

COMMON BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN (*Tursiops truncatus truncatus*) Biscayne Bay Stock

STOCK DEFINITION AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

The coastal morphotype of common bottlenose dolphins is continuously distributed along the Atlantic coast south of Long Island, New York, to the Florida peninsula, including inshore waters of the bays, sounds and estuaries. Several lines of evidence support a distinction between dolphins inhabiting coastal waters near the shore and those present in the inshore waters of the bays, sounds and estuaries. Photo-identification (photo-ID) and genetic studies support the existence of resident estuarine animals in several inshore areas of the southeastern United States (Caldwell 2001; Gubbins 2002; Zolman 2002; Mazzoil *et al.* 2005; Litz *et al.* 2012), and similar patterns have been observed in bays and estuaries along the Gulf of Mexico coast (Wells *et al.* 1987; Balmer *et al.* 2008). Recent genetic analyses using both mitochondrial DNA and nuclear microsatellite markers found significant differentiation between animals biopsied in coastal and estuarine areas along the Atlantic coast (Rosel *et al.* 2009), and between those biopsied in coastal and estuarine waters at the same latitude (NMFS unpublished data). Similar results have been found off the west coast of Florida (Sellas *et al.* 2005).

Biscayne Bay is a shallow estuarine system located along the southeast coast of Florida in Miami-Dade county. The Bay is generally shallow (depths <5m) and includes a diverse range of benthic communities including seagrass beds, soft coral and sponge communities, and mud flats. The northern portion of the Bay (Figure 1) is surrounded by the cities of Miami and Miami Beach and is therefore heavily influenced by industrial and municipal pollution sources. Furthermore, tidal flushing in this portion of the Bay is severely limited by the presence of dredged islands (Bialczak *et al.* 2001). In contrast, the central and southern portions of the Bay are less influenced by development and are better flushed. Water exchange with the Atlantic Ocean occurs through a broad area of grass flats and tidal channels termed the Safety Valve near the center of the Bay.

Bottlenose dolphins have been documented in Biscayne Bay since the 1950s (Moore 1953). Live capture fisheries for bottlenose dolphins are known to have occurred throughout the southeastern U.S. and within Biscayne Bay during the 1950s and 1960s; however, it is unknown how many individuals may have been removed from the population during this period (Odell 1979; Wells and Scott 1999).

The Biscayne Bay Stock of bottlenose dolphins has been the subject of an ongoing photo-ID study conducted by the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center since 1990. From 1990 to 1991, preliminary information was collected focusing on the central portion of the Bay. The survey was re-initiated in 1994, and it was expanded to

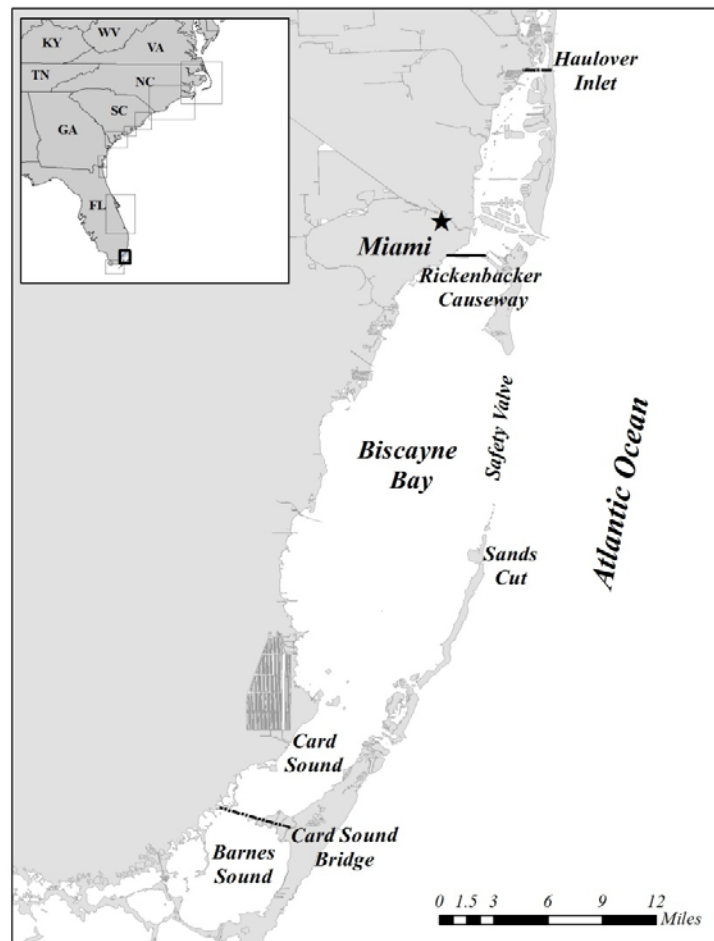


Figure 1. Geographic extent of the Biscayne Bay stock. Dashed lines denote the boundaries.

include the northern portion of the Bay and south to the Card Sound Bridge in 1995 (SEFSC unpublished data; Litz 2007). Through 2007, the photo-ID catalog included 229 unique individuals. Approximately 80% of these individuals may be long-term residents with multiple sightings over the 17 years of the study (SEFSC unpublished data). Analyses of the sighting histories and associations of individuals from the Biscayne Bay photo-ID data demonstrated that there are at least 2 overlapping social groups of animals within Biscayne Bay segregated along a north/south gradient (Litz 2007).

Litz (2007) documented two social groups that differentially utilize habitats within Biscayne Bay; one group was sighted primarily in the northern half of the Bay while the other was sighted primarily in the southern half. Members of these two groups exhibited significant differences in contaminant loads (Litz *et al.* 2007). Evidence of weak but significant genetic differentiation was found between these two social groups using microsatellite data but not mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) data (Litz *et al.* 2012). The lack of differentiation at mtDNA coupled with field observations indicating overlapping home ranges for these two groups suggests ongoing, though perhaps low, levels of interbreeding and the two groups have not been split into separate stocks at this time. However, significant genetic differentiation was found between Biscayne Bay and Florida Bay dolphins at both marker types (Litz *et al.* 2012). The observed genetic differences between resident animals in Biscayne Bay and those in an adjacent estuary combined with the high levels of sight fidelity observed, demonstrate that the resident Biscayne Bay bottlenose dolphins are a demographically distinct population stock.

Biscayne Bay extends south through Card Sound and Barnes Sound, and connects through smaller inlets to Florida Bay (Figure 1). The Biscayne Bay Stock of bottlenose dolphins is bounded by Haulover Inlet to the north and Card Sound bridge to the south. This range corresponds to the extent of confirmed home ranges of bottlenose dolphins observed residing in Biscayne Bay by a long-term photo-ID study conducted by the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (Litz 2007; SEFSC unpublished data) and probably represents the core range of this stock. Biscayne Bay dolphins may utilize habitats outside these boundaries, but there have been few surveys outside of this range. These boundaries are subject to change upon further study of dolphin home ranges within the Biscayne Bay estuarine system and comparison to an extant photo-ID catalog from Florida Bay to the south.

Dolphins residing within estuaries north of this stock to Jupiter Inlet are currently not included in any Stock Assessment Report. There are insufficient data to determine whether animals in this region exhibit affiliation to the Biscayne Bay Stock, the estuarine stock further to the north in the Indian River Lagoon Estuarine System (IRLES), or are simply transient animals associated with coastal stocks. There is relatively limited estuarine habitat along this coastline; however, the Intracoastal Waterway extends north along the coast to the IRLES. It should be noted that during 2007-2011, there was 1 stranded bottlenose dolphin in this region in enclosed waters. It could not be determined if there were any signs of human interactions for this stranded animal.

POPULATION SIZE

The total number of bottlenose dolphins residing within the Biscayne Bay Stock is unknown. An initial evaluation of the abundance of bottlenose dolphins in Biscayne Bay was conducted with aerial surveys in 1974-1975 covering predominantly the central portion of the Bay from Rickenbacker Causeway to the northern end of Card Sound. Bottlenose dolphins were observed in the Bay on 7 of 22 aerial surveys with the sightings totaling 67 individuals. Only 1 group was seen on each survey. This led the authors to conclude that there was likely 1 herd of approximately 13 animals occupying the Bay (Odell 1979). It was noted that this encounter rate was much lower than that in the adjacent Everglades National Park, and that the apparent low density of dolphins in Biscayne Bay had limited the effectiveness of the collection of live animals for display.

Between 1994 and 2007, 394 small boat surveys of Biscayne Bay were conducted for the bottlenose dolphin photo-ID study. A day's survey effort covered either the northern (Haulover Inlet to Rickenbacker Causeway), central (Rickenbacker Causeway to Sands Cut) or southern (Sands Cut to Card Sound Bridge) region of the Bay. Each area was surveyed 8-12 times per year on a monthly basis from 1994 to 2003. From 2003 to 2007, the number of surveys was lower and ranged between 4 and 8 per year, and the lowest amount of effort was expended in the southern portion of the Bay. When dolphins were encountered, estimates of group size were made, and photographs of fins were taken of as many individuals as possible. The fins were cataloged and individuals identified using standard methods (SEFSC unpublished data). There were 157 unique individuals identified in the photo-ID surveys between 2003 and 2007. However, this catalog size does not represent a valid estimate of population size because the residency patterns of dolphins in Biscayne Bay are not fully understood. It is currently not possible to develop a mark-recapture estimate of population size from the photo-ID catalog. However, research is currently underway to estimate the abundance of the Biscayne Bay Stock using a photographic mark-recapture method.

Minimum Population Estimate

Present data are insufficient to calculate a minimum population estimate for the Biscayne Bay Stock of bottlenose dolphins.

Current Population Trend

There are insufficient data to determine the population trends for this stock.

CURRENT AND MAXIMUM NET PRODUCTIVITY RATES

Current and maximum net productivity rates are unknown for this stock. The maximum net productivity rate was assumed to be 0.04. This value is based on theoretical modeling showing that cetacean populations may not grow at rates much greater than 4% given the constraints of their reproductive life history (Barlow *et al.* 1995).

POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL

Potential Biological Removal (PBR) is the product of the minimum population size, one-half the maximum productivity rate, and a “recovery” factor (MMPA Sec. 3. 16 U.S.C. 1362; Wade and Angliss 1997). The minimum population size of the Biscayne Bay Stock of bottlenose dolphins is unknown. The maximum productivity rate is 0.04, the default value for cetaceans. The recovery factor, which accounts for endangered, depleted, threatened stocks, or stocks of unknown status relative to optimum sustainable population (OSP), is assumed to be 0.5 because this stock is of unknown status. PBR for the Biscayne Bay Stock of bottlenose dolphins is unknown.

ANNUAL HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY AND SERIOUS INJURY

The total annual human-caused mortality and serious injury for the Biscayne Bay Stock during 2007-2011 is unknown. No interactions with crab or lobster pot gear or hook and line gear were documented; however, it is not possible to estimate the total number of interactions or mortalities associated with crab or lobster pots or hook and line fisheries since there are no systematic observer programs.

New Serious Injury Guidelines

NMFS updated its serious injury designation and reporting process, which uses guidance from previous serious injury workshops, expert opinion, and analysis of historic injury cases to develop new criteria for distinguishing serious from non-serious injury (Angliss and DeMaster 1998; Andersen *et al.* 2008; NOAA 2012). NMFS defines serious injury as an “*injury that is more likely than not to result in mortality*”. Injury determinations for stock assessments revised in 2013 or later incorporate the new serious injury guidelines, based on the most recent 5-year period for which data are available.

Fishery Information

There is a potential for the Biscayne Bay Stock to interact with the Category II Southeastern U.S. Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico stone crab trap/pot fishery and the Category III Florida spiny lobster trap/pot fishery. This stock may also interact with the Category III Atlantic commercial passenger fishing vessel (hook and line) fishery (Appendix III).

Crab and Lobster Pots

During 2007-2011 there were no documented mortalities or serious injuries of bottlenose dolphins in Biscayne Bay associated with entanglement in crab and lobster pot fisheries. Three mortalities were documented in prior years. One entanglement mortality was documented in 1997 in lobster pot gear just outside of the opening of the Bay to the Atlantic Ocean on the eastern edge of the Safety Valve area. In 2002, an entanglement mortality was observed in the central portion of the Bay in a stone crab pot. Finally, in 2006 there was an entanglement mortality of a known Biscayne Bay resident animal, also in a stone crab pot. This entanglement occurred in the northern portion of the Bay.

Hook and Line Fisheries

There have been 2 mortalities of known resident Biscayne Bay bottlenose dolphins associated with ingestion and/or entanglement of recreational fishing gear including hooks and monofilament line. These mortalities occurred during 1990 and 1999.

Other Mortality

There were 8 stranded animals occurring inside Biscayne Bay between 2007 and 2011 (NOAA National Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Database unpublished data, accessed 13 September 2012). One animal

showed signs of human interactions in the form of propeller wounds, but these wounds may have occurred post-mortem. For 1 animal no evidence of human interactions was detected, and for the remaining 6 animals, it could not be determined if any human interactions had occurred.

The nearshore and estuarine habitats occupied by dolphins are adjacent to areas of high human population and some are highly industrialized. Recent studies have examined persistent organic pollutant concentrations in bottlenose dolphin tissues from several estuaries along the Atlantic coast and have likewise found evidence of high pollutant concentrations in blubber, particularly near Charleston, South Carolina, and Beaufort, North Carolina (Hansen *et al.* 2004). The concentrations found in male dolphins from both of these sites exceeded toxic threshold values that may result in adverse effects on health or reproductive rates (Schwacke *et al.* 2002; Hansen *et al.* 2004). A study of persistent organic pollutants in bottlenose dolphins of Biscayne Bay demonstrated a strong geographic gradient in pollutant concentrations between dolphins with sighting histories primarily in the northern, more polluted areas compared to dolphins with ranges in the southern portion of the Bay (Litz *et al.* 2007). The observed tissue concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) for male animals from the northern Bay were 5 times higher than those in southern Biscayne Bay and were also higher than those of dolphins from other Atlantic estuaries including Beaufort, North Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, Indian River Lagoon, Florida, and Florida Bay (Litz *et al.* 2007). These findings demonstrate differential exposure of bottlenose dolphins to pollutants through the food chain on a very fine spatial scale within Biscayne Bay and between estuaries.

STATUS OF STOCK

Bottlenose dolphins in the western North Atlantic are not listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. However, because the abundance of the Biscayne Bay Stock is currently unknown, but likely small and relatively few mortalities and serious injuries would exceed PBR, NMFS considers this to be a strategic stock under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. There are no documented human-caused mortalities for this stock for 2007 – 2011, although entanglements in lobster and crab pot fisheries and in hook and line fisheries have been documented in prior years. There are several commercial fisheries operating within this stock's boundaries and these fisheries have little to no observer coverage. There is insufficient information available to determine whether the total fishery-related mortality and serious injury for this stock is insignificant and approaching a zero mortality and serious injury rate. The status of this stock relative to OSP is unknown. There are insufficient data to determine the population trends for this stock.

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