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Abstract

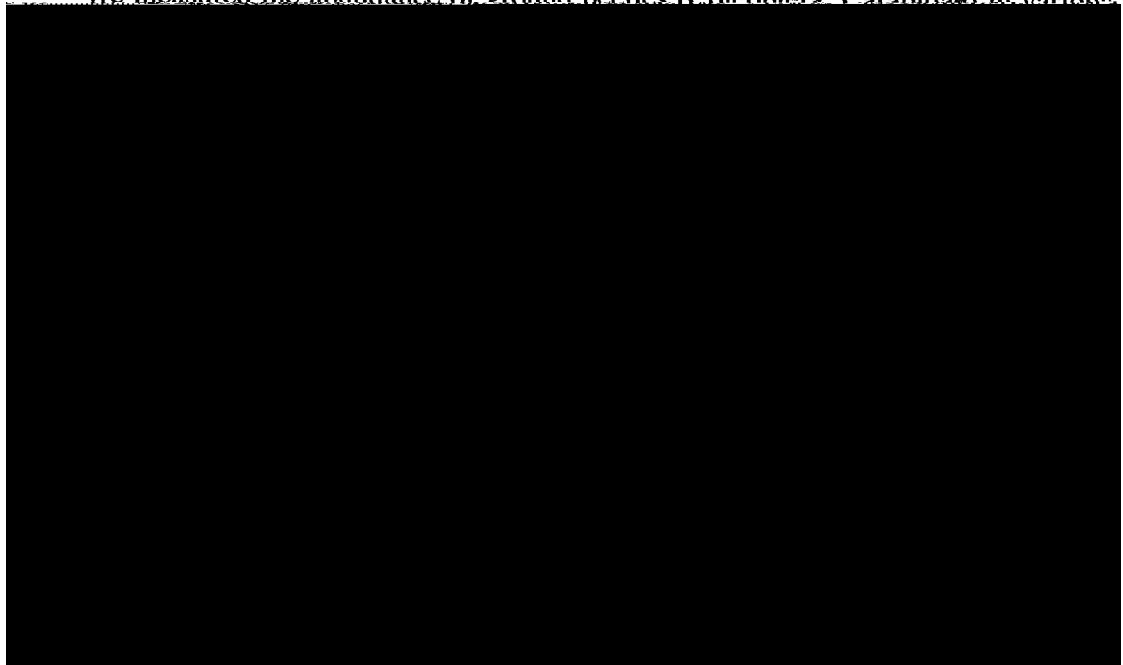
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Résumé

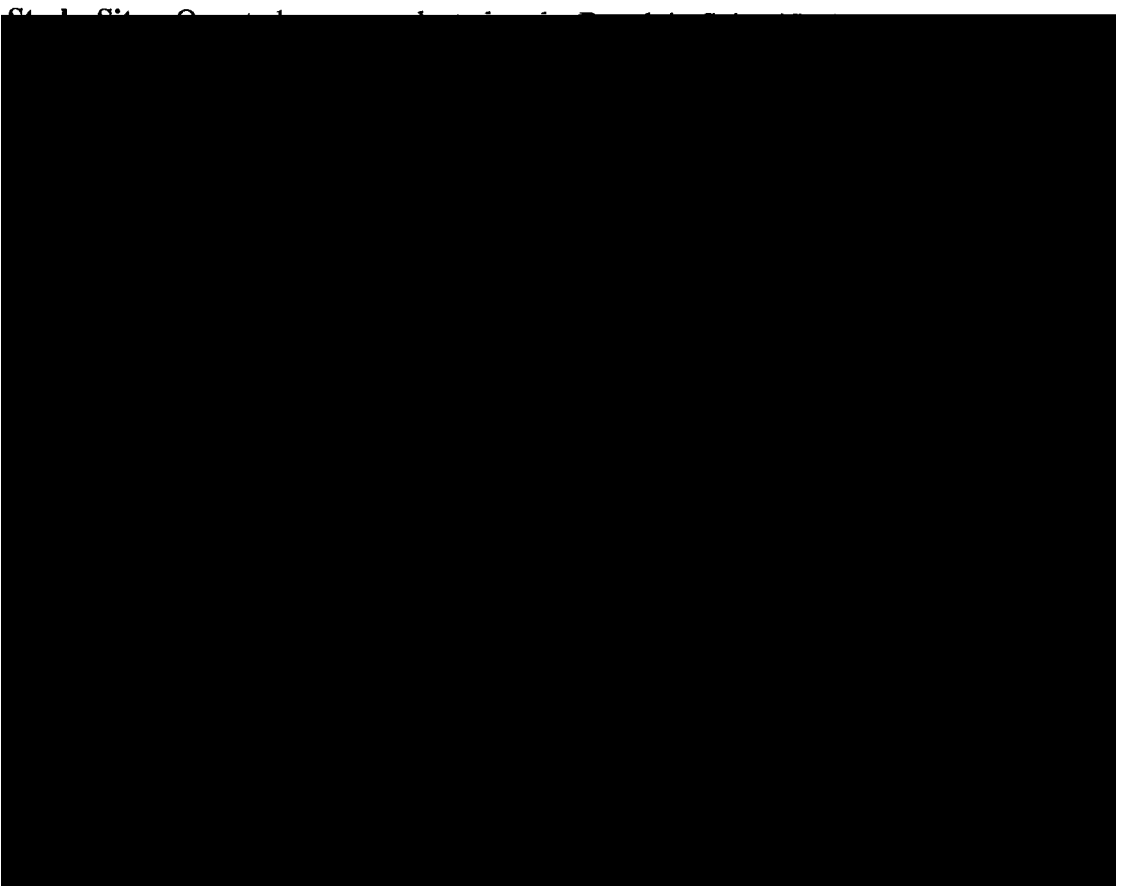
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Introduction

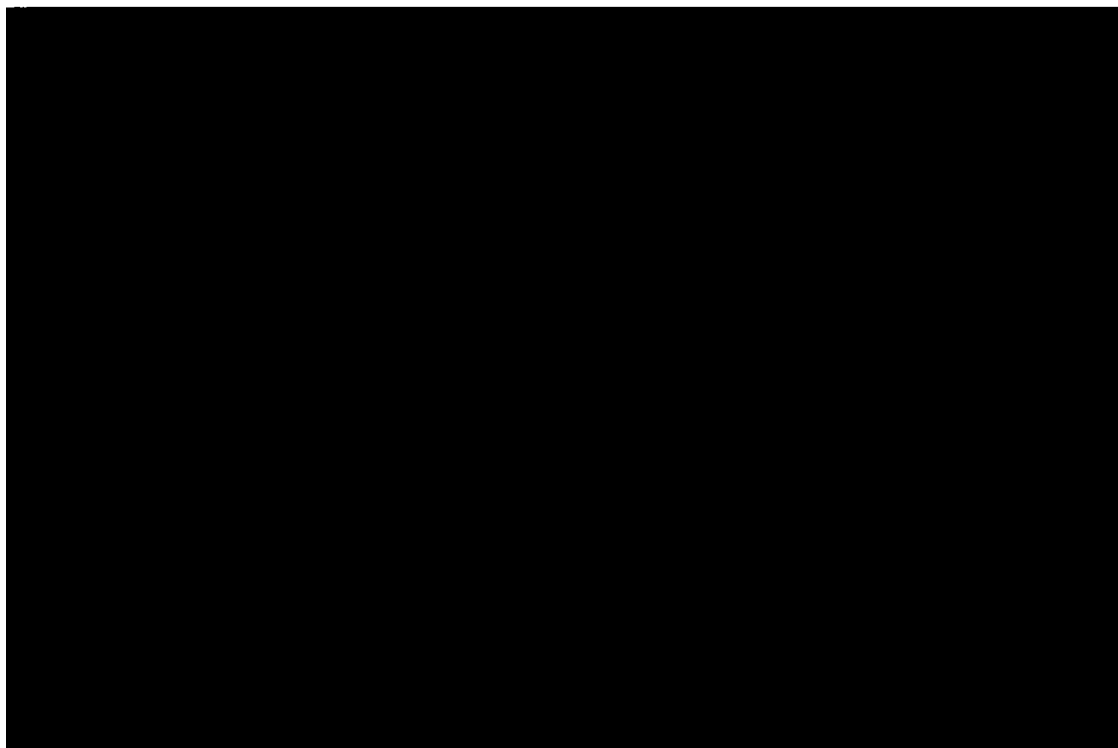
We measured the abundance of ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) in various



Methods



sampled beetles in fields and other habitats around the island using pitfall traps and sweep nets. The results of the study are discussed.



Demersal Emergence. To gain better estimates of the density of the demersal emergence of the larvae of the chironomid *Procladius* sp. in the St. Lawrence River, a series of experiments were conducted. The results are discussed.

TABLE 1. Mean daily abundance of ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) (number/trap) within 100-m²

Species	Forest type				Statistics	
	Mixed	Balsam fir	Mountain ash	White spruce	$F_{3,474}$	P
	0.01		0.5	0.03	38.2	<0.001
	0.01		—	0.03	2.0	0.11
	0.01		0.02	0.03	1.1	0.33
	1.5	1.6	0.6	2.7	14.8	<0.001
			0.1	—	7.8	<0.001
	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	4.2	<0.01
	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	30.4	<0.001
	0.9	0.5		0.3	16.7	<0.001
	0.1				10.5	<0.001
	6.3		3.5	4.7	11.3	<0.001
	2.3		2.1	2	2.5	0.06
	757		415	559		
	9		8	8		

mountain ash stands with their relatively lush understory had the lowest density of

Removal Experiment. We removed a mean of 172.1 ± 70.7 ground beetles in total every day from each of the two 25×25 m experimental plots between 4 and 24 July.

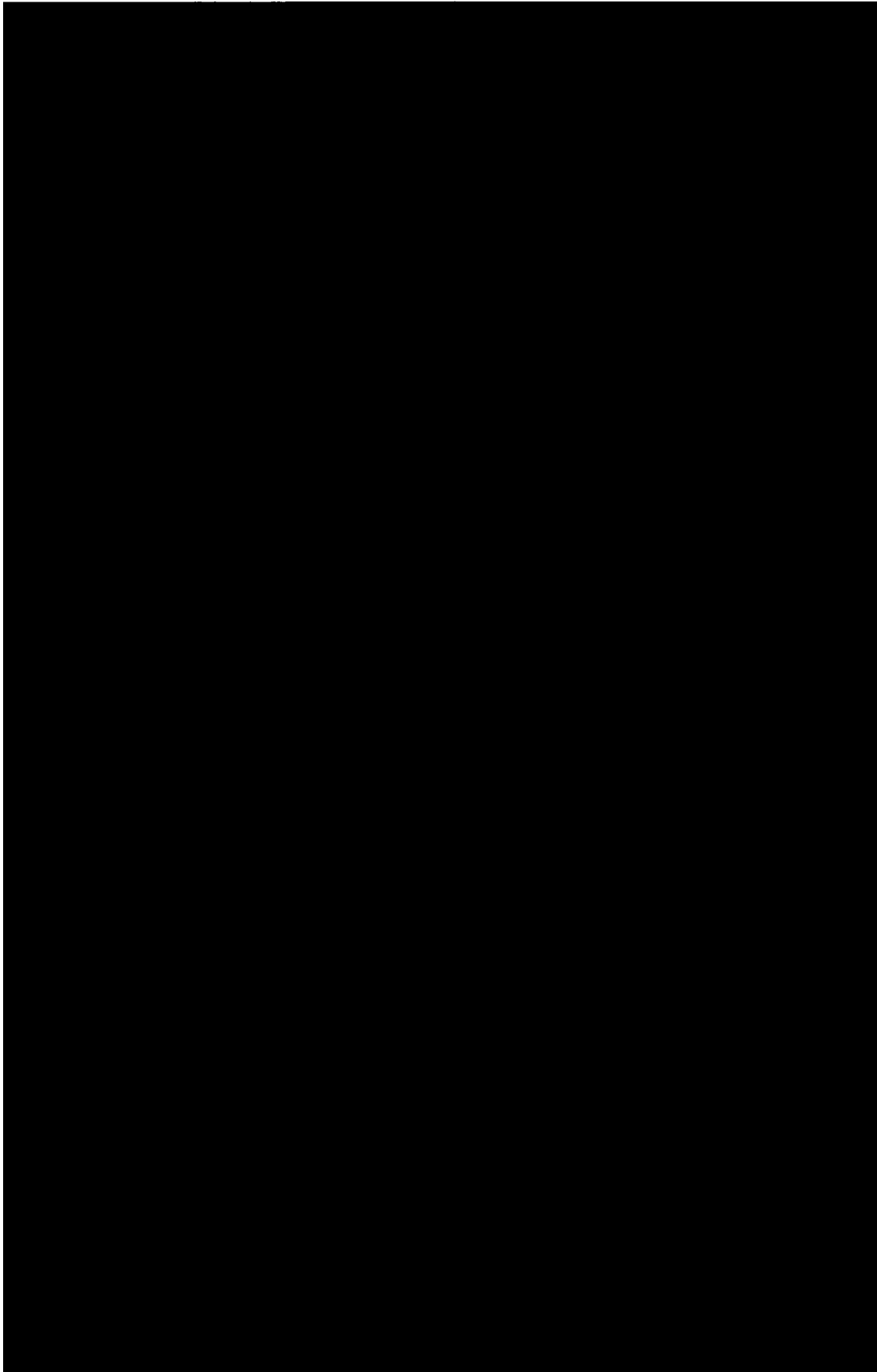
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grass outlier fragment forest

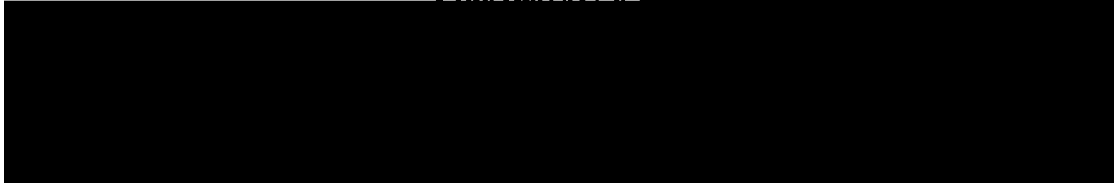
“outliers”) and in adjacent open grassy habitats (“grass”) (2.0 ± 0.2 ha/ha and 2.0 ± 0.2 ha/ha)

Discussion

Only 16 species of Carabidae were recorded on 80-ha Kent Island. In general, small isolated islands and habitat patches tend to have lower species richness



Abstracts



References

