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Preliminary results of comparisons within Southern Hemisphere Blue Whale Catalogue (SHBWC) Project in the Southeast Pacific and Eastern Tropical Pacific region

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Abstract

Blue whales are known to occur in the South Pacific and Eastern Tropical Pacific but little is known about their long-term movements. The Southern Hemisphere Blue Whale Catalogue is a platform to share individual photo-identification catalogues among blue whale research groups. Comparisons of 838 photo-identified blue whales from five different research groups working in southern and northern Chile and ETP provided ten whales re-sighted. Matches were found only within southern Chile, consistent with the strong site fidelity previously reported for this area. The longest re-sightings occurred over 10 years for three different whales. Matching process is still ongoing and will provide further insight on this blue whale population over these different areas.

Introduction

Three subspecies of blue whales are currently recognized in the Southern Hemisphere: the pygmy blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda*) in the Indian Ocean and western Pacific Ocean; the Antarctic blue whale (*B. m. intermedia*) that summers in the Antarctic Zone, and the yet unnamed Chilean blue whale (*B.m.* spp.) that has recently been accepted by the Taxonomy Committee of the Society for Marine Mammalogy¹. These subspecies are morphologically (Branch *et al.* 2007; Pastene *et al.* 2020), genetically (LeDuc *et al.* 2017), and acoustically (McDonald *et al.* 2006) distinct.

Blue whales are known to feed during the austral summer and autumn (late December to early May) in southern Chile off Isla de Chiloe-Corcovado Gulf (Cummings and Thompson 1971a, b; Gilmore 1971; Findlay *et al.* 1998; Hucke-Gaete *et al.* 2004; Cabrera *et al.* 2005; Abramson and Gibbons, 2010; Forsterra and Haussermann 2012; Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2012a). An additional feeding aggregation of blue whales off Isla Chanaral, northern Chile was first reported in 2012 (Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2012b).

Photo-identification data from long-term studies as well as a coordinated, multi-site effort is required so that the population abundance, trend and connectivity of blue whales can be assessed accurately (IWC 2017). Since 2008, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) Scientific Committee has supported the collaborative Southern Hemisphere Blue Whale Catalogue (SHBWC) (IWC 2009).

To date, the SHBWC represents the most important collection of regional blue whale catalogues in the Southern Hemisphere. Blue whales off Chile and Australia has become assessment priorities for the sub-committee on Other Southern Hemisphere Whale Stock population assessments (IWC 2017).

Previous photo-identification comparisons from SHBWC catalogues from areas off the Eastern South Pacific, the Eastern Tropical Pacific, the Southern Ocean (Galletti Vernazzani and Cabrera 2011; Galletti Vernazzani and Olson 2012; Olson *et al.* 2020) and waters off Australia, New Zealand and Sri Lanka (Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2019) have been reported.

The first matching process for Chile was conducted with about 300 individuals uploaded to the SHBWC through 2009. One match was found over a ten-year period in southern Chile (Galletti and Cabrera 2011).

Following the first matching process, with photos through 2019, important new contributions have been received under the SHBWC for the Southeast Pacific (Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2020) and matching

¹ https://www.marinemammalscience.org/species-information/list-marine-mammal-species-subspecies/

process has started. This paper presents preliminary results of comparisons between catalogues of blue whales off Chile, Peru and ETP received at the SHBWC until March 2020.

Methods

Major catalogues from different research groups have been contributed to the SHBWC that now comprises more than 1,773 individual blue whales. These whales have been geographically separated into four major regions from waters off 1) Antarctica region, 2) Australia/New Zealand/Indonesia region, 3) Southern Africa/Madagascar region and 4) Gulf of California/Eastern Tropical Pacific/South America region (Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2020).

By March 2020, the Gulf of California/Eastern Tropical Pacific/South America sub-catalogue of the SHBWC included photographs of 838 individuals comprising 619 left side IDs, 625 right side IDs, and 11 photo-IDs from flukes (Table 1).

The regional catalogue from Gulf of California/Eastern Tropical Pacific/South America area were contributed by the 1997/98 IWC/SOWER survey off Chile, Centro de Conservacion Cetacea off southern and northern Chile between 2004 and 2015, MERI Foundation off southern Chile between 2014 and 2017, Panthalassa off northern Chile between 2010 and 2019, SWFSC/NOAA during various years between 1992 to 2009 off the Galápagos Islands, Peruvian waters and the Costa Rica Dome, and opportunistic sightings off Peru, northern Chile and southern Chile from 2010-2018. Details on opportunistic sightings are given in Table 2.

Blue whales are individually identifiable from the unique pattern of mottling on both sides of the body near the dorsal fin (Sears *et al.* 1990), and from the highly variable dorsal fin shape (Gendron and Ugalde de la Cruz 2012). Separate photographic collections for left sides, right sides and flukes are maintained under the SHBWC. Left side, right side, and fluke photographs of individual blue whales were compared between each group to determine the number of individuals re-sighted in different study sites.

For this report only whales received before March 2020 from South America and ETP are compared (n=838 IDs).

Results

Comparisons of left sides photo-IDs are about 80% completed. Right side comparisons are scheduled to commence after left side is completed. Recently uploaded catalogues from Panthalassa (northern Chile) and opportunistic sightings have not been compared yet but have been scheduled.

To date, ten matches have been found. All the matches were obtained from CCC off northwestern Isla de Chiloe (41.94°S - 74.03°W) and from MERI off Chaiten (42.90°S - 72.80°W) in front of the east inlets of Isla de Chiloe. One duplicate individual was found on the CCC catalogue during matching process.

The longest sighting recaptures were recorded over a period of ten years on three different whales (Matching ID 1, 2 and 3). All these whales were first sighted on February 2006 off northwestern Isla de Chiloe by CCC and were last time sighted on 2016 by MERI foundation off Chaiten. One of the whales with longest sighting recapture (Matching ID 1), named *Valentina* under CCC catalogue, has been sighted ten times and recorded on six different years. One whale has been seen on five occasions on three different years, another whale on four occasions on three different years, two other whales on three different years.

No matches have yet been found between South America blue whales and ETP blue whales, or within northern Chile and southern Chile.

Discussion and conclusions

Our results found several matches only between blue whales off southern Chile. This is consistent with the high overall annual return previously reported for Isla de Chiloe (Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2012, 2017).

Using photo-ID data from 2004 to 2012, blue whales feeding in the waters off Isla de Chiloe are estimated to number ~570-760 whales, with periodic fluctuations in abundance suggesting that use of this area varies between years (Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2017). Forsterra and Haussermann (2012) also reported that two out of five opportunistically sightings in the east inlets waters of Chiloe region were previously sighted off northwestern Isla de Chiloe. The ten matches found in this study off west coast of Isla de Chiloe and then resighted off Chaiten in the east inlets of Chiloe region provides further evidence about the connectivity of the southern Chile feeding area.

Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* (2017) also reported that blue whales were not equally connected to Isla de Chañaral (northern Chile) because of lack matches to any whales previously identified in Chiloe. Only one match between northern and southern Chile has been reported (Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2012) to date. In this regard, it has been suggested that Chilean blue whales regularly visit multiple feeding sites along the Chilean coast during the summer season, explaining both the regional site fidelity and the lack of population structuring between feeding sites (Galletti Vernazzani *et al.* 2017).

Although no matches have yet been found during the matching process between northern and southern Chile, comparisons are still on-going for these regions that prevent giving further conclusions.

Based on year-round sightings of unidentified blue whales, the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP - Costa Rica Dome, Galapagos waters) has been proposed as possible winter destination of this population (Reilly and Thayer 1990; Palacios 1997). Genetic, acoustic, satellite tag and photo-identification data have found connections between the whales found off southern Chile and the ETP (Buchan *et al.* 2014, 2015; Torrez-Flores *et al.* 2015, Hucke-Gaete *et al.* 2018). These observations strongly suggest that at least some Chilean blue whales from southern Chile feeding grounds migrate to west of the Galapagos Islands and into the Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP) for breeding and calving.

Comparisons between Chile and ETP, Galapagos Islands and Peru are still ongoing, but the lack of matching suggest that if found, only some Chilean blue whales may be migrating to these areas.

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		Whales				
Group	Years	IDs	Fluke	Left	Right	Area
SWFSC	1992-2009	83	0	60	53	Peru, Ecuador, ETP
CCC	2004-2015	621	0	469	484	Northern and southern Chile
IWC Chile	1997-1998	21	0	14	9	Chile
MERI	2014-2017	60	9	48	45	Southern Chile
Phantalassa	2010-2019	37	2	16	28	Northern Chile
Opportunistic Southeast Pacific	2010-2018	16	0	12	6	All
Sub-total		838	11	619	625	

Table 1 – Summary of photographic collection of blue whale photo-identifications under the Gulf of California/ETP/South America sub-catalogue of the SHBWC as of March 2020

Table 2 – Summary of opportunistic blue whale photo-identifications off Southeast Pacific as of March 2020

WhaleID	Contributor	Date of sighting	of sighting Location		Long
	Vreni Haussermann – Huinay				
Huinay10_001	Foundation	24-04-2010	Fiordo Comau, southern Chile	-42,314012	-72,485994
	Vreni Haussermann – Huinay				
Huinay10_002	Foundation	24-04-2010	Fiordo Comau, southern Chile	-42,314012	-72,485994
Huinay10_003	Vreni Haussermann – Huinay Foundation	26-05-2010	Fiordo Comau, southern Chile	-42,314012	-72,485994
j00	Vreni Haussermann – Huinay			,	,_,,.
Huinay10 004	Foundation	26-05-2010	Fiordo Comau, southern Chile	-42,314012	-72,485994
· -	Vreni Haussermann – Huinay				
Huinay10_005	Foundation	26-05-2010	Fiordo Comau, southern Chile	-42,314012	-72,485994
			Cruce Corcovado-Moraleda,		
Chiloe11	Fabian Ritter	02-03-2011	southern Chile	-43,534640	-73,347384
Chiloe13	Juan Pablo Castro	01-02-2013	Isla Lilihuapi, southern Chile	-42,1444	-72,585000
Peru15	Aldo Pacheco / Fiorella Sanchez-Salazar	28-08-2015	Los Organos, northern Peru	-4,129233333	-81,1685
Peru15b	Aldo pacheco / Fiorella Sanchez-Salazar	28-08-2015	Los Organos, northern Peru	-4,129233333	-81,1685
Peru15c	Aldo pacheco / Fiorella Sanchez-Salazar	28-08-2015	Los Organos, northern Peru	-4,129233333	-81,1685
Corcovado16	Marcelo Flores	31-03-2016	Golfo Corcovado, southern Chile	-43.878	-73.23
Colcovadoro		51-05-2010	Peninsula de	-43.878	-73.23
Mejillones16	Ana Maria Garcia Cegarra	20-11-2016	Mejillones, northern Chile	-23,20861111	-70,6072222
Chiloe17	Sheila Wright	08-02-2017	Puñihuil, southern Chile	-41,92472222	-74,0391666
Chiloe17b	Sheila Wright	08-02-2017	Puñihuil, southern Chile	-41,92472222	-74,0391666
Peru18	Aldo Pacheco	12-08-2018	Los Organos, northern Peru	-4,09368	-81,0996
GolfoPenas18	Isabella Clegg	23-11-2018	Golfo Penas, southern Chile	-46,724682	-75,510022

	Date and	Date and	Date and							
Whales IDs	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3	Location 4	Location 5	Location 6	Location 7	Location 8	Location 9	Location 10
L029, L321 and	17-02-2006	20-04-2007	21-04-2007	20-01-2008	02-03-2008	13-03-2008	20-02-2010	24-03-2010	04-03-2015	22-02-2016
Bm019	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten	Chaiten							
	22-02-2006	12-02-2010	21-02-2016							
L038 and Bm041	NW I. Chiloe	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten							
	24-02-2006	02-02-2008	10-02-2008	02-03-2008	18-02-2016					
L051 and Bm032	NW I. Chiloe	NW I. Chiloe	NW I. Chiloe	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten					
	01-03-2006	22-02-2007	05-03-2015							
L053 and Bm023	NW I. Chiloe	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten							
	19-04-2009	02-03-2016								
L284 and Bm065	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten								
	06-04-2010	22-02-2016								
L337 and Bm043	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten								
	25-04-2010	03-03-2017								
L358 and Bm076	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten								
	15-03-2013	01-04-2013	23-02-2015	19-02-2016						
L458 and Bm037	NW I. Chiloe	NW I. Chiloe	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten						
	04-03-2015	25-02-2017								
L487 and Bm072	NW I. Chiloe	Chaiten								

Table 3 - Preliminary results from comparisons among SHBWC groups from South America and ETP as of March 2020