

Thick-billed Murres in the Fast Lane: Linking Acceleration with Foraging Behavior

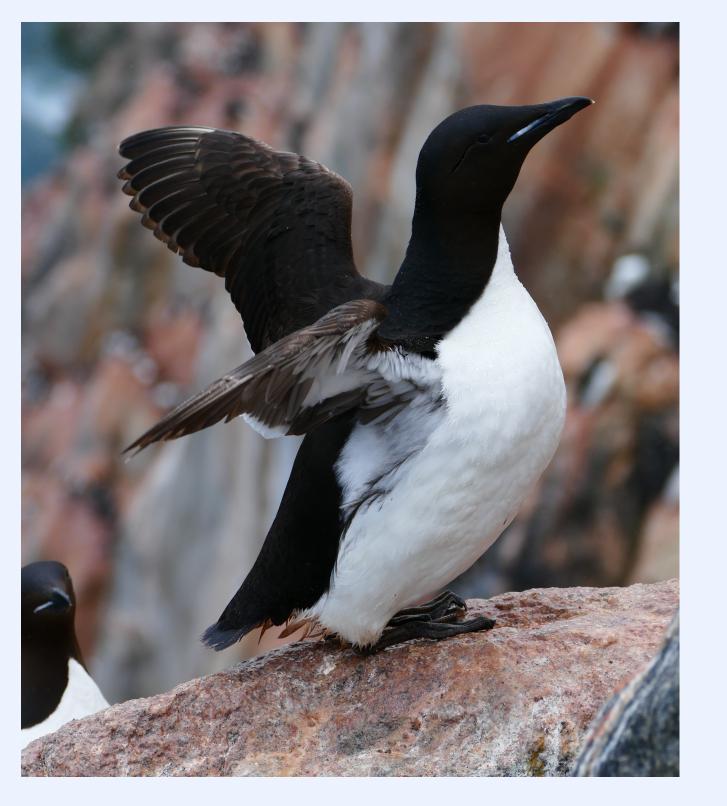
Émile Brisson-Curadeau & Kyle Elliott

Introduction

Climate change will affect the fish species composition in Arctic marine ecosystem

The **Thick-billed murre**, a generalist diving predator present throughout the Arctic, already samples the marine ecosystem throughout its diet.

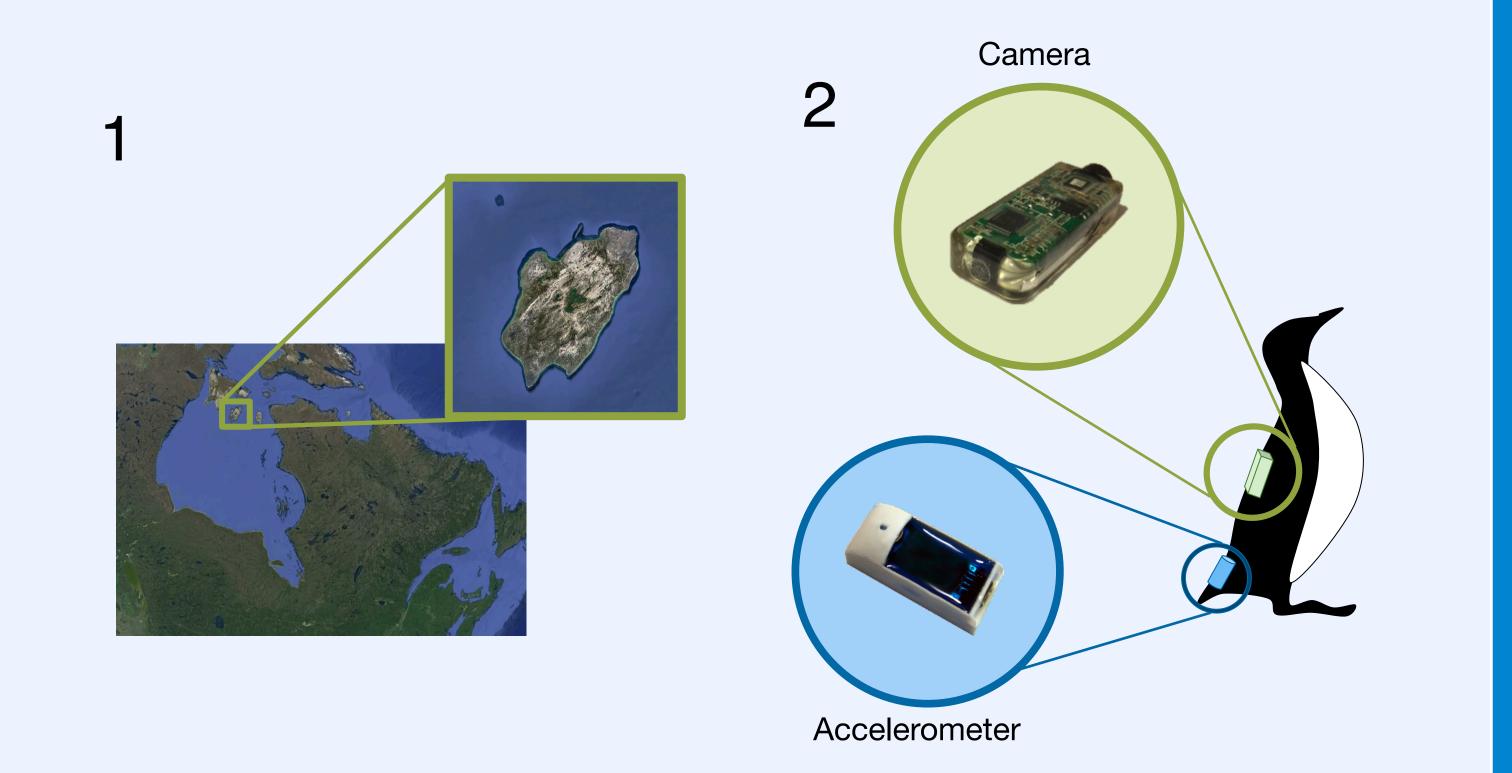
Why not use the **bird's diet to indirectly monitor the** aquatic ecosystem?



Material & Methods

1: Study area: **Coats Island**, Nunavut

2: Equip murres with camera loggers and accelerometers and link the behaviour recorded by the camera with acceleration



Problem:

We need an efficient, remote way to assess thickbilled murre diet. Camera loggers can record prey captures, but are short-lived. Accelerometers record for a long time, but we must first link acceleration profile and feeding behaviour for murres.

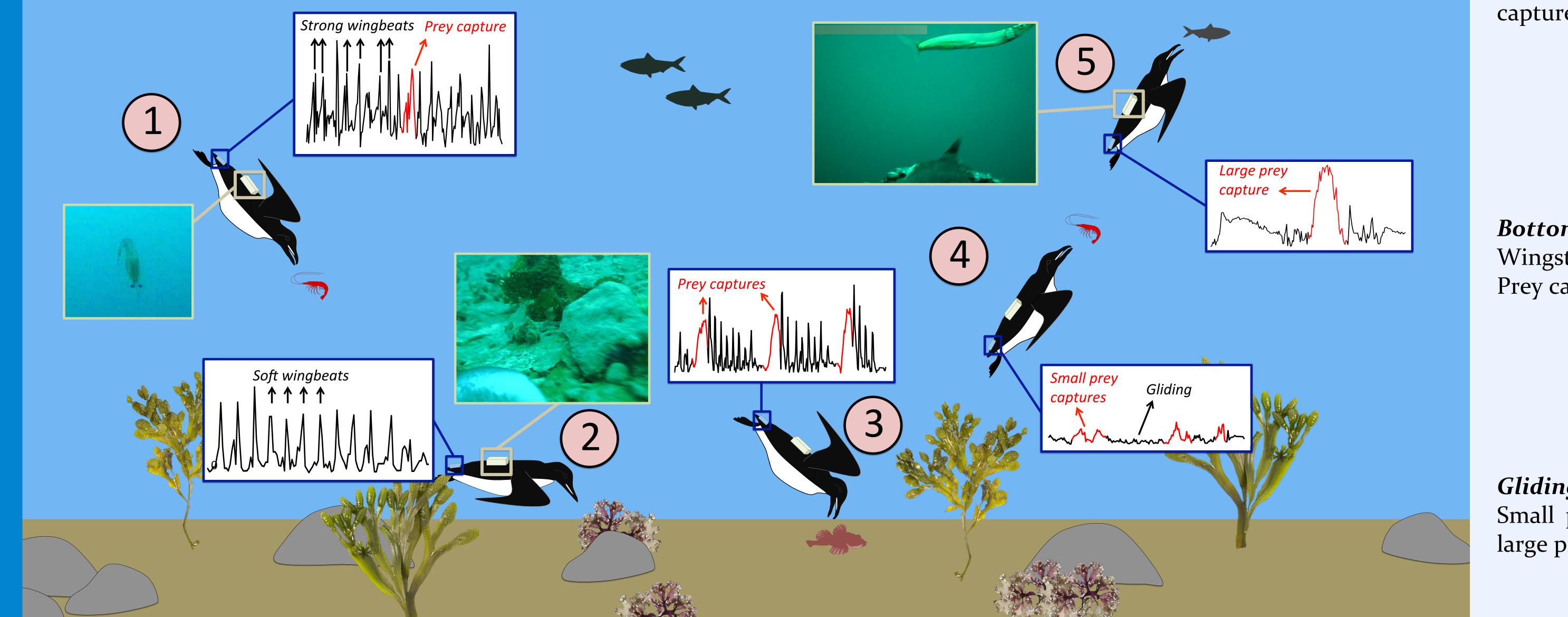
Objective:

Pair camera loggers with accelerometers to establish the link between acceleration and **foraging**, so that accelerometers alone can be used in the long term.

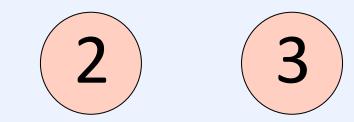




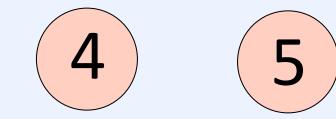




capture acceleration signature



Bottom searching: Wingstrokes are less pronounced. Prey captures are discernable.



Gliding back up: Small prey captures are distinct, large prey even more

Discussion

Acceleration signature of a prey capture varied depending on:

1 - **Dive phase** (descending, bottom search, ascending) 2 - **Prey size** (small static prey vs large mobile prey)

Accelerometers could be used to determine the murre diet during the **bottom** and **ascending phase**, but **not** during the descending phase.



Main Sources

Elliott et al. (2008). Seabird foraging behaviour indicates prey type. Marine Ecology Progress Series, 354, 289-303.

Gaston, Woo, & Hipfner (2003). Trends in forage fish populations in northern Hudson Bay since 1981, as determined from the diet of nestling thick-billed murres Uria Iomvia. Arctic, 227-233.



