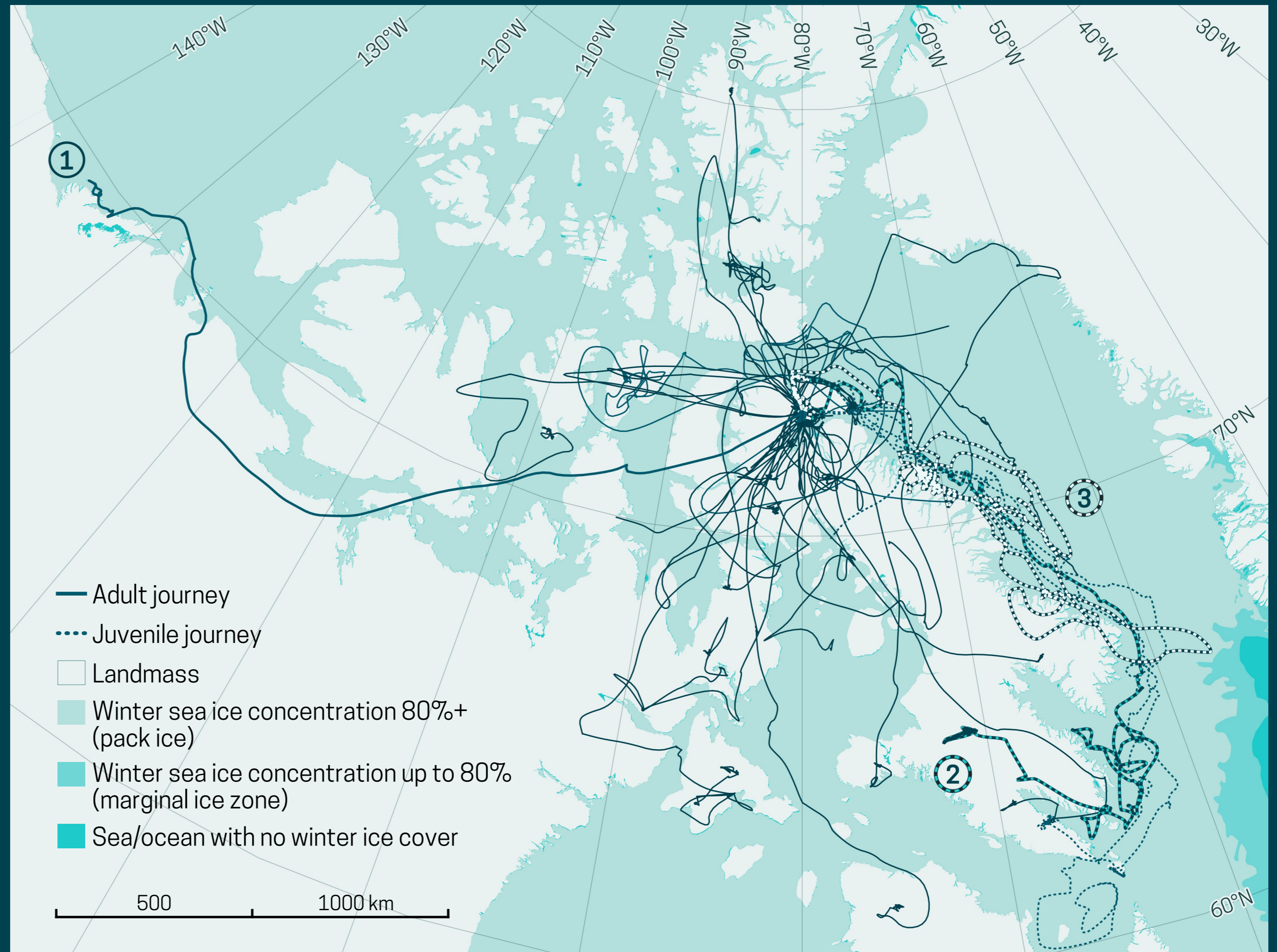


# LONG-DISTANCE DISPERSAL OF BYLOT ISLAND'S ARCTIC FOXES

This map uses a selection of Argos satellite tracking data obtained from Arctic foxes collared on Bylot Island, Nunavut, Canada, between 2007 and 2021. It focuses on foxes travelling away from Bylot Island, or 'long-distance dispersal'. There are 29 adult and six juvenile fox journeys shown here, tracked every 60 seconds for a few hours each or every other afternoon, over periods ranging from 133 days to 3.75 years. The data has been used in academic studies on Arctic foxes and is supplied openly through Movebank Data Repository.



- 1. FARTHEST FROM ORIGIN** ←————→ Adult male, 1914 km from origin
- 2. MOST KILOMETRES** ~~~~~ Juvenile male, 10 561 km tracked
- 3. MOST TIME ON SEA ICE** ~~~~~ Juvenile male, 63% of journey

**Why did all juveniles travel along the east coast of Baffin Island?** One hypothesis is that because juveniles disperse in autumn, when coastal sea ice begins to form, they may find it easier to travel along the east coast. Adults disperse in winter, when fully-formed sea ice connects a wider range of locations.

Sources: Berteaux D (2021) Data from: Study "Arctic fox Bylot - Argos tracking". Movebank Data Repository. doi:10.5441/001/1.3gg33bd4, associated with Lai S et al. Red foxes at their northern edge: competition with the Arctic fox and winter movements. J Mammal. doi:10.1093/jmammal/gyab164 | Other layers: Natural Earth; US National Ice Centre; EarthEnv | Map by @acrobins