

COLLAPSING LEMMING CYCLES IN GREENLAND

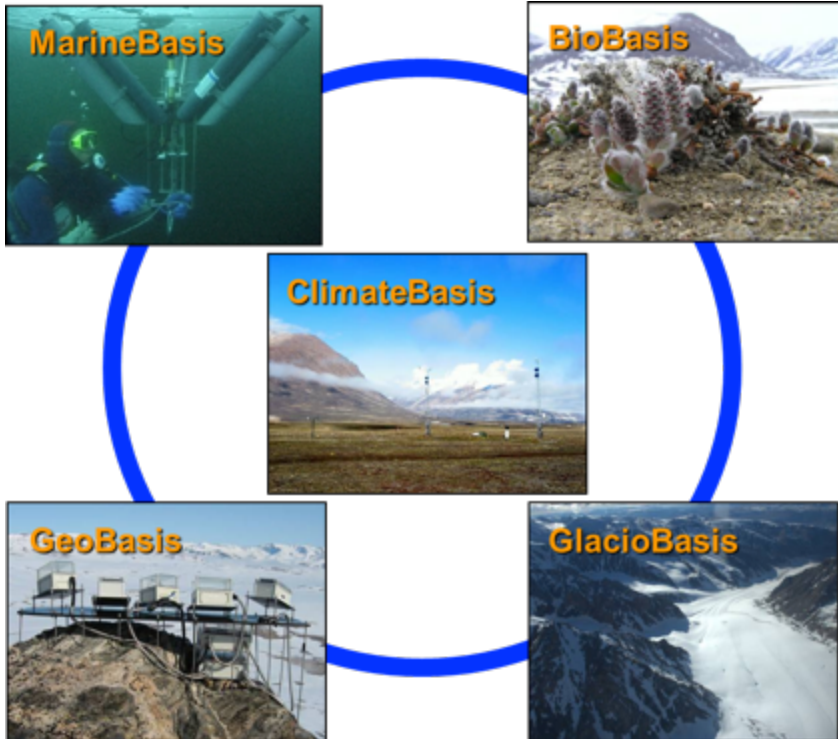
DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES FOR LEMMING PREDATORS AND ITS LINKAGES TO SNOW



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ZACKENBERG



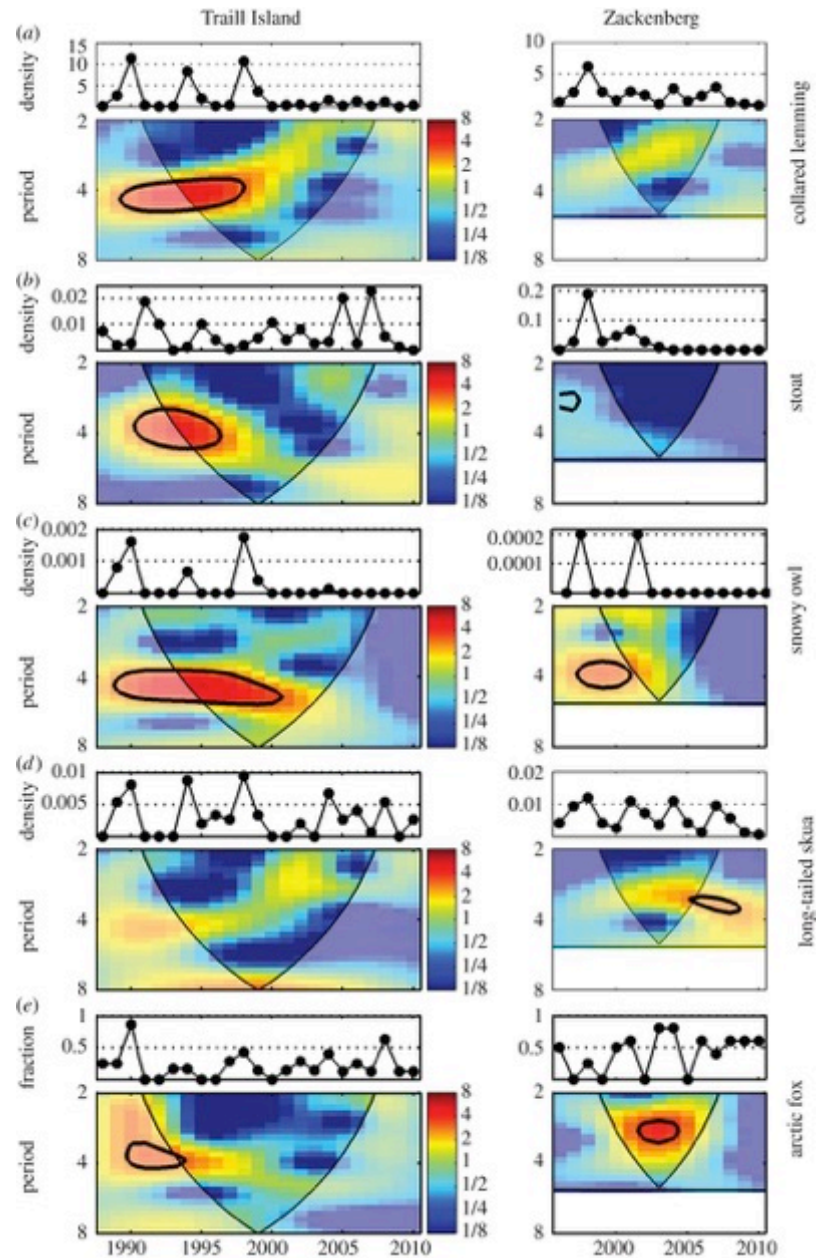
Long-term monitoring

- Trail Ø (1988 ->)
- Community
- Zackenberg (1995->)
- Ecosystem



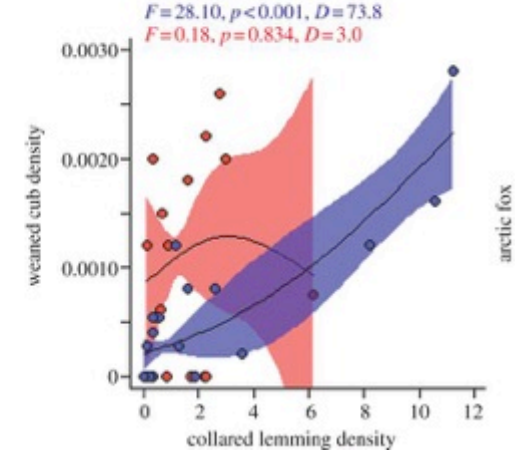
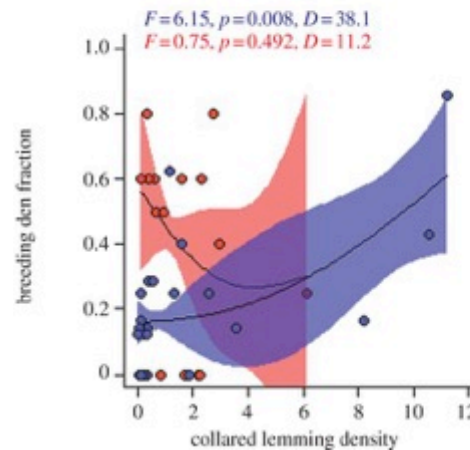
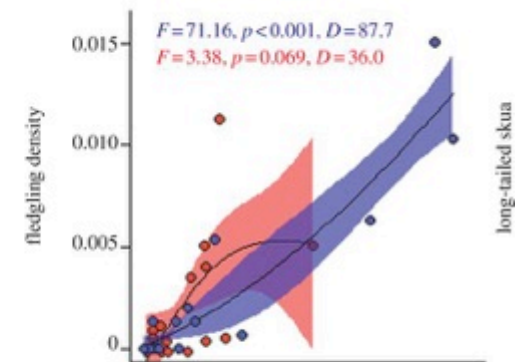
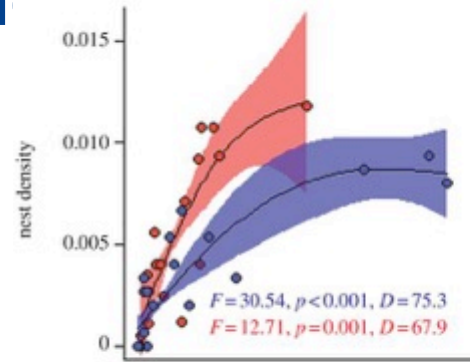
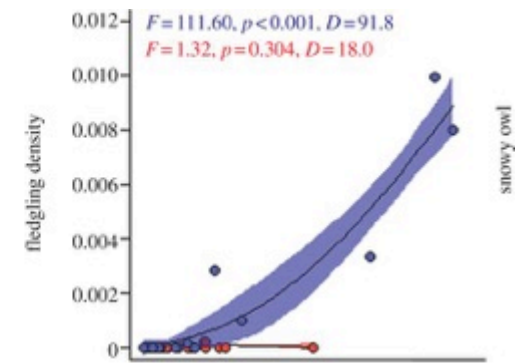
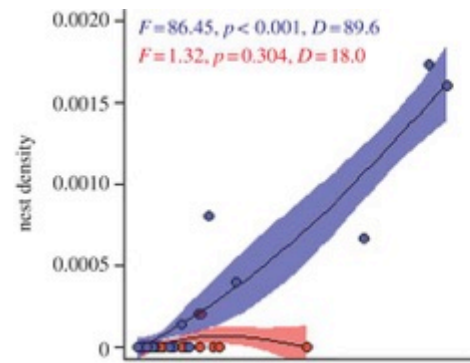
Updated from Schmidt et al. 2012

- › 4-year cycles collapse
- › Lemming dynamics reflected in predator dynamics
- › Site-specifics
- › Species-specifics



Schmidt et al. 2012

- › Generally close coupling between lemming dynamics and predator reproduction
- › Local differences
- › Species differences



ALTERNATIVE FOOD



IMPACTS ON PRODUCTIVITY

Phase	Arctic fox weaned cubs	Long-tailed skua fledglings	Snowy owl fledglings
Cyclic	0.00057 [0.00024]	0.00307 [0.00138]	0.00203 [0.00099]
Non-cyclic	0.00040 [0.00013]	0.00047 [0.00024]	0.00002 [0.00003]
% change	-29.7	-84.8	-98.7



Schmidt et al. 2012

LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON THE PREDATORS

predators

collapse

Degree of
specialization

Alternative food

Degree of
site fidelity

Mobility

Longevity

Time to wait

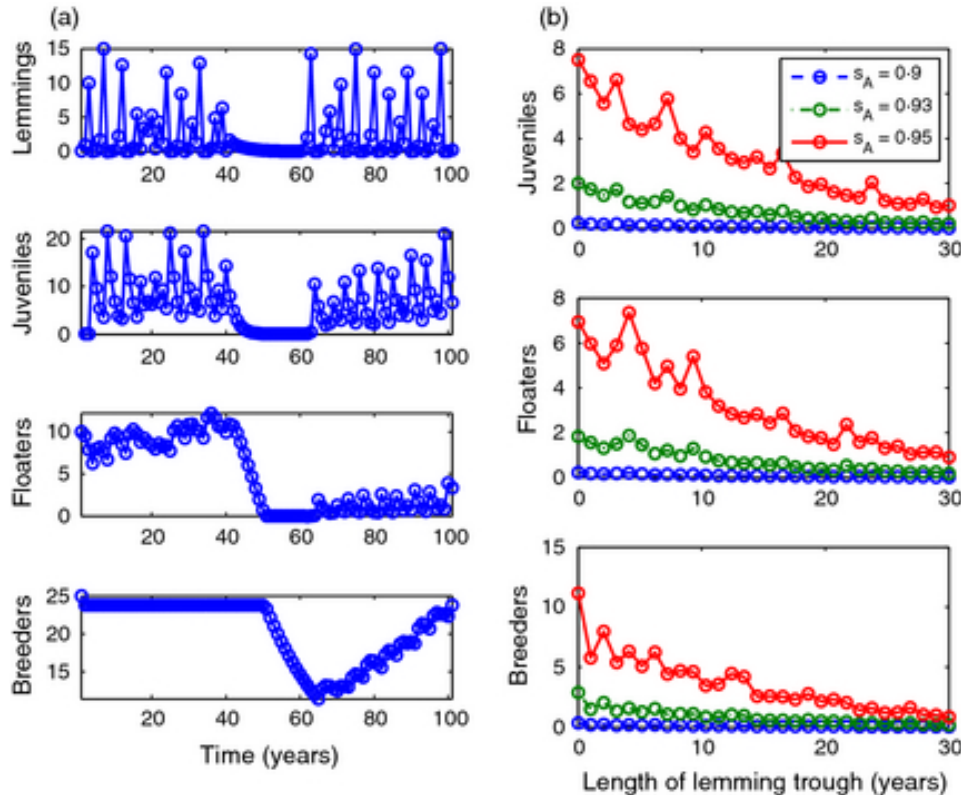
Duration

Short-term or
permanent

Geographical extent

Local or regional

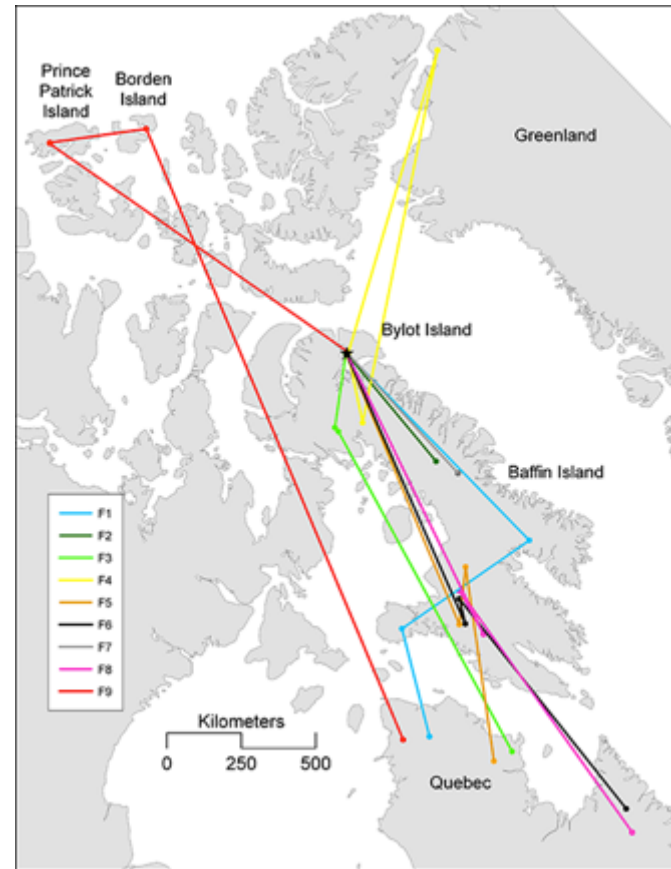
"FLOATERS" AS BUFFER



Barraquand et al. 2014

THE NOMADIC SNOWY OWL

› Follow the lemming peaks

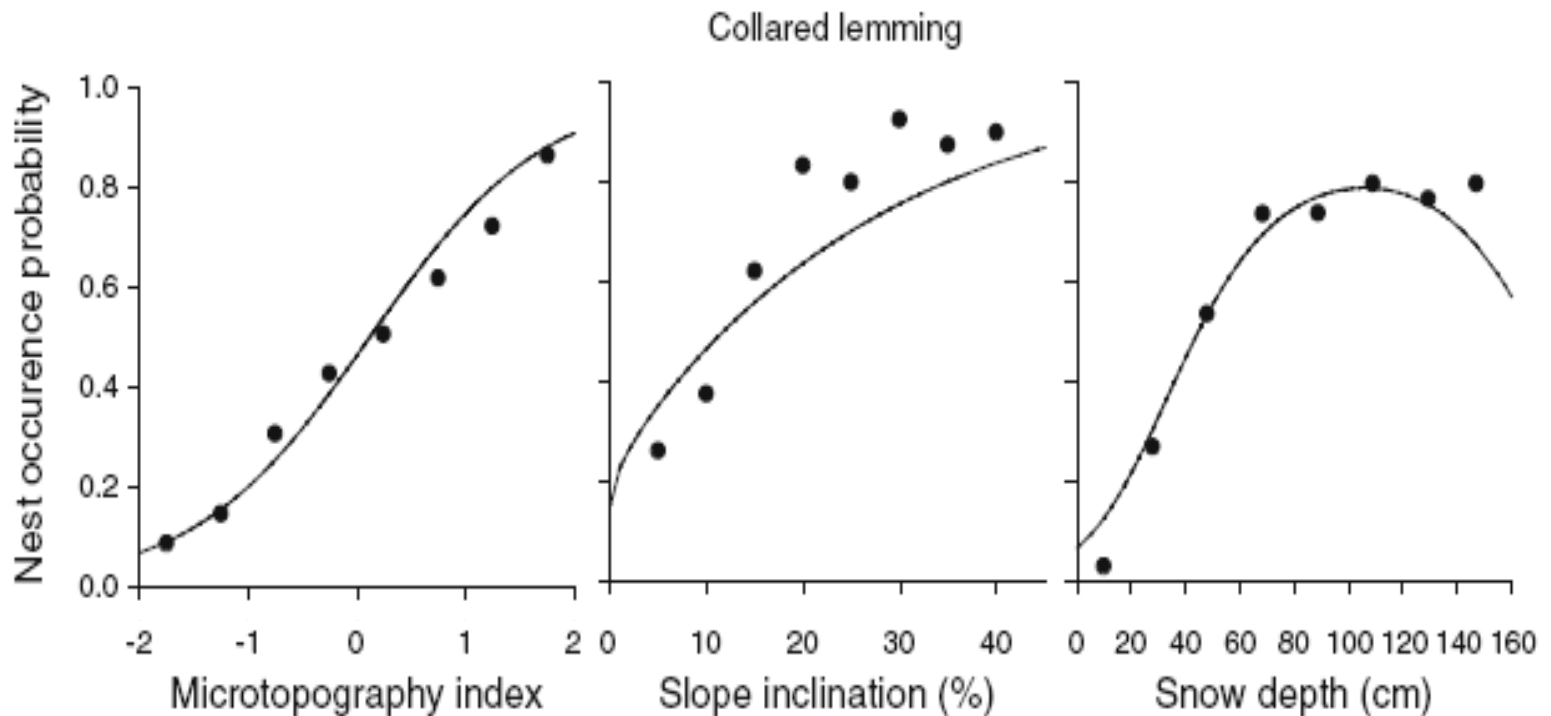


Therrien et al. 2014

LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON THE PREDATORS

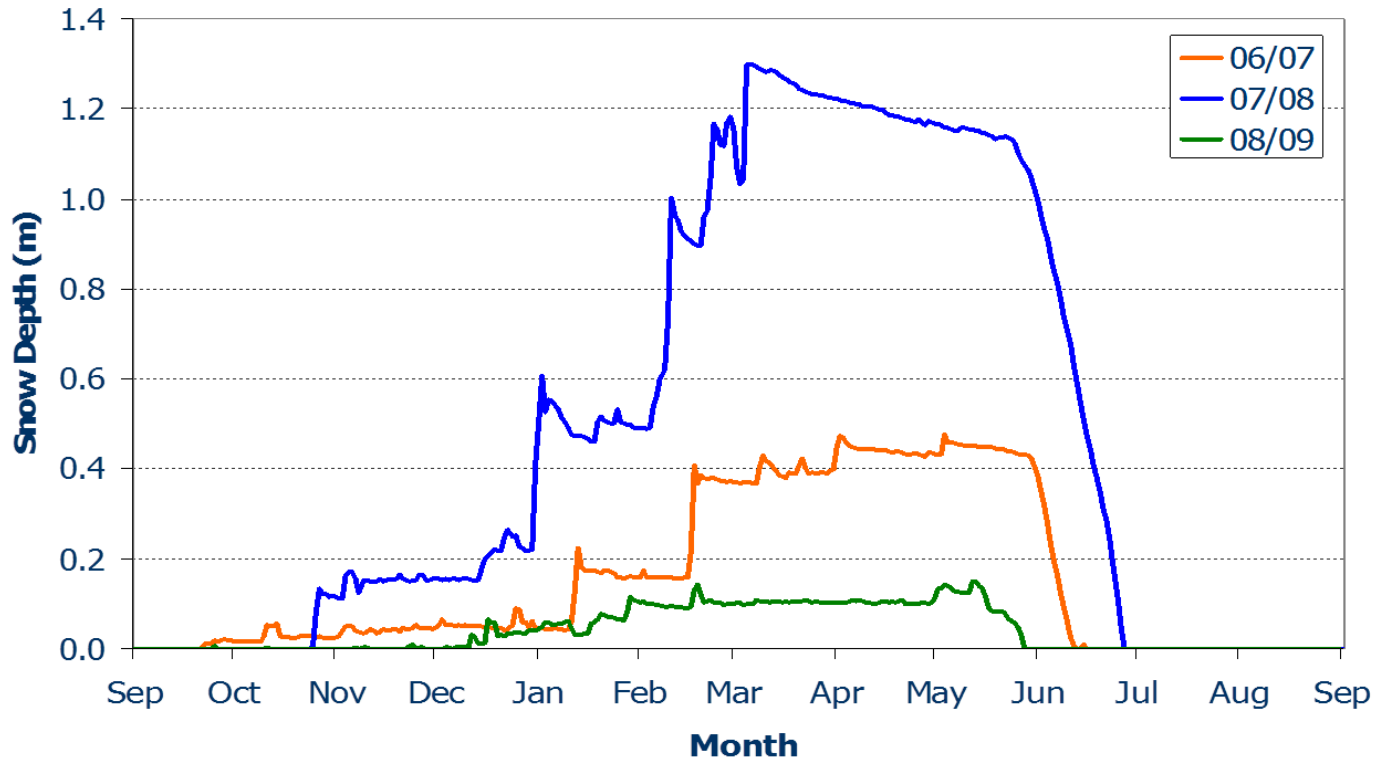
Extent	Local collapse		Regional collapse	
	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent
Snowy owl	(†)	†	††	†††
Stoat	(†)	†	†	††
LT skua	~	†	~	†
Arctic fox	~	~	~	~

SNOW AND LEMMINGS



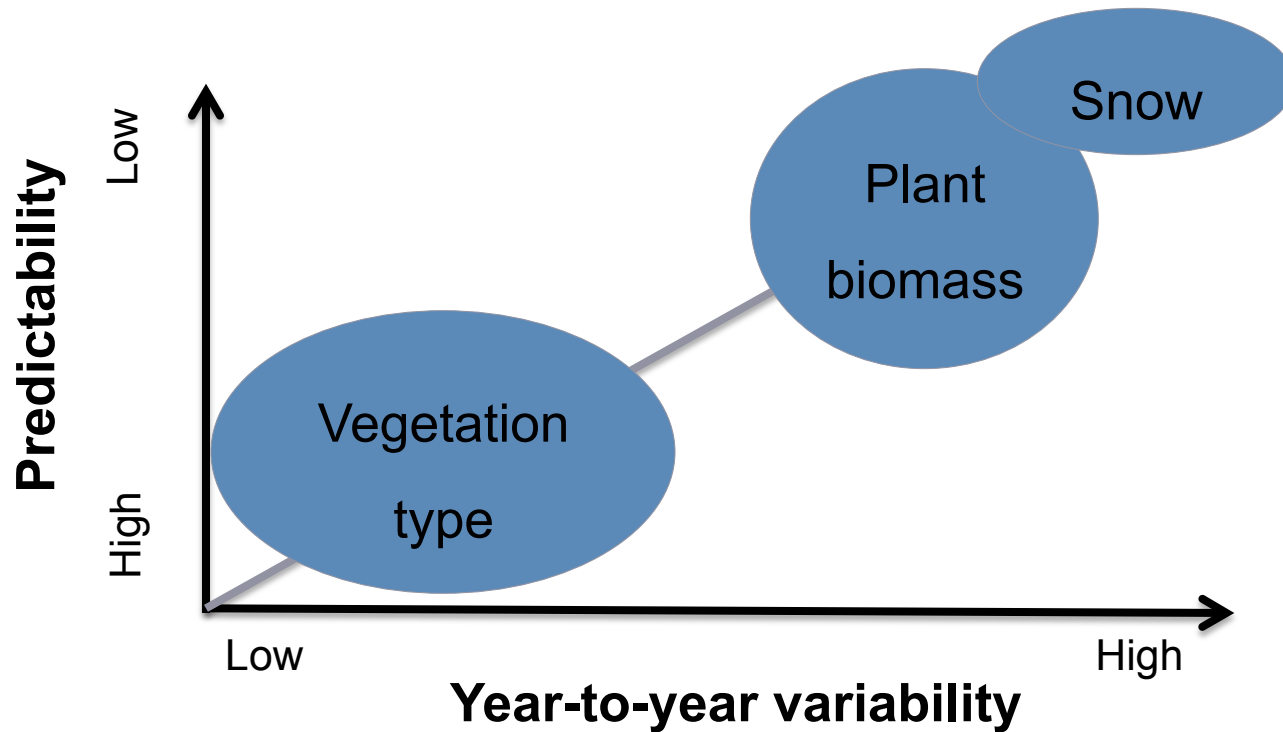
Duchesne et al. 2011

YEAR-TO-YEAR VARIATION IN SNOW



GeoBasis, unpublished data

DETERMINANTS OF LEMMING HABITAT CHOICE



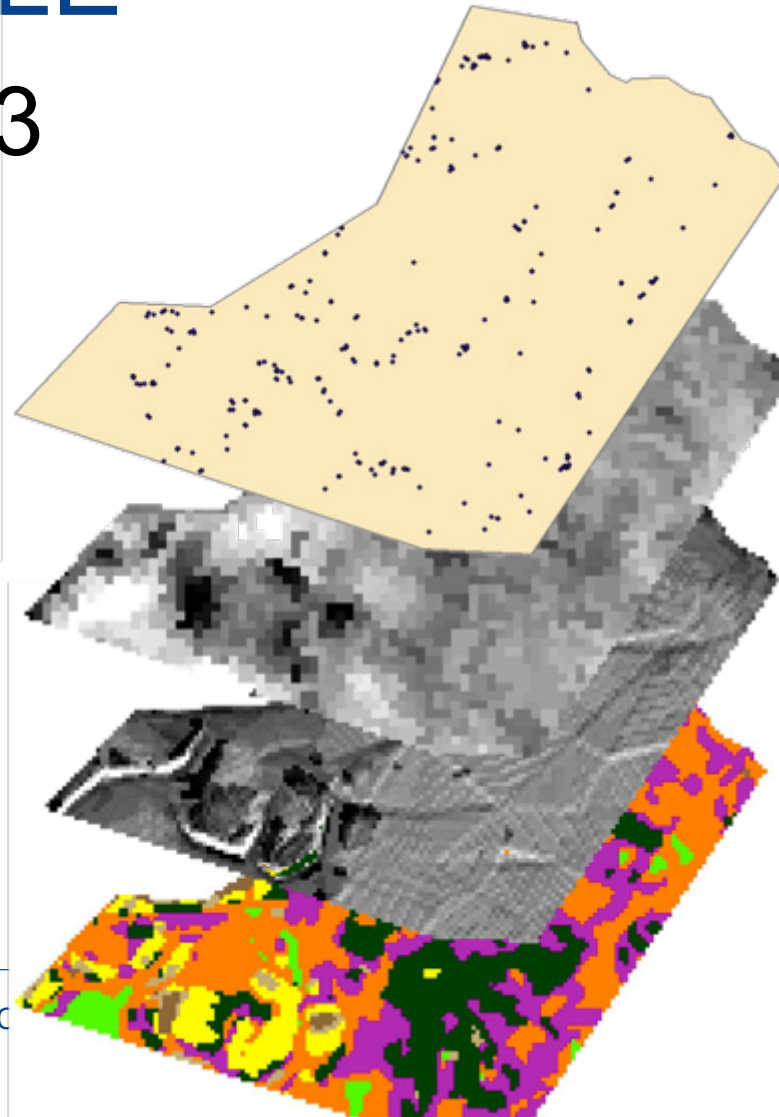
STABLE VS. UNSTABLE PREDICTORS

Nest positions, 1996-2013

NDVI (plant biomass)

Snow measures

Vegetation types



STABLE VS. UNSTABLE PREDICTORS

- › More temporally stable than unstable environmental factors determines lemming habitat choice
- › Areas with **average deep snow cover and low inter-annual variability** are preferred
- › Current snow depth is not important
- › **Habitat type** important
- › Salix snowbed preferred
- › Areas close to summer habitats (Dryas heath) preferred
- › Only **limited density-dependence** in habitat choice

MONITORING SMALL MAMMALS IN THE ARCTIC

- › Small mammal monitoring is very time consuming
- › Indicator of ecosystem state
- › Predators as ecosystem sentinels?
 - › Stoat - impossible
 - › Skuas – buffer-problem
 - › Snowy owls – nomadic
 - › Arctic fox - omni-present

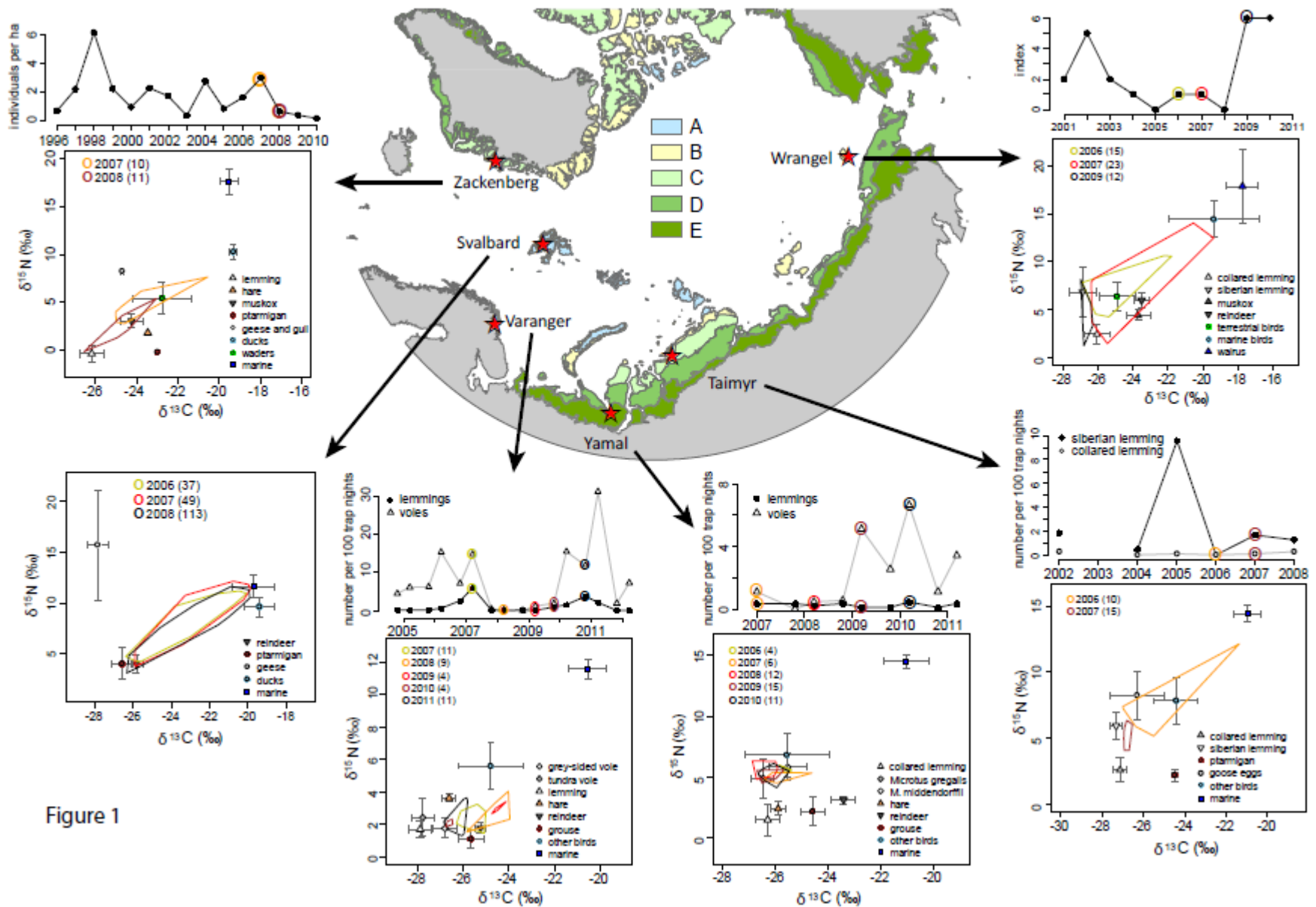
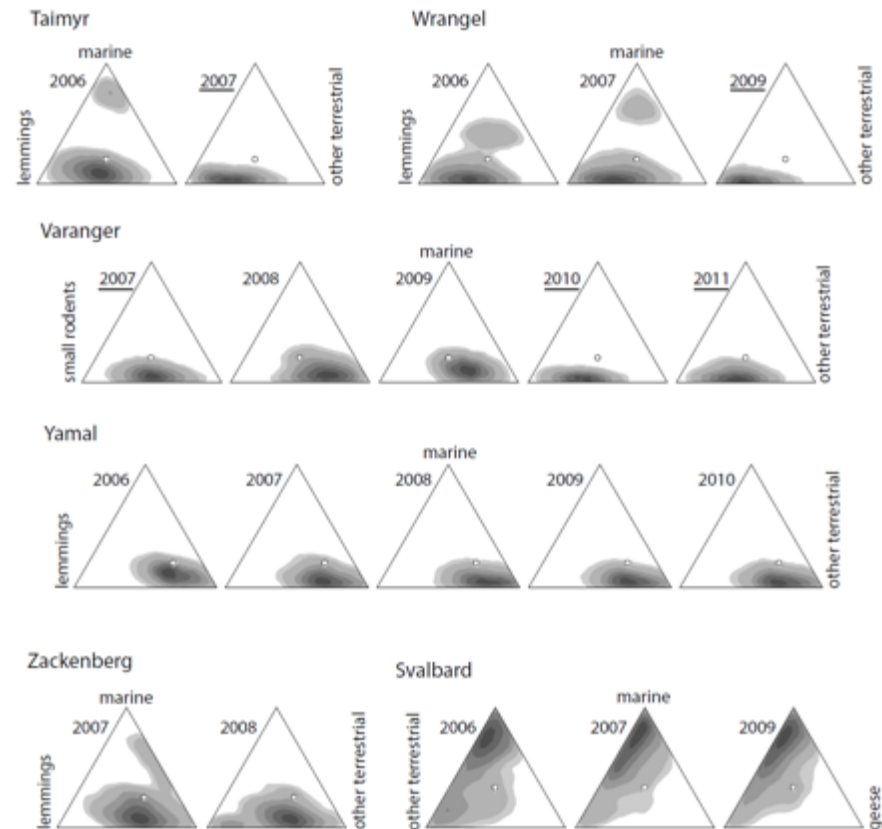


Figure 1

ARCTIC FOX AS AN ECOSYSTEM SENTINEL

- › Isotopic signature changes with small mammal abundance
- › Overlap in prey SI signatures
- › Limited useability
- › No short cut...



Thank you!

