Right whale habitat in the southern Gulf of St Lawrence

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NARWC Meeting | October 2021 | hansen.johnson@dal.ca

Right whale habitat

- Right whales are filter feeders with high energetic demands
- Rely on ocean to aggregate prey into energy-rich patches
- Commonly target late stage Calanus finmarchicus zooplankton
- Characterizing habitat associations improves knowledge of distribution and informs conservation



Right whales in the GSL

- Right whales have been seen in the GSL in low numbers for many years
- Increase since ~2015 coincides 49°N
 with declines in sightings and prey in other habitats
- Same ~40% of population (~140 whales) present in GSL ⁴ last 3 years
- Mostly concentrated in Shediac Valley

Questions

1. What are the **primary prey** of **right whales** in the **Gulf of St Lawrence**?

2. What are the temporal and spatial relationships among right whale presence, prey, and environmental conditions?

Data collection: visual surveys

Data collection: oceanographic sampling

Profiling Cage: CTD + Optical Plankton Counter (OPC)

Data collection

- Research cruises in July and August 2017 – 2019
- Oceanographic stations (n=113)
 - Net tows
 - CTD casts
 - OPC casts (18/19)
- Whale presence:
 ≥1 whale in +/- 3 h and
 5 km of station

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a) Zooplankton abundance

- Small copepods dominate
- Possible whale preference for late-stage *C. hyperboreus* and higher total biomass
- Ongoing work for biomass / energy content

Vertical distribution

- Peaks in abundance near surface and bottom
- Size and biomass increase with depth
- Whales associated with deep layer of large, abundant zooplankton (likely *Calanus spp.*)
- Our gear was unable to sample close to the bottom, so we likely underestimate abundance

Logistic regression

- Whale presence as dependent variable
- Independent variables
 - Physical
 - Biological

Depth Bottom mixed layer

Deep OPC maximum

	Variable	Units	Definition	
	depth	m	Bottom depth from shipboard echosounder	
	ctd_bottom_density	kg m ⁻³	Density at maximum depth	
	ctd_surface_density	kg m ⁻³	Density at minimum depth	
	ctd_sml_depth	m	Depth of maximum buoyancy frequency	
es	ctd_bml_width	m	Height from max depth to a density change of -0.05 kg/m3	
	net_calanus_conc	ind m ⁻³	Concentration of late stage (IV,V,VI) Calanus spp	
	net_total_conc	ind m ⁻³	Concentration of all zooplankton	
	net_mass	g m ⁻³	Wet weight of net contents	
•	opc_max	g m ⁻³	Maximum OPC biomass	
•	opc_avg	g m ⁻³	Average OPC biomass	
	opc_depth_max	m	Depth of max OPC biomass	
	opc_deep_max	g m ⁻³	Max OPC biomass in bottom 15 m	

Habitat comparison

- Compare to samples taken near right whales in BOF in 1999-2000
- BOF is dominated by *C. finmarchicus*
- GSL has lower *Calanus* abundance, but a higher relative proportion of *C.* hyperboreus
- Converting to biomass can correct for species-specific size differences
- Calanus biomass near right whales was similar between habitats

Summary

- Right whales likely targeting deep layer of large zooplankton, likely a mixture of *C. finmarchicus* and *C. hyperboreus*
- Relatively low abundance may be compensated by large C hyperboreus
- More work to be done on:
 - Potential for multiple feeding strategies
 - Energetics
 - Time / space variation
 - Comparisons to regional / systematic sampling efforts

Thank you!

Acknowledgements

Marcia Pearson, Daniel Morrison, Walter Judge, Mark Merrimen, Sarah Fortune, Gina Lonati, Kimberly Franklin, Valentina Ceballos, Sean Brillant, Angelia Vanderlaan, and Kevin Sorochan

The crew of the R/V Shelagh and F/V Jean-Denis Martin, NEAq, CWI, UNB, DFO, NARWC

Funding support

NSERC, DFO, MEOPAR, HSP, Vanier, Killam, Nova Scotia, and Dalhousie

NPOBELI.

