



Western Washington University
Western CEDAR

Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference
(Seattle, Wash.)

Apr 4th, 4:30 PM - 4:45 PM

Are Southern Resident killer whales on a path to extinction?

Samuel K. Wasser

University of Washington, wassers@uw.edu

Jessica I. Lundin

University of Washington, jlundin2@u.washington.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://cedar.wvu.edu/ssec>



Part of the [Fresh Water Studies Commons](#), [Marine Biology Commons](#), [Natural Resources and Conservation Commons](#), and the [Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology Commons](#)

Wasser, Samuel K. and Lundin, Jessica I., "Are Southern Resident killer whales on a path to extinction?" (2018). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 112.

<https://cedar.wvu.edu/ssec/2018ssec/allsessions/112>

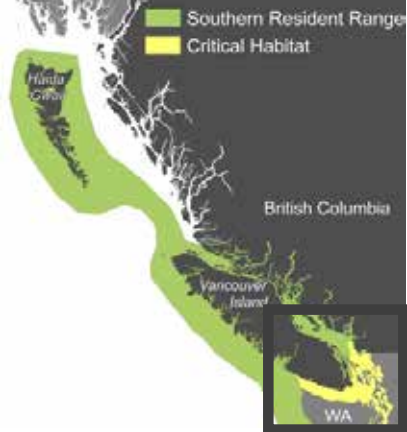
This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences and Events at Western CEDAR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference by an authorized administrator of Western CEDAR. For more information, please contact westerncedar@wvu.edu.



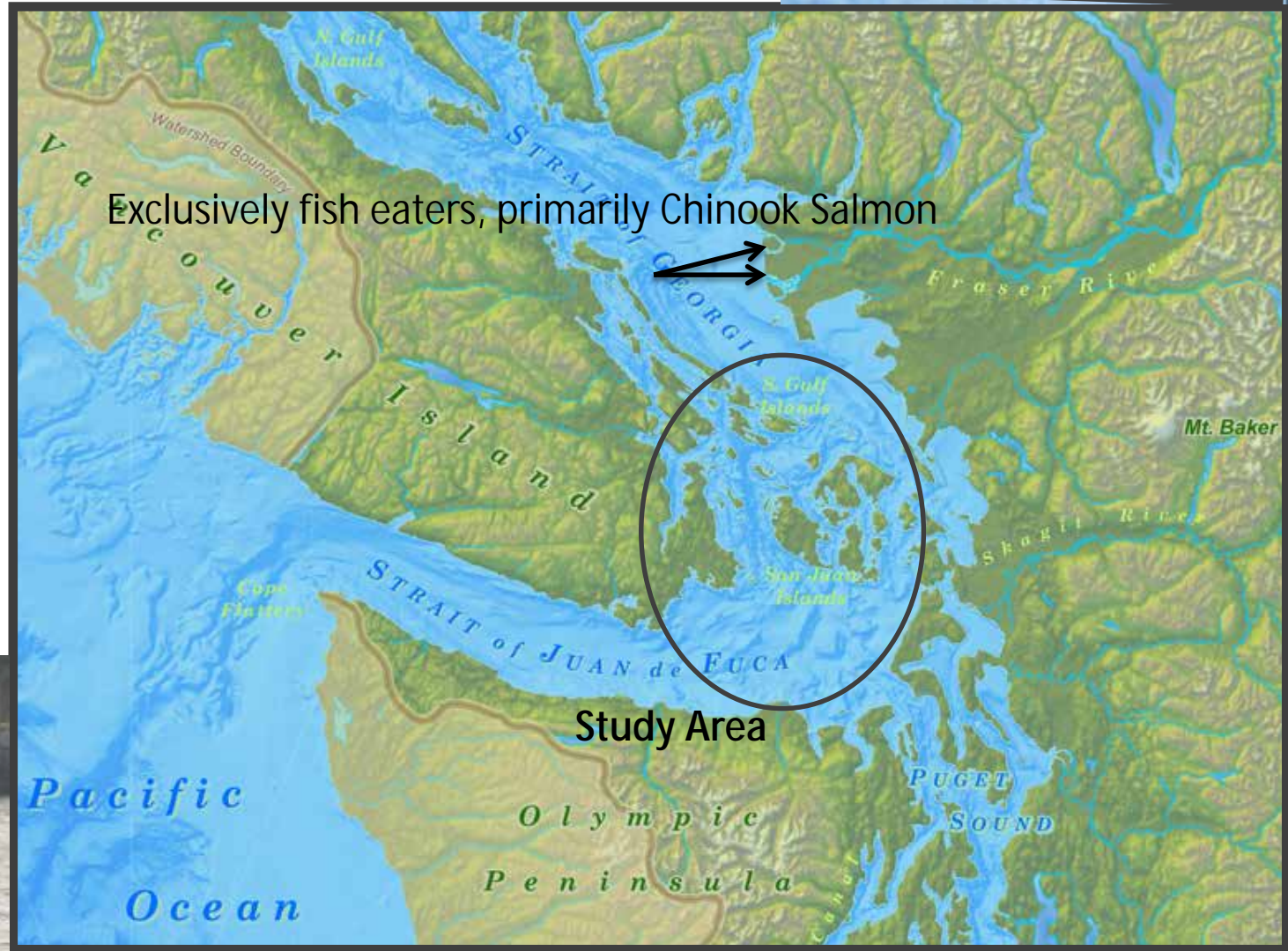
Population growth is limited by nutrition and toxin impacts on pregnancy success in endangered Southern Resident Killer Whales



Samuel K Wasser and Jessica Lundin
Center for Conservation Biology
University of Washington
Seattle, WA



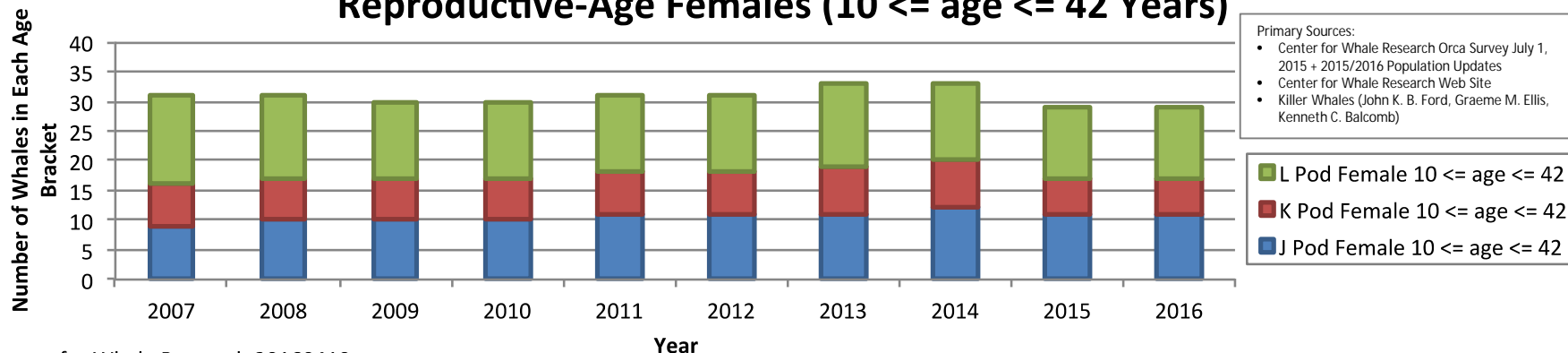
Southern Resident Killer Whales (May-Oct)
 Declined by 20% in late '90s, never recovered
 Listed as Endangered Population under ESA
 Three pods; J, K and L



Southern Resident Population Data

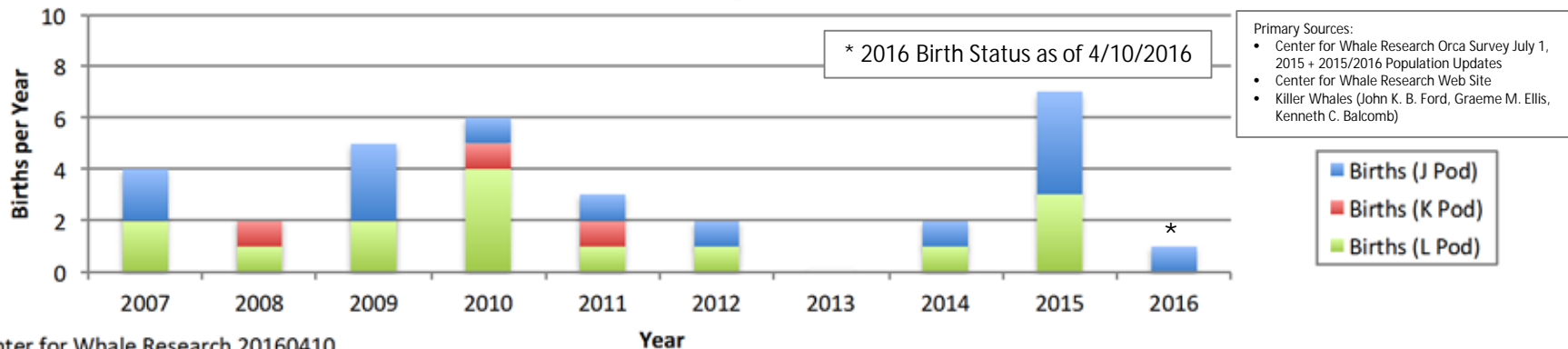
Center for Whale Research (2007 to Present)

Reproductive-Age Females (10 <= age <= 42 Years)



Center for Whale Research 20160410

Births in J, K, and L Pods - By Calendar Year (2007 to Present)

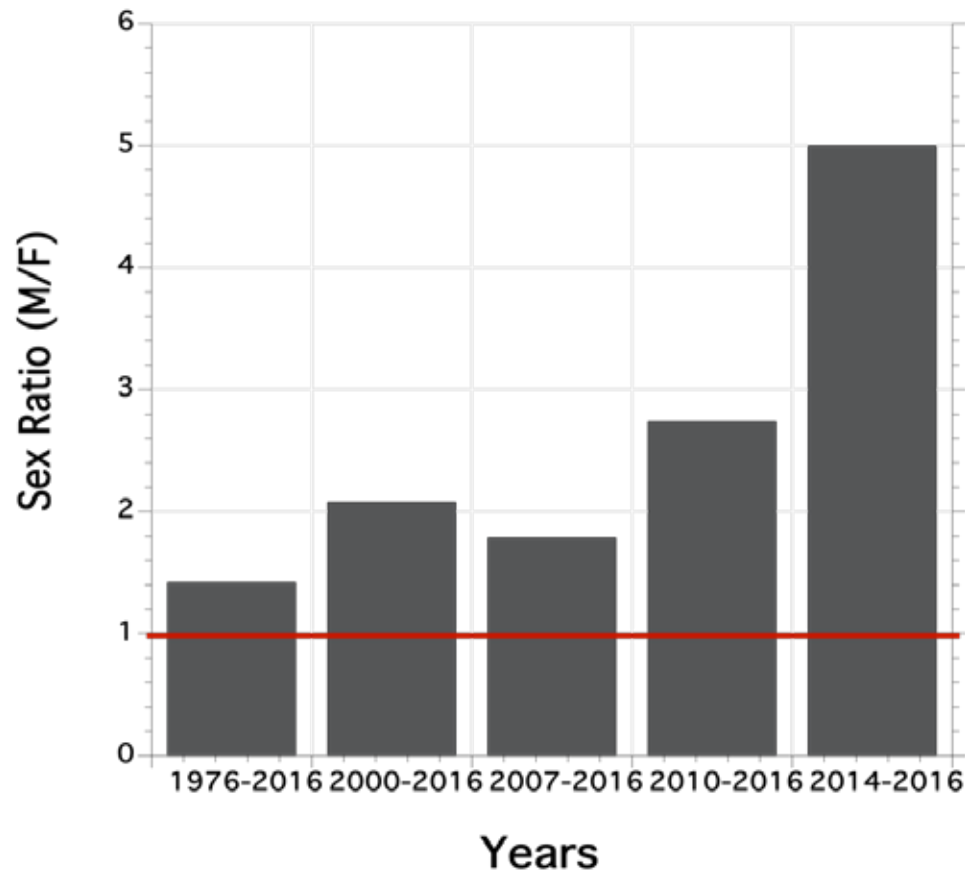


Center for Whale Research 20160410

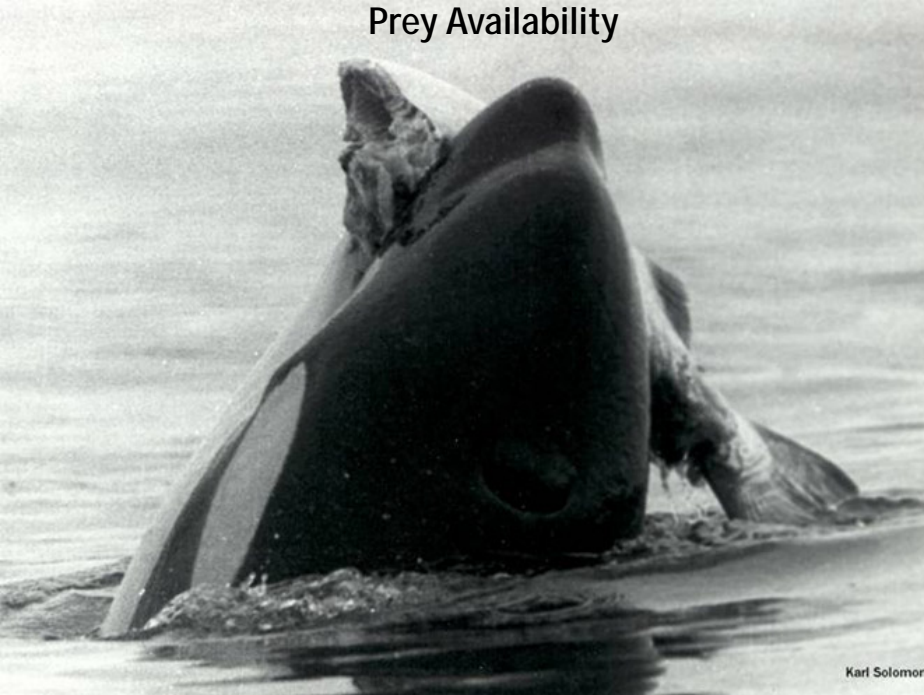
SRKWs experienced a population bottleneck
No matings outside population
At risk for inbreeding

(Ford et al 2011)

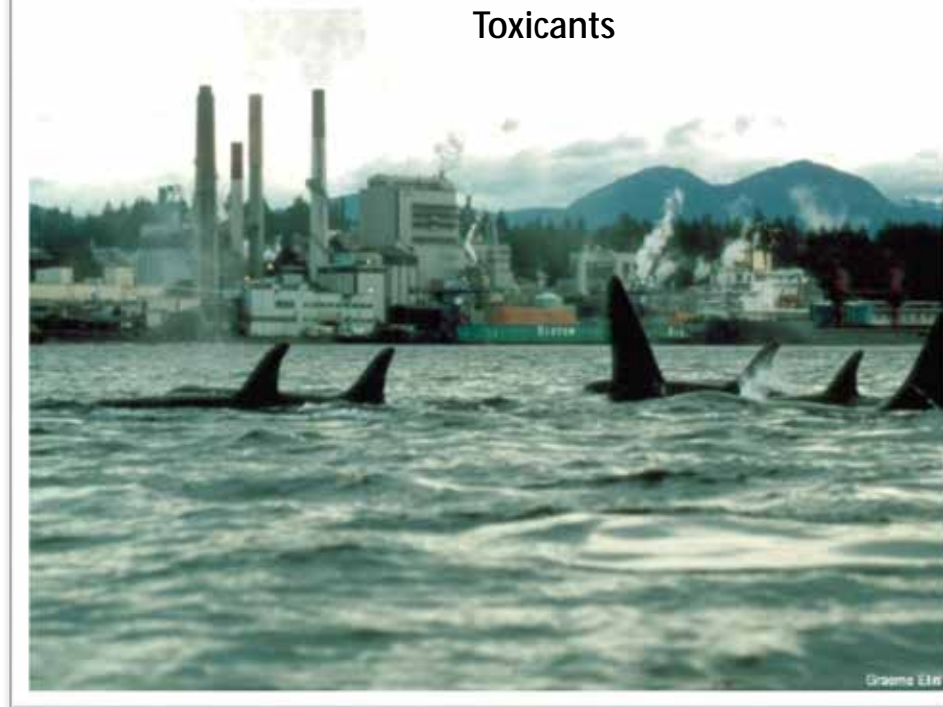
Sex Ratio at birth has become increasingly male-biased



Prey Availability



Toxicants



Vessels



Information from Feces

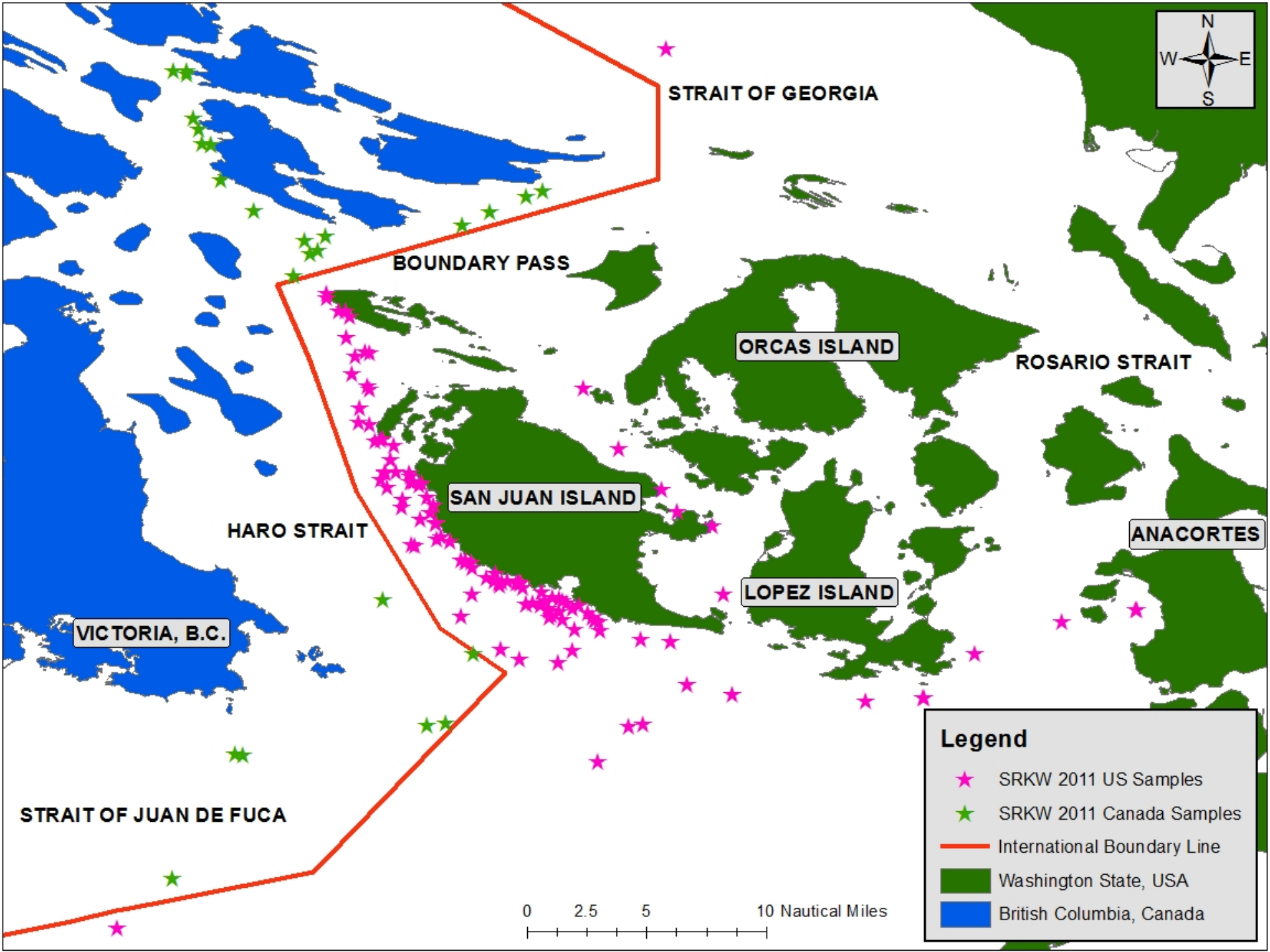
A background image of an orca breaching the water, creating a large splash. The orca is dark on top and white on the bottom, with its long dorsal fin visible. The water is blue and the background shows a hazy shoreline with trees and mountains.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| DNA: | species, sex, individual, diet, microbiome |
| Hormones: | stress, reproduction, nutrition, endocrine disruption |
| Toxins: | persistent organic pollutants (PCB, PBDE, DDE, PAH) |
| Pathogens: | parasites, diseases |
| Immunoglobulins: | immunosuppression and/or activation |

Analogous to a health panel, without having to see the patient

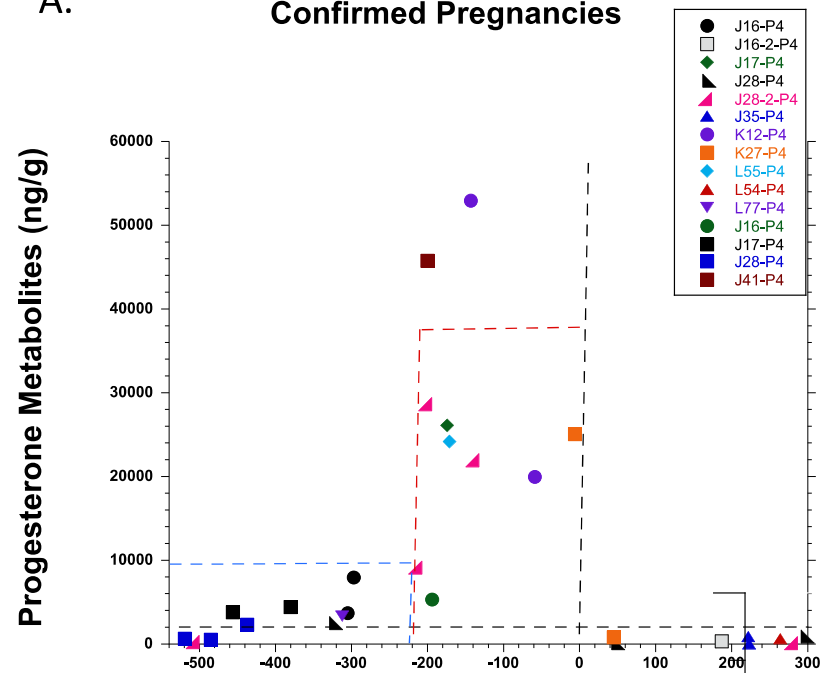
Detection dogs sample pods, front to back to front
Samples are genotyped to the individual



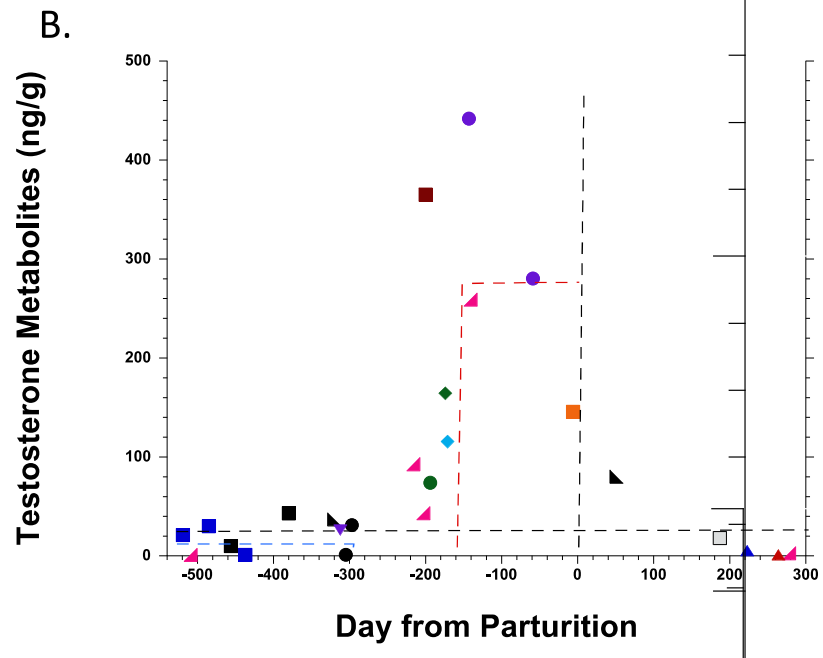


A.

Confirmed Pregnancies

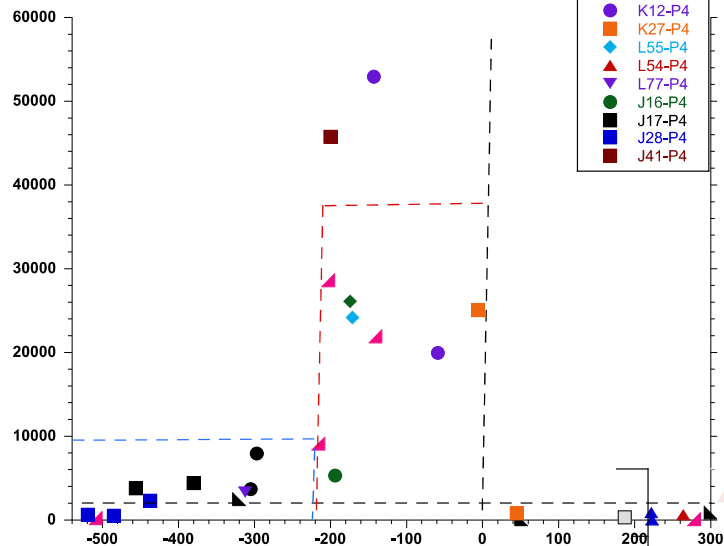


B.

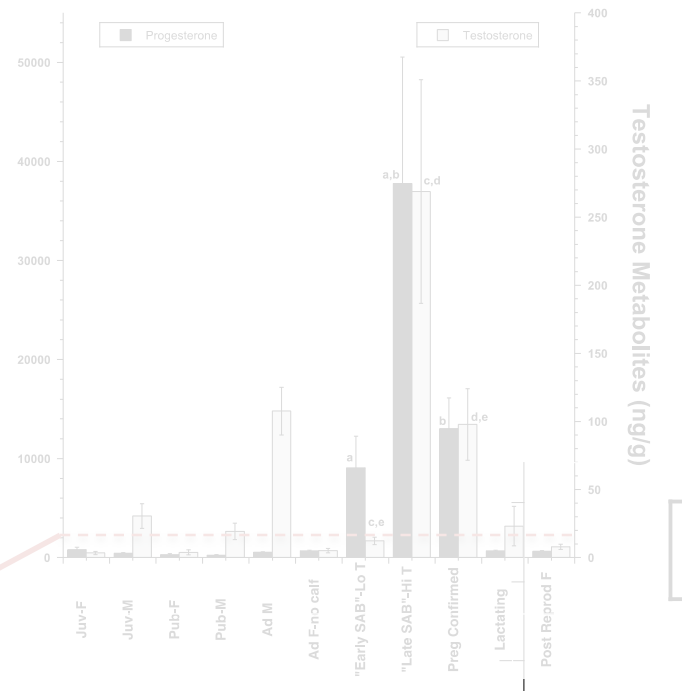


Confirmed Pregnancies

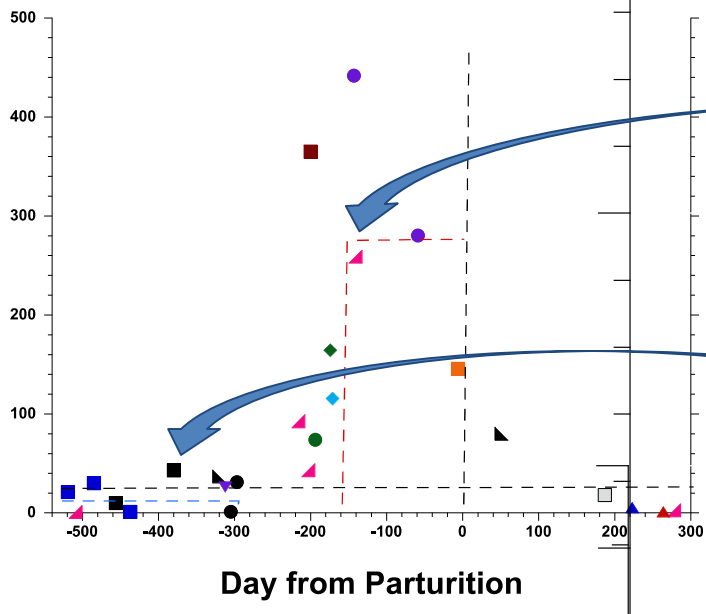
Progesterone Metabolites (ng/g)



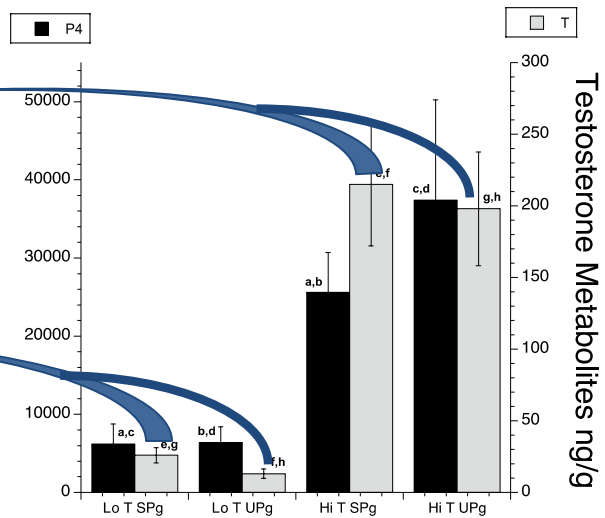
Progesterone Metabolites (ng/g)



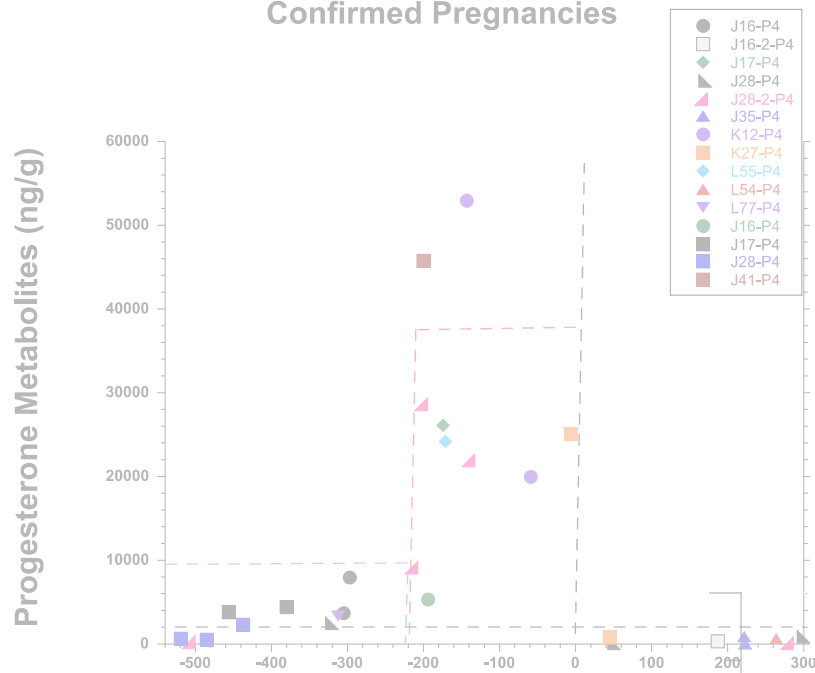
Testosterone Metabolites (ng/g)



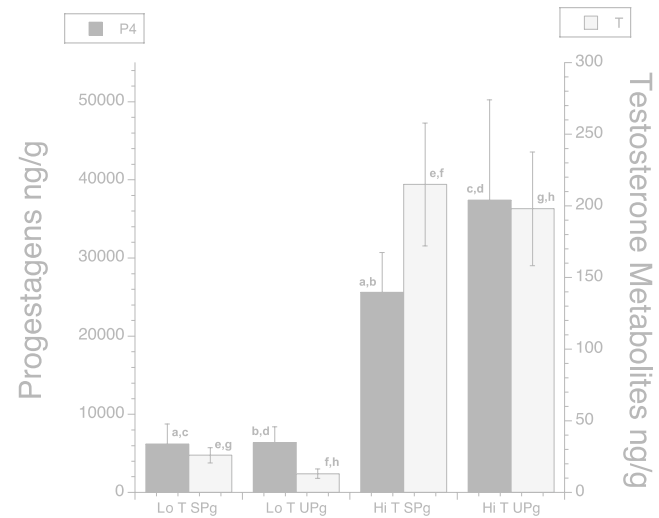
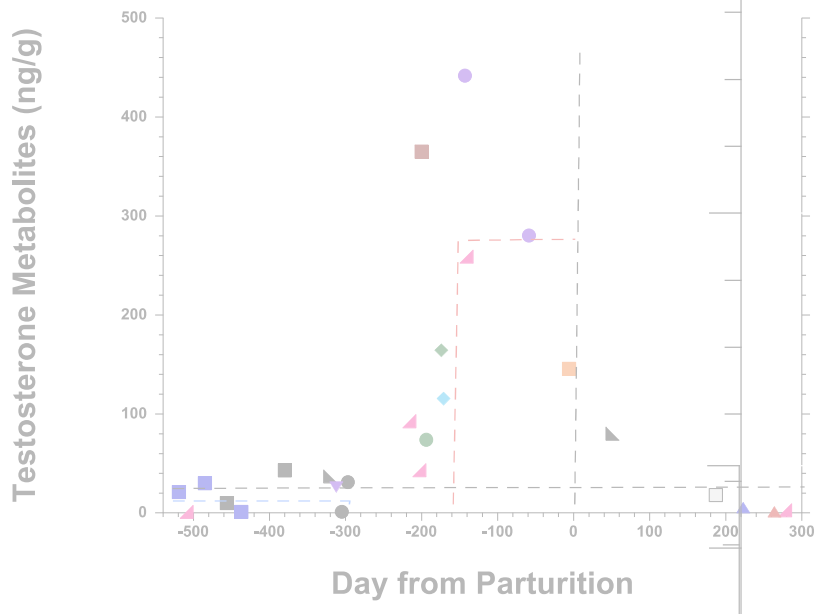
Progestagens ng/g



Confirmed Pregnancies



**69% of detectable pregnancies abort;
33% of these occur during late pregnancy**



Does Nutritional Stress Play a role?

Glucocorticoids (GCs)

Rapid mobilization of glucose

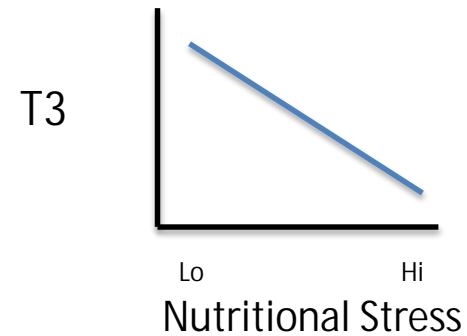
Fast acting

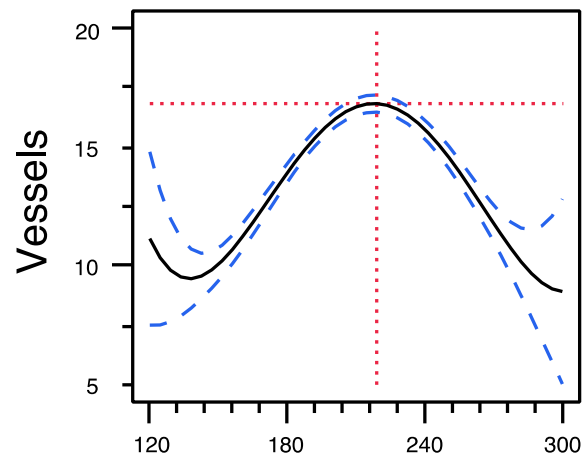
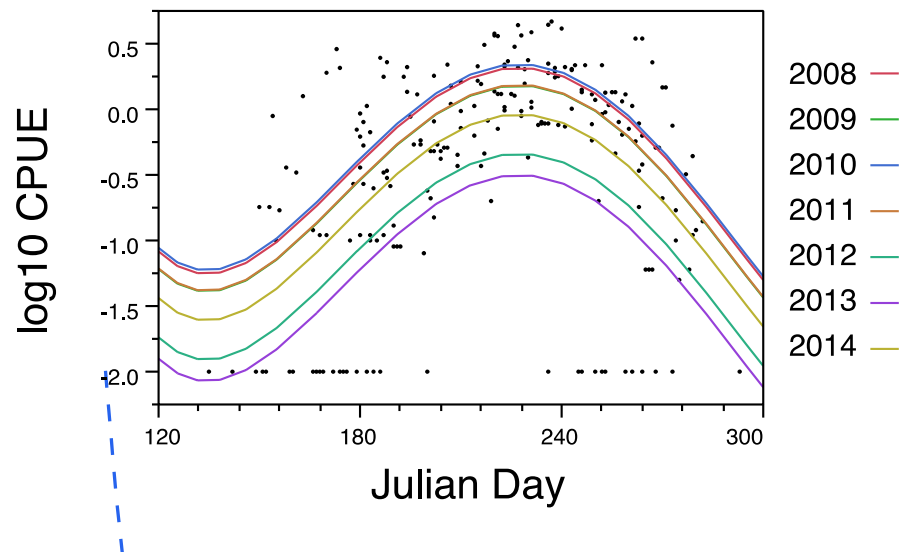


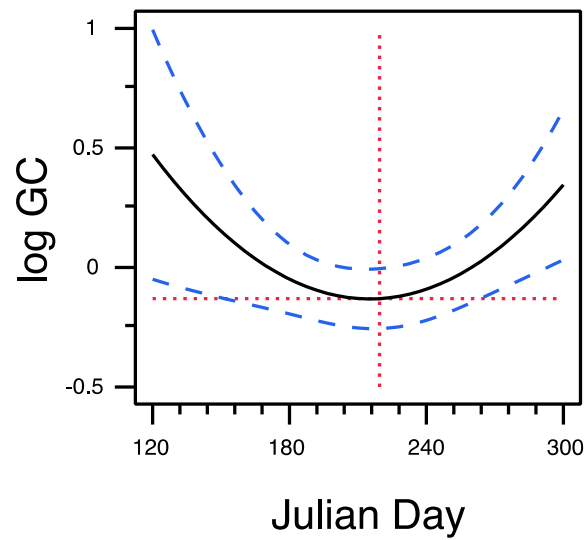
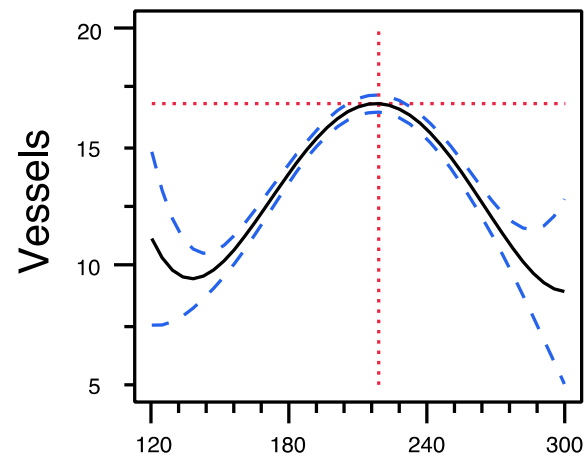
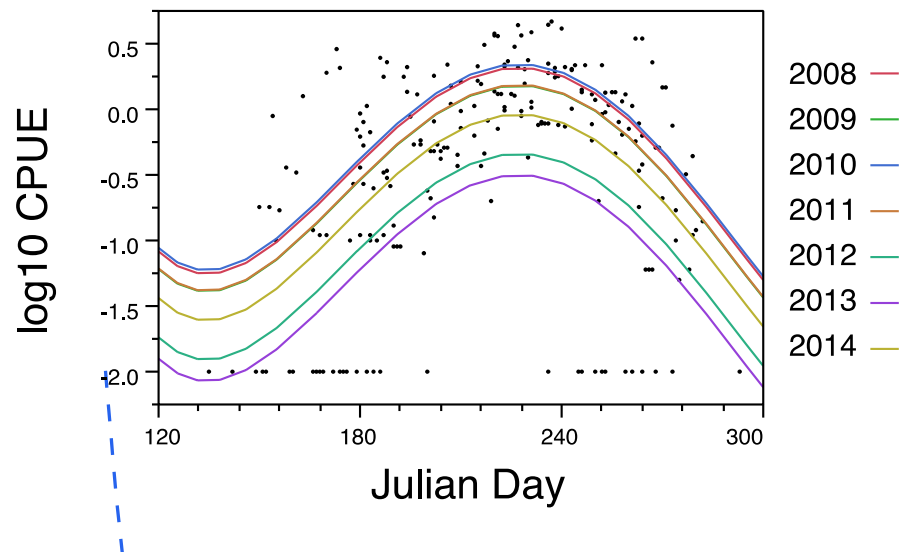
Thyroid Hormone (T3)

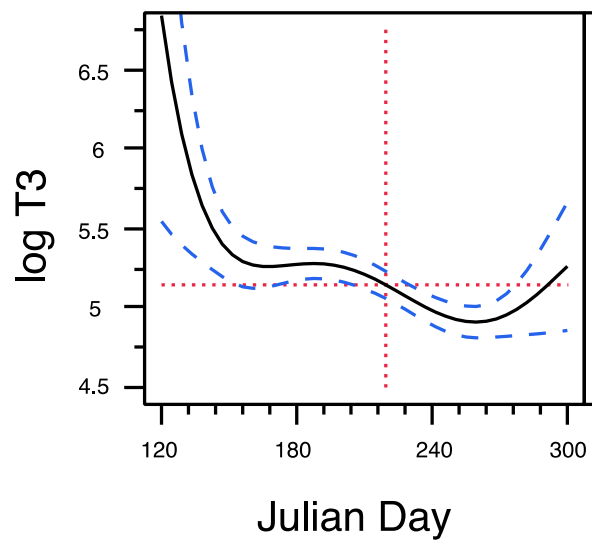
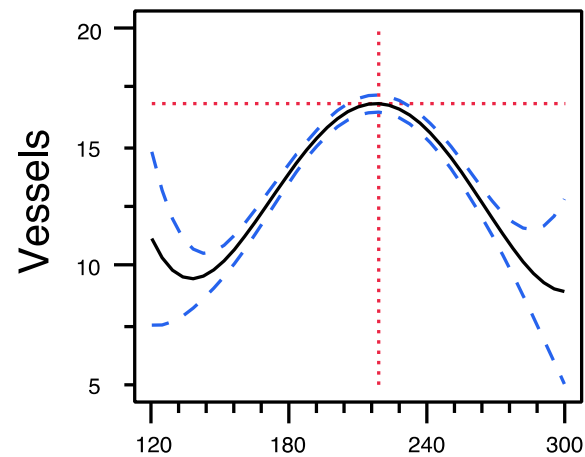
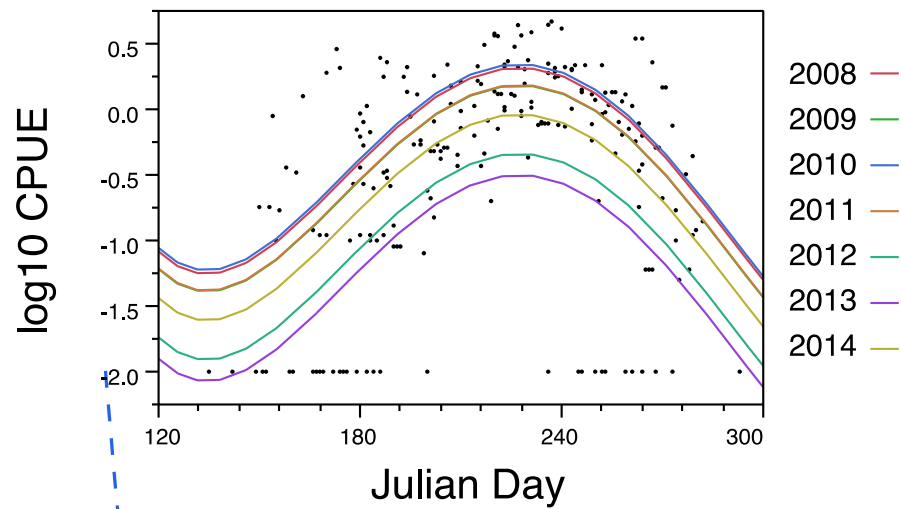
Slows metabolism

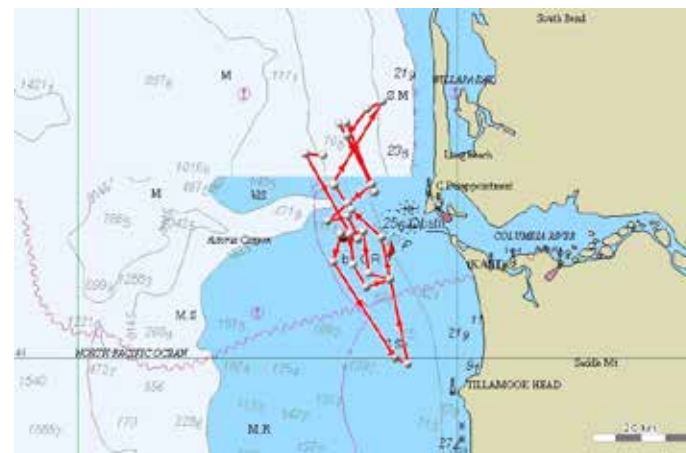
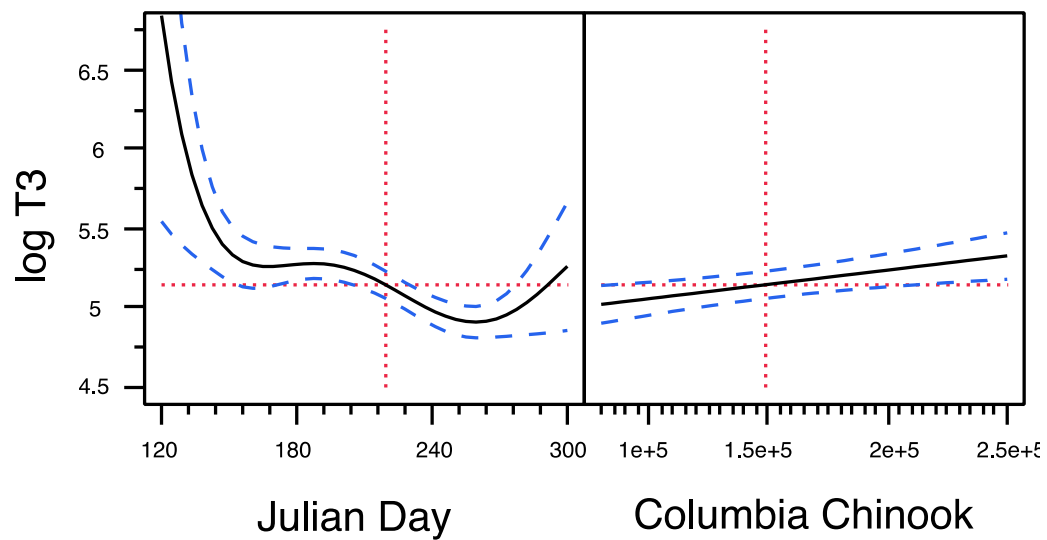
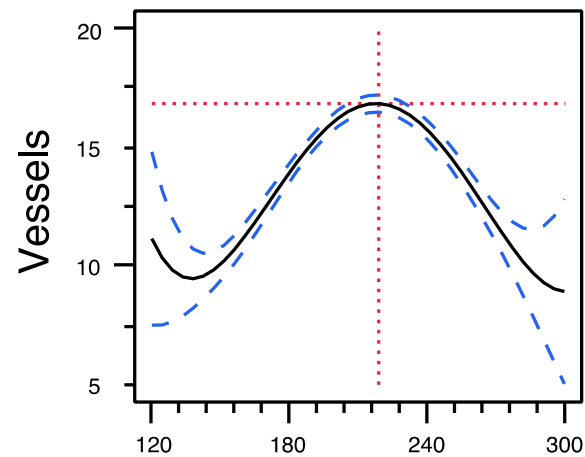
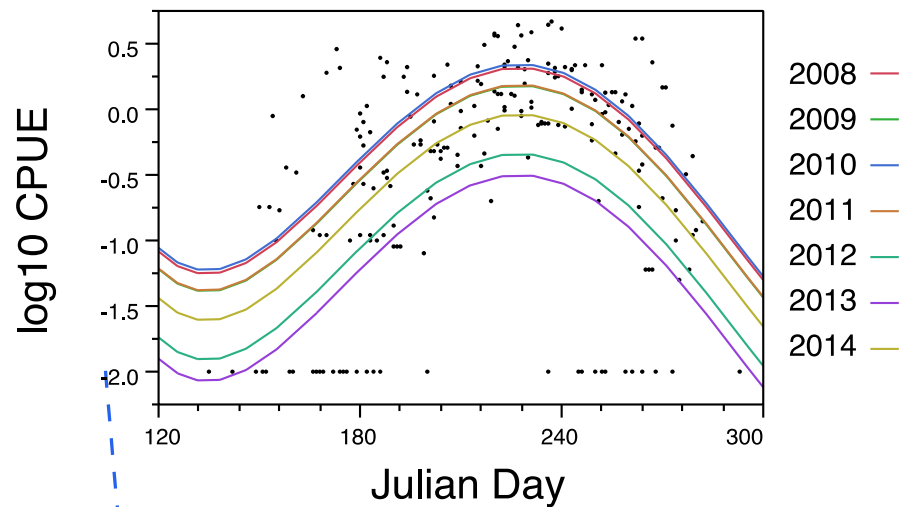
Slow acting



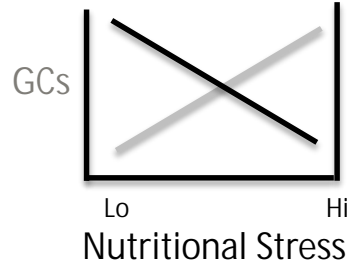




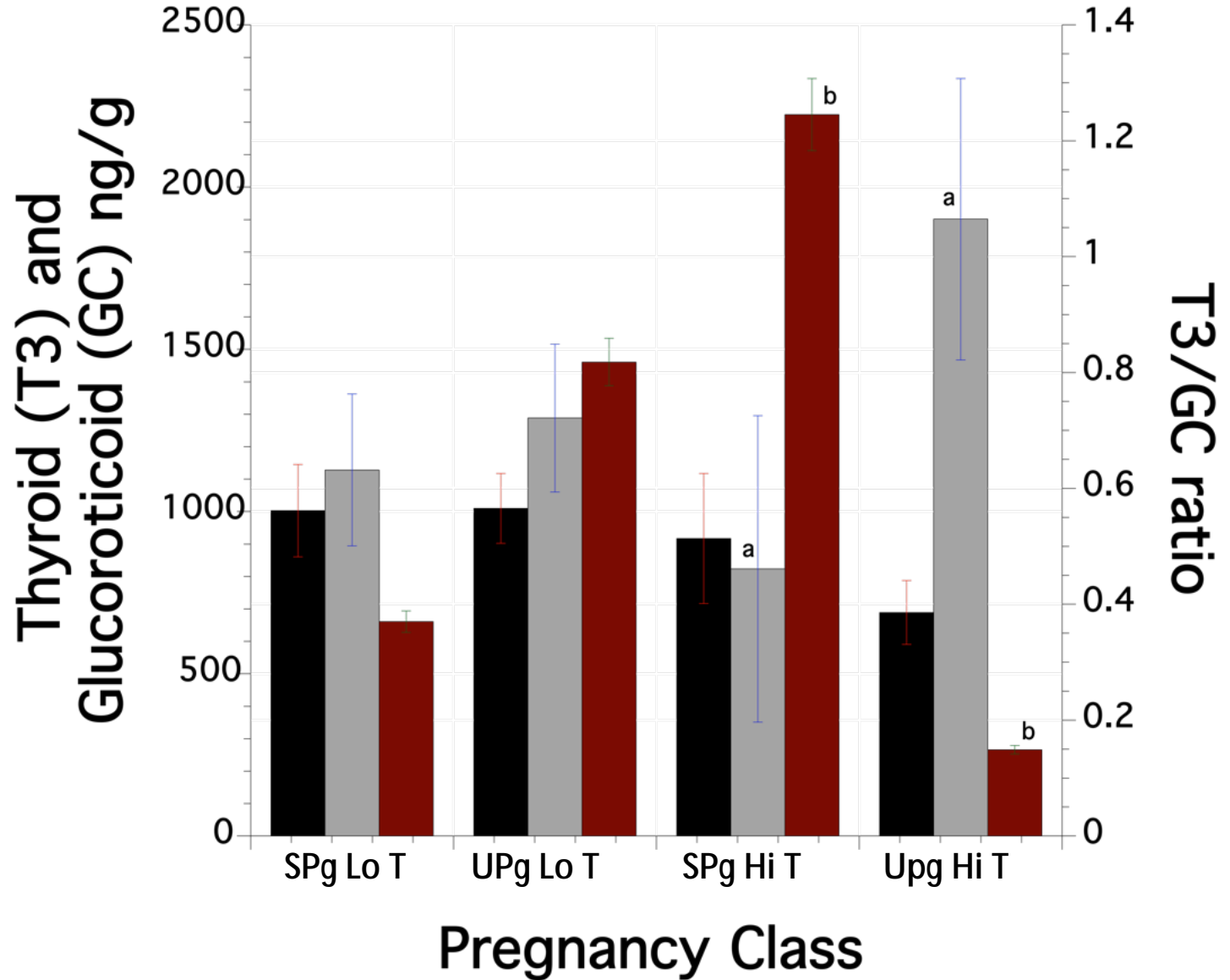


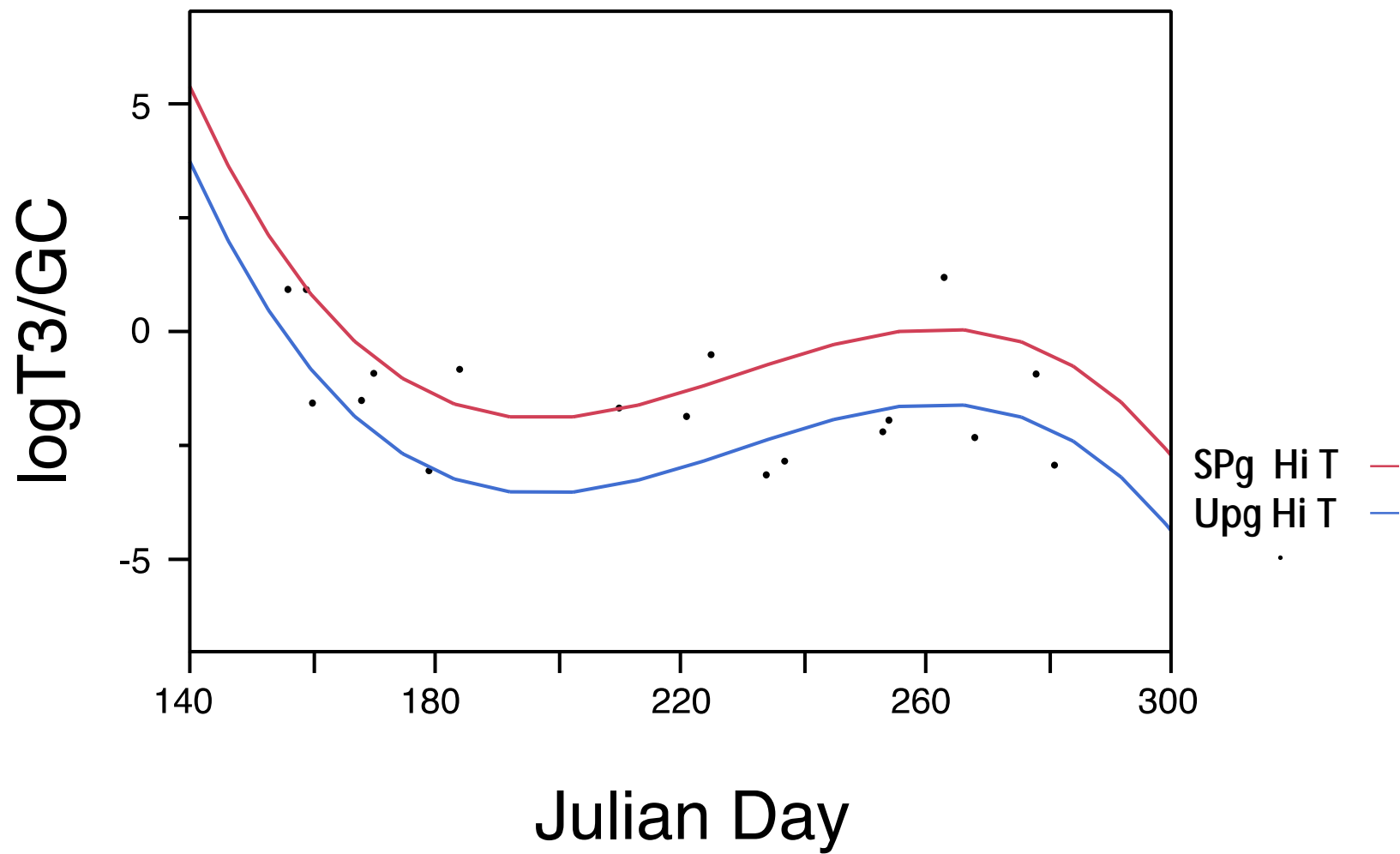


Nutritional Stress and Pregnancy



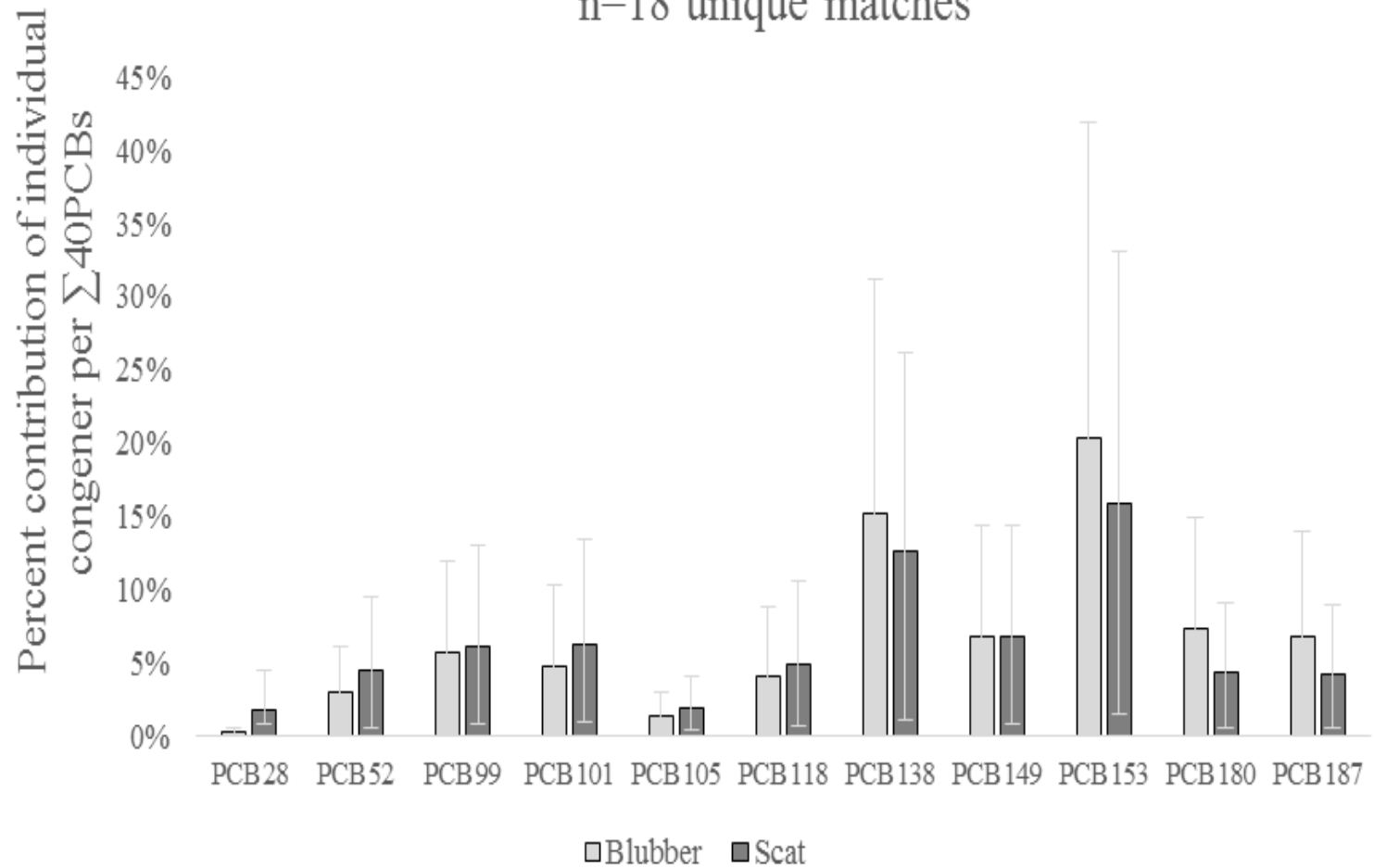
T3



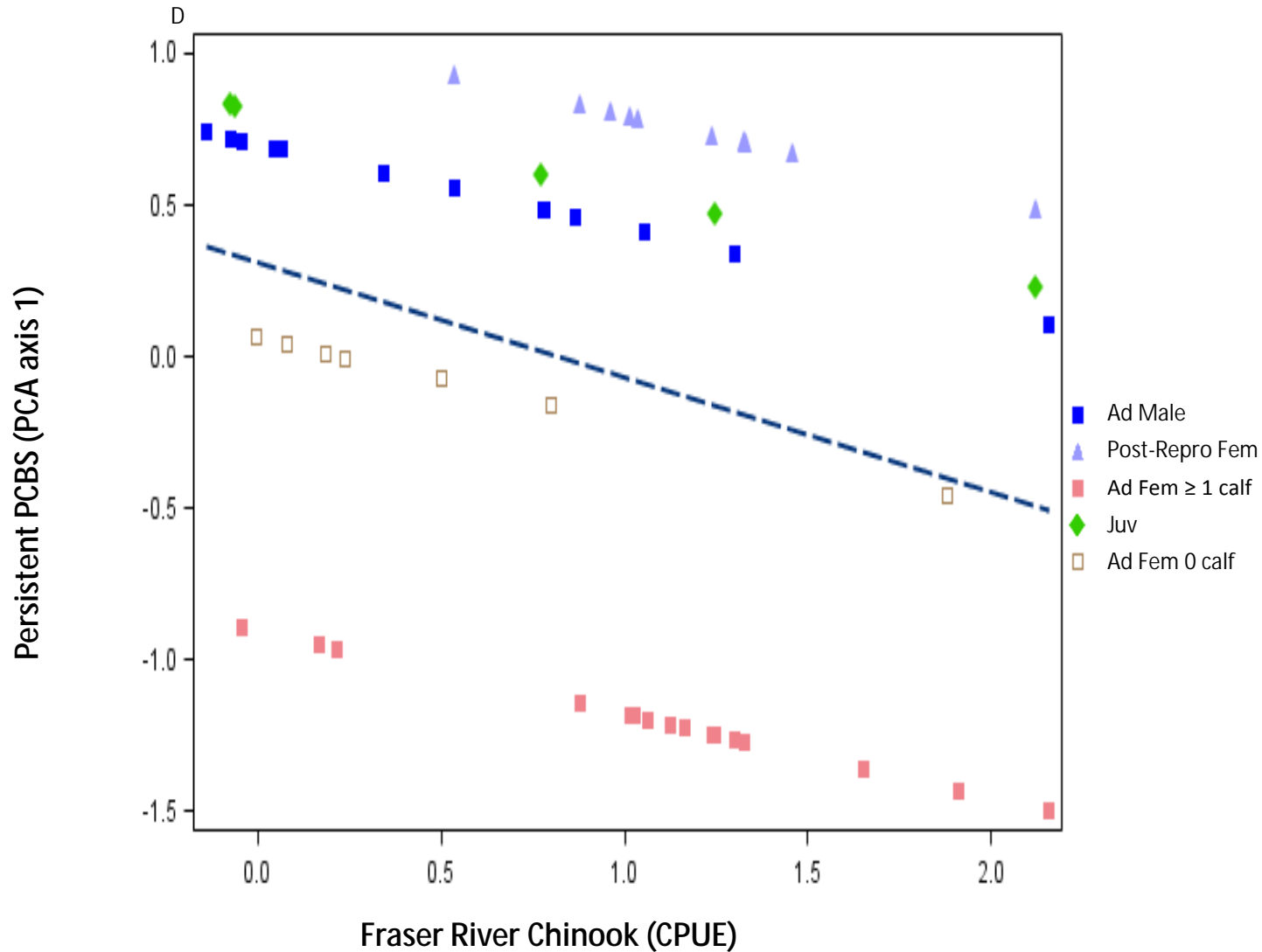




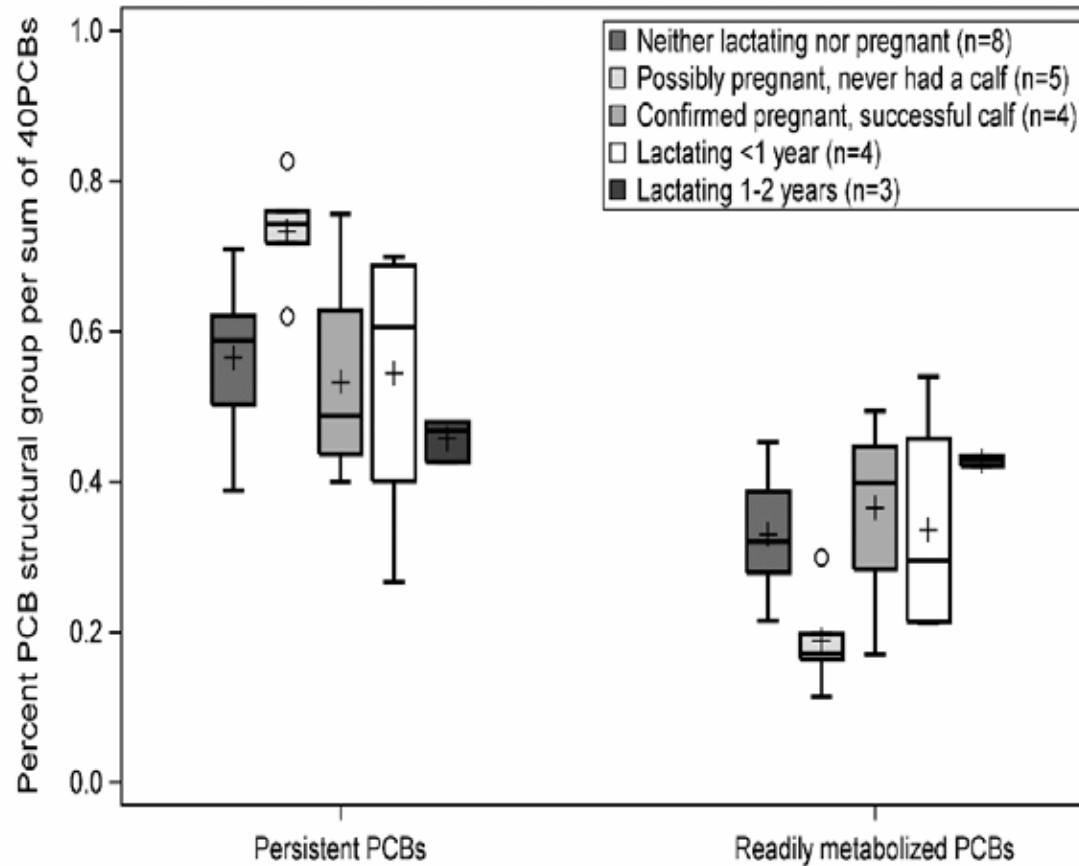
PCBs in blubber and scat samples from the SRKWs,
n=18 unique matches



Persistent PCBs increase in scat (and thus in circulation) as fish availability decreases (burning fat)

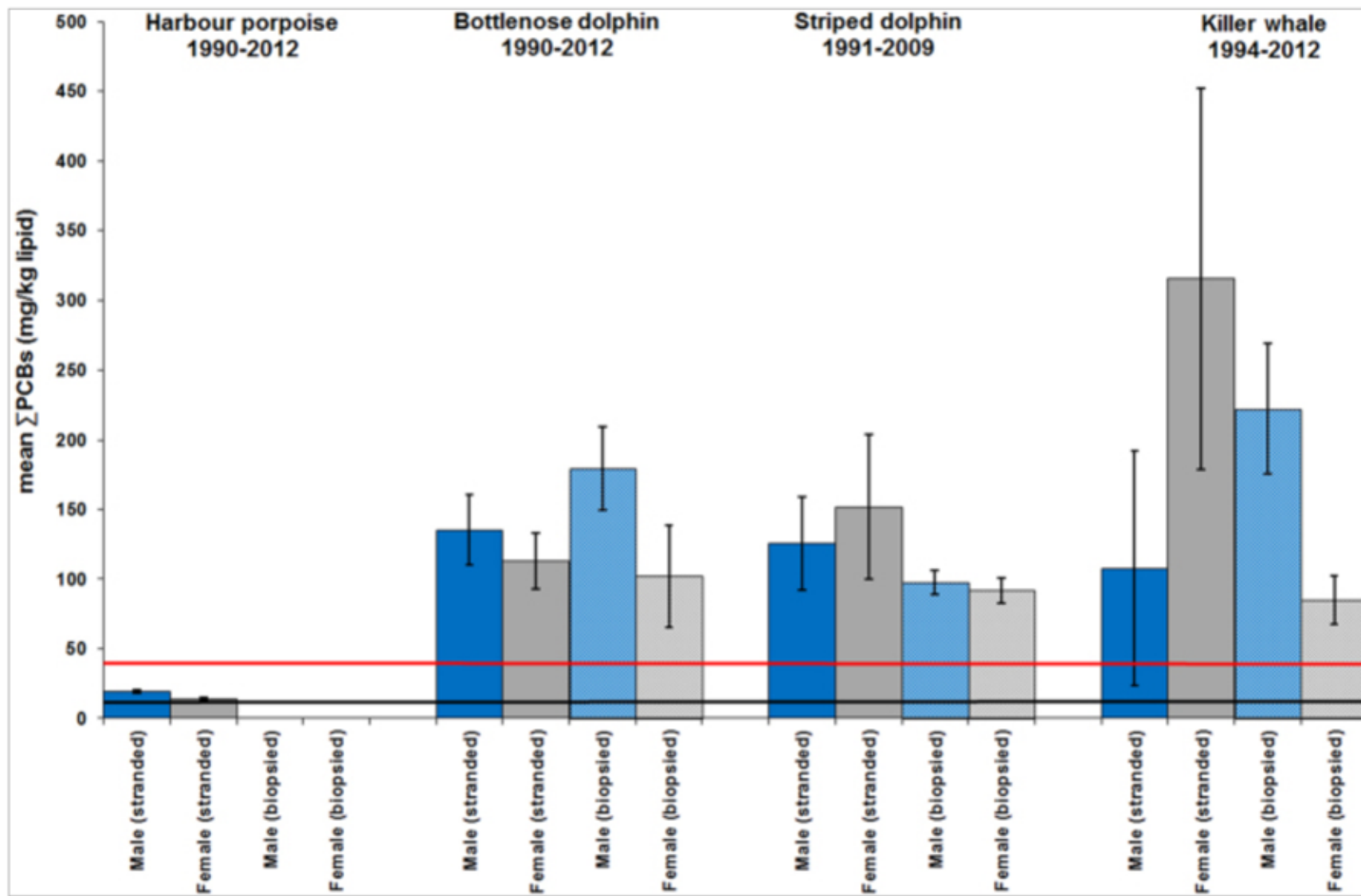


Persistent and readily metabolized PCBs by female reproductive class



Persistent PCBs include all congeners in structural groups 1, 2, and 5

Readily metabolized PCBs include all congeners in structural groups 3 and 4

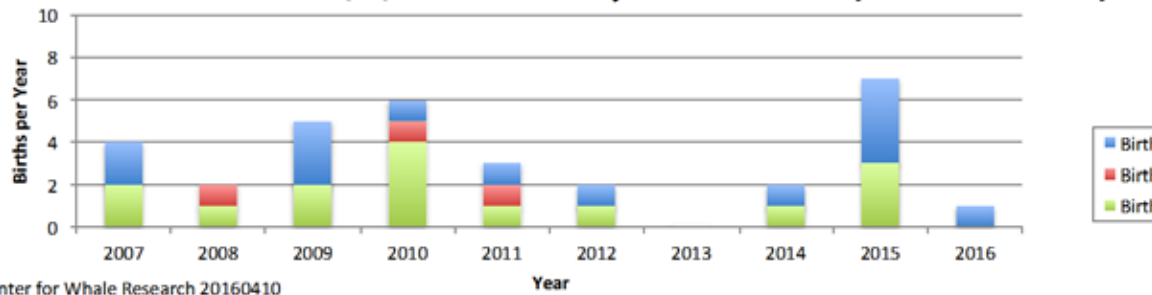


Mean ΣPCB concentrations in stranded and biopsied BNDs (1990–2012), SDs (1991–2009) and KWs (1994–2012) – all cetacean species (all ages).

Food is the key

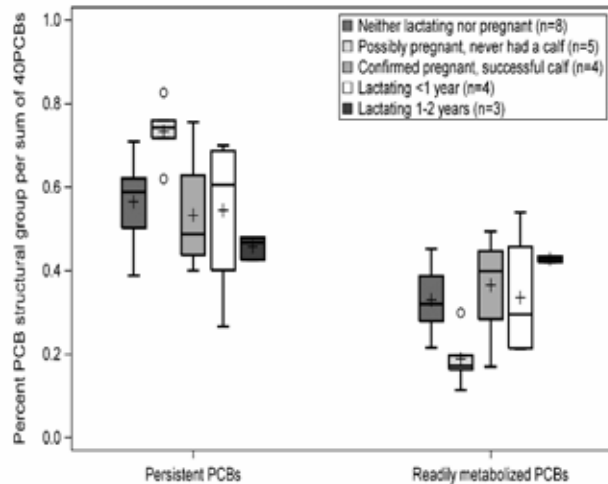
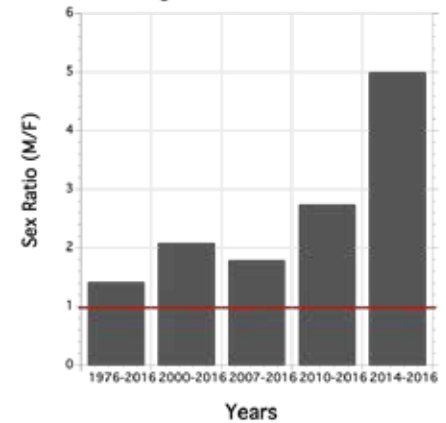


Births in J, K, and L Pods - By Calendar Year (2007 to Present)



Loss of Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

Change in Sex Ratio Over Time



Persistent PCBs include all congeners in structural groups 1, 2, and 5
 Readily metabolized PCBs include all congeners in structural groups 3 and 4



OIL MOVEMENT IN & OUT OF WASHINGTON STATE



Acknowledgements and Next Steps

Funding

Washington Sea Grant (2010-2013)



EPA STAR Fellowship (2011-2014)

NOAA, Northwest Fisheries Science Center

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (2017-2018)



UW, Center for Conservation Biology

Canadian Consulate General

Northwest Science Association

JISAO



Individuals and Groups

Katherine Ayres

Kari Koski

Fred Felleman

Mike Ford

Linda Parks

Gina Ylatalo

Ken Balcomb

Jane Cogan

Liz Welch

Collaborations

NOAA, Northwest Fisheries Science Center

Soundwatch

Center for Whale Research

Cascadia Research

The Whale Museum

Orca Network

National Marine Fisheries Service