ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᒪᕙᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓯᓈᓂᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ?

Why Study Shorebirds?

ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᓂᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᐸᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒡᓛᑦ ᑎᑭᖢᒍ 15,000 ᑭᓛᒥᑐᓐᒥ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᔪᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᑮᕕᒋᔭᖏᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᕙᔭᖅᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ. ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᐹᖑᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᔾᔨᕇᖏᑦᑑᑎᐅᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᕆᐊᖅᑐᕌᖑᔪᓂ (50-ᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᕇᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ). ᐊᐃᑦᑖᖑᕗᕐᓚ, ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᐊᒥᐊᓚᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᔅᓰᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᖕᒪᑕ, ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᓗᐊᕐᓂ.

Shorebirds exhibit one of the most impressive migrations, traveling up to 15,000 km from wintering areas in the south to breed in the Arctic. They are the most diverse group of arctic breeding birds (50 species). Unfortunately, most North American shorebird populations are declining, the reasons for which are poorly understood.

Questions? Please contact us!

Joël Bêty:
Université du Québec à Rimouski
joel_bety@uqar.qc.ca
(418) 723-1986 ext. 1707

Laura McKinnon:
laura.mckinnon@uqar.qc.ca
(418) 723-1986 ext. 1634

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ THANK YOU!

Parks Canada / Parcs Canada
ArcticNet
CRSNG NSERC
Polar Continental Shelf Project / Étude du plateau continental polaire
BioNord
Fonds de recherche sur la nature et les technologies Québec
Canadian Wildlife Service / Service canadien de la faune
UQAR
Canada — Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᓂ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ

Bylot Island Shorebirds

ᐃᕐᓂᐅᕐᑎᒋᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᓇᔪᑦ

Reproductive Ecology

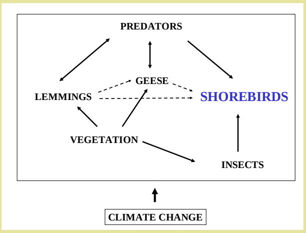
ᓄᓚᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ

Breeding Ecology

ᓄᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᓂ ᑎᖕᒥᕝᔦᑦ ᒫᓂᒃᑖᕐᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᓇᒋᐊᓲᖑᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕈᔦᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕈᕐᕕᒃᓴᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᐊᕋᕕᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᕈᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑰᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᔫᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᑲᓪᓗᖅᑕᐅᑳᓪᓚᔫᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒐ ᐊᓯᔾᔩᑳᓪᓚᒃᑕᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᓄᖑᑉᐹᓪᓚᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ.

During the breeding season, shorebirds must synchronize hatching with peak insect abundance in order for chicks to survive. Arctic insect abundance is highly correlated with temperature. Rapid climate changes could disrupt this synchrony, negatively affecting shorebird reproduction.

ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒃᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ



Community Ecology

ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᓂᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᓗᐊᖑᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᓲᖑᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᓐᖕᒐᖃᓚᐅᒥᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᒥᓂᓇᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᑲᓇᖅᑑᑎᒋᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓴᕿᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᖕᒋᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓚᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ.

Shorebird breeding success is known to be linked to lemming cycles via predators. The vulnerability of different species of shorebirds to predation and the relative importance of predators is virtually undocumented in North America.

ᓯᕐᒥᓚᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᓚᒦᒥ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

Current Research in Sirmilik National Park

1) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒋᐊᖅᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᓂᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᐸᕝᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖕᒐᒃᑯᑦ ᒫᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᓂᖕᒪᖖᒐᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖕᒐᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓚᐅᓐᓂᕐᒪᖖᒐᑕ.
2) ᐱᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕈᔦᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᕐᒪᖖᒐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓚᐅᓚᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒻᒪᕈᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓚᕚᖕᒐᒥᒃ.
3) ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᓇᓱᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑎᒋᐸᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

1) Monitor shorebird nests to record nest success and timing of breeding
2) Sample insects to compare timing of shorebird breeding with insect availability.
3) Record predation events using remote camera systems to identify predators.