

A spatial risk assessment tool that connects oceanographic and demographic information to predict distribution and abundance for protected species

Nathan F. Putman¹ & Paul M. Richards²

1. University of Miami, Cooperative Institute of Marine & Atmospheric Studies

2. Southeast Fisheries Science Center Protected Resources & Biodiversity Division

Outline

- Knowledge of species distribution is important
- Predicting distributions of marine species: method for connecting organismal movement, ocean circulation, and demographic information
- Case Study: Deepwater Horizon oil spill impacts to juvenile sea turtles
- Other applications

Where organisms are is important

Individuals:

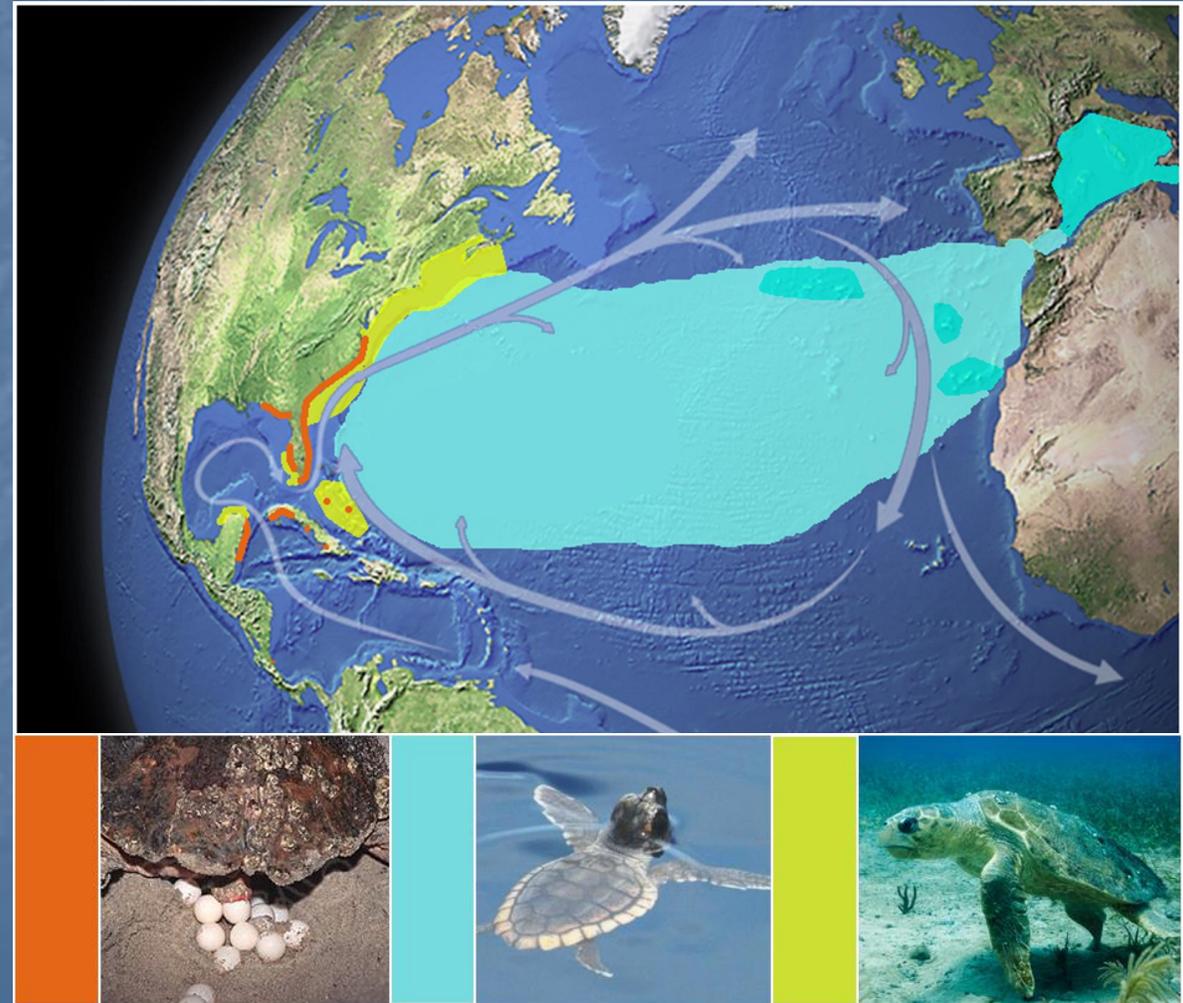
- Survival
- Metabolic costs / growth
- Reproductive output



Populations:

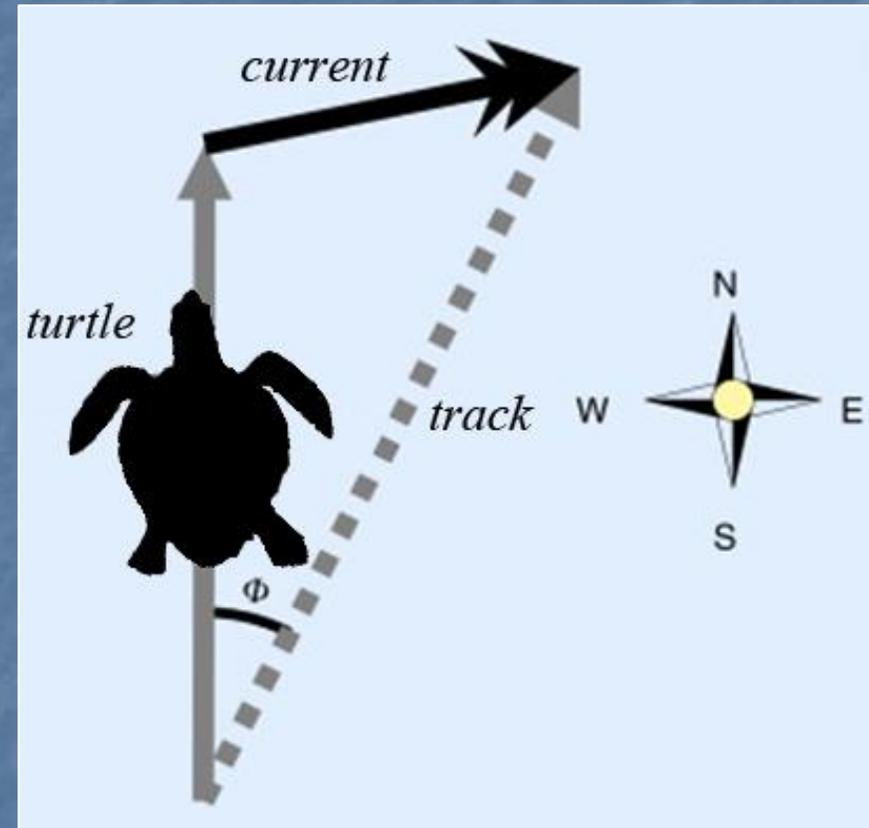
- Population dynamics
- Genetic connectivity / evolution
- Disease ecology
- Transport of nutrients among ecosystems
- Responses to climate change
- Anthropogenic interactions

Range of North American Loggerhead Sea Turtles



Movement of marine animals

The path of a marine animal is a combination of its swimming velocity and that of the surrounding fluid.

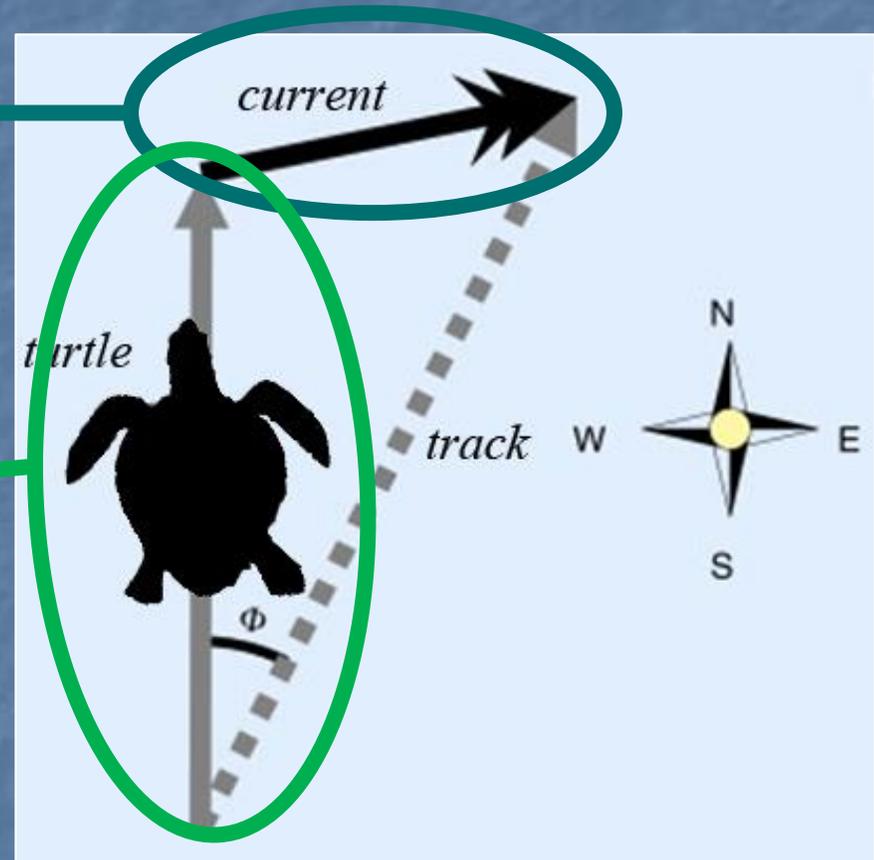


Movement of marine animals

Ocean circulation models

Lab-based experiments

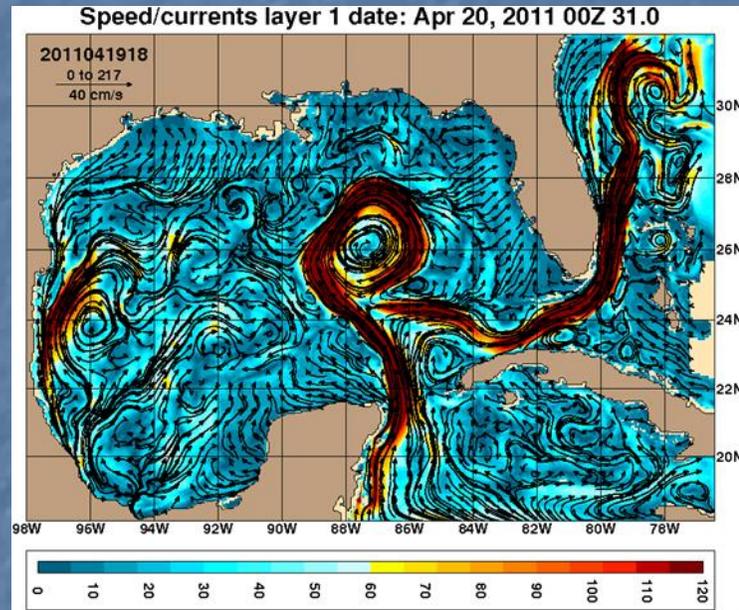
Satellite telemetry data



Virtual particle tracking with ICHTHYOP and the Hybrid Coordinate Ocean Model to investigate influence of ocean circulation on young sea turtles



HY
COM



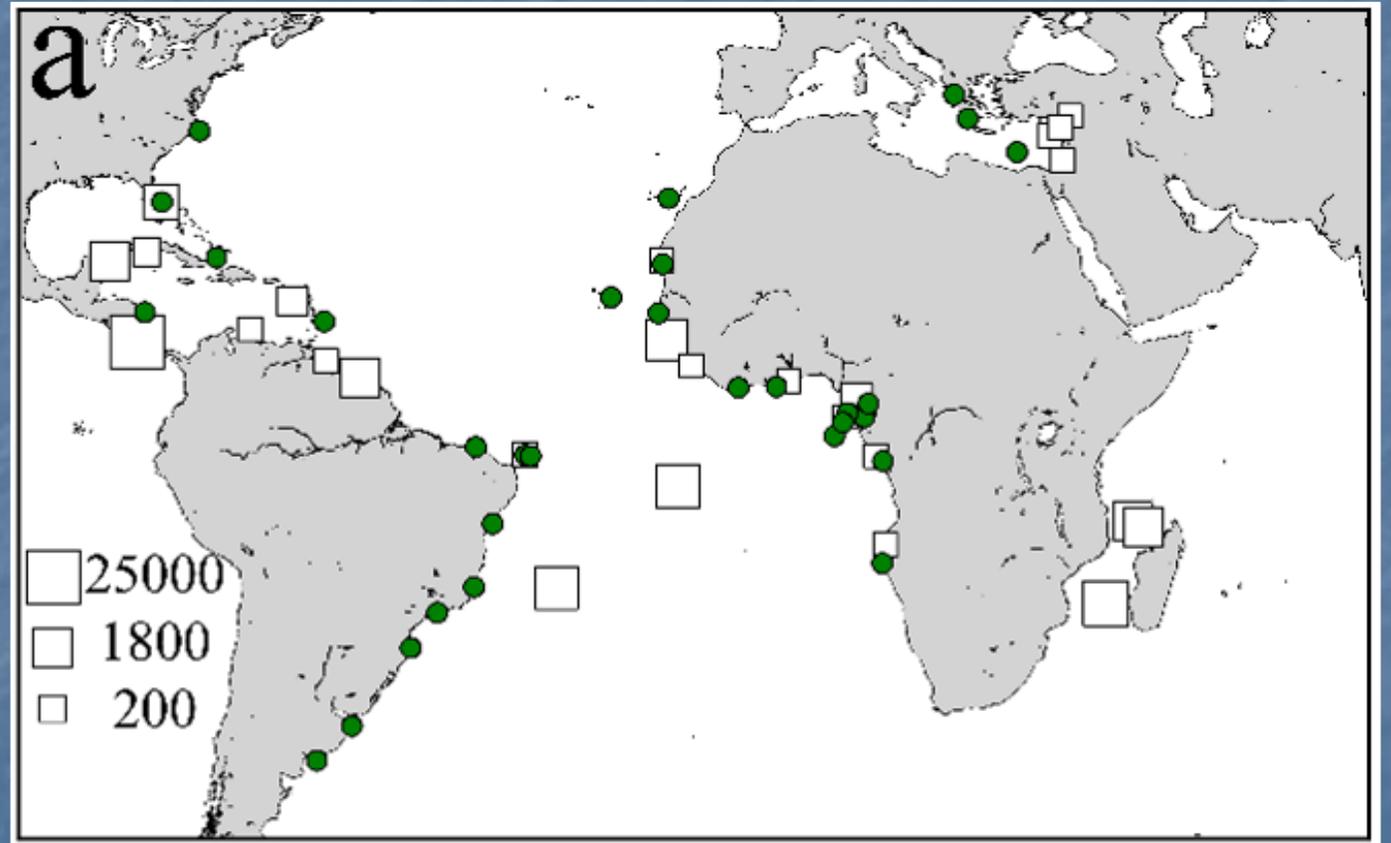
Global HYCOM

- 0.08° grid resolution
- Daily snapshots at 0 m
- Data assimilation

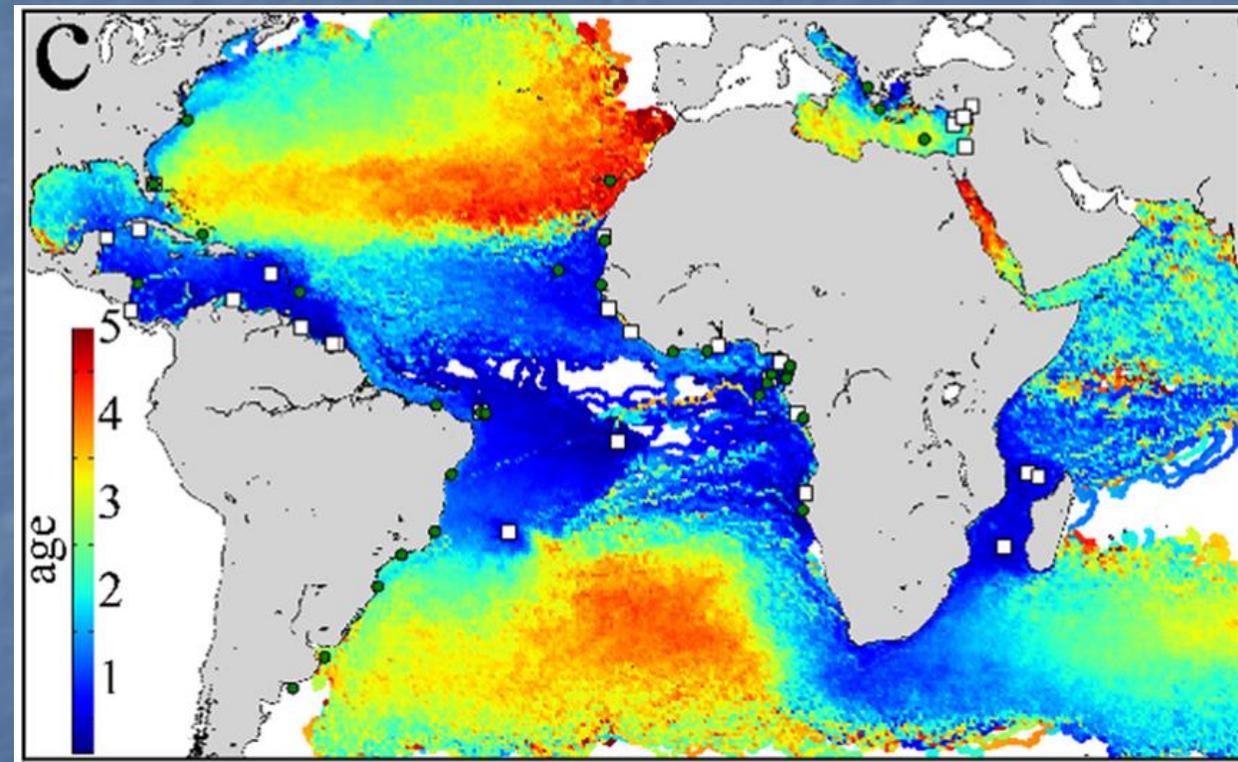
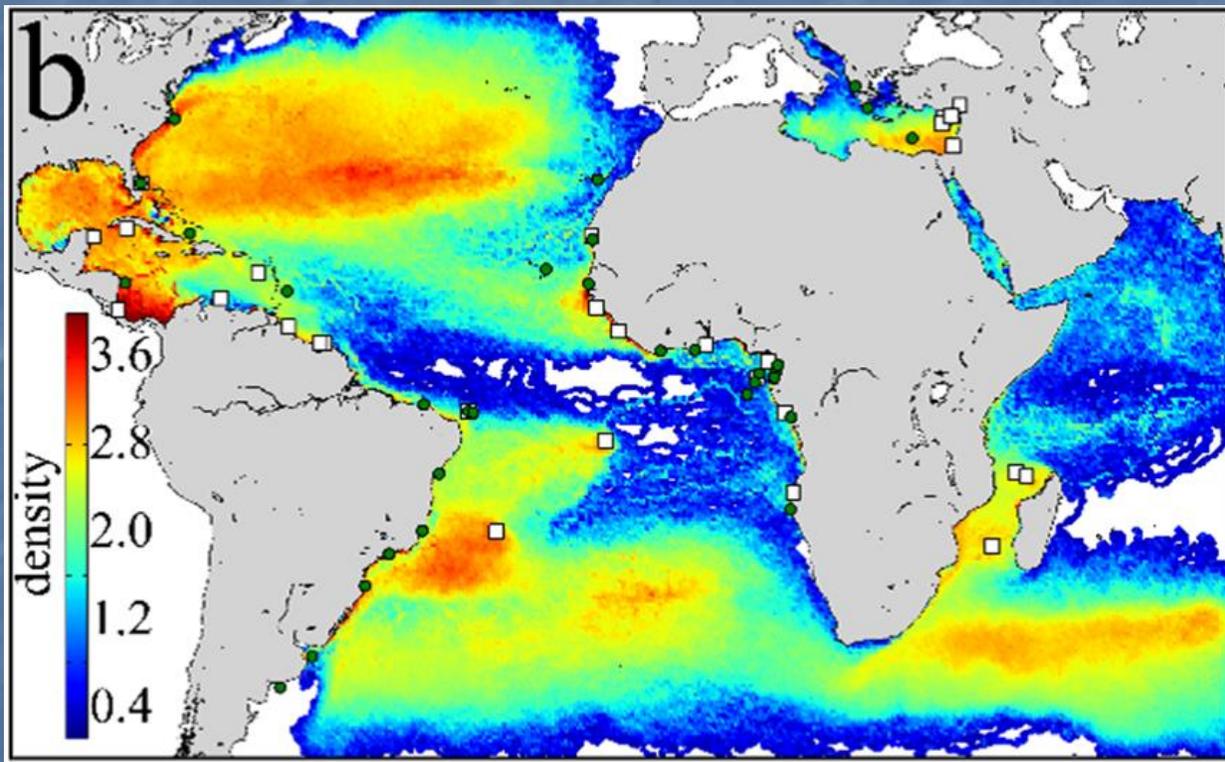
ICHTHYOP

- Runge-Kutta 4th-Order Method for computing particle movement through velocity fields
- Swimming behavior, mortality, and recruitment can be simulated

What is the oceanic distribution of juvenile green turtles in the Atlantic?



“Null hypothesis” of distribution and age-structure of oceanic stage green turtles throughout the Atlantic basin



Application of the modeling technique: Impacts of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill on Juvenile Sea Turtles



New York Times



NOAA

Translating predictions of physical transport to estimates of abundance



=



x



x



x



x



*Turtles in
an area of
interest*

Nests

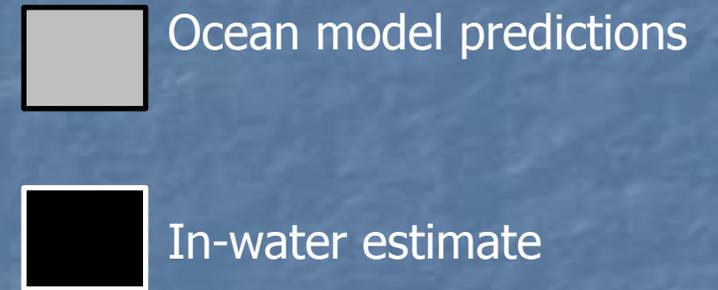
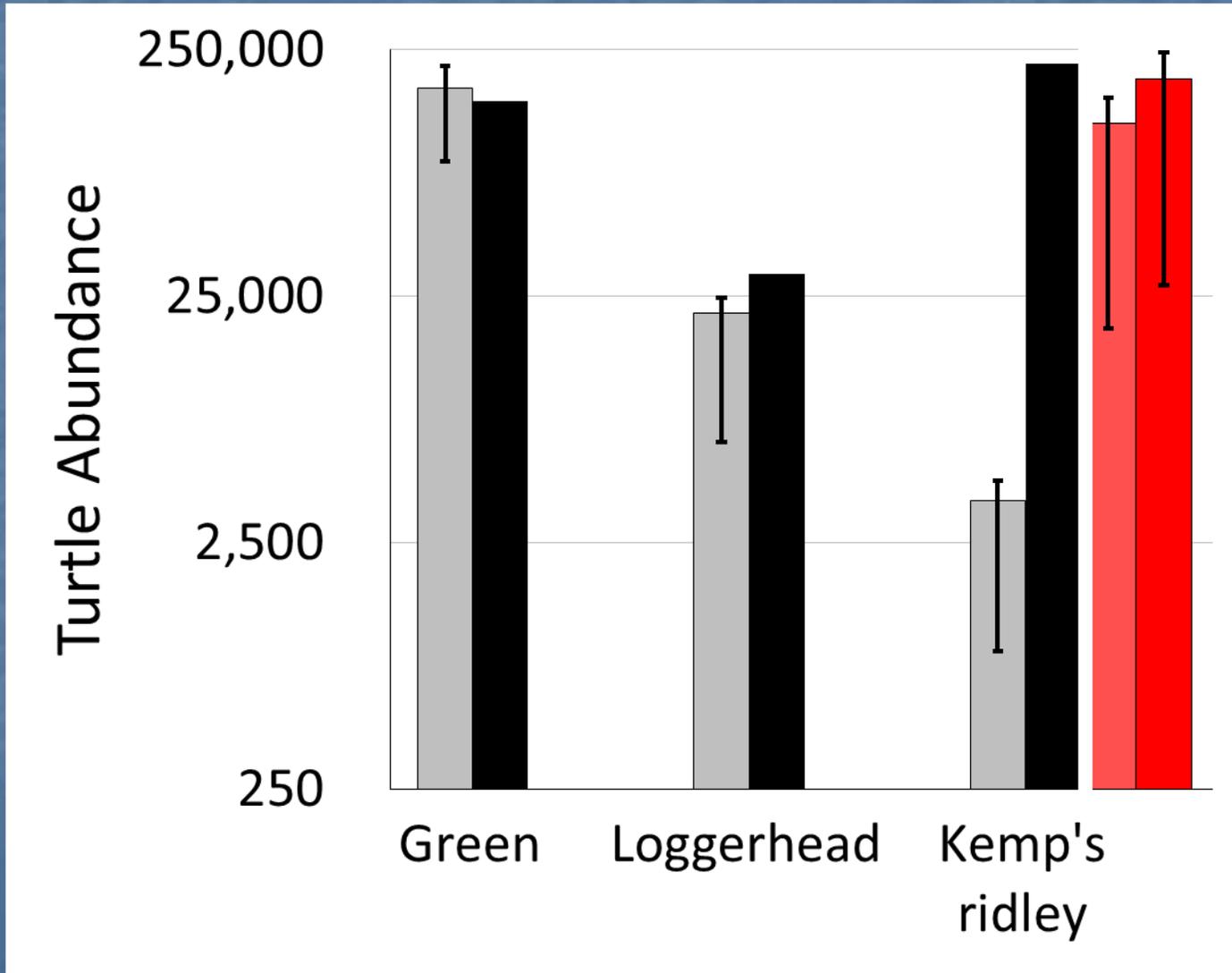
Eggs per nest

*Probability
of
hatching
survival*

*Probability
of transport
from beach
to area of
interest*

*Probability of
oceanic
survival*

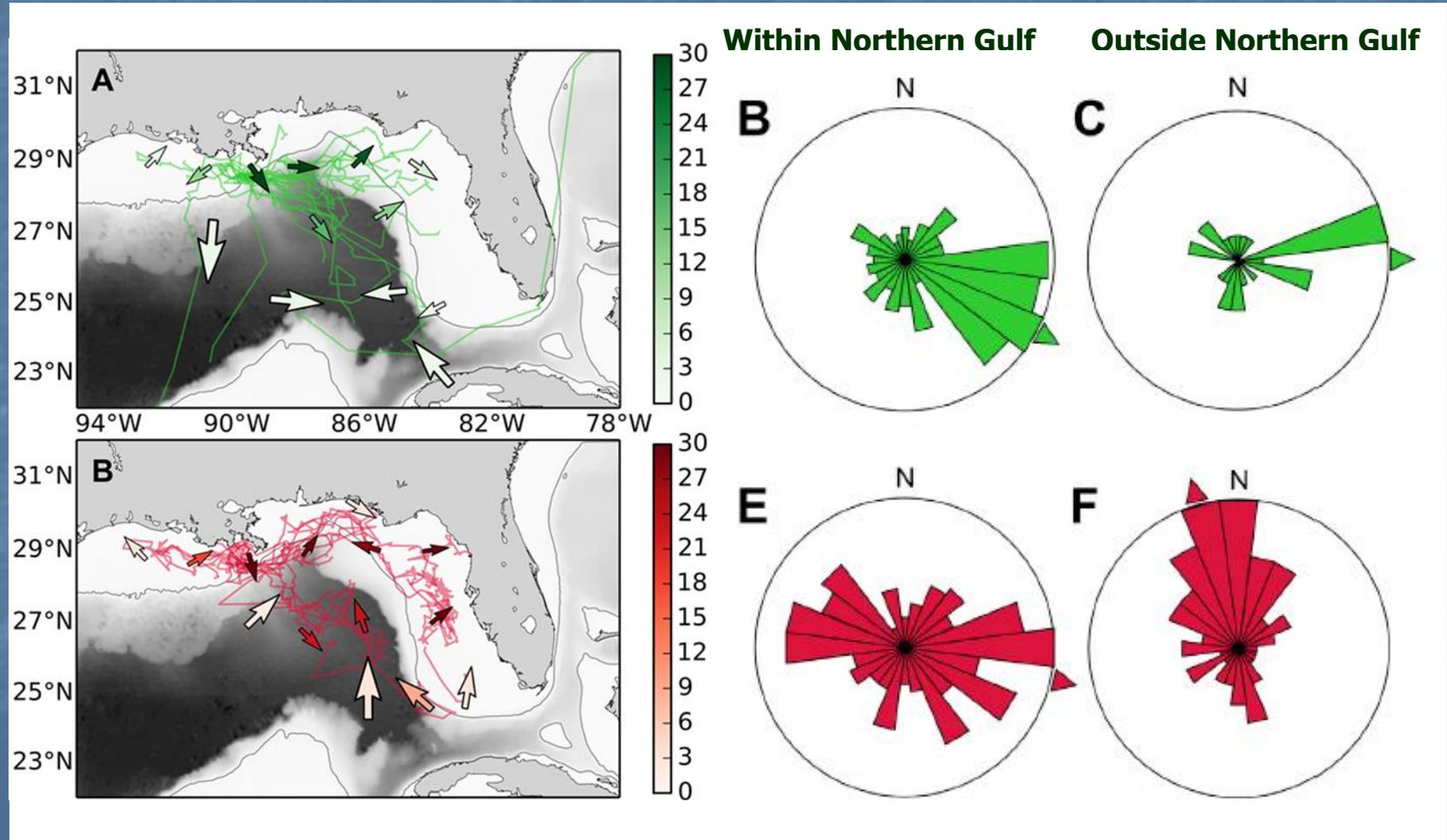
Oceanic-stage juveniles at spill site



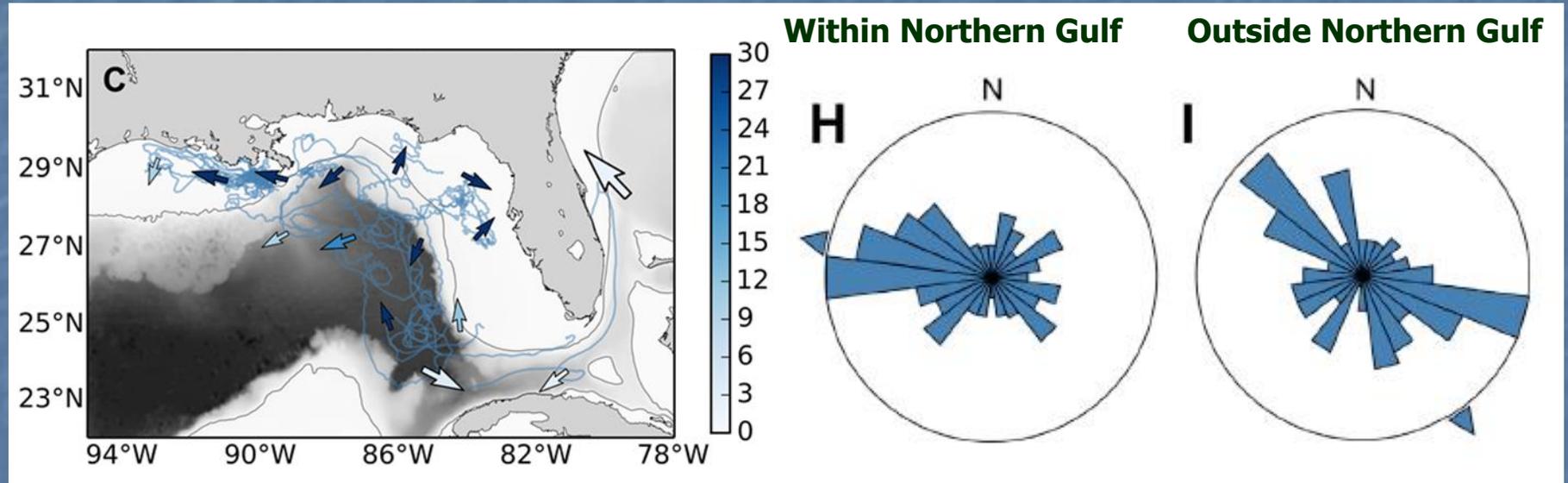
Simultaneously tracking turtles and ocean currents



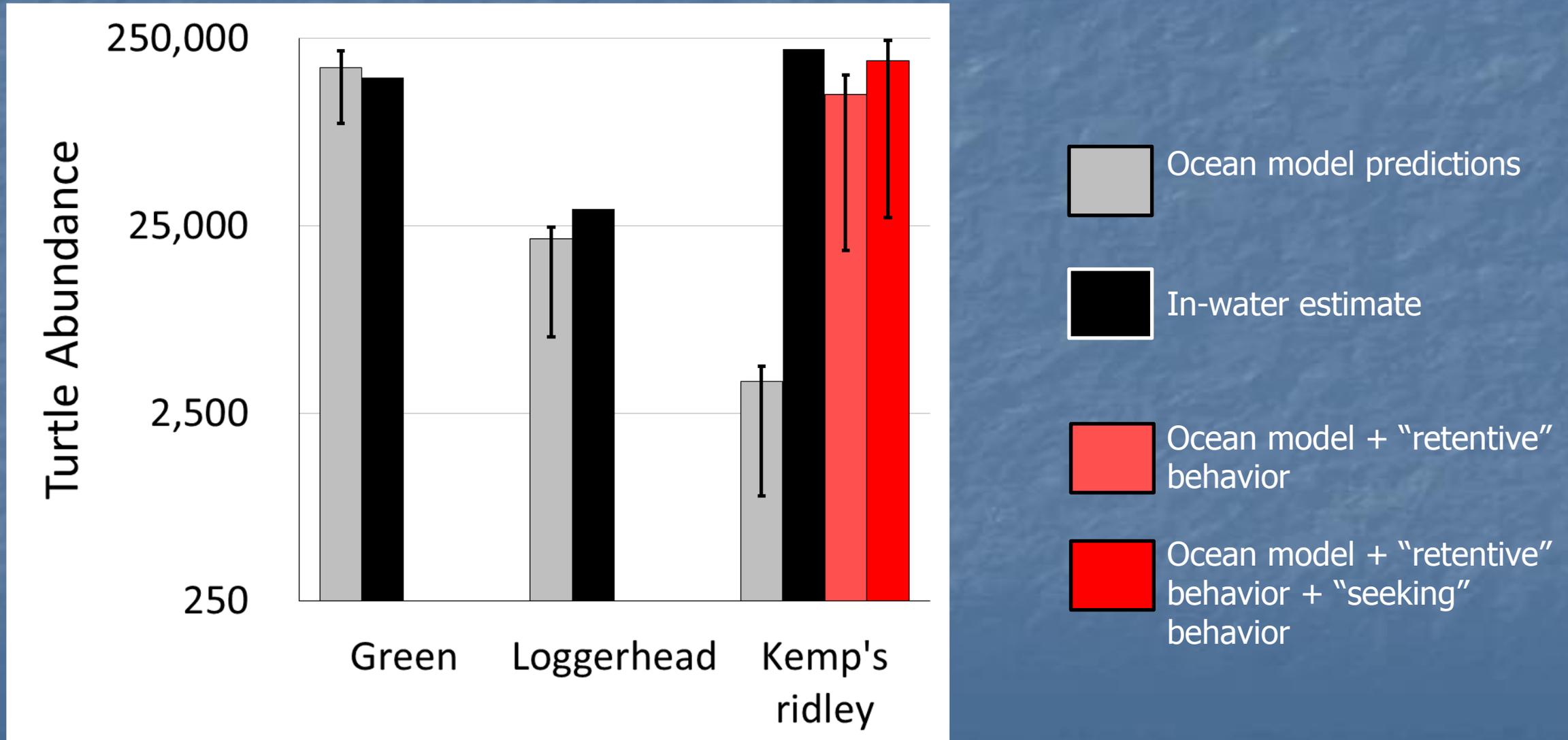
Green (& loggerhead) turtles rapidly transit through northern Gulf of Mexico, but Kemp's ridley display "retentive" and "seeking" behavior



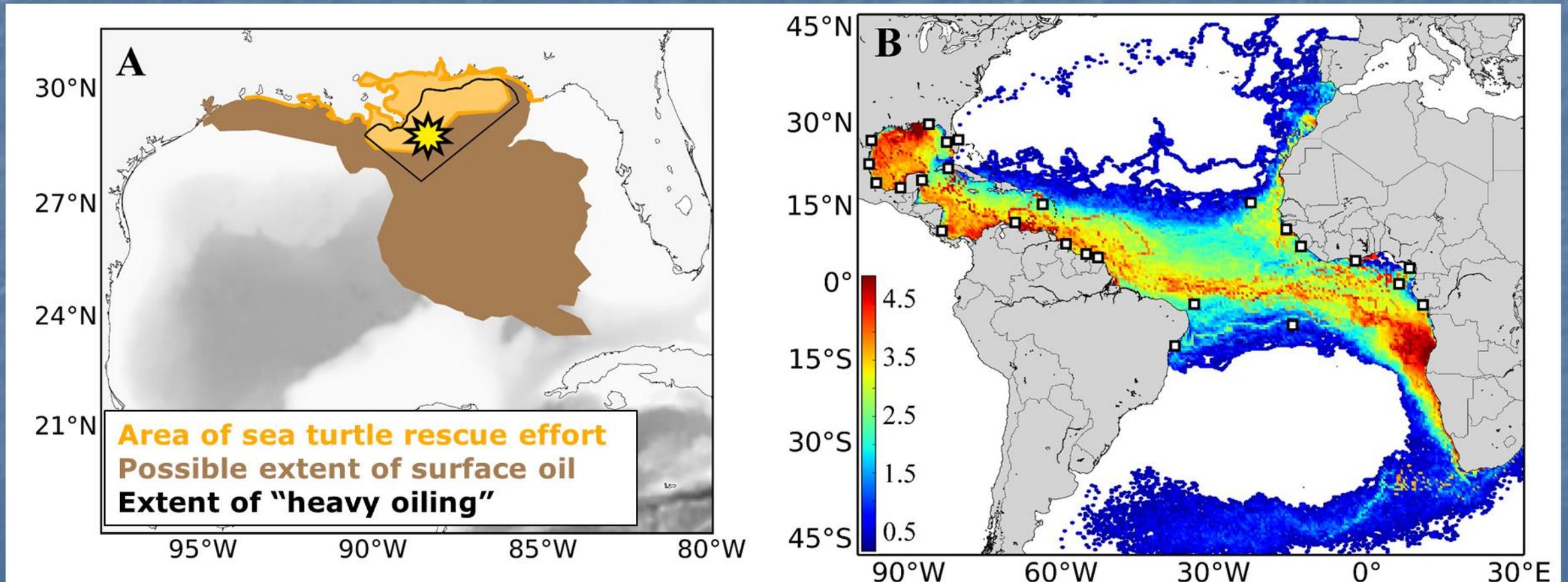
Observed behavior in turtles unlikely to be an artefact from Gulf of Mexico HYCOM



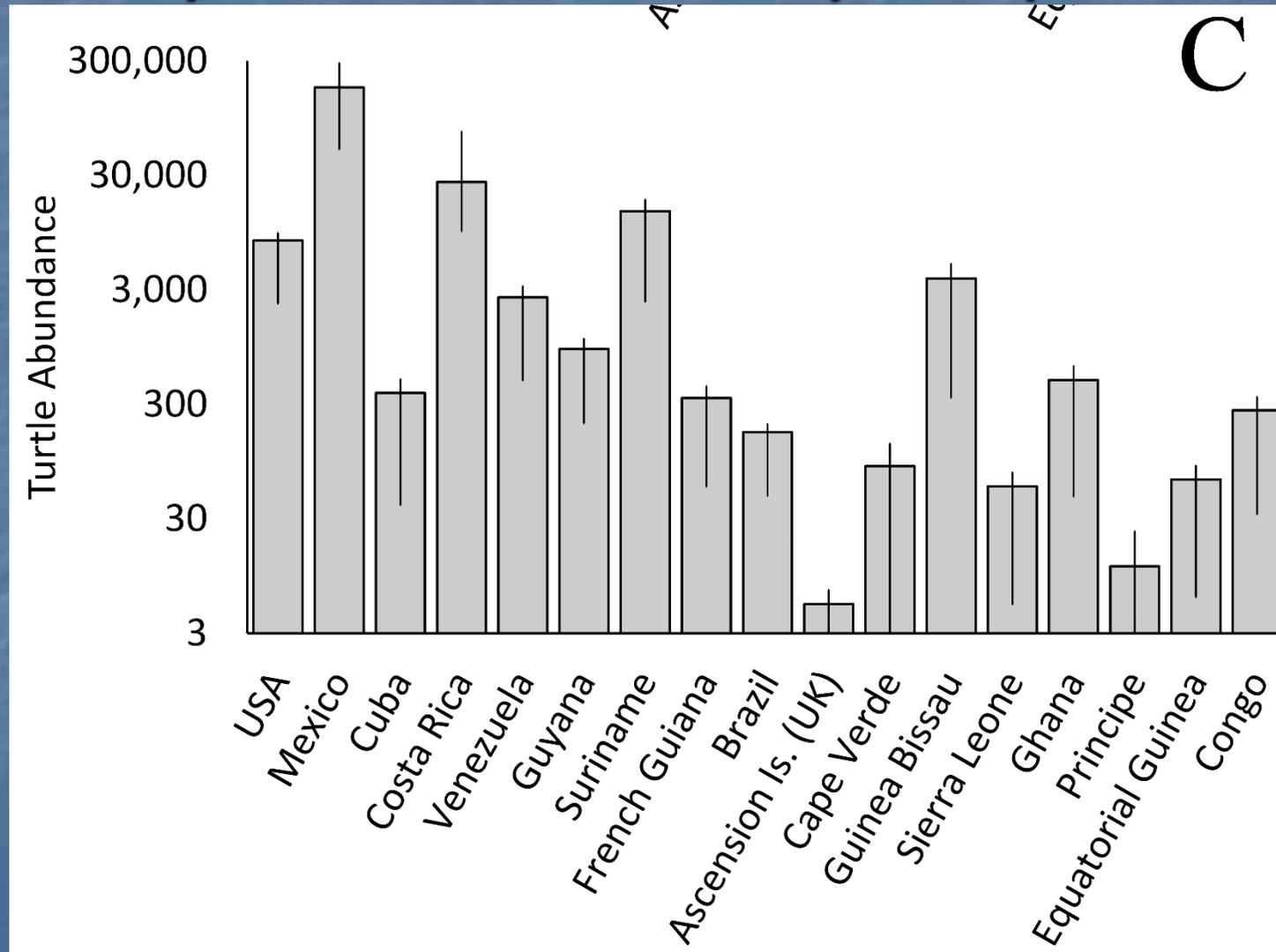
Oceanic-stage juveniles at spill site



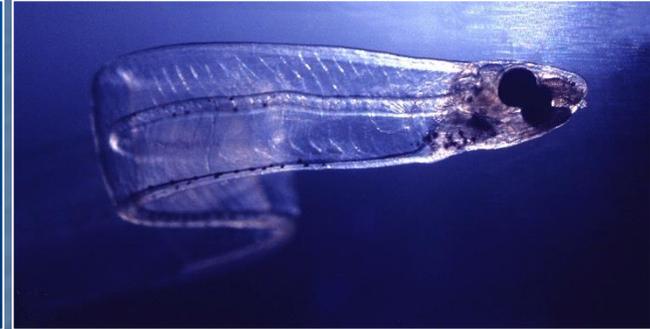
Predicted oceanic transport to spill site from major sea turtle nesting beaches



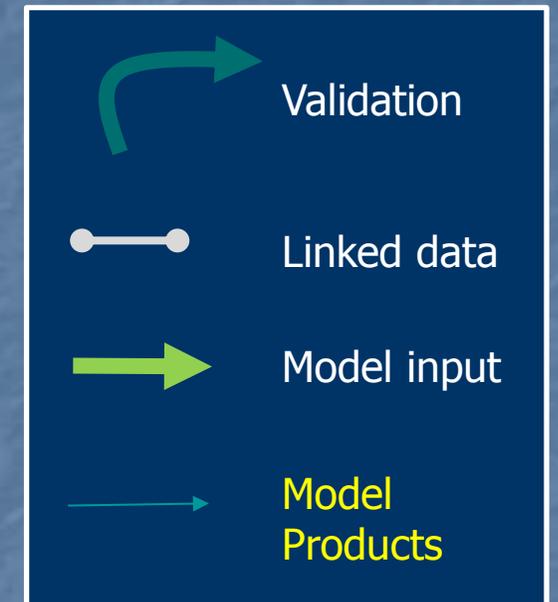
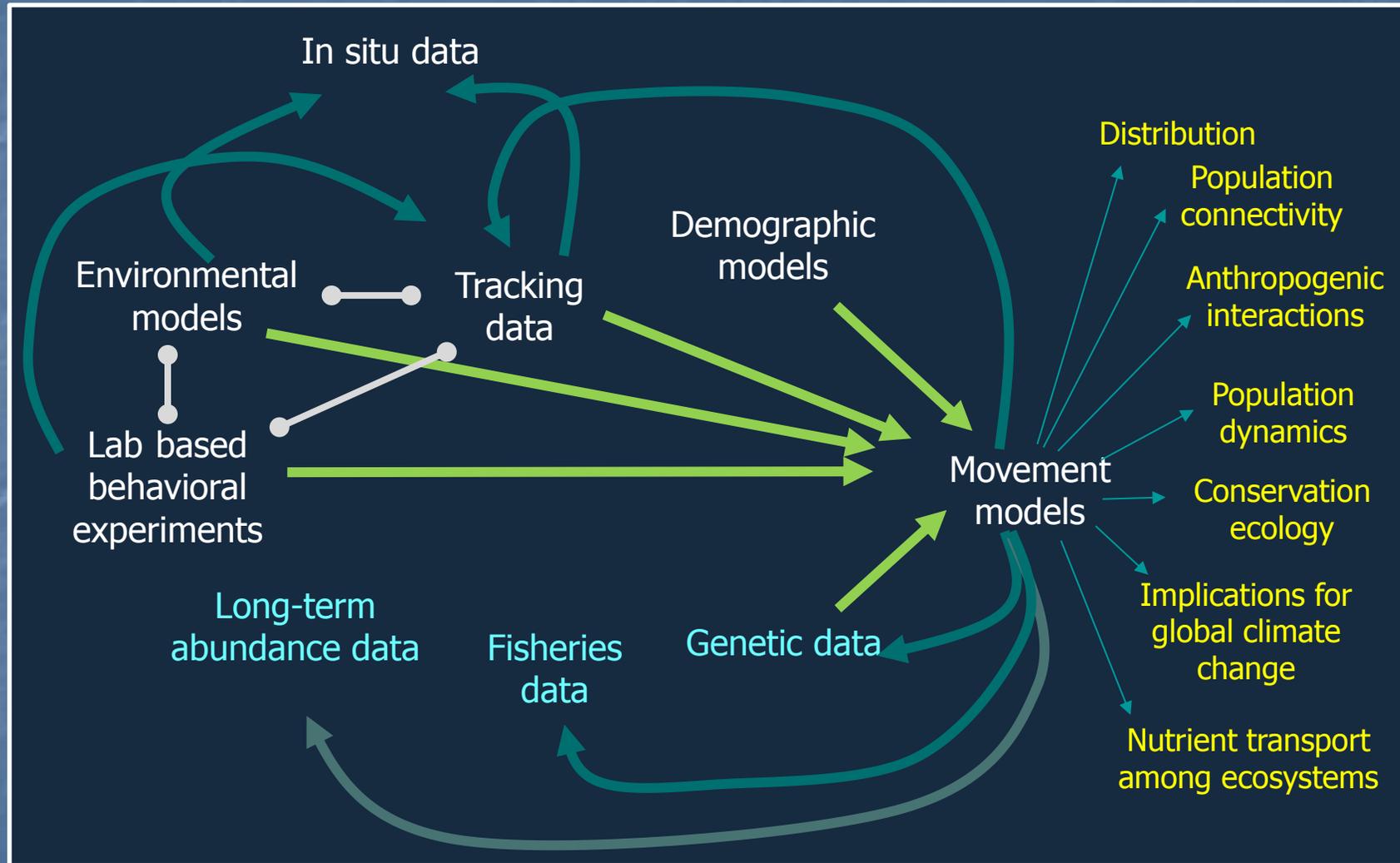
Geographic-scope of anthropogenic impacts in marine systems can be explicitly estimated



Research approach is broadly applicable to diverse marine organisms and questions



Framework for further application of the modeling technique



Conclusions

- Consideration of the movements of marine organisms allows predictions of spatiotemporal variation in distribution.
- Modeling approach compares favorably to in-water estimates of distribution and abundance.
- Strong potential to answer important questions related to the management of diverse marine species with data to parameterize behavior.

Acknowledgements

This PDF was later amended to make the document 508 compliant.

Co-authors on DWH impacts paper

- Dr. Alberto Abreu-Grobois
- Inaky Iturbe-Darkistade
- Emily Putman
- Dr. Paul Richards
- Philippe Verley

Other useful people

- Dr. Kate Mansfield
- Dr. Eugenia Naro-Maciél

Funding Partners

