

How do polar bears cope with ice free summers?





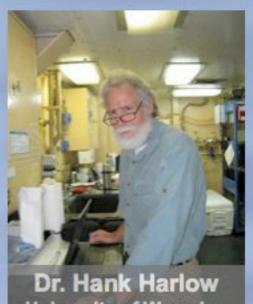
Who are we?



University of Wyoming



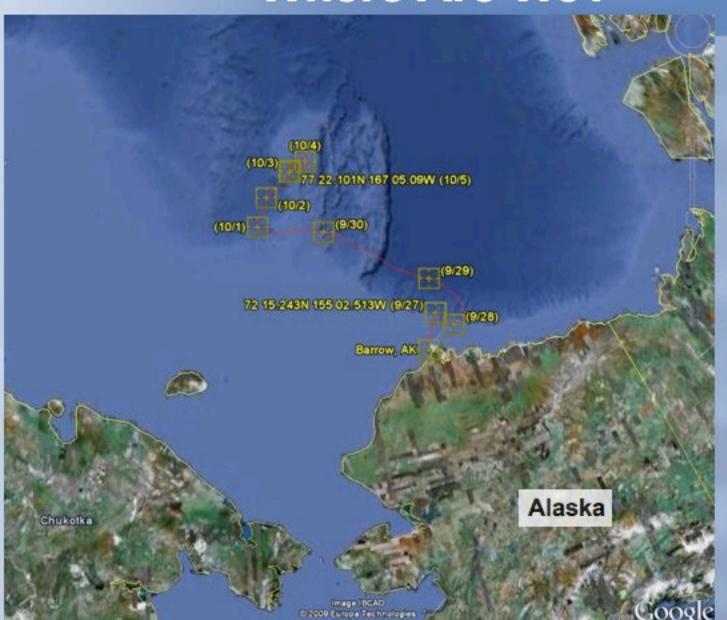




University of Wyoming



Where Are We?





Polar Bear Information



Largest living carnivore on land

- * Males 1100 lb (to 1700+ lbs?)
- * Females 550 lbs

Closest relative is the brown bear

*Diverged 300,000 years ago

Diet: mainly seals

- * Grinding teeth reduced
- * Stabbing teeth pronounced
- * Wait for seals to come up to surface to breath through holes in ice.
- * Hunting is dependent on ice, so unlike other bears, their hardest time to hunt is summer/fall





March 10th, 2008

September 10th, 2008

Credit: John Whiteman



Polar bears need sea ice for traveling and hunting

Winter and Spring Active and hunting Pregnant females: denning



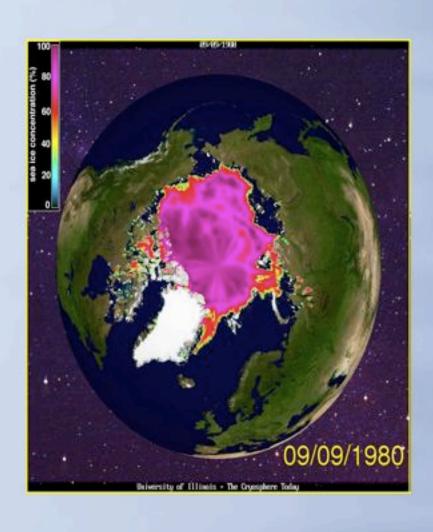
Summer and Fall Ice-free period: no hunting?

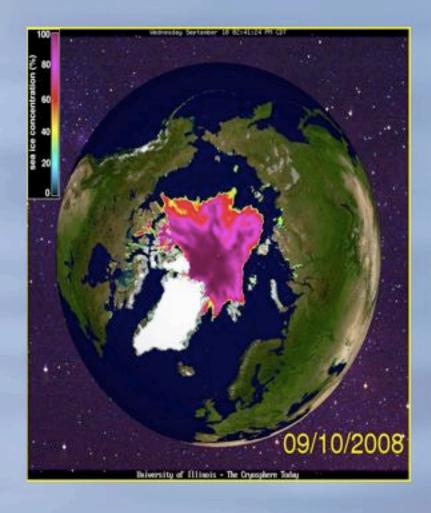


Credit: John Whiteman



Sea Ice Changes Since 1980







Project Overview: Research Questions

- 1) How do polar bears cope with ice-free conditions in the summer?
- 2) How will polar bears be affected by longer ice-free summers?



Follow the ice north

Cooler temperatures?
Seal predation?
Avoid fasting?
Maintain metabolic rate?
Maintain activity?

Stay on shore

Warmer temperatures?
Lack of prey?
Fast?
Reduce metabolic rate?
Reduce activity?



Project Overview: Schedule

Early summer Summer Late summer

Some stay and shore Recaptures, based on coast

Capture bears on ice near shore, based on coast

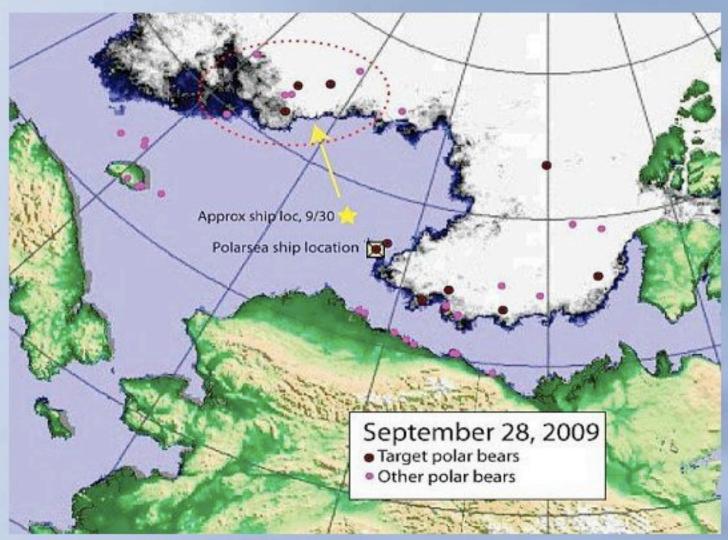
Some follow ice north

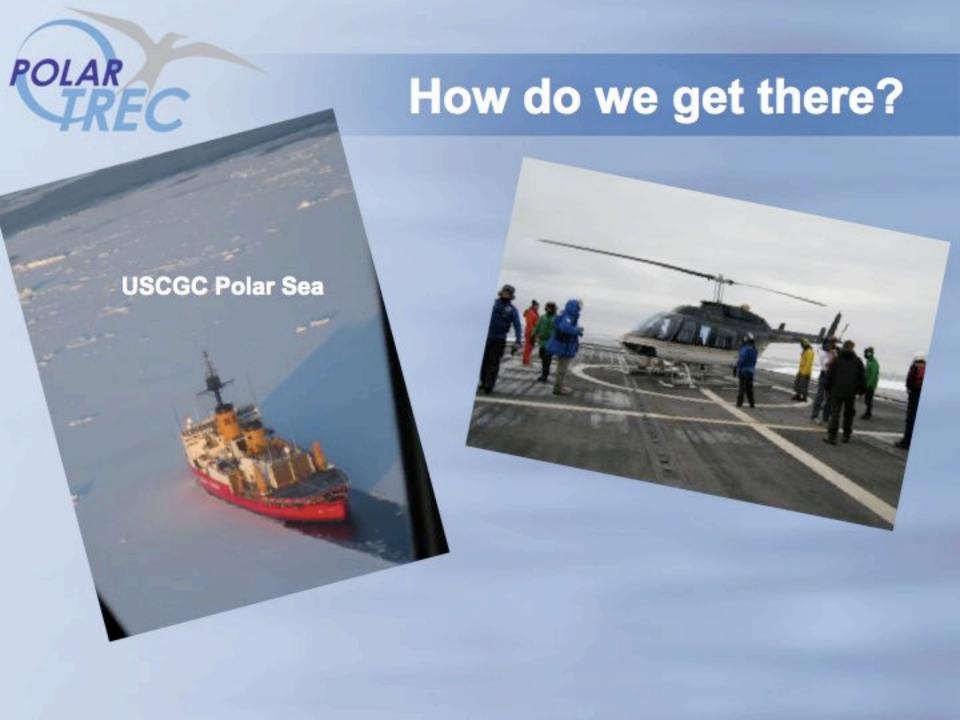
Recaptures, based on ship

This is the part of the project that we are involved in right now.



What are we doing?







How do we find the bears?





What do we do with the bears?





What do we do with the bears?



Breath Samples



Fur Samples



What do we do with the bears?









What information can we get from all this data?

How much are the bears eating?

★Blood samples: serum ¹³C, plasma triglycerides, cholesterol, RBC clot ¹³C

*Breath Samples: breath 13C, breath RQ

*Fat Samples: fat depth and lipid content

of individual fat cells

*Fur Samples: isotope analysis to

determine diet

Are the bears fasting?

★Muscle samples: muscle cell size, protein content, nitrogen content, ¹⁵N signature, fiber type, RNA:DNA ratios

★Blood samples: serum

indicators of protein breakdown

How much energy are the bears using?

* Collar - Activity Monitors: fine scale index of energy use

* Collar - GPS locations: broad scale index of energy use

* Collar - Conductivity probe: time swimming

* Collar - ambient temperature

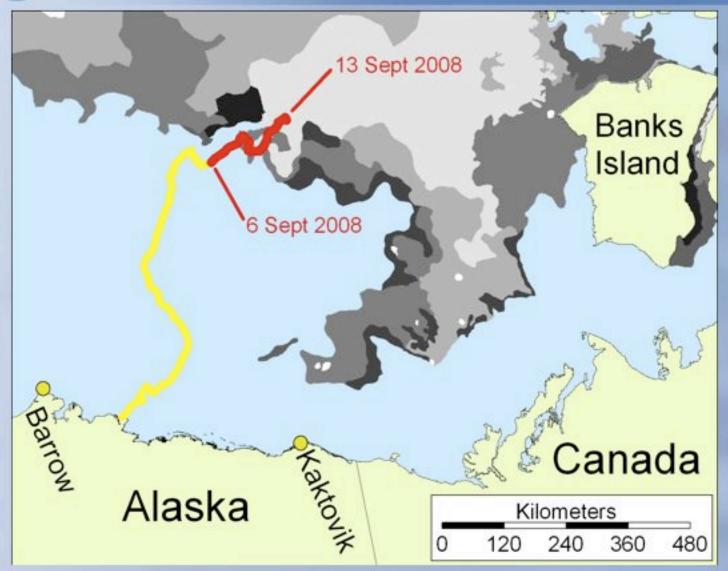
* Temperature probe: deep-core body temperature

Where are they living?

*GPS locations: use of land, water, ice



Interesting Discoveries



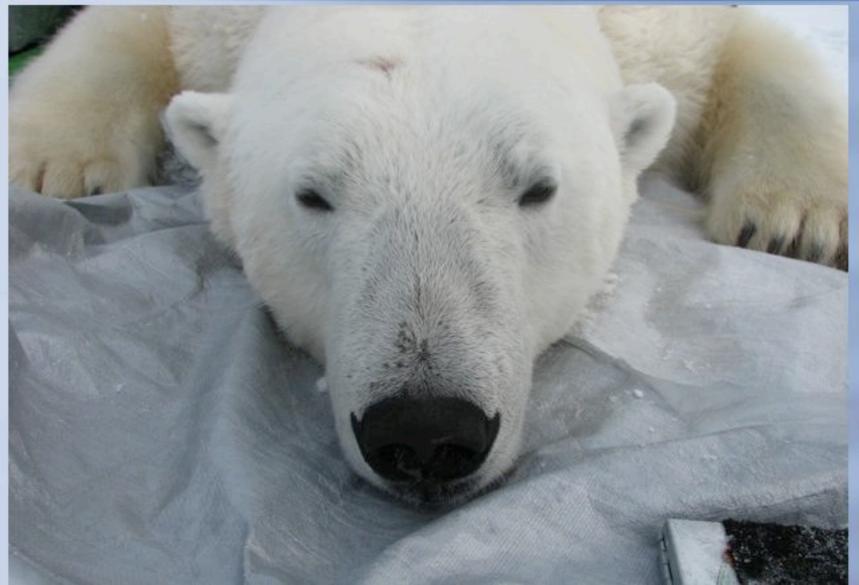


Interesting Discoveries





Why are we doing this?





Questions?

