

# First assessment of interchange of humpback whales between Oceania and the East coast of Australia

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## ABSTRACT

The interchange of individual humpback whales between the wintering grounds of Oceania (South Pacific) and the east coast of Australia were documented by individual identification photographs collected from 1999 to 2004. Interchange was assessed using regional catalogues of fluke photographs, totalling 672 individuals from Oceania (represented by New Zealand, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Cook Island, French Polynesia and American Samoa) and 1,242 individuals from Hervey Bay and Byron Bay representing the southbound and the northbound migration along the east coast of Australia (EA). Overall, there were seven documented movements between EA and Oceania. Four instances of movement of four individuals were documented between EA and the closest breeding grounds of New Caledonia. A further three movements were recorded between EA and a small catalogue ( $n = 13$ ) from the New Zealand migratory corridor. In contrast, during this same period, 20 cases of interchange were documented among nine breeding grounds: French Polynesia, Cook Islands, Niue, American Samoa, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu and New Caledonia. The low level of interchange between Oceania and the east coast of Australia has important implications for understanding the stock structure and abundance of humpback whales in the South Pacific.

KEYWORDS: HUMPBACK WHALE; PHOTO-ID; MOVEMENTS; SITE FIDELITY; PACIFIC OCEAN; BREEDING GROUNDS

## INTRODUCTION

Little is known of the movement of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) between the east coast of Australia (EA) and the winter breeding grounds of Oceania. The first information on movements of humpback whales in the South Pacific came from the Discovery marking and recovery programme between the 1950s and 1960s (Dawbin, 1959; 1964; Paton and Clapham, 2006). The results (Chittleborough, 1959; Dawbin, 1964) mainly highlighted the migration of humpback whales between Antarctic Area V (130°E to 170°W) and Australia and New Zealand, but also showed limited exchange between New Zealand and Australia (three marks recovered), Norfolk Island (one mark) and Fiji (two marks) and between Australia and Fiji (one mark). Dawbin (1966) concluded that the population of humpback whales passing along the east coast of Australia was part of the population of Area V known as 'Group V'.

Dawbin (1959) also reported the presence of whales in several island groups of Oceania as part of the Discovery marking programme used to track the journeys of humpback whales. However, some inherent problems with the programme included the limited marking of whales in Oceania, the fact that this technique relied on whales being

killed to recover Discovery marks, and the lack of whaling activity in Oceania during this period (apart from some limited whaling in Tonga). These problems are likely to have contributed to the lack of any recorded movement between or within the islands of Oceania from the Discovery programme. It was not until photo-identification studies were started in the 1990s (Abernethy *et al.*, 1992; Garrigue *et al.*, 2001; Gibbs and Childerhouse, 2004; Hauser *et al.*, 2000; Poole, 2002) that whale movements were able to be investigated within the region. Recent studies suggest that the South Pacific region contains several populations that intermingle to a variable, but probably small, degree (Constantine *et al.*, 2007; Garrigue *et al.*, 2002; 2000). Group V humpback whales have recently been divided into three sub-stocks known as Breeding Stock E(i), those wintering off the Australian east coast; E(ii), those wintering around New Caledonia and E(iii), those wintering around Tonga (Garrigue *et al.*, 2006; IWC, 1998; Olavarria *et al.*, 2007). The Australian east coast population, E(i), is thought to be the largest of these sub-stocks (Noad *et al.*, 2008).

The regular comparison of flukes of humpback whales assembled in regional catalogues highlighted movements within Oceania (Garrigue *et al.*, 2002; 2011) and allowed the estimation of rates of interchange to be made between the

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island groups. There has been opportunistic documentation of movement between Oceania and the migratory corridors of New Zealand and Australia (Garrigue *et al.*, 2000) but the rate of exchange has only been calculated for New Zealand (Garrigue *et al.*, 2002).

To assess the population size of humpback whales in the South Pacific, information is needed on the rate of exchange between the east coast of Australia and Oceania. Therefore, this project aimed to quantify and compare rates of interchange between Oceania and EA in order to better estimate abundance and describe stock structure of the humpback whale populations inhabiting the western and central parts of the South Pacific.

The results of comparisons between catalogues representing EA and nine regions of Oceania are reported here. More detailed analyses and comparisons utilising genetic tagging and differentiation techniques are being undertaken to better understand this interchange (e.g. differences in interchange between sexes, ages and directions of movements). Overall, it will provide a better understanding of the population structure of humpback whales in the South Pacific and allow for an improved and more robust estimate of abundance for humpback whales there.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Catalogues

Dedicated humpback whale surveys have been conducted in the Oceania region since 1991 (South Pacific Whale Research Consortium, 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005). Photo-identification, acoustic and genetic data collection is connected to general information about group size, composition and behaviour. Only the fluke identification catalogues currently held by members and affiliates of the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (SPWRC) working in Oceania and EA were considered in this study. Photo-identification of individual whales was conducted within each study site by each primary investigator. Following Katona *et al.* (1979), regional catalogues were compiled of all individual humpback whales identified from photographs of the unique markings on the ventral surface of their tail flukes. Original photographs were collected during the study period on both film and/or digitally. In the former case photographs were scanned at the highest possible level of resolution for digital storage and exchange. For the purpose of this study, a synoptic period was defined encompassing all the years from 1999 to 2004 and is hereafter referred to as the synoptic years.

The review presented in Garrigue *et al.* (2011) led to a fully reconciled catalogue for Oceania (the Oceania Catalogue). For the purposes of this exercise it is composed of whales' flukes from New Caledonia, Tonga (comprising Vava'u, Eua, Ha'apai, Niuatoputapu), Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Vanuatu, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, American Samoa and New Zealand.

The EA catalogue is composed of regional fluke catalogues of Hervey Bay and Byron Bay representing the southbound and northbound migrations of humpback whales respectively on the east coast Australian migratory corridor (Franklin and Franklin 1992–2006<sup>14</sup>; Paton *et al.*, 2011). These two reconciled regional catalogues from EA were

compared, leading to a single fully reconciled catalogue (EA catalogue) composed of unique individual humpback whales (Paton *et al.*, 2011). The selected photographs were then compiled into two electronic catalogues (EA and Oceania) with attached information for each region.

### Quality control and matching process

As is typical for humpback photo-identification research (Friday *et al.*, 2000), all photographs used in the EA – Oceania comparison were reviewed following a set of quality control standards in order to minimise bias in the dataset that will be used in the future to generate an abundance estimate for the Oceania population. All images were reviewed according to a standard set of quality control criteria that were originally developed for the SPLASH program in the North Pacific. This is a scoring system based on objective quality measures of the images that are irrespective of distinctiveness of the fluke (Calambokidis *et al.*, 2001). It consists of five quality criteria to score photos from one to five in each category, agreed combinations of criteria are then used to accept or reject photos. All the images were graded from the highest quality (1) to the lowest quality (5). These five criteria categories were (i) proportion of the fluke visible, (ii) fluke angle, (iii) the lateral angle of the photographer, (iv) exposure quality and (v) contrast quality as described in Calambokidis *et al.* (2001). An image that received one or more four or five scores in any of the five categories was considered to be of insufficient quality for a representative comparison of resight rates between sites, and was therefore removed from the data set. To minimise errors in the dataset by inaccurate scoring of the images, an independent reviewer familiar with SPLASH protocol scored a subset of the dataset to determine consistency between the North and South Pacific projects.

Matching was undertaken using electronic images of similar size and resolution. The matching method used was a rational rather than exhaustive pair-wise comparison, as a full pair-wise comparison of EA to Oceania would have required over 860,000 matches. This meant that flukes in the Oceania catalogue were ranked (ordered) in a continuum from all white to all dark colouration. As in SPLASH, a single fluke photograph from EA was compared to all fluke photographs from Oceania starting at the relevant section of the catalogue, i.e. a dark fluke image was matched to all other dark fluke images but not to the all white fluke images. Once the reviewer was satisfied that no further match was possible, a new fluke was then matched to the appropriate part of the catalogue. A record was kept for each EA photograph of which sections of the Oceania catalogue it had been matched to and this was used to measure matching effort and allowed checks of the matching process to be made.

The Oceania catalogue was sorted into three approximately equal-sized groups to allow more efficient matching. Group one was composed of Cook Islands and French Polynesia, group two encompassed Tonga (only Vava'u) and group three comprised all the rest of the Oceania catalogue (New Caledonia, Niue, Fiji, Samoa, American Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga (except Vava'u) and New Zealand). Once the catalogues were fully reconciled, all matches were confirmed by another person familiar with fluke matching.

## RESULTS

### Quality control and matching

The original datasets submitted for quality control screening contained 995 photographs for Oceania and 1,844 photographs

<sup>14</sup> Franklin, T. and Franklin, W. 1992–2006. A long-term study of the ecology and behaviour of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Hervey Bay by The Oceania Project: annual field reports. Queensland Environment Protection Agency (QEPA), Maryborough, Queensland. [Available from the author].

Table 1

Summary of all photographs of unique individuals submitted for quality control by study site, East Australia and Oceania, between 1999 and 2004.

Region	No. of photos submitted	No. of photos rejected	% of rejection	No. of photos accepted
Byron Bay	598	183	31	415
Hervey Bay	1,246	375	30	871
<b>Unreconciled East Australia catalogue</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,286</b>
<b>Reconciled East Australia catalogue</b>				<b>1,242</b>
French Polynesia	230	107	47	159
Cook Islands	90	64	71	36
Niue	2	0	0	2
American Samoa	39	8	21	31
Samoa	2	1	50	1
Tonga	422	140	33	282
Fiji	2	0	0	2
Vanuatu	6	0	0	6
New Caledonia	185	25	14	160
New Zealand (NZ)	17	4	24	13
<b>Unreconciled Oceania catalogue</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>692</b>
<b>Reconciled Oceania catalogue</b>				<b>672</b>

for EA. Overall, 32% ( $n = 907$ ) of the photographs had one or more four or five scores from the quality control criteria and thus, were excluded from the final dataset (30% for EA and 35% for Oceania, Table 1). The rejection rate of the regional catalogues ranged from 0 to 71%.

Table 1 presents the number of individual whales photo-identified in each regional study site and gives the final sizes of the two unreconciled catalogues after quality control had been undertaken. Following reconciliation, the two quality controlled catalogues for EA and Oceania contained 1,242 and 672 individually identified humpback whales respectively (Table 1) and these were then reconciled with each other to quantify the rate of interchange.

A rational pair-wise comparison of the two catalogues resulted in a total of 710,558 comparisons being made, 19% less than would have been done using a pair-wise comparison. Approximately three-quarters of the flukes in the EA catalogue (76%) were compared to 86% of the Oceania catalogue. To test the accuracy of the matches a double blind test was conducted on a subset of the

catalogues, including part of Byron Bay and part of New Caledonia (NC). An inexperienced matcher found the same results as the experienced matcher for the same images (two matches between BB and NC).

**Interchange**

The comparison of the EA and Oceania catalogues resulted in seven matches between these two regions; four from the Oceania breeding grounds and three from the New Zealand migratory corridor (Fig. 1, Table 2). All four individuals from EA resighted in the breeding grounds of Oceania were first observed in New Caledonia (Table 3). Two of these were resighted in Hervey Bay, EA during the southern migration and the other two were resighted in Byron Bay, EA on the northern migration. All four whales were identified as males using molecular markers (Garrigue *et al.*, 2004; Gilson *et al.*, 1998). Three of the four resighted whales were observed in more than one year in New Caledonia with one observed in three different years, two sighted in two years and one identified on a single occasion. These whales were

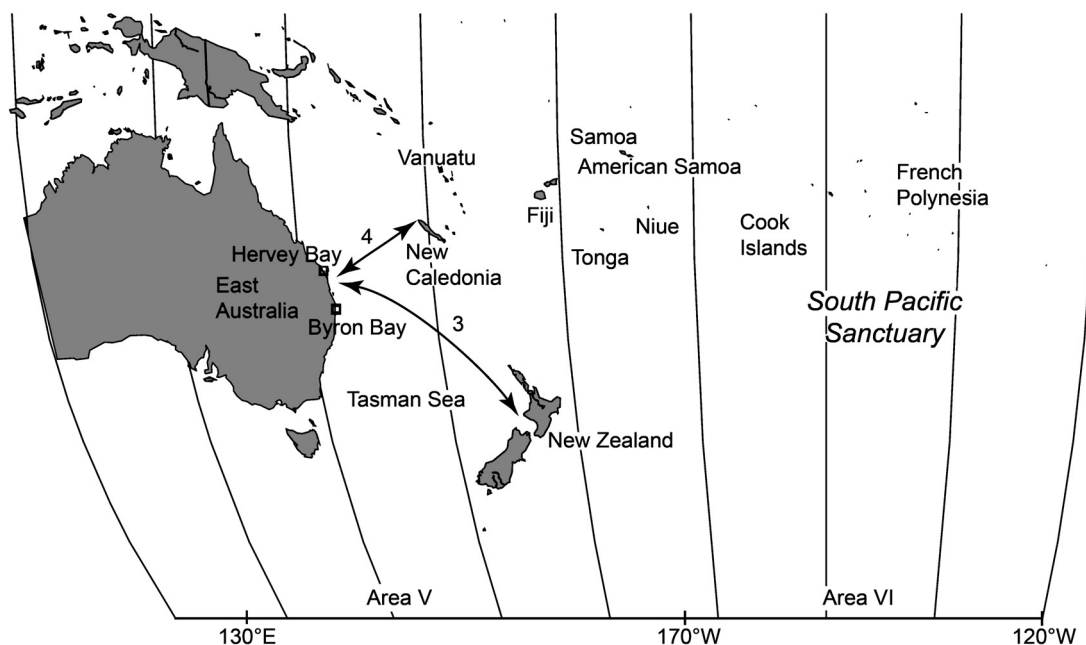


Fig. 1. Map of the study area showing the interchange of whales between east Australia and Oceania.

Table 2  
Movement by individual whales between East Australia and Oceania.

Study sites	BB	HB	NZ	NC	VT	FI	SA	TG	NI	CI	FP	AS
Byron Bay (BB)		44	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hervey Bay (HB)			3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Australia total			3*	4	0	1**	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*Discovery marking documented interchanges of three individuals between EA and NZ.

\*\*Discovery marking documented interchange of one individual between Fiji and EA.

encountered in different types of social groups (single, pod of two and a reproductive pod) (Table 3). Interestingly two of these whales were first identified as young animals but not calves (this was assumed based on their apparent size). One of them was encountered with a female and was hypothesised to be a yearling as the microsatellite analysis identified them as a potential mother and calf pair (Garrigue *et al.*, 2004).

Of the three whales matched between the EA catalogue and the New Zealand migratory corridor, two were observed only once at each site and the third whale was observed three times in Hervey Bay, EA (Table 3). Interestingly these three whales were sighted in Cook Strait, New Zealand during the northbound migration in 2004 and sighted in Hervey Bay during the southbound migration (Table 3). Two resights occurred in the same year (2004) with intersight intervals of 87 and 92 days. Both were sexed as male, one by molecular analysis and the other by field observation supported by photo-identification of the genital area (TF).

## DISCUSSION

### Quality control and matching

It is important in large-scale matching projects to consider the most efficient and unbiased design for quality control and the structure of the comparison. The use of a system that allows evaluation of the quality of the photograph, rather than the distinctiveness of the marks on the flukes reduces bias towards distinctive whales (Friday *et al.*, 2000) and improves accuracy for population estimation (Hammond, 1990). The use of the SPLASH scoring system (Calambokidis *et al.*, 2001) showed the efficacy of quality control even though the South Pacific whales are predominantly white (86% *ca.* 10–20% in the North Pacific) and the North Pacific whales are predominantly black. The difference in colouration meant that we relied on patterns on the underside of the flukes as well as marks on the trailing

edge, whereas matching of the North Pacific whales relied more on marks on the trailing edge.

The rational pair-wise comparison saved approximately 20% of the matching time in this project, compared to a full comparison. Given that it would be extremely unlikely that a predominantly black fluke photograph would match a fluke that is predominantly white, we considered that the rational pair-wise method was a more efficient, yet still accurate, method.

### Interchange and isolation

The results presented here represent the first systematic comparison of individual movement across the migratory corridors and wintering grounds of humpback whales thought to feed in Areas V and VI (130°E–110°W) of the Antarctic. The three matches documented between EA and New Zealand suggests an even stronger connection between these two corridors than previously thought based on Discovery marking and recovery (Table 3). However, the catalogue for the New Zealand corridor remains small (reflecting the low level of recovery of this stock (Childerhouse and Gibbs, 2006)), and the relatively high rate could reflect an episodic, rather than ongoing, exchange.

Only four individuals were resighted between EA and New Caledonia, the closest breeding ground in Oceania. All four whales were male but the interchange is unlikely to be sex-biased as few whales resighted outside of the synoptic period were female (Garrigue *et al.*, 2000; CG, DP and TF, unpublished data). These movements are not age-biased as both young, independent whales and adult whales were resighted. The movements also do not appear to be related to a specific social grouping as the resighted whales were recorded in a mixture of group types including single whales, members of pair, an escort of a mother and calf pair and individuals involved in competitive group.

With only four individuals resighted between EA and the breeding grounds of Oceania the level of interchange was

Table 3

Direction of movement of individual humpback whales between the study sites of East Australia and Oceania with information on sex, age class and social group composition.

First region	Direction	Second region	Sex	Age	Social group composition
<b>New Caledonia</b> 1995, 1999 2000, 2005	<b>East</b>	<b>Hervey Bay</b> 2000, 2001 2002	Male Male	Young, then adult Adult	Single, pod of 6, pod of 2 Pod of 2, pod of 3, reproductive pod
<b>New Caledonia</b> 1999, 2000, 2001 2001	<b>East</b>	<b>Byron Bay</b> 2002 2002	Male Male	Yearling, adult Adult	Yearling + mother, single, pod of 2, reproductive pod Pod of 2, reproductive pod
<b>Hervey Bay</b> 1997, 1999, 2002		<b>New Zealand</b> 2004	Unknown	Adult	Single, pod of 2, pod of 5
<b>New Zealand</b> 2004 2004		<b>Hervey Bay</b> 2004 2004	Male Male	Adult Adult	Pod of 3, pod of 2 Mother, calf and escort, pod of 2

surprisingly small, given the relatively large catalogues used in this comparison spanning a six-year period; this provides strong evidence for subdivision within Breeding Stock E (formerly Group V). By comparison, the rate of interchange within the different regions of Oceania for the same period is five times higher, highlighting the low rate of interchange between Oceania and EA on both the northern and southern migrations. The 20 resightings of whales among breeding grounds of Oceania indicate a limited, but not insignificant, interchange across this vast region (Garrigue *et al.*, 2011).

It is worth noting that all the interchanges between EA and Oceania were found with the nearest of the Oceania breeding grounds in New Caledonia. This area exhibited roughly the same rate of exchange between the other Oceania grounds for the same period (with five matches all located in the south-western part of the Pacific including Vanuatu and Tonga) (Garrigue *et al.*, 2011). With this level of interchange between New Caledonia and the rest of Oceania it is surprising that there were no matches between EA and any of the other regions within Oceania during the six-year synoptic period. It must be noted that other matches between EA and Oceania have been found outside the synoptic period, e.g., Tonga and Ballina, EA (DB, unpublished data). Nevertheless, this study included a large number of photo-identified individuals from several major breeding grounds and two important migratory corridors (EA and New Zealand) therefore, the results of this study are likely to be representative of the primary patterns of movement between EA and Oceania. Future work will focus on planning for an expansion of the synoptic period to investigate matches over a longer time frame.

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