Abstract for 2nd Annual Mares Conference, Olhão, Portugal, February 1-5, 2016

Tracking white sharks in a dynamic system at the southern tip of Africa

Oliver JD Jewell[1,2,3] and David Edwards[2,4]

[1]Deprtment of Spatial Ecology, Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ) Yerseke, Netherlands
[2]Dyer Island Conservation Trust, Kleinbaai, South Africa
[3]Department of Zoology & Entomology, University of Pretoria, Hatfield, South Africa
[4]www.edna.uk.net, EDNA, Leek, United Kingdom

Scientific Exhibition: Digital Object
Theme: Biodiversity Effects Thursday, February 4, 2016 - 17:30 to 19:30

Keywords: White Shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*, South Africa, Acoustic Telemetry, Manual Tracking

Abstract: Sharks and rays are among the most important of marine megafauna as they are ecologically vital predators. However, most species are threatened and over exploited. Identifying core-habitats and movement patterns within aggregation areas is critical for conservation and management efforts. White sharks are threatened globally and considered at risk of extinction. South Africa hosts the largest known concentration of the species with several documented coastal aggregations. This digital object details the various types of biotelemetry used to collect movement data from sharks as well as deployment methods and data analysis, with specific emphasis on active acoustic transmitters and manual tracking of individual sharks in Gansbaai, Western Cape (as in Jewell et al., 2014).

Reference: Jewell OJD, Wcisel MA, Towner AV, Chivell W, van der Merwe L, Bester MN. 2014 Core habitat use of an apex predator in a complex marine landscape. Marine Ecology Progress Series 506: 231–242.

Full Version: https://vimeo.com/153479605

Short Version: https://vimeo.com/153482459

Email: oliverjewell@gmail.com Tweet: @JewellResearch