

Trophic Cascades—FES/FW 550

2-3 credits, 2-3:50 pm Tuesdays, Richardson Hall 243

Instructor: William J. Ripple bill.ripple@oregonstate.edu

Prerequisite:

FES/FW 550: Graduate or postbac standing, an ecology course

Course website: <http://trophiccascades.forestry.oregonstate.edu/courses>

Course Content: The objective of this course is to examine carnivore effects on plants as mediated through herbivores. We will investigate the frequency and strength of trophic cascades in diverse ecosystems. Topics will range from theory, to the potential effects of predators in structuring ecosystems, to the implications for ecosystem function, management, and restoration. The course will consist of lectures, guest presentations, readings, class discussions, a field exercise, a term paper, and student presentations. Each student will write a term paper, and complete a field assignment. In addition, each student will lead at least one class discussion on assigned readings.

Objectives and measurable Student Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, all students will be able to:

1. Conduct field projects analyzing top-down and bottom-up effects on forest structure.
2. Communicate scientifically with others in writing and orally regarding trophic cascades
3. Cite recent applications of trophic cascades theory in ecology, wildlife, forestry and other natural resource disciplines.
4. Synthesize, critique, and present journal articles on trophic cascades through leading class discussions.
5. Facilitate group discussions on trophic cascades.

Evaluation of Student Performance

Student performance in meeting learning outcomes in **FES/FW 550** will be evaluated as follows:

2 credit option

Grades will be based on 100 possible points and the following percentages: 50% short term paper (7-8 pages), 5% term paper proposal, 10% lecture and reading discussion participation, 20% field project, 15% presenting and facilitating at least one discussion.

3 credit option

Grades will be based on 100 possible points and the following percentages: 20% short term paper (7-8 pages), 30% extra term paper (10-12 pages), 5% term paper proposals (two), 10% lecture and reading discussion participation, 20% field project, 15% presenting and facilitating at least one discussion.

Attendance

Class attendance is mandatory: an attendance sheet will be taken; three points (3% of total grade) will be deducted for each unexcused absence.

Final	Total
Grade	Points
A	95-100
A-	93-94
B+	91-92
B	89-90
B-	87-88
C+	85-86
C	83-84
C-	81-82
D+	79-80
D	77-78
D-	75-76

Discussion Leaders: When it is your turn to lead a discussion, send an email to the class with thought-provoking questions about the article by **Monday noon** before the Tuesday class meeting.

Field Exercise: Students will evaluate top-down and bottom-up effects in an Oregon white oak stand on OSU property. Student teams will do a field project presentation on the last day of class.

Paper requirements

Students registered for 2 credits will write a paper (7-8 double spaced pages of text plus figures and references). Potential topics for the paper include for example, investigating the developing theory, the history of thought, ideas, and work, or the frequency/strength of trophic cascades in various ecosystems. Those registered for 3 credits will write a second paper (10-12 double spaced pages of text plus figures and references) that looks deeper into some specific aspect of the trophic cascades. A paper proposal is required and should be about 400-500 words for *each* proposed paper.

Statement Regarding Students with Disabilities

OSU Policy on Students with Disabilities:

"Accommodations are collaborative efforts between students, faculty and Services for Students with Disabilities (SSD). Students with accommodations approved through SSD are responsible for contacting the faculty member in charge of the course prior to or during the first week of the term to discuss accommodations. Students who believe they are eligible for accommodations but who have not yet obtained approval through SSD should contact SSD immediately at 737-4098."

Statement of Expectations for Student Conduct

Please see the OSU Student Conduct website:

<https://studentlife.oregonstate.edu/studentconduct>

Schedule	Topic (lecture)	Readings	Presenter
April 2	Class overview, Introductions, Trophic Cascades, Ripple#1		
April 9	Large Carnivore Conservation Dr. Chris Wolf	Ripple et al. 2016 Lafferty	
April 16 <u>Proposal due</u>	Trophic Cascades Ripple #2	Estes et al. 2011 Hebblewhite et al. 2005	_____
April 23	Ecology of Fear Dr. John Laundre	Lima 1998	_____
April 30	Wolves-elk-plants-streams Dr. Bob Beschta	Beschta & Ripple 2012	_____
May 7	Field Trip/project		
May 14 <u>1st paper due</u>	Trophic Cascades Ripple #3	Myers et al. 2007 Knight et al. 2005	_____
May 21	Ecosystem dynamics Other National Parks, Ripple #4	Ritchie & Johnson 2009 Berger et al 2001	_____
May 28 <u>2nd paper due</u>	Ecosystem dynamics Cougar cascades, Ripple #5	Murray Berger et al. 2008 Carpenter et al. 2010	_____
June 4	Student Presentations on Field Projects course reaction survey		

Required Readings-- Pdf's at <http://trophiccascades.forestry.oregonstate.edu/trophic-cascades-reading>

Berger J, Stacey PB, Bellis L, and MP Johnson. 2001. A mammalian predator-prey imbalance: grizzly bear and wolf extinction affect avian neotropical migrants. *Ecological Applications* 11:967-980.

Beschta, R.L. and Ripple, W.J., 2012. The role of large predators in maintaining riparian plant communities and river morphology. *Geomorphology*, 157, pp.88-98.

Carpenter SR, Cole JJ, Kitchell JF, and ML Pace. 2010. Trophic cascades in lakes: lessons and prospects. Chapter 4, p.55-70 in: John Terborgh and James A. Estes (eds.) *Trophic Cascades*. Island Press, Washington, DC.

Estes JA, Terborgh J, Brashares JS, Power ME, Berger J, Bond WJ, Carpenter SR, Essington TE, Holt RD, Jackson JBC, Marquis RJ, Oksanen L, Oksanen T, Paine RT, Pikitch EK, Ripple WJ, Sandin SA,

- Scheffer M, Schoener TW, Shurin JB, Sinclair ARE, Soulé ME, Virtanen R, Wardle DA (2011) Trophic Downgrading of Planet Earth. *Science* 333:301–306
- Hebblewhite M, White CA, Nietvelt CG, McKenzie JA, Hurd TE, Fryxell JM, Bayley SE, and PC Paquet. 2005. Human activity mediates a trophic cascade caused by wolves. *Ecology* 86:2135-2144.
- Knight, T.M., McCoy, M.W., Chase, J.M., McCoy, K.A. and Holt, R.D., 2005. Trophic cascades across ecosystems. *Nature*, 437(7060), p.880.
- Lafferty, Kevin. Writing a scientific paper, step by painful step. University of California, Santa Barbara
- Lima SL. 1998. Nonlethal effects in the ecology and predator-prey interactions. *Bioscience* 48:25-34.
- Murray Berger K, Gese EM, and J Berger. 2008. Indirect effects and traditional trophic cascades: A test involving wolves, coyotes, and pronghorn. *Ecology* 89:818-828.
- Myers RA, Baum JK, Shepherd TD, Powers SP, and CH Peterson. 2007. Cascading effects of the loss of apex predatory sharks from a coastal ocean. *Science* 315:1846-1850.
- Ripple, W.J., Estes, J.A., Schmitz, O.J., Constant, V., Kaylor, M.J., Lenz, A., Motley, J.L., Self, K.E., Taylor, D.S. and Wolf, C., 2016. What is a Trophic Cascade?. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 31(11), pp.842-849.
- Ritchie EG, and CN Johnson. 2009. Predator interactions, mesopredator release and biodiversity conservation. *Ecology Letters* 12:982-998.

Optional Reading

- Beyer HL, Merrill EH, Varley N, and MS Boyce. 2007. Willow on yellowstone's northern range: Evidence for a trophic cascade? *Ecological Applications* 17:1563-1571.
- Cresswell W. 2008. Nonlethal effects of predation in birds. *Ibis* 150:3-17.
- Crête M. 1999. The distribution of deer biomass in North America supports the hypothesis of exploitation ecosystems. *Ecology Letters* 2:223-227.
- Dalton D. 2008. Mega-expectations. Chapter 1, p.1-26 in: *The Natural World of Lewis and Clark*. University of Missouri Press.
- Janzen DH. 1983. The Pleistocene Hunters had Help. *American Naturalist*. 121:598-599.
- Kay CE. 1998. Are ecosystems structured from the top-down or bottom-up: a new look at an old debate. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 26:484-498.
- Laliberte AS, and WJ Ripple. 2004. Range contractions of North American carnivores and ungulates. *Bioscience* 54:123-138.
- Letnic M, and F Koch. 2010. Are dingoes a trophic regulator in arid Australia? A comparison of mammal communities on either side of the dingo fence. *Austral Ecology* 35:167-175.

- Peterson RO, Vucetich JA, Page RE, and A Chouinard. 2003. Temporal and spatial dynamics of predator-prey dynamics. *Alces* 39:215-232.
- Polis GA, Sears LW, Huxel DR, and JM Strong. 2000. When is a trophic cascade a trophic cascade?. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 15:473-475.
- Ripple WJ, Rooney T, and R L Beschta. 2010. Large predators, deer, and trophic cascades in boreal and temperate ecosystems. Chapter 9, p.141-162 in: John Terborgh and James A. Estes (eds.) *Trophic Cascades*. Island Press, Washington, DC.
- Ripple, W.J. and Van Valkenburgh, B. 2010. Linking Top-Down Forces to the Pleistocene Megafaunal Extinctions. *BioScience*. 60:516-526.
- Roemer GW, Gompper ME, and BV Valkenburgh. 2009. The ecological role of the mammalian mesocarnivore. *Bioscience* 59:165-173.
- Schmitz OJ. 2006. Predators have large effects on ecosystem properties by changing plant diversity, not plant biomass. *Ecology* 87:1432-1437.
- Strong, D.R., Frank, K.T. 2010. Human Involvement in Food Webs. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* 35, 1-23.
- Terborgh J and Estes JA. 2010. Preface, p.xiii-xx in: John Terborgh and James A. Estes (eds.) *Trophic Cascades*. Island Press, Washington DC.
- Van Valkenburg B, and F Hertel. 1993. Tough times at La Brea: Tooth breakage in large carnivores of the Late Pleistocene. *Science* 261:456-459.
- Wallach, A.D., Ripple, W.J. and S.P. Carroll. 2015. Novel trophic cascades: apex predators enable coexistence. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 30: 146-153.
- Wirsing AJ, Cameron KE, and MR Heithaus. 2009. Spatial responses to predators vary with prey escape mode. *Animal Behavior* 79:531-537.