Including Underwater Sound in Arctic and Subarctic IEAs

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Outline



- Ocean Soundscapes
- Long-term recorders in Arctic and Subarctic Seas
- Anthropogenic Noise: Impacts to Subsistence Hunting; Arctic Shipping
- Including Sound in IEAs: NOAA Ocean Noise Strategy, Ocean Observing Systems (IOOS, GOOS)

Ocean Soundscapes

Natural - Physical









Earthquakes, Storms, Ice, Volcanoes

Natural - Biological



Invertebrates, Fishes, Mammals

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Ocean Soundscapes



Shipping, sonars, seismic surveys, offshore energy development

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Sound is Critical to Marine Animals



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- Why?
- Sound travels 4X faster in water than air, so is the most efficient means to communicate underwater
 - Hearing is critical to gathering information underwater over a range of distances





Sound is used to:

- Locate mates
- Find food
- Maintain group structure
- Avoid predators
- Navigate

Anthropogenic Noise (unwanted Sound)







Currently:

- Ocean noise is a growing global problem for marine ecosystems
- Increasing human activities in Arctic seas = a noisier environment
- Anthropogenic noise impacts
 Arctic subsistence activities





Environmental Impact:

• <u>Acute</u>: Intense noise events can have adverse physical and behavioral impacts that affect health and fitness

Chronic: Rising background noise limits marine animals' communication range and ability to sense their environment

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Soundscape Mapping: "Quiet" Arctic http://cetsound.noaa.gov/ons



Aarine Geospatial Ecology Lab, Duke University (2012)

*Arctic is getting NOISER with sea ice loss, increased storminess & anthropogenic noise

Long-Term Recorders

Recorders in the Bering and Beaufort Sea since 2007; in the Chukchi Sea since 2010.

Several co-located with bio-oceanographic moorings.

Recorders also in Davis Strait, Fram Strait, and Canadian Arctic



EXAMPLE: NOAA Moorings Courtesy: C. Berchok, MML



Arctic: International Deployments Chukchi Plateau (CP) and Fram Strait (FS)









Moore et al. 2012 – Polar Biology

Species detected (re. CAFF/CBMP)

Chukchi Plateau

Bowhead (simple calls) Beluga Bearded seals Ribbon seals + Seasonal Airguns



Fram Strait

- Bowhead (calls & song)
- Beluga
- Bearded seals
- Narwhal
- Blue whales
- Fin whales
- Unid. Odontocete
- + Year-round Airguns





Expanding Anthropogenic Footprint

Shipping, Tourism O&G Development

- > Ship Strikes
- > Increased Underwater Noise
- > Exposure to Contaminants
- > New Vectors for Disease

1.400 1.300 1.200 1.100 Airguns & Bowhead calls 1 000 0.900 0.700 0.600 0.500 0.400 0.300-0.200 -0.100 -10 20 15 Time (s)



Anthropogenic Noise Impact to Subsistence Hunting

- Noise from oil & gas seismic surveys and ships = primary concern
- Impacts to bowhead whale hunting- primary focus (since late 1970s)
- Bowhead whale harvest comanaged by NOAA & AEWC, under international authority of the IWC



Arctic Shipping Routes



PAME WG: Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA, 2009 + biannual updates)

- THEME I Enhancing Marine Safety
- **•** THEME II Protecting Arctic People and the Environment
- (A). Survey of Arctic Indigenous Marine Use
- (B). Engagement with Arctic Communities
- (C). Areas of Heightened Ecological and Cultural Significance
- (D). Specially Designated Arctic Marine Areas
- (E). Protection from Invasive Species
- (F). Oil Spill Prevention
- (G). Addressing Impacts on Marine Mammals
- (H). Reducing Air Emissions

Theme III – Building Arctic Marine Infrastructure

https://pame.is/index.php/projects/arctic-marine-shipping)

Including Sound in IEAs links to existing & developing tools

NOAA Ocean Noise Strategy <u>http://cetsound.noaa.gov/ons</u>

- US IOOS Regional Ocean Observatories = Alaska OOS <u>http://aoos.org</u>
- GOOS Global Ocean Observing System
 http://goosocean.org/



NOAA's IEA Cycle

Including Sound in IEAs connects three key environmental factors

- Ecologic abiotic and biologic ecosystem variability
- Economic shipping, resource extraction, tourism
- Local Community-food security & Inuit Knowledge



It's time to include SOUND in the IEA cycle