

Isotopes and Predator-Prey Interactions on the Canadian Tundra

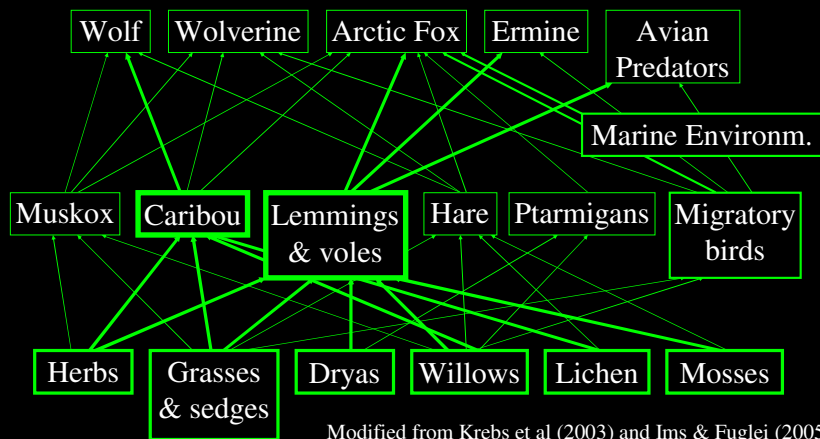


Gustaf Samelius

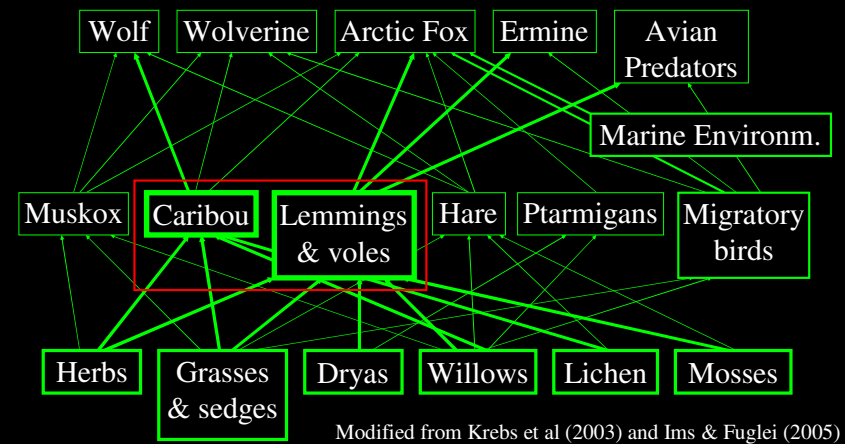
Ray Alisauskas, Keith Hobson, and Serge Larivière

Generalized Terrestrial Tundra System

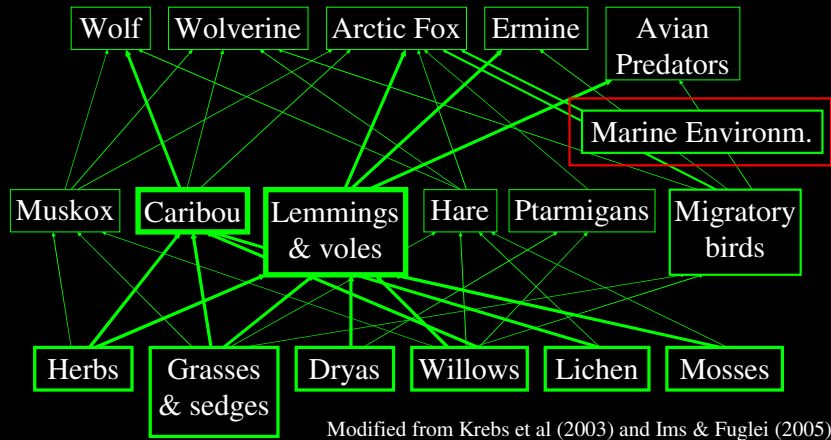
Generalized Terrestrial Tundra System



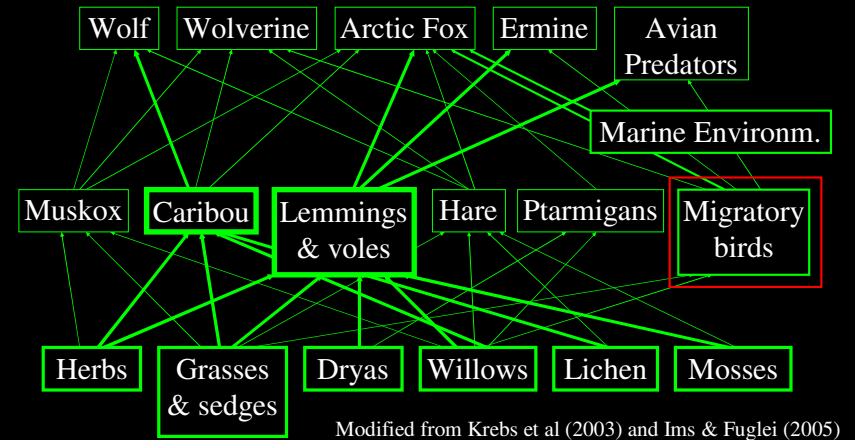
Generalized Terrestrial Tundra System



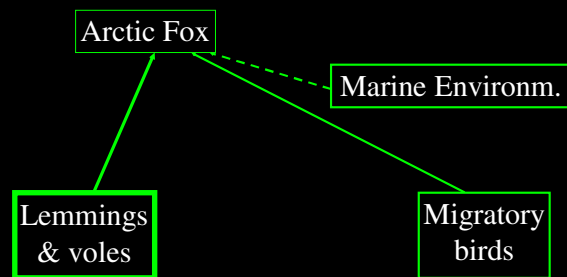
Generalized Terrestrial Tundra System



Generalized Terrestrial Tundra System



The Focus of Our Study



Arctic foxes - Generalist Predators



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



Commonly Cache Foods



Commonly Cache Foods



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

- we examined arctic fox diets by comparing stable isotope ratios of fox tissues with that of their foods ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$)



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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)

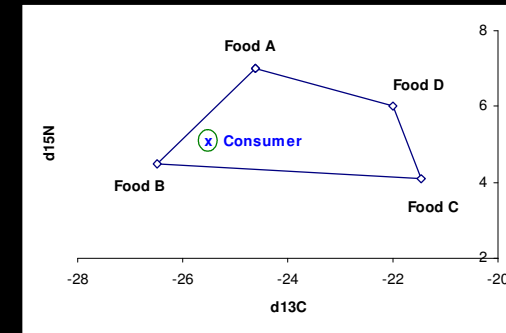
(Phillips & Gregg 2003)

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).

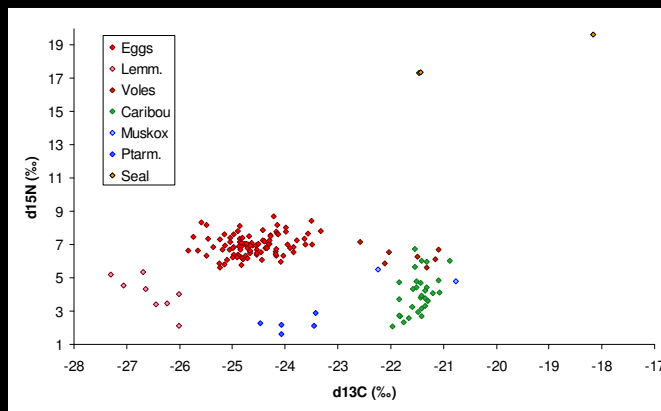
(Phillips & Gregg 2003)

Program IsoSource - A hypothetical Example

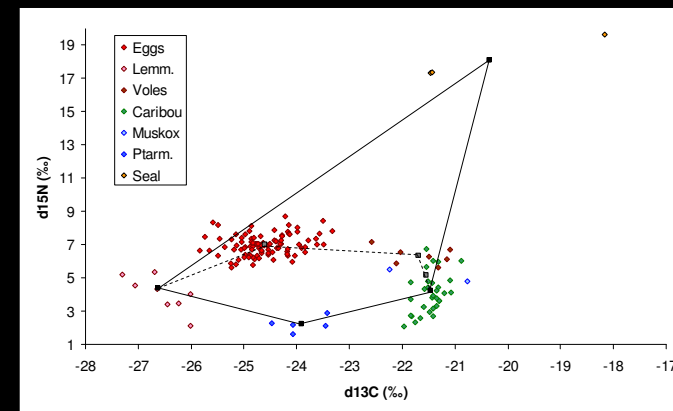


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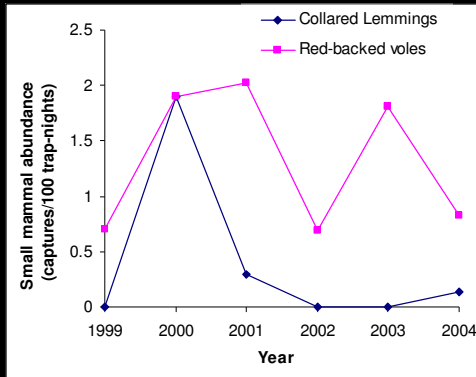
Signatures of Foods at Karrak Lake



Signatures of Foods at Karrak Lake



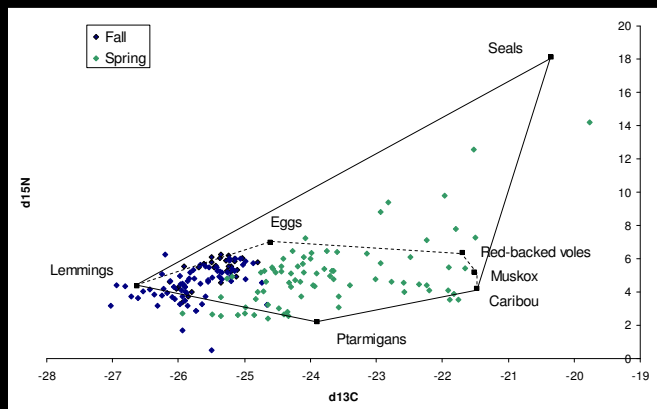
Small Mammal Abundance at Karrak Lake 1999 to 2004



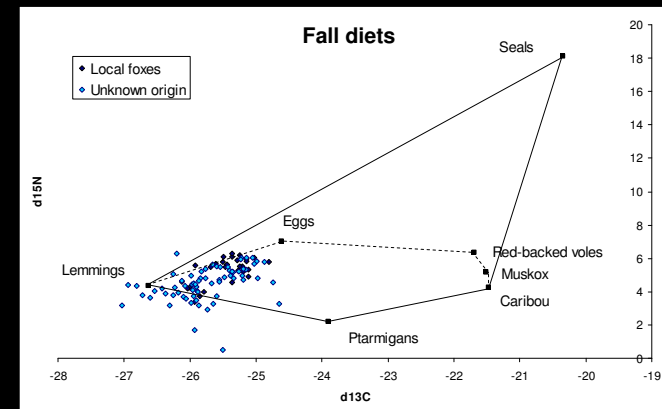
Part 1 - Diets of All Foxes Captured



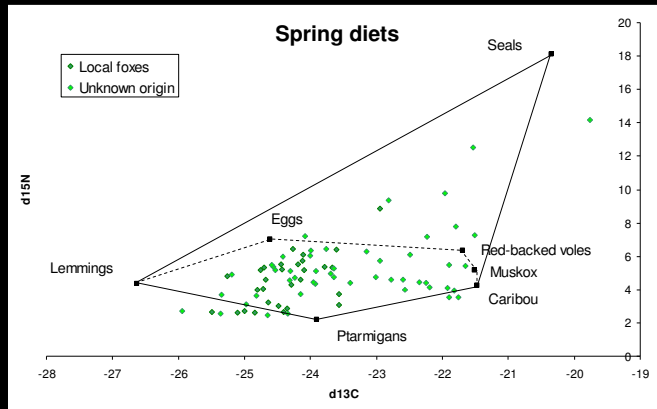
Spring and Fall Diets



Local Foxes vs Unknown Origin



Local Foxes vs Unknown Origin

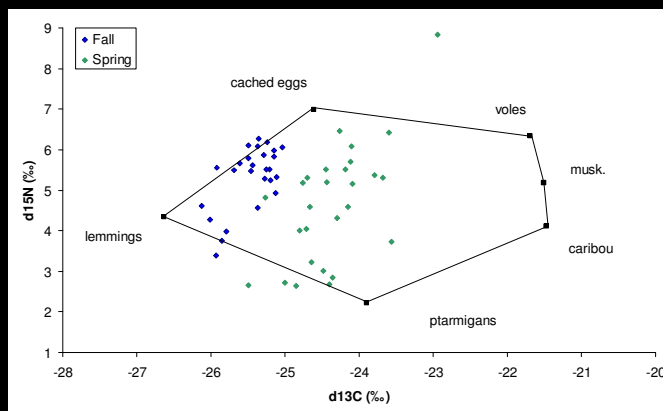


Part 2 - Diets of Local Foxes

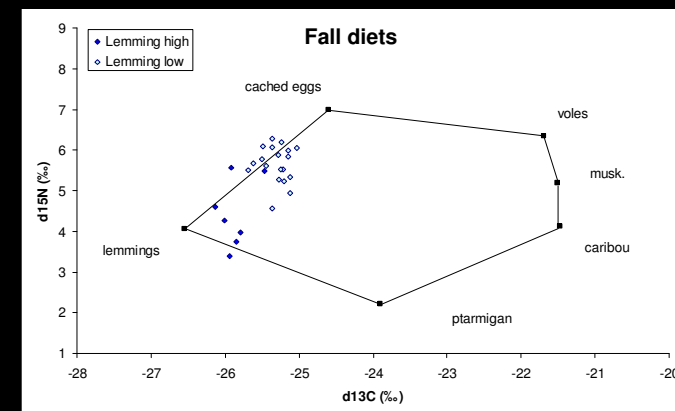


Samelius et al (2007)

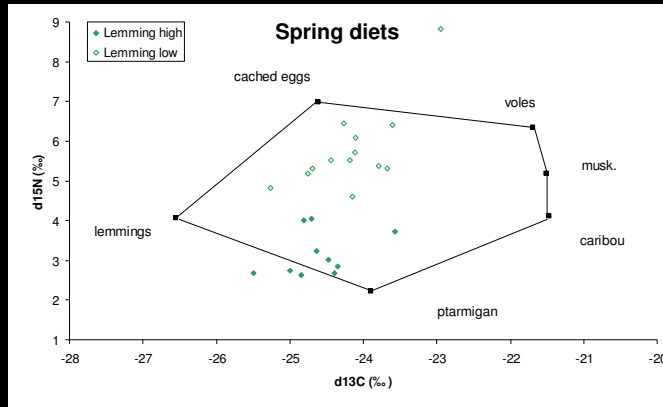
Fall and Spring Diets



Fox Diets and Lemming Abundance



Fox Diets and Lemming Abundance



Proportion of Cached Eggs in Spring and Fall Diets (1st – 99th 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



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
- 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

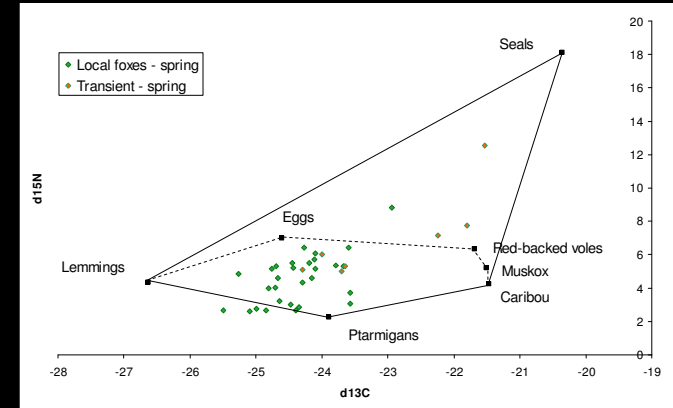
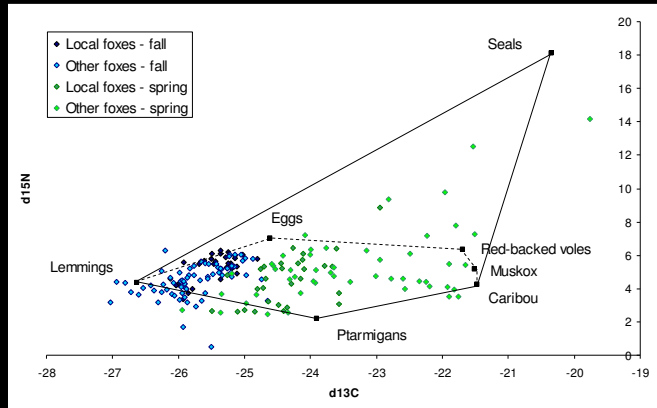


Thank you!

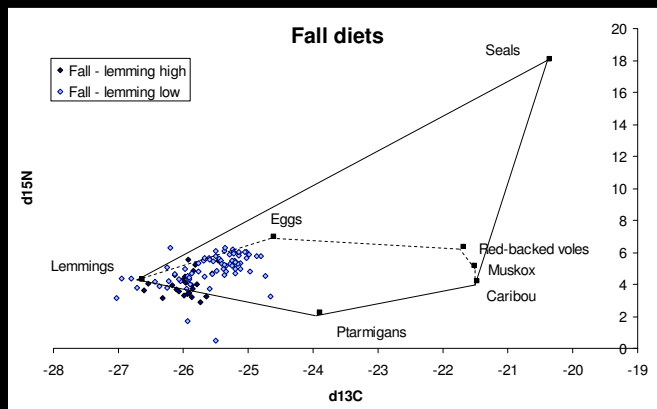


Alternative Slides

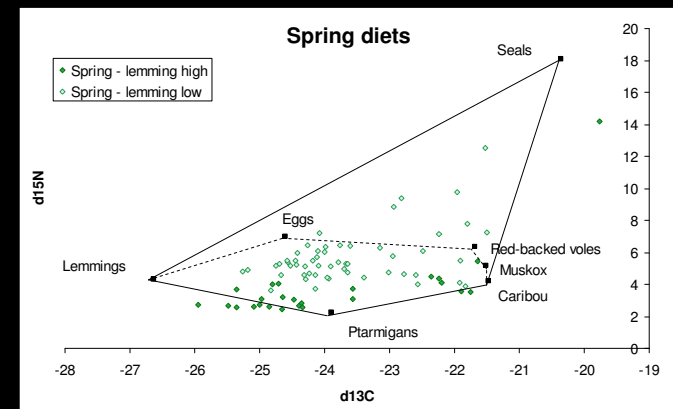
Local vs “Other” Foxes



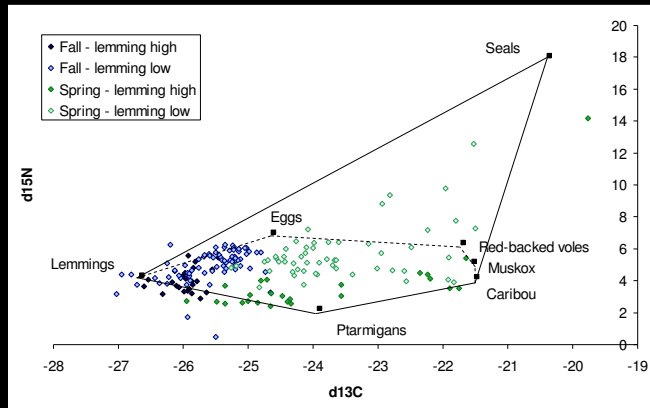
Fox Diets and Lemming Abundance



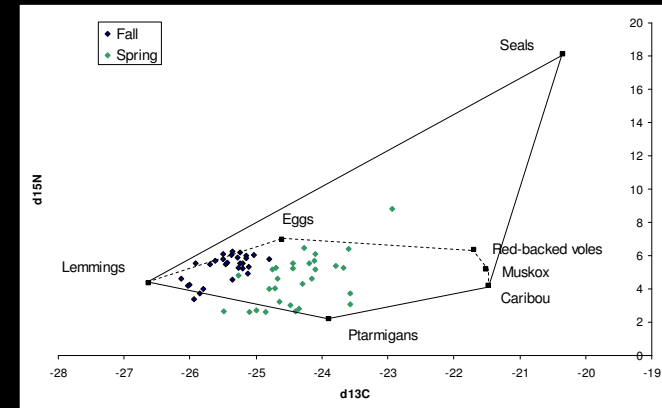
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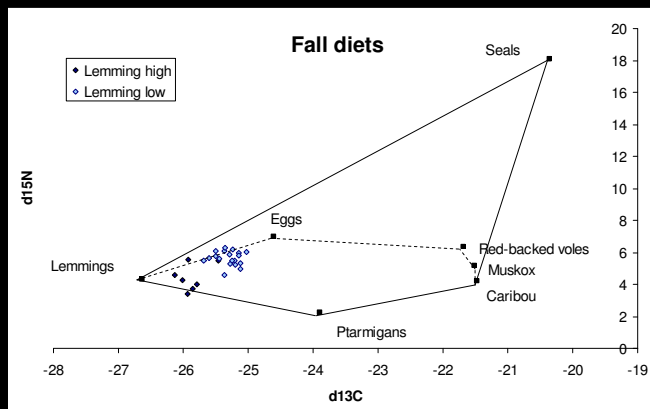
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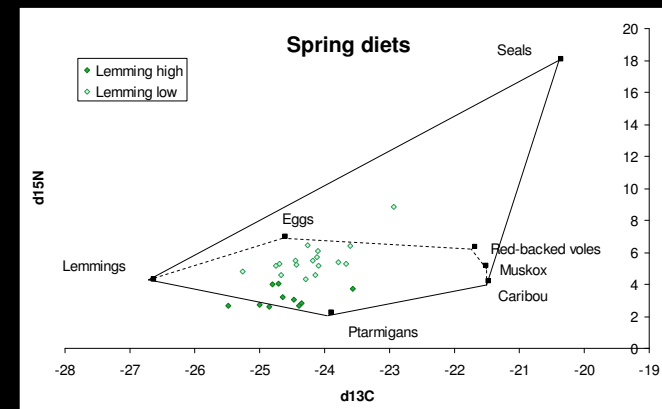
Fall and Spring Diets



Fox Diets and Lemming Abundance



Fox Diets and Lemming Abundance



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 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)

