

Dugong movements Current knowledge and tracking tools

Christophe Cleguer & Helene Marsh

Dugong tracking

What do we know about dugong movements?



Which tool for which question?



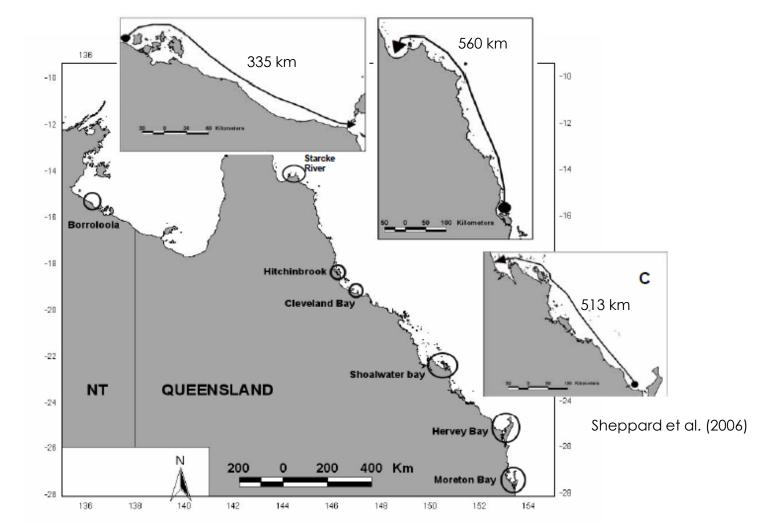






Dugong movements are individualistic and heterogeneous

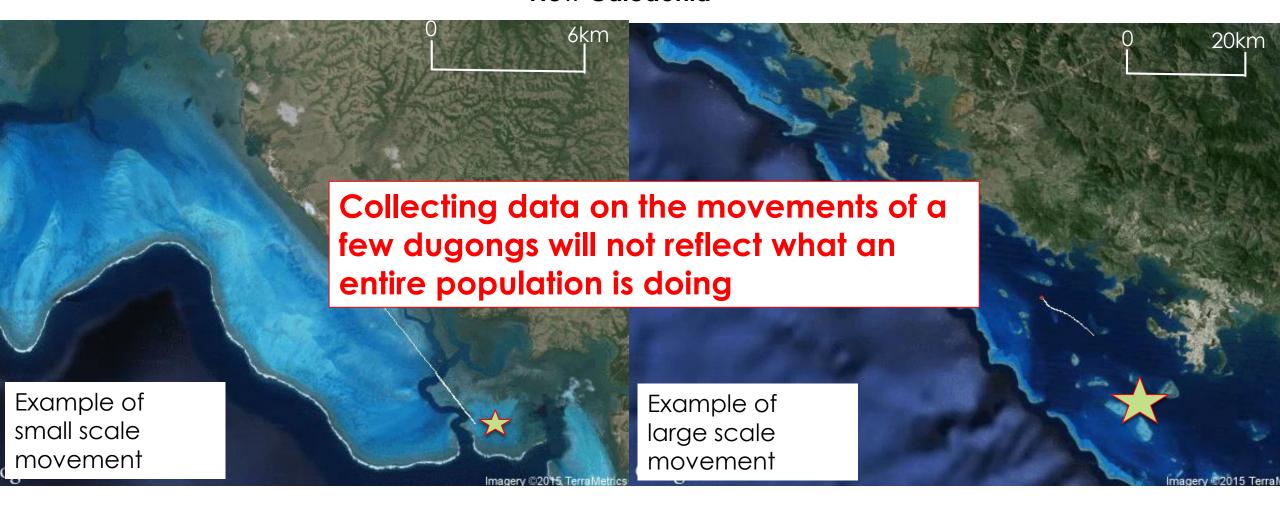






Dugong movements are individualistic and heterogeneous

New Caledonia

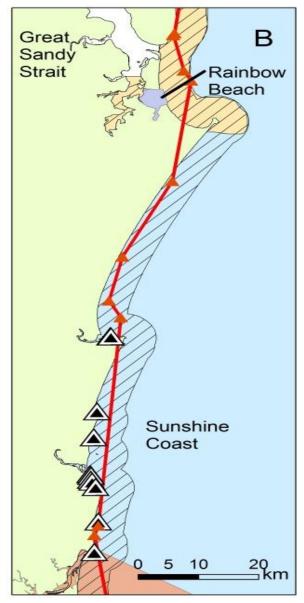


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Dugongs use different pathways to

travel

Example of coastal movements



Dugong track

Shark nets

Zeh et al. (2016)



In some regions dugongs use unexpected paths

Three dugongs tracked in New Caledonia used the fore reef shelf outside the lagoon to travel from one bay to another.



- Position of tracked dugong 1
- Position of tracked dugong 2
- Position of tracked dugong 3

Cleguer (2015)



Why do dugongs move?



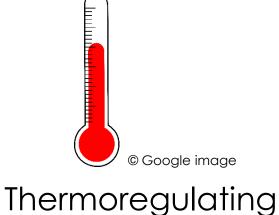
Feeding



Mating



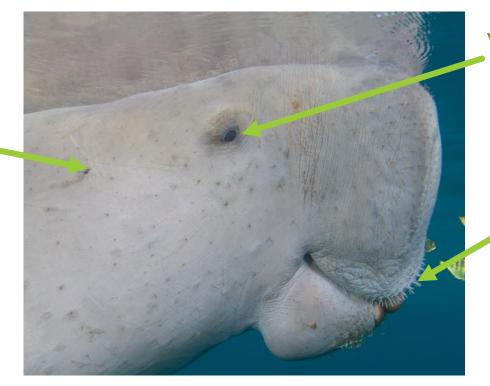
Sheltering from rough seas





Dugongs have considerable capacity for orientation. But what sensory cues do they use?

Auditory cues?



Vision?

Tactile sensors?

A combination of cues?

Dugong tracking

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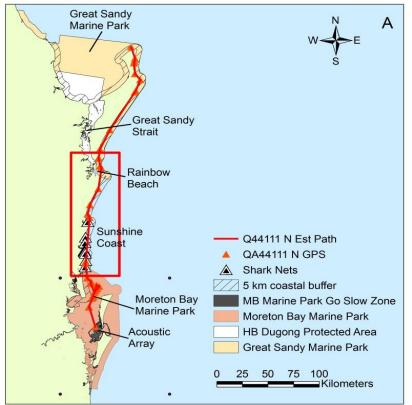


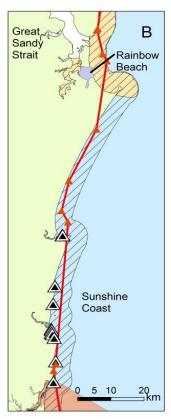


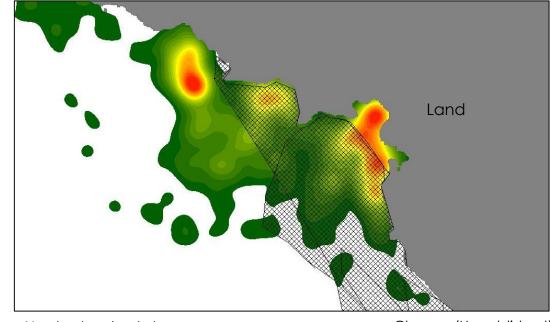
Identifying areas where there is a risk of entanglement in nets

In areas of high use

In movement corridors







Net fishing

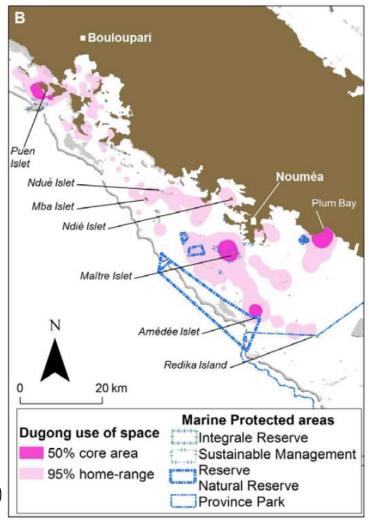
Use by tracked dugongs
High

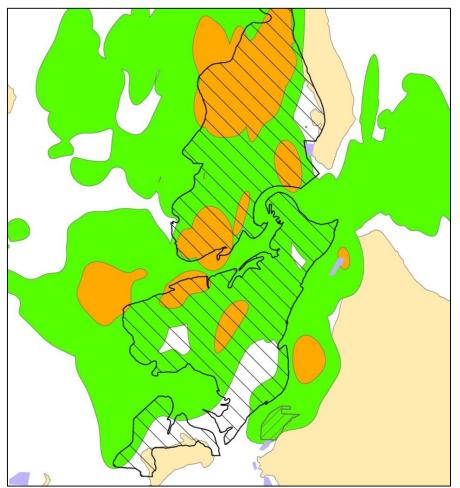
Cleguer (Unpublished)

Zeh et al. (2016)



Identifying mismatches between MPAs and core areas of dugong use





Cleguer (2015)

Zeh (Unpublished data)



- There is a risk risk to the dugong population and your reputation of dugong death during capture or tracking
- Not appropriate if population size is small
- Dugongs are difficult to safely capture in areas other than shallow clear waters
- Tracking dugongs require high expertise (catching tagging veterinary advice)

Dugong tracking

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Which tool for which question?









Tools currently used to track dugongs



GPS-satellite tags
Horizontal data



Acoustic tags Horizontal and vertical data

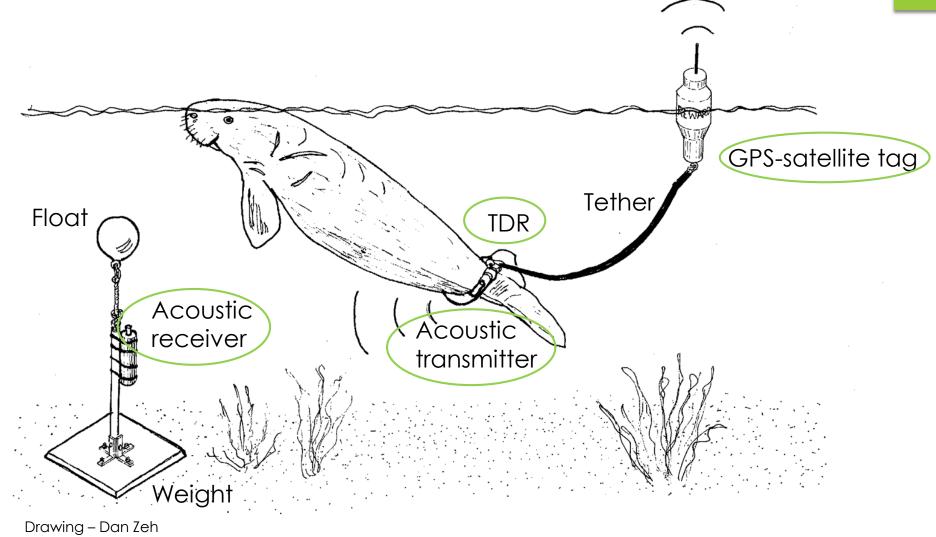


Time depth recorders

Vertical data

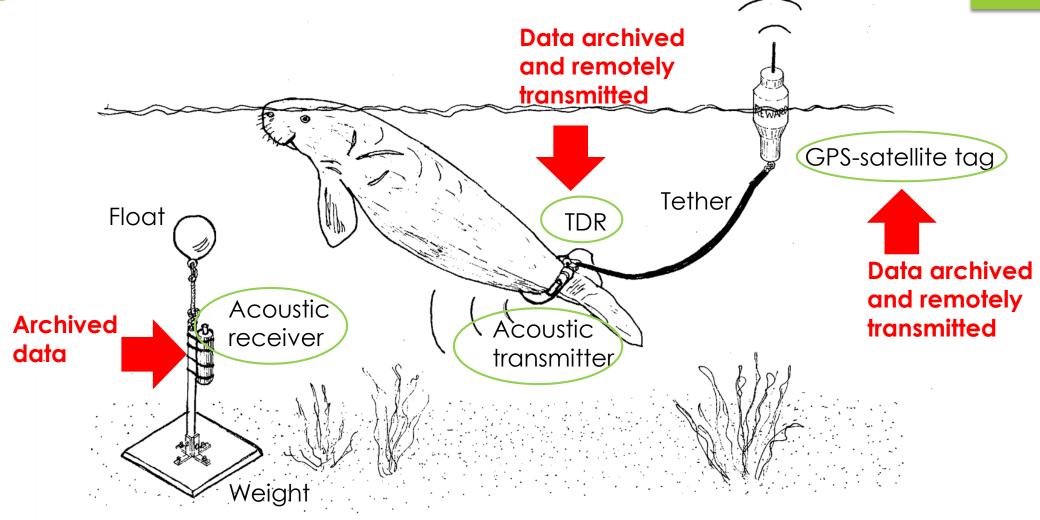


Tools currently used to track dugongs





Tools currently used to track dugongs



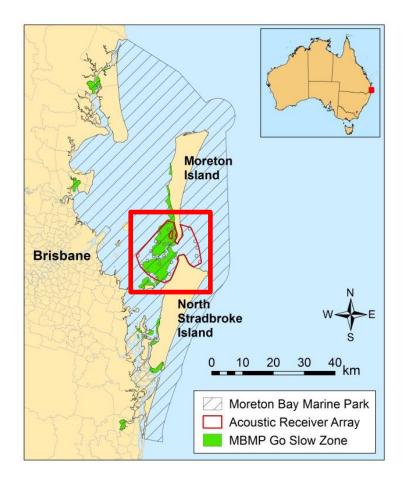
Drawing – Dan Zeh

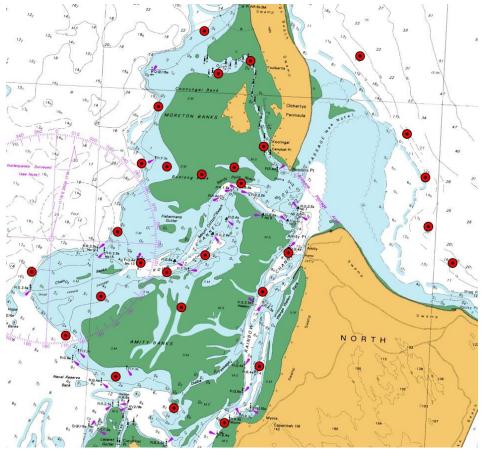


GPS-satellite versus acoustic tracking: the Moreton Bay case study



Dan Zeh et al. (2015)



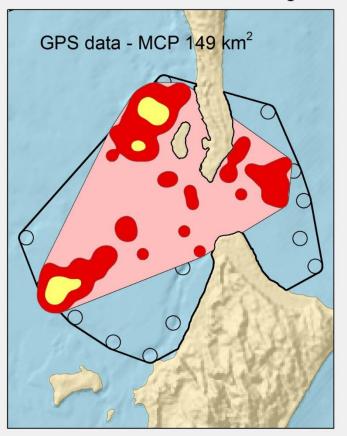


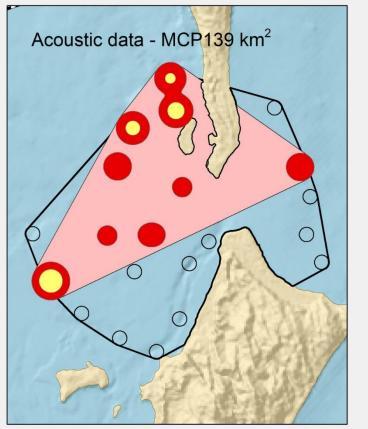


GPS-satellite and acoustic tracking can provide very similar information for some animals...



2013 - QA18399 - Sat Tag 112598 Combined Data - 31 days





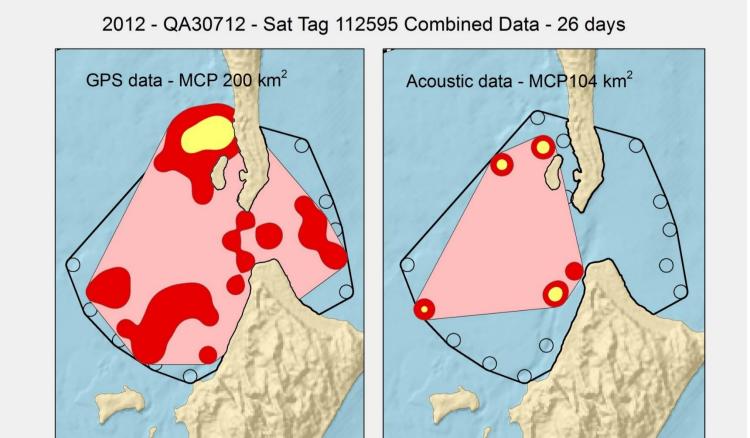
Zeh et al. (2015)

Home range comparisons juvenile female



... but not all animals





Zeh et al. (2015)

Home range comparisons subadult male

230 km 4 days

Some animals moved far beyond the acoustic array

Data on dugong movement outside of the acoustic array could only be picked up by GPS-satellite tags

So which technique is more appropriate?

It depends on your research question!

	Acoustic	Satellite
Spatial scale	Local	Variable
Duration of tracking	Years	Months
Transmitter costs	Cheap	Expensive
Costs associated with deployment and data Upload	Depend on circumstances	

Conclusions

- Tracking dugongs can help to better understand their spatial ecology and support conservation and management actions.
- But under some circumstances capturing and tracking dugongs can be dangerous.
- Which tool to use really depends on your research questions.

