Top avian predators of the circumpolar Arctic: Status and trends of Peregrine Falcons and Gyrfalcons

Knud Falk, Arctic Falcons Specialist Group





Gyrfalcon

- Arctic resident / short distance migrant
- *Largely* terrestrial *mostly* linked to ptarmigan prey base (cyclic)

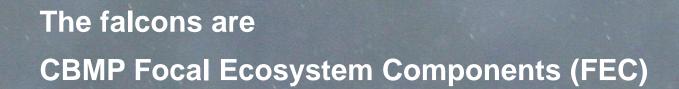


Peregrine Falcon

- Long-distance migrant
- Largely terrestrial highly varied prey base (birds) across the Arctic







CAFF

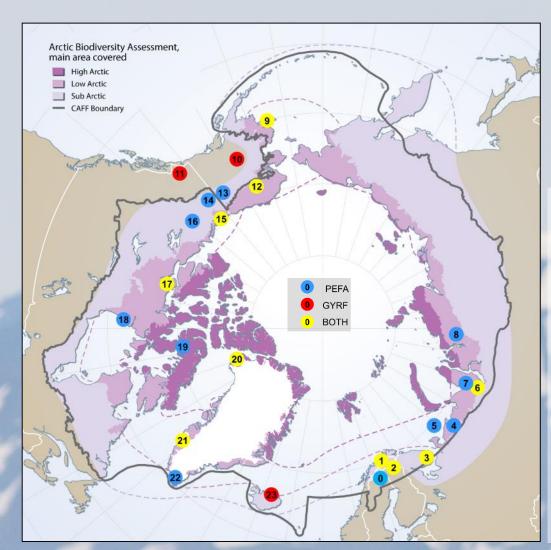
BIODIVERSITY MONITO

Biodiversity Monitoring Program

Arctic Falcons Specialist Group (currently)

Alastair Franke	Jeff A. Johnson	Tuomo Ollila
Knud Falk	Sergey Kharitonov	Arve Østlyngen
Skip Ambrose	Pertti Koskimies	Ivan Pokrovsky
David Anderson	Olga Kulikova	Kim Poole
Peter J. Bente	Peter Lindberg	Marco Restani
Travis Booms	William G. Mattox	Bryce Robinson
Kurt K. Burnham	Carol McIntyre	Robert Rosenfield
Ivan Fufachev	Svetlana Mechnikiva	Aleksandr Sokolo
Sergey Ganusevich	Dave Mossop	Vasiliy Sokolov
Kevin Hawkshaw	Søren Møller	Ted Swem
Kenneth Johansen	Olafur K. Nielsen	Katrin Vorkamp

Coverage as of 2017





24 'Monitoring sites'

- Few in eastern Russia and High Arctic
- Rivers/coastline 265-800 km or inland areas 100 to 84000 km²
- Duration 5-66 years
- Total ~800 field seasons
- 14 sites monitored >30 years
- 21 sites active by 2017

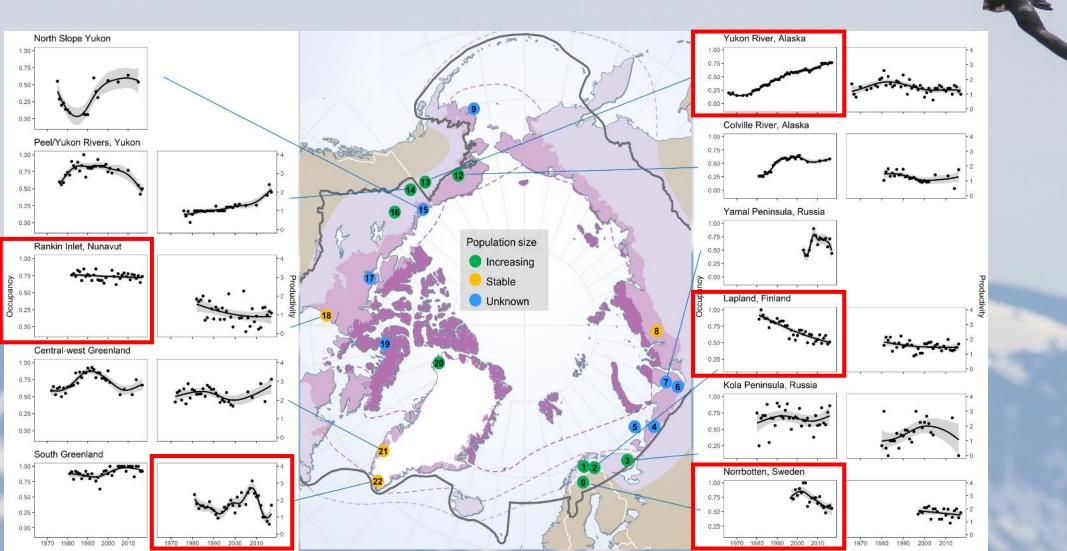
CBMP "FEC attributes" – coverage

mm ~:

AbundanceXDistributionXDemography (productivity, occupancy)XXXXPhenologyX (XX)Diversity (genetics)XHealth (contaminants)XXXTemporal cyclesXX

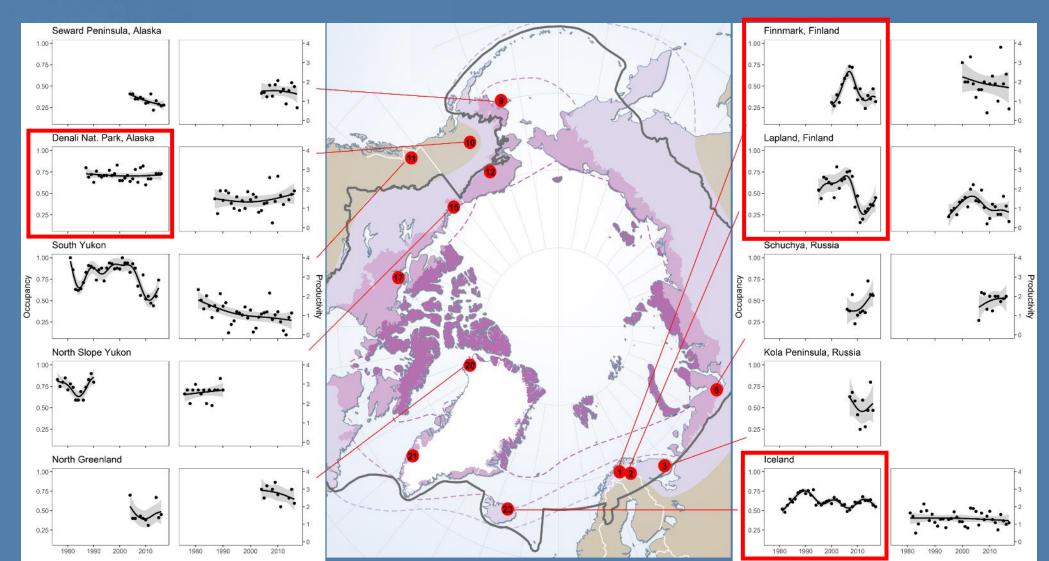
X = data available, **X** = treated in Ambio paper

Peregrine – abundance & demography

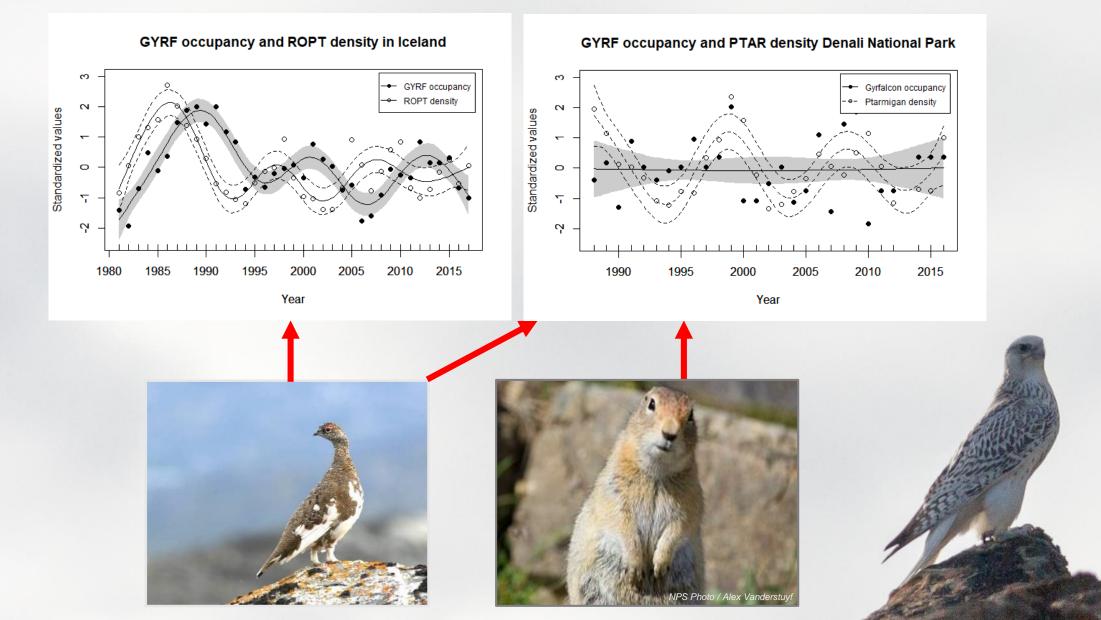




Gyrfalcon - demography

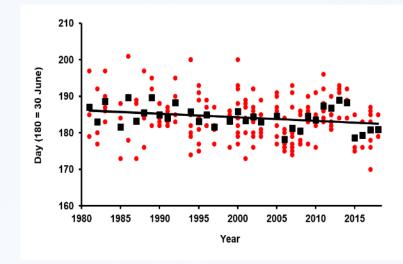


Temporal cycles – prey interactions



Phenology

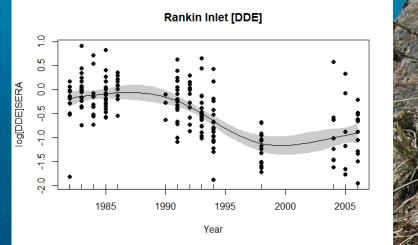
- Mackenzie River, Canada, 1985-2010: hatching advanced 1.5 to 3.6 d/decade depending on latitude
- South Greenland 1981-2017: hatching advanced 0.9 d/decade

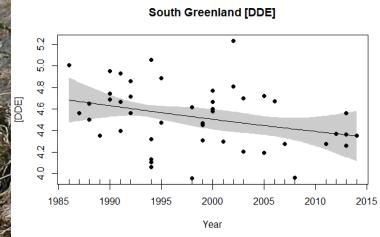


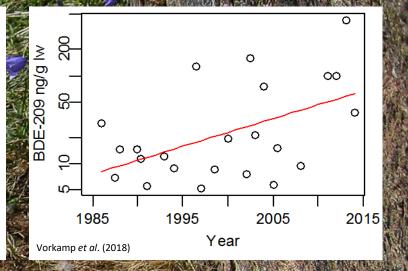


Date of first egg hatching

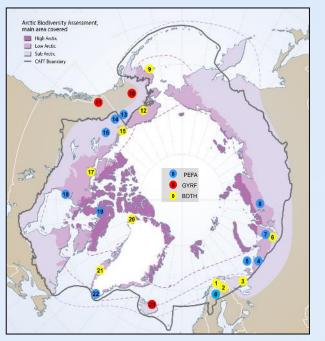
FEC attr. Health - examples of contaminant changes







Conclusions



- Firm basis for future top predator monitoring feed into CBMP Terrestrial; would hope to see expansion in High Artic and eastern Russia
- Huge potential for *data mining and re-analysis* of existing long-term data (e.g. phenology)
- Identify covariates to investigate annual variation in demography, phenology (e.g. weather, prey abundance, NDVI)
- Contaminant monitoring falcons still efficienmt 'samplers' of the environment
- Promote pan-Arctic harmonisation of basic sampling/reporting protocols
- Promote coordinated research and monitoring across study sites



Thank you

Support to data compilation provided by



Miljø- og Fødevareministeriet



Environment and Climate Change Canada