Feeding-area home ranges for gray whales: A comparison between stocks

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Background

There are currently two distinct population stocks of gray whales recognized in the North Pacific (Eastern Gray Whales, EGW, and Western Gray Whales, WGW) each with their own distinct feeding areas (NOAA 2014). Within the EGW stock, the Pacific Coast Feeding Group (PCFG) gray whales are recognized as a distinct feeding aggregation and their status as a separate population stock has been proposed (NOAA 2014). While the extent of each group’s distribution in feeding areas is generally well understood, specific home ranges and core areas of use have yet to be described for individuals. Such information is valuable when assessing exposure of gray whales to human activities in these areas and in the mitigation of potential risks to such activities.

Methods

Argos satellite-monitored radio tags were deployed on 59 gray whales from 2005 – 2013 (consisting of either Telonics ST-15 or Wildlife Computers SPOT-5 transmitters); 35 PCFG, 17 EGW, and 7 WGW whales. A Bayesian switching state-space model (SSSM) was applied to Argos locations for each whale to create regularized tracks (with 2 locations per day) and estimate movement behavior. Migratory- and breeding-area locations, identified by visual inspection and behavioral mode classification from SSSM, were eliminated from the tracks. Local convex hull utilization distributions were calculated for the remaining locations to determine feeding area home ranges (90% isopleths) and core areas (50% isopleths).

Results

Tracking periods ranged from 3-408 days (mean = 113 ± 103.7 days). Home ranges and core areas were calculated for 33 whales that provided > 50 SSSM locations in feeding areas. Locations were obtained from all months of the year for PCFG whales, for June-Nov for EGWs, and May-Dec for WGWs. Home ranges spanned a distance of over 2,500 km for PCFG whales, 950 km for EGW, and 180 km for WGW.

Home ranges were significantly larger for EGWs than for either PCFG whales or WGWs (Kruskal Wallis p<0.02). Core area sizes ranged from 11-12,934 km² for all whales and were not significantly different between the three groups (Kruskal Wallis p=0.06). Neither home range nor core area sizes were related to the number of days or number of SSSM locations used in the analyses (linear regressions p-values > 0.20).

Conclusions

Both Pacific Coast Feeding Group (PCFG) gray whales and Western Gray Whales (WGW) had significantly smaller home ranges than Eastern Gray Whales (EGW), but the geographic extent over which these home ranges were found was much more widespread for PCFG gray whales than for the other groups.

The differences in home-range sizes may suggest differences in quality and/or quantity of food resources encountered by these three feeding groups and may also be a reflection of group demographics. The EGW stock is possibly at carrying capacity, which may cause whales in this stock to travel greater distances within their foraging grounds to find food than whales in smaller populations.

These results provide valuable information about high-use feeding areas for gray whales throughout the Pacific and highlight the need for further studies to help explain variations in home range size.

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