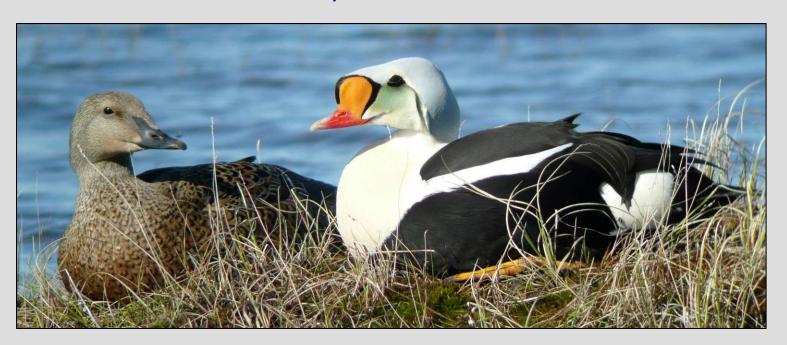
Climate Change Workshop 21 April 2009

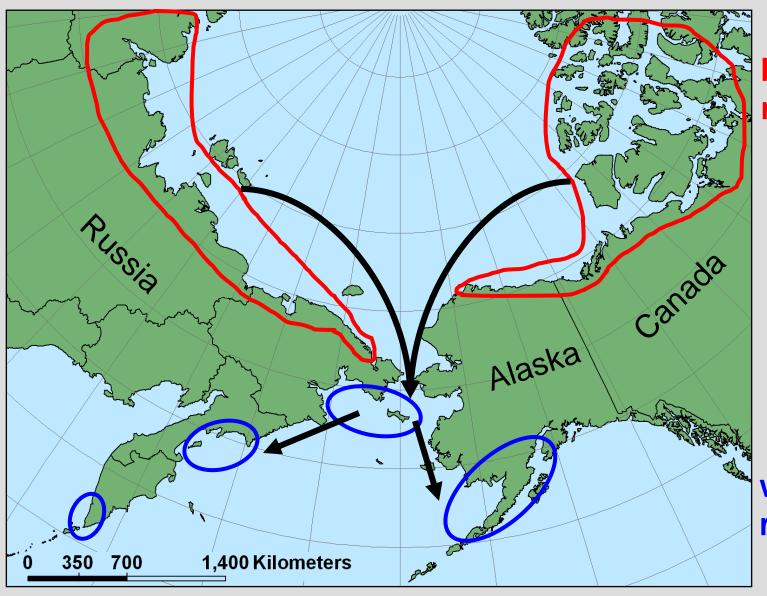
Potential effects of climate change on eiders in Alaska

Steffen Oppel University of Alaska Fairbanks





Eider distribution in the western Arctic

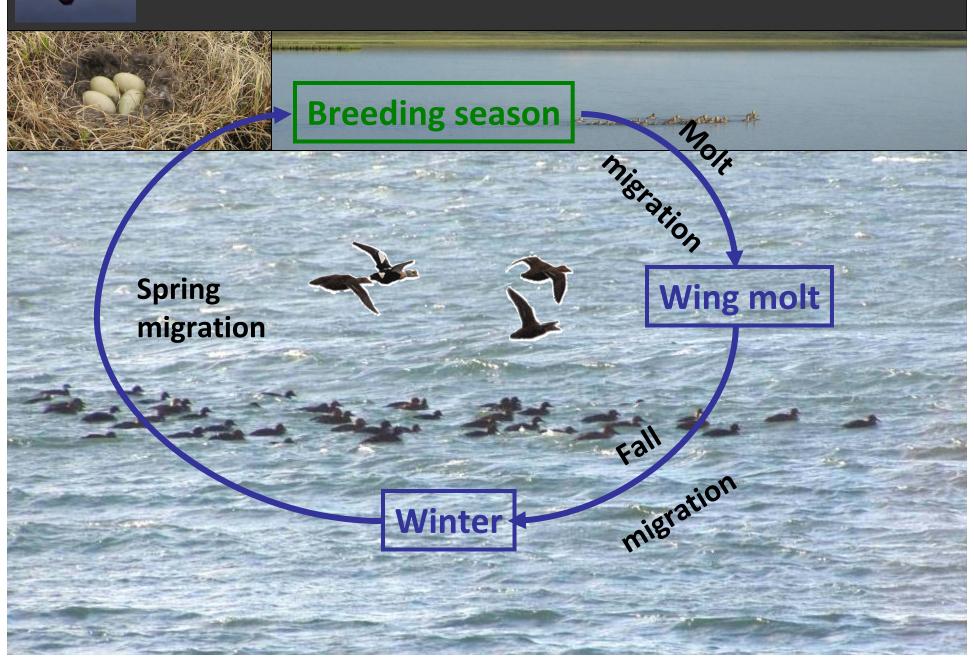


breeding range

wintering regions



Eider annual cycle





Eiders and climate change

Climate change may affect eiders in two ecosystems:



- on marine staging, molting and wintering areas
- on tundra breeding areas



Effects of climate change at sea

- eiders forage on benthic invertebrates
- warming water may change benthic invertebrate communities



northward range expansion of competitors and parasites









Effects of climate change at sea

- reduction in sea ice may disrupt food web
- increase in wave action may change energy expenditure

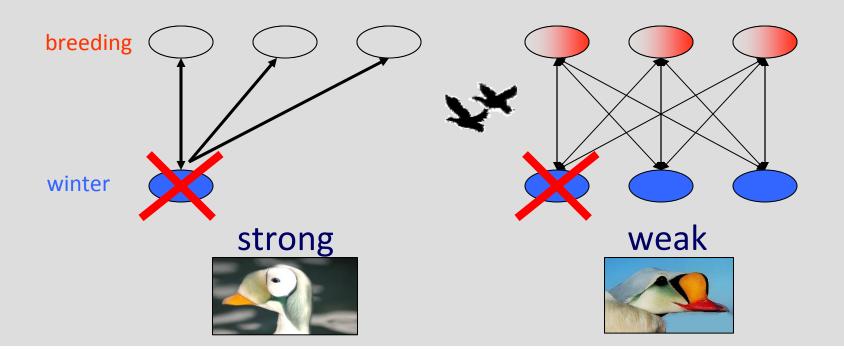






Effects of climate change at sea

- traditional areas may become less suitable
- strong migratory connectivity is disadvantage
- King Eiders less vulnerable than Spectacled Eiders









- drying of ponds and wetlands
- loss of foraging habitat
- eiders prefer to nest on little islands



nests more accessible to terrestrial predators









- females have high incubation constancy
- increasing temperature may increase water loss rate
- higher nest predation due to more 'water breaks'?

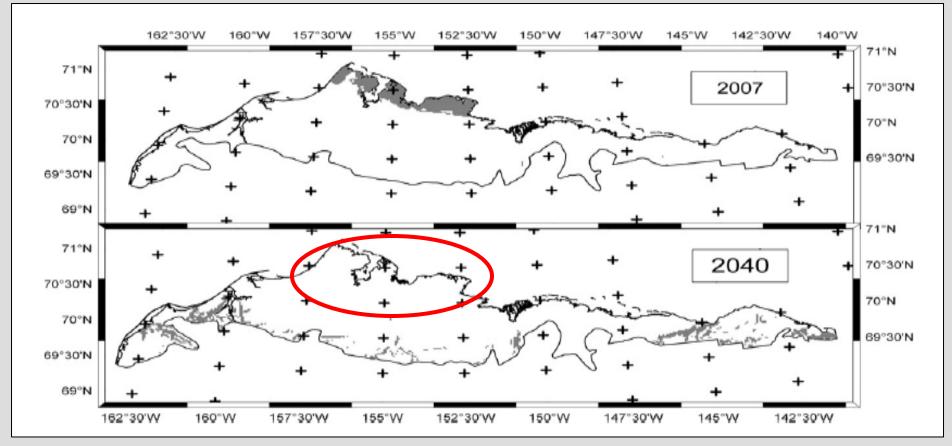






- increase in shrub cover
- loss of nesting habitat?







Knowledge gaps for sea ducks

 dietary breadth at sea and on land – what are energetic consequences of altered prey availability?



• rate of spring advancement at sea vs. on land – is there potential for phenological 'mismatch'?

