




Supplemental Information: **Seasonal diets, trace minerals, heavy metals, and body condition: nutritional characteristics of barren ground caribou in Southwest Alaska**

Robert G. Jespersen¹ , Renae Sattler² , Dominic Demma² , & Jeffrey Welker^{1,3} 

Collaborators: Federico Garrido-de León and Matteo Rizzuto

¹ Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska, USA

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Palmer, Alaska, USA

³ Ecology and Genetics Research Unit, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland

Accepted by 2 of 2 reviewers

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Publishing History

Submitted April 15 2025

Accepted March 30 2026

Published June 5 2026

Corresponding Author

Robert G. Jespersen

Robert.Jespersen@usda.gov

Recommended Citation

Jespersen, R. G., R. Sattler, D. Demma, and J. M. Welker. 2026. Seasonal diets, trace minerals, heavy metals, and body condition: nutritional characteristics of barren ground caribou in Southwest Alaska. *Stacks Journal*: 26007. <https://doi.org/10.60102/stacks-26007>.

 Open Access

 Peer-Reviewed

 Creative Commons



Supplemental Material

This supplement provides additional data and analytical details referenced in the main manuscript, including detailed forage isotope values (Table S1), statistical outputs from redundancy analyses (Tables S2–S3), and supporting figures illustrating an overall conceptual model (Figure S1), diet source polygons (Figure S2), isotope variation by lactation status and year (Figure S3), and isotopic niche breadth (Figure S4). These materials are intended to enhance transparency and support interpretation of the study's findings.

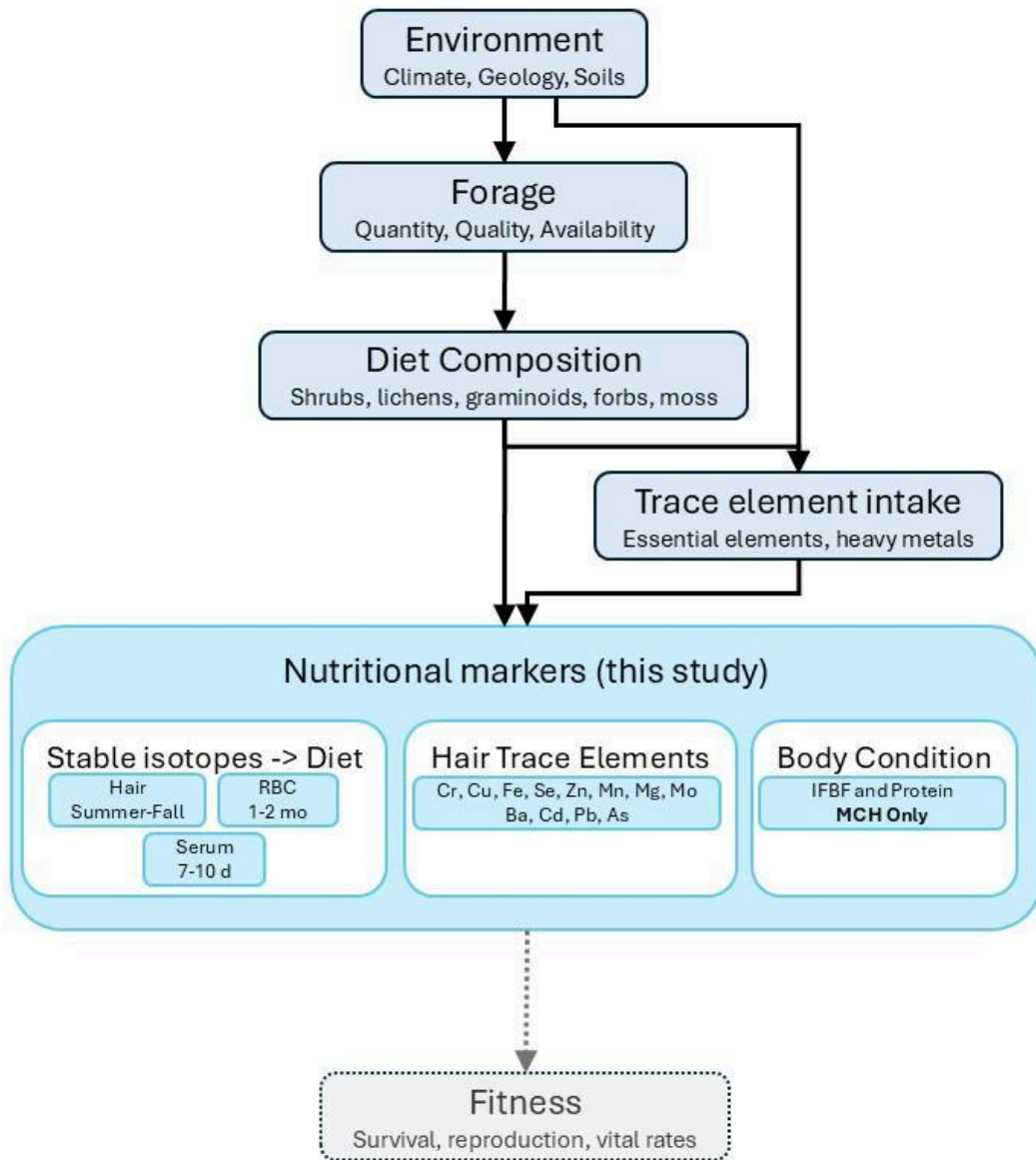


Figure S1. Conceptual model illustrating the analytical approach to nutrition taken in this study. Environment shapes forage characteristics including nutritional quality and trace element content. Forage characteristics determine diet composition and trace element intake. Diet composition and trace element intake drive stable isotope variation in tissues, trace elements in hair, and body condition (assessed in the MCH only), the metrics we measured. Fitness outcomes were not directly measured.

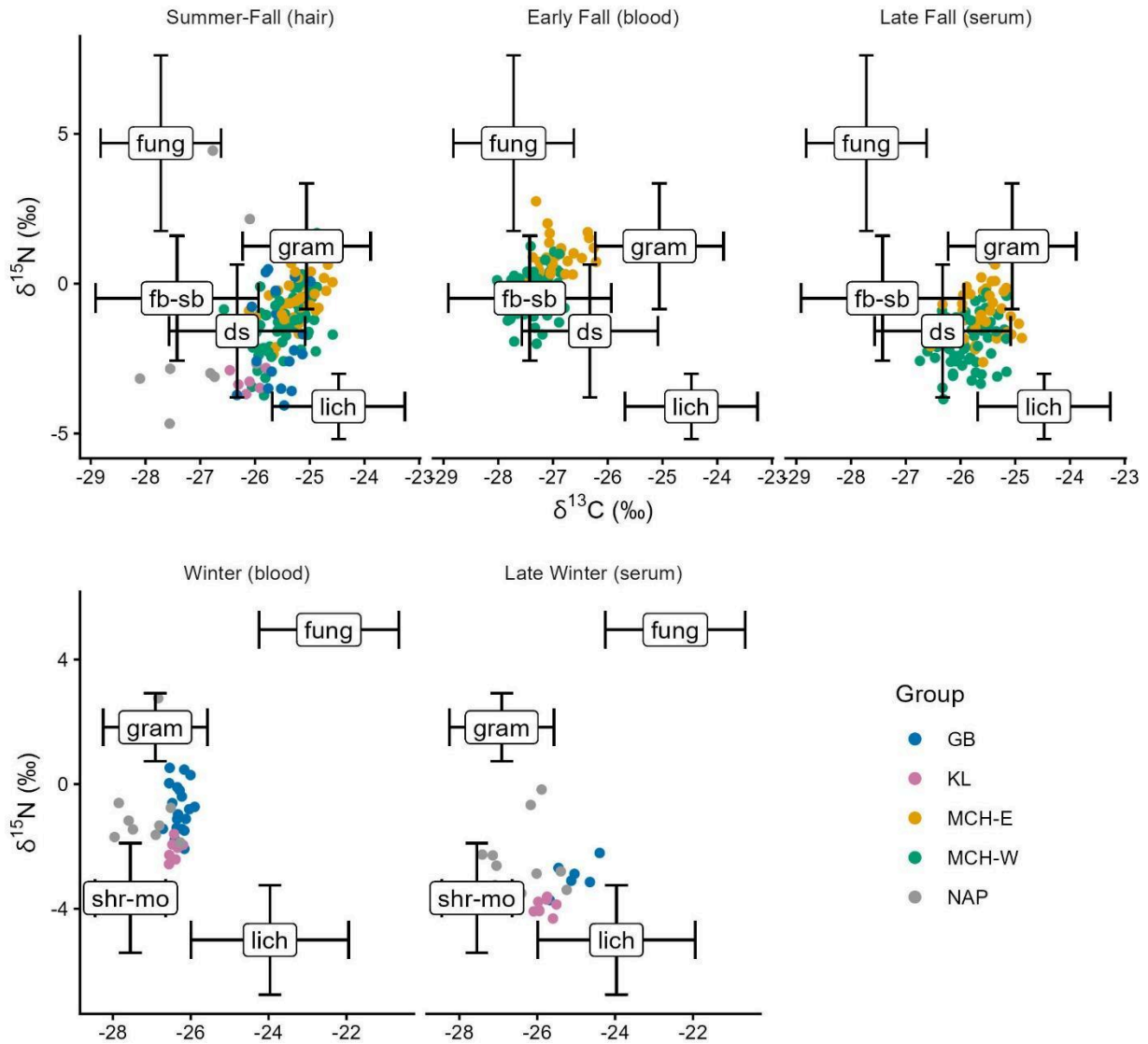


Figure S2. Diet sources and tissues of all animals in dual isotope space (i.e. “source polygons”), 2020- 2022. Top row: summer through fall diet items from the more intensive summer vegetation sampling plotted with isotope values from the second 2 cm of hair growth in 2022, and fall sampled red blood cells and serum. Bottom row: Winter through spring diet items from the first vegetation sampling plotted with isotope values from the late winter sampled serum and red blood cells, and the first 2 cm of hair growth in 2022. Tissue specific discrimination factors (TDFs) are subtracted from displayed caribou tissue values. Diet sources are displayed as mean \pm SD. Note: SD whiskers in the bottom row are obscured by the PFT label for fungi, but they are \pm 0.41 ‰.

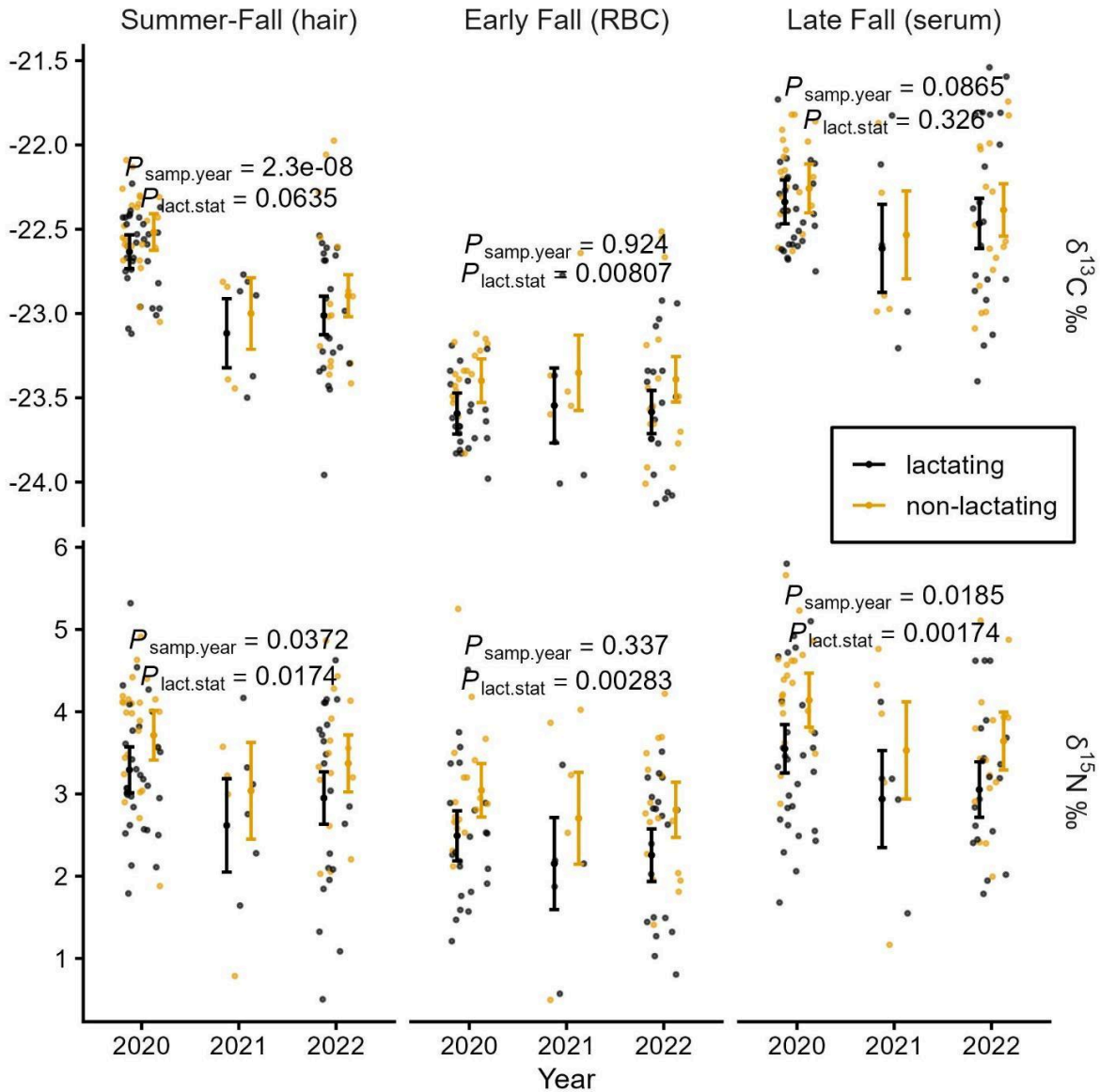


Figure S3. Stable isotope values ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$) of female caribou from the Mulchatna herd, Southwest Alaska, 2020–2022, shown by lactation status and sample year across three tissue types (hair, RBC, and serum). Additive linear models were fit separately for each tissue \times isotope combination, with lactation status and sample year included as fixed effects. Type II ANOVA P-values for each predictor are displayed within panels, and model-estimated marginal means (\pm 95% CI) are plotted alongside individual observations. Effects of lactation status were generally small relative to among-individual variation, and although some year effects were detected, only one year of source isotope data was



available; therefore, isotope data were pooled across lactation groups and years for diet modeling.

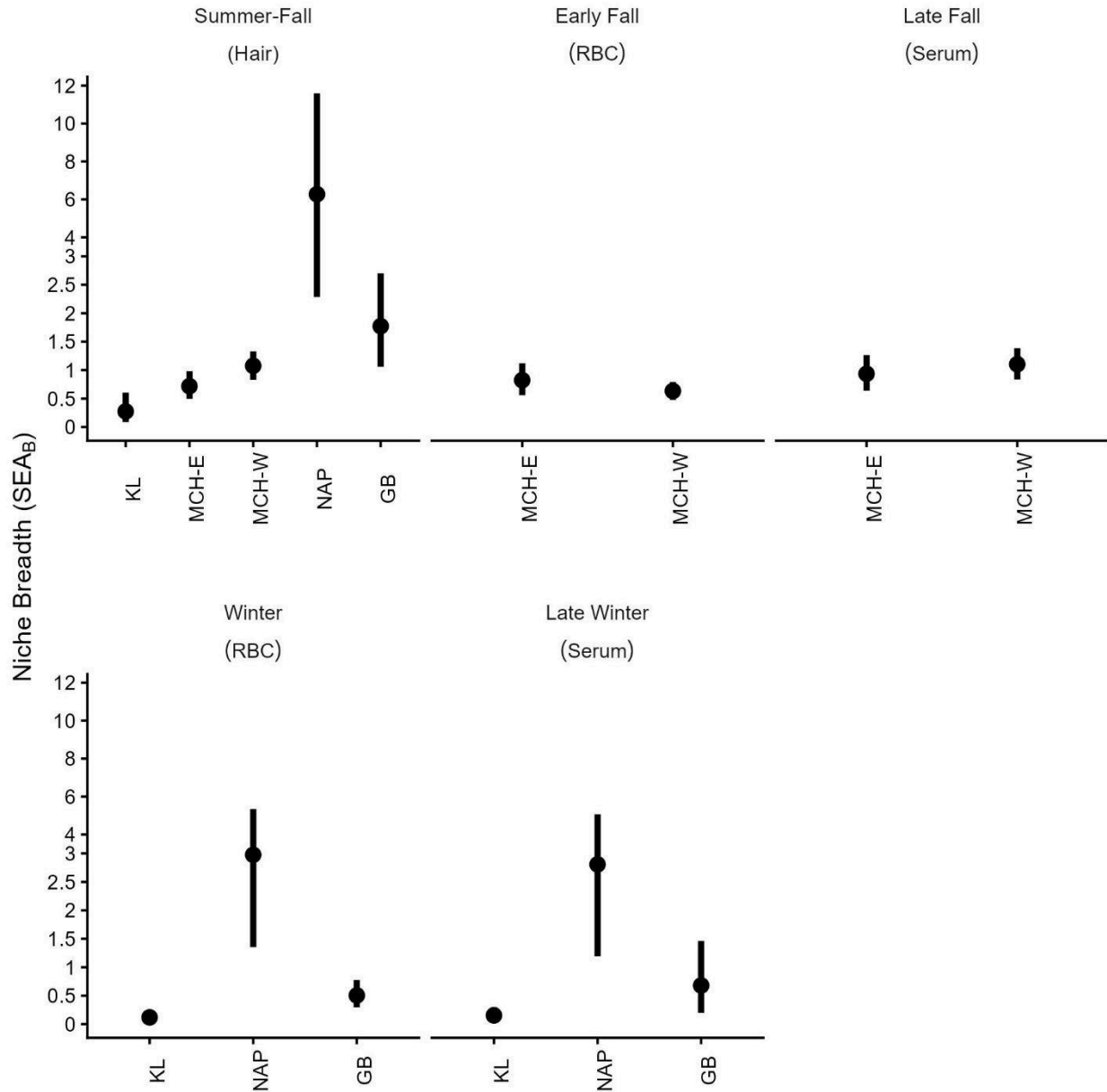


Figure S4. Isotopic niche breadth (unitless, 95% credible intervals) for Southwest Alaska caribou groups, 2020-2023. Note: y-axis is compressed above 4 to make it easier to see smaller values.



Table S1. Carbon (%), Nitrogen (%), $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰), and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰) content, and sample month and year of forage species in Southwest Alaska, 2021-2022.

Genus	Species	C (%)	N (%)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	Date Collected	
Deciduous Shrubs	<i>Betula nana</i>	50.7	2.1	-26.64	-4.36	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	51	1.5	-27.37	-1.11	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	49.9	1.4	-26.21	-2.49	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	49.7	2.1	-26.99	-3.54	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	48.2	2.3	-28.72	0.19	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	49.8	1.7	-27.23	-5.03	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	50.7	1.7	-25.34	-6.31	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	48.8	3.4	-28.27	-2.35	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	49.7	2.2	-27.3	-5.61	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	49.9	1.7	-26.44	-0.53	6/2022	
	<i>Betula nana</i>	51.2	1.8	-27.14	-1.64	6/2022	
	<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	51.2	2.3	-26.4	2.44	6/2022	
	<i>Betula</i>		53.3	2.6	-28.19	-4.8	5/2021
	<i>Betula</i>		53.3	2.6	-28.19	-4.8	5/2021
	<i>Rubus arcticus</i>	45.6	3	-28.18	-1.06	6/2022	
	<i>Salix fuscescens</i>	49.6	2.1	-26.61	0.91	6/2022	
	<i>Salix fuscescens</i>	49.7	2.5	-25.68	0	6/2022	
	<i>Salix barclayi</i>	50.5	3	-25.79	-3.94	6/2022	
	<i>Salix barclayi</i>	49.2	1.8	-28.66	-1.95	6/2022	
	<i>Salix barclayi</i>	51	3.1	-28.36	1.02	6/2022	
	<i>Salix barclayi</i>	51.4	2.7	-26.71	-0.12	6/2022	
	<i>Salix phlebophylla</i>	49.1	1.6	-26.11	-0.8	6/2022	
	<i>Salix phlebophylla</i>	50.8	1.9	-25.65	0.66	6/2022	
	<i>Salix phlebophylla</i>	49.7	1.6	-26.14	-1.4	6/2022	
	<i>Salix phlebophylla</i>	49.5	1.7	-27.12	-3.19	6/2022	
	<i>Salix</i>		48.8	4.2	-26.62	-1.68	5/2021
	<i>Salix</i>		48.8	4.2	-26.62	-1.68	5/2021
	<i>Salix arctica</i>	46.8	1.5	-26.17	1.32	6/2022	
	<i>Salix arctica</i>	49	2	-27.2	-1.22	6/2022	
	<i>Salix pulchra</i>	50.7	2.8	-24.43	-1.93	6/2022	
	<i>Salix pulchra</i>	50.1	1.6	-26.7	-1.51	6/2022	
	<i>Salix pulchra</i>	50.3	2.8	-24.01	-4.85	6/2022	
	<i>Salix pulchra</i>	49.6	1.9	-25.06	-2.54	6/2022	
<i>Salix pulchra</i>	51.1	2.5	-25.7	-0.9	6/2022		
<i>Spirea stevenii</i>	48.4	2.6	-24.34	1.84	6/2022		
<i>Spirea stevenii</i>	49.9	2.2	-25.21	-1.63	6/2022		
<i>Spirea stevenii</i>	49.2	2.1	-24.07	-0.32	6/2022		
<i>Spirea stevenii</i>	48.6	2.6	-25.6	-4.58	6/2022		
<i>Spirea stevenii</i>	50.1	1.8	-25.48	2.34	6/2022		
<i>Spirea stevenii</i>	48.5	2.5	-24.69	-2.96	6/2022		
<i>Spirea stevenii</i>	48.3	2.7	-26.42	-1.28	6/2022		
Evergreen Shrubs	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	50.5	1.2	-26.89	-7.33	6/2022	
	<i>Andromeda</i>	53.4	1.5	-26.34	-2.64	5/2021	
	<i>Andromeda</i>	53.4	1.5	-26.34	-2.64	5/2021	
	<i>Arctous alpina</i>	49.7	1.6	-27.11	1.37	6/2022	
	<i>Arctous alpina</i>	49.9	1.7	-27.87	-0.25	6/2022	
	<i>Arctous alpina</i>	49.3	2	-27.48	-1.77	6/2022	
	<i>Arctous alpina</i>	49.1	2.2	-28.49	-8.31	6/2022	
	<i>Arctous alpina</i>	49.9	1.5	-26.88	-1.81	6/2022	
	<i>Diapensia obovata</i>	48.2	1	-27	-3.45	6/2022	
	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	52.7	1.5	-25.26	-6.73	6/2022	



Genus	Species	C (%)	N (%)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	Date Collected	
<i>Empetrum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	52.2	1	-26.31	-5.68	6/2022	
<i>Empetrum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	53.7	1.1	-24.07	-6.42	6/2022	
<i>Empetrum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	52.2	1.5	-25.62	-5.55	6/2022	
<i>Empetrum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	54.3	1.9	-25.27	-5.48	6/2022	
<i>Empetrum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	53.2	1.6	-25.85	-0.24	6/2022	
<i>Empetrum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	53.5	1.3	-25.32	-5.79	6/2022	
<i>Empetrum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	53.7	0.9	-25.83	-4.2	6/2022	
<i>Empetrum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	53.8	1	-26.17	-2.31	6/2022	
<i>Kalmia</i>	<i>procumbens</i>	55	0.9	-28.51	-8.44	6/2022	
<i>Kalmia</i>	<i>procumbens</i>	55.9	0.6	-28.88	-5.1	6/2022	
<i>Kalmia</i>	<i>procumbens</i>	54.3	0.8	-26.65	-6.18	6/2022	
<i>Kalmia</i>	<i>procumbens</i>	55.8	0.7	-27.63	-5.41	6/2022	
<i>Kalmia</i>	<i>procumbens</i>	55.4	0.8	-28.97	-4.81	6/2022	
<i>Ledum</i>		51.6	0.5	-27.33	-4.53	5/2021	
<i>Ledum</i>		51.6	0.5	-27.33	-4.53	5/2021	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	52.9	1.3	-26.68	-3.41	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	54	1.3	-27.83	-4.73	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	53	1.7	-26.44	-4.36	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	52.9	1.6	-26.34	-6.78	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	54	1	-27.25	-8.55	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	54.2	1.3	-25.99	-6.56	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	52.7	1.8	-27.5	-1.04	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	52.5	1.4	-26.19	-4.36	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	52.6	1.4	-26.44	-5.47	6/2022	
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	52	1.7	-27.13	-4.6	6/2022	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	51.5	1.4	-27.57	-6.95	6/2022	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	49.5	1	-27.63	-7.2	6/2022	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	51.6	1.2	-27.55	-9.98	6/2022	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	50.8	1.1	-28.05	-6.61	6/2022	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	51.6	0.8	-29.07	-4.59	6/2022	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	51.6	0.8	-29.07	-4.59	6/2022	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	49.6	1.3	-26.98	-6.8	5/2021	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	51.3	0.7	-28.1	-5.18	5/2021	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>vitis-idaea</i>	51.1	0.9	-27.8	-5.39	6/2022	
Forbs	<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millefolium</i>	43.9	4.4	-29.46	-0.63	6/2022
	<i>Anemonastrum</i>	<i>richardsonii</i>	45.3	3	-27.93	-2.47	6/2022
	<i>Anemone</i>	<i>parviflora</i>	46.7	2.5	-25.47	-0.29	6/2022
	<i>Angelica</i>	<i>lucida</i>	45.7	4.4	-25.94	-0.92	6/2022
	<i>Antennaria</i>	<i>friesiana</i>	44.1	1.6	-27.43	1.35	6/2022
	<i>Arnica</i>	<i>frigida</i>	43.2	1.9	-28.67	-0.99	6/2022
	<i>Arnica</i>	<i>frigida</i>	44.1	1.8	-26.28	0.67	6/2022
	<i>Arnica</i>	<i>frigida</i>	46.6	1.9	-26.63	-2.3	6/2022
	<i>Bistorta</i>	<i>plumosa</i>	48.4	3.2	-26.07	0.71	6/2022
	<i>Chamaenerion</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	47.2	3.5	-25.78	0.87	6/2022
	<i>Chamaenerion</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	46.9	2.5	-26.33	-4.12	6/2022
	<i>Chamaenerion</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	44.5	4	-27.9	-1.98	6/2022
	<i>Chamaenerion</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	45.9	3.9	-28.86	-1.95	6/2022
	<i>Chamaenerion</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	46.3	3.3	-25.63	2.84	6/2022
	<i>Cherleria</i>	<i>arctica</i>	45.6	1.4	-27.5	2.45	6/2022
	<i>Cherleria</i>	<i>arctica</i>	46.3	2.3	-25.07	3.61	6/2022
	<i>Geranium</i>	<i>erianthum</i>	46.7	3.4	-28.18	-2.06	6/2022
	<i>Geranium</i>	<i>erianthum</i>	45.6	2.9	-27.5	-4.19	6/2022
	<i>Oxytropis</i>	<i>bryophila</i>	46.8	2.2	-27.13	-1.93	6/2022
	<i>Pedicularis</i>	<i>labrodorica</i>	46.1	2.4	-28.86	-4.76	6/2022
	<i>Pedicularis</i>	<i>labrodorica</i>	45.3	2.5	-29.58	-2.14	6/2022
	<i>Pedicularis</i>	<i>capitata</i>	46.1	1.9	-27.06	-1.48	6/2022



Genus	Species	C (%)	N (%)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	Date Collected
	<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	47.9	1.7	-28.44	-1.48	6/2022
	<i>Rhodiola integrifolia</i>	45.9	3.8	-28.17	-1.37	6/2022
	<i>Rubus chaemaemorus</i>	46.2	2.9	-26.61	1.31	6/2022
	<i>Rubus chaemaemorus</i>	47.8	2.6	-25.33	0.68	6/2022
	<i>Rubus chaemaemorus</i>	47.8	2.8	-24.91	2.83	6/2022
	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	45.7	3.7	-25.77	-1.81	6/2022
	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	44.8	3	-27.77	-0.58	6/2022
	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	48.4	4.5	-29.28	-0.15	6/2022
	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>	46	3.4	-29.06	-1.93	6/2022
	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>	48	2	-27.68	-1.66	6/2022
	unknown	46.8	3.2	-27.33	6.76	5/2021
	unknown	46.8	3.2	-27.33	6.76	5/2021
	<i>Valeriana sitchensis</i>	48.4	3.2	-28.37	-0.08	6/2022
	<i>Viola langsdorfii</i>	46.6	5	-29.61	-0.96	6/2022
Fungi	unknown	44.9	2	-20.9	4.61	5/2021
	unknown	44.9	2	-20.9	4.61	5/2021
	unknown	47.4	4.1	-24.01	5.31	5/2021
	unknown	47.4	4.1	-24.01	5.31	5/2021
Graminoids	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	44.9	2.4	-23.97	0.41	6/2022
	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	47.5	3.3	-24.6	5.17	6/2022
	<i>Calamagrostis inexpansa</i>	46.4	2.8	-25.23	2.93	6/2022
	<i>Calamagrostis inexpansa</i>	45.3	1.5	-27.06	-0.98	6/2022
	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	45.7	4	-26.33	0.38	6/2022
	<i>Carex microchaeta</i>	44.7	2.1	-26.2	2.27	6/2022
	<i>Carex microchaeta</i>	44.3	2.3	-25.53	0.13	6/2022
	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	46.3	2	-25.29	0.43	6/2022
	<i>Carex bigelowii</i>	46	2.9	-23.99	1.11	6/2022
	<i>Carex bigelowii</i>	46	1.5	-23.55	0.15	6/2022
	<i>Carex bigelowii</i>	45.8	1.6	-24.76	-0.74	6/2022
	<i>Carex bigelowii</i>	45.7	2.2	-22.82	4.03	6/2022
	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	46.3	2.8	-24.32	3.53	6/2022
	<i>Carex microchaeta</i>	45.2	1.2	-27.22	-0.55	6/2022
	<i>Carex microchaeta</i>	44.8	1.6	-25.1	2.35	6/2022
	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	47.6	1.7	-25.43	1.93	6/2022
	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	46.2	2.3	-24.5	5.02	6/2022
	<i>Hierochloa alpina</i>	44.1	1.3	-23.89	-1.75	6/2022
	<i>Hierochloa alpina</i>	44.6	1.6	-24.28	-2.49	6/2022
	<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	46	1.9	-26.59	1.54	6/2022
	<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>	45.7	1.3	-25.52	1.42	6/2022
	unknown	45.7	2.1	-28.09	2.05	5/2021
	unknown	45.7	2.1	-28.09	2.05	5/2021
	unknown	46.6	1	-27.49	0.85	5/2021
	unknown	46.6	1	-27.49	0.85	5/2021
	unknown	45.1	3.7	-25.95	3.28	5/2021
	unknown	45.1	3.7	-25.95	3.28	5/2021
	unknown	44.6	0.5	-24.64	2.34	5/2021
	unknown	44.6	0.5	-24.64	2.34	5/2021
	unknown	46.1	2.6	-28.35	2.33	5/2021
	unknown	46.1	2.6	-28.35	2.33	5/2021
	unknown	41.4	0.5	-26.96	0.12	5/2021
	unknown	41.4	0.5	-26.96	0.12	5/2021
Lichens	<i>Cetrari</i>	44.5	0.2	-20.43	-6.43	5/2021
	<i>Cetraria</i>	44.5	0.2	-20.43	-6.43	5/2021
	<i>Cetraria</i>	41.5	0.3	-22.4	-7.25	5/2021
	<i>Cetraria</i>	41.5	0.3	-22.4	-7.25	5/2021
	<i>Cetraria</i>	45	0.2	-22.93	-6.61	5/2021



Genus	Species	C (%)	N (%)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	Date Collected	
	<i>Cetraria</i>	45	0.2	-22.93	-6.61	5/2021	
	<i>Cetraria</i>					5/2021	
	<i>Cetraria</i>					5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	42.1	0.3	-22.7	-6.17	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	42.1	0.3	-22.7	-6.17	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	43	0.3	-24.43	-6.12	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	43	0.3	-24.43	-6.12	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	44.3	0.3	-22.92	-4.68	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	44.3	0.3	-22.92	-4.68	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	44.7	0.3	-24.75	-5.01	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	44.7	0.3	-24.75	-5.01	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	44.9	0.4	-25.23	-4.97	5/2021	
	<i>Cladina</i>	44.9	0.4	-25.23	-4.97	5/2021	
	unknown	41.4	0.4	-25.94	-3.11	6/2022	
	unknown	44.1	0.3	-25.44	-3.37	6/2022	
	unknown	42.4	0.3	-23.13	-3.98	6/2022	
	unknown	43.5	0.4	-23.1	-3.47	6/2022	
	unknown	41.6	0.3	-24.3	-4.41	6/2022	
	unknown	43	0.3	-24.51	-6.12	6/2022	
	unknown	43.3	0.3	-25.98	-3.09	6/2022	
	unknown	41.8	0.4	-23.38	-5.2	6/2022	
	unknown	43.8	0.3	-24.5	-5.35	6/2022	
	unknown	43.8	0.3	-24.5	-5.35	6/2022	
	unknown	44	0.3	-24.81	-5.11	6/2022	
	unknown	44	0.3	-24.81	-5.11	6/2022	
	unknown	48.6	1.6	-29.33	-0.38	6/2022	
	unknown	48.6	1.6	-29.33	-0.38	6/2022	
	unknown	46.5	0.6	-23.65	-3.35	6/2022	
	unknown	46.5	0.6	-23.65	-3.35	6/2022	
Moss	unknown	45.6	0.5	-27.12	-4.33	5/2021	
	unknown	45.6	0.5	-27.12	-4.33	5/2021	
	unknown	45.7	0.6	-27.16	-3.57	5/2021	
	unknown	45.7	0.6	-27.16	-3.57	5/2021	
	unknown	37.5	0.8	-27.36	0	5/2021	
	unknown	37.5	0.8	-27.36	0	5/2021	
	unknown	45.1	0.5	-29.05	-4.02	5/2021	
	unknown	45.1	0.5	-29.05	-4.02	5/2021	
	unknown	47.7	0.5	-27.27	-6.4	5/2021	
	unknown	47.7	0.5	-27.27	-6.4	5/2021	
Spore-Bearers	<i>Diphasiastrum</i>	<i>complanatum</i>	45.2	1.1	-29.05	-1.67	6/2022
	<i>Diphasiastrum</i>	<i>alpinum</i>	44.7	1.4	-29.85	-1.13	6/2022
	<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>expansa</i>	46.4	2.6	-24.24	4.74	6/2022
	<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>expansa</i>	44.8	2.3	-26.78	-0.17	6/2022
	<i>Equisetum</i>	<i>arvense</i>	42.6	3.4	-26.04	1.31	6/2022
	<i>Gymnocarpium</i>	<i>dryopteris</i>	48.2	3.7	-28.09	-1.78	6/2022
	<i>Spinulum</i>	<i>annotinum</i>	48.7	1.2	-28.61	0.68	6/2022
	<i>Spinulum</i>	<i>annotinum</i>	48.2	1.1	-28.93	2.5	6/2022



Table S2. Summary of redundancy analysis ordination evaluating the relationship between group, lactation status, trace minerals, heavy metals, and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ in hair from Southwest Alaska female caribou. *P* values in **bold** indicate a significant effect of the term on $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ at the $P \leq 0.05$ level.

Term	df	Variance	F	P
Group	4	0.746	14.665	0.001
Barium	1	0.019	1.464	0.188
Chromium	1	0.042	3.275	0.051
Copper	1	0.027	2.091	0.113
Lead	1	0.005	0.432	0.582
Selenium	1	0.029	2.253	0.099
Zinc	1	0	0.029	0.96
Iron	1	0.002	0.128	0.844
Magnesium	1	0.013	1.01	0.338
Residual	88	1.119		





Table S3. Summary of redundancy analysis ordination evaluating the relationship between subgroup (East or West), lactation status, trace minerals, heavy metals, and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (left) or ingesta-free body fat (IFBF) and total body protein (TBP) in hair from Mulchatna herd (MCH) female caribou in Southwest Alaska. *P* values in **bold** indicate a significant effect of the term on $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ in MCH female caribou at the $P \leq 0.05$ level. Iron was excluded from the body condition RDA analysis due to its high variance inflation factor.

Term	Response vars: $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$				Response vars: IFBF and TBP			
	df	Variance	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>	df	Variance	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
Subgroup	1	0.222	11.76	0.001	1	0.001	0.045	0.955
Lactation Status	1	0.08	4.224	0.026	1	0.393	16.987	0.001
Barium	1	0.097	5.118	0.015	1	0.009	0.385	0.657
Chromium	1	0.097	5.142	0.014	1	0.024	1.033	0.349
Copper	1	0.04	2.098	0.138	1	0.002	0.07	0.93
Lead	1	0.069	3.664	0.051	1	0.013	0.575	0.569
Manganese	1	0.008	0.446	0.62	1	0.064	2.768	0.071
Selenium	1	0.016	0.87	0.368	1	0.047	2.014	0.126
Zinc	1	0.035	1.853	0.167	1	0.049	2.109	0.135
Iron	1	0.027	1.447	0.248	-	-	-	-
Magnesium	1	0.08	4.212	0.032	1	0.032	1.391	0.249
Residual	65	1.228	-	-	59	1.366	-	-