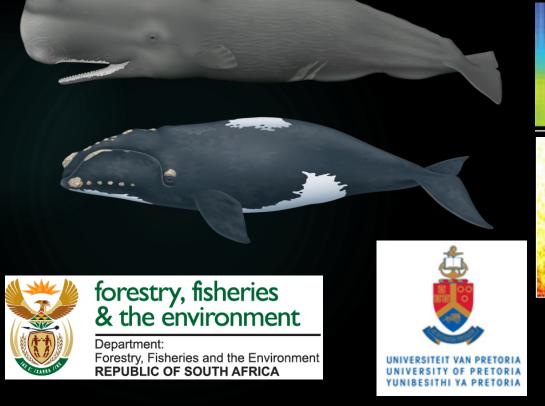
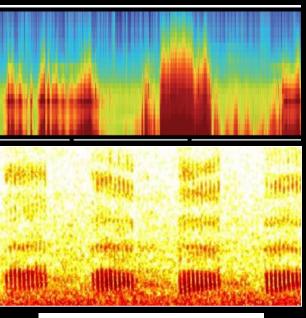
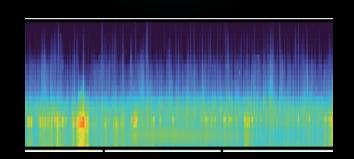
How marine mammals respond to underwater ambient noise

Fannie W. Shabangu
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
fannie.shabangu@yahoo.com



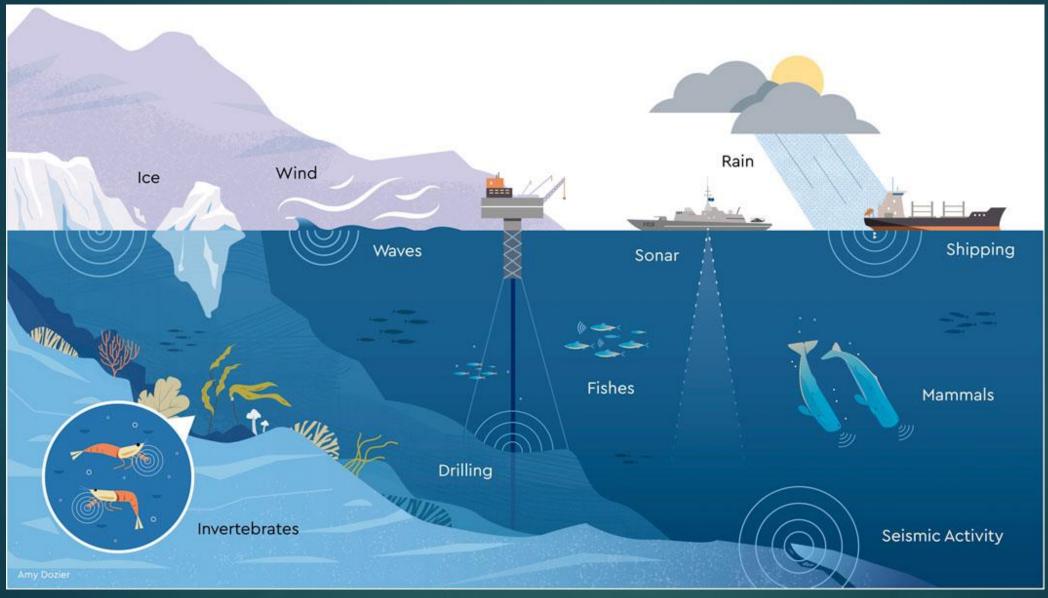






25 October 2023 DOSITS Webinar

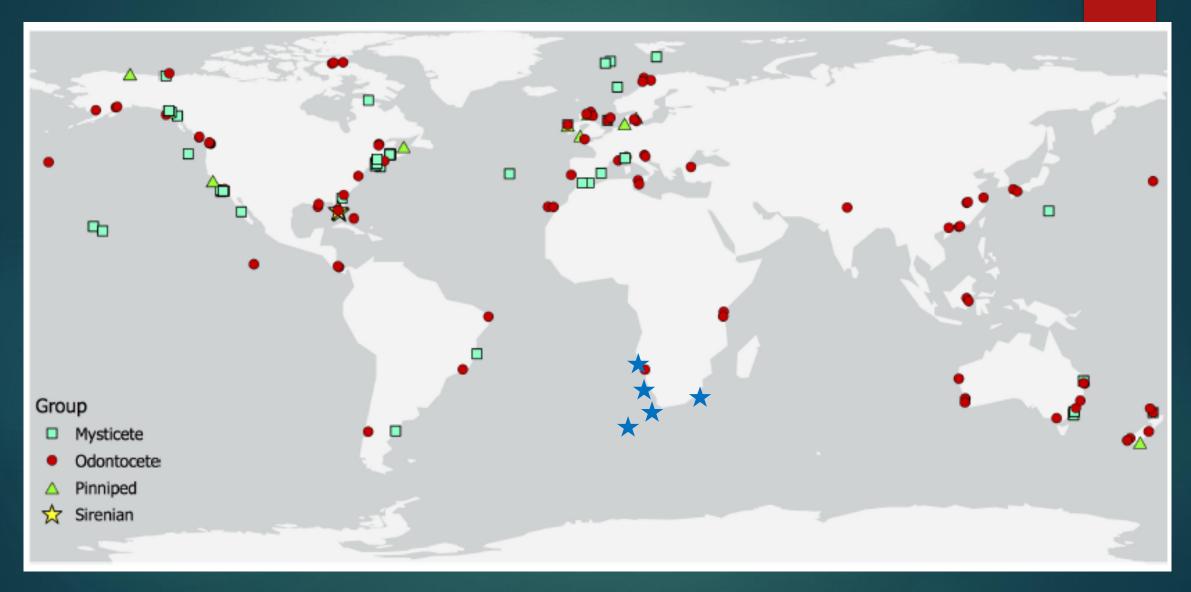
Underwater sounds



- Biophony
- Geophony
- Anthropophony

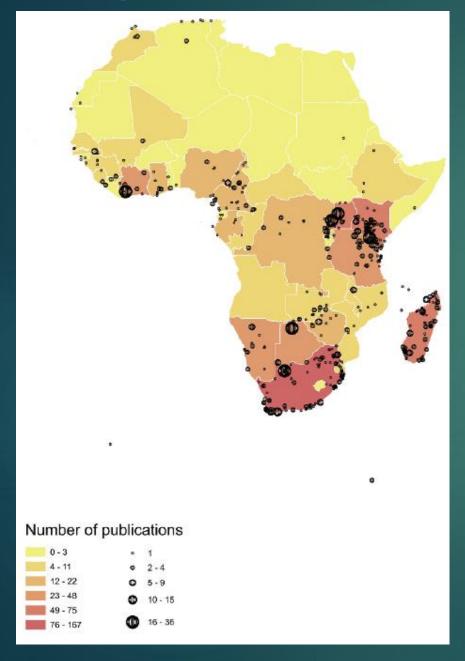
Cauchy et al. (2023) Gliders for passive acoustic monitoring of the oceanic environment. Front Mar Sci

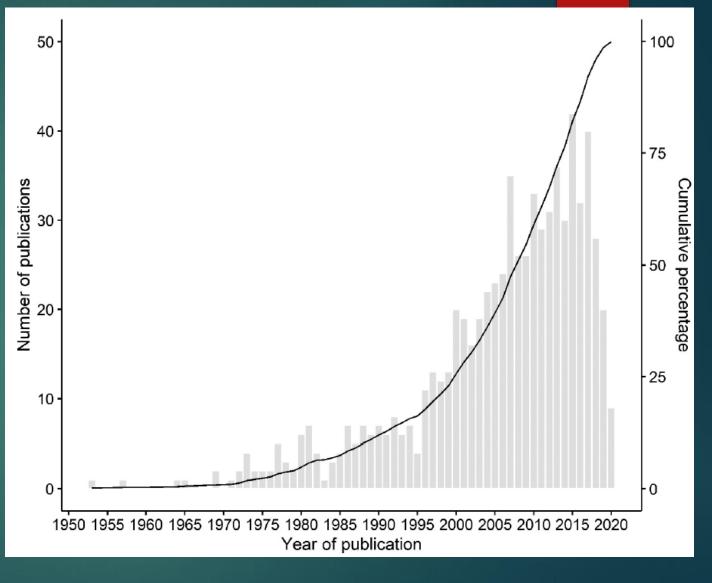
Global noise studies



Erbe et al. (2019) The effects of ship noise on marine mammals—A review. Front Mar Sci

Africa specific bioacoustics research

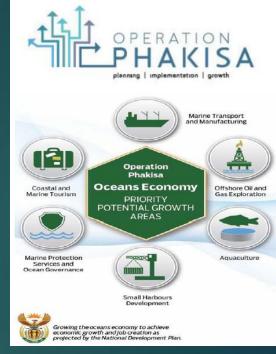




Becker et al. (2021) Sounding out a continent: seven decades of bioacoustics research in Africa. Bioacoustics

Operation Phakisa: Sectors to develop

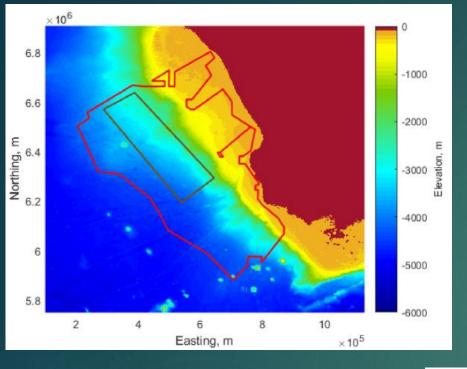
- 1) Marine transport and manufacturing
- 2) Offshore oil and gas exploration
 3) Aquaculture
- 3) Aquaculture
- 4) Marine protection services and ocean governance
 5) Tourism
 6) Small harbour and infrastructural development

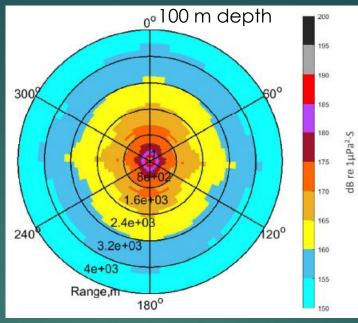


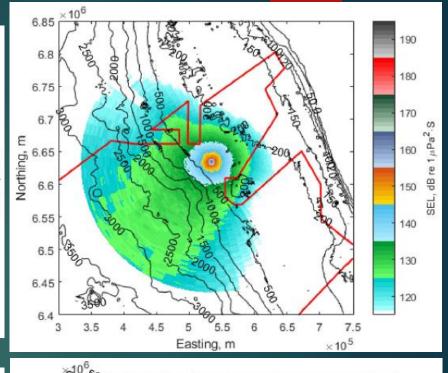






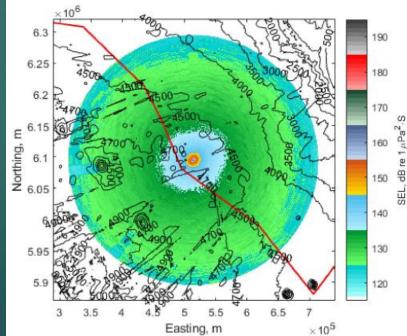


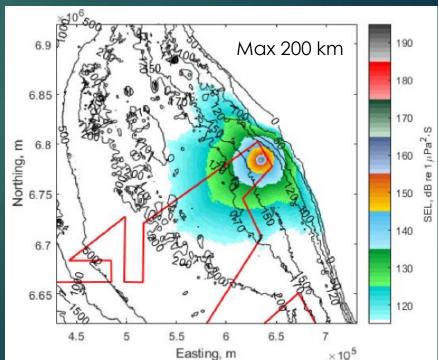




Acoustic modelling (sound exposure levels):

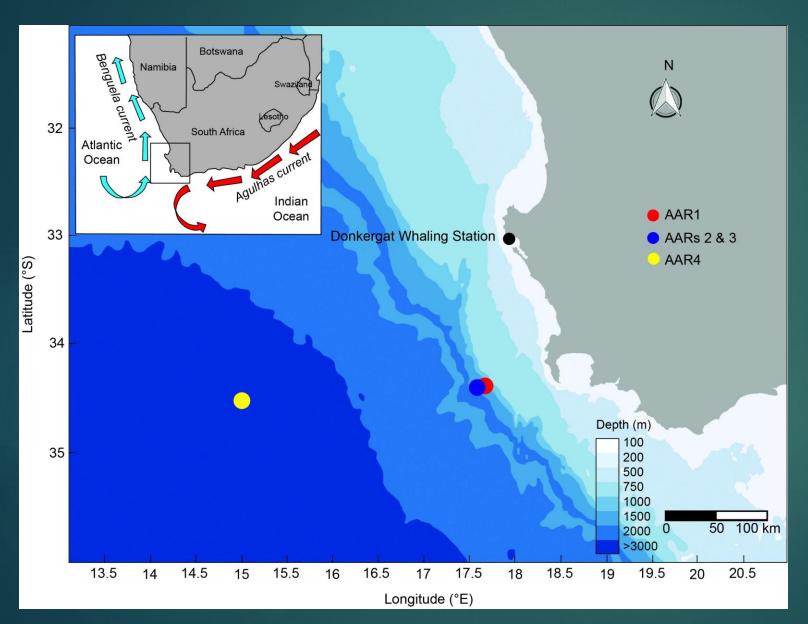
- Noise risk assessment
- Environmental impact assessment



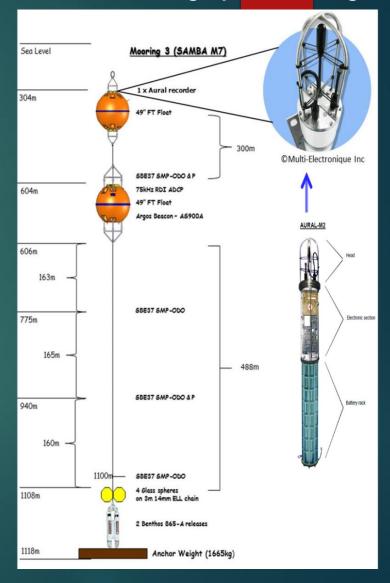


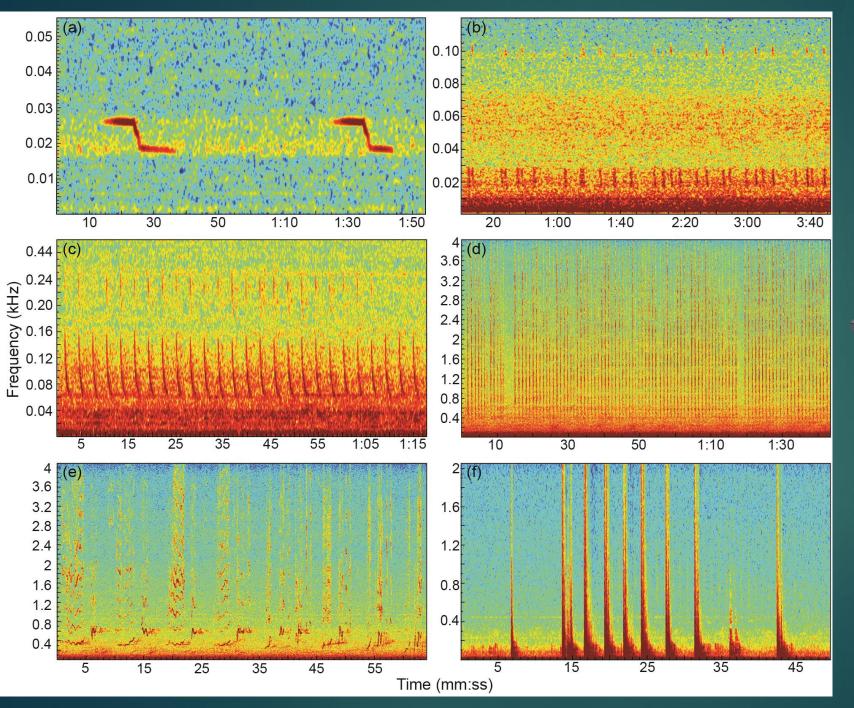
SLR Consulting Australia (2021) Report

PAM off the west coast of South Africa



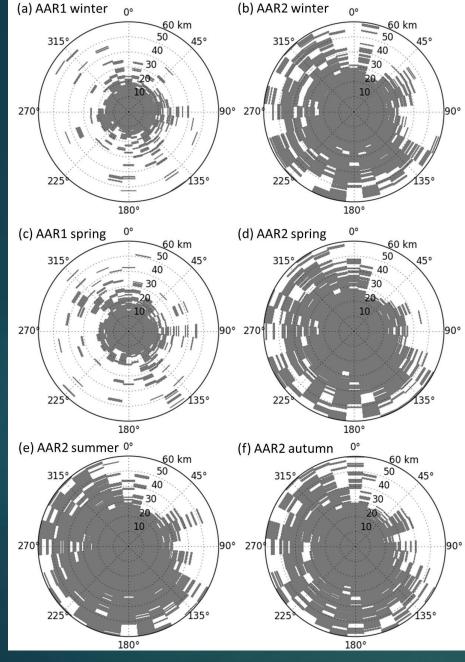
SAMBA oceanographic mooring



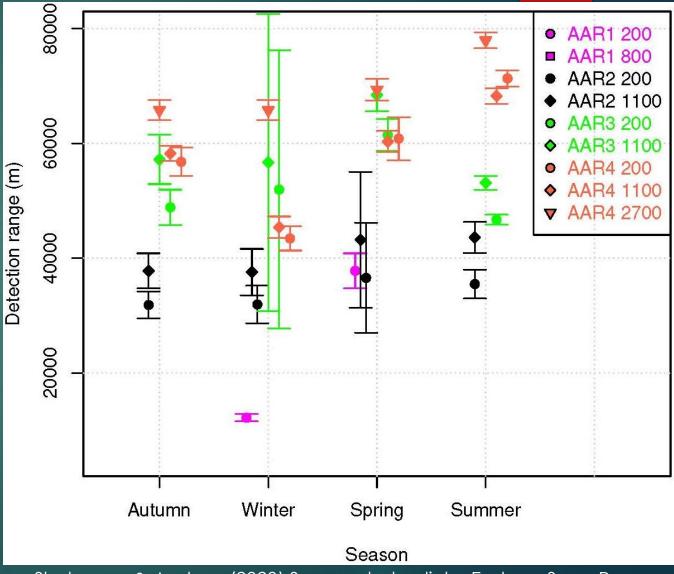


Detected whale calls

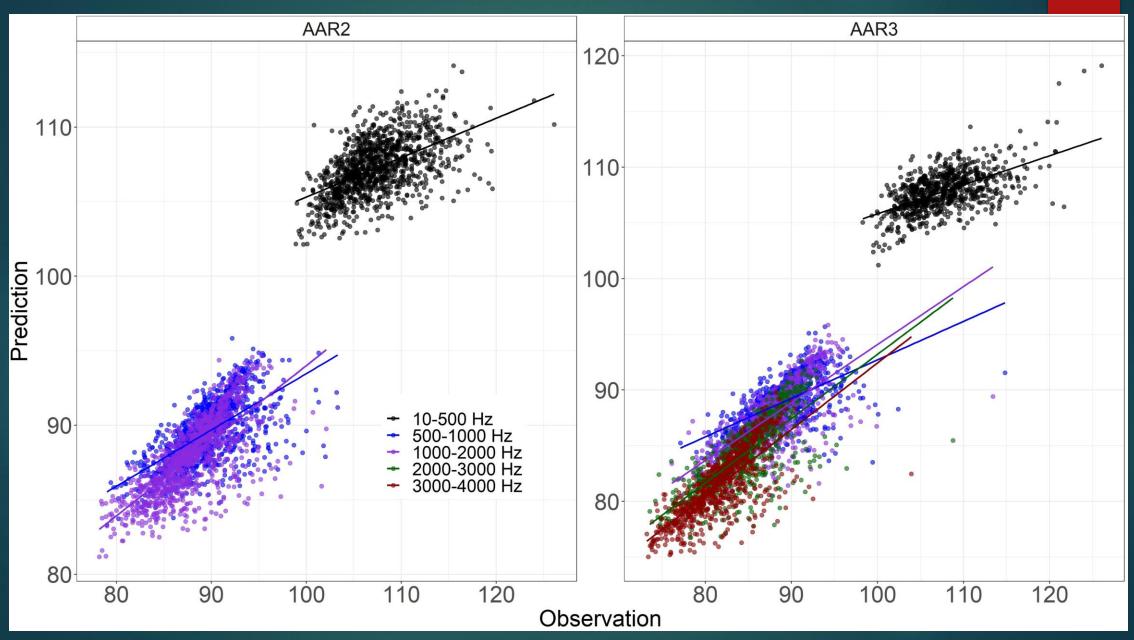




Whale call detection ranges off the west coast of SA

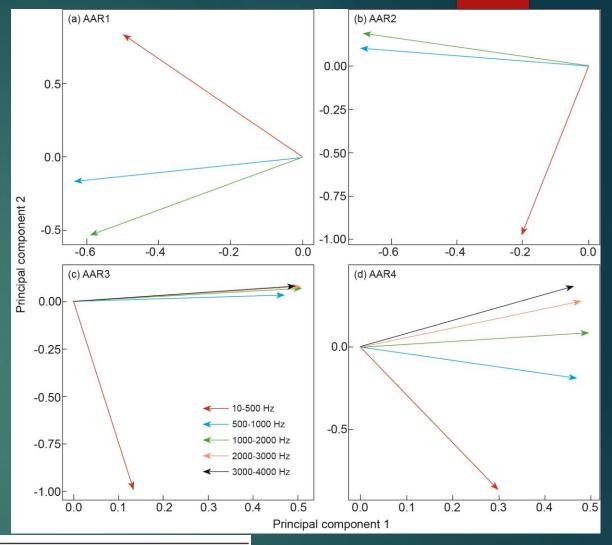


Noise at different frequency bands

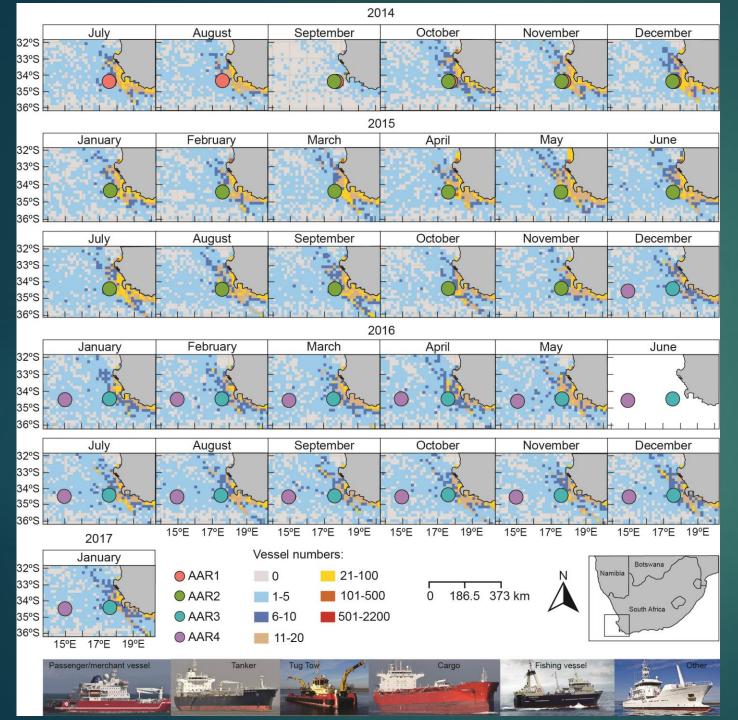


Noise statistics

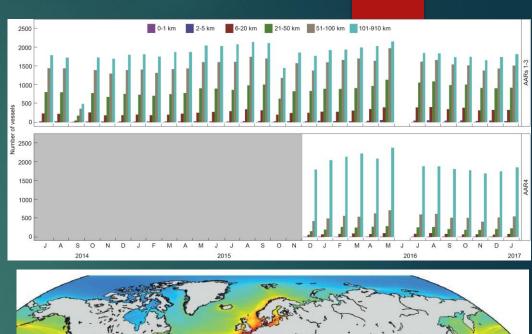
- Autocorrelation between frequency bands
- No multi-collinearity between environmental variables
- Ocean current speed > 11 cm
 s⁻¹ filtered out
- Data from AAR1 and AAR4 excluded from noise analysis due to high pseudo-noise

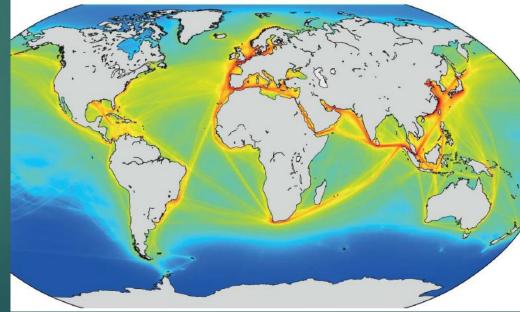


Model	Formula
Noise level RF	$L_{eq} \sim Month + Hour + wind speed + wind direction + total precipation +$
model	Wave height + Wave period + Number of vessels + Current speed
Whale detection GLM model	Species detection \sim Lowest frequency band + Highest frequency band



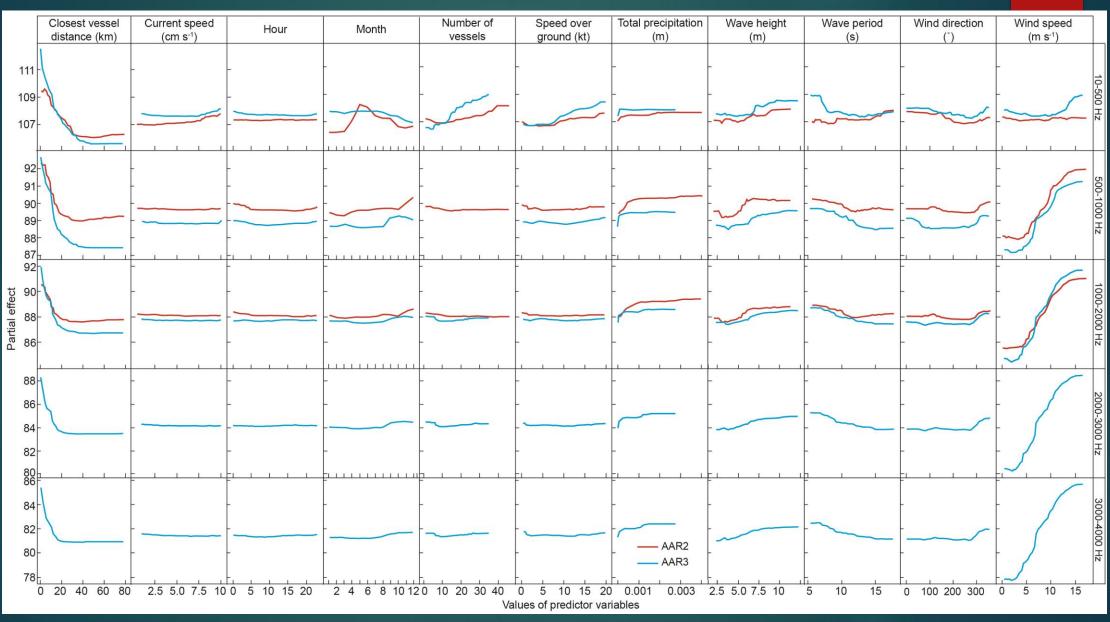
Vessel traffic



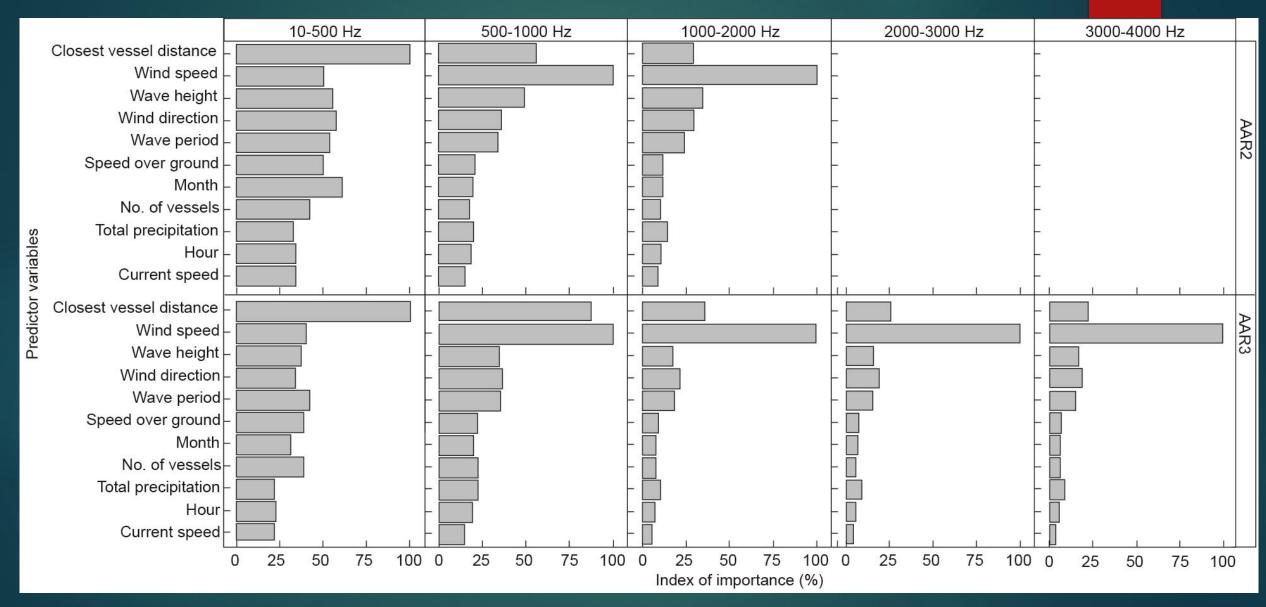


Shabangu et al. (2022) Whales and underwater noise. Mar Pol Bul

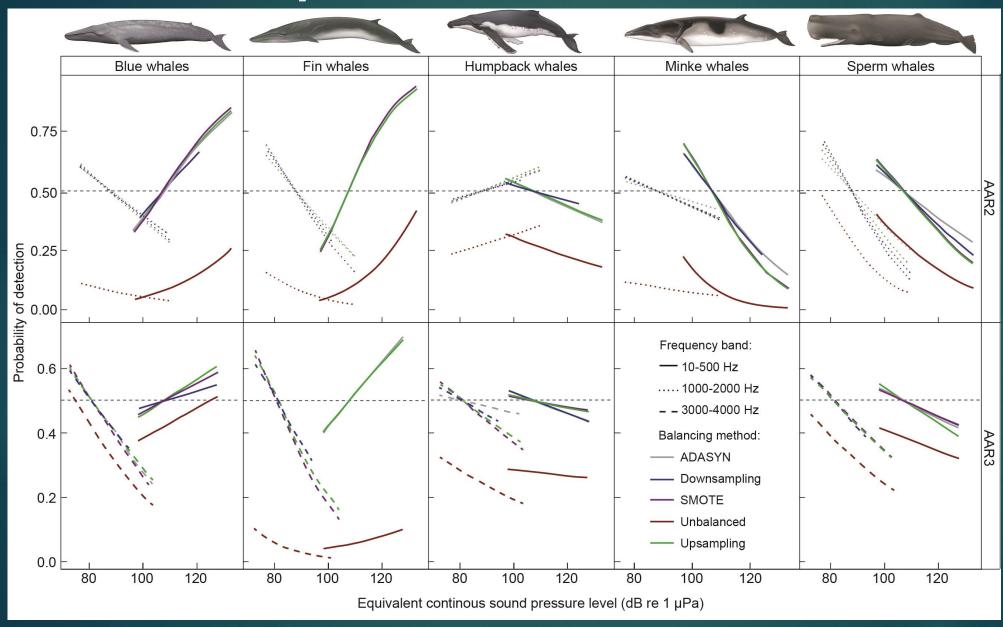
Sources of underwater noise



Sources of underwater noise



Whale response to underwater noise



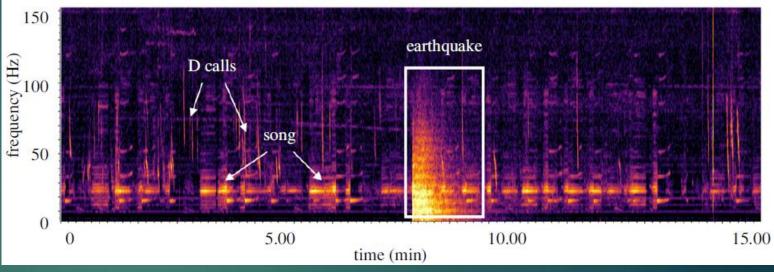
Possible use of the region:

- Migration
- Feeding
- Breeding/mating
- Year-round habitat

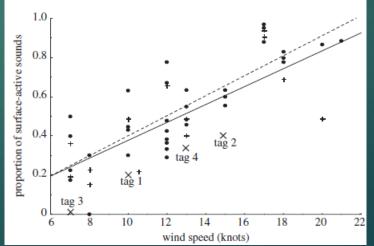
(a) unit 190 type SL_{ms} (dB re 1 µPa at 1 m) **—** al bI 180 160 WN_{psd} (dB re 1 μ Pa Hz⁻¹) (b) SL_{ms} (dB re 1 µPa at 1 m) al 160 20 VNEX (dB)

Girola et al. (2023) Singing humpback whales respond to wind noise, but not to vessel noise. Proc. R. Soc. B

Observations from elsewhere

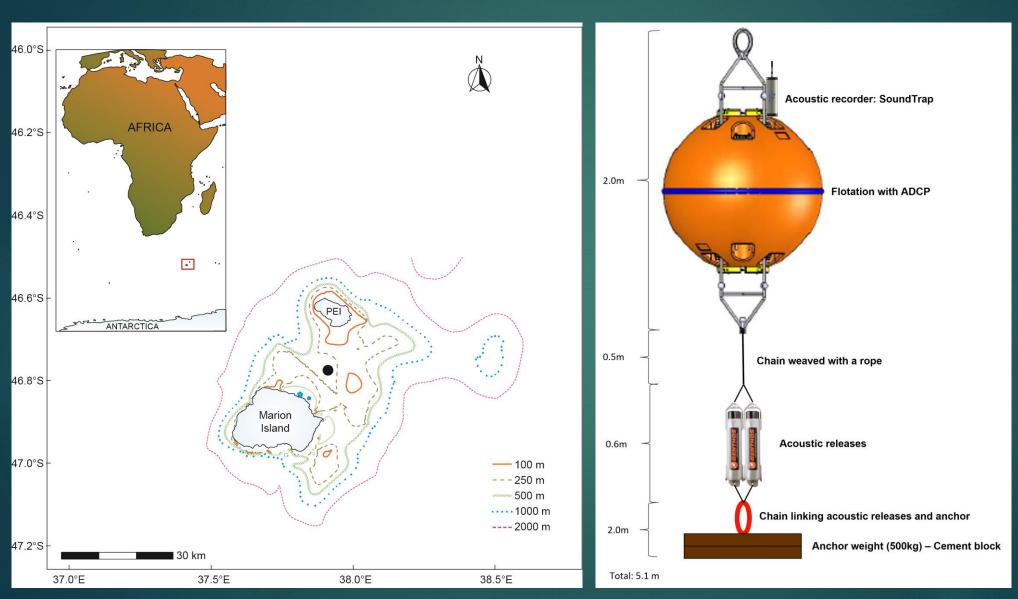


Barlow et al. (2022) Shaken, not stirred-Blue whales show no acoustic response to earthquake events. R. Soc. Open Sci.



Dunlop et al. (2010) Your attention please-increasing ambient noise levels elicits a change in communication behaviour in humpback whales. Proc. R. Soc. B

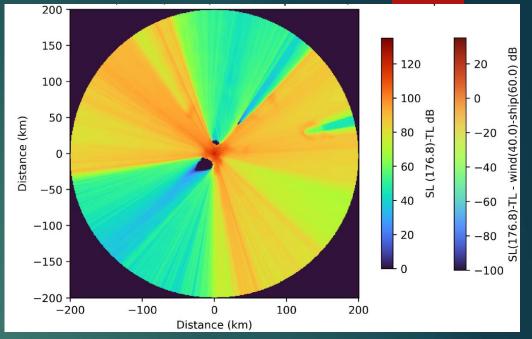
Sub-Antarctic passive acoustic monitoring

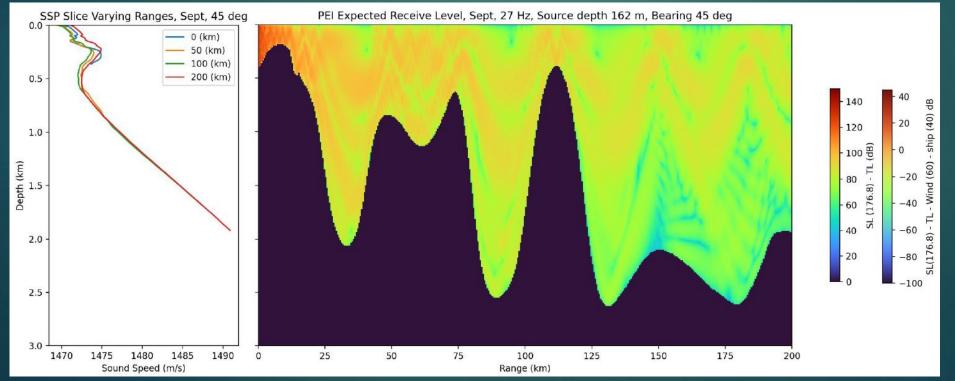


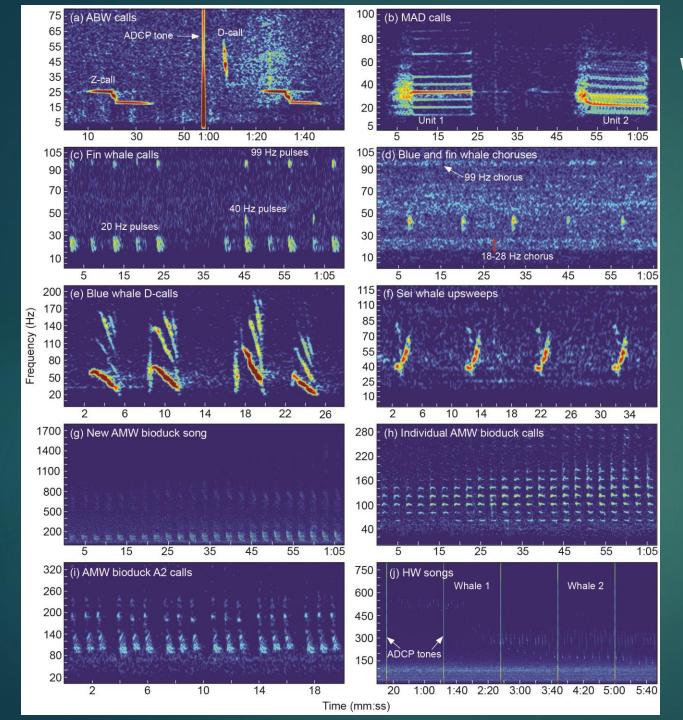
- Water depth: 167 m
- Recorder depth: 162
- SR: 96 kHz
- DC: 14 minutes
- Durability: 375 days
- Mid-2021 to date

Sound propagation

- Peregrine, a 3-dimensional parabolic equation (PE) model developed by Applied Ocean Sciences (Heaney and Campbell, 2016)
- Bathymetry influence
- bearing from the sensor
- Temperature and time of year



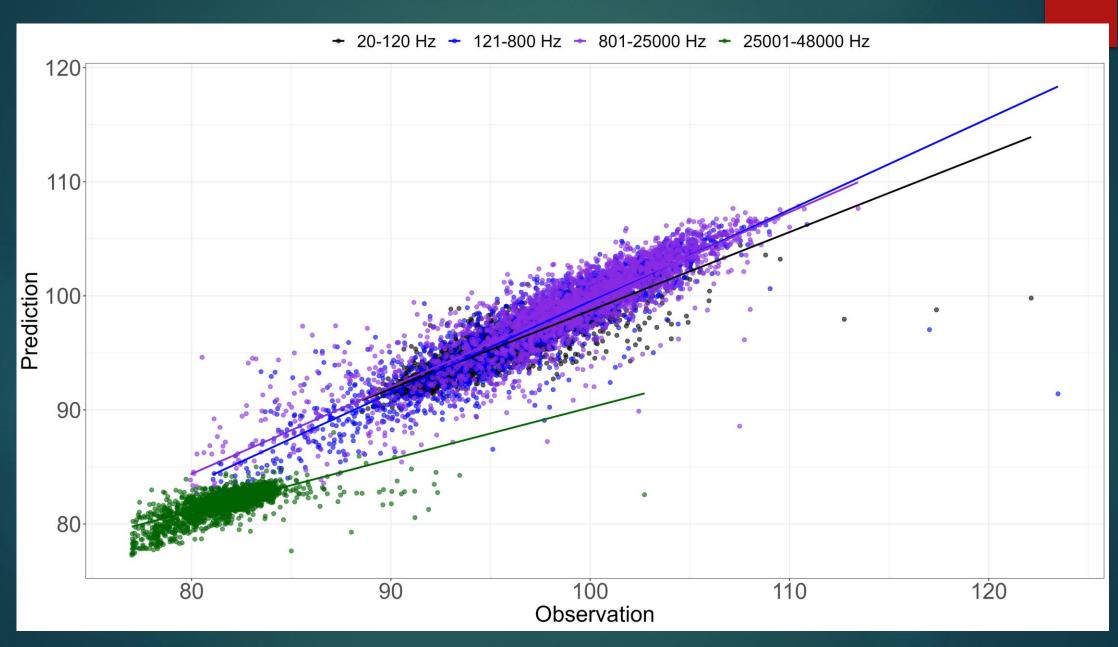




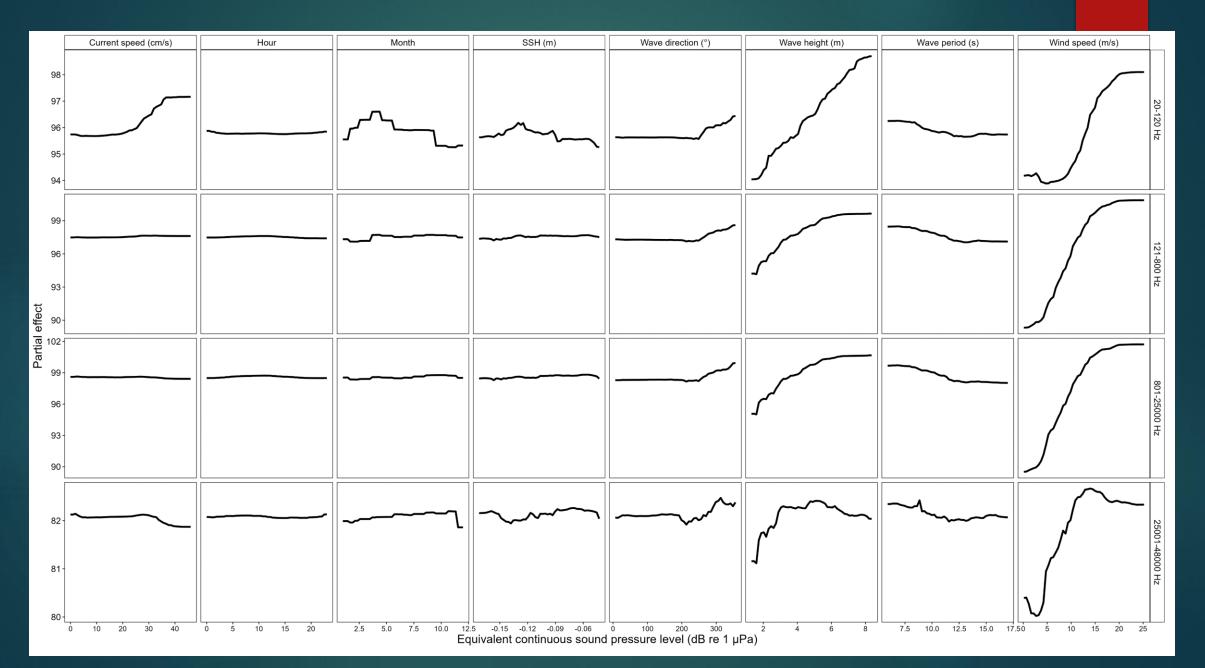
Whales around the PEIs

- Seasonal presence
- Year-round presence
- Feeding
- Overwintering
- Migratory route

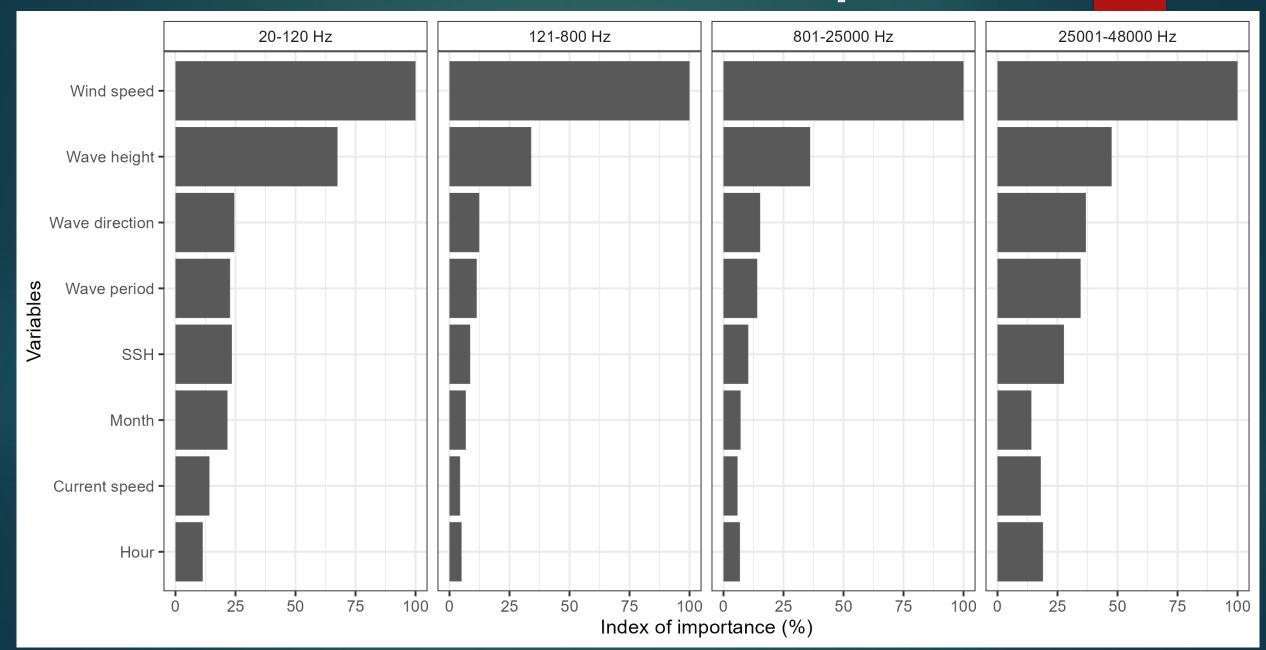
Noise at different frequency bands



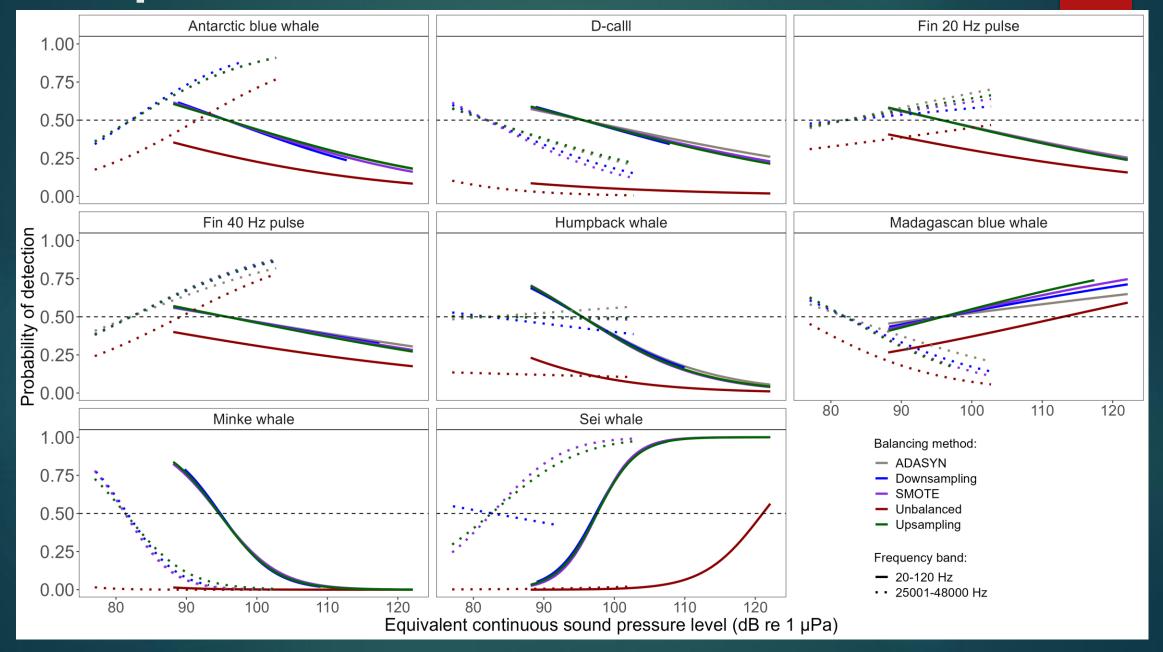
Predictors of underwater noise: PEls



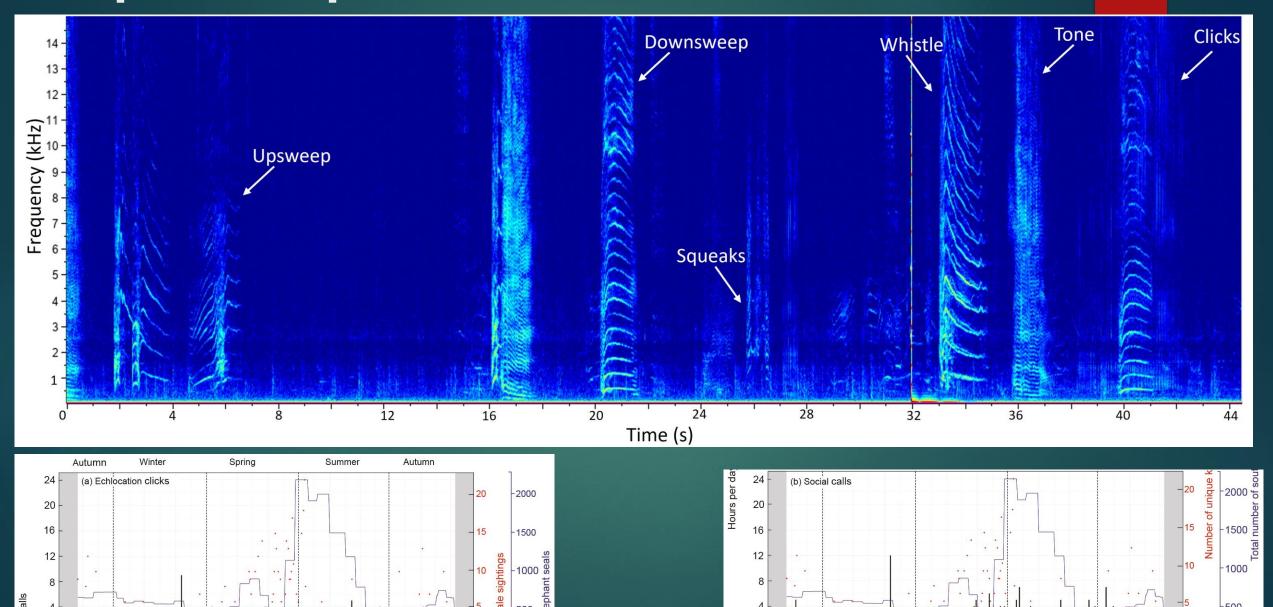
Ranked relative variable importance



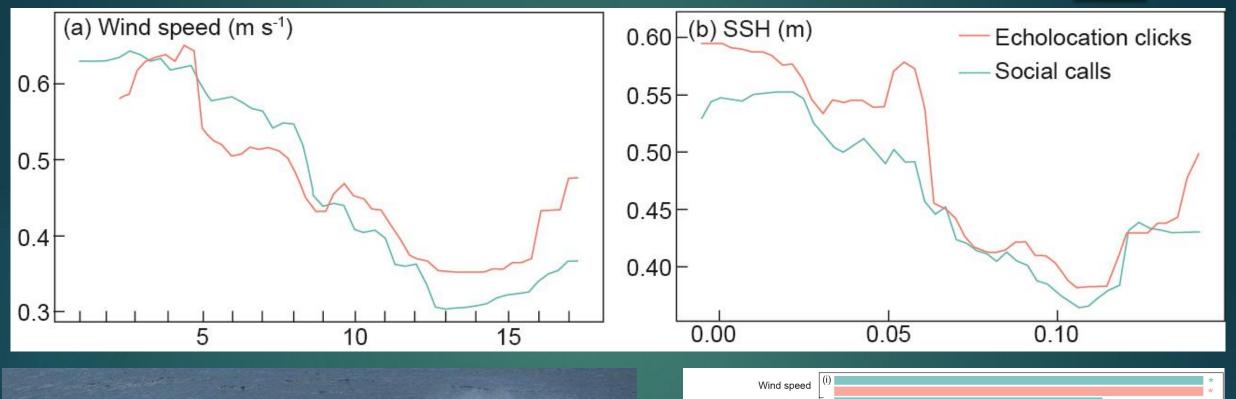
Responses of whales to noise: PEIs



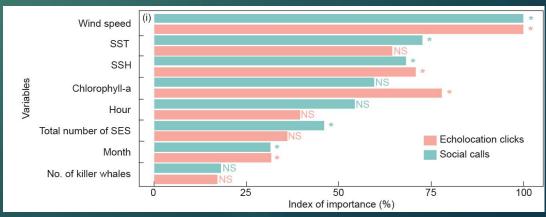
Dolphin response to noise: PEIs killer whales



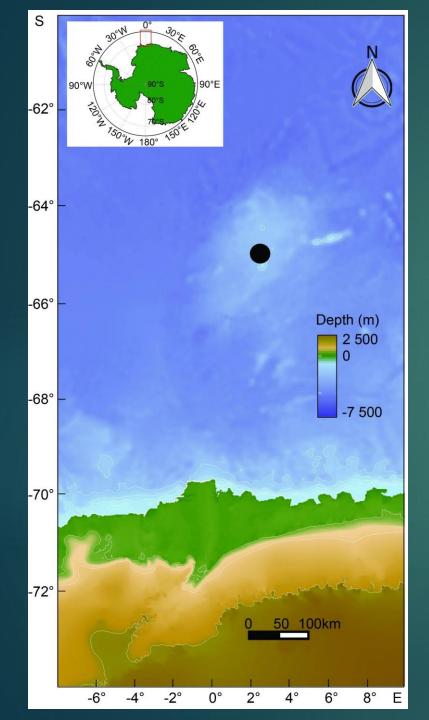
Dolphin response to noise: PEIs killer whales

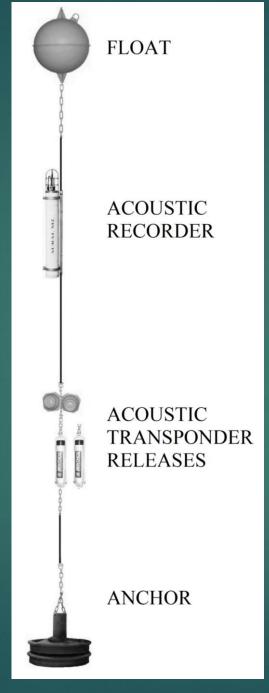










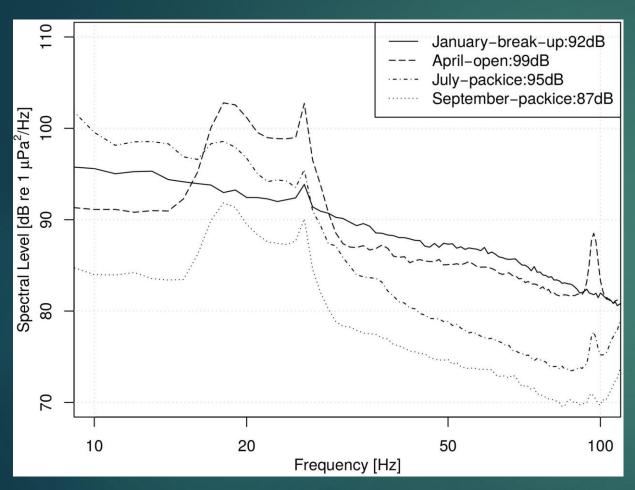


Maud Rise, Antarctica

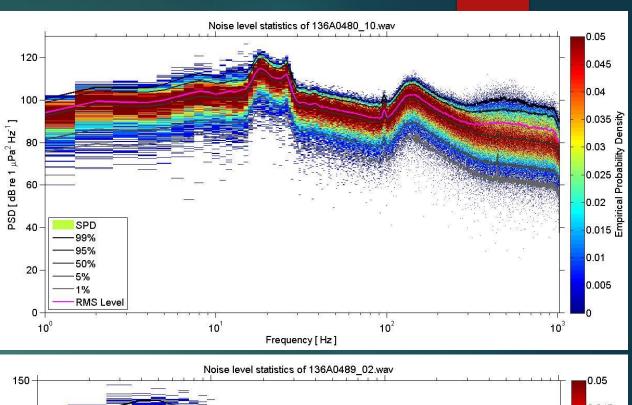


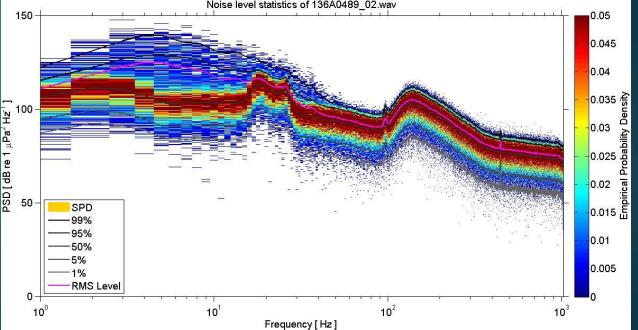
- Water depth: 1250 m
- Recorder depth: 250 m
- SR: 2 kHz
- DC: 30 minutes
- Durability: 9 months (Jan-Sep 2013)

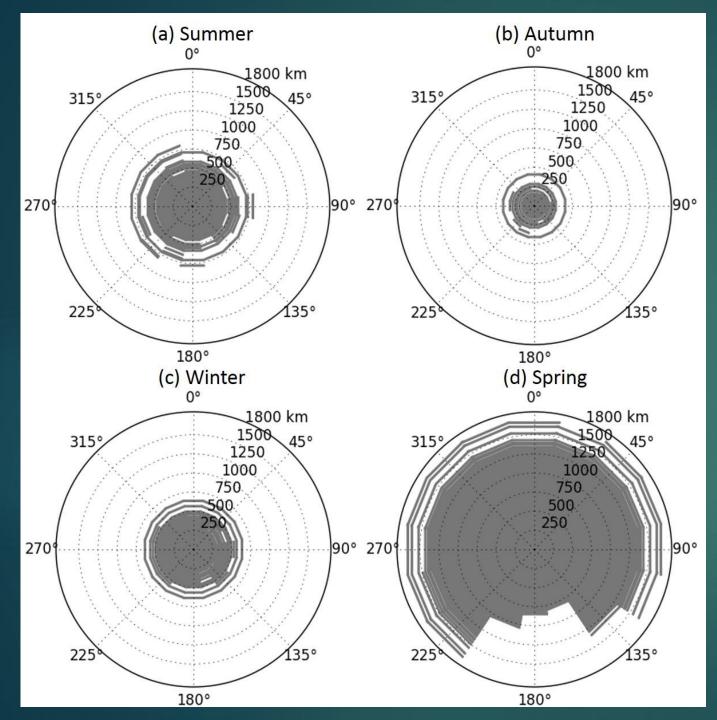
Antarctic soundscape



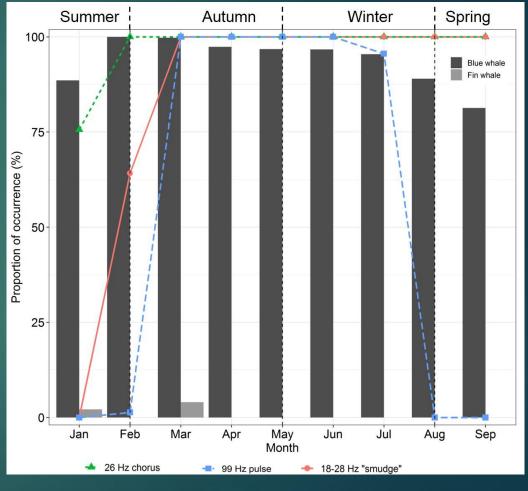
Shabangu et al. (2020) Blue and fin whales under different sea ice condition. End Spec Res





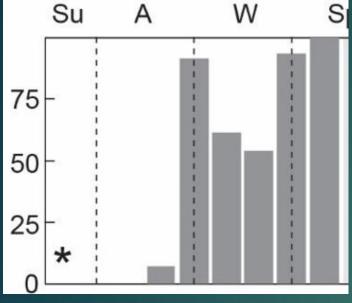


Noise and whale calls

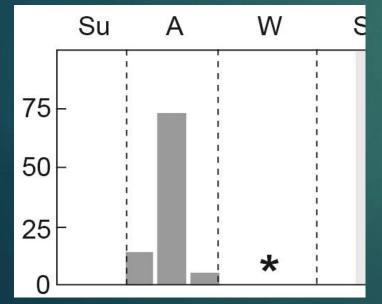


Shabangu et al. (2020) Blue and fin whales under different sea ice condition. Endang Spec Res

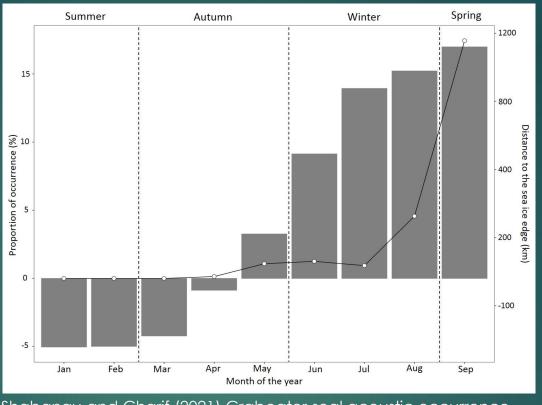
Marine mammal response to noise in Antarctica



Shabangu et al. (2020) Antarctic minke whales in Antarctic and South African waters. Mar Mam Sci.



Shabangu and Kowarski (2022) Humpback whale song in Antarctic and South African waters. Front Mar Sci

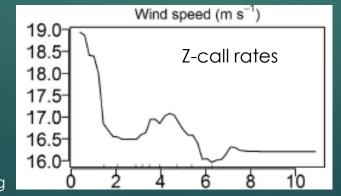


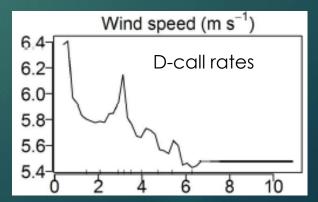
Shabangu and Charif (2021) Crabeater seal acoustic occurrence. Bioacoustics



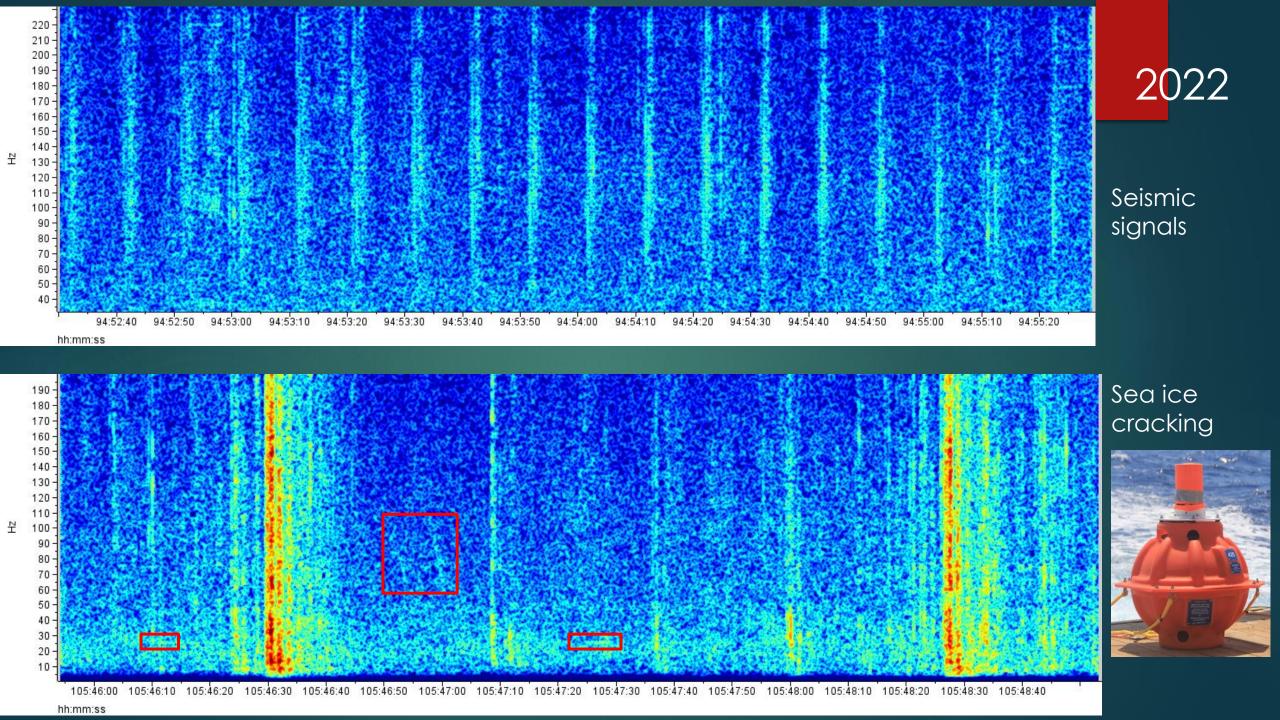


Polynyas around Maud Rise: ~40,000 km²





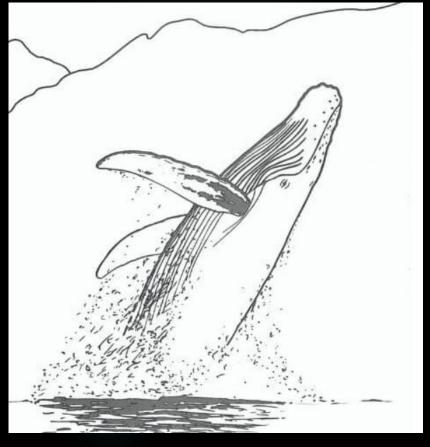
Shabangu et al. (2017) Acoustic occurrence and behaviour of Antarctic blue whales. PlosONE



Summary

- Marine traffic significantly contributed to low frequency noise in SA
- Weather is the major contributor of underwater noise in the soundscape for PEIs and Antarctica
- Species- and region-specific responses to underwater noise
- Biological and physiological processes of whales might be negative impacted by noise
- No seismic airgun signal were detected in SA and PEIs but were detected in Antarctica
- ► More (long-term) underwater noise research is needed in the Southern Hemisphere





Thank you!





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