Marine Mammals – Fin Whale Distribution

description

The fin whale *(Balaenoptera physalus)*, the second largest whale in the world, can grow to lengths of 26 metres and weigh 30 to 80 tonnes but, on average, it is much smaller. Long throat grooves, in addition to streamlining the shape of the whale, allow the throat area to expand tremendously during feeding. This means these whales can take in tonnes of food-laden water and discard it through their baleen plates, leaving the fish or krill for swallowing. This efficient system enables the largest animals on earth to feed on some of the smallest. These large whales have twin blowholes and white colouring on their right side that sometimes continues onto the upper lip, giving it an asymmetrical appearance. Fin whales are most commonly seen around Hectate Strait and Haida Gwaii during the summer and winter months.

Data illustrated are modelled values representing the distribution of fin whales in terms of relative densities. These density estimates are based upon whale observations recorded during systematic surveys in the summers of 2004, 2005 and 2006, and environmental parameters including latitude, longitude, and depth. Survey results and modelling work has been peer reviewed (Williams and O'Hara, 2010; Williams and Thomas, 2007). Distribution illustrated here is restricted to the extents surveyed (Figure 1).

Data were received in 2010 as points with values and coordinates. The points were plotted and converted to a comprehensive 2 nautical mile by 2 nautical mile grid. Density values were classified for illustration into 8 classes based on Jenks natural breaks classification.

The Jenks' natural breaks classification scheme (automated in ESRI ArcGIS software) (Jenks, 1977 and Fisher, 1958) determines the best arrangement of values into classes by iteratively comparing sums of the squared difference between observed values within each class and class means. The "best" classification identifies breaks in the ordered distribution of values that minimizes within-class sum of squared differences, and thus identifies classes that are most homogenous within.

Estimated density values range from zero to one whale per square kilometre and the vast majority of density values are at the low end of the range.
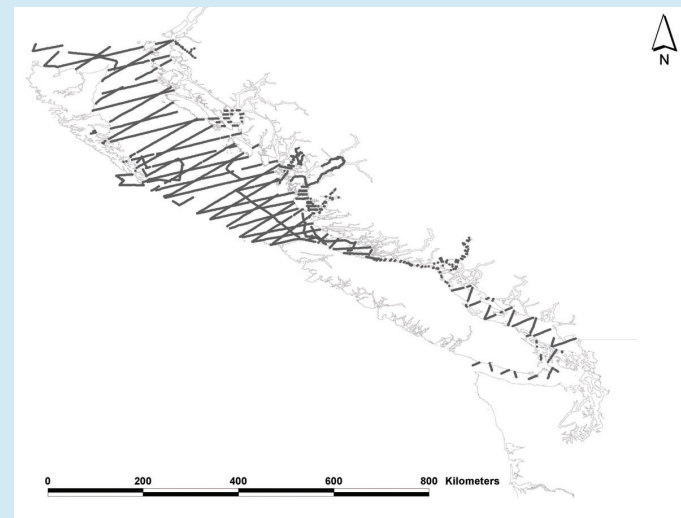

PHOTO: VALERIA PHOTOGRAPHY

FIGURE 1. TRACKLINES THAT ILLUSTRATE THE SPATIAL EXTENTS OF RELATED SURVEY EFFORT.

data sources

- Rob Williams, UBC Marine Mammal Research Unit

data resolution

- Estimates were generated for midpoints of grid cells measuring 2 nautical miles by 2 nautical miles. The data are illustrated in this grid cell format.

date of analysis

- Peer-reviewed publications describing data collection and estimation of distribution and abundance were published in 2007 and 2010.

date collected

- Systematic sighting surveys were undertaken in the summers of 2004, 2005 and 2006.

reviewers

- Rob Williams, UBC Marine Mammal Research Unit

reviewer comments

- None provided.

caveats of use

- Modelled distribution is for the area covered by systematic surveys, and during the temporal extent of the surveys (Figure1). While data are lacking for areas and seasons beyond the illustrated data, this does not imply these areas are of no importance to marine mammals. *www.raincoast.org/files/WAS_report/whats_at_stake_ver1.pdf*

- Data may also be available from the Cetacean Research Program at Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

- Opportunistic sightings data are available through the British Columbia Cetacean Sightings Network (BCCSN), through the Vancouver Aquarium. See: *www.vanaqua.org/conservationinaction/killerwhales/network.htm*

- Survey data for two additional years may be available from Raincoast Conservation. Recommend compiling all years of data. See: *www.raincoast.org/files/WAS_report/whats_at_stake_ver1.pdf*

- Recommended date of expiry for use of these data in a marine planning context: None provided.

map, feature data and metadata access

- Visit *www.bcmca.ca/data* for more information.

references

- Fisher, W. D. On grouping for maximum homogeneity. *Journal of the American Statistical Association.* 1958. 53, 789-798.

- Jenks, G. F. Optimal data classification for choropleth maps. *Occasional paper No. 2. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas, Department of Geography.* 1977.

- Williams, R. and Thomas, L. 2007. Distribution and abundance of marine mammals in coastal waters of British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Cetacean Research and Management.* 9(1):15–28.

- Williams, R. and O'Hara, P. 2010. Modelling ship strike risk to fin, humpback and killer whales in British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Cetacean Research and Management.* 11(1):1-8.

BCMCA Atlas

Marine Mammals

Fin Whale Distribution

Legend

Estimated Whale Density
(whales per square kilometre)

high

low
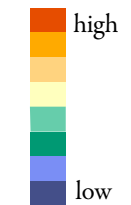
Notes:
- Whale densities range from 0 - 1 whales per square kilometre.
- Classification based on 8 natural breaks.

Data Sources:
Rob Williams

Base Data:
ESRI Base Data, GeoBase, GeoBC, NOAA, Natural Resources Canada, USGS, Washington State Government

Thematic Data:
For more information on data sources and methods please refer to the facing page to this map
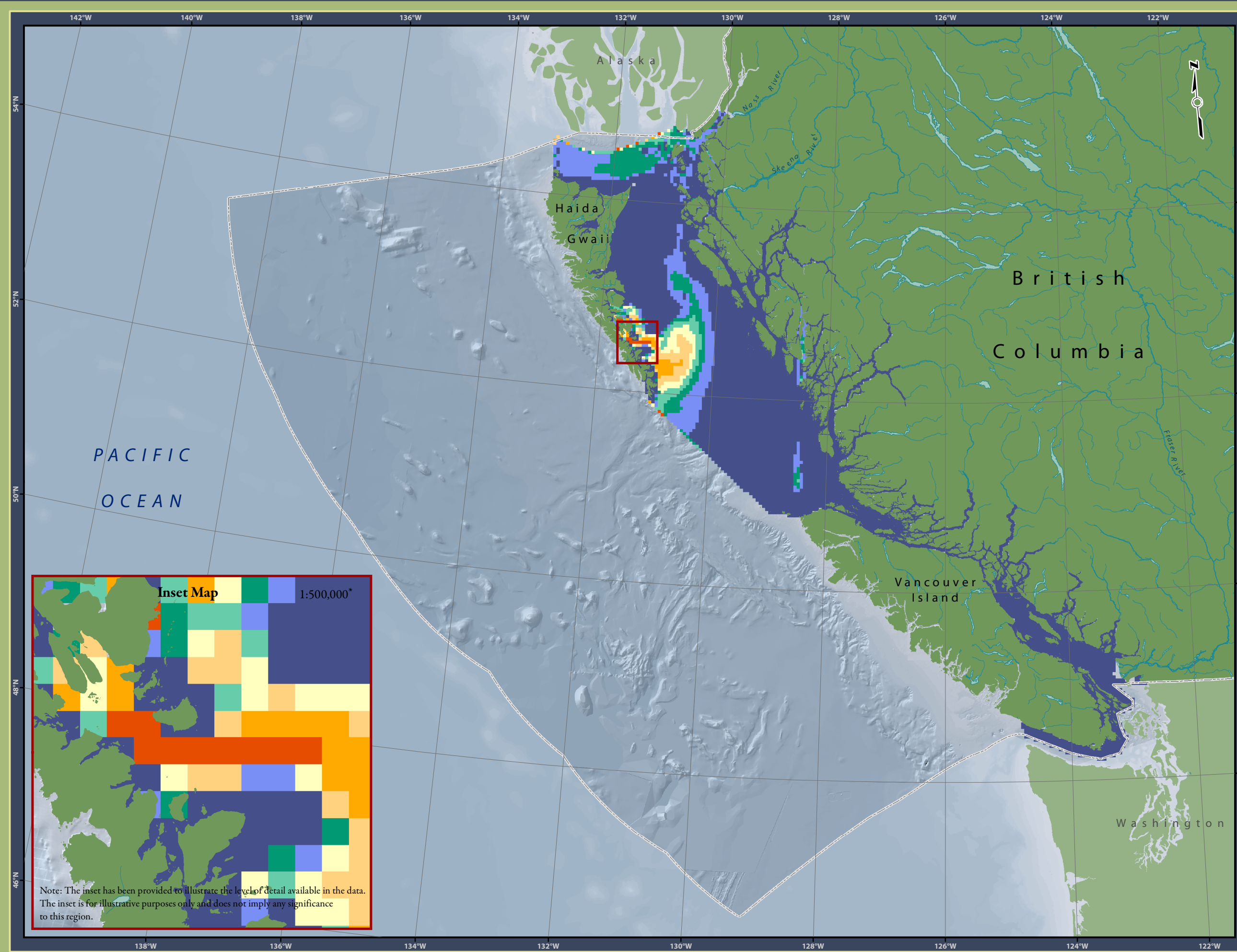
Projection: BC Albers NAD83

0   25   50   75   100 125 150
Kilometres

0   25   50   75
Nautical Miles
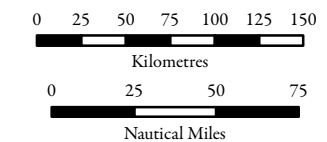
1:4,250,000 *

* Written scales are approximate and are based on a 11 x 17 inch paper size.
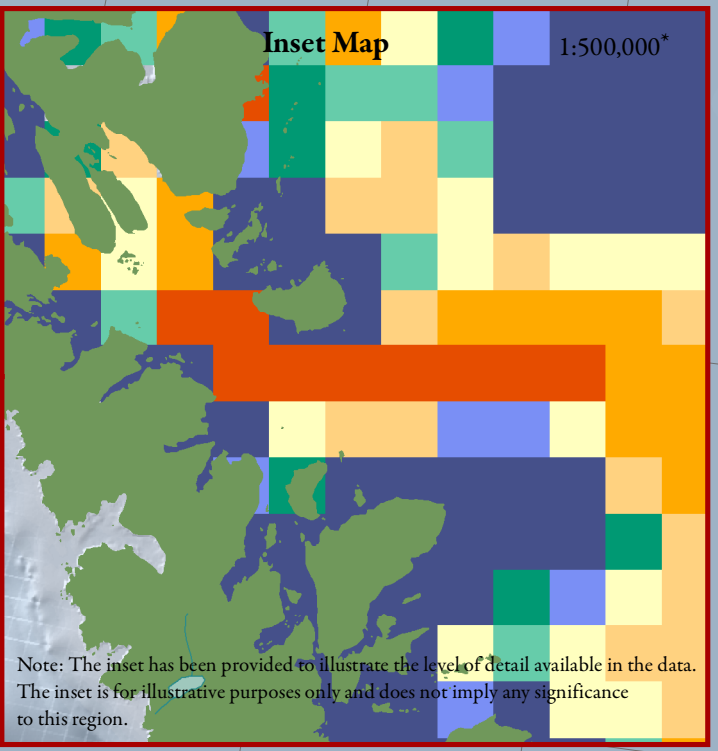
Prepared for:

BC MARINE CONSERVATION ANALYSIS

Map template by Caslys Consulting Ltd.

August 16, 2010

Inset Map   1:500,000*

Note: The inset has been provided to illustrate the level of detail available in the data. The inset is for illustrative purposes only and does not imply any significance to this region.

Alaska

Nass River

Skeena River

Haida Gwaii

British Columbia

Fraser River

PACIFIC

OCEAN

Vancouver Island

Washington