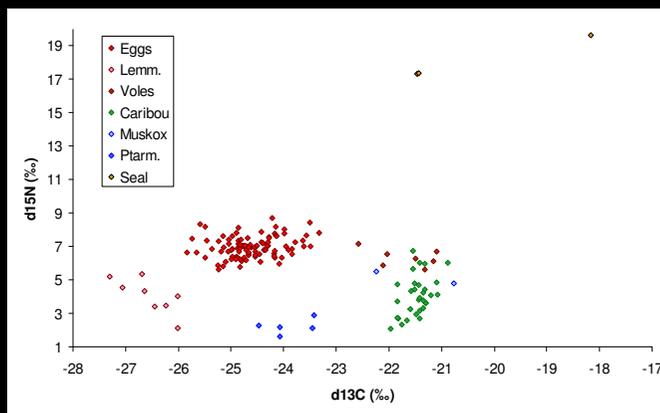
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## Program IsoSource - A hypothetical Example

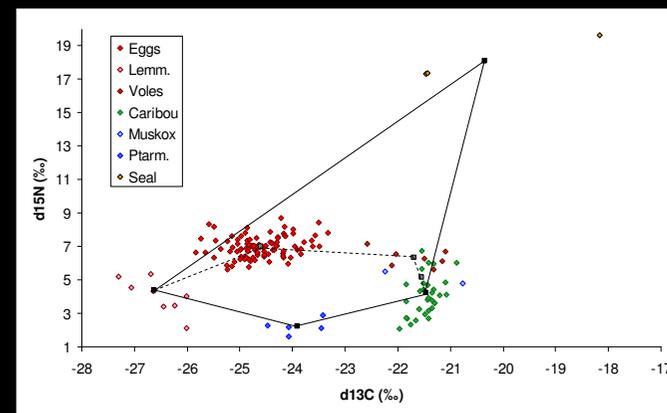


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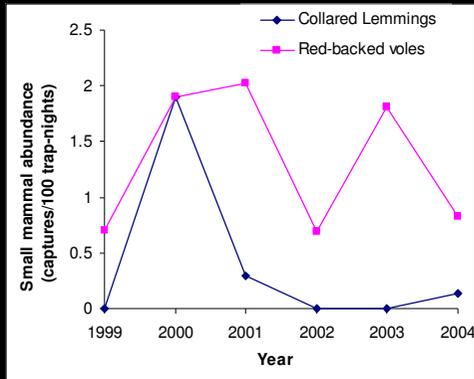
## Signatures of Foods at Karrak Lake



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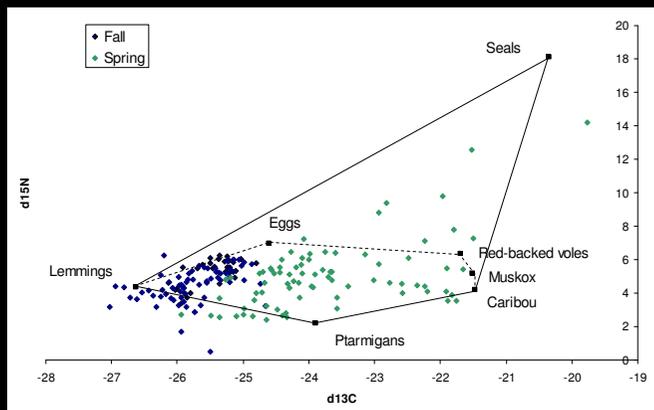
## Small Mammal Abundance at Karrak Lake 1999 to 2004



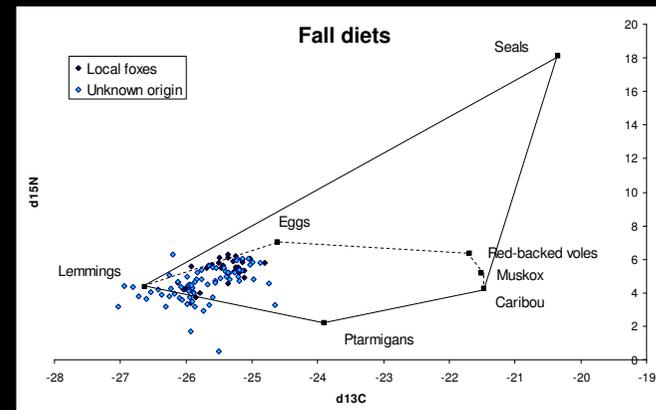
## Part 1 - Diets of All Foxes Captured



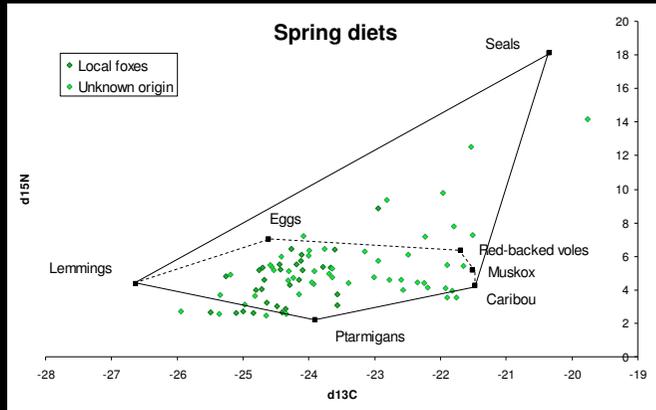
## Spring and Fall Diets



## Local Foxes vs Unknown Origin



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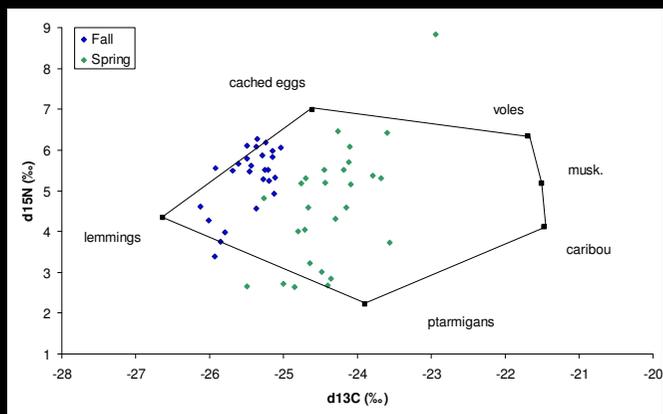


## Part 2 - Diets of Local Foxes

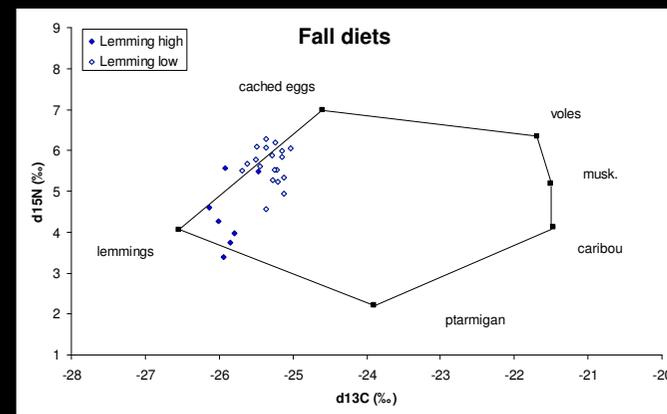


Samelius et al (2007)

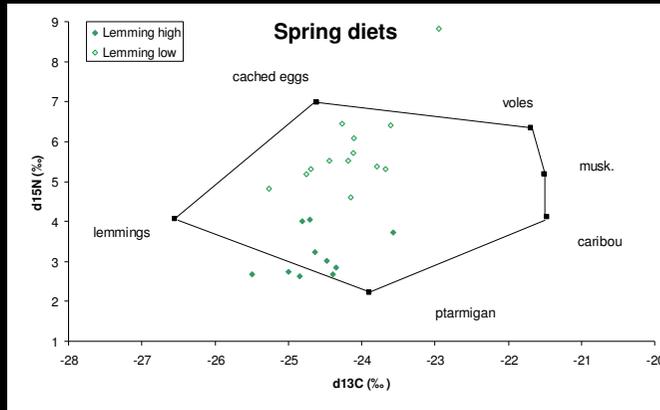
## Fall and Spring Diets



## Fox Diets and Lemming Abundance



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## Proportion of Cached Eggs in Spring and Fall Diets (1<sup>st</sup> – 99<sup>th</sup> Percentiles)

Year	Spring	Fall
2000	0-3%	0-6%
2001	0-19%	41-55%
2002	22-59%	55-65%
2003	43-72%	48-60%
2004	0-32%	.

Estimates from Program IsoSource

## Summary

Stable isotope techniques allowed us to show that:

- arctic fox diets varied among seasons and years – with annual variation being driven by fluctuations in lemming abundance



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Stable isotope techniques allowed us to show that:

- arctic fox diets varied among seasons and years – with annual variation being driven by fluctuations in lemming abundance
- arctic foxes relied heavily on cached eggs in years when lemmings were scarce



## Thanks to

- California Department of Fish & Game, Canadian Wildlife Service, Delta Waterfowl Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, Polar Continental Shelf Project, Sweden-America Foundation, Jennifer Robinson Memorial Scholarship, & University of Saskatchewan
- Alain, Chris, Christoffer, Doug, Jason, Jorgan, Justin, Kim, Nathan, Rob, and Wolf

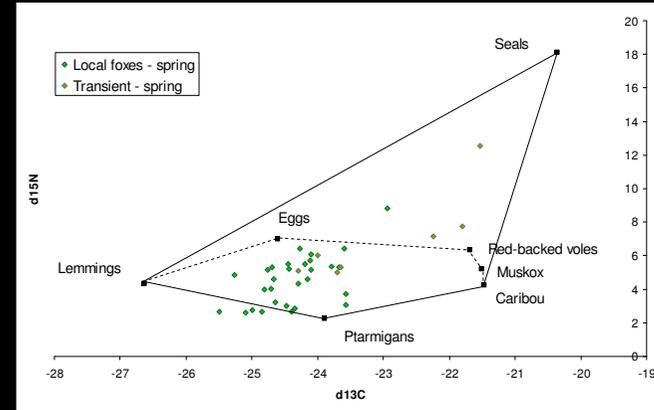
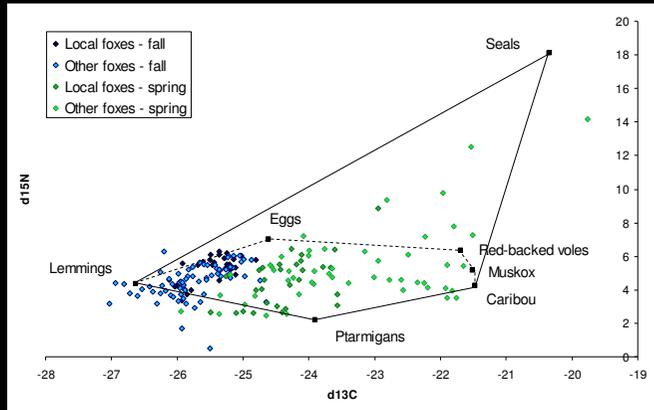


## Thank you!

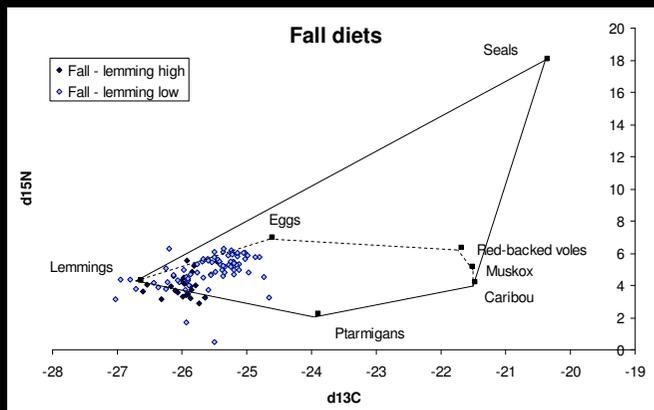


## Alternative Slides

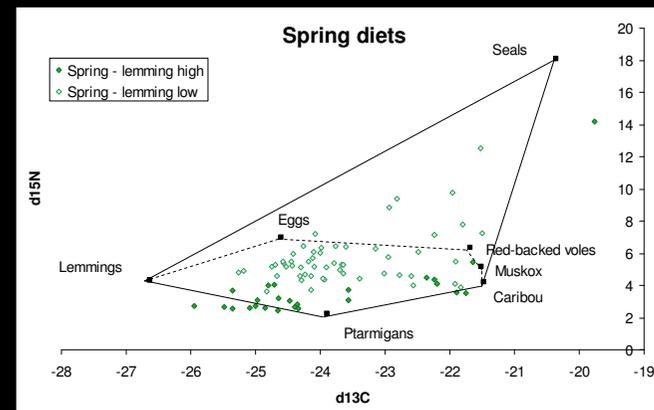
## Local vs "Other" Foxes



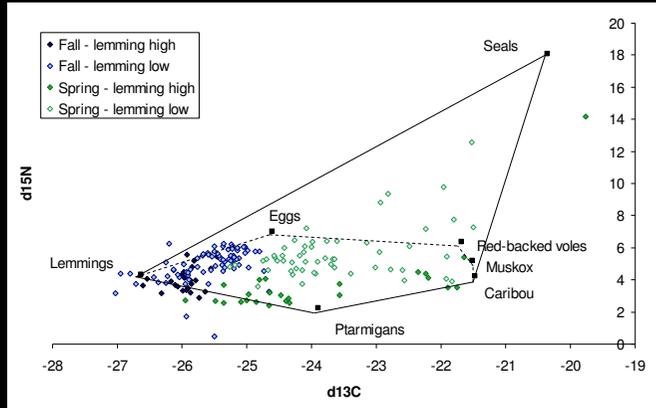
## Fox Diets and Lemming Abundance



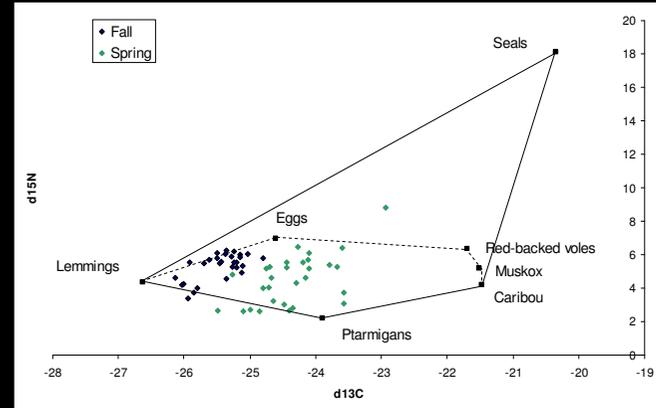
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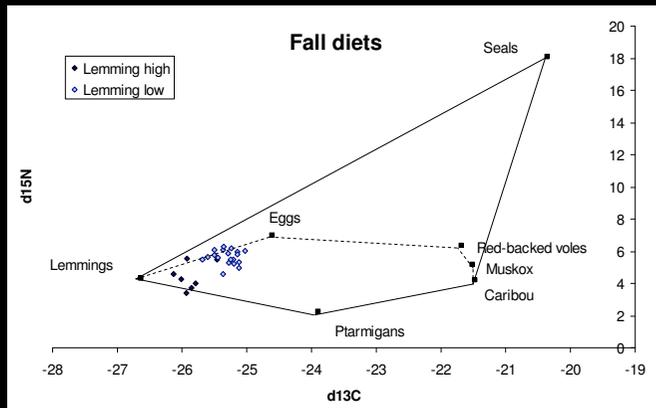
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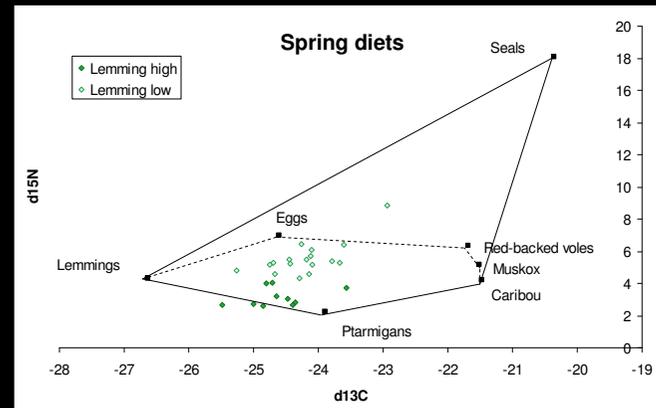
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- Program IsoSource is an extension of regular mixing models and provides *ranges* of possible source contributions in situations when the number of sources (e.g. foods) are greater than the number of isotopes used + 1

(Phillips & Gregg 2003)

## Methods

- Regular mixing models are limited to situations when the number of sources = the number of isotopes used + 1

For example, 2 isotopes → 3 foods  
3 isotopes → 4 foods

(Phillips & Gregg 2003)

## Methods

Regular mixing models:

2 isotopes → 3 foods

3 isotopes → 4 foods

Program IsoSource:

unlimited number of foods

(Phillips & Gregg 2003)

