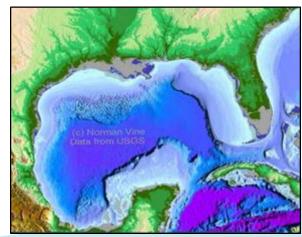


GoMMAPPS Marine Mammal Assessment Research

NOAA FISHERIES

Southeast Fisheries Science Center Jenny Litz, Keith Mullin, Lance Garrison, Anthony Martinez, Kevin Barry, Melissa Soldevilla, Gina Rappucci, and Laura Aichinger-Dias

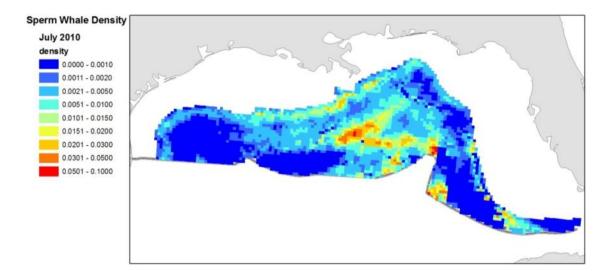


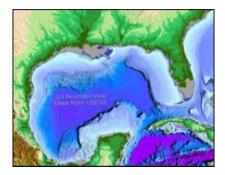


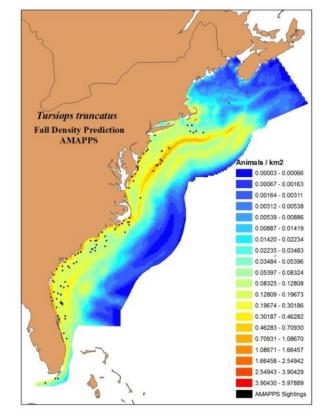
5 February 2018 GoMMAPPS Workshop New Orleans, LA

GoMMAPPS Marine Mammals: Objectives

- Collect broad-scale information on distribution and abundance
- Develop seasonally- and spatially-explicit density estimates for priority species
- Provide information to managers to assist with decisions related to offshore energy development
- Update abundances for NMFS stock assessments



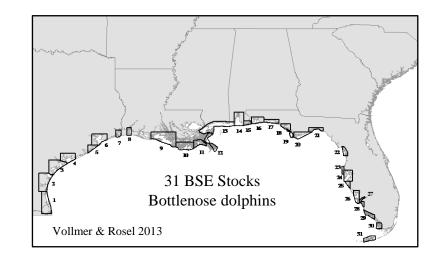


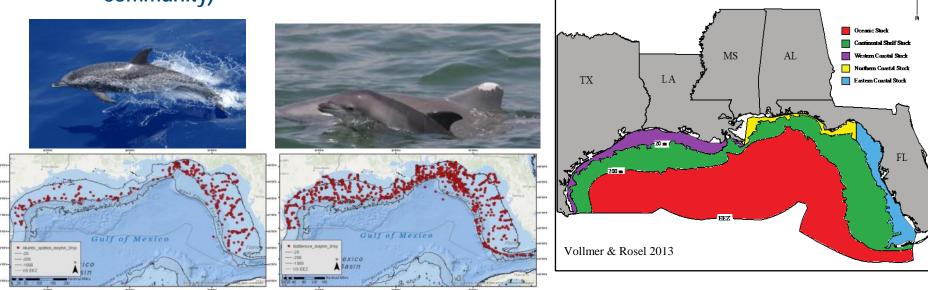




Gulf of Mexico Habitats and Cetacean Species & Stocks

- Bays, Sounds & Estuaries (BSE)
 - Bottlenose dolphins 31 stocks
- Coastal Waters (0 20 m)
 - Bottlenose dolphins 3 stocks
- Continental Shelf (20 200 m)
 - Atlantic spotted dolphins 1 stock
 - Bottlenose dolphins 1 stock
- Oceanic Waters (≥ 200 m)
 - 21 species 21 stocks (tropical cetacean community)



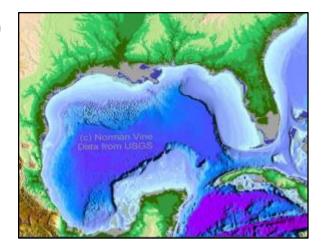




Gulf of Mexico Oceanic Cetaceans

21 species routinely inhabit oceanic waters; currently – 21 stocks

- Bryde's whale (ESA listing proposed)
- Sperm whale (ESA-listed)
- Dwarf sperm whale
- Pygmy sperm whale
- Cuvier's beaked whale
- Blainville's beaked whale
- Gervais' beaked whale
- Short-finned pilot whale
- Killer whale
- Pygmy killer whale
- Melon-headed whale
- False killer whale
- Risso's dolphin
- Bottlenose dolphin
- Rough-toothed dolphin
- Fraser's dolphin
- Atlantic spotted dolphin
- Pantropical spotted dolphin
- Striped dolphin
- Clymene dolphin
- Spinner dolphin















GoMMAPPS Marine Mammal Activities

Broad-scale multi-year seasonal abundance & distribution data

- Continental shelf (0-200 m) Seasonal aerial surveys
- Oceanic waters (> 200 m) Seasonal ship surveys

Data Analyses

- Assemble and evaluate historical aerial and ship surveys
- Estimate bias-corrected population size of species/stocks
- Develop models that incorporate habitat characteristics to translate current & past surveys into spatially-explicit maps of species density & uncertainty

Data Management/Dissemination

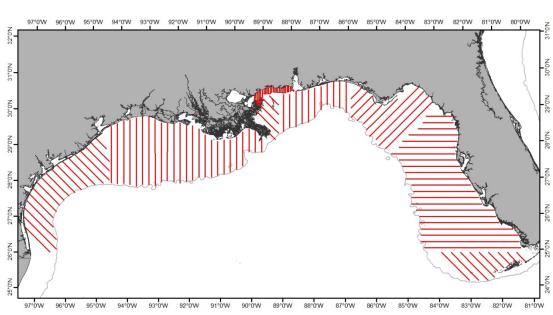
- Distribution of data to public archives OBIS/SEAMAP
- Future dissemination of spatial maps



Continental Shelf: Aerial Surveys

- Visual line-transect surveys (60 days)
- 3 surveys (summer '17, winter '18, fall '18)
- Two-team method to account for perception bias
- Bottlenose dolphins, Atlantic spotted dolphins & sea turtles
- Exploring digital photography tools for species id confirmation







Ship-based Surveys

- Seasonal line-transect survey (~60 days duration)
- 3 surveys (summer '17, winter '18, summer/fall '18)
- Visual teams
 - Two-teams to account for perception bias
- Biopsy samples (opportunistic)
 - Stock structure
- Oceanographic data
 - Continuous surface sampling underway
 - Vertical Profiles with CTD and XBT
 - Acoustic backscatter: EK60
- Passive acoustic sampling
 - towed array and sonobuoys
- Plankton sampling added at night
- Seabird survey



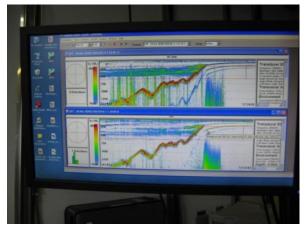


Vessel surveys: In-situ Oceanographic Sampling

XBT Stations



EK60 at night



CTD Stations

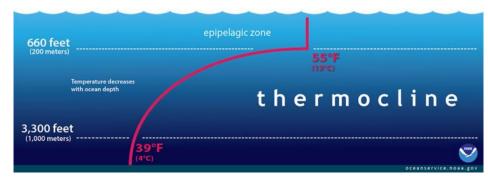


Continuous Underway Sampling





(left) Overall view of the SBE 21 SEACAT Thermosalinograph model. (right) Thermosalinograph installed onboard the NOAA ship Ronald H. Brown.





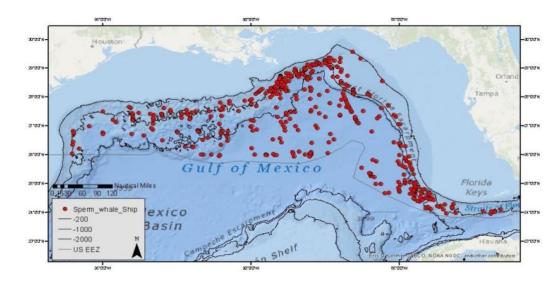
Outcomes: Spatially Explicit Density Maps

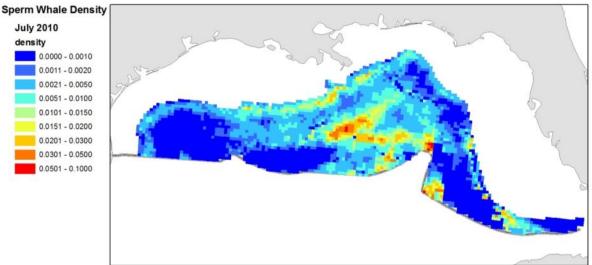
July 2010 density

Integrate:

- -Historical survey data
- -Seasonal survey data
- -In situ oceanographic data -Remote sensing data
- -Topographic data



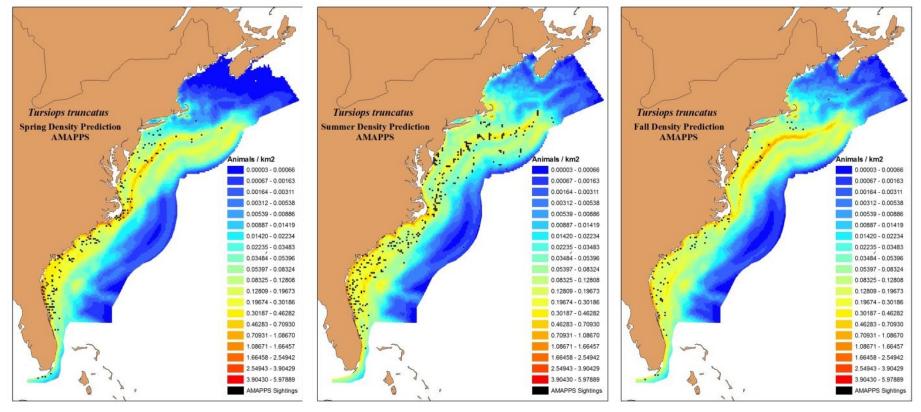






Outcomes: Spatially Explicit Density Maps

AMAPPS example: Bottlenose dolphin density and spatial distribution

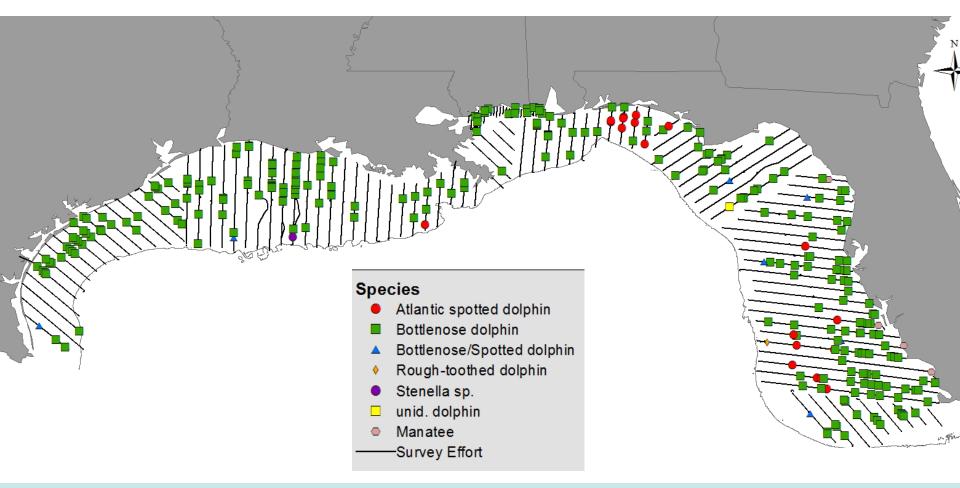


- AMAPPS seasonal maps of density from vessel and aerial survey data (SEFSC and NEFSC)
- Primary GoMMAPPS objective is to produce and disseminate operational mapping products

OAA FISHERIES

Summer aerial survey: 29 June – 17 Aug., 2017

293 marine mammal sightings, primarily bottlenose dolphins followed by Atlantic spotted dolphins.

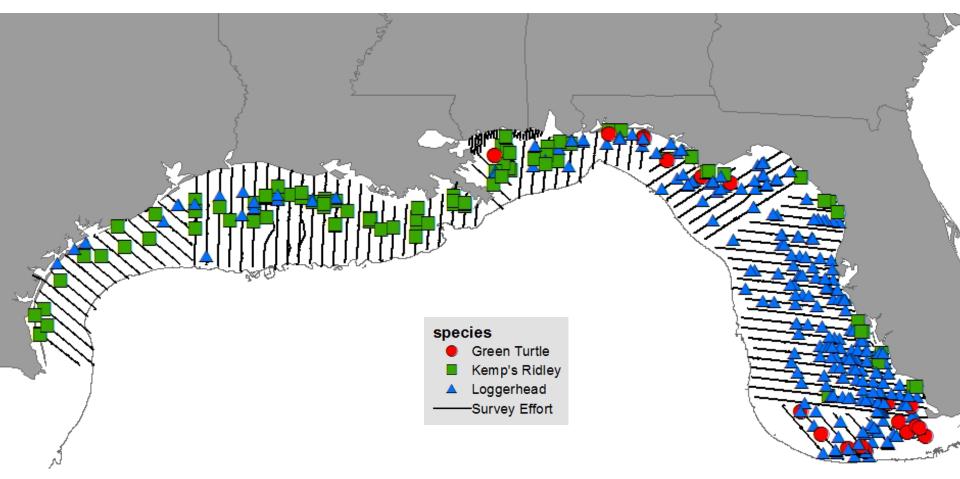




Summer aerial survey: 29 June – 17 Aug., 2017

929 sea turtle sightings

primarily Loggerhead followed by Kemp's Ridley





Summer aerial survey: 29 June – 17 Aug., 2017

929 sea turtle sightings

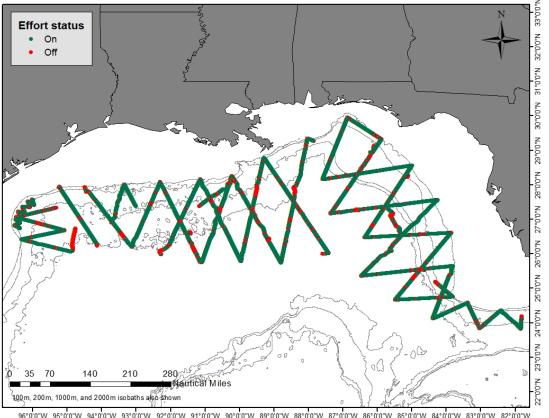
38 Leatherback sightings, 50% unidentified hardshell





Summer vessel survey: 2 July – 25 Aug., 2017

- 338 marine mammal sightings
- 545 marine mammal acoustic detections
- 136 plankton tows



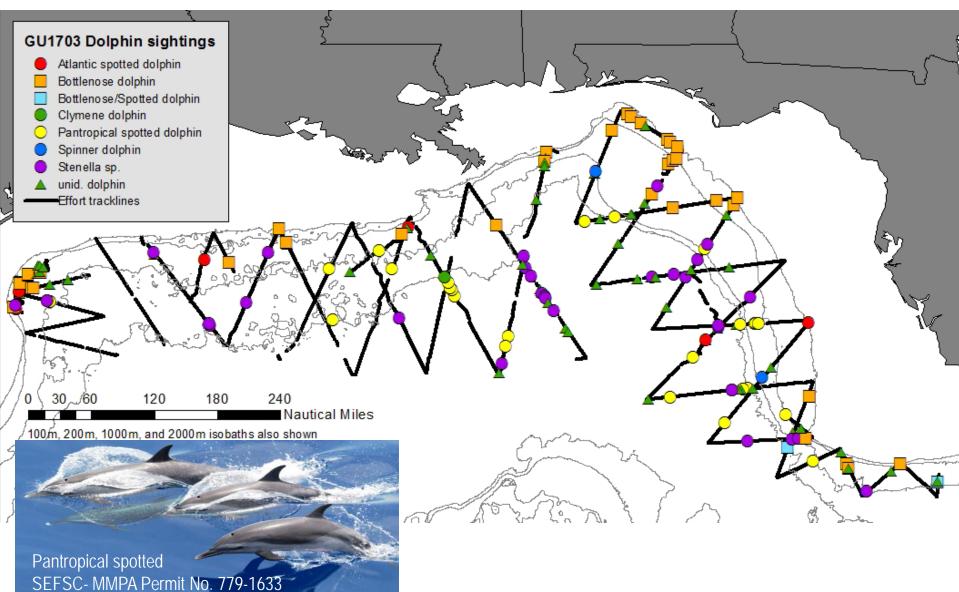


Sightings:

- 338 group sightings
- 69 sperm whale
- 3 Bryde's whale
- 1 killer whale
- Remaining sightings comprised of at least 12 other species

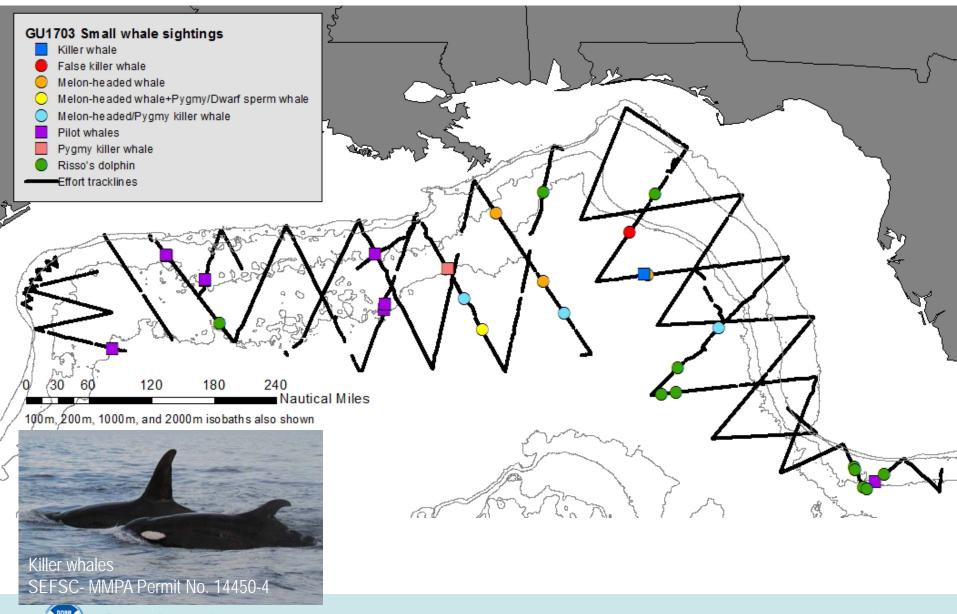


Summer vessel survey: dolphin sightings





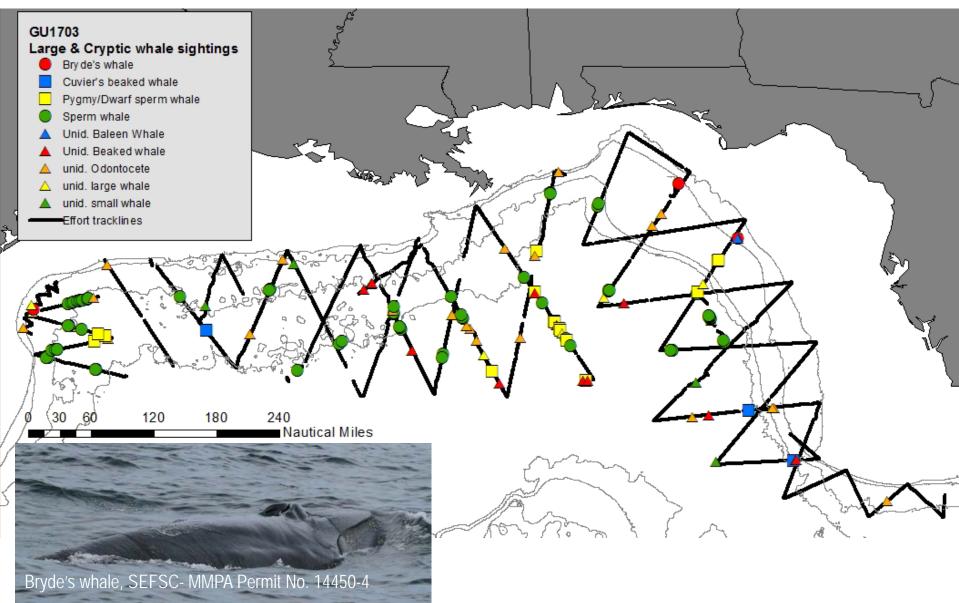
Summer vessel survey: small whale sightings



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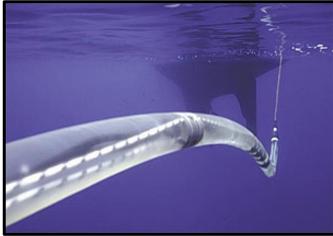
Summer vessel survey: Large and cryptic whale sightings

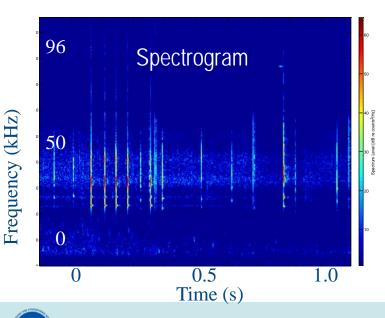




Summer vessel survey: preliminary acoustic data

Towed Hydrophone Array





Array towed during daylight hours

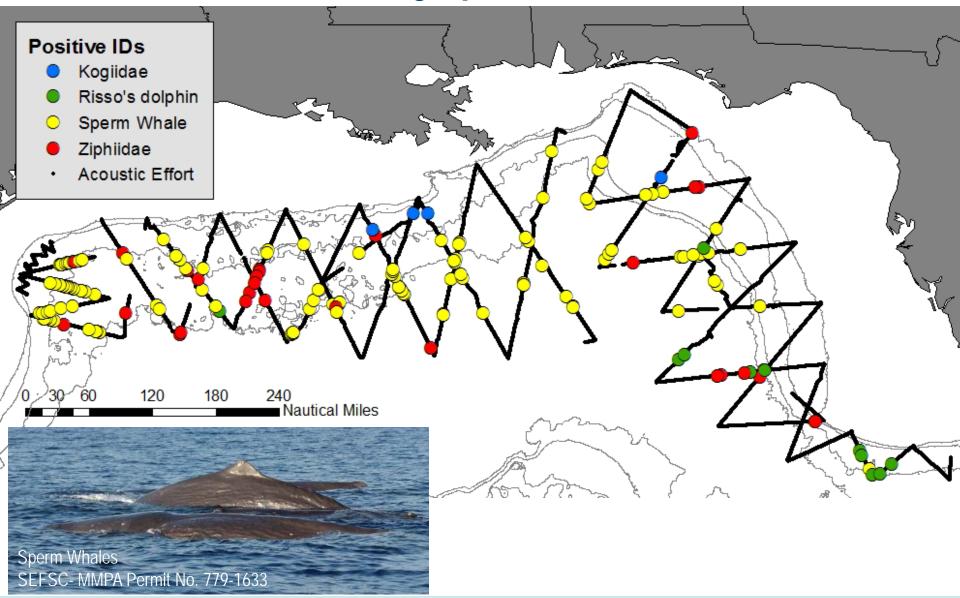
- 545 acoustic detections
 - 28+ beaked whale groups
 - 131 sperm whale groups

33 sonobuoys deployed

- 28 at track intersections with 250 m isobaths
- 5 opportunistically, including during Bryde's whale sightings

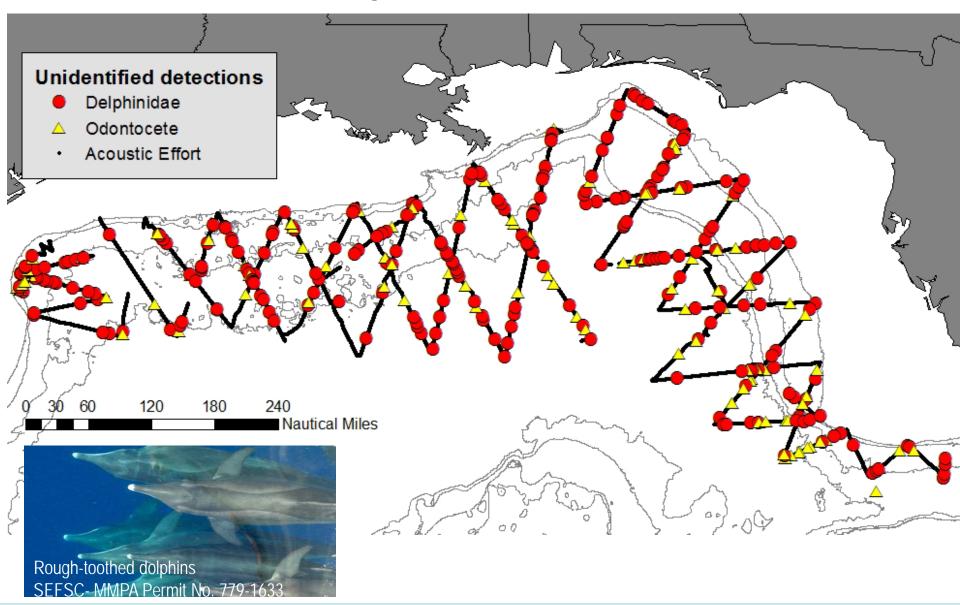


Summer vessel survey: positive acoustic IDs





Summer vessel survey: unidentified acoustic detections





Summer vessel survey: plankton & environmental data

- Completed 92 plankton stations
- 136 Bongo tows
- Bongo samples preliminarily sorted ~ 2500 larval fish preserved from taxa of interest including tuna, billfish, snapper, grouper, and lionfish
- 133 CTD casts
- 225 XBT casts



Average plankton sample





Cephalopod - paralarva or larval squid

Lookdown (Selene sp.)



Summary

- Winter 2018 surveys are ongoing
- Maintaining coordination with the sea turtle and seabird groups
- QA/QC of the summer survey data is ongoing
- Beginning analyses including integration of habitat data and historical sightings data



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Questions?

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