Accepted Manuscript

Prey consumption by cetaceans reveals the importance of energy-rich food webs in the Bay of Biscay

J. Spitz, V. Ridoux, A.W. Trites, S. Laran, M. Authier

PII:	S0079-6611(17)30090-3
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2017.09.013
Reference:	PROOCE 1853
To appear in:	Progress in Oceanography
Received Date:	5 March 2017
Revised Date:	13 July 2017
Accepted Date:	19 September 2017



Please cite this article as: Spitz, J., Ridoux, V., Trites, A.W., Laran, S., Authier, M., Prey consumption by cetaceans reveals the importance of energy-rich food webs in the Bay of Biscay, *Progress in Oceanography* (2017), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2017.09.013

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1 Prey consumption by cetaceans reveals the importance of energy-

2 rich food webs in the Bay of Biscay

J. Spitz^{a*}, V. Ridoux^{a,b}, A.W. Trites^c, S. Laran^a, M. Authier^a

^a Observatoire PELAGIS, UMS 3462, Université de La Rochelle / CNRS, La Rochelle, France

6 ^b CEBC, UMR 7372, Université de La Rochelle / CNRS, La Rochelle, France

7 ^c Marine Mammal Research Unit, Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries, University of British Columbia,

8 Vancouver, Canada

9 * Corresponding author: J. Spitz, e-mail jspitz@univ-lr.fr, phone +33 5 46507669, fax number +33 5 46449910

10

4

11 ABSTRACT

Ecosystem-based management requires a clear understanding of marine ecosystem 12 functioning, particularly the transfer of energy (consumption) to higher trophic levels. 13 However, robust estimates of consumption are generally hampered by a dearth of data for 14 predators (diet and abundance), and by methodological weaknesses. We undertook a 15 comprehensive assessment of energy requirements and prey consumption for the 10 most 16 abundant cetacean species in the Bay of Biscay (northeastern Atlantic Ocean, France) by 17 combining recent data on their abundances from aerial surveys, and diets from stomach 18 content analyses. We also incorporated functional considerations to group prey and address 19 interspecific differences in the cost of living of cetaceans that are independent of body size. 20 21 Species considered included harbour porpoise, common dolphins, striped dolphins, bottlenose dolphins, long-finned pilot whales, Risso's dolphins, sperm whales, Cuvier's 22 beaked whales, minke whales and fin whales. We used Monte Carlo resampling methods to 23 24 estimate annual and seasonal (winter and summer) consumption over the continental shelf 25 and slope—and found that small toothed whale populations (which were much more 26 abundant than other cetacean groups) required about twice as much resources as baleen whales and deep-diving toothed whales combined. Our results show that small energy-rich 27 schooling fish are the key prey group sustaining a large part of the cetacean community in 28 29 the Bay of Biscay. The biomass removal of small energy-rich schooling fish by cetaceans is 6 30 times higher than removals of all other prey groups. High quality nutritional resources 31 appear to be crucial to sustaining cetaceans and maintaining ecosystem functions and 32 services in the Bay of Biscay, and should be carefully monitored.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8886601

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8886601

Daneshyari.com