

Latitude- and climate-associated patterns in small mammal fauna changes of the West Yakutia

Yakov L. Volpert & Elena G. Shadrina*

ABSTRACT. Distribution of small mammals has been analyzed on the territory of the Western Yakutia in the corridor between 112° and 116° E and between the Lena River valley (starting from the Vitim River mouth) and the Anabar and Olenyok interriverine area (59–71° N). The material was collected in 2002–2017 in 11 sites within the taiga zone (from the border between the middle and south taiga to the northern border of the north taiga subzone). A total of 11200 cone-days and 12500 trap-days were accumulated and 4200 specimens of small mammals belonging to 21 species were collected. The highest species richness of small mammals is registered on the border of the south and middle taiga (17–18 species). In the north taiga the fauna of small mammals is represented by 8–9 species. This decrease from south to north is uneven: in the river valleys the species richness is generally higher than in the watersheds. The penetration of taiga species to the north is of a larger scale than that of tundra species into taiga habitats; therefore, changes in beta-diversity occur mainly due to the distribution limits of boreal species. Besides, in the absence of geographic barriers, a sharp decline in species richness is observed between 65° and 66° N, which coincides with the boundary between the middle-taiga and north-taiga subzones. Out of the climatic factors, the distribution of small mammals is affected mainly by winter precipitation, winter duration, average July temperature and average annual temperature, while dependence on such factors as January temperature and summer precipitation was not found.

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Широтно-климатические закономерности изменения фауны мелких млекопитающих Западной Якутии

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Проанализировано распространение мелких млекопитающих на территории Западной Якутии в коридоре 112–116° в.д., в направлении с юга от долины р. Лена в районе устья р. Витим на север до Оленек–Анабарского междуречья (59–71° с.ш.). Материал собран в 2002–2017 гг. в 11 точках в пределах таежной зоны (от границы средней и южной тайги до северной границы северотаежной подзоны). Отработано 11200 конусо-суток, 12500 давилко-суток и отловлено 4200 представителей мелких млекопитающих, относящихся к 21 виду. Наиболее высокое видовое богатство мелких млекопитающих отмечено на границе южной и средней тайги (17–18 видов). В северной тайге фауна мелких млекопитающих представлена 8–9 видами. Обеднение фауны в направлении с юга на север происходит неравномерно: в долинах рек, как правило, видовое богатство выше, чем на водоразделах. При этом проникновение таежных видов на север носит более масштабный характер, чем тундровых – в таежные местообитания, поэтому изменения бета-разнообразия здесь происходят в основном за счет границ распространения бореальных видов. Кроме того, при отсутствии географических преград резкое снижение видового богатства наблюдается в интервале 65–66° с.ш., что совпадает с границей между среднетаежной и северотаежной подзонами. Среди климатических факторов на распространение мелких млекопитающих основные лимитирующие влияние оказывают количество зимних осадков, длительность зимнего периода, средняя температура июля и среднегодовая температура, в то же время зависимости от таких факторов как температура января, и количество летних осадков не выявлено.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: мелкие млекопитающие, видовое богатство, фауна, широтный градиент, климатические факторы, Якутия.

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Introduction

Studies of biological diversity at different levels of ecosystem organization are of apparent interest, not only from a theoretical point of view, but also for making decisions in the field of environment protection and biodiversity conservation (Kullberg & Moilanen, 2014). The latitudinal gradient of decreasing diversity of animals and plants from tropical to extratropical regions is a well-known fact (Odum, 1983), while the reasons determining species richness are still subject to debate. There are many hypotheses that are trying to explain the latitudinal changes in species richness and functional diversity by evolutionary and environmental factors, interspecific interactions, and availability of food resources (Pianka, 1966, 1978; Rohde, 1992; Buckley *et al.*, 2010; Fraser *et al.*, 2014; Lamanna *et al.*, 2014; Fergnani & Ruggiero, 2015; Schemske & Mittelbach, 2017; Willig & Presley, 2018). According to many authors, the leading role in the manifestation of the latitudinal gradient of species richness is played by climatic factors (Andrews & O'Brien, 2000; Willig *et al.*, 2003; Moreno-Rueda & Pizarro, 2009; Qian *et al.*, 2009; Oliveira *et al.*, 2016; Brodie, 2019), it was also noted that the influence is more pronounced for extratropical latitudes (Qian *et al.*, 2009; Fergnani & Ruggiero, 2017), and that for animals these changes are governed by both climatic factors per se and indirectly, through changes in the plant species richness (Andrews & O'Brien, 2000).

In the recent decades, interest in assessment of biological diversity has increased due to the increased anthropogenic impact against the background of global climate change. Many authors note that one of the important specifics of the Anthropocene of the 21st century is the decrease in biological diversity (Pereira *et al.*, 2010; Kullberg & Moilanen, 2014). This is an environmental problem that can have serious consequences for humanity in the near future (Kullberg & Moilanen, 2014). Global climate change is expected to increase the rate and risk of species extinction (Urban, 2015). According to a number of authors this will result in the shift of the northern boundaries of geographic ranges, and consequently, in the increased extinction rate of inhabitants of high latitudes (Murphy & Weiss, 1992; Kerr & Packer, 1998).

It is worth noting that the species richness of mammals is researched unevenly: while gamma-diversity of vertebrate faunas is analyzed in sufficient detail, beta-diversity, especially in the northern regions, is explored not as good. Many areas of North-East Asia are still studied poorly even at the level of alpha diversity, and because of the poorly developed transport network and inaccessibility of many areas, the analysis of beta-diversity is often limited to the valleys of large rivers. There are data on changes in the composition of insectivore communities (Sheftel, 1983) and mouse-like rodents (Sapogov, 1983) in the valley of the Yenisei River, changes in the fauna of small mammals of the Lena River valley (Volpert & Yudin, 1986); regional zoning of the territory of south-eastern Transbaikalia was conducted (Obolenskaya & Lissovsky, 2015).

On the territory of Yakutia, almost all sites of small mammal research are confined to the valleys of large rivers. This circumstance leaves a certain mark on the picture of the species distribution across the territory, since the role of river valleys as environmental corridors is widely known. Without any doubt, this circumstance was reflected in the results of the analysis of the specifics of species distribution across the territory of Yakutia (Tavrovskij *et al.*, 1971; Krivosheev, 1973; Mordosov & Vinokurov, 1980; Mordosov, 1987, 2014; Volpert & Shadrina, 2002). A comparative faunistic analysis of small mammals in the studied territory in the latitudinal gradient outside the valleys of large rivers has not previously been carried out.

The goal of our research was to assess the changes in the species richness of small mammals of taiga ecosystems of the North-East Asia in the latitudinal gradient by the example of West Yakutia. The territory of Sakha (Yakutia) Republic covers two geographic zones and due to this fact alone it would be of interest for analysis of the latitudinal distribution of animals, in particular, small mammals. In addition, the distribution boundaries of many species of small mammals go across the territory of Yakutia, which gives the studies of the patterns of distribution of animals additional significance.

Material and methods

The data of 15 years of research of small mammal fauna are summarized, with sites geographically distributed not along the river valleys, as previously (Volpert & Yudin, 1986), but in the corridor between 112° and 116° E and from the Lena River valley (near the mouth of the Vitim River, 59° N) in the south to the Olenyok and Anabar interriverine area in the north (71° N).

Material for this work was collected in 2002–2017. From south to north, the sites where small mammals were collected are arranged in ascending order from 1 to 11 (Table 1, Fig. 1). In these sites 11200 cone-day, 12500 trap-days, and 4200 specimens of small mammals belonging to 21 species were collected.

The standard methods for studying the population of this group were used: grooves with cone traps and break-back traps with standard bait (Kucheruk, 1963; Karaseva & Telitsyna, 1995). This combination ensures, in our opinion and according to other authors (Shchipanov *et al.*, 2010), the most complete coverage of small mammal population. Comparison of the community compositions was carried out using the Jaccard index and the analysis of the influence of climatic parameters was performed using nonparametric statistics (Spearman's rank correlation coefficient). For assessment of the effect of the climate we used average long-term data of the Russian Meteorological Service. The following parameters were considered: winter duration (from the onset of the permanent snow cover to its melting); summer, winter, and annual precipitation; average temperatures: annual, the warmest month (July), and the coldest month (January). Climate influence was assessed in six sites (2, 3, 7, 8, 9, and 11), for which the data from weather stations could be extrapolated.

Table 1. Research sites on the territory of the West Yakutia in the corridor 112–116° N.

No.	Name	Geography	Coordinates
1	Vitim & Lena right bank	The right bank of the Lena River and the mouth of the Vitim River	59°25' N, 112° E
2	Lena left bank	The left bank of the Lena River	59°25' N, 112° E
3	Peleduy	The Peleduy River valley	59°43' N, 112° E
4	Nyuya & Peleduy IA*	The Nyuya and Peleduy rivers interriverine area	59°54' N, 112° E
5	Nyuya	The Nyuya River valley	60°20' N, 112° E
6	Tas-Uryakh	Tas-Uryakh vicinity	61°43' N, 112° E
7	Mirny	Mirny vicinity	62°31' N, 113°53' E
8	Vilyuy	The Vilyuy River valley	62°03' N, 116°54' E
9	Udachny	Udachny vicinity	66°28' N, 112° E
10	Muna	The Muna River valley(a right tributary of the Lena River)	67°15' N, 114° E
11	Olenyok & Anabar IA	The Olenyok and Anabar rivers interriverine area	71°02' N, 116° E

* IA – interriverine area.

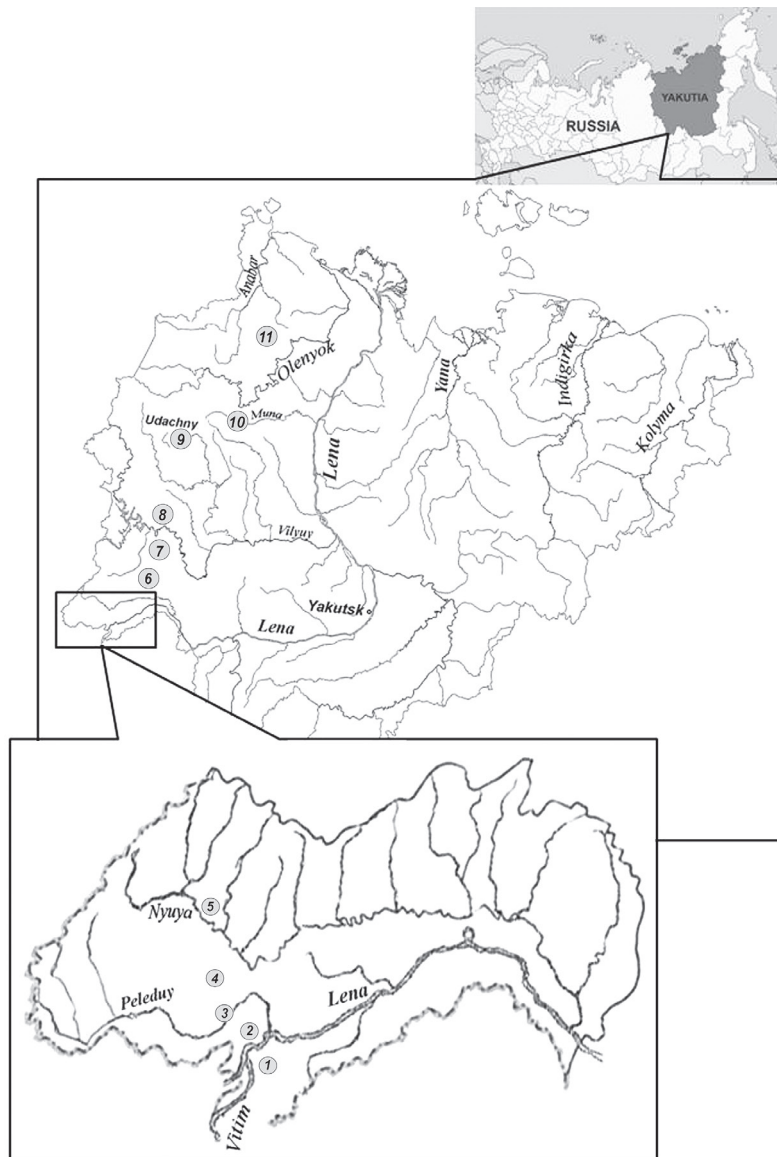


Fig. 1. Small mammal collection sites in the West Yakutia.

Results and discussion

As our materials show, the fauna of small mammals within the taiga zone of the West Yakutia includes 21 species and varies from 8 to 18 species in separate research sites (Table 2). Comparison of the fauna of the two banks of the Lena River at the mouth of the Vitim River showed an almost complete coincidence in the community composition (the Jaccard index of 94.4%). The difference in the species richness is only in one species: on the right bank we did not find *Neomys fodiens* (Tables 2, 3), but it is rather likely that it inhabits both banks of the river, and its absence in the material collected on the right bank can be explained by random processes due to a very low abundance of the species on the periphery of the range. As we move north along the meridian, the fauna becomes poorer: in the Peleduy River valley the similarity of the fauna with the previous sites is already as low as 70% due to the absence of *Sorex araneus*, *S. isodon* and *Neomys fodiens*. The fauna of the Nyuya and Peleduy interriverine area is even poorer, and its composition differs from that of the Lena River by 50%, and the similarity with the Peleduy River valley is 75%. Moving from the interriverine area to the Nyuya River valley, one more species (*Sorex minutus*) disappears, and to the north from there it is no longer registered; apparently, approximately there lies the northern boundary of the species range. It should be

noted that the fauna of the left bank of the Nuya River is more similar to that of the Peleduy River valley than with the interriverine area. In the next site, Tas-Uryakh, *Talpa altaica* reappears after not being registered in the valleys of the Nyuya and Peleduy Rivers and between them (Shadrina, 2004), although it should be noted that this is the northernmost of the reliably known locations of the mole in Yakutia, whose stable colonies are described only in the Lena River valley. It is quite possible that the findings of the mole there have an element of chance, since they fall on the zone of clumped distribution of the species. Further north from Tas-Uryakh towards the city of Mirny, the fauna stays more or less the same, except for the disappearance of the mole and appearance of two new species: *Lasiopodomys gregalis* and *Alexandromys middendorffii*; both species are herbivorous inhabitants of open biotopes, but the first species in Yakutia gravitates towards agro-landscapes and grasslands of the middle taiga and penetrates far to the north (Tavrovskij *et al.*, 1971; Volpert & Shadrina, 2002), and the second is a typical representative of the tundra fauna.

In the Vilyuy River valley the fauna becomes even poorer than in the Mirny site, *Microtus agrestis* and *Alexandromys middendorffii* are absent there. For the Middendorff's vole the site 7 seems to be the southern limit of distribution, and it is very possible that it is present in the Vilyuy River valley, and for the field

Table 2. Distribution of small mammals in the corridor of 112-116° E in Yakutia.

Species	Research sites										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Talpa altaica</i> Nikolsky, 1883	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Neomys fodiens</i> (Pennant, 1771)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sorex araneus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sorex tundrensis</i> Merriam, 1900	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sorex daphaenodon</i> Thomas, 1907	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
<i>Sorex caecutiens</i> Laxmann, 1785	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sorex isodon</i> Turov, 1924	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sorex roboratus</i> Hollister, 1913	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Sorex minutissimus</i> Zimmermann, 1780	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Sorex minutus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Myopus schisticolor</i> (Lilljeborg, 1844)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Lemmus sibiricus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Craseomys rufocanus</i> (Sundervall, 1846)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Myodes rutilus</i> (Pallas, 1779)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Arvicola amphibius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Lasiopodomys gregalis</i> (Pallas, 1779)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Alexandromys oconomus</i> (Pallas, 1776)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Alexandromys middendorffii</i> (Poljakov, 1881)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Microtus agrestis</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Micromys minutus</i> (Pallas, 1771)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-
<i>Apodemus peninsulae</i> (Thomas, 1907)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
Species found, total	17	18	12	9	11	14	14	13	9	9	8

Table 3. The similarity index of the fauna of small mammals (Jaccard index) in the studied sites.

Sites	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
2	94.4										
3	70.6	66.7									
4	52.9	50.0	75.0								
5	64.7	61.1	91.7	66.7							
6	82.4	77.8	73.3	53.3	78.6						
7	63.2	60.0	62.5	53.3	66.7	75.0					
8	66.7	63.1	66.7	57.1	71.4	80.0	80.0				
9	50.0	47.4	61.5	80.0	66.7	53.3	64.3	57.1			
10	44.4	42.1	50.0	63.6	53.8	53.3	64.3	57.1	80.0		
11	31.6	30.0	40.0	54.5	46.2	37.5	37.5	40.0	70.0	70.0	

vole near the Mirny area lays the northern boundary of its range.

The fauna of the site 9, Udachny, is represented by only nine species, and the similarity with the Vilyuy River valley is only 57%. This is where a sharp decline in fauna richness occurs: on the whole, in the stretch Mirny – Udachny six species of small mammals disappear, including *Micromys minutus*, which was registered by Mordosov (1997) in the vicinity of the village Eyik (66°01' N, 117°23' E). It should be noted that the Eurasian harvest mouse was found in 2018 in the Muna River valley (site 10) by Vas.A. Danilov.

Moving further to the north, the rate of decrease of species richness becomes lower, the similarity between the points Muna and Udachny reaches 80%, and at the northernmost s of our research, in the site 11 (Olenyok and Anabar interriverine area), the similarity with the two nearest southward sites is 70%. There a new species appears, a typical representative of the tundra zone, *Lemmus sibiricus*, and the fauna of small mammals is represented by only eight species, two of them belong to the tundra complex, and six are the most widespread species of the taiga zone of Yakutia that are abundant throughout the examined stretch of the meridian: two species of the wood voles (*Myodes rutilus* and *Craseomys rufocanus*), two shrew species (*Sorex tundrensis* and *S. caecutiens*), *Myopus schisticolor* and *Alexandromys oeconomus*.

The dendrogram plotted by fauna similarity (Fig. 2) reflects not only changes in the fauna when moving north, but also the heterogeneity in the group distribution in geomorphological units (river valleys and watersheds). The two southernmost sites, confined to the valleys of the Lena and Vitim rivers, are sharply distinct from the others; these sites are located in the southern periphery of the middle taiga subzone, the border with the south taiga forests. The communities of the middle taiga subzone (the valleys of the Peleduy and Vilyuy Rivers and the watersheds, sites 3–8) fall into several groups: the relatively rich in species Taas-Uryakh and Mirny sites show

similarities with the southernmost sites of our study; this may be due to the relatively higher diversity of biotopes in these two sites. The third group with a high degree of similarity is formed by the sites in the river valleys of the Nuja, Peleduy and Vilyuy, although geographically the first two sites are very distant from Vilyuy. An isolated and very heterogeneous cluster is formed by the communities of the north taiga subzone (sites 9–11) and the Nyuya and Peleduy interriverine area.

When comparing the fauna by in the studied sites, one notices the uneven decline in species richness: as a rule, it is higher in the valleys of large rivers and in vicinity of human settlements than in watershed areas. Besides, the limited penetration of taiga species into the North in Yakutia, even in comparison with the neighboring regions, is conspicuous. For example, on the territory of Taimyr, most small mammal species penetrate much farther to the north (Litvinov, 1987) than in the West Yakutia (Volpert & Danilov, 2017). The most likely reason for this phenomenon is climatic conditions, because physical barriers do not limit the distribution of small mammals in the studied region, as was shown above. As far as is known, the largest river in the considered transect, Vilyuy, does not present a barrier to the distribution of small mammals (Revin & Germogenov, 1979). The fact that climate has a greater effect on the species richness of vertebrates than the heterogeneity of habitats has been previously pointed out by other authors (Moreno-Rueda & Pizarro, 2009).

To clarify the role of climatic factors in the distribution of small mammals, we calculated the correlation of the species richness of communities with the following climatic indicators: winter duration, the average temperature in January, the average temperature in July, the average annual temperature, winter and summer precipitation, and annual precipitation (Table 4). The climatic parameters are given according to the data of the weather stations located near six sites of our study. The closest correlation of the species number was found

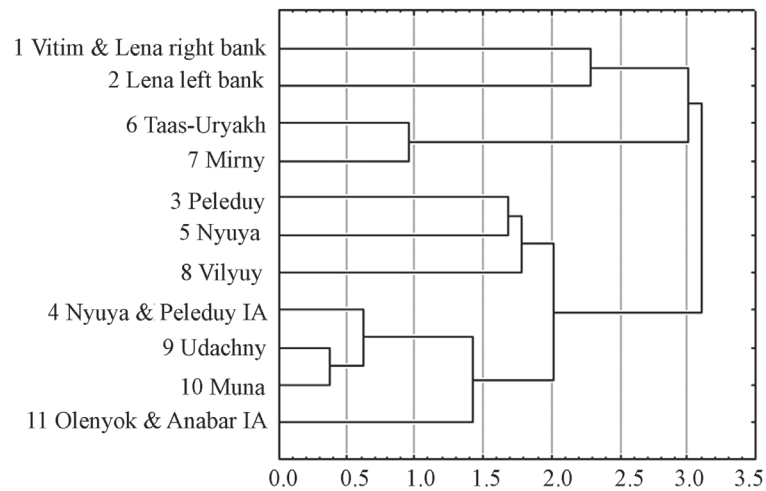


Fig. 2. The similarity of the small mammal fauna in the West Yakutia taiga zone.

with the precipitation in the winter period (0.83, $p < 0.02$); with lesser significance ($p < 0.04$) and a negative value it correlated with the winter duration (-0.83), average July temperature and average annual temperature (0.83). Similar results in terms of climatic parameters were obtained by other researchers. For example, Qian *et al.* (2009) note that the gradient of beta-diversity of North American mammals corresponds to the gradients of decrease in average annual temperature and of increase in seasonality from south to north: beta-diversity is higher for areas with a higher average annual temperature, lower seasonality of temperature, and greater topographic complexity. In addition, a decrease in plant diversity may be an additional factor influencing the gradient of mammal species richness (Andrews & O'Brien, 2000).

Conclusion

Thus, the species richness of small mammal fauna in the North-East Asia in the absence of physical barriers is primarily affected by winter precipitation, duration of the cold season, and temperature: the average annual temperature and that of the warmest period (July). In fact, it is these parameters that have a decisive role in the life

of small mammals. While the significance of the depth of snow cover (which determines the microclimate in the habitats of small mammals in winter), the duration of winter, and average annual temperature are evident, the value of July temperature is less clear. It is possible that this factor regulates the ripening of berries and seeds and development of insects, i.e. affects small mammals through the availability of high-calorie food.

Thus, the decrease in species richness in the direction from south to north is uneven: in the river valleys, as a rule, the species richness is higher than in watersheds. The penetration of taiga species to the north has a larger scale than that of tundra species into taiga habitats; so changes in beta-diversity there occur mainly due to limits to the distribution of boreal species. Besides, in the absence of geographic barriers, a sharp decline in species richness is observed between 65° and 66° N, which coincides with the boundary between the middle-taiga and north-taiga subzones. Out of the climatic factors, the main limiting factor is winter precipitation, the duration of winter, the average July temperature, and average annual temperature, at the same time, no influence of such factors as January temperature and summer precipitation has been found.

Table 4. Correlations of the species richness of small mammal fauna with some climatic parameters of the West Yakutia.

Climatic parameters	Spearman's rho	t (n-2)	Significance level
Fauna & winter duration	-0.83	-2.96	0.04
Fauna & January temperature	0.77	2.42	0.07
Fauna & July temperature	0.83	2.96	0.04
Fauna & average annual temperature	0.83	2.96	0.04
Fauna & winter precipitation	0.89	3.82	0.02
Fauna & summer precipitation	0.77	2.42	0.07

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