Variation in Carotenoid Profiles in Relation to Life History Strategy in Urban House Finches

Emily A. Webb & Kevin J. McGraw
@TheEmilyAves  eawebb1@asu.edu

Introduction

- Adaptation to novel conditions produced by urban ecosystems involves a trade-off between resources dedicated to reproduction and survival.
- We studied house finches (Haemorhous mexicanus), a popular model of sexual selection¹, to explore how urban birds allocate carotenoid resources.
- Carotenoids were measured as the resource, because they can only be acquired from diet and are used for both reproduction (e.g. sexually attractive coloration) and self-maintenance (e.g. as antioxidants, immunomodulators)²-⁴.
- We expected to find variation in carotenoid profiles of individuals that correspond with functions of carotenoids at different life history stages (e.g. high accumulation in gonads during breeding and in somatic tissues during molt).

Methods

- We measured tissue carotenoid profiles from wild caught finches on campus (Tempe, AZ) across seasons (fall, winter, spring) and sexes (female, male) using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

Results

- We found that urban male house finches accumulated more carotenoids in tissues during fall than winter, and this was mainly due to liver carotenoids.
- This suggests that molting males either eat or absorb more carotenoids and most carotenoids accumulate in the liver.

Implications & Future Directions

- Our results suggest that liver carotenoid accumulation is prioritized over accumulation in other tissues in fall compared to winter, and that this is more likely due to changes in carotenoid intake (i.e., diet) or physiological acquisition (i.e., intestinal absorption) rather than re-allocation from other tissues.
- Urban male house finches could be prioritizing carotenoid accumulation for development of carotenoid-based plumage coloration over other carotenoid functions.
- Then I will analyze carotenoid profiles across seasons, sexes, and a gradient of carotenoid-based plumage coloration, using multi-level and compositional data analysis techniques, to determine if there is evidence of context-dependent tissue-specific trade-offs in urban house finches.

References


Acknowledgements

We are grateful for funding provided by CAP-LTER, ASU GPSA, Sigma Xi, and ASU Research Advancement.