

UTILITY OF STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS IN STUDYING FORAGING ECOLOGY OF HERBIVORES: EXAMPLES FROM MOOSE AND CARIBOU [*Alces* 37(2): 421-434, 2001]

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ERRATUM: Due to a problem with the resolution of symbols used in Figures 4 and 5 of the above paper (p. 427 of Volume 37, Issue Number 2), those figures were not accurately reproduced in all printed copies of the *Alces* journal. Figures 4 and 5 are reprinted below using new symbols. Please compare these figures with those published previously for accuracy.

Fig. 4. Stable isotope ratios of blood cells from moose and caribou collected in Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska, USA. Black solid symbols represent late summer-autumn values for caribou in 1993 and moose in 1998. Light shaded closed symbols represent winter values for caribou in 1993 and moose in 1998. Open circles represent winter values for caribou in 1998. Isotopic ratios of blood cells from moose and caribou were significantly different from each other in all seasons (K nearest neighbor randomization test, $P < 0.001$). Values of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ were not significantly different between winter and summer for moose (ANOVA, $P = 0.4$), or caribou (ANOVA, $P = 0.06$). In both species, a significant enrichment of 0.5-0.6‰ in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ occurred in winter (ANOVA, $P = 0.03$ for moose, and $P < 0.001$ for caribou).

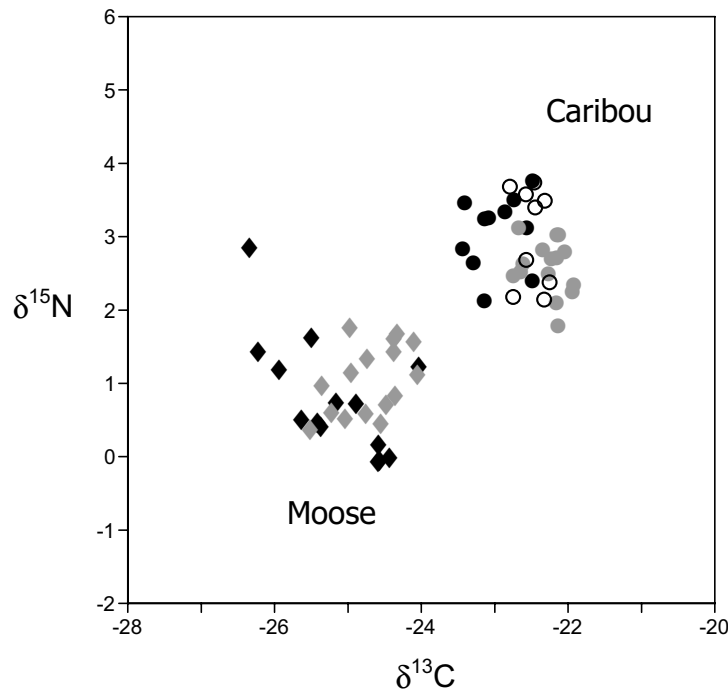


Fig. 5 – Stable isotope ratios of blood cells from moose and caribou collected in Denali National Park and Preserve, Alaska, USA, in autumn and spring 1993 and 1998, plotted against the range of predicted isotopic ratios for herbivores (for symbol designations see Figure 4). Stable isotope ratios of moose and caribou were within the predicted range of values for each herbivore based on plant isotope ratios and trophic fractionation. Caribou values did not register inside the area of overlap indicating that trees and shrubs contributed less to the diet of these herbivores than other components of their diet.

