

Partnership Research of Marine Turtles: Identifying Loggerhead Pelagic Foraging Ecology



Presentation by George H. Balazs
Golden Honu Services of Oceania
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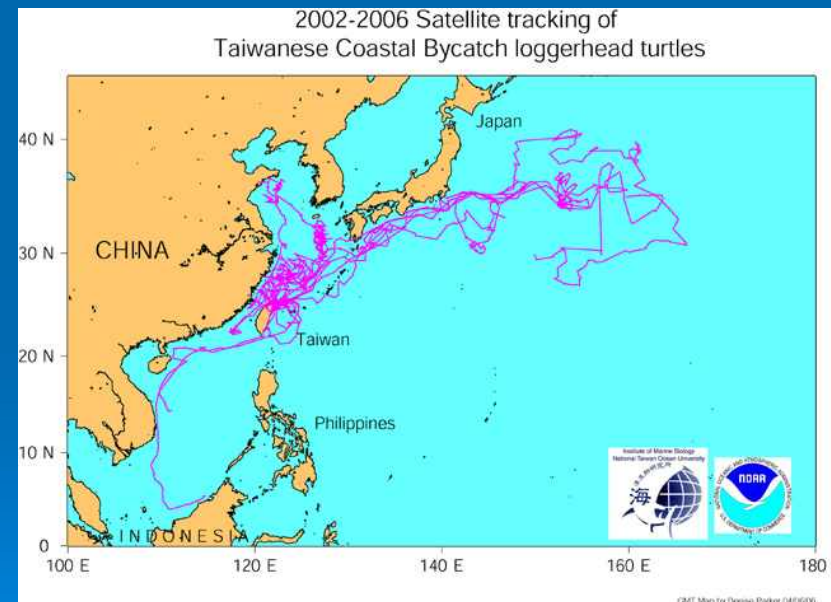
North Pacific Loggerhead

Releasing Turtles for Research



PIFSC MARINE TURTLE RESEARCH

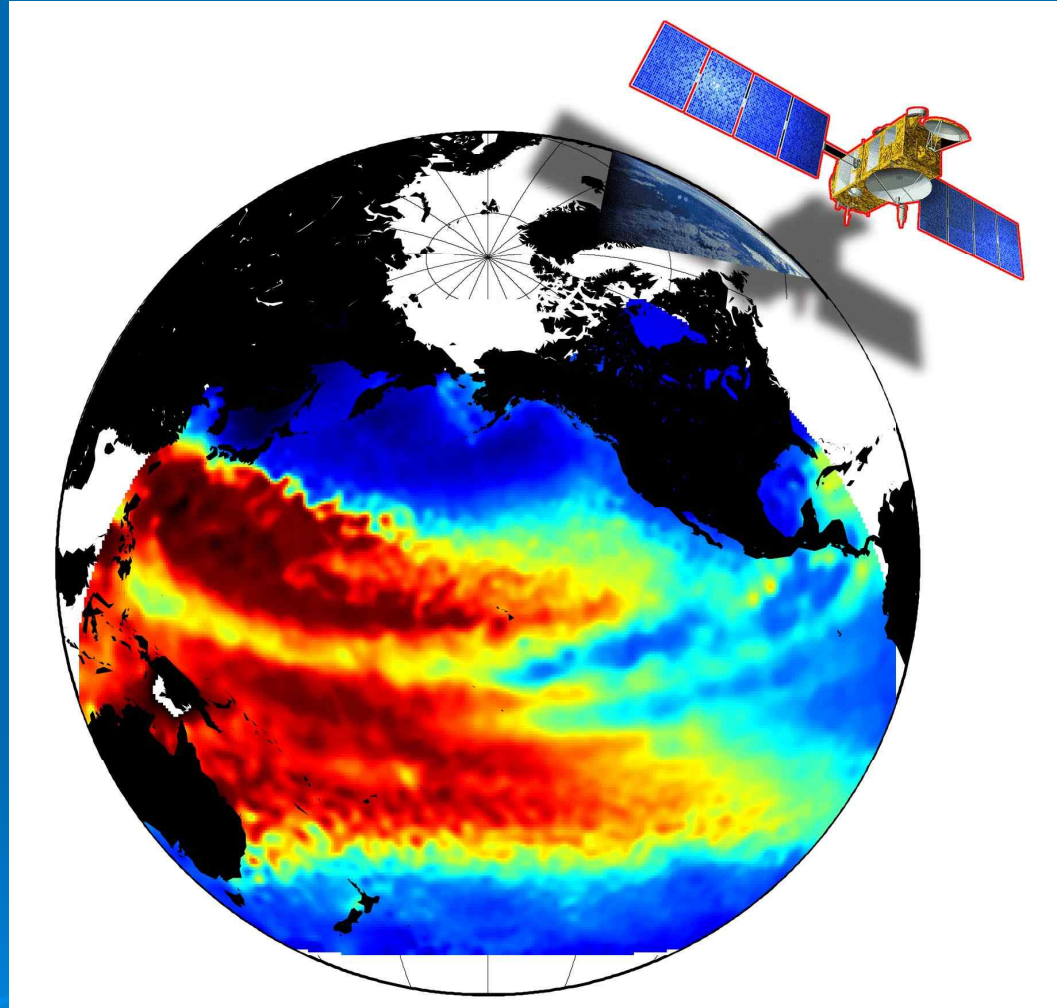
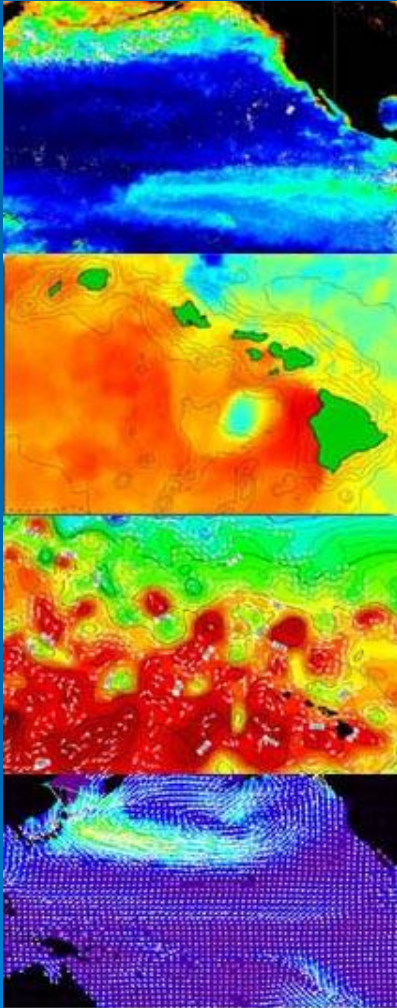
- Pelagic ecology of Chinese and Japanese loggerheads for bycatch reduction





Miniature satellite tags

Satellite Ocean Imaging







11周年記念
「いしかり」フェリー・オブ・ザ・イヤー

おかげさまで「いしかり」は、
船旅専門誌「クルーズ」の
「読者が選ぶフェリー・オブ・
ザ・イヤー」を11年連続受賞

NAGOYA

SENDAI

TOMAKOMAI

名古屋 ≧ 仙台 ≧ 苫小牧

TOMAKOMAI

ゆとり・優雅・安い船旅

SENDAI

NAGOYA



運賃

平成15年4月1日～7月17日/8月25日～平成16年3月31日

ご予約は2ヶ月前から

名古屋

毎日運航	仙台
20:00発	17:00着
仙台	毎日運航
09:20着	12:20発

仙台

毎日運航	苫小牧
20:00発	10:45着
苫小牧	毎日運航
09:20着	19:00発

苫小牧



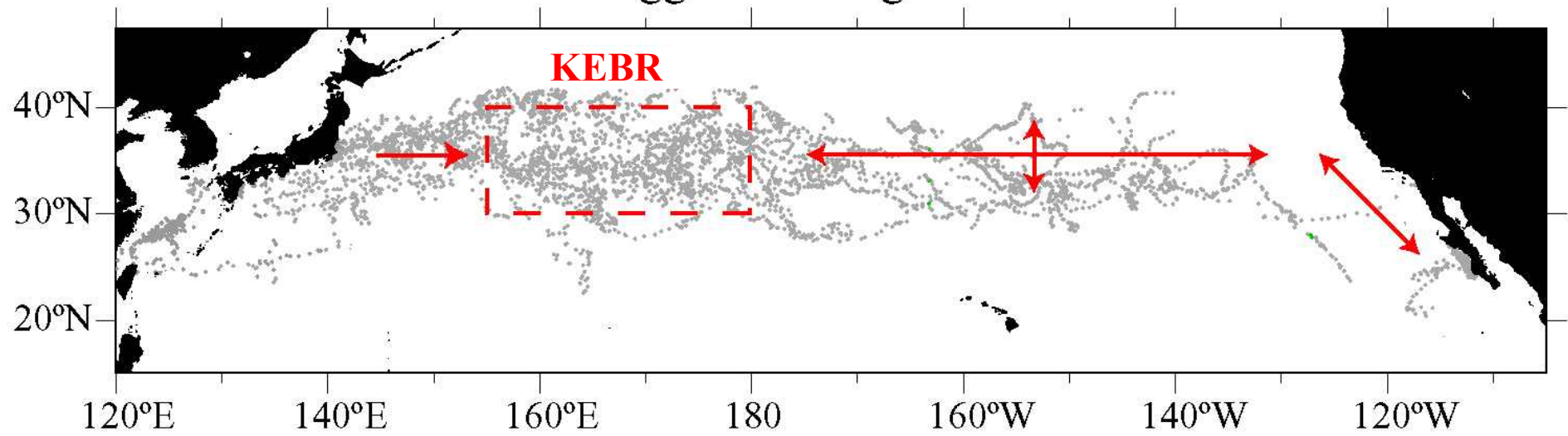


Choshi City Boso Peninsula

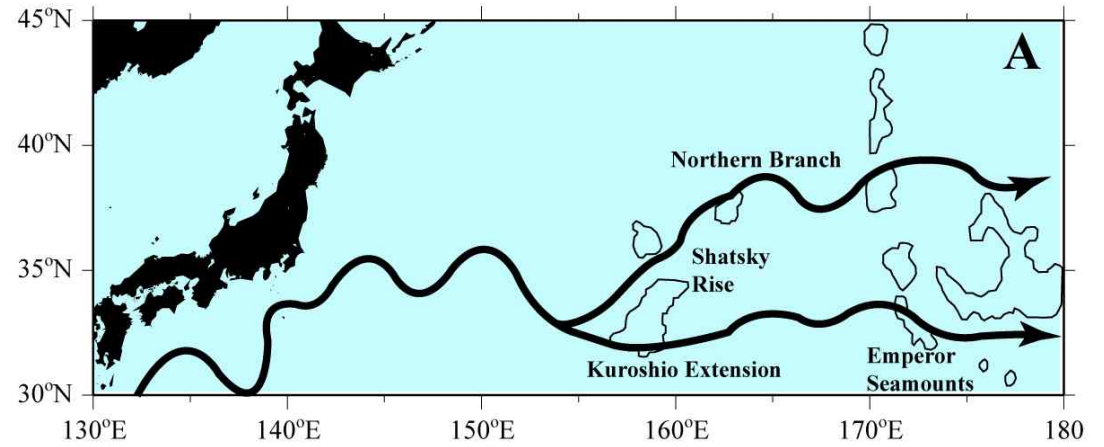




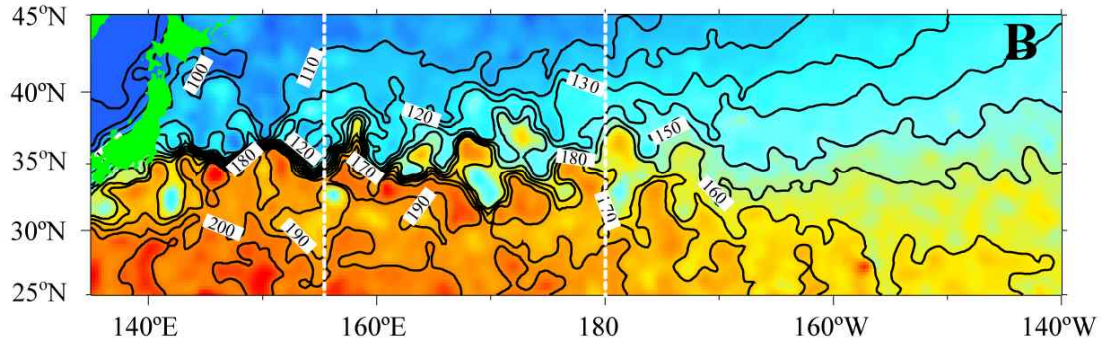
Juvenile Loggerhead Migration Schematic



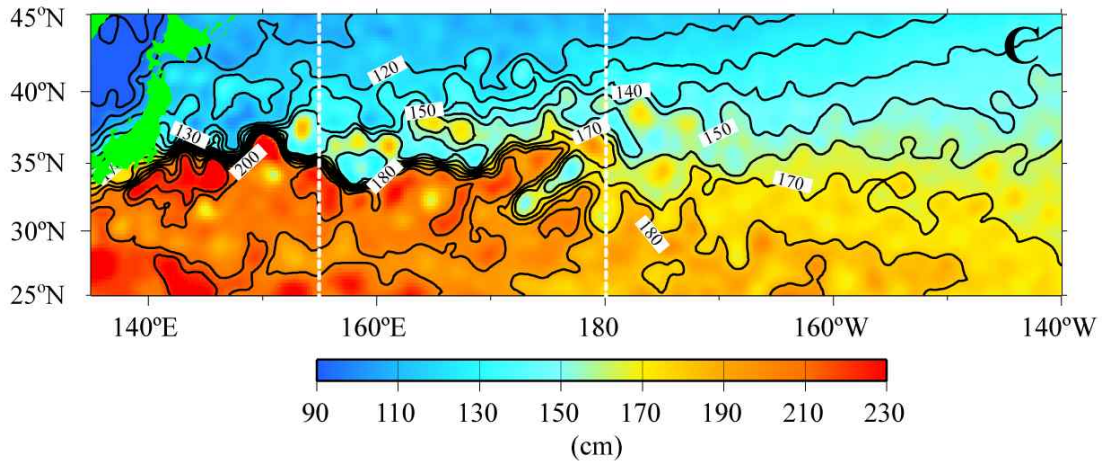
Schematic of the Kuroshio Extension Bifurcation region (A)

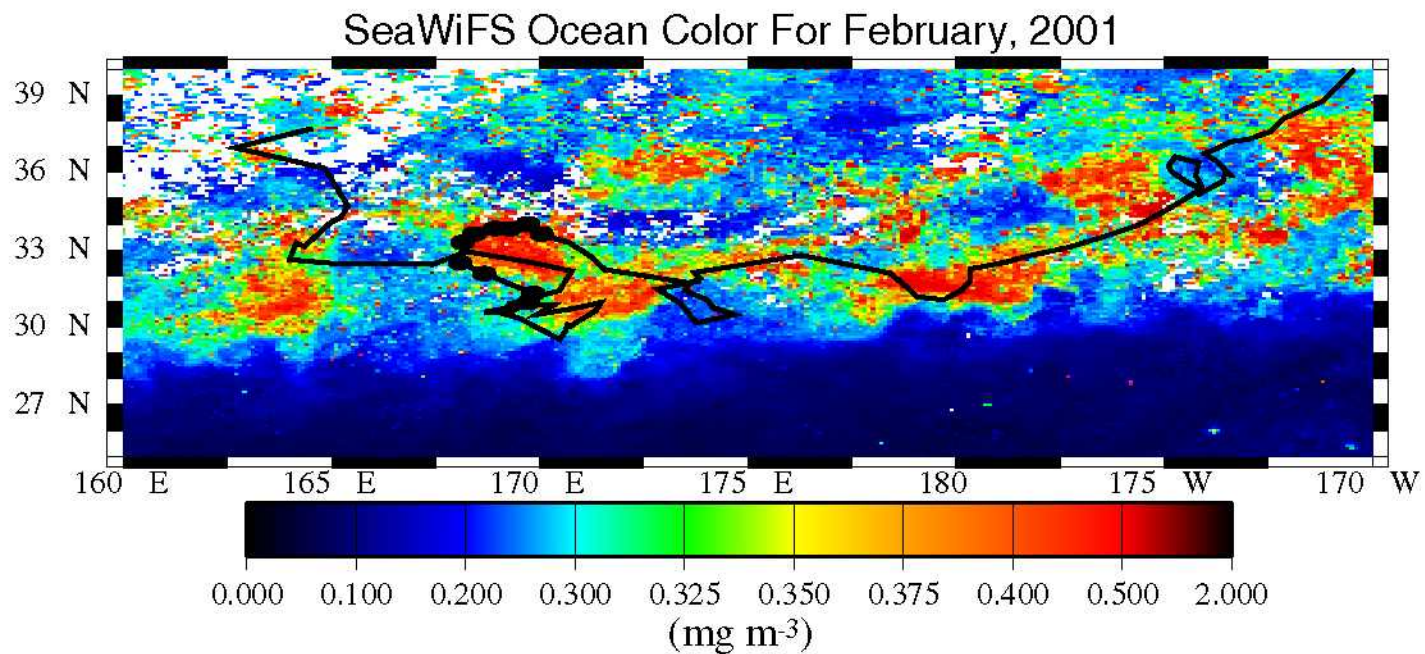
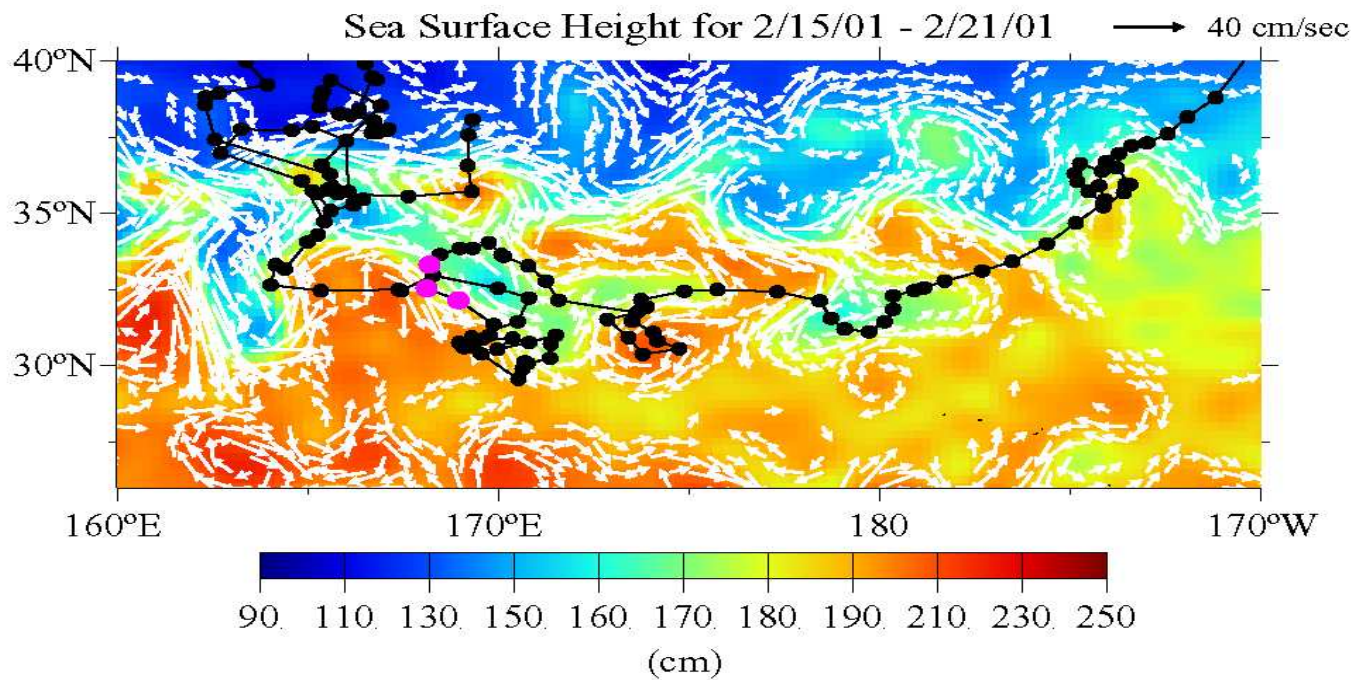


AVISO altimetry for March 2003

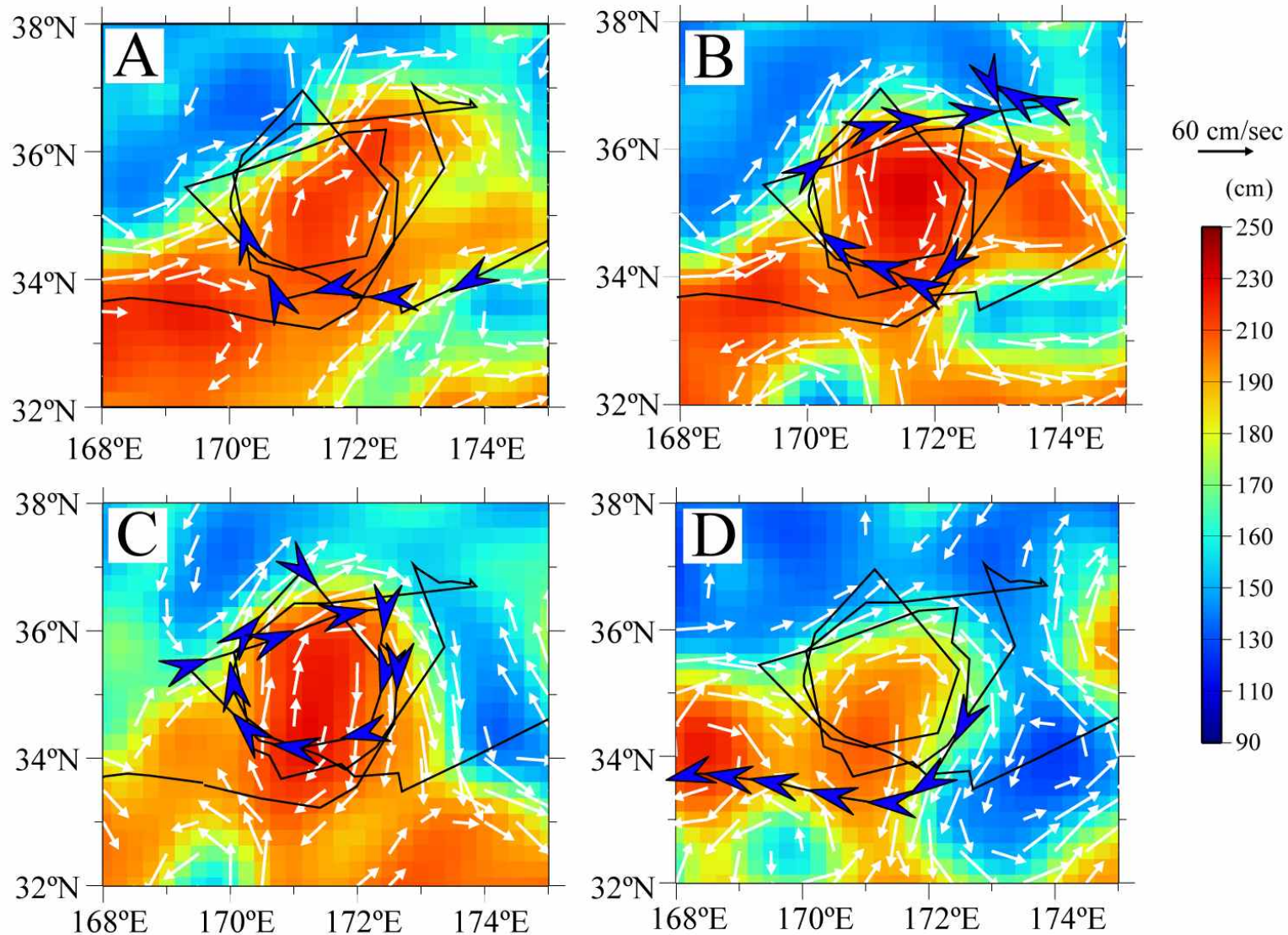


AVISO altimetry for September 2003





Loggerhead track over SSH and geostrophic currents for October 2003 (A), November 2003 (B), December 203 (C), and January 2004 (D)



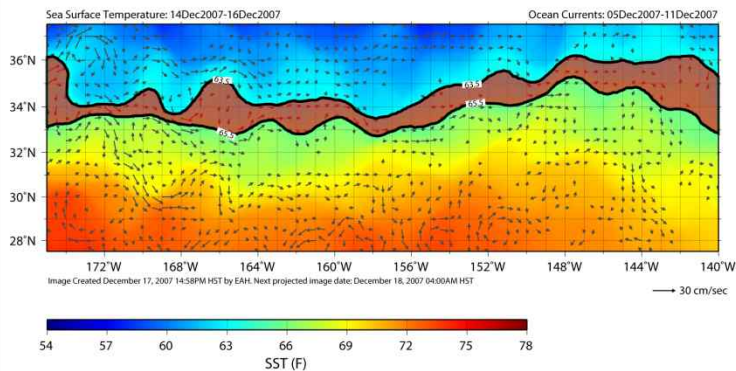
EOD TurtleWatch

Evan.Howell@noaa.gov



EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCT

avoid fishing between solid black 63.5°F and 65.5°F lines
to reduce turtle interactions



PACIFIC ISLANDS FISHERIES SCIENCE CENTER
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contact: turtlewatch@noaa.gov
Data provided by Central Pacific CoastWatch node

TURTLEWATCH



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ENDANGERED SPECIES RESEARCH
Endang Species Res

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Contribution to the Theme Section 'Fisheries bycatch: problems and solutions'



TurtleWatch: a tool to aid in the bycatch reduction of loggerhead turtles *Caretta caretta* in the Hawaii-based pelagic longline fishery

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ABSTRACT: Operational longline fishery characteristics, bycatch information, and loggerhead turtle satellite tracks were all used in conjunction with remotely sensed sea surface temperature data to identify the environmental area where the majority of loggerhead turtle bycatch occurred in the Hawaii-based longline fishery during 1994 to 2006. In the first quarter of each calendar year from 1994 to 2006, the majority of shallow longline sets and associated loggerhead turtle bycatch were above 28°N, which corresponds to the area near the North Pacific Subtropical Frontal Zone. Based on the thermal ranges of bycatch, sets and the satellite-tagged turtles, it was recommended that shallow sets should only be deployed in waters south of the 18.5°C (~65.5°F) isotherm to decrease loggerhead turtle bycatch. This recommendation formed the basis for the TurtleWatch tool, a map providing up-to-date information about the thermal habitat of loggerhead sea turtles in the Pacific Ocean north of the Hawaiian Islands. TurtleWatch was released to fishers and managers in electronic and paper formats on December 26, 2006, to assist in decision making during the first quarter of 2007. Fishery information from 2007 was later compared with data for the years 2005 to 2006 to assess the response of the fishery to TurtleWatch. The observed fleet movement during the first quarter of 2007 was to the north of the 18.5°C (~65.5°F) isotherm (i.e. in the area recommended for avoidance by the TurtleWatch product) with increased effort and lower bycatch rates. We discuss possible reasons for this decrease in turtle bycatch north of the frontal zone together with future research directions which may lead to refinement of the TurtleWatch product.

KEY WORDS: Loggerhead turtles · Bycatch · Remote-sensing · Sea surface temperature · Longline fishery · Transition zone · Swordfish

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INTRODUCTION

The interactions of sea turtles with high seas fisheries are a global concern, with fisheries bycatch implicated as one of several factors in the population decline of many sea turtle species, including the loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta* (Hatase et al. 2002, Hays et al. 2003, Peckham et al. 2007). The loggerhead is a circumglobal sea turtle species (Dodd 1988) that undergoes a series of ontogenetic shifts during its life cycle, with stages occupying a series of habitats that

include nesting beach, oceanic, and neritic areas (Bjorndal 2003). In the North Pacific, loggerhead nesting beaches are only found in Japan, where, during the last half of the 20th century a substantial decline (50 to 90%) in the size of the annual loggerhead nesting population at nesting beaches was reported (Kamezaki et al. 2003). The importance of the oceanic stage to juvenile loggerheads was hypothesized first by Carr (1987) with recent work by Polovina et al. (2006) reporting that specific pelagic regions, such as the Kuroshio Extension Bifurcation Region of the North

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TurtleWatch: Background

Bycatch:
Fishery data



Fishery/Bycatch
in specific area



Turtles/Sword
assoc. fronts¹

¹Polovina (Seki) et al, 2001, (2002),2004, 2006

Response =
MPA (closures)



Static closures,
dynamic fronts

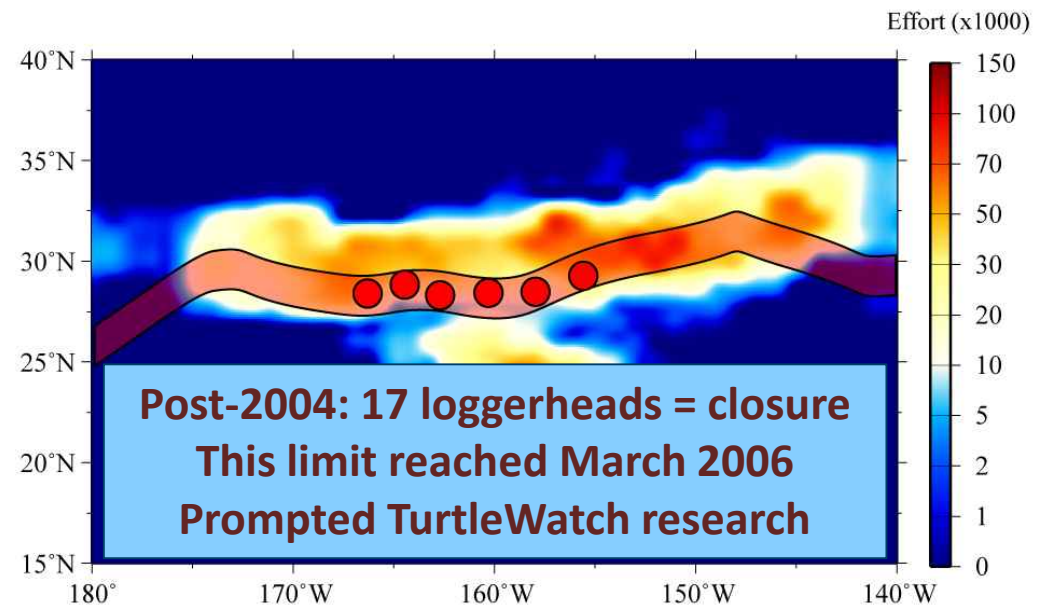


Frontal/effort
shifts (turtles)

Desire: Method to create
turtle avoidance areas from
environment (SST/Chl a?)

“DYNAMIC HABITAT ZONE”

Distribute daily to fishery



First need to understand bycatch pattern (time/space)

TurtleWatch: Methods

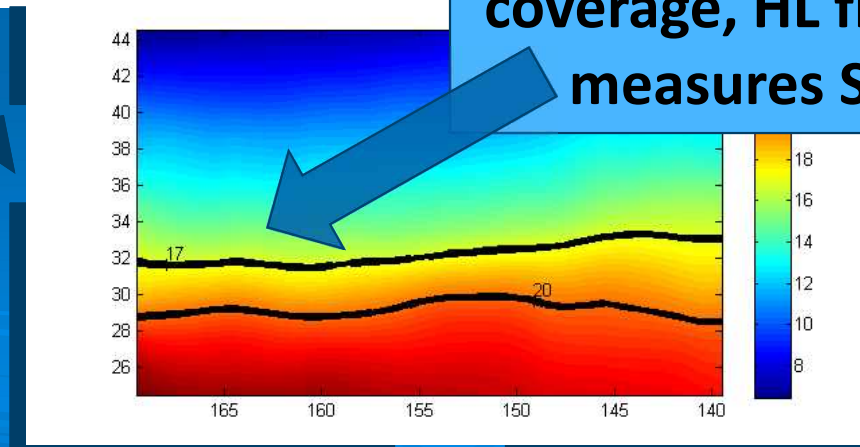
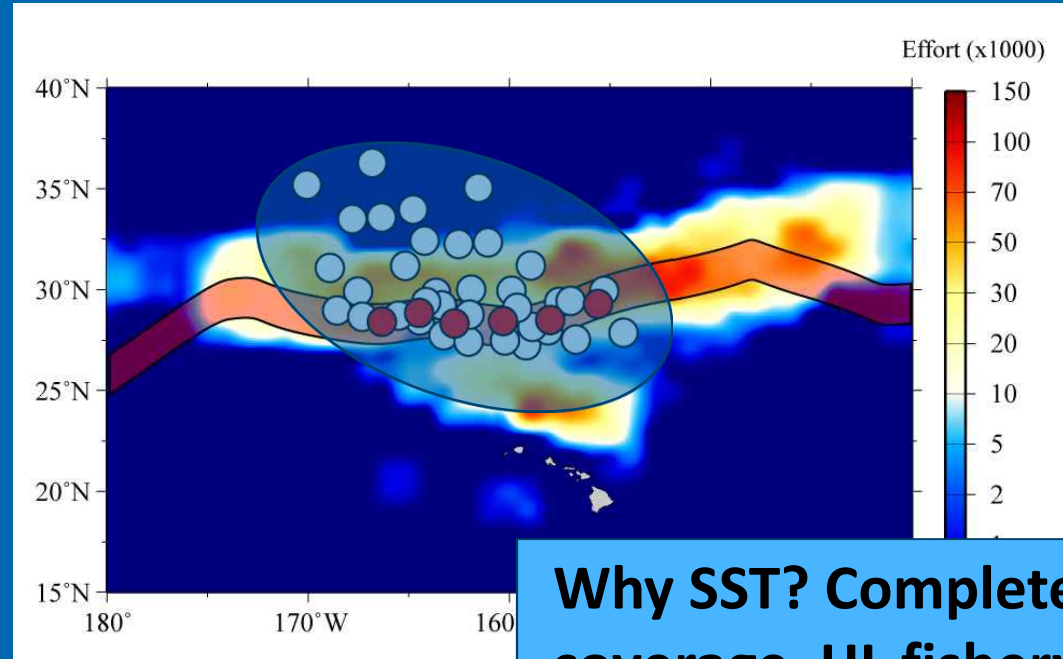
Fishery
data

Non-fishery
data

Extract SST values

Interquartile range
SST (effort/bycatch)

Create Dynamic MPA



TurtleWatch: Loggerhead bycatch results

First quarter has > 60% of all bycatch

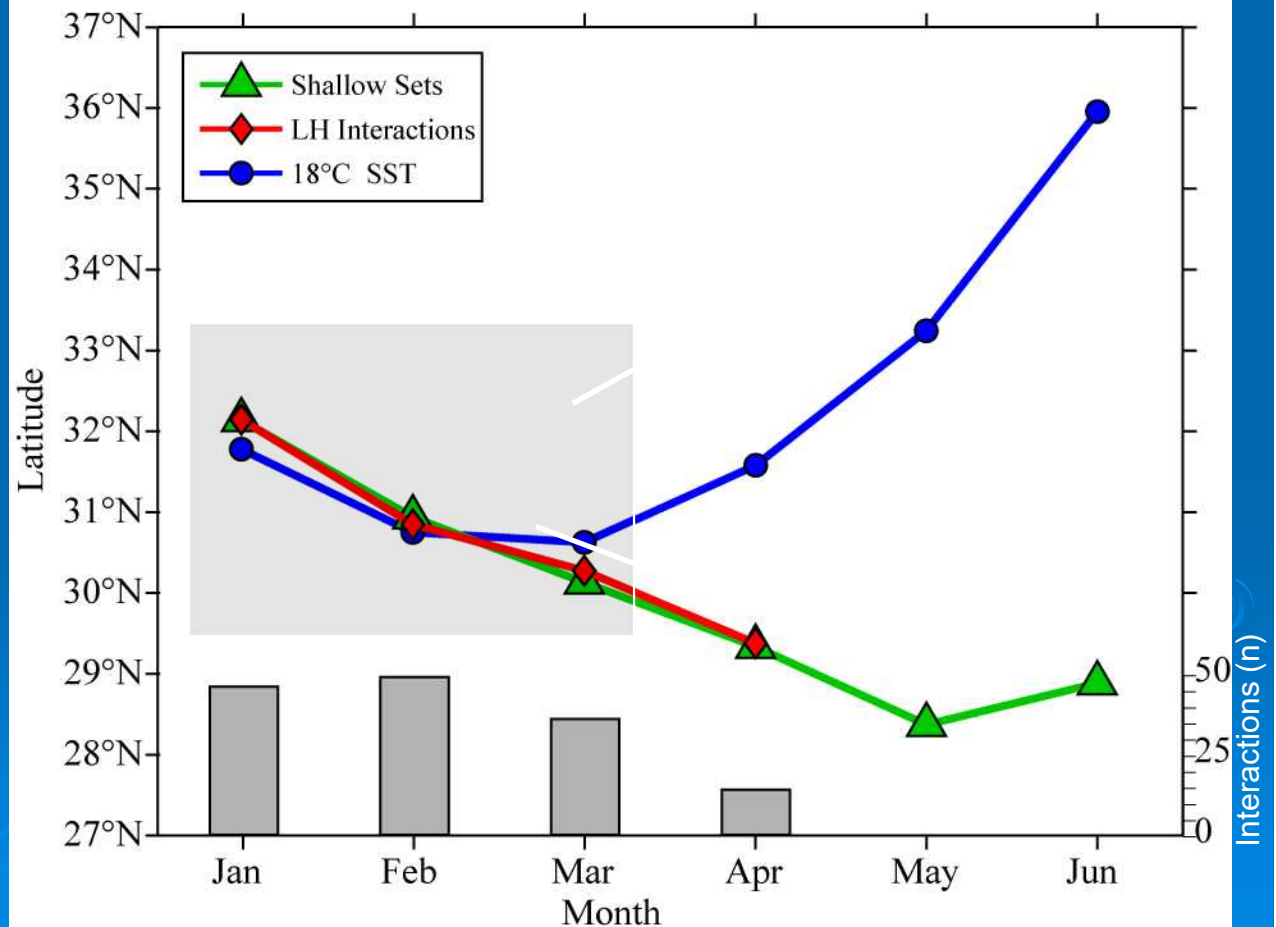
Bycatch/18C SST (TZCF) correlated

SST front/effort (bycatch) split Q2

Turtles track front, intra/interannual movements

Q1: Use SST habitat proxy (MATCH)

Monthly mean Fishery and RS SST data (180° -160° W 1994-2006)



TurtleWatch: Final product / ongoing work

12/2006: TurtleWatch released

12/2007: TurtleWatch refined

2006 recommended large area NO GEAR

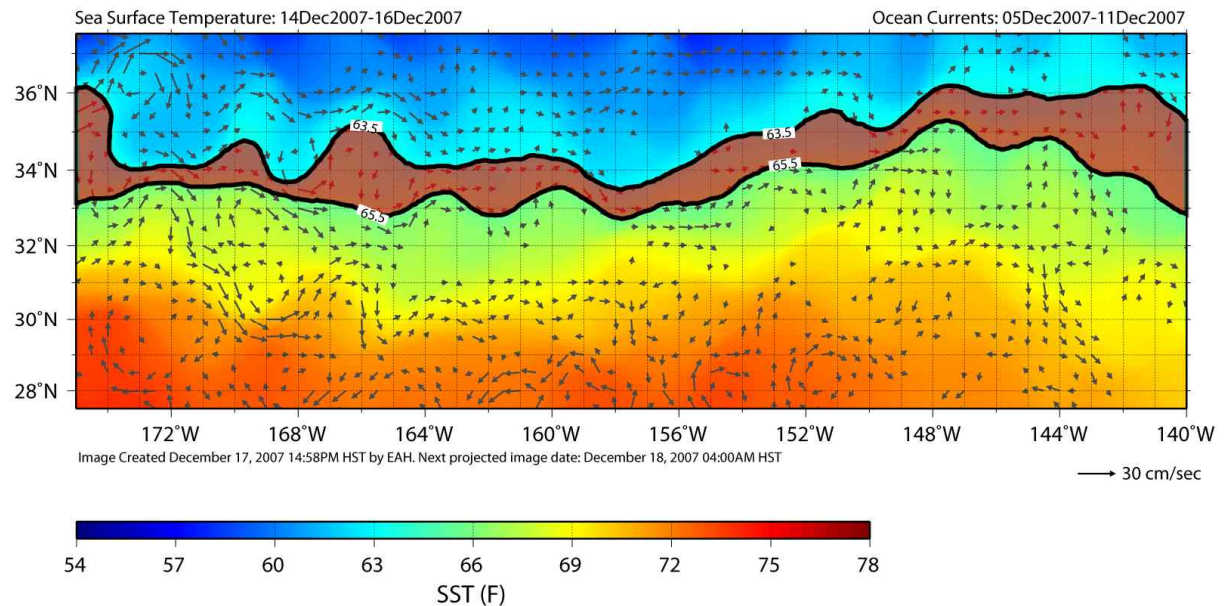
2007 results no bycatch in NE + SST < 17.5° C

Based on lack of interactions changed to band (17.5-18.5° C)

Additional refinement ongoing 2012

EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCT

avoid fishing between solid black 63.5°F and 65.5°F lines to reduce turtle interactions



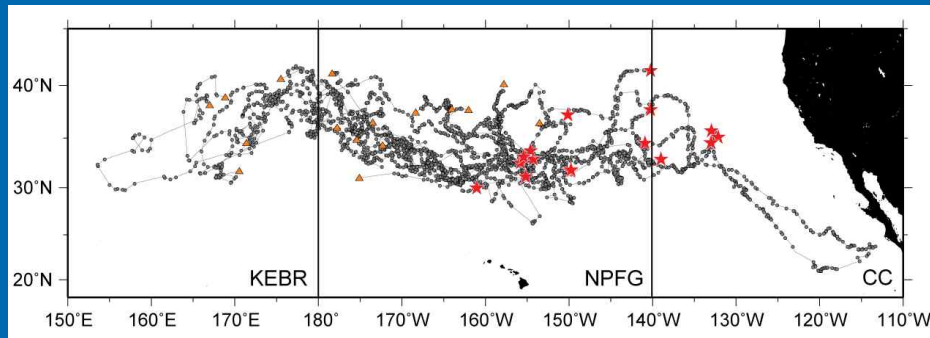
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contact: turtlewatch@noaa.gov
Data provided by Central Pacific CoastWatch node

TURTLEWATCH



Loggerhead dive behavior: Background

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Work to date studied 2-D
(surface) behavior of
loggerheads

Here we look at 3-D (+vertical)
behavior of loggerheads

Goal: Identify dive behavior
“types” and relationship to
oceanography

Mar Biol (2010) 157:1011–1026
DOI 10.1007/s00227-009-1381-0

ORIGINAL PAPER

Oceanographic influences on the dive behavior of juvenile loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the North Pacific Ocean

Evan A. Howell · Peter H. Dutton ·
Jeffrey J. Polovina · Helen Bailey ·
Denise M. Parker · George H. Balazs

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Abstract Satellite telemetry data from 17 juvenile loggerhead turtles (43.5–66.5 cm straight carapace length) were used in conjunction with oceanographic data to analyze the influence of regional and seasonal oceanography on dive behavior in the North Pacific Ocean. Combined dive behavior for all individuals showed that turtles spent more than 80% of their time at depths <5 m, and more than 90% of their time at depths <15 m. Multivariate classifications of dive data revealed four major dive types, three representing deeper, longer dives, and one representing shallower dives shorter in duration. Turtles exhibited variability in these dive types across oceanographic regions, with deeper, longer dives in the Hawaii longline swordfish fishing grounds during the first quarter of the year, as well as in the Kuroshio Extension Bifurcation Region and the region near the Baja California Peninsula, Mexico. Turtles in the Kuroshio Extension Bifurcation Region also exhibited dive variability associated with mesoscale eddy

features, with turtles making deeper, longer dives while associated with the strongest total kinetic energy. Turtles in the central North Pacific exhibited seasonality in dive behavior that appeared to reflect synchronous latitudinal movements with the North Pacific Subtropical Front and the associated seasonal, large-scale oceanography. Turtles made deeper, longer dives during the first quarter of the year within this region, the reported time and area where the highest loggerhead bycatch occurs by the longline fishery. These results represent the first comprehensive study of dive data for this species in this region. The increased understanding of juvenile loggerhead dive behavior and the influences of oceanography on dive variability should provide further insight into why interactions with longline fisheries occur and suggest methods for reducing the bycatch of this threatened species.

Introduction

Loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) are a threatened species widely distributed throughout temperate ocean basins. In the Pacific, loggerheads generally consist of two distinct genetic stocks; a North Pacific stock originating from breeding sites in Japan summarized in Kamezaki et al. (2003), and a South Pacific stock originating from breeding sites in Australia and New Caledonia (Bowen et al. 1995; Bowen and Karl 2007). The North Pacific stock inhabits foraging and developmental areas in coastal neritic and oceanic habitat all the way to the northeast Pacific off the coast of the Baja California Peninsula (BCP), Mexico (Bowen et al. 1995; Kamezaki and Matsui 1997; Peckham et al. 2007). Similarly, foraging and developmental habitat for the South Pacific breeding stock extends across the South Pacific, including offshore areas of the South

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Seasonal movement

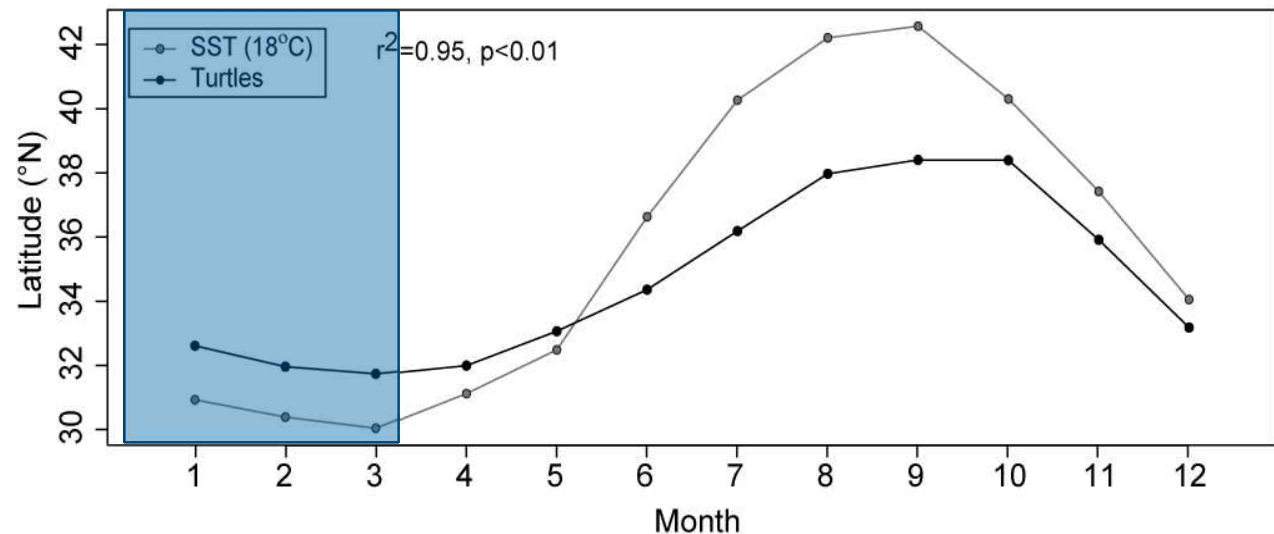
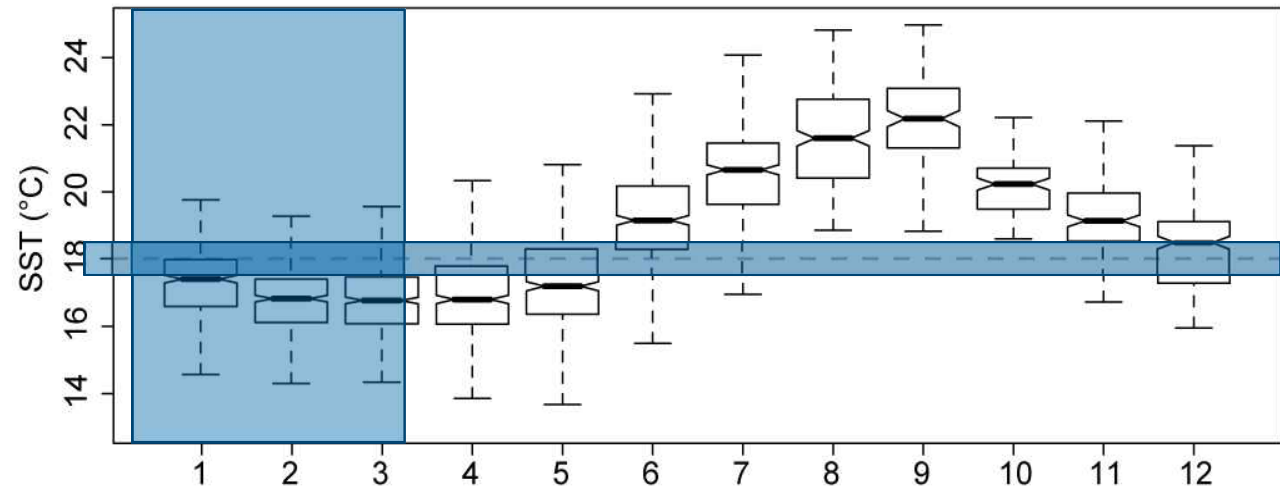
Satellite telemetry data (n=17) from 180-150° W north of Hawaii

Turtles follow fronts ~18-20° C

Follow front throughout year

Coldest SST Q1

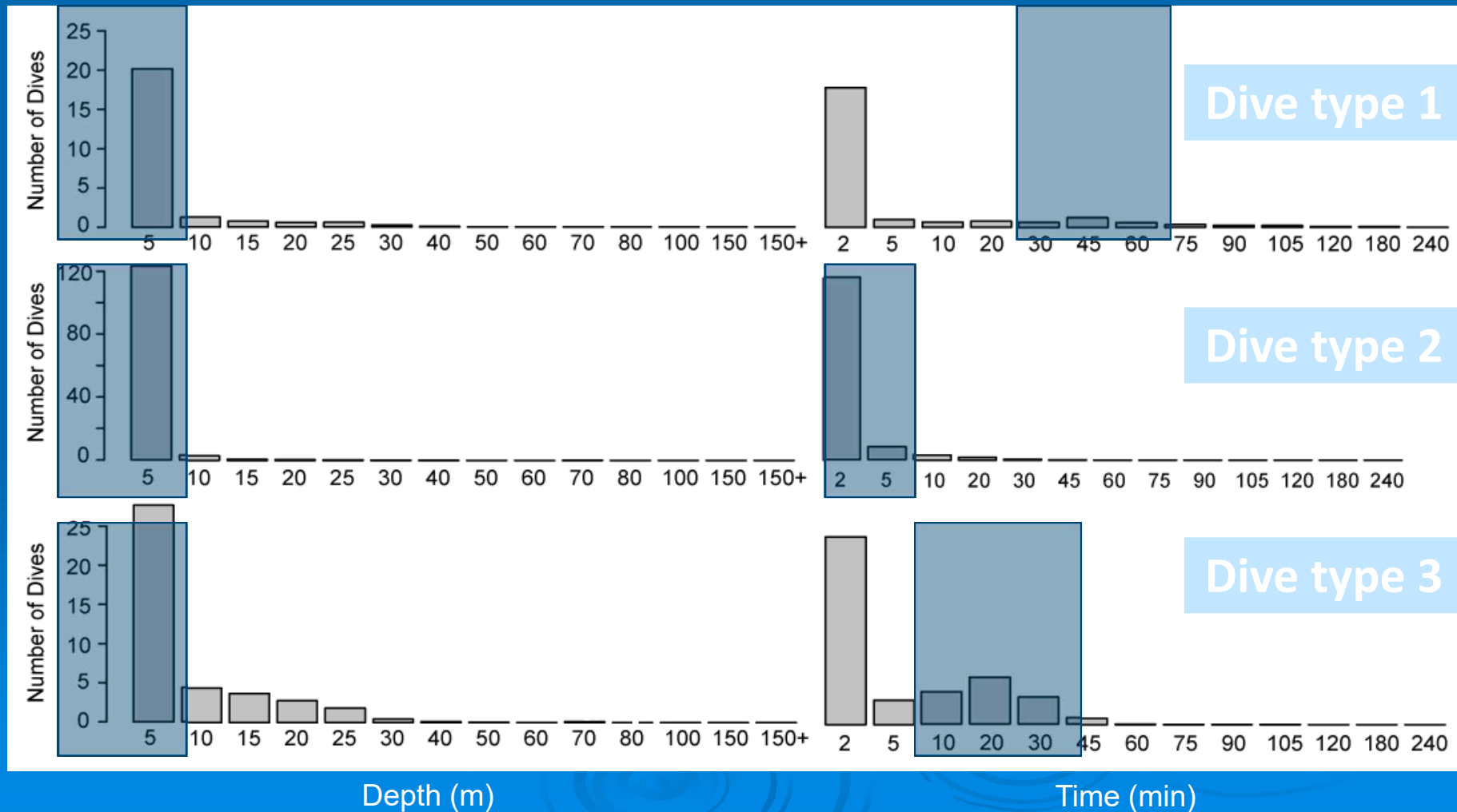
Surface pattern similar to tagged (TurtleWatch)



Dive type results

K-means cluster analysis: 3 distinct dive types north of Hawaii

Types 1,3 deeper, longer | Type 2 shallower, shorter



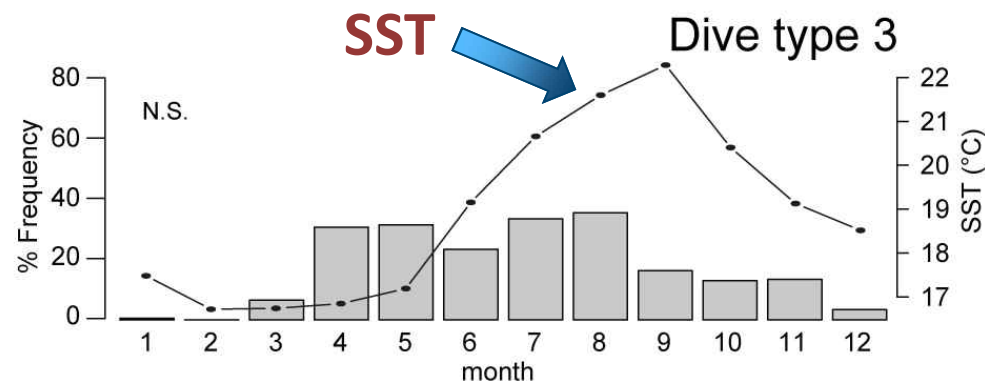
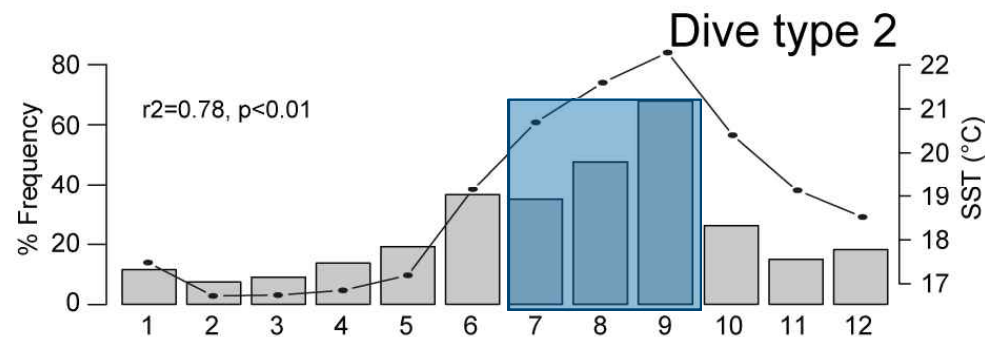
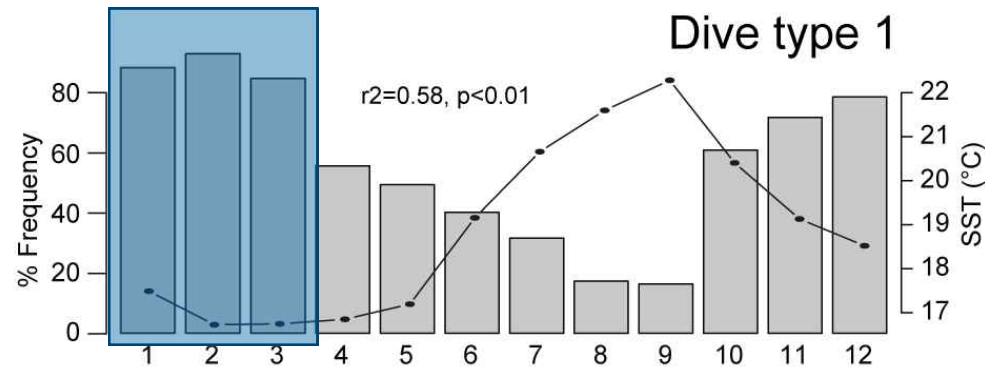
Dive variability (North of Hawaii)

Seasonal variability
synced to movement of
front (fishing ground)

Observed monthly
changes in dive
behavior

Coldest SST Q1 =
deepest/longest dives

Contrast to later
months where
shorter/shallower dives



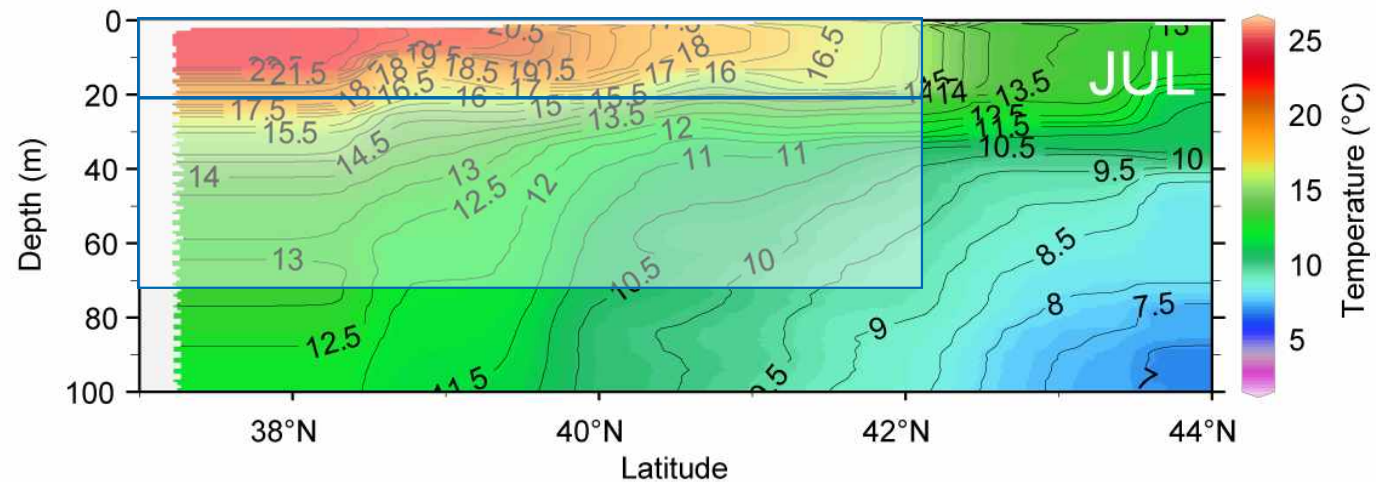
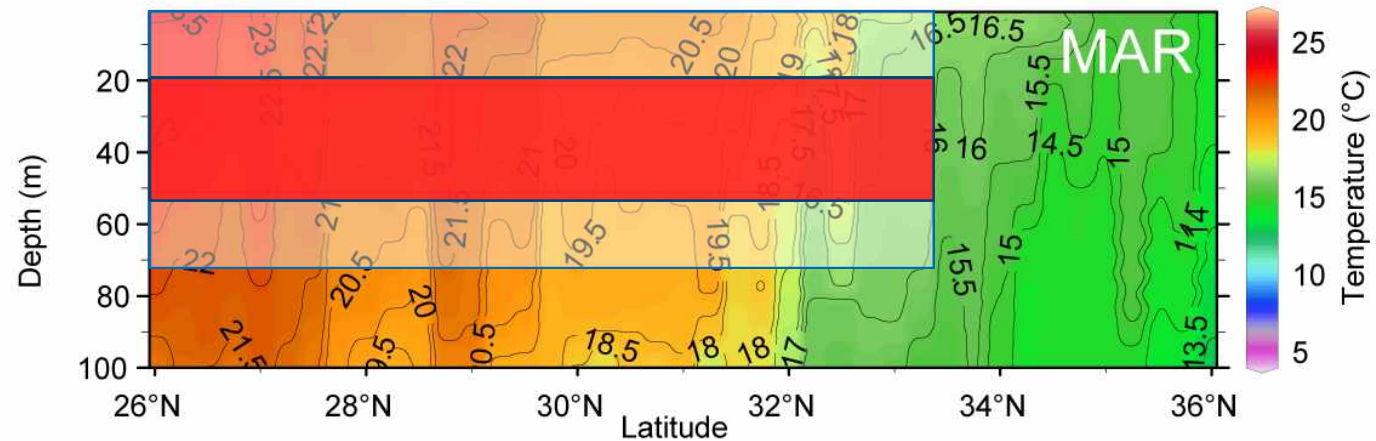
Loggerhead Oceanographic Habitat

March 2008 – In-situ Temperature from NOAA Sette
July 2005 – In-situ temperature from Oshoro Maru

Q1: deep
mixed layer
Temp. front

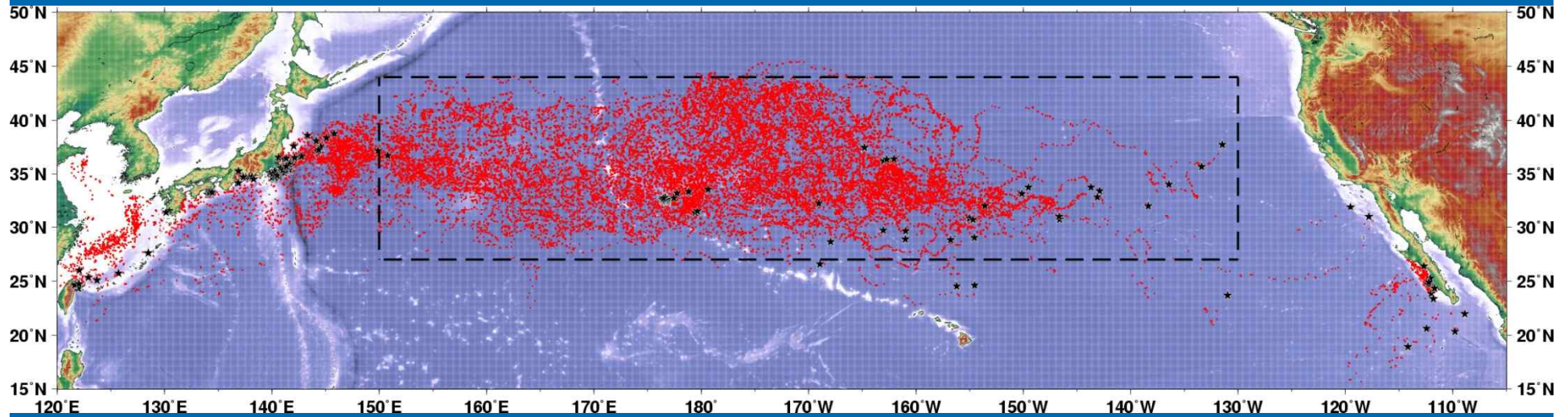
Q3: shallow
mixed layer
Sal. front

Rule: Fishery
MUST target
below 20m



North Pacific loggerhead track data

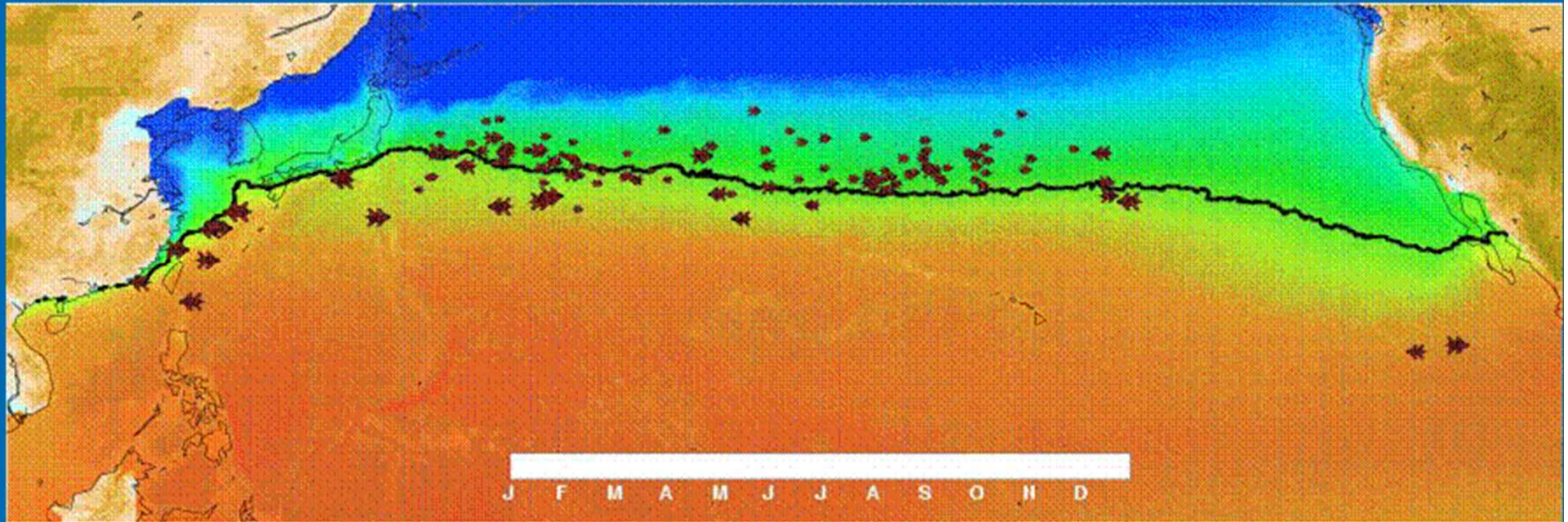
Donald.Kobayashi@noaa.gov



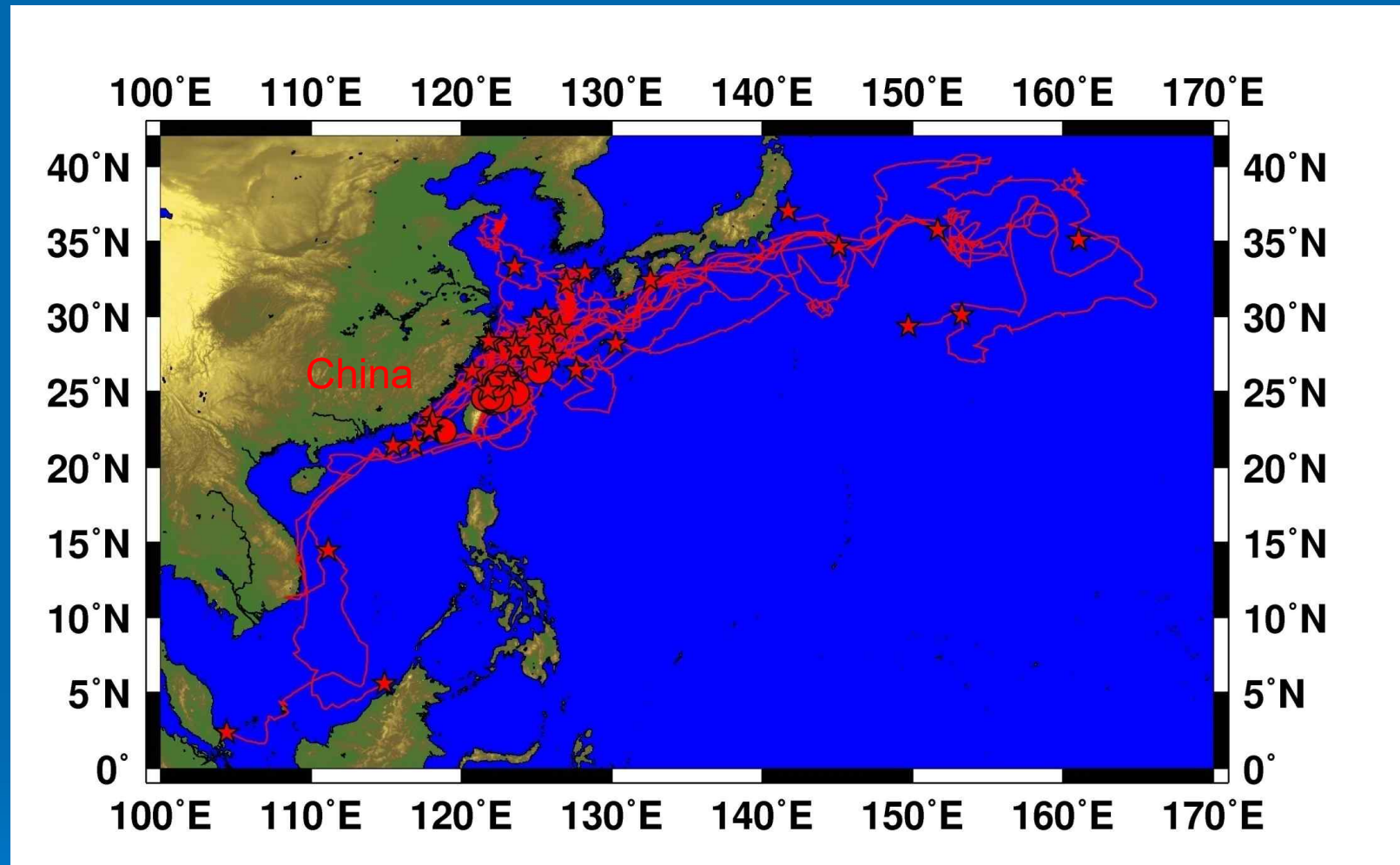
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* Dr. Donald R. Kobayashi, Research Fishery Biologist in the Ecosystems and Oceanography Division at the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, NMFS/NOAA US Department of Commerce.

Movement appears to relate to oceanography



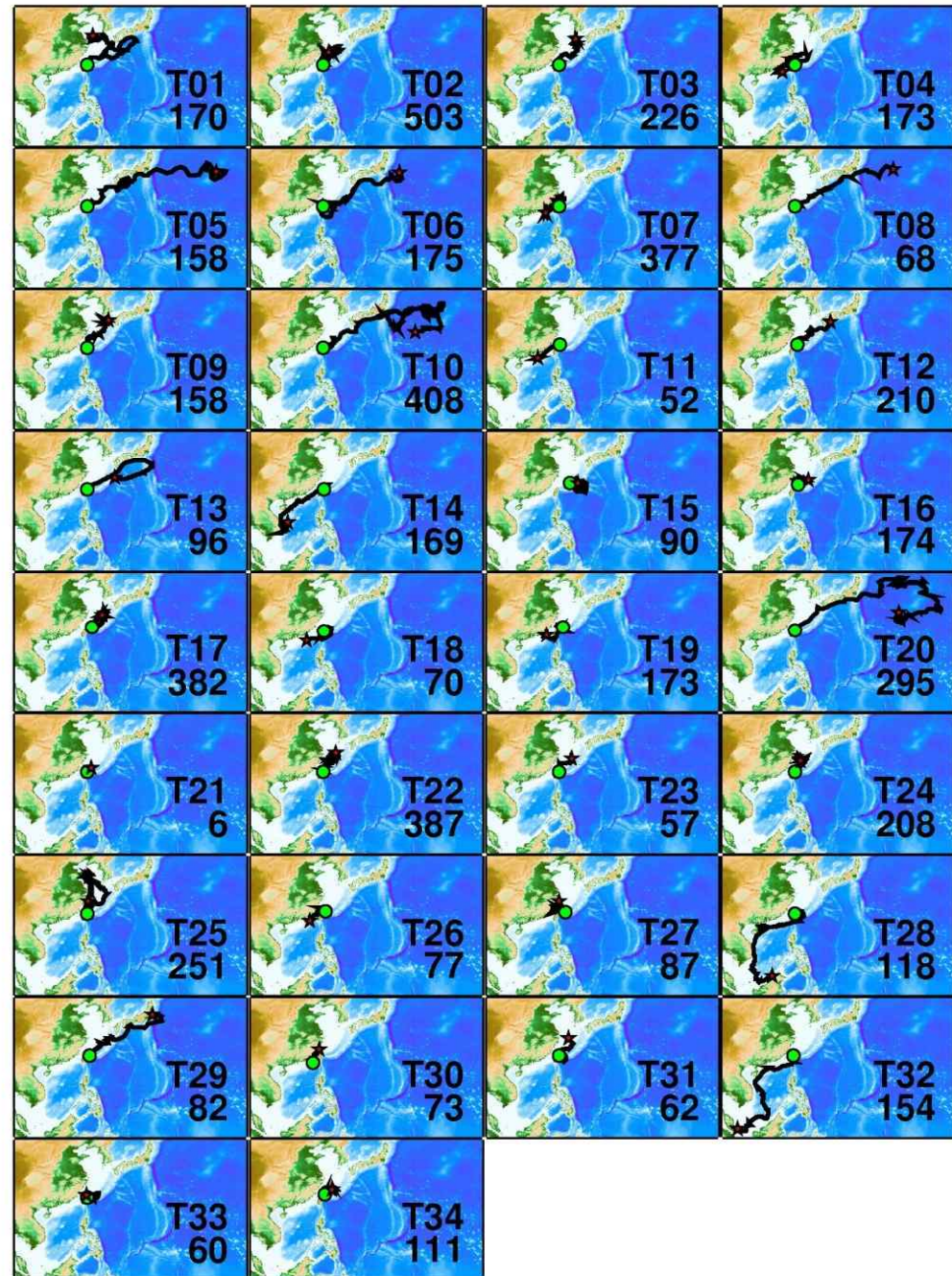
Taiwan by-catch tagged loggerheads



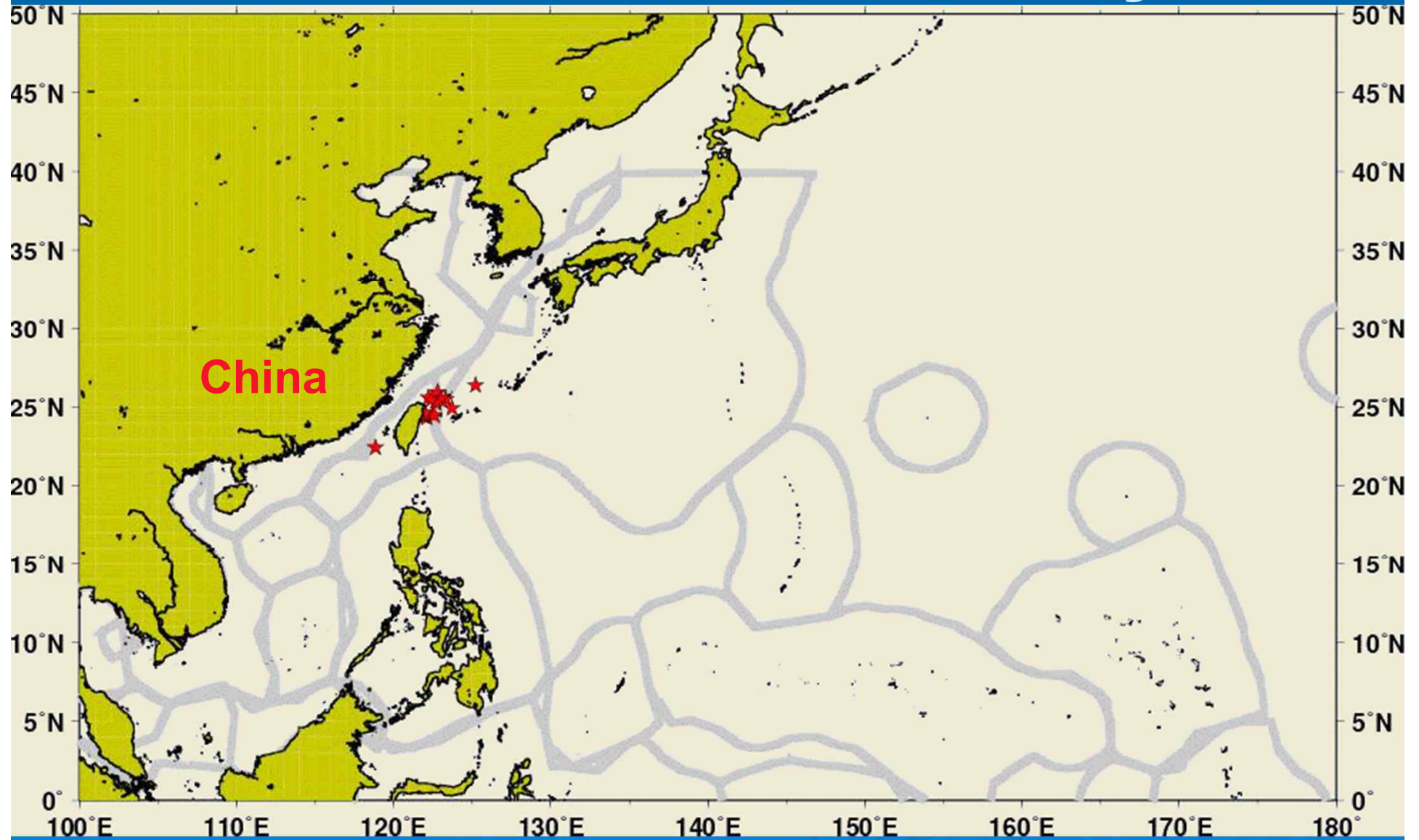
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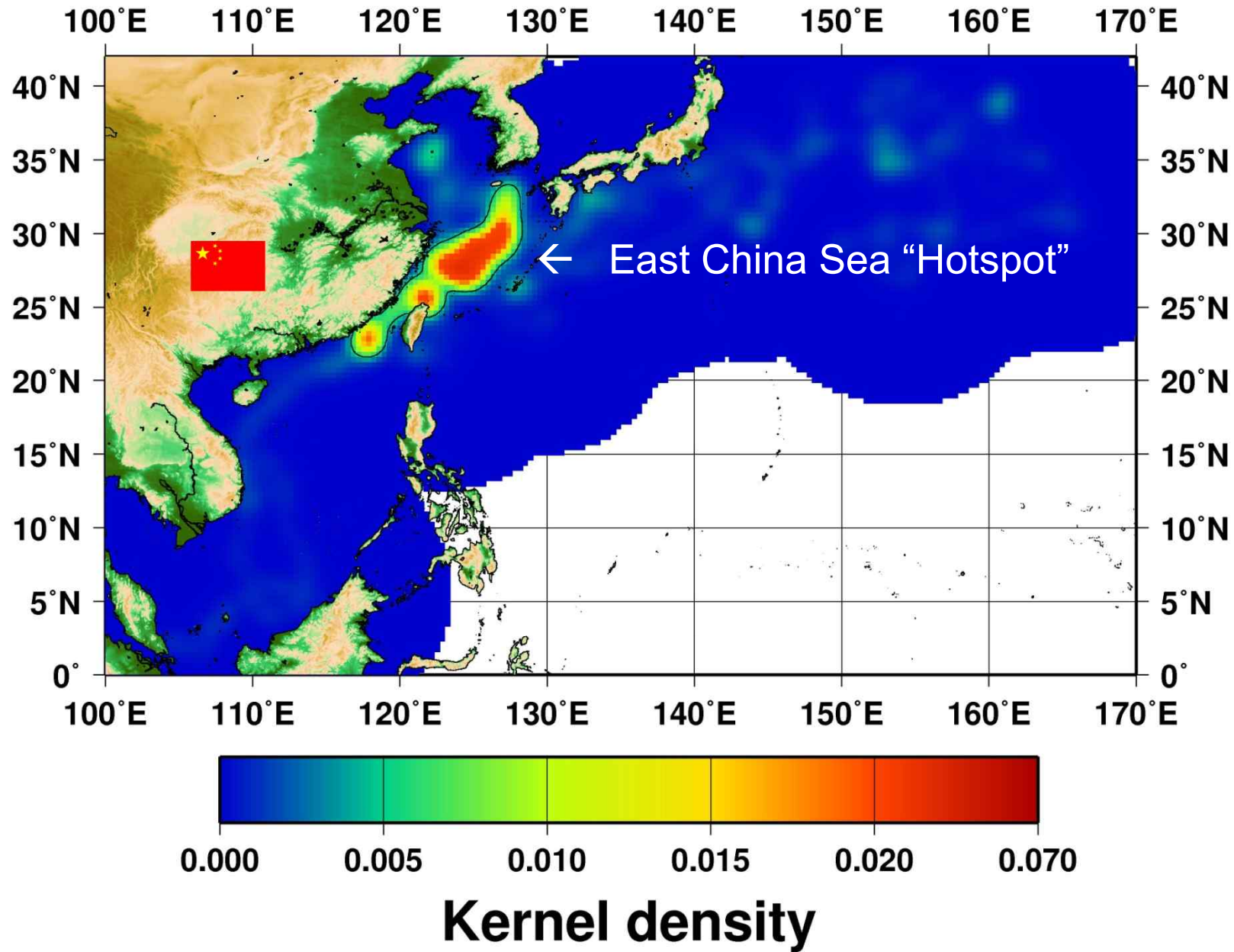
Several movement strategies identified:

- Pelagic entry to the “Kuroshio Extension Bifurcation Region”.
- Coastal movement to southwest.
- Persistent occupancy over continental shelf in the East China Sea.



Animation of first 70 days





East China Sea "Hotspot" covers ~400,000 square kilometers of ocean.

Shallow, productive, effects of rivers/currents, multinational, location of many fisheries.

FINAL MAP:
2011 movement of Taiwan coastal net by-catch loggerhead ID 53767
TAM-2639 6/48 SCL: 78.4 cm
Date deployed: 3/7/11 Days transmitting: 246 days
Distance traveled: 5,311 km Mean speed of travel: 0.9 km/hr



The End
報告完畢



GMT map by Denise Parker 12/09/11

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Releasing Turtles for Research



海龟放流的研究机会

Sea Life Park Hawaii

Partnership Research



