A study of Jet Ski effects on megafauna

Pr Hervé Glotin, International Center of AI in Natural Acoustics Toulon, France Nominated at National research council <u>glotin@univ-tln.fr</u>

&

ORCALAB team Paul Spong, Helena Symonds, Jeremie Collado et al



Jet ski recorded in stereo 20240725 in Blacknet Pass, Front of OrcaLab Hanson Isl.

300-



0	15	30	45	1:00	1:15		
20000 - 15000 -		ttoest 1			i prese	15 65	
10000- 8000- 6000-							
4000- 3000-							
2000 - 1500 -							
1000- 700			a an air an an an air air an air an air an		and the second	and provedenais	
16000	20240725_163513UTC_V122JETSKISwe	ttoeast 2					and shares a
13000-							
10000- 8000-							
6000- 5000-							
4000- 3000-							
2000 - 1600 -							
1000- 700- 500-							diana.





Hearing in cetaceans and others



Estimates of the hearing thresholds for some groups of marine mammals along with typical ambient noise levels. The y-axis (vertical) for the hearing thresholds is relative intensity in underwater dB. The y-axis for the ambient noise curve is spectral level in 1 Hertz frequency bands with units of dB re 1 µPa2/Hz. The x-axis (horizontal) is the frequency of a sound on a logarithmic scale. (Figure is adapted from Office of Naval Research, 2001

Hearing in cetaceans and others & this Jet ski noise : it is in the middle of the Hearing area of Odontocete and Pinnipeds, then it disturbs their audition, communication and foraging



Estimates of the hearing thresholds for some groups of marine mammals along with typical ambient noise levels. The y-axis (vertical) for the hearing thresholds is relative intensity in underwater dB. The y-axis for the ambient noise curve is spectral level in 1 Hertz frequency bands with units of dB re 1 µPa2/Hz. The x-axis (horizontal) is the frequency of a sound on a logarithmic scale. (Figure is adapted from Office of Naval Research, 2001

Hearing in cetaceans and others & this Jet ski noise : it is in the middle of the Hearing area of Odontocete and Pinnipeds, then it disturbs their audition, communication and foraging



Estimates of the hearing thresholds for some groups of marine mammals along with typical ambient noise levels. The y-axis (vertical) for the hearing thresholds is relative intensity in underwater dB. The y-axis for the ambient noise curve is spectral level in 1 Hertz frequency bands with units of dB re 1 µPa2/Hz. The x-axis (horizontal) is the frequency of a sound on a logarithmic scale. (Figure is adapted from Office of Naval Research, 2001

Then the effect of this jet ski noise is significant on population abundance of odontocete & pinnipeds & their Key Life Cycle Activities as it covers communication & foraging activities. It shall be avoided by principle of precaution towards these items :

Species or Population Vulnerability : Areas containing habitat important for the survival and recovery of threatened and declining species

<u>Distribution and Abundance :</u> Areas supporting at least one resident population, containing an important proportion of that species or population, that are occupied consistently

<u>Distribution and Abundance :</u> Areas with underlying qualities that support important concentrations of a species or population

Key Life Cycle Activities : Areas that are important for a species or population to mate, give birth, and/or care for young until weaning

Key Life Cycle Activities : Areas and conditions that provide an important nutritional base on which a species or population depends

Key Life Cycle Activities :Areas used for important migration or other movements, often connecting distinct life-cycle areas or the different parts of the year-round range of a non-migratory population

Special Attributes : Areas which sustain populations with important genetic, behavioural or ecologically distinctive characteristics

Special Attributes : Areas containing habitat that supports an important diversity of marine mammal species

Annex

Antropophony & JETSKI

Previous study of Glotin's lab Recording and analysis of Jet ski cup in

St Tropez, France, 21th May 2022





Présenté au Conseil National Scientifique Pelagos de 2022 (oct.)







Results shows also almost 100 dB re uPa2/Hz at 4 kHz



Annex 2

Effect of AZIPOD noise on Orca communication

Study of the Ferry "Norvegian Jewel" and its "Azipop" engines recorded in 2022 front of Orcalab in Blackney Pass

by Hervé Glotin

Norwegian Jewel is powered by a diesel-electric propulsion system comprising five MAN - B&W 12V48/60B diesel engines providing power to two Azipod thrusters. The system is variably rated at 75,000 kilowatts (100,000 hp), and 39,000 kW (52,000 hp). This gives the cruise ship a maximum speed of 25.6 knots (47.4 km/h; 29.5 mph).

Laid down: 28 October 2003 Launched: 12 June 2005 Length: 294.13 m (965 ft 0 in) oa, 263.5 m (864 ft 6 in) pp Speed: 25.6 knots (47.4

km/h; 29.5 mph)

The Norwegian Jewel appeared to be following existing Canadian regulations regarding speed in waters known to have Orcas present.



Cruise Ship CPA

Underwater Radiated Noise with Orcas Present



Cruise Ship CPA

Underwater Radiated Noise with Orcas Present



Annex noise level at sea (From Wentz 1985)

