

Documents/GitHub/fishphen/refs/bibstyles/amnat.bst

Shifts in Orca Phenology and their Prey in the Salish Sea

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Background

1. Southern resident killer whales (SRKWs) are a threatened population, recieved much scientific and public attention.
2. SRKWs use of the Salish Sea varies seasonally across two broad areas: the upper Salish Sea (north of Admiralty Inlet, reference Map).
3. Efforts are underway to alter hatchery production to benefit orca whales, because one of the threats facing SRKWs is thought to be lack of prey. We know that SRKWs forage on chinook salmon as a primary food source (cite hanson papers), but there are lots of questions about what other species they use and how their prey varies seasonally.
4. SRKW activity is generally thought to be related to finding prey. In recent decades, salmon abundance and phenology has shifted in the Salish Sea (???) (add Nelson for chinook hatchery release timing, others for abundance data), though rates vary by species and location. We would therefore expect SRKW phenology to have shifted during this time, if prey is a primary driver of their activity in the Salish Sea.
5. SRKWs may be spending more time in Puget Sound (?). However, the details are unclear because monitoring effort has also increased duiring this time. Understanding how SRKW activity varies seasonally and how these seasonal patterns have shifted in recent decades will allow us to develop and test hypotheses about potential drivers of these shifts, which in turn will provide information that may be useful for management decision-making to conserve SRKWs.
6. Alternatively/additionally: could make this more explicitly about changes in effort/presence-only database and citizen science.

Research Questions

Here, we ask:

1. Has the timing of SRKW activity (phenology) shifted in the upper Salish Sea and/or Puget Sound? (First observation date, Last observation date, number of days observed)
2. If there have been phenological shifts in SRKW activity, do these shifts coincide with shifts in phenology or abundance of their prey (chinook, coho, chum salmon)?

Methods

1. Data

- (a) To quantify orca seasonal phenology over time, we used the OrcaMaster Database for Whale Sighting Data (Whale Museum), which includes data from five main sources, including public sightings networks (e.g., OrcaNetwork), commercial whale watch data, and scientific surveys (e.g., SPOT data from satellite tracking units) ???. We used data from 1976-2017, because prior to 1976, there was no dedicated effort to track SRKW presence in the region ??. We used these sighting data to identify first observation day-of-year (DOY, the first date on which one or more pods of SRKWs were observed) and last observation DOY (the first date on which one or more pods of SRKWs were observed) for each sub-region (Upper Salish Sea and Puget Sound) and season (Winter– October through March; and Summer– May through August). We used these seasonal definitions because they are most aligned with mean SRKW seasonal activity patterns over time (Fig ??).
- (b) WDFW adult salmon return data for coho, chum, chinook in XX streams (Alternatively, may use RMIS data for coho, chum, chinook.)

2. Analysis

- (a) To identify trends over time in phenology for all SRKWs in the Upper Salish Sea and in Puget Sound, we used linear regression on first and last observation dates from 1976 through 2017. To estimate effects of increased effort (i.e., increased numbers of sightings over time) on trends in phenology, we simulated a dataset of whale presence during a season equivalent to those in our dataset (1 October through 1 March, XX days). We used probability XX for whale presence (the mean in our dataset) and kept it constant over 40 simulated years. We then created an observation dataset, in which effort (the number of observations), differed, but the whale presence dataset was unchanged. During the low effort time period (years 1-20), the number of observations had a mean of XX and a variance of XX (matching the OrcaMaster database from 1976-1996). During the high effort time period (years 21-40 in our simulated dataset, the number of annual observations had a mean of XX and a variance of XX (comparable to those in the OrcaMaster database from 1997-2017). We then calculated first- and last- observations dates for each simulated year. We ran these simulations 100 times and calculated the difference between the low effort and high effort time periods (see Supplemental materials, figure).
- (b) To identify trends over time in phenology for each pod separately (J,K,L) in the Upper Salish Sea and in Puget Sound, we used linear regression on first- and last- likely detection dates estimated from pod-specific occupancy models. These models incorporate effort to estimate detectability separately from presence/absence.
- (c) We used linear regression to identify trends over time in first, median, and last dates of salmon adult migration timing.

Results

Discussion

Conclusion