

Research



Cite this article: Stafford KM, Lydersen C, Wiig Ø, Kovacs KM. 2018 Extreme diversity in the songs of Spitsbergen's bowhead whales. *Biol. Lett.* **14**: 20180056. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2018.0056>

Received: 23 January 2018

Accepted: 12 March 2018

Subject Areas:

behaviour

Keywords:

bowhead whale, Arctic, *Balaena mysticetus*, song

Author for correspondence:

K. M. Stafford

e-mail: kate2@uw.edu

Electronic supplementary material is available online at <https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.4035239>.

Animal behaviour

Extreme diversity in the songs
of Spitsbergen's bowhead whales

K. M. Stafford¹, C. Lydersen², Ø. Wiig³ and K. M. Kovacs²

¹Applied Physics Laboratory, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105, USA

²Norwegian Polar Institute, NO-9296 Tromsø, Norway

³Natural History Museum, University of Oslo, N-0318 Oslo, Norway

KMS, 0000-0003-0039-5025

Almost all mammals communicate using sound, but few species produce complex songs. Two baleen whales sing complex songs that change annually, though only the humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) has received much research attention. This study focuses on the other baleen whale singer, the bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*). Members of the Spitsbergen bowhead whale population produced 184 different song types over a 3-year period, based on duty-cycled recordings from a site in Fram Strait in the northeast Atlantic. Distinct song types were recorded over short periods, lasting at most some months. This song diversity could be the result of population expansion, or immigration of animals from other populations that are no longer isolated from each other by heavy sea ice. However, this explanation does not account for the within season and annual shifting of song types. Other possible explanations for the extraordinary diversity in songs could be that it results either from weak selection pressure for inter-specific identification or for maintenance of song characteristics or, alternatively, from strong pressure for novelty in a small population.

1. Background

Complex 'song' in mammals is rare. While many mammalian taxa produce repetitive 'calls', sometimes called advertisement songs [1–3], few mammals produce vocal displays akin to bird song, which is defined by multiple frequencies and amplitude-modulated elements combined into phrases and organized in long bouts [4]. Such songs have been documented in only a few mammalian species, including some bats (Chiroptera), gibbons (Hylobatidae), mice (*Scotinomys* spp.), rock hyraxes (*Procapra capensis*), and two great whales, humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) and bowhead (*Balaena mysticetus*) whales [3,5–8]. With the exception of gibbons, in which males and females duet [5], complex songs in mammals are thought to be produced only by males [6,9–11]. Male mammals are thought to sing to defend territories, advertise their quality, attract mates or some combination of these functions [5,11].

The song in baleen whales has been studied extensively only in humpback whales, which sing similar songs within a season across a whole population. The structure of that song gradually evolves over the season in unison [12] and transfer of song types has been documented to occur directionally from one population to another over a period of years [13]. Humpback whale songs are composed of a hierarchy from units to sub-phrases to phrases to themes [12].

Less is known about the songs of bowhead whales compared with humpback whales, but bowhead whale songs generally consist of a single phrase that includes amplitude- and frequency-modulated elements repeated in

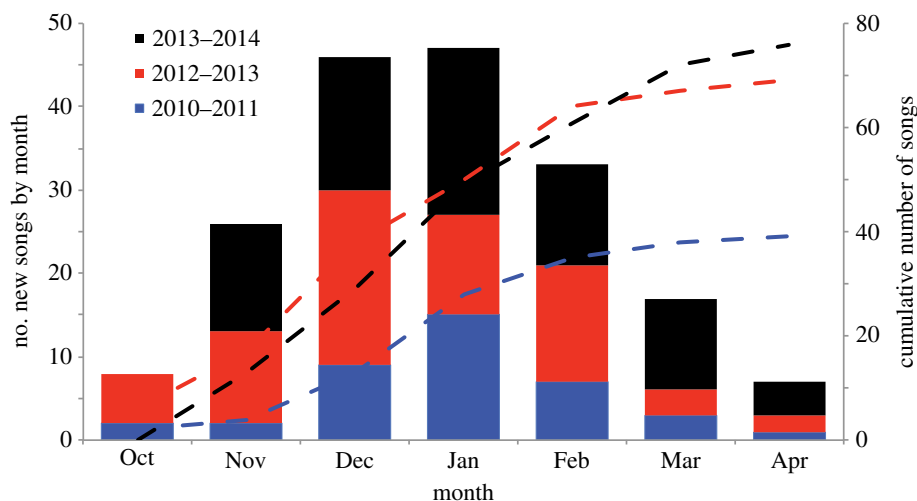


Figure 1. Total numbers of bowhead whale song types recorded in each month (bars) and cumulative number of song types (dashed lines) by year. The greatest number of different song types occurs in December and January, presumed to be the peak of mating season for bowhead whales.

bouts, with two different sounds often produced simultaneously [14]. A pilot study from the Fram Strait in 2008–2009 provided the first indication that tens of song types were produced by bowhead whales in this region within a single overwinter period [8]. No year-round studies of song diversity exist for other bowhead whale populations although multiple song types in a single year have been documented for two other populations [15,16]. Herein, we document extremely high inter- and intra-annual diversity in the mammalian song from the Spitsbergen bowhead whale population.

2. Material and methods

Omni-directional hydrophone recorders were deployed and redeployed annually from 2010 to 2014 in September on a long-term oceanographic mooring in western Fram Strait, at about 78°49'N, 5°W (electronic supplementary material, figure S1). The mooring deployed in 2011 was not recovered. Instruments recorded acoustic data for the first 14–17 min h⁻¹ throughout the year. Upon recovery, the data were downloaded and spectrograms (10–4000 Hz, 2048 point FFT, 50% overlap, Hann window) were created for each data file. Spectrograms were then reviewed visually for the presence of bowhead whale songs that were classified by eye based on time-frequency characteristics of each song type [17]. Files with ‘loud’ songs (possessing distinct units, song bandwidth exceeding 500 Hz) were analysed further to determine the unit structure and song composition. Individual songs were assigned a unique number if more than one iteration occurred (e.g. Fram2012-11 was the 11th song recorded in the 2012–2013 season while Fram2012-54 was the 54th; electronic supplementary material, S1–S4). Each song type was characterized by frequency, duration and amplitude and/or frequency modulation, number of units and phrases and compared to all other song types within and between years to determine the minimum number of different song types detected and to describe the diversity of songs in this species at this location.

3. Results

Bowhead whale songs were detected 24 h per day throughout most of the winter every year (electronic supplementary material, figure S2). The greatest number of different song types was recorded in December and January (figure 1). A total of 184 different song types were recorded in the 3-year

study period. Each song type was recorded in only one deployment period.

There was interannual variation in the number and timing of songs. The fewest songs were recorded in 2010–2011 (39 song types total, 895 recordings). Both 2012–2013 (69 song types total, 1338 recordings) and 2013–2014 (76 song types total, 998 recordings) had approximately twice as many different songs (figure 1).

While most song types were short-lived—from hours to days—and seldom lasted longer than a month (figure 2), every year a few song types persisted throughout the winter. The overall trend for all years was a progression of song types appearing and then disappearing over time, with the greatest within-year diversity occurring in January for all 3 years examined.

Of the 3231 recordings containing songs over the 3 years, slightly over half (53%) contained only a single song type, while two different songs occurred in 37% of the recording periods. Less than 10% of all recordings contained more than two different song types.

4. Discussion

The diversity and interannual variability in songs of bowhead whales in this 3-year study are rivalled only by a few species of songbirds [4]. Among other mammalian singers, mice and gibbons tend to produce highly stereotyped and repetitive songs with few elements (e.g. [3,5]). Variation in rock hyrax and bat songs is primarily through changes in the arrangement of units [6,11]. Humpback whales produce complex songs that are similar within a year [7,12,13]. Although the repertoire of any one individual bowhead whale in this study cannot be determined, the catalogue of song types (184) is remarkably varied.

It is not known whether individual bowhead whales sing multiple song types in a season, but some are known to share the same song type in the same period in the Bering–Chukchi–Beaufort (BCB) population [14,16]. Nor is it known if individual bowhead whales maintain the same song throughout their lifetime or if they switch within and/or between years.

One explanation for the very high song diversity in the Spitsbergen bowhead whale population could be that the

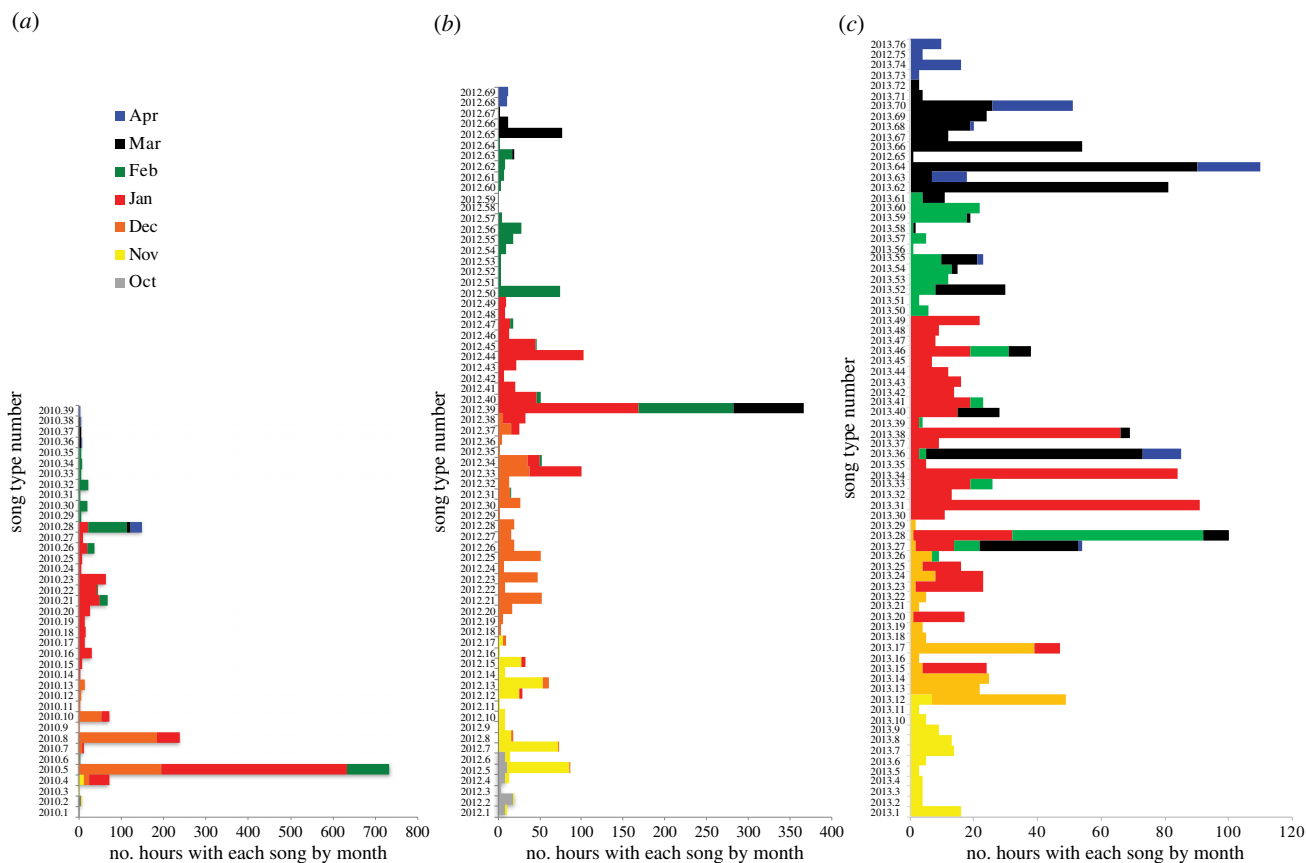


Figure 2. Total number of hours and months during which each song type was recorded by year. In most cases, a song type was only recorded in one month, though in some instances the same song type was recorded in two to four different months. (a) 2010–2011: 38 song types were recorded; (b) 2012–2013: 69 song types were recorded; (c) 2013–2014: 76 song types were recorded.

animals occupying this area in modern times include immigrants from both the BCB and the eastern Canada–western Greenland bowhead populations. Until recently, these populations have been assumed to be isolated from each other due to extensive, impenetrable sea ice cover in the High Arctic. However, in the past few decades, extreme declines in sea ice extent and thickness may have facilitated contact between these populations [18]. However, even if this region contains bowhead whales from multiple populations, this does not fully explain the high numbers of different song types recorded in this study or the lack of recurrence of song types from year to year.

It is plausible that the bowhead whales in the Fram Strait are simply a remnant of the original Spitsbergen population that survived the extreme historical levels of exploitation [19]. The influence of small population size on song diversity is conflicted; some studies suggest song diversity increases in smaller populations, although others have found that reduced or isolated populations exhibit a reduction in song diversity and produce simpler songs [20,21].

In some species, females appear to prefer a diverse song repertoire [22–25], suggesting that increased complexity of singing might confer reproductive advantages. A recent study of howler monkeys (*Alouatta* spp.) documented trade-offs in male reproductive characteristics based on (temporary) social structure: in groups with fewer males, or smaller social groups, males invested more in vocal displays as a reproductive tactic [26]. Normally, testes size and vocal repertoire (or other reproductive displays) are considered evolutionary trade-offs: depending upon social context, one of these may provide a selective advantage for individuals within a

population over the other. For example, humpback whales have relatively small testes, and engage in physical competition as well as producing complex song displays, while right whales (*Eubalaena* spp.) have enormous testes, are drawn to ‘surface active groups’ by a vocalizing female, and lack any apparent male acoustic display [27–29]. However, bowhead whales have both large testes and large vocal repertoires [30].

Bowhead whales are the only High Arctic resident baleen whale. Thus, interspecific identification via song may not confer the same selective advantage for bowheads that it might for other cetacean species. This could reduce selection pressure on song stereotypy, allowing for greater variation in song types as a result of a long-term cultural mutation in songs, or song novelty itself might confer an advantage [4,20,22,23].

Because bowhead whales sing underwater, in heavy ice during the polar night, a nuanced understanding of the variable syntax of this species will be difficult to obtain. Nevertheless, the singing behaviour of Spitsbergen bowhead whales, in which tens of distinct song types are produced annually, makes them remarkable among mammals.

Data accessibility. Exemplar song files are deposited in Dryad Digital Repository (doi:10.5061/dryad.1ck400f) [31].

Authors’ contributions. All authors collected the data and conceived the idea for analysis. K.M.S. analysed the data. All authors contributed to interpreting the results, writing the manuscript and agree to its publication. All authors are accountable for all aspects of the work.

Competing interests. We have no competing interests.

Funding. This work was funded by NPI, The Svalbard Environmental Protection Fund, Svalbard Science Forum, the Fram Centre

Incentive Fund and the Norwegian Research Council (grant no. 244488/E10).

Acknowledgements. Kristen Fossan serviced the Fram Strait hydrophone annually.

4

References

- Clutton-Brock TH, Albon SD. 1979 The roaring of red deer and the evolution of honest advertisement. *Behaviour* **69**, 145–170. (doi:10.1163/156853979X00449)
- Watkins W. 1981 Activities and underwater sounds of fin whales. *Sci. Rep. Whales Res. Inst.* **33**, 83–117.
- Miller JR, Engstrom MD. 2007 Vocal stereotypy and singing behavior in Baiomyine mice. *J. Mammal.* **88**, 1447–1465. (doi:10.1644/06-MAMM-A-386R.1)
- Kroodsma DE. 2004 The diversity and plasticity of birdsong. In *Nature's music: the science of birdsong* (eds P Marler, H Slabbekoorn), pp. 108–131. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Elsevier.
- Cowlishaw G. 1992 Song function in gibbons. *Behaviour* **121**, 131–153. (doi:10.1163/156853992X00471)
- Kershenbaum A, Ilany A, Blaustein L, Geffen E. 2012 Syntactic structure and geographical dialects in the songs of male rock hyraxes. *Proc. R. Soc. B* **279**, 2974–2981. (doi:10.1098/rspb.2012.0322)
- Payne RS, McVay S. 1971 Songs of humpback whales. *Sci. New Ser.* **173**, 585–597. (doi:10.1126/science.173.3997.585)
- Stafford KM, Moore SE, Berchok CL, Wiig Ø, Lydersen C, Hansen E, Kalmbach D, Kovacs KM. 2012 Spitsbergen's endangered bowhead whales sing through the polar night. *Endang. Species Res.* **18**, 95–103. (doi:10.3354/esr00444)
- Winn HE, Winn LK. 1978 The song of the humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* in the West Indies. *Mar. Biol.* **47**, 97–114. (doi:10.1007/BF00395631)
- Davidson SM, Wilkinson GS. 2004 Function of male song in the greater white-lined bat, *Saccopteryx bilineata*. *Anim. Behav.* **67**, 883–891. (doi:10.1016/j.anbehav.2003.06.016)
- Bohn KM, Schmidt-French B, Schwartz C, Smotherman M, Pollak GD. 2009 Versatility and stereotypy of free-tailed bat songs. *PLoS ONE* **4**, e6746. (doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0006746)
- Cholewiak DM, Sousa-Lima RS, Cerchio S. 2012 Humpback whale song hierarchical structure: historical context and discussion of current classification issues. *Mar. Mamm. Sci.* **29**, E312–E332. (doi:10.1111/mms.12005)
- Garland EC, Goldizen AW, Rekdahl ML, Constantine R, Garrigue C, Hauser ND, Poole MM, Robbins J, Noad MJ. 2011 Dynamic horizontal cultural transmission of humpback whale song at the ocean basin scale. *Curr. Biol.* **21**, 687–691. (doi:10.1016/j.cub.2011.03.019)
- Würsig B, Clark CW. 1993 Behavior. In *The bowhead whale* (eds JJ Burns, JJ Montague, CJ Cowles), pp. 157–199. Special Publication Number 2, The Society for Marine Mammalogy. Lawrence, KS: Allen Press.
- Stafford KM, Moore SE, Laidre KL, Heide-Jørgensen MP. 2008 Bowhead whale springtime song off West Greenland. *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **124**, 3315–3323. (doi:10.1121/1.2980443)
- Johnson HD, Stafford KM, George JC, Ambrose Jr WG, Clark CW. 2014 Song sharing and diversity in the Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort population of bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus*), spring 2011. *Mar. Mamm. Sci.* **31**, 902–922. (doi:10.1111/mms.12196)
- Kershenbaum A *et al.* 2014 Acoustic sequences in non-human animals: a tutorial review and prospectus. *Biol. Rev.* **91**, 13–52. (doi:10.1111/brv.12160)
- Heide-Jørgensen MP, Laidre KL, Quakenbush LT, Citta JJ. 2012 The Northwest Passage opens for bowhead whales. *Biol. Lett.* **8**, 270–273. (doi:10.1098/rsbl.2011.0731)
- Vacquié-García J, Lydersen C, Marques TA, Aars J, Ahonen H, Skern-Mauritzen M, Øien N, Kovacs KM. 2017 Late summer distribution and abundance of ice-associated whales in the Norwegian High Arctic. *Endang. Species Res.* **32**, 59–70. (doi:10.3354/esr00791)
- Hamao S, Ueda K. 2000 Simplified song in an island population of the bush warbler *Cettia diphone*. *J. Ethology* **18**, 53–57. (doi:10.1007/s101640070025)
- Laiolo P, Vögeli M, Serrano D, Tella JL. 2008 Song diversity predicts the viability of fragmented bird populations. *PLoS ONE* **3**, e1822. (doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001822)
- Byers BE, Kroodsma DE. 2009 Female mate choice and songbird song repertoires. *Anim. Behav.* **77**, 13–22. (doi:10.1016/j.anbehav.2008.10.003)
- Chabout J, Sarkar A, Dunson DB, Jarvis ED. 2015 Male mice song syntax depends on social contexts and influences female preferences. *Front. Behav. Neurosci.* **9**, 1–16. (doi:10.3389/fnbeh.2015.00076)
- Sullivan B, Hinshaw S. 1992 Female choice and selection on male calling behaviour in the grey treefrog *Hyla versicolor*. *Anim. Behav.* **44**, 733–744. (doi:10.1016/S0003-3472(05)80299-4)
- Pasteau M, Nagle L, Kreutzer M. 2004 Preferences and predispositions for intra-syllabic diversity in female canaries (*Serinus canaria*). *Behaviour* **141**, 571–583. (doi:10.1163/1568539041166735)
- Dunn JC, Halenar LB, Davies TG, Cristobal-Azkarate J, Reby D, Sykes D, Dengg S, Fitch WT, Knapp LA. 2015 Evolutionary trade-off between vocal tract and testes dimensions in howler monkeys. *Curr. Biol.* **25**, 1–7. (doi:10.1016/j.cub.2014.10.064)
- Brownell Jr RL, Ralls K. 1986 Potential for sperm competition in baleen whales. *Rep. Int. Whal. Commn. Spec. Iss.* **8**, 97–112.
- Tyack P, Whitehead H. 1982 Male competition in large groups of wintering humpback whales. *Behaviour* **83**, 132–154. (doi:10.1163/156853982X00067)
- Parks SE. 2003 Response of North Atlantic right whales (*Eubalaena glacialis*) to playback of calls recorded from surface active groups in both the North and South Atlantic. *Mar. Mamm. Sci.* **19**, 563–580. (doi:10.1111/j.1748-7692.2003.tb01321.x)
- Haldiman JT, Tarpley RJ. 1993 Anatomy and physiology. In *The bowhead whale* (eds JJ Burns, JJ Montague, CJ Cowles), pp. 71–156. The Society for Marine Mammalogy. Lawrence, KS: Allen Press.
- Stafford KM, Lydersen C, Wiig Ø, Kovacs KM. 2018 Data from: Extreme diversity in the songs of Spitsbergen's bowhead whales. Dryad Digital Repository. (doi:10.5061/dryad.1ck400f)