

# Conflicting consequences of climate change for Arctic nesting geese

22 August 2019



Maarten J.J.E. Loonen (right) from the University of Groningen in the Netherlands has been studying Svalbard barnacle geese outside of Svalbard for three decades. His subject (left) seems curious. Credit: Elise Biersma

Life over the last half-century has been pretty good for populations of Svalbard barnacle geese. A hunting ban implemented in the 1950s in their overwintering area in Scotland has led to explosive population growth, from roughly 2800 birds in 1960 to more than 40,000 birds today.

But what will happen to these [birds](#) and others that migrate to Arctic nesting grounds as the [climate](#) grows warmer?

A [warmer climate](#) in the Arctic might seem beneficial, but shorter winters with earlier springs, as have already been recorded in places like Svalbard, are not necessarily good for birds that migrate there. Birds can arrive too late to match their breeding period with peak availability of their food, just one possible issue raised by climate change. Another problem is that even when the birds can benefit from earlier springs, their predators can benefit from climate change, too.

Now, a team of researchers from Norway and the Netherlands has described just how climate change affected a local Svalbard barnacle geese [population](#). They've found that so far, climate change has been both good and bad for the birds—with a net zero effect.

"When you consider the earlier springs, it's good news, so far," says Kate Layton-Matthews, a Ph.D. candidate at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology's (NTNU) Centre for Biodiversity Dynamics and the first author of the new study. "But the predation part outbalances the benefits from climate change."

## 3487 birds over 28 years

The researchers relied on data on from 3487 geese collected since 1990 from Ny-Ålesund, a small town in the Svalbard archipelago.

Over that period, senior author Maarten J. J. E. Loonen at the University of Groningen in the Netherlands collected sightings and physical data from the birds—their number of eggs, number of hatchlings, and much more—and also attached rings to the birds' legs so they could be identified over the years.

That wealth of information allows the researchers to track overall population changes and to combine population data with other measurable variables, such as temperatures, time of snowmelt, start of growing season and the like. Co-author Eva Fuglei at the Norwegian Polar Institute also collected annual data on the abundance of the main predator, the Arctic fox.

"I have been studying this population for more than 30 years, and have seen increasing complexity in explaining population trends. Too many factors were changing at the same time, including climate change," Loonen said.



A population of Svalbard barnacle geese that nests on islands outside of Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard, migrates into the little town after their goslings have matured enough to make the trek. The move gives them access to better food but puts them at risk of predation, mainly by Arctic foxes. Credit: Oddvar Midtkandal

"The beauty for me in working with the team in Norway is that they could bring many of these factors together, especially related to climate change all along the flyway. The long data series from the Arctic is unique in its detail, but also the spatial scale on which these migratory birds operated and are affected by climate change."

In short, this huge, complex dataset gives a detailed picture of the birds' lifecycles and how and why this has changed over the years, especially as the climate has warmed.

### **Warmer springs and winters are beneficial**

The birds fly to Svalbard from their overwintering grounds in Solway Firth in Scotland. Many of the geese stop in Helgeland, a coastal area in northern Norway, before reaching their nesting grounds in the spring, while others make the flight direct from Scotland to Ny-Ålesund, a distance of 3000 kilometres.

Once on Svalbard, the birds can lay as many as six eggs on islands off Ny-Ålesund. When the goslings have hatched, the birds move inland into the tiny

town, in search of more food for them and their young.

All of these different steps in their life cycle can be affected in both good and bad ways by climate change, Layton-Matthews says.

For example, earlier snow melt has so far increased production of eggs, and more of those eggs become goslings, because it has improved the availability of nest sites and food plants.

The researchers were more surprised to discover that the birds survived better when winters were mild in Scotland. If winters get milder in the future, which is expected due to global warming, the result can be that the overwintering populations continue to climb.

"Based on previous research, I wasn't expecting to find these large, positive effects from winter temperatures," she said, because the geese are fairly big and don't seem as if the winter cold should be a problem for them.

### **A cascade of effects**

The benefit of the increased number of eggs and goslings due to warmer springs in Svalbard was also a benefit for the animals that prey on them, mainly Arctic foxes and polar bears. In fact, the healthier the goose population on Ny-Ålesund was, the more food there was for both of these animals, particularly for foxes.



production increases with climate change, the net result is fewer adult geese recruited to the population."

"It's a real cascading effect," she said.

### Managing goose populations for the future

Still, the huge increase in overwintering birds in Scotland and elsewhere in Europe has led to calls from farmers to regulate the goose populations, Layton-Matthews said. The overwintering geese can reduce the amount of grass or wheat in a field a lot, Layton-Matthews said.

The trouble is, there's little evidence that culling birds in Scotland will actually lead to reduced goose numbers, she said.

Numbers of Svalbard barnacle geese have climbed over the decades from roughly 2800 birds in 1960 to more than 40000 birds today. The main cause for the population increase is a hunting ban in their wintering areas in Scotland. Researchers are now studying how climate change will affect the geese in their nesting areas on Svalbard. Credit: Kate Layton-Matthews/NTNU

Culling overwintering birds in Scotland means the birds that haven't been culled will have more food to eat. The geese are also still colonizing new breeding areas in Svalbard which have come available due to the longer summer seasons, which open up new areas for an entire breeding cycle.

Arctic fox numbers on Svalbard are partly linked to the number of reindeer, since they feed on the carcasses in winter and spring. In Svalbard as a whole, reindeer numbers have been increasing due to another effect of climate change: warmer, longer summers and "Arctic greening."

But if the production of young continues to be restricted by hungry foxes and polar bears, the net effect of all these changes may bring population numbers down, over time. Over the last two years in the study area, there has been more and more predation on the geese by polar bears, which is similar to observed trends elsewhere, Loonen said.

However, as documented by Brage Bremset Hansen, one of the paper's co-authors and Layton-Matthews's supervisor, reindeer populations can also suffer in winters with rain-on-snow events, which cause their grazing areas to be covered with an impenetrable layer of ice.

"That means any management of Arctic-breeding geese needs to factor climate change into the plan," Layton-Matthews said.

These kinds of winters are bad news for the reindeer, but good news for foxes, because it boosts cub production in the spring.

"Future management plans to appease both the farming community and conservationists have to consider the potential for direct and indirect effects of [climate change](#), all the way from the Arctic to Europe," she said.

And the more Arctic foxes there are, the more they can devastate goose numbers, Layton-Matthews said. "The foxes mainly feed on the goslings," she said. "Which means that, even though gosling

**More information:** Kate Layton-Matthews et al, Contrasting consequences of climate change for migratory geese: Predation, density dependence and carryover effects offset benefits of high?arctic warming, *Global Change Biology* (2019). DOI: [10.1111/gcb.14773](https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.14773)

Provided by Norwegian University of Science and  
Technology

APA citation: Conflicting consequences of climate change for Arctic nesting geese (2019, August 22)  
retrieved 14 October 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-08-conflicting-consequences-climate-arctic-geese.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*