You may use the information and images contained in this document for non-commercial, personal, or educational purposes only, provided that you (1) do not modify such information and (2) include proper citation. If material is used for other purposes, you must obtain written permission from the author(s) to use the copyrighted material prior to its use.
INTRODUCTION

From the 1980’s to early 2000’s, studies of bottlenose dolphins in Galveston Bay (GB) found:

- High concentrations of dolphins near the entrance to GB
- A decrease in abundance moving north into the Bay and little or no activity in upper GB

Observational surveys conducted between August 2013 and January 2017 resulted in the identification of 586 individual dolphins, suggesting a recent increase in dolphin activity in upper GB.

Objective: to explore the site fidelity of bottlenose dolphins to upper GB and identify groups within the population, if any, with varying affinity to upper GB.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Dolphins utilize upper GB (Fig. 1, 2), a region previously thought to have little or no dolphin activity. This could be an indication of water quality improvements.

- The cluster analysis identified at least three distinct groups of dolphins showing varying degrees of site fidelity (Fig. 2, 3, 4). While the number of year-round residents appears to be small (<5%), the number of seasonal (warm) residents make up at least a quarter of the marked population included in this analysis.

- The influx of dolphins during the warm months is supported by several trends: transient dolphins were primarily recorded during summer months, the greatest period of discovery is the summer (Fig. 1), and dolphin densities are higher in the warm months.

- Based on observations outside the study area but within GB, we expect that many transients of our study area spend most of their time in other areas within the Bay system (i.e., high level of site fidelity to GB as a whole, seasonal movement and individual regional preferences within).

- With the continued expansion of industry and human activity in GB, research efforts should continue toward better understanding this potentially vulnerable population.

METHODS

- Monthly boat-based photo-identification surveys were conducted between August 2015 and January 2017 (238hrs and 3441km of total survey effort)

- Individual dolphins were identified using the natural marks on their dorsal fins, following photo-analysis ‘best practices’.

- Fins with low distinctiveness or poor photo quality were excluded, as were all calves.

- Site fidelity → the “tendency of individuals to remain, or return to, and reuse the study area”?

- Calculated three site fidelity parameters:
  1. Monthly sighting rate
  2. Seasonal sighting rate → seasons: late warm (Aug-Oct), early cold (Nov-Jan), late cold (Feb-Apr), early warm (May-Jul)
  3. Site fidelity index: ratio of the number of recaptures of an individual and the number of total surveys from the individual’s first capture to its last

- Incorporate the three parameters into an agglomerative hierarchical cluster (AHC) analysis to identify groups of individuals with similar degrees of site fidelity

- With the continued expansion of industry and human activity in GB, research efforts should continue toward better understanding this potentially vulnerable population.

Figures 1-3. Dendrogram of the AHC analyses used to separate groups of bottlenose dolphins in upper Galveston Bay, TX based on three measures of site fidelity.