



**NOAA
FISHERIES**



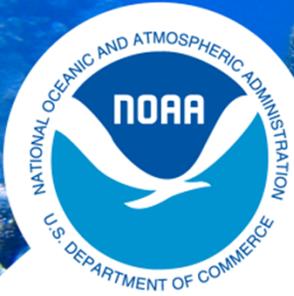
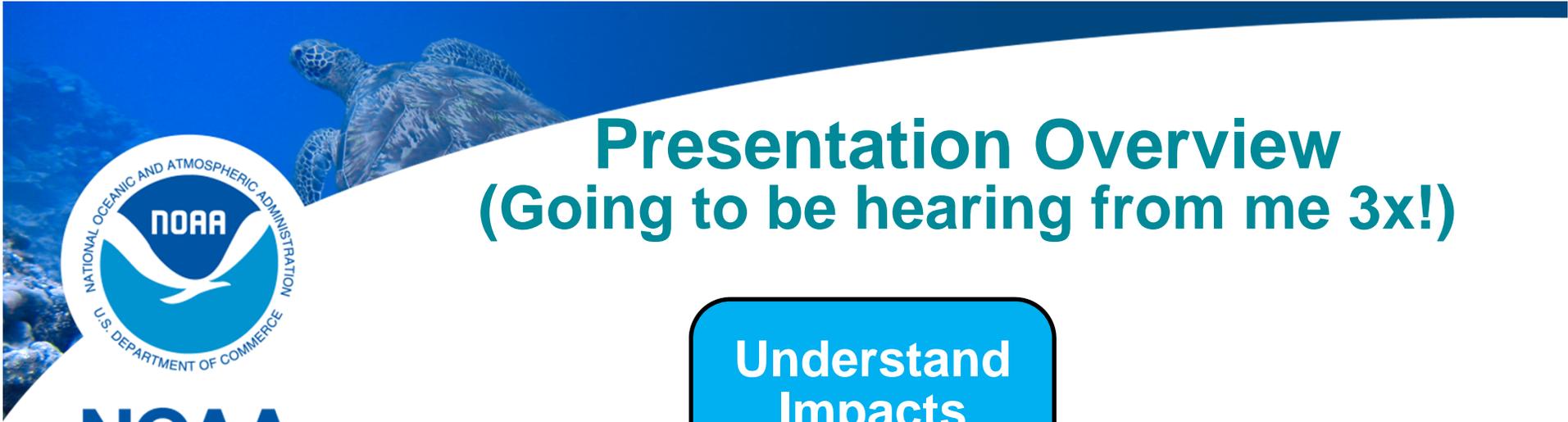
Considerations for Monitoring Reports

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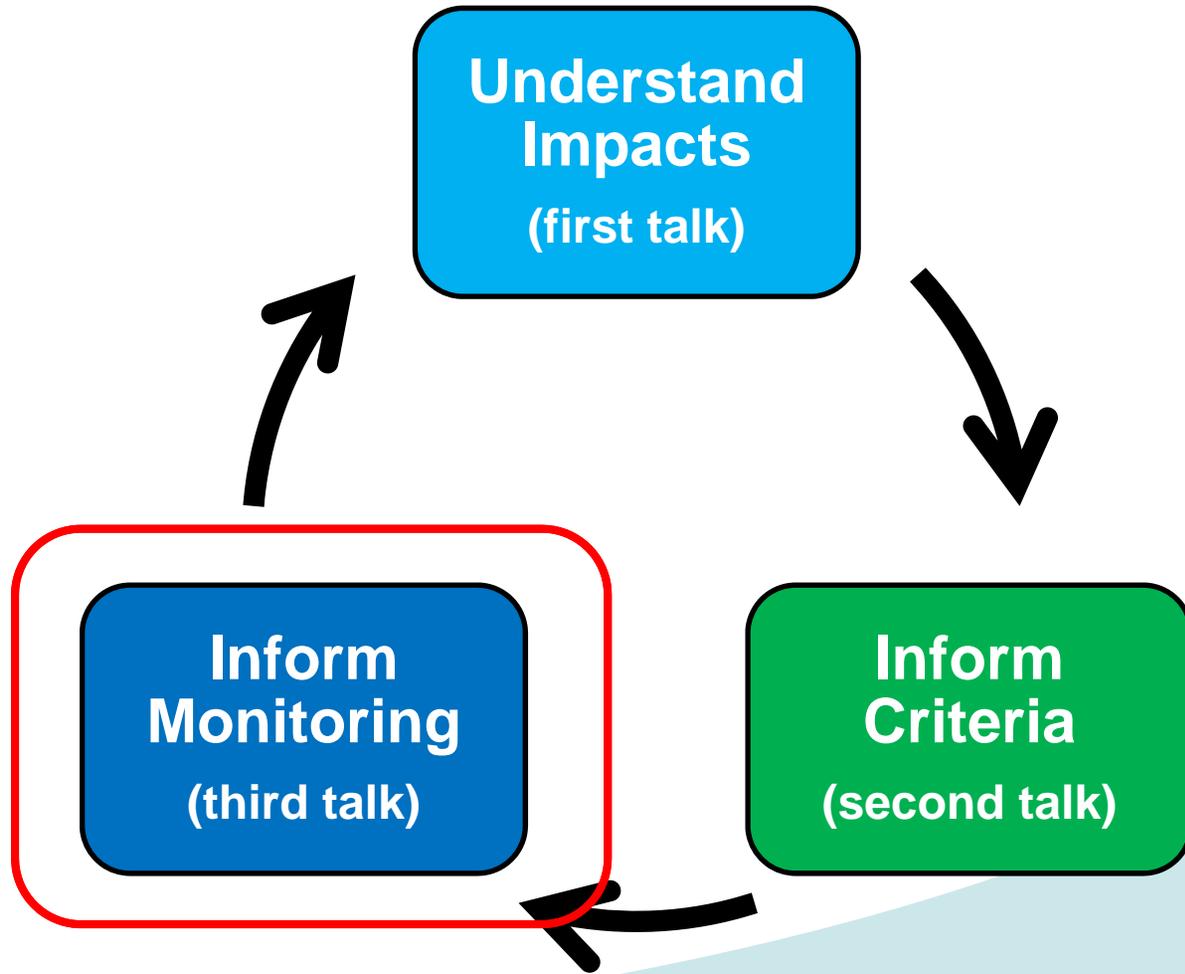
**Arctic Open-water Meeting
March 5-7, 2013
Anchorage, Alaska**

March 6, 2013



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Presentation Overview (Going to be hearing from me 3x!)





Especially Useful Information in Monitoring Reports



Advantage because getting responses to actual activities

- These data are incorporated in updated criteria
 - RLs are important but also distance from source can be useful
 - Data to help understand factors beyond RLs (e.g., context) for behavioral responses
- Peer review & publication are important to increasing utility



Observations over multiple years (rather than snapshot)

- More data
- Helps to better assess long-term trends (identify outliers)



Need more data for pinnipeds & odontocetes



Considerations for Mitigation & Monitoring

Sensitive Contexts/Habitats?

- Reproduction, feeding, migration corridors
- Temporal/Spatial considerations



Sensitive species for seismic?

- Small or resident populations



Potential Ecosystem Effects?

- Prey species (fishes, squids, etc.)

Moving beyond “snap-shots” for behavior



Cumulative effects (multiple surveys)

NOAA CetSound Project

Identified known biologically important areas for cetaceans in the Chukchi & Alaskan Beaufort Seas

- Bowhead whale
 - Feeding areas
 - Cow-calf areas
 - Spring & summer migratory corridors
 - Fall migratory corridor
- Gray whale
 - Feeding & cow-calf areas
- Beluga whale
 - Feeding, calving, and migratory corridor areas



 cetsound.noaa.gov

MORE AFTER LUNCH!



Thanks for listening!
Any questions?



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