

Drivers of freshwater fish biodiversity depend on location and isolation in the circumpolar Arctic

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Photo: Gates of the Arctic Nation

U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey Describing patterns of diversity is a first step in determining the status of Arctic freshwater fishes

Fish are integral in freshwater ecosystems
Little information on the processes that drive biodiversity



Photo credit: USFWS

Fish biodiversity is vulnerable to stressors

Climate change
Fishing pressure
Introduced species
Development/habitat alteration

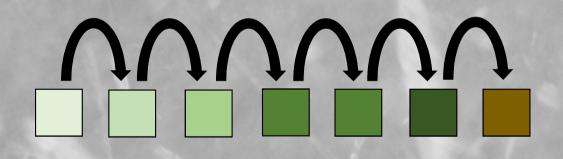
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NOAA = Sea Grant

Kenji Yoshikawa, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Establish a baseline for monitoring

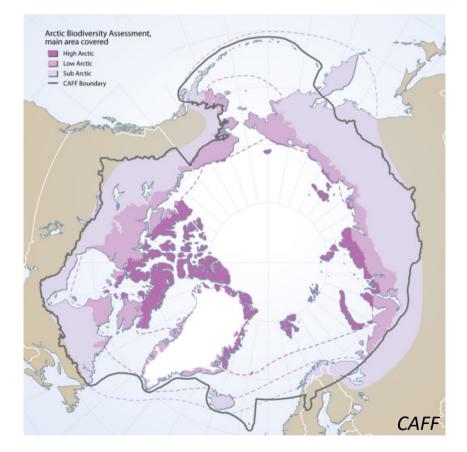
- Ability to detect temporal and spatial changes in biodiversity
- Inform monitoring and decision making



Δx

Objectives

- Determine broad scale patterns of fish richness & composition
 - Arctic zone
 - Ecoregion





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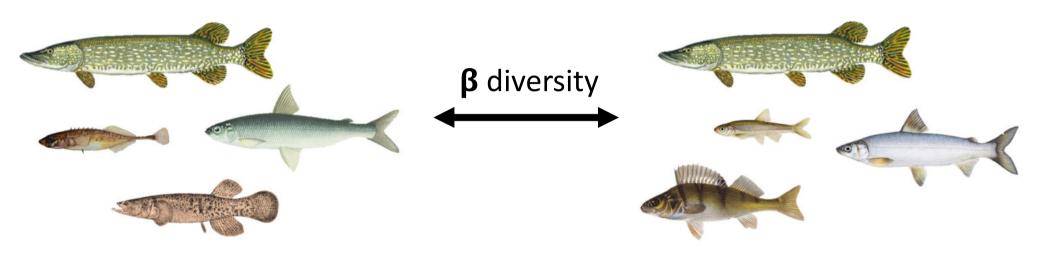


Objectives

- Determine broad scale patterns of fish richness & composition
 - Arctic zone
 - Ecoregion
- Determine the process underlying fish community dissimilarity
 - Species replacement v. loss



How do communities vary across ecoregions & zones?

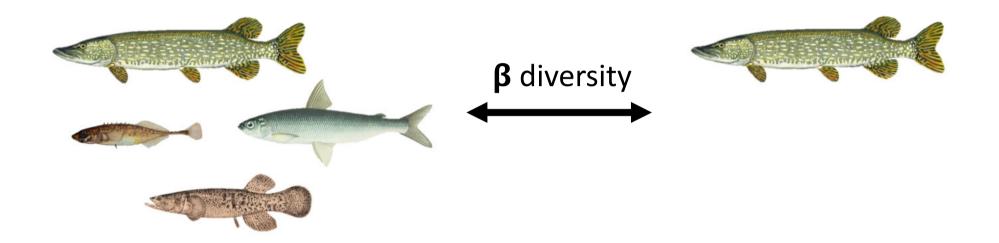


- Area/size
- History (i.e., glaciations)
- Geomorphology
- Climate

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- Surface geology
- Hydrology
- Proximity to sea
- Habitat heterogeneity

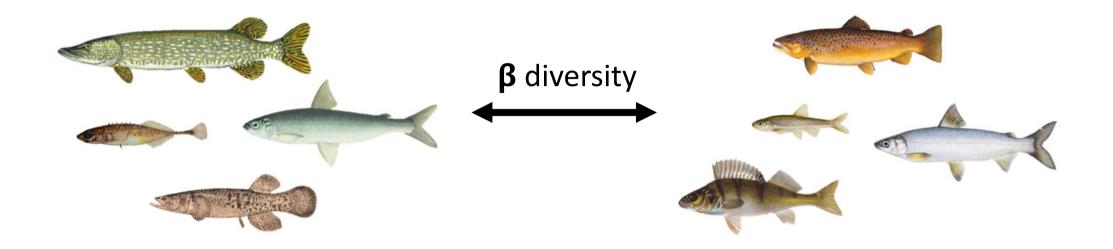
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Dissimilarity via loss → Nestedness



How do communities vary across ecoregions & zones?

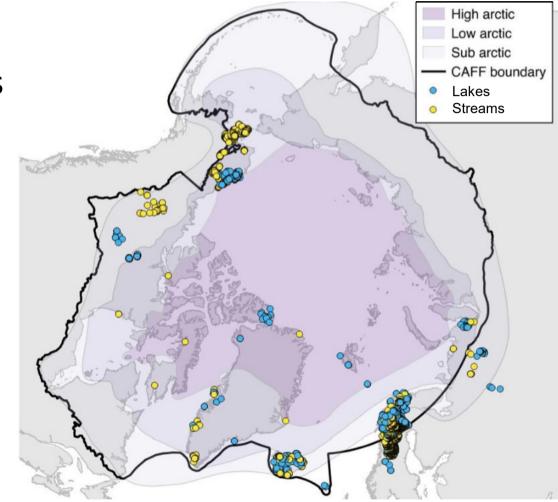


Dissimilarity via replacement → Turnover

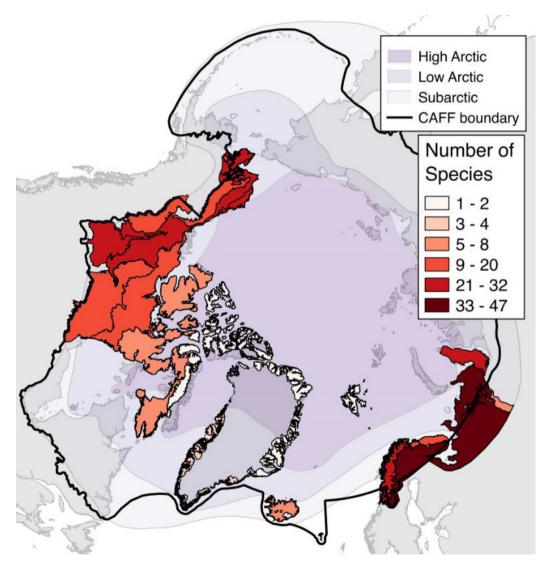


Samples are patchy in space and time

- 3,148 stations from CBMP
 - 67% streams, 33% lakes
- 299 hydrobasins
- 4 zones
- 25 ecoregions
- 55 species in database
 - 44% of all known species
- Community matrices **≥USGS**

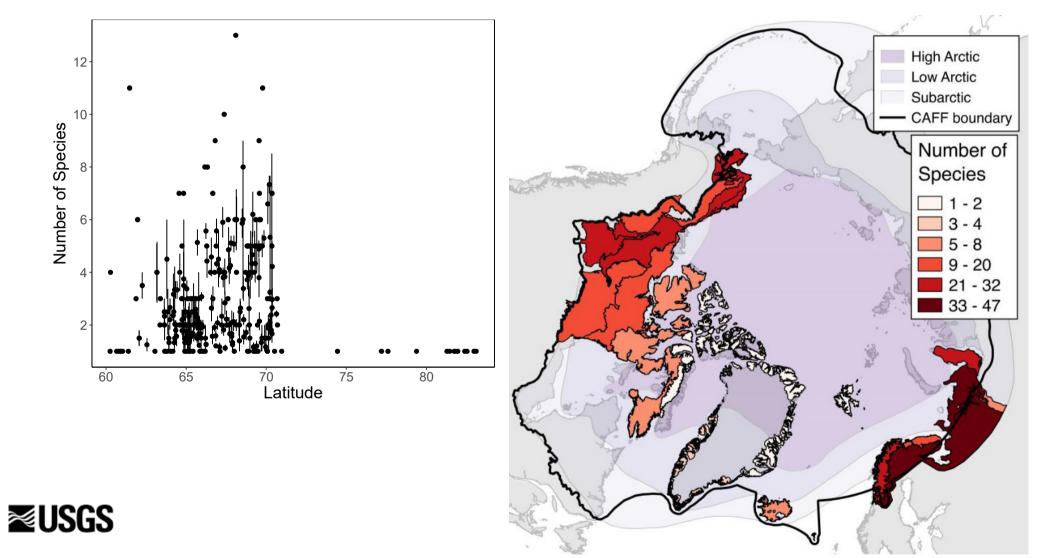


Richness related to modern & historic environment

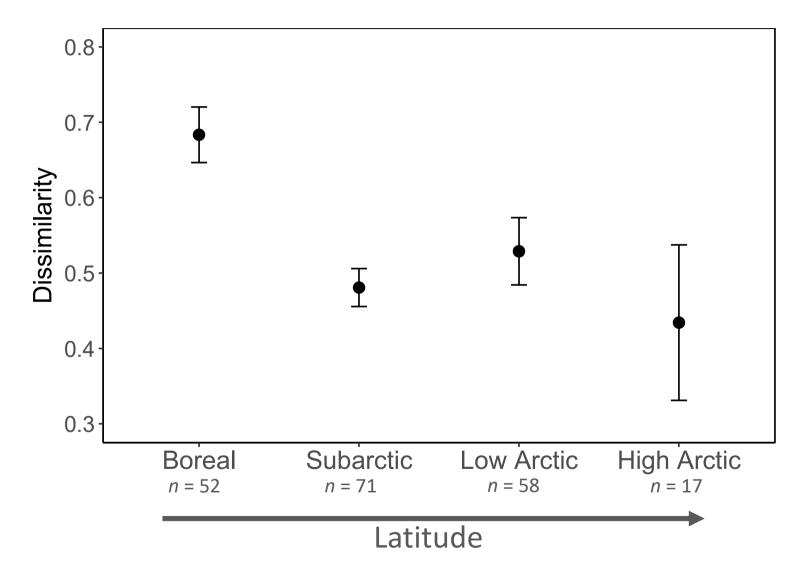




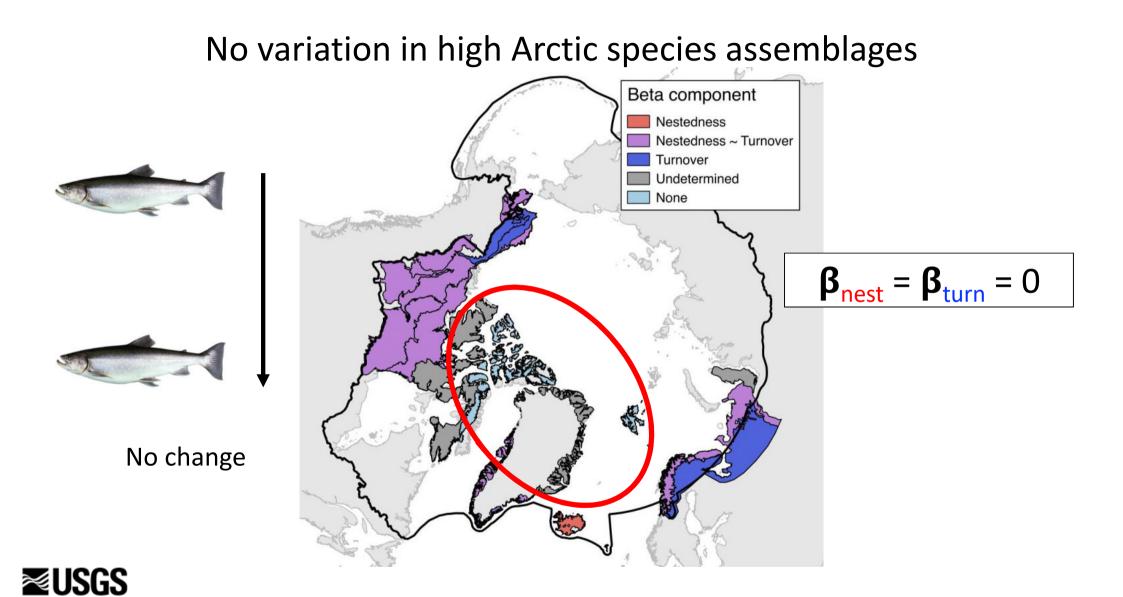
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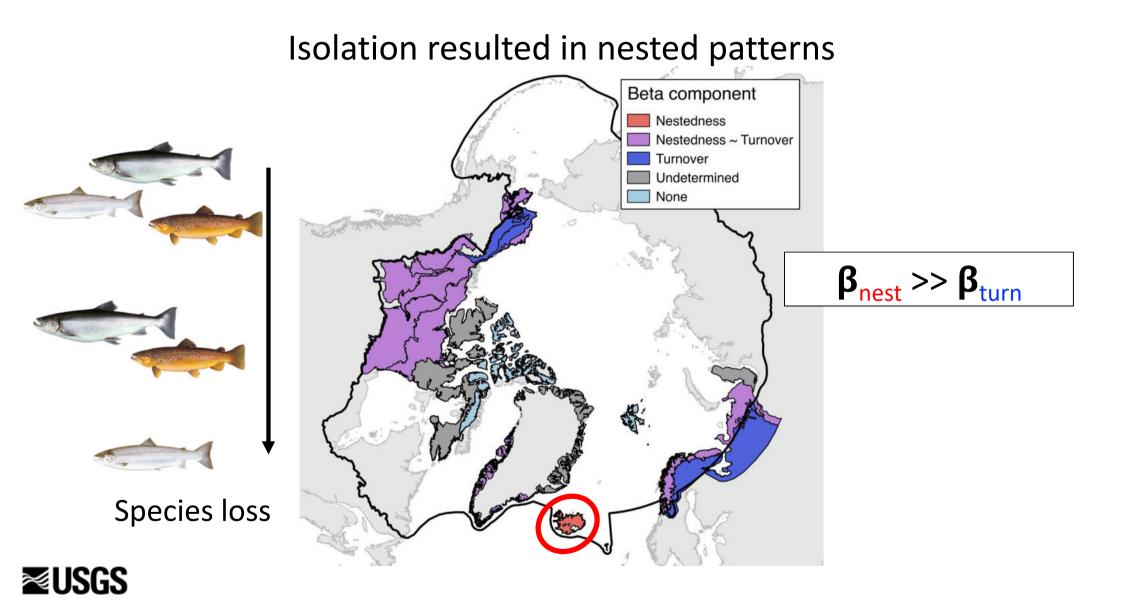


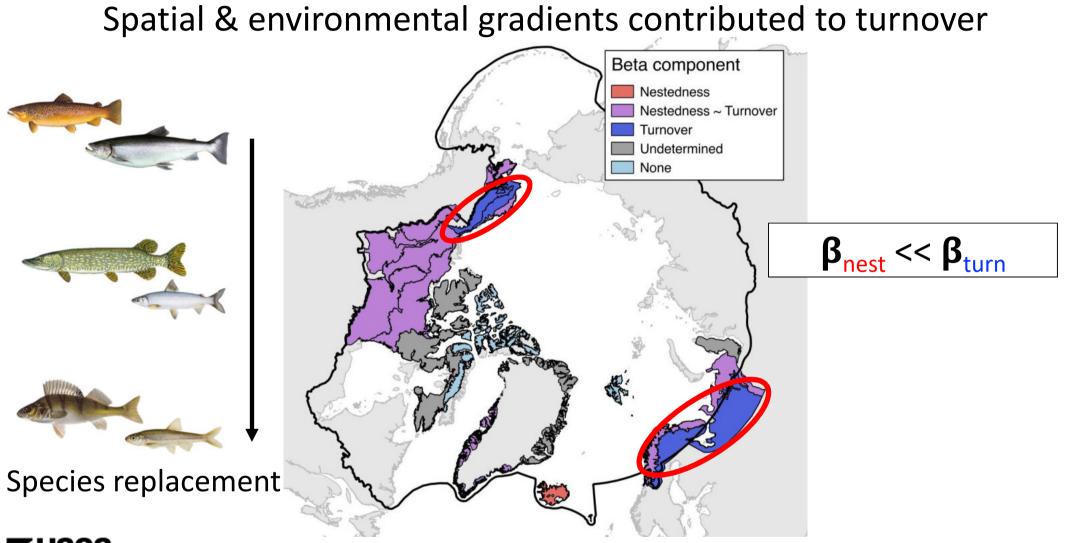
Beta diversity reduced in high Arctic



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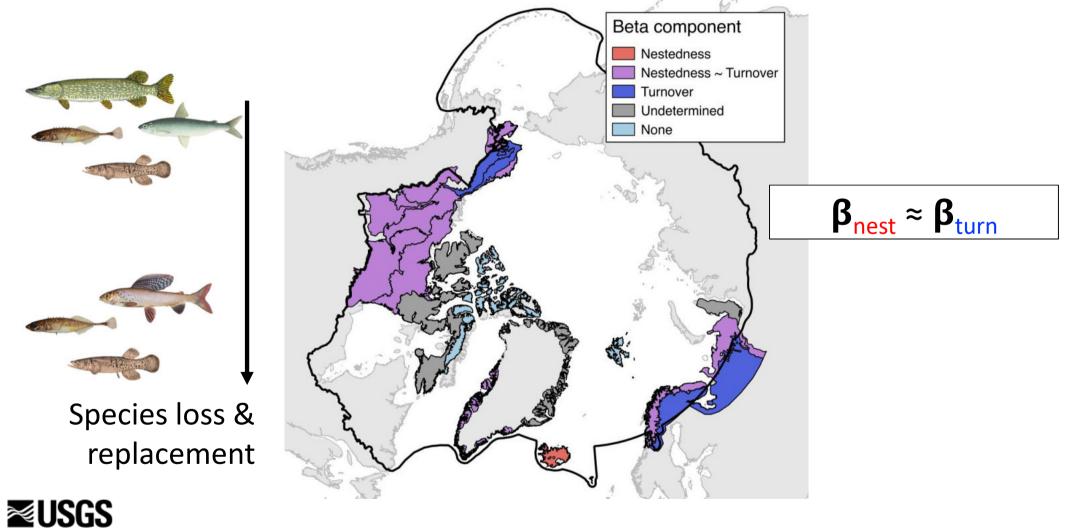






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Beta diversity in most ecoregions is caused by nestedness & turnover



Understanding patterns provides useful information for monitoring

- Location, isolation, and spatial/environmental factors affected diversity
- Monitoring strategies should consider beta diversity processes
 - Nestedness few sites, all species
 - Turnover many sites, diverse assemblages

Scale-up local studies to inform regional conservation decisions

Thank you!







More Information: caff.is/freshwater

Photo: NPS