

Foraging hot-spots

- Well known, but not well documented/understood
- Late/post-breeding period
- Temporal and spatial variation
 - Inter-annual variation
 - Not <u>all</u> tidewater glaciers
- Relative importance not known

Seabirds © Hallvard Strøm



Seabirds

Northern Fulmar Fulmarus glacialis



Black-legged kittiwake Rissa tridactyla



Ivory gull Pagophila eburnea



Glaucous gull Larus hyperboreus



Black guillemot Ceppus grylle





What do they feed on...?

Krill Thysanoessa inermis (Nordenskiöldbreen)

Wingsnail Limacina helicina (Austfonna)

Polar Cod Boreogadus saida (key-species)

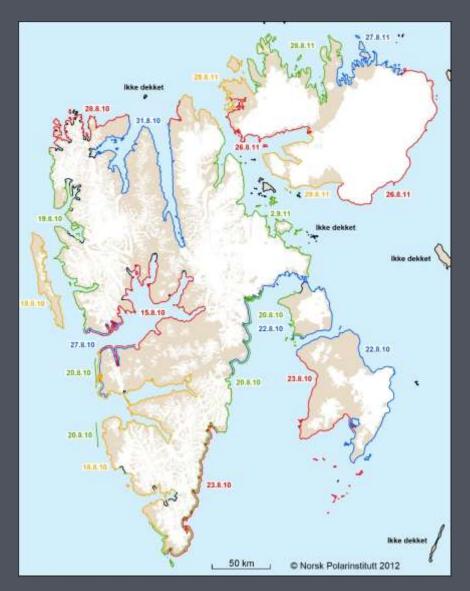








Coastal survey 2010-2011



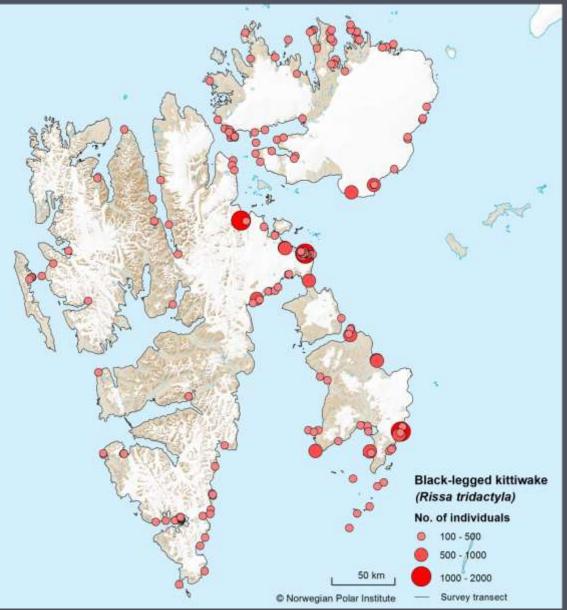






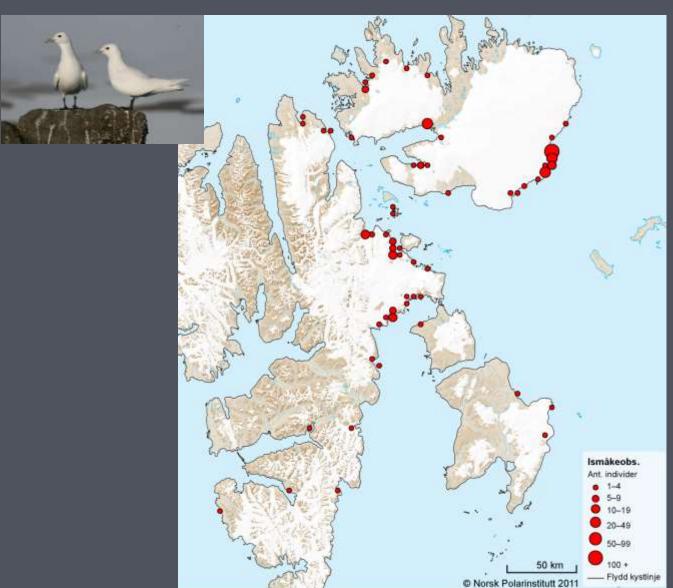
Kittiwake







Ivory gull



Strøm et al. 2012



Kittiwake geolocator study

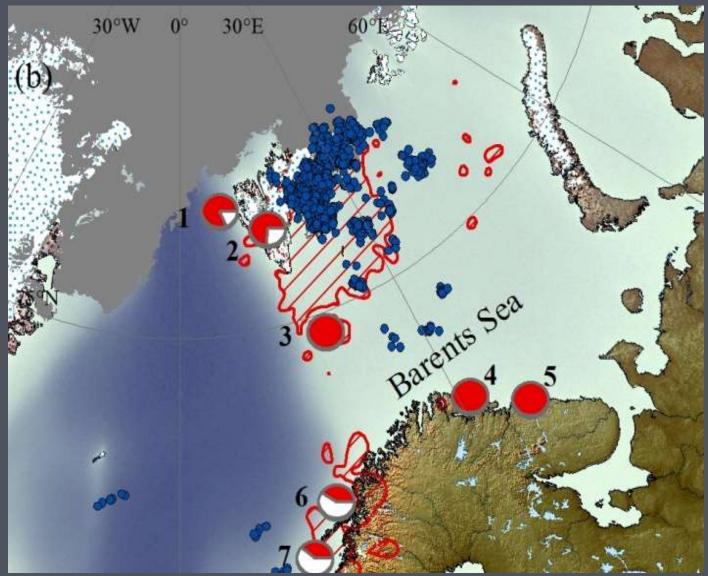




© Tycho Anker-Nilssen



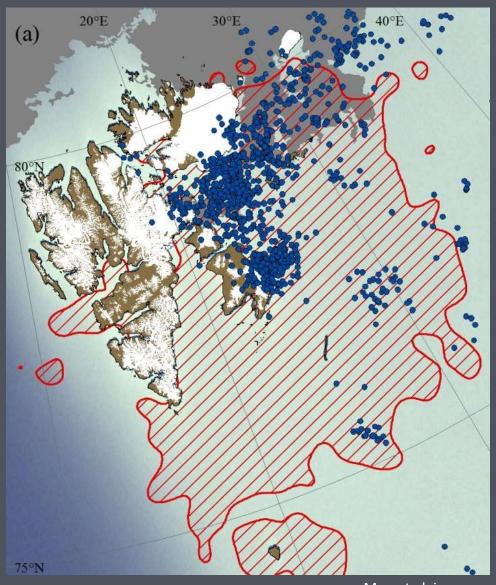
Kittiwake geolocator study



Moe et al. in prep.



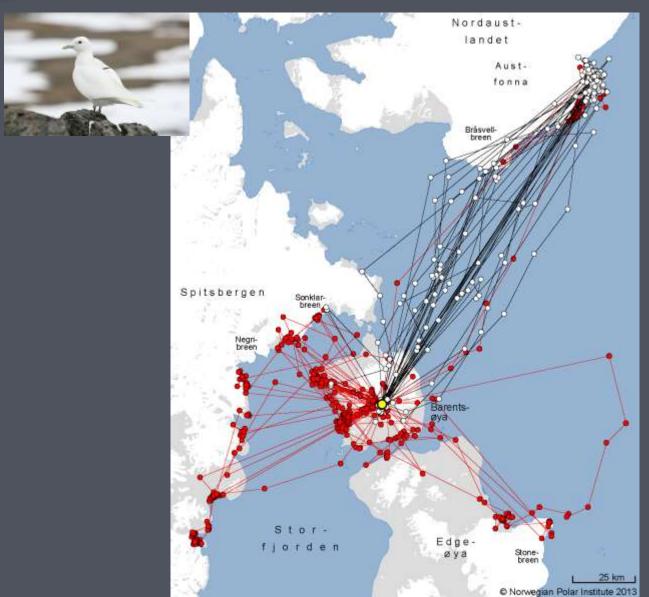
Kittiwake geolocator study



Moe et al. in prep.



Ivory gull foraging



WP 5 Seabirds

Key-species: Black-legged kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*

Field sites: Kongsfjorden and Hornsund

Main goal:

- 1. Assess the temporal (day/week/month) variation in the use of glacier fronts by kittiwakes and various other seabird species
- 2. Study how distribution and abundance of seabirds are linked to the physical properties of the glacial front system
- 3. Assess the relative importance of the fronts as foraging areas during the breeding season and the temporal and spatial variation in foraging patterns of the birds





Strøm and Descamps in prep.





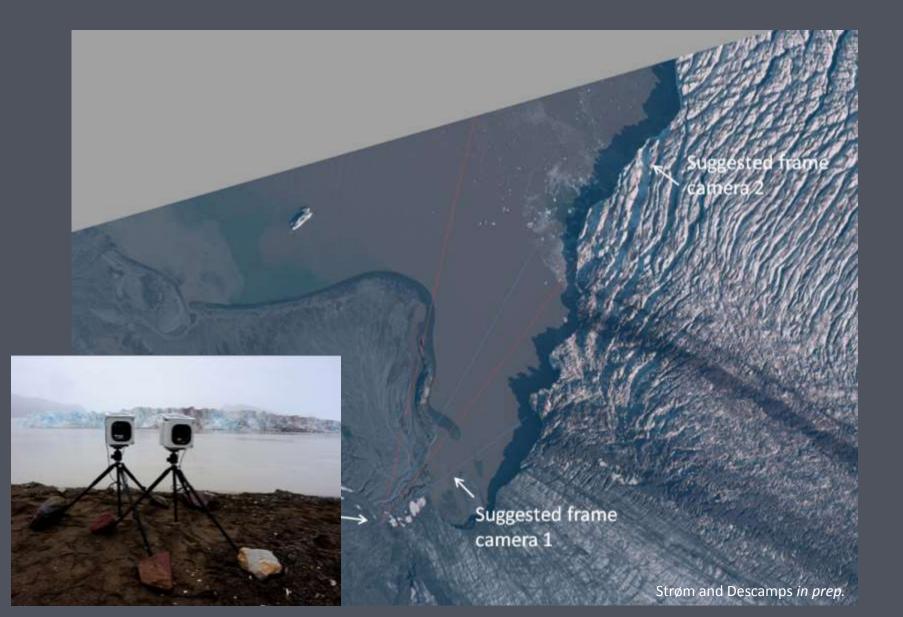
Time lapse cameras



Strøm and Descamps in prep.

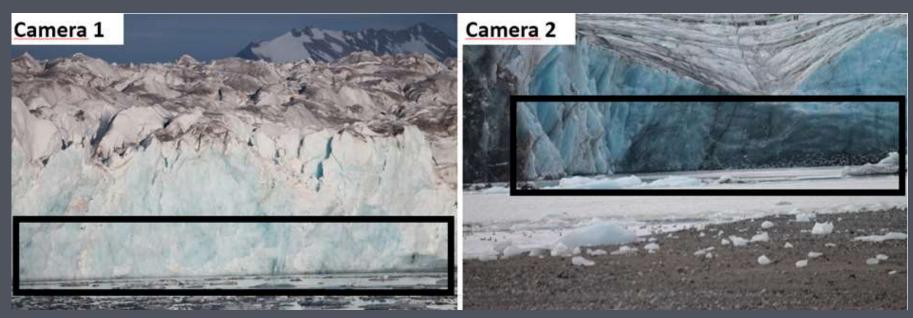


Time lapse cameras





Time lapse cameras



Strøm and Descamps in prep.



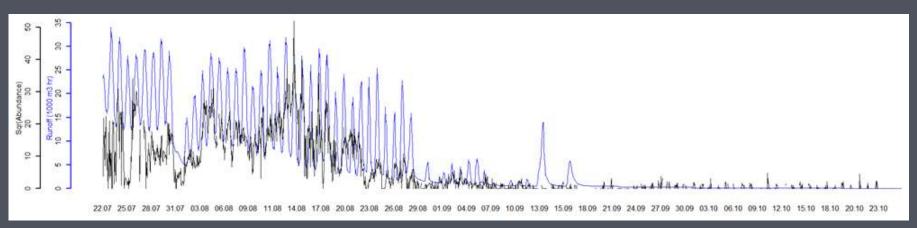
Environmental variables	Unit	Temporal resolution	Source
Observed variables:			
Wind direction	degrees	hourly	Norwegian Meteorological Int
Wind speed	m/s	"	"
Air temperature	°C	п	п
Observed tide	cm	n n	Norwegian Hydrographic Service
Modeled variables:			
Glacial meltwater	m³/day	daily	Norwegian Polar Institute
Glacial runoff	m³/day	п	"
Visually assessed variables:			
Sea ice coverage	Nominal	hourly	-
Sea ice density	· ·	· ·	-
Plume opening	II .	II .	-
Visibility	II .	II .	-
Sun on glacier	п	п	-



Score	Description			
PLUME OPENING				
2	Opening, clearly visible			
1	Marginal opening, barely visible			
0	No opening			
SEA ICE COVERAGE				
5	0-20% ice cover			
4	20-40% ice cover			
3	40-60% ice cover			
2	60-80% ice cover			
1	80-100% ice cover			
SEA ICE DENSITY				
3	Loose			
2	Semi-packed			
1	Packed			
VISIBILITY				
5	Sharp picture and no obstacles			
4	Good visibility, but slightly reduced due to sharpness or obstacles			
3	Reasonable visibility to make a fair abundance estimate			
2	Nearly impossible to estimate abundance			
1	Impossible to estimate abundance			
SUN ON GLACIER				
2	Sunny weather			
1	Partly sunny weather			
0	Not sunny weather			

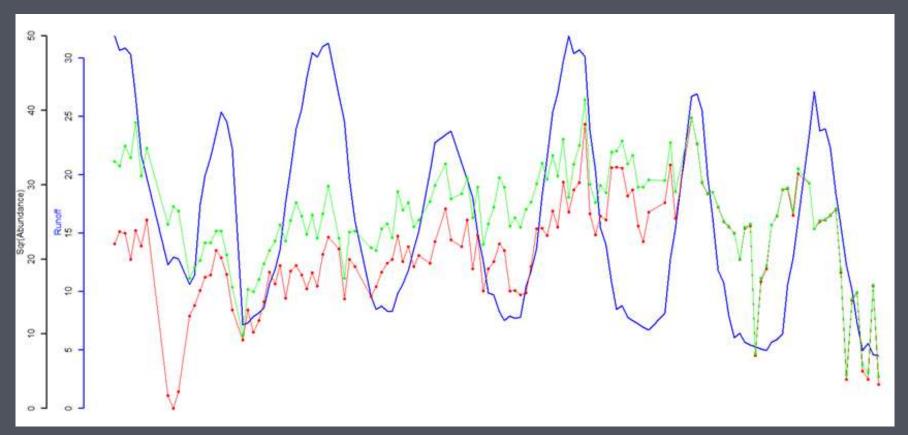


Preliminary results...

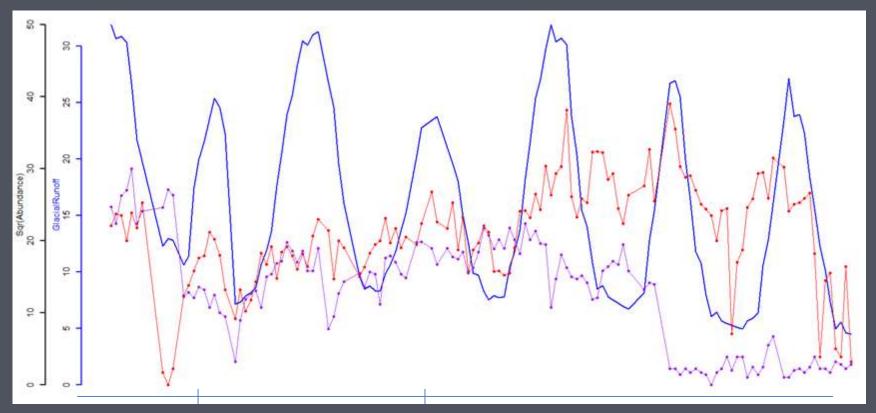


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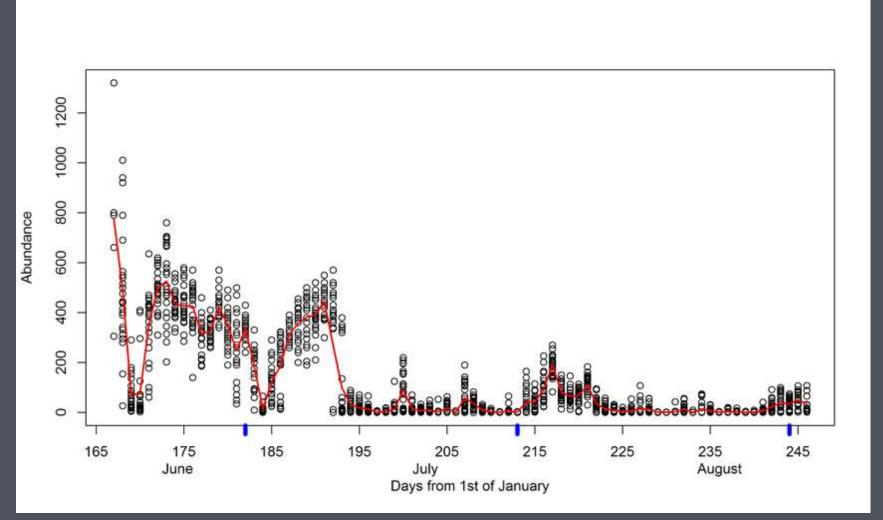




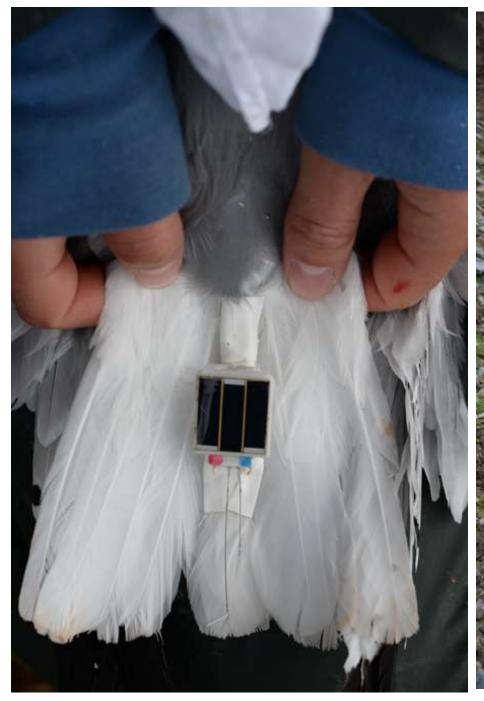


Strøm and Descamps in prep.











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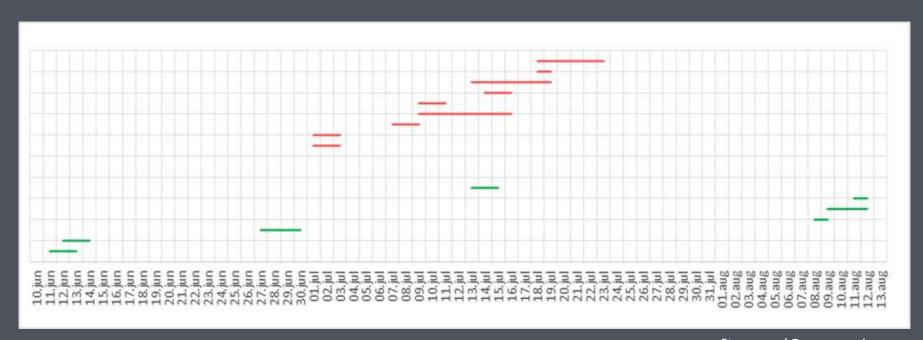






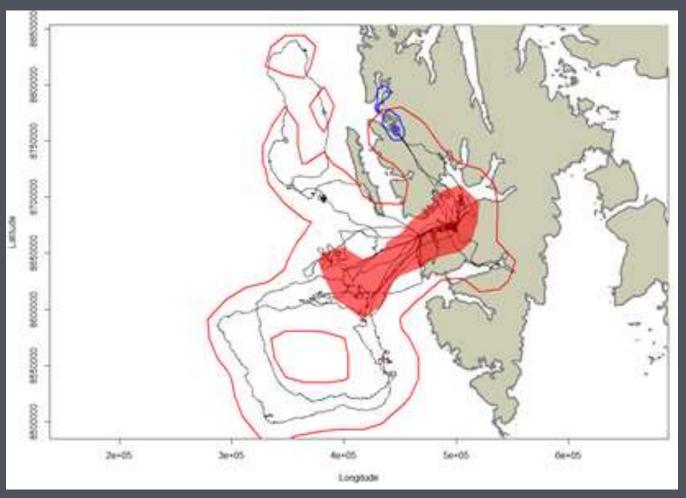
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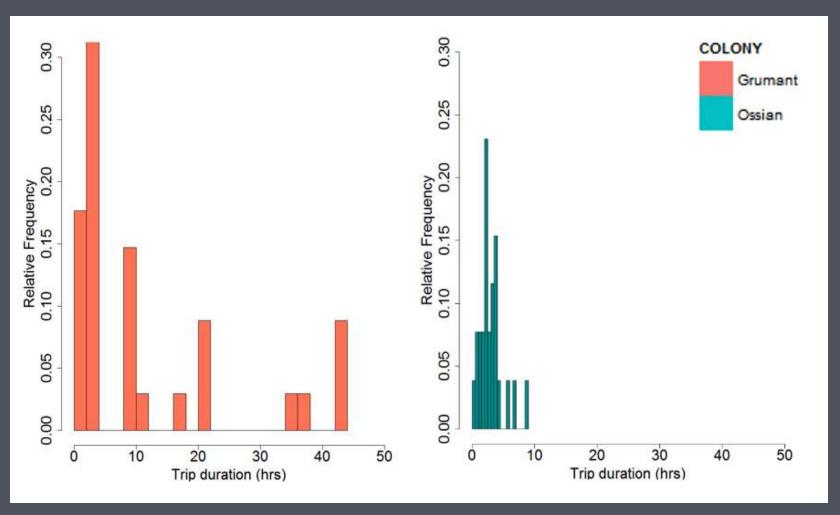
Strøm and Descamps in prep.



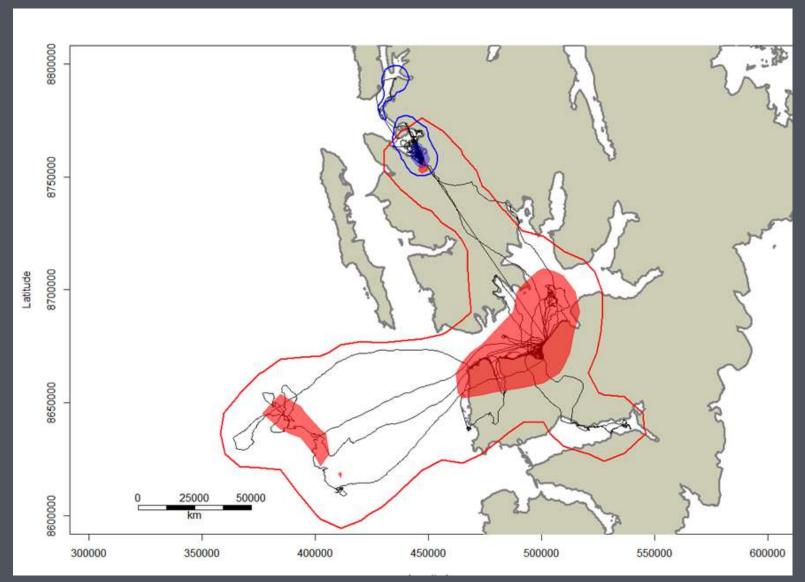


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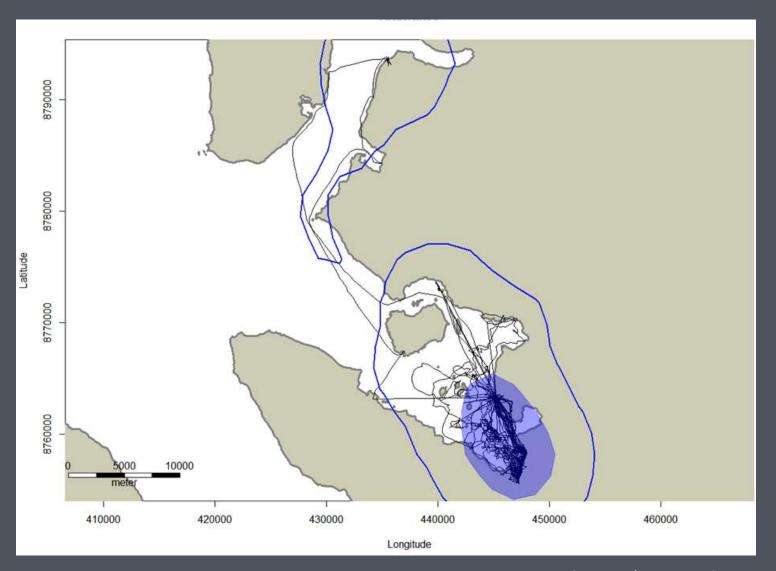




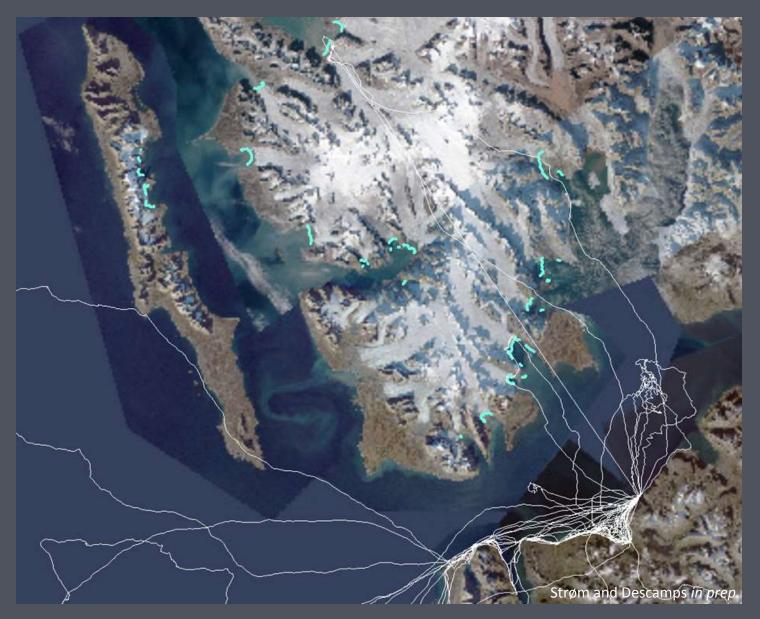




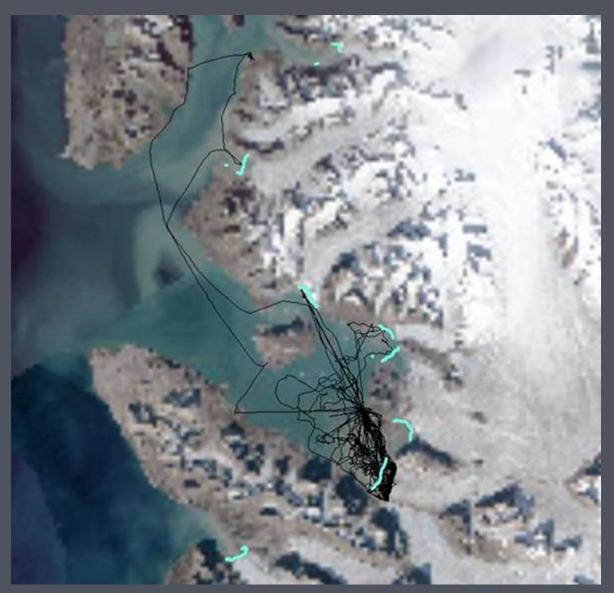












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