What would happen to predation in the changing Arctic tundra? ᠖ᠴ᠘᠆᠋ᠺᢣ᠋᠆᠘ᢁ᠅ᢕ᠋᠘᠉᠆᠘ᢁ᠅ᢕ᠘ᢁ᠕ᡨ᠘᠘᠉᠆ᢕᡧ᠘᠉᠘᠅ᡣ᠘᠆᠕᠕᠆ᠴ᠘᠆ᠴ᠘᠆ᠴ᠘᠆᠘᠘

By Claire-Cécile Juhasz, Nicolas Lecomte and Gilles Gauthier



By defending its own nest against all predators [5], the snowy owl also protects goose nests close by [6].

ጎ>^ֈΓሲ[֊]ጋበ⁶ Δ*«*[«]ልΓσ⁶ σል▷ሲነ⁶ነ²LC CLΔ⁶σ⁶ $\sigma^{\circ}P \supset^{\circ} \cap \sigma^{\circ}$ [5], $P^{<} \wedge^{i} d^{\circ} \wedge h \cap \sigma^{\circ} b \sigma^{\circ} \int^{\circ} \int^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ} b^{\circ} d^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ $\Delta \ll d\sigma^{\flat} \lor \lor \Gamma_{\Lambda} \lor \sigma \lor \sigma \lor \sigma \lor c [6].$

snowy owl

Indirect interaction Direct interaction (predation)

Climate change can trigger an increase in rainfall during the short Arctic summer but we do not know much how



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[4].

 $\sigma^{G} \nabla i^{G} \nabla c \cap c \cup \sigma^{G}$, $P' \nabla \sigma c$

this will modify predators and their prey.

For now, we only measured that higher rainfall can benefit geese because they can drink close by their nest and expose it much less to arctic foxes.

 $L^{\circ}aDd' - C, \delta Dd' a da \Delta^{\circ}d L D C L^{\circ}a$ LGOTTOSCONTAL

Prey-predator interactions are very dynamic and current climatic changes can alter them in complex manners.

