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GALVESTON BAY DOLPHIN RESEARCH
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GALVESTON BAY DOLPHIN RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM

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Why?



- Long lived Mammals
- Top predators
- Resident populations show high levels of site fidelity
- Affected by a variety of environmental stressors and act as bioindicators
- Ideal sentinels for Bays and Estuaries
- Data on large predators for ecosystem modeling
- Federally managed under the MMPA

Strategic stocks are to be maintained as a

"significant functioning element of the ecosystem"

Conservation Tool

HIGH RISK ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM

- Industrial Development
- Residential Development
- Ship Traffic
- Dredging
- Seagrass Loss
- Contaminants
- Commercial Fisheries
- Harmful Algal Blooms

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Goals of the GDRCP

1. Implement a long-term monitoring program
2. Conduct research on the ecology, behavior, and health
3. Study human-dolphin interactions and their impact
4. Raise awareness about GB dolphins and their habitats



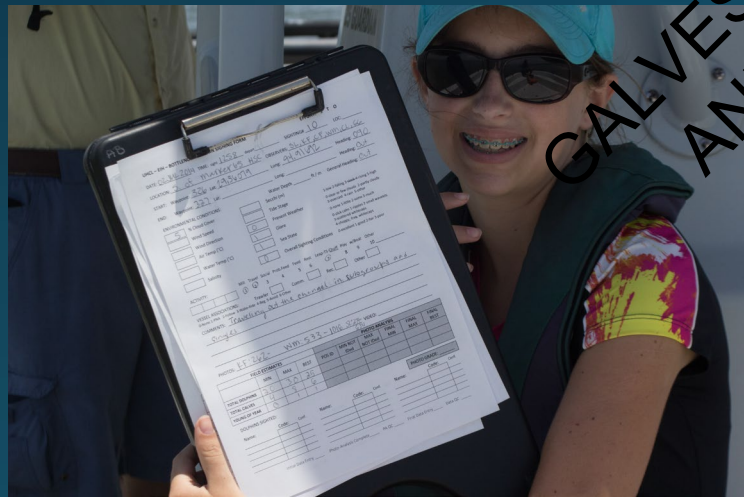
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Visual Surveys



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Current catalog of almost 700 unique individuals

What can we learn from Visual Surveys?

- Distribution
- Abundance
- Site Fidelity
- Survival Rates
- Habitat Utilization
- Behavioral Activities
- Social Structure
- Fecundity
- Foraging Strategies
- Human Interactions
- Visual Health Indicators



Remote Biopsy Darting



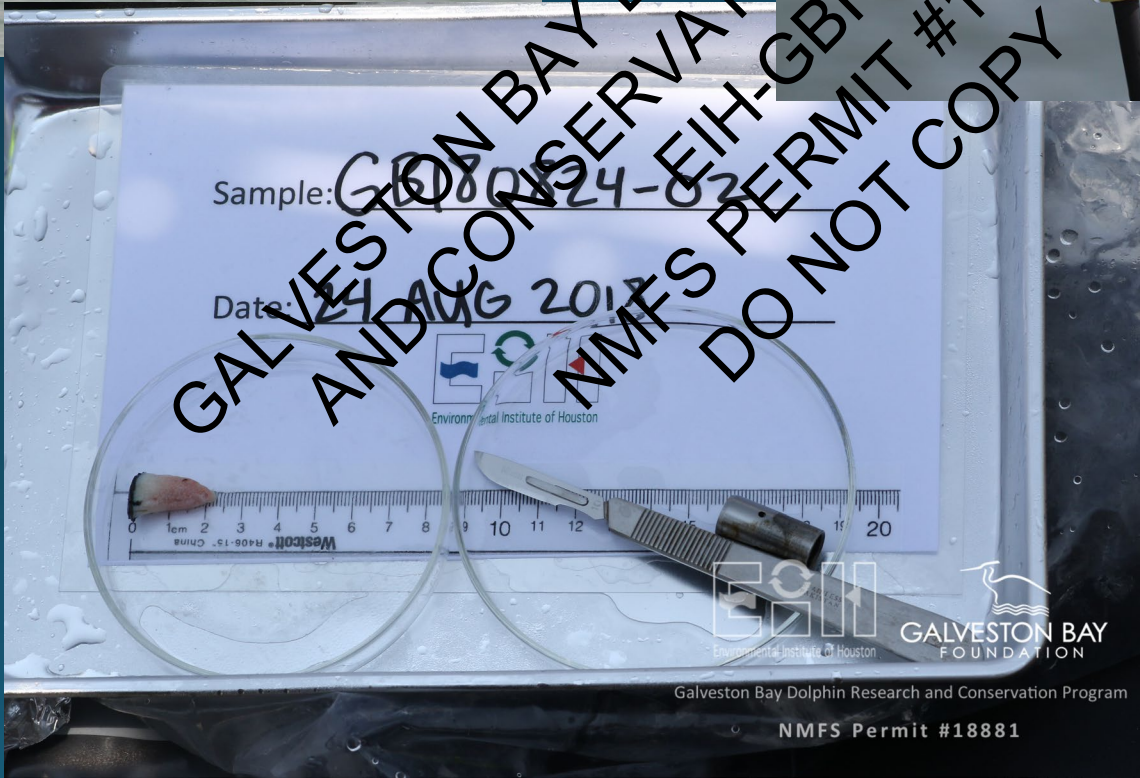
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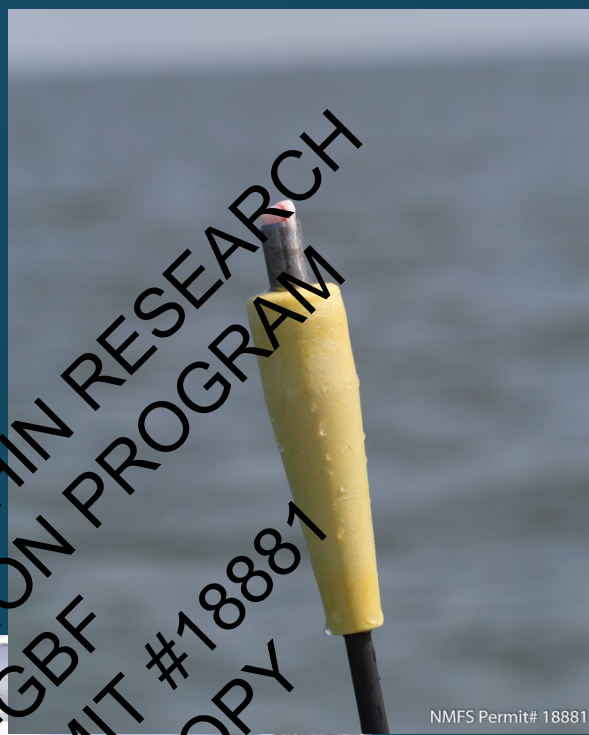
Sample: G000024-02

Date: 24 AUG 2017



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What can we learn from Biopsy Samples?

>50 samples currently undergoing or awaiting analyses

- Genetics – Population Structure
- Sex
- Stable Isotopes – Foraging*
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
– PCB's, Dioxins
- Heavy Metals
- Toxicology and Gene Expression
- Hormones – Pregnancy and Stress

*POSTER → McDaniel, S. "Foraging Ecology of Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) in Galveston Bay."



BASELINE DATA HEALTH INDICATORS

*Vital for understanding the effects of future
environmental disturbance*

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**Dolphin Population
Management**



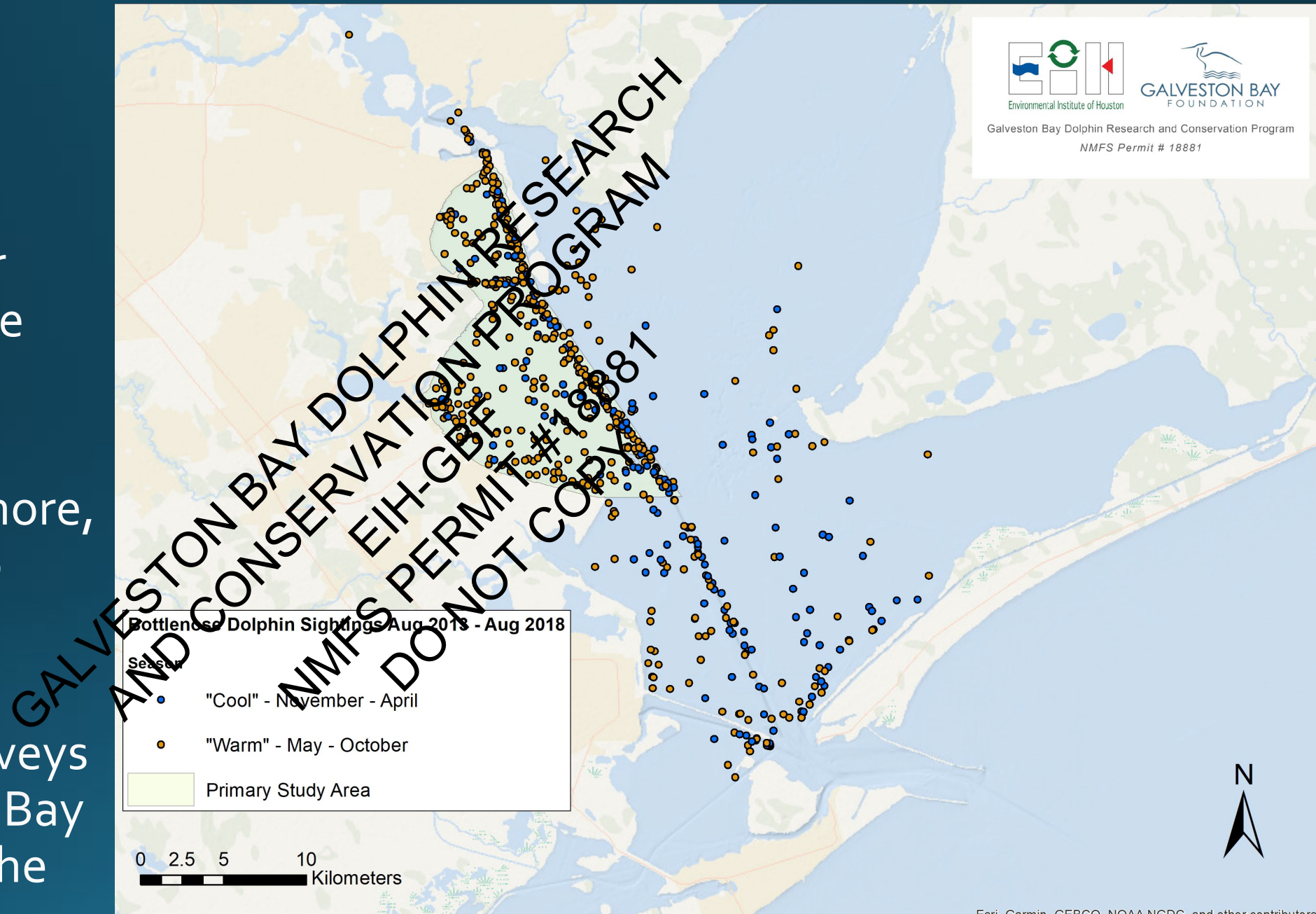
Oiled dolphin, Barataria Bay, LA, 2010



**Ecosystem Management
Public Engagement**

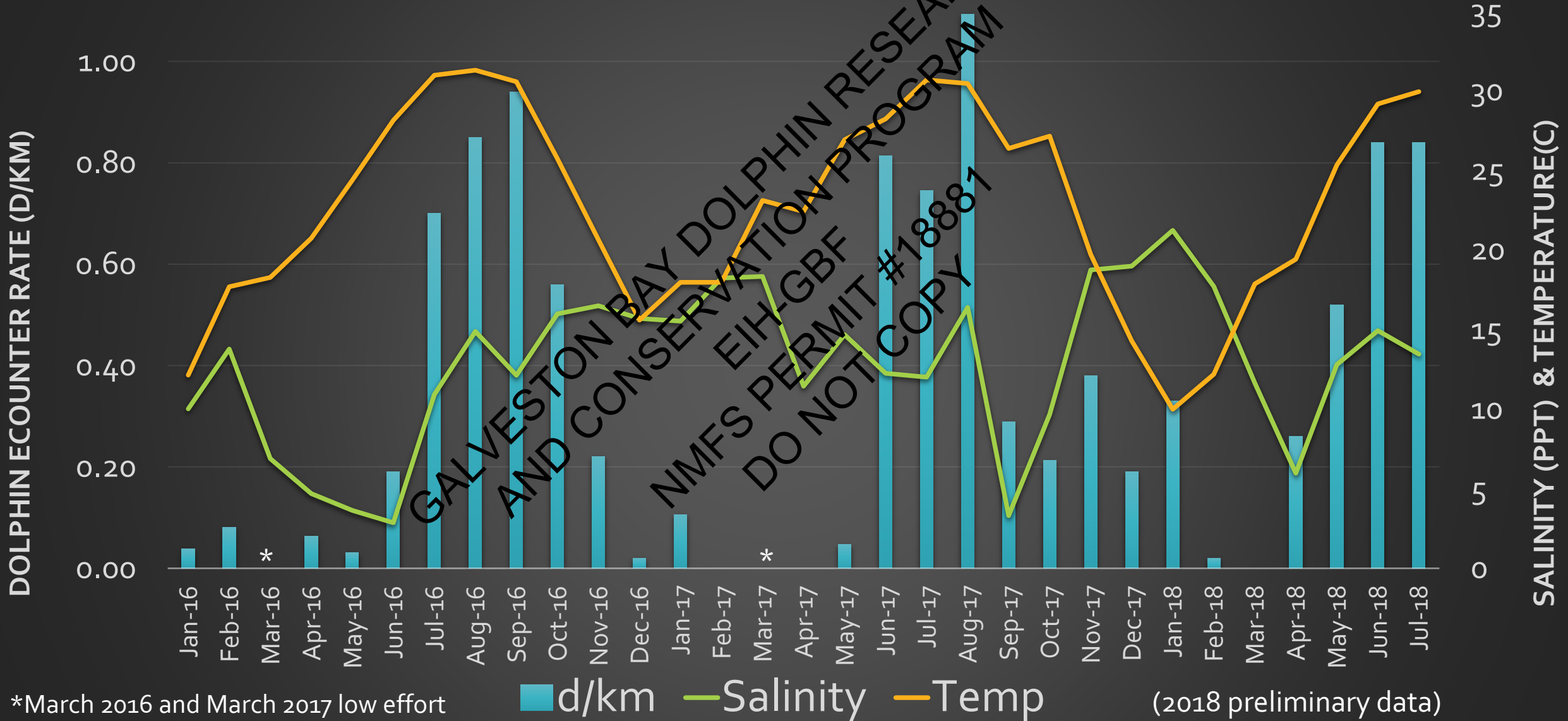
Results

- Monthly photo-id surveys of primary study area in upper Galveston Bay since 2015 (preliminary surveys 2013-2014)
- Coverage of nearshore, open bay and deep channel habitats
- Opportunistic and biopsy focused surveys of other Galveston Bay waters inshore of the ICW



Seasonal changes in distribution

Upper Galveston Bay encounter rates (# dolphins / km surveyed)



Levels of human-dolphin interactions are high



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Potential health consequences from freshwater influx

- Skin lesions = “hydropic degeneration” of the epidermis; may be accompanied by opportunistic fungal or algal growth
- Potential for:
 - Secondary infection
 - Electrolyte imbalance
 - Corneal edema
 - Mortality
- Long-term effects?

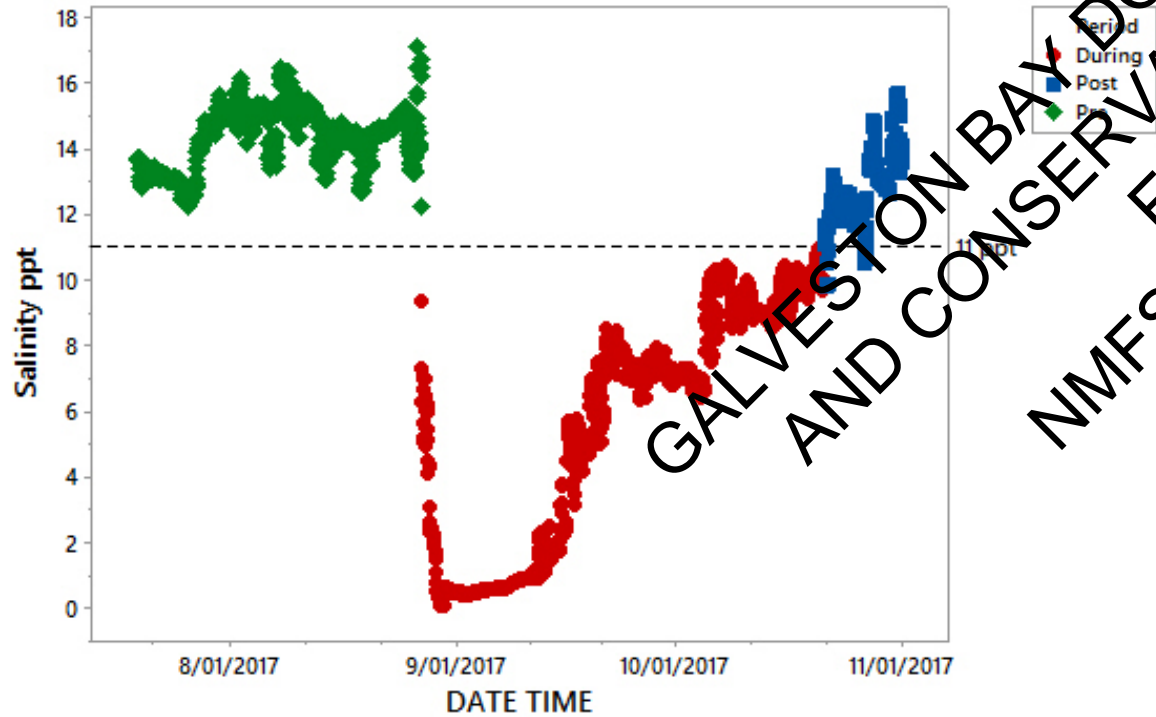
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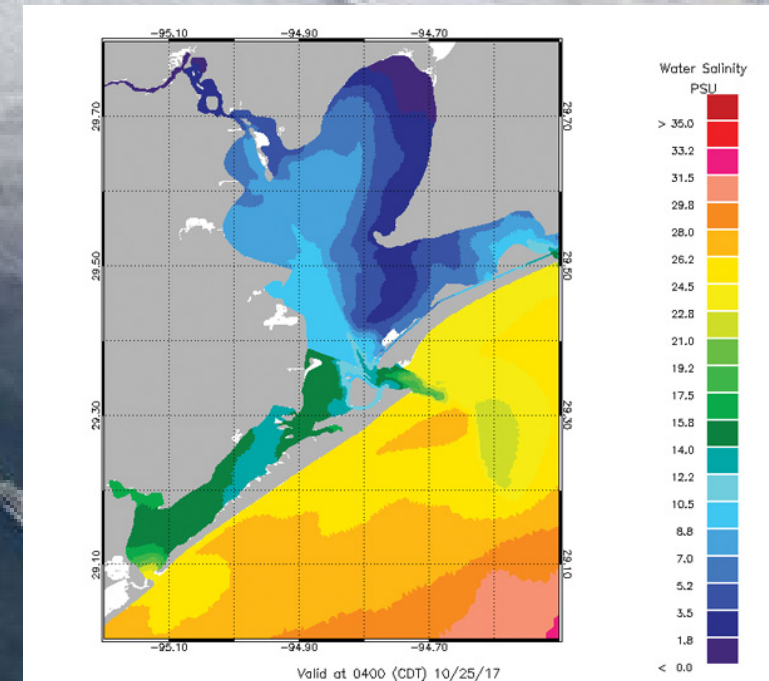
Hurricane Harvey

Low Salinity Event (LSE)

- Large influx of freshwater
- Toxic contaminants, bacteria and nutrients in run-off
- Effects on prey availability



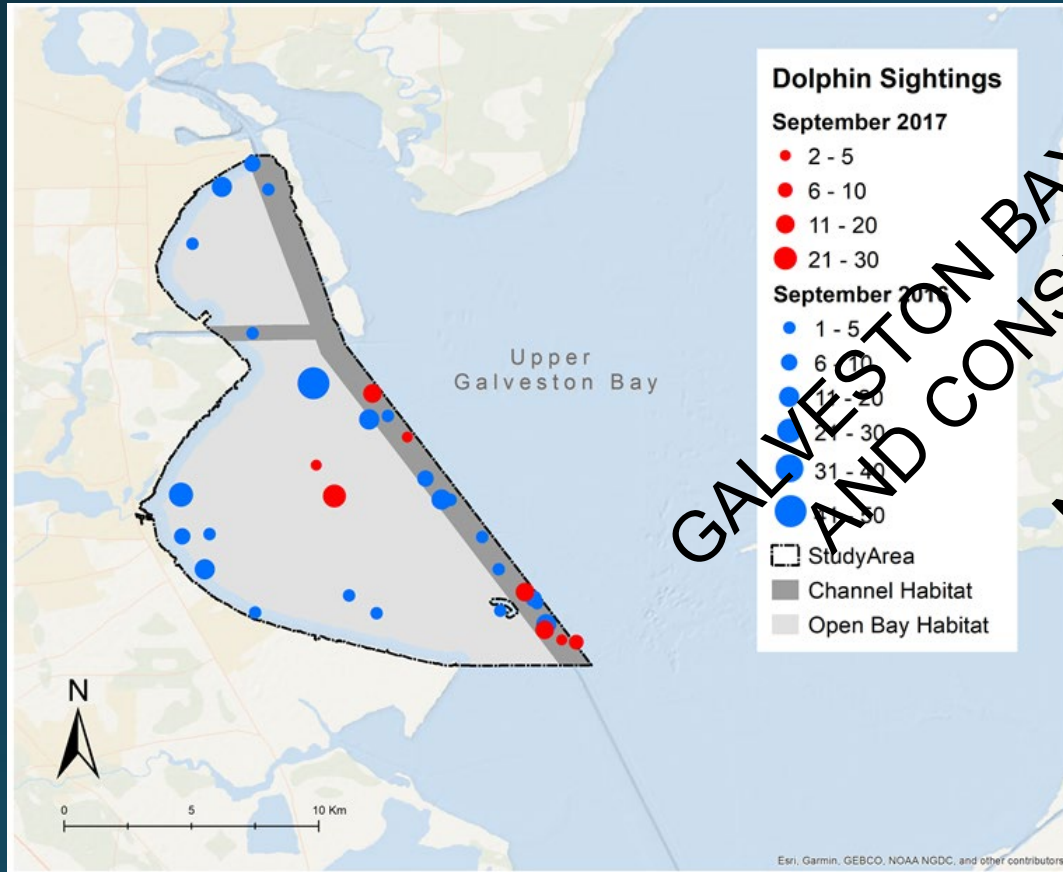
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HURRICANE HARVEY

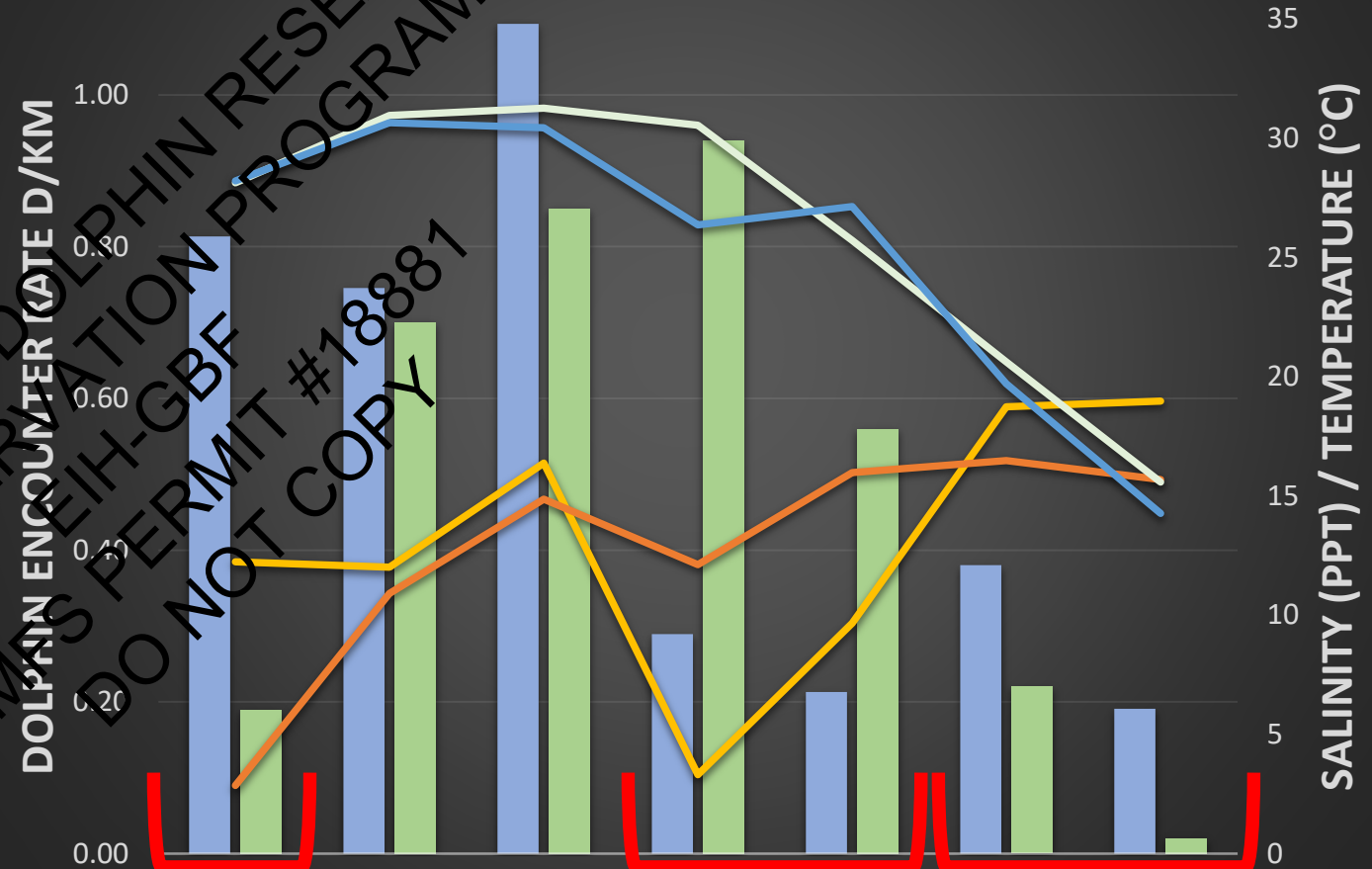
Effects

Temporary change in distribution/habitat use



Monthly Encounter Rates

d/km 2017 d/km 2016 Salinity 2017
Salinity 2016 Temp 2016 Temp 2017



Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Pre-Harvey During Harvey LSE Post Harvey LSE

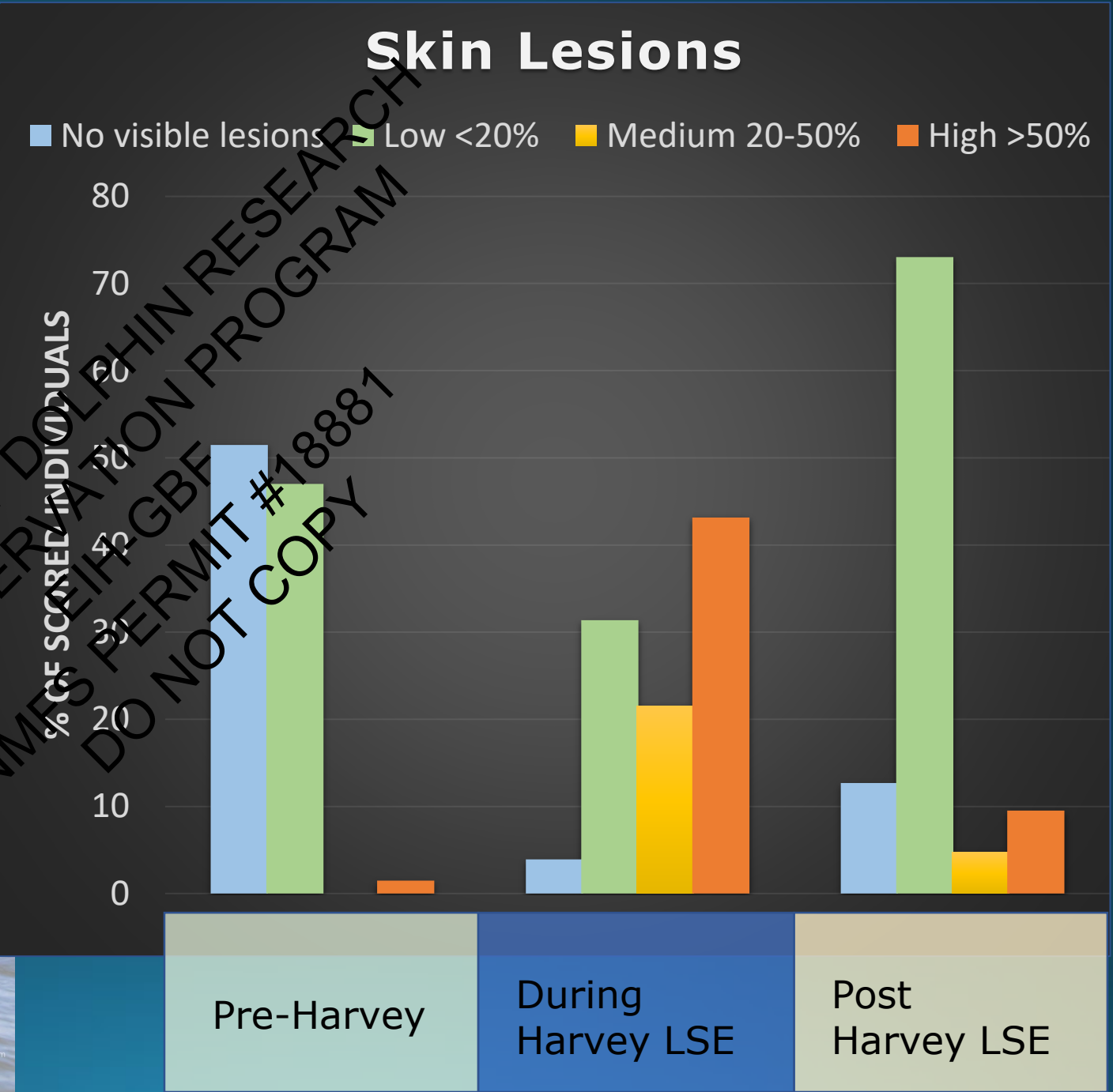
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HURRICANE HARVEY Effects

Skin lesions

Minimum Prevalence = proportion of identified individuals that exhibited visible lesions

Extent = percentage of each individual's epidermis covered by lesions



Lesion extent and healing

- Age Class
- Immunity
- Range Patterns
- Access to higher salinity



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Aug 4, 2017; 14.5 ppt



Sep 09, 2017; 1.7 ppt



Dec 20, 2017; 18.6 ppt

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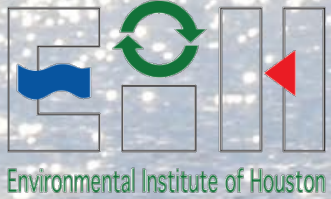


**GALVESTON BAY
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Questions?



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www.ucl.edu/environmental-institute

→ *links to scientific output*

www.galvestonbay.org

→ *Adopt-a-dolphin*

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