Dive Behavior of Adult and Subadult Harbor Seals in Alaska as Measured by Satellite Data Recorders

Hastings, K.K.¹; Small, R.J.¹; Frost, K.J.¹; Simpkins, M.²; Swain, U.G.¹

- Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, 333 Raspberry Rd., Anchorage, AK, 99518, United States
- (2) National Marine Mammal Lab, Seattle, Washington

From 1992 to 1996, 108 adult and subadult harbor seals from Southeast Alaska (SE), Prince William Sound (PWS), and Kodiak Island were instrumented with satellite data recorders (SDRs), resulting in 25,000-32,000 histograms collected concerning dive depth, dive duration and timeat-depth. Our objectives were to (1) quantify dive parameters for Alaskan harbor seals, and (2) examine variation in dive parameters among ageclasses, sexes, seasons, regions and diurnal periods. Dive parameters included: proportion time wet, variability in dive depth (focus), dive depth (modal depth bin), dive duration, dive frequency, and total time diving. We also developed analysis techniques that accounted for the binned-nature of SDR data, repeated measures on individuals, and temporal auto-correlation in the data. Proportion time wet averaged 0.72 and varied little among regions and seasons, though PWS seals spent more time hauled-out during the breeding season than during winter. Strong diurnal variation with most time hauled-out during the morning (0300-0859) and day (0900-1500) was apparent only during the breeding season. Seals generally focused diving within one of six depth ranges (e.g., bins; focus = 0.64-0.69 on a scale of 0.167 to 1.0). Dive depth and focus varied little with season for Kodiak seals, but focus decreased and depth increased during winter for PWS and SE seals. Dive depths of adults and females were more focused than those of subadults and males. Subadults dived deeper than adults in Kodiak and PWS. Diurnal variation in focus was apparent in all seasons, age-classes and regions, with greatest focus during the day. Deepest diving occurred during the day in winter in regions where seals had access to deep water nearshore (SE and PWS), suggesting these seals fed on vertically migrating prey in winter. These analyses will provide insight into how these dive parameters combine to describe foraging strategies of Alaskan harbor seals.



CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM COMMITTEE

John Nightingale - Chair

Leslie Cornick

Susan Heaslip Karen Howe

Christie Hurrell

C' I

Ginny Leung

Sarah Lowis

Terry Odell

Sabrina Pinkerton

John Shepherd

Leslie Smith

Brian Wooller

Don Wong

John Ford – Co-Chair Andrew Trites – Co-Chair

Russ Andrews

Dave Bain

Lance Barrett-Lennard

John Bengtson

Doug DeMaster

Frances Gulland

Paul Nachtigall

Dave Rosen

Dave Rosen

Peter Ross

Jane Watson

Kerry Irish – Scientific Program Committee Coordinator Sheryl Knoedler – Conference Coordinator



Society for Marine Mammalogy