

Conservation Technology Initiative (CTI)

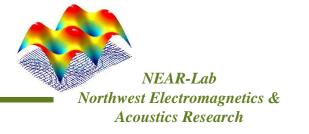
- Acoustic Data Collection in Hawaii Marine Protected Areas

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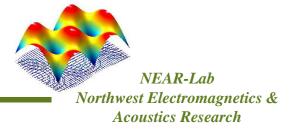
- Goal: Harvest cutting-edge technology for use in conservation applications
 - Establish a connection between university research and conservation organizations
 - Establish cross-disciplinary research and educational pathways for faculty, students, practioners
- Structure
 - Joint collaboration/funding between Portland State University and The Nature Conservancy
 - > Five year effort starting in 2008

Current Stage:

Introduce sensing technology and signal processing tools to monitor Marine Protected Areas (MPA's). Focus on the detection/Localization of motorized vessels.

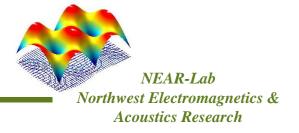


Portland State



- Why passive?
 - > Non-invasive (effect of active sonar unknown disruptive?)
 - **>** Low power, has the potential for persistent wide area coverage
 - > Autonomous sensors give 24/7 coverage (e.g. night-time sensing) with additional sensing, such as temperature
- Passive acoustics
 - Evidence for increasing ocean noise levels "global noising", but no longterm quantitative measurements
 - Documented effect of man-made noise
 - Fish and biologics themselves generate noise at measurable levels through various mechanisms (tail slap, snapping, etc.)
 - Presence, activity, and species classification may be possible
 - Vessel and human intrusion in protected areas may be detected





A Resource at Risk!



Hawaii Data Collection Overview

- Over 400 species of inshore and reef fishes inhabit Hawaii's coastal waters.
- The state's growing population has an adverse effect on nearshore fish populations. MPA's were created to provide fish and other aquatic life with areas to to grow and reproduce.
- With limited park rangers and no clear boundary marker, it has been very difficult to reinforce the regulations.

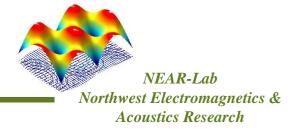
The NEAR-Lab collaborated with TNC Hawaii to establish a link between maritime sensing techniques and the monitoring of MPA's.

- Using four of the latest Soren 3.0 sensors, 126 hours of data were collected at three locations in the Main Hawaiian Islands.
- Sensors were arranged in triangular patterns to enable localization and tracking abilities.
- Detected night-time vessel activities near the MPA boundary. Localization of these vessels is a topic for further investigation.
- Collected plenty of humpback whale noise near Ahihi-Kinau, Maui. Local TNC marine coordinator suggested counting the ratio of whales inside/outside the protected boundary as a future research topic. This will benefit TNC for evaluating the efficiency of MPA.

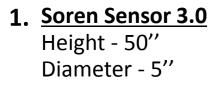








Equipment Overview – Underwater Acoustic Sensors



2. Hydrophone

Hi-Tech HTI-9WB 160dB sensitivity Sampling Freq – 44.1kHz

External Plug Sensor Power on/off External Read/Write

3. <u>Processor Board</u>

Gumstix Verdex XM4

<u>Memory</u>

Thumb drive – 64 GB Records data for 4 days

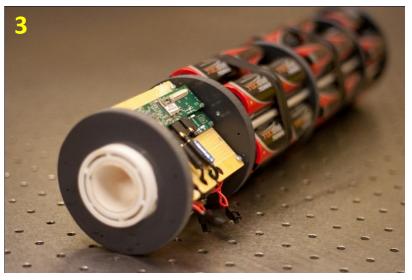
Batteries

Last approximately 3 weeks

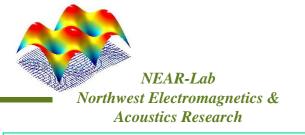


<u>Entirely Passive</u> Do Not Cause Any Negative Environmental Impact





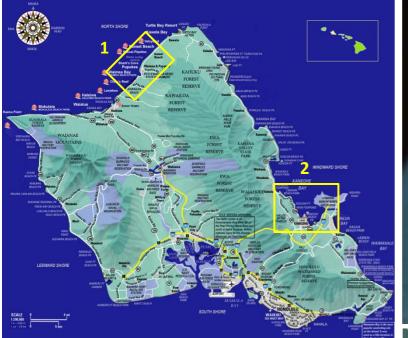




Data Collection in Hawaii, MAR 2010

Detection of Motorized Vessels in Marine Protected Areas (MPA) — Research Subjects:

(1) Development of Vessel Detection & Identification Algorithms (2) Testing of Localization & Tracking Methods



Oahu Deployment 1.Pupukea MPA (3/29) 2.Kaneohe Bay, Coconut Island (3/10)

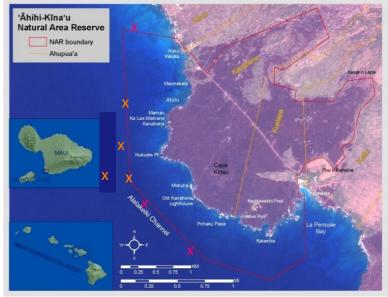
X's: Mark the locations where the sensor was deployed (Used 1 sensor only)



Maui Deployment – Ahihi-Kinau MPA

3/17 24 hrs deployment with 4 sensors 3/18 96 hrs deployment with 3 sensors 3/22 Sensor retrieval

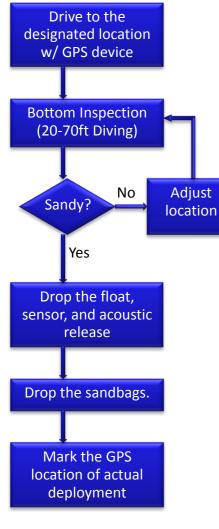
X's: Mark the locations where sensors were deployed on Day 1 X's: Deployment locations on Day 2



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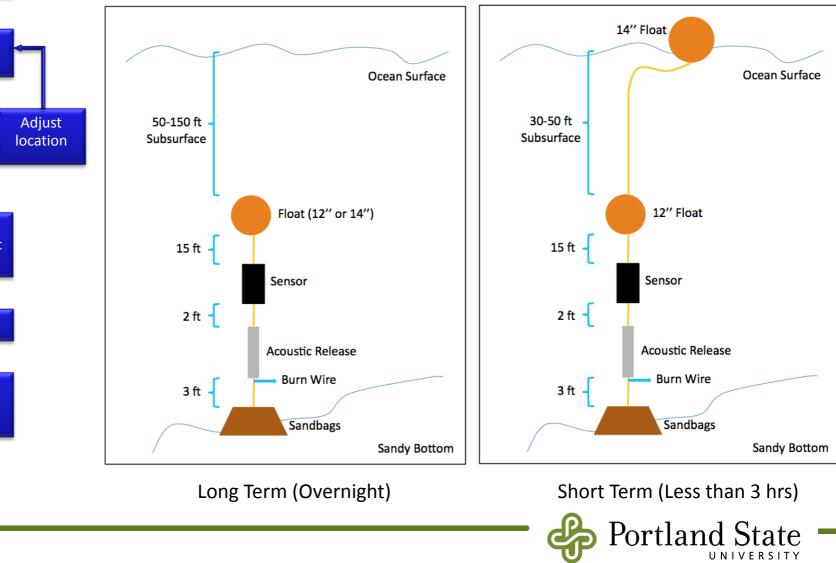


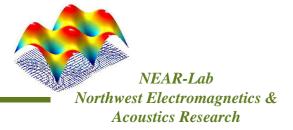
Deployment Strategy



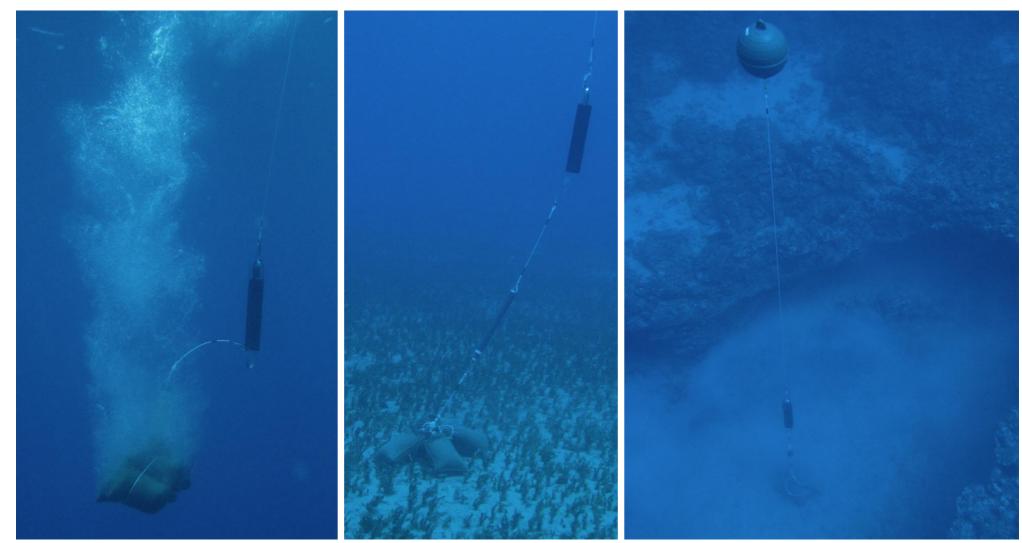
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> A dive team was sent prior to every deployment for site inspection. Desired bottom type: sandy without any live coral heads.





Deployment Photos



Photos were taken by Zachary Caldwell and Kydd Pollock when they dived in Ahihi-Kinau to secure the equipment at sandy areas. (3/17/10)



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Boat: 18' rigid-hull inflatable (TNC Honolulu) 15 2 lest of Acoustic Release nrs recording Coconut Is

Kaneohe Bay & Coconut Island, Oahu

- Weather Condition wind 15mph, water current slight above 1 knot, cloudy with passing shower.
- Duration of recording 4 hrs 58 min, HST 10:56am to 3:54pm
- Crew
 - Captain/Diver Eric Conklin (TNC Honolulu)
 - Engineer Helen H. Ou (NEAR-Lab), Chris Layman (UH), Tyler H. Wai (UH)

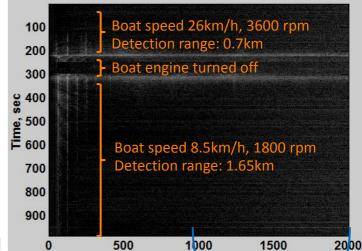
Detection Range Test:

1.Deploy the sensor at a relatively open location

2.Let the boat drive away from sensor at a constant 1800 rpm until it reached 2km distance

3.Restart the boat engine and turn around, drive towards sensor at3600 rpm until it reached the sensor location

- \bigstar Location where sensor was deployed
- --- Boat track



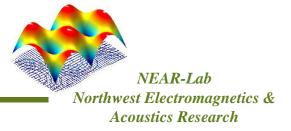
Snapshot of Keneohe Bay Data

1-2kHz: Snapping Shrimp Noise



Frequency, Hz

Crew Photos





Left to right: Tyler, Helen, and Eric



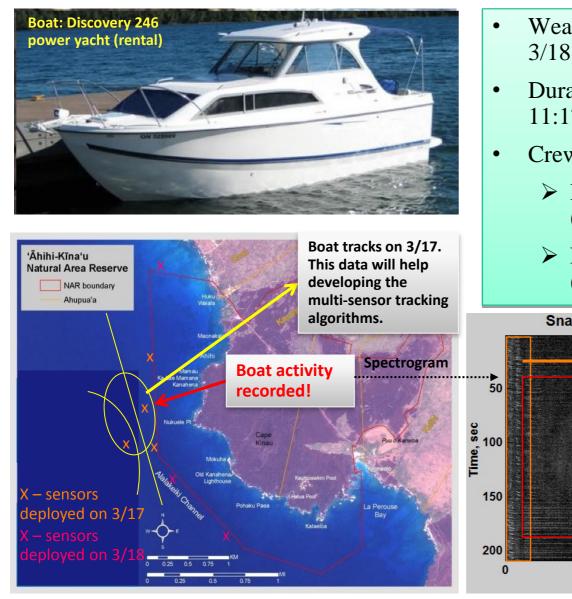
Eric keeping the boat at constant rpm during the detection range test



Chris and Tyler preparing the anchor

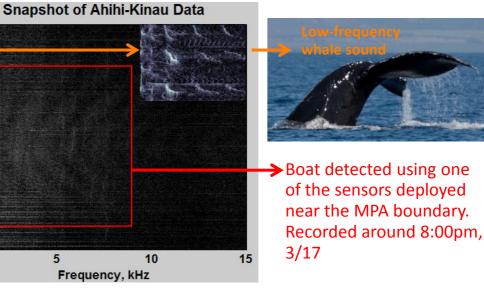


Ahihi-Kinau, Maui (3/17-3/18)



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- Weather Condition -3/17 wind 5-10 knots, sunny; 3/18 wind 15-25 knots, gusts 30-40 knots, sunny
- Duration of recording 22 hrs 48 min, HST 11:17am (3/17) to 10:05am (3/18)
- Crew
 - Diver Zachary Caldwell & Kydd Pollock (TNC Honolulu)
 - Engineer Helen H. Ou & Eric Sorensen (NEAR-Lab)



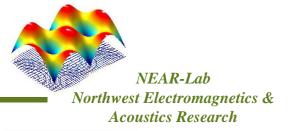
Crew Members

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Left to right: Zachary, Eric, Kydd, and Helen





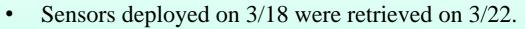
Ahihi-Kinau, Maui (3/22)



Left to right: Emily, Helen, and Eric



Emily teaching Helen how to tie a knot



- Duration of recording 95 hrs 21 min, HST 11:39am (3/18) to 11:00am (3/22)
- Crew
 - Captain Skippy Hau (DAR Maui)
 - Diver Emily J. Fielding (TNC Maui)
 - Engineer Helen H. Ou & Eric Sorensen (NEAR-Lab)



Left to right: Skippy, Helen, and Eric





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Pupukea, Oahu (3/29)



During March and April season, this is where most poaching would happen.

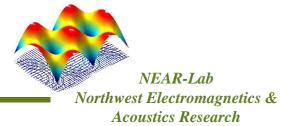




- Weather Condition wind 20-25 knots, wave 8-10ft, rainy.
- Duration of recording 1 hr 55 min, HST 10:04am to 11:59pm
- Boat 18' rigid-hull inflatable (TNC Honolulu) •
- Crew
 - Captain Russell Amimoto (TNC Honolulu) \geq
 - Diver Zachary Caldwell (TNC Honolulu), Brett Schumacher (DAR) Honolulu)
 - Engineer Helen H. Ou (NEAR-Lab)



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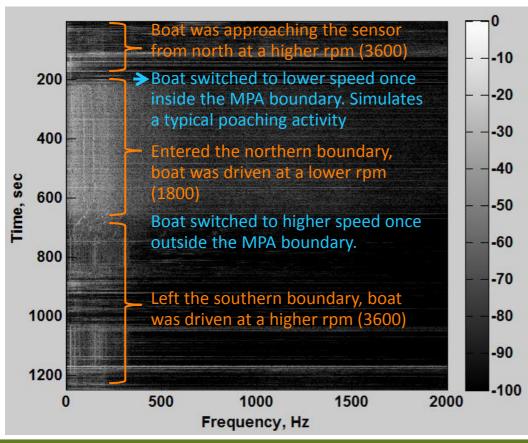
Pupukea, Oahu (3/29)

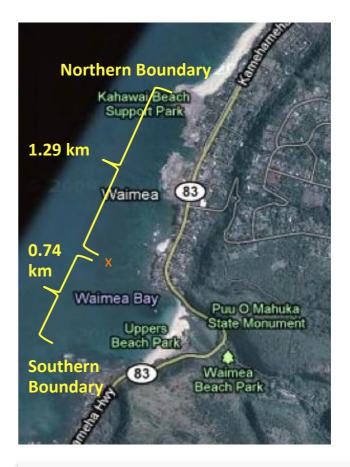
Detection Range Test in Pupukea:

1. Boat was approaching the sensor in a straight line along the MPA boundary from 3km distance (north to south).

2. Boat speed was 24km/h (3600 rpm) outside the north boundary, and switched to 16.7km/h (1800 rpm) inside the north boundary.

3.Boat speed switched again to 24km/h (3600 rpm) when the boat reached the south boundary.





Conclusion:

At 1800 rpm and 16.7km/h speed, ONE Soren 3.0 sensor is sufficient to cover the entire Pupukea MPA boundary for the detection of poaching activities.



Crew Photos

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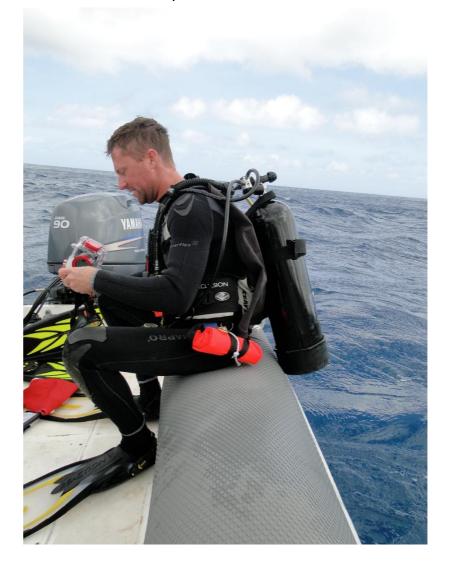


Left to right: Helen, Russell, and Brett

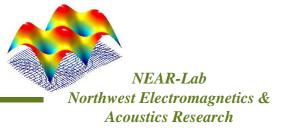


Brett preparing the sensor for deployment

Zachary checking the underwater camera before site inspection







Acknowledgements

- The NEAR-Lab would like to acknowledge the support of the Nature Conservancy in Hawaii, the Hawaii State Division of Aquatic Resources, and the University of Hawaii at Manoa on this project. Especially the efforts of following persons:
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 - ➢ Kydd Pollock, Science Specialist, TNC Honolulu
 - Russell Amimoto, Assistant Marine Coordinator, TNC Honolulu
 - Emily Fielding, Maui Marine Coordinator, TNC Maui
 - > Alton Miyasaka, Aquatic Biologist , DAR Honolulu
 - Brett Schumacher, Aquatic Biologist, DAR Honolulu
 - Skippy Hau, Aquatic Biologist , DAR Maui
 - John Allen, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering Department, UH Manoa
 - > Chris Layman, Post Doctoral Researcher, UH Manoa
 - ➢ Tyler Wai, Mechanical Engineering Student, UH Manoa

