Resource Selection Function Analyses:

Assessing habitat use relative to behavior and resource characteristics/availability for five common marine mammal species in the Southern California Bight

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What is an RSF

(Resource Selection Function)?

Manly et al. 1993, 2002

- Resources used disproportionately to availability

Animals make choices re: resources

Models choice using quantifiable habitat characteristics

Habitat use & impacts

fish, birds, mammals, polar bears

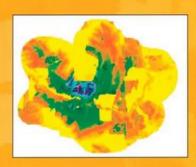
- oil / gas exploration
- global warming

Resource Selection by Animals

Statistical Design and Analysis for Field Studies

Second Edition

Bryan F.J. Manly, Lyman L. McDonald, Dana L. Thomas, Trent L. McDonald and Wallace P. Erickson

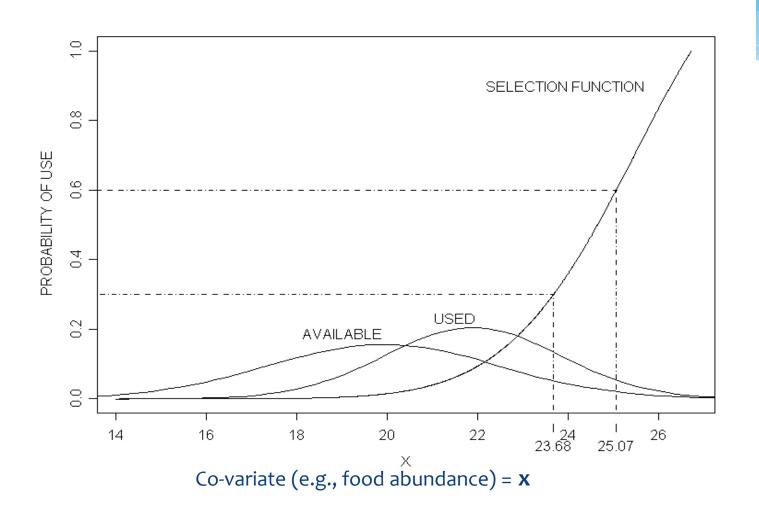


Springer-Science+Business Media, B.V.

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How apply RSF?

- 1. Randomly select "available" locations & attributes
- 2. Compare to sighting locations



How do RSFs differ from density mapping?

- * Density mapping estimates the used distribution only -
 - Not what's available.
- * Ignoring availability can bias estimates of preference --
 - especially rare habitats

Questions & Goals

Do marine mammals in U.S. Navy SOCAL Range Complex

- * prefer certain habitat?
- * behave differently in different habitats?

GOAL:

- 1. Establish "baseline"
 - * future changes?
 - * anthropogenic activities?

Approach

- * 15 aerial surveys 2008-2012
- * Systematic line-transect
- * "First-observed" behavior state
 - * Slow = rest, mill, slow travel
 - * Travel





Statistics

- Standard logistic regression
- * AIC ranking 127 models
- * Randomly Selected 35,167 points

* 7 habitat variables

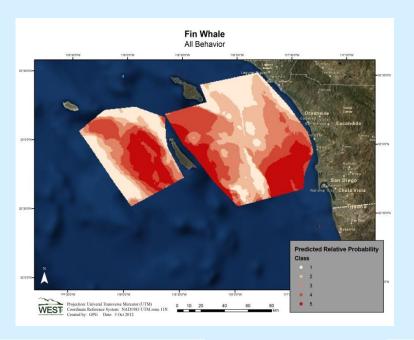
- 1. Depth
- 2. Distance to shore
- 3. Slope
- 4. "Northness"
- 5. "Eastness"
- 6. Latitude
- 7. Longitude

5 Common Species

	# Sightings
California sea lion	157
Risso's dolphin	135
Fin whale	60
Gray whale	40
Bottlenose dolphin	31

Fin Whale

Overall Use

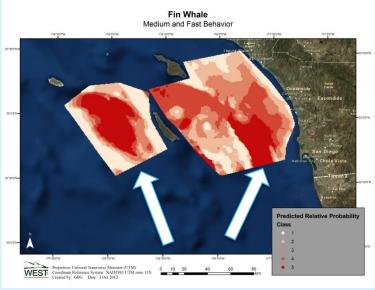




M. Smultea/NMFS permit 14451

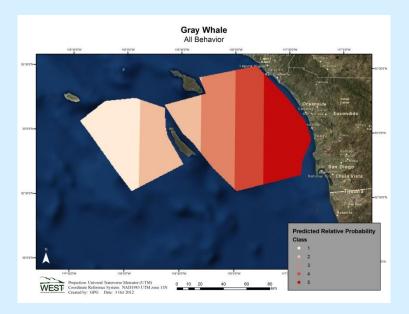
SLOW

Fin Whale Slow Behavior 107 2079 1



Gray whale

Overall Use

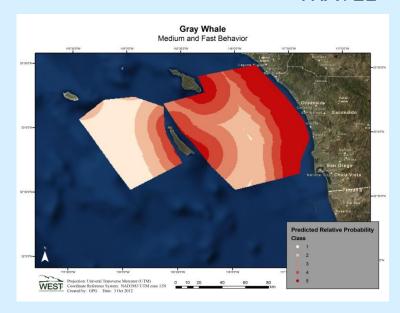




B. Würsig/NMFS permit 14451

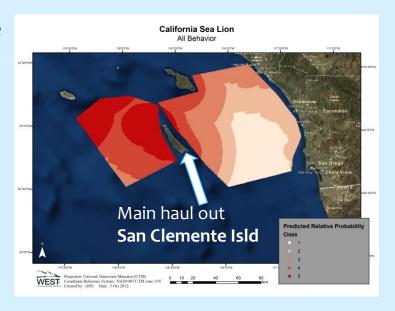
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California sea lion

Overall Use

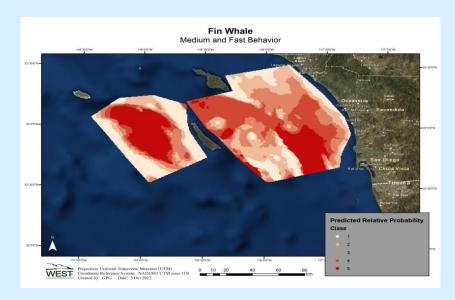




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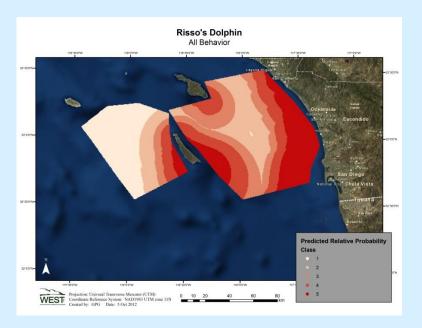
SLOW

California Sea Lion Mill Behavior 11990W 11



Risso's dolphin

Overall Use

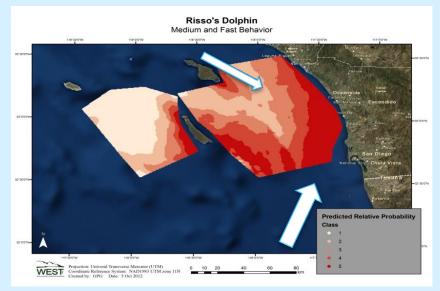




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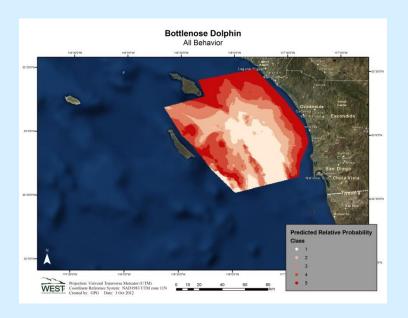
SLOW

Risso's Dolphin Slow Behavior 193909 194909 195909 197909



Bottlenose dolphin

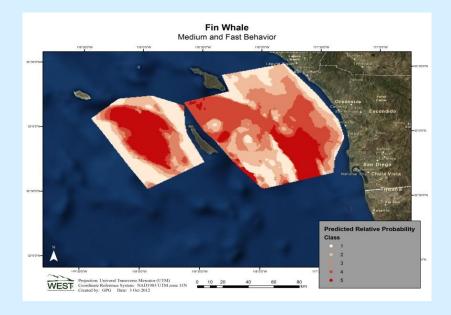
Overall Use





SLOW

Bottlenose Dolphin Slow Behavior 119/00/W 119/0



Interpretations

- * Slow ≈ rest, social, feed, mill
- * Travel ≈ point to point movement

Conclusions / Hypotheses

Habitat by behavior --- Differences

	FIN WHALE	GRAY WHALE
Occurrence	Year-round, migrate, feed	Seasonal migrant
Food	Krill, small fish	Migrating
Distribution	Prefer offshore	Prefer mainland coast
SLOW	Near shore/slopes = upwelling = MORE food, protection?	Prefer mainland coast
TRAVEL	Across flat basins = LESS food	Along coast & islands – follow contours? Protection?

Conclusions / Hypotheses

Habitat by behavior --- Differences

	RISSO'S DOLPHIN	BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN
Occurrence	Resident, seasonal fluctuation	Resident
Food	Crepuscular or nocturnal forage - SQUID	Opportunistic forage - FISH
Distribution	Prefer slopes	Prefer island shorelines
SLOW	Near both islands	Near Santa Catalina Island
TRAVEL	More offshore along slope – foraging?	Flat basins – transiting? foraging?

Conclusions / Hypotheses

Habitat by behavior --- Differences

	CALIFORNIA SEA LION
Occurrence	Year-round, seasonally abundant, migrate
Food	Fish, squid
Distribution	Prefer waters near island haul-outs
SLOW	Rest-social Near haul outs / slope waters = upwelling = MORE food, protection, proximity?
TRAVEL	Across flat basins = LESS food, vulnerable? Going somewhere

Take Home Message

- Consider behavior when assessing habitat use
 - Selection related to function

More?

- * SST, CHL, currents?
- * Season, time of day?
- * Common dolphins
- Focal behavior follows
 - * Detail
 - * Video