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Headline: Dominica creates world's first marine protected area for sperm whale

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SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The tiny Caribbean island of Dominica is creating the world's first marine protected area for one of the earth's largest animals: the endangered sperm whale.

The government announced Monday that nearly 300 square miles (800 square kilometers) of royal blue waters on the western side of the island nation that serve as key nursing and feeding grounds will be designated as a reserve.

"We want to ensure these majestic and highly intelligent animals are safe from harm and continue keeping our waters and our climate healthy," Dominica Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerrit said in a statement.

Scientists said the reserve not only will protect the animals but will also help fight climate change.

READ: Dwarf sperm whale found dead, another rescued in La Union

Sperm whales defecate near the surface because they shut down non-vital functions when they dive to depths of up to 10,000 feet (3,000 meters). As a result, nutrient-rich poop remains along the ocean surface and creates plankton blooms, which capture carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and drag it to the ocean floor when they die.

Sperm whales in Dominica are believed to defecate more than whales elsewhere, said Shane Gero, a whale biologist and founder of the Dominica Sperm Whale Project, a research program focused on sperm whales in the eastern Caribbean.

It's unclear why sperm whales seem to defecate more in Dominica. Gero said it could be that they're eating twice as much, or maybe there's something particular about the type of squid they're eating.

"In some respects, sperm whales are fighting climate change on our behalf," Gero said in an interview.

Less than 500 sperm whales are estimated to live in the waters surrounding Dominica, part of a population that moves along the Lesser Antilles chain, swimming as far south as St. Vincent and north into Guadeloupe. Unlike sperm whales elsewhere in the world, the ones around the eastern Caribbean don't travel very far, Gero said.

READ: Massive sperm whale beaches itself, dies in Bali

He noted that sperm whales are a matrilineal society, with young males leaving and switching oceans at some point in their lives. As a result, protecting the species is key, especially if few female calves are born, he said.

"One calf being entangled can mean the end of a family," he said.

Sperm whales can produce a single calf every five to seven years.

In waters around Dominica and elsewhere, sperm whales have been hit by ships, entangled in fishing gear, and affected by agricultural runoff, that limit their survival. In pre-whaling days, an estimated 2 million sperm whales roamed the Earth's deep waters before they were hunted for oil used to burn lamps and lubricate machinery. Now, Gero said, some 800,000 are left.

READ: Sperm whale found dead in Cagayan town

The government of Dominica said the reserve will allow sustainable artisanal fishing and delineate an international shipping lane to avoid more deaths of sperm whales, which have the largest brain in the world and can grow up to 50 feet (15 meters).

The prime minister said his administration will appoint an officer and observers once the reserve is created in order to ensure the area is respected and whale tourism regulations are enforced. Visitors can still swim with sperm whales and see them from a boat but in limited numbers.

Scientists and conservationists including Enric Sala, an explorer-in-residence at National Geographic praised the move.

"The government of Dominica has realized that the sperm whales, which were probably here before humans, are also citizens of Dominica," he said. "These whales will spend most of the year offshore the island. So, they are taking care of some of their citizens in a way that few nations have ever done before."

READ: Stomachs of dead sperm whales found in Germany filled with plastics, car parts

An estimated 35 families of sperm whales spend most of their time in the waters surrounding Dominica. Gero said some are likely over 60 years old, and they communicate via clicking sounds in a vocalization known as codas.

"That's kind of like asking, 'I'm from Dominica, are you?'" Gero said. "It's a symbolic marker."

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Gero and his team of researchers also have named individual whales. One is dubbed "Snow" because one scientist was reading a Margaret Atwood book with a character named "Snowman." Another sperm whale was nicknamed "Fruit Salad" because a researcher happened to be snacking on that at the time. That whale's calf was named "Soursop," in keeping with the theme.