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## MALL MAMMALS AS PREY FOR ROOK TROUT

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n 1975 and 1976 the Manitoba epartment of Natural Resources concted studies on sea-run Brook Trout *Ivelinus fontinalis*) in Nine-mile Creek, ributary of the Limestone River which turn enters the Nelson River some 90 inland from Hudson Bay. Fifty-five of trout stomachs examined contained d items of which 8 contained small mmals including 7 voles, (three *thrionomys* spp., four *Microtus* spp.) I one shrew (*Sorex* spp.).<sup>1</sup>

rook Trout from the Gods River near mouth of the Red Sucker River °19'N, 92°30'W) were milked for wn by Department of Natural Resourstaff in early September 1989. Four of the fish were examined for food items rain Strate, pers. comm.) One nearly ct meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylicus*) was found.

nese observations concur with those cott and Crossman suggesting that

small mammals may at times provide a food source for some fish species in certain water systems, particularly in more northerly areas where nutrients are scarce and small mammal populations fluctuate considerably.<sup>2</sup>

Several small mammal species will readily swim while predatory fish will strike at any reasonably-sized object travelling through the water. These observations suggest that small mammals are likely more vulnerable to fish predation than is generally thought.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> GABOURY, M.N. 1980. The biology of brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) populations in the lower Nelson River area, Manitoba. M. Sc. thesis, Univ. of Waterloo, Ont. 138 pp.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> SCOTT, W.B. and E.J. CROSSMAN. 1973. Freshwater fishes of Canada. Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Ottawa. 212 pp.