

Listening for Canaries in a Tornado:

Acoustic Monitoring for Harbour Porpoise at the FORCE Site.

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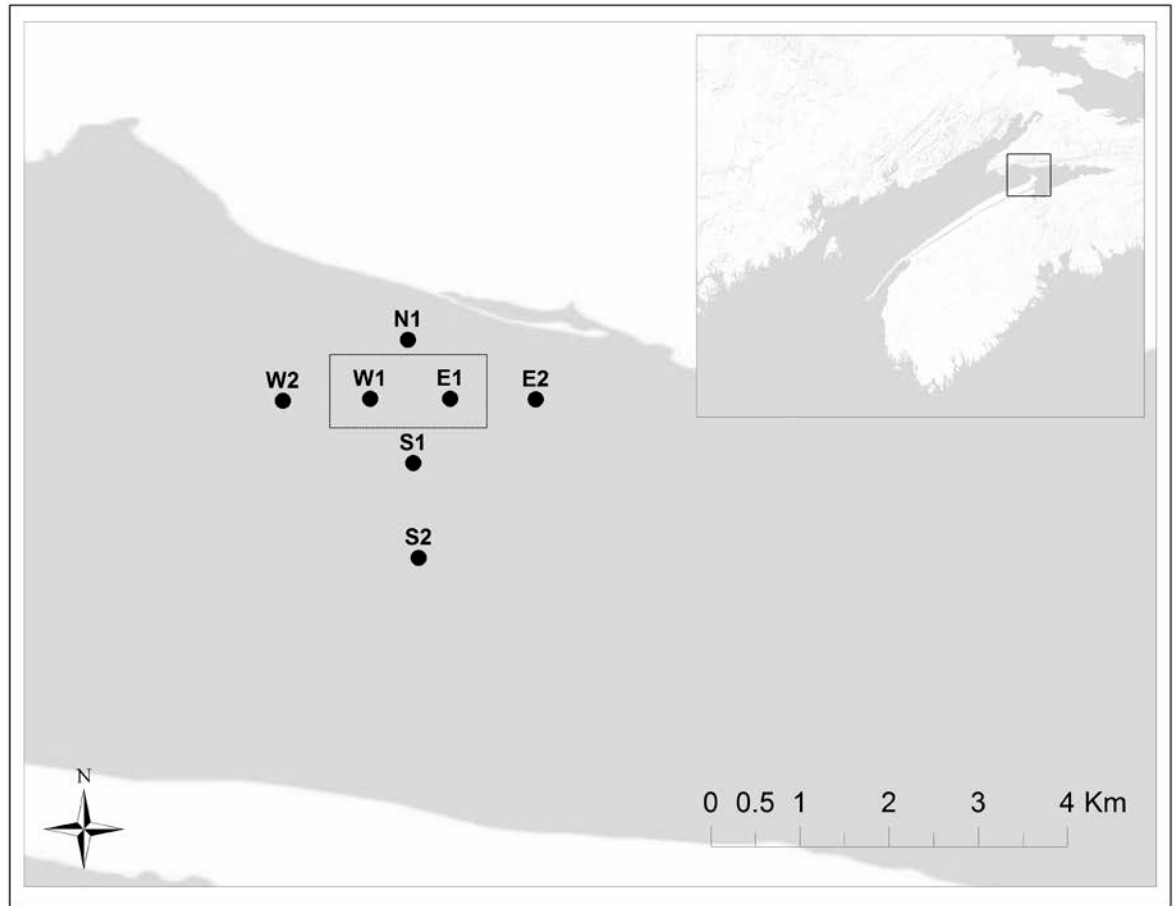
Background

- Harbour porpoise
 - Coastal N hemisphere species
 - Species of concern due to disturbance sensitivity and protected status
- Potential impacts at tidal sites
 - Collision
 - Reef/barrier effect
 - Acoustic disturbance



Data Collection

- C-POD acoustic click detector
- 25-85 m depth
- May – Nov 2011/2012
- 1,342 days of data

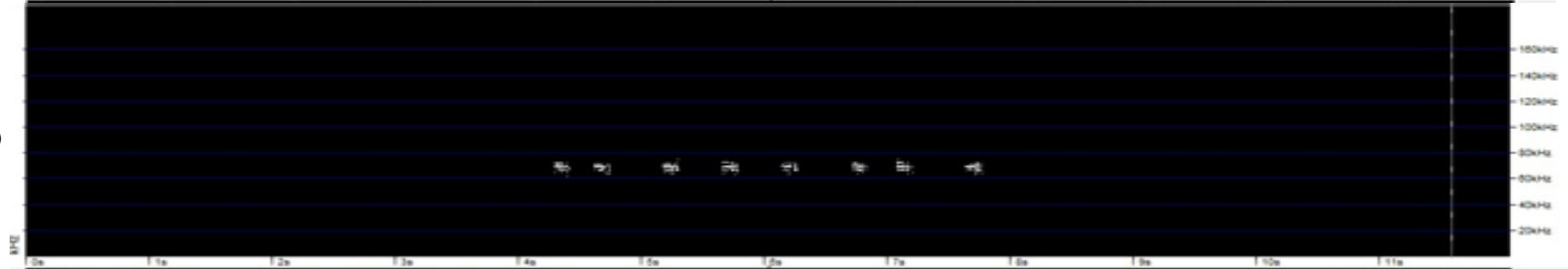


Data Analysis: Click Classification

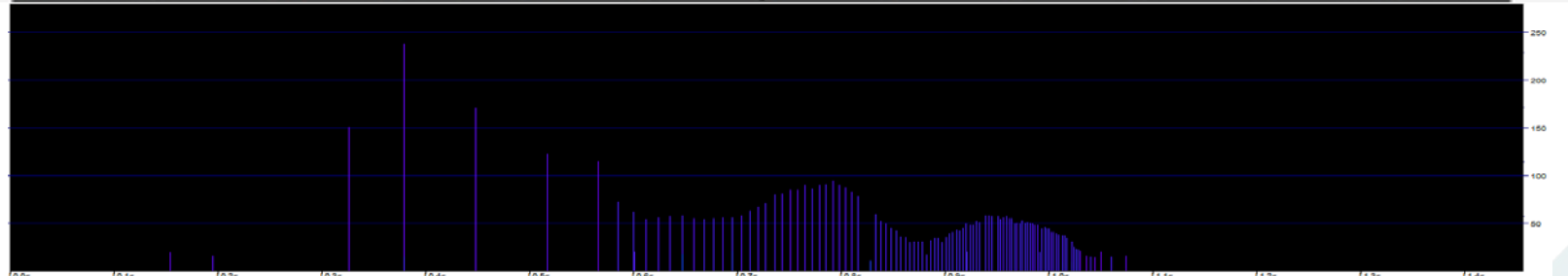
WUTS



Vemco



Porpoise



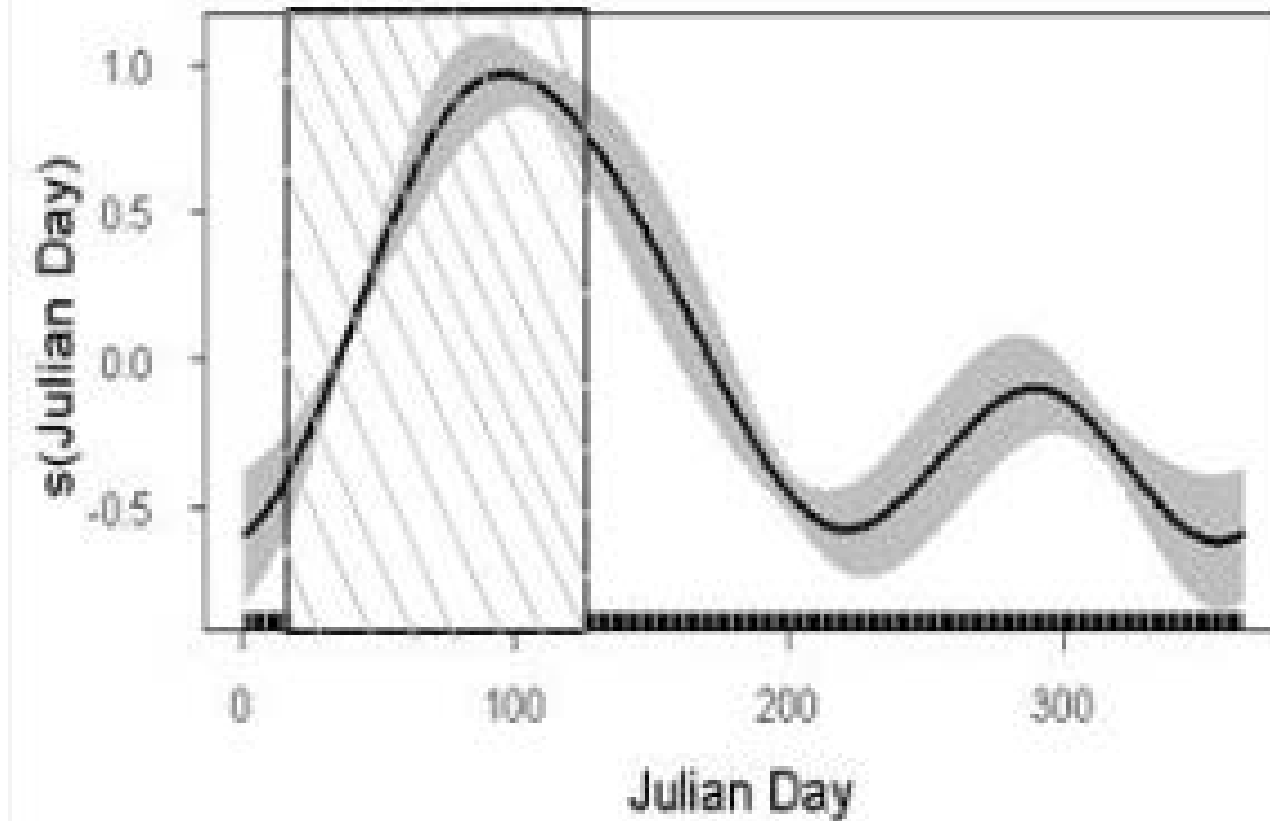
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Data Analysis: GAM/GEE

Candidate Covariate	Retained in Model?
Pod ID	No - due to singularities with pods 1616 and 1880 always being in the same location
Location	Yes
Area	No - due to singularities with location (only W1 & E1 in FORCE area)
Click Max	Yes
% Time Lost (sediment noise)	Yes
Day Night Index	Yes
Julian Day	Yes
Temperature	No - due to collinearity with Julian Day
Tidal Velocity	Yes
Tidal Height	Yes

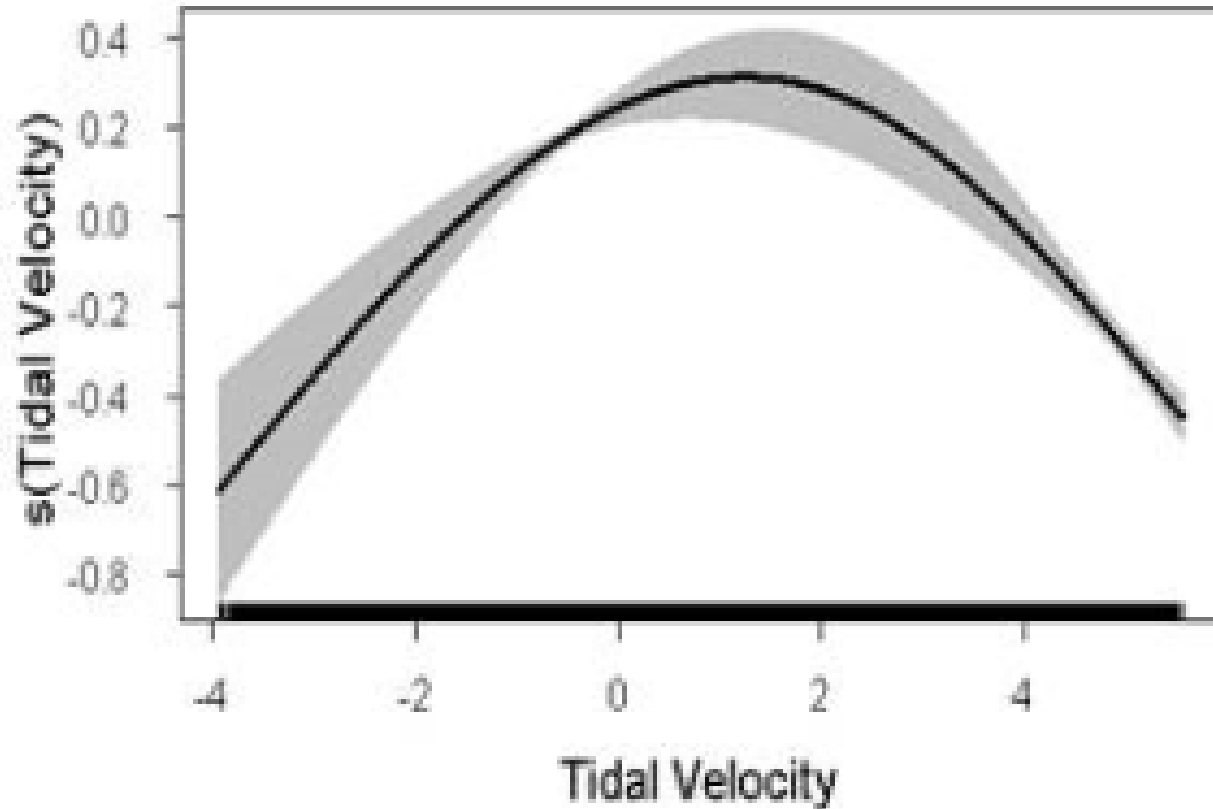
Results: Seasonality



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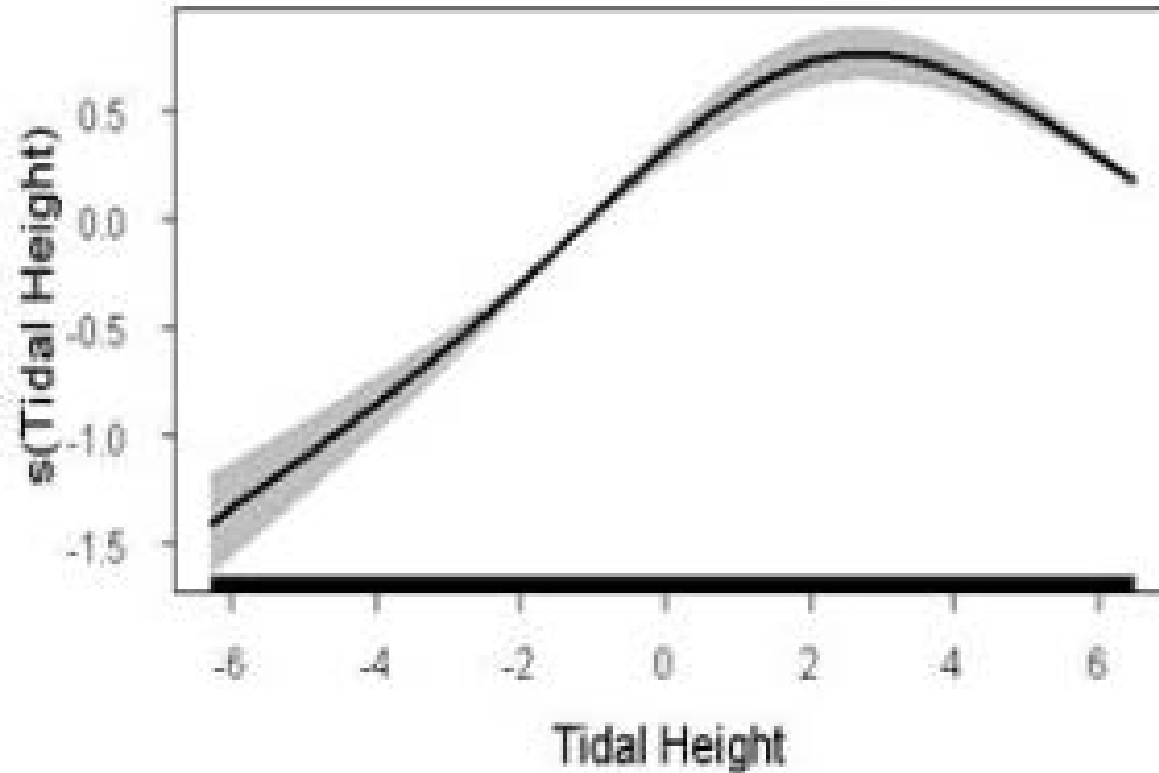
Results: Tidal Velocity



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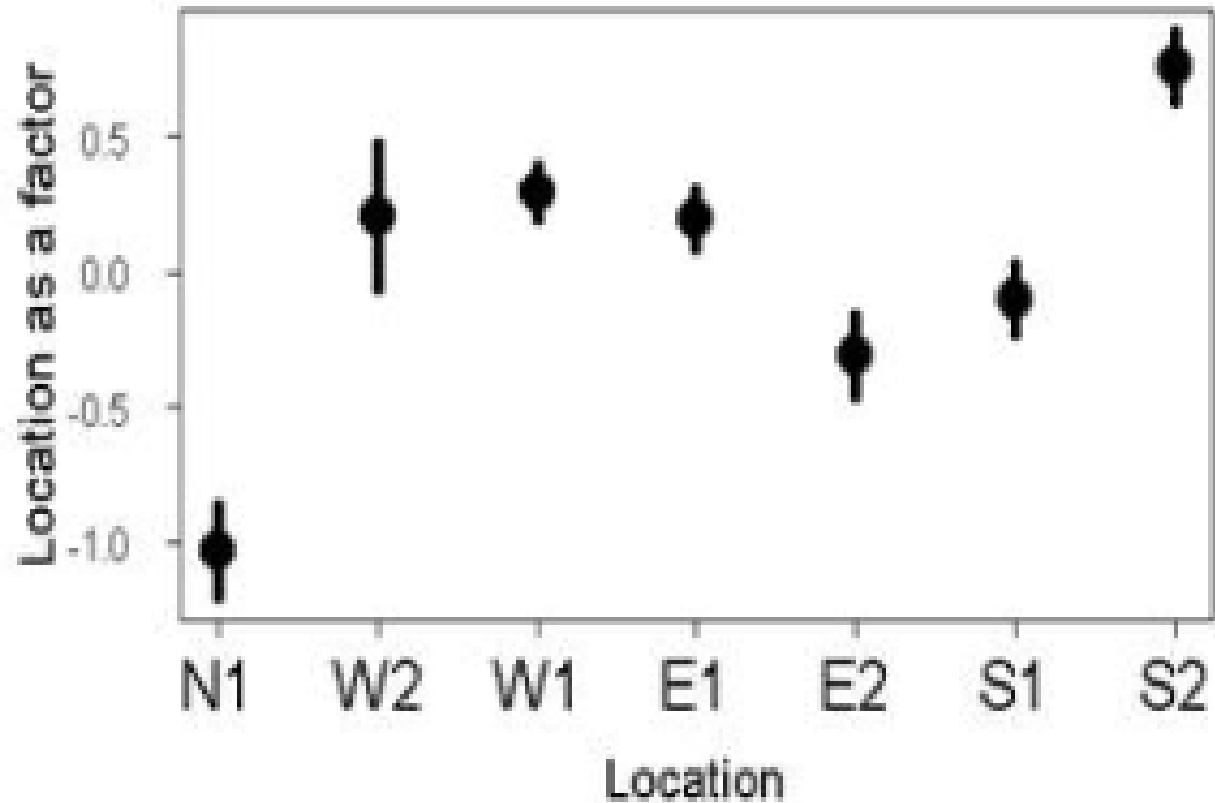


Results: Tidal Height



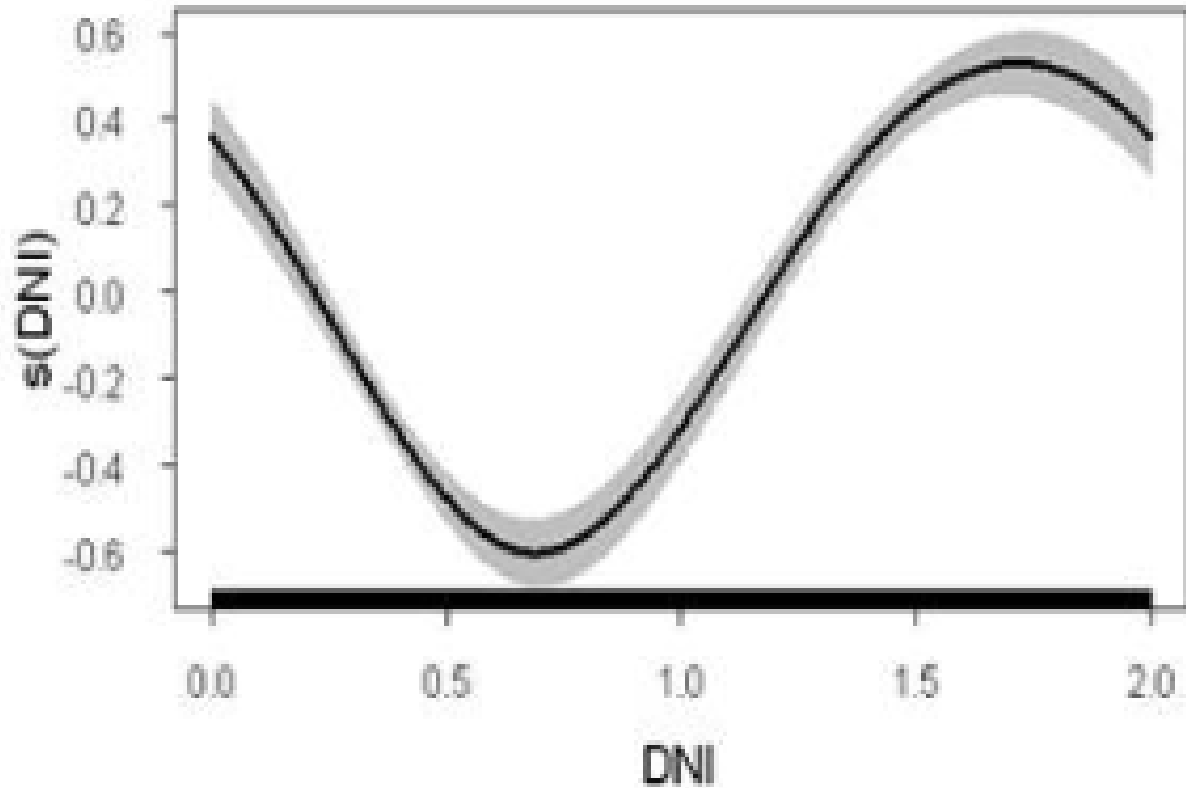
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Results: Location (Depth)



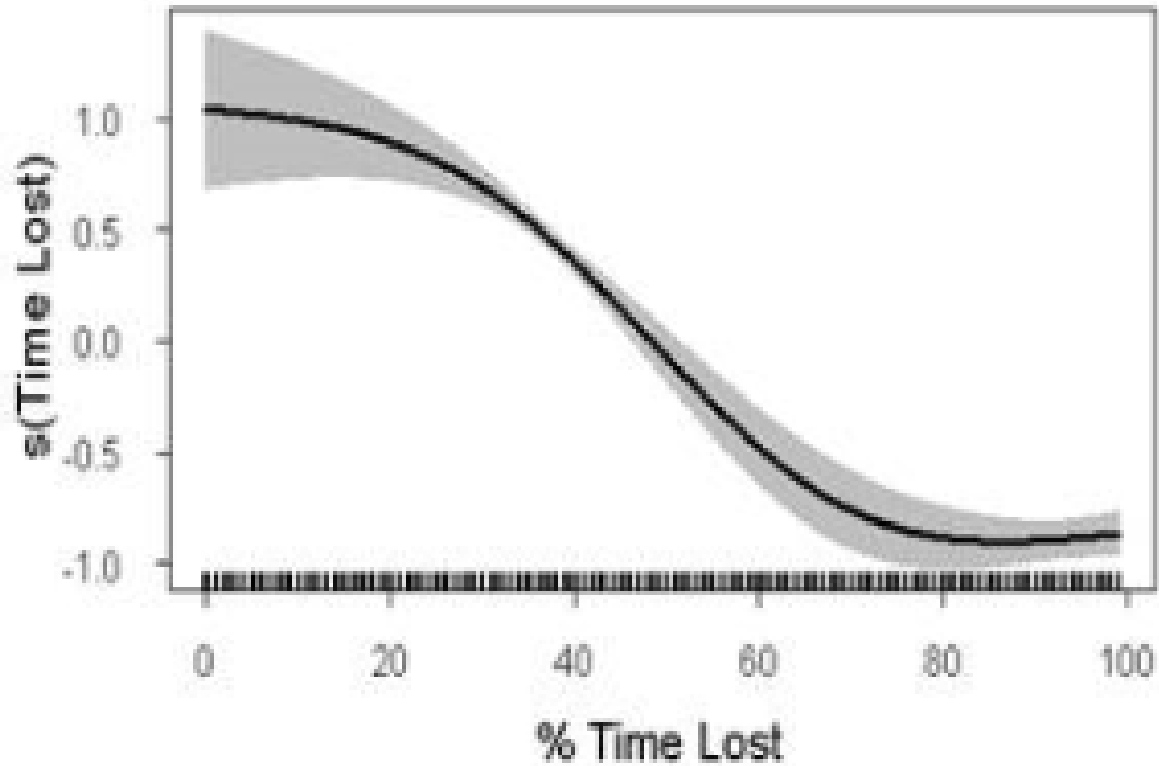
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Results: Diel Patterns



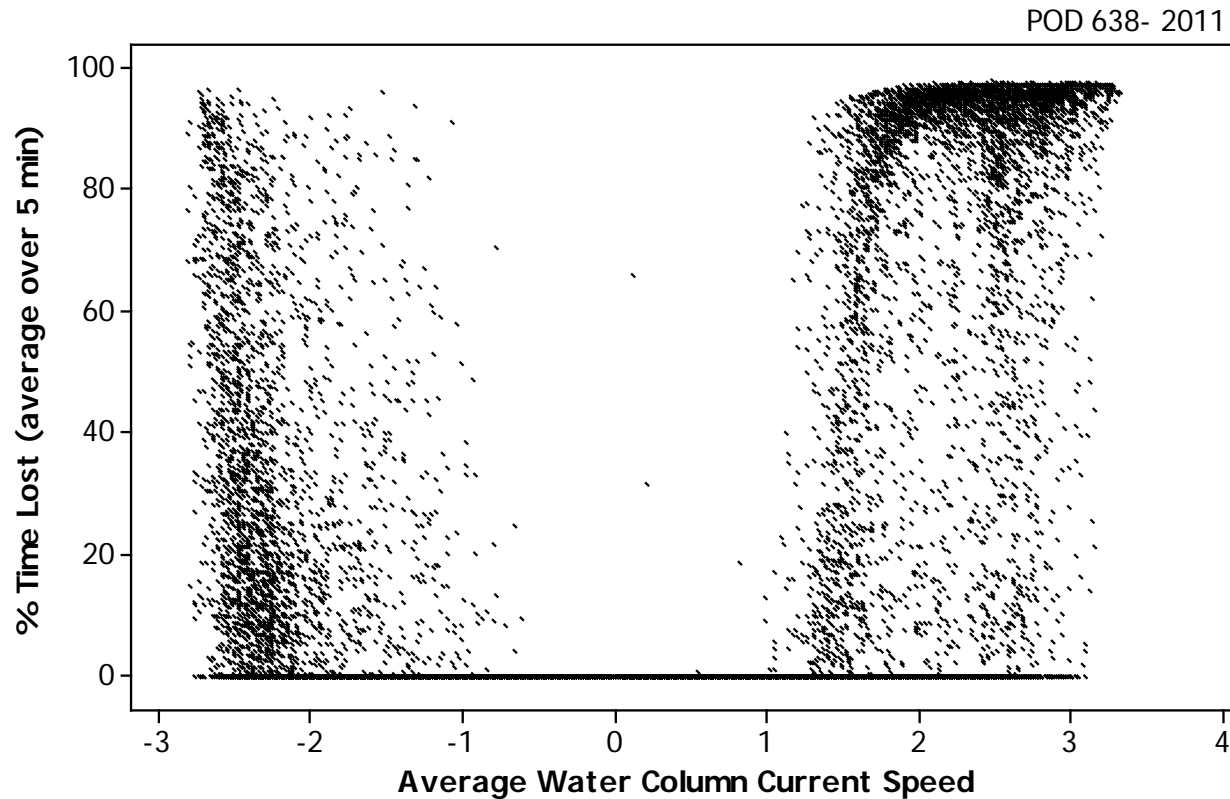
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Results: Bedload Noise



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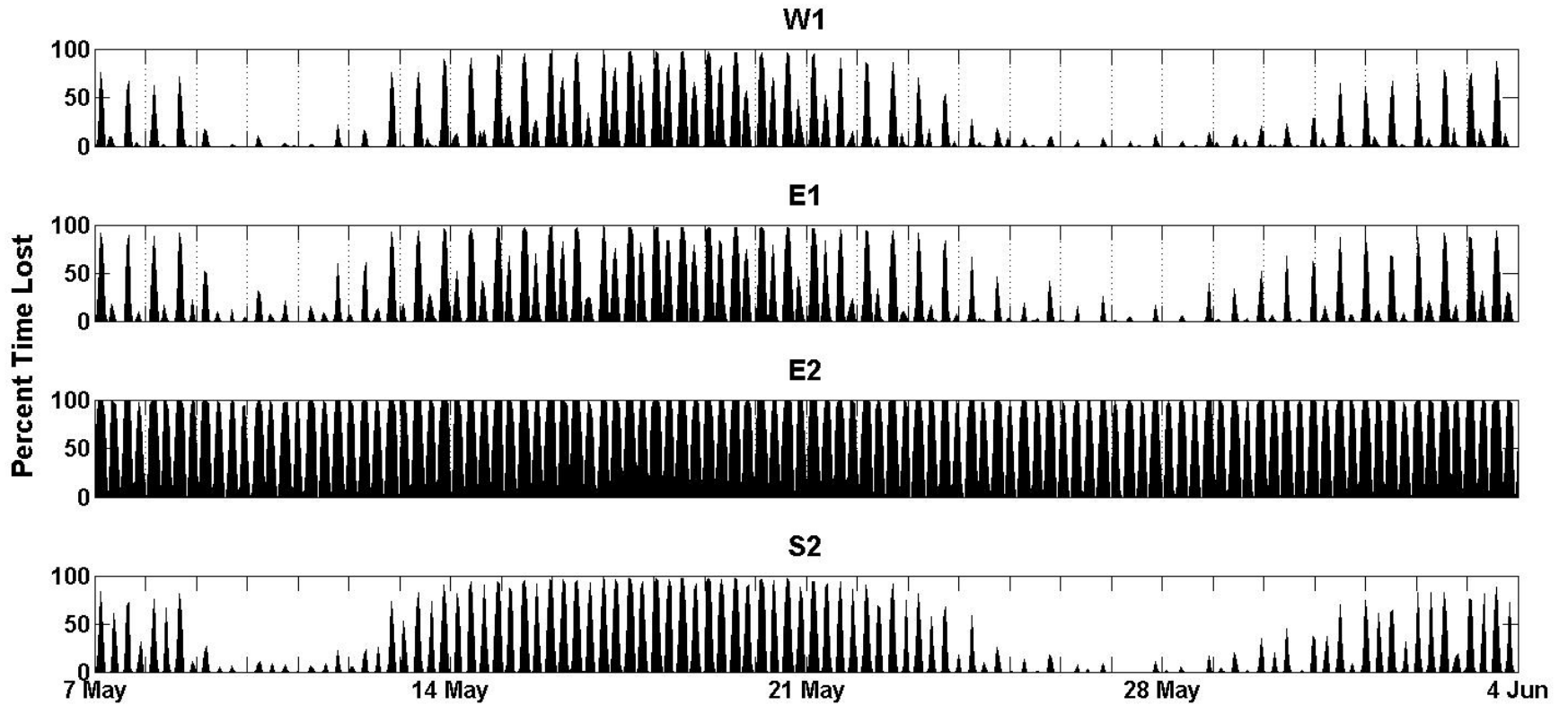
Discussion: Bedload Noise



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Discussion: Location



Spring Tides

Neap Tides



Conclusions

- Harbour porpoise habitat use
 - Tidal velocity/height vs. turbulence/upwelling
- Acoustic monitoring of tidal sites can be done
 - mooring design
 - location of units
 - height of units
 - statistical models



Acknowledgements

Funders



Richard Karsten and Brian Sanderson for tidal data
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