HABITAT PREFERENCES OF MELON-HEADED WHALES (Pepeonocephala electra) AROUND THE MAIN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION OF THE 2004 HANALEI BAY STRANDING EVENT

Allan D. Ligon¹, Robin W. Baird², Daniel L. Webster¹, Daniel J. McSweeney¹, Gregory S. Schorr²

Wild Whale Research Foundation, Holualoa, HI USA (aligon@aol.com); ascadia Research Collective, Olympia, WA USA (rwbaird@cascadiaresearch.o

esented at the 17th Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals, Cape Town, South Africa, 2007.

Why this is interesting

- On July 3, 2004, a group of 150 28 hours until herded out with hi
- (RIMPAC) joint-Navy This event coincided with the Kill
- Some (Fromm et al. 2006; Mobley et al. 2007) question NOAA's conclusionsed partially on an anecdotal shallow water slotting of melop-beaded.
- Melon-headed whales are found in tropical waters world-wide, however they are rarely observed and little is known about their distribution and

What we did -

Between 2000 and 2006, we studied odontocete populations around the main Hawaiian Islands using research vessels ranging in size from 5.8 to 18m to obtain identification photos, tissue samples, and dive behavior data. Surveys were conducted on 369 vessel-days covering 38,434 km of trackline with over 2,515 hours on-effort distributed among all four "island areas."

Sightings, Depths & Distance from S

We had 851 odontocete sightings, 23 of which (2.7%) were melon-headed whales (tied with Blainville's beaked whales as the 8th most frequently encountered species). Melon-headed whale sightings occurred once off Kaua'i, once off O'ahu, and 21 tillies off the leeward goast of Hawai'i island. The depths of melon-headed whale encounters ranged from 148 - 4,779 m (median = 1,610 m); distance-from-shore values ranged from 3.0 - 41.2 km (median = 9.8 km).

Melon-headed whales are found most frequently in deeper, offshore waters (>2,000 m)

While over 55.7% of effort (1,402 hours) was in waters <1,000 m, only 21.7% of sightings occurred in this range. At a finer resolution, 811 hours (32.2 %) were spent <200 m with only one melon-headed whale encounter (4.3%).

For distance-from-shore, 43.5% of sightings occurred between 5 – 10 km from shore; only 17.4% occurred in waters <5 km; and none less than 3 km.

Consequently, when normalized against per-unit-effort, sighting rates were 4.5 times higher in depths >1000 m and 3.1 times higher for sightings >20 km from shore, indicating that melon-headed whales show a clear preference for deeper, offshore waters around the Hawaiian islands.

Discussion -

Based on extensive survey effort, we conclude that melon-headed whales around the main Hawaiian Islands show a clear and strong preference for deep, offshore waters, and that the 2004 Hanalei Bay embayment should be considered a highly abnormal, out-of-habitat event.

- Regarding the near-shore report of melon-headed whales off Rota in the Marianas Islands (Jefferson et al., 2006), we would like to point out that:

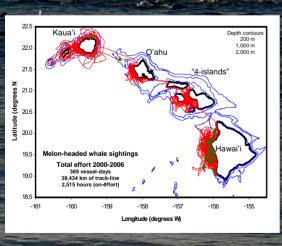
 1) behavioral and habitat preferences often vary between populations
 2) virtually no substantial surveys have been conducted around the Marianas to determine habitat preferences, therefore it is possible that near-shore occurrences of melon-headed whales off Rota could be common
 3) behavioral descriptions of the Hanalei embayment and Rota sighting are quite different;

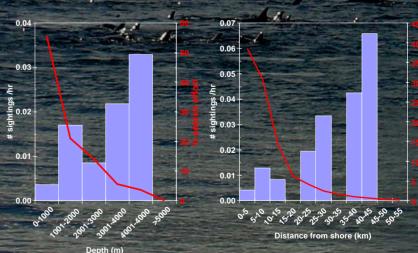
 Hanalei: whales very tightly grouped in extremely shallow water.

 (<10m) for 28 hours until departing via human intervention

 Rota: widely spread group with close-to-shore, multi-species (S.b.)
 encounter occurring in depth range from 77 to >1000 m.

Therefore, we believe that the Hanalei embayment and the near-shore observation of melon-headed whales off Rota are completely unrelated.





ation on our Hawai'i odor