

## **Blood Oxygen Conservation in Diving Sea Lions: How Low Does Oxygen Really Go?**

Paul J. Ponganis  
Center for Marine Biotechnology and Biomedicine  
Scripps Institution of Oceanography  
8655 Discovery Way  
215 Scholander Hall  
La Jolla, CA 92093-0204  
phone: (858) 822-0792 fax: (858) 534-1305 email: [pponganis@ucsd.edu](mailto:pponganis@ucsd.edu)

Award Number: N000141410404

### **LONG-TERM GOALS**

California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) from San Nicolas Island regularly perform 350-meter deep dives during maternal foraging trips to sea. The physiology of these extreme dives is relevant to the development of the sea lion as a model to investigate deep diving physiology and the avoidance of decompression sickness in a marine mammal. Such a model is essential to better understand the potential role of decompression sickness in the etiology of the stranding of beaked whales after exposure to naval sonar as well as to evaluate the value and accuracy of the many numerical models of nitrogen uptake and distribution in these animals. This project continues prior physiological investigations with these animals and focuses on the relationship of blood oxygen depletion patterns during dives to heart rate and muscle workload.

### **OBJECTIVES**

With techniques and backpack data recorders developed in prior ONR-funded research, this project will a) compare blood oxygen depletion profiles in the anterior and posterior venae cavae of diving sea lions, and b) investigate the effects of heart rate and flipper stroke rate on simultaneously recorded venous oxygen depletion patterns during dives. The goals of this research are to a) document the magnitude and pattern of depletion of the entire venous oxygen store during dives, b) examine the effect of muscle work load (flipper stroke rate) and potential blood oxygen extraction by muscle on the simultaneously recorded venous oxygen depletion profiles in both the anterior and posterior venae cavae, and c) determine the effect of heart rate and potential perfusion-related blood oxygen extraction by tissues on the simultaneously recorded venous oxygen depletion profiles in both the anterior and posterior venae cavae.

### **APPROACH**

*Objective 1:* In order to calculate the rate and magnitude of depletion of the blood O<sub>2</sub> store during dives, P<sub>O<sub>2</sub></sub> profiles will be obtained from a P<sub>O<sub>2</sub></sub> recorder and intravascular electrode deployed on sea lions (McDonald and Ponganis 2012). The P<sub>O<sub>2</sub></sub> electrode will be placed in either the anterior or posterior vena cava. As in previous research by the PI with California sea lions and other species

(McDonald and Ponganis 2013; Meir et al. 2009; Meir and Ponganis 2009), the  $P_{O_2}$  profiles will be converted to Hb saturation profiles with the use of the sea lion  $O_2$ -Hb dissociation curve. In addition to the  $P_{O_2}$  and Hb saturation profile during a dive, the start-of-dive and end-of-dive % Hb saturations can then be used to calculate the magnitude of blood  $O_2$  depletion during dives based on the net change in % Hb saturation, and the known Hb concentration and blood volume.

*Objective 2:* ECG profiles will be simultaneously collected from freely diving sea lions equipped with a  $P_{O_2}$  electrode in either the anterior or posterior vena cava in order to assess the rate of venous  $O_2$  desaturation to heart rate throughout dives.

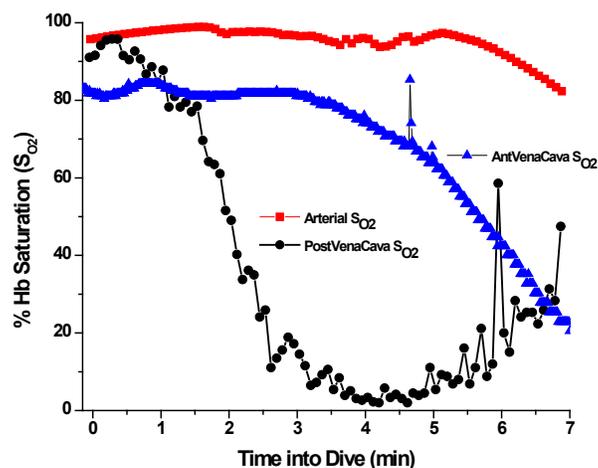
*Objective 3:* Accelerometers will be deployed on freely diving sea lions equipped with a  $P_{O_2}$  electrode in either the anterior or posterior vena cava in order to assess the rate of venous  $O_2$  desaturation to work load (stroke rate or MSA) throughout dives.

## WORK COMPLETED

The first field season of this grant has just been completed. Analysis of these data and pilot studies from the previous field season are underway. Initial results will be presented at the upcoming Bio-logging Conference.

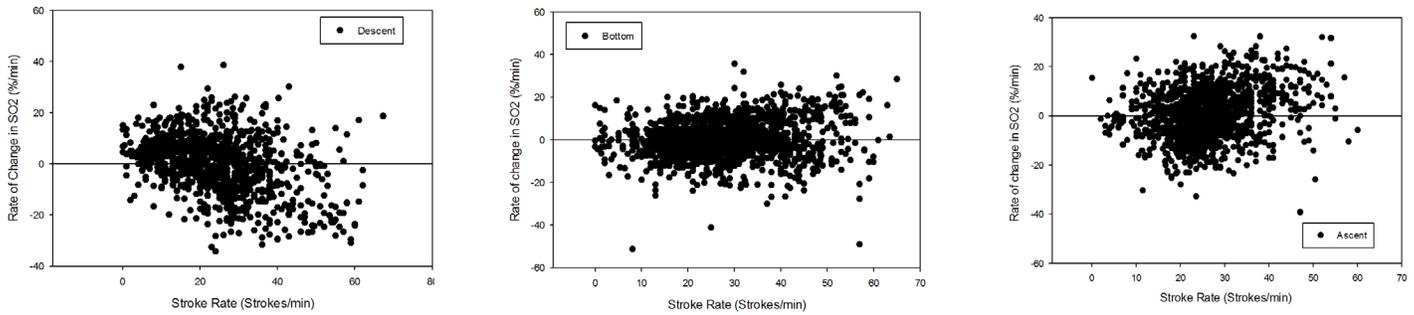
## RESULTS

As in a pilot study from the prior ONR grant, the  $P_{O_2}$  and Hb desaturation profiles in the anterior and posterior venae cavae are different (Fig. 1), but end-of-dive saturations approximate the same 20-30% region of saturation.



**Figure 1. Arterial, anterior vena caval, and posterior vena caval hemoglobin (Hb) saturation profiles during 380-m deep dives of California sea lion. Each profile is from a different sea lion.**

Analyses of venous hemoglobin saturation profiles and simultaneously paired heart rate or stroke rate profiles have just begun. Review of posterior vena caval desaturation rates relative to stroke rate in all dives (Fig. 2) reveals a highly variable relationship, suggesting that posterior vena caval desaturation is not related to muscle workload.



**Figure 2. Rate of change in posterior venacaval hemoglobin saturation ( $S_{O_2}$ ) in relation to stroke rate during descent, bottom phase, and ascent of all dives of sea lions.**

## IMPACT/APPLICATIONS

In prior ONR-funded research, partial pressure of oxygen ( $P_{O_2}$ ) profiles provided evidence that lung collapse occurred near 200-m depth in diving sea lions (McDonald and Ponganis 2012). This impairment of gas exchange limits nitrogen uptake at depth and preserves lung oxygen for later use during ascent. More recent research has revealed that heart rate rapidly declines during descent of deep dives to values less than 10 beats  $\text{min}^{-1}$  (McDonald and Ponganis 2014). Such a low heart rate also limits the absorption and distribution of both nitrogen and oxygen at depth (through reductions in pulmonary and aortic blood flow). As a result of these physiological processes, the sea lion can maintain arterial hemoglobin saturation above 90% during deep dives as long as 7 minutes (McDonald and Ponganis 2012; McDonald and Ponganis 2013). In contrast, the elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), which dives on expiration and has less than 5% of total body  $O_2$  stores in the respiratory system, experiences significant hypoxemia with routine arterial hemoglobin desaturation to 10 to 20% (Meir et al. 2009). However, similar to the sea lion, the emperor penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*), another animal that dives on inspiration with a large respiratory  $O_2$  store, also can maintain arterial saturations during dives as long as 10 min (Meir and Ponganis 2009). It is also notable that a severe bradycardia during descent occurs in deep-diving emperor penguins (Ponganis, unpublished data), and in deep-diving bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*), which also dive on inspiration (Houser et al. 2010; Williams et al. 1999). For these reasons, it is hypothesized that the heart rate profile during deep dives of California sea lions is universal among higher vertebrates that dive on inspiration. Hence, both lung collapse and the heart rate profile make the California sea lion a valuable model to investigate physiological responses and gas uptake / distribution during deep dives.

The lower heart rates during deeper, longer dives observed in this study and the lack of complete blood oxygen depletion during these deep dives that were documented in our prior ONR study (McDonald and Ponganis 2012; McDonald and Ponganis 2013) also have implications for the management of oxygen stores and the physiological basis of the ADL. The concept that most dives are aerobic in nature and do not exceed an aerobic dive limit (ADL - dive duration associated with the onset of post-dive blood lactate accumulation) has dominated the interpretation of dive behavior and foraging ecology over the past 30 years (Costa et al. 2001; Kooyman et al. 1980). However, because of technical difficulties, the ADL has rarely been measured. Instead, researchers have had to resort to

estimations of total O<sub>2</sub> store depletion, i.e., calculated ADLs (cADLs) (Costa et al. 2001; Weise and Costa 2007). Our findings in sea lions have supported the concept that the physiological basis of the ADL is muscle oxygen depletion and subsequent glycolysis. The lung and blood oxygen stores are not completely depleted in even the longest of sea lion dives. The severe bradycardia during deep dives contributes to the preservation of the blood and lung oxygen for use during ascent, and it also creates greater reliance of muscle metabolism on the myoglobin-bound muscle oxygen store. In addition, the lack of correlation between heart rate and stroke rate during deeper dives (Figs. 1 and 3) suggests that muscle blood flow and oxygen delivery are not coupled with stroke effort. These findings reinforce our hypothesis that depletion of the muscle oxygen store with subsequent glycolysis underlies the ADL.

This current project will address the linkage of venous blood O<sub>2</sub> depletion to heart rate and to muscle work load (stroke rate). Furthermore, it will examine blood O<sub>2</sub> depletion in both the anterior and posterior vena cavae. These analyses will allow documentation of the degree of depletion of the entire venous O<sub>2</sub> store, and reveal which factor (heart rate or stroke rate) that depletion is most dependent upon. Such analysis will further document the potential relation of heart rate and muscle blood flow to muscle workload during dives, and to the physiological model of the ADL discussed in the prior paragraph.

## **RELATED PROJECTS**

This project is building on our findings from our previous ONR funded projects: “Blood oxygen depletion in California sea lions: How close to the limit?” (award #: N000141010514), and “Deep diving California sea lions: Are they pushing their physiological limits?” (award #: N000141210633).

## **REFERENCES**

- Costa, D.P., N.J. Gales and M.E. Goebel. 2001. Aerobic dive limit: how often does it occur in nature? *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology A* 129: 771-783.
- Houser, D.S., L.A. Dankiewicz-Talmadge, T.K. Stockard and P.J. Ponganis. 2010. Investigation of the potential for vascular bubble formation in a repetitively diving dolphin. *J Exp Biol* 213: 52-62.
- Kooyman, G.L., E.A. Wahrenbrock, M.A. Castellini, R.W. Davis and E.E. Sinnett. 1980. Aerobic and anaerobic metabolism during diving in Weddell seals: evidence of preferred pathways from blood chemistry and behavior. *Journal of Comparative Physiology* 138: 335-346.
- McDonald, B.I., and P.J. Ponganis. 2012. Lung collapse in the diving sea lion: hold the nitrogen and save the oxygen. *Biology Letters* 8: 1047-1049.
- McDonald, B.I., and P.J. Ponganis. 2013. Insights from venous oxygen profiles: oxygen utilization and management in diving California sea lions. *Journal of Experimental Biology* 216: 3332-3341.
- McDonald, B.I., and P.J. Ponganis. 2014. Deep-diving sea lions exhibit extreme bradycardia in long-duration dives. *Journal of Experimental Biology* 217: 1525-1534.
- Meir, J.U., C.D. Champagne, D.P. Costa, C.L. Williams and P.J. Ponganis. 2009. Extreme hypoxic tolerance and blood oxygen depletion in diving elephant seals. *Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol* 297: R927-939.
- Meir, J.U., and P.J. Ponganis. 2009. High-affinity hemoglobin and blood oxygen saturation in diving emperor penguins. *Journal of Experimental Biology* 212: 3330-3338.

- Weise, M.J., and D.P. Costa. 2007. Total body oxygen stores and physiological diving capacity of California sea lions as a function of sex and age. *Journal of Experimental Biology* 210: 278-289.
- Williams, T.M., J.E. Haun and W.A. Friedl. 1999. The diving physiology of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*). I. Balancing the demands of exercise for energy conservation at depth. *Journal of Experimental Biology* 202: 2739-2748.