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*In the Field on Longest-Lasting
Shark Behavior Study*

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—Emily Greenhalgh

A Day in the Field: Sun, Science, and Shark Mating

Clear skies and not a hint of a breeze. It's only 8 a.m. and the temperature is already well into the 90s as we paddle our kayaks through the coral reef under a cloudless sky. We're nearly 70 miles west of Key West, FL, in the remote Dry Tortugas National Park, and it looks like it's going to be a sweltering day of fieldwork.

If you ignore the seaplanes, it's easy to imagine yourself back in the mid-1800s. Fort Jefferson—the largest brick structure in the Northern Hemisphere and a key outpost during the Civil War—looms behind us. Like sentries of the past, we will spend the day staring out into the jewel blue water for any hint of movement. Instead of searching for Confederate ships on the horizon, we're on the lookout for fins, specifically the thrashing and rolling fins of mating sharks.

A few thousand feet from the fort, in shallow waters at the edge of the reef, a 12-foot aluminum ladder marks the home of the longest-running shark behavior study in the world. For decades, Wes Pratt and his wife, Theo, have been coming to the Dry Tortugas to study and tag the nurse sharks (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) that have visited this reef for more than a century. Wes is a retired NOAA Fisheries shark scientist and current Adjunct Scientist at the Aquarium's Anderson Cabot Center for Ocean Life. Since 1998, Nick Whitney, Ph.D., an Anderson

Cabot Center Senior Scientist, has joined the Pratts in this vital fieldwork. They spend several weeks here each June.

What makes this research so important? For such popular animals, we know shockingly little about some behaviors of sharks. In fact, almost everything we know about shark courtship and mating behavior comes from this Dry Tortugas study. It's the only place that these behaviors can be observed on a predictable basis. It's also the only Marine Protected Area in the world that specifically protects a shark mating ground.

Nick waves us over. He and Wes are already at the site with research assistant Connor White, who is standing a few steps up on a ladder and staring intently through a pair of binoculars. All three are covered from head to toe against the harsh sun: straw hats, gloves, long sleeves, and long pants.

It's been a quiet morning, they tell us, as we stand up to our knees in seawater, gazing out. Brianna of Tarth, an unusually large female nurse shark that was tagged the day before, swims about 15 feet away, easily identifiable due to the bright orange float tag on her floppy dorsal fin.

Many people don't realize how much of scientific fieldwork is just waiting. We scan the sunny horizon for hours with little excitement, as only a few singular sharks swim near us.

But we're not looking for a single shark. What we need is the splashing and rolling that signifies a mating event. Finally in early afternoon, it happens! When nurse sharks mate, the male stalks its desired female, eventually clamping on to her pectoral fin and holding on tight while the pair thrash and roll around. While they're distracted, our scientists get the chance to strike.

"Mating event!" Connor yells from his ladder perch, pointing at a disturbance in the water about 1,000 feet away. Immediately, Wes and Nick sprint toward the sharks—

of the science team has made its way to the shark, pulling the scientific gear over in a kayak. There are no visible tags on the dorsal fins, but the tags could have fallen off. Our scientists also use the same type of tag a vet uses on a cat or dog, a small rice-sized tag called a Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT). Wes first scans the animal with the same type of scanner a veterinarian would use on a lost pet.

We're in luck. This is a new shark. A female.

That means it's time for data collection. Body measurements, blood samples, and tagging.

when flipped upside-down, go into a catatonic-like state called "tonic immobility." It certainly makes sampling easier than dealing with a thrashing 8-foot shark. Still, the team is vigilant. This is a wild animal, and while a nurse shark won't try to eat a human, a bite would ruin our day.

When the female shark is flipped back over, it's time to tag her. She's getting the full treatment. Two small plastic discs—blue and purple—adorn her dorsal fin, an easy way to identify her when we see her again days (or years) down the line. Next up is a bigger orange data-logging float called an accelerometer. Just like a FitBit™ watch or the fitness app on your cellphone, these tags collect data every second for a few days before popping off for our science team to collect. The work is humane, and sharks are not hurt during this research.

Understanding when, where, and how sharks mate helps us understand what locations and times are most important for species survival.

When we release our newly tagged shark—Bean, she was named by a very special guest—we're exhausted and excited at the same time. Standing in the clear water watching her swim away, it's easy to forget the heat, the beating sun, and the sheer amount of time we stood just waiting around for that magical mating event to happen.

This is just one data point in a study that's lasted years. We're just visitors. But tomorrow—and the next day, and the day after that—our scientists will don their straw hats and do it all again.

Visit cbsnews.com and search "Dry Tortugas" to view a special report on the research.



Anderson Cabot Center scientist Emily Jones draws blood while Nick Whitney and Wes Pratt hold the shark in tonic immobility. Inset: Identification tags and data logger float on a nurse shark's dorsal fin. Photos: Emily Greenhalgh



Nick keeps a tight hold on a nurse shark caught in his large net. Photo: Emily Greenhalgh

quite a feat in nearly waist-deep water. Clutched in their arms are the keys to catching a shark in the shallows—giant poles fitted with 10-foot nets.

And they've got one! They manage to fit one of the nets over the shark's head, spinning the long pole with practiced ease to trap the more than 8-foot animal. By now, the rest

The blood samples are new to this process. Anderson Cabot Center Associate Scientist Emily Jones collects blood for our Marine Stress and Ocean Health team to see if we can analyze hormone levels in the blood of sharks the same way we do in North Atlantic right whales.

Conveniently for shark scientists, most shark species,



The freshly tagged shark swims back in the shallows. Photo: Emily Greenhalgh