

# Chukchi Edges

aka MGL 11-12

Bernard Coakley  
Geophysical Institute  
University of Alaska  
6 March 2012  
Open Water Meeting

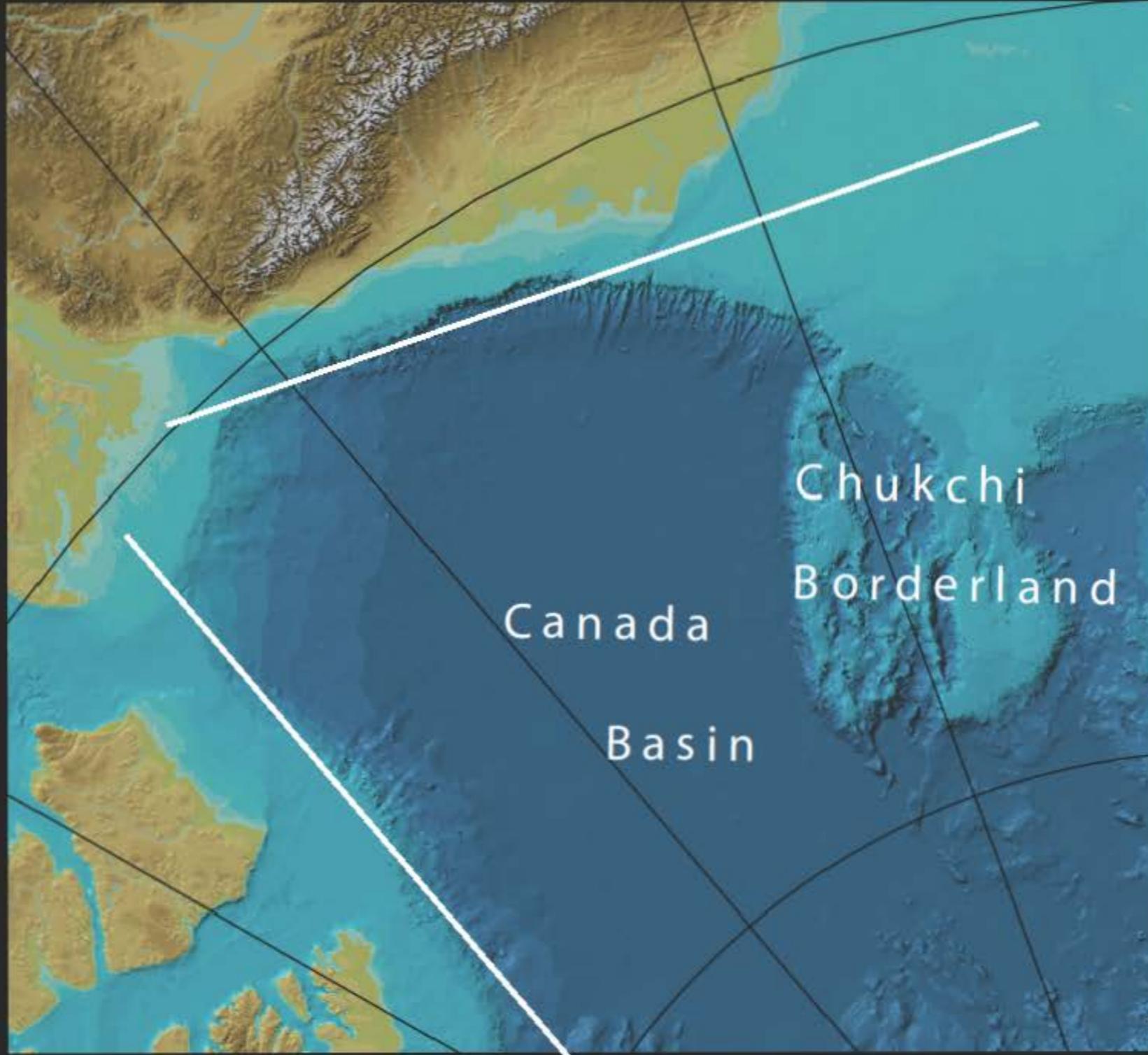


# Chukchi Edges

- NSF funded
- 2-D multi-channel seismic reflection survey
- 8 Sept to 9 Oct; Dutch Harbor to Dutch Harbor
- Acquisition 13 Sept to 5 October
- ~5200 km of multi-channel seismic reflection data
- RV Marcus G. Langseth (non-ice reinforced)
- ~98% MCS uptime

# Chukchi Borderland/ Canada Basin

“the Windshield wiper”



# Cruise Plan

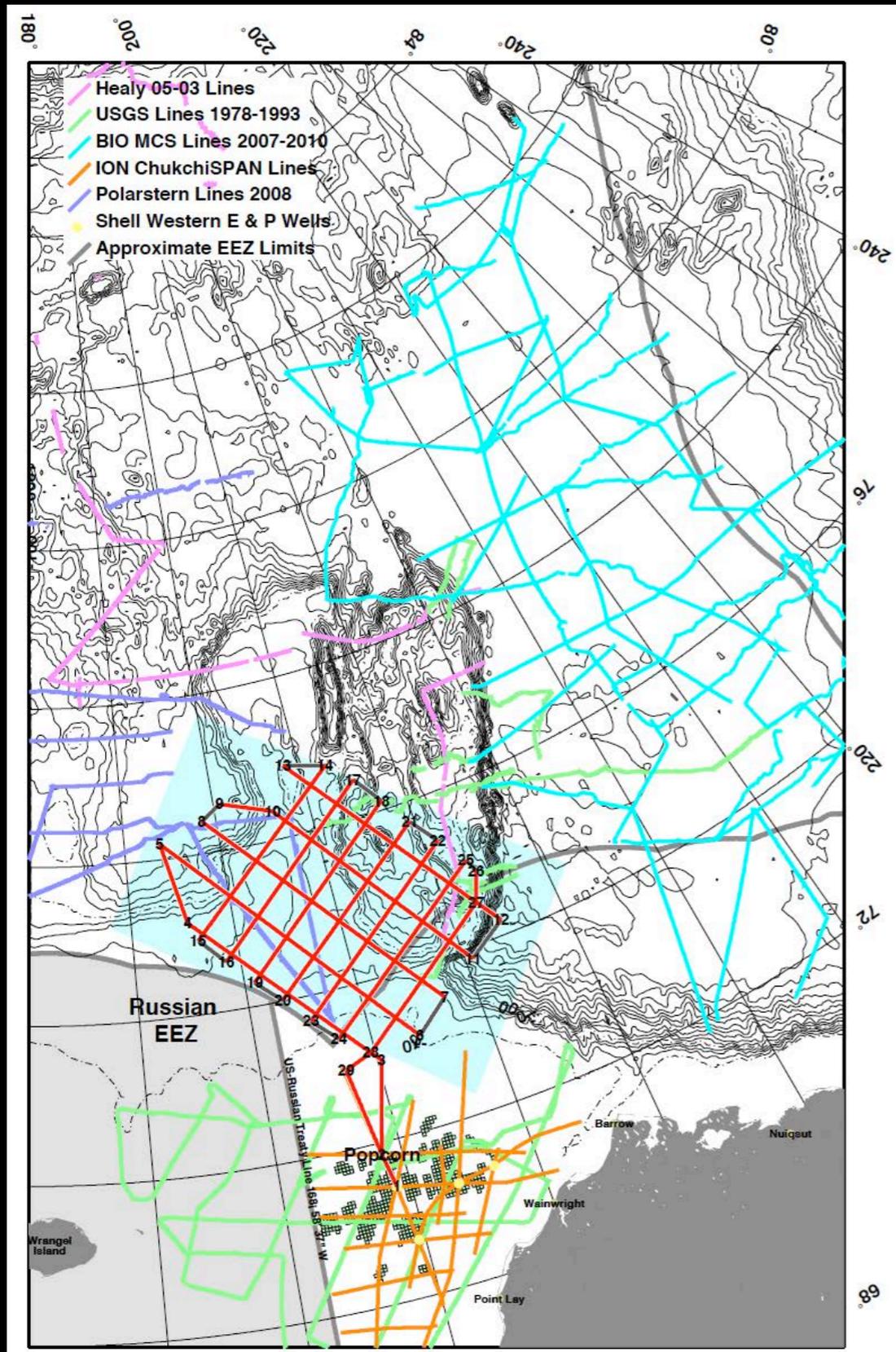


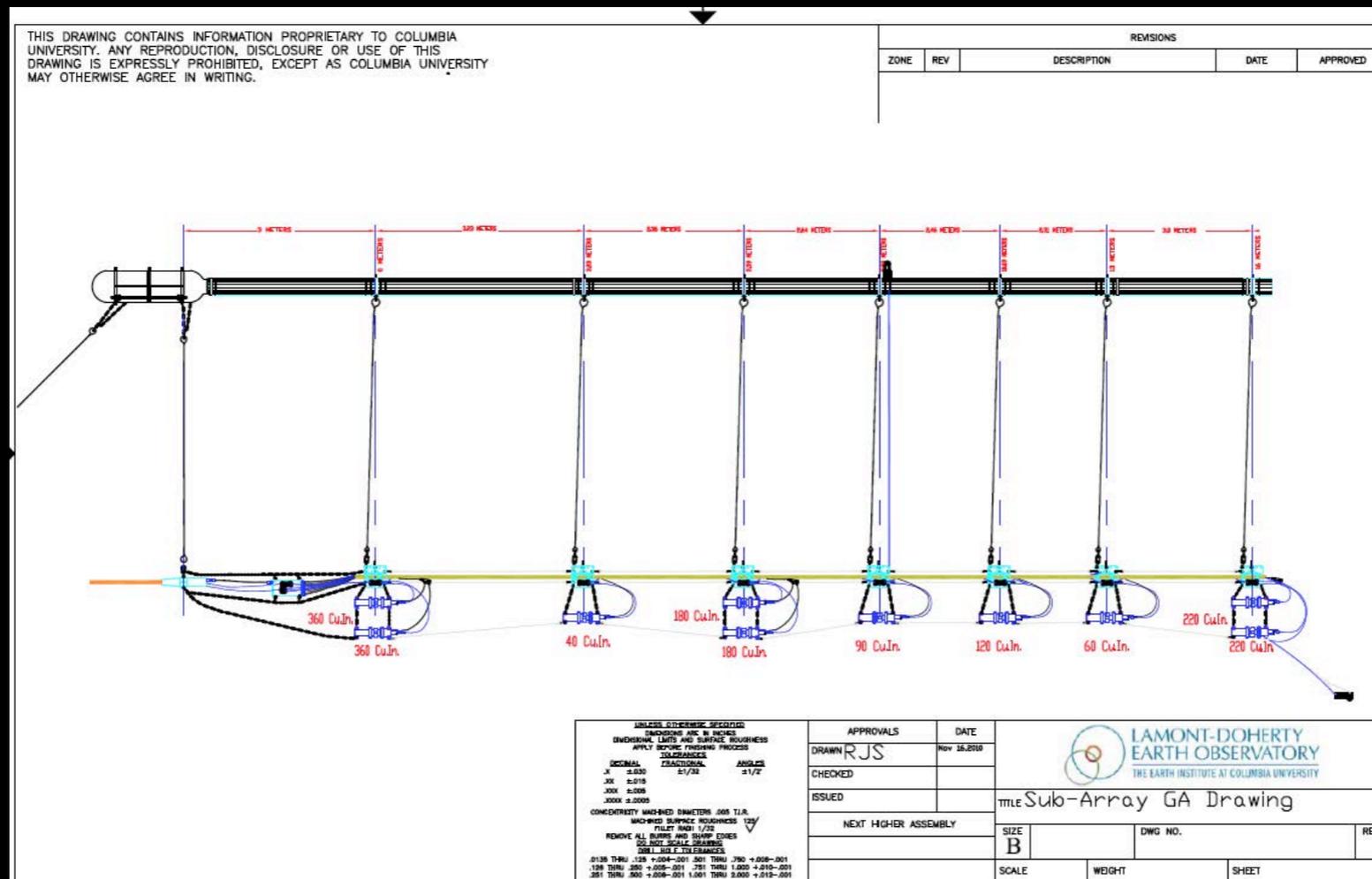
Image Southern Edge Structure  
Inter-correlate wells and lines

Test models for the opening of  
the Canada Basin

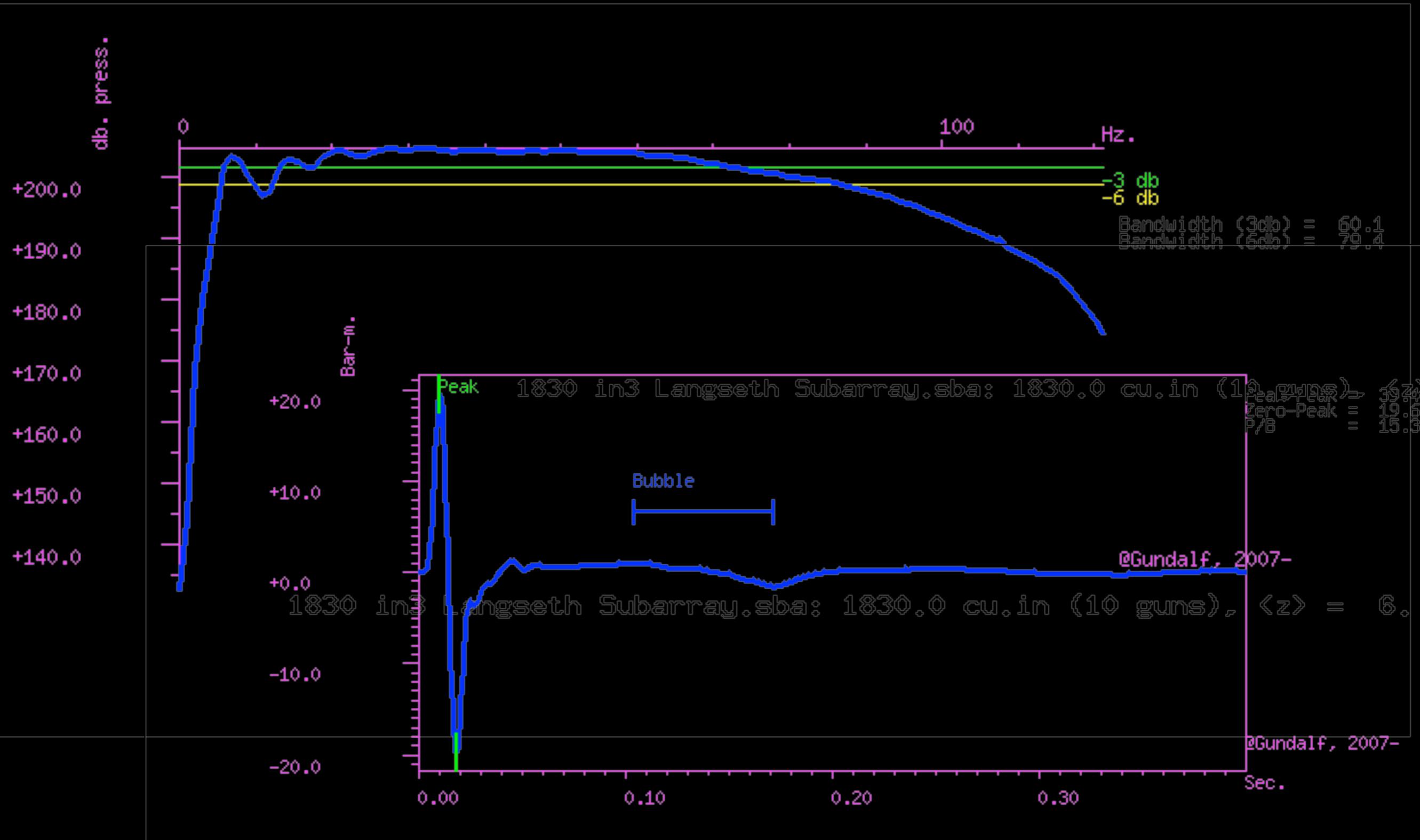
Develop age controls on Arctic  
Ocean Stratigraphy

# MCS Set-up

- 1830 cubic inches total volume over ten independent airguns
- 6 km (458 channels) streamer



# Source Signature



# Other Acoustic Sources

- Kongsberg EM 122 Swath Bathymetric Sonar (12 kHz)
- Knudson 320 B/R sub-bottom profiler (2.0-6.0 kHz)
- Two Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers (ADCP; 75 and 150 kHz)

# Other Data Sets

- Gravity Anomaly
- Magnetic Anomaly
- Sonobuoys

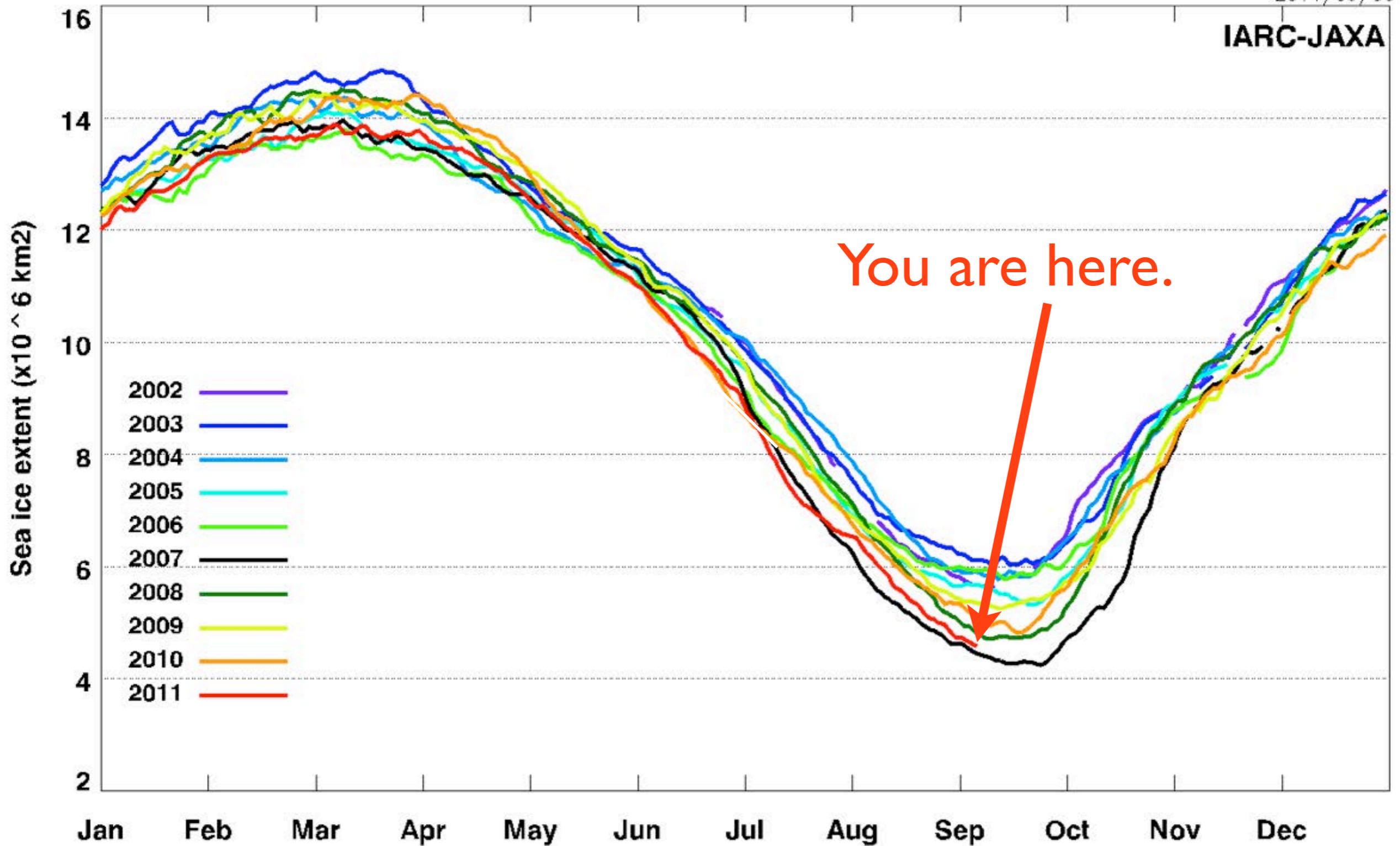
# Why use a non-ice reinforced vessel?

- Scavenger hunt for equipment for Healy (2010)
- Too much competition for Healy time
- RV Langseth schedule availability
- How can we operate safely, including at night?

# AMSR-E Sea Ice Extent

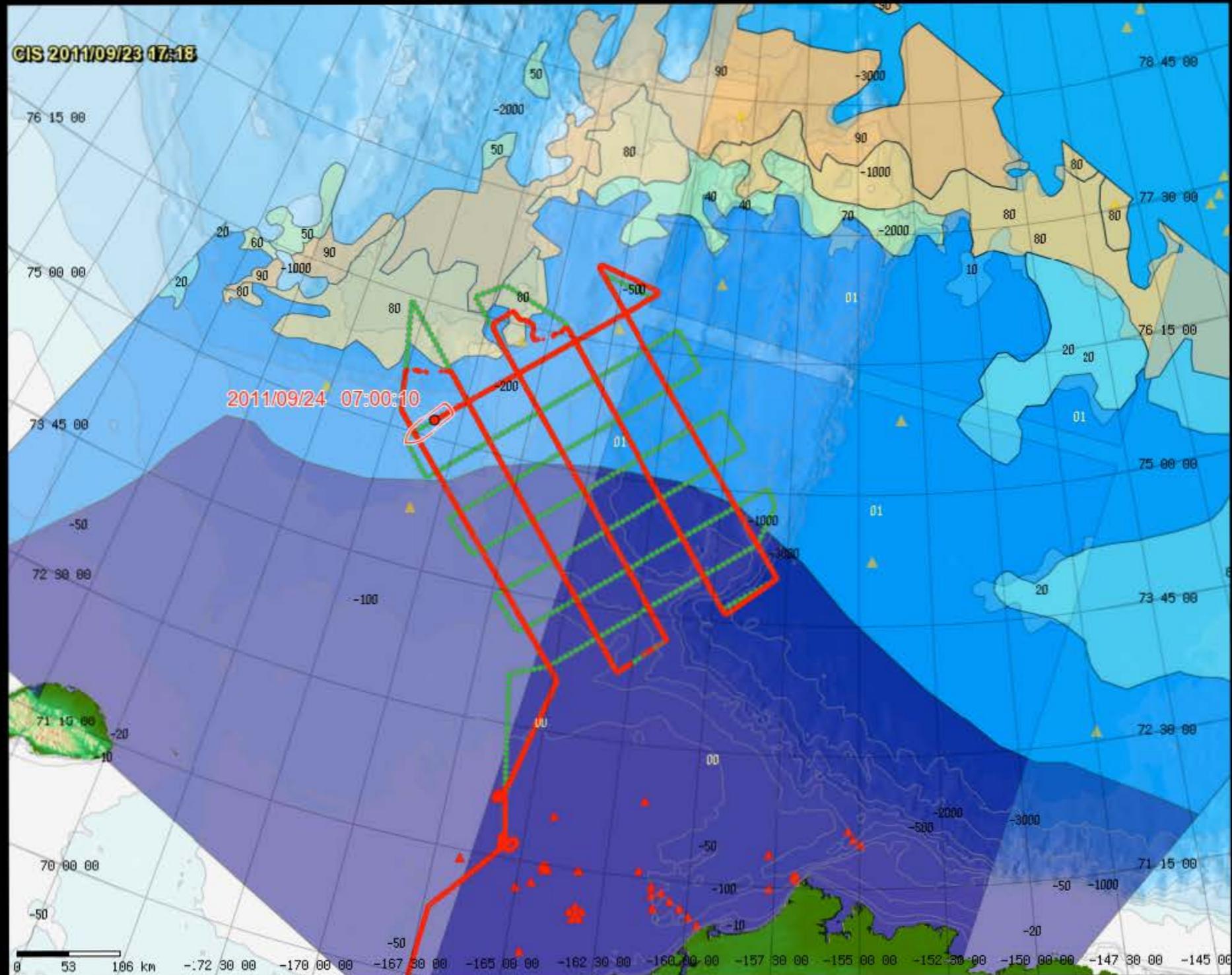
2011/09/06

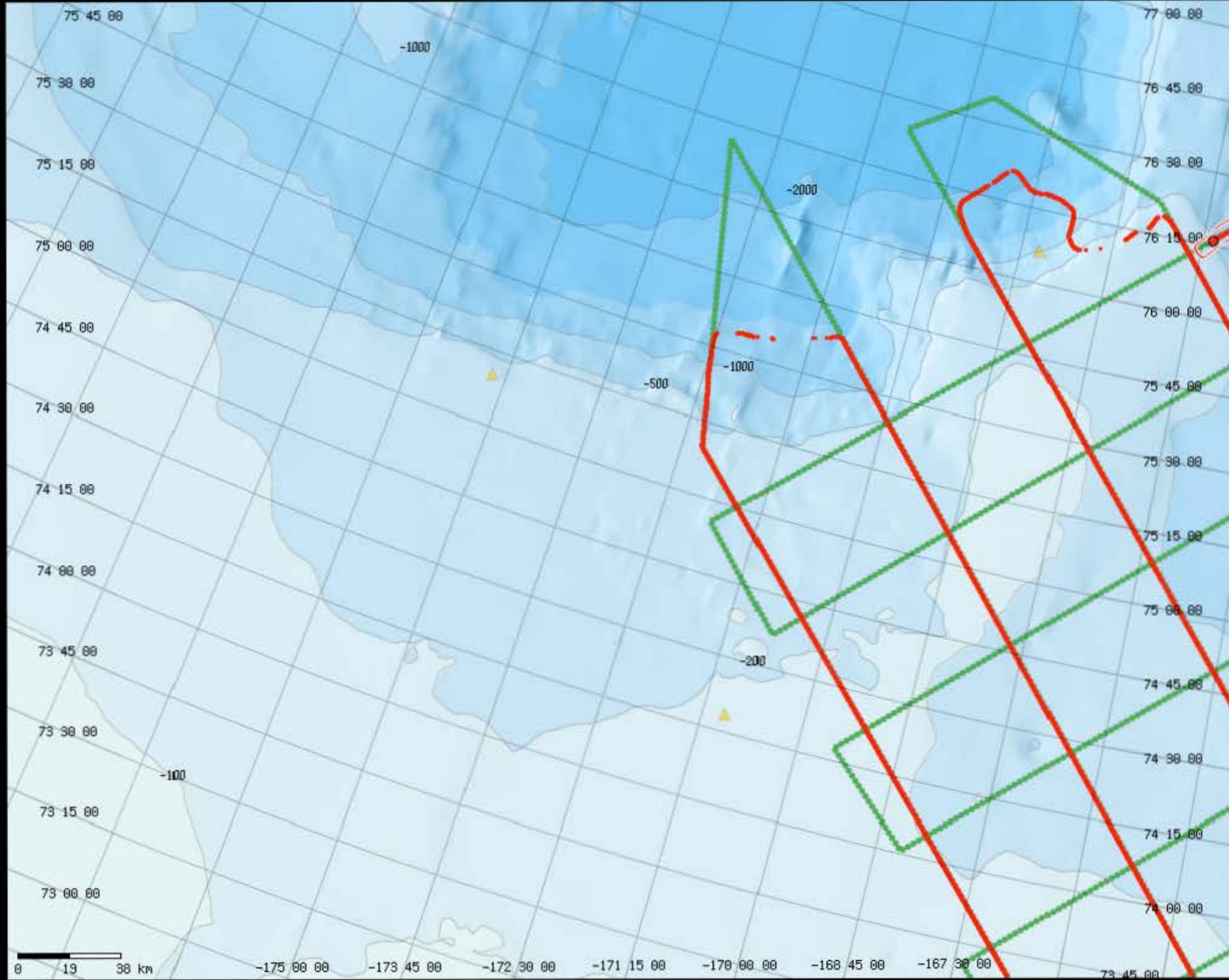
IARC-JAXA

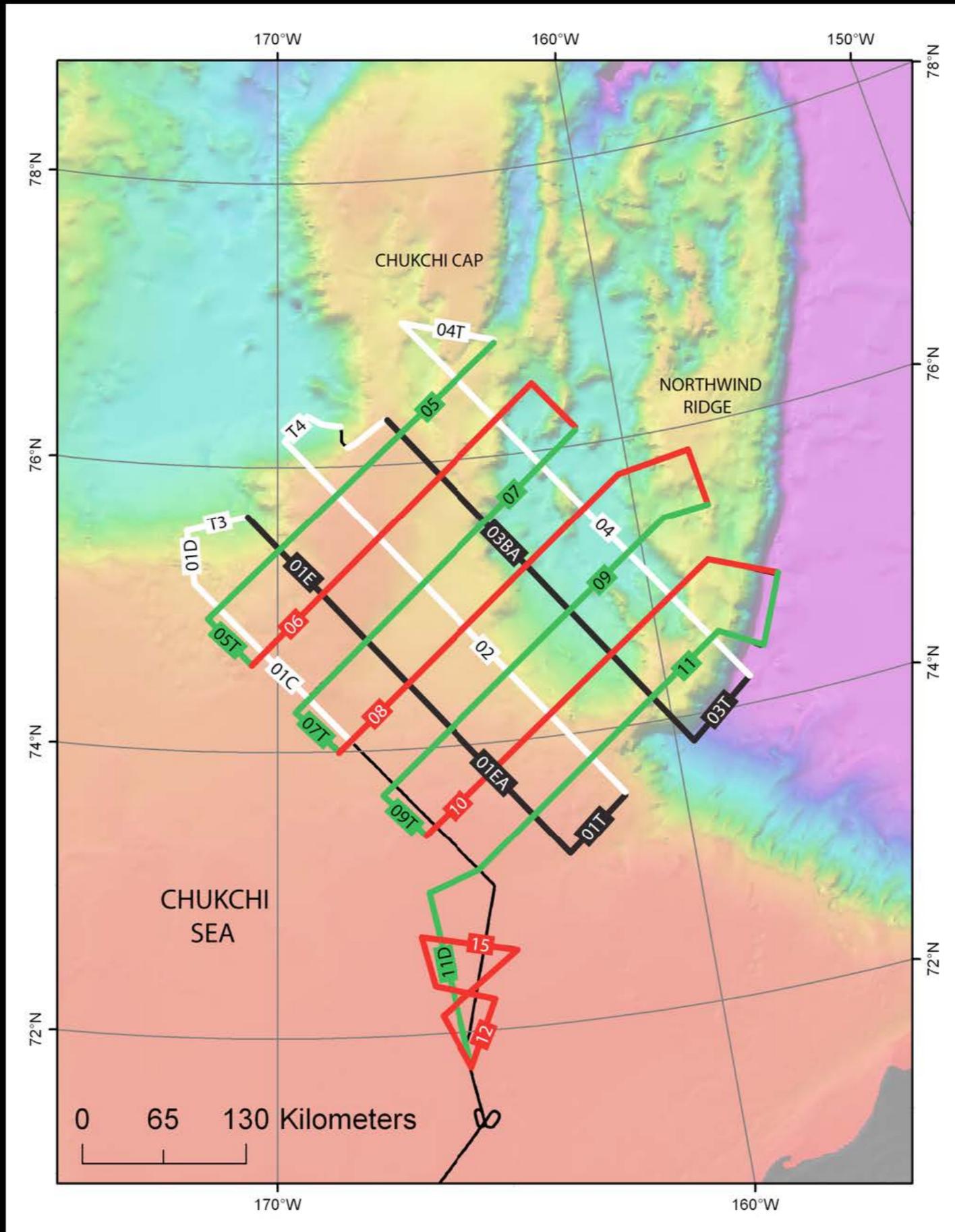


# Mapserver Support

Integrates CIS interpreted imagery

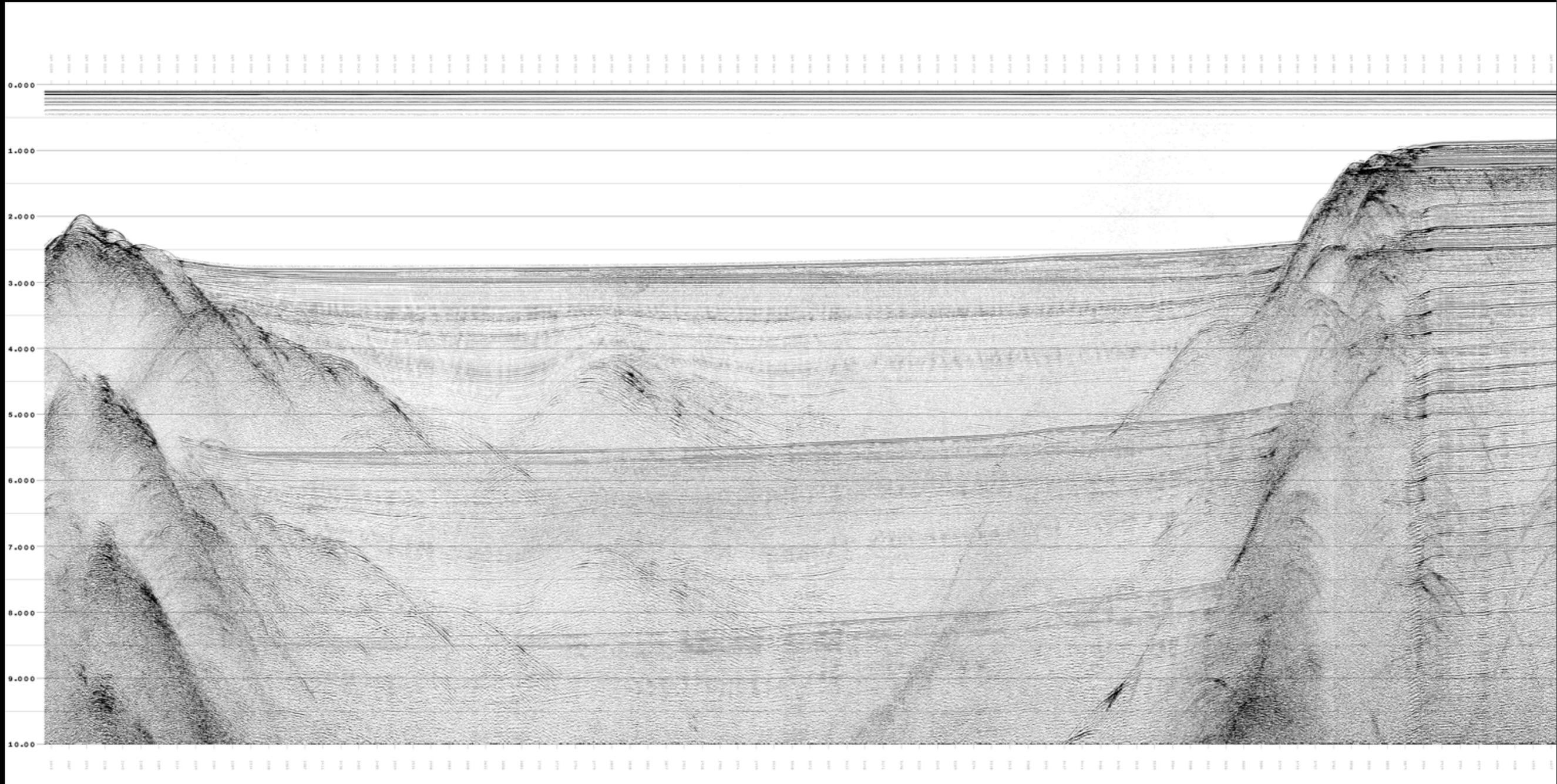


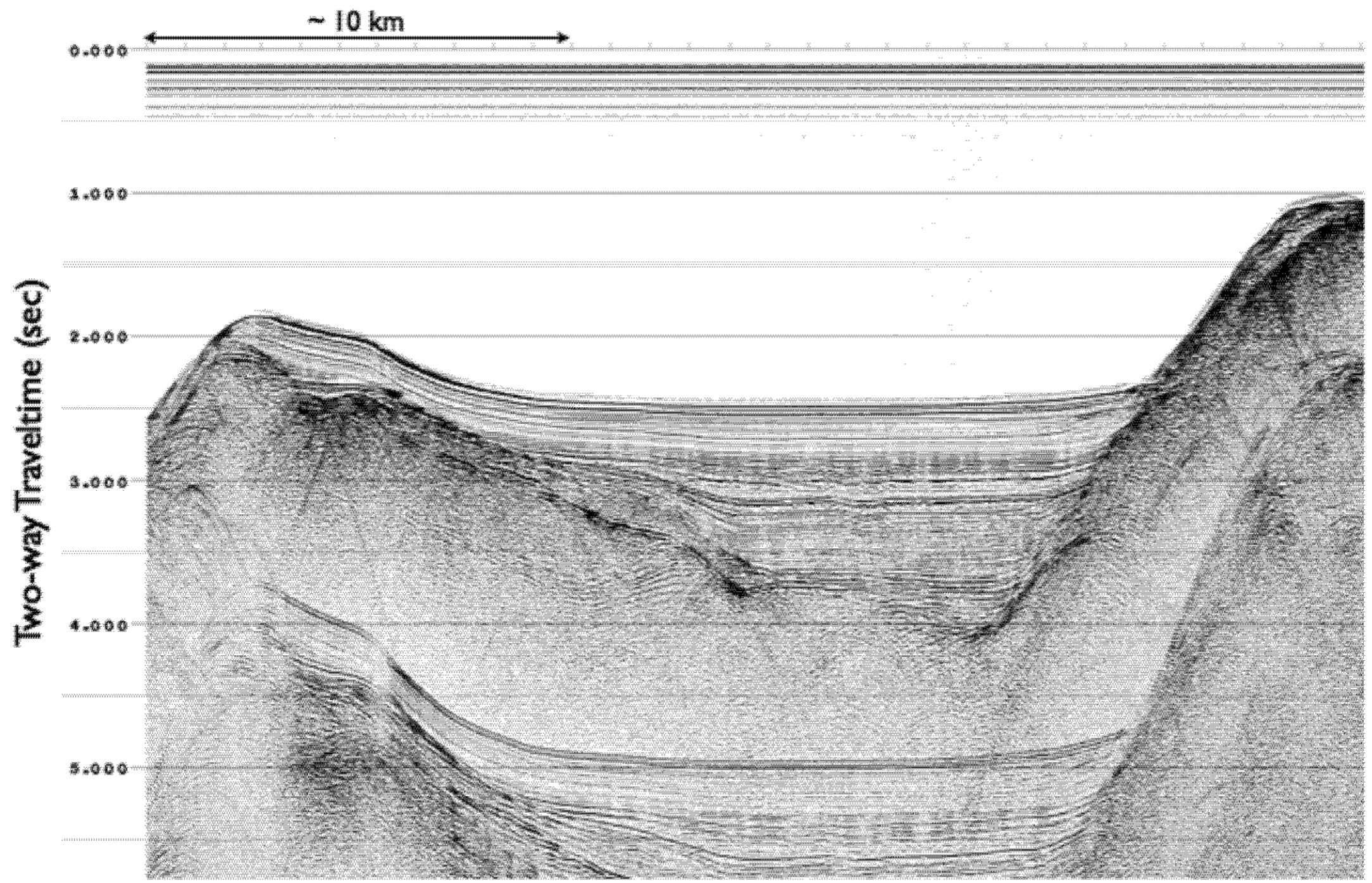




# MGLI 1-12-7b

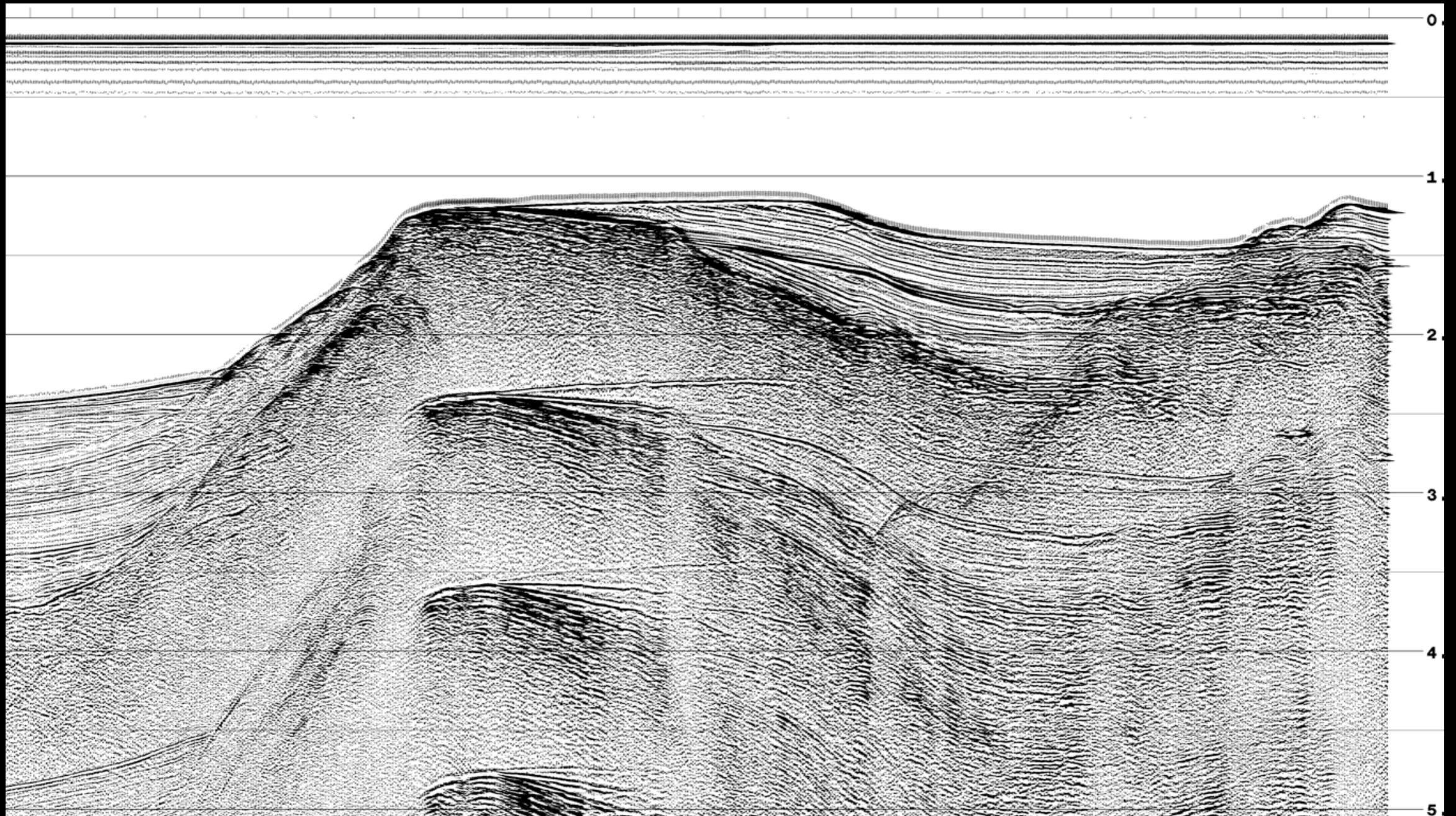
single channel field records



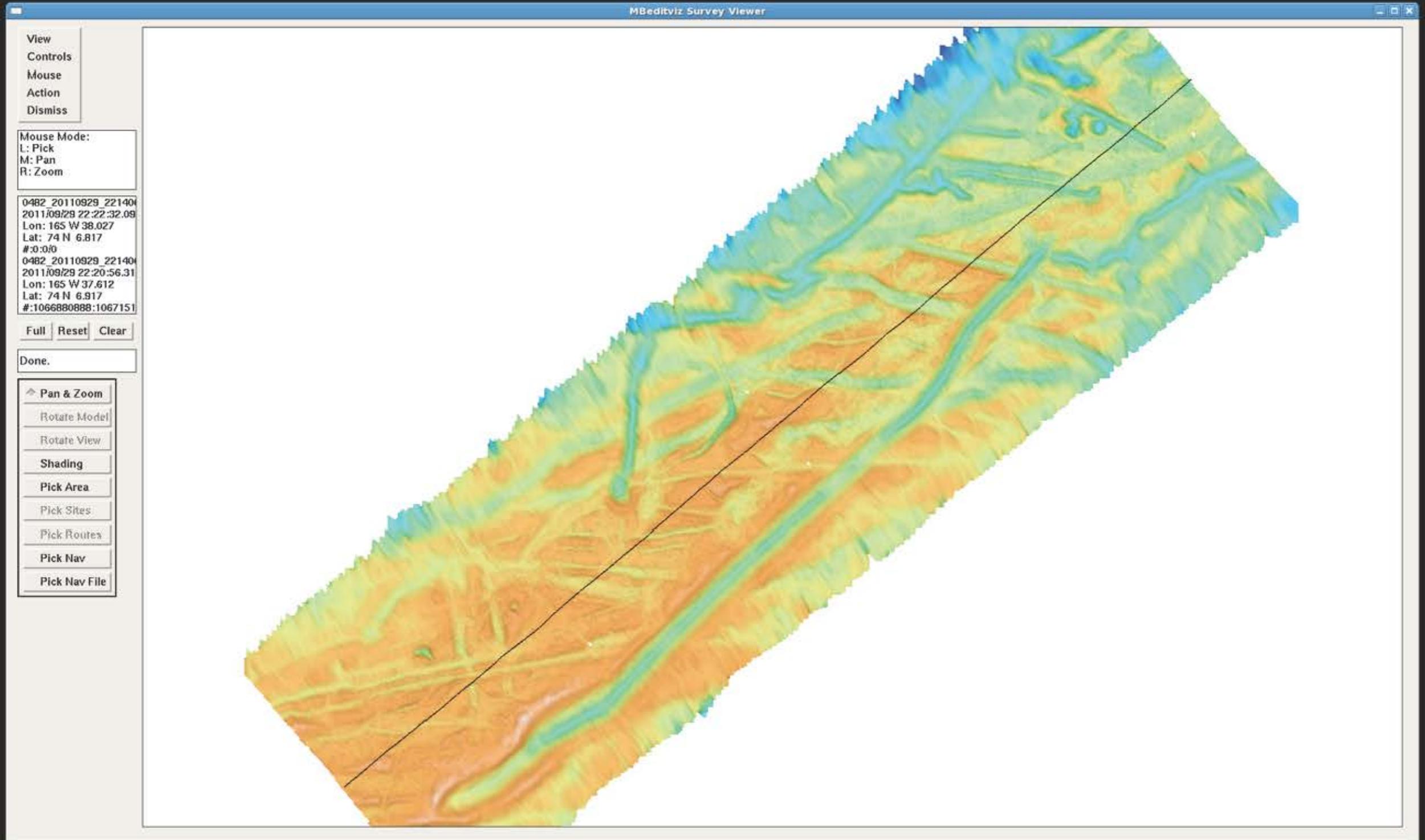


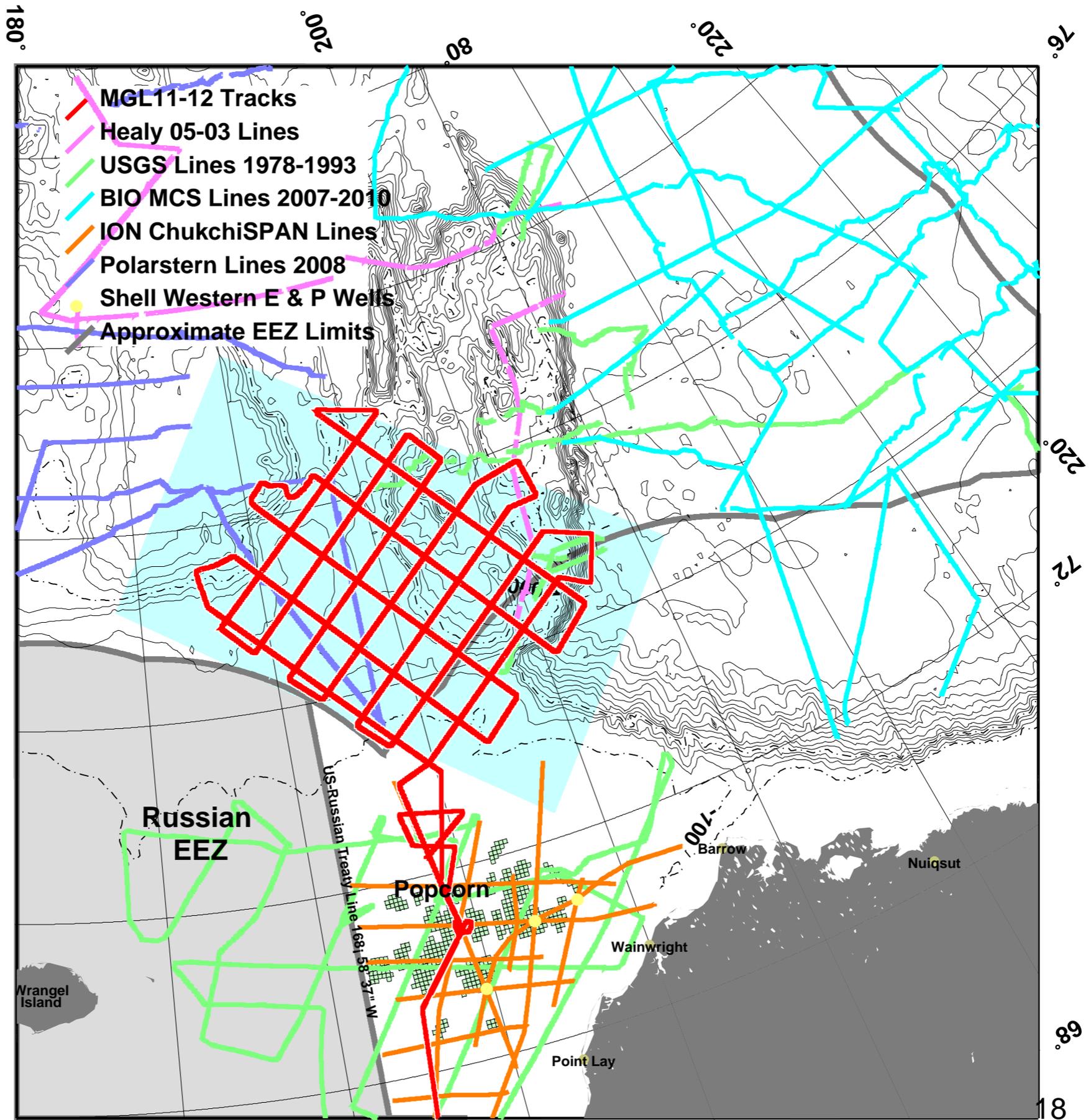
# MGLI 1-12-10c

exposure and erosion



# Multi-beam





# IHA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Bernard Coakley, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor  
Department of Geology and Geophysics  
348 REIC  
900 Yukon Drive  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775

AUG 26 2011

Dear Dr. Coakley:

Enclosed is an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) issued to the University of Alaska Geophysics Institute under the authority of Section 101(a)(5)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) to take, by Level B harassment only, small numbers of 11 species of marine mammals incidental to a marine geophysical (seismic) survey in the Arctic Ocean. The IHA is valid from September 5, 2011, through October 23, 2011.

You are required to comply with the conditions contained in the IHA. In addition, you must submit a final report to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Office of Protected Resources within 90 days after expiration of the IHA. The IHA requires the monitoring of marine mammals by qualified individuals during activities and reporting of marine mammal observations, including species, numbers, and behavioral modifications potentially resulting from the seismic survey.

If you have any questions concerning the IHA or its requirements, please contact Candace Nachman, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS at (301) 427-8401.

Sincerely,

James H. Lecky, Director  
Office of Protected Resources

Enclosure

# Monitoring Program

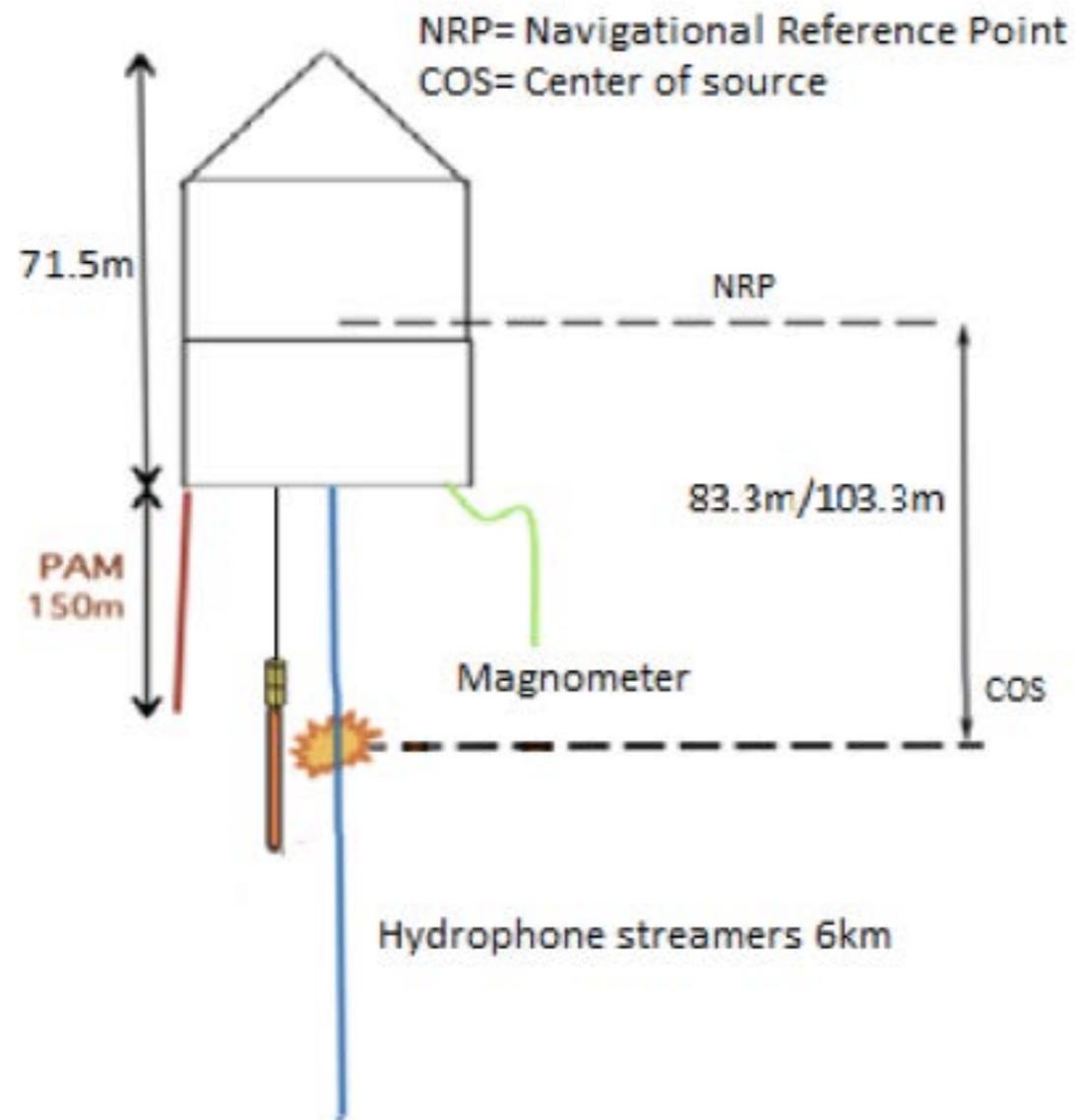
- ❖ Visual observations were established to provide real-time sighting data, allowing for the implementation of mitigation procedures as necessary.
- ❖ Operation of a Passive Acoustic Monitoring system to compliment visual observations and provide additional marine mammal detection data.
- ❖ Ascertain the effects of marine mammals and marine turtles exposed to sound levels constituting a “take”.

# Monitoring Team

- 5 Protected Species Observers (PSO)
- 1 Community Observer
- 7/24 PAM
- Daylight Visual monitoring



# Towing Arrangements

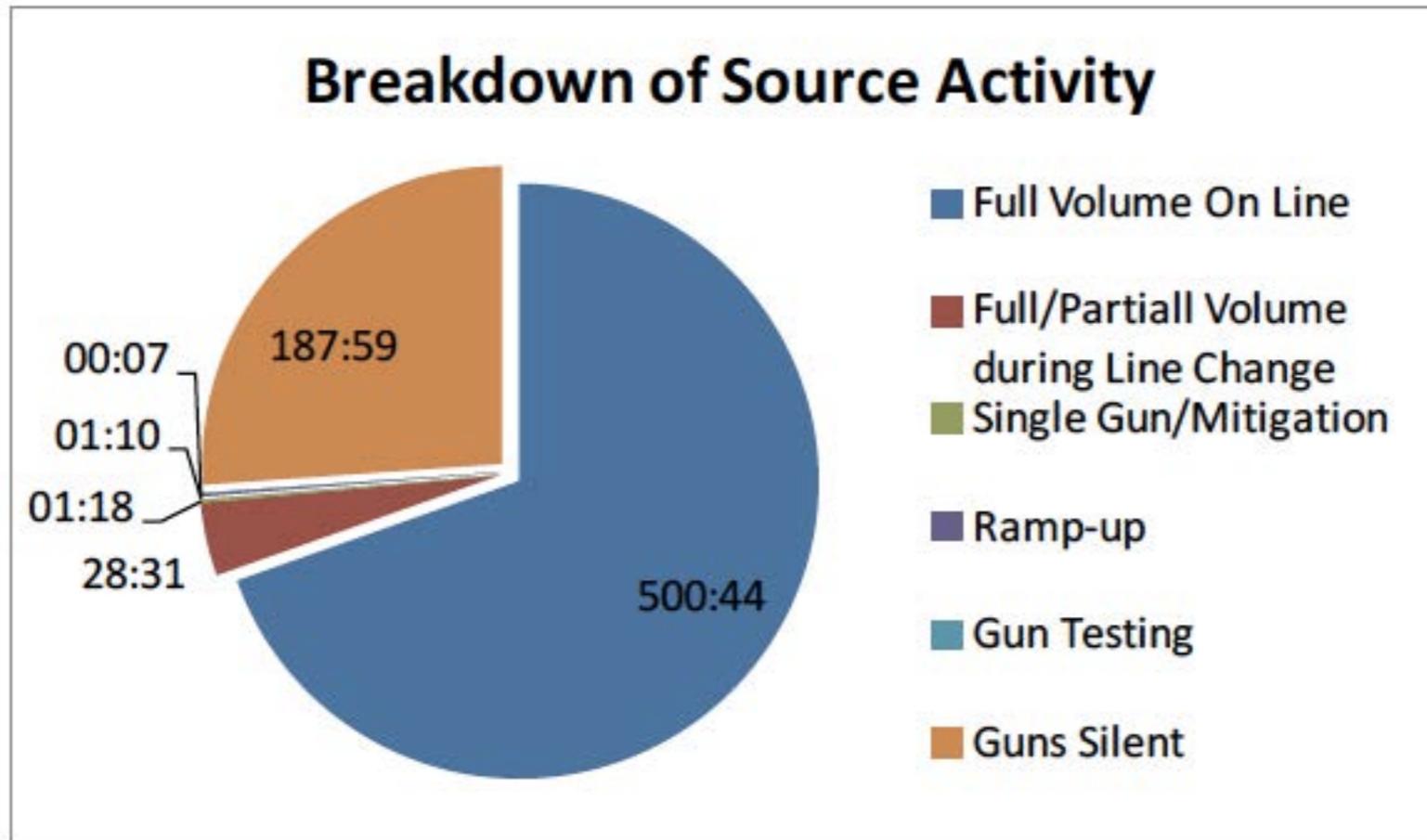


# Shut Down Radii

**Table 1. Exclusion zone (EZ) radii for triggering mitigation.**

Source and Volume	Array Tow Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Shut-down EZ for Pinnipeds, Polar Bears 190 dB (m)	Shut-down EZ for Cetaceans 180 dB (m)	Level-B Harassment Zone 160 dB (m)
Single bolt airgun (40 in <sup>3</sup> )	6	Shallow (<100)	150	296	1,050
		Intermediate (100-1,000)	18	60	578
		Deep (>1,000)	12	40	385
1 string 10 airguns (1830 in <sup>3</sup> )	6	Shallow (<200)	190	1,870	14,370
		Intermediate (200-1,000)	130	1,400	13,980
		Deep (>1,000)	130	425	14,070

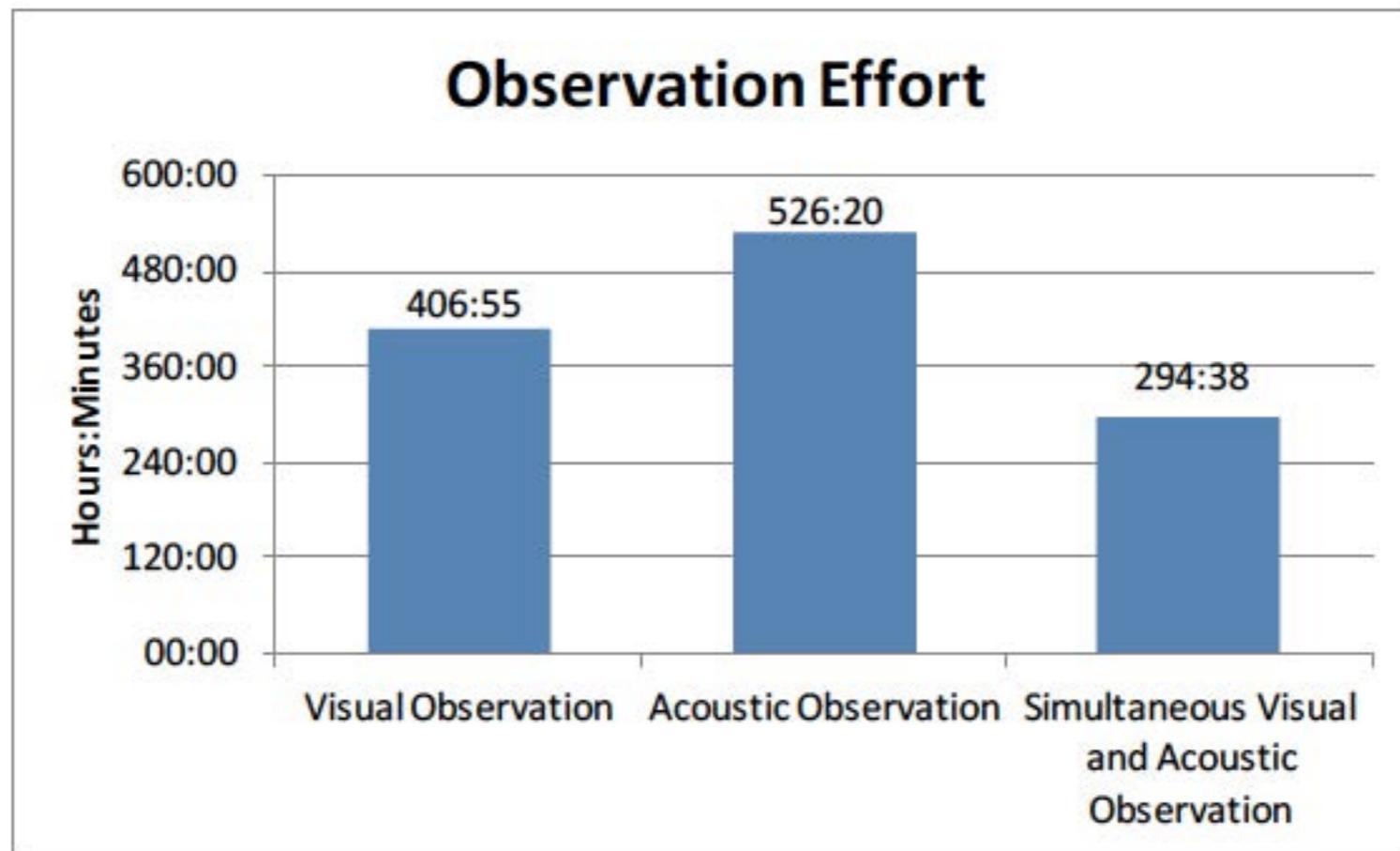
# MCS Activity



# Source Operations

Acoustic Source Operations	Number	Duration (hh:mm)
<b>Gun Tests</b>		<b>0:07</b>
<b>Ramp-up</b>		<b>1:10</b>
Day time ramp-ups from silence	<b>1</b>	
Day time ramp-ups from mitigation gun	<b>2</b>	
Night time ramp-ups from mitigation gun	<b>0</b>	
<b>Full power survey acquisition</b>		<b>500:44</b>
<b>Full/partial power line changes</b>		<b>28:31</b>
<b>Single airgun (40 in<sup>3</sup>)</b>		<b>1:18</b>
<b>Total time acoustic source was active</b>		<b>531:50</b>

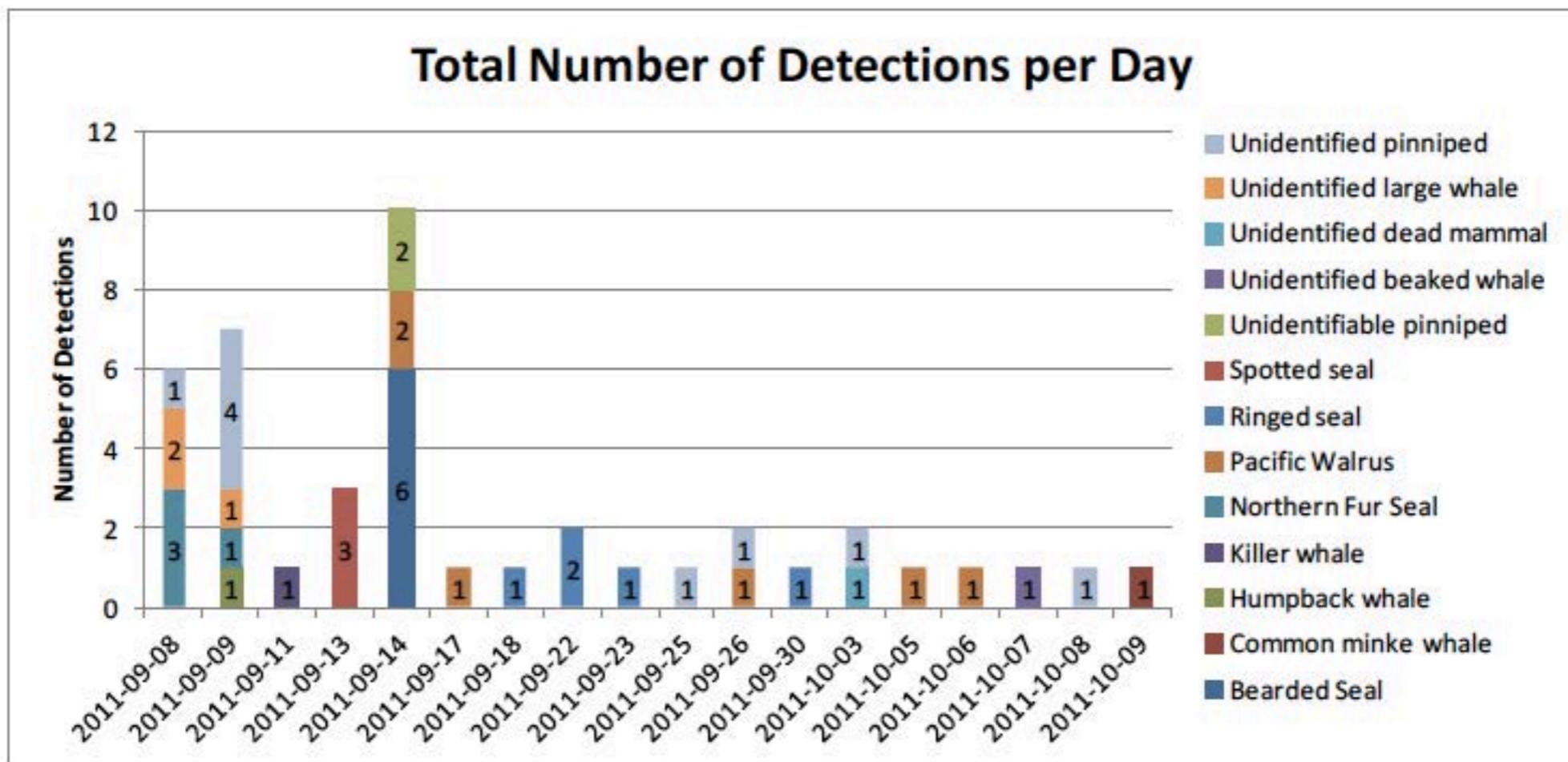
# PSO Observations



# Mammal Detections

	Total Number of Detection Records	Total Number of Animals Recorded
<b>Cetaceans</b>		
Unidentifiable cetacean	4	5
<b>Mysticetes</b>		
Humpback whale	1	2
Common minke whale	1	1
<b>Odontocetes</b>		
Killer whale	1	5
<b>Pinnipeds</b>		
Pacific walrus	6	14
Spotted seal	3	3
Ringed seal	5	5
Bearded seal	6	7
Northern fur seal	4	9
Unidentifiable pinniped	11	12

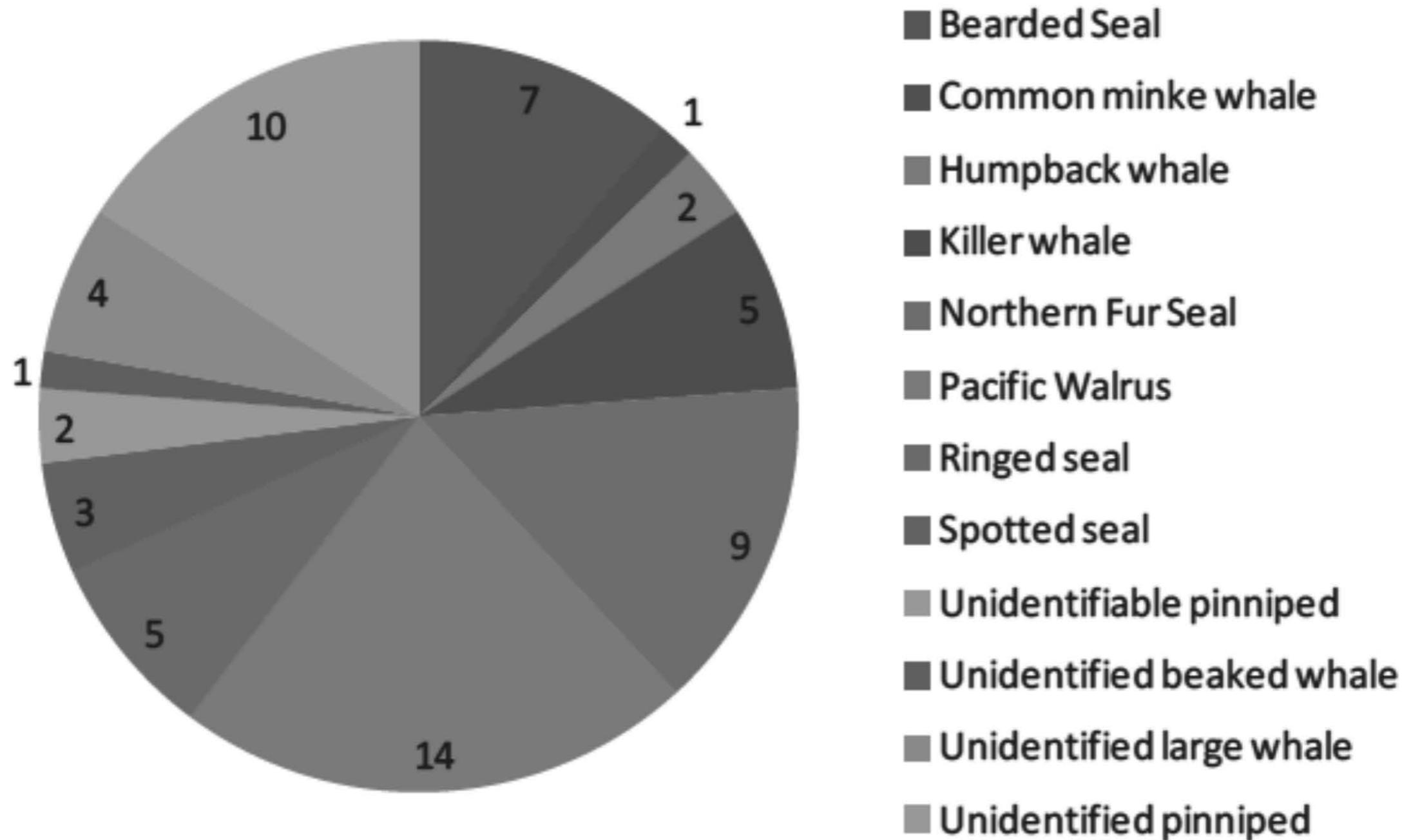
# Mammal Detections



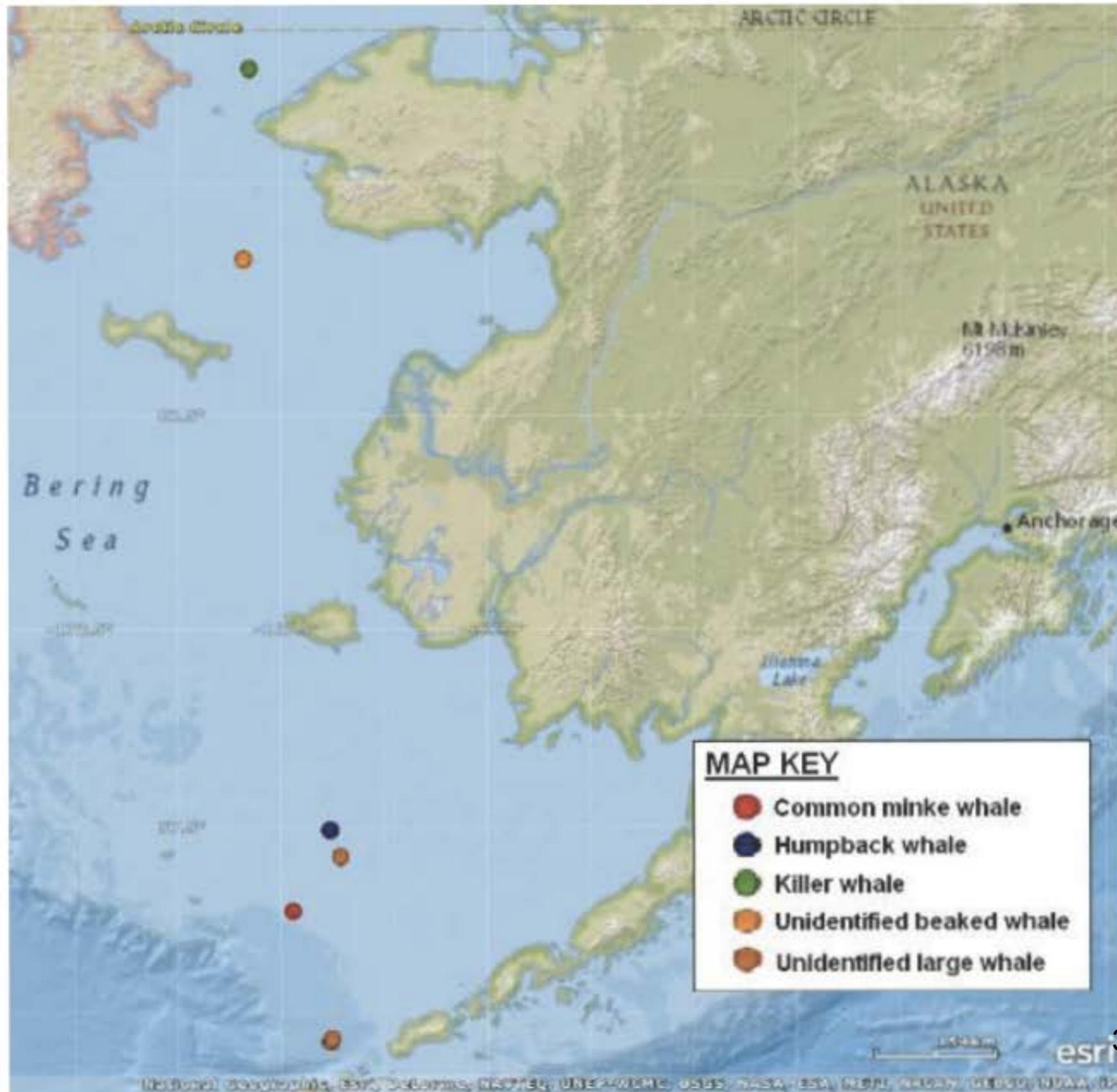
# Average Closest Approach

Species Detected	Full Power (1830 in <sup>3</sup> )		Single Airgun 40 in <sup>3</sup>		Ramp up / Other Reduced Volume		Not Firing	
	Number of detections	Average closest approach to source (meters)	Number of detections	Average closest approach to source (meters)	Number of detections	Average closest approach to source (meters)	Number of detections	Average closest approach to source (meters)
Humpback whale	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300
Common minke whale	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	140
Killer whale	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200
Unidentifiable cetacean	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	706
Northern fur seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	188
Spotted seal	3	322	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ringed seal	5	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bearded seal	6	572	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific walrus	4	846	-	-	-	-	2	175
Unidentifiable pinniped	5	594	-	-	-	-	6	230

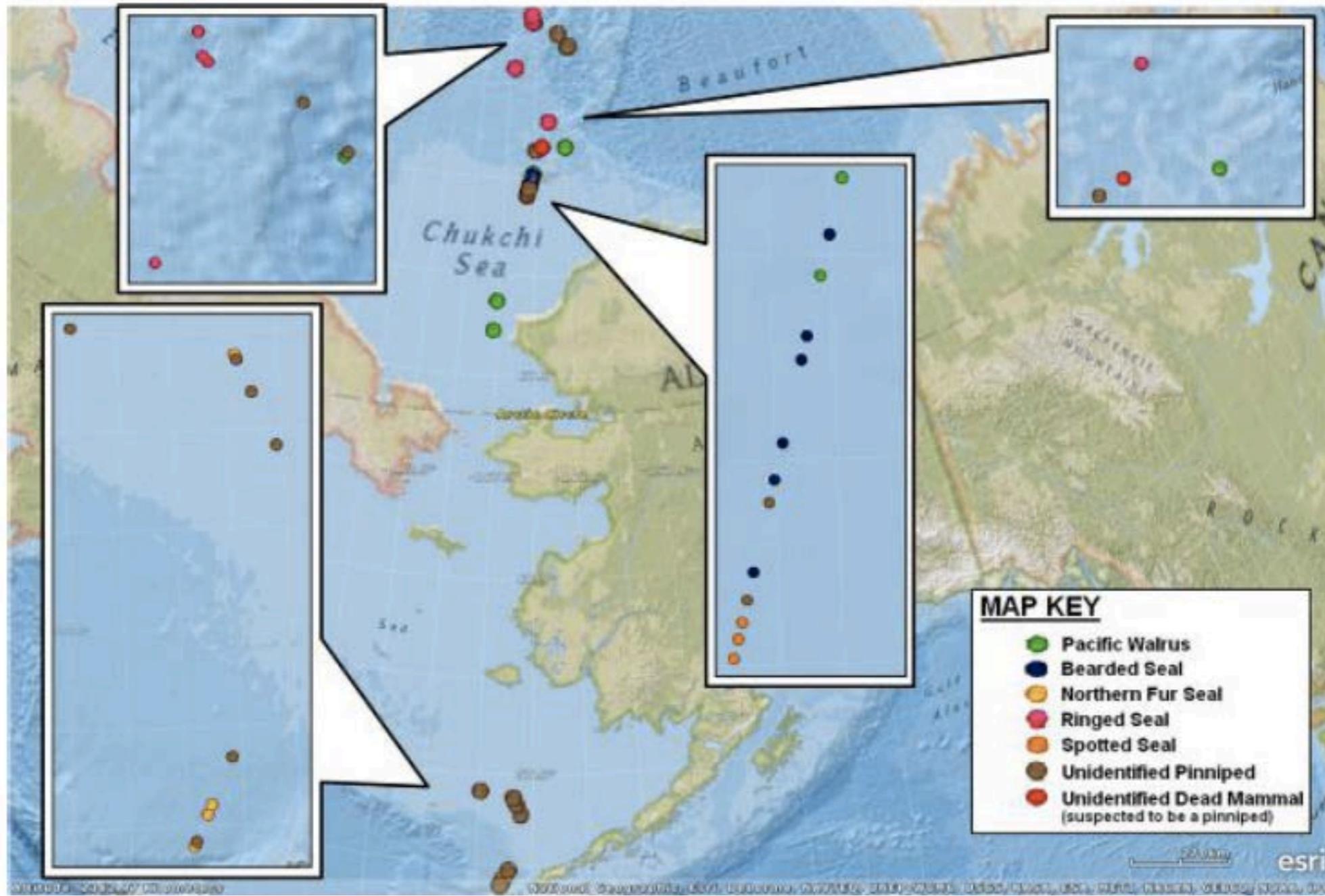
# Total Number of Individuals by Species



# Cetacean Detections

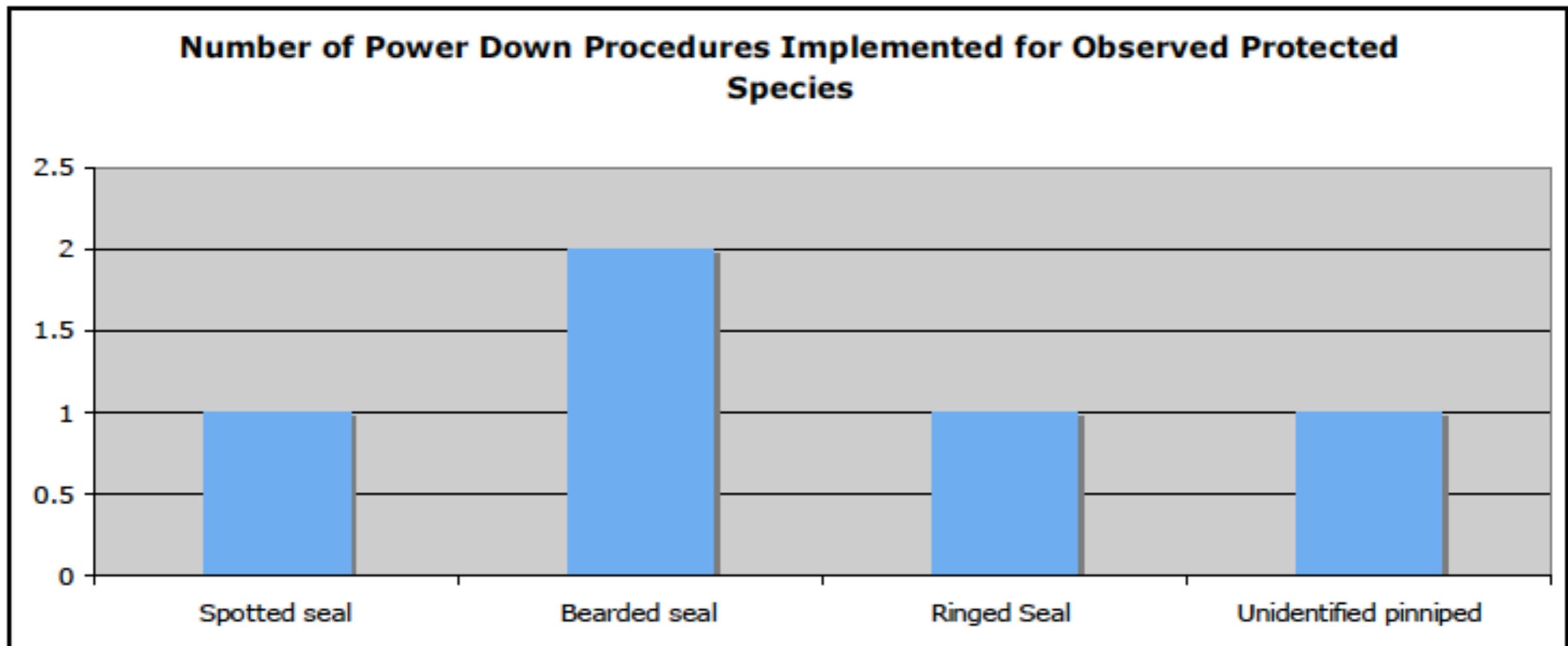


# Pinniped Detections



# Power Downs by Species

Mitigation Action	Cetaceans		Pinnipeds	
	Number	Duration	Number	Duration
Delayed Ramp-up	0	-	0	-
Power Down	0	-	5	1:32
Shut Down	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1:32</b>



# Summary of Mitigation Actions

Date	Visual Detection Number	Species	Group Size	Source Activity (initial detection)	Closest Approach to Firing Source/Power Level	Mitigation Action	Total Duration of Mitigation Event	Comments
13-Sep	15	Spotted seal	1	Full power	160m / 1830 in <sup>3</sup>	Power down	0:01	Seal seen leaving safety radius, airguns return to full power.
14-Sep	19	Bearded seal	1	Full power	155m / 1830 in <sup>3</sup>	Power down	0:02	Seal seen leaving safety radius, airguns return to full power.
14-Sep	23	Bearded seal	1	Full power	155m / 1830 in <sup>3</sup>	Power down	0:18	Seal last seen inside safety radius at 03:44 UTC. Waited 15 min. before returning to full power.
22-Sep	31	Ringed seal	1	Full power	75m / 1830 in <sup>3</sup>	Power down	0:35	Seal last seen inside safety radius at 20:24 UTC. Waited 15 minutes before initiating ramp up.
3-Oct	38	Unidentified pinniped	1	Full power	180m / 1830in <sup>3</sup>	Power down	0:36	Seal last seen inside safety radius at 4:31 UTC. Waited 15 minutes before initiating ramp up.

# Level B Take Totals

Species	IHA Authorized Takes	Number of animals exposed to 180 dB (Cetaceans) / 190 dB (Pinnipeds)	Number of animals exposed to 160 dB
<b>Mysticetes</b>			
Bowhead whale	89	-	-
Gray whale	71	-	-
Humpback whale	2	-	-
Minke whale	2	-	-
Fin whale	2	-	-
<b>Odontocetes</b>			
Beluga whale	794	-	-
Killer whale	2	-	-
<b>Pinnipeds</b>			
Bearded seal	677	2	5
Spotted seal	150	1	2
Ringed seal	7,492	1	4
Ribbon seal	42	-	-

# Bottom Line

- Scientifically Successful
- Good Monitoring (thanks PSO's)
- Minimal takes

# Social Science

<http://scientistatwork.blogs.nytimes.com/author/bernard-coakley/>

