





Applying Stable Isotope Bayesian Ellipses (SIBER) to characterise trophic niches of large cetaceans from North-Western Mediterranean Sea

Marianna Pinzone^{1,3,*}, Loïc N. Michel¹, Denis Ody², Aurélie Tasciotti², Gilles Lepoint¹ and Krishna Das¹

- ¹Laboratory of Oceanology, Chemistry Institute, B6c, University of Liege, 11 Allée du 6 Août, 4000 Liege, Belgium
- ² WWF-France, 6 Rue des Fabres, 13001 Marseille
- ³ German Oceanographic Museum Stralsund (DMM)
- *Corresponding author. Email: mpinzone@student.ulg.ac.be; krishna.das@ula.ac.be



Fig. 1: Long finned pilot whales (A), sperm whale (B) and fin whale (C) in the Mediterranean Sea

Introduction:

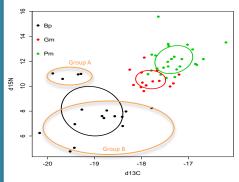
Few is known on the trophic ecology of endangered Mediterranean cetacean populations. Diet composition and feeding preferences are of critical importance to understand a species' ecology; better knowledge of these matters is necessary for efficient conservation.

Materials & Methods:

We used the SIBER R package to explore isotopic niche parameters as a proxy for trophic niches assessment of 17 fin whales Balaenoptera physalus, 15 long-finned pilot whales Globicephala melas and 25 sperm whales Physeter macrocephalus (Fig. 1) sampled through darting between summer 2010 and 2013 in the North-Western Mediterranean Sea.

Results:

- No niche overlap between odontocetes and fin whales in accordance with the lower trophic level of the latter;
- Limited overlap between odontocetes isotopic niches of the two odontocetes
 - Resource partitioning between these two species
 - Differences in hunting periods and depths
 - Differences in prey availability;
- The isotopic niche of fin whales was larger than the two odontocetes in over 99.80% of 106 model simulations;



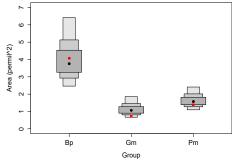


Fig. 2a: SIBER isotopic ellipses of finned pilot whales (Gm), sperm whales (Pm) and fin whales (Bp). Every ellipse represents the isotopic/ecological niche of each species. Orange circles separate fin whales in Group A and B. based on $\delta^{15}N$ values.

Fig.2b: Different estimates of Standard Ellipse Area (SEA). Red points represent corrected SEA.

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE ECOLOGY OF MEDITERRANEAN CEATACEANS:

- First time to observe such variability (Group A and Group B Fig. 2a) in Mediterranean fin whales.
 - Exploitation of food items from different trophic levels (krill, small fishes)
 - Exploitation of food items from other regions (e.g North-East Atlantic);
- Very narrow isotopic niche of pilot whales: strong contrast with the generalist feeding behaviour of this species in literature