



June 3, 2016

For Immediate Release

Contact:

[Maggie Mooney-Seus](#), NOAA Fisheries, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 206-526-4348 (office), 774-392-4865 (cell)

[Monica Allen](#), NOAA Research 301-734-1123

[Adi Hanein](#), NOAA Research, Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory 206-526-6810

NOAA and partners chart new territory for ocean science

Deploy autonomous sailing vessels with customized acoustic technologies to study whales, fish and seals in remote parts of the ocean

NOAA Research and NOAA Fisheries have teamed up with academic and private sector partners to test innovative technologies that, if successful, will enable researchers to gather information in areas of the ocean virtually off limits to standard research vessels.

Scientists will be using a novel research platform that resembles a windsurfer, called a Saildrone, developed by Saildrone, Inc. Scientists and engineers equipped two of these autonomous, wind- and solar-powered vessels with other newly designed technologies. Their goal is to collect needed oceanographic data and information for endangered and commercially important species living in remote areas of the Bering Sea.

“We have high hopes for this mission – that it could mark a new chapter in ocean research,” said Christopher Sabine, director, NOAA Research’s Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory. “Last year, we successfully implemented a 3-month testbed Saildrone mission in the Bering Sea to remotely collect data on physical oceanographic conditions via satellite in near real-time. This summer, we are testing other new technologies in the hopes of demonstrating their efficacy for remotely collecting critical biological data.”

“As pioneers in this new research frontier we’re seeking to discover more cost-effective ways to augment our existing research efforts and gather additional biological information in places that are costly or hazardous to navigate with a full-sized research vessel,” said Douglas DeMaster, research and center director, NOAA Fisheries’ Alaska Fisheries Science Center.

This unprecedented research mission will test new technologies to

- 1) continue to collect near real-time oceanographic data for U.S waters that will enable scientists to track environmental changes that may be occurring there;
- 2) attempt to locate and gather acoustic data on marine mammals, among them the rarest whale inhabiting U.S. waters, the North Pacific right whale;
- 3) test the use of a small-scale acoustic device that emits sound waves underwater to gather hard to obtain information on remote spawning areas for Alaska’s most important commercial fish stock; walleye pollock; and
- 4) conduct detailed prey surveys within the foraging range of a declining population of northern fur seals.

The mission unites scientists and engineers from NOAA, [the University of Washington](#), the [Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and the Ocean](#), [Saildrone, Inc.](#), [Simrad AS/Kongsberg Maritime](#) and [Greeneridge Sciences, Inc.](#) The marine mammal related research is possible due to the generous support of the [Marine Mammal Commission](#).

“This advance in technology and science is the result of a sustained partnership between the NOAA laboratories and the University of Washington and reflects the talent and quality of the engineers and scientists involved in the project. Understanding climate change in the Arctic requires new tools and innovative measurements and we are all pleased to be part of that effort. We look forward to the results of this summer’s campaign, as well as future measurement campaigns in the Arctic,” said Thomas Ackerman, director, Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean at the University of Washington.

“We expect to learn a lot. We may find that some of these new technologies work well for the planned research, while others may require that we make further refinements. That’s the beauty of science -- It’s an evolutionary process,” said DeMaster.

“It’s the possibilities that are exciting and the potential to further scientific understanding with the help of innovative new tools,” added Sabine. “We look forward to sharing what we learn this summer.”

Scientists are participating in a YouTube live broadcast at 10:00 am AK/ 11:00 am PT/ 2:00 pm ET today to share more on this exciting mission. Members of the press and public are invited to watch <https://youtu.be/EholPRD-UJ4>

B-roll available for interested media: To download, please go to <https://vimeo.com/noaafisheries/saildrone2016>

Password: Jenkins

Regular updates about the mission progress will be posted on both the NOAA Research’s [Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory Innovative Technology for Arctic Exploration website](#) and NOAA Fisheries’ [Alaska Fisheries Science Center](#) website throughout the project duration.

NOAA's mission is to understand and predict changes in the Earth's environment, from the depths of the ocean to the surface of the sun, and to conserve and manage our coastal and marine resources. Join us on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), and our other [social media channels](#).

-30-

NOAA/Saildrone Research Projects Planned for Summer 2016 at a Glance

- NOAA Research’s Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory is leading a second year of gathering physical oceanographic data during this three-month mission in the Bering Sea, including collecting samples around its 23-year-old biophysical mooring ‘Peggy.’
- While in this area, NOAA Fisheries’ Alaska Fisheries Science Center marine mammal biologists plan to use a modified acoustic tag, [Acousonde™](#) to listen for marine mammals, among them the critically endangered North Pacific right whale.
 - Typically, acoustic tags are attached to whales using suction cups to record the sounds they make. This one was adapted to run on the Saildrone, with the help of Bill Burgess at Greeneridge Sciences, Inc.

- Only about 30 of these rare whales are suspected to inhabit the eastern waters of the North Pacific. Although small numbers of these animals have been detected annually in the southeastern Bering Sea since 2007, the full extent of their current range remains unknown.
 - The Sairdrones will be able to survey a much larger area than has been previously attainable with traditional methods.
- Scientists also plan to test the effectiveness of a state-of-the-art autonomous low-power echo sounder, adapted for Sairdrone with the help of Simrad, AS, Kongsberg Maritime.
 - Echo sounders detect fish underwater using sound waves and generate a picture of the sound. Scientists will compare the Sairdrone observations of echoes from fish with those from a larger-scale model currently used on the NOAA research vessel, *Oscar Dyson*.
 - The goal will be to see how effective the Sairdrone echo sounder is at monitoring fish populations.
- Finally, Alaska Fisheries Science Center marine mammal biologists will integrate satellite tracking of northern fur seals with the echo sounder data to increase our understanding of relationships between fur seals and their primary prey, walleye pollock.
 - Northern fur seal populations in Alaska have been experiencing an unexplained population decline since the mid-1970s and these data are critical to understand how the distribution and abundance of walleye pollock influence fur seal behavior, foraging success, and demographics.