

Media release: Wednesday 24 January 2024

New study maps potential threats for iconic marine wildlife

The areas used by six threatened marine megafauna species overlap with a myriad of human activities in the waters of Australia's north west, a collaborative study led by the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) has revealed.

Satellite tracking data from three turtle, two whale and one shark species were analysed for the study, showing that species are vulnerable to multiple threats from industrial and urban development including ship strike, underwater noise, light pollution, bycatch, potential oil spills and habitat modification over hundreds of kilometres off the north-west of Australia.

Encouragingly, only a relatively low percentage (14%) of the species' distributions occurred in areas with high exposure to threats from human activities.

Lead author Dr Luciana Ferreira from AIMS said identifying these high exposure areas will be helpful for conservation management, especially where the study species are displaying important behaviours such as those associated with reproduction and feeding.

"This study is a prime example of how collaboration between research organisations, industry and management agencies contributes to the sustainable development of marine industries while protecting our unique marine ecosystem. It is providing environmental regulators and industry with information to guide decisions and management actions that could aid conservation for these iconic, threatened species," said Dr Ferreira.

"For example, when industry undertake an impact assessment for a development proposal in an area, with a species for which we found high exposure from existing threats, they, and regulators who assess these proposals can implement strategies to minimise impacts.

"The relatively low percentage of species distributions subjected to high exposure of threats from human activities suggests there is scope for appropriate management and mitigation actions to help ensure sustainable development.

"Some mitigation strategies already exist to reduce risk of exposure, such as limiting threatening activities to periods when the species is absent, fishing gear modifications to reduce bycatch and oil spill emergency plans, but there is scope to consider others."

For the study, the authors collated 484 individual satellite tracks of hawksbill, green and flatback turtles, humpback and pygmy blue whales, and whale sharks (tracking data provided by collaborators and industry)

across an area encompassing more than 2.2 million km² of north-western Australia, including parts of Western Australian and Northern Territory waters.

They then identified a list of human activities and threats for the region, determined which species could be affected by these threats and then analysed the spatial overlap between the species and threats and used it to calculate threat exposure.

Core threat exposure areas included the Ningaloo and Pilbara coastal regions, the offshore waters beyond Ningaloo Reef, and marine turtle nesting beaches at Barrow Island and Cape Lambert, near Karratha.

The study found that none of the species occurred in areas free of threat from the human activities included in this study. Even areas with some protection, such as marine parks, were found to have some level of exposure to threatening processes within them, such as underwater noise, vessel strikes and artificial lighting from nearby towns.

Overall, the exposure for each species was highest on the continental shelf and deeper waters off the shelf of the Pilbara region, with some high exposure areas occurring around large coastal towns like Dampier, Port Hedland, Broome and Exmouth.

Study co author Dr Michele Thums said: “This is where you find large ports and regional towns supporting coastal and offshore marine industries.

“Some offshore areas important for large whales and migratory turtles show high exposure related to threats associated with shipping, oil and gas production facilities, and commercial fishing; such as artificial light, ship strike, oil spill and underwater noise.”

The analysis also highlighted important areas for the study species where there are fewer threats from human activity, which could be considered for the recognition as protected areas or as reference areas for future study.

“Low exposure areas in the Kimberley region, as well as the waters off Eighty Mile Beach, are important for whales and turtles, while the southern Ningaloo region is key for whale sharks and whales,” Dr Thums said.

Senior author Dr Sabrina Fossette from WA’s Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), a key collaborator on the project, said that risks to the environment and species are usually assessed at an individual project or species level, and looking at cumulative exposure and risk is crucial for effective management.

“Our research will give us a better understanding of the overlapping challenges faced by marine megafauna that are nesting, breeding, calving, foraging and migrating across the entire region,” she said.

This study was conducted as part of AIMS’ North West Shoals to Shore Research Program in collaboration with DBCA, and was supported by Santos Ltd as part of the company’s commitment to better understand Western Australia’s marine environment.

The paper was [published in the journal Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution](#).

Images of the species studied for this paper are available [here](#).

-END-

Media contact:

Jo Manning, Communications Officer: media@aims.gov.au; 0456 196845

More about the Australian Institute of Marine Science:

The Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) is Australia's tropical marine research agency. In existence for half a century, it plays a pivotal role in providing large-scale, long-term and world-class research that helps governments, industry and the wider community to make informed decisions about the management of Australia's marine estate. AIMS science leads to healthier marine ecosystems; economic, social and environmental benefits for all Australians; and protection of coral reefs from climate change. More here: <https://www.aims.gov.au/>