

Arthropods of Canadian grasslands: a retrospective of a 40-year project of the Biological Survey of Canada

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Abstract—The Biological Survey of Canada initiated a project in 1979 to collect and synthesise information on the native arthropod fauna of the vanishing grassland habitats of Canada. At that time, it was thought that the Canadian arthropod fauna might comprise about 66 000 species. Recent studies suggest that the fauna may exceed 100 000 species, of which > 25% may occur in the Prairies Ecozone. Results of this near 40-year project have been published in four volumes of the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands monograph series of the Biological Survey of Canada. Here, the editors of this series review the grasslands project of the Biological Survey of Canada, summarise the contents of the volumes, and discuss current knowledge on the diversity of the grasslands arthropods of Canada. Whereas information on the species richness of some groups in the Prairies Ecozone is largely complete, information on the diversity of many other groups remains sparse. Reviewing the steps between initiation and publication of the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands series may aid development of similar projects elsewhere. Identifying knowledge gaps will direct future research efforts. Identifying the diversity of grassland arthropods, their distribution and abundance, and the ecosystem services that they provide will facilitate efforts to conserve the remaining grassland habitats in Canada.

Introduction

The grassland habitats of Canada and their associated arthropod faunas have been dramatically altered since European settlement in the late 1800s. With < 1000 non-indigenous people before 1870, estimated numbers on the Prairies Ecozone increased to 57 000 by 1881 and 99 000 by 1891 (Willms *et al.* 2011). The population reached 3.5 million by 1981 and surpassed 4.5 million by 2006 (Statistics Canada 2006). With the increase in population, there has been a concurrent decrease in native habitats with at least 87% of the 443 000 km² of the region now converted to farmland (Coristine and Kerr 2011). Additional sources of disturbance include urban sprawl, water impoundments, drainage of natural wetlands, plus resource extraction, and its supporting infrastructure. Lands used to graze cattle have been fragmented by pipelines, railways, and roads, which

has increased the invasion of native plant communities by exotic species (Vujnovic *et al.* 2002; Desserud *et al.* 2010) and has altered animal communities. About half of Canadian farms (and 80% of the farmland) occur in the prairies (Sauchyn and Kulshreshtha 2008). Given this concentrated activity in a region that represents only 5% of the land base of Canada, it is not surprising that many of the native plant and animal species associated with the once vast prairies of Canada are now threatened and endangered (Coristine and Kerr 2011; Hall *et al.* 2011).

In 1979, the Biological Survey of Canada (BSC) initiated a project to collect and synthesise information on the native arthropod fauna of undisturbed grassland habitats before these habitats were forever lost (Danks 2016, 2017). Over nearly 40 years, the BSC has promoted research on grassland habitats through newsletters, special symposia, and BioBlitzes (field collecting trips

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to document regional faunas). These activities culminated in the publication of four volumes of the BSC's Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands series (Shorthouse and Floate 2010; Floate 2011b; Cárcamo and Giberson 2014; Giberson and Cárcamo 2014). This retrospective is provided to increase awareness of the grasslands project, record some of the "lessons learned", identify knowledge gaps, and facilitate future progress on this initiative.

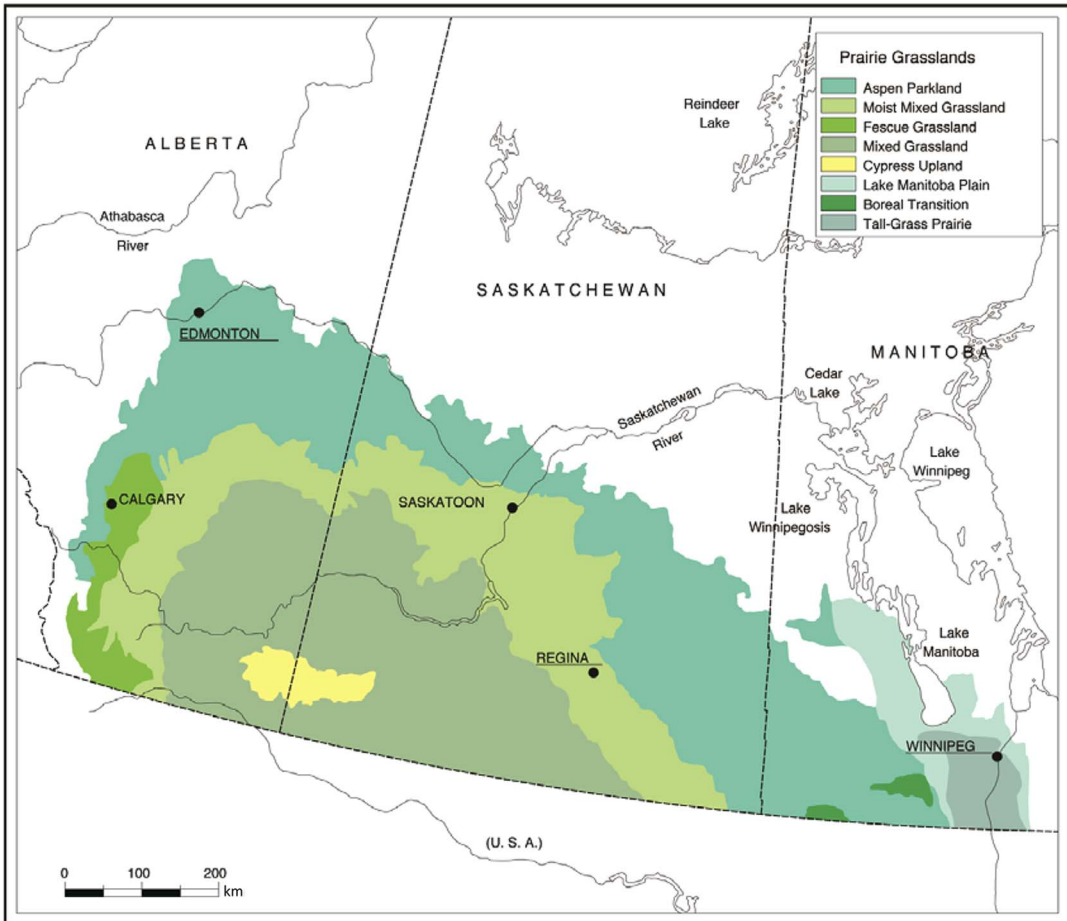
The Prairies Ecozone and its constituent ecoregions

Grasslands are open expanses dominated by graminoids and forbs, where trees or shrubs comprise < 10% of the ground cover (White 1983). The grasslands of Canada occur mainly in the Prairies Ecozone, which encompasses the south-central

portions of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Canada; *i.e.*, the Prairie Provinces (Fig. 1) (Shorthouse 2010b). This ecozone is the northernmost extension of the Great Plains of North America, which extends from the Rocky Mountains east to the Mississippi River in the United States of America and south into northern Mexico (Pieper 2005). Lesser and scattered expanses of Canadian grasslands occur in interior valleys of British Columbia and the Yukon, and in southern Ontario (Shorthouse 2010c).

The Canadian Prairies Ecozone has a generally flat topography with a continental climate; *i.e.*, long and cold winters with hot and short summers (Ecological Stratification Working Group 1995). The Rocky Mountains to the west deplete moisture-bearing air-masses from the Pacific Ocean resulting in a subhumid to semiarid

Fig. 1. Map of Canada showing the location of ecoregions within the Prairies Ecozone. Reprinted with permission from Shorthouse (2010b).



climate. Climate change predictions are for increased aridity following greater numbers of dry years (Sauchyn and Kulshreshtha 2008). An overview of the climate of the ecozone and climate change is provided by McGinn (2010). A more recent summary of climate change for Canada is provided by Bush *et al.* (2014). They report that average annual surface air temperature has increased by 1.5 °C from 1950 to 2010, with particularly strong trends during winter and spring seasons in the western part of the country. For example, mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures during spring on the prairies from 1950 to 1989 have increased by 3.8 °C and 2.8 °C, respectively (Skinner and Gullett 1993). In combination with killing frosts occurring later in the fall, this has resulted in a general trend towards a longer growing season (Qian *et al.* 2010) with endemic species experiencing milder winters.

Climate change directly and indirectly affects arthropod populations, but studies of direct effects in the Canadian Prairies Ecozone have been largely limited to exotic species that are pests of crops (Olfert and Weiss 2006; Olfert *et al.* 2011, 2016). One probable impact is changes in the ranges of grassland species (Scudder 2010a), though these changes are not straightforward, since species of arthropod in Canadian grasslands are adapted to cold and dry winters, and are not just extensions of the fauna from grasslands further south (Scudder 2014b). Further, changes in the phenology of flowering plants may disrupt plant–pollinator interactions to the detriment of some species (Memmott *et al.* 2007). An overview of climate change and its effects on biodiversity in Canada is provided by Coristine and Kerr (2011) and Nantel *et al.* (2014).

The Prairies Ecozone extends over a wide geographical area and shows considerable variation in major landforms, climate, soils, precipitation, vegetation, and human activity patterns/uses. This variation is captured by the separation of the ecozone into eight ecoregions: Aspen Parkland, Moist Mixed Grassland, Fescue Grassland, Mixed Grassland, Cypress Upland, Lake Manitoba Plain, Tall-Grass Prairie, and Boreal Transition (Fig. 1) (Ecological Stratification Working Group 1995).

Variation in annual precipitation in the Prairies Ecozone (which increases from west to east) also results in three types of prairie grassland, distinguished by the height of the dominant grass

species: western shortgrass prairie (0.3–0.5 m height, 260–375 mm average annual precipitation), a central midgrass or mixedgrass prairie (0.8–1.2 m height, 375–625 mm), and an eastern tallgrass prairie (1.8–2.4 m height, 625–1200 mm) (Anderson 2006). Tall-grass prairie is the least protected type of grassland habitat with < 1% remaining in an undisturbed state (Pearn and Hamel 2014). More detailed synopses on features of the Prairies Ecozone and its ecoregions are provided in Shorthouse (2010a, 2010b).

Arthropod diversity on the Canadian prairies

Danks (1979, 1988) reported 34 000 known species of terrestrial arthropods in Canada, but estimated that ~ 66 000 species occur in the country, including ~ 54 000 insect species (~ 30 000 currently known), 11 000 species of arachnid (3000 known) and ~ 900 species of other terrestrial arthropods. Diverse groups thought to contain many undescribed or unrecorded species included Acari, Hemiptera, Coleoptera (especially Staphylinidae), Lepidoptera (especially Tineoidea), and particularly Diptera and Hymenoptera. The question of arthropod diversity in Canada was revisited by Hebert *et al.* (2016), who used results of DNA barcoding to reassess these earlier estimates. They concluded that there may be more than 100 000 species of insects in Canada, including as many as 50 000 species of Diptera and 30 000 species of Hymenoptera. Similarly, Blagoev *et al.* (2016) used DNA barcoding to conclude that the number of species of spiders in Canada (~ 1460) may be underestimated by 30–50%.

For the Canadian Prairies, early knowledge of arthropod diversity was spurred by the efforts of Edgar Strickland (1889–1962) (Hocking 1963; Byers and Cárcamo 2013) and Norman Criddle (1875–1933) (Holliday 2006). These two English immigrants are pioneers of entomology in Alberta and Manitoba, respectively. In 1913, Strickland founded the Dominion Entomological Laboratory in Lethbridge, Alberta, and Norman Criddle was appointed Entomological Field Officer in Manitoba. Their main activities focussed on finding ways to help farmers deal with serious pest outbreaks, including grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Acrididae), click beetles/wireworms (Coleoptera: Elateridae), and cutworms (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). However, they were both avid collectors and contributed significant knowledge on a wide array of arthropods

that provided baseline data for future studies. Strickland produced checklists for click beetles, biting flies, parasitic wasps, Hemiptera, and leafhoppers (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) and many other publications (Hocking 1963). Criddle published at least 65 articles with entomological content, with particular focus on the presence, ecology, and control of grasshoppers (Gibson and Crawford 1933). He also contributed countless first records for the prairies. His systematic and thorough collecting near his home at Aweme in southwestern Manitoba has allowed for valuable historical analyses for selected taxa; *e.g.*, Coleoptera: Carabidae (Holliday *et al.* 2014).

The Arthropods of Canadian grasslands initiative

The BSC was initiated in 1977 to “establish the basic inventory and natural history of the Canadian insect fauna, through collection and research on a comprehensive geographical scale and a publication programme for a series of identification and reference volumes” (Danks 2016). The Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands was one of several BSC projects, each targeting a different region or habitat of the country. The Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands project officially started in 1979 with a focus on the faunas of undisturbed grasslands (this was later expanded to include disturbed areas as well) and the development of a network of arthropod workers interested in grassland habitats. A Grasslands Arthropods Newsletter was established to facilitate communication among researchers with 11 issues published; *i.e.*, 1983–1990, 2000–2005 (<http://biologicalsurvey.ca/pages/read/arthropods-of-canadian-grasslands-index>). The publication gap between 1990 and 2000 was a period of lower interest in the project, which triggered a concerted effort to rejuvenate the project in 1999. The BSC organised a series of intensive collecting events (BioBlitzes) to various grassland sites; *e.g.*, Onefour, Alberta, 2001; Dunvegan, Alberta, 2003, Aweme, Manitoba, 2004; Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, 2005; Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba, 2007; Peace River Valley, British Columbia, 2015; and Carmacks, Yukon, 2016 (Danks 2016). The objectives of the project were formalised in a grasslands “prospectus” in 2002, and formal symposia were held at national meetings of the Entomological

Society of Canada (2002, 2010). Results of this activity have been published by the BSC in a monograph series titled Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands. Four volumes (totalling 1621 pages) have been published thus far (Shorthouse and Floate 2010; Floate 2011b; Cárcamo and Giberson 2014; Giberson and Cárcamo 2014).

Several challenges were overcome to produce the monograph series. Potential contributors voiced different concerns regarding the scope and content of submissions. Some taxonomists felt the need for more study before undertaking a grasslands review, ecologists felt excluded from what they perceived to be primarily a taxonomic project, and applied entomologists felt a focus on undisturbed grasslands was too narrow. Thus, the objectives of the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands project were expanded while maintaining its underlying objectives; *i.e.*, to increase awareness of the vanishing grasslands in Canada and their associated arthropods, and to provide baseline references for future studies of arthropods in these habitats. As a result, submissions highlighting arthropod ecology, different habitats (including agroecosystems), specific grassland sites, species summaries and species checklists were all encouraged. Contributors also were encouraged to target a broad audience, including teachers, farmers, ranchers, naturalists, and researchers interested in the Prairies Ecozone. To make the products more attractive to this audience, contributors were encouraged to make liberal use of colour photographs, maps, images, and easily understood summary tables. The use of colour images was made practical by advances in print technology over the period that the BSC has been operating, which dramatically reduced the cost of colour plates.

The format in which the books were published was affected by recent advances in publishing, since the books could be produced (including professional copy-editing and page layout) as high-quality PDF files made available on the BSC website for free download (<http://biologicalsurvey.ca/monographs/read/17>). This reduced costs by eliminating the need to print and store quantities of books. Authors and other grassland workers pushed strongly for availability of hard-copy books, leading to the decision by the not-for-profit BSC to provide the option of hard-copy publication through a “print-on-demand” service. To reduce costs for

the authors, page charges were at least partially subsidised by the BSC's publishing arm for authors with limited funds. This hybrid model of free PDFs with the option to purchase print copies has since been adopted for other BSC monographs (*e.g.*, Lindquist *et al.* 2016).

The books cover an extensive array of topics relating to grassland arthropods. The first volume provides a general description of the biological and climatic aspects of the Prairies Ecozone and broad ecological factors that influence diversity of arthropods and their life histories (Shorthouse and Floate 2010). Topics in specific chapters range from summaries of arthropods from specific habitat types (*e.g.*, soils, rose or cottonwood galls, tallgrass prairie) or taxonomic groups. The second volume is an examination of the arthropod fauna in modified habitats of the Prairies Ecozone, almost all of which has been converted into agroecosystems (Floate 2011b). Topics begin with a review of the effects of European settlement on the habitat, then cover arthropod relationships (species patterns, species at risk, control strategies, and habitats such as ponds and streams, crops, livestock systems, and stored grains). The most recent two volumes (Cárcamo and Giberson 2014; Giberson and Cárcamo 2014) provide checklists and ecological, distributional/biogeographical, and/or habitat information for 24 higher level taxa (from family to class) represented in the Prairies Ecozone. These are in addition to the five species lists or summaries published in volumes 1 and 2 (see Table 1 for a summary of species diversity information from these books).

The success of the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands initiative can be partially assessed by awareness of the grassland publications among the target audience; *i.e.*, students, researchers, and the general public. Awareness was initially examined using Google with individual searches performed by chapter title on 26–28 March 2017. A total of 602 results were identified, spanning a wide range of sources; *e.g.*, personal webpages, online industry magazines, online identification guides, and sources more specifically academic in nature.

To assess more precisely the uptake of these chapters by the academic community, we then repeated these searches in Google Scholar during this same time frame and classified results by source; *i.e.*, scientific journals, graduate student

theses, Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands chapters, books (and book chapters), and “other” (Fig. 2). Citations from other Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands chapters were excluded from the “book” category to avoid overestimating awareness of the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands series. The “other” category included government reports, reference guides, or sources that did not clearly fall into the remaining categories. A total of 268 citations to the 53 chapters in the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands series were identified, of which 19 were self-citations. Excluding self-citations and citations in Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands chapters, the most cited chapters were reviews of taxonomic groups that included key pest species (Hamilton and Whitcomb 2010; van Herk and Vernon 2014) or topics of broader interest; *e.g.*, weather (McGinn 2010), arthropods of cattle dung (Floate 2011a), and arthropods introduced as bio-control agents (De Clerck-Floate and Cárcamo 2011). Examination of journal titles and the thesis granting universities identified many located outside of North America.

As of 31 March 2017, only about 17 hard copies have been sold for each volume of the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands series via the print-on-demand option. Thus, providing this option appears to have provided little tangible benefit for dissemination of the series. Uptake of the print-on-demand option has been greater for other BSC monographs; *e.g.*, 70 copies of *A Handbook to the Ticks of Canada* (Ixodida: Ixodidae, Argasidae) (Lindquist *et al.* 2016) have been sold in the first four months since its release (D. Langor, personal communication). However, linking to the chapters through online sites shows that chapters are being downloaded and viewed. A paper on stoneflies (Plecoptera) of the Prairie Provinces in volume 3 (Doddall and Giberson 2014) was downloaded through ResearchGate (www.researchgate.net) more than 100 times between 5 January 2016 and 20 April 2017. Since 1 January 2017, the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands webpage (<http://biologicalsurvey.ca/monographs/read/17>) has been accessed 383 times (J. Eloffson, personal communication).

What have we learned from the grassland arthropods initiative?

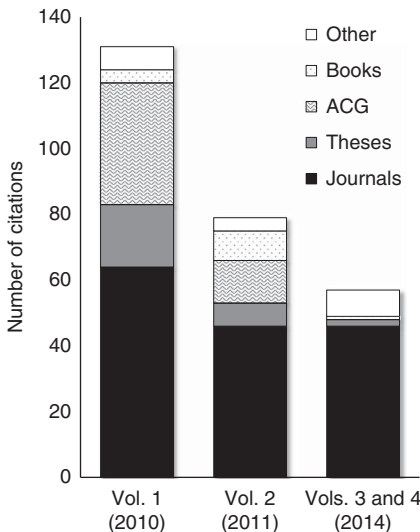
The BSC has been well positioned to lead an initiative assessing arthropod diversity in the

Table 1. Arthropod diversity recorded for the Prairies Ecozone of Canada (or for the Prairie Provinces – bold font).

Class	Order and suborder	Family	Number of genera	Number of species	Reference		
Diplopoda	Julida	4	6	6	Snyder (2014)		
	Chordeumatida	2	2	3	Snyder (2014)		
	Polydesmida	1	1	1	Snyder (2014)		
Chilopoda	Geophilomorpha	2	2	2	Snyder (2014)		
	Lithobiomorpha	2	3	3	Snyder (2014)		
	Scutigermorpha	1	1	1	Snyder (2014)		
Paupopoda	–	–	–	–	Snyder (2014)		
Symphyla	–	–	–	–	Snyder (2014)		
Crustacea	Amphipoda	18	–	44	Snyder (2014)		
	Isopoda	–	–	–	Snyder (2014)		
Arachnida	Mesostigmata (plant mites)	6	6	16	Beaulieu and Knee (2014)		
	Trombidiformes (plant mites)	13	45	118	Beaulieu and Knee (2014)		
	Prostigmata (soil mites)	21	16	18	Behan-Pelletier and Kanashiro (2010)		
	Sarcoptiformes (plant mites)	9	22	30	Beaulieu and Knee (2014)		
	Oribatida (soil mites)	34	52	74	Behan-Pelletier and Kanashiro (2010)		
	Endeostigmata (soil mites)	5	2	2	Behan-Pelletier and Kanashiro (2010)		
	Astigmatina (feather mites)	20	73	174	Galloway <i>et al.</i> (2014)		
Arachnida	Araneae	26	250	767	Cárcamo <i>et al.</i> (2014)		
Entognatha	Collembola	9	23	69	Lindo (2014)		
Insecta	Phthiraptera	4	54	183	Galloway <i>et al.</i> (2014)		
	Plecoptera	3	59	131	Dosdall and Giberson (2014)		
	Odonata	9	38	124	Cannings (2014a)		
	Orthoptera (British Columbia and Yukon)	10	31	48	Miskelly (2014)		
	Hemiptera (Heteroptera)	39	229	582	Scudder (2014a)		
	Hemiptera (Auchenorrhyncha)	Cicadellidae	16	174	Hamilton (2014)		
	Hemiptera (Aphidoidea)	3	110	357	Footitt and Maw (2014)		
	Diptera	Simuliidae	3	3	18	Currie (2014)	
		Culicidae	7	7	25	Lysyk and Galloway (2014)	
		Ceratopogonidae	1	1	26	Lysyk and Galloway (2014)	
		Tabanidae	5	5	30	Lysyk and Galloway (2014)	
		Chironomidae	50+	50+	136	(Mason 1983; Miyazaki and Lehmkühl 2011)	
		Asilidae	37	37	134	Cannings (2014b)	
		Coleoptera	Carabidae	72	72	398	Holliday <i>et al.</i> (2014)
			Elateridae	51	51	361	van Herk and Vernon (2014)
			Tenebrionidae	12	12	31	Bouchard and Bousquet (2014)
			Dryophthoridae	1	1	9	Anderson <i>et al.</i> (2014)
	Brachyceridae		6	6	13	Anderson <i>et al.</i> (2014)	
	Curculionidae		109	109	273	Anderson <i>et al.</i> (2014)	
	Lepidoptera		61	61	758	2232	Pohl <i>et al.</i> (2014)
	Hymenoptera		Formicidae	4	4	53	Glasier and Acorn (2014)
			Ichneumonidae	299	299	1160	Schwarzfeld (2014)
			Braconidae	78	78	251	Sharanowski <i>et al.</i> (2014)
Colletidae		2	2	31	Sheffield <i>et al.</i> (2014)		
Andrenidae		5	5	92	Sheffield <i>et al.</i> (2014)		
Halictidae		7	7	90	Sheffield <i>et al.</i> (2014)		
Melittidae		1	1	1	Sheffield <i>et al.</i> (2014)		
Megachilidae		9	9	81	Sheffield <i>et al.</i> (2014)		
Apidae		17	17	92	Sheffield <i>et al.</i> (2014)		

Note: Unless otherwise stated, the information was taken from the publications of the Biological Survey of Canada as given in the reference column.

Fig. 2. Sources identified using Google Scholar that cite chapters in the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands monograph series. The Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands (ACG) category identifies self-citations, *i.e.*, citations to other chapters in the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands monograph series. The “other” category includes government reports, reference guides, or sources that do not clearly fall into the remaining categories.



prairie grasslands, due to its collaborative approach in bringing together researchers to synthesise known information and generate new data (Danks 2016, 2017). Through meetings organised by the BSC, entomologists from across the country met in Ottawa, Ontario at least annually to discuss knowledge gaps and propose solutions to fill them. These meetings, coupled with symposia at annual entomology meetings and organised field trips (BioBlitzes) to different habitats, engaged a broad community of researchers who ultimately contributed to the projects and their outputs, including monographs and newsletters (Danks 2017). A broader understanding of the arthropod species composition of prairie grasslands has been achieved through the grasslands project, as well as information on the remaining gaps. In the sections below, we summarise some of the findings of the project and provide suggestions for future directions.

Diversity patterns. Summaries from the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands monograph

series (Shorthouse and Floate 2010; Floate 2011b; Cárcamo and Giberson 2014; Giberson and Cárcamo 2014) show that taxonomic knowledge for the Prairies Ecozone varies markedly among arthropod groups, but is generally more complete for insects than for non-insects (see also Table 1 for additional references). Species lists are generally complete for grasslands Lepidoptera (Pohl *et al.* 2014) and Orthoptera (Vickery and Kevan 1985), but non-lepidopteran orders may have both well known or sparsely studied families, or species lists that are defined by political jurisdiction rather than by ecozone; *e.g.*, Coleoptera (Bousquet *et al.* 2013). This latter deficiency has been partially addressed with the publication of Prairies Ecozone checklists (along with habitat and ecological information in many cases) for several families of beetles in the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands series or other recent monographs. These include the Carabidae (Holliday *et al.* 2014), Elateridae (van Herk and Vernon 2014), Tenebrionidae (Bouchard and Bousquet 2014), Dytiscidae (Larson *et al.* 2000), and families of the Curculionoidea (Anderson *et al.* 2014). Staphylinidae (rove beetles) have been largely overlooked at the ecozone level, even though it is the most speciose beetle family in Canada; *i.e.*, 1652 recorded species and subspecies (Klimaszewski *et al.* 2015). Ecozone synopses for Chrysomelidae, Scarabaeidae, and other groups of beetles have not yet been done. For Hemiptera, synopses are now available for Heteroptera (Scudder 2014a), Aphidoidea (Footitt and Maw 2014), and Cicadellidae (Hamilton and Whitcomb 2010; Hamilton 2014). Within the Hymenoptera, there are extensive checklists for Apiformes (Sheffield *et al.* 2014), Braconidae (Sharanowski *et al.* 2014), Formicidae (Glasier and Acorn 2014), and Ichneumonidae (Schwarzfeld 2014). Among families of Diptera, there are recent synopses for Asilidae (Cannings 2014b), and the biting flies (Simuliidae – Currie (2014) and Ceratopogonidae, Culicidae, and Tabanidae – Lysyk and Galloway (2014)). However, only 369 species of flies were reported in the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands series (combined across families).

The prairies also support many species of aquatic insects that inhabit natural wetlands, ponds, and rivers (Wrubleski and Ross 2011).

These aquatic groups are generally poorly known, with the exception of the biting flies mentioned above, primarily because there are few taxonomic keys for immature stages in most groups. Immature stages (which live in water) are commonly collected in aquatic surveys, and identification is usually to “lowest practical taxon”, which for most aquatic insect groups is to genus. The comprehensive Introduction to the aquatic insects of North America (Merritt *et al.* 2008) provides genus-level keys for most groups, and lists regional species keys where available, but few of these target regions in Canada, including the Prairies Ecozone. There are many lists of taxa associated with specific prairie streams or ponds (*e.g.*, Cobb and Flannagan 1990; Miyazaki and Lehmkühl 2011; Parker 2017), but only a few of these lists identify the majority of taxa to species; *e.g.*, Cobb and Flannagan (1990). Therefore, there are few current synthetic treatments for aquatic insects of the Prairies Ecozone, though exceptions include the Odonata (Cannings 2014a), Plecoptera (Doddall and Giberson 2014), and the Ephemeroptera in Saskatchewan (Webb 2002). For some aquatic insect groups, up-to-date checklists for broad regions or jurisdictions are available online, but these do not allow for analyses at the ecozone level; *e.g.*, Ephemeroptera (Jacobus and McCafferty 2017), Plecoptera (DeWalt *et al.* 2017), and Trichoptera (Rasmussen and Morse 2016).

From existing checklists, we can conclude that the Prairies Ecozone supports at least 25% of the ~34 000 species of arthropods so far recorded in Canada (Danks 1988). This estimate derives from a compilation of taxa reported from the Prairie Provinces, in most cases specific to the Prairies Ecozone (Table 1). These lists, taken from the Arthropods of Canadian Grassland series, identify about 8200 species, representing 2518 genera in 309 families, or 22 orders in nine classes. Extrapolating from the findings for well-studied groups, this percentage is expected to increase with further taxonomic studies. Among speciose insect orders, our taxonomic knowledge for the Prairies Ecozone is perhaps most complete for Lepidoptera (2232 species, representing 43% of the Canadian total – Pohl *et al.* 2014), Hemiptera (Heteroptera) (41% of the known Canadian fauna – Scudder 2014a), and Odonata (59% of the known Canadian fauna – Cannings 2014a).

For Coleoptera, Diptera, and Hymenoptera, knowledge of the fauna varies widely by family. Ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) have been extensively studied in Canada (Lindroth 1961–1969) so few additional species are expected, and 44% (398 species) of the Canadian total occurs in the Prairies Ecozone (Holliday *et al.* 2014). This compares to only 22% and 34% (respectively) of the Canadian darkling beetles (Tenebrionidae – 31 species) and weevils (Dryophthoridae – nine species, Brachyceridae – 13 species, Curculionidae – 273 species) found in the Prairies Ecozone (Anderson *et al.* 2014; Bouchard and Bousquet 2014). The reported 387 species of bees (Hymenoptera: Apoidea, Apiformes) in the Ecozone represents 48% of the Canadian fauna (Sheffield *et al.* 2014). Among the well-known biting Diptera, only 11% (18 species) of the Canadian total for Simuliidae (black flies) are considered Prairies Ecozone residents (Currie 2014), and 30% (25 species) of Culicidae (mosquitoes) are found in the zone (Lysyk and Galloway 2014).

Groups dominated by grassland specialists predictably have a high proportion of their Canadian species resident in the Prairies Ecozone. Orthoptera (grasshoppers) have been well studied in Canada (Vickery and Kevan 1985). Grassland habitats in British Columbia and the Yukon support 87 species, representing 57% of the Canadian fauna (Miskelly 2014). The species richness of the Prairies Ecozone may represent 65% of the Canadian fauna (Miskelly 2014).

The taxonomy of non-insect terrestrial arthropods is generally unresolved (Table 1), leading to difficulties in predicting diversity patterns for these groups. For Acari, perhaps 70% or more of the estimated 10 000–15 000 species in Canada are undescribed (Lindquist *et al.* 1979; Lumley *et al.* 2013). A square metre of grassland soil may contain up to 250 species and 150 000 mites (Behan-Pelletier 2003). In addition, studies of grassland soils have generally focussed on Oribatidae mites, even though Prostigmatidae mites may be numerically more dominant (Behan-Pelletier and Kanashiro 2010). About 200 species of mites that feed above-ground on plants (Beaulieu and Knee 2014) are expected in the Prairies Ecozone. Interestingly, there appears to be little faunistic overlap between above-ground plant mites and soil mites. The two groups

share 14 families and seven genera, but only two species (Beaulieu and Knee 2014; Galloway *et al.* 2014). About 200 species of mites are parasites of birds of the Prairies Ecozone (Galloway *et al.* 2014). If these estimates of species richness are correct, then 50% of plant feeding and 80% of parasitic species are known. In contrast, our taxonomic knowledge of ticks (Acari: Ixodida) is essentially complete. A recent synthesis reviews each of the 40 species (10 genera) reported in Canada (Lindquist *et al.* 2016).

The taxonomy of Collembola (class Entognatha) is better known than that of mites, with a North American species key provided by Christiansen and Bellinger (1998). Skidmore (1995) provides a checklist for 412 species in Canada of an estimated total number of roughly 520 species expected (Danks 1988). We are aware of only three studies from the Prairie Provinces that report on the diversity of Collembola, and only two of these report on the Prairies Ecozone. Ten species were reported from seven sites in the Boreal Ecozone in northcentral Alberta (Berg and Pawluk 1984). A total of 12 species were reported from a site in southern Alberta (Scheffczyk *et al.* 2016). In all, 16 species were identified from tallgrass prairie, although species richness was likely underestimated due to methodology (Aitchison 1979). Using results of Skidmore (1995) and diversity studies for grasslands in the United States of America, Lindo (2014) provides a checklist of 69 species of Collembola known or likely to occur in the Prairies Ecozone.

Other non-insect arthropods and their relatives are even less known. There have been no studies in the Prairies Ecozone to assess species richness in Pauropoda (pauropods), Symphyla (garden centipedes), or terrestrial Crustacea (*i.e.*, terrestrial Isopoda; wood lice, and pill bugs or sow bugs) (Snyder 2014). Only 10 species of Myriapoda (millipedes, centipedes) have been documented for the prairies (Snyder 2014), although 200 species were estimated to occur in Canada (Danks 1988). Given the generally dry climate of the Ecozone, the diversity of these groups is expected to be low. Tardigrades (water bears or moss piglets) were included as members of Arthropoda by Danks (1988) with an estimated Canadian total of 210 species. Tardigrades are no longer considered arthropods, although their phylogenetic relationships remain somewhat

contentious (Giribet and Edgecombe 2012). They may have a rich diversity in the Prairies Ecozone given their remarkable ability to survive extreme temperatures and desiccation (Horikawa 2012). In a recent survey in three southern Alberta sites, an average of 20 tardigrades was collected per gram of moss, but these were not identified to species (Sorensen and Goater 2016). A total of 12 species or species groups of tardigrades were collected in an urban park in Calgary, Alberta, for which eight were first reports for the province and two were new records for Canada (Grothman 2011).

Our knowledge of speciose groups of non-insect arthropods is most complete for spiders, but knowledge gaps remain, and a grassland synthesis is still lacking. Danks (1988) and Bennett (1999), respectively, estimated a total of 1400 and 1500 described and undescribed species of spiders in Canada; Paquin *et al.* (2010) provide a species list of 1413 species for Canada and Alaska. Assuming a Canadian total of 1500 species, 94% of the spider species in Canada should have been described. However, recent results obtained with DNA barcoding indicate that the total number of species in Canada may range from 1900–2200, in which case 30–50% remain undiscovered (Blagoev *et al.* 2016). A complete synthesis for spiders of the Prairies Ecozone is not available. However, 767 species were recorded from all Ecozones in the Canadian Prairie Provinces (Cárcamo *et al.* 2014), and 356 species are known from the grasslands and parkland areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan (Holmberg and Buckle 2002). Extrapolating from the insect taxa mentioned above, 40% or more of the national diversity for many groups occurs in the Prairies Ecozone. If there is a similar relationship for spiders, and assuming a total fauna of 1900–2200 species (Blagoev *et al.* 2016), then there are perhaps 760–880 species in the Prairies Ecozone.

The need for long-term and/or broad-scale studies. Comparison of the available checklists with predictions of total species richness from DNA barcoding studies (*e.g.*, Hebert *et al.* 2016, Sheffield *et al.* 2017) shows that our knowledge of grassland arthropods is incomplete, except in the best-known taxonomic groups. Many checklists, including some of those summarised above, result from sampling brief windows of opportunity during the collecting season, perhaps as

little as a few hours on one day of the year. A combination of factors, including weather, time of day, and phenology of component species, will affect the number of species collected, but the total will be less than the total species actually present. One solution is more intensive sampling throughout a season and in multiple habitats, and more ideally, over several years in succession. Some examples of long-term studies in grassland areas include the Ojibway Prairie in southwestern Ontario (Paiero *et al.* 2010), the St. Charles Rifle Range near Winnipeg Manitoba (Roughley *et al.* 2010; Wade and Roughley 2010), the Criddle/Vane homestead at Aweme, Manitoba (Holliday *et al.* 2014), aquatic insects of the Saskatchewan River near Saskatoon (Miyazaki and Lehmkühl 2011), the wildlife reserve at Suffield Canadian Forces Base in Alberta (Finnamore and Buckle 1999), and the antelope brush grasslands near Osoyoos, British Columbia (Scudder 2000).

One of the most noteworthy of these locations has been the Criddle/Vane homestead at Aweme, located southeast of Brandon, Manitoba (Holliday *et al.* 2014). Arthropods have been collected sporadically at the site for over 115 years starting with Norman Criddle and his family (Holliday 2006). Representatives of the Moist Mixed Grassland and Lake Manitoba Plains Ecoregions are within a few kilometres of the homestead, along with remnant patches of tallgrass prairie. Records for carabid beetles collected at the site illustrate the value of such long-term data sets. Nearly 200 species have been collected at Aweme since 1900, representing 54% of all species known from Manitoba (Holliday *et al.* 2014). The long-term record has also allowed researchers to track changes in species composition in recent studies compared with the 1900s. The introduction of crop monocultures and the use of insecticides are the main factors influencing ground beetle diversity (Holliday *et al.* 2014); not surprisingly, carabid diversity is low in agroecosystems.

One challenge to filling the knowledge gap about arthropods in the Prairie Ecozone is that some existing data and studies are in formats or collections that are not easily accessible to other researchers. Many lists and associated ecological information have been published in government or agency reports (*e.g.*, Finnamore and Buckle 1999; Scudder 2000), and some of these are

difficult to access. In other cases, amateur or retired entomologists have amassed collections or data that reside with the collector. Retired Memorial University entomology professor David Larson currently lives on a ranch south of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan on the southern slope of the Cypress Hills. His study of grassland arthropod diversity over the past 20 years has produced many new records and a wealth of collected material, but recent additions to the list are so far unpublished. Larson's working dataset updating the checklist of Saskatchewan Coleoptera (D. Larson, personal communication) lists about 2700 species, which dramatically increases the number of known species for Saskatchewan (compare to 2312 species in Hooper and Larson (2012) and 2679 species in Bousquet *et al.* (2013)). For the rove beetles alone (Staphylinidae), his sampling produced 12 new species and 50 new records for Saskatchewan (Klimaszewski *et al.* 2016). Larson's collections have also increased the known number of species of Lygaeoidea (Hemiptera) from the Prairie Provinces from 48 (Maw *et al.* 2000) to 68, including 50 species from southwestern Saskatchewan (most records published in Scudder 2009, 2010b, 2012, 2014a).

The need for more studies, especially for under-represented taxa and habitats. Throughout its history, the BSC has worked to identify and fill knowledge gaps by encouraging researchers and interested amateurs to study poorly known taxa and regions. One objective of the Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands monograph series is to identify where information is lacking and direct study to those areas. For example, 398 species of carabids are known from the Prairies Ecozone, but no studies of this group have been done thus far in the Fescue Grassland, Cypress Upland, or the Boreal Transition Ecoregions (Holliday *et al.* 2014).

The BSC has sponsored BioBlitzes and curation blitzes to fill some of these gaps. Bioblitzes in the Prairies Ecozone contribute to the deposition of numerous specimens in the Canadian National Collection, regional collections at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada research centres, and in university collections across the country. They have also introduced researchers and other interested collectors to one another and to new habitats that then become the focus of further study. However,

specimens collected during these events can result in large numbers of unidentified specimens being deposited in museum collections due to a lack of taxonomic expertise. Thus, the BSC arranges curation blitzes that bring together taxonomists with diverse expertise to examine and identify this material. These, coupled with “citizen science” initiatives that include public participation, can help to fill in knowledge gaps in a cost-effective manner, especially for charismatic taxa such as butterflies, ladybird beetles (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), bumble bees (Hymenoptera: Apidae), and dragonflies (Odonata). For example, an estimated 1.3 million volunteers recently participated in 388 biodiversity research projects in different locations around the world, reflecting an annual in-kind labour contribution of US \$2.5 billion (Theobald *et al.* 2015). Citizen scientists are an untapped resource of high potential for understanding species response to habitat loss and fragmentation, biological invasions, and the effects of climate change on grassland arthropods. Another advantage to launching citizen science projects within grasslands of Canada is that they have the potential to promote the public’s understanding of the role of insects in ecosystems including aquatic ecosystems, agroecosystems, and urban ecosystems.

Summary

The Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands monograph series is the culmination of a near 40-year project that reflects the efforts of a network of individuals working under the loose direction of the BSC. The initial objectives were to increase awareness of the vanishing grasslands of Canada and their associated arthropods, identify knowledge gaps, and provide direction for future studies of arthropods in these habitats. These objectives had to be expanded to increase the collaborator network. Thus, contributions to the series include general descriptions of the ecoregions that comprise the Prairies Ecozone, climate, a history of European colonisation, synopses of arthropod taxonomic groups, and studies of arthropod diversity in both select habitats (including agroecosystems) and specific grassland sites. The health of the network is fostered through newsletters, field trips, and conference symposia.

To highlight the plight of native grasslands in Canada to a broad audience, contributors to the series are encouraged to write not just for an academic audience, but in a manner that also will engage teachers, students, farmers, ranchers, naturalists, and other individuals interested in the Prairies Ecozone. Contributors also are encouraged to make use of colour images when possible for the same reason. This strategy of engaging researchers through activities sponsored by the BSC has thus far resulted in four volumes of Arthropods of Canadian Grasslands monograph series, has built a strong research network, and has fostered numerous collaborations. These collaborations have resulted in dozens of articles in scientific journals and newsletters, and book chapters, most of which are freely available online; *e.g.*, see appendix 4.5 in Danks (2016) and references cited in this article. However, there remains a need for further study to better capture the diversity and ecology of Canadian grasslands arthropods, and to assess the effects of human activities in the Prairies Ecozone.

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