

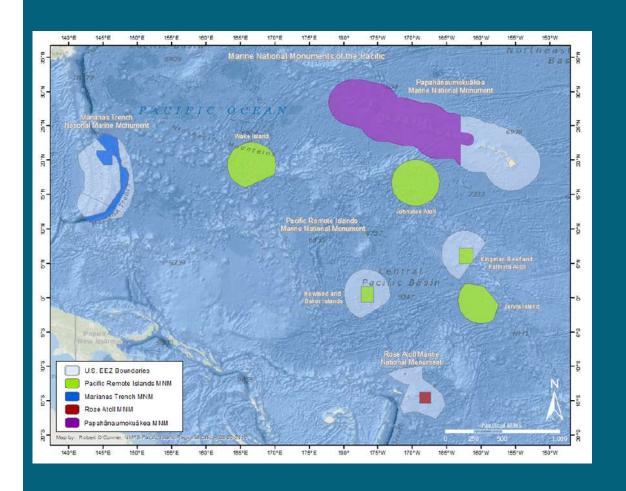
Disclaimer

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Role of US Fish and Wildlife Service



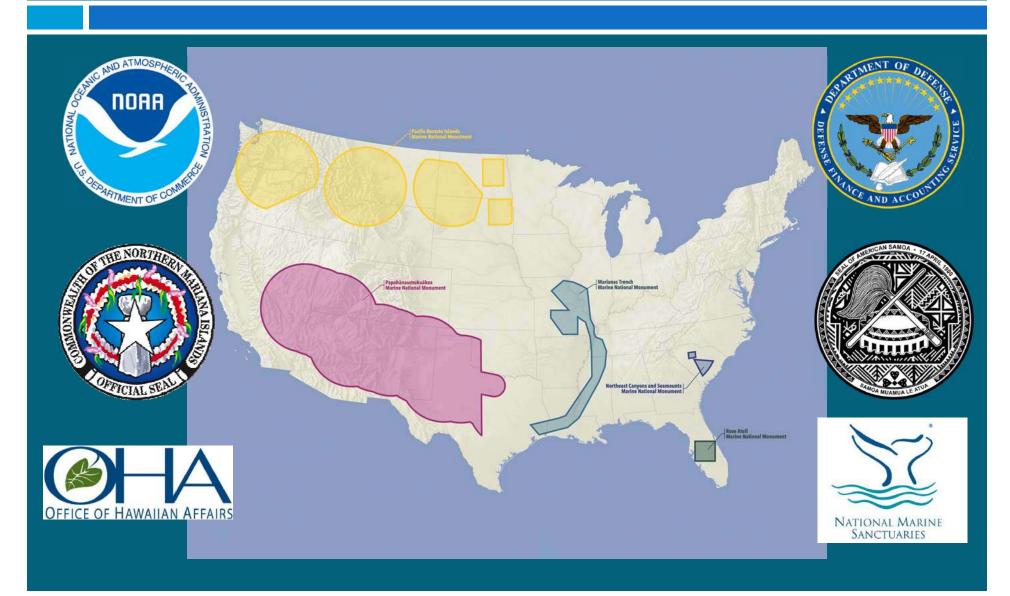
Marine National Monuments



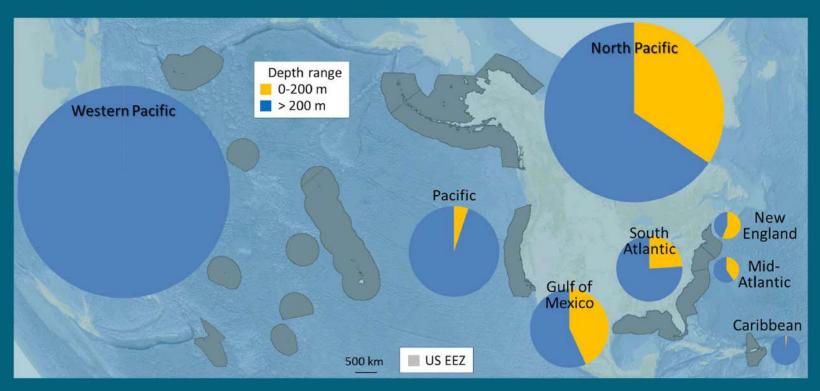


Marine National Monuments





Why is Deep Sea Exploration Important to MPA Managers?



Courtesy NOAA DSCRTP- unpublished

Why Should Parts of the Deep Sea be Protected?

- Precautionary principle
- Sensitive habitat
- Comparative site
- Cultural significance

"The canyon and seamount area, which will constitute the monument as set forth in this proclamation, is composed of two units, which showcase two distinct geological features that support vulnerable ecological communities." – PP 9496

"Maug Crater represents one of only a handful of places on Earth where photosynthetic and chemosynthetic communities of life are known to come together."—PP 8335

"The additional seamounts provide important opportunities for scientific exploration and study. Estimates are that 15 to 44 percent of the species on a seamount or seamount group are found nowhere else on Earth." – PP 9173

Challenges for Deep Sea Protected Area Managers

- Out of site, out of mind
- Limited knowledge
- Lack of information on cultural/social connections
- Remote/inaccessible
- Difficult to monitor for illegal activities
- Natural perturbations

Management Concerns

- Mineral, oil, and gas extraction
- Fishing
- Climate change
- Pollution
- Access

 - Trespass
 - Research
 - Visitation
- Invasive species introduction



Credit: NOAA Fisheries



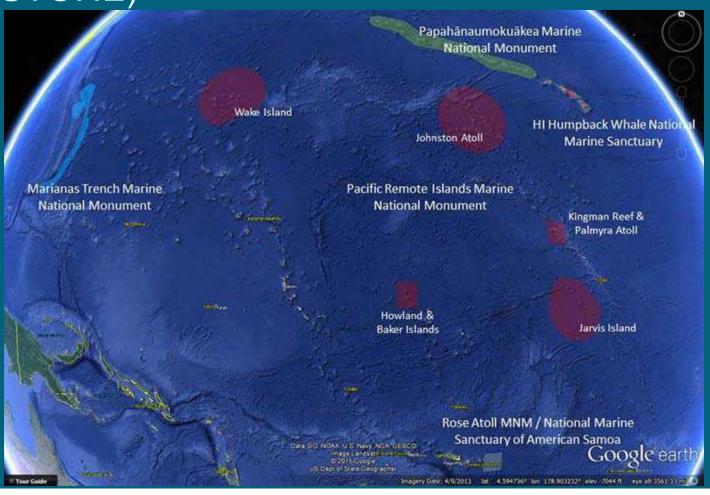
Credit: NOAA OER

How do MPA Managers Use Deep-Sea Exploration Data?

- Management Planning
 - Site description
 - Research planning
 - Environmental compliance
 - Rules/regulations
- Permitting
 - Environmental compliance
 - Best Practices
- Communication/outreach



Campaign to Address the Pacific monument Science, Technology, and Ocean Needs (CAPSTONE)



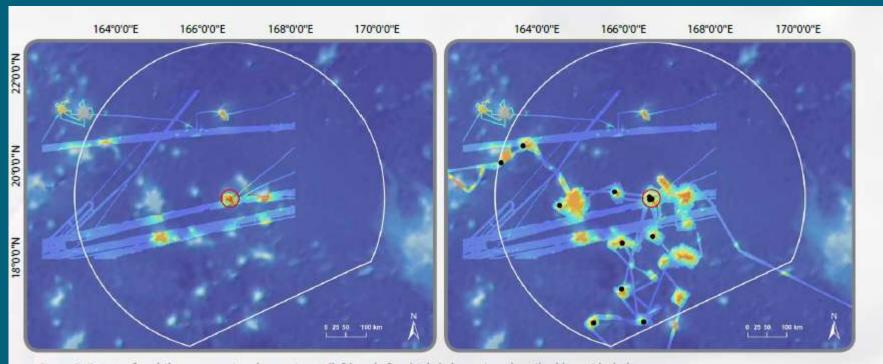
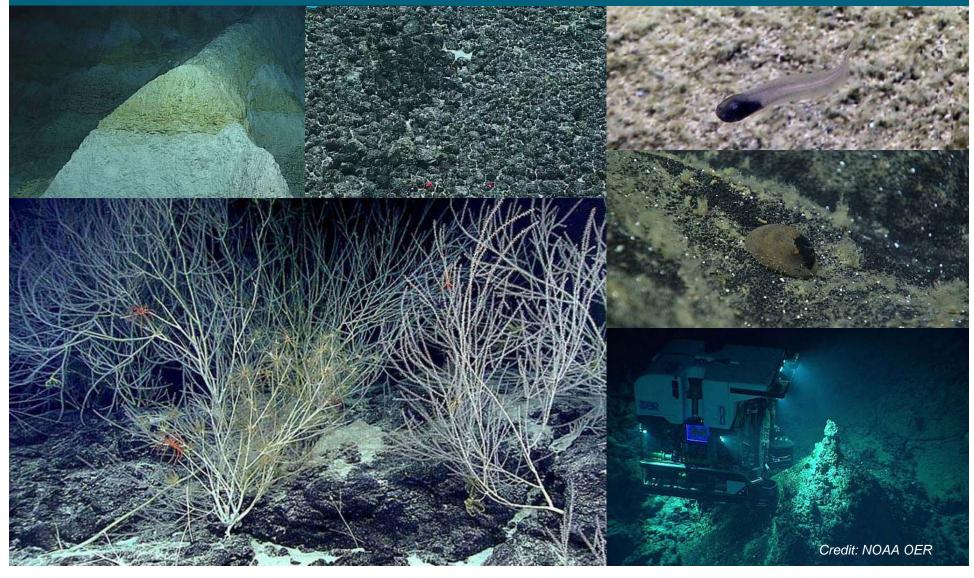


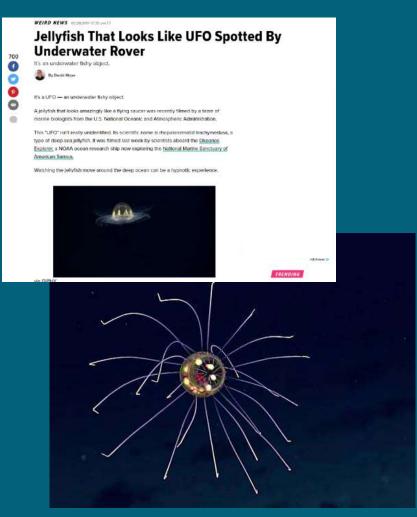
Figure 2. Extent of multibeam mapping done prior to (left) and after (right) the cruises described here. Black dots indicate the locations of dives 2–14 inside the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument.

Credit: NOAA OER (from: Oceanography v. 30 n.1, supplement)







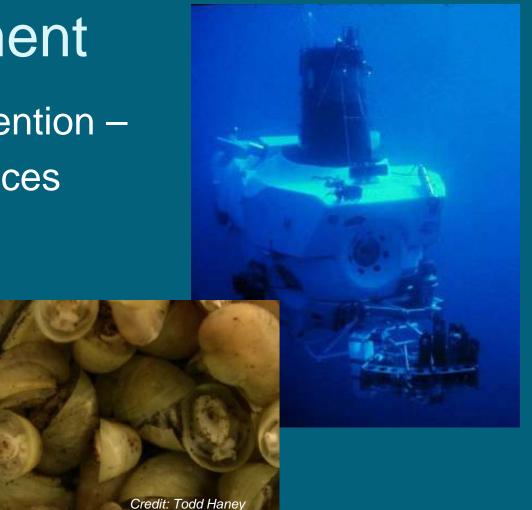


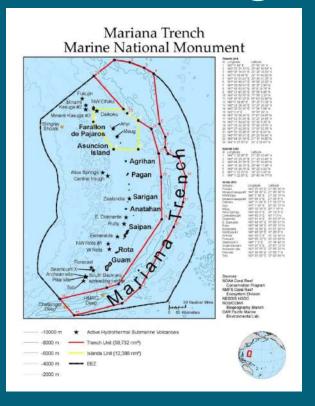
Credit: NOAA OER

CAPSTONE Contributions to

MPA Management

Invasive Species Prevention – Developing Best Practices





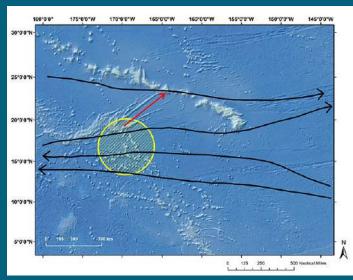


Fishing Impacts at Zealandia

Credit: NOAA Fisheries



- How is the fauna of the Mariana region similar to or different from other regions?
- What regions have the most closely related fauna to that of the Mariana region?
- Is the Mariana region entirely isolated from other areas?



- What organisms occur in Johnston Atoll that are also observed in the Hawaiian Archipelago?
- How might these give us insight into the origin of the rich endemic marine fauna of the Hawaiian Islands?
- How might the abundance and distribution of animal and other life play a role in helping us understand how larvae "feed" into the Hawaiian fauna?
- What environmental factors dictate the distribution and abundance of organisms in the deep sea?

Working Together

- Improved communication/products
- Opportunities to meet/share information
- Improvements to permitting process
 - Engagement in the planning stages
- Coordinated outreach/education
- Support for technical innovation
 - Grants/research agreements



The future

- CAPSTONE Just the start!
- Other partnerships
 - Falkor/Schmidt Ocean Institute
 - Nautilus/Corps for Exploration
 - Foreign researchers
 - Others?
 - New types of technology
 - Acoustics
 - Unmanned

