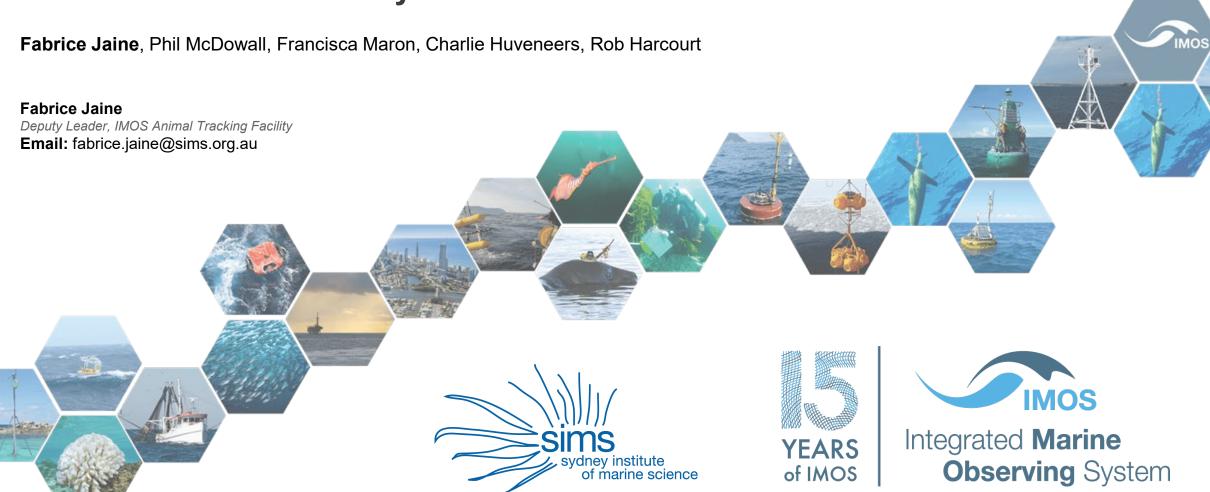
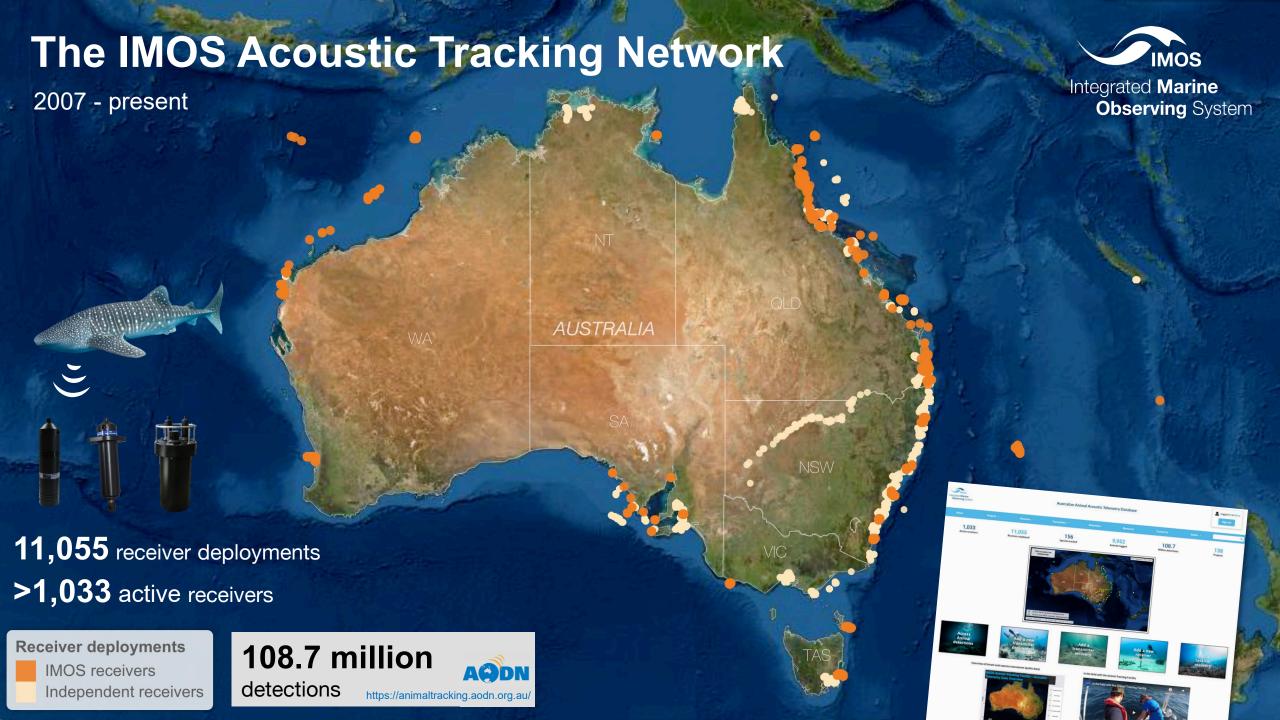
The continental IMOS Animal Tracking Network

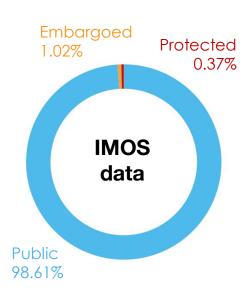
Opportunities for monitoring Australian marine megafauna and interactions with Industry

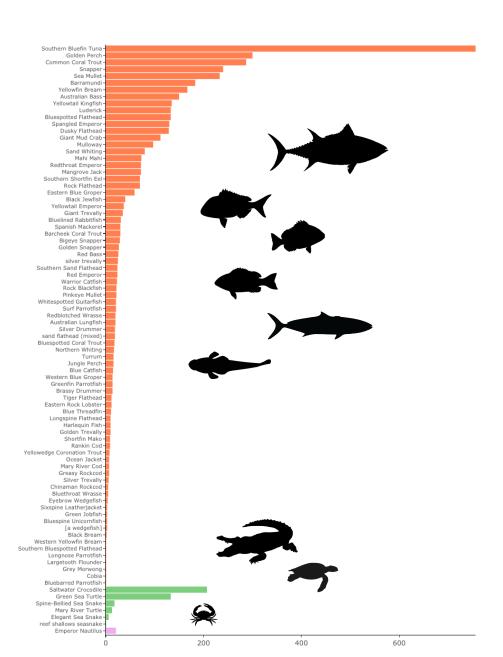




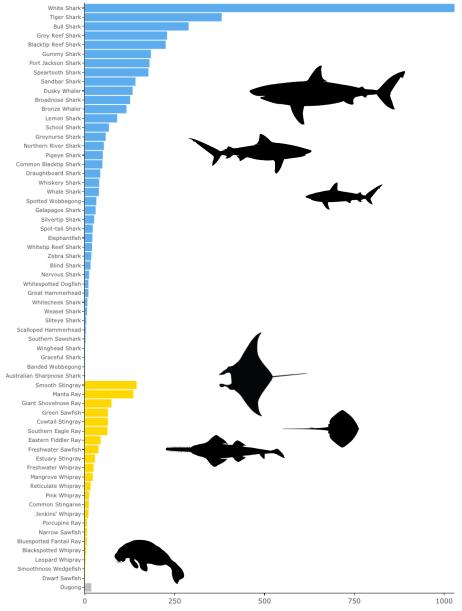
156 species 9,952 animals

tracked







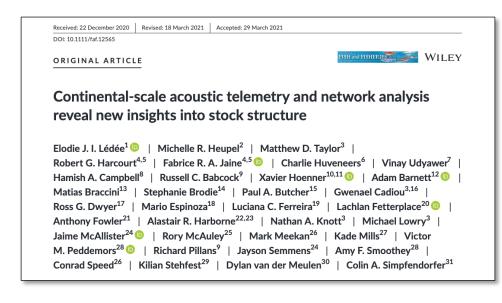


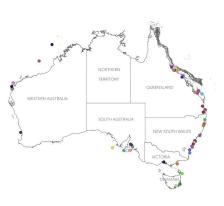


Can IMOS help monitor 'Priority Species'?

FRDC project #2018-091







Primary objective:

Assess the efficacy of IMOS acoustic telemetry infrastructure and network analysis for defining stock structure of species of commercial, recreational or conservation importance

14 species (1,491 individuals):

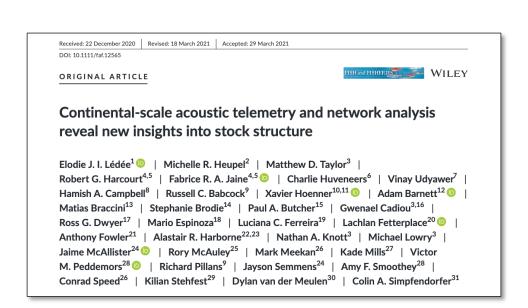
| Teleosts: | Sharks: |
|--|---|
| Pink snapper Chrysophrys auratus | White shark Carcharodon carcharias |
| Yellowtail kingfish Seriola lalandi | Tiger shark Galeocerdo cuvier |
| Sand flathead Platycephalus bassensis | Bull shark Carcharhinus leucas |
| Bluespotted flathead Platycephalus caeruleopunctatus | School shark Galeorhinus galeus |
| Yellowfin bream Acanthopagrus australis | Dusky shark Carcharhinus obscurus |
| Luderick Girella tricuspidata | Grey reef shark Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos |
| Spangled emperor Lethrinus nebulosus | Blacktip reef shark Carcharhinus melanopterus |



Can IMOS help monitor 'Priority Species'?

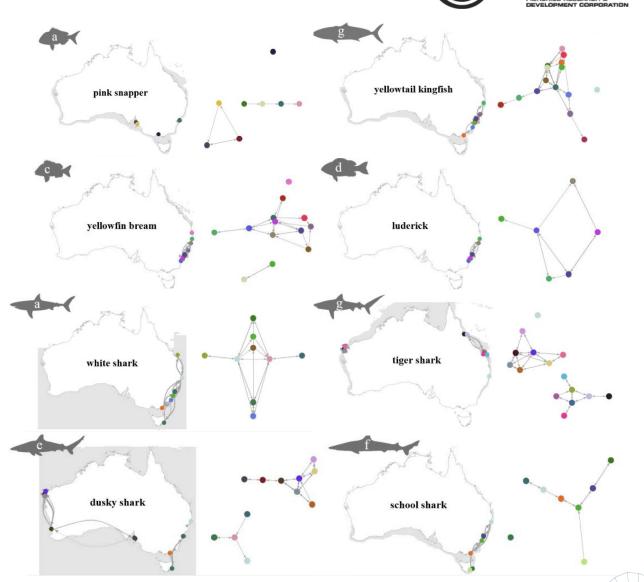
FRDC project #2018-091





Key conclusion:

The IMOS acoustic telemetry network provides valuable information for defining species population structure at ecologically-relevant time scales



Oil and Gas infrastructure opportunities

NEXT SPEAKER:

Paul Thomson "Whale shark interactions with oil platforms"

- Subsea infrastructure in remote places and commercial fish species as well as megafauna are known to pass by on their migrations, and may even be attracted
- Opportunities exist to understand interactions between marine commercial infrastructure and marine megafauna



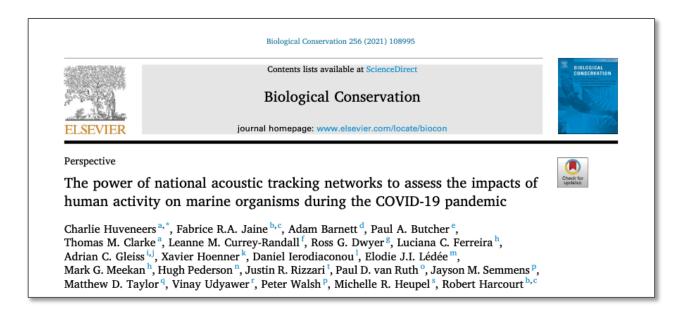
published: 05 August 2021 oi: 10.3389/fmars.2021.631449



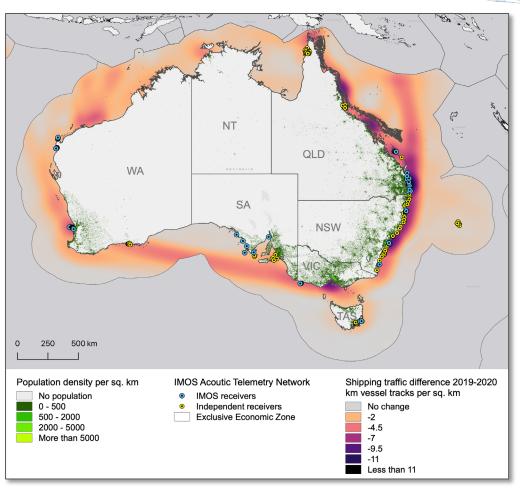
Acoustic Telemetry Around Western Australia's Oil and Gas Infrastructure Helps Detect the Presence of an Elusive and Endangered Migratory Giant

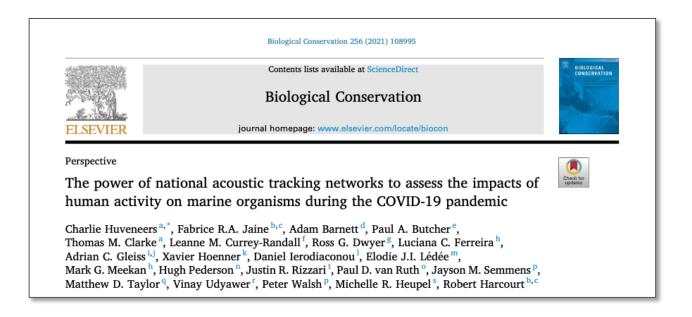
ODEN ACCESS

Paul G. Thomson^{1,2*}, Richard Pillans³, Fabrice R. A. Jaine^{4,5†}, Robert G. Harcourt^{4,5}, Michael D. Taylor^{2,6}, Charitha B. Pattiaratchi^{1,2} and Dianne L. McLean^{2,7}

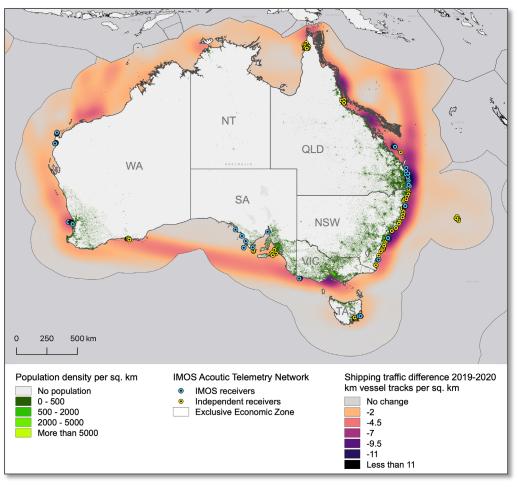


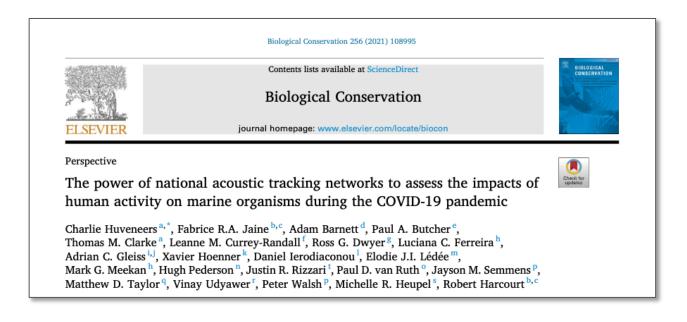
- Opportunity to assess the effects of human activity on marine animal behaviour and habitat use
 - 1. Reduction in economy and trade changing shipping traffic
 - 2. Changes in export markets affecting commercial fisheries
 - 3. Alterations in recreational activities
 - Decline in tourism





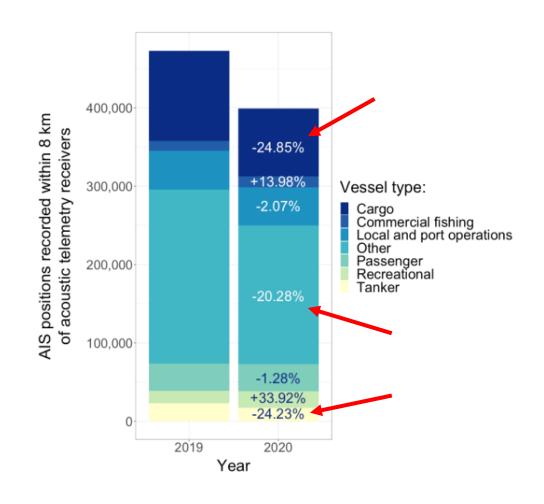
- Between 2019-2020:
 - The intensity of marine traffic in the vicinity of acoustic tracking infrastructure decreased



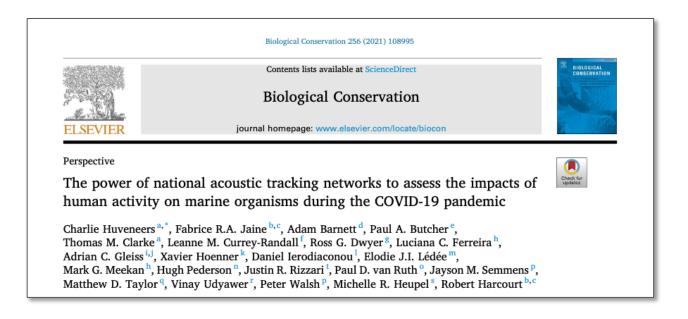


Between 2019-2020:

- The intensity of marine traffic in the vicinity of acoustic tracking infrastructure decreased
- 2. 16% reduction in AIS detections observed within 8 km of acoustic receivers effect of vessel noise disturbance on cetacean behaviour (Cominelli et al. 2020)



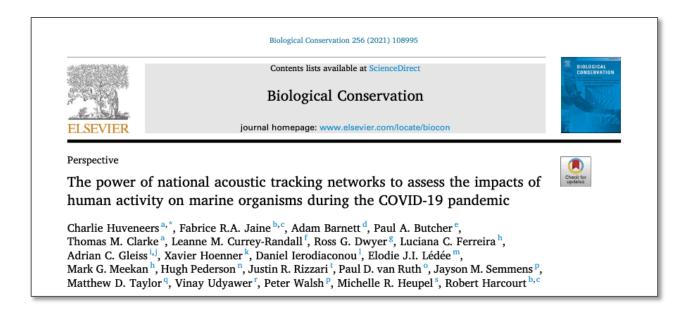




- Between 2019-2020:
 - 1. The intensity of marine traffic in the vicinity of acoustic tracking infrastructure decreased, esp. E and S coasts
 - 16% reduction in AIS detections observed within 8 km of acoustic
 - 3. Tourism decreased considerably across most sectors

- 99.7% less travelers (Tourism Australia, 2020)
- 80-100% reduction in visitors on the GBR
- 40% reduction in whale watching tours

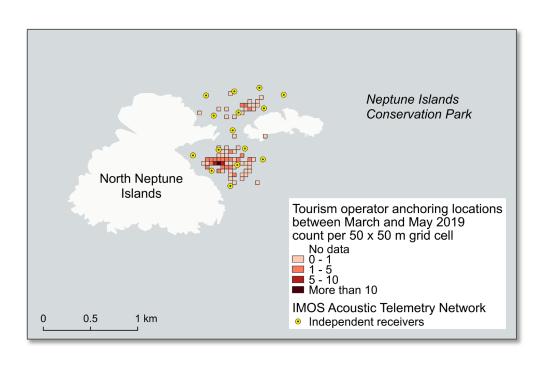




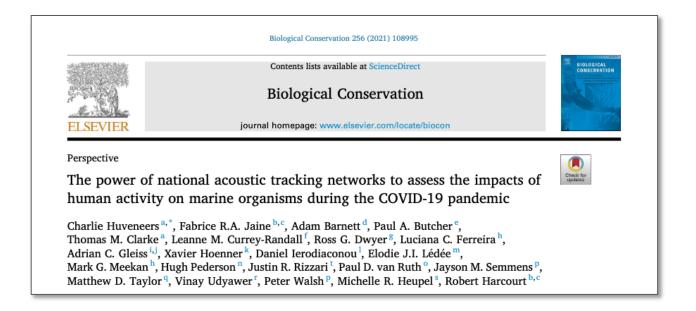
Between 2019-2020:

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- 3. Tourism decreased considerably across most sectors

- Neptune Islands, SA
 - White shark tourism stopped for 51 days



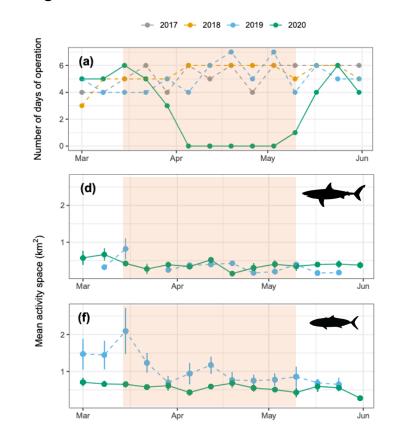




Between 2019-2020:

- 1. The intensity of marine traffic in the vicinity of acoustic tracking infrastructure decreased
- 16% reduction in AIS detections observed within 8 km of acoustic
- 3. Tourism decreased considerably across most sectors

- Neptune Islands, SA
 - White shark tourism stopped for 51 days
 - Residency of tagged white sharks not measurably affected but activity space of kingfish decreased



IMOS Network Expansion

- 2019 IMOS capital investment to optimise acoustic tracking network
 - 5 new receiver installations deployed at strategic locations in QLD, NSW, VIC, SA (WA pending)
 - Ongoing servicing by co-investment partners
- Enhanced IMOS network ready to service the needs of fisheries agencies
- Looking for opportunities to collaborate and enhance the network





R Toolkit to facilitate understanding of environmental variability on marine species

remora: Rapid Extraction of Marine Observations for Roving Animals

https://github.com/IMOS-AnimalTracking/remora

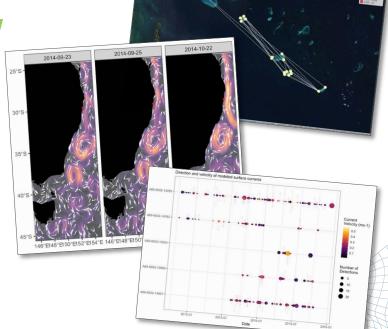
remora enables the integration of animal occurrence data with oceanographic observations collected by IMOS

passive acoustic telemetry

satellite telemetry

species sightings

fisheries catch















Australia's Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS) is enabled by the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS). It is operated by a consortium of institutions as an unincorporated joint venture, with the University of Tasmania as Lead Agent. **www.imos.org.au**

PRINCIPAL PARTICIPANTS











(Lead Agent)

















SIMS is a partnership involving four universities.

ASSOCIATE PARTICIPANTS











Acknowledgements:





- Fisheries & Aquaculture Research Providers Network
- State fisheries agencies
- Woodside
- IMOS Animal Tracking data contributors & collaborators
- Operational partners



