

#### It's time to go: drivers of migration phenology in a mountain ungulate, the Alpine ibex Capra ibex

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#### ▶ To cite this version:

Victor Chauveau, Mathieu Garel, Carole Toïgo, Pia Anderwald, Bruno Bassano, et al.. It's time to go: drivers of migration phenology in a mountain ungulate, the Alpine ibex Capra ibex. Movement Ecology of Animals 2023, May 2023, Lucca, Italy. hal-04452373

#### HAL Id: hal-04452373 https://ofb.hal.science/hal-04452373v1

Submitted on 12 Feb 2024  $\,$ 

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# It's time to go: drivers of migration phenology in a mountain ungulate, the Alpine ibex Capra ibex

V Chauveau, M Garel, C Toïgo, P Anderwald, B Bassano, M Beurier, Y Bunz, M Bouche, A Brambilla, F Cagnacci, M Canut, J Cavailhes, I Champly, F Filli, A Frey-Roos, G Gressmann, I Herfindal, F Jurgeit, L Martinelli, L Maurino, R Papet, E Petit, M Ramanzin, P Semenzato, E Vannard, A Coulon, A Loison, P Marchand

# **CONTEXT & OBJECTIVES**

- Climate change affects the phenology of biological events such as migrations<sup>(1)</sup>.
- These effects are expected to be **amplified** in highly seasonal environments such as **mountains**<sup>(2)</sup> but remain **less documented** for **short-distance migratory species** like the Alpine ibex, an emblematic species of the Alps.
- Understanding the drivers of phenology (environmental and individual) is therefore crucial to understand how individuals can respond to such rapid changes.

### Our goals:

individual environmental and drivers of migration phenology in spring and



## **METHODS**

- autumn
- To assess behavioral plasticity in the timing of migration







(A) Males, but not females, timed

Total winter snowfalls Total summer precipitation Mean winter temperature SEASONAL Mean summer temperatu NCEP climate data ENVIRONMENTAL microclimate CONDITIONS models Nov  $\rightarrow$  Dec  $\rightarrow$  Jan  $\rightarrow$  Feb  $\rightarrow$  Mar Sex and Age: ST.2 5 INDIVIDUAL ď +♀X 3 age classes

#### Illustration of possible environmental and individual drivers affecting the timing of ibex migration



#### **Study extent: The Alps**



407 ibex (218 M/189 F) tracked by GPS-collars from **17** populations (in yellow on the map, study period: 2003-2022)

- **Linear mixed-effects models:** Drivers (Fixed effects) + Population/animal id (Random effects) -> Model selection based on AICc
- Assessing behavioral plasticity: Animals migrating multiple years + interannual



**Drivers affecting autumn migration phenology of Alpine ibex:** 

• (D) Migration date was positively correlated with the date of first snowfalls as

differences in drivers ->  $\Delta$ migration dates ~  $\Delta$ drivers selected in best models



## **Behavioral plasticity is limited**

- In spring (F, n=49), both males and females displayed behavioral plasticity in response to interannual differences in date of peak green-up, snowmelt and winter snowfalls.
- However, this plasticity appeared limited with a shift of 5.2 and 2.2 days in migration dates for a shift of 10 days in vegetation growth peak and snowmelt, respectively. A difference of 1 meter in winter snowfalls led to a

well as the date of vegetation recession (E). These effects were similar for both sexes.

The effects of age class and seasonal drivers were not significant. R<sup>2</sup>=0.11, n=247.

shift of 4.5 days in migration dates. In autumn (G, n=38), no behavioral plasticity in response to changes in phenological events was observed.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Vegetation and snow phenology affects the timing of migration in Alpine ibex but differently between sexes in spring (females constrained by parturition?).
- Individuals display behavioral plasticity, but its extent appears limited (other important events such as the parturition and rut, possibly less plastic and potentially driven by other parameters, could constrain plasticity in migration timing).
- Onset of spring will be advanced by 30 days in 2100<sup>(3)</sup>. Ibex could possibly respond with a shift in migration timing but a mismatch of 15 days with the peak of green-up could be expected.
- $\rightarrow$  Understanding how this trophic mismatch could change the benefits of migration and lead to demographic consequences is therefore crucial<sup>(4, 5)</sup>.

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**Movement Ecology of Animals** Proximate and Ultimate Drivers of Animal Movement May 28 – June 2, 2023

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