



Quick Fix GPS technology highlights risk to dugongs moving between protected areas

Daniel R. Zeh^{1,2,*}, Michelle R. Heupel^{1,2}, Mark Hamann², Colin J. Limpus³,
Helene Marsh^{1,2}

¹AIMS@JCU, Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville, Queensland 4810, Australia

²College of Marine and Environmental Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland 4811, Australia

³Aquatic Threatened Species Unit, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 41 Boggo Rd., Dutton Park, Queensland 4102, Australia

ABSTRACT: Incidental capture in fishing gear is the most serious threat to the survival of many species of marine mammals. Fisheries closures developed to protect marine mammals have tended to concentrate on areas of high marine mammal density. Movement corridors have generally been less protected because they are often unknown and difficult to detect. Seagrass meadows in Moreton and Hervey Bays in south-eastern Queensland support significant populations of dugongs *Dugong dugon*. Pedigree analysis based on genetic and ancillary biological data indicates that there is substantial movement of dugongs between these bays, which are separated by open surf coasts where dugongs are occasionally caught in inshore shark nets set for the protection of bathers. This bycatch suggests that the dugong movement corridor between Moreton and Hervey Bays is close to the coast, a hypothesis not confirmed by nearly 30 yr of dugong satellite tracking using platform transmitter terminal (PTT) technology. Twenty-nine dugongs were captured in seagrass habitats on the eastern banks of Moreton Bay in 2012–2014 and were fitted with Quick Fix GPS and acoustic transmitters. One animal was captured and tracked twice. Four dugongs were tracked moving from Moreton Bay to Hervey Bay covering distances of 278–338 km over 5–9 d; 1 dugong made the return journey. Three of the 4 animals travelled along and very close to the coast; the exact track of the fourth animal is uncertain. These results suggest that dugongs would benefit from netting closures that extend beyond seagrass meadows.

KEY WORDS: Dugong · Fishery closures · Acoustic · Satellite · Telemetry · Quick Fix GPS

INTRODUCTION

Incidental capture in fishing gear is the most serious threat to the survival of many species of marine mammals (Reeves et al. 2005, Read et al. 2006, Read 2008, Lascelles et al. 2014). Fisheries closures to protect marine mammals have tended to concentrate on areas of high marine mammal density (Fernandes et al. 2005, Rojas-Bracho et al. 2006, Dobbs et al. 2008, Rayment et al. 2010, Slooten & Dawson 2010). The conservation of habitats encompassing the extent of a species' movement is an essential component of ecological management (Hooker et al. 2011, Las-

celles et al. 2014); yet, movement corridors may be less adequately protected than high density areas (Corrigan et al. 2014) because they are often unknown (Hyrenbach et al. 2000) or variable (Grüss et al. 2011, Marsh et al. 2011, Lascelles et al. 2014). The necessary spatial information about distribution and movements of species of concern is typically difficult and costly to obtain (Grech et al. 2011).

In south-eastern Queensland, Australia, Moreton Bay (Preen 1992, 1995, Marsh et al. 1999, Lanyon 2003, Grech et al. 2011) and Hervey Bay (Preen & Marsh 1995, Marsh et al. 1999, Grech et al. 2011) support nationally significant populations of dugongs

*Corresponding author: daniel.zeh@my.jcu.edu.au

Dugong dugon. Large multiple-use marine parks have been established in both bays. The Moreton Bay Marine Park (area: 3400 km²) encompasses the entire bay and adjacent waters and includes no-take, limited activity and Go Slow zones in areas recognised as critical habitats for dugongs. The Great Sandy Marine Park (area: 5800 km²), which includes Hervey Bay, Great Sandy Strait, Tin Can Bay Inlet and the waters off the east coast of Fraser Island seaward to 3 nautical miles includes similar no-take, limited activity and Go Slow zones. In addition, Hervey Bay includes a Dugong Protection Area of 1703 km² (Marsh et al. 2000) which was established in January 1998 via a Fisheries Amendment Regulation (No. 11, 1977) under the Fisheries Act, 1994. Gill and mesh netting practices have been modified in this area to reduce the risk of dugong bycatch.

Moreton and Hervey Bay marine parks are separated by >200 km with extensive open surf coast, including the Sunshine Coast and Rainbow Beach which are very different environs from the typical dugong seagrass habitats in the bays. Cope et al. (2015) confirmed substantial dugong movements between Moreton and Hervey Bays using pedigree analysis based on genetic and ancillary biological data. Approximately 30% of assigned parents had at least 1 offspring found in a different location, implying recent movement of the parent or offspring (Cope et al. 2015). Dugongs are occasionally caught in the shark nets set for the protection of bathers along the Sunshine Coast and Rainbow Beach (Marsh et al. 1999, 2005, Meager et al. 2013), suggesting that the area close to the coast may act as a dugong movement corridor.

Dugongs do not undertake seasonal migrations. Their movements are individualistic (Sheppard et al. 2006, Marsh et al. 2011) and include long-distance movements up to 560 km (Sheppard et al. 2006). Twenty percent of the 70 dugongs satellite-tracked by Sheppard et al. (2006) moved 100–560 km, but none were detected moving between Moreton and Hervey Bays despite >10 dugongs being satellite-tagged in each of those locations. Thus, Cope et al.'s (2015) pedigree analysis suggested more movement between locations than detected through repeated direct sampling of individuals (Seddon et al. 2014), genetic analysis of population structure (Sneddon et al. 2014) or telemetry (Sheppard et al. 2006).

Despite nearly 30 yr of satellite tracking, dugong movement corridors have proven difficult to map, presumably because the tethered satellite transmitter is dragged under the water while the animal is swimming (Marsh & Rathbun 1990, Sheppard et al.

2006). Standard high-accuracy GPS-based locations can only be obtained when the transmitter's antenna surfaces for at least 20 s (Tomkiewicz et al. 2010). Systems with Quick Fix Pseudorange (QFP) have been designed to reduce the time required to obtain a GPS fix when tracking marine mammals and sea turtles (Tomkiewicz et al. 2010). Within 5 s of surfacing, QFP systems can collect and transmit all the information necessary to fix the GPS position via post-processing at a later time using Telonics Data Converter software (Telonics Inc. 2007) on a standard personal computer. We used this technology to provide information on dugong movement corridors for the first time and discuss the implications of our results for dugong conservation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Dugongs were captured opportunistically in seagrass habitats in Moreton Bay (Fig. 1) in 2012, 2013 and 2014 using the rodeo method developed by Marsh & Rathbun (1990) and refined by Lanyon et al. (2006).

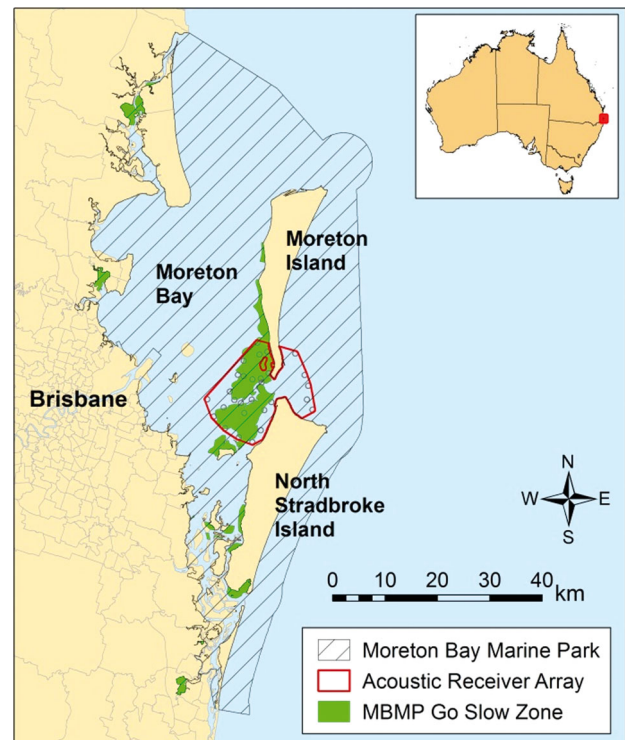


Fig. 1. Location of Moreton Bay Marine Park, Queensland, Australia, showing the Go Slow Zone covering critical seagrass habitats and the location of the acoustic receiver array. Dugongs *Dugong dugon* were captured and tagged within the Go Slow Zone which contains seagrass habitat critical to their survival in Moreton Bay

For each dugong, sex was noted, total body length was measured (cm) in a straight line from snout to fluke notch and a titanium ID tag was attached as standard protocol (Limpus 1992). An ARGOS GPS transmitter with QFP technology (Gen 4 Marine Unit, Telonics) was attached via a 3 m tether to a padded tailstock harness developed by Marsh & Rathbun (1990) and modified in 2013 based on the design used for tracking manatees (J. Powell pers. comm.). The harness design incorporated a weak link, which enabled the harness to release if the tether snagged, and a metal corrodible link that over several months would release the harness and tether with assembly tracking equipment intact. An acoustic transmitter (V16TP, Vemco) was incorporated in the tailstock harness.

The ARGOS GPS (QFP) transmitters were programmed to emit each dugong's GPS position hourly. Location data for each dugong were compiled daily, collected through ARGOS satellites and reported on a website from the time the telemetered dugong was released until a transmitter was detached or stopped transmitting. The specific tag detachment time was determined by the clear difference between the pre- and post-detachment tracks which enabled accurate estimation of the overall GPS transmitter deployment time and aided in tag equipment recovery. All tracking data were truncated at the estimated detachment date to ensure that calculated activity spaces excluded any potential drift data.

Each acoustic transmitter emitted a unique individual ID code, depth (m) and temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) at 69 kHz at a pseudo-random interval every 45–90 s. This programming limited signal interference with other deployed transmitters in the same area. Transmitter signals could be detected if a tagged dugong was within ~800 m of an array of 28 acoustic receivers strategically placed in eastern Moreton Bay. The detection range was calibrated based on data collected from moored sentinel tags in the study area (M. Heupel unpubl. data). The selection of the array site was supported by large numbers of dugongs previously reported for the area (Preen 1992, 1995, Marsh et al. 1999, Lanyon 2003, Grech et al. 2011).

Data filtering

GPS data binning and filtering were accomplished using a custom R (R Core Team 2014) script based in part on previous speed-filters (McConnell et al. 1992, Flamm et al. 2001, Austin et al. 2003, Freitas et al. 2008). GPS data filters included filtering to (1) eliminate duplicate times or duplicate consecutive loca-

tions, (2) retain only 'successful' and 'resolved QFD' data (i.e. the most accurate and most reliable data) and (3) remove spurious consecutive data points that resulted in calculated speeds $>20 \text{ km h}^{-1}$ for maximum burst swimming speed (Marsh et al. 1981, 2011) or calculated speeds $>10 \text{ km h}^{-1}$ for maximum cruising speed (Marsh et al. 1981, 2011). Data locations which plotted on land were deleted. GPS data used to analyse movements between Moreton and Hervey Bays were filtered but not binned in order to capture all available locations.

Acoustic data were processed to provide locations for individual dugongs using a centre-of-activity approach (Simpfendorfer et al. 2002) based on a weighted mean of the number of detections at each receiver within each time period. The time period was set to 3 h for all individuals.

Tracking duration

Complete GPS datasets were used to calculate the duration of satellite tag deployment for each tag. Successive data points signifying movement between the 2 bays were identified by the relatively large distances (mean = 42 km, SD = 38, median = 23) between the GPS data points. Travel start dates were determined from the data location immediately preceding bay-to-bay movement. Similarly, travel end dates were determined by choosing the data location immediately following the bay-to-bay movement. The number of days between tagging, the travel start date, the number of travel locations, the average speed (km h^{-1}) and the distance travelled (km) were calculated using the GPS locations. The average distance to the coastline (km) from each GPS travel location was derived using the Near tool in the ArcGIS 10.2 Proximity Toolbox (ESRI 2014). GPS data for each dugong were used to calculate the percentage of time when (1) locations were within the marine park boundaries for travelling and non-travelling dugongs and (2) travel locations were within 5 km of the coastline. The duration of acoustic tag deployment was calculated from the data recorded by the individual acoustic receivers summarised by transmitter ID.

Minimum convex polygons (MCP) were calculated to estimate the maximum extent of movements for individuals. Space use was refined by calculating 50 and 95% kernel utilisation distributions (KUDs). The 50% KUD represented the core use area of an individual, while the 95% KUD represented the extent of home range movement, comparable in scale to MCP estimates.

RESULTS

Twenty-nine dugongs were tagged in Moreton Bay in July–September 2012, July 2013 and April–May 2014; 1 dugong was tagged in both 2013 and 2014. The 29 dugongs were of mixed ages, based on body lengths as defined by Lanyon et al. (2010): adults (7 females, 10 males, body length >260 cm), sub-adults (5 females, 4 males, body length 241–260 cm) and small sub-adults (3 males, body length ≤240 cm). Four dugongs (1 adult male, 1 sub-adult male and 2 adult females) were tracked from Moreton Bay to Hervey Bay. One of these adult females was GPS tracked travelling to Hervey Bay in July 2013 and returning to Moreton Bay in August 2013. This individual was also detected by acoustic receivers in Moreton Bay in May and June 2014.

For 3 dugongs, 52% of the between-bay locations (32 locations) were within 5 km of the coast and 46% (28 locations) were within the boundaries of either the Moreton Bay or Great Sandy Marine Parks. Only 2 GPS location points were available for 1 dugong (PTT ID 112595): a location in Moreton Bay Marine Park immediately after it was released and a location in the Great Sandy Marine Park (suggesting possible speedy movements between the 2 locations with the transmitter underwater). The only available satellite points were 11 unfiltered ARGOS satellite locations,

1 of Location Class A and 10 of Location Class B, which confirmed PTT ID 112595's trip north but suggested sea travel away from the coast. Location Classes A and B have no accuracy estimation (ARGOS User's Manual ©2011) so that these positions must be considered approximate. A further 579 GPS data locations were obtained from PTT ID 112595's transmitter in Hervey Bay over 10 wk. The spatial pattern of these locations indicated that the transmitter was still on the dugong.

All of the dugongs began their movements north shortly after tagging (1, 2, 5, 12 d) and took nearly a week (5, 6, 7, 9 d north and 5 d south) to travel between the bays (Table 1). The number of GPS travel locations logged varied from 2 to 38 (mean = 12.2 ± 14.6 SD). The duration of GPS tracking ranged from 35 to 147 d (mean = 86.5 ± 45.2). The number of GPS locations per day ranged from 8.3 to 13.8 (mean = 11.1 ± 3.6). The overall average for the combined total of 346 GPS tracking days was 9.7 detections per day (Table 1). The total number of tracking days as detected by the acoustic array in Moreton Bay varied from 1 to 53 (mean = 17.5 ± 24.1), and the number of locations per day ranged from 2.4 to 21 (mean = 9.6 ± 9.0).

Individual dugongs' activity spaces were variable. Minimum convex polygons ranged from 2.3 to 242.6 km² in Moreton Bay Marine Park (n = 4) and

Table 1. Tracking metrics for dugongs *Dugong dugon* that moved between Moreton and Hervey (HB) Bays, separated into groups (A) all days tracked and (B) travel days only. For each dugong except PTT ID 112597, the number of travel points was low, an indication of relatively fast travel speed dragging the transmitter underwater. Thirty-eight GPS travel points were recorded from PTT ID 112597 which had the longest trip duration. N: northward; S: southward; -: not applicable

(A)									
PTT ID	Sex/Class	Tagged date	Days tracked	Filtered locations	Avg. locations per day				
All days tracked									
43619	Female/Adult	12 Jul 2013	35	393	11.2				
43718	Male/Adult	30 Apr 2014	86	1187	13.8				
112595	Male sub-adult	8 Jul 2013	70	582	8.3				
			79 ^a	1096 ^a	13.9 ^a				
112597	Female/Adult	29 Apr 2014	147	1205	8.2				
(B)									
PTT ID	Direction of travel	Days after tagging	Start date	Travel days	Travel data points	Avg. speed (km h ⁻¹)	Avg. dist. to coast (km)	Distance travelled (km)	Days in HB
Travel days only									
43619	N	1	13 Jul 2013	6	8	1.50	2.45	278	23
	S	-	9 Aug 2013	5	7	1.66	3.78	230	-
43718	N	12	12 May 2014	5	6	2.21	2.62	338	70
112595	N	2	10 Jul 2013	7	2	-	-	293	72
				11 ^a	11 ^a	-	-	-	Min. 68 ^a
112597	N	5	4 May 2014	9	38	1.76	5.12	311	134

^aARGOS GPS data

87.2 to 2143.6 km² in the Great Sandy Marine Park (n = 4). In the Moreton Bay Marine Park, 95% KUDs ranged from 101.7 to 260.0 km² (n = 2) and 50% KUDs ranged from 4.9 to 60.9 km² (n = 2). In the Great Sandy Marine Park, 95% KUDs ranged from 15.8 to 1116.9 km² (n = 4) and 50% KUDs ranged from 2.3 to 182.1 km² (n = 4) (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

GPS technology enabled us to determine the routes of 3 dugongs that travelled 278–338 km from Moreton Bay to Hervey Bay and the return journey of one of these animals. All individuals stayed within 5 km of the coast during their journeys. GPS locations received from a fourth dugong in both Moreton and Hervey bays revealed movement between these bays, but no GPS locations were recorded en-route. Unreliable ARGOS locations suggested that this dugong may have taken an ocean route. These 4 dugongs represented 14% of the 29 dugongs we captured in Moreton Bay and satellite tracked.

The 4 dugongs that moved between bays left Moreton Bay within 1, 2, 5 and 12 d of capture, suggesting possible flight responses for at least 2 of the animals. Gredzens et al. (2014) reported an animal undertaking a 90 km movement 2 d after it was captured and tagged. Sheppard et al. (2006) recorded that 14 of 70 radio-tracked dugongs made macro-scale movements (>100 km) 18.1 to 513 d (mean = 89.9 d) after they were tagged. The mean time between tagging and initial large-scale movement for the 70 animals tracked varied (mean = 33.4 ± 10.3 d, min. = 0 d, max. = 271.6 d), clearly indicating that not all macro-scale movements documented through satellite tracking can be explained by flight responses.

All the macro-scale movements of satellite-tracked dugongs reported to date have been rapid and directed (e.g. Sheppard et al. 2006, Gredzens et al. 2014), and our results are consistent with these observations. These movements involved adult and sub-adult animals of both sexes. In contrast, the pedigree data based on a

much larger sample size suggest that male dugongs move between populations more than females do (Cope et al. 2015). Our sample size was too small to further investigate sex differences in the likelihood of making macro-scale movements.

The activity spaces of our tracked dugongs varied by individual (Table 2, a result consistent with the literature (Table 3). Gredzens et al. (2014) suggested that the size of an individual's activity space may be dependent upon the area of available seagrass habitat, but this hypothesis does not explain the differences we observed. The seagrass areas in Hervey Bay are larger than those in Moreton Bay (Hervey Bay seagrass 2480 km² vs. Moreton Bay seagrass 384 km²; McKenzie 2014), but the data sets of location points for Moreton Bay were smaller than those in Hervey Bay (see Table 1), so no attempt was made to formally test the hypothesis in this paper.

The home ranges for each animal we tracked confirmed that the eastern banks in the Moreton Bay Marine Park and Hervey Bay in the Great Sandy Marine Park were the centres of the dugongs' activity spaces. As explained above, these 2 marine parks are

Table 2. Minimum convex polygons (MCPs) and kernel utilization distributions (KUDs) in Moreton Bay (MB) and Hervey Bay (HB) for each of the tagged dugongs that moved between the 2 bays. –: not applicable

PTT ID	Location	Data points	MCP (km ²)	95% KUD (km ²)	50% KUD (km ²)	95% KUD /MCP
43619	MB Start	11	83.2	–	–	–
	HB	330	674.0	531.3	49.2	78.8
43718	MB End	37	19.2	18.5	4.7	96.4
	MB Start	392	242.6	101.7	4.9	41.9
112595	HB	789	87.2	15.8	2.3	18.1
	MB Start	3	2.3	–	–	–
112597	HB	579	440.2	67.1	8.8	15.2
	MB Start	70	174.2	260.0	60.9	149.3
	HB	1097	2143.6	1116.9	182.1	52.1%

Table 3. Reported calculated 95% KUD activity spaces of dugongs vary widely by location

Location	KUD range (km ²)	No. of dugongs	Source
Lease Islands, Indonesia	1.65–127.9	4	De Iongh et al. (1998)
Shoalwater Bay, Qld	15.9–1444.5	5	Gredzens et al. (2014)
Torres Strait	264.3–1269.2	6	Gredzens et al. (2014)
10 locations, Qld	0.5–733.0	50	Sheppard et al. (2006)
Moreton Bay, Qld	16.7–68.3	13	Zeh et al. (2015)
Moreton Bay, Qld	67.1–531.3	2	Present paper
Hervey Bay, Qld	15.8–1116.9	4	Present paper

established dugong hotspots with significant numbers of dugongs, and some areas have been zoned to protect them (Preen 1992, Lanyon 2003, Grech et al. 2011, Marsh et al. 2011, Sobtzick et al. 2012). However, there is no such protection along the ~200 km of open coast between the northern boundary of More-

ton Bay Marine Park and Rainbow Beach in the southern portion of Great Sandy Marine Park. Shark nets for the protection of bathers are located immediately offshore of several Sunshine Coast beaches and Rainbow Beach, and 39 dugongs were recorded drowned in shark nets from 1989 to 2011 (catch data obtained from the Queensland Shark Control Program, Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries). Shark nets are uniquely located, typically within 5 km of the coast depending on the shape of the bay, and are deployed in 3, 4, or 6 m depths as appropriate per water depth (QDAF 2016). The directed movement of 3 tracked dugongs through this region (Fig. 2) confirms longshore movements within the shark protection net areas, and demonstrates that some individuals successfully avoid entanglement. Three of the 4 dugongs we tracked stayed within 5 km of the open coast. Dugongs tracked by Sheppard et al. (2006) stayed mostly within 7 km of the coast, but were often found up to 20 km away from the coast. How much these differences reflect the lack of precision of the earlier technologies used by Sheppard et al. (2006) is not known.

The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area spans some 14° latitude from just north of Hervey Bay to Cape York. An extensive series of Dugong Protection Areas and marine park zoning areas have been established to protect relatively high-density dugong areas in this World Heritage Area (Marsh 2000, Dobbs et al. 2008, Grech & Marsh 2008). Mesh netting has been banned from areas close to major headlands to protect dugongs travelling between bays (GBRMPA 1983). The results presented here suggest that this protection may be insufficient for dugongs moving along stretches of coast between seagrass beds. However, more dugong tracking studies are needed to confirm this hypothesis.

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are typically designed to protect areas of high biodiversity or species of significant conservation concern. The areas used by megafauna such as marine

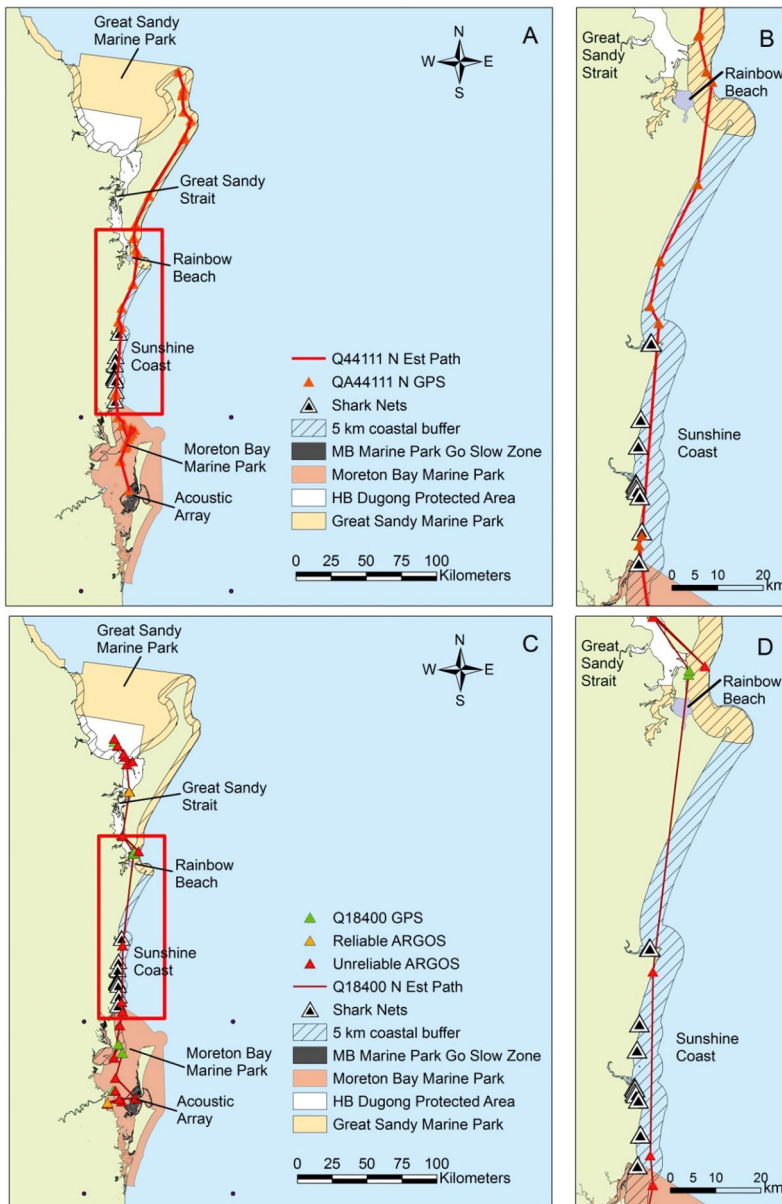


Fig. 2. Paths created from GPS locations of 2 dugongs that moved between Moreton Bay Marine Park and Great Sandy Marine Park. (A,B) Movements of Dugong Q44111; (C,D) movements of Dugong Q18400. All coastal movement data points are within 5 km of the coast (within the 5 km buffer) which contains the Sunshine Coast and Rainbow Beach shark nets. The data for Dugong Q18400 included few GPS locations (8), and the ARGOS locations are also shown. The precision of reliable ARGOS locations (Location Classes 1, 2, or 3) is <1 km; the error of unreliable ARGOS locations (Classes 0, A, or B error) is unknown. The track for Dugong Q44111 was created from 38 GPS points. MB: Moreton Bay; HB: Hervey Bay

mammals are typically larger than those afforded by individual MPAs, although MPAs can reduce the risk of human-induced harm (Marsh et al. 2011). The frequency of travel between patches of suitable habitat varies greatly among individuals and species (Hilty et al. 2006). Conserving suitable and adequate habitat to maintain connectivity is an essential component of ecological management (Hooker et al. 2011, Lascelles et al. 2014), yet movement corridors are often unknown (Hyrenbach et al. 2000) or vary for natural reasons (Grüss et al. 2011, Marsh et al. 2011, Lascelles et al. 2014), making conservation in these areas difficult. Protection of important habitats within movement corridors can be less adequate than that of high-density foraging areas (Corrigan et al. 2014), due to the difficulty and costliness of defining the necessary spatial information (Grech et al. 2011).

This study is an example of how modern technology can reveal previously unknown movement corridors. Some 87 species of marine mammals are listed under the Convention for Migratory Species (CMS 2015). The application of GPS/satellite technology to discover and record the movement corridors of such species promises to be a powerful tool to inform their conservation.

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