

# Blue whales returning to former Alaska waters

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This undated photo provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shows a blue whale spouting off Moresby Island, British Columbia, Canada. Scientists say the whales that use to cruise the Pacific Ocean from California to Alaska until commercial whalers nearly wiped them out, could be re-establishing an old migration route from California to Alaska. (AP Photo/ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, John Calambokidis )

(AP) -- Blue whales are returning to Alaska in search of food and could be re-establishing an old migration route several decades after they were nearly wiped out by commercial whalers, scientists say.

The endangered whales, possibly the largest animals ever to live on Earth, have yet to recover from the worldwide slaughter that eliminated 99 percent of their number, according to the American Cetacean Society. The hunting peaked in 1931 with more than 29,000 animals killed in one season.

The animals used to cruise from Mexico and Southern California to [Alaska](#), but they had mostly vanished from Alaskan waters.

But several sightings of California whales in recent years off the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia suggest that the massive animals are expanding north again in search of tiny shrimp-like krill to eat, scientists contend in a recent article published in the journal [Marine Mammal Science](#).

Blue whales can grow up to 100 feet long and typically eat 4 tons of krill a day during the summer.

Researchers got an inkling of the trend in 2004 during a humpback whale survey in the Gulf of Alaska, said Jay Barlow, a scientist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Three blue whales were spotted in the Gulf of Alaska.

"No one had seen blue whales in these waters since the end of whaling," Barlow said.

A total of six whales were spotted in Alaska waters in 2004. The other three were in the Aleutian Islands in far western Alaska, but those belonged to the western Pacific group nearer to Russia.

Researchers compared photographs of the six whales with those in a photo identification catalog dating back to the mid-1980s. Positive matches were made by looking at the distinctive pigmentation of the skin on the whale's back and the shape of its dorsal fin.

One of the Gulf of Alaska whales matched a California whale. That whale had been seen five times in 1995 and 1998 near the Santa Barbara Channel off southern California.

After the 2004 sightings, John Calambokidis, a research biologist at Cascadia Research Collective in Olympia, Wash., who works with NOAA and the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, said one or two blue whales were spotted each year off British Columbia in 2005 and 2006.

In 2007, researchers spotted five in one day, including a mother and calf, near the Queen Charlotte Islands off British Columbia. Three more were spotted the next day.

Calambokidis, who compiled the blue whale photo identification catalog, said before that there had been only a couple of blue whale sightings in that area in the past 50 years.

Researchers eventually documented 15 blue whales off the coast of British Columbia and in the Gulf of Alaska that they believe are part of the California group of about 2,000 animals. Four were matched with photos in the catalog.

Calambokidis said it appears blue whales are going farther north.

"We speculate that this represents the re-establishment of a traditional migration pattern for an eastern North Pacific blue whale population," the scientists say in the journal article written by Calambokidis, Barlow and others.

Scientists aren't certain why blue whales are beginning to migrate again to the north. One theory is that ocean conditions have changed and pushed krill farther north. The changes are believed to be part of a normal shift in ocean temperature that occurs every decade or so.

There were an estimated 350,000 blue whales before whalers hunted them to near-extinction in the 20th century. The International Whaling

Commission banned hunting of blue whales in 1966, but recovery has been slow. According to the American Cetacean Society, there are an estimated 8,000 to 14,000 blue whales. The biggest number is off the California coast.

Bruce Mate, director of the Marine Mammal Institute at Oregon State University, said he suspects that what researchers are seeing now has been the case all along.

"When the food dries up, these animals wander over enormous ranges," he said.

He thinks the migration is getting noticed now because there are more blue whales and more effort is being made to find them.

"I think what we are looking at now is what has always been," he said.

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On the Net:

NOAA: <http://www.noaa.gov> .

NOAA news release on blue whale study: <http://sn.im/whale-noaa>

Marine Mammal Science article: <http://sn.im/whale-article>

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