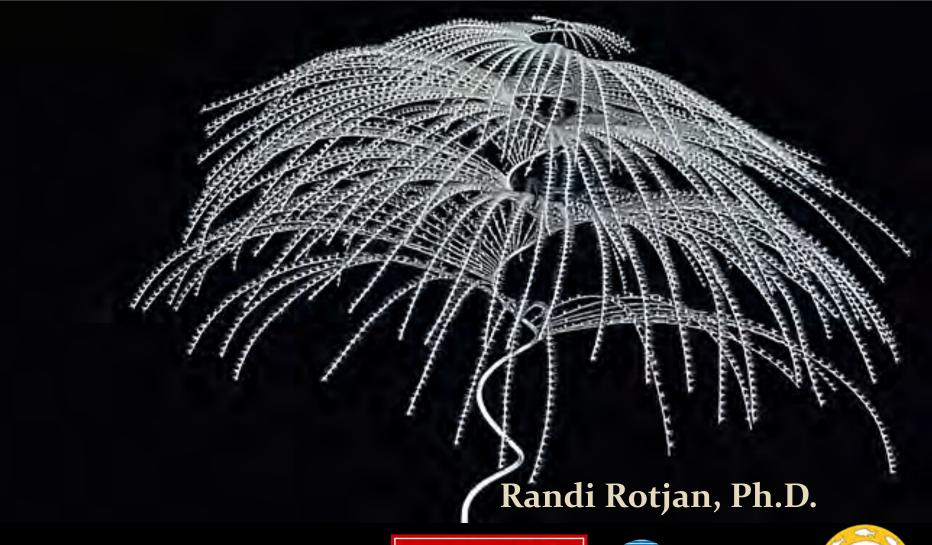
# The value and importance of ocean exploration in marine protected areas

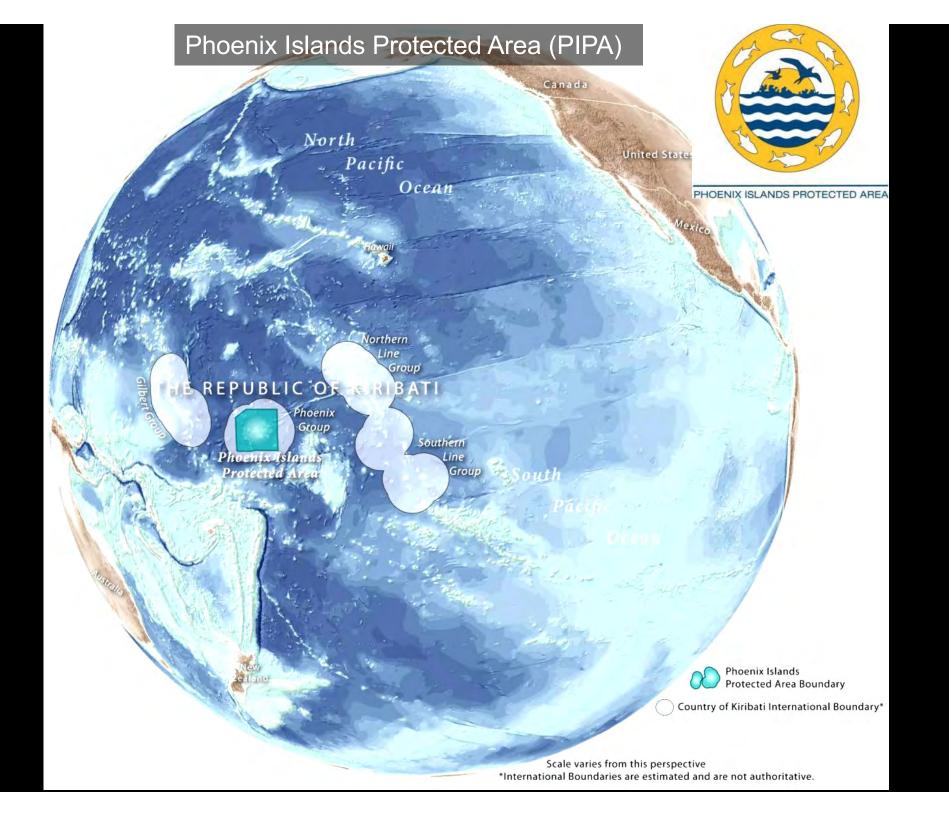




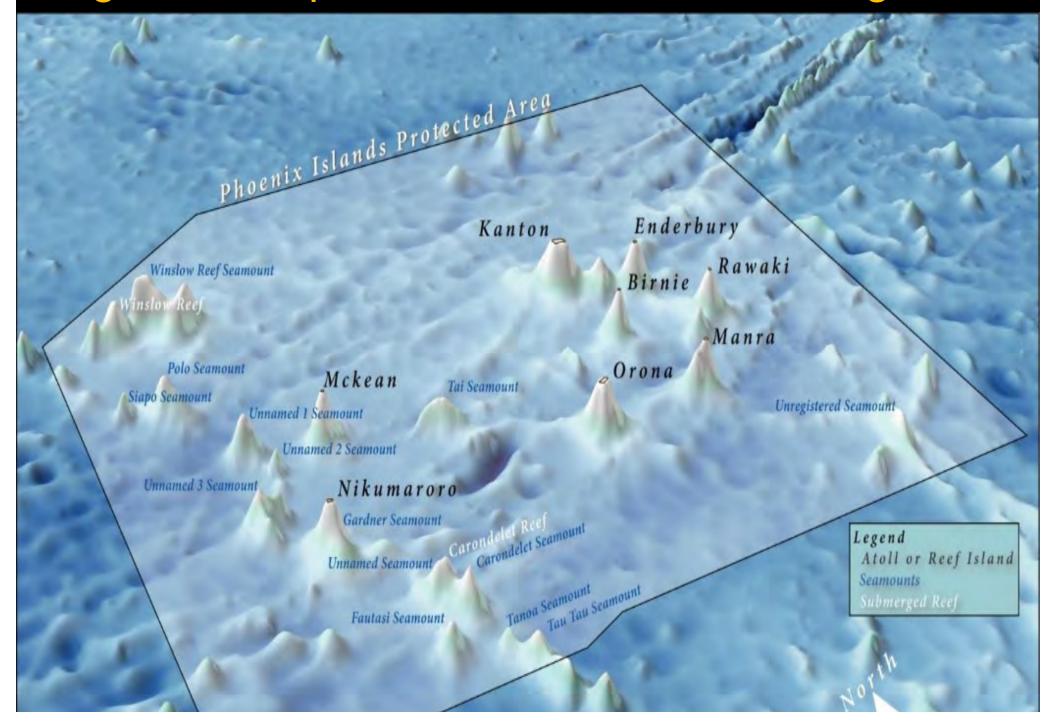




Protecting the blue planet



# Largest & deepest UNESCO World Heritage Site

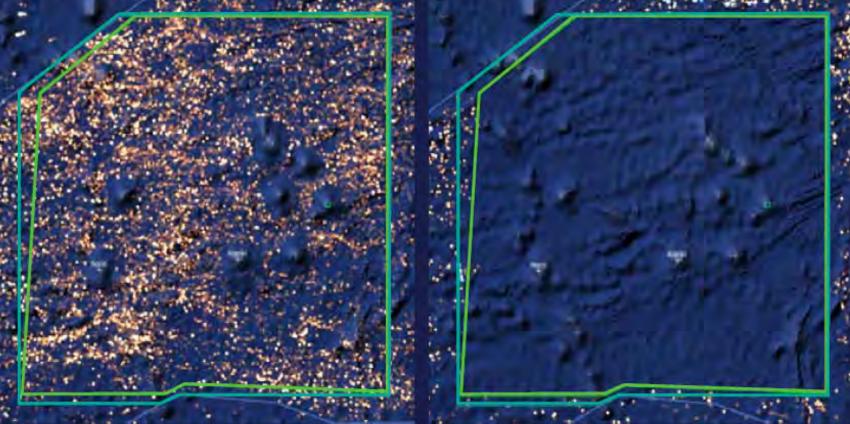


#### FIGURE 6 BEFORE AND AFTER THE FISHING BAN

Heavy fishing activity was detected by Global Fishing Watch in PIPA from January to October 2014, before the ban was enacted. Fishing activity was nearly non-existent in the first 10 months following the closure of PIPA to commercial fishing. Data was collected through October 15.\*

January – October 2014

January – October 2015 No Ast Die



Source: Global Fishing Watch

LEGEND \*The closure boundary given to the Forum Fisheries Agency does not perfectly align Management Plan Boundary with the boundary mapped out in PIPA's management plan due to shifts in EEZ **Enforcement Boundary** delineations at the northwest edge of Kiribati's central region. A gap exists between the two boundaries, excluding Winslow Reef in the northwest corner of the EEZ. Fishing Effort There appears to be some continued fishing in that area. Oceana understands that Kiribati and the PIPA Trust intend to resolve this issue.

#### PIPA Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC):



#### PIPA Scientists and collaborators:



PIPA Conservation Trust:



# A PIPA scientific research program is part of World Heritage Status maintenance:

Section 45(1)(f) and 48(4)(d)(for World Heritage areas) of the Environmental Act 1999, as amended, requires scientific and research studies to support protected areas.

United Nations World
Educational, Scientific and Heritage
Cultural Organization Convention

### And the PIPA management plan:

SAP 1.10 – PIPA Science and Research SAP 2 – PIPA 'Issues to Results' SAP 3 – State of the PIPA Report 2014 as required by the PIPA Regulations



SAC, PIPA Science – meetings; advisory role

#### 10 Year Research Plan: 2010-2020

#### **Exploration**

- Shallow reefs
- Mesophotic reefs
- Seamounts
- Deep sea floor

#### Climate Change

- Temperature
- Sea level rise
- Resilience
- Recovery

#### Connectivity

- Tuna & other large pelagics
- Mammals / Turtles
- Larval replenishment source

#### **Ecological Economics**

PIPA as a global resource



#### **Emerging priorities:**

- Ecological economics
- Recovery processes
- Population genetics

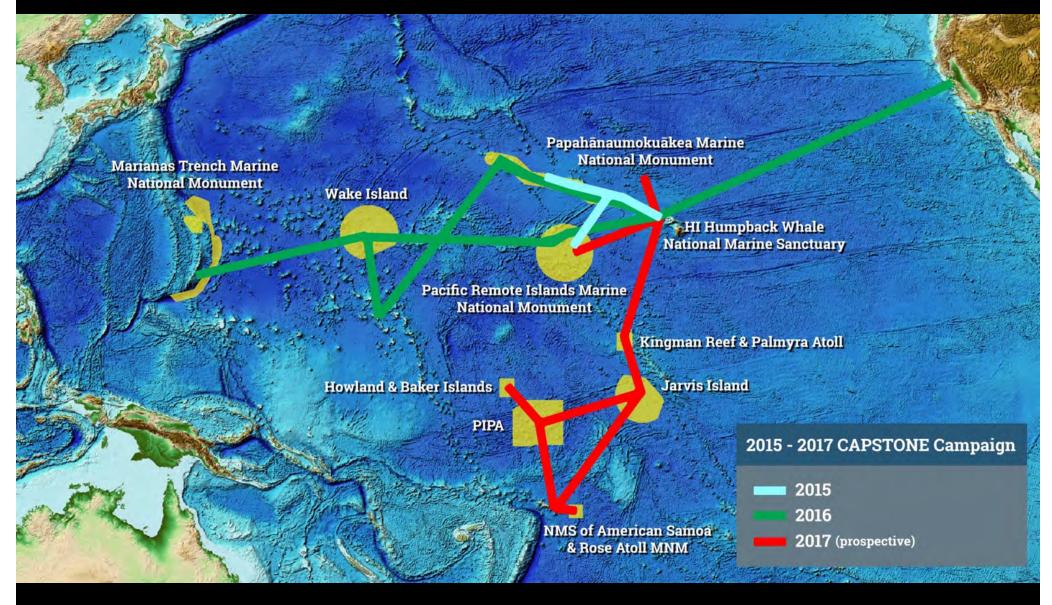
#### 10 Year Research Plan: 2010-2020

#### **Exploration**

- Mesophotic reefs
- Seamounts
- Deep sea floor
  - 1. Okeanos Explorer: Jan March 2017
  - 2. Falkor: October 2017 (with OER support)



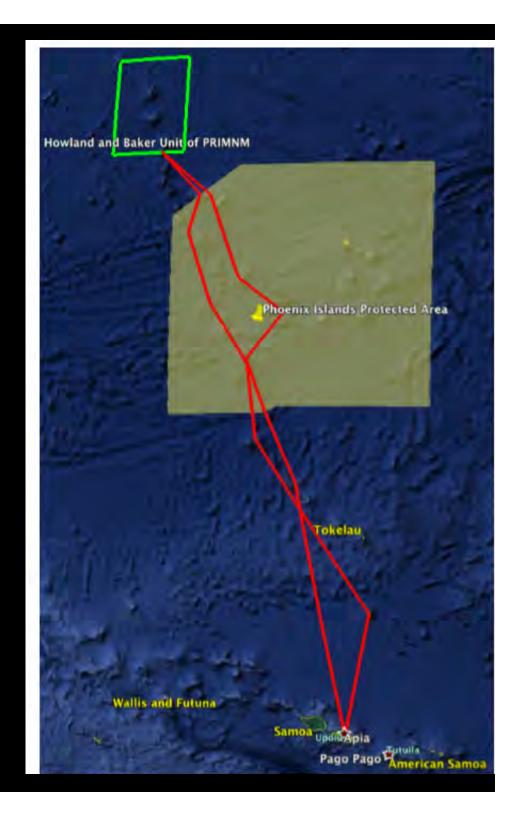
# **CAPSTONE 2015-2017**



Resource-limitation for SIDS and the role of the US in regional exploration

# Ocean Exploration and Research Mapping (Jan / Feb 2017) DIVESO NOAA US NWY NGA GEBCO

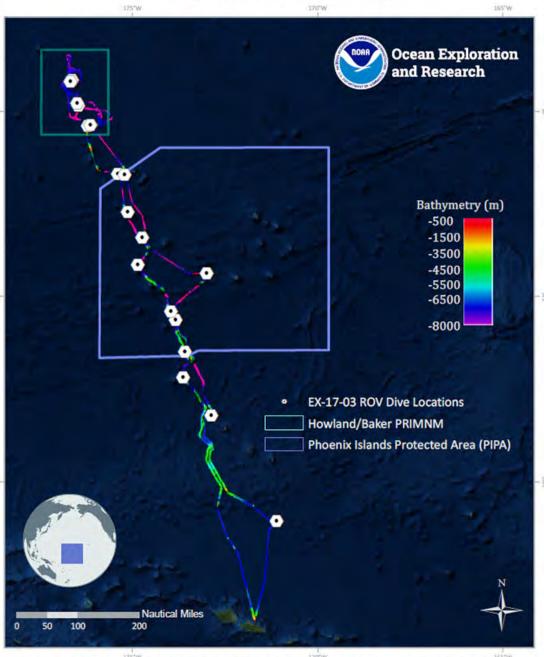
## NOAA Okeanos EX-1703 March 7-29, 2017



#### NOAA Okeanos EX-1703 8 dives in PIPA

Carondelet – 3/11
Athena – 3/12
Polo – 3/13
Winslow – 3/22
Teutana / McKean - 3/23
Kinono Hadal Trough - 3/24
Maibua - 3/25
Te Kaitira - 3/26

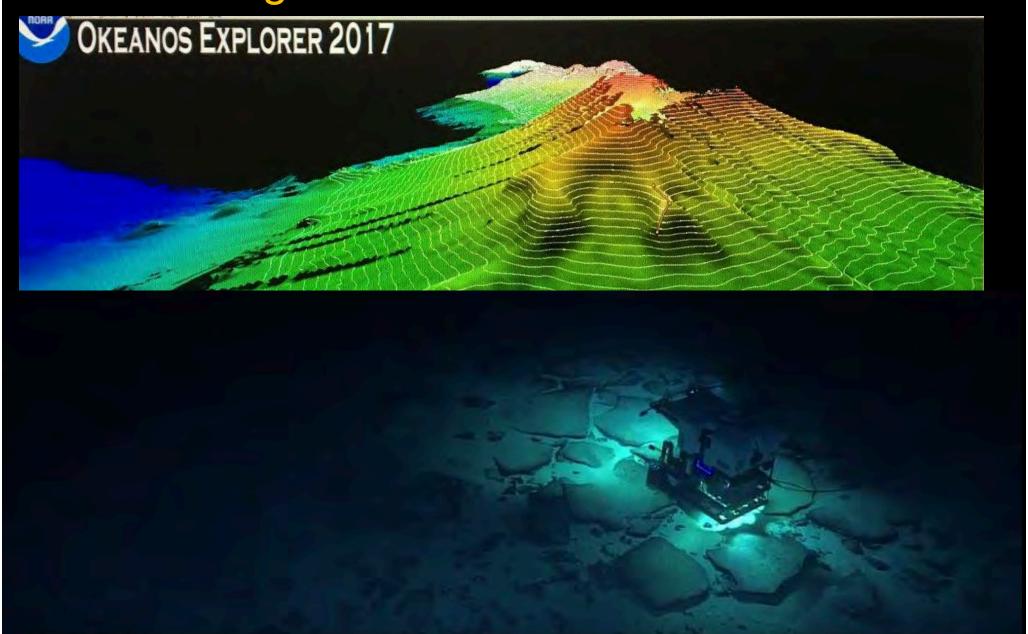
#### EX-17-03 Howland/Baker PRIMNM and PIPA Expedition Overview Map



Overview map showing seafloor bathymetry and ROV dives completed during cruise EX-17-03, part of a three year NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration's Campaign to Address the Pacific monument Science, Technology, and Ocean NEeds (CAPSTONE).

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS

# "Hiking up one tiny trail, at night, with nothing but a flashlight"....



"Hiking up one tiny trail, at night, with nothing but a flashlight".... But it's a giant leap in our understanding of never-before seen ocean areas.



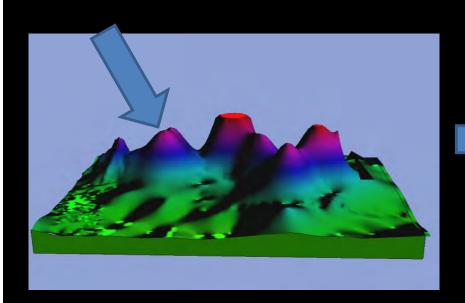
## So what do we do with this initial exploration?

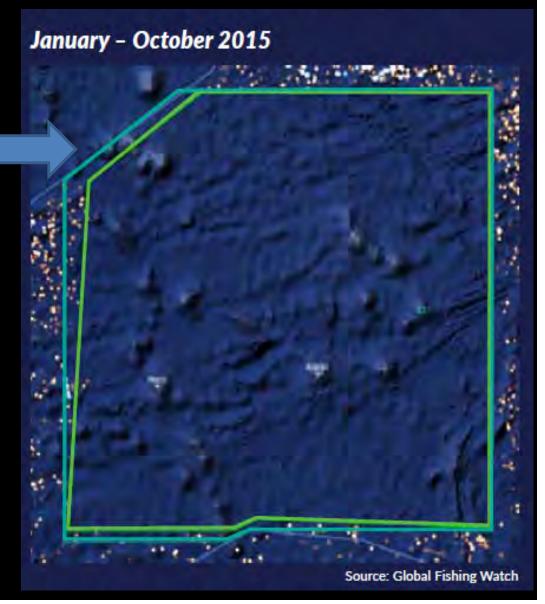
How is it used?

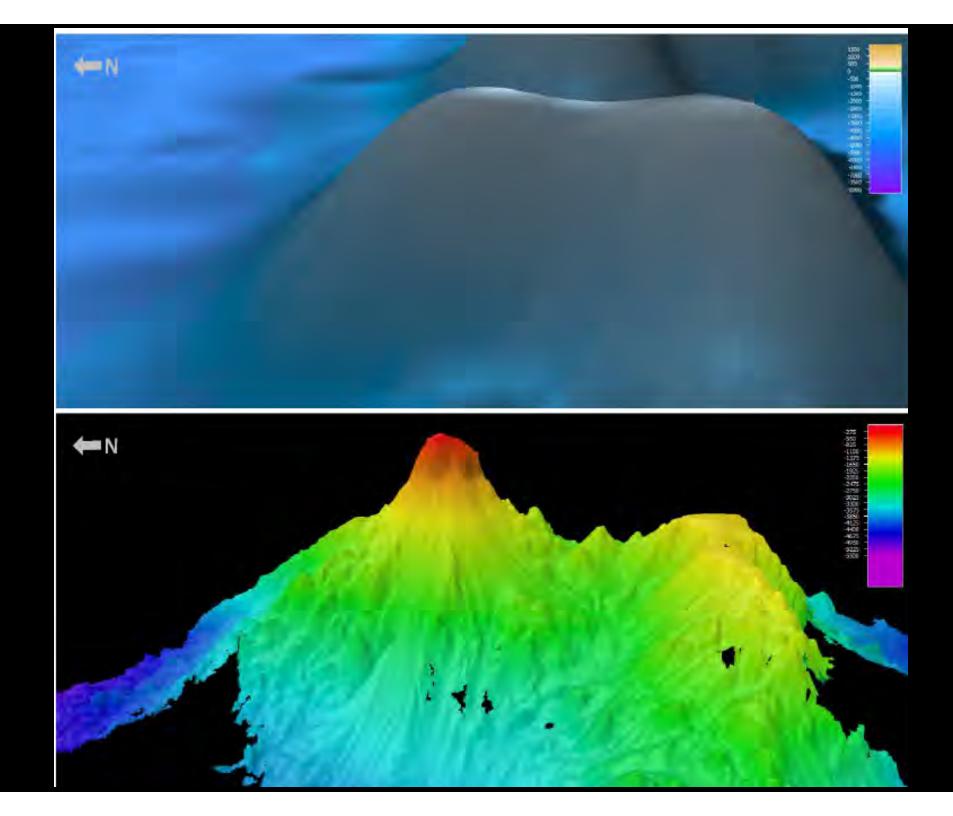


# 1) Boundary and zoning decisions

Example: Winslow Reef







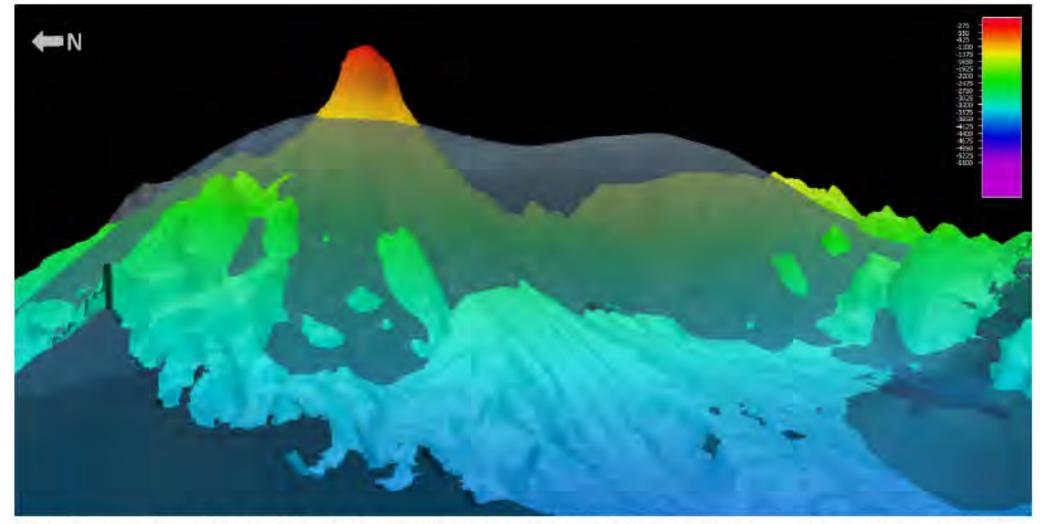
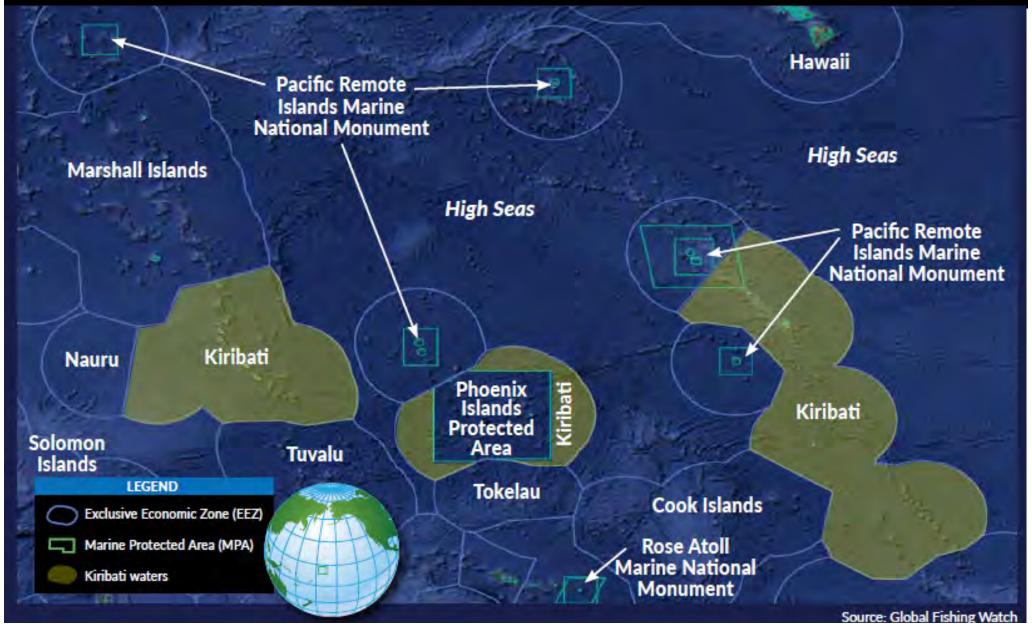
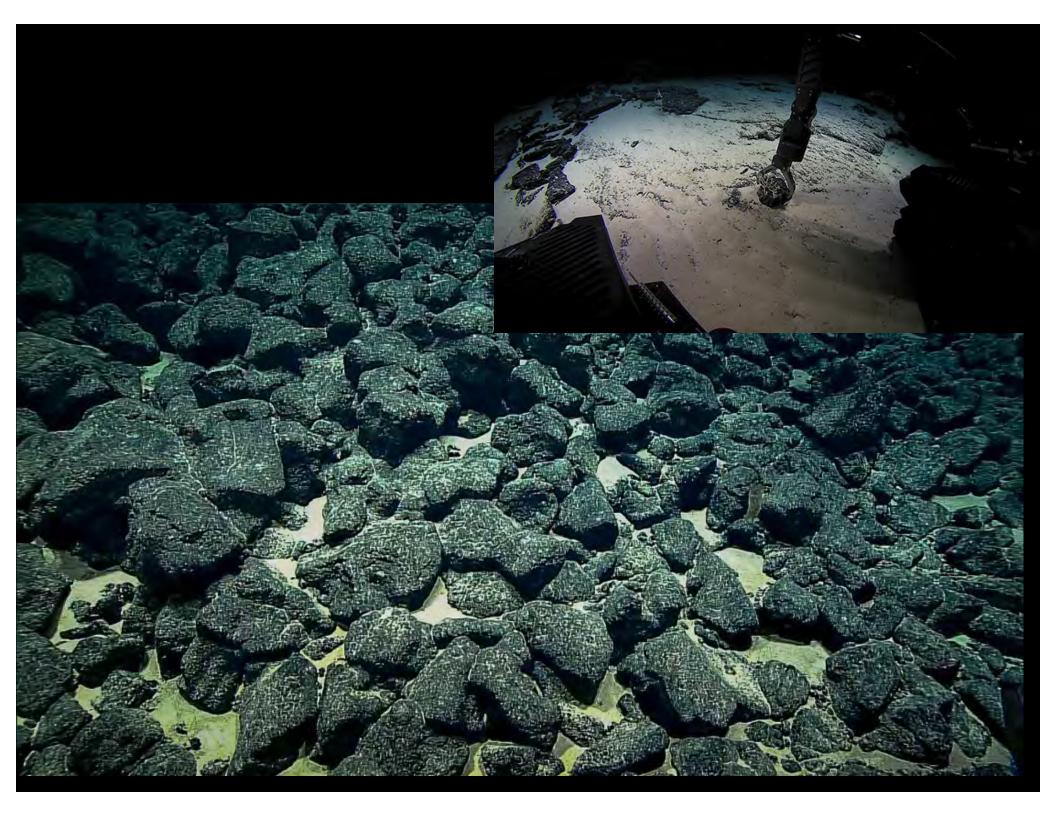


Figure 8. Comparison of the SRTM30 grid (transparent grey) and EX-17-03 bathymetry (rainbow color ramp). Note the 950m difference between the actual top of the seamount and the estimated seamount depth surface from the SRTM30 model. Previous comparisons between the Okeanos ship-based multibeam measurements and the SRTM30 grid have noted up to 1400m of difference in predicted depth elevations due to grid resolution constraints of the satellite/gravity models. The depth scale bar is for the EM302 multibeam data collected by the Okeanos Explorer. Image made in QPS Fledermaus software, 3x vertical exaggeration.

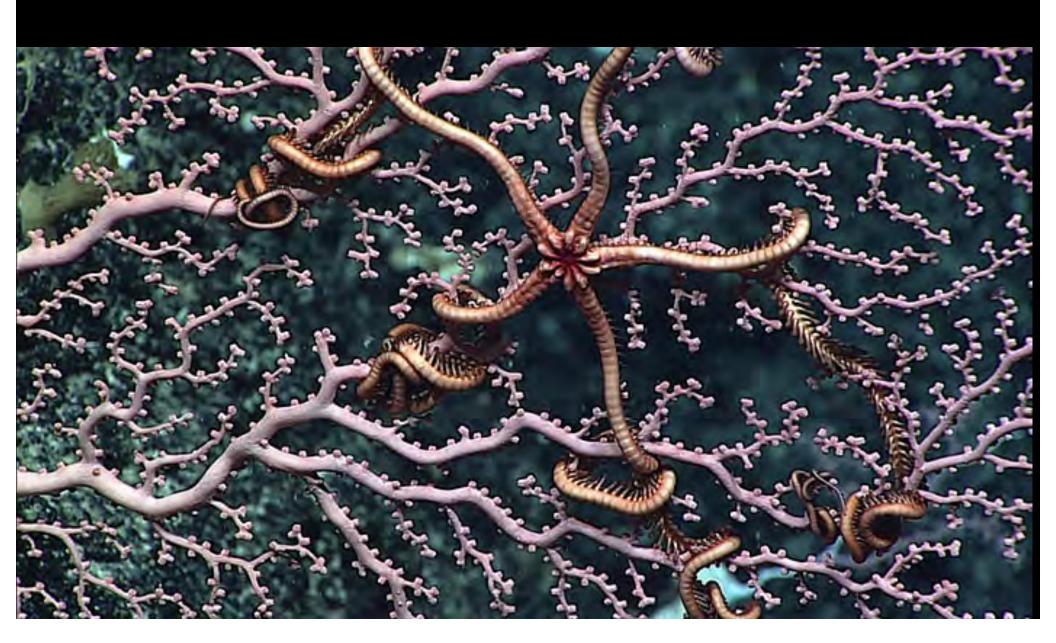
# 2) Setting baselines

Example: Kiribati EEZ

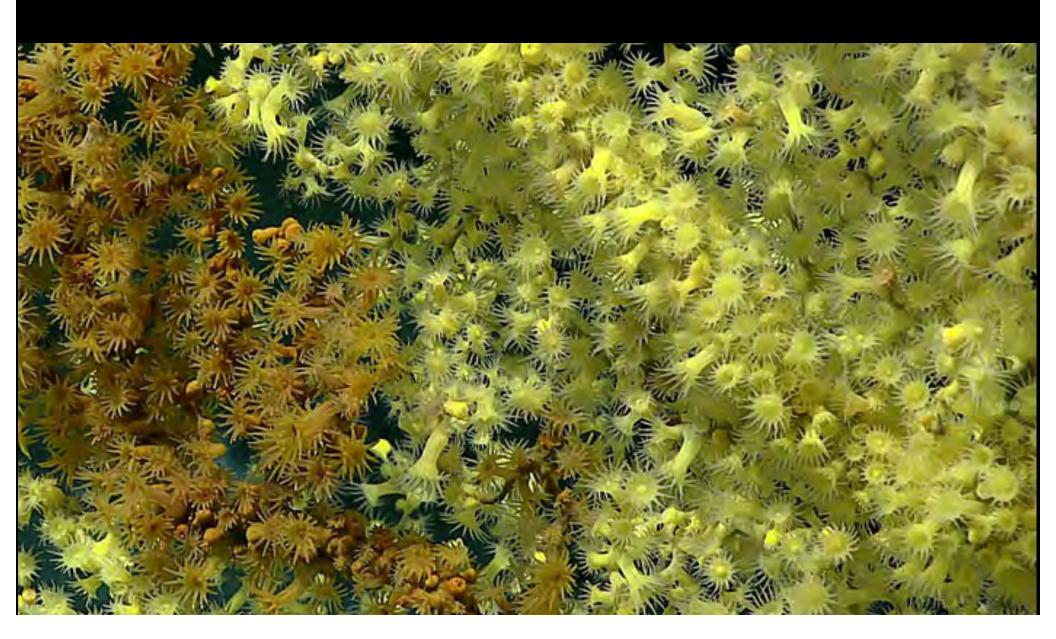




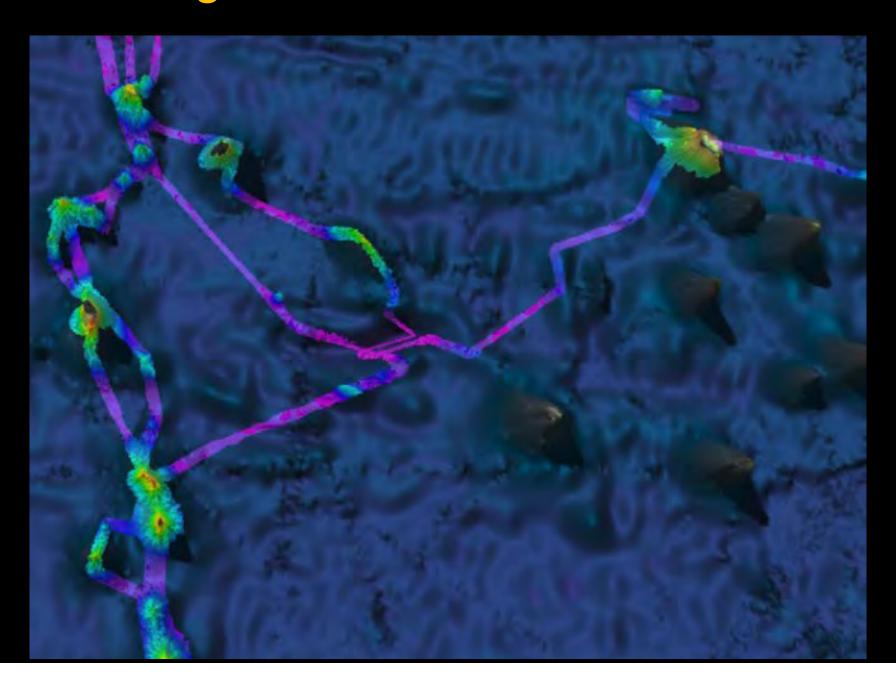
# Hemicorallium (precious coral)



# Gold coral (another precious coral) - Maibua

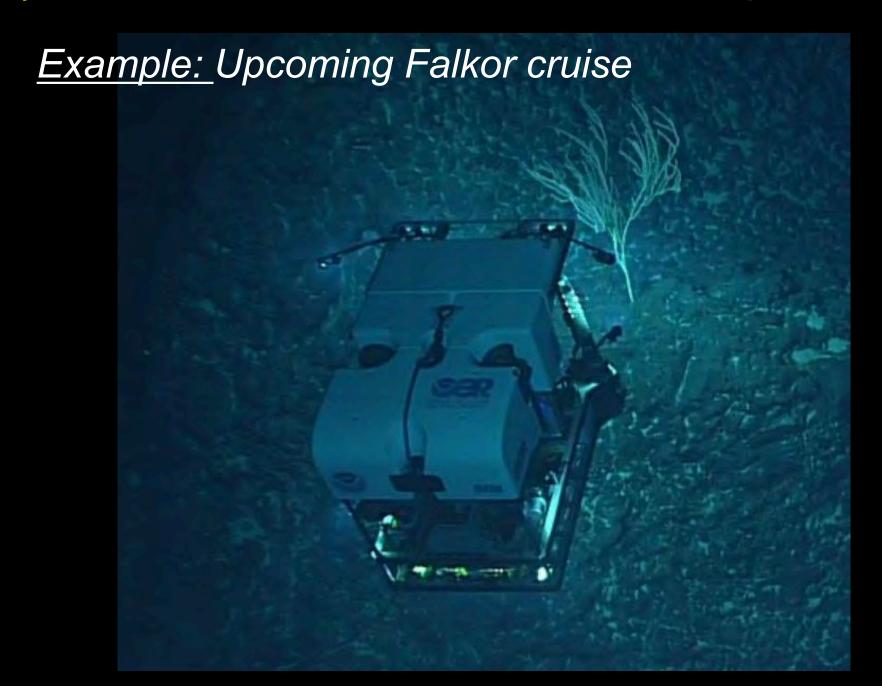


# Hadal Trough feature – "Kinono"





# 3) New science and continued exploration



#### Cruise goals:



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Information Quality | Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Customer Service | NCEI.Info@noaa.gov



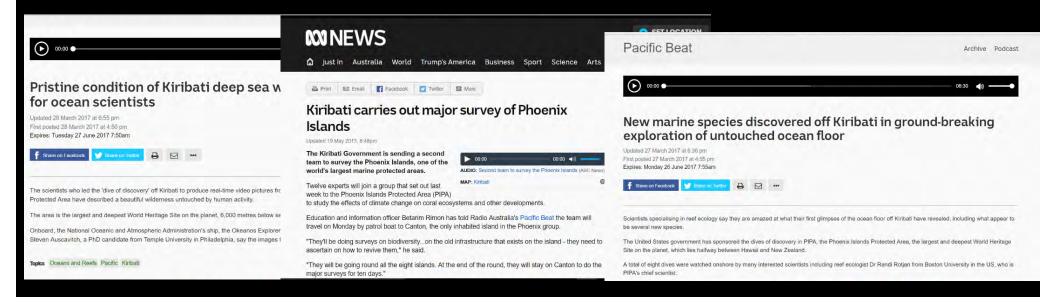
# Potential new species?



## 4) Outreach and engagement:

- Broadcast on PIPA Facebook Page
- Broadcast on PIPA Twitter
- ABC Radio "Pacific Beat"
- Kiribati Radio
- USP campus
- PIO (Betarim) as the telepresence Observer

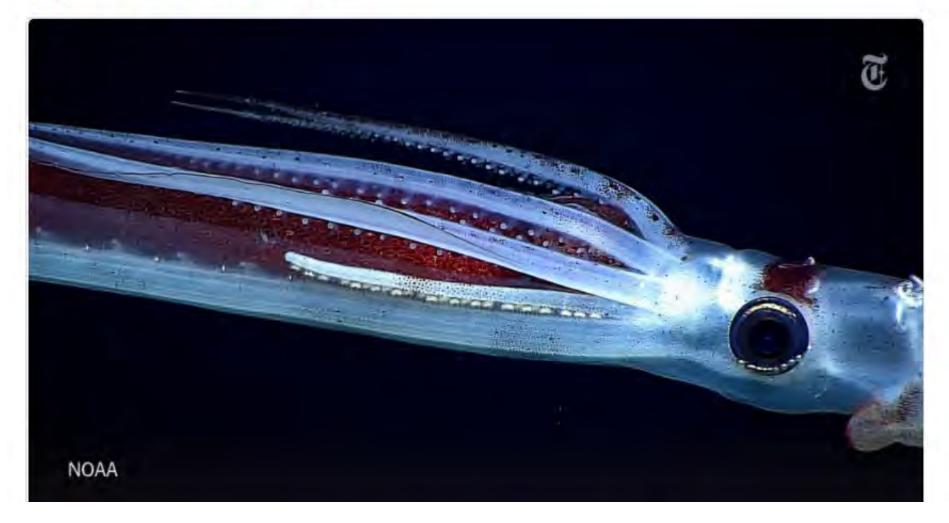








A government research ship gives us a vivid reminder of the many amazing creatures living deep beneath our oceans nyti.ms/2n9UeME



# Many possible paths



# Thank you.

#### Randi Rotjan rrotjan@bu.edu

