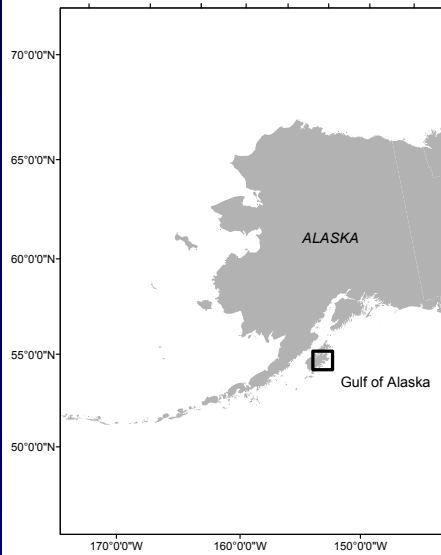


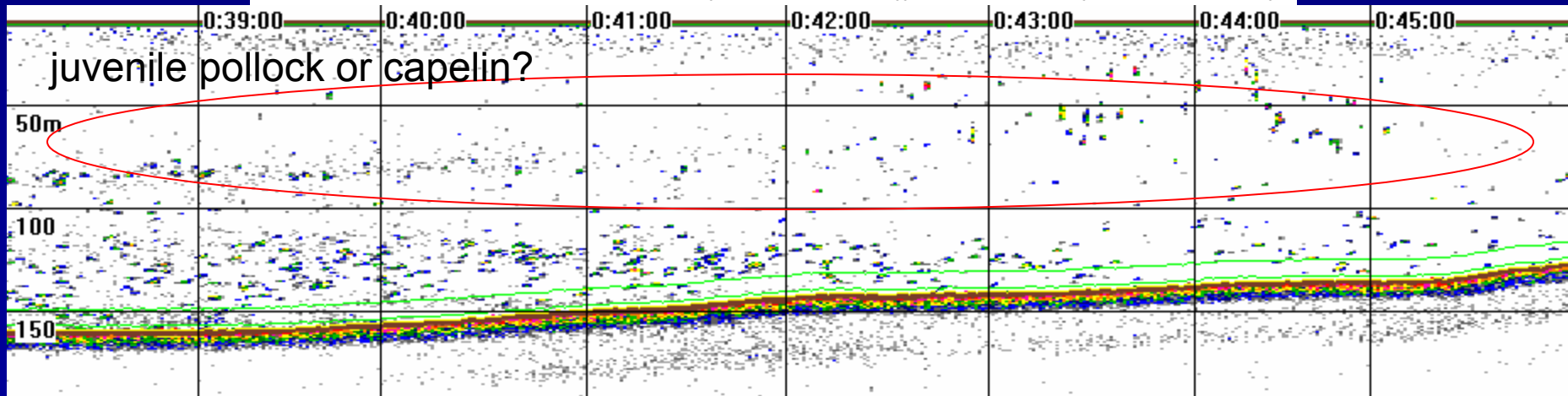
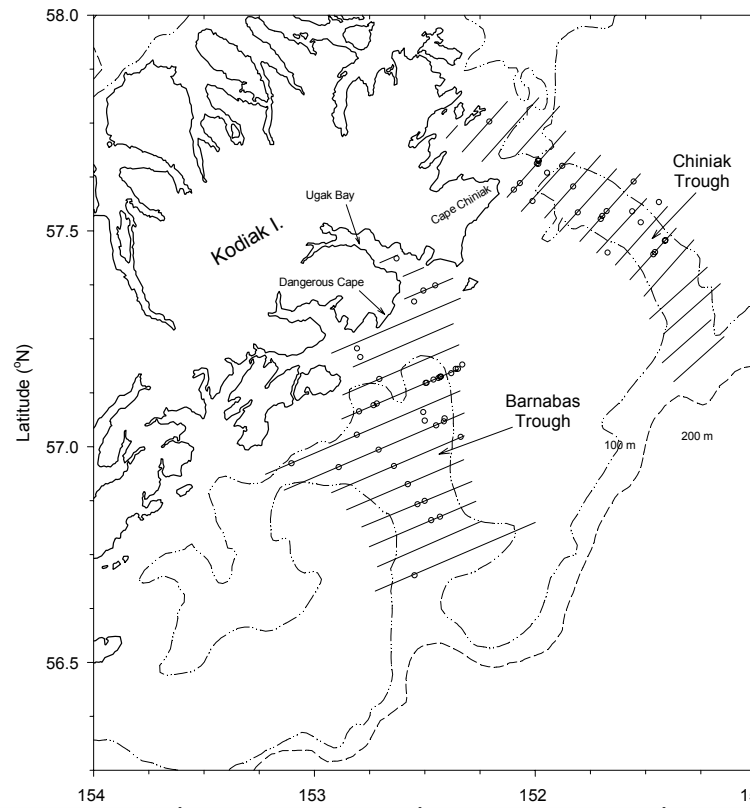
# Discrimination of Steller sea lion prey fish using frequency- dependent acoustic backscatter

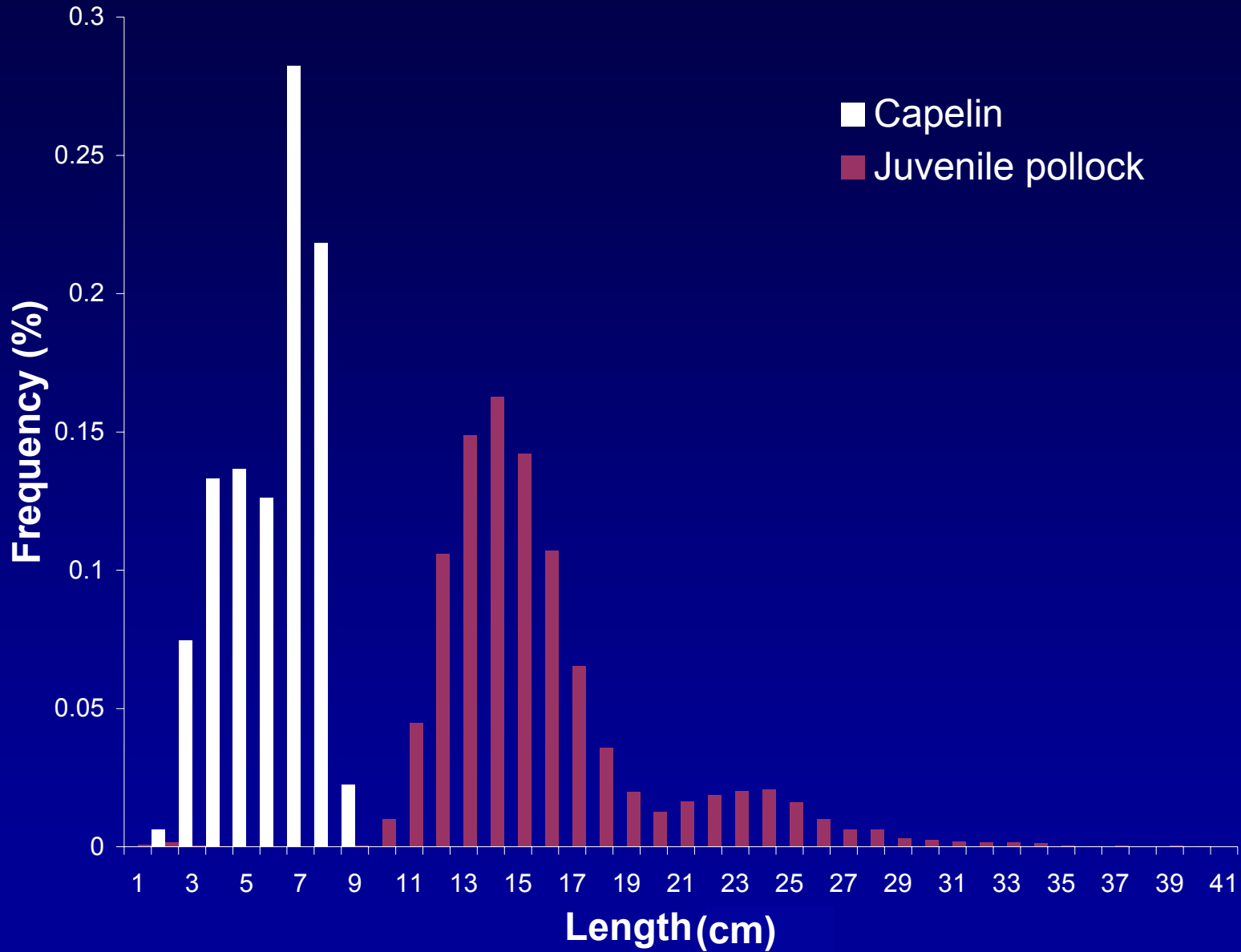
E.A. Logerwell and C.D. Wilson  
Alaska Fisheries Science Center  
National Marine Fisheries Service





August 2000  
August 2001

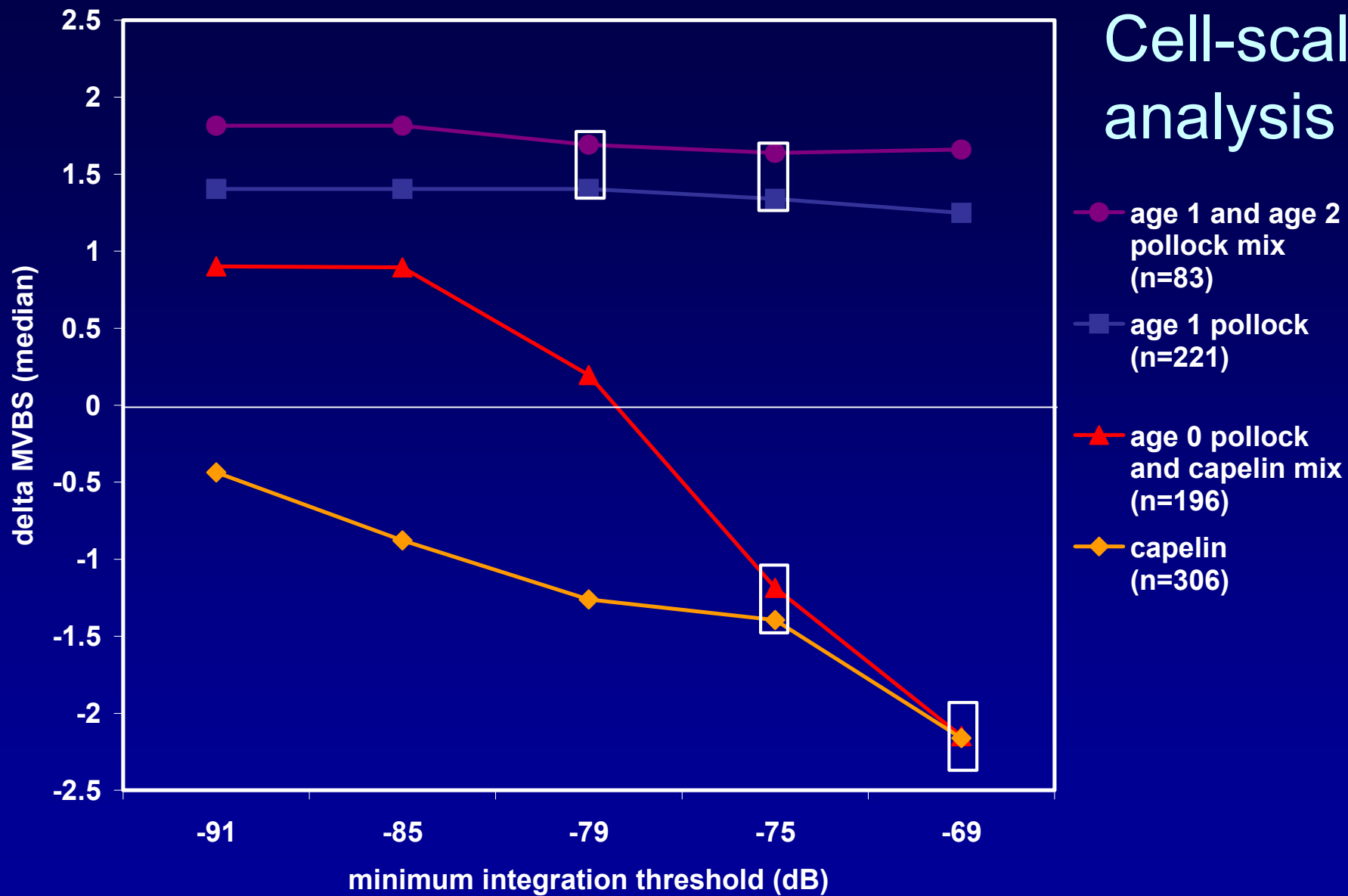




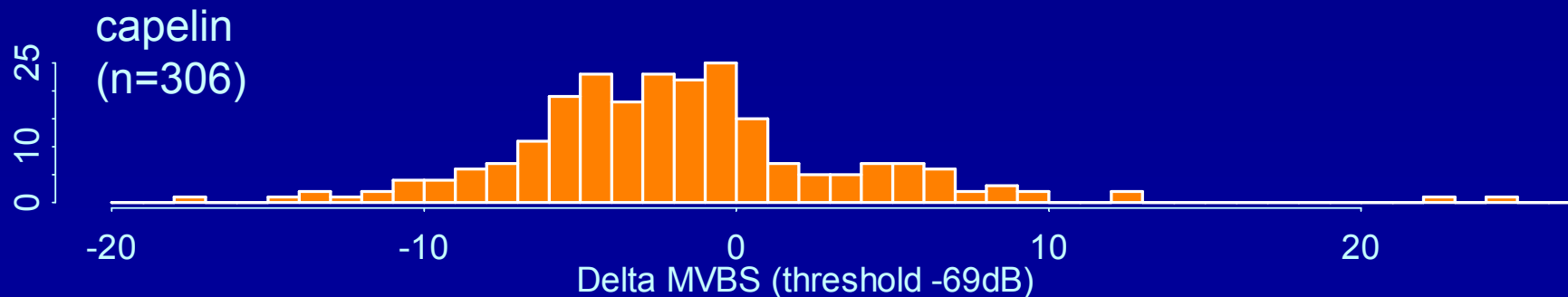
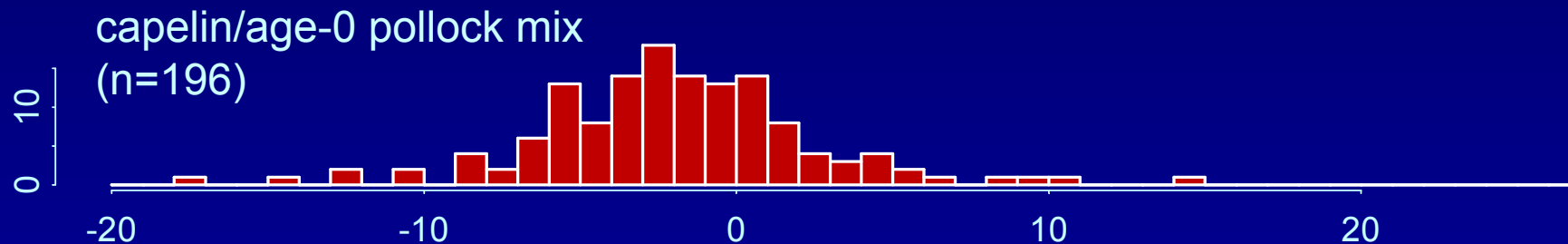
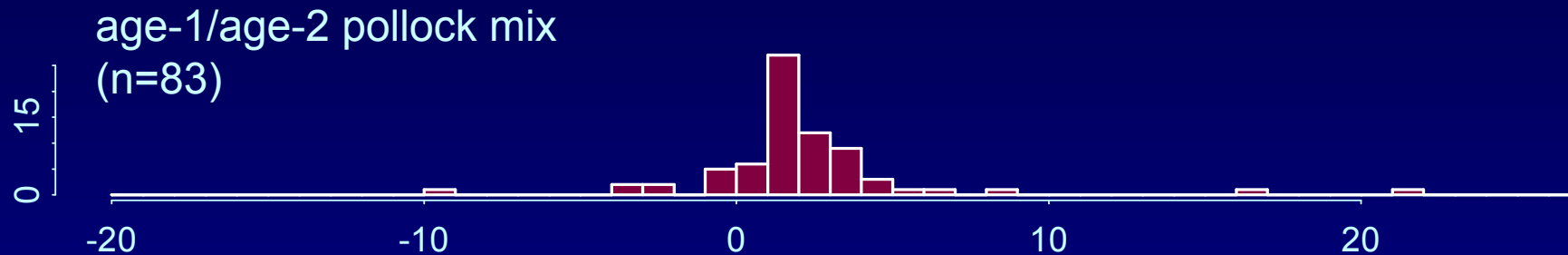
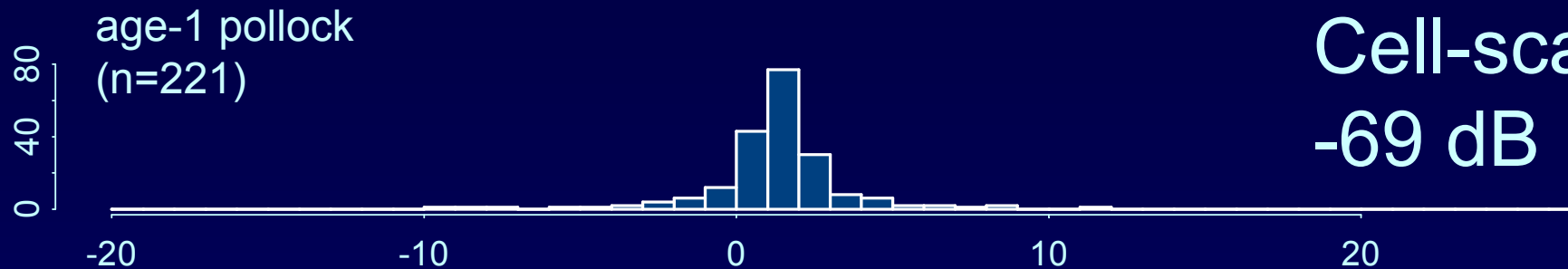
# Methods

- Collect acoustic data at 38 kHz and 120 kHz
- Select portions of scattering layers
  - directly sampled by trawls
  - juvenile pollock or capelin dominant species (> 80%)
- Bin data at two resolutions
  - 0.1 nmi x 5 m cells
  - ~ 1 nmi x 20 m “aggregations”
- Use integration thresholds -91 dB to -69 dB
- Calculate  $\Delta$  MVBS = MVBS @ 120 – MVBS @ 38
- Does  $\Delta$  MVBS vary with species?

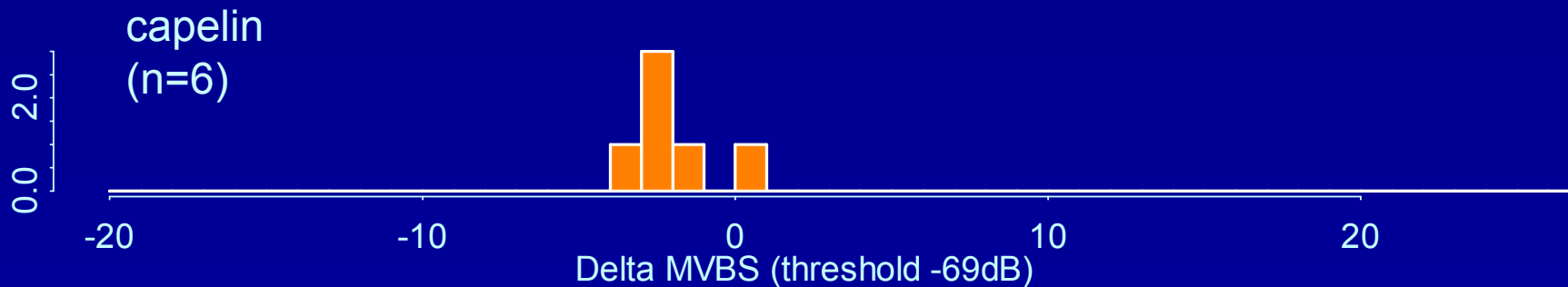
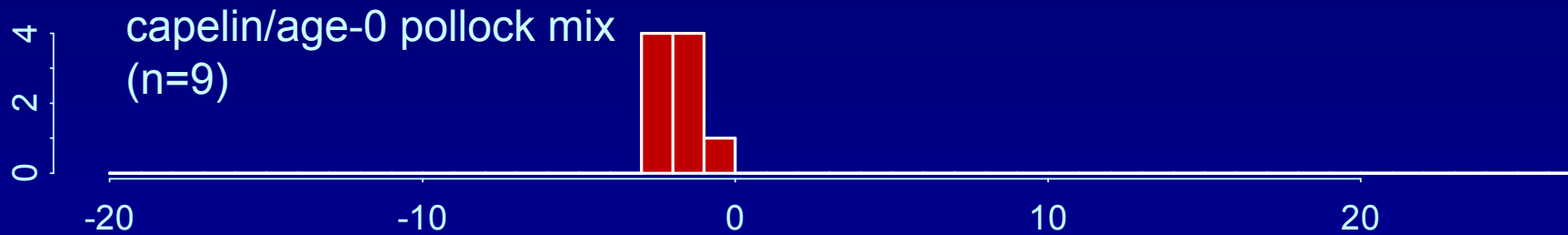
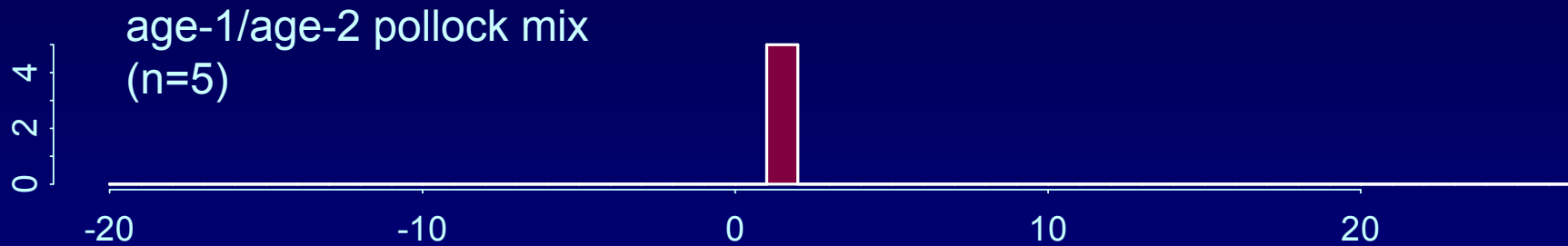
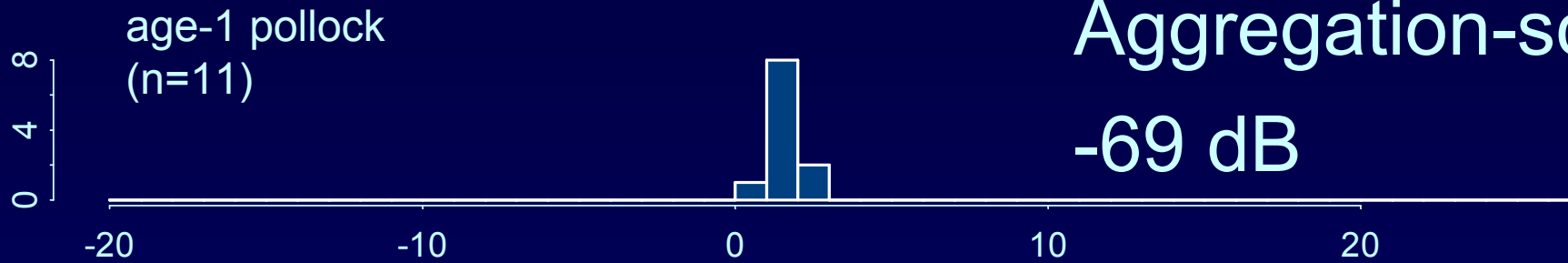
# Cell-scale analysis



# Cell-scale -69 dB



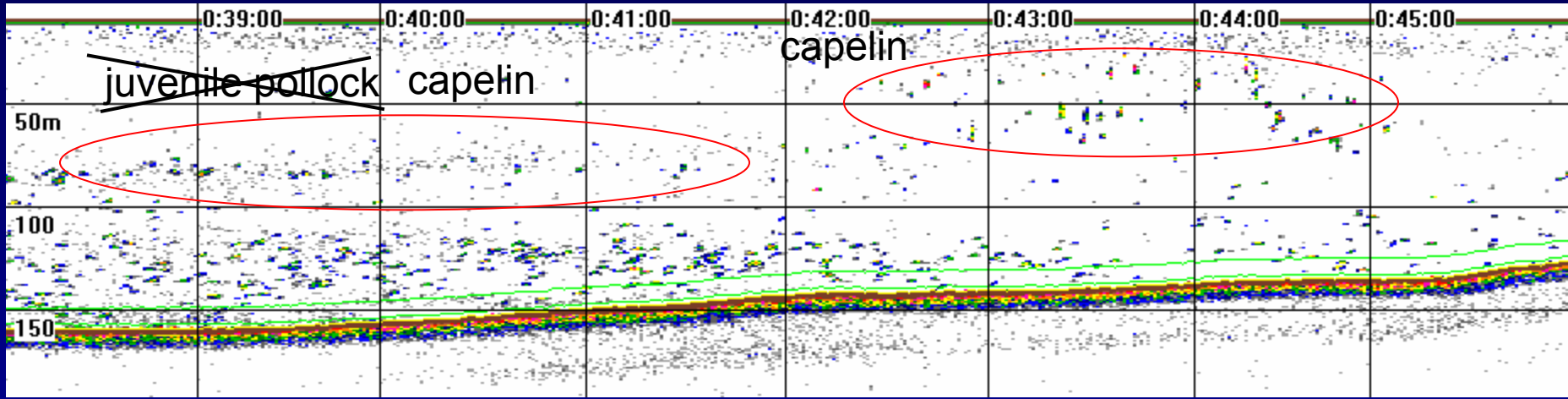
# Aggregation-scale -69 dB



# Δ MVBS vs. Scrutinizing

Sign type	# 5-nmi segments	agree	disagree
juvenile pollock	18	83%	17%
capelin	25	92%	8%





# Conclusions

- $\Delta$  MVBS at high integration thresholds can be an effective technique to distinguish between juvenile pollock and capelin
- Include with other indicators for scrutinizing acoustic data collected during SSL prey studies

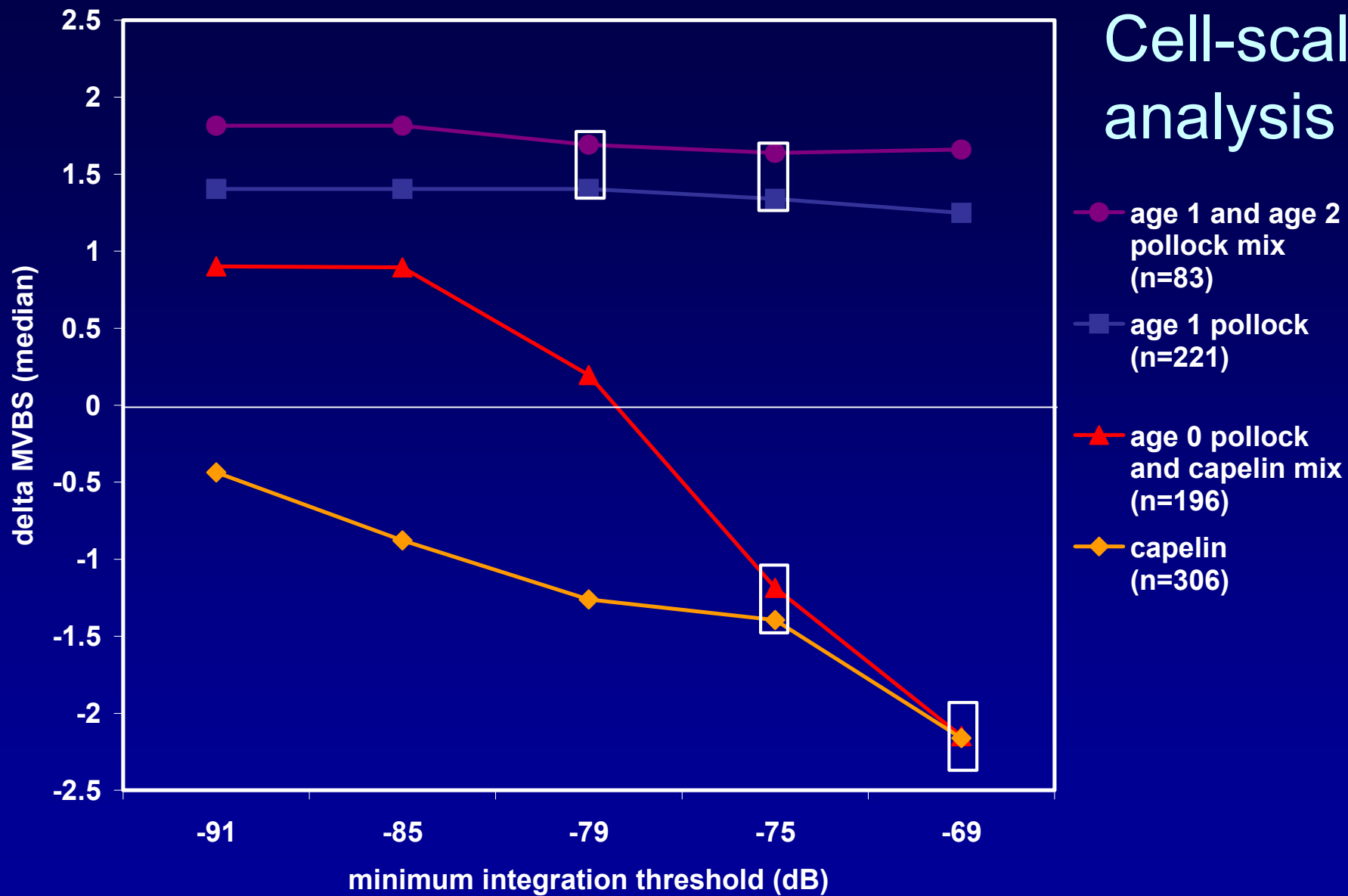
# Acknowledgements

- Crew of NOAA Ship *Miller Freeman*
- Scientific personnel from RACE and REFM divisions of AFSC

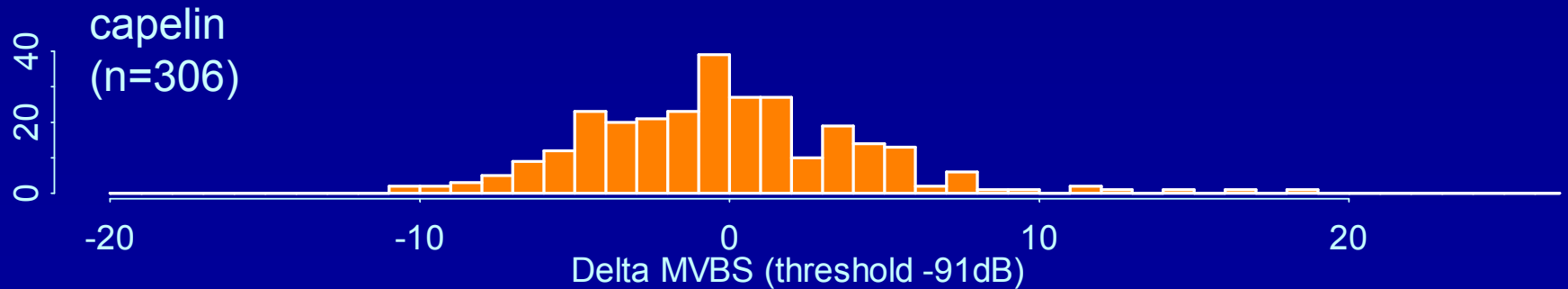
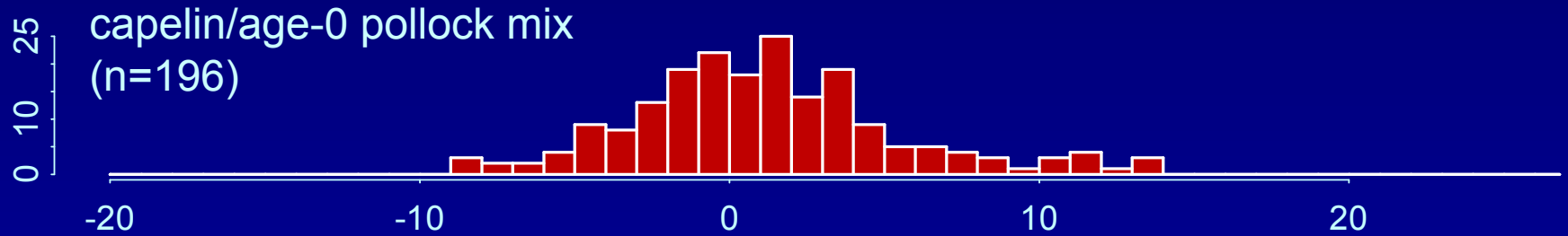
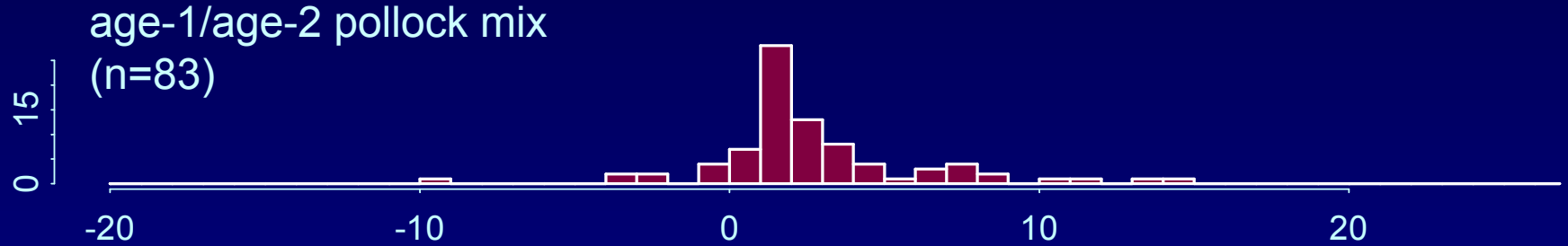
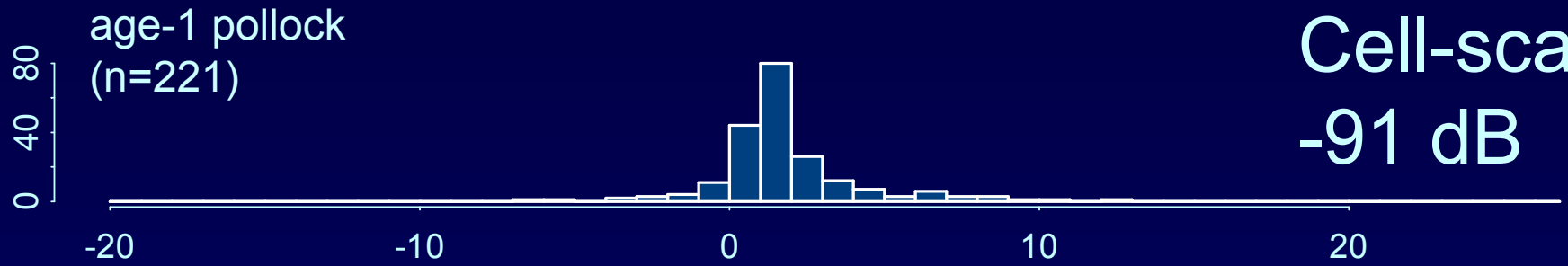




# Cell-scale analysis



# Cell-scale -91 dB



# Aggregation-scale -91 dB

