## Understanding the significance and challenges of juvenile migration in amphibians

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#### Outline



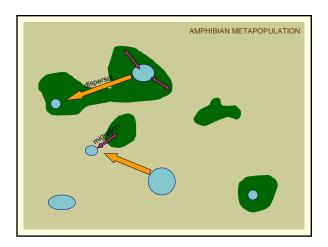
- Background life history, definitions, migratory events in life cycle
- Juvenile emigration a critical migratory event?
- Direct effects on migratory success habitat alteration and importance of connectivity
- Indirect effects on migratory success- carryover effects from one stage to another

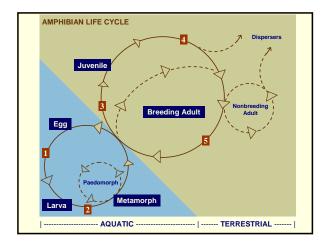
#### Aquatic-breeding amphibians

- Egg and larval development in aquatic habitats (*Ambystoma, Bufo, Hyla, Rana*)
- Most of life is spent on land
- Juvenile stage often lasts 2-3 years
- Some species require specific terrestrial habitats during nonbreeding season

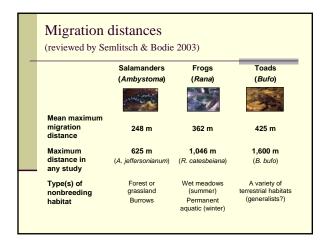


Permanent movement away from natal pond

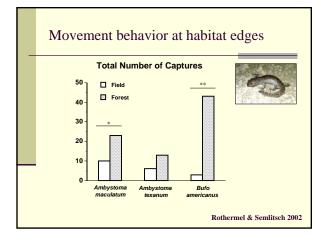




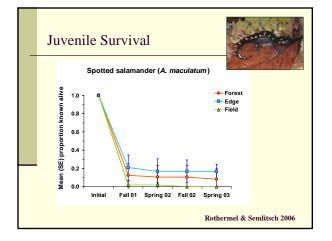




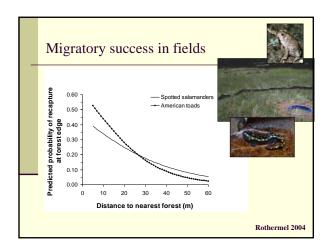




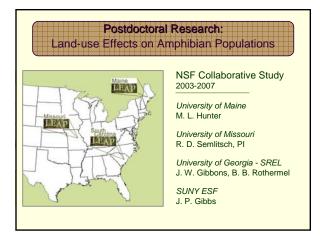


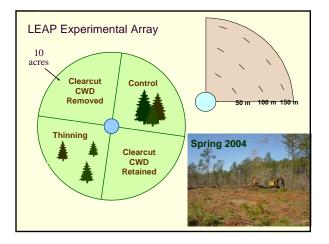




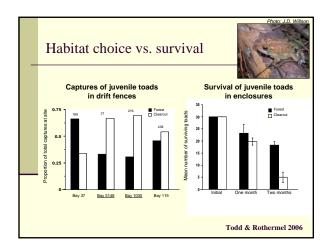














## Direct effects of habitat alteration

Disturbed/open habitats = barriers to movement due to:

Behavioral avoidance

Reduced survival and growth

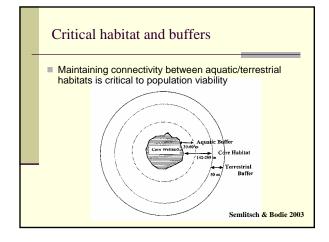
Other potential risks:



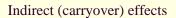
Increased predation risk?Exposure to pesticides?

\*\*Connectivity may be constrained more by migratory ability of juveniles than that of adults



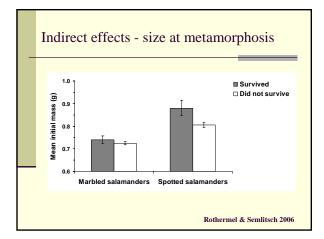




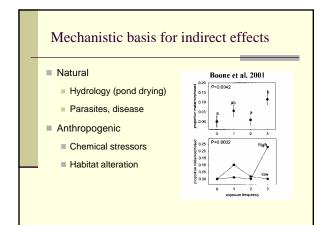


Juveniles

- Via density-dependent dynamics operating in larval stage and affecting postmetamorphic fitness
- Adults
  - Via delayed costs of time spent in breeding site and affecting survival during postbreeding migrations
- Can be a function of either natural or anthropogenic stressors







# - Contraction of the

### More questions...

- Are short-term studies of migration a good proxy for what happens during dispersal?
- Does most mortality in terrestrial life stages occur during migratory events?
- How important is performance during the first postmetamorphic migration?
- Implications of indirect (carryover) effects for migratory success

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