

strontium and trace elements

1. building on stable-hydrogen isotopes: strontium isotopes
2. using a shot-gun approach: trace elements

1. building on stable-hydrogen isotopes: strontium isotopes

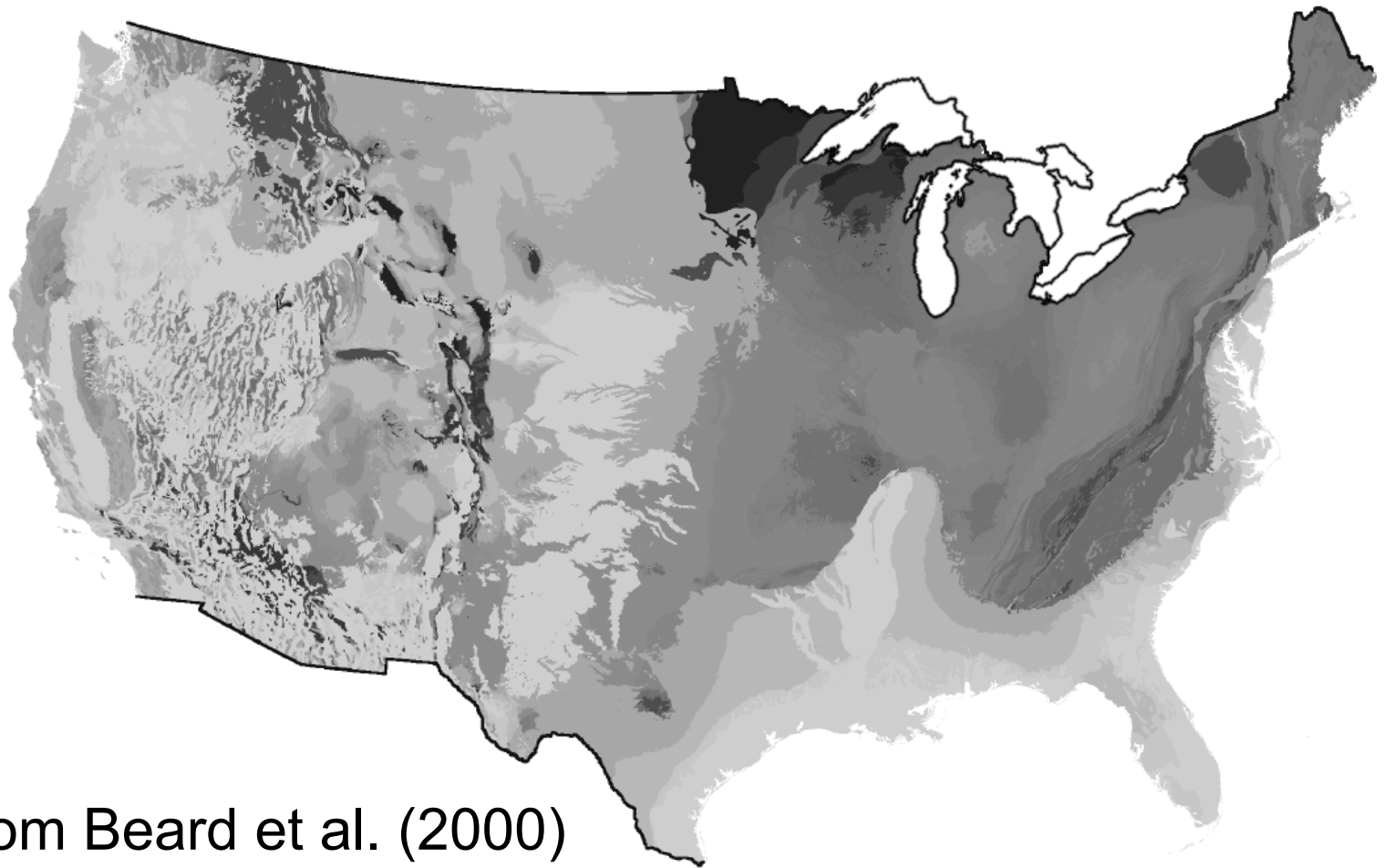
- problem: δD does not always provide sufficient resolution to answer many types of questions
- potential solution: multiple, complimentary markers
- strontium isotopes: hypothesized to provide (a) predictable and (b) complimentary information

strontium and trace elements

- strontium: non-nutrient, alkaline earth metal
- $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ changes with time due to decay of ^{87}Rb to ^{87}Sr
- highest $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values are found in older bedrock
- salmonids (Kennedy *et al.* 1997),
- African elephants (Vogel *et al.* 1990)
- black-throated blue warblers (Chamberlain *et al.* 1997)

strontium and trace elements

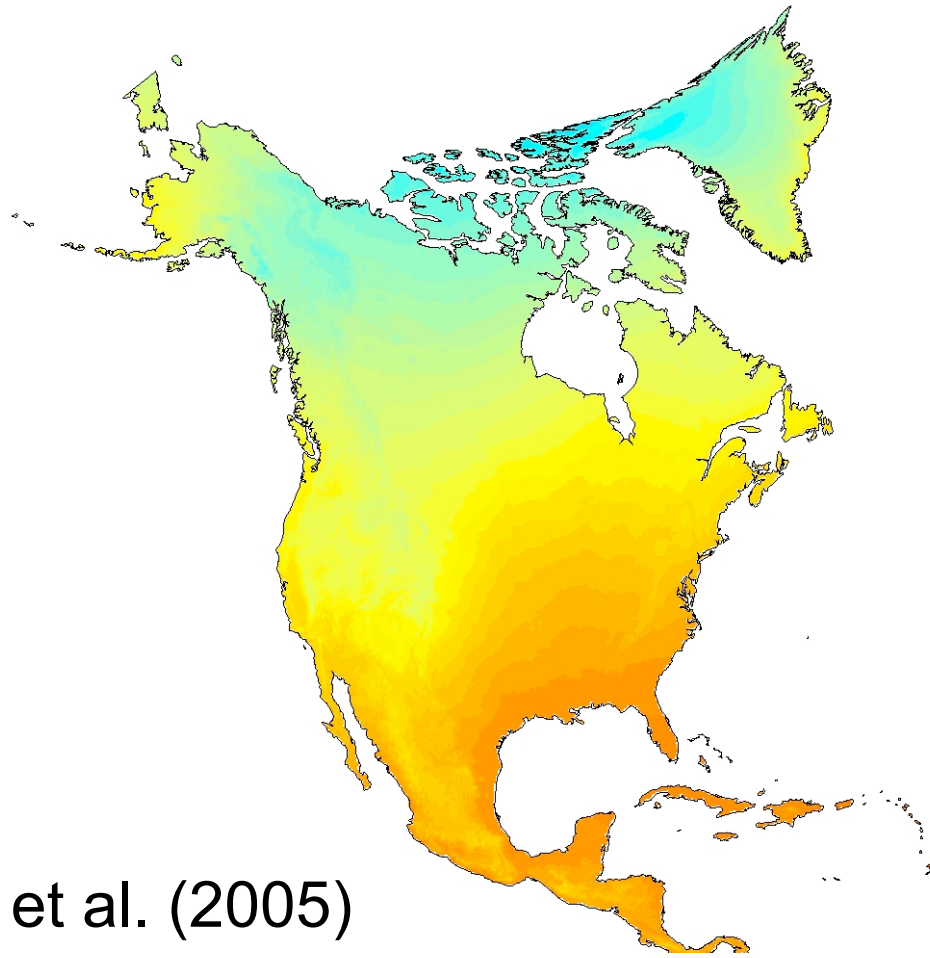
- predicted $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values based on age of bedrock



from Beard et al. (2000)

strontium and trace elements

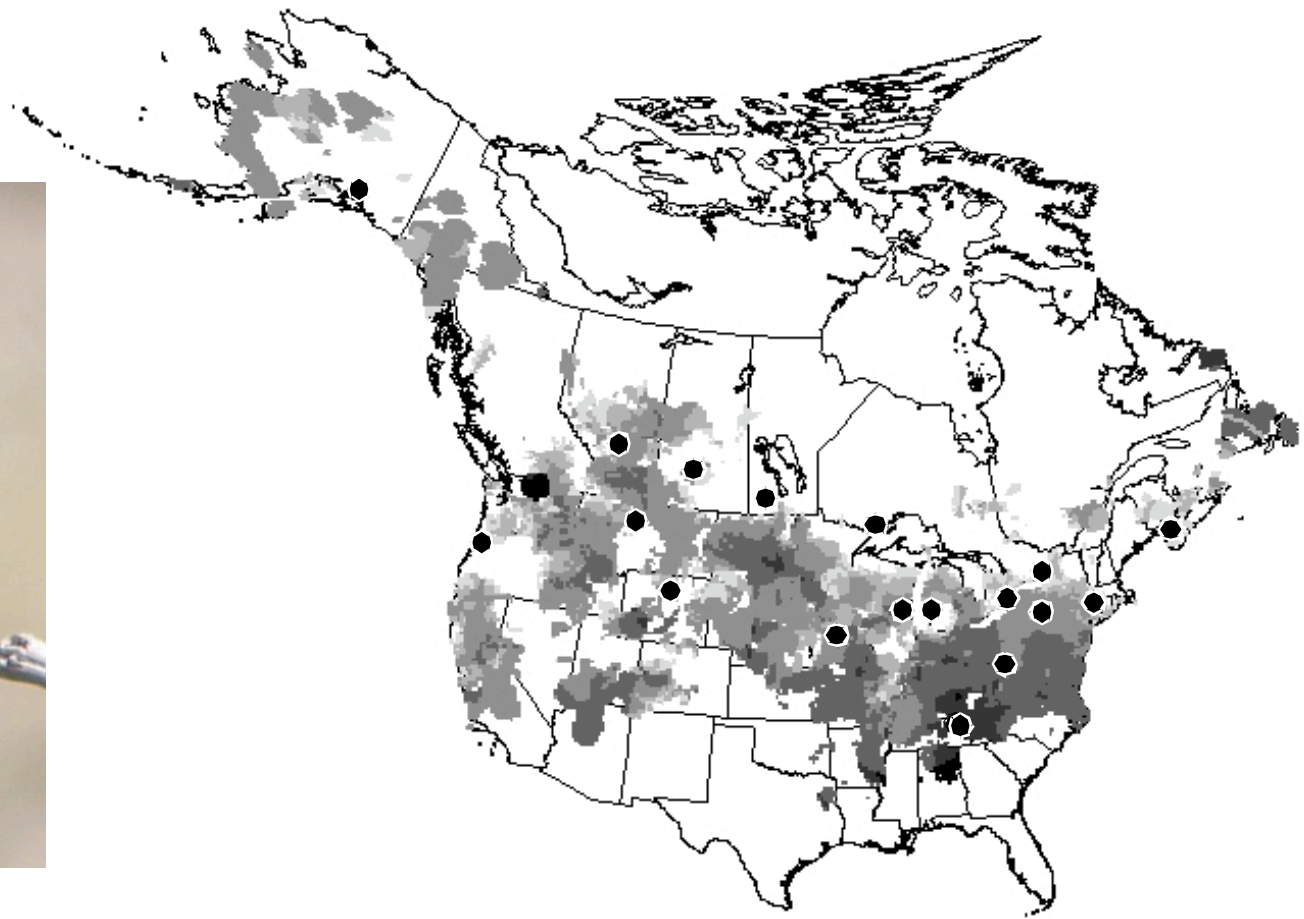
- ...combine with stable-hydrogen isotopes (δD)
- predicted values based on growing-season precipitation



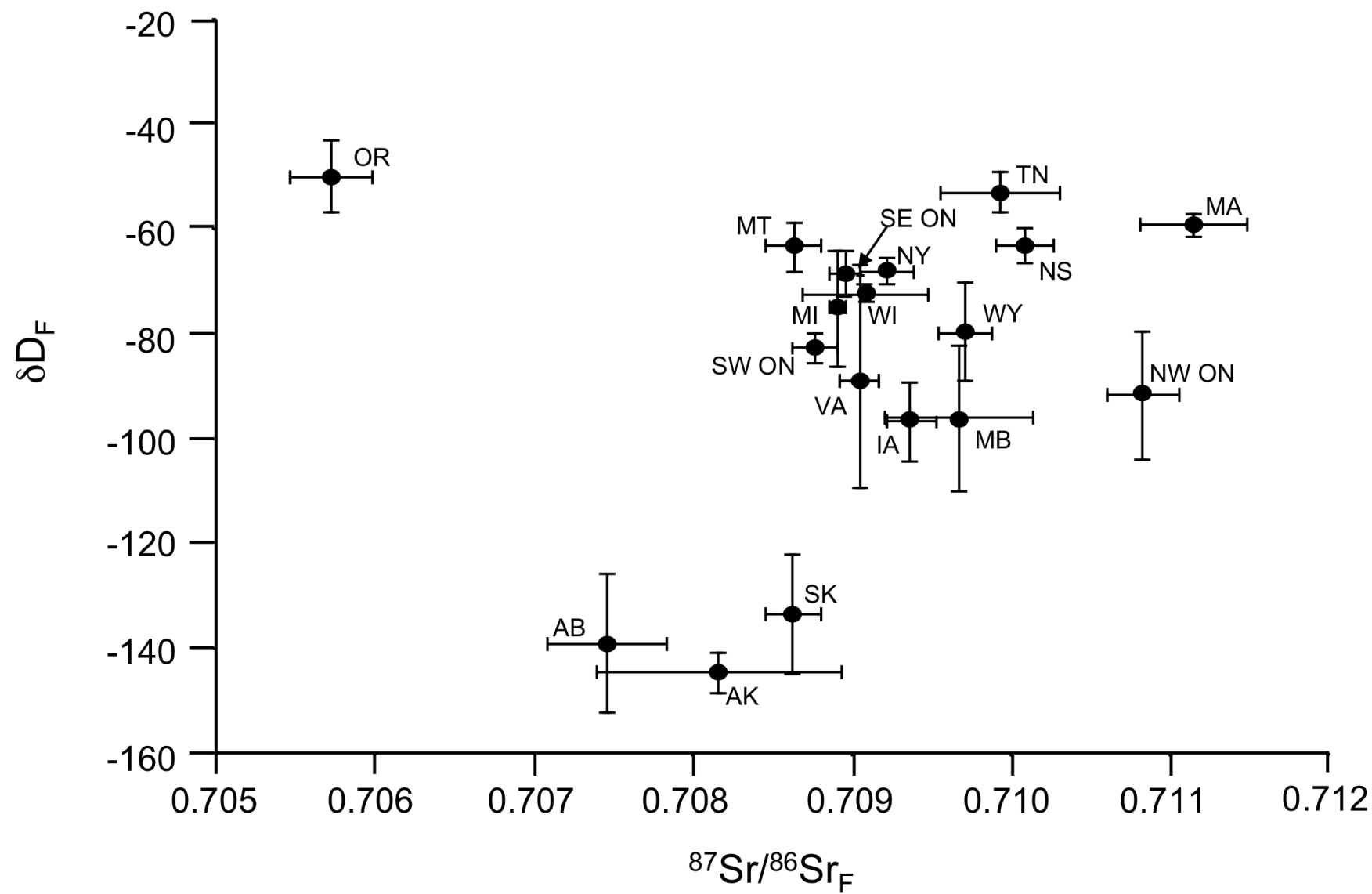
from Bowen et al. (2005)

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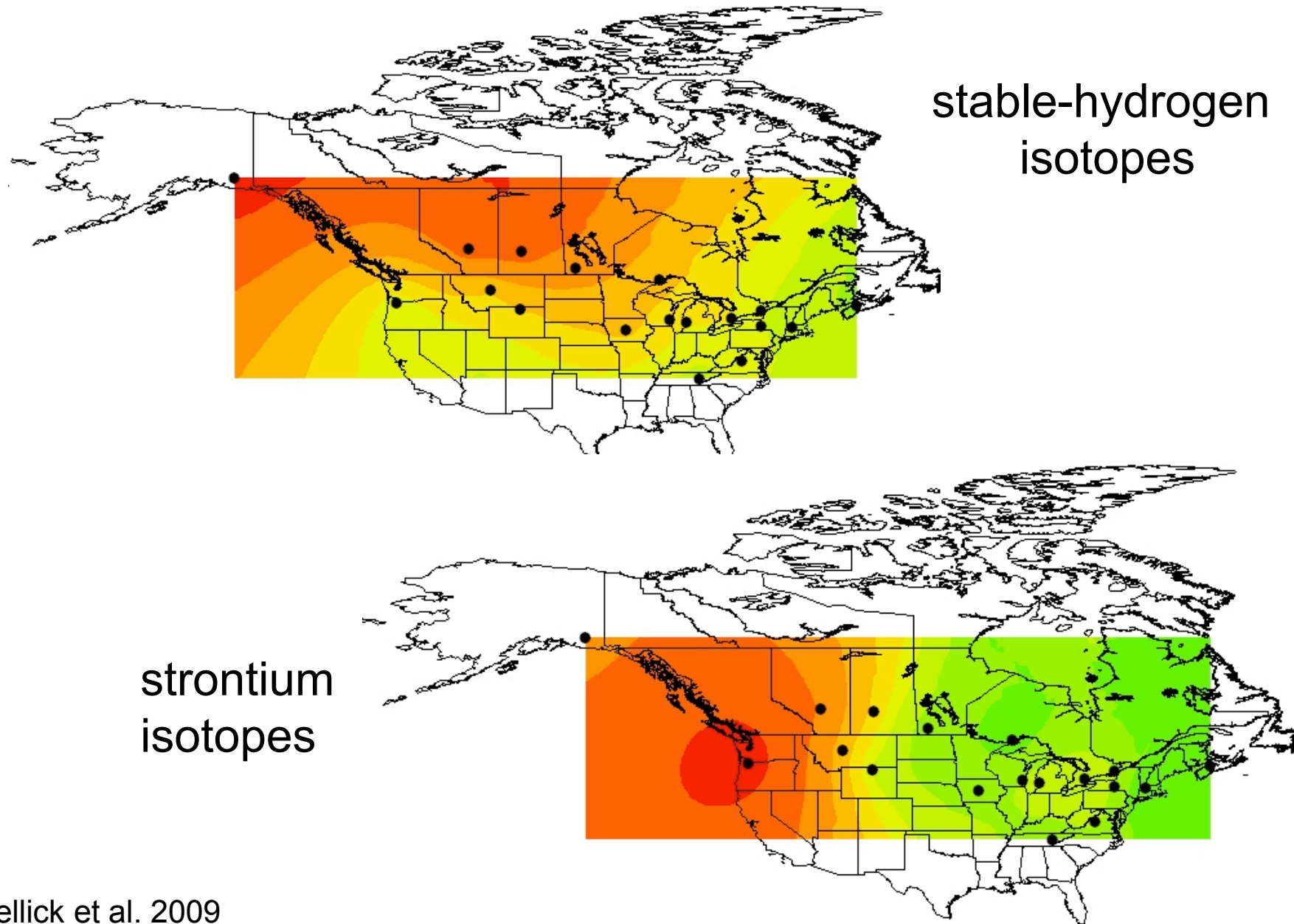
- Tree swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*)
- first primary from known-origin (banded) adults
- $N = 18$ sites



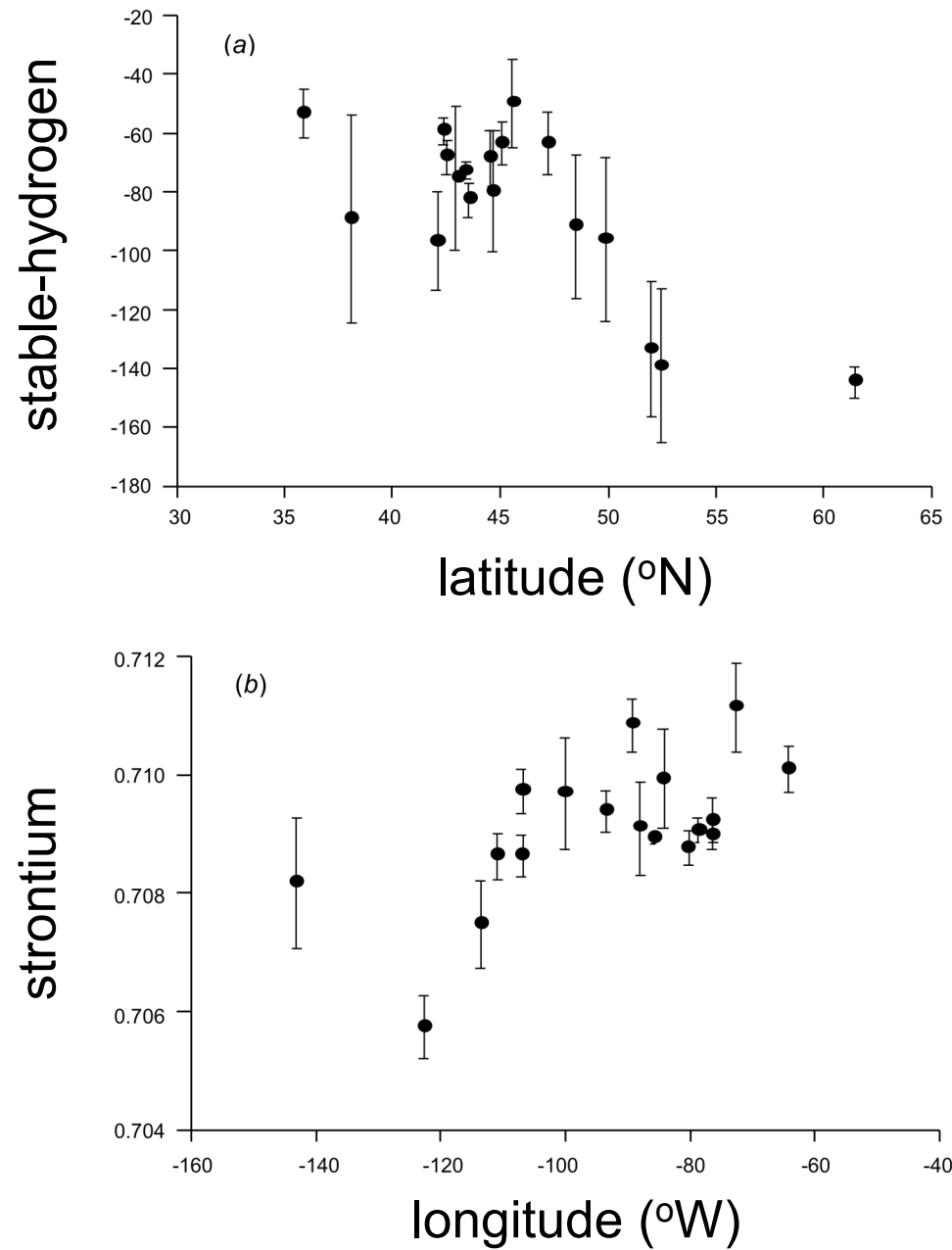
strontium and trace elements



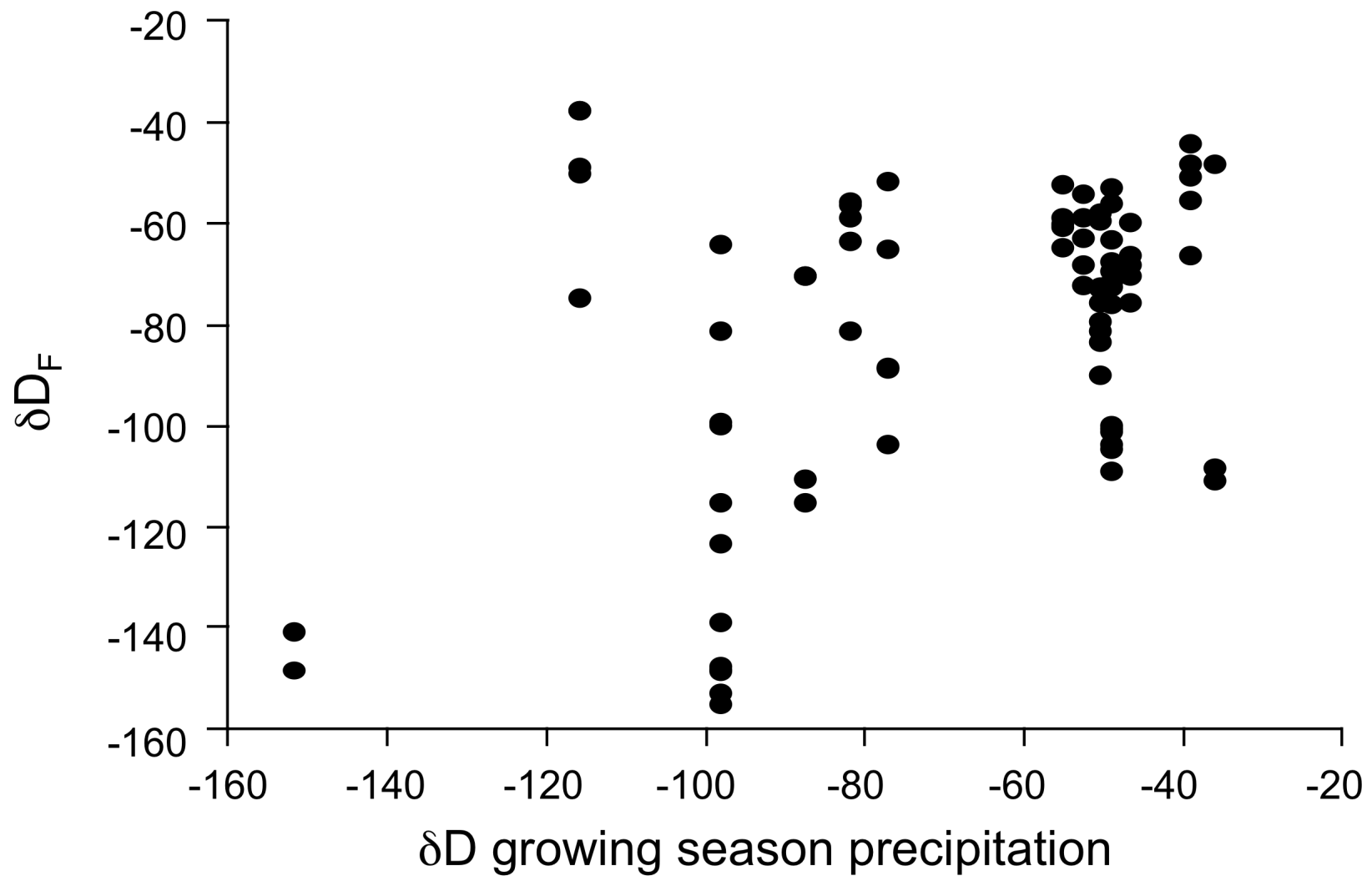
strontium and trace elements



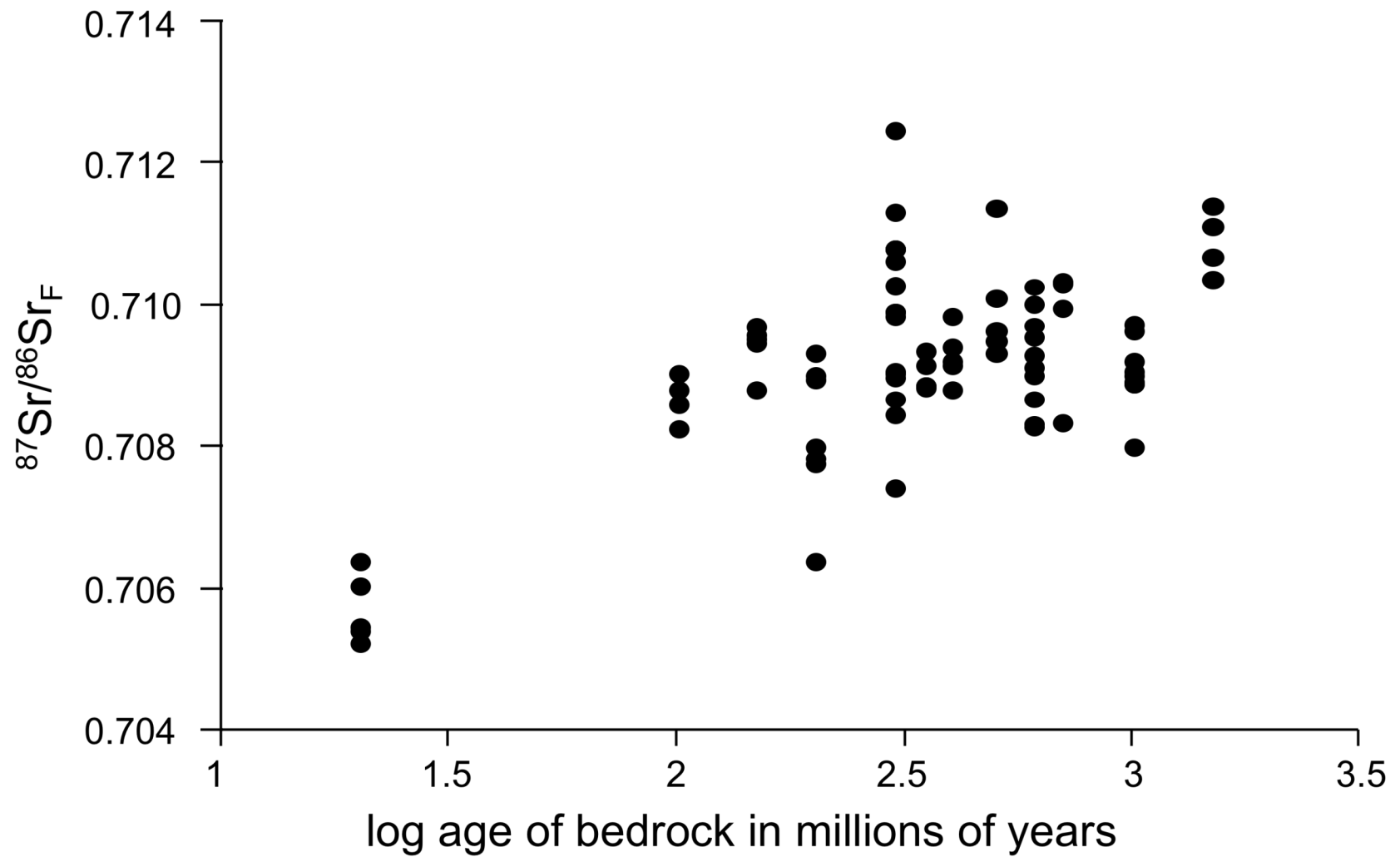
strontium and trace elements



strontium and trace elements

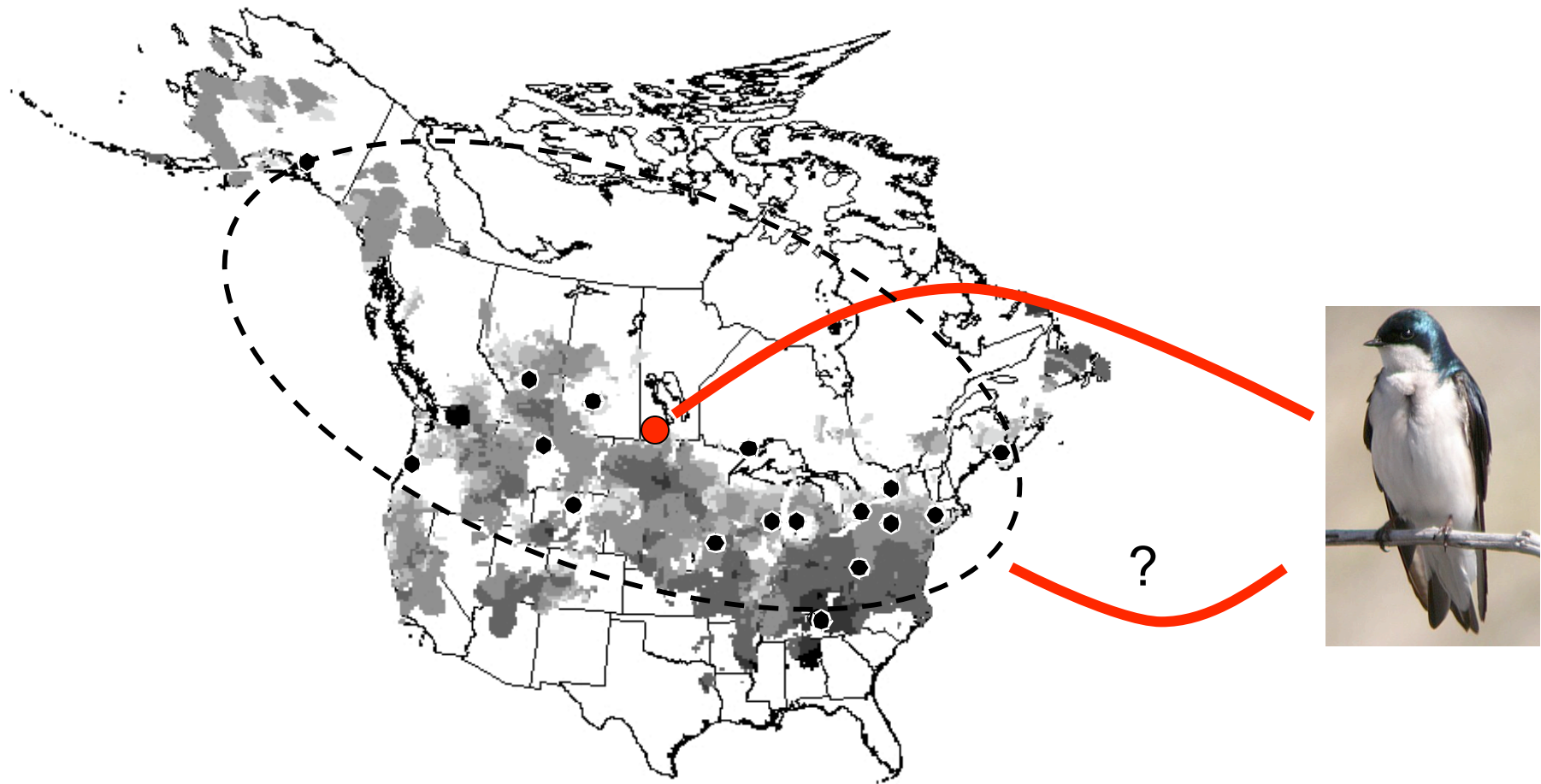


strontium and trace elements



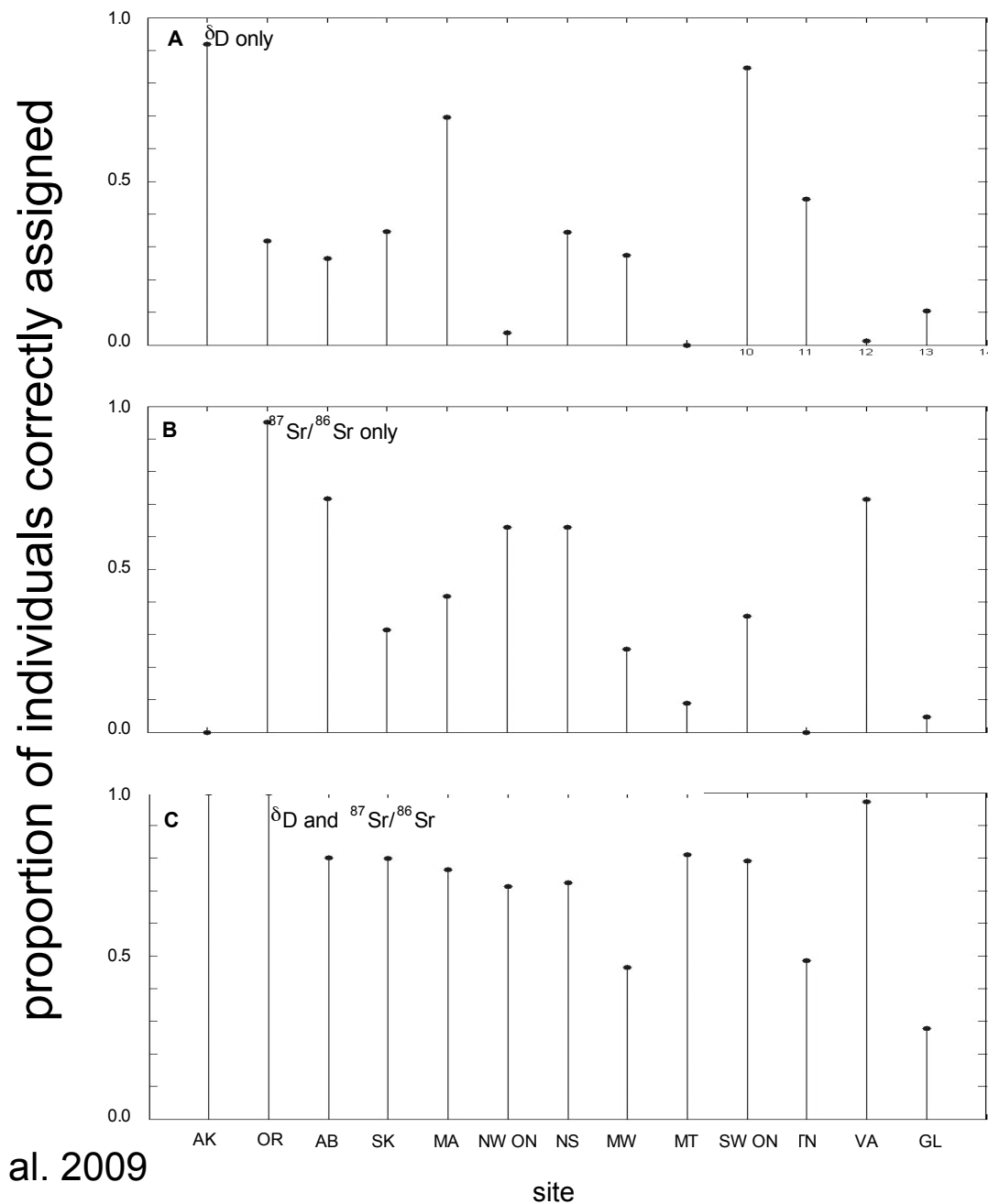
strontium and trace elements

- put the isotopes to the test



Sellick et al. 2009

strontium and trace elements



hydrogen: 34%

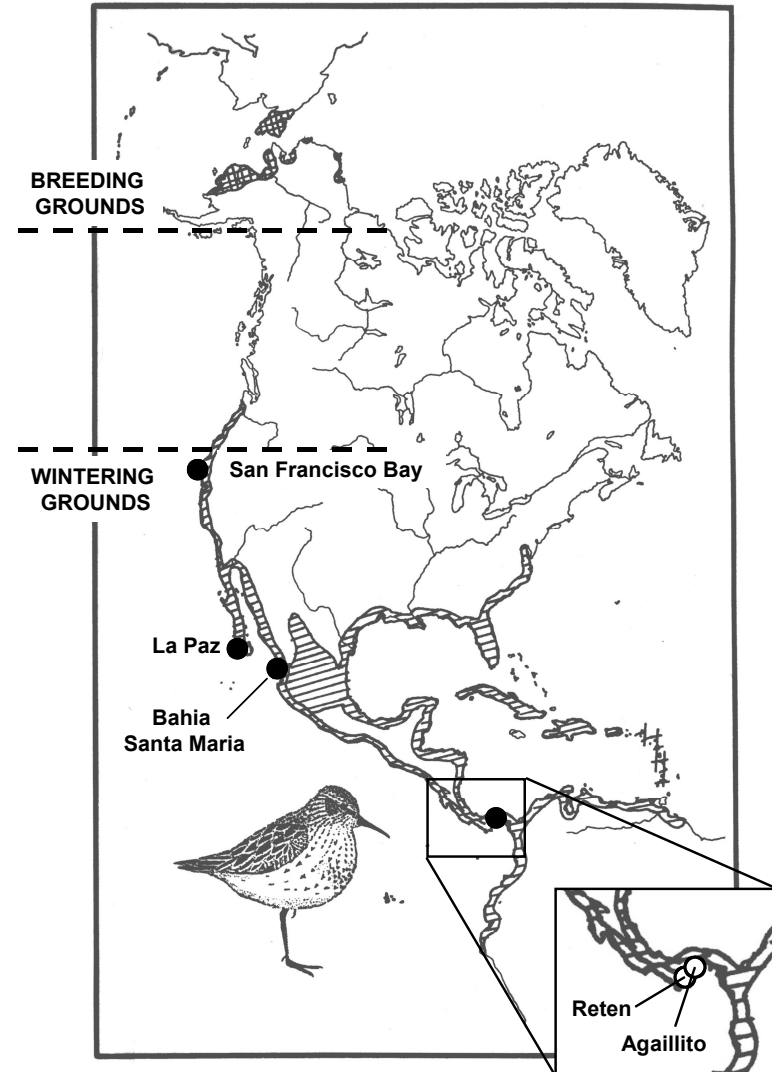
strontium: 39%

hydrogen &
strontium: 74%

strontium and trace elements

- $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and δD provide complimentary information
- is this the resolution we have been looking for to test predictions about year round population dynamics?
- higher cost, more tissue
- are there other markers?

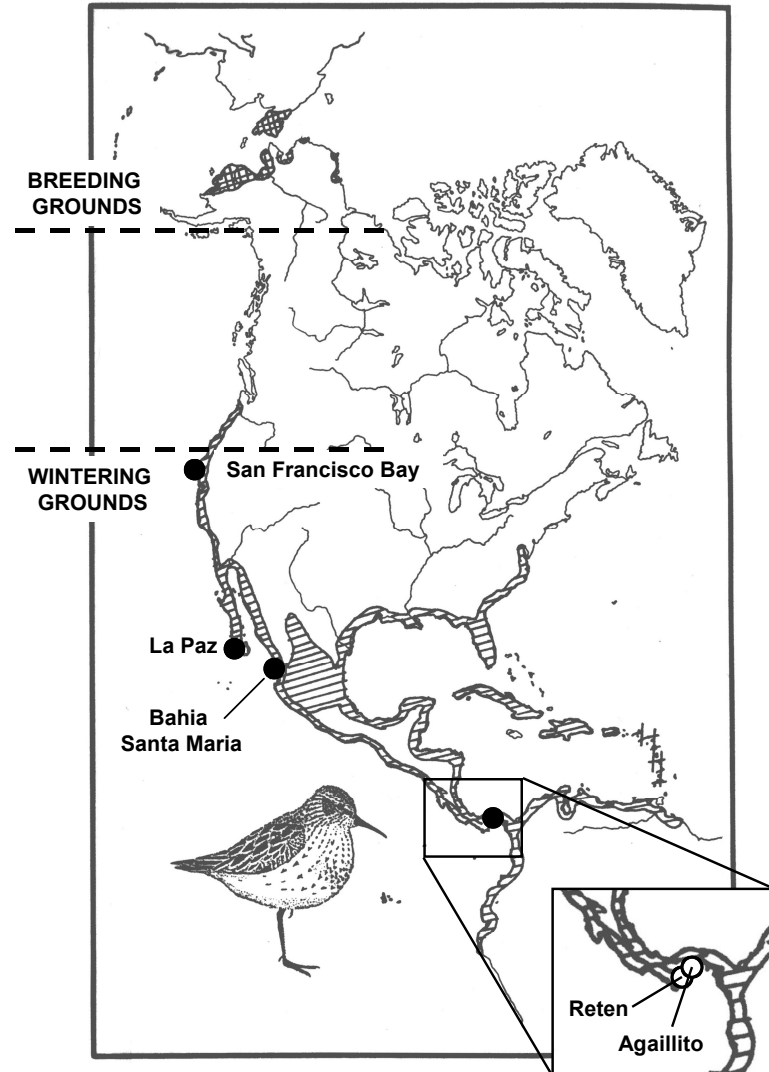
trace elements in Western sandpipers



trace elements in Western sandpipers



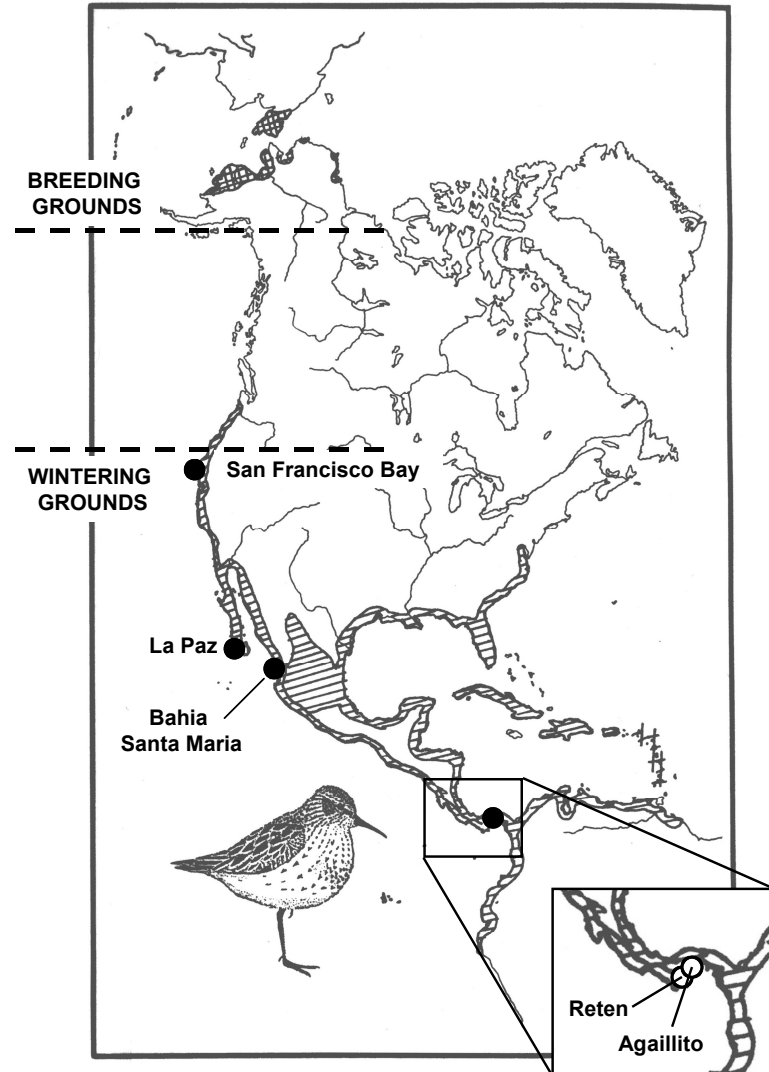
- overall goal: determine patterns of connectivity
- approach: establish trace element “base map” of the wintering grounds from feathers



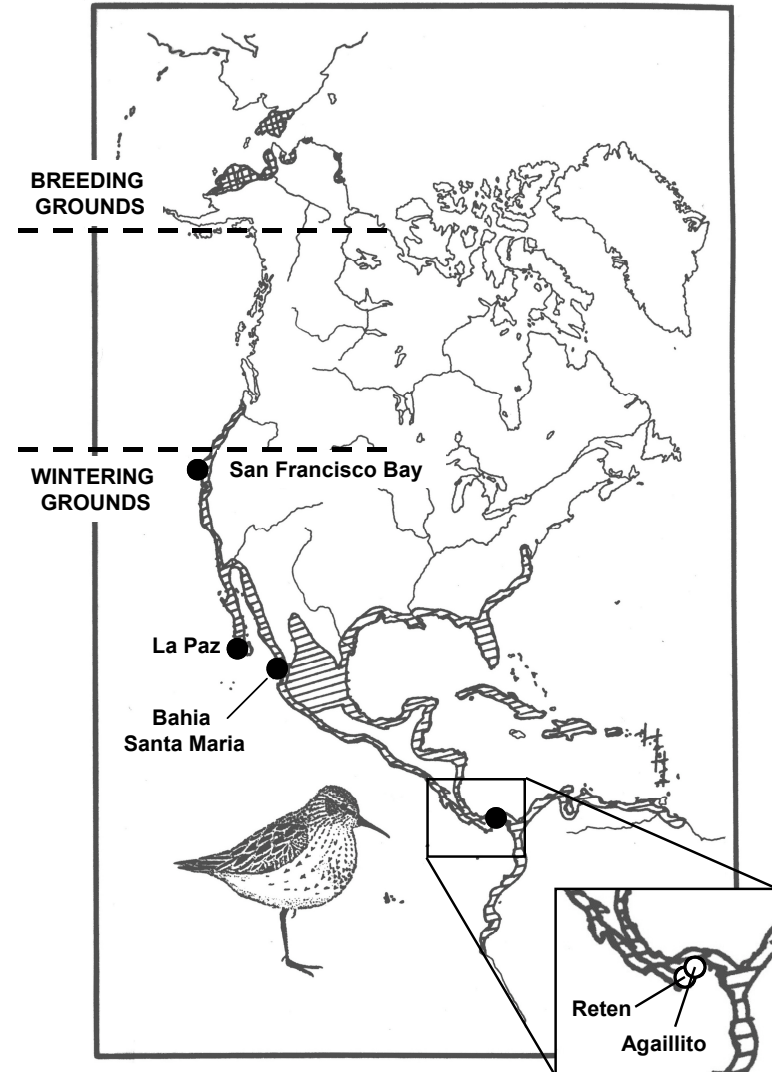
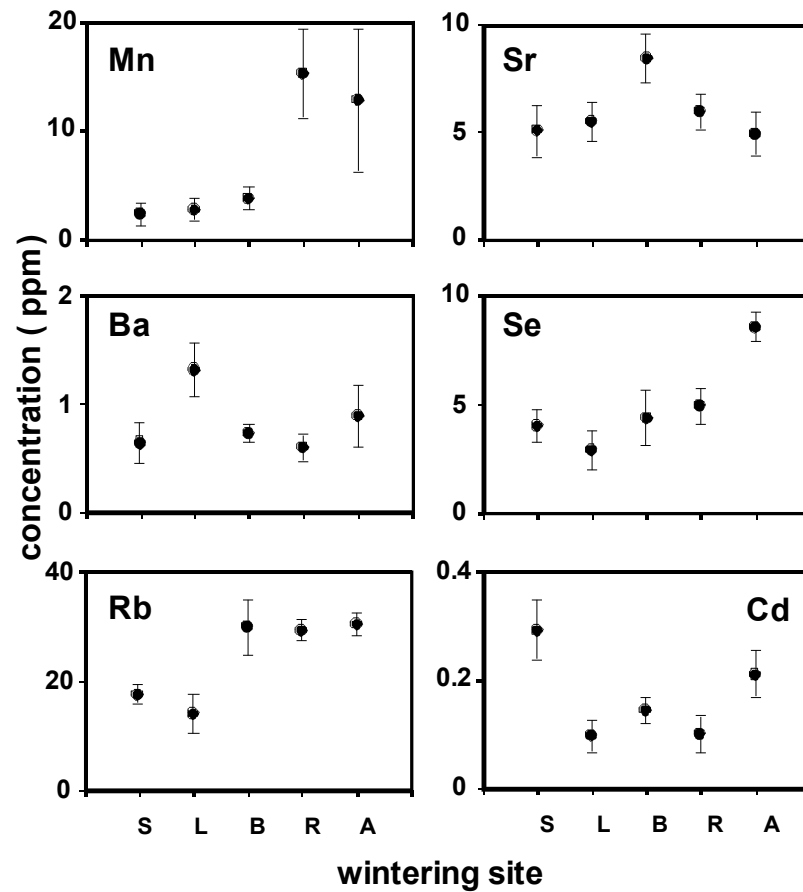
strontium and trace elements



- feathers molted at wintering sites
- elemental composition (ppm) of 40 elements simultaneously

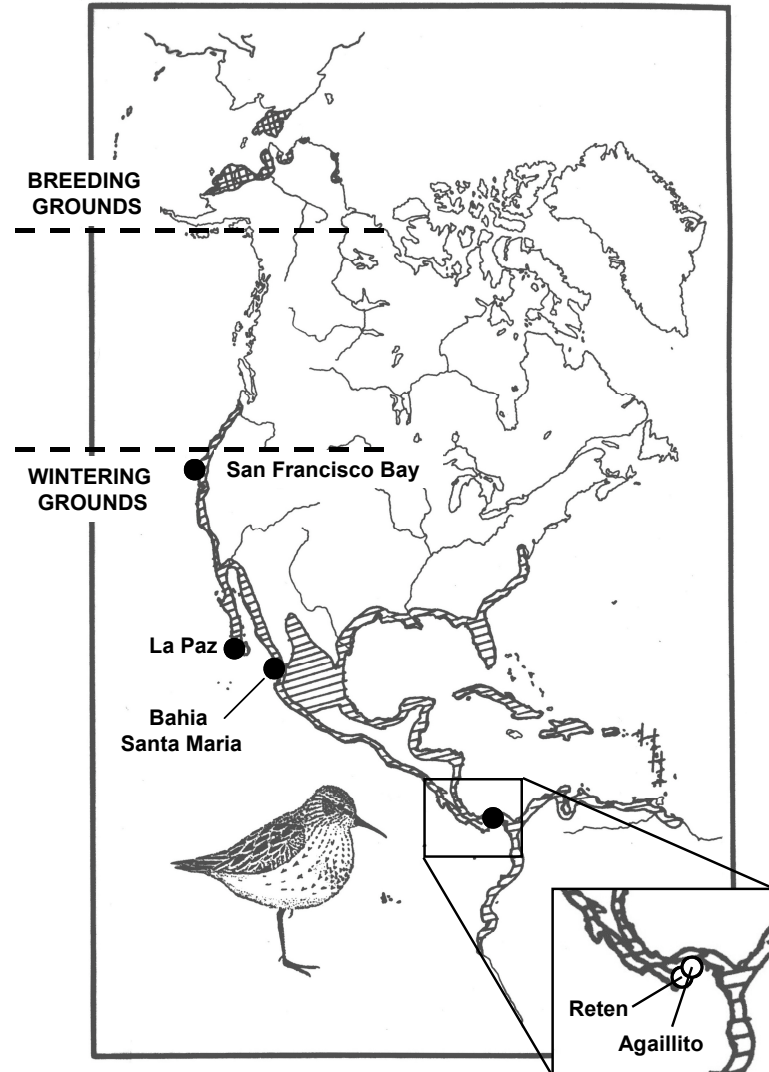
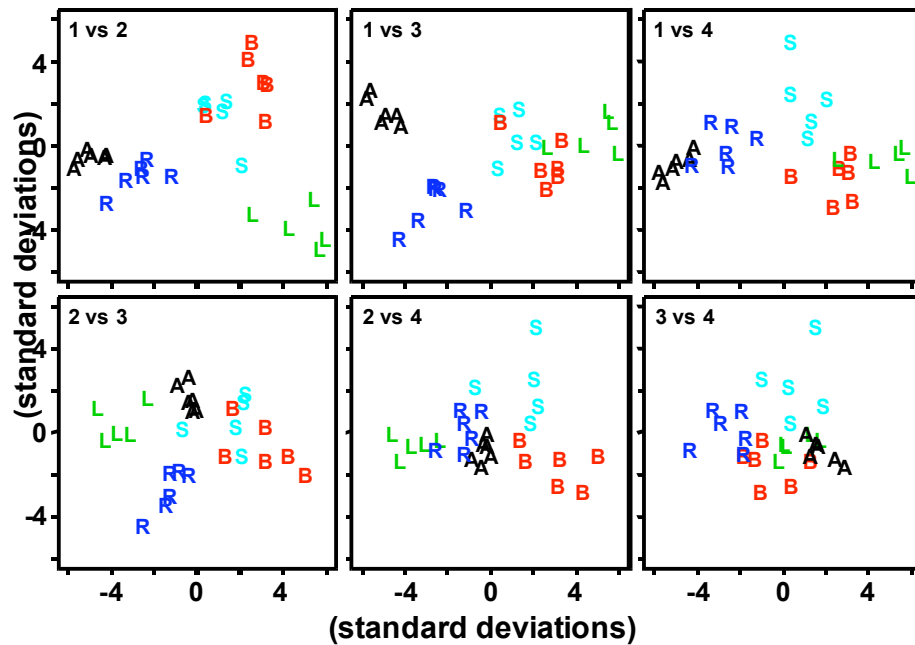


strontium and trace elements



strontium and trace elements

discriminant function scores



advantages

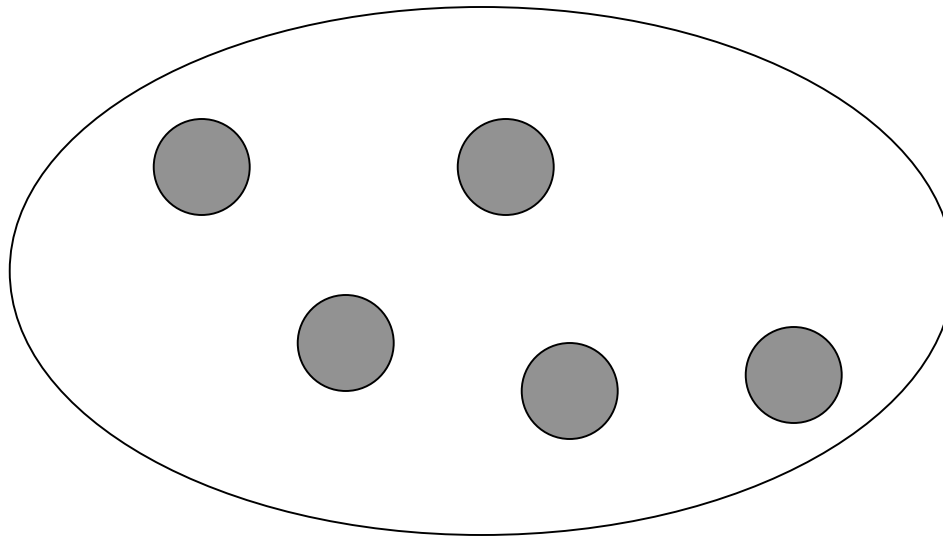
- multiple (30-40) elements simultaneously
- potentially a high degree of accuracy

disadvantages

- higher cost, more tissue
- difficult to extrapolate to non-sampled areas
- potentially **too** high degree of accuracy

strontium and trace elements

case 1

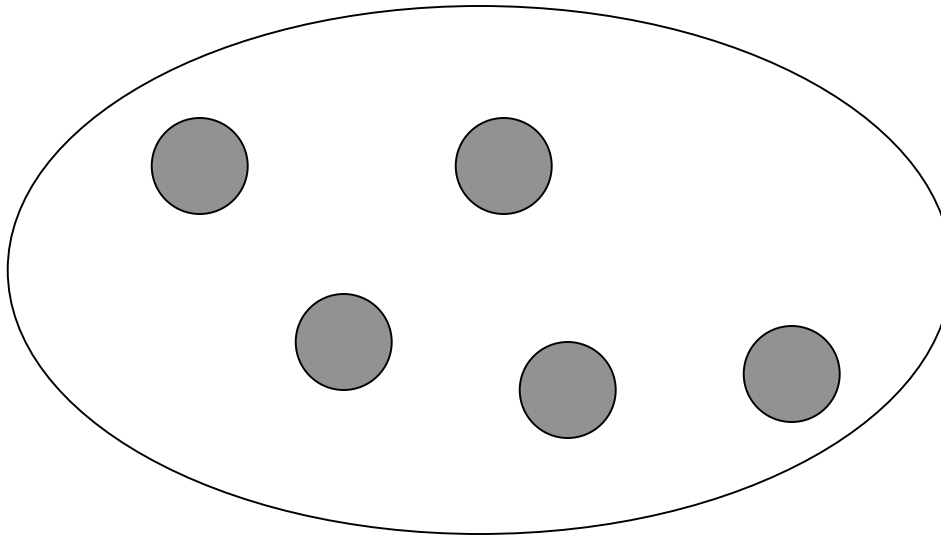


● species range
AND
sampling site

✓ trace elements

strontium and trace elements

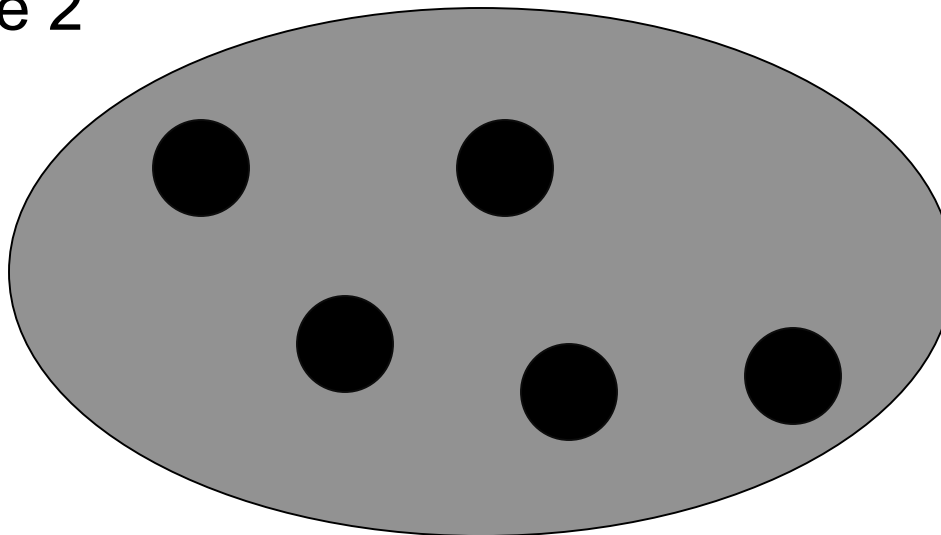
case 1



● species range
AND
sampling site

✓ trace elements

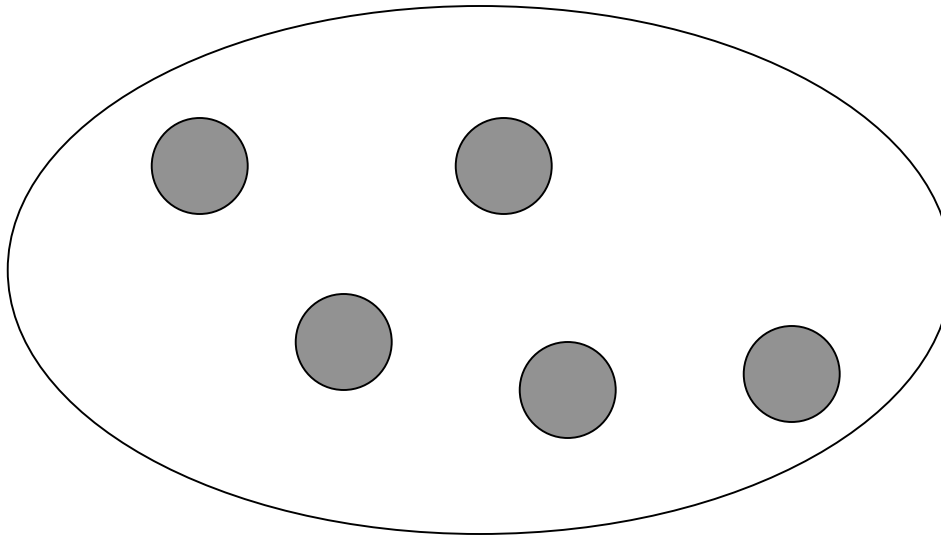
case 2



● species range
● sampling site

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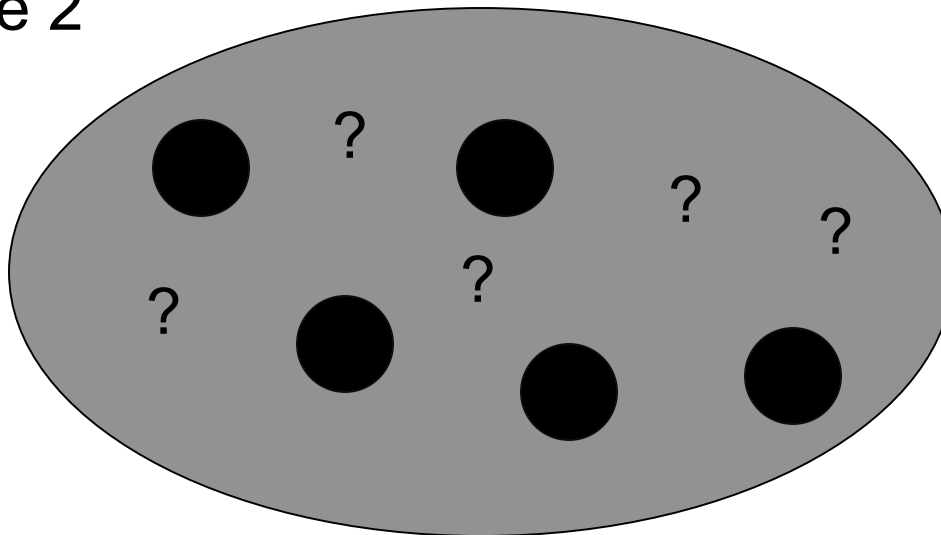
case 1



● species range
AND
sampling site

✓ trace elements

case 2



● species range
● sampling site

✗ trace elements

strontium and trace elements

- isotopes control by different (and predictable) global-scale processes (hydrogen, strontium) may significantly increase tracking resolution
- for some specialized cases, trace elements offer an alternative marker with a potentially higher resolution
- remember the benefits but know the assumptions