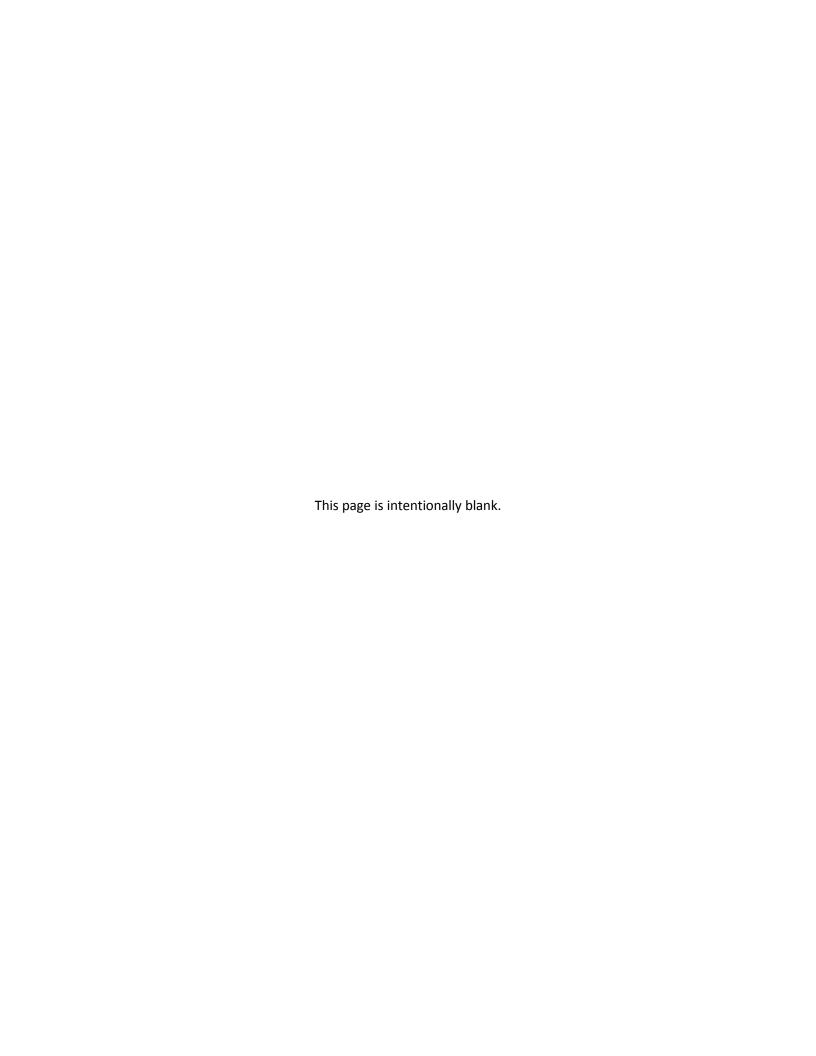
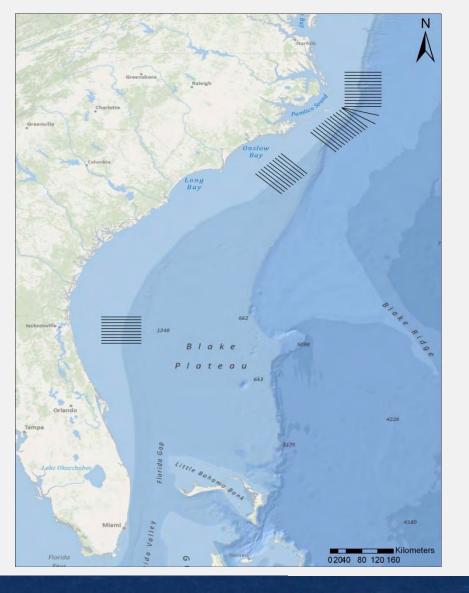
Appendix D

Hatteras/Onslow Bay/JAX Baseline Monitoring Annual Review Presentations





AFAST Protected Species Monitoring Program

Jacksonville, FL Onslow Bay, NC Cape Hatteras, NC

July 2010 - December 2011



Performers

Duke Project Co-ordination

Vessel-Based Line Transect Surveys

Photo-ID and Biopsy Sampling

Passive Acoustic Monitoring

UNC Wilmington Aerial Line Transect Surveys

Scripps Passive Acoustic Monitoring

St. Andrews Density Estimation & Modeling



Timeline of Monitoring Program

Onslow Bay June 2007

Monitoring Program Begins

Fourth Year of Reporting

Jacksonville

January 2009 Aerial Surveys Initiated

July 2009 Full Monitoring Program Begins

Second Year of Reporting

Hatteras

May 2011 TO-9 & Monitoring Program Begins

First Year of Reporting



Significant Changes in this Reporting Period

- 1. Addition of Hatteras Survey Area (Vessel, Aerial & Passive Acoustics)
- 2. Elimination of Onslow & JAX Vessel Line Transect Surveys (May 2011)
- 3. Vessel Survey Effort Redirected to Photo-ID & Biopsy Sampling
- 4. Single HARP Deployment at Each Site



Presentation Outline

Task Order 9 & Hatteras Vessel Surveys Andy

Onslow Vessel Surveys Zach

Onslow Photo-ID Kim

JAX Vessel Surveys and Photo-ID Heather

Passive Acoustics Lynne

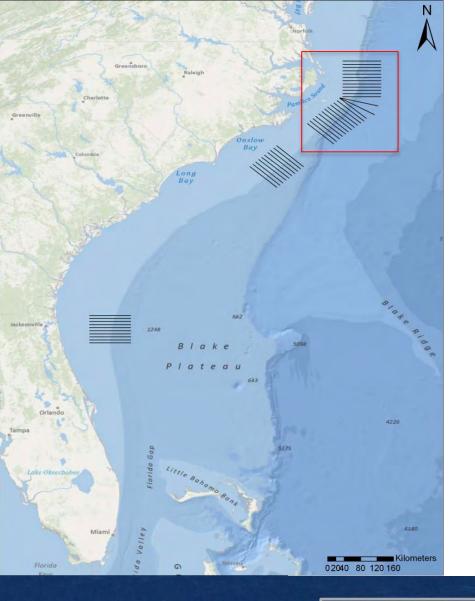
Aerial Survey Effort Across Sites Bill

Onslow and Hatteras Aerial Surveys Ryan

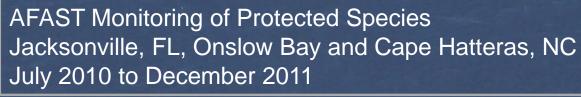
JAX Aerial Surveys Erin

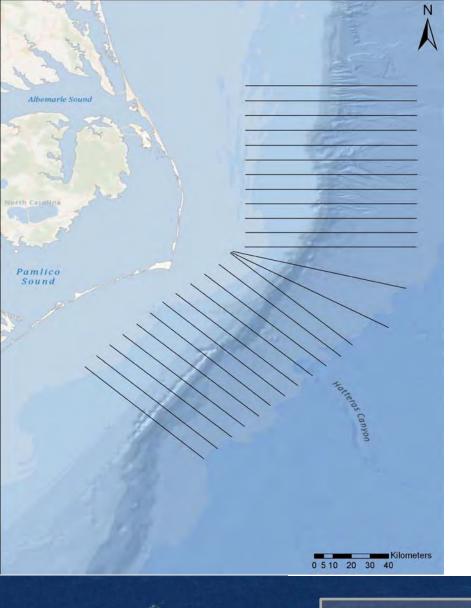
Density Estimation Charles





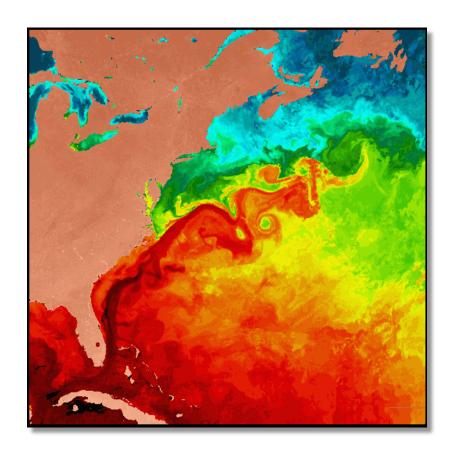
Task Order 9 – Cape Hatteras

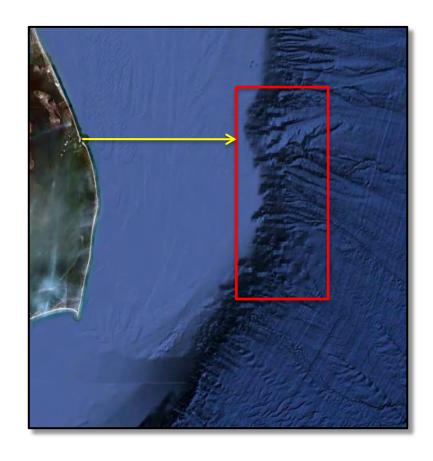




Objectives – Cape Hatteras

- 1. Document the distribution of marine mammals off Cape Hatteras;
- 2. Collect biopsy samples from representative small cetaceans in this area;
- Determine whether short-finned pilot whales respond to the sounds of a Simrad EK-60 38 kHz echosounder; and
- 4. Collect baseline data on the diving behavior of short-finned pilot whales.









Task Order 9 – Cape Hatteras

Day Trips with:

RV Volute

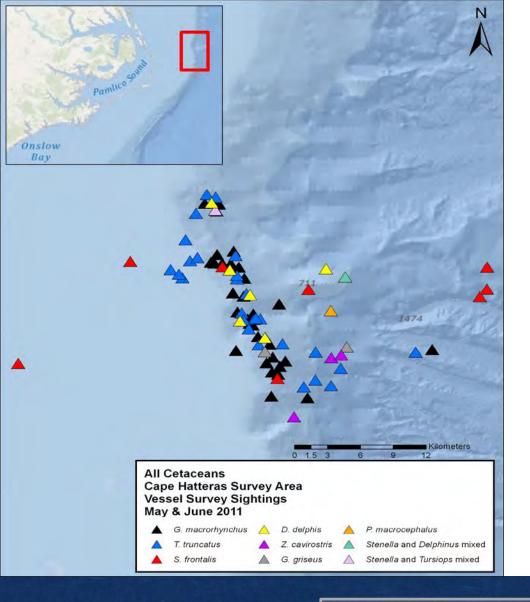
RHIB Exocetus

RHIB Balaena

13 Field Days

23 Small Boat Days





Sightings – Cape Hatteras

13 field days

82 sightings of seven species

24 biopsy samples

14 Tursiops truncatus

6 Stenella frontalis

4 Globicephala macrorhynchus

Pilot Whale EK-60 Experiment – Cape Hatteras



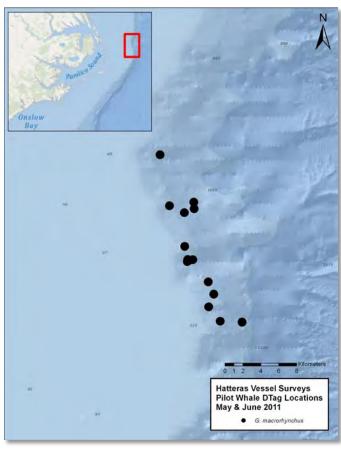
DTags – Fine-Scale Diving Behavior

Photo-ID & Focal Animal Behavior

Biopsy Sampling





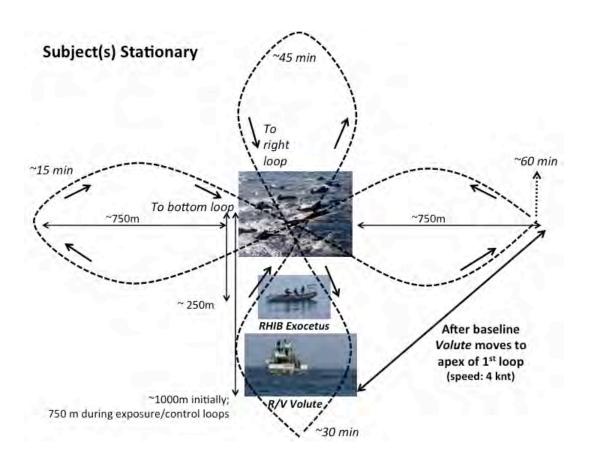








Pilot Whale EK-60 Experiment – Cape Hatteras



Experimental Protocol:

- 1 Hour Pre-exposure
- 1 Hour First Treatment
- 1 Hour Second Treatment
- 1 Hour Post-exposure

Order of treatments (EK-60 & control) was randomized and observers were blind

Animal ID	DTog	Duration	Treatment
Animarid	DTag Version	Duration	rreatment
Gm-11-147a	2	4:29	Playback
Gm-11-148a	2	4:21	Playback
Gm-11-149b	2	4:17	Control
Gm-11-149c	2	3:26	Playback
Gm-11-150a	2	4:16	Playback
Gm-11-150b	2	3:21	Control
Gm-11-155a	2	3:52	Playback
Gm-11-156a	2	2:56	Control
Gm-11-158a	3	4:20	Control
Gm-11-158b	2	4:25	Playback
Gm-11-165a	2	4:19	Control

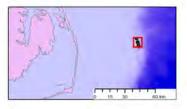
DTag Deployments on Pilot Whales

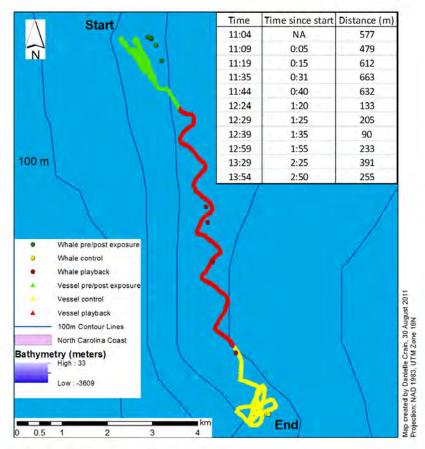
(excludes four short deployments)

Median = 4:17 hrs

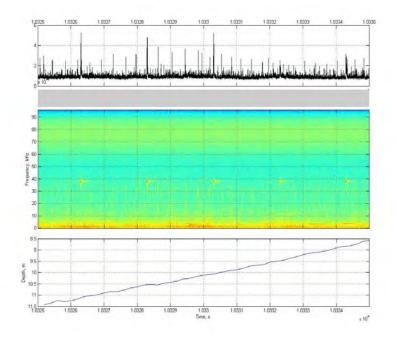


Pilot whale 149c in relation to the sound producing vessel





Pre-Exposure Exposure Post-Exposure



First Look at Surface Behavior:

Group Spread: Whale p = 0.0004 Treatment p = 0.1392

Synchrony of Surfacing Whale p = 0.6161 Treatment p = 0.9568

Synchrony of Heading Whale p = 0.0184 Treatment p = 0.5419

Behavioral State Whale p = 0.0045 Treatment p = 0.3669

Behavior of individual groups of whales varies considerably, but no apparent effect of the EK-60 system

Animal ID	Buzzes Pre	Buzzes Control	Buzzes EK-60	Buzzes Post	Total Buzzes
Gm-11-147a	14 (7)	0 (3)	0 (3)	51 (4)	65
Gm-11-149c	17 (1)	94 (3)	0 (6)	NA	111
Gm-11-150a	0 (3)	0 (0)	3 (3)	0 (0)	3
Gm-11-155a	0 (0)	0 (1)	10 (1)	15 (2)	25
Gm-11-158b	NA (3)	NA (2)	NA (1)	NA (3)	NA

Numbers in brackets represent dives (submergences > 20 m)

Thanks to:

Collaborators:

Alex Bocconcelli, Tom Hurst, Laela Sayigh, Colin Ware, Peter Tyack

Field Crew:

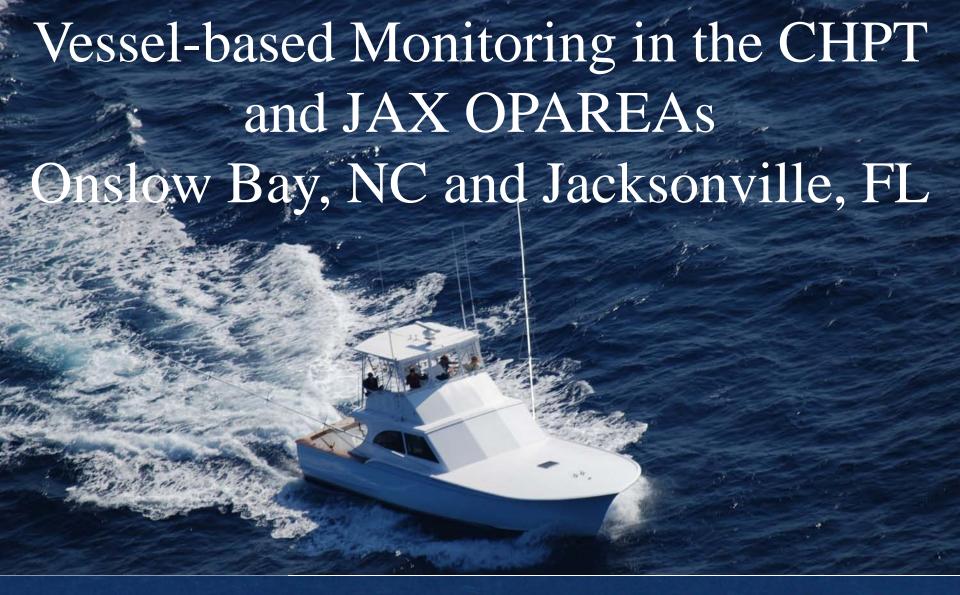
Matt Bowers, Dani Crain, Erin Cummings, Meagan Dunphy-Daly, Ari Friedlaender, Dave Johnston, Alex Loer, Ryan McAlarney, Jim Moir, Doug Nowacek, Brandon Southall, Reny Tyson, Andrew Westgate & Matt Winegartner

Additional Funding:

NOAA Office of Science & Technology, Ocean Acoustics Program Office of Naval Research Strategic Environmental Research & Development Program

Permits:

NMFS 14241-01 & 808-1798-01



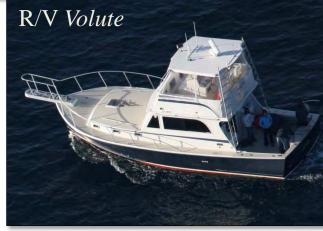


Platforms



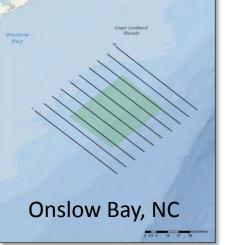


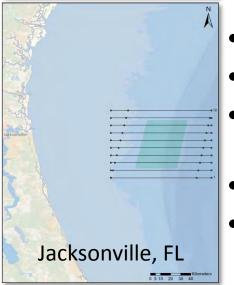
- Offshore sport fishing vessels
- High (4 5m) flying bridge observation platform
- Fast cruising speeds to reach study area











Observation Methods





- 10 tracklines at 10 kts
- Port & starboard observer
- Central observer/data recorder
- Naked eye & 7 x 50 binos
- Nikon & Canon digital SLR cameras (100-400 mm)



Photo-ID & Biopsy

- 200 m contour line, tidal & oceanic fronts
- Port & starboard observer
- Central observer/data recorder
- Naked eye & 7 x 50 binos
- Nikon & Canon digital SLR cameras (100-400 mm)





Photo-ID & Biopsy

- Spp. catalogs
 - T. truncatus, S. frontalis, G. griseus, G. macrorhynchus, S. bredanensis
- Residency and population structure









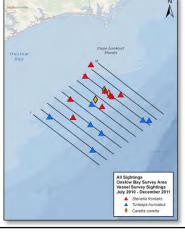


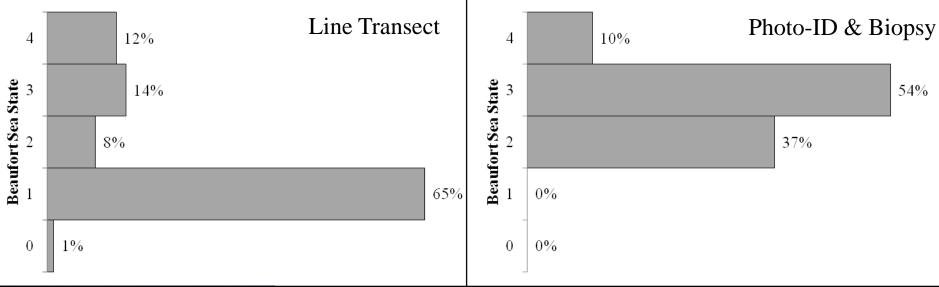


	Number of tracklines surveyed							
Trackline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4				
1	1	1	2	0				
2	2	2	1	1				
3	3	3	2	0				
4	4	2	2	1				
5	4	4	1	1				
6	3	2	1	1				
7	4	1	4	0				
8	2	2	3	1				
9	3	4	2	0				
10	4	2	3	0				
Total	30	23	21	5				

Onslow Survey Effort

- 397 hours visual effort
 - Year 1: 128 hrs
 - Year 2: 102 hrs
 - Year 3: 115 hrs
 - Year 4: 52 hrs
- Most effort in BSS 1-3





Onslow Cetacean Sightings

Sightings

Species	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 Line Transect	Year 4 Photo- ID & Biopsy	Mean Group Size
Globicephala spp.	1	0	2	0	0	31.0
Grampus griseus	3	0	3	0	0	30.5
Stenella frontalis	6	17	17	5	4	16.5
Tursiops truncatus	23	14	29	6	1	11.2
Steno bredanensis	0	0	1	0	0	27.0
Unid. delphinid	3	2	3	0	0	1.7

55



36

33

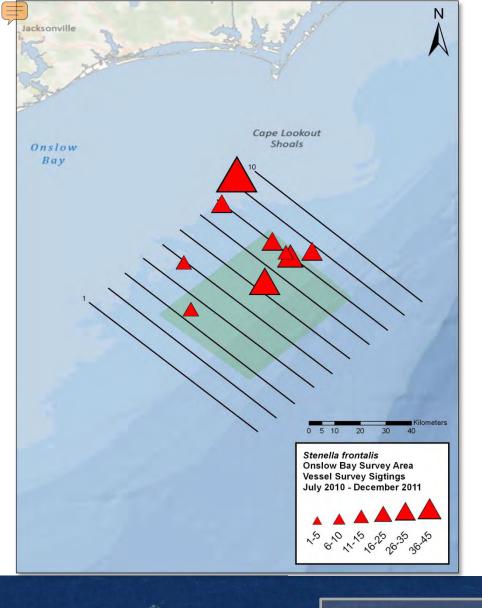


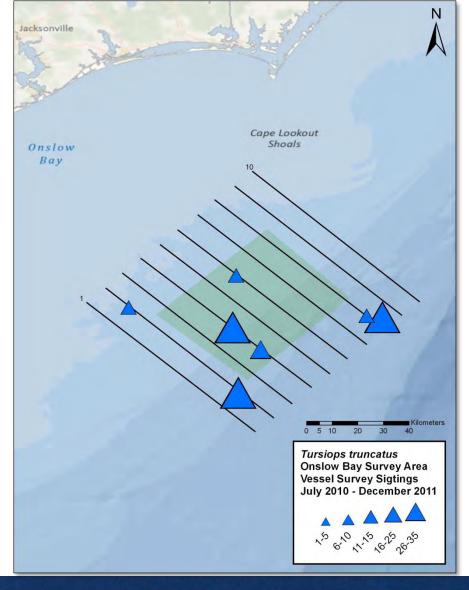


Total:

AFAST Monitoring of Protected Species Jacksonville, FL, Onslow Bay and Cape Hatteras, NC July 2010 to December 2011

11



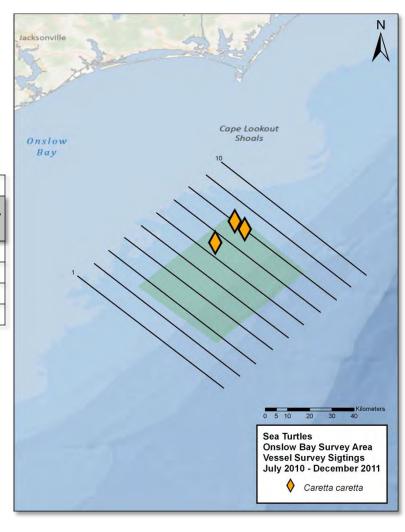






Onslow Sea Turtle Sightings

	Sightings							
				Year 4 Photo-				
Species	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Line Transect	ID & Biopsy			
Caretta caretta	19	49	47	2	1			
Dermochelys coriacea	0	0	2	0	0			
Unid. Sea Turtle	1	0	1	0	0			
Total:	20	49	50	2	1			







Biopsy

Date	Time	Sample #	Species	Latitude	Longitude
12-Sep-11	7:51	ZTS_11_18	Stenella frontalis	34.26987	-76.65175
12-Sep-11	8:00	ZTS_11_19	Stenella frontalis	34.27420	-76.64799



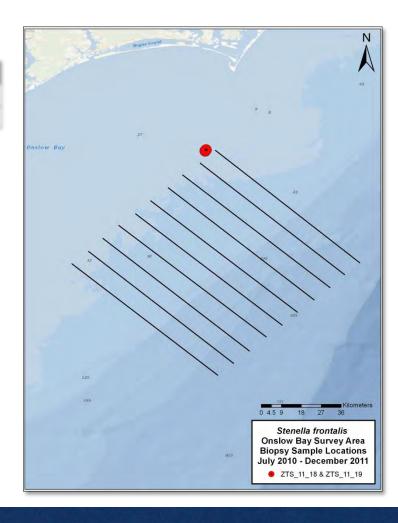




Photo-identification - Onslow Bay













Photo-identification - Onslow Bay

Species	Ye	ar 1	Ye	ar 2	Ye	ar 3	Ye	ar 4	Year 5	-to date
	Catalog	Matches								
	size		size		size		size		size	
Tursiops truncatus	52	0	78	0	106	5	112	5	122	7
Stenella frontalis	3	0	29	0	49	1	68	2	68	2
Globicephala sp.	8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Grampus griseus	5	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
Steno bredanensis	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	0



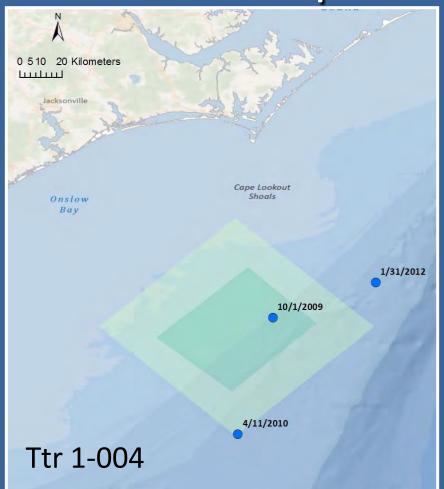
Photo-identification - Onslow Bay



Tursiops truncatus			
ID	First sighting	Second sighting	Third sighting
1-004	1-Oct-09	11-Apr-10	31-Jan-12
6-010	23-Sep-07	31-Jan-12	
4-002	15-Sep-09	1-Oct-09	
6-018	29-Apr-09	10-Oct-10	
7-015*	28-Apr-09	20-Apr-10	
8-009*	28-Apr-09	20-Apr-10	
9-016	25-Jul-08	17-Aug-09	



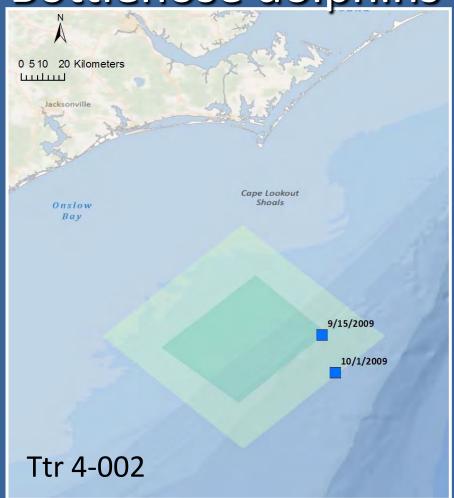
Bottlenose dolphins







Bottlenose dolphins

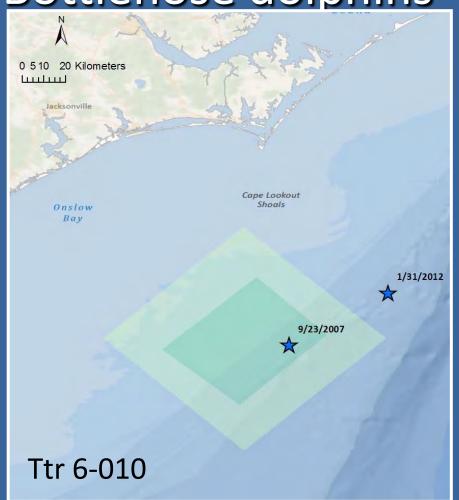








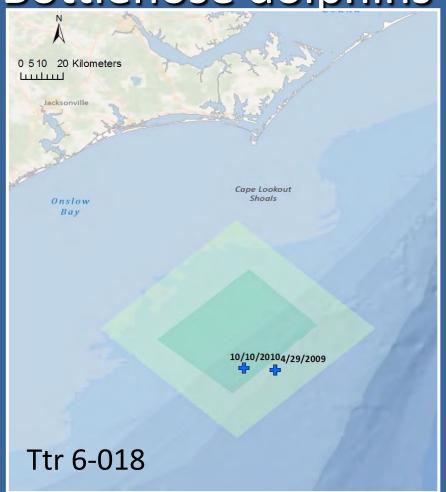
Bottlenose dolphins







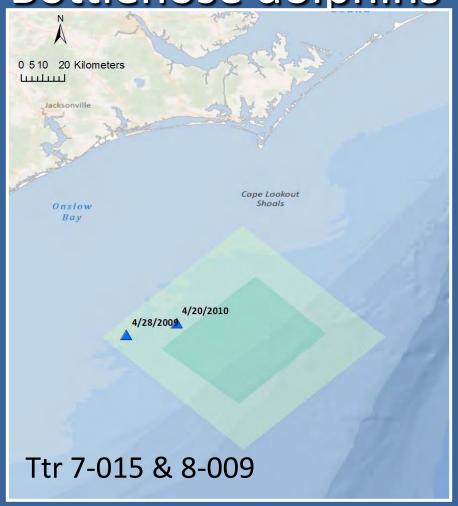












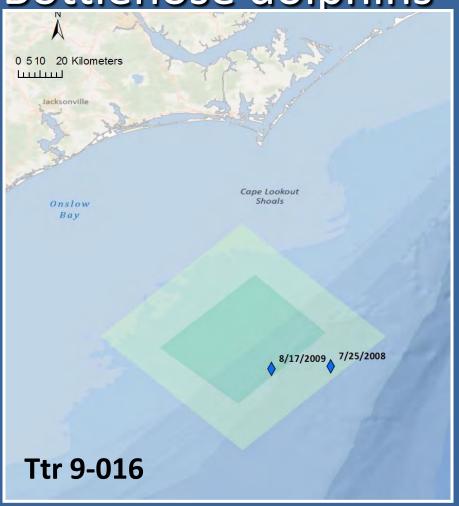
















Catalog = 122 individuals

Matches= 7

Ranging from 1 month – ~4.5 years

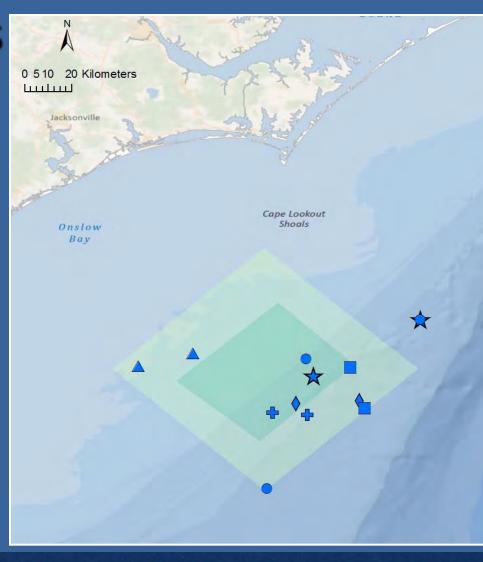




Photo-identification - Onslow Bay



Stenella frontalis			
ID	First sighting	Second sighting	Third sighting
9-013	9-Aug-09	1-Oct-09	
Sf-8004 (ZTS_11_09)	28-Jun-01	24-Jun-02	12-Sep-11



SERDP Monitoring of dolphins in Onslow Bay, NC

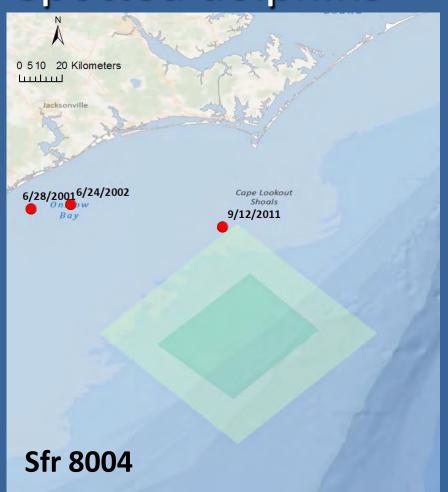


- April 2001-October 2003
- Monthly surveys
- 4 legs, 15-nm each
- Depth: 10-25m

Spotted dolphins:
7 of 22 dolphins identified in multiple years



Spotted dolphins







Spotted dolphins

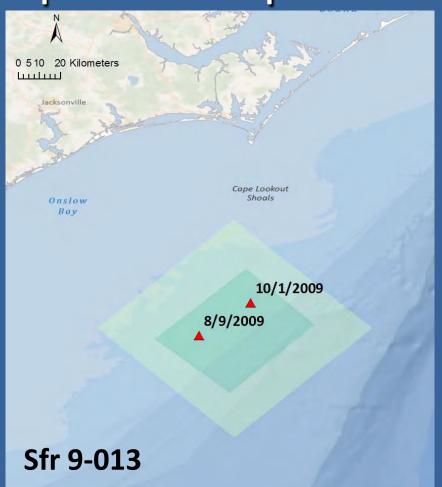








Photo-identification - Onslow Bay

Compare images of stranded cetaceans vs. Onslow Bay Photo-ID catalogs for all species











Photo-identification - Onslow Bay

We have now re-sighted approximately 6% of bottlenose dolphins and 3% of spotted dolphins identified in Onslow Bay.

Several of these re-sightings span periods of up to 10 years, suggesting some degree of residency.

Importance of matched samples

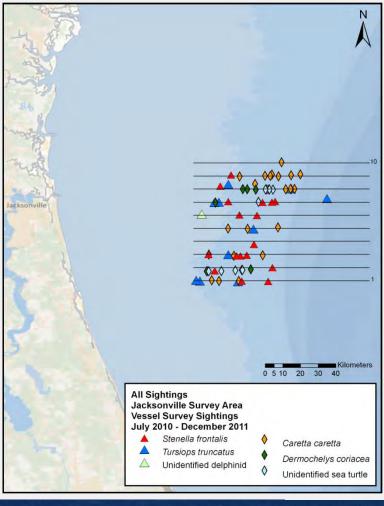
We have not re-sighted any other species, although the catalog sizes for these species are very small.

We will continue to compare to regional catalogs





Jacksonville Survey Effort















Jacksonville Survey Effort

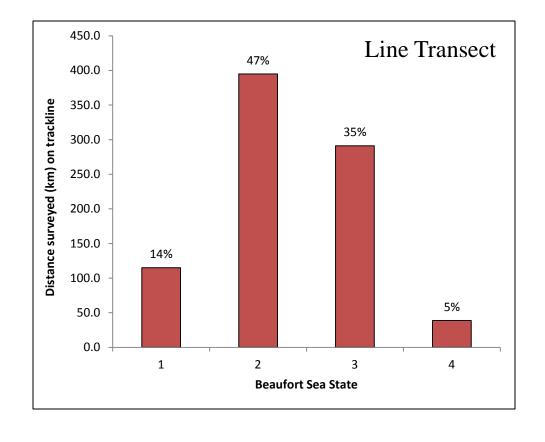
Date	Trackline	Total (km)	Survey Time
6-Jul-10	8	60.8	3:40
8-Jul-10	6	84.9	5:04
12-Jul-10	4	79.3	4:22
14-Aug-10	7	37.0	2:39
10-Oct-10	2	64.0	4:14
12-Oct-10	9	52.6	3:13
13-Oct-10	7	57.4	4:01
18-Dec-10	10	68.9	3:37
20-Jan-11	8	67.9	3:47
30-Jan-11	5	71.5	3:45
14-Mar-11	9	70.6	3:42
18-Mar-11	1	72.4	4:53
19-Mar-11	3	70.5	4:46

• 148 hours of visual effort

• Year 1: 96 hrs

• Year 2: 52 hrs

• Most effort in BSS 2-3



Jacksonville Cetacean

Sightings





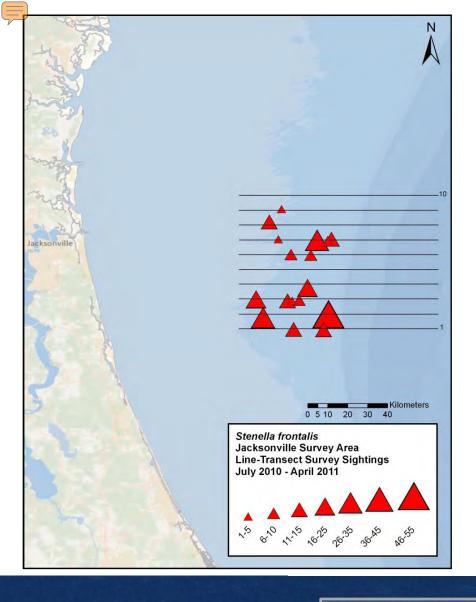
Species	Year 1	Year 2	Mean Group Size
Stenella frontalis	24	17	9.4
Tursiops truncatus	15	10	6.3
Globicephala macrorhynchus	3	0	33.3
Grampus griseus	2	0	21.5
Unidentified delphinid	12	1	1.8
Total:	56	28	

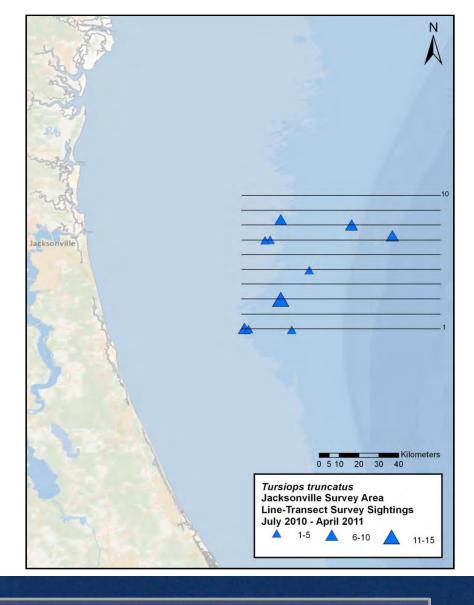
Sightings











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Jacksonville Sea Turtle Sightings





		Sightings		
Species	Common Name	Year 1	Year 2	
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead sea turtle	48	25	
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback sea turtle	5	7	
Lepidochelys kempii	Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	1	0	
Unidentified sea turtle	Unidentified sea turtle	3	8	
	Total:	57	40	

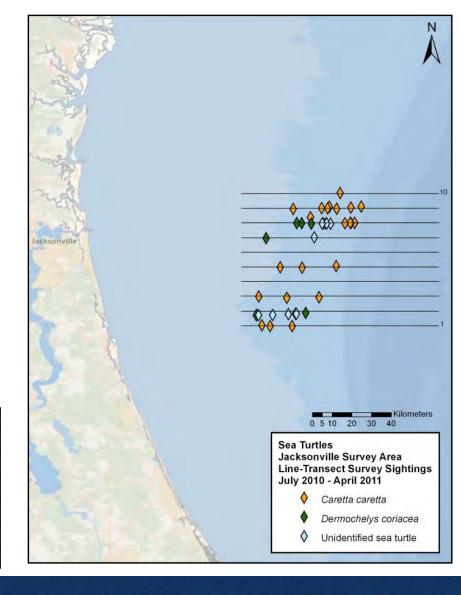
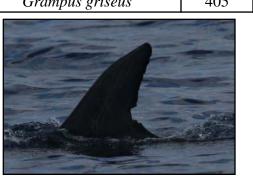






Photo Identification

	Year 1			Year 2		
Species	Images	Catalog Size	Matches	Images	Catalog Size	Matches
Tursiops truncatus	779	0	0	332	21	0
Stenella frontalis	781	0	0	1267	41	2
Globicephala macrorhynchus	1368	0	0	0	0	0
Grampus griseus	405	0	0	0	0	0









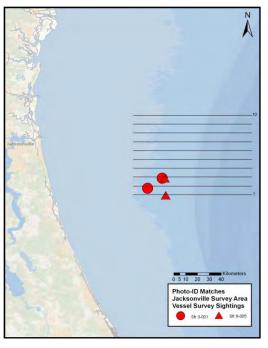
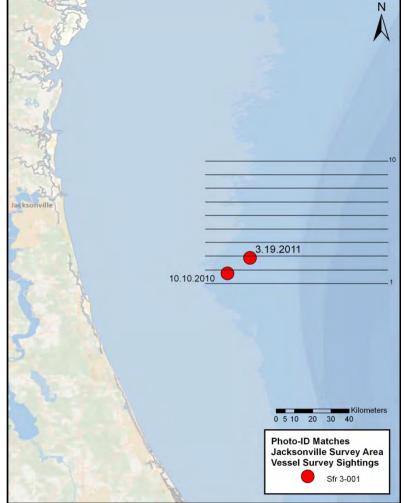






Photo Identification Matches Sfr 3-001





Sfr 3-001 10 October 2010



Sfr 3-001 19 March 2011



Photo Identification Matches

Sfr 8-005



Sfr 8-005 18 March 2011



Sfr 8-005 19 March 2011

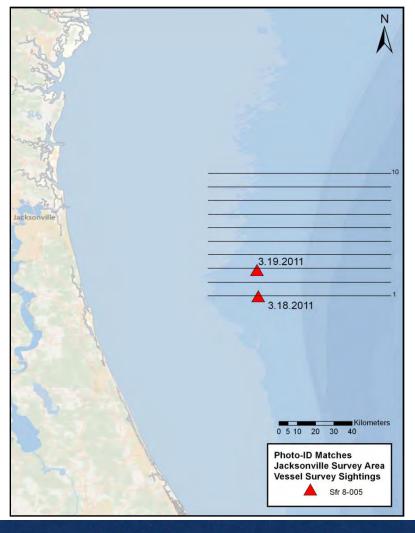
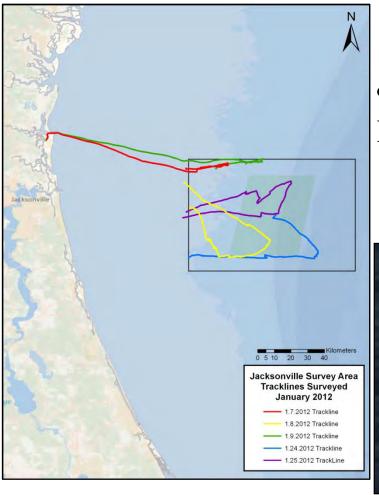




Photo-ID and Biopsy Surveys – January 2012



Deploy Rhib from R/V Stellwagen



- Eliminate transit time to/from area
- •Survey new portion of area each day

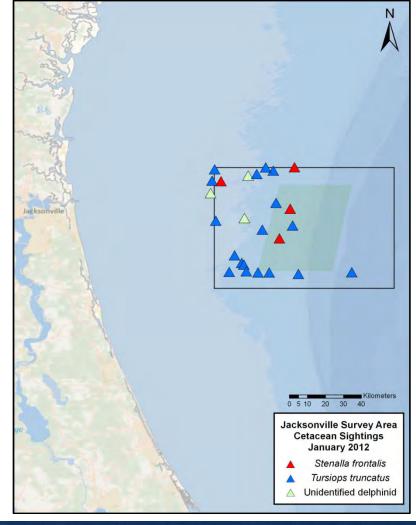




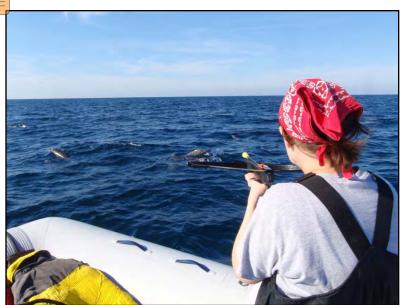
Photo-ID and Biopsy Surveys – January 2012







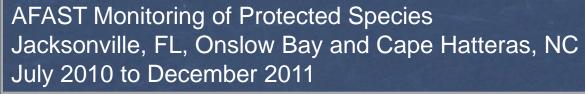






Biopsy – January 2012

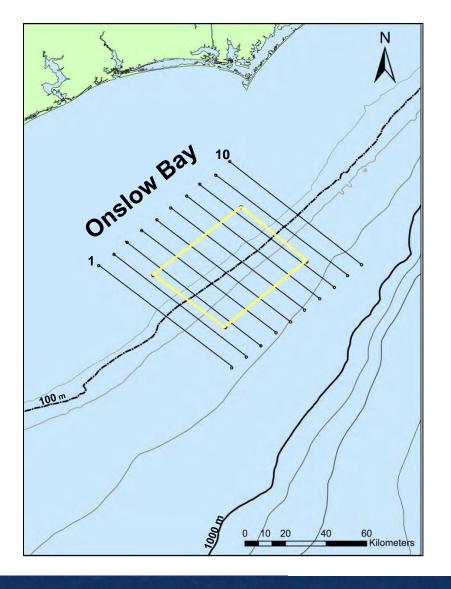
Date	Common Name	Group Size	Biopsy samples	Photo-id Images
7-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	2	0	0
7-Jan-12	Atlantic spotted dolphin	15	1	98
7-Jan-12	Unidentified delphinid	3	0	0
7-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	3	0	21
8-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	2	0	0
8-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	2	0	2
8-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	1	1	40
8-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	2	1	36
8-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	5	0	2
8-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	2	2	22
8-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	2	0	0
8-Jan-12	Atlantic spotted dolphin	6	3	99
8-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	7	0	3
8-Jan-12	Unidentified delphinid	2	0	0
8-Jan-12	Unidentified delphinid	2	0	0
9-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	2	0	1
9-Jan-12	Atlantic spotted dolphin	35	4	80
9-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	2	1	34
9-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	20	0	0
24-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	1	0	0
24-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	9	2	28
24-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	9	1	24
25-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	4	1	27
25-Jan-12	Atlantic spotted dolphin	25	2	113
25-Jan-12	Bottlenose dolphin	8	2	40

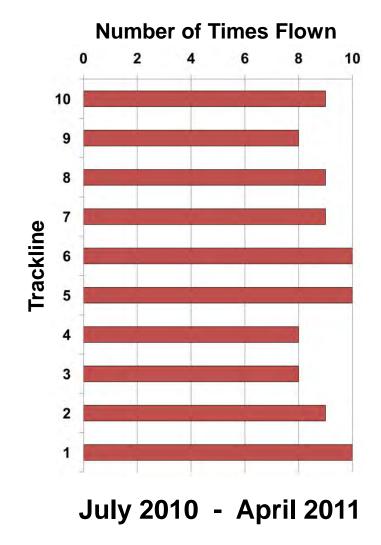


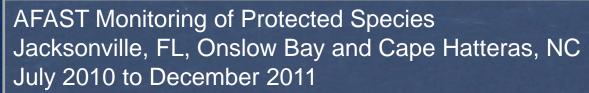
AERIAL SURVEYS Onslow Bay and Cape Hatteras, NC Jacksonville, FL

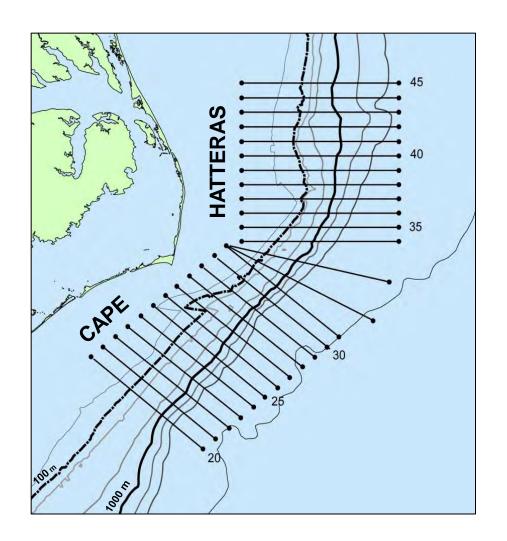
William McLellan Ryan McAlarney Erin Cummings Ann Pabst



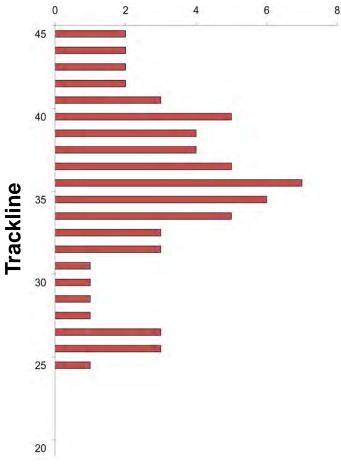






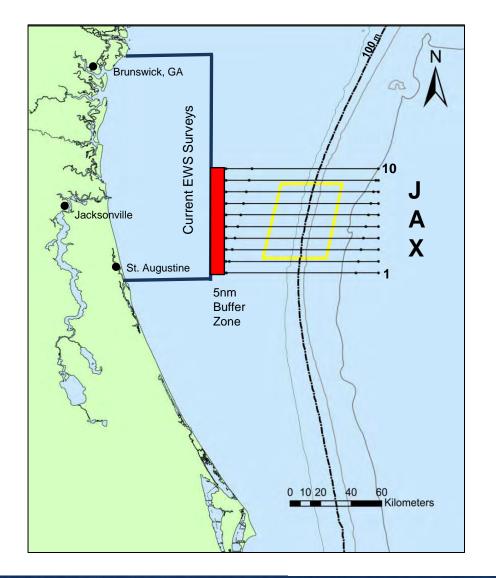


Number of Times Flown 2 4 6 8

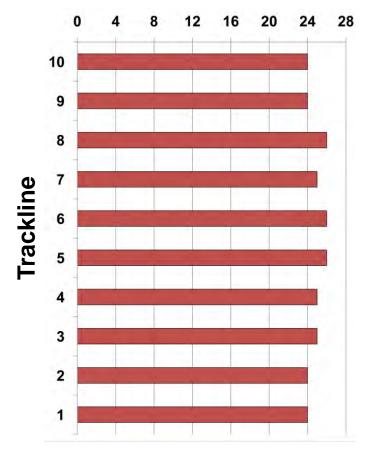


May 2011 - Dec 2011





Number of Times Flown



July 2010 - Dec 2011



Aerial Surveys



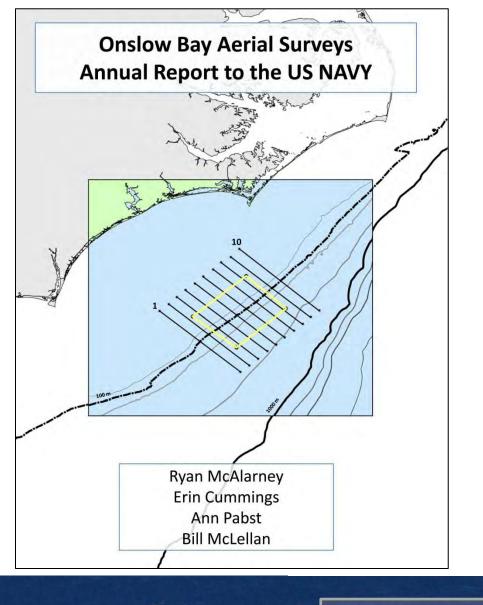
Methods

- CFR Part 135 certified aircraft
- 2 dedicated pilots
- Surveys conducted at 305 m and ~185 km/hr
- 2 observers conducting separate strip surveys



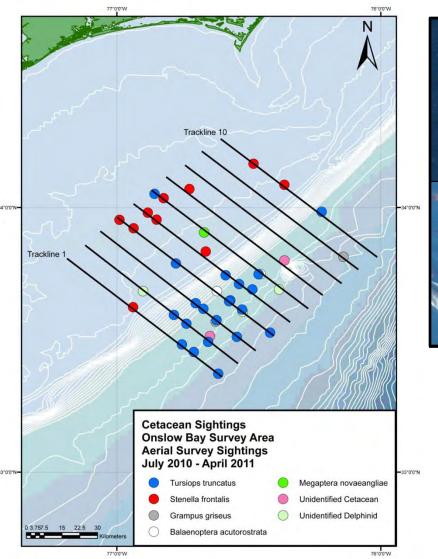






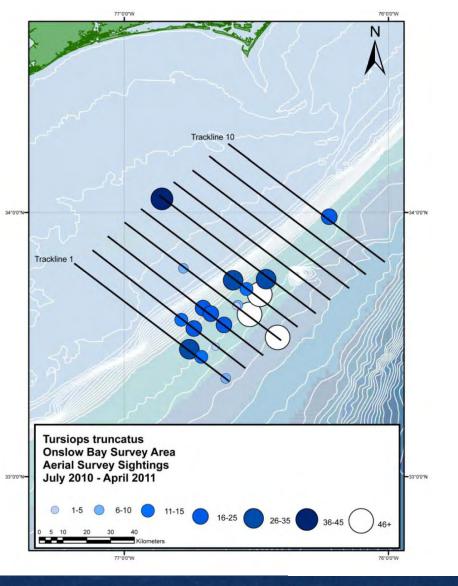
Onslow Bay, NC Aerial Surveys July 2010 – April 2011

14 days of survey effort 90 tracklines flown





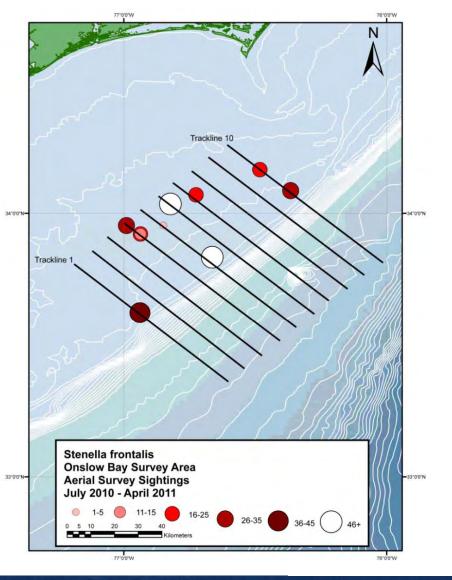
41 Sightings 1127 Individuals 5 Species





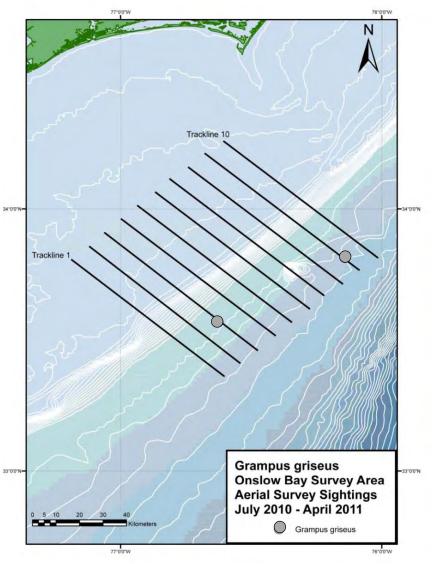
21 Sightings 679 Individuals







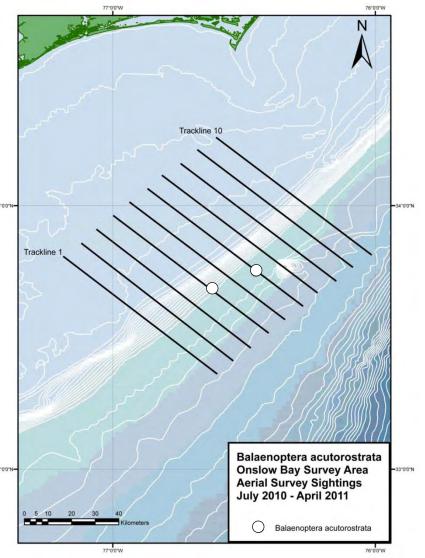
10 Sightings411 Individuals





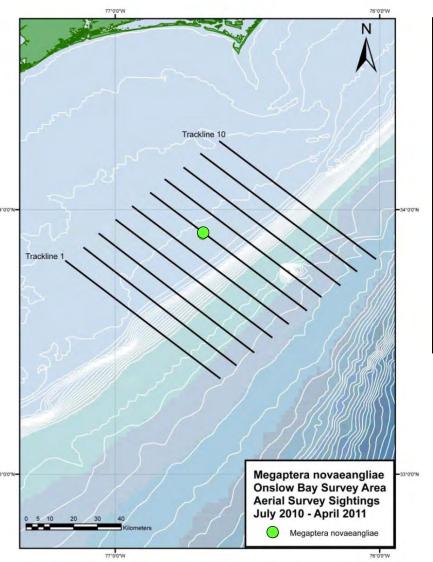
2 Sightings12 Individuals







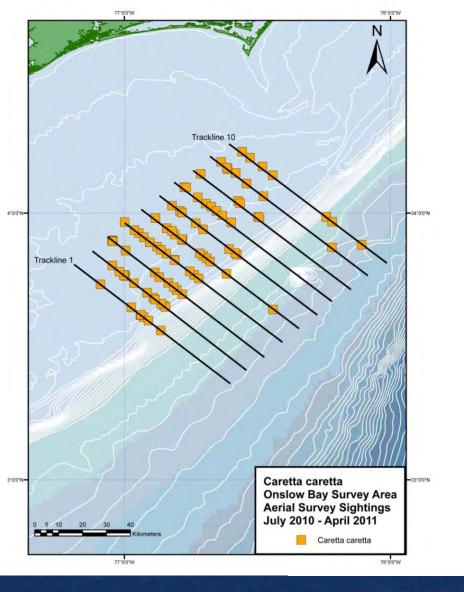
2 Sightings3 Individuals

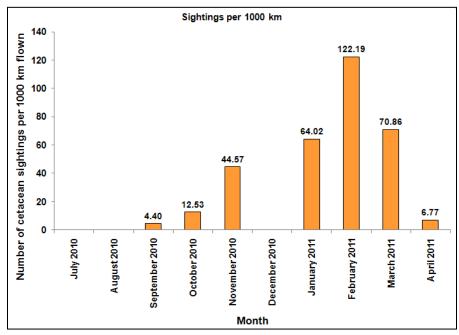




1 Sighting2 Individuals

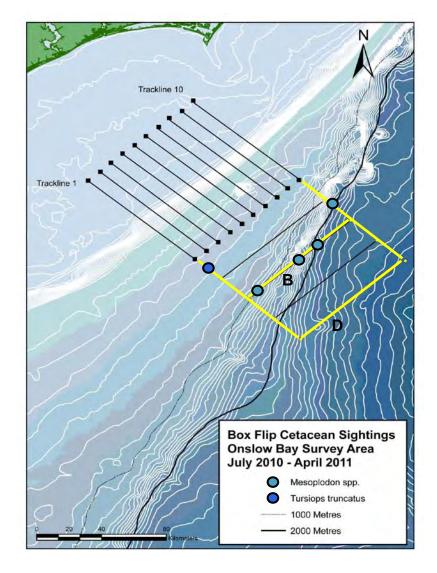






181 Loggerheads53 Unidentified





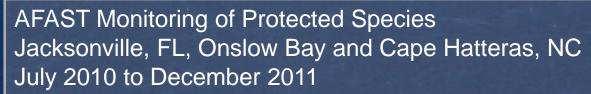


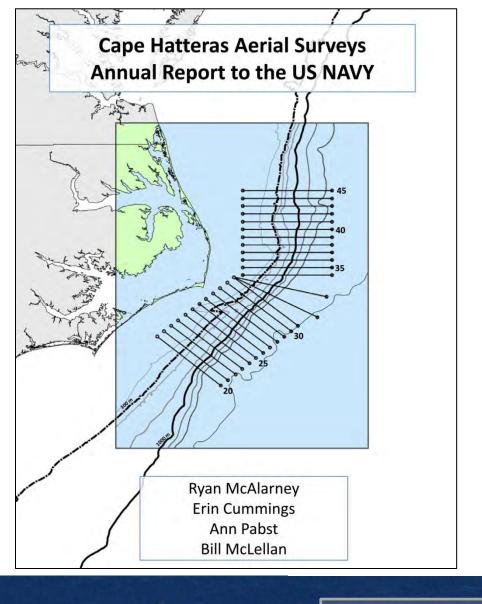
August 2010 - Line D - No sightings

November 2010 - Line B - Meoplodonts 3/10

Tursiops 1/7

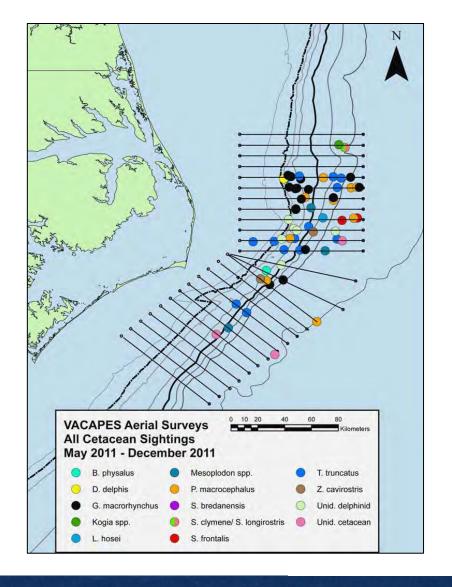
March 2011 - Line B - Meoplodonts 1/1





Cape Hatteras, NC
Aerial Surveys
May 2011 - December 2011

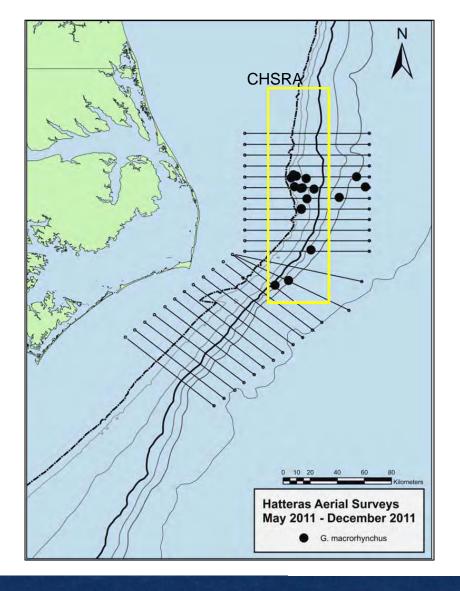
10 days of survey effort 64 tracklines flown





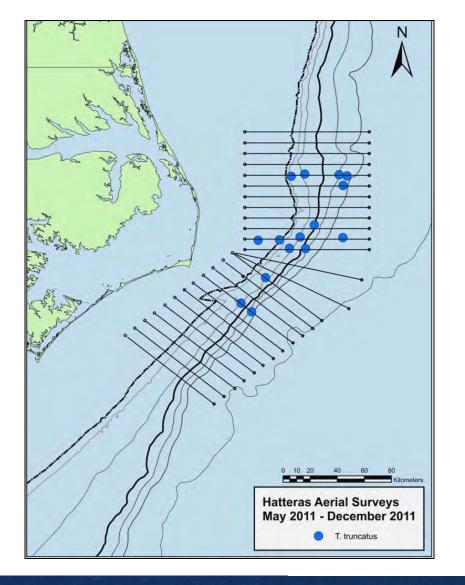
66 Sightings
1270 Individuals
13 Species







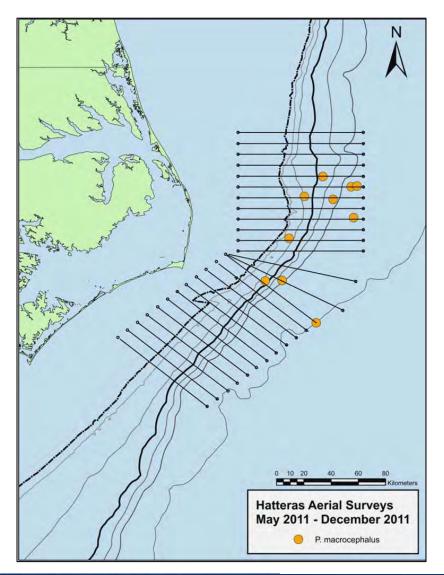
17 Sightings 327 Individuals





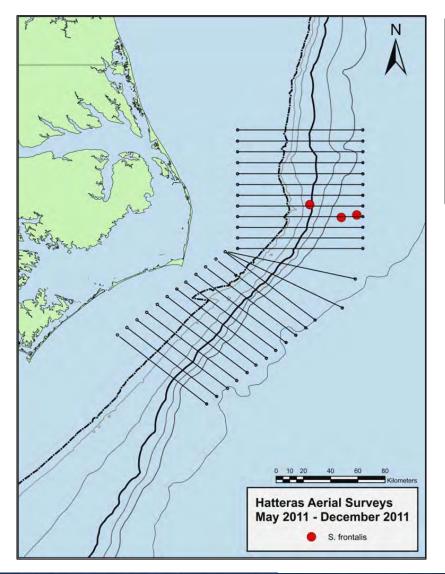
15 Sightings272 Individuals







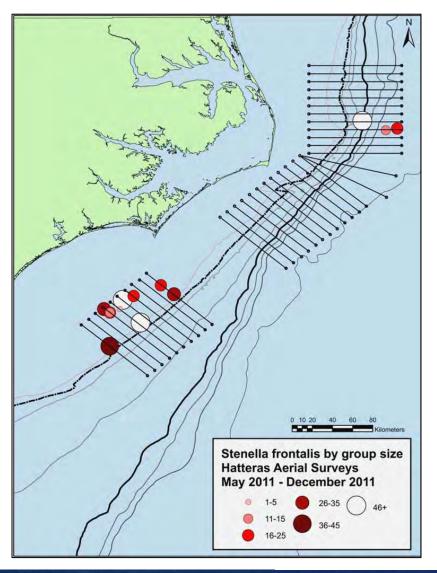
10 Sightings18 Individuals





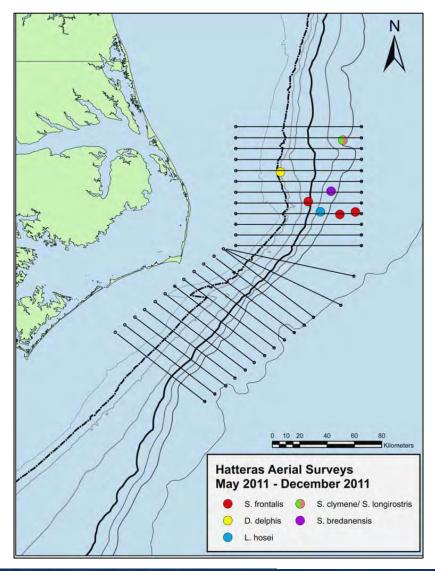
3 Sightings84 Individuals







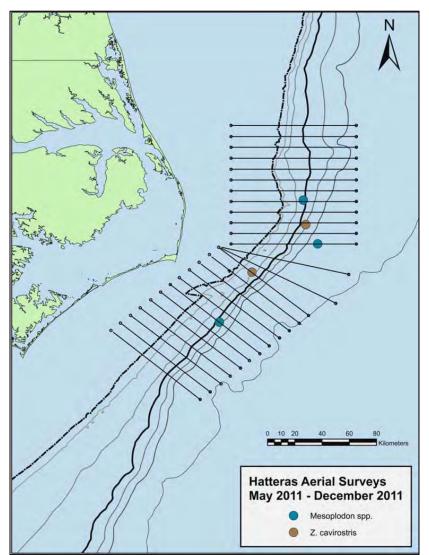






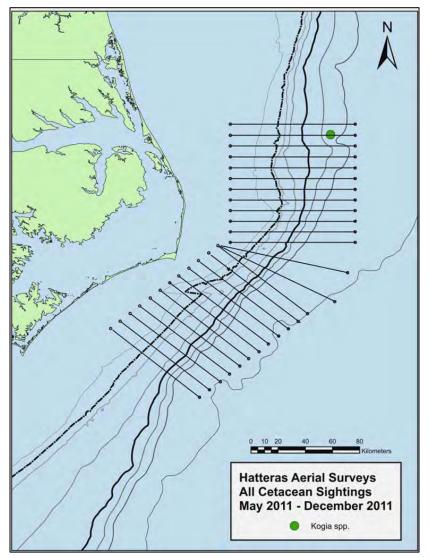
Single sighting of each species





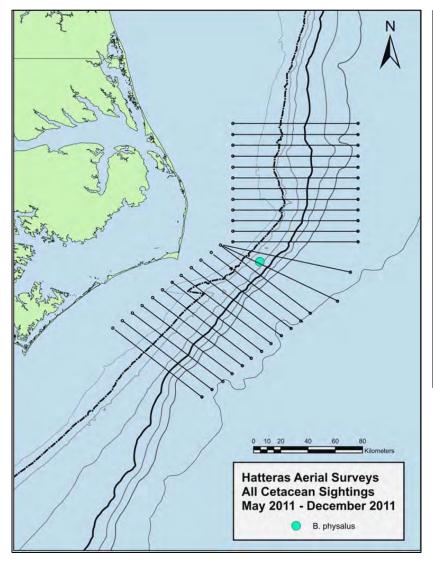


Mesoplodont 3 Sightings 6 Individuals Cuvier's 2 Sightings 5 Individuals



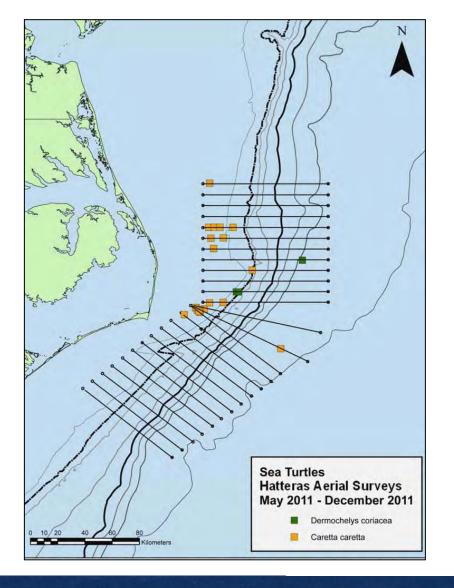


1 Sighting1 Individual





1 Sighting1 Individual



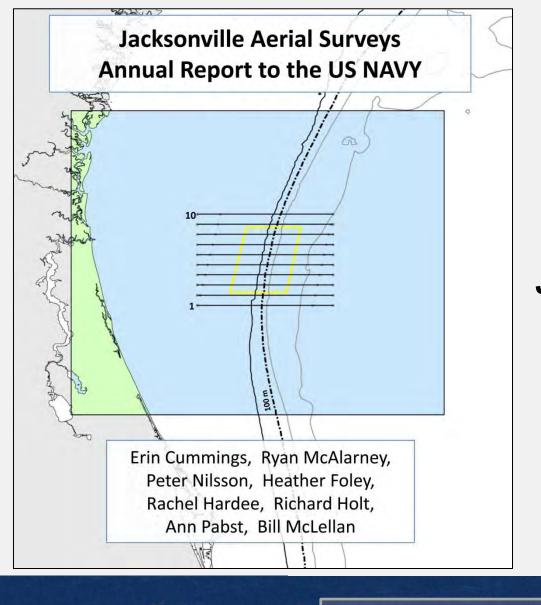
29 Sightings



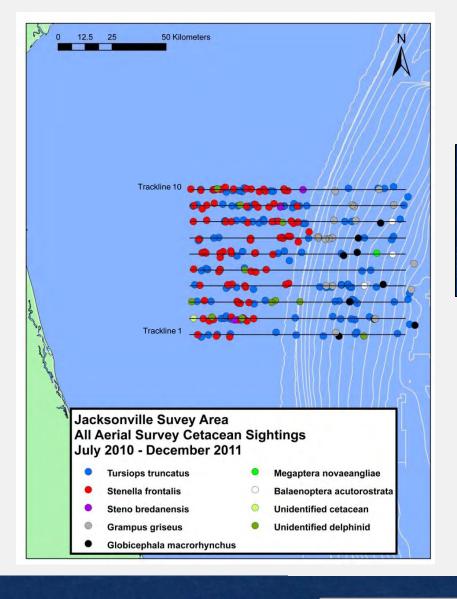
3 Sightings







Jacksonville, FL Aerial Surveys July 2010 - December 2011

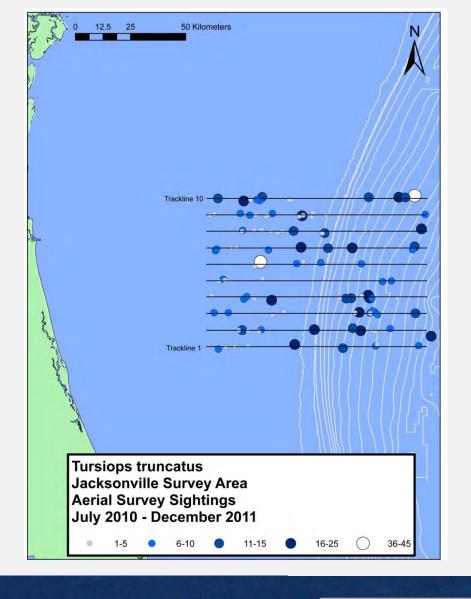


All Cetaceans



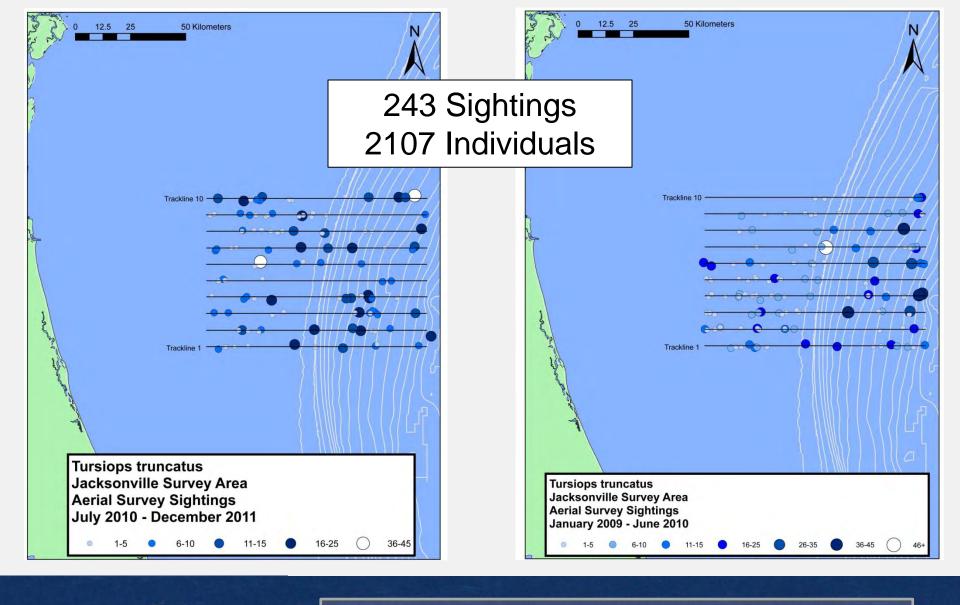


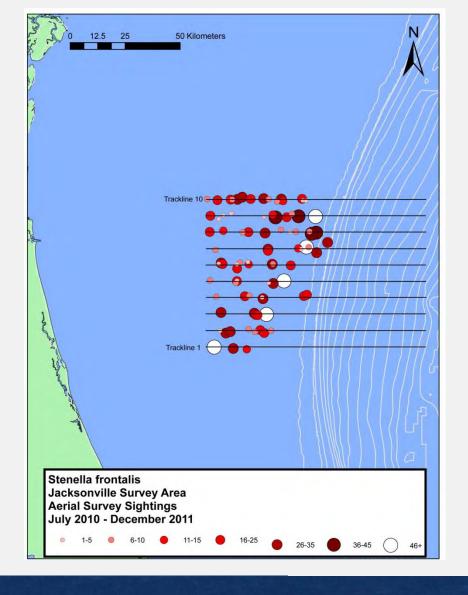
241 Sightings 3198 Individuals 7 Species





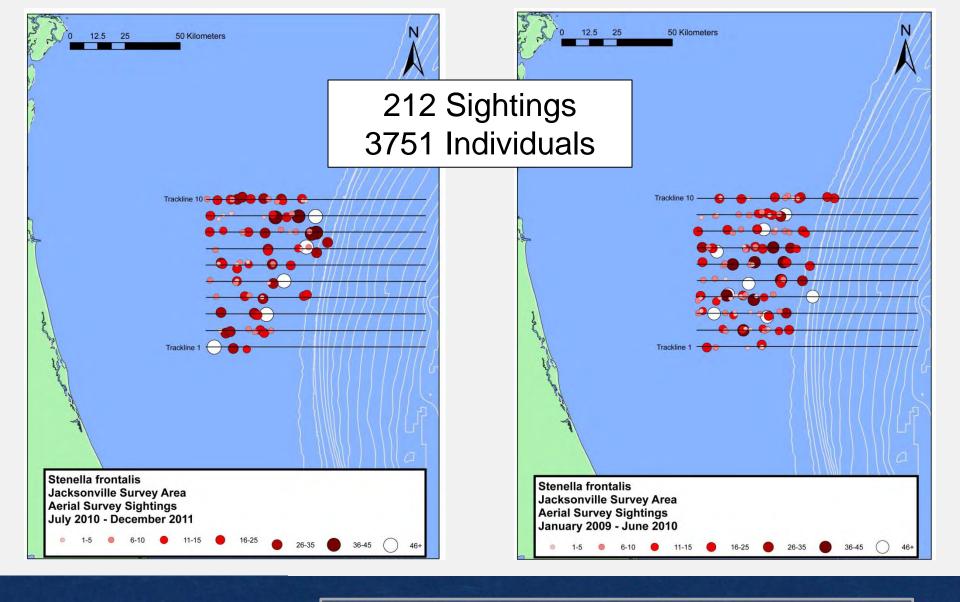
111 Sightings 928 Individuals

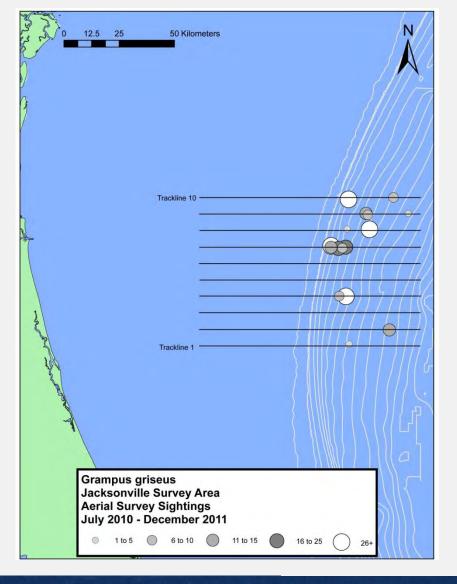






88 Sightings 1671 Individuals

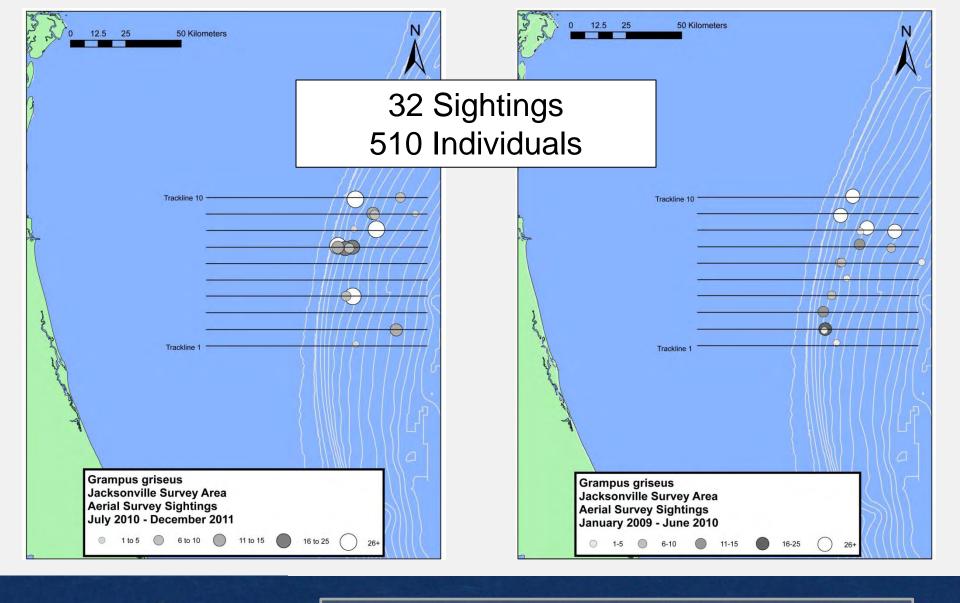


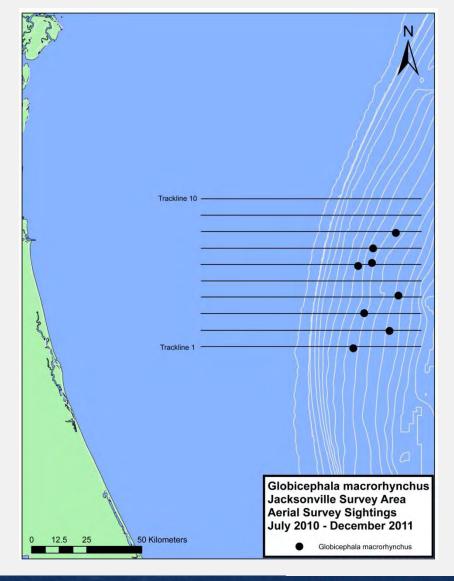




16 Sightings282 Individuals

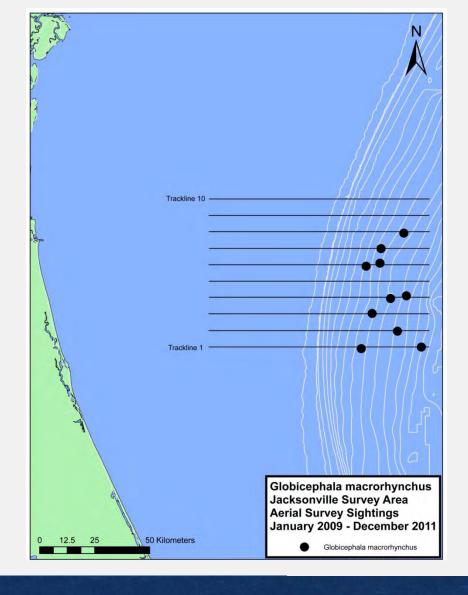








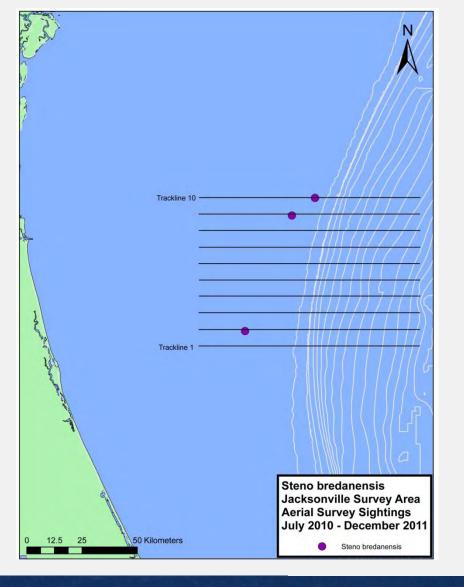
8 Sightings173 Individuals





10 Sightings 192 Individuals

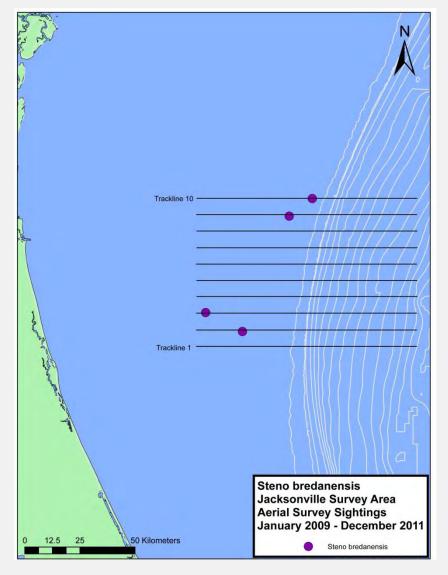






3 Sightings 114 Individuals

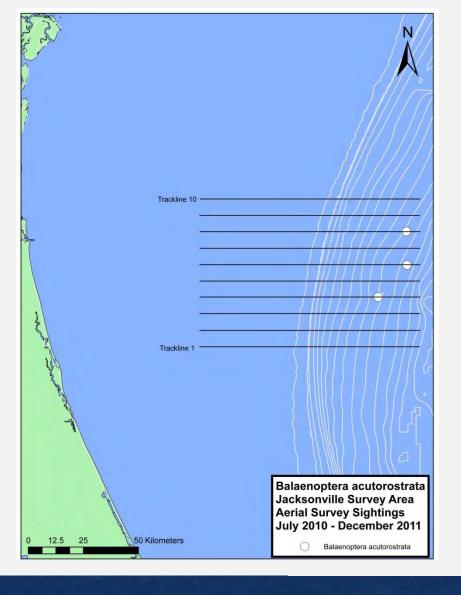






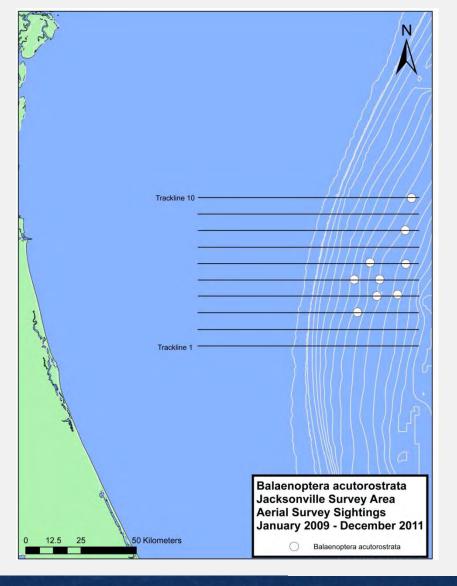
4 Sightings 164 Individuals







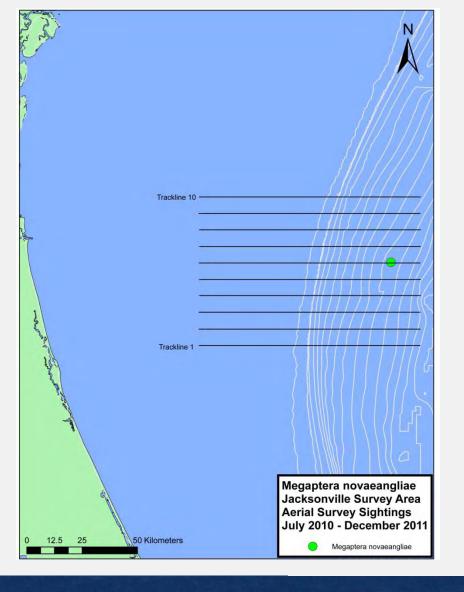
3 Sightings5 Individuals





9 Sightings13 Individuals1 Mom/calf pair







1 Sighting1 Individual

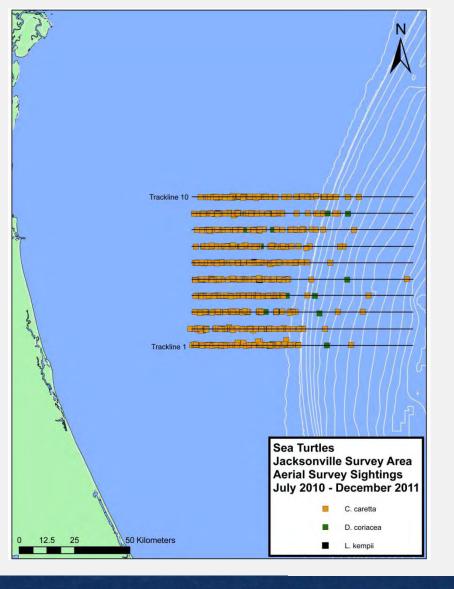






Foley et al., 2011



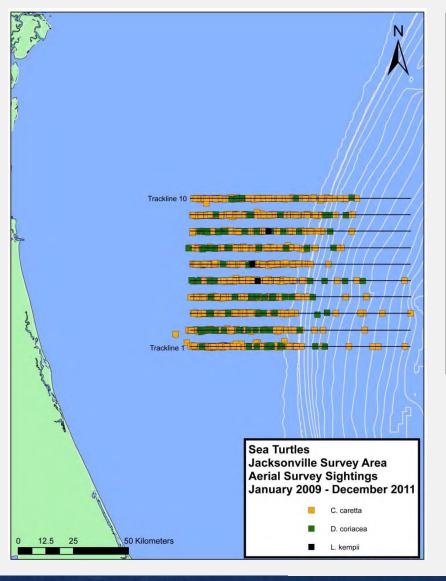


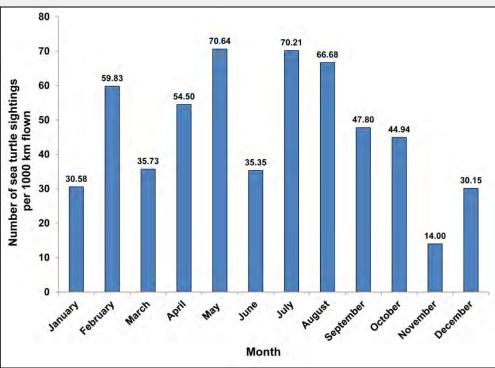




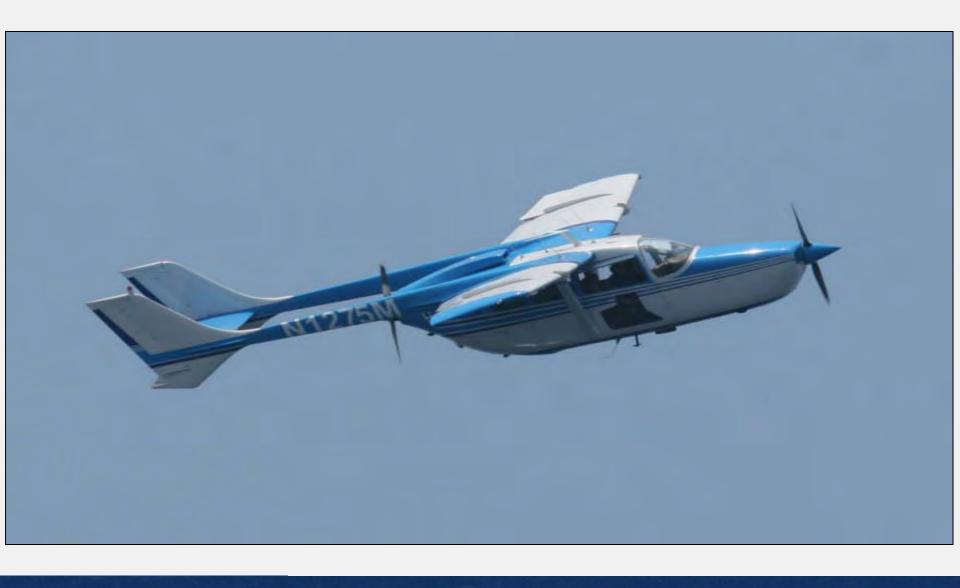
3 Species 845 Individuals

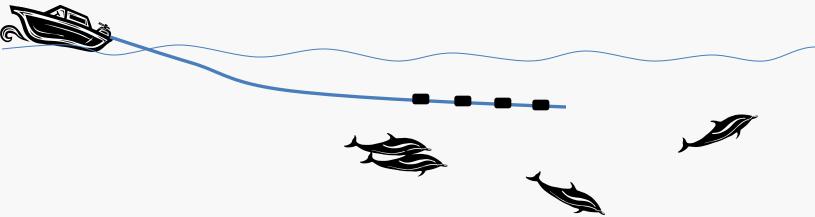






3 Species 2688 Individuals





Passive Acoustic Monitoring in Onslow Bay and Jacksonville





Passive Acoustic Monitoring

Two collection methods:

- Four-element towed hydrophone array during boat-based surveys
- 2) Bottom-mounted recorders: High-frequency Acoustic Recording Packages (HARPs)



Onslow Bay Year 4

Analyzed whistles and clicks of all towed array data to date (September 2007 – August 2010)

Analyzed HARP data from deployments 04A & 04C for odontocete vocalizations

Analyzed all HARP data for mysticete calls (October 2007 – June 2010)

Examined temporal patterns for all HARP data analyzed (October 2007 – June 2010)



Jacksonville Year 2

Began saving whistles from towed array data using Raven 1.3

Analyzed HARP data from deployments 01A, 03A, & 04B for odontocete vocalizations

Examined general temporal patterns for all HARP data analyzed to date

Examined ambient noise variability



Onslow Bay Towed Array Results

Year 4 – Two towed array surveys in conjunction with visual surveys

>Two confirmed detections - Tt and Sf

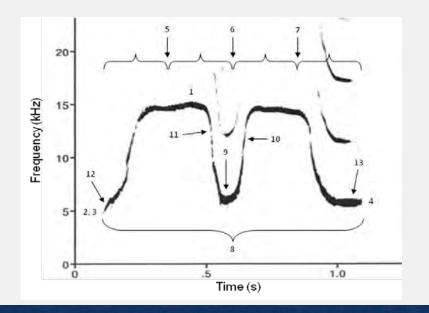


Onslow Bay Towed Array - Whistles

Used Raven 1.3 to locate whistles:

Species	# Recording Sessions	# Whistles Analyzed
Globicephala macrorhynchus	6	89
Stenella frontalis	14	162
Steno bredanensis	1	35
Tursiops truncatus	27	338

Extracted whistle contours and measured 22 variables





Onslow Bay Towed Array - Whistles

Compared each whistle variable using Kruskal-Wallis tests:

	Kruskal-Wallis	Multiple Comparison Test Results with Bonferroni Corrections							
	Results	Gm/Sf	Gm/Sb	Gm/Tt	Sf/Sb	Sf/Tt	Sb/Tt		
Max Freq	p<0.001*								
Min Freq	p<0.001*								
Freq Range	p<0.001*								
Start Freq	p<0.001*								
End Freq	p<0.001*								
1st Q Freq	p<0.001*								
2nd Q Freq	p<0.001*								
3rd Q Freq	p<0.001*								
Mean Freq	p<0.001*								
Duration	p<0.001*								
# Inflection Points	p<0.001*								
Max Slope	p<0.001*								
Min Slope	p<0.001*								
Slope Range	p<0.001*								
Start Slope	p<0.001*								
End Slope	p<0.001*								
1st Q Slope	p=0.300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
2nd Q Slope	p<0.001*								
3rd Q Slope	p<0.001*								
Mean Slope	p<0.001*								
Start Slope Sign	p<0.001*								
End Slope Sign	p<0.001*								



Onslow Bay Towed Array - Whistles

Constructed CARTs using all variables

	% Classified as								
Actual Species	G. macrorhynchus S. frontalis		S. bredanensis	T. truncatus					
G. macrorhynchus	84.3	6.7	3.4	5.6					
S. frontalis	10.5	63.0	0.6	25.9					
S. bredanensis	51.4	8.6	40.0	0					
T. truncatus	2.7	4.7	0.3	92.3					

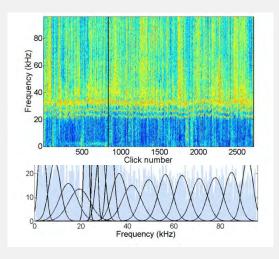
Overall Correct Classification: 74.2%

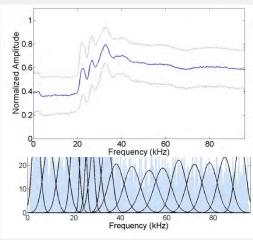


Onslow Bay Towed Array - Clicks

- Used customized routines in Matlab to select up to five clicks per click train
- 2) Determined frequency values of consistent spectral peaks and notches in frequency domain
- 3) Obtained means for consistent peaks and notches by fitting Gaussian curves

Risso's dolphins:







Jacksonville Towed Array Results

Year 2 – Three towed array surveys in conjunction with visual surveys

➤ Two confirmed detections — Tt and Sf



Future Plans for Towed Array Recordings

Will be examining odontocete whistles collected along the Atlantic coast for species-specificity

- ➤ Recordings supplied by NEFSC (Sofie Van Parijs), SEFSC (Melissa Soldevilla & Lance Garrison), and Duke
- ➤ Julie Oswald = lead analyst

Also planning to use recordings to look for speciesspecific patterns in clicks with similar methods previously described



Onslow Bay HARPs

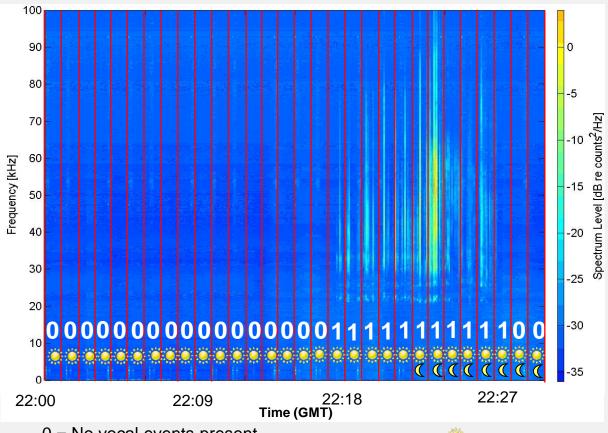
	.	B			.	G 11		1
Site	Deployment Date	Retrieval Date	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)	Sampling Rate	Duty Cycle	Amount of data
1A	9-Oct-07	27-May-08	33.79138	-76.52382	162m	200 kHz	5 min on/5 min off	2TB
2B	30-May-08	24-Nov-08	33.81107	-76.42829	232m	200 kHz	5 min on/5 min off	2TB
3A	24-Apr-09	16-Sep-09	33.7895	-76.5192	174m	200 kHz	5 min on/5 min off	2TB
4A	8-Nov-09	19-Jun-10	33.7873	-76.5241	171m	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	1.2TB
4C	8-Nov-09	19-Jun-10	33.6778	-76.4769	335m	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	2TB
5A	29-Jul-10	10-Jun-11	33.7932	-76.5162	171m	200 kHz	5 min on/5 min off	~2TB
5D	29-Jul-10	10-Jun-11	33.5807	-76.5502	338m	200 kHz	5 min on/5 min off	~2TB
6E	18-Aug-11		33.7779	-75.9264	952m	200 kHz	5 min on/5 min off	

Onslow Bay HARP Locations

Deployments and Retrievals during Year 4 – not analyzed yet



HARP Analysis Methods



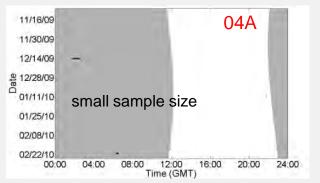
0 = No vocal events present

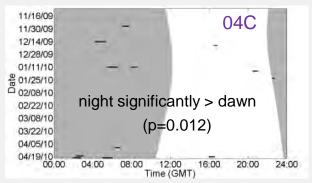
1 = Vocal events present

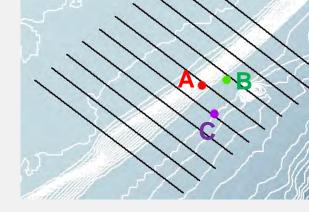
🌼 = day 🧗 = dusk

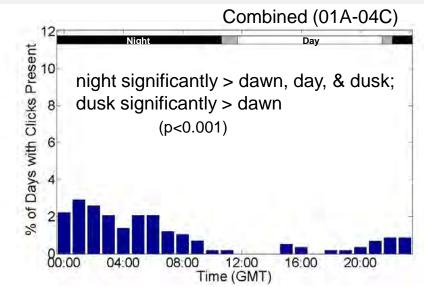
Photoperiods determined from the U.S. Naval Observatory (http://aa.usno.navy.mil)

OB HARP Analysis – Risso's Dolphins





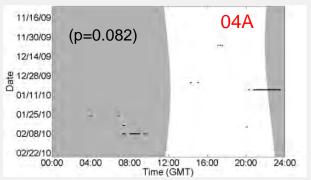


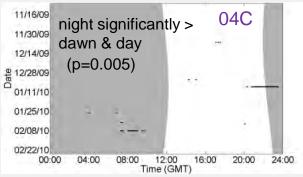


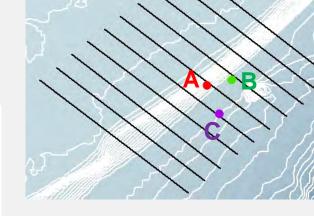
Nocturnal increase in click occurrence lends support to the idea that Risso's dolphins forage at night

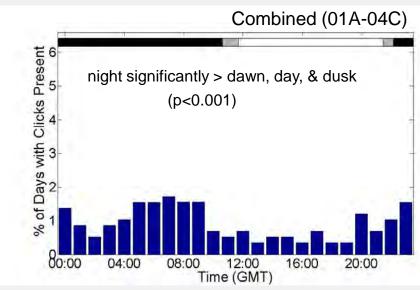


OB HARP Analysis – Sperm Whales





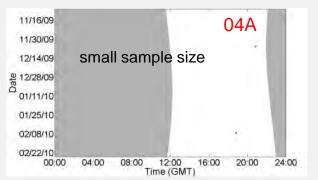


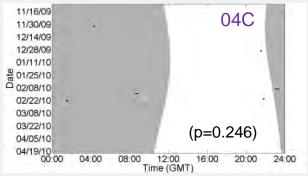


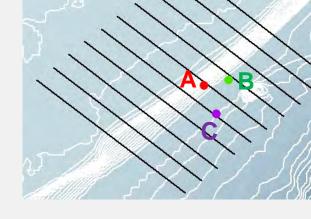
Nocturnal increase in click occurrence overall

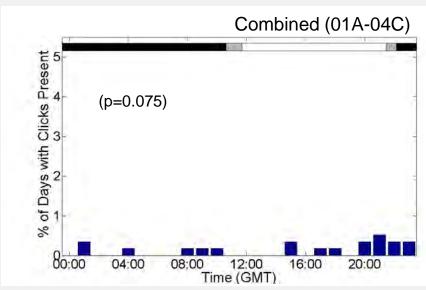


OB HARP Analysis – Kogia spp.





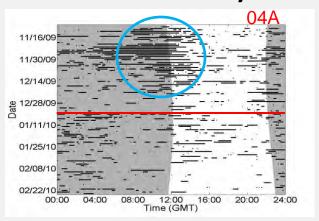


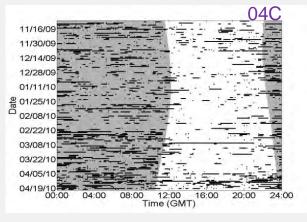


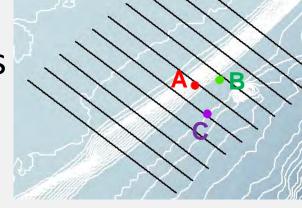
No significant diel variation in Kogia clicks but small sample sizes



OB HARP Analysis – UnIDed Delphinids







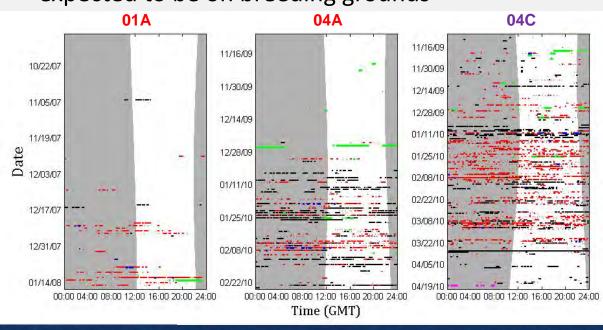
Overall, two patterns in click occurrence seen:

- 1) Increase at night (year-round except for winter Site A)
- 2) Increase at dawn (winter, Site A only)

Year 4 OB HARP Analysis – Mysticetes

Sounds from fin, minke, humpback, and possibly sei whales were recorded on the three winter HARPs only

Sounds were produced throughout the winter when these animals are expected to be on breeding grounds



Black = fin 20-Hz pulses

Red = minke pulse trains

Blue = consistent pulse trains

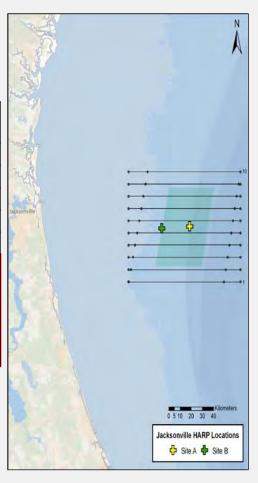
Magenta= humpback calls

Green = downsweeps (possible sei)

Jacksonville HARPs

Site	Deployment Date	Retrieval Date	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)	Sampling Rate	Duty Cycle	Amount of Data
1A	30-Mar-09	16-Sep-09	30.2771	-80.2158	80	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	0.8 TB
1B	30-Mar-09	16-Sep-09	30.2582	-80.4282	40	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	2 TB
2A	16-Sep-09	21-Feb-10	30.2805	-80.2160	85	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	1.3 TB
2B	23-Sep-09	21-Feb-10	30.2580	-80.4280	40	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	0 TB
3A	21-Feb-10	26-Aug-10	30.2811	-80.2153	90	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	2 TB
4B	9-Mar-10	26-Aug-10	30.2592	-80.4257	40	200 kHZ	5 min on/10 min off	2 TB
5A	26-Aug-10	1-Feb-11	30.2682	-80.2089	91	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	~2 TB
5B	26-Aug-10	1-Feb-11	30.2571	-80.4327	37	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	~2 TB
6A	1-Feb-11	14-Jul-11	30.2782	-80.2209	91	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	~2 TB
6B	1-Feb-11	14-Jul-11	30.2577	-80.4278	37	200 kHz	5 min on/10 min off	~2 TB

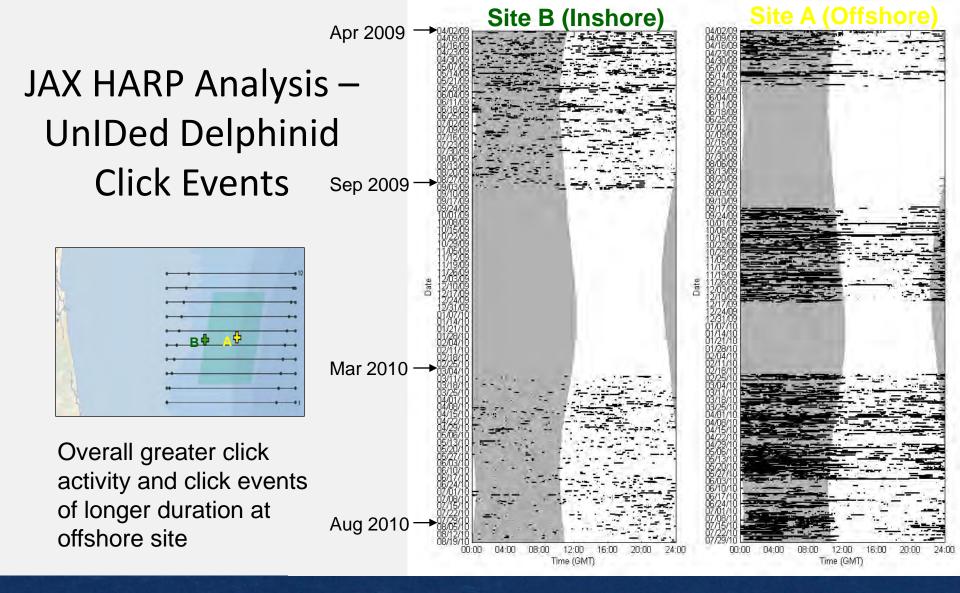
Deployments and Retrievals during Year 2





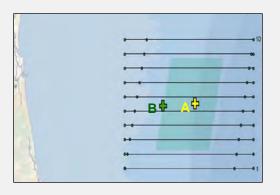
Jacksonville HARP Detections Summary

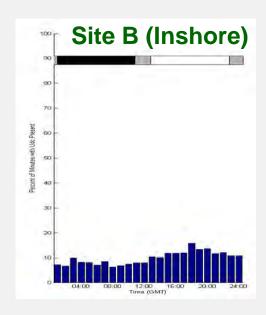
		Offsho	ore Site —	<u> </u>	nshore Site	e	
	JAX01A	JAX02A	JAX03A	All A	JAX01B	JAX04B	All B
# Days Recorded	54	91	159	304	161	164	325
# Days with Click Detections	49 (90.7%)	91 (100%)	157 (98.7%)	297 (97.7%)	154 (95.7%)	153 (93.3%)	307 (94.5%)
# Days with Whistle Detections	31 (57.4%)	79 (86.8%)	139 (87.4%)	250 (82.2%)	146 (90.7%)	125 (76.2%)	271 (83.4%)
Recording Effort (hrs)	1273	2152	3808	7233	3837	3907	7743
Click bout recordings (hrs)	250 (19.6%)	631 (29.3%)	1175 (30.9%)	2056 (28.4%)	475 (12.4%)	203 (5.2%)	678 (8.8%)
Whistle bout recordings (hrs)	26 (9.5%)	83 (3.9%)	185 (4.9%)	295 (4.1%)	163 (4.2%)	55 (1.4%)	218 (2.8%)
Total # of Click Bouts	388	827	1669	2884	1401	886	2287
Total # of Whistle Bouts	105	437	809	1351	687	397	1084
	Spring & Summer	Fall & Winter	Spring & Summer		Spring & Summer	Spring & Summer	



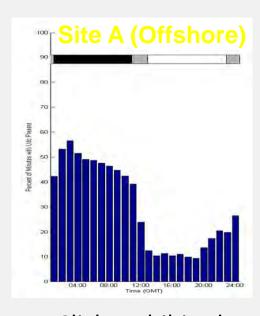


JAX HARP Analysis – UnIDed Delphinid Click Events



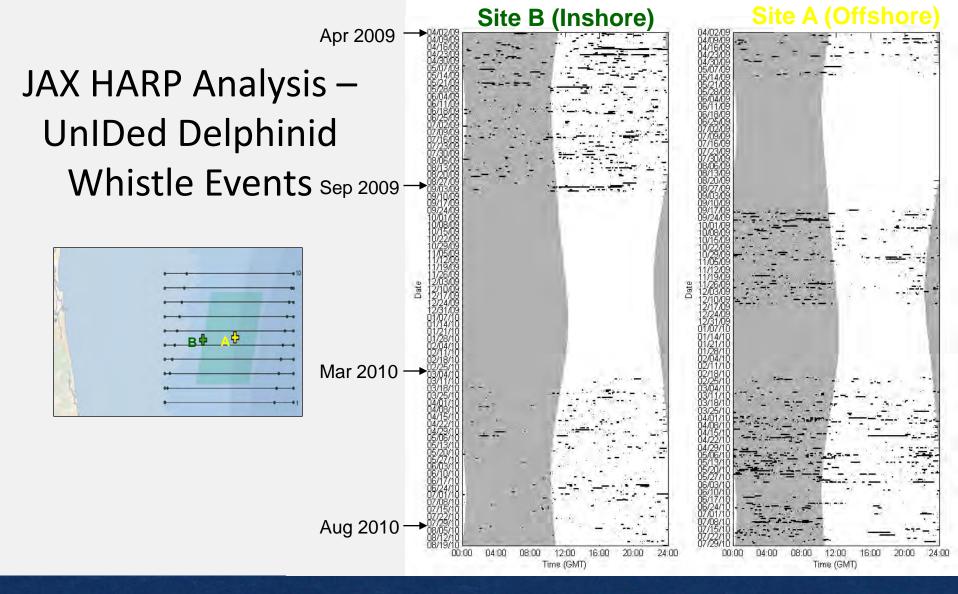


Clicks occurred more frequently during day



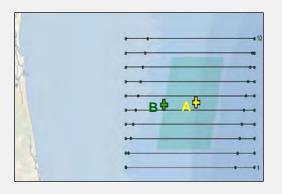
Clicks exhibited strong nocturnal increase

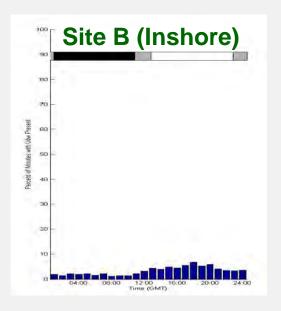




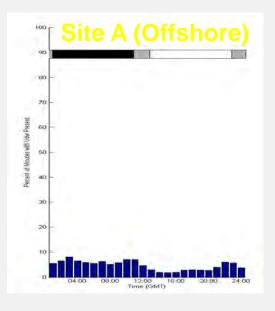


JAX HARP Analysis – UnIDed Delphinid Whistle Events





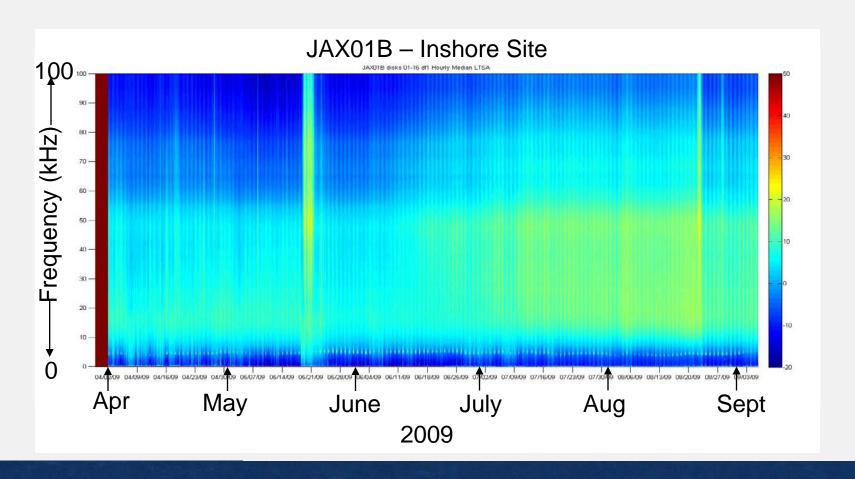
Whistles occurred more frequently during day



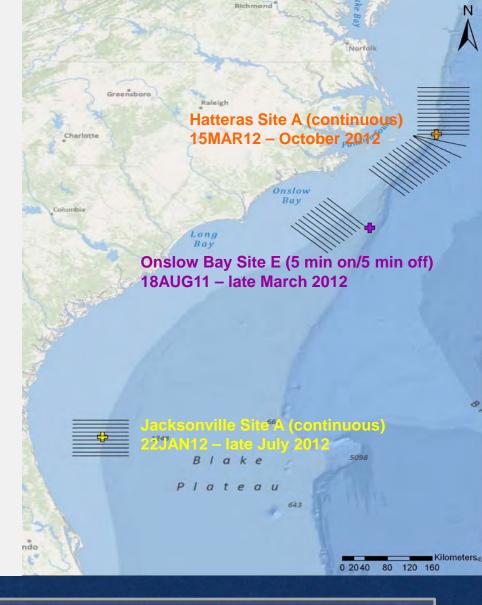
Whistles occurred slightly more during night



JAX HARP Ambient Noise



Current HARP Locations & Retrieval Dates





Analysis of the aerial and shipboard surveys undertaken in the UWSTR regions

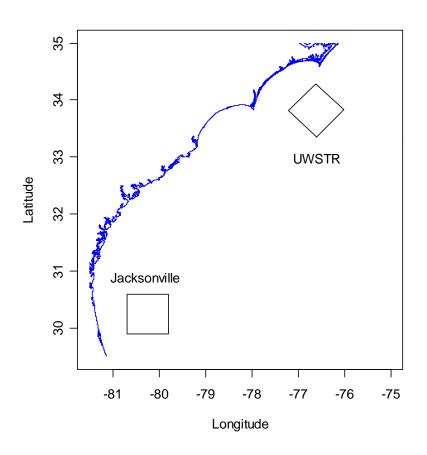
C Paxton and L Burt RUWPA, CREEM, University of St Andrews



Outline of talk

- Introduce the task
- Analysis methods
- Results: USWTR
- Results: Jacksonville

Outline of task



- Two survey regions: USWTR, Jacksonville
- Data: both aerial and ship surveys from several years
- Aim: to estimate density and abundance of marine animals
- Methods: use detection function models and density surface models

Concept of DSM

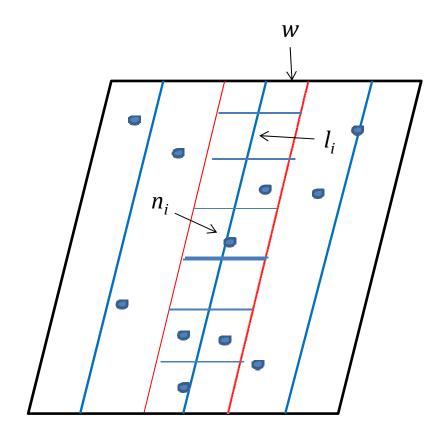
The transect line is divided into small segments of length l_i

The area of each segment is given by $a_i = 2wl_i$ where w is the truncation distance

The number of groups detected in a segment is given by n_i

Density in each segment is given by

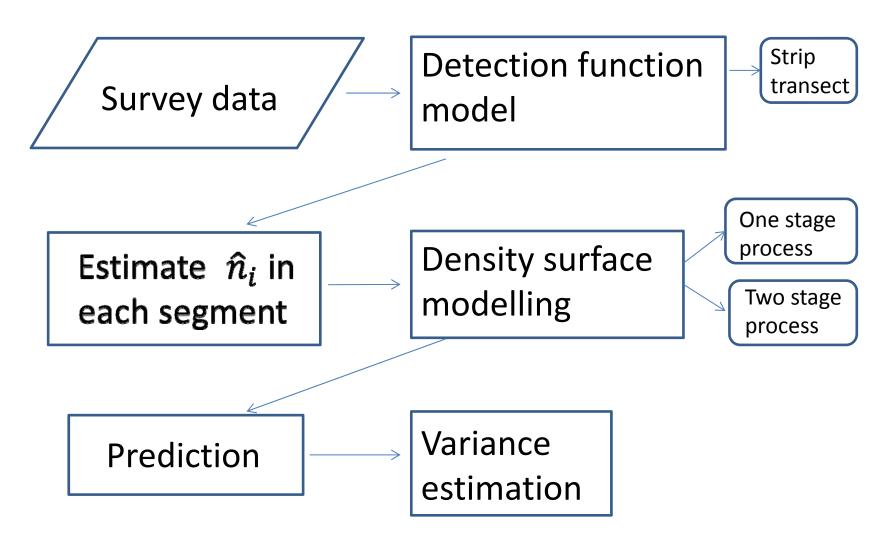
$$D_i = \frac{n_i}{a_i}$$



However, we need to account for the probability of detection, p

- use the detection function models to obtain $\it p$

Analysis methods



DSM: One or two stage process

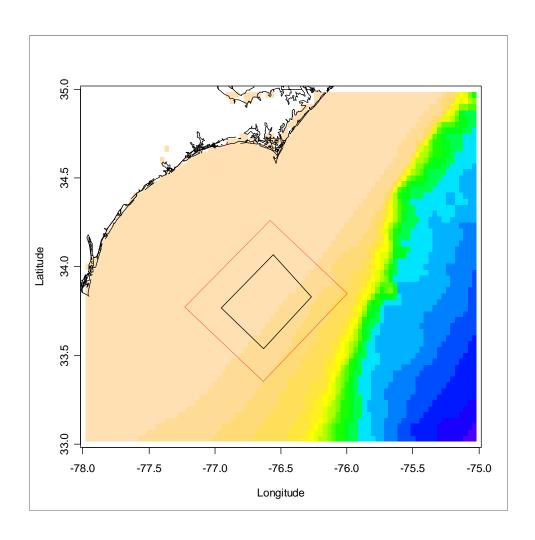
- Jacksonville density surface was analysed as a one stage process
 - Model density

- USWTR density surface was analysed in two stages:
 - Model presence/absence as a logistic function
 - Model non-zero density

Two types of DS model: explanatory variables

- Models to predict abundance
 - Temporal variables (year, season, month, day of year), location, depth, survey platform (aerial/shipboard)
 - Prediction assumed 'ship'
- Model to explain distribution
 - Year, SST, depth, survey platform

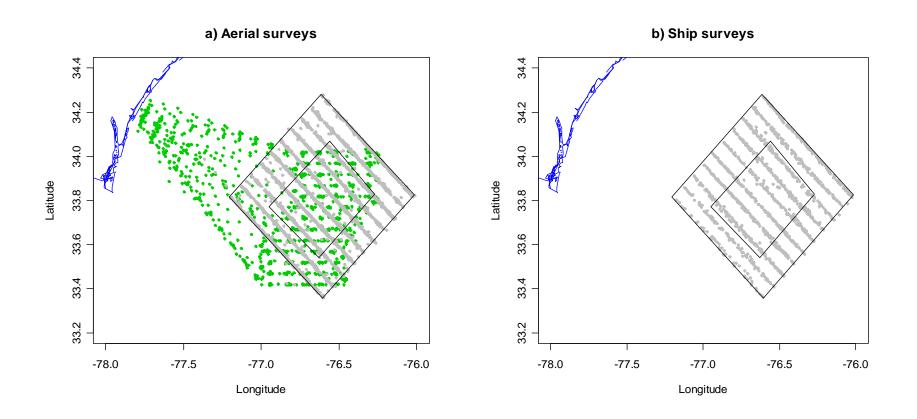
USWTR region



Core region = 1,800km² Total region = 5,700km²

Bathymetry: colours represent 200m intervals upto 4,200m dark blue

Spatial coverage of USWTR surveys



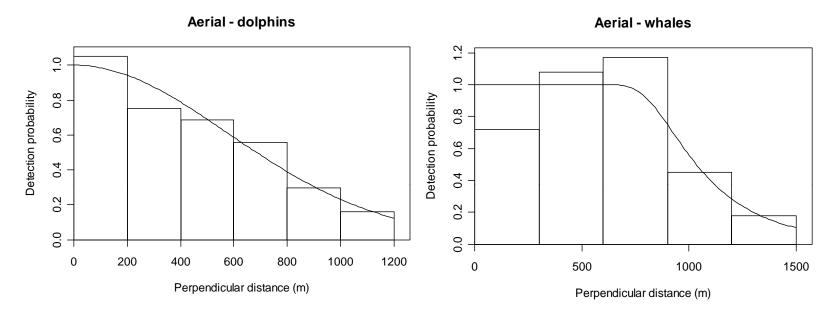
Green = Onslow surveys

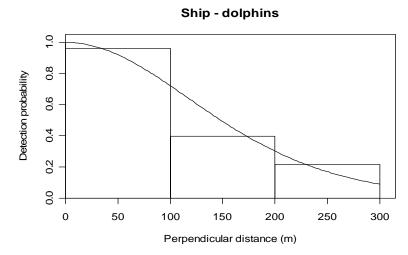
Temporal coverage of surveys

Month	1998	1999	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January		Α			A, 5	A, 5	Α
February				Α	A, S	Α	Α
March		Α		A, 5	A, 5	A, 5	Α
April		Α		Α	A, 5	A, S	Α
May		Α		A, 5	Α	S	
June		Α	A, 5	A, 5	A, 5	A, 5	
July		Α	A, 5	A, 5	A, 5		
August			A, 5	A, 5	A, 5	A, S	
September	Α		A, 5	S	A, 5	A, S	
October	Α		A, 5	Α	A, 5	A, 5	
November	Α		A, 5	A, 5	Α	Α	
December	Α		Α	Α	Α		

A = aerial survey , S = ship survey Green = Onslow aerial surveys

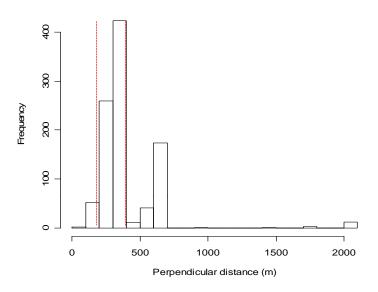
Fitted detection functions



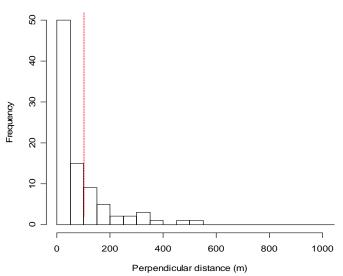


Strip transects

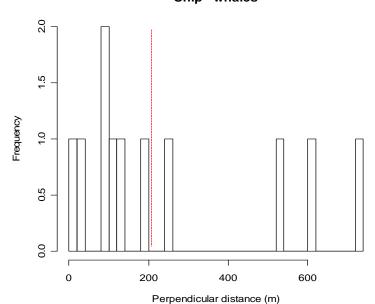
Aerial - turtles



Ship - turtles*



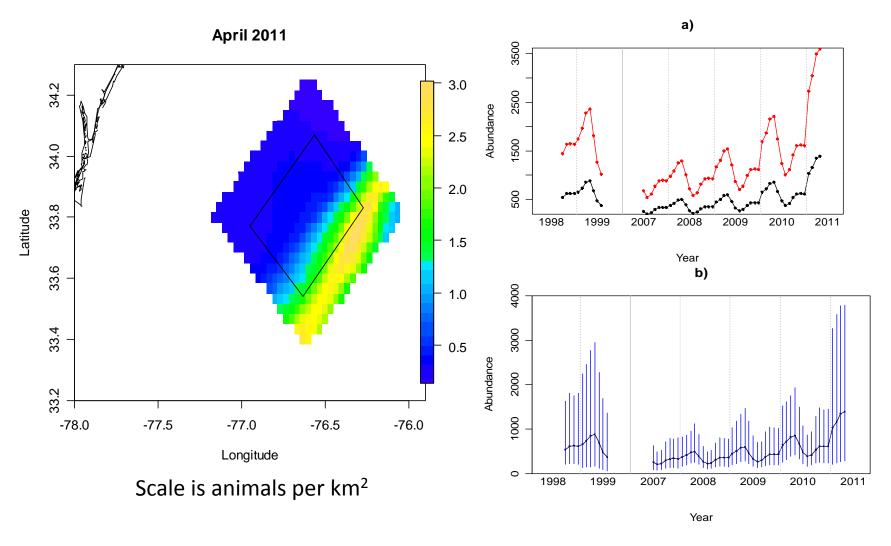
Ship - whales



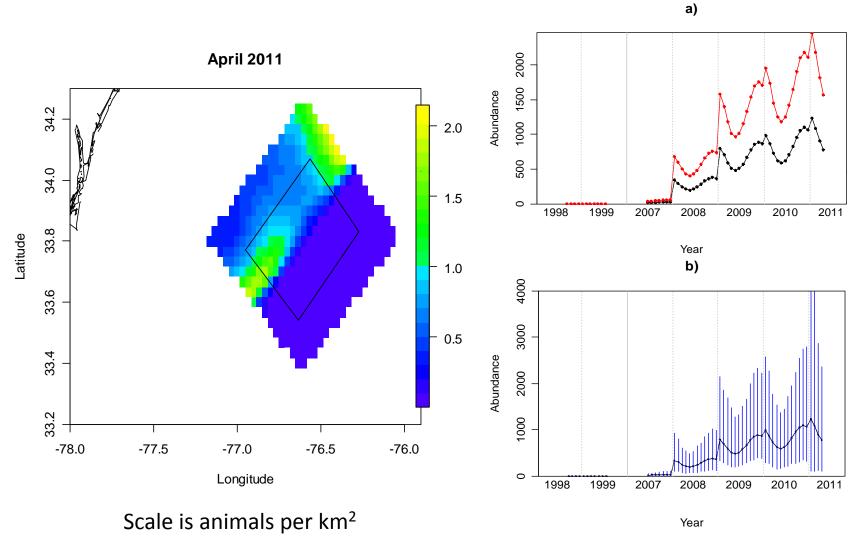
Fitted models for abundance

Species	% non- zero segments	Model	Terms in model	% Deviance
Dattlenese delphins	2.4	Predictive logistic	s(Year)+s(Dayofyear)+s(Depth)+s(tLon,tLat)+Platform	6.34
Bottlenose dolphins	2.4	Non-zero density	S(Year)+s(Depth)+Platform	24.9
Spotted delabine	1.1	Predictive logistic	s(Year)+s(Dayofyear)+s(Depth)+s(tLon,tLat)+Platform	19.3
Spotted dolphins		Non-zero density	Year+Depth+s(tLon,tLat)+Platform	42.9
Loggerhead turtles	5.4	Predictive logistic	s(Year)+s(Dayofyear)+s(Depth)+s(tLon,tLat)	20.6
		Non-zero density	s(Year)+s(Lon)+Platform	23.1

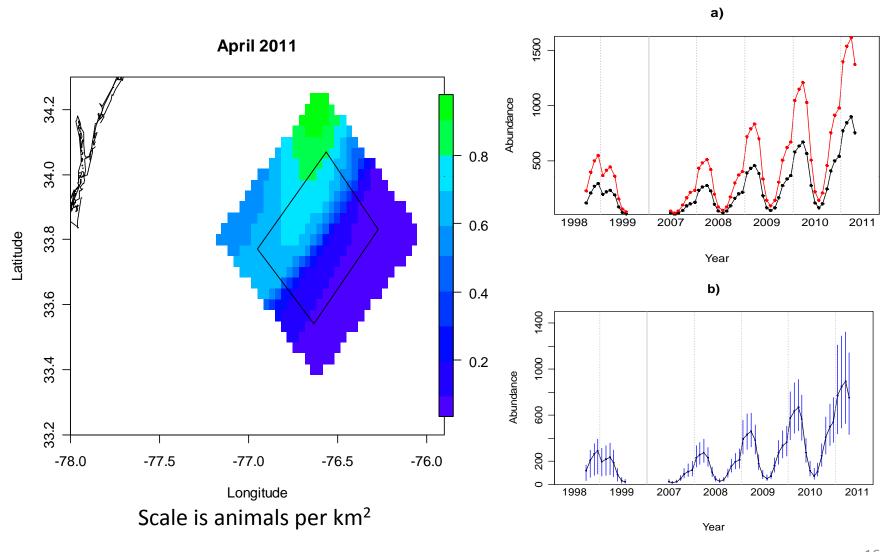
Results: Bottlenose dolphins



Results: Spotted dolphins



Results: Loggerhead turtles



Results: Ziphids and pilot whales

- Only 12 segments had non-zero density
- No models fitted
- Average estimate

4 (95% CI 1 - 7) in core region

8 (95% CI 3 -13) in outside core region

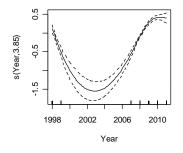
Fitted explanatory models

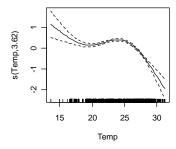
Species	Terms in model	% Deviance
Bottlenose dolphins	s(Year)+s(Temp)+s(Depth)+Platform	5.38
Spotted dolphins	s(Year)+s(Temp)+s(Depth)+Platform	19.8
Loggerhead turtles	s(Year)+s(Temp)+s(Depth)	19.1

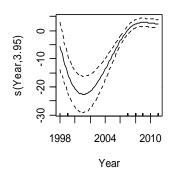
Response to explanatory variables

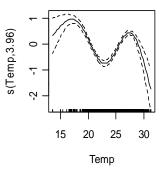
Bottlenose dolphins

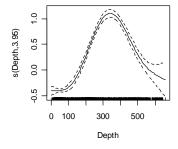
Spotted dolphins

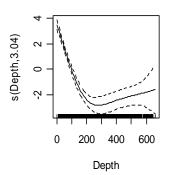






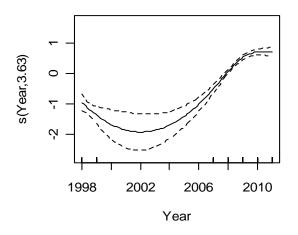


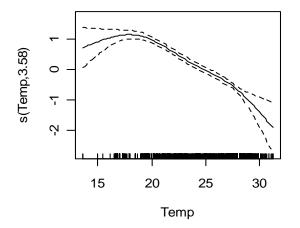


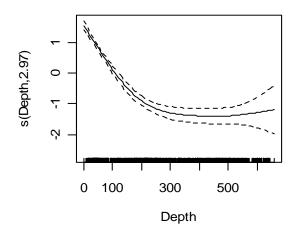


Response to explanatory variables

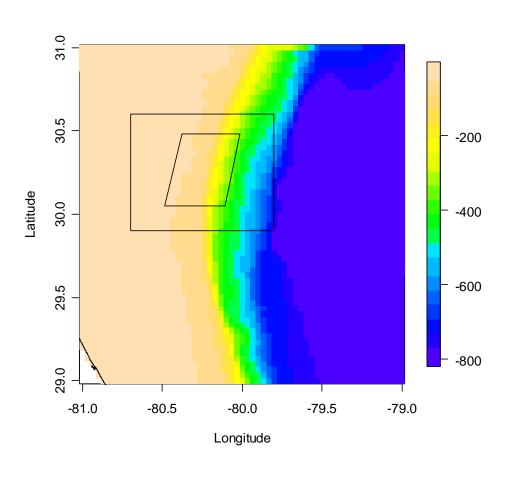
Loggerhead turtles







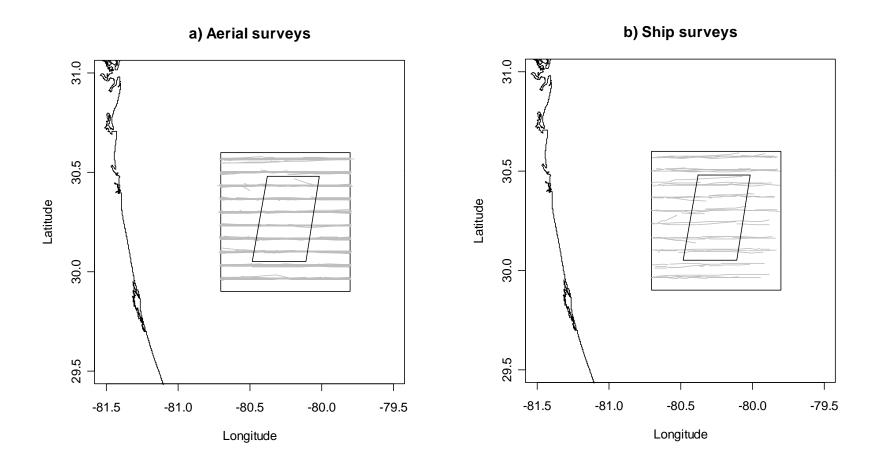
Jacksonville region



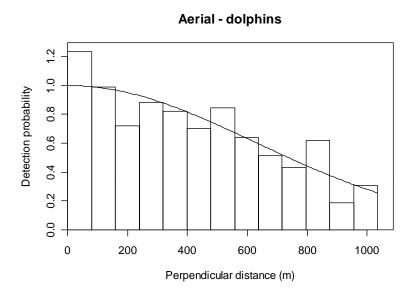
Core region = $1,680 \text{km}^2$ Total region = $6,710 \text{km}^2$

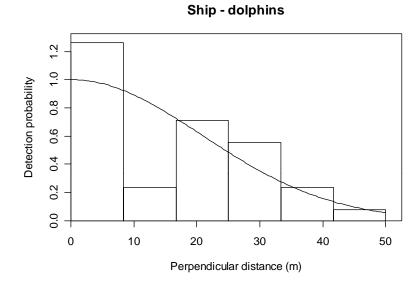
Bathymetry in metres

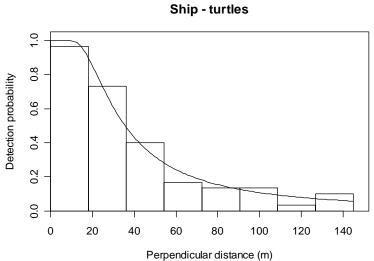
Spatial coverage of Jacksonville surveys



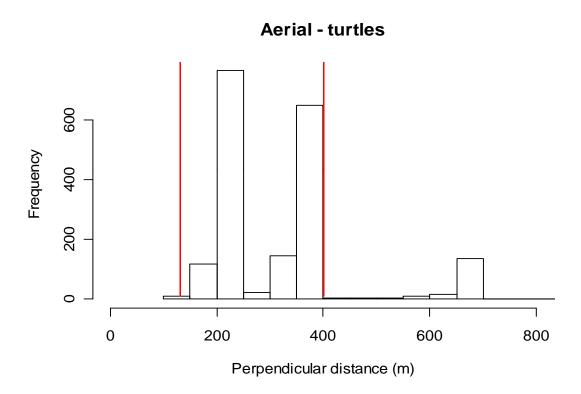
Fitted detection functions







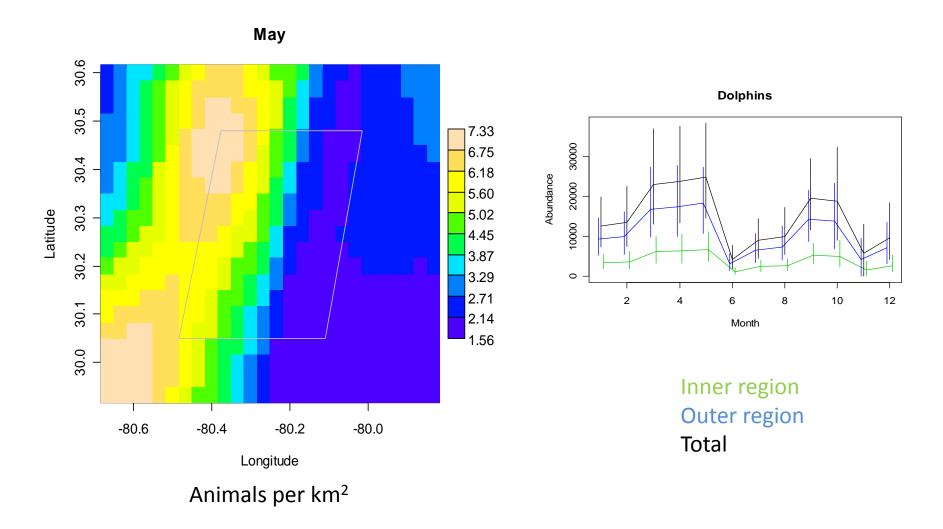
Strip transects



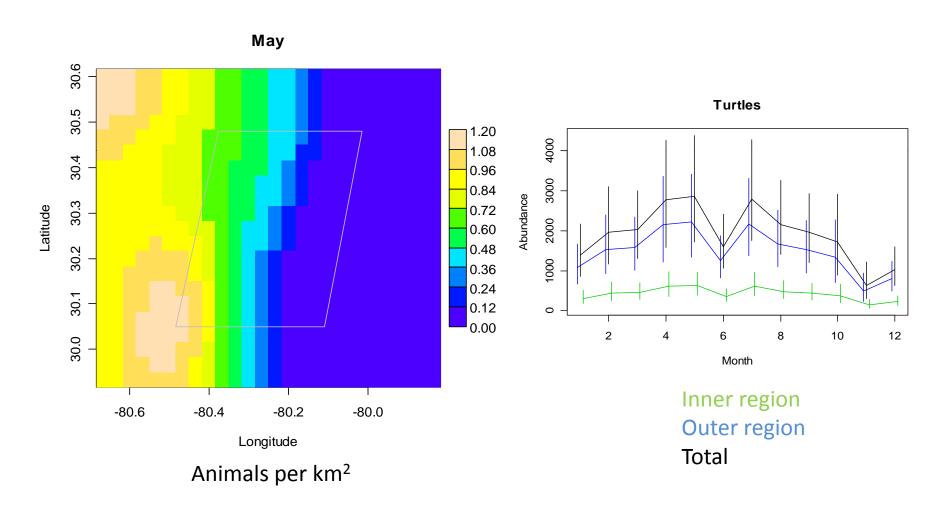
Fitted models of abundance

Species	% of non-zero	Terms in the model	%
	segments		Deviance
Dolphins	7.9	Platform + Month + s(Lon,Lat) + s(Depth)	11.7
Turtles	18.9	Platform + Month + s(Lon,Lat) + Depth	32.4
Loggerhead turtles	15.7	Platform + Month + s(Lon,Lat) + Depth	31.1

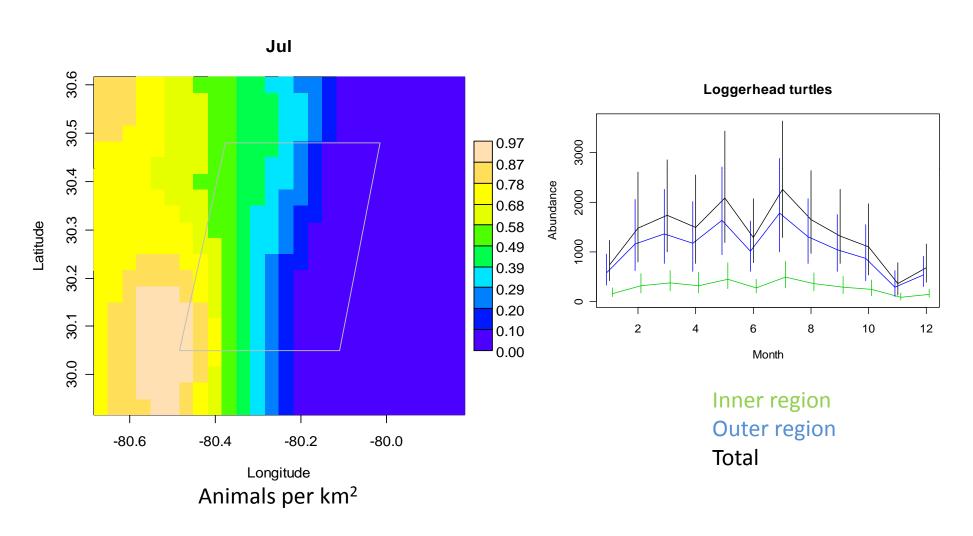
Results: Dolphins



Results: turtles



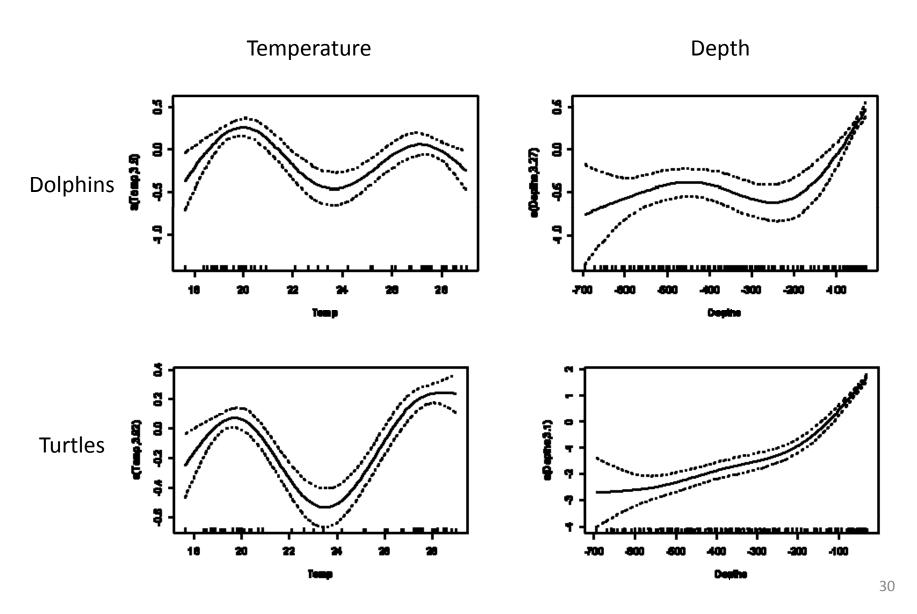
Results: Loggerhead turtles



Fitted explanatory models

Species	Terms in model	% Deviance
Dolphins	Platform + Year + s(Temp) + s(Depth)	8.6
Turtles	Platform + Year + s(Temp) + s(Depth)	29.1
Loggerhead turtles	Platform + Year + s(Temp) + s(Depth)	26.9

Response to explanatory variables

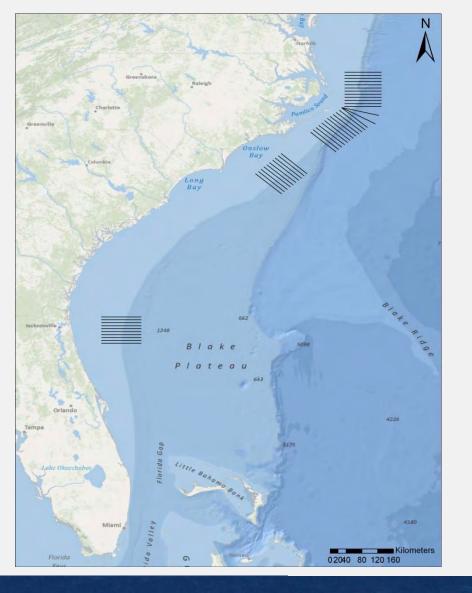


Summary

- Combined aerial and ship survey data
- Estimated abundance of dolphins and turtles over time
- Cyclic nature to abundance estimates
 - Possibly in relation to sea surface temperature

Potential issues

- Attraction of dolphins to ship
- Turtle perpendicular distribution
- Detection on the trackline, g(0)
- Availability bias
- Prediction
 - less ship data in future
 - for turtles, use plane not ship?



Discussion Topics

Data Access & Use

Publications

Aerial Survey Co-ordination

Analytical Questions

Consideration of Survey Approaches



Data Access

Aerial Surveys

OBIS SEAMAP - 6 data sets uploaded in this reporting period

UNCW has now provided 19 data sets to OBIS

With the upcoming uploads of 2011- 2012 data this summer, UNCW will be the largest non-NOAA data provider!

Vessel Surveys

OBIS-SEAMAP – all data uploaded through October 2010

Upcoming data upload will include all surveys through December 2011



Data Use

Survey data from OBIS-SEAMAP provided to UNC-CH researcher investigating offshore NC site for renewable energy development

Survey data from OBIS-SEAMAP used by Large Whale TRT for investigation of whale distribution in mid-Atlantic



Publications - Completed

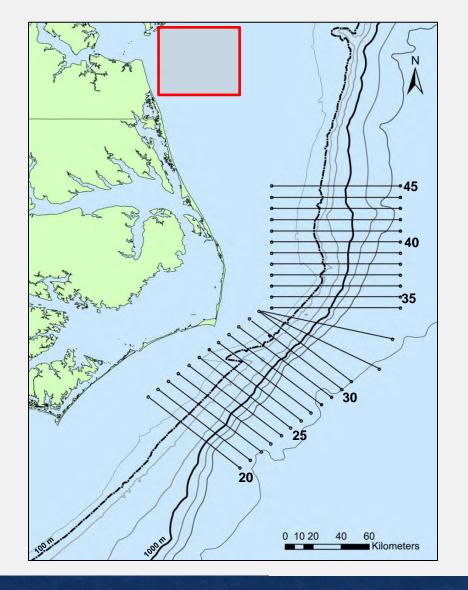
Foley, H.J., R.C. Holt, R.E. Hardee, P.B. Nilsson, K.A. Jackson, A.J. Read, D.A. Pabst & W.A. McLellan. 2011. Observations of the birth of a North Atlantic right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*) outside critical habitat in the southeastern United States. *Marine Mammal Science* 27: E234–E240.

Schick R.S., P.N. Halpin, A.J. Read, D.L. Urban, B.D. Best, C.P. Good, J.J. Roberts, E.A. LaBrecque, C. Dunn, L.P. Garrison, K.D. Hyrenbach, W.A. McLellan, D.A. Pabst, D.L. Palka & P. Stevick. 2011. Community structure in pelagic marine mammals at large spatial scales as revealed by multivariate ordination. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 434: 165–181.

Best, B.D., P.N. Halpin, A.J. Read, E. Fujioka, C.P. Good, E.A. LaBrecque, R.S. Schick, J.J. Roberts, L.J. Hazen, S.S. Qian, D.L. Palka, L.P. Garrison & W.A. McLellan. *In Press*. An online cetacean habitat modeling system for the U.S. east coast and Gulf of Mexico. *Endangered Species Research*.

Publications – In Progress

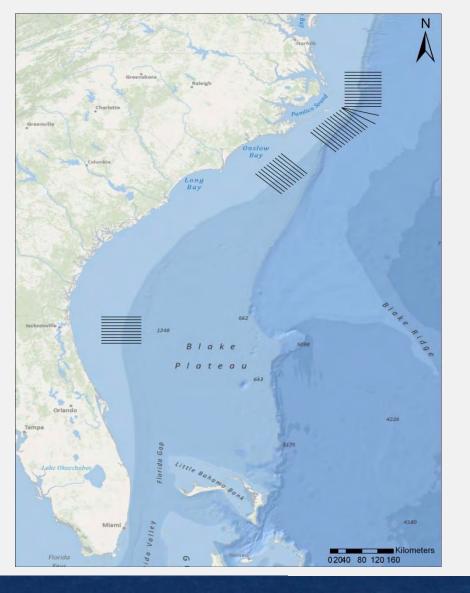
Topic	Lead	Analysis	Manuscript
Marine Mammal Density – Onslow Bay	AJR	✓	√
Sea Turtle Density – Onslow Bay	AJR	✓	
Seabird Habitat Models – Onslow Bay	LHT	✓	✓
Black-Capped Petrel Habitat Model – Onslow Bay	LHT	✓	
Marine Mammal Habitat Models – Onslow Bay	LHT		
Occurrence of Odontocetes – Onslow Bay HARPs	LWH	✓	
Occurrence of Mysticetes – Onslow Bay HARPs	LWH	✓	
Odontocete Vocalizations – Onslow Bay Pop-Ups	LWH	✓	✓
Minke whale distribution and possible calving site	RJM	√	



Aerial Survey Co-Ordination

Virginia Aquarium has received funding to carry out wind-power surveys at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

UNCW will advise on design, aerial survey training and database management to ensure complementary to current Navy data collection protocols.

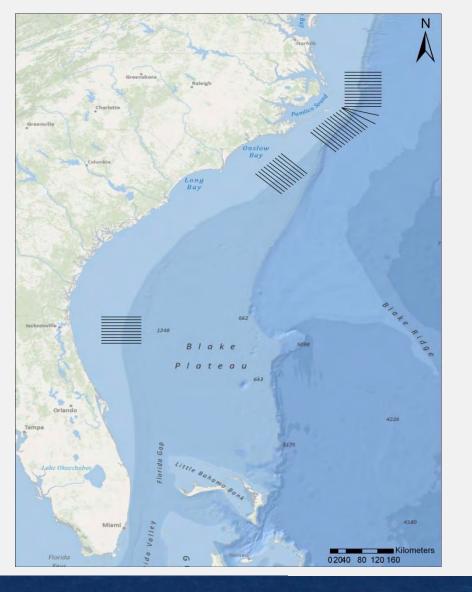


Analytical Questions

Estimation of g(0)?

Attraction of odontocetes in JAX





Survey Approach

Is the current allocation of survey effort sufficient and appropriate?

And, specifically, do we need occasional vessel line transect calibration surveys in Onslow?



