

# Long-range juvenile dispersal and its implication for conservation of reintroduced swift fox *Vulpes velox* populations in the USA and Canada

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**Abstract** Dispersal is fundamental to the persistence of wild populations. Historically, swift foxes *Vulpes velox* of the northern Great Plains of North America have been thought to be poor dispersers. Short-grass prairie is optimal habitat for swift foxes but can be fragmented in the northern Great Plains. We wanted to assess whether wild-born, juvenile swift foxes from two proximate but distinct reintroduced populations had potential to move from one population to the other. We found five animals exhibiting long bouts of dispersal, much further than averages previously reported. One female fox traversed the long distance between the two populations and survived for at least three breeding seasons in the wild. We believe our findings are significant for conservation because they show that swift foxes are not poor dispersers and that patches of short-grass prairie previously thought to be too isolated (> 25 km) for natural movement may be recolonized or be suitable for reintroductions of swift foxes.

**Keywords** Connectivity, dispersal, fragmentation, reintroduction, swift fox, *Vulpes velox*.

## Introduction

Dispersal is fundamental to the genetic viability, persistence and size of populations (Harrison, 1991; Morris, 1991; Hanski, 1999). While an animal may benefit from leaving occupied habitat to seek out vacant territory, it can also encounter higher mortality rates that typically occur during dispersal (Krebs, 1978; Harris & Trehwella, 1988). Species distribution, and hence the potential success of reintroductions, is influenced by a species' ability to disperse successfully (Krebs, 1978). Because reintroductions are, by definition, conducted where conspecifics no longer occur (IUCN, 1998), a carefully planned reintroduction will release animals in areas where resources should be relatively abundant for the first released animals. As the population increases through additional releases or population

growth, the habitat may become saturated and pressures to disperse may increase. Achieving connectivity for reintroduced populations of carnivores is difficult in fragmented landscapes because home range requirements are generally large and suboptimal habitat matrices between populations can serve as high mortality sink zones (Moehrensclager & Somers, 2004).

Patches of optimal short-grass prairie habitat for swift foxes *Vulpes velox* are disjunct throughout the northern plains as a result of extensive cultivation, and populations of swift foxes may be isolated from one another because of an inability to cross a harsh cultivated matrix (Saunders et al., 1991). Furthermore, population isolation may lead to inbreeding depression thereby affecting the long-term persistence of disjunct populations (Keller & Waller, 2002).

The ability of swift foxes to disperse long distances is thought to be less than for larger canids (Mercure et al., 1993) and, in part because of limited gene flow, they have retained distinct species status from kit foxes *Vulpes macrotis* with which they interbreed in areas of New Mexico (Mercure et al., 1993). Reported dispersal distances for 48 juvenile kit foxes in California averaged only  $7.8 \pm \text{SE } 1.1$  km (Koopman et al., 2000) and eight juvenile swift foxes in Colorado moved just  $12.6 \pm \text{SE } 3.2$  km from their last known den to their first discovered den after movement ceased or death occurred (Schauster et al., 2002).

Swift foxes are listed as an Endangered Species in Canada and reintroduction efforts began in 1983. Swift foxes are not listed under the Endangered Species Act in the USA but they are a Species of Concern in Montana and are of particular cultural significance to the Blackfeet Tribe in Montana, who began reintroducing swift foxes to Reservation lands in 1998. Recent studies and surveys have indicated swift fox reintroductions in both Canada and on the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana were successful (Moehrensclager & Moehrensclager, 2001; Ausband & Foresman, 2007a), with populations growing and expanding their distributions, although we believe there is still some vacant suitable habitat within both study areas. Swift fox densities near the Canadian release sites are high (Moehrensclager & Moehrensclager, 2006) and although density estimation was not a focus of research on the Blackfeet Reservation, relative density of swift foxes near and around ( $\leq 20$  km radius) the original release site was high (D. Ausband, unpubl. data). Genetic viability and persistence of these two populations would be enhanced through an interchange of individuals.

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Therefore, we wanted to assess potential dispersal of juvenile swift foxes between the two proximate but distinct reintroduced swift fox populations that collectively span the borders of Alberta and Saskatchewan in Canada and Montana in the USA. At their nearest point, foxes within these two populations are separated by mostly cropland spanning c. 200 km (Fig. 1).

### Study area

The Blackfeet Reservation, in northern Montana, USA encompasses 607,000 ha of largely short-grass prairie habitat on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Annual precipitation averages 31.8 cm and temperatures range from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  in January to  $41^{\circ}\text{C}$  in July. The Canadian swift fox population inhabits c. 12,000 km<sup>2</sup> of short-grass prairie in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. Annual temperature and precipitation are similar to that of the Blackfeet Reservation.

### Methods

We live-trapped juvenile swift foxes at different times over 1995–2006 in two reintroduced populations (Fig. 1) as part of research on each individual population. Foxes were captured in box traps (Ausband & Foresman, 2007a; Moehrensclager et al., 2007) baited with wet cat food, sardine oil or butcher scraps. Traps were lined with wood and wire mesh to decrease the chance of injury to trapped foxes if they attempted to chew on the cage to escape (Moehrensclager et al., 2003). Foxes caught on the Blackfeet Reservation were fitted with 48 g high frequency radiocollars, including mortality sensors and antenna lengths of 15–20 cm (Advanced Telemetry Systems, Isanti, USA), injected with transponders (AVID ID Systems, Norco, USA) between their shoulder blades, and ear-tagged or tattooed depending on location of capture and year of study. Capture and handling of animals in Montana was approved under the IACUC protocol number 036-04KFDBS-043005, and Canadian captures were

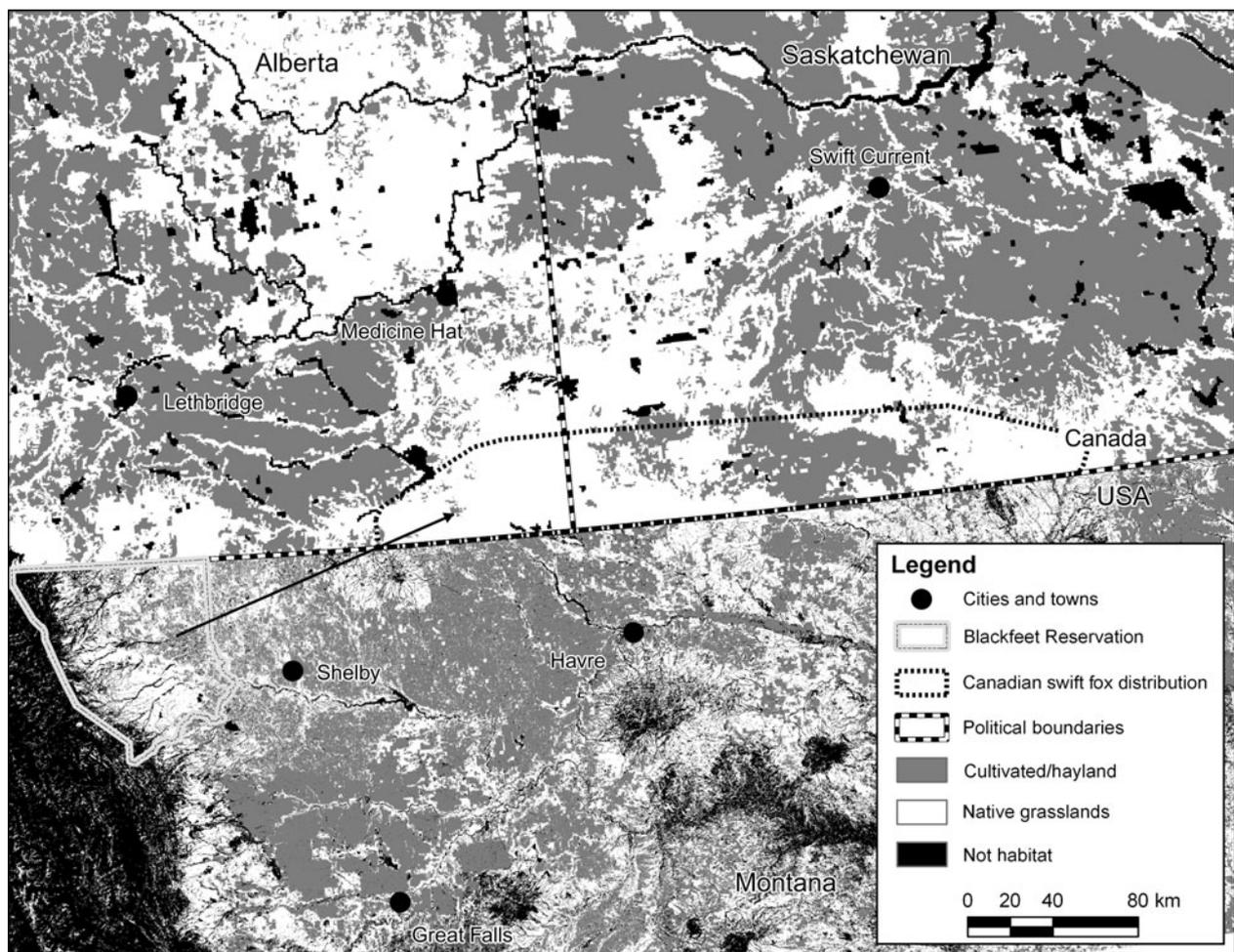


FIG. 1 Map showing grassland habitat and cropland non-habitat for swift foxes along the Canada-USA border. The straight-line arrow denotes, in simplified form, the longest movement detected of a female that dispersed from the Blackfeet Reservation, USA, to the Canadian population.

approved by individual permits from Environment Canada, Alberta Fish & Wildlife, and Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management.

During 1995–1998 swift foxes in Canada were captured in similar box traps, manually restrained, and handled by two field workers who conducted parasite counts, canine measurements, and body condition assessments. Foxes were sexed, ear-tattooed and treated with Ivermectin (Merial Limited, Iselin, USA; 0.2 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) to combat parasite infestation, and radio-collared. Vaccinations against canine distemper, adenovirus, parainfluenza, parvovirus, and leptospirosis were administered using Duramune (Wyeth-Ayerst, St. Davids, USA; 10 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>), and Imrab (Wyeth-Ayerst, St. Davids, USA; 10 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>) provided vaccination against rabies. Radio-collars weighed 48 g, had a mortality sensor and antenna lengths of 15–20 cm. In 2000–2001 and 2005–2006, as part of a 5-year census effort, swift foxes in Canada were again captured in box traps. Canadian traps were lined completely with hardboard that was custom made with small holes; the floor, ceiling, and sides were lined with hardboard while the door and back were lined with plexiglass so that captured foxes could be seen easily (Cotterill, 1997; Moehrensclager & Moehrensclager, 2001).

Catch-and-release trapping was conducted at night (the fox activity period) to avoid heat-stress and to prevent disturbance by people. Traps were generally set at 18.00–20.00, checked at 24.00–02.00, and closed following a second check at 06.00–08.00. Trapping was not conducted at temperatures colder than –20°C or when snow, rain or wind conditions were potentially hazardous to captured foxes (Moehrensclager & Moehrensclager, 2001). Foxes were coaxed into a denim handling bag that was placed over the end of the box trap. Every team alternated between four handling bags, which were washed frequently to reduce the transmission of fleas between foxes. Foxes were handled by both field workers of respective trapping teams. The first team member positioned the animal on his/her lap to shelter it from the wind, one hand restrained the head and covered the eyes, and the second hand restrained the body. The second field worker sexed and aged the fox, conducted parasite counts, scored body condition through palpation on a standardized index ranging from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent), collected a hair sample for genetic analyses, checked for injuries, and tattooed the ear for identification. Foxes were uniquely marked with tattoo dye so that recaptured individuals could be easily identified.

We calculated dispersal as the straight-line distance moved between the location where a juvenile was captured in its natal range to where it was located when exploratory movement ceased or death occurred. Animals that remained within 2 km of their natal range were not considered dispersers. Some juveniles exhibited two bouts of dispersal (Ausband & Foresman, 2007b), ceasing exploratory movement

for ≥ 30 days only to resume exploratory movements again. We summed these straight-line distances to provide a total distance dispersed.

**Results**

Over 1995–1998 43 juvenile swift foxes were captured and radiocollared in the Canadian reintroduced swift fox population. In the Canadian transboundary 5-year census we captured 149 and 196 swift foxes in 2000–2001 and 2005–2006, respectively, in Canada and contiguous areas of Montana. None of these foxes were recovered on the Blackfeet Reservation and males and females dispersed relatively short distances, 12.4 ± SE 4.3 km and 10.6 ± SE 4.7 km respectively, from natal dens. Over 2003–2005 36 juvenile foxes were radiocollared and ear-tagged or pit-tagged on the Blackfeet Reservation and one of these was recovered during trapping efforts in south-eastern Alberta on 6 November 2005.

On the Blackfeet Reservation five radiocollared wild-born juveniles, three males and two females, moved relatively long total distances during 2003–2005. We report only long distance dispersal movements (> 50 km total) here because general facets of dispersal for this population are presented in Ausband & Foresman (2007b). Minimum distance dispersed averaged 50.5 ± SE 3.6 km for four of the juveniles. A fifth juvenile female fox travelled much further (191 km) and, 3 years after initial capture on the Blackfeet Reservation, was live-trapped as part of a monitoring effort in the Canadian population (Table 1). This fox had shed its radiocollar shortly after capture (> 7 days) and although we lost contact with her on the Blackfeet Reservation we were able to identify her from ear tags when she was captured in Canada. This female was caught 1 km and 3 km away from swift fox males in February 2006, 1 month before the breeding season.

**Discussion**

Wild-born juvenile swift foxes appear capable of relatively long bouts of dispersal, and further than previously thought.

TABLE 1 Straight-line distance moved by five wild-born, juvenile swift foxes on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Montana, USA, during 2003–2005. Foxes born in April/May were considered juveniles from 1 September to 1 June of the year following birth.

Sex	Month dispersal initiated	Straight-line distance moved (km)
Female	Sep.	55.8
Female	Feb.	190.9
Male	Sep.	57.4
Male	Oct.	43.1
Male	Oct.	45.6

In one instance a female swift fox was able to traverse the long distance between the two reintroduced populations, potentially providing genetic interchange between these seemingly disjunct populations.

With the exception of a juvenile kit fox that moved 64 km in Nevada (O'Neal et al., 1987), the long-distance dispersal events recorded here exceed natal kit or swift fox dispersal movements recorded to date (Moehrenschrager et al., 2004; Ausband & Foresman, 2007b). The lack of reported long-distance dispersal movements in contiguous swift or kit fox populations may be due to a relative abundance of prey or mates. The reintroduced northern populations, which are on the periphery of the species' historic range, may be more resource limited; reintroduced swift foxes in Canada have larger home range requirements than conspecifics in southern populations (Moehrenschrager et al., 2007). Moreover, the amount of suitable habitat for reintroduced populations may be limited and foxes may be more likely to disperse over large distances as populations become saturated, although Trehwella et al. (1988) found the opposite to be true for a large sample of urban red foxes *Vulpes vulpes* in Bristol, UK. Swift fox releases have shown that survival and reproduction decrease with risky long-range movements (Moehrenschrager & Macdonald, 2003) and it would seem logical that the further an animal disperses from its core range the less likely it will be to find a mate. However, successful dispersers may enhance the ability of the USA and Canadian populations to be genetically viable over time. Even a small amount of gene flow between two populations can enhance heterozygosity of individuals (Mills & Allendorf, 1996), although the actual number of real migrants required may be more than one-per-generation (Wang, 2004)

Historically, swift fox populations reintroduced in Canada and in Montana have been managed as separate entities. Our evidence of potential long-distance dispersal movements illustrates that collective recovery of these populations is possible in a metapopulation context. While movement of a swift fox was recorded from the Blackfeet Reservation into Canada we did not record movement in the opposite direction. Movement south from Canada could have occurred but went undetected because the research on the Blackfeet Reservation did not focus on the northern portion of the Reservation that borders Canada.

This research shows that swift foxes are not necessarily poor dispersers and that patches of short-grass prairie, previously thought too isolated for natural movement or colonization, should be conserved to enhance swift fox population connectivity and range. Specifically, entities currently reintroducing or recovering swift foxes (most western plains states in the USA, and Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada) should not dismiss patches of short-grass prairie habitat that are > 25 km from the initial release site or recovery core. These seemingly isolated areas can be colonized

by dispersing swift foxes and post-release monitoring programmes should also include survey efforts in these disjunct patches.

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### Biographical sketches

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