MigraMar

Red regional de investigacion pelagica para el Pacifico Este Tropical

Investigadores e instituciones en Migramar

Instituciones academicas/cientificas
Parques Nacionales (gobierno)
ONGs

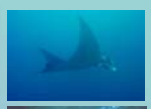
Especies principales de investigacion


Sphyrna lewini


Carcharhinus galapagensis


Rhincodon typus

Otras especies

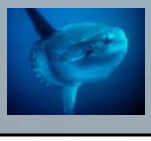

Mantas (Isla de la Plata)


Tiburon toro (Costa Rica)

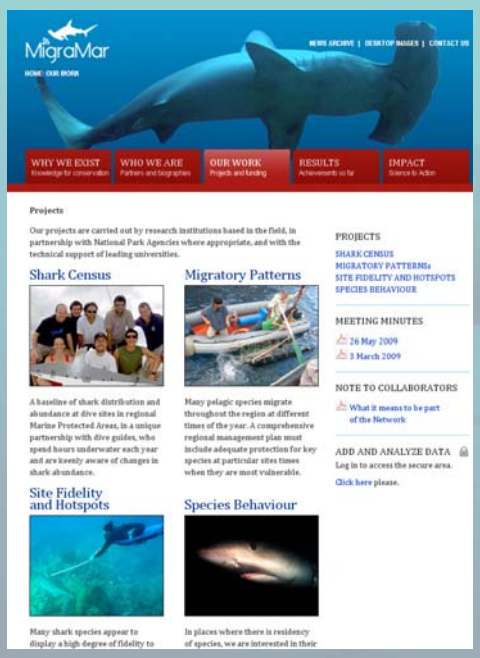

Silky (Malpelo, Cocos, Galapagos)


Solrayo (Malpelo)


Tintoreras (Galapagos)


Mola mola (Galapagos 2010)

Se trabaja para integrar red de tortugas

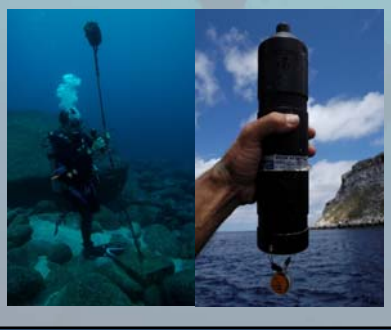


4 temas de investigacion

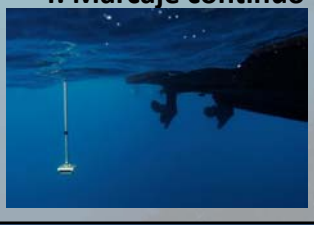
1. Censos visuales

2. Marcaje satelital (migraciones)

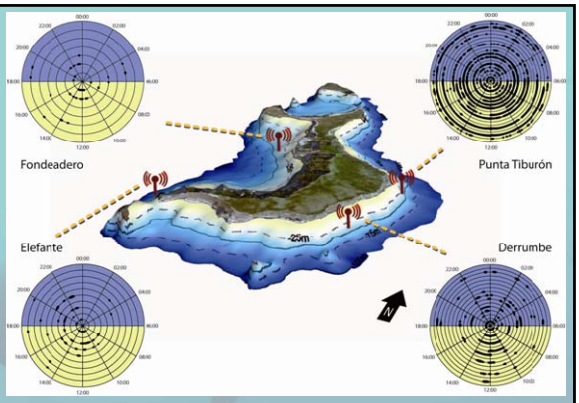
3. Marcaje acustico (fidelidad a sitios)

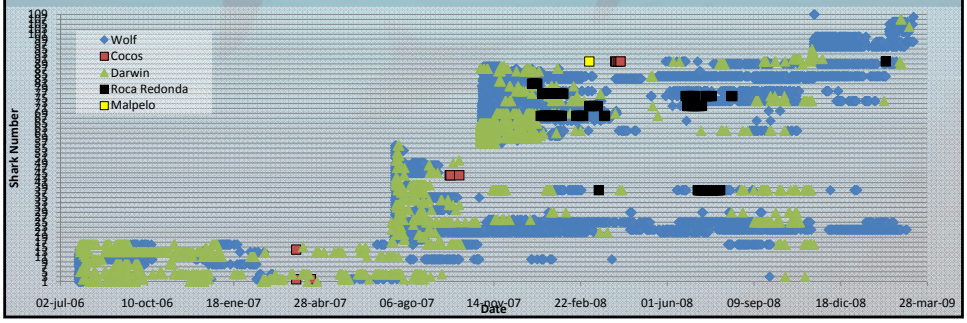


4. Marcaje continuo

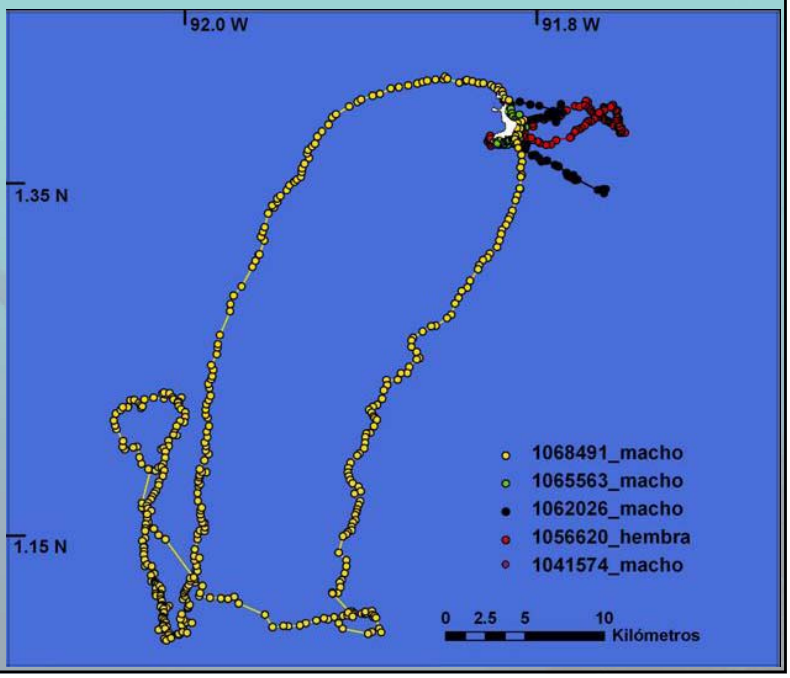


Hotspots y fidelidad





Movimientos dia-noche

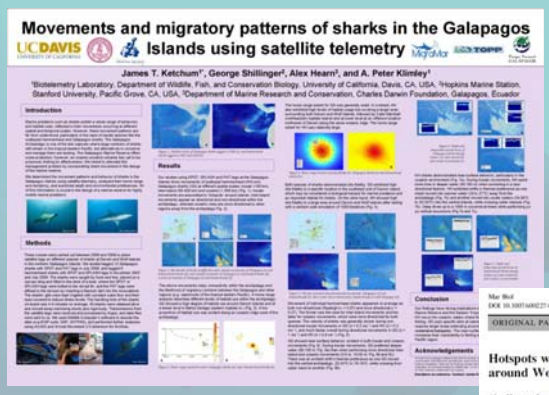


Conectividad regional

- 3 martillos de Galapagos a Cocos (1 regresa tambien)
- 3 martillos de Malpelo a Cocos (1 sigue a Galapagos, donde reside ahora)
- 1 martillos de Galapagos a Malpelo

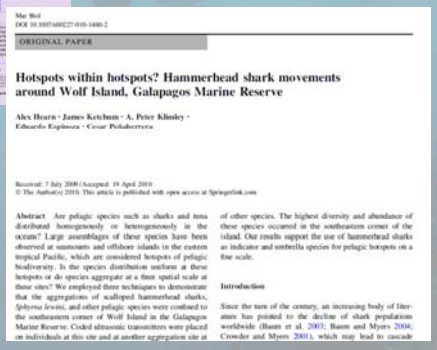
Tracks satelitales

Publicaciones



Movements and migratory patterns of sharks in the Galapagos Islands using satellite telemetry

James T. Ketchum[1], George Shillinger[2], Alex Hearn[3], and A. Peter Klimley[1]
[1]Biotelemetry Laboratory, Department of Wildlife, Fish, and Conservation Biology, University of California, Davis, CA, USA. [2]Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, Pacific Grove, CA, USA. [3]Department of Marine Research and Conservation, Charles Darwin Foundation, Galapagos, Ecuador



Mar Biol
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ORIGINAL PAPER

Hotspots within hotspots? Hammerhead shark movements around Wolf Island, Galapagos Marine Reserve

Alex Hearn · James Ketchum · A. Peter Klimley · Eduardo Espinoza · Cesar Peñaherrera

Received: 7 July 2009 / Accepted: 19 April 2010

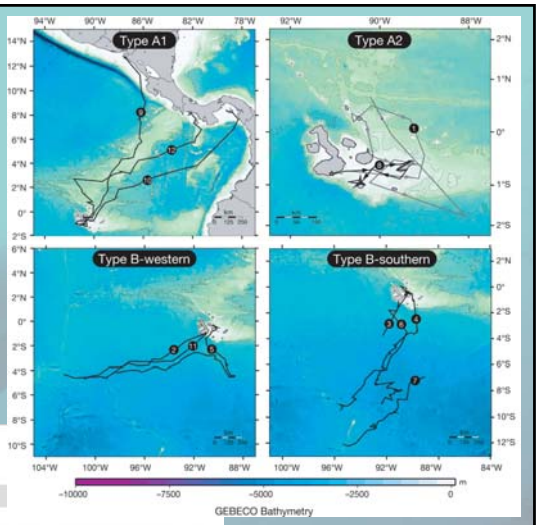
Abstract Are pelagic species such as sharks and tuna distributed homogeneously or heterogeneously in the oceans? Large assemblages of these species have been observed at seamounts and offshore islands in the eastern tropical Pacific, which are considered hotspots of pelagic biodiversity. Is the species distribution uniform at these hotspots or do species aggregate at a finer spatial scale at these sites? We employed three techniques to demonstrate that the aggregations of scalloped hammerhead sharks, *Sphyrna lewini*, and other pelagic species were confined to the southeastern corner of Wolf Island in the Galapagos Marine Reserve. Coded ultrasonic transmitters were placed on individuals at this site and at another aggregation site at of other species. The highest diversity and abundance of these species occurred in the southeastern corner of the island. Our results support the use of hammerhead sharks as indicator and umbrella species for pelagic hotspots on a fine scale.

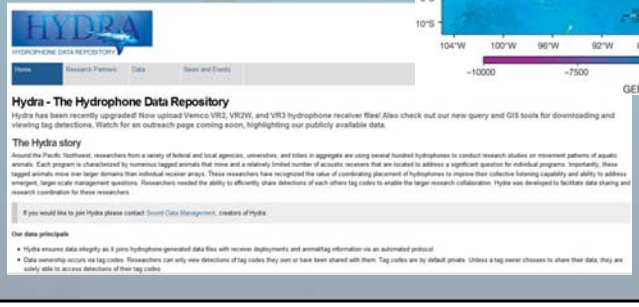
Introduction

Since the turn of the century, an increasing body of literature has pointed to the decline of shark populations worldwide (Baum et al. 2003; Baum and Myers 2004; Crowder and Myers 2001), which may lead to cascade

Siguientes pasos

- Desarrollar bases de datos compartidos online como puntos focales
- Integrar informacion con datos pesqueros
- Obtener fondos regionales para seguir con estudios
- Establecer lazos con otros grupos – aves marinas, atunes, picudos





Hydra - The Hydrophone Data Repository

Hydra has been recently upgraded! Now upload Vemco VR2, VR2W, and VR3 hydrophone receiver files! Also check out our new query and GIS tools for downloading and viewing tag detections. Watch for an outreach page coming soon, highlighting our publicly available data.

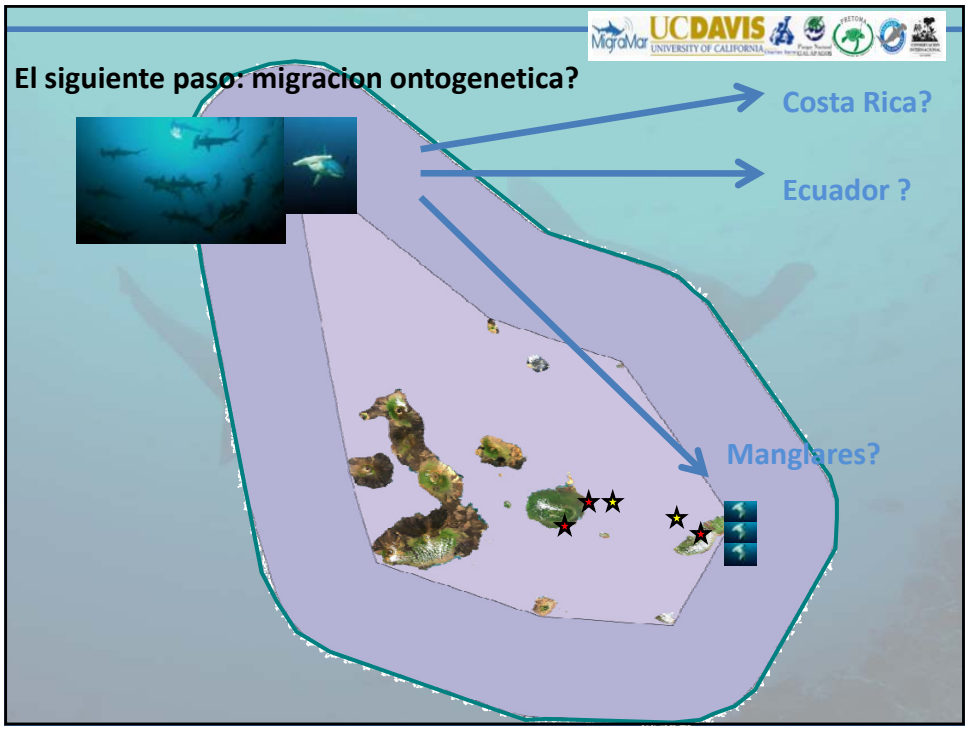
The Hydra story

Around the Pacific Northwest, researchers from a variety of federal and local agencies, universities, and tribes in aggregate are using several hundred hydrophones to conduct research studies on movement patterns of aquatic animals. Each program is characterized by numerous tagged animals that move and a relatively limited number of acoustic receivers that are located to address a significant question for individual programs. Importantly, these tagged animals move over larger domains than individual receiver arrays. These researchers have recognized the value of coordinating placement of hydrophones to improve their collective listening capability and ability to address emergent, larger-scale management questions. Researchers needed the ability to efficiently share detections of each others tag codes to enable the larger research collaboration. Hydra was developed to facilitate data sharing and research coordination for these researchers.

If you would like to join Hydra please contact Sound Data Management, creators of Hydra.

Our data principals

- Hydra ensures data integrity as it joins hydrophone-generated data files with receiver deployments and animal/tag information via an automated protocol.
- Data ownership occurs via tag codes. Researchers can only view detections of tag codes they own or have been shared with them. Tag codes are by default private. Unless a tag owner chooses to share their data, they are solely able to access detections of their tag codes.


El siguiente paso: migracion ontogenetica?
Costa Rica?
Ecuador ?
Manglares?