## Spatial and Temporal Variation in Available Protein Relative to Reproductive Fitness of Moose in Alaska

RC 2 Tab 1



sand



building materials (manufactured by man)

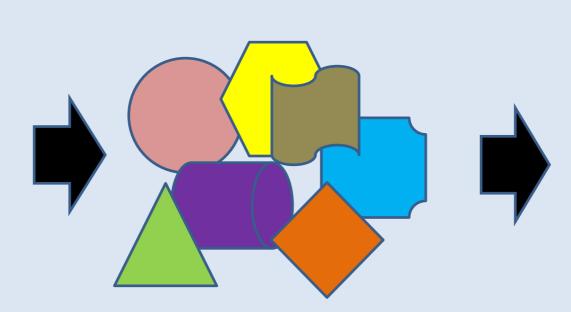


house structure



Nitrogen

times 6.25 = "crude" protein



amino acids

(manufactured by microbes living in the rumen)



protein/muscle (lean body mass)

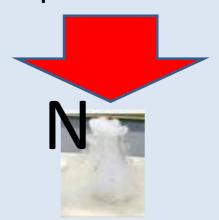
Compared to livestock forages, there's an added twist when we start analyzing moose forages...



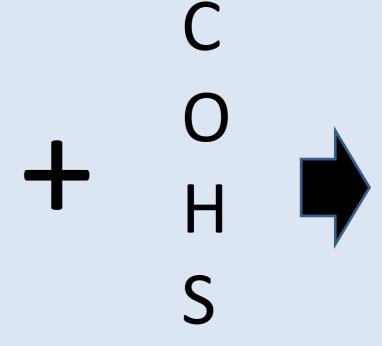
Nitrogen
("crude" protein)

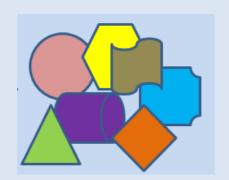
### **Tannin**

binds up some of the N



Decreased amount of nitrogen available for protein synthesis



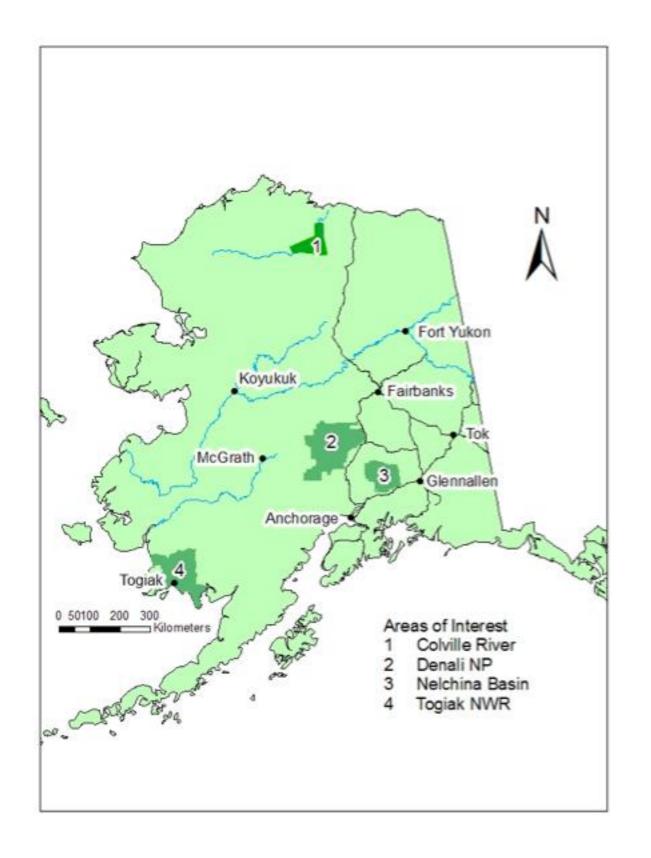


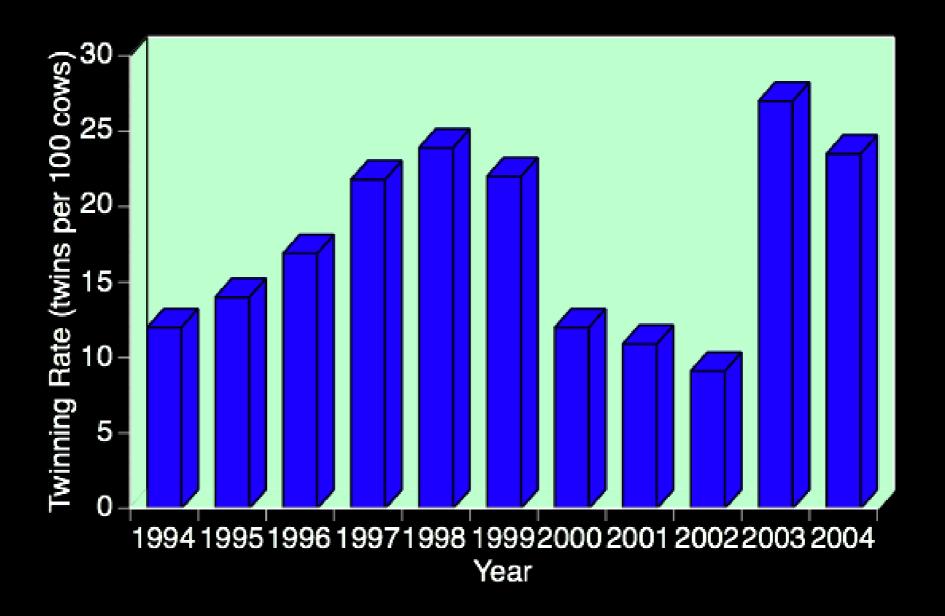


Much less "digestible" protein is produced than predicted by "crude protein"



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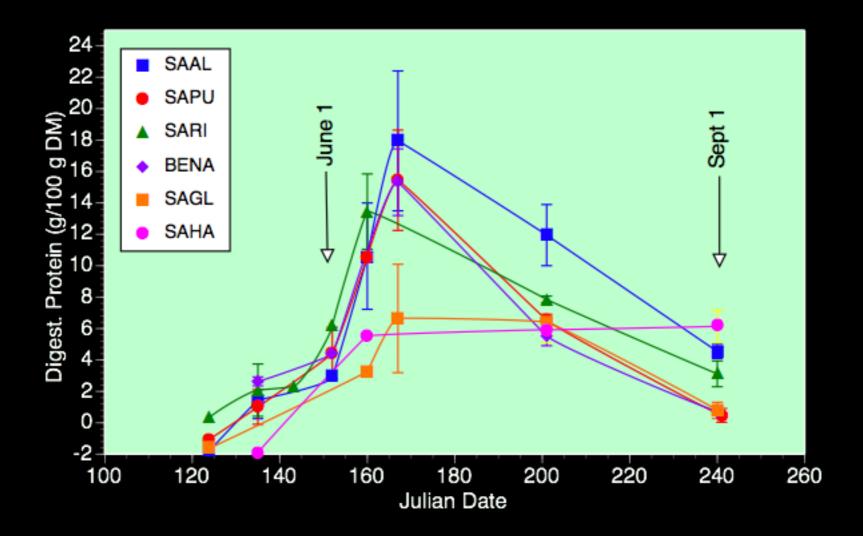


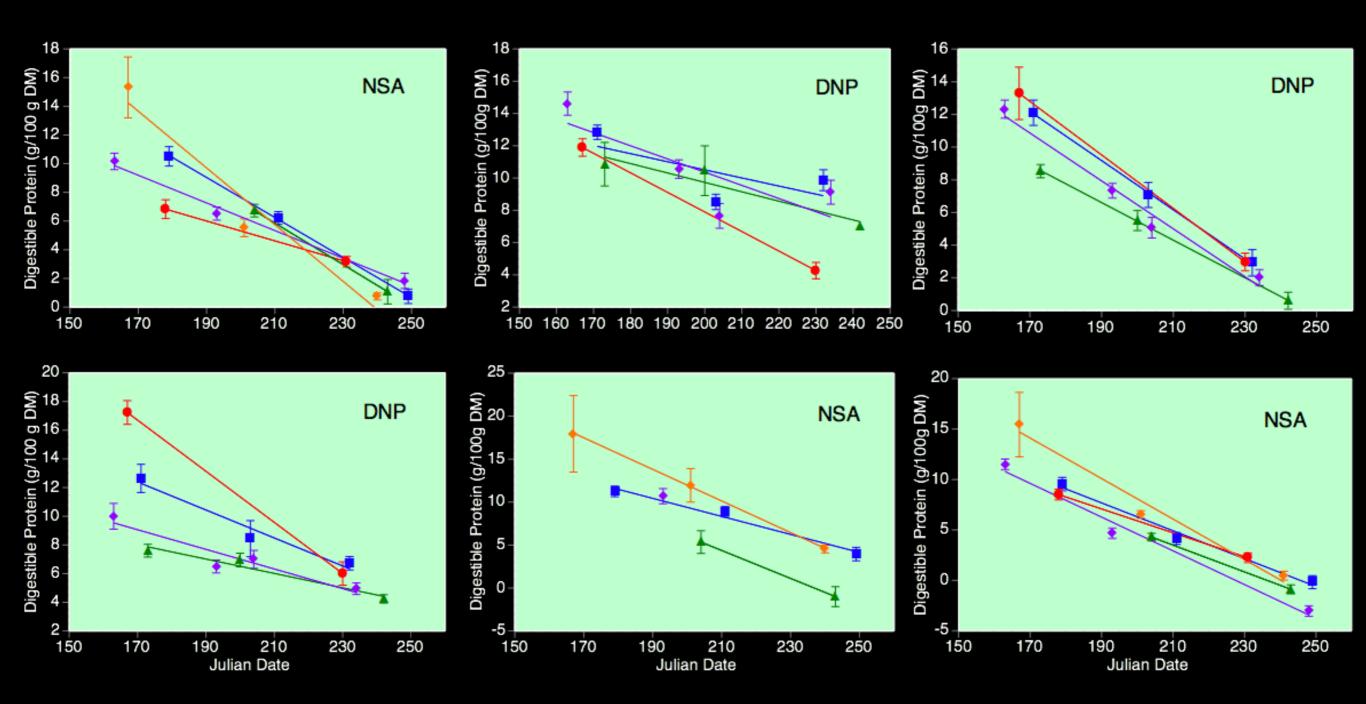


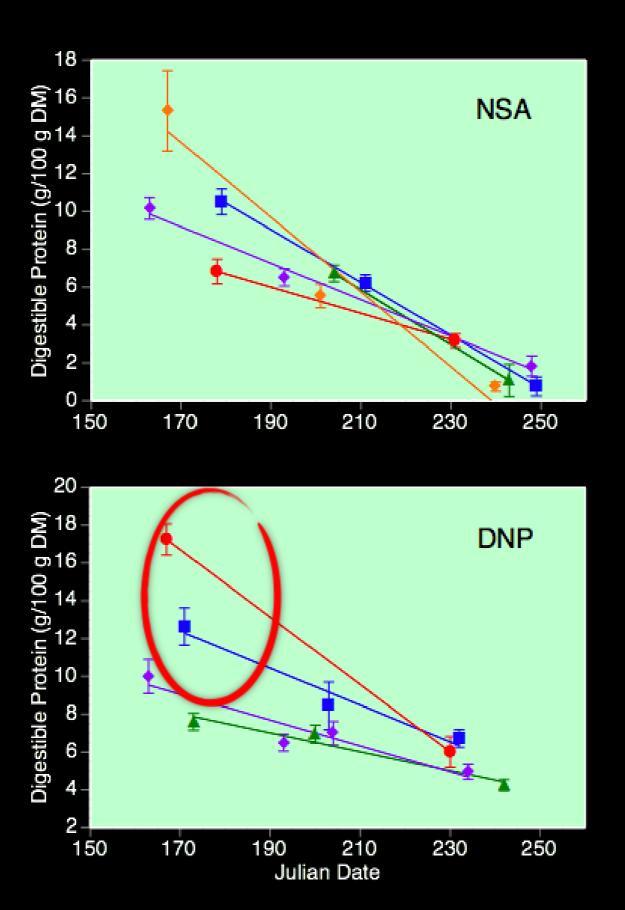


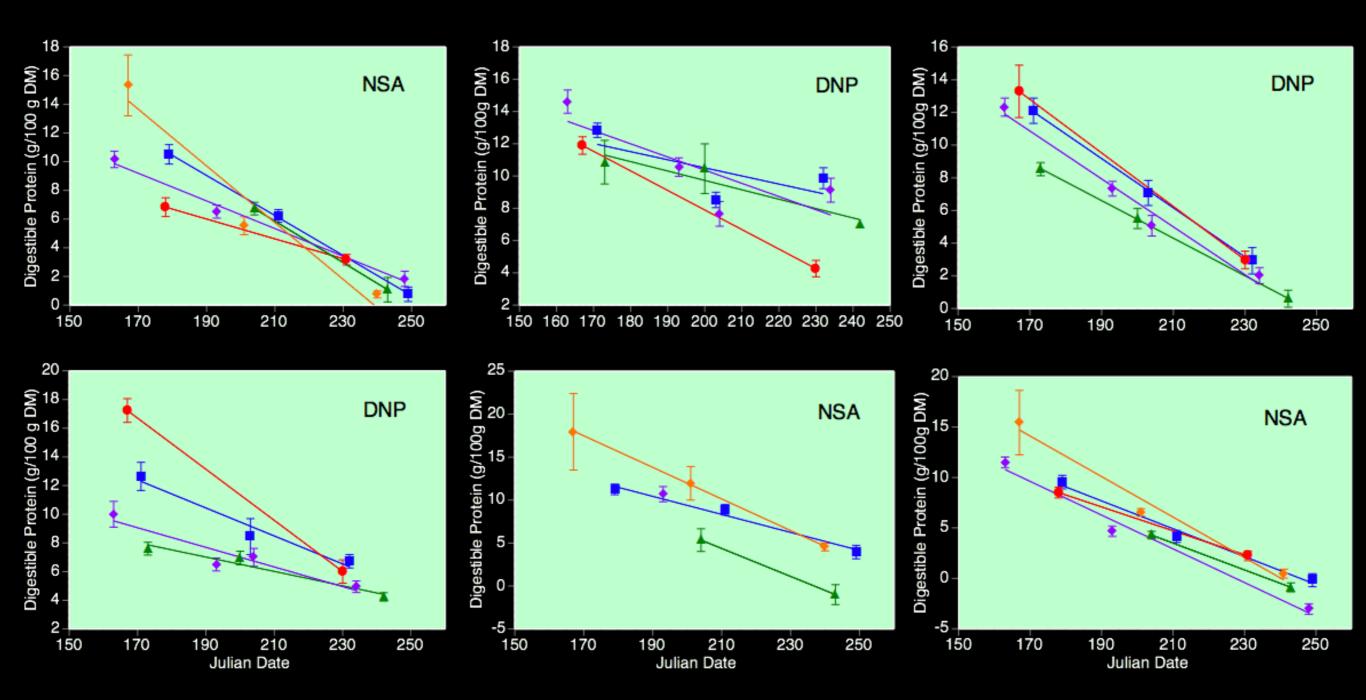


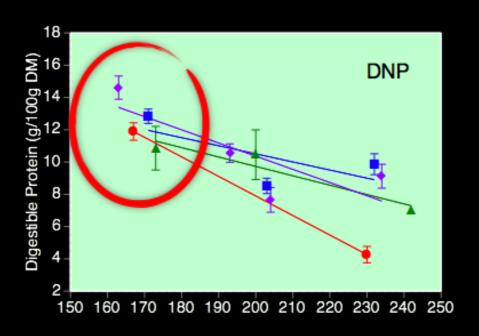


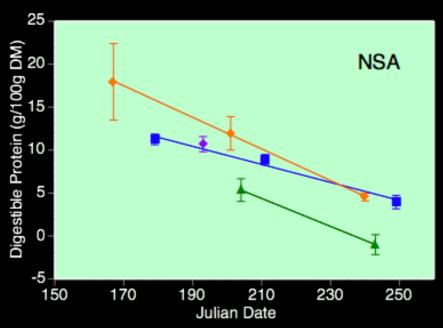


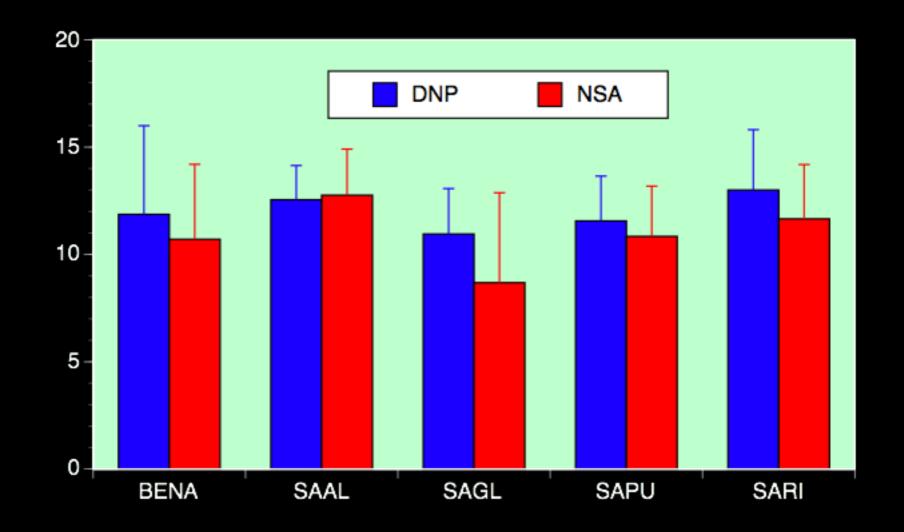




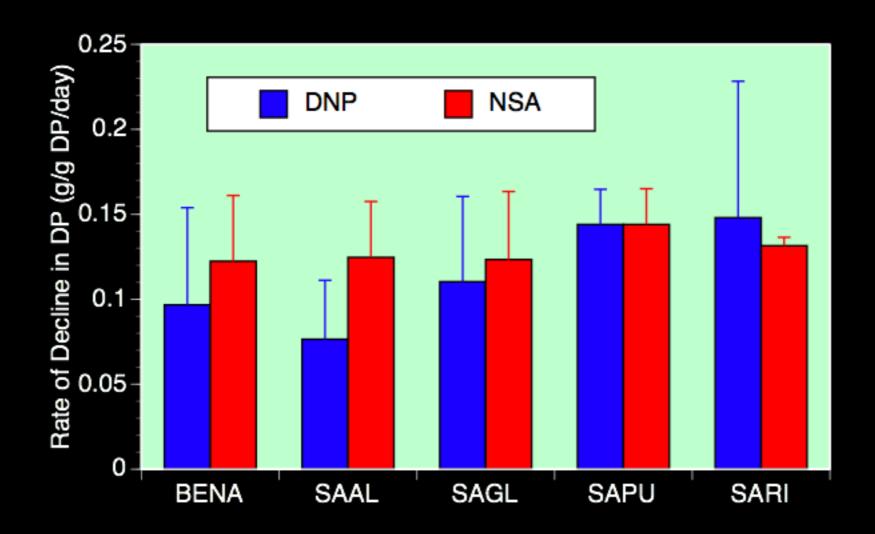








Coefficients of Variation: Range: 13-48% Average = 25%

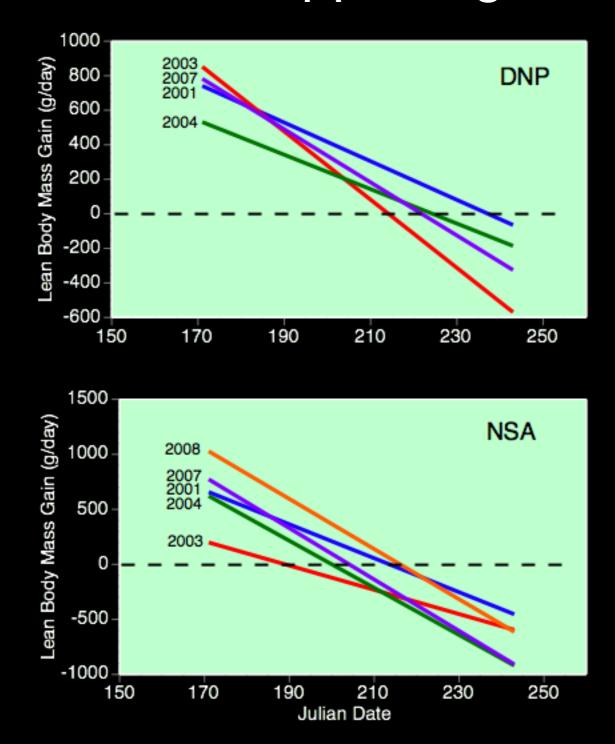


Coefficients of Variation in Slopes: Range: 14-59%

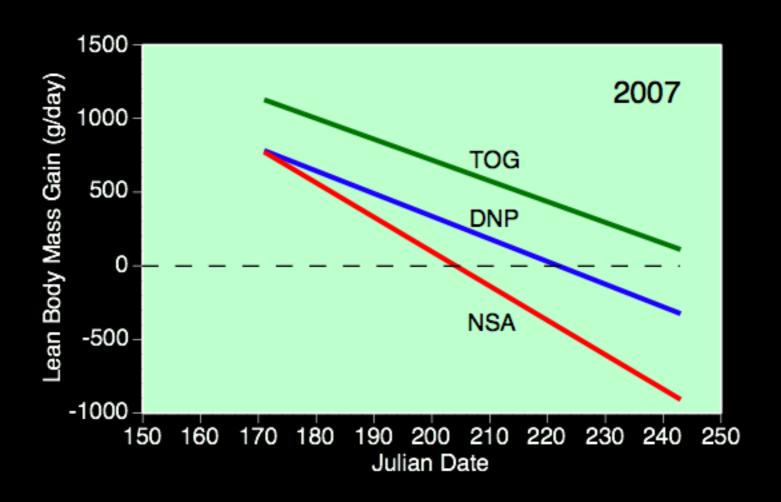
Average = 36%

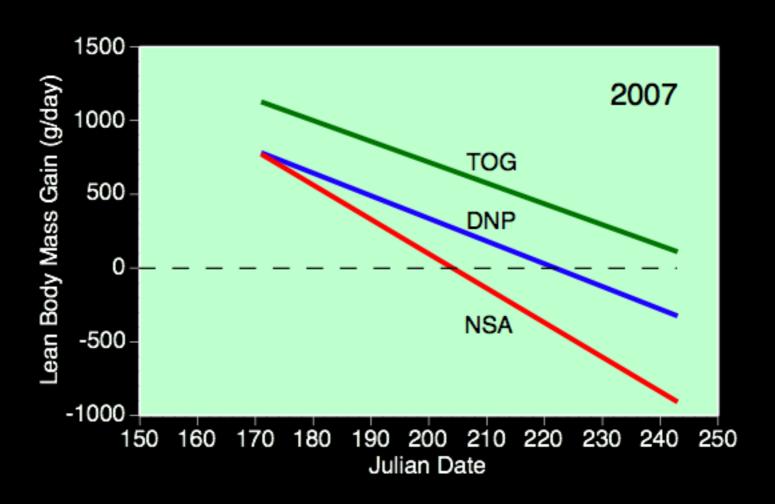


## Modeling Lean Body Mass Gain over Summer For a Cow Moose Supporting a Single Calf

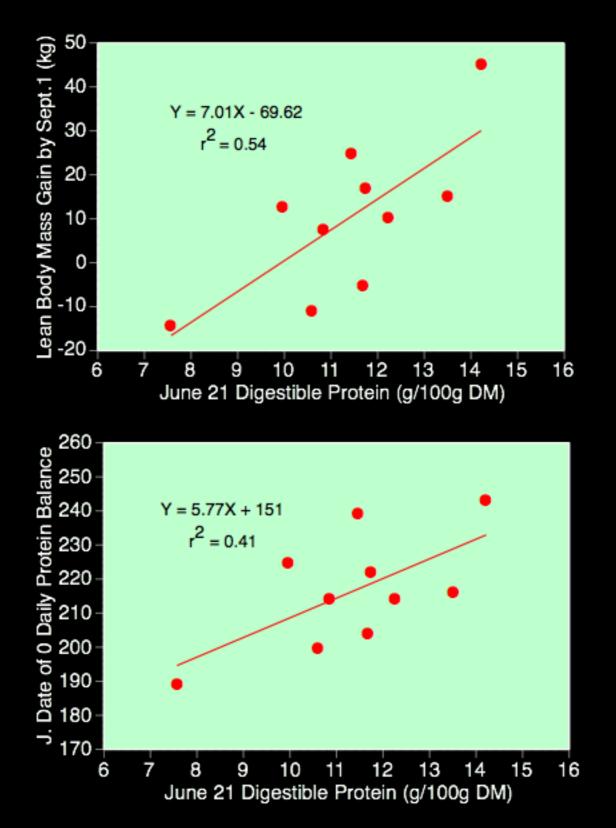


#### Comparison of LBM gain in three study areas





## The relationship between LBM gain and spring Digestible Protein Concentration



#### Conclusions:

Summer protein balance is a function of date of greenup, peak in protein availability, and chemical phenology of plants across summer

Variability in peak protein availability (CV = 25%) and rate of decline in protein availability over summer (CV = 36%) is high, and is likely to significantly affect reproductive capabilities of moose

The variance in protein phenology in plants is likely due to climactic variability