Using passive acoustic monitoring to actively manage spinner dolphins

Hawaiian spinner dolphins and humans have been interacting in close proximity for decades due to the dolphin-watching tourism industry. Behavioral and presence patterns of this species have been extensively studied at Hawaiian spinner dolphin resting bays. Heenehan et al. used passive acoustic monitoring to cause the emergence of four different mewing calls from the Hawaiian spinner dolphins, the calls were recorded at 10-15 sampler stations. The mewing calls were also used to assess dolphin-human interaction and the dolphin’s response to human activities. These researchers summarize their results and provide recommendations to regulate dolphin-watching tourism to protect Hawaiian spinner dolphins and their resting bays.

Green turtle shifts and habitat as they mature

Figure to the left shows a significant impact on the distribution of protected species, the green sea turtles. By examining the data from the satellite tagging, they found that the turtles prefer to stay in warm waters with low density. This trend continues throughout the year, with the turtles staying in the eastern Pacific for the majority of the year. The researchers found that the turtles prefer to stay in the eastern Pacific for the majority of the year.

A strategy for ocean noise

Noise from human activities has significantly affected the distribution and behavior of marine species. A study conducted by Demetras et al. found that noise can significantly impact the behavior and distribution of marine species. The researchers employed a dual-modality approach to detect, identify, and record marine animals. This approach was used to identify and monitor cetaceans and their habitats from increased ocean noise.

Cetaceans more sensitive to oil spills than previously recorded

In 2019, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill significantly impacted the cetaceans and their habitats. The researchers used a dual-modality approach to detect and quantify the marine animals. They found that cetaceans are more sensitive to oil spills than previously recorded. The researchers also found that cetaceans have a higher mortality rate in areas with increased noise.

Recent Publications

Behavior

Demetras et al. analyzed the effects of increased ocean noise on cetacean behavior. The researchers found that increased noise significantly affects the behavior and distribution of marine species.

Conclusion

The researchers provide recommendations to actively manage Hawaiian spinner dolphins and their resting bays. They suggest implementing regulations to protect the dolphins and their habitats. The results of this study can be used to develop effective conservation strategies for the Hawaiian spinner dolphin.