

University of Groningen

Population biology of fin whales

Schleimer, Anna C.H.

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.159648394](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.159648394)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2021

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Schleimer, A. C. H. (2021). *Population biology of fin whales: Applying demographic and evolutionary approaches to studying populations*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.159648394>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

1. Divergent site fidelity patterns among individuals can lead to capture heterogeneity, thereby violating one of the key assumptions of mark-recapture models.
2. Cetacean sighting data collected on opportunistic platforms can be adapted for habitat modelling purposes using data-specific solutions; however, the lack of standardised sampling design can reduce inference power of species distribution models.
3. The continuation of long-term wildlife monitoring initiatives is indispensable to detect demographic trends in response to natural and anthropogenic ecosystem changes.
4. Contemporary population genetic structure is the product of a multitude of historic and ongoing processes, whose disentanglement benefits from a multi-faceted approach.
5. Past climatic oscillations shaped contemporary global population genetic structure of fin whales through changes in inter-oceanic gene flow and effective population sizes.
6. Given the considerable costs and efforts associated with the collection of data on cetaceans, the marine mammal community can benefit tremendously from collaboration and data sharing.
7. There is growing evidence of a high prevalence of mental health issues in PhD researchers. Universities urgently need to address the structural causes that can lead to anxiety, depression, or burn-outs among PhD researchers.
8. “All opinions are not equal. Some are a very great deal more robust, sophisticated and well supported in logic and argument than others.” Douglas Adams, *The Salmon of Doubt*