



Fourth International Science Symposium on Bio-logging

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Bio-logging science into management policy

Cláudia Faustino B. McConnell, C. Duck, K. Grellier, C. Sparling 14.March.2011

- monitoring for marine renewables
- 2 case studies
- informing statutory agents (Orkney, N Scotland)
- environmental monitoring (Strangford Lough, N Ireland)
 - o management
 - o telemetry results => Bernie McConnell talk



- strong commitment from Governments
 - o 2020 energy targets in EU
 - o first wave and tidal leasing round in Scotland







LIMITED

- areas also home to marine mammals
- 20+ cetaceans;
- harbour seals (~ 30% of European in the UK);
- grey seals (45% of the world's grey seals breed in the UK; 90% in Scotland)
- special consideration to SACs (protected areas)
- 16 designated specifically for seals







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Orkney

- home to large numbers of seals
 - \circ rate of increase has declined since 2000
 - \circ up to 50% declines since 2000
- 2 SACs









Orkney

• key location for wave and tidal renewable energy technology





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informing statutory agents

- assess the potential for overlap between areas used by seals and those proposed for wave/ tidal energy development
 - determine use of land and sea;
 - o consider implications of installing marine renewable developments
 - review existing data
 - o ground and aerial survey of seals hauled out (since 1960s);
 - at-sea movements (last 20 years)
 - guidance for development locations



Combining data haulout counts overlaid with tracks

- visits from distant capture region
- proximity to lease areas





Combining data haulout counts overlaid with tracks

- tracks colour coded by individual seal
- overlap with lease areas
- smaller distances





Combining data magnitude of tidal currents





Combining data => data gaps









Strangford

- strong tides, good accessibility
- also one of the most environmentally sensitive conservation areas in Europe







environmental monitoring

- assess the impact of the worlds first commercial scale tidal turbine
 - o comprehensive monitoring programme
 - number of key questions about the impact of the turbine on marine mammals







Installation March-May 08 Daytime Operation started July 08 (not continuous) 24 Hr Operation started late March 2010 (but sporadic)



telemetry

- key question
 - does SeaGen change the habitat use of seals in its the vicinity?
 - does SeaGen present a barrier to the passage of seals through the Strangford Narrows?



telemetry

- 3 deployments, 36 tags
 - Baseline (2006), installation (2008); operation (2010)
- SMRU GSM/GPS phone tags
- GPS location every 20 minutes (10 minutes in 2010) & when hauled out



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telemetry as monitoring tool

- + fine scale information on movement
- + detailed individual behaviour
- + habitat preference
- small sample size
- inter-individual variability
 - └→ limited ability to detect change





10s m

< 1m



what next?

- improve accuracy of locations
- location on every surface (battery life...)
- incorporate device to detect proximity to turbine
- improve methodology to interpolate movement between surface locations (eg combine dive profile with bathymetry)
- cheaper
- improve analysis to detect changes through time (variability, autocorrelations...)



summary

- informative to statutory agents
- data review –> areas of overlap & data gaps
- environmental monitoring barrier effect
- good tool & can we improve it
- applicable to management of marine mammals around marine renewables sites outside the UK



- Bernie McConnell, Callan Duck, Kate Grellier, Carol Sparling and Gordon Hastie, Saana Isojunno, Mike Lonergan, Alice Mackay
- Marine Scotland (funders); SNH (project managers)
- MCT and DECC (funders)



Thank you!