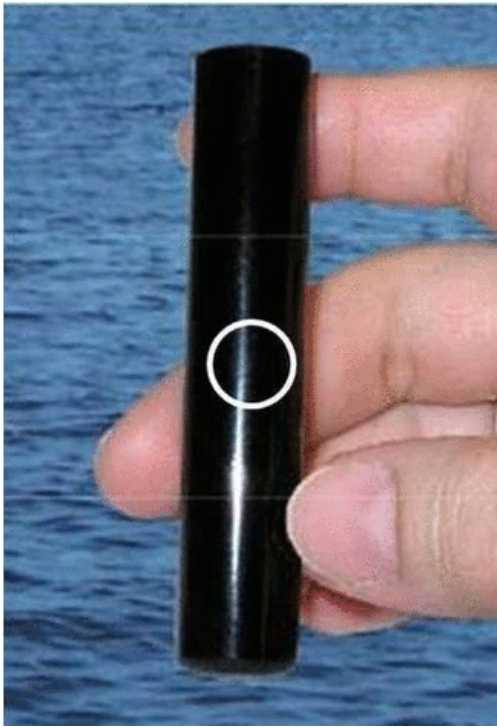


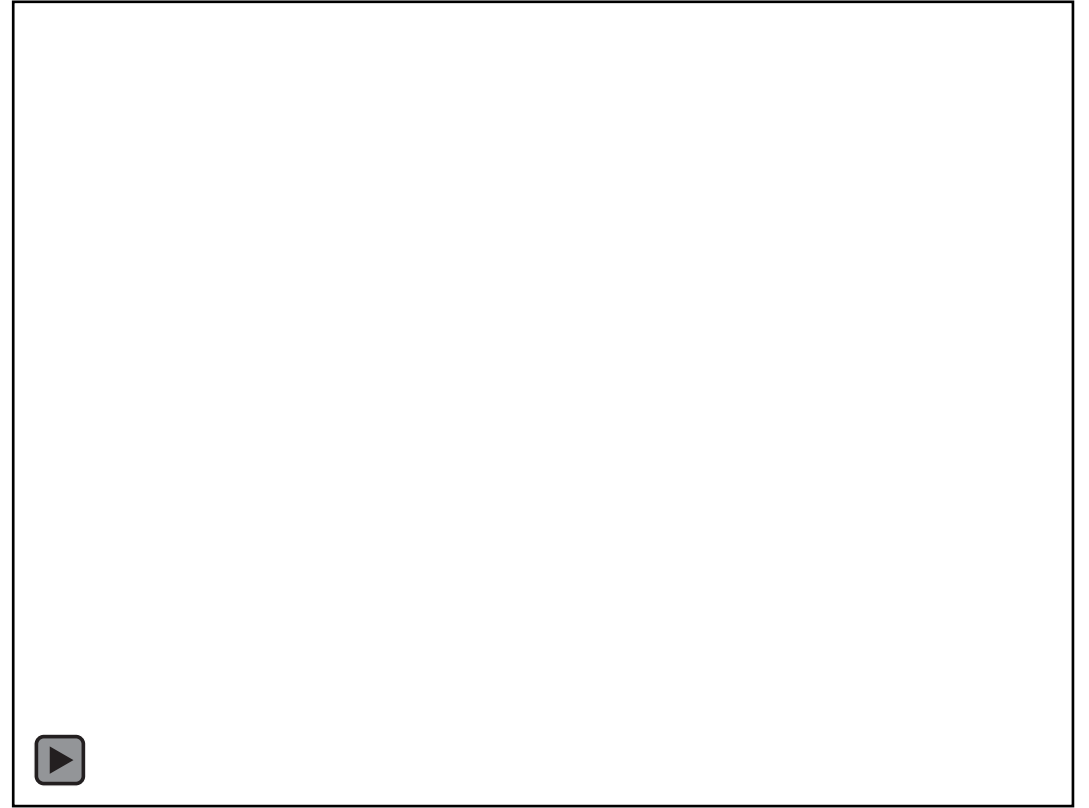
Tracking fish with passive acoustic telemetry



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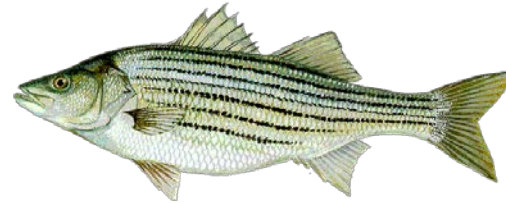


What is fish acoustic telemetry?

- Tagging system to monitor the movements and activity of fishes
- Transmitters emit unique coded ultrasonic 'pings' (69 – 180 kHz) at defined time interval
- Transmitters come in many sizes and functionalities (depth, temperature, acceleration)
- Listen for 'pings' with acoustic receivers

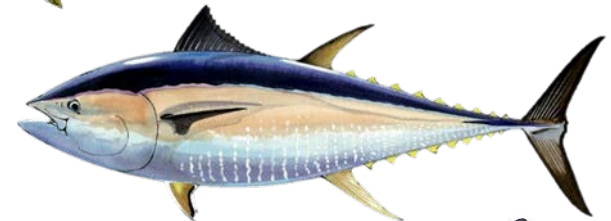


American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*)



Striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*)

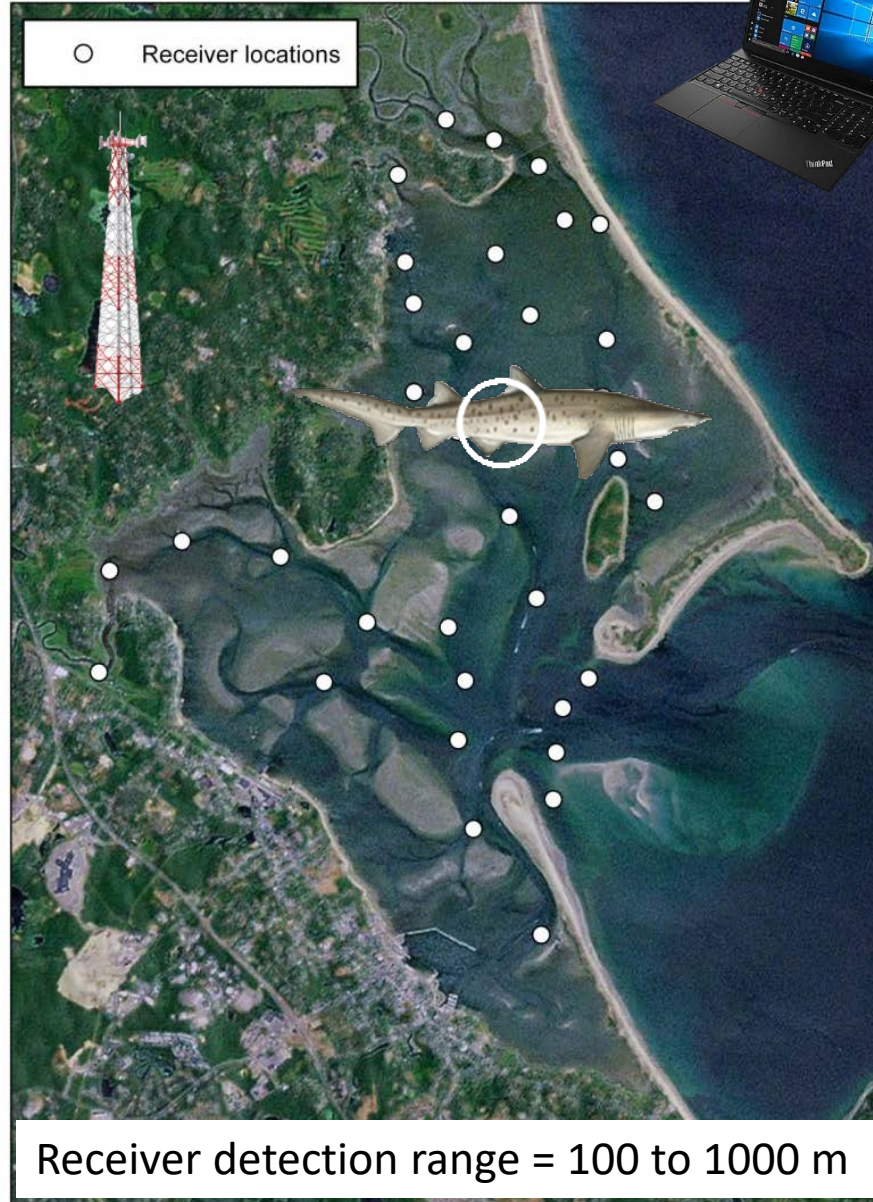
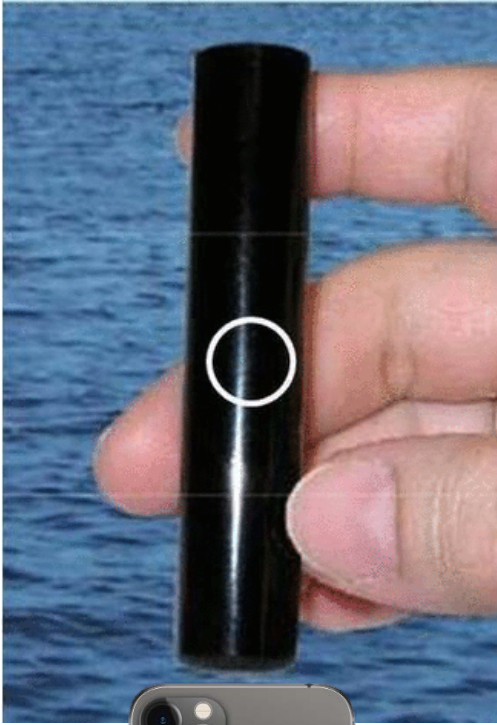
Bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*)



Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*)



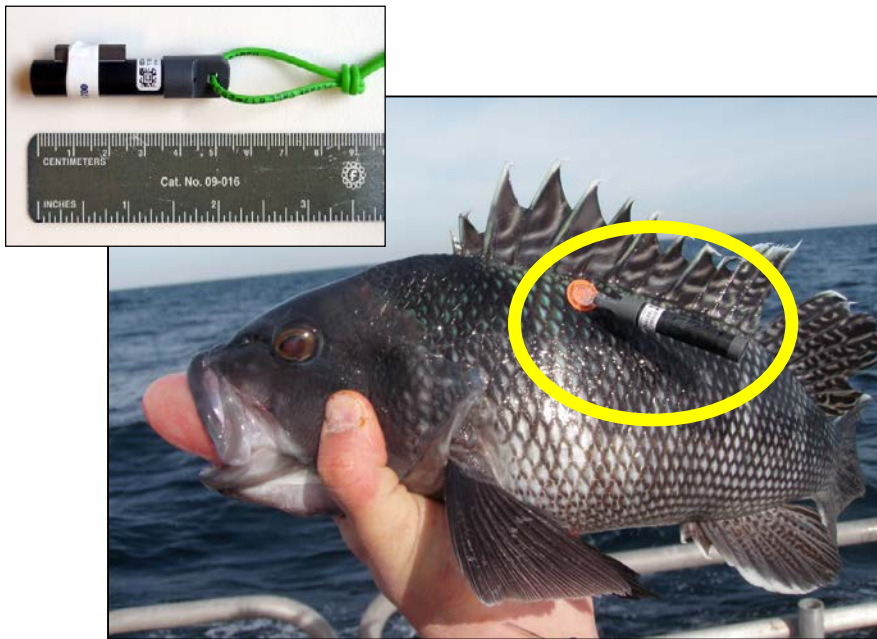
How do we track fish movements with acoustic transmitters?



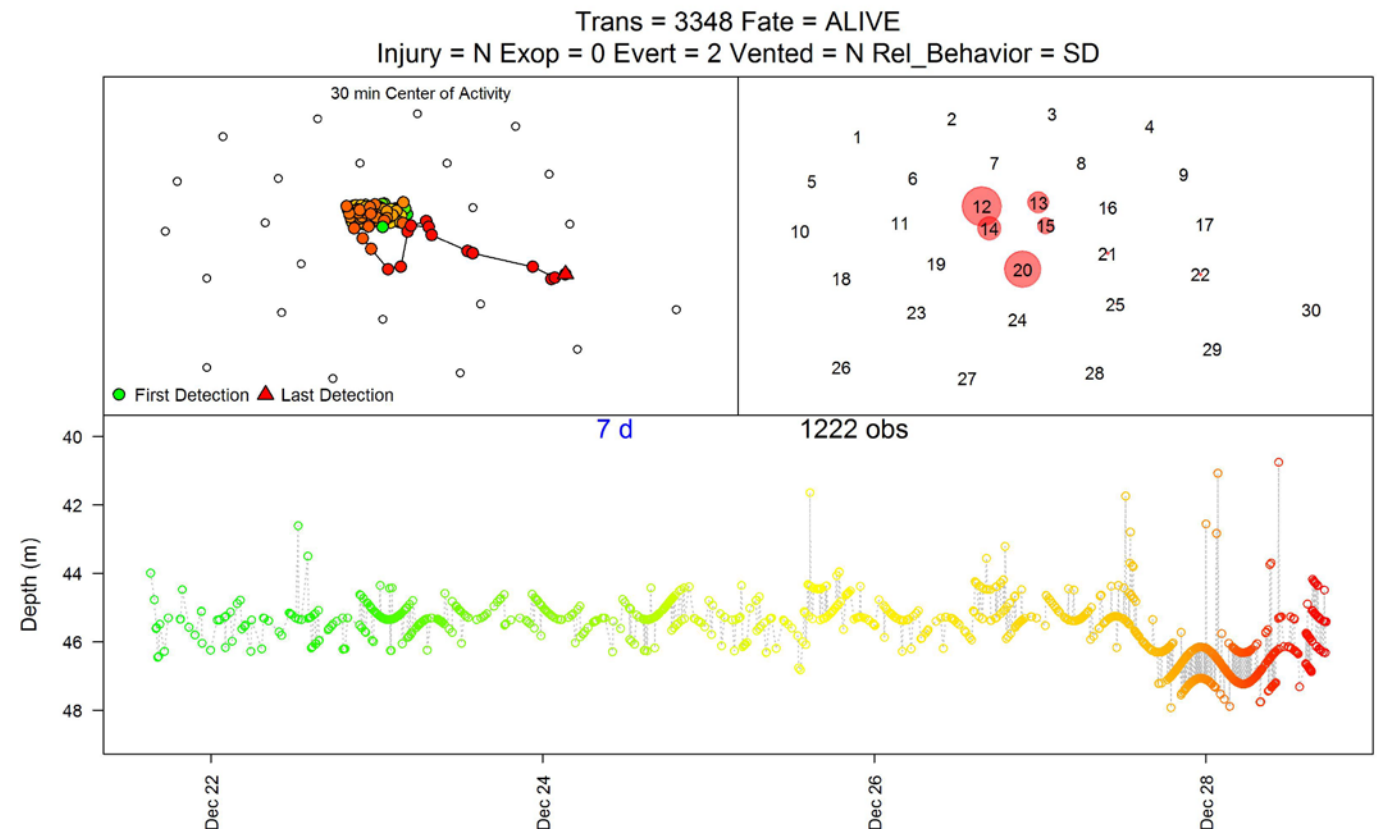
What does it help scientists do?

- Understand how, why, for how long species use specific areas
- Monitor environmental or anthropogenic impacts in areas
- Understand how fish are impacted by catch and release

Essential bits of knowledge for effective fishery management and species conservation




Black sea bass (*Centropristis striata*)
Zemeckis et al. (2020) *Fishery Bulletin*



A bit of extra sound does a lot of good for many fishes

- Acoustic telemetry has led to....
 - Hundreds of scientific papers on fish ecology, behavior, habitat preferences, population structure, and survival
 - New fishing regulations that promote more responsible catch and release practices
 - Spawning area closures
 - Identification of Essential Fish Habitat
 - Endangered Species Research and Conservation
 - Improved understand of the need for and effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas

Identifying the distribution of Atlantic cod spawning using multiple fixed and glider-mounted acoustic technologies

Douglas R Zemeckis , Micah J Dean, Annamaria I DeAngelis, Sofie M Van Parijs, William S Hoffman, Mark F Baumgartner, Leila T Hatch, Steven X Cadrin, Christopher H McGuire

ICES Journal of Marine Science, Volume 76, Issue 6, November-December 2019, Pages 1610–1625, <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsz064>

TELEMETRY CASE REPORT

Open Access

Inferring residency and movement patterns of horse-eye jack *Caranx latus* in relation to a Caribbean marine protected area acoustic telemetry array

Ashleigh J. Novak^{1*}, Sarah L. Becker¹, John T. Finn¹, Andy J. Danylchuk¹, Clayton G. Pollock², Zandy Hillis-Starr² and Adrian Jordaan¹

Vol. 471: 165–181, 2012
doi: 10.3354/meps09989

MARINE ECOLOGY PROGRESS SERIES
Mar Ecol Prog Ser

Published December 19

Seasonal residency, habitat use, and site fidelity of juvenile sand tiger sharks *Carcharias taurus* in a Massachusetts estuary

Jeff Kneebone^{1,*}, John Chisholm², Gregory B. Skomal²


¹University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, School for Marine Science and Technology, 200 Mill Road, Suite 325, Fairhaven, Massachusetts 02719, USA

²Massachusetts Marine Fisheries, 838 South Rodney French Boulevard, New Bedford, Massachusetts 02744, USA

Using Advanced Acoustic Telemetry to Test the Conservation Benefit of Circle Hooks in the Recreational Striped Bass Fishery

The waters off Massachusetts are regarded by recreational anglers to have some of the best striped bass fishing in the world.

Multiple spawning run contingents and population consequences in migratory striped bass *Morone saxatilis*

David H. Secor , Michael H. P. O'Brien, Benjamin I. Gahagan, Dewayne A. Fox, Amanda L. Higgs, Jessica E. Best

Published: November 25, 2020 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0242797>

UD-DEVELOPED TEXT ALERT SYSTEM HELPS FISHERMEN AVOID STURGEON

Article by Karen B. Roberts | Photos by Michael Graw and Delaware State University | Video by Michael Graw | April 12, 2018

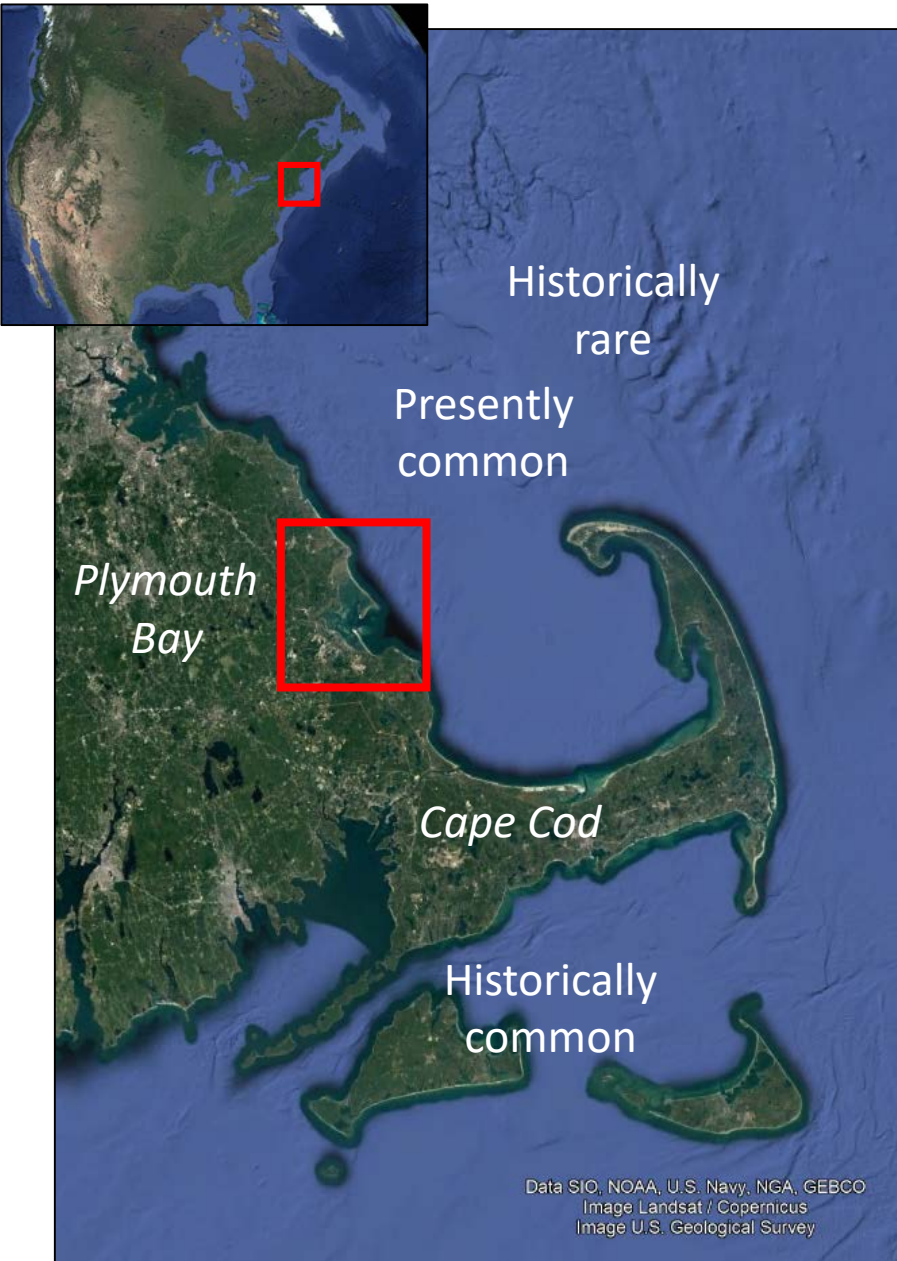
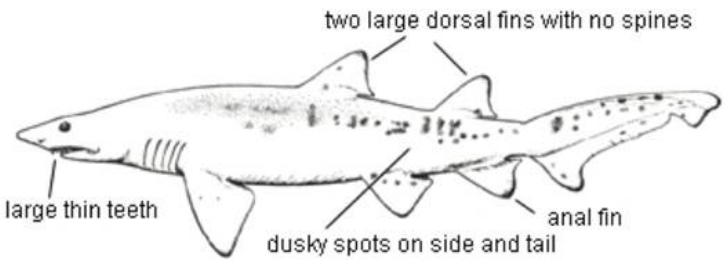
New system predicts presence of Atlantic sturgeon with 88 percent accuracy

Objective: Monitor juvenile sand tiger shark presence in Massachusetts (USA)



- 70 – 90% decline in U.S. Atlantic population since 1970's
(Source: Musick et al., 1993; 2000)
- Prohibited in U.S. federal (1997) and east coast state (2009) waters
- Must be released if caught by a fisherman

Prohibited!!



Juvenile sand tiger shark tracking Plymouth Bay (2008 to 2011)



Key findings....

- 1) Juvenile sand tigers stayed in the bay June to October
- 2) Sharks inhabited the bay every year
- 3) Numerous individuals returned for up to 3 years

Kneebone et al. (2012) *Marine Ecological Progress Series*



Plymouth Bay = sand tiger nursery habitat

The facts:

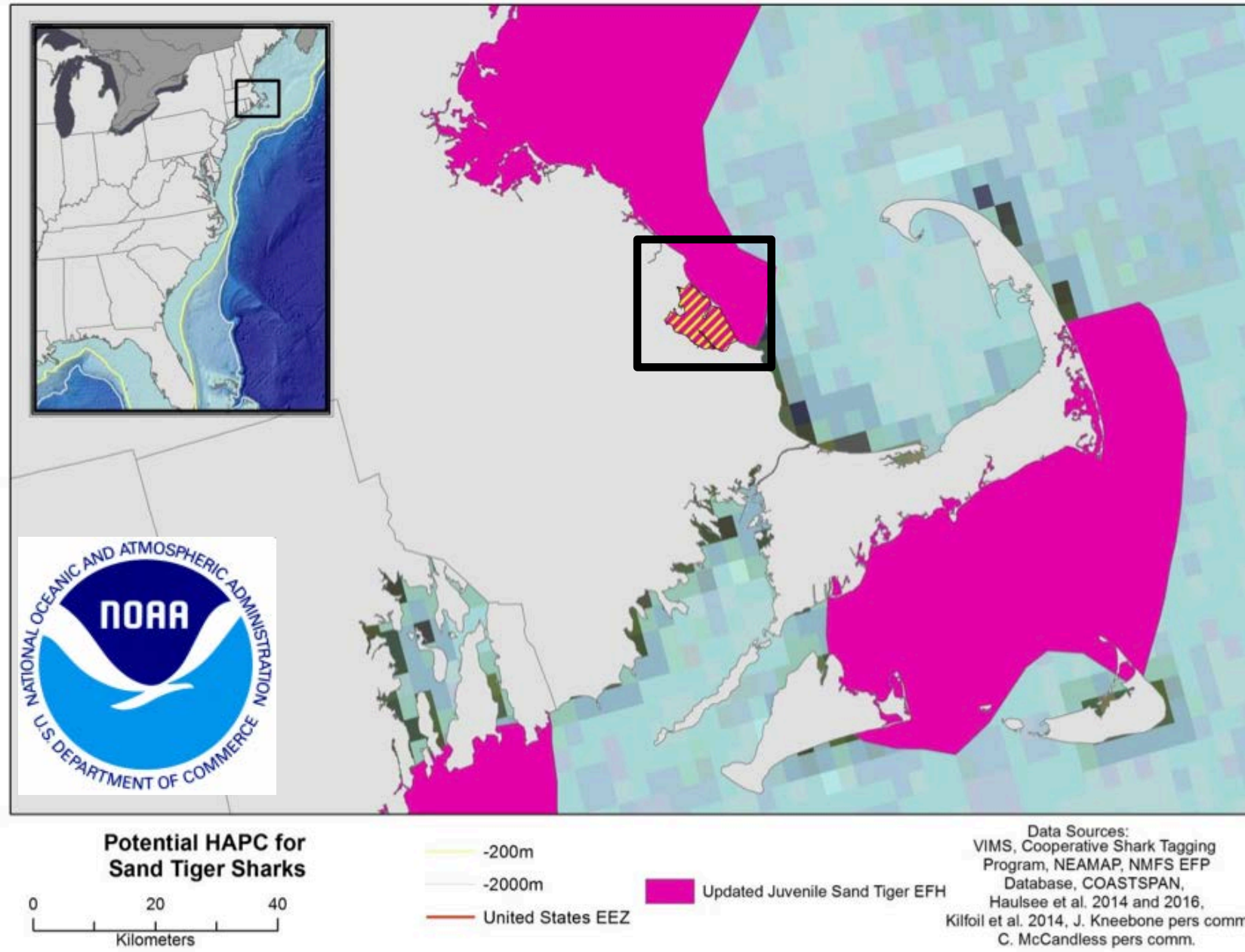
Only juveniles present

Present each year

Same sharks coming back

Using same areas each year

Stay in those areas indefinitely



Sharing is caring: We can learn A LOT more by sharing telemetry data



<https://sites.google.com/site/cooperativetelemetry/>

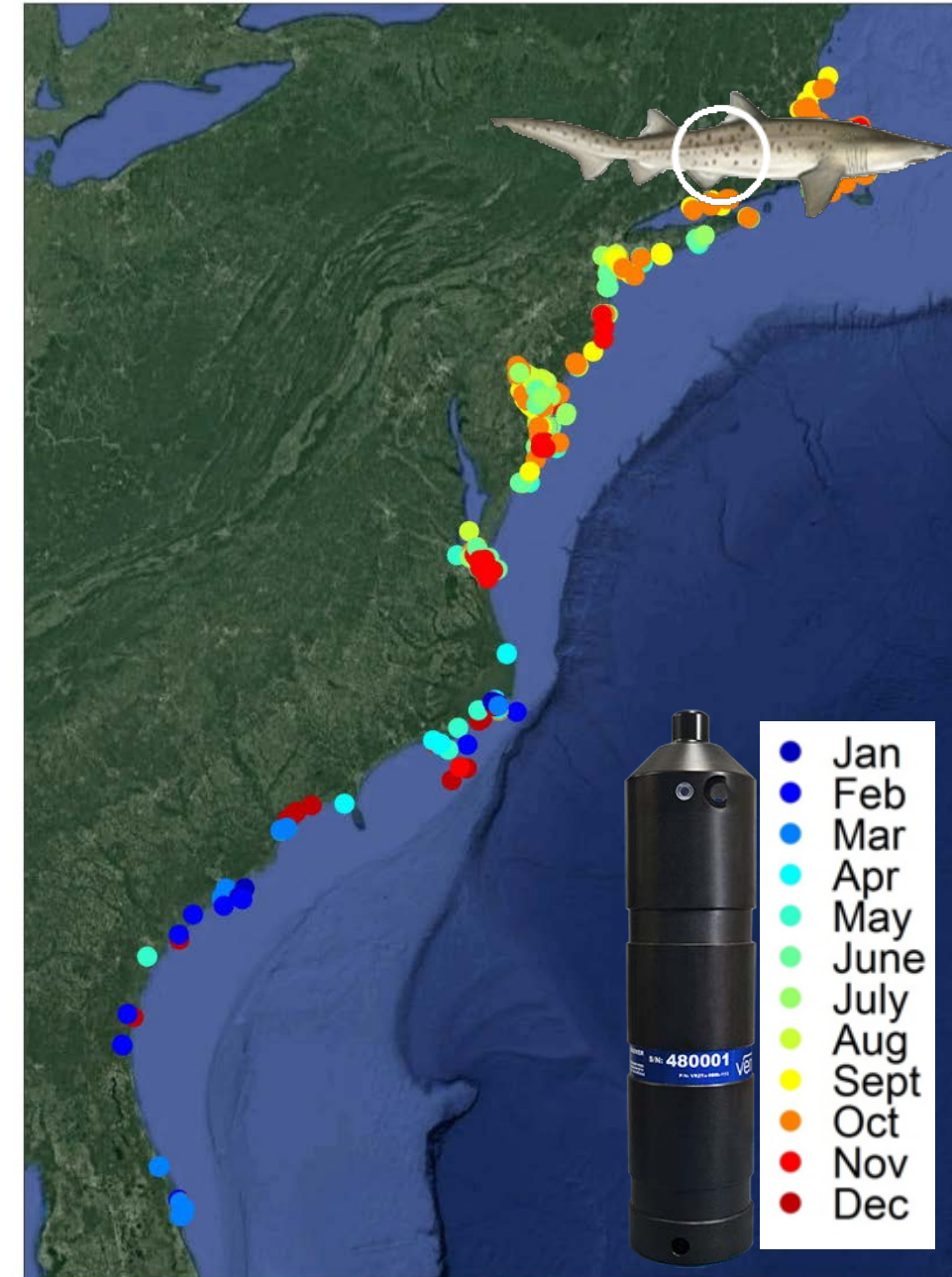
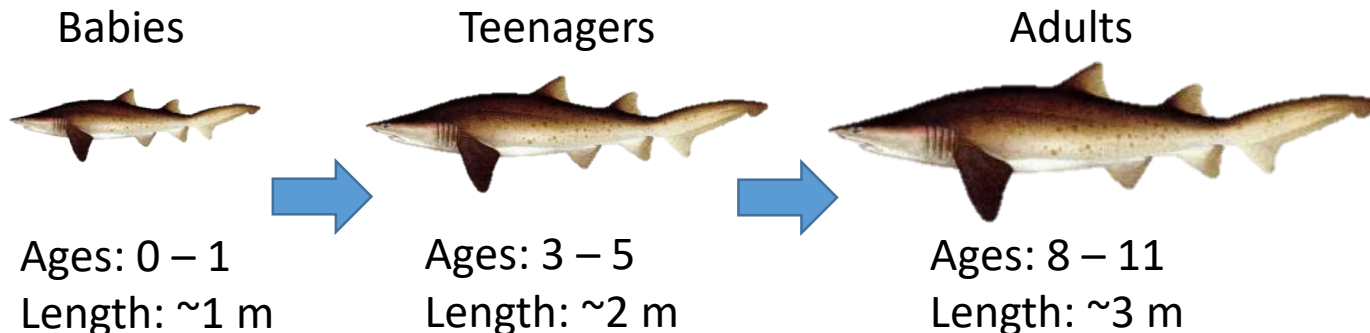
<https://matos.asascience.com/>

Since the sand tiger project started in 2008....

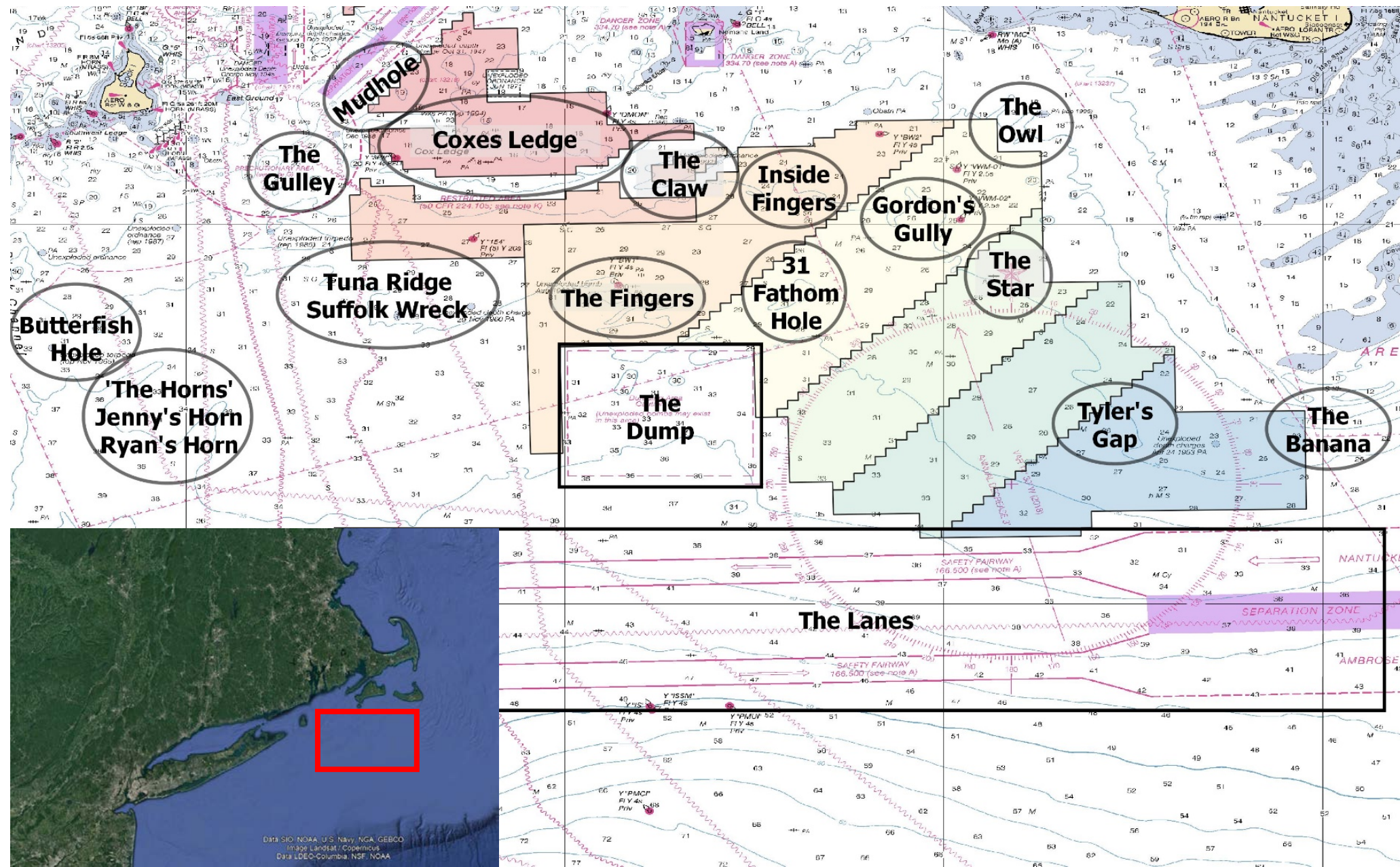
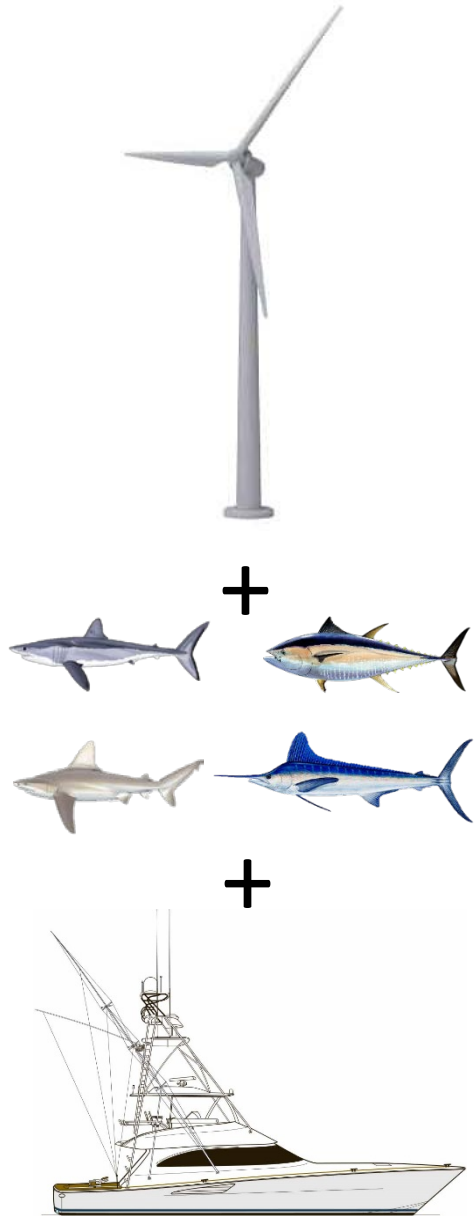
>200,000 receiver detections

>700 locations (receivers)

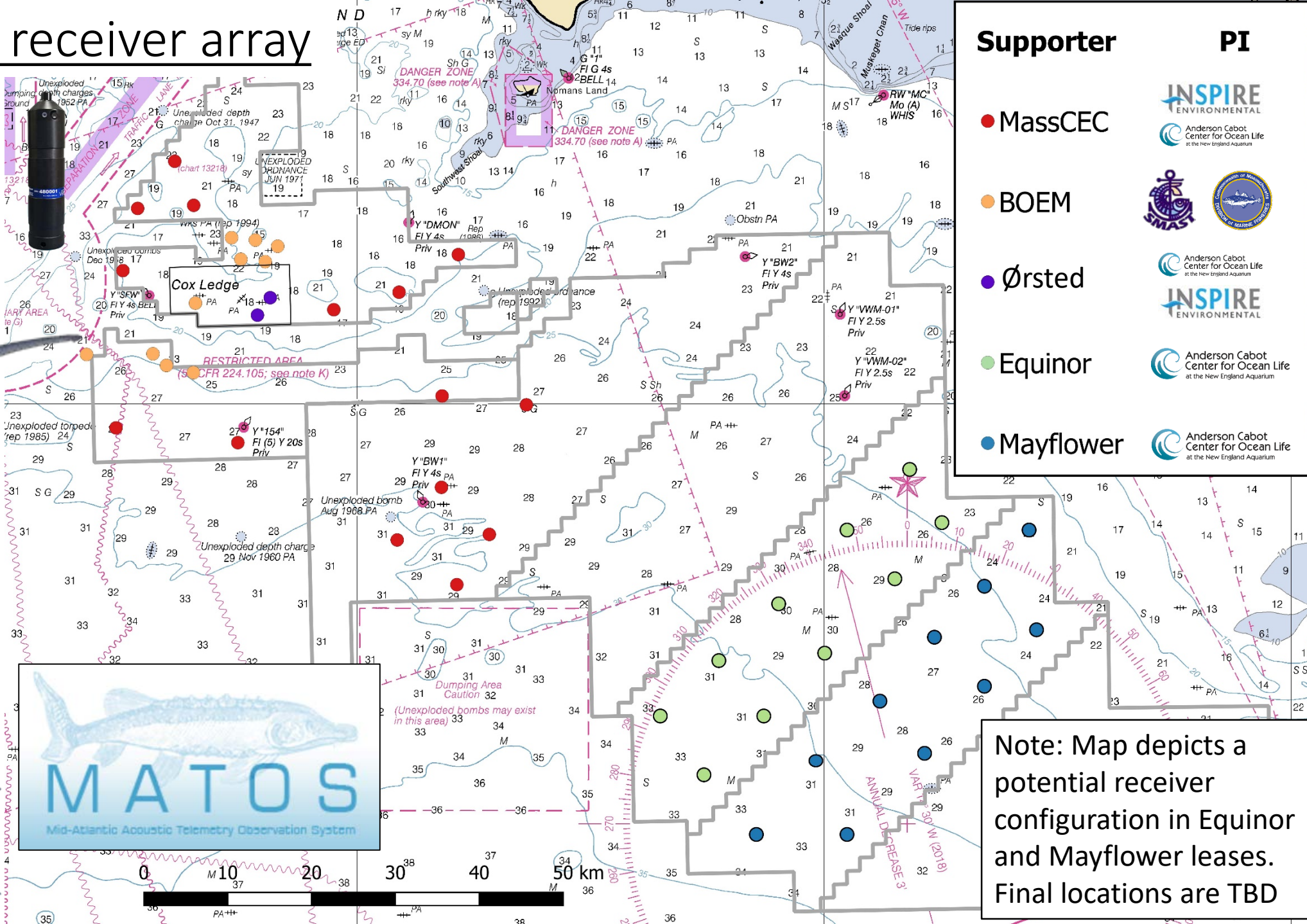
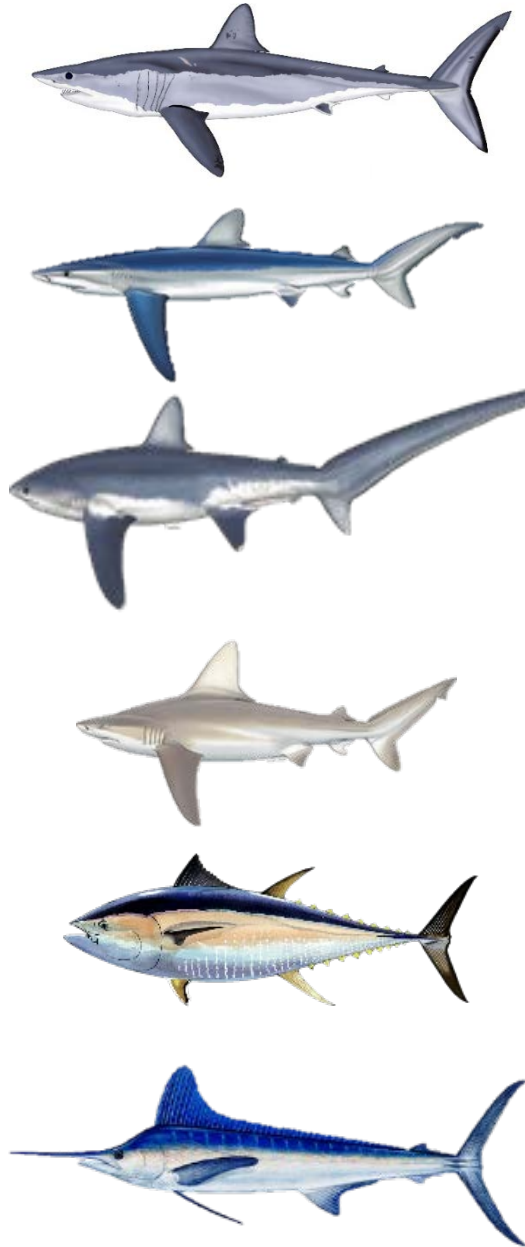
Individuals tracked for up to 3,650 days (10 yrs)!



Coming Soon to Southern New England...Offshore Wind



2021 Acoustic receiver array



Glider missions to support monitoring efforts in some areas?

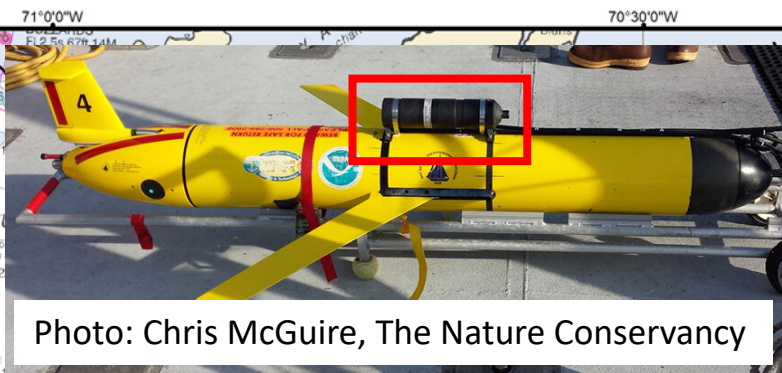
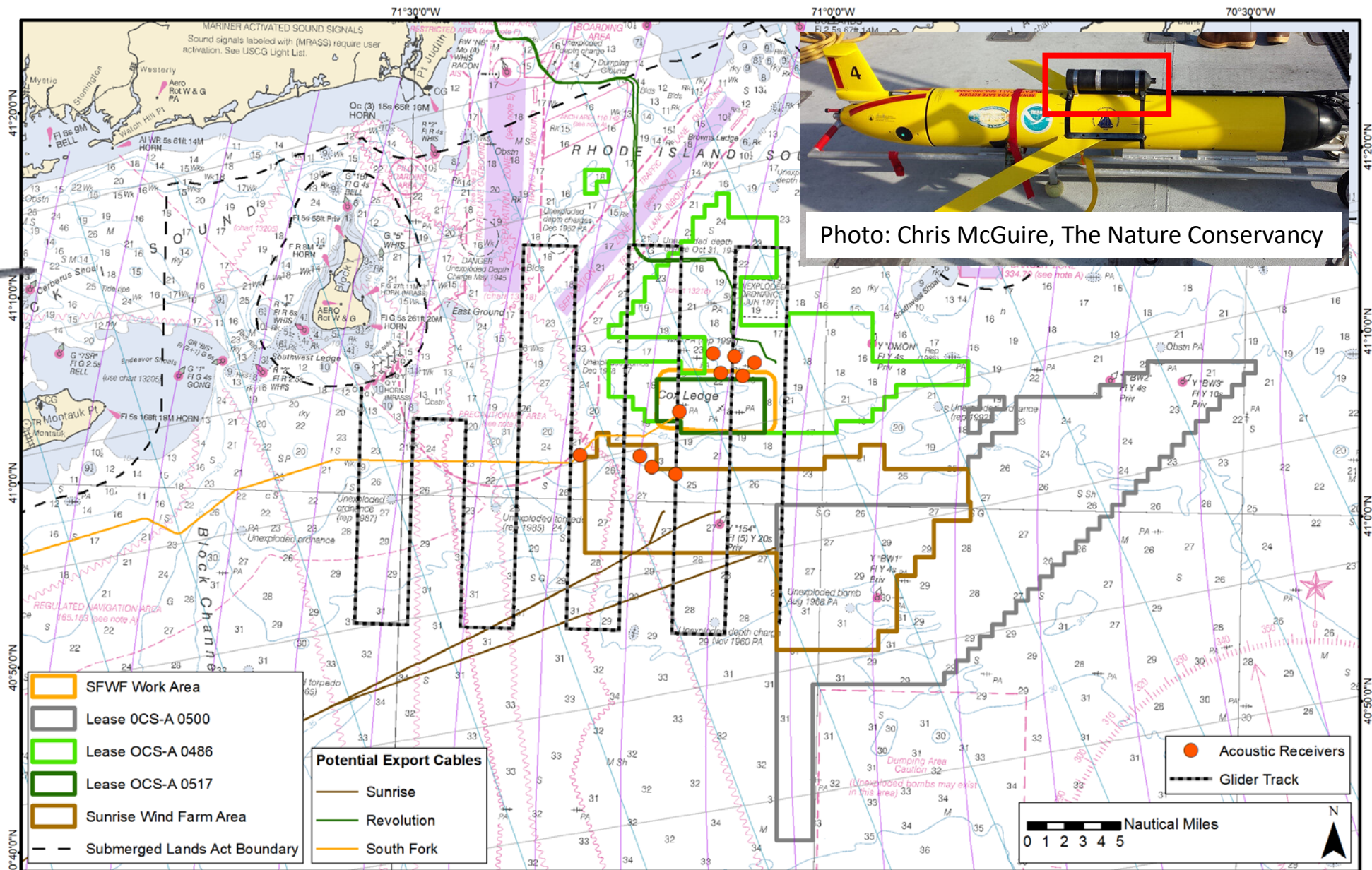
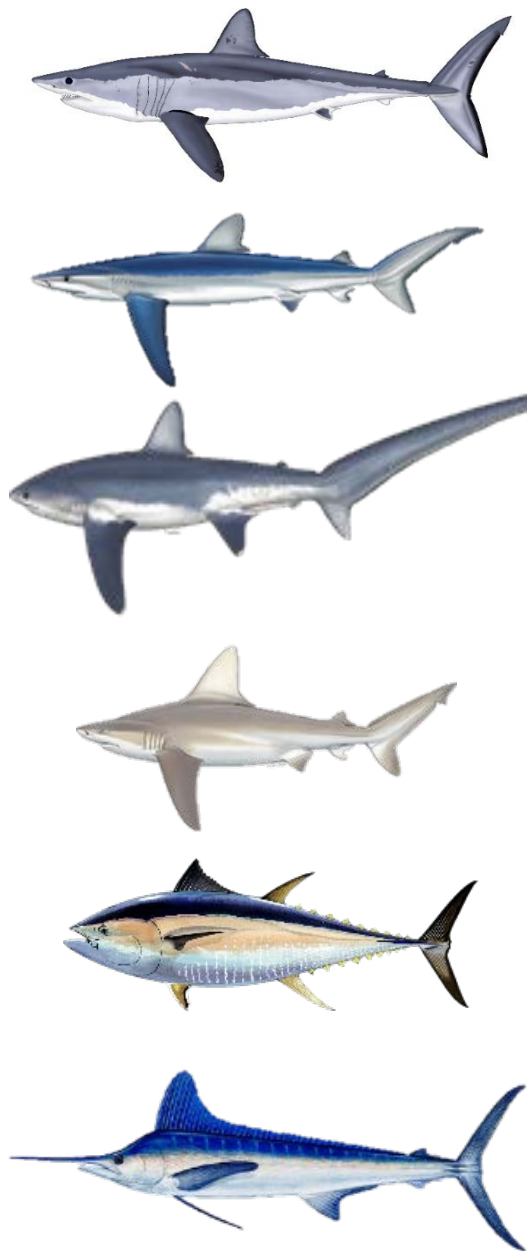


Photo: Chris McGuire, The Nature Conservancy

Data: NOAA NOS Chart 12300

Document Name: SFWF_2020_Cod

Date: 9/28/2020

South Fork
Wind

Powered by
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Eversource

Thank you, and...

Study collaborators

Dr. Greg Skomal
John Chisholm



Brian Gervelis



Dr. Diego Bernal



Dave Lindamood
Harry Graff

Rob Taylor (F/V Reel EZ)

Willy Hatch (F/V Machaca)

Greg Mataronas (F/V Cailyn and Maren)

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