



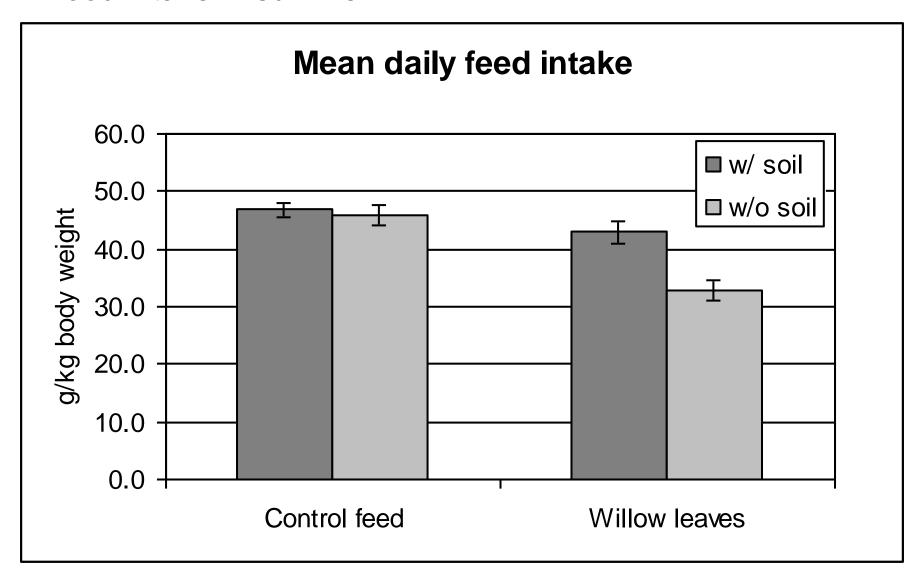




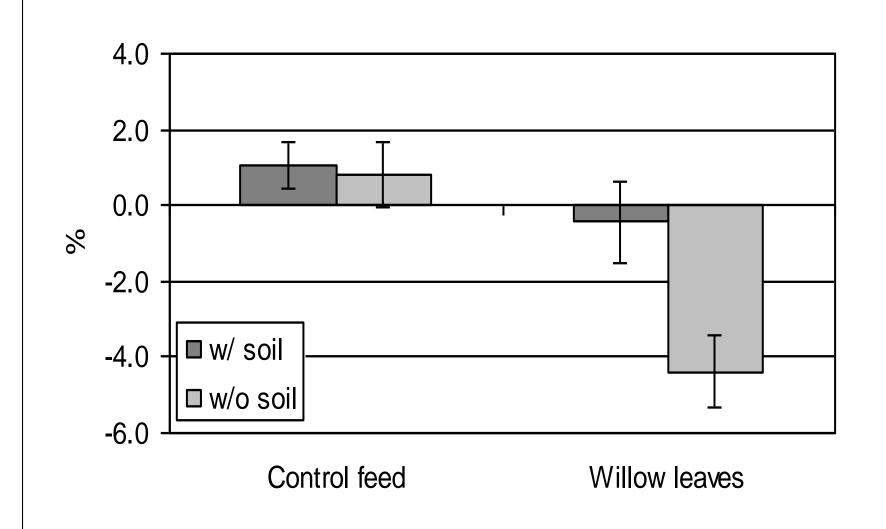
High concentrations of 2° compounds in CAG avoided by eating older-aged stems. Moreover the effects of 2° compounds can also be diluted by decreasing the the bark: wood ratio of forage stems selected when foraging. The common rejection of CAG twigs of both willow and birch is consistent with this idea.

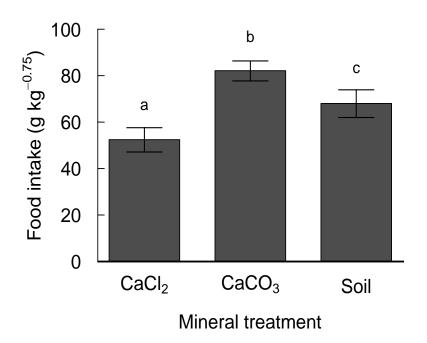


## Food intake in summer

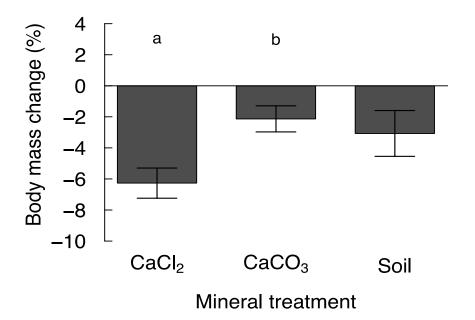








Access to mineral soil and CaCO<sub>3</sub> most enhance food intake...



which reduces the rate of weight loss in captive snowshoe hares kept on a diet of winter-dormant felt-leaf willow stems.



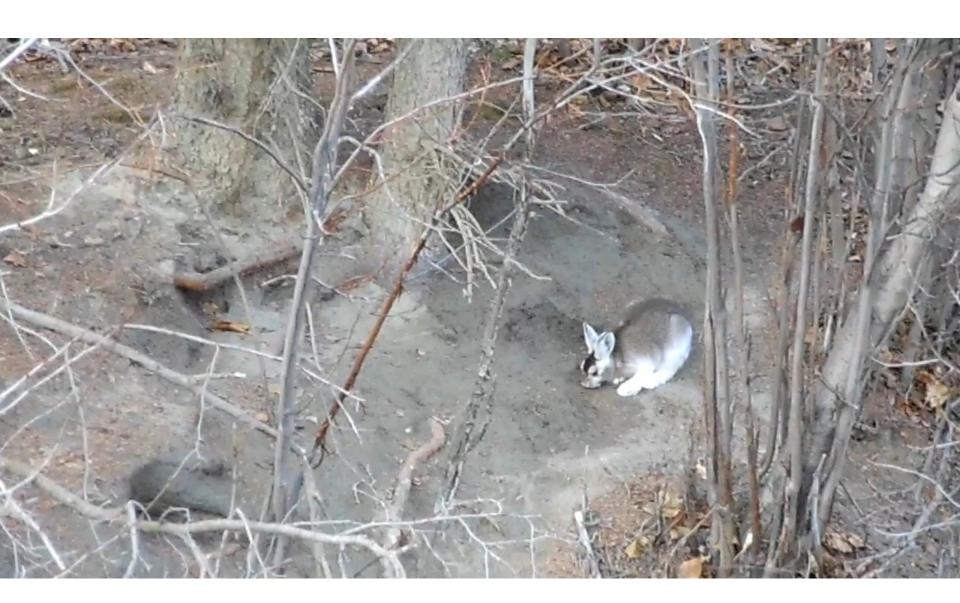




## Soil properties from The Hammon Bluff lick used by herbivores near Wiseman, Alaska

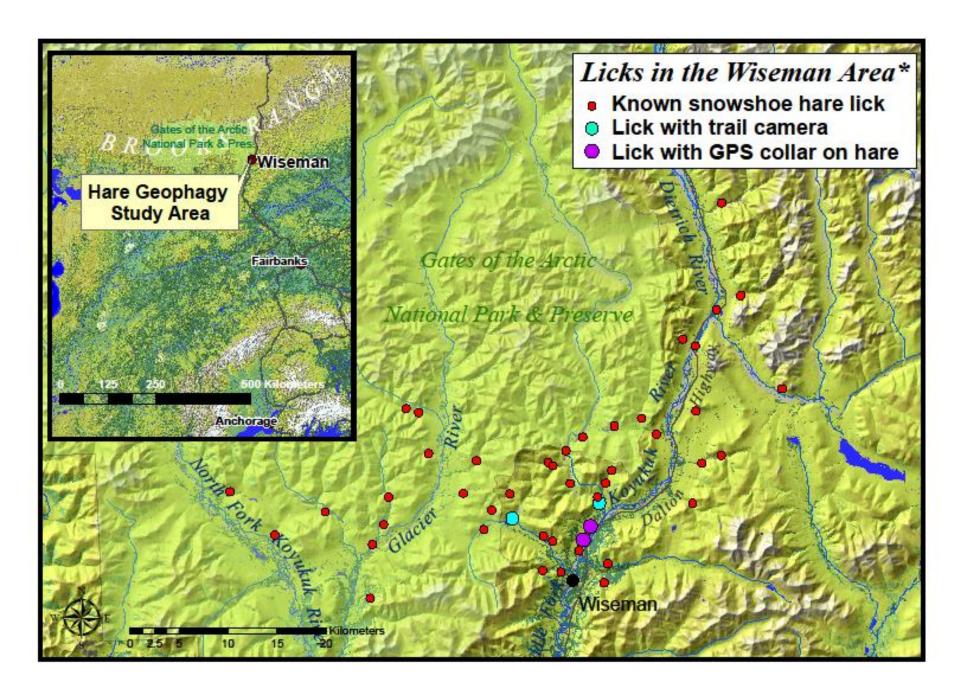
	Mean	±	SE
рН	8.9	±	0.0
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (%)	12.5	±	0.4
Clay (%)	4.8	±	0.2
CEC (meq.100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	1.4	±	0.1
Na (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	313	±	16
K (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	6492	±	246
Ca (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	14701	±	717
Mg (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	14537	±	246
P (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	802	±	12

Hares consume mineral soil (geophagy) in order to obtain critical nutrients and to combat the adverse effects of plant secondary compounds

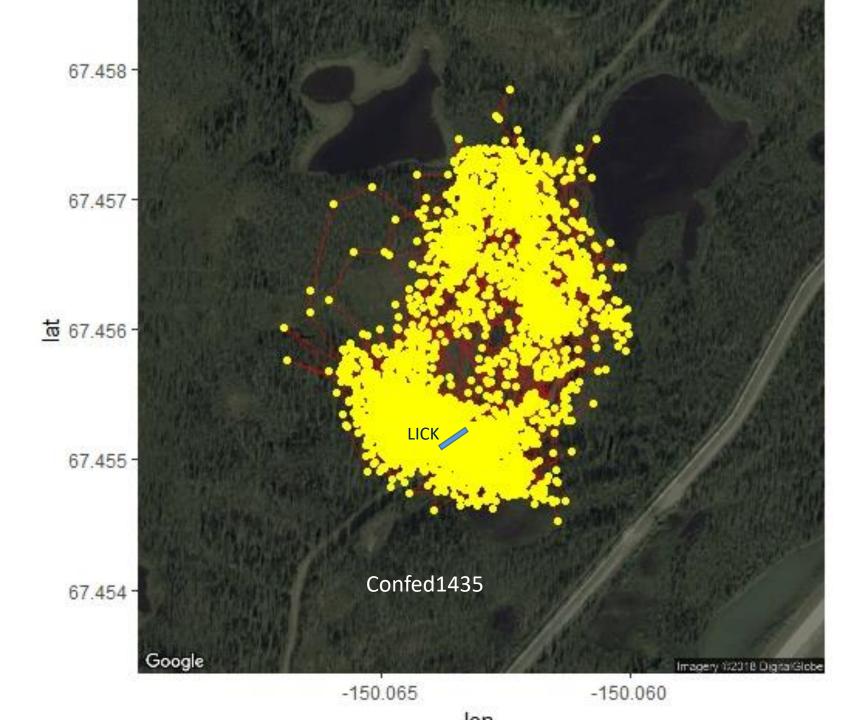




















Hammond River (high cover)					
Month	#Visits/Day	% Night			
August	5.6	29%			
September	9.0	52%			
October	9.3	65%			
November	3.8	95%			

Nolan Flats (low cover)					
Month	#Visits/Day	% Night			
October	2.8	100%			
November	1.0	100%			
December	1.0	100%			
January	0.4	100%			
February	0.3	100%			

