

Appendix 7. Guild importance

Spatio-temporal population change of arctic-breeding waterbirds

We mapped the relative importance of approximately 36 km² (6 km by 6 km) cells to five guilds of waterbirds (herbivores, aquatic omnivores, invertivores, generalist predators, and piscivores) observed during the Arctic Coastal Plain Breeding Waterfowl Survey, Alaska, 1992–2016. We defined cells as important, unimportant, or average for each cell-species with values 1, -1, and 0, respectively. We then summed species scores across species within guilds to determine overall relative importance of each cell. See the Methods section of the main text for more detail on importance scores.

Figure A7.1. Relative importance of cells for avian herbivores across the Arctic Coastal Plain, Alaska 1992–2016. Herbivores include: Lesser Snow Goose, Greater White-fronted Goose, Black Brant and Cackling Goose.

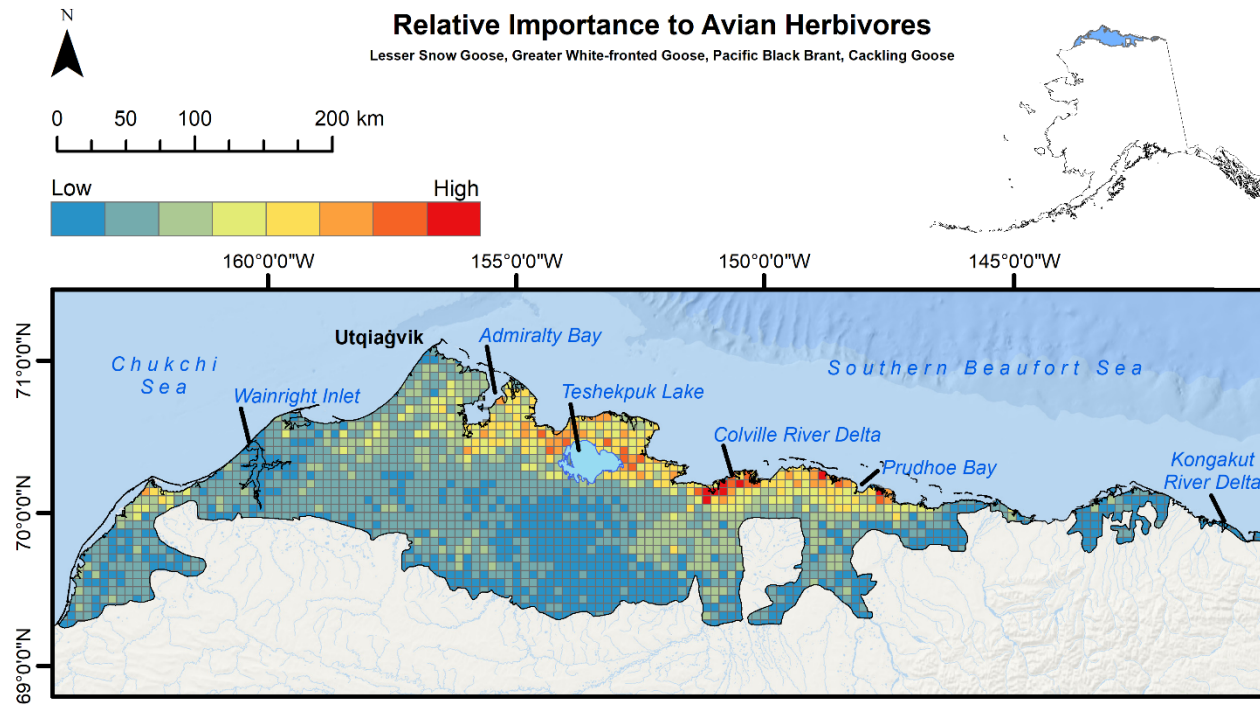


Figure A7.2. Relative importance of cells for avian omnivores across the Arctic Coastal Plain, Alaska 1992–2016. Omnivores include: Northern Pintail and Scaup sp. (Lesser and Greater combined).

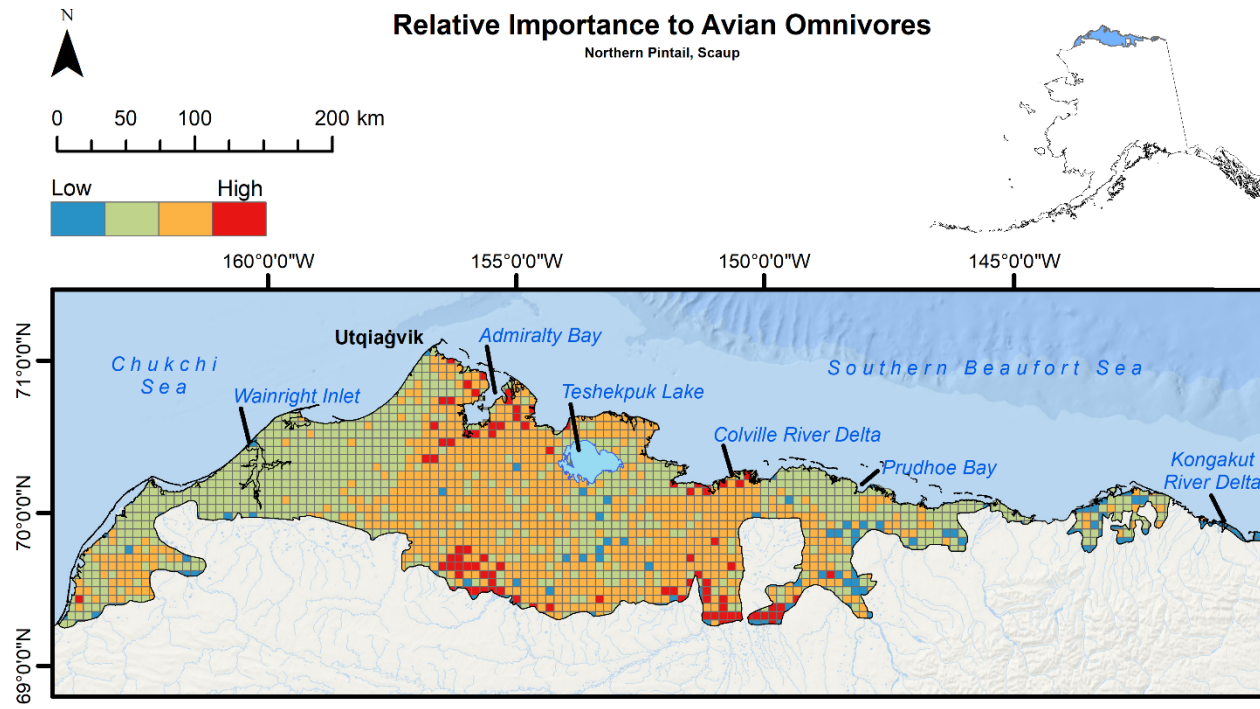


Figure A7.3. Relative importance of cells for avian invertivores across the Arctic Coastal Plain, Alaska 1992–2016. Invertivores include: Steller’s Eider, Spectacled Eider, King Eider, White-winged Scoter and Long-tailed Duck.

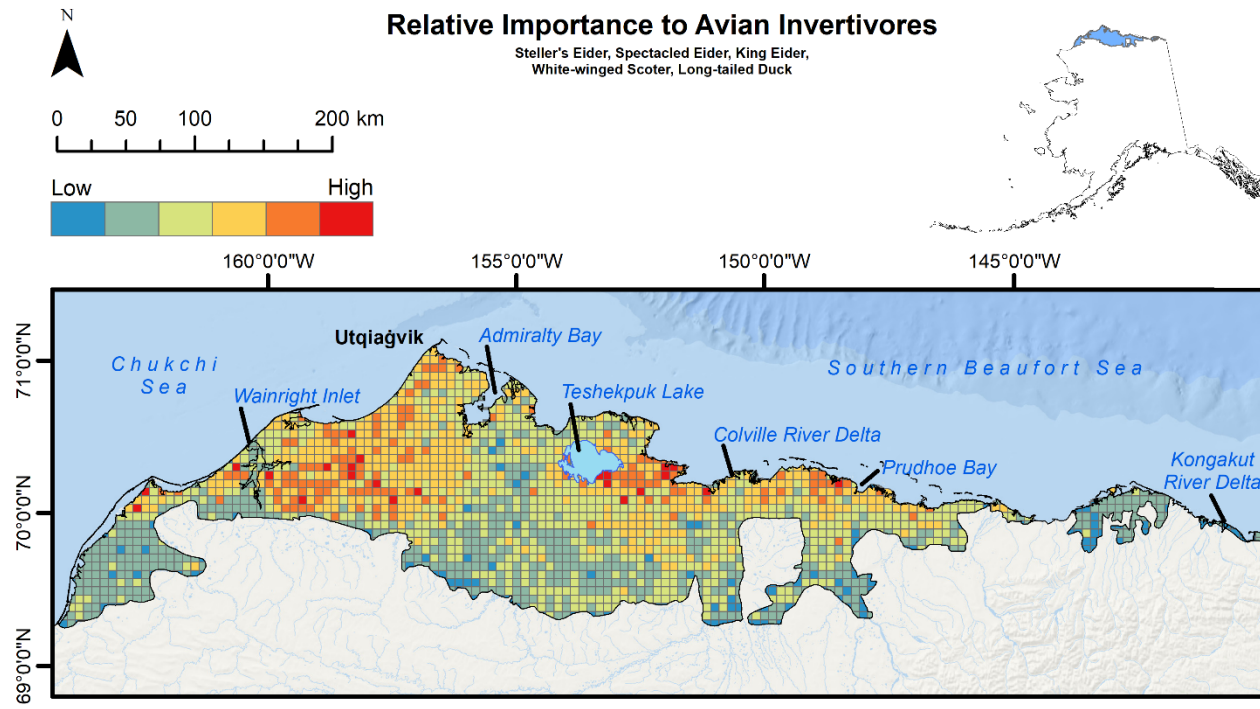


Figure A7.4. Relative importance of cells for avian generalist predators across the Arctic Coastal Plain, Alaska 1992–2016. Generalist predators include: Jaeger (Pomarine, Parasitic and Long-tailed combined), Sabine’s Gull, Glaucous Gull and Arctic Tern.

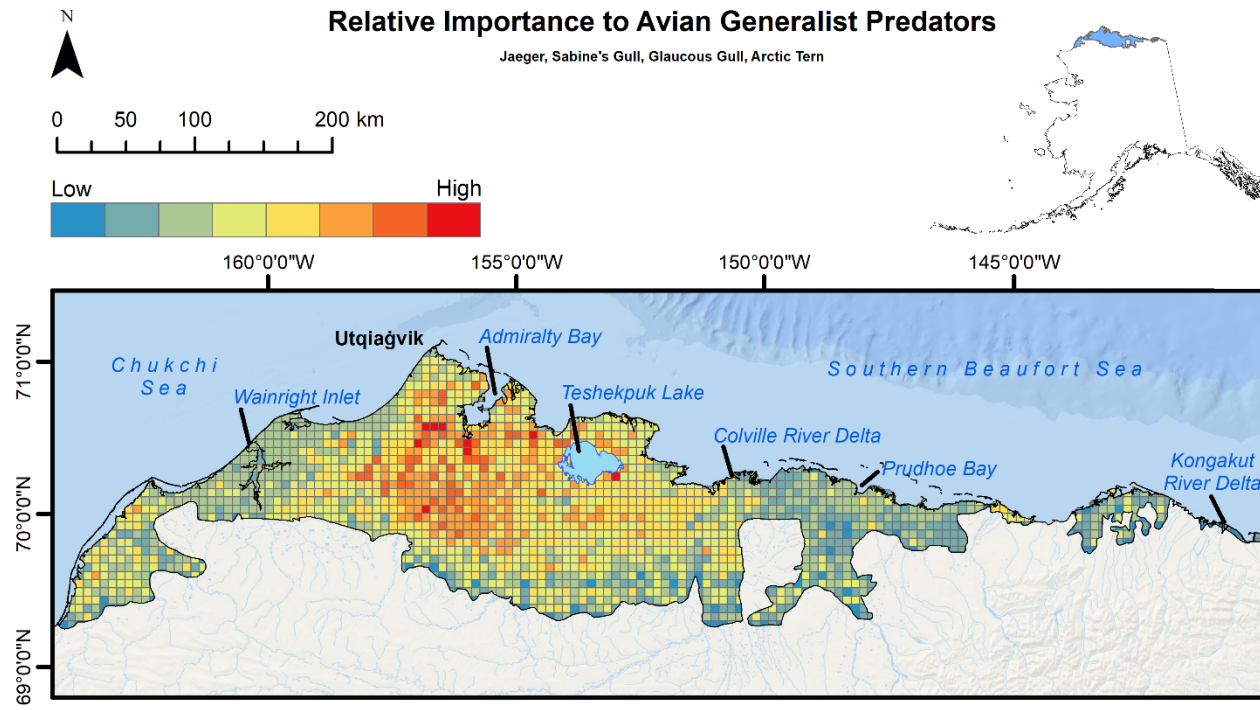


Figure A7.5. Relative importance of cells for avian piscivores across the Arctic Coastal Plain, Alaska 1992–2016. Piscivores include: Red-breasted Merganser, Red-throated Loon, Pacific Loon and Yellow-billed Loon.

