Porpoise

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found in the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. In many places the population is recognized in decline around Switzerland and Denmark where other studies are being conducted, Jeffries said.

Canada has listed them as a Species of Special Concern. In Washington, they are a state candidate for listing as a Species of Concern by Fish and Wildlife.

Harbor porpoises are rarely longer than 5.5 feet and weigh less than 170 pounds, according to the Pacific Biodiversity Institute. They are dark gray to dark brown turning a lighter gray on their sides and belly. They feed on squid, herring, smelt and sandlance, and live probably less than 20 years.

Harbor porpoises in Puget Sound, which do not migrate, are considered different from those in outlying waters by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Jeffries said. The two do not mix and studies show they have different DNA.

Jeffries initially started her own land-based observations in December 2009. At first, she didn't even know if it could be done with any success.

Starting in March 2010 volunteers or citizen scientists were used to conduct more observations. They typically sit on a particular rock on a Washington Park bluff overlooking Burrows Pass — for hours at a time.

"They are so sweet about doing this," Jeffries said.

Many of the participants are WSU Skagit County Beach Watchers led by field assistant and volunteer coordinator Sue Ehlers.



SUBMITTED / PETER MORBISON

Harbor porpoises, seen here in Burrows Pass, are the subject of a study by Aileen Jeffries of the Pacific Biodiversity Institute, a nonprofit using science to enhance natural resource planning and management decisions.

Ehlers said of the project. recording."

"The more you watch the Observers use a sighting grid to mark off where Ehlers seems particular- they see harbor porpoises ly impressed with Jeffries in the pass. They also docuapproaching the biological mented weather conditions, study with a physics back- strength of the riptide near ground and the fact that the acoustic monitor and such a study on the harbor specific activity by the porporpoises has not been poises.

Particularly interesting is when a mom and calf are together, Gifford said. They tend to surface together and can look like one porpoise with two dorsal fins.

Observers are also to report immediately if of 120 to 150 kilohertz they see a Dall's porpoise, which is similar in size to the harbor porpoise but has a white patch on its back. The reason is the two species can sound alike and therefore affect the acoustic data.

Part of the reason the pass is such a good place for the study is Dall's porpoises seldom if ever go through

Jeffries began studying Gifford explained to the the use of acoustic moniboth instruments in 2009 'The main thing we're on Daisy, an orphan harbor recording is boats and por- porpoise being cared for by "I'm getting outside and poises," Gifford said. "But the Marine Mammal Resseeing what there is to see," there's other things we're cue Center in Vancouver,

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Aileen Jeffries presents the natural history of the harbor porpoise. The presentation is cosponsored by the Pacific Biodiversity Institute.

· For more information, contact Marnee Chua at (425) 948-7785 or go to www.pacificbio.ora.

B.C.

The young porpoise was shy and at the same time a little rambunctious, knocking Jeffries' hydrophone off its stand and then swimming away like a kid would.

"You appreciate the animals more when you see the same patterns. that side of them," Jeffries said.

Harbor porpoise's sounds are inaudible to the human ear, which hears in communicates in the range said.

Presumably it is so high that orcas, predators of har- lation stability, determine lot of places and forage fish bor porpoises, cannot detect them.

"Orcas are top dog so they don't care who hears them," Jeffries said.

The porpoise's sound is long-term survival of the to.

at such a high frequency, species and actually doing it comes out as clicks, she something before they are said. It works like sonar, endangered, she said. Too sending out a pulse about much conservation work 150,000 times per second, starts after a species is close which enables them to to extinction. echo-locate food.

June 2011 with the first data she said. retrieved in October. The instrument can collect data, have caused the population recording it on a memory card, for up to four months without intervention.

Acoustic data so far has shown a much greater presence of harbor porpoises in the pass than expected, Jeffries said. Preliminary data indicates they are more present during the noon hour than they are around midnight. The early data also indicates they are much more likely to appear in the winter months than the summer. The land-based observations are showing

"We have been able to get surprisingly useful insights about the porpoises by comparing recordings from this device with obserthe range of 20 to 20,000 vations from our team of hertz. The harbor porpoise volunteer observers," she said

much, much higher, Jeffries is creating, Jeffries aims to monitor the presence of harbor porpoises for poputrends in the population are here. over time and identify areas important to the harbor porpoise.

Her main interest is

"We want to learn what The C-POD in Burrows they do before they are so Bay was first deployed in stressed they can't recover,"

Many factors could decline, but not enough information is known about the species to know for sure. Some possibilities are gillnet entanglement, loss of food supply, pollution, boat noise, naval testing, loss of habitat and human activities.

Their sensitivity to human activity is what drove Canada to list them as a special concern, Jeffries said.

Jeffries, who lives in Eastern Washington, spends about half her time in Anacortes. Through her career she's worked in physics, computers and modeling.

'This is what I do if I really get to choose," she said of the harbor porpoise

Why this area is such a stronghold for the harbor With the baseline she porpoise is not known, Jeffries said. However, she speculated that human impact here is less than a

> "The porpoise follow the food," she said. "But who knows.

Eventually Jeffries hopes







Last week, Ehlers was helping train 22 new it, Jeffries said. Orcas are observers who will join also rarely seen, though one about seven active ones humpback whale with a calf with volunteer trainer Sue was spotted. Ann Gifford.

more you see."

done in this area before.

'This is sort of

for the porpoise

area. We're here

because they're

Aileen Jeffries,

research scientist

a stronghold

all over this

here.'

group how to watch for tors on marine mammals harbor porpoises and what with hydrophones and Cdata to record in the 10- PODs in 2007. She tried out minute increments.



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