Acoustic Tools for Studying Marine Mammals





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Whales and Dolphins of the World



What do we need to know to conserve these animals?

- Geographical distributions
- Abundance



- Temporal patterns Seasonal and Daily
- Behavior
- Response to anthropogenic influences



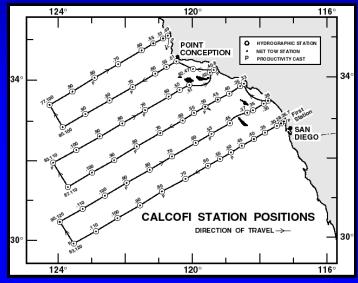
Traditional Methods for Studying Whales and Dolphins

Ship-based Visual Line Transect Surveys

- Count animals
- Note behaviors
- Photo-identification mark-recapture

Limitations:

- Surveys are conducted only during daylight hours
- Weather affects visual detect ability
- Many species spend most of their time below the sea surface

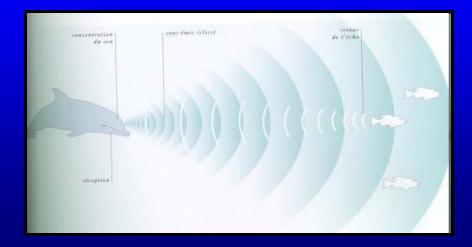


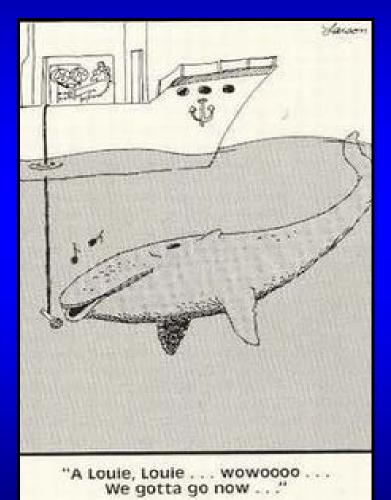


Marine Mammal Sounds

Sounds used to:

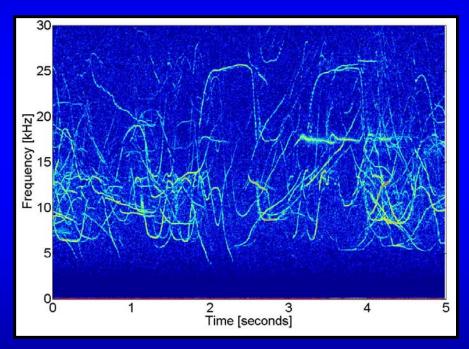
- Communicate
- Navigate
- Find food



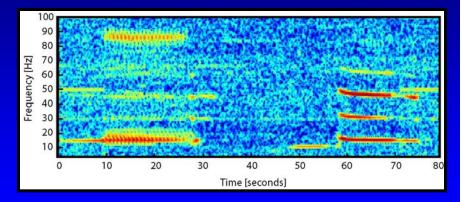


Sound Types

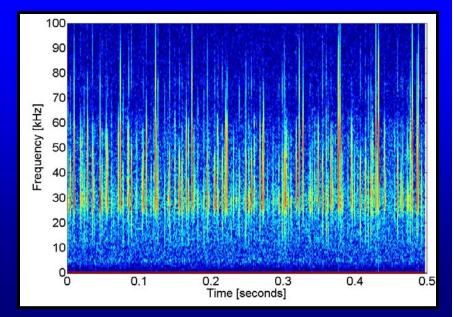
Dolphin "Narrow"-band Whistles Omni-directional



Blue Whale Low Frequency Tones



Dolphin Broad-band Clicks Directional Beams



Man-made Sounds Affect Marine Mammals

Navy Sonar Causes Strandings

- THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 2000

Whale Deaths Linked to Undersea Blasts

Science: The Navy was conducting sonar tests in the area during mammals' strandings. But NOAA report stops short of explicit connection.

From the Washington Post

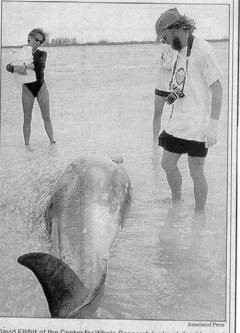
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WASHINGTON-Intense underwater noise or explosions caused a mass stranding of healthy beaked whales in the Bahamas in March while the U.S. Navy was conducting tests in the area, federal marine specialists said Wednesday.

The report to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration does not explicitly conclude that Navy sonar tests or explosions caused the deaths, but it does say the hemorrhages found in or around the animals' ears are consistent with the effects of a "distant explosion, or an intense acoustic event."

The findings are the first to link either distant noise or a faraway explosion with a whale stranding, said Darlene Ketten, an auditory specialist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution who helped conduct necropsies on six of the whales for NOAA. She called the conclusions "a red flag" and "a reason for concern."

In a letter to NOAA also released Wednesday, Assistant Secretary of



so released David Ellifrit of the Center for Whale Research looks at dead beaked ecretary of whale that was beached on Abaco Island in the Bahamas.

Beaked Whale Beached in the Bahamas (LA Times 6/15/2000)

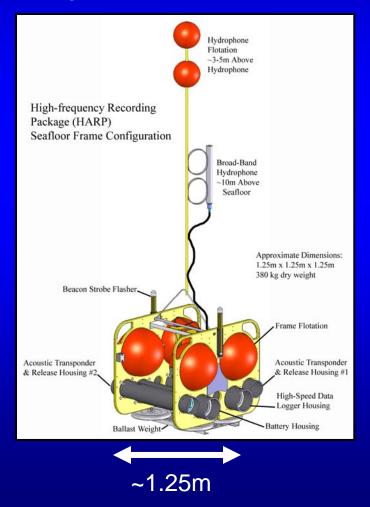
Propulsion Noise Masks Whale Calls



Blue Whale and Cargo Vessel (photo: J. Calambokidis)

Two Methods for Studying Whale and Dolphin Sounds

Long-term Acoustic Recorder



Acoustic Recording Tag



~20cm



Barbed Long-duration GPS location only





(Andrews et al, 2008)

Suction Cup Short-duration Multi-sensor





DTAG

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute Dr. Mark Johnson

Audio: 192kHz sample rate 16 hrs with loss-less compression 10 GBytes solid state memory

Motion: 50Hz sample rate Pitch, Roll, Heading, Depth

Misc:

Rechargeable battery 300g weight in air Suction cup attachment Infra-red data offload

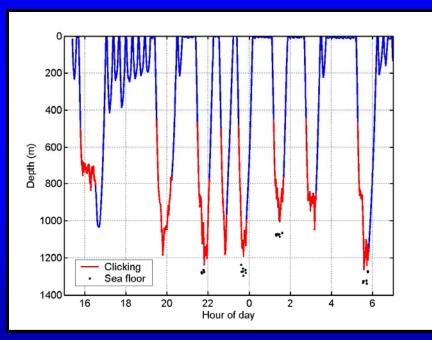




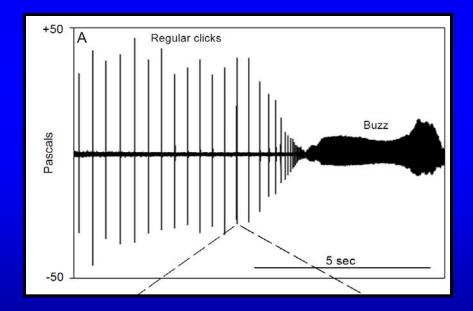


Beaked Whale Foraging

Dive profile and clicks



Echolocation clicks and buzz



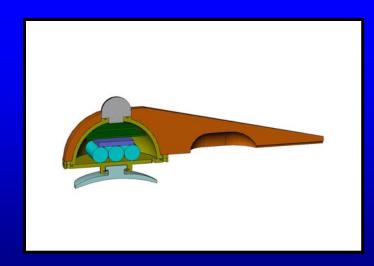
(Tyack & Johnson)

(Madsen et al, 2005)

Next Generation Tag

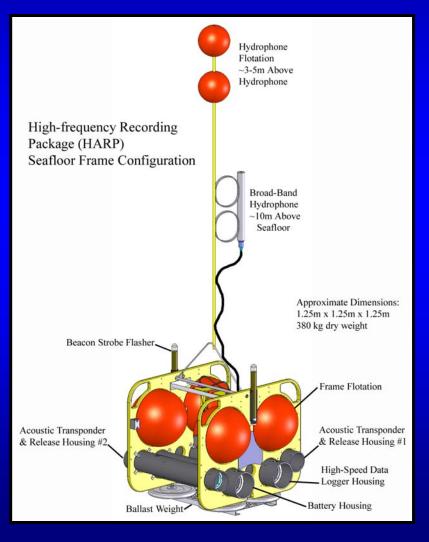
Further miniaturize electronics & packaging for small dolphins





High-frequency Acoustic Recording Package (HARP)

Recording durations: months
Deployed in remote locations
Low operational costs
Monitor over large areas
Configurable into tracking arrays



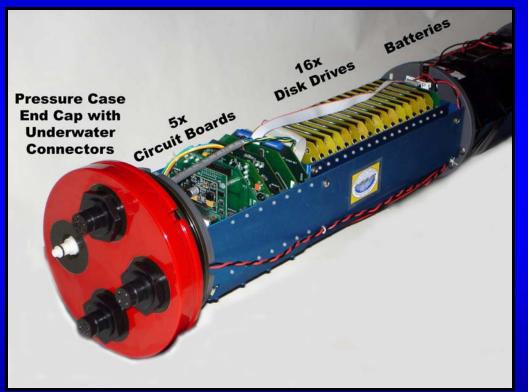
HARP Data Logger

Sample rate: up to 200 kHz

Data capacity: ~2 TB on 16 low-power laptop disk drives

Persistence: ~55 days @ 200 kHz cont. or up to 1 yr @ slower rate or scheduled

Interchangeable circuit boards for modifications and enhancements



Low drift (~10⁻⁸) clock for array surveys

HARP Enhancements

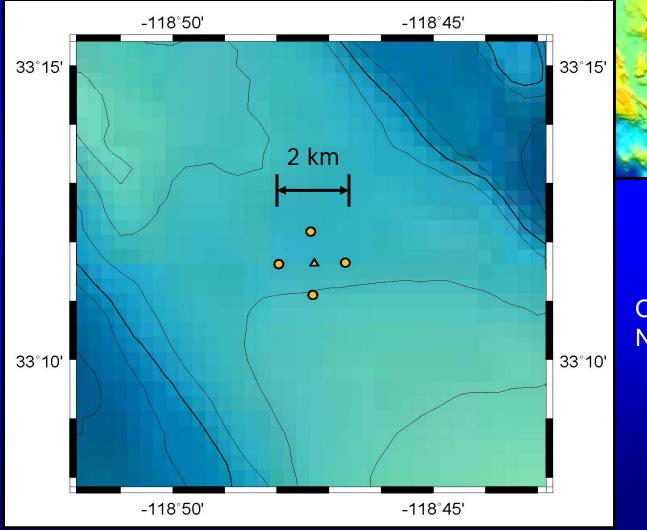
Goal: Longer deployments = lower costs

- Lossless data compression
- Replace hard disks with flash memory for lower power and higher capacity data storage





4 Seafloor HARPs in 2km Array



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Offshore Southern California Near San Clemente Island

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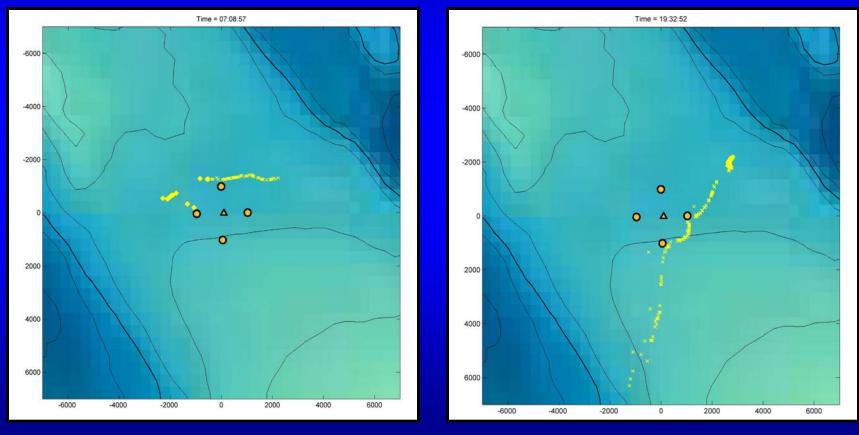
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Los Angeles

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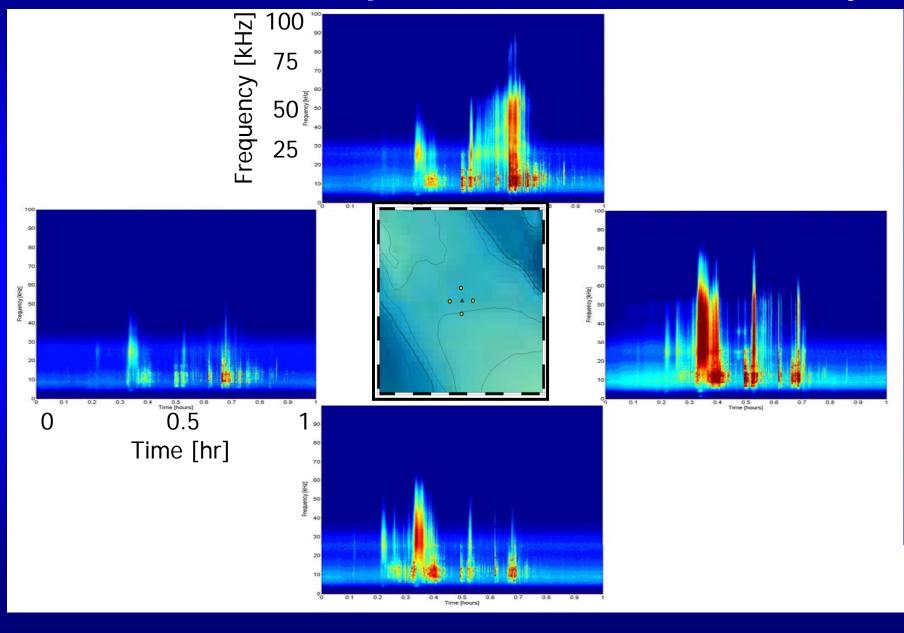
Common Dolphin Tracks from Whistles



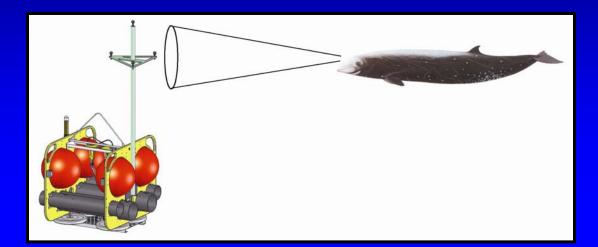
Traveling E-W in early evening

Traveling SW - NE in late evening

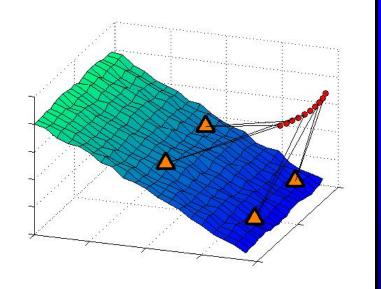
Common Dolphins on HARP Array



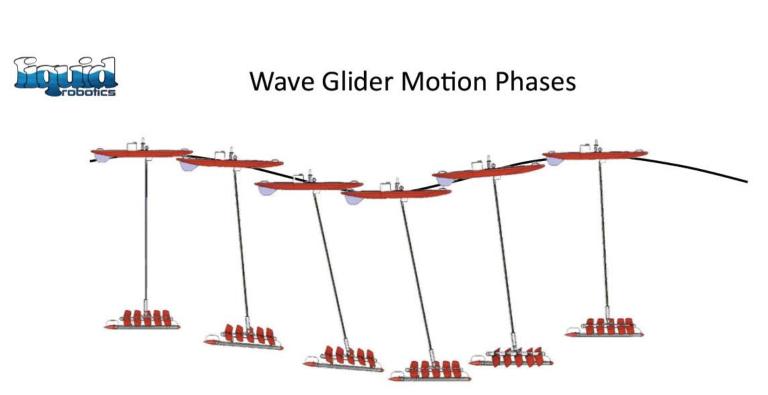
Tracking HARP



- 4 hydrophones = 3D bearings
- Multiple instruments = tracking
- Completely non-invasive
- Long-duration = many dives/animals

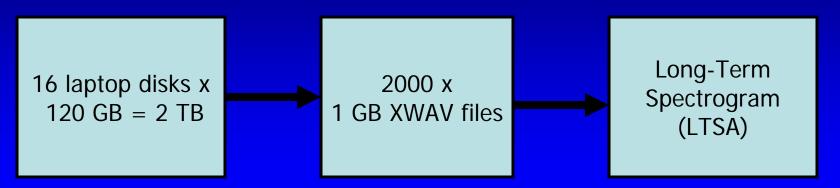


Wave Glider HARP



- The Glider is "pumped" up and down by the surface float
- The foils' angle of attack changes with the rising and sinking of the glider
- A thrust component of up to 100 lbs is developed on each up and down stroke.

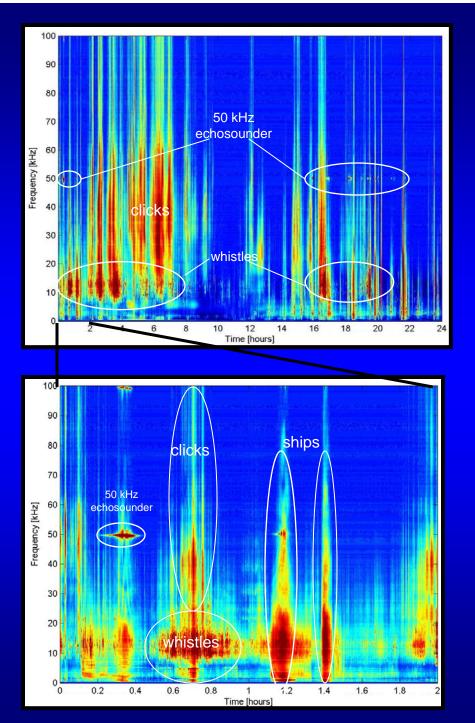
Processing 2 TB of HARP Data



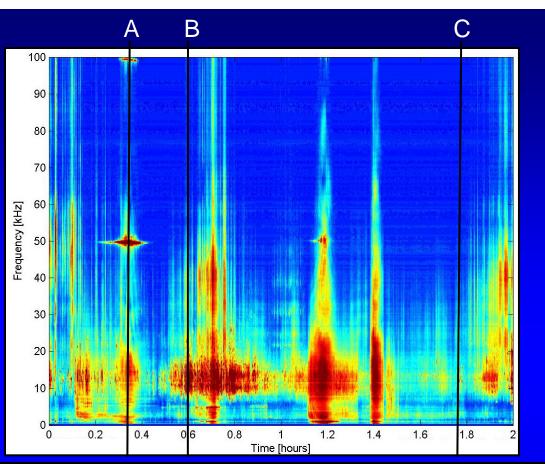
- XWAV files are similar to WAV files with additional information in file header
- XWAV files can be played/viewed with WAV file capable software
- Too much data to analyze manually and unknown sounds limit the use of automatic detectors
- Long-Term Spectral Averages (LTSA) provide a quick but powerful visual overview of the data set

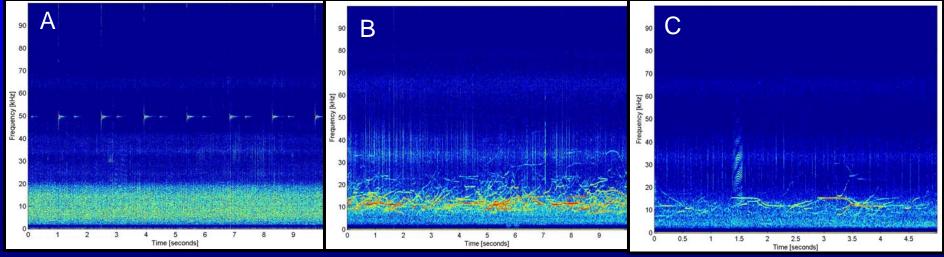
Long-Term Spectral Averaging LTSA

- Data compression scheme
- Calculate long-duration spectra & display as spectrogram (timefrequency plot)
- Provides overview of data and depicts events of interest
- Link between LTSA events and original raw XWAV data



LTSA & fine-scale XWAV data



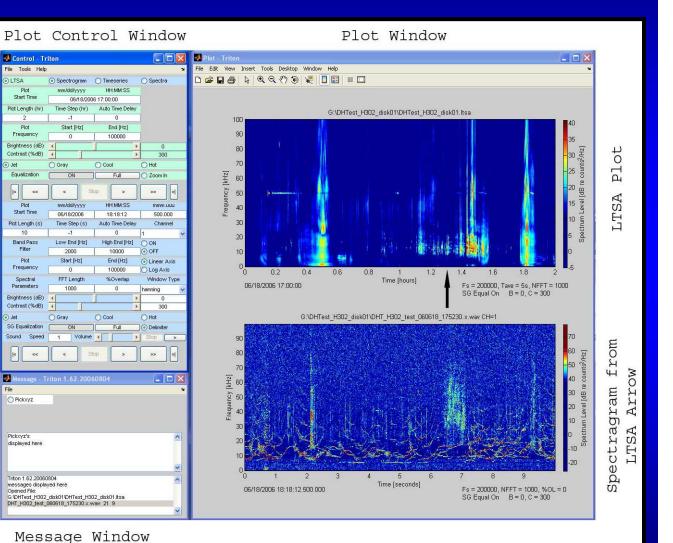


Triton Software

MATLAB based GUI

For WAV/XWAV files:

Display data as Time Series Spectra Spectrograms Play audio Decimate Convert other formats Calculate LTSAs Link LTSA to raw data Create log files of events Automatic detectors



Cluster Processing



Summary

- Acoustic tools are revealing new insights into the lives of marine mammals
- Challenges to improve these devices:
 - Smaller tags with longer attachment times
 - Longer deployment autonomous recorders with higher frequency capabilities
 - New processing and detection algorithms for large acoustic data sets

Thank you



http://cetus.ucsd.edu