

Habitat Characterization in the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Research Cruise, October 2012

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National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary, United States Geological Survey, California Academy of Sciences, Marine Applied Research and Exploration, and R/V FULMAR





Participants



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Platforms and Operations



R/V FULMAR

ROV BEAGLE



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Platforms and Operations



Pilot & Navigation Station

Biology & Geology Station



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Platforms and Operations



Specimen Preparation Station







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Project Goals & Objectives

Increase our understanding of sanctuary's benthic habitats, including identification, mapping and quantification of sensitive species and biogenic habitats such as deep-sea corals and sponges.

- Secure funding for 4-year project (2010-2013)
- Explore benthic habitats of the sanctuary (attempted 2010)

Locate and map rocky substrates of high, moderate, and low

reliefs (2011)



Project Objectives

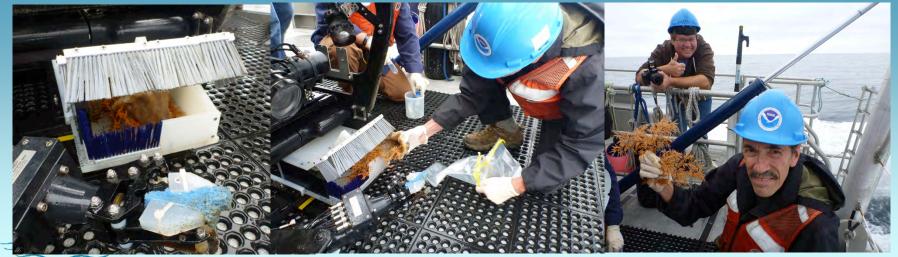
- Identify areas of highest likelihood to have deep-sea corals and sponges (2011)
- Conduct fine-scale transects in a manner which replicates similar exploratory and monitoring projects in the region, to develop baseline information and compare to similar habitats that are nearby (2010-2012)
- Collect and archive baseline data on dissolved O₂, T°, and salinity (2012-2013)



Project Objectives

- Collect voucher specimens to be archived for species identification through electronic micrograph imaging and DNA analysis (2012-2013)
- Map abundance and distribution of sensitive resources, such as structure building (biogenic) invertebrates (2013)

 Map abundance and distribution of associated fish and invertebrate species and substrate types (2013)



Project Objectives

- Map types and distribution of benthic marine debris (2013)
- Create video and still image library of benthic habitats and species (2013)
- Produce reports and analyses for sanctuary management that provides sensitivity indices and resources at risk (2013)



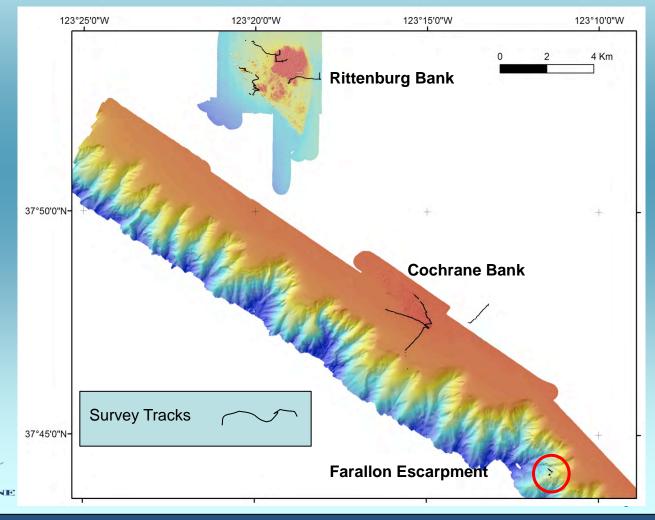




Areas of Interest



 Primary target areas: Rittenburg Bank, Cochrane Bank and Farallon Escarpment



Cruise Preliminary Findings

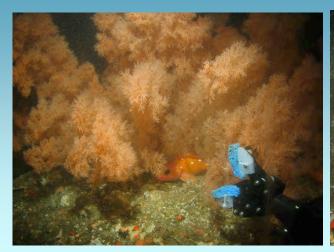
- Exceeded expectations:
 - 10 dives, over 24 hours of video collected, 1000's of stills
 - Dive depths between 76-457 meters (250-1500 feet)
 - Coldest temperature 6° C (43° F)
- Found rich and abundant habitats never seen before in GFNMS
- At least 20 species of corals and sponges





Cruise Preliminary Findings

- Black coral on an uncharted bank, nicked named
 Cochrane Bank, estimated to be at least 100 years old;
 this is the first sighting of black coral within GFNMS
- Many rocky reefs providing sheltering habitat and with abundant adult and juvenile rockfish at each target location
- Verified the extent of Rittenburg and Cochrane Banks







Cruise Preliminary Findings

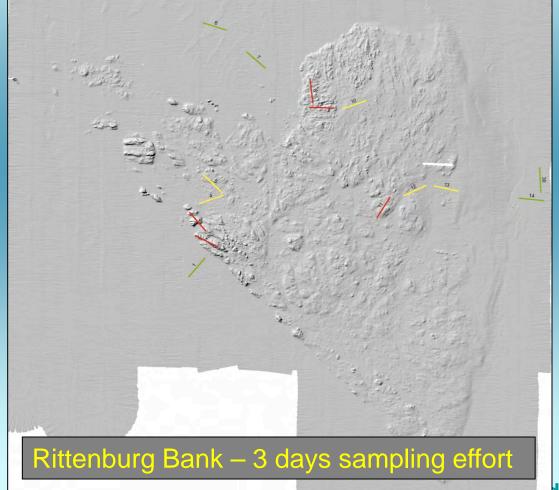
• Every location had potentially damaging marine debris



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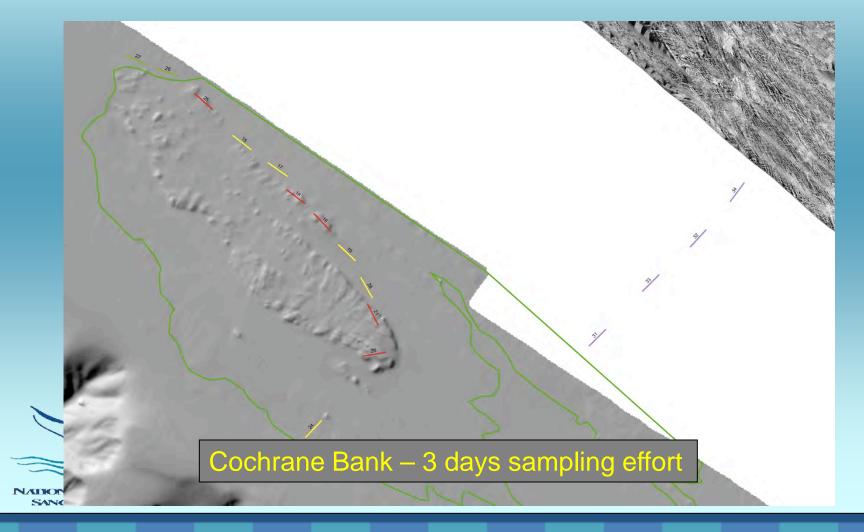


 Substrate types to define sensitive habitats and map sonar data: hard-flat (yellow), hard-rugose (red), soft flat (green)

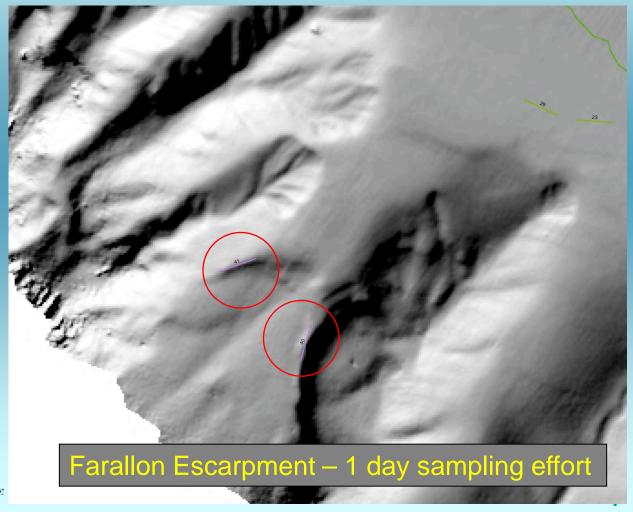




 Substrate types to define sensitive habitats and map sonar data: hard-flat (yellow), hard-rugose (red), soft flat (green)

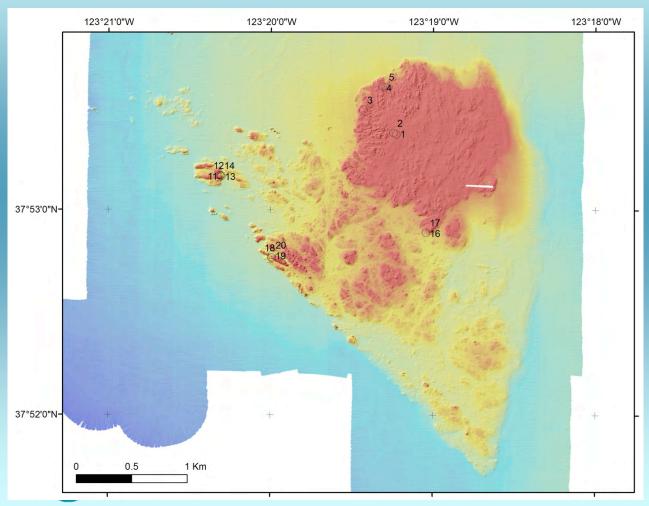


 Substrate types on Farallon Escarpment were not predetermined, as indicated by purple lines





Rittenburg Bank Samples



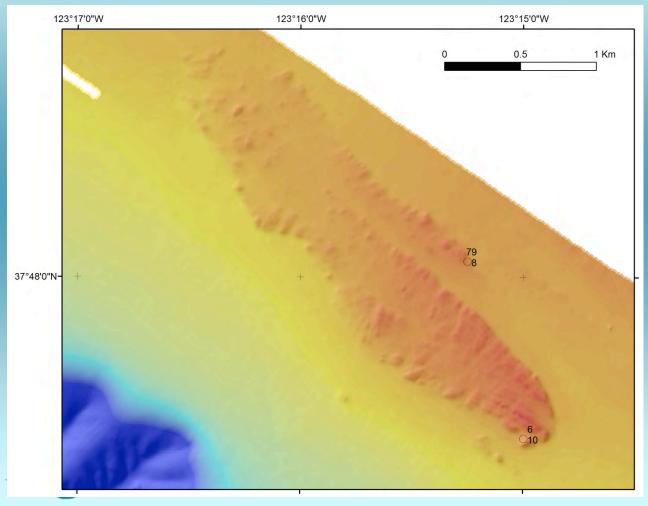
- 10 various sponges
- 2 *Euplexaura*-type Gorgonian corals
- 1 Stylaster coral

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Rittenburg Bank Highlights



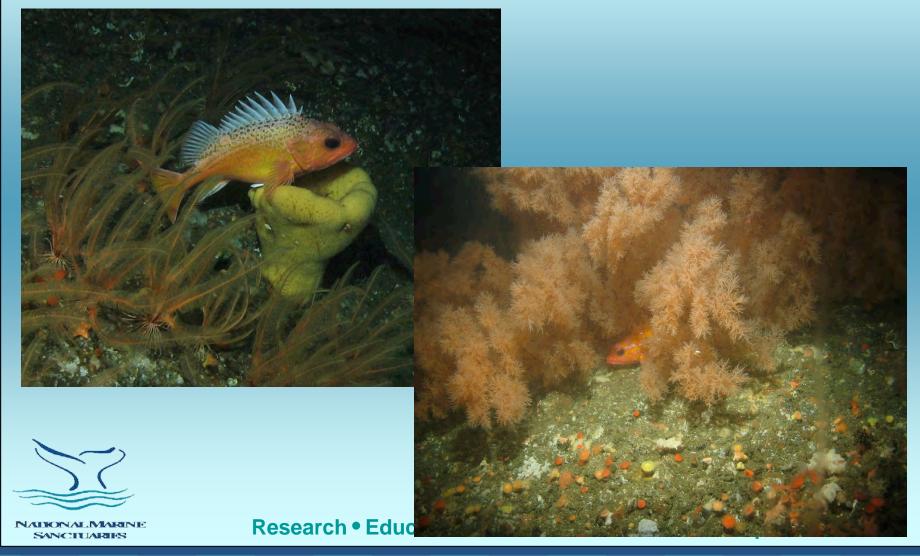
Cochrane Bank Samples



- 1 sponge with attached inverts
- 1 Antipathes, black coral with attached goosenecked barnacles

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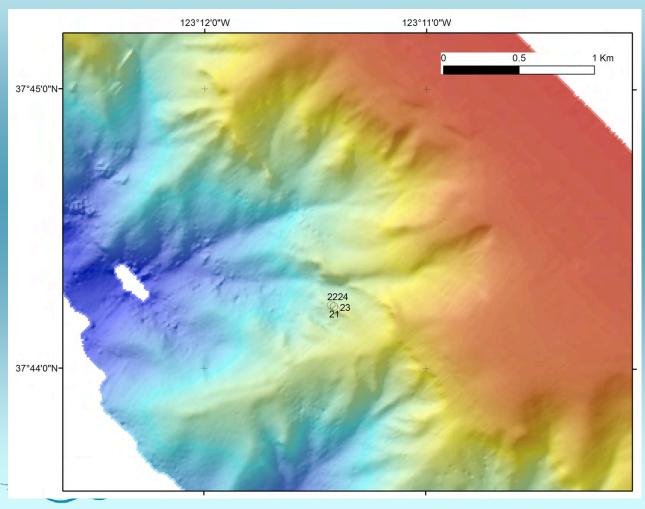
Cochrane Bank Highlights



Cochrane Bank Highlights



Farallon Escarpment Samples



- 1 sponge (nicknamed Catcher's Mitt Sponge)
- 1 Swiftia sp., red sea fan coral w/attached invert
- 1 Paragorgiidae, bubblegum coral

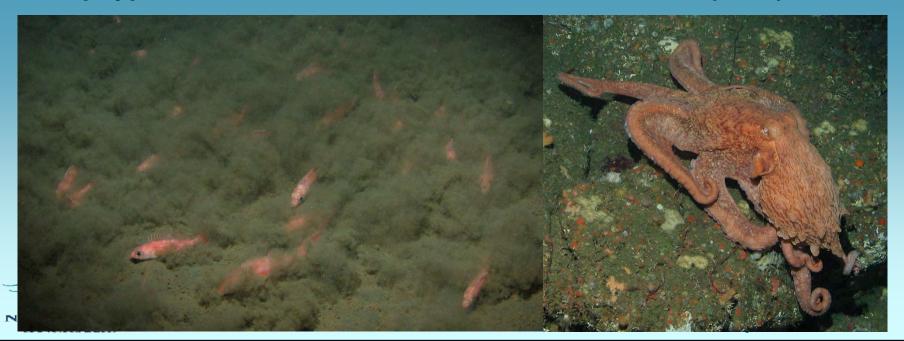
Farallon Escarpment Highlights





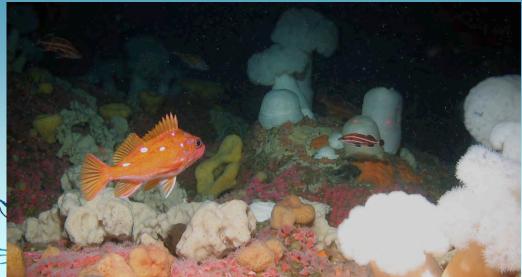
Next Steps

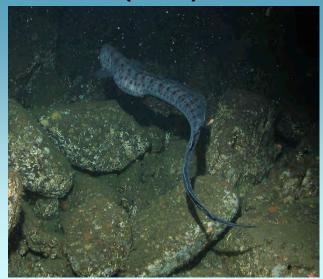
- Map abundance and distribution of sensitive resources, such as structure building (biogenic) invertebrates (2013)
- Map abundance and distribution of associated fish species (2013)
- Map types and distribution of benthic marine debris (2013)



Next Steps

- Identify voucher specimens through electronic micrograph imaging and DNA analysis (2012-2013)
- Create video and still image library of benthic habitats and species (2013)
- Produce reports and analyses for sanctuary management that provides sensitivity indices and resources at risk (2013)





Overview Video

Pause for Video



The EFH Review Process & GFNMS Participation

- Preliminary maps
- Coordination with NMFS

•Hi-res maps & data into EFH report

•Participation in EFH Report Review and Council Meetings

Dec. 1, 2011
Data (geoTIFF and shape files) due to NMFS for EFH Report

Jan. – Aug 2012 EFH Review Committee Reviews Report August 2012 EFH "Phase 1" Report is completed and sent to Council September 2012: Council reviews "Phase 1" EFH Report and determines if a proposal process is warranted for new EFH Conservation Measures.

August 2013
EFH Review Committee
analysis of proposals
and recommendations
to the Council

July 2013:
Proposals Due 90 days from the
Council "Request
for Proposals"

April 2013: **PFMC Decision Point** - Council reviews EFH
Report and determines if a
proposal process is warranted
for new EFH protections

Sept 2012–March 2013: NMFS Science Center Synthesis of Report: Characterize Habitat, species-habitat relationships, spatial distribution, human impacts to areas of high abundance and diversity

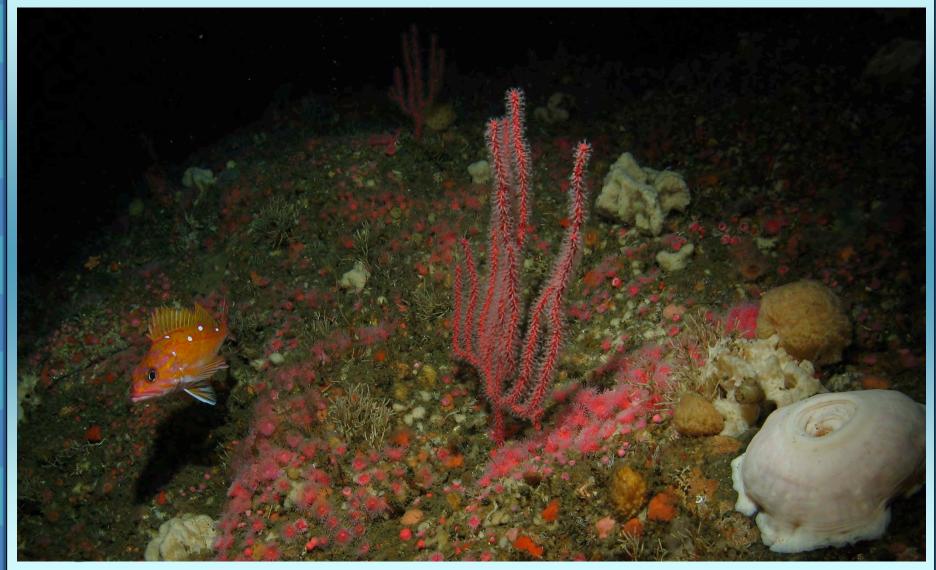
Sept 2013: **PFMC Decision Point**If Council determines that changes
to EFH are warranted,
initiate next phase.

- Participation in EFH Review Committee
- Potentially submit a proposal and/or review proposals
- Coordination with NMFS on Synthesis of Data
- Analyze data and determine if additional protections are warranted
- Meetings with fishermen and PFMC

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Questions



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