

A Review of the Occurrence, Distribution, and Movements of Whale Sharks in the Northern Gulf of Mexico



Photo by B. Groark

**Eric Hoffmayer², James Franks¹,
Jennifer McKinney¹, & William Driggers²**

¹Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, The University of Southern Mississippi

²NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Science Center – Mississippi Laboratories

Whale Shark (*Rhincodon typus*)

- Largest fish in the ocean
 - Reach up to 15 m and 18 metric tons
- One of the two known filter feeding sharks in Gulf of Mexico
 - Basking Shark



Photo by B. Groark

Whale Shark Distribution



- All tropical and temperate seas
 - Except Mediterranean Sea

Western North Atlantic

- First reported in the western North Atlantic Ocean in 1902
- First documented in the Gulf of Mexico in 1933
- Reports on the occurrence of whale sharks in the Gulf of Mexico are primarily anecdotal or largely based on isolated observations
 - Gudger 1939, 1941; Baughman 1947, 1950, 1955; Gunter and Knapp 1951; Breur 1954; Springer 1957; Clark and von Schmidt 1965; Hoffman et al. 1981

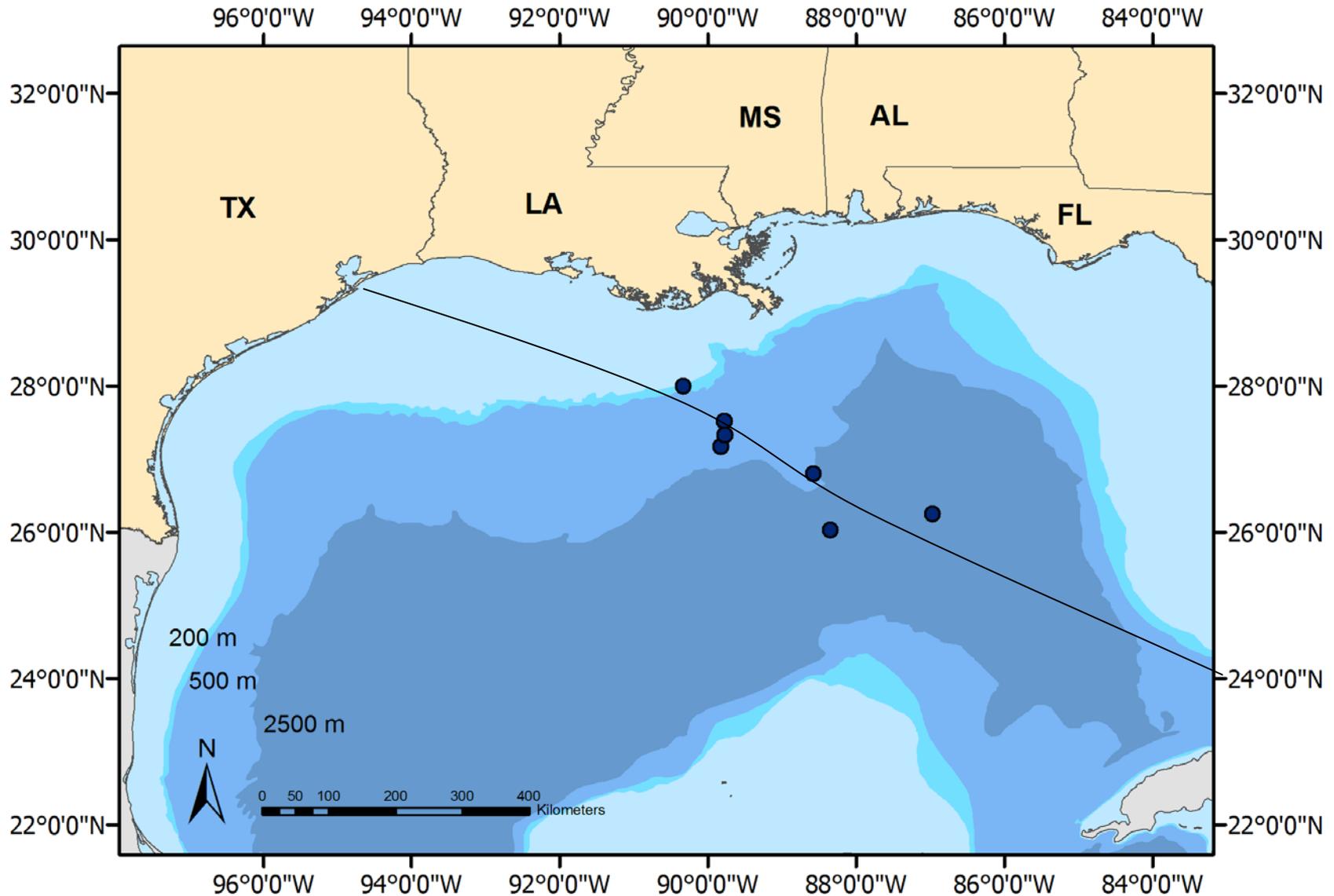
Occurrence in Northern Gulf of Mexico

- Early Accounts (1930s)
 - Reports from commercial mariners traveling from the Straits of Florida to Texas port cities
- NOAA Marine Mammal Surveys (1990s)
 - Aerial survey from Tampa, FL to Brownsville, TX over slope waters
- Gulf Coast Research Laboratory Whale Shark Research Program (2000s)
 - Reports of whale sharks sightings by fishers, offshore workers, pilots, etc.

Early Whale Shark Sightings

- Dr. Eugene Gudger
- First report of whale sharks from Gulf of Mexico
 - 8 sightings totaling 68 sharks
 - 1933 – 1939
- Reports from commercial mariners through the U.S. Hydrographic Office
 - Straits of Florida to Texas port cities

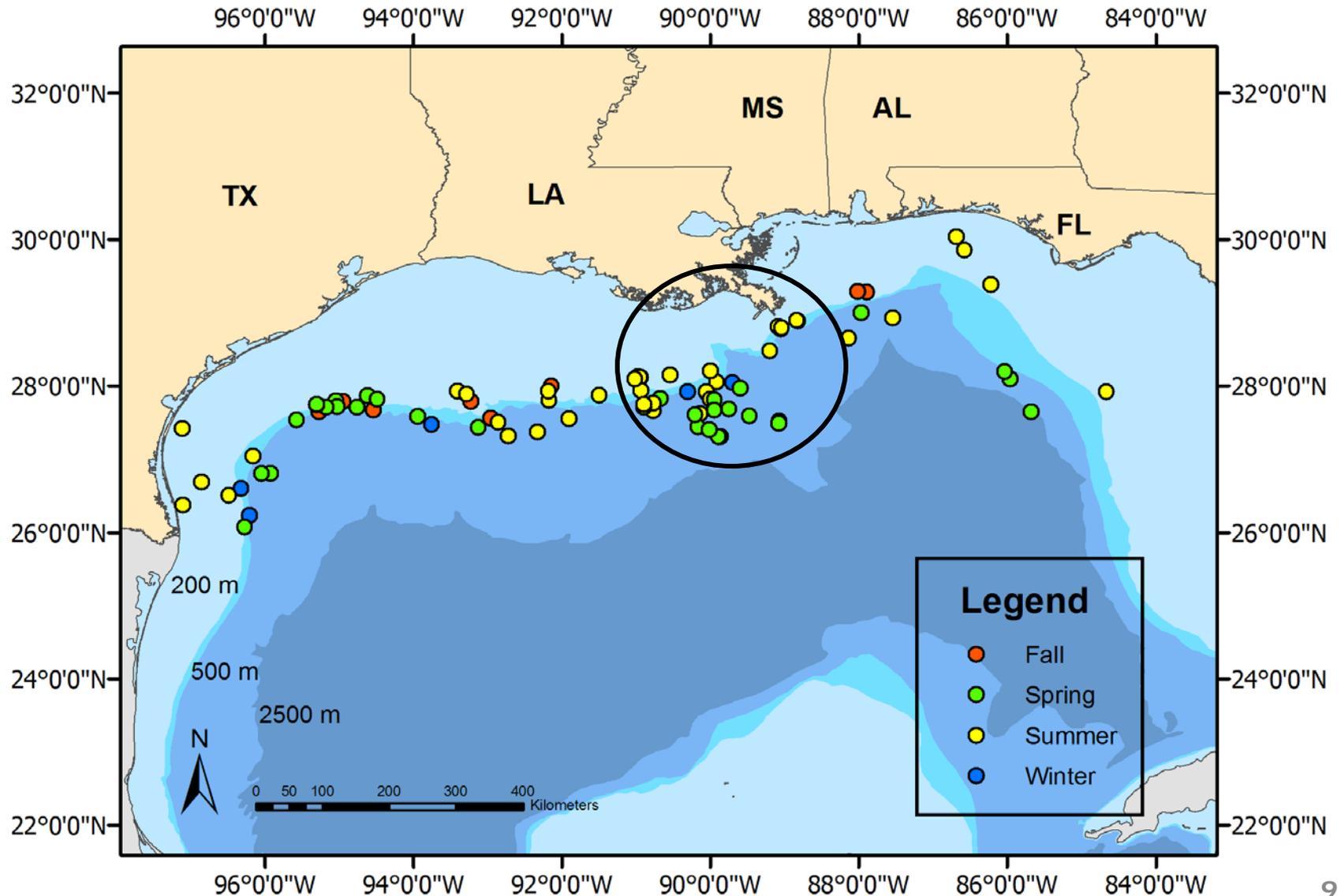
Early Sightings in Gulf of Mexico (1933 – 1939)



NMFS Aerial Survey Results

- Aerial surveys were conducted in the northern Gulf of Mexico between 1989 – 1998
- 119 whale sharks were observed during 81 sighting events
- Most abundant during summer
- Highest abundance occurred in a region southwest of the Mississippi River Delta
 - Attributed to the large amounts of nutrients discharged by the Mississippi River into the northern Gulf of Mexico

NMFS Sightings Locations

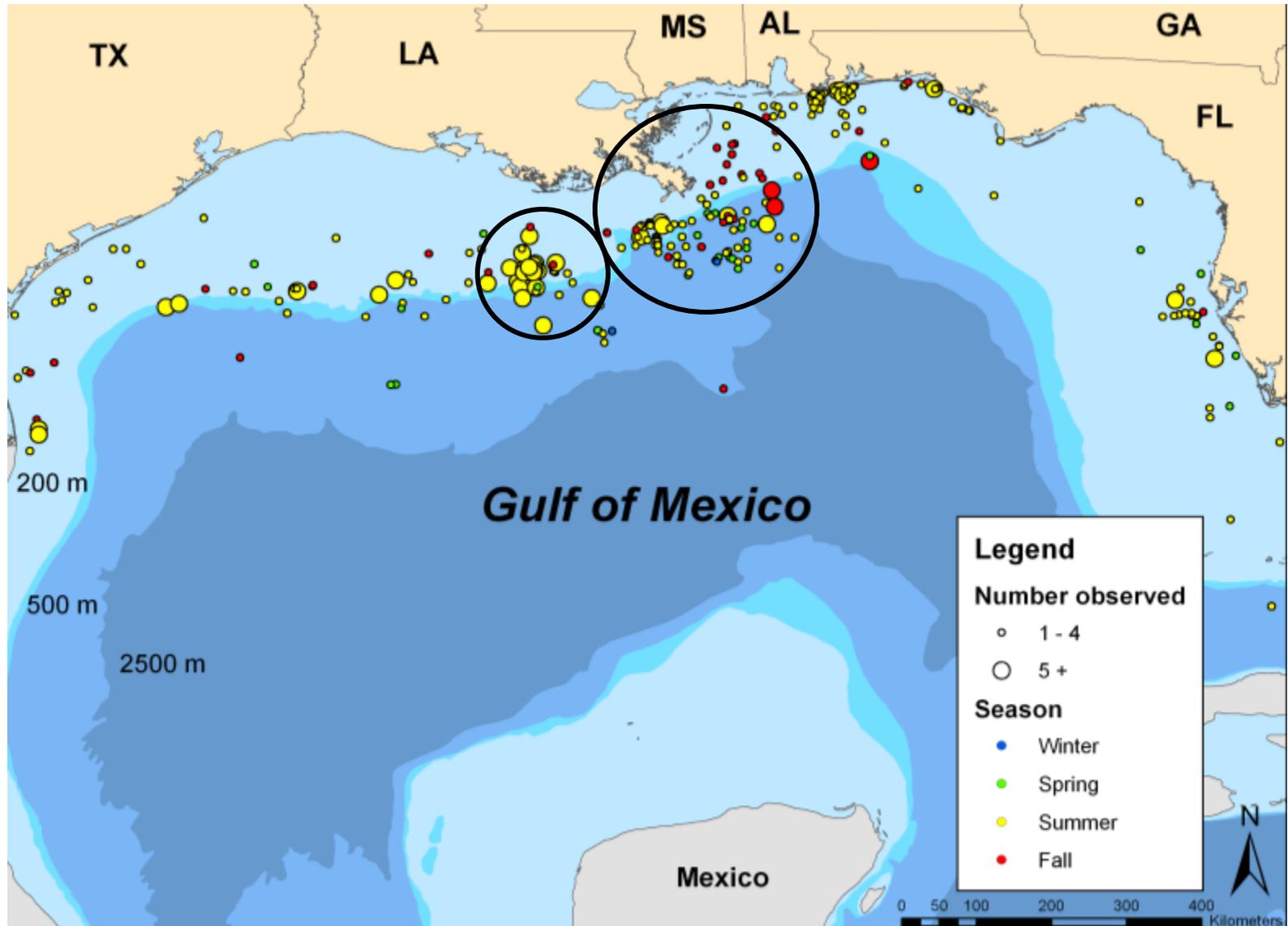


Northern Gulf of Mexico Whale Shark Sightings Database

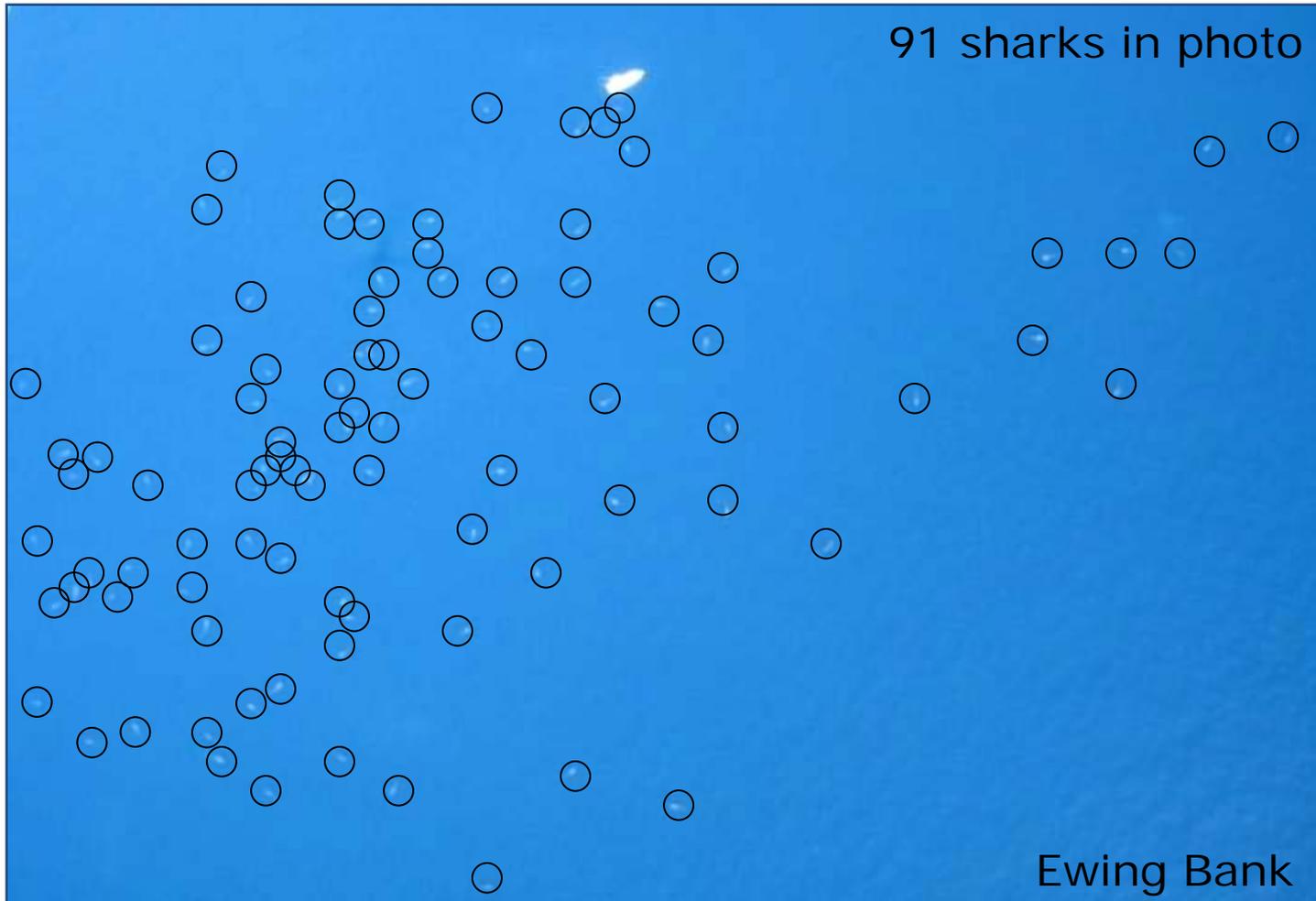
- 2003 to present
- Over 400 sightings of whale sharks
- Summer – fall
- 130 accounts of aggregations
 - 2 – 200 sharks



Whale Shark Occurrence 2003 – present

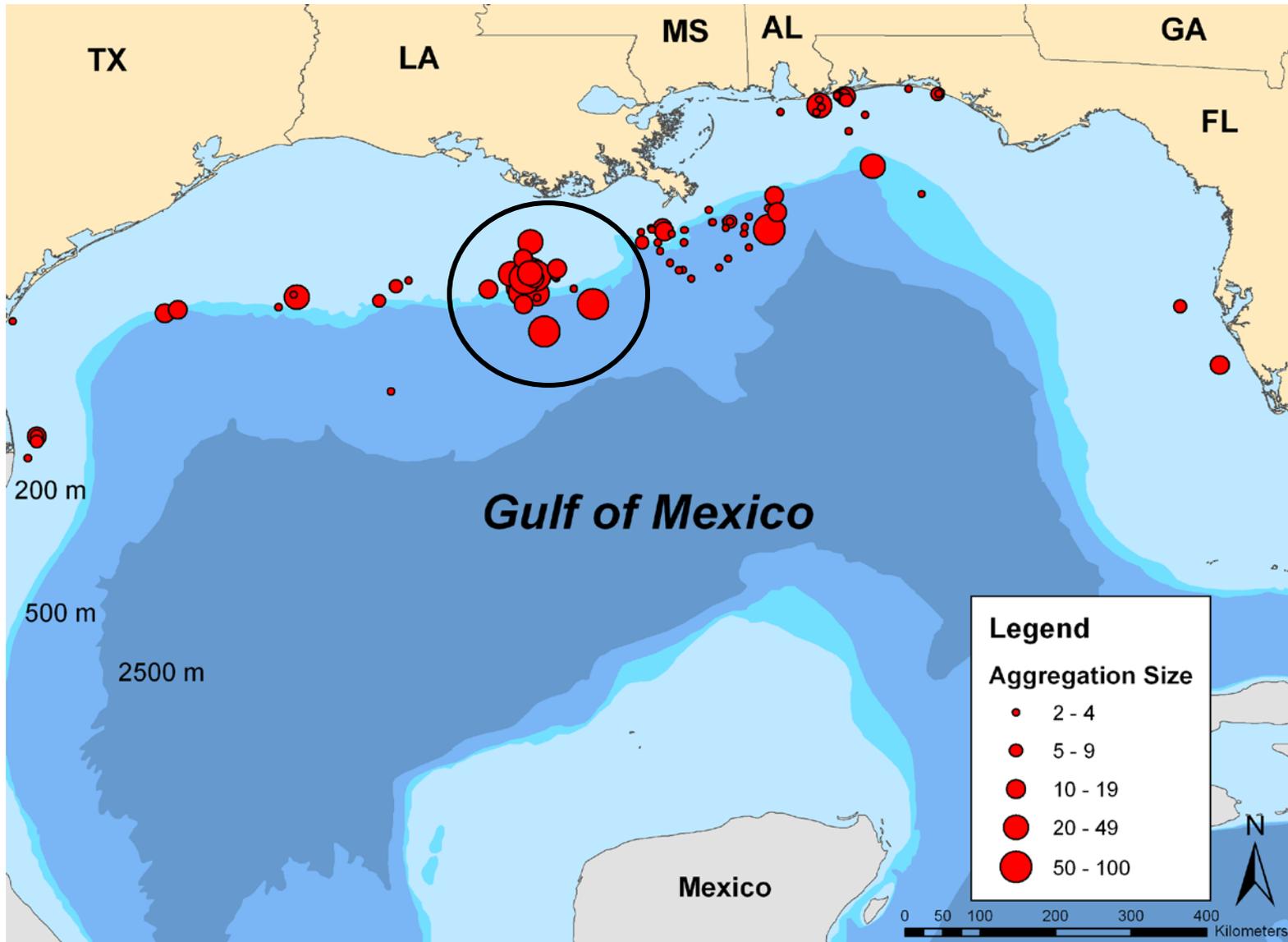


Whale Shark Aggregations



- Over 130 sightings of aggregations
 - 2 to 200 sharks

Aggregation Locations 2003 – 2010



Aggregation Encounters

- June 26, 2006
 - 16 sharks at Sackett Bank
- June 11, 2009
 - 25 – 30 shark at Ewing Bank
- June 22, 2010
 - >100 sharks at Ewing Bank
- Surface feeding on fish eggs
 - 1st documentation in Gulf of Mexico

2010 Aggregation Encounter

- June 22, 2010
- Ewing Bank
- Dr. Sylvia Earle
- 100+ whale sharks
 - Deployed sat tags
 - Collected DNA samples
 - Obtained ID photographs
 - Added 44 sharks to the Ecocean Library
 - Collected plankton sample
 - Genetically ID eggs





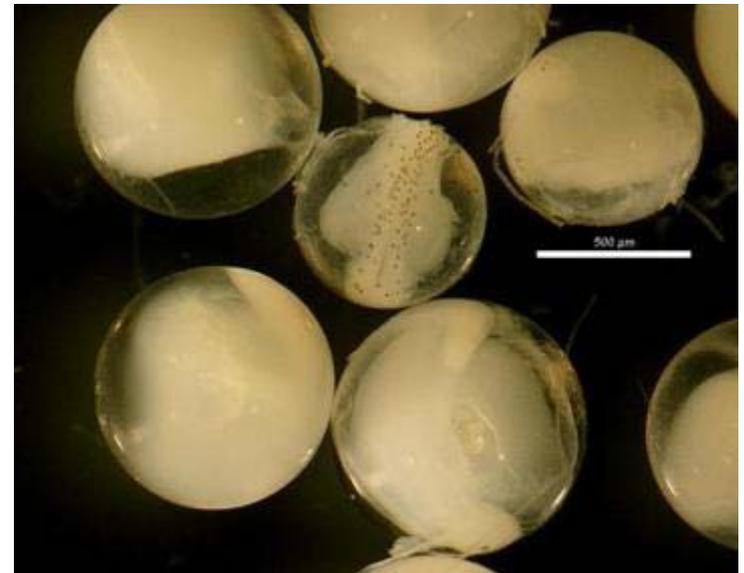
Fish Eggs at Surface



Photo by S. Earle

What's on the Menu?

- Little Tunny eggs (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)
 - All 3 encounters in the northern GOM
 - One encounter off Holbox, MX



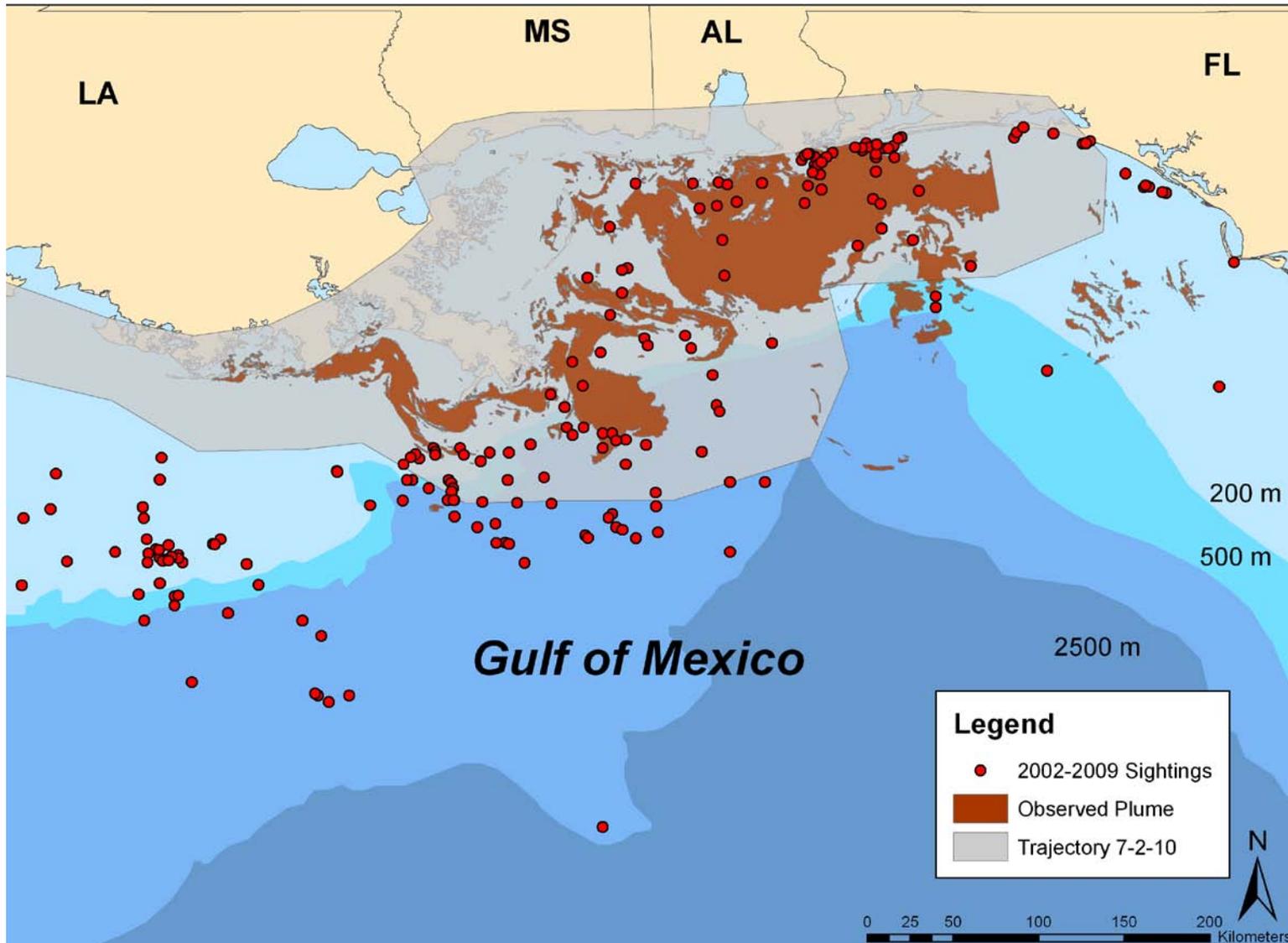
Feeding Aggregations

- How important are short-term localized productivity events?
 - Spawning events, convergence zones, plankton blooms, etc.
- How are whale sharks finding these areas?
 - Olfaction, auditory cues, predictable events, etc.
- Were they able to detect oil and avoid the northcentral Gulf region during the oil spill?

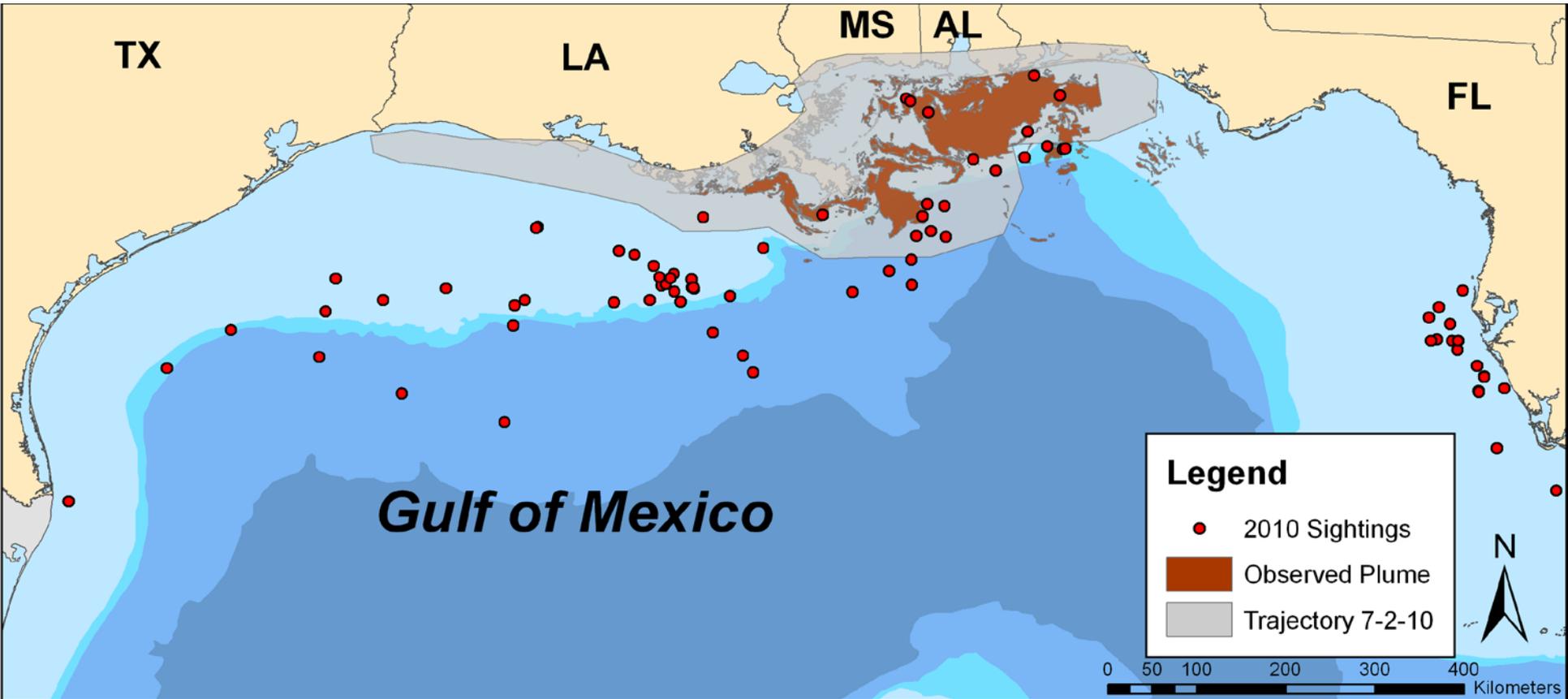
Potential Impacts of the *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill



Whale Shark Sightings 2003 – 2009



2010 Sightings



Sharks Observed near Oil



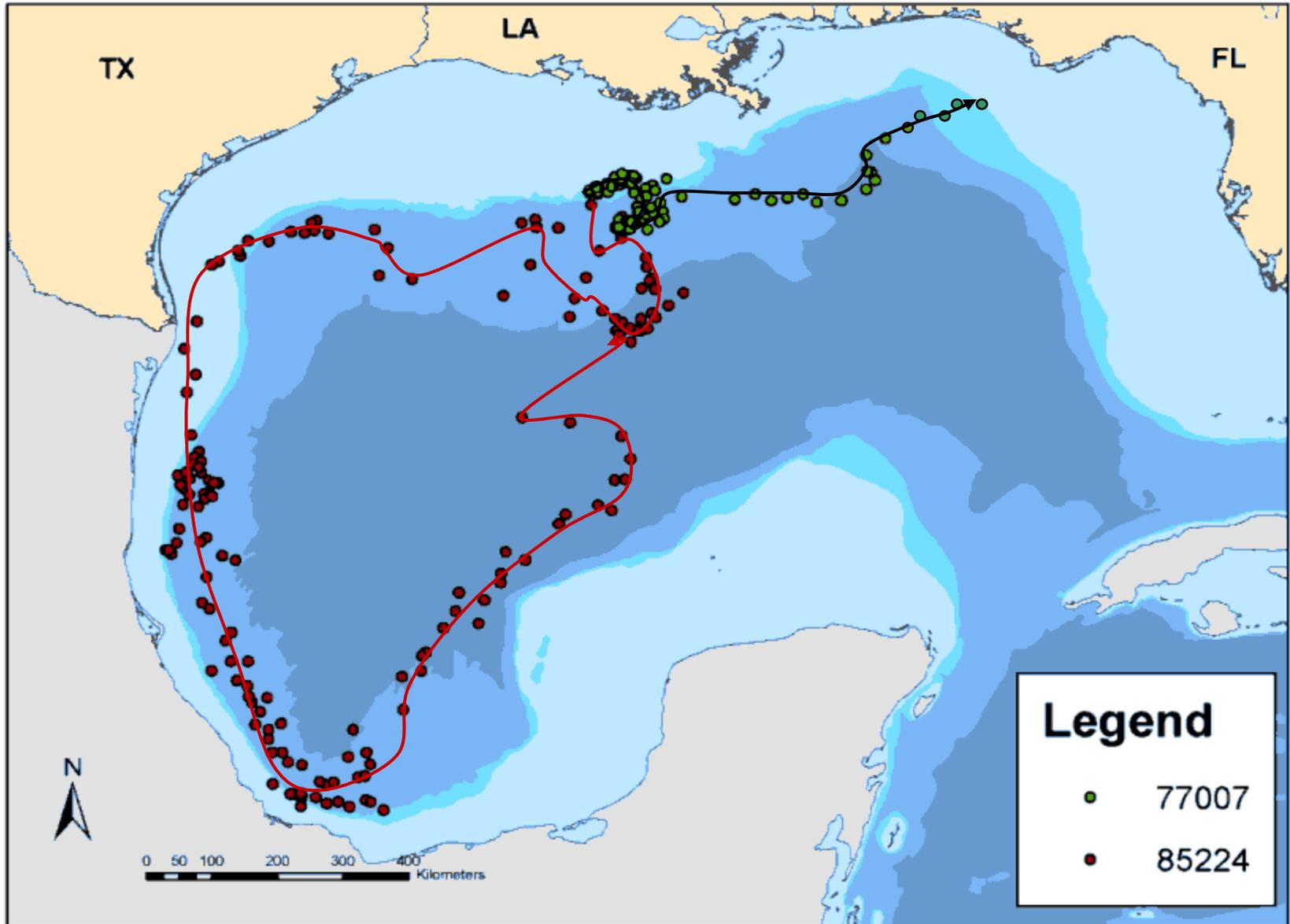
Photo by Brett Dodson



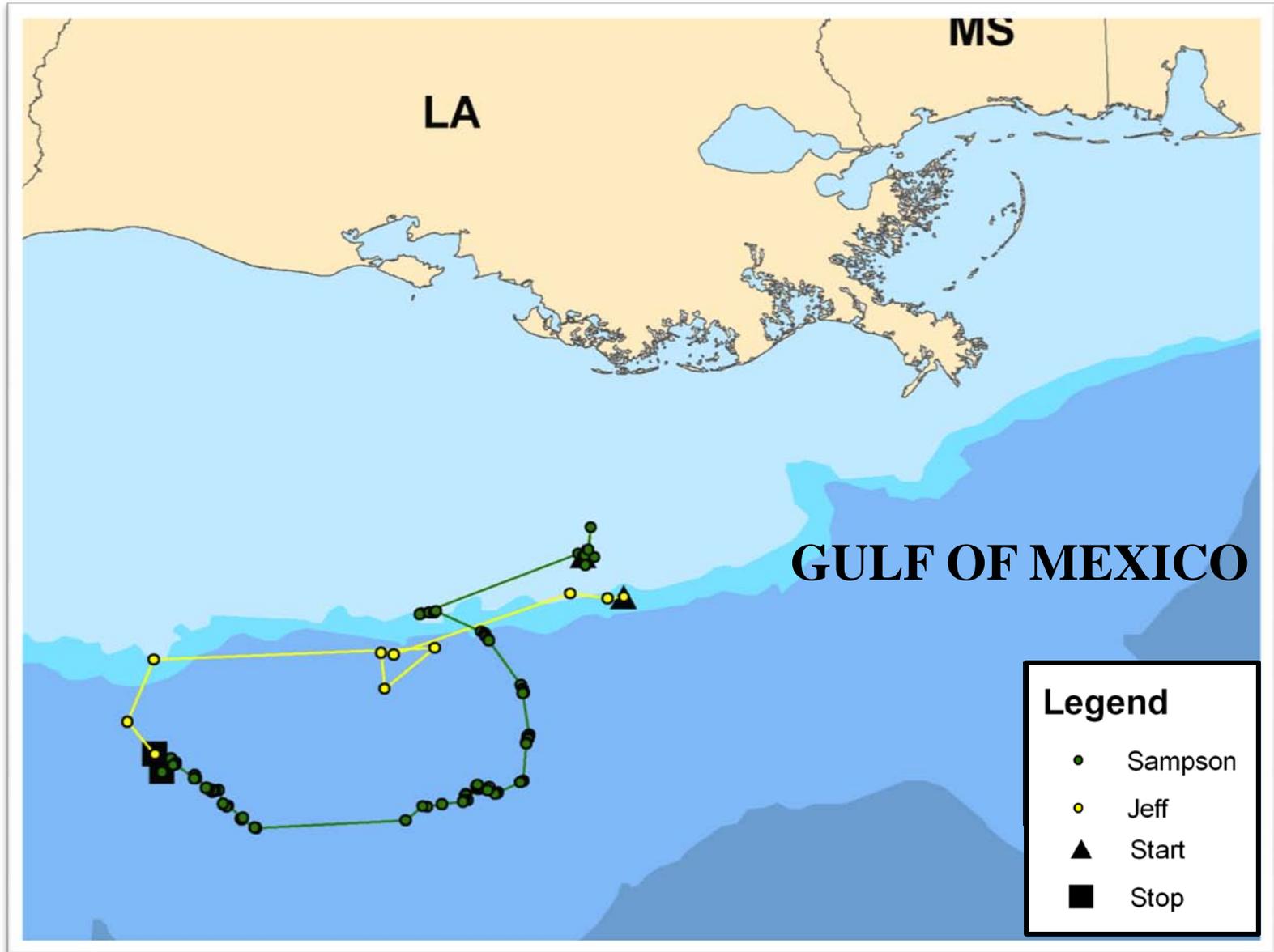
Photo by Brett Dodson

- 4.2 miles from *Deepwater Horizon* 6/27/10
- Three sightings totaling five sharks

2009 Movements



2010 Movements



2011 Research Plan

- Monitoring occurrence and distribution in region
 - Online sightings form
 - Aerial surveys
 - At sea research
- Investigating movement patterns
 - Satellite position tags (SPOT)
 - Pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT)
 - Ecocean – photo-identification library

Acknowledgments

- Capt. Underwood and crew of “Norman B”
- S. Earle – Mission Blue Foundation
- B. Nixon – Insurgent Media
- J. Holmberg – Ecocean
- S. Gittings and B. Dodson - NOAA



Microwave Telemetry Inc.



Contact Us



GULF COAST
RESEARCH LABORATORY
THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

References

- Baughman, J.L. 1947. Fishes not previously reported from Texas, with miscellaneous notes on other species. *Copeia* 1947:280.
- Baughman, J.L. 1950. Random notes on Texas fishes. *Texas Journal of Science* 2:117–138.
- Baughman, J.L. 1955. The oviparity of the whale shark, *Rhincodon typus*, with records of this and other fishes in Texas waters. *Copeia* 1955:54–55.
- Breuer, J.P. 1954. The littlest biggest fish. *Texas Game and Fish* 12:29.
- Clark, E., and K. von Schmidt. 1965. Sharks of the central Gulf coast of Florida. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 15:13–83.
- Gudger, E.W. 1939. The whale shark in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. *Science Monthly* 48:261–264.

References (continued)

- Gudger, E.W. 1941. The food and feeding habits of the whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*). *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society* 57:57–72.
- Gunter, F. and F.T. Knapp. 1951. Fishes, new, rare or seldom recorded from the Texas coast. *Texas Journal of Science* 1:134 –138.
- Hoffman, W., T.H. Fritts, and R. P. Reynolds. 1981. Whale sharks associated with fish schools off south Texas. *Northeast Gulf Science* 5:55–57.
- Springer, S. 1957. Some observations on the behavior of schools of fishes in the Gulf of Mexico and adjacent waters. *Ecology* 38:166–171.