

Unusual behavior and habitat use of a solitary male dugong inhabiting coral reefs at the Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Jean-Paul A. Hobbs¹ · Karen Willshaw²

Received: 3 December 2014 / Revised: 1 June 2015 / Accepted: 16 June 2015
© Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung and Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2015

Dugongs are distributed through the tropics and subtropics from east Africa to Vanuatu (Marsh et al. 2011). They prefer shallow (<10 m) protected inshore areas where their food source (seagrass) is abundant. The Cocos (Keeling) Islands (12°12'S, 96°54'E) are an oceanic coral atoll in the Indian Ocean and not typical habitat of dugongs. In June 2002, a solitary male dugong (2 m in length) colonised the Cocos Islands having travelled more than 1000 km through oceanic waters greater than 5000 m deep (Hobbs et al. 2007). This remarkable colonisation event is well beyond the known geographic range of the species (Marsh et al. 2011). Here, we describe the dugong's unusual behavior and habitat use based on our underwater observations from 2002 to 2014.

Dugongs tend not to interact with humans; however, the Cocos dugong regularly approaches divers and snorkelers, coming within 0.5 m (Hobbs et al. 2007, Fig. 1a). These interactions are commonly 5 to 20 mins duration (Hobbs et al. 2007), but can last up to an hour. The dugong's unusual behavior includes approaching divers face-to-face, vertical orientation facing divers, circling divers, and using its forelimbs to spin around the anchor line (Fig. 1b). Human interactions have also been observed for a solitary dugong in Vanuatu (Adam 1998). The Cocos dugong occasionally lies on its side motionless on the sand. Vocalisations of the dugong can be

heard throughout the dive (Hobbs et al. 2007). The dugong chases large animals, including turtles, dolphins, and manta rays, and is found with batfish and unicornfish (Fig. 1a, c). A lack of conspecifics may explain why the dugong interacts with humans and large marine fauna.

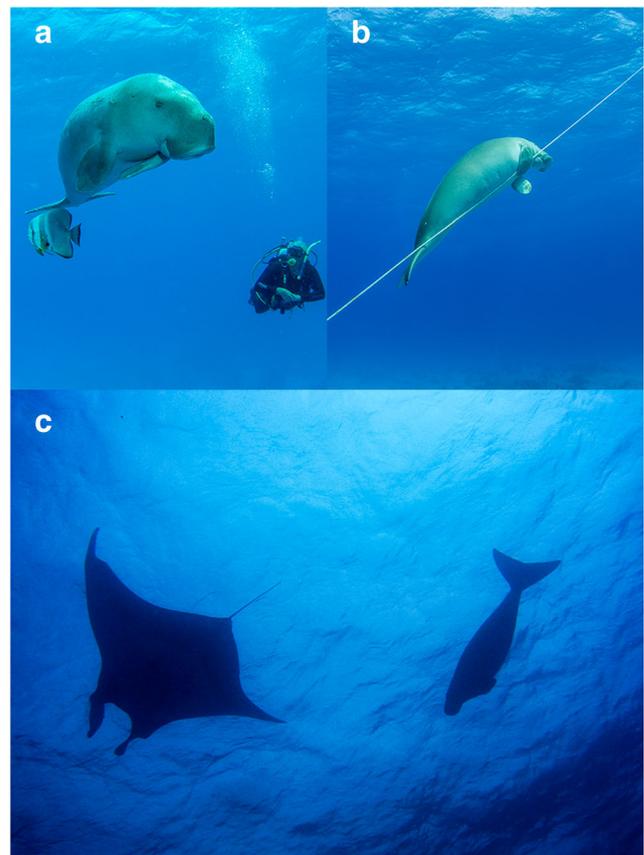


Fig. 1 The Cocos dugong interacting with **a** batfish and divers, **b** anchor line, and **c** manta ray. Photos: K. Willshaw

Communicated by P. Martinez Arbizu

✉ Jean-Paul A. Hobbs
jp.hobbs@curtin.edu.au

¹ Department of Environment and Agriculture, Curtin University, Perth, WA 6845, Australia

² PO Box 1015, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, WA 6799, Australia

There are extensive seagrass beds within the shallows of the Cocos lagoon, however, the dugong is usually seen on the outer reef dropoff, north of Direction Island (Hobbs et al. 2007). The water at this location is 20 m deep and drops rapidly to 5000 m. The area is devoid of seagrass and consists of coral reef and sand (Hobbs et al. 2007). The dugong may use this habitat because it provides access to deeper water and a quick escape from predators (e.g., tiger sharks, Wirsing et al. 2007) or because it is a regular dive site and can interact with humans.

References

- Adam S (1998) Dugong-human interactions. *Sirenews* 30:13–16
- Hobbs J-PA, Frisch AJ, Hender J, Gilligan JJ (2007) Long-distance oceanic movement of a solitary dugong (*Dugong dugon*) to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. *Aquat Mamm* 33:175–178
- Marsh H, O’Shea TJ, Reynolds JE III (2011) Ecology and conservation of the Sirenia: dugongs and manatees. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- Wirsing AJ, Heithaus MR, Dill LM (2007) Living on the edge: dugongs prefer to forage in microhabitats that allow escape from rather than avoidance of predators. *Anim Behav* 74:93–101