











Studying Wild Dolphins

Studying dolphins in their **natural homes**  can help scientists to learn a lot about how they **live**, how they **talk**  to each other and how we can help to **protect** them. But, studying dolphins in the wild can be **hard** because many dolphins live **way out in the middle of the ocean**  where it is hard for humans to go.

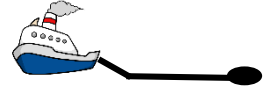
To study dolphins out in the **ocean**, scientists often spend a long time living on big **research ships**.  These ships can spend **weeks**  away from land so that scientists can **go** to where the dolphins are. Scientists use **big binoculars**  to find dolphins at sea and once they find dolphins, they can study them by **watching what they do** and taking **videos**  and **photographs**  of them. But, watching dolphins can be **difficult** because dolphins spend a lot of time **out of sight**  **under water**,  they can be **hard to get close to**, and it is very hard to see dolphins in **bad weather**  and when it is **dark** out. 
How do we study animals that are hard to see??

Luckily, many dolphins are very **noisy**  – they use sound to **talk**  to each other and they also make sounds that **bounce off things**  around them. They listen to those **echoes**  and that way they can **hear** what is close by. This is called **echolocation** and is the next best thing to **seeing**  **when there is no light**. Because dolphins use **sound**  so much, scientists can use underwater microphones  called **hydrophones** to **listen**  to dolphins and **learn** from them that way.

Scientists use a lot of different kinds of hydrophones. Some hydrophones are on *short cables* and can be held over the side of a boat. These are called **dipping hydrophones**.



Some hydrophones are on very long cables and are *pulled behind a boat* so that scientists can listen as they *travel*. These are called **towed hydrophones**.



Towed and dipping hydrophones are both attached to a *computer* and scientists *record* the sounds onto that computer.



Some hydrophones and recorders *sit on the bottom of the ocean* and make recordings for *days, months or even years!* Scientists have to go and *pick up* these hydrophones and recorders again so they can *listen to and look at* the recordings (see the 'Looking at Sound' Dolphin Speak video and study guide to learn more about that). These are called **autonomous recorders**.



Some hydrophones *float* in the ocean and send sounds to a recorder on land or a ship using *radio waves*. These are called **sonobuoys**.



Some hydrophones sit on the *seafloor* are connected to a recorder on *land* by a *long cable*. These are called **cabled hydrophones** and sometimes you can listen to them *live online!*






The **Station ALOHA cabled observatory (ACO)** is on the seafloor north of *Oahu, Hawaii*. It has a cabled hydrophone that you can *listen* to online at:








<http://aco-ssds.soest.hawaii.edu/audio1.html>.

When *deciding what kind* of hydrophone and recorder to use, a scientist needs to ask a lot of **questions**. They *think*  about questions like....

- *what kinds of sounds* do I want to record **?**
- *where* in the ocean do I want to record **?** 
- *how long*  do I want to record for **?**
- *what questions* do I want to study by making these recordings **?**
- how much *money*  do I have to spend **?**

Scientists can *study* a lot of different **questions** using acoustic recordings. 

They can *study* questions like....

- what do *different kinds* of dolphins *sound* like **?**
- what do dolphins sound like in *different parts of the ocean* **?** 
- *how far*  do sounds produced by dolphins travel **?**
- how do dolphins *communicate* and *what are they talking about* **?**
- do dolphins do different things at *different times of the day* or *different times of the year* **?** 
- *how many* dolphins are there in one part of the ocean **?**
- do dolphins *react* to sounds that *humans* put into the ocean **?**
- can **YOU**  think of some *other questions* that scientists could study using acoustic recordings **?** 

Some things for you to think about...

- What are some questions that *you would like to ask* about dolphins? How do you think you could study those questions?
- Do you think you would like to *live on a ship* for weeks or months? What do you think *you would like* about it? What *wouldn't you like*?



Here are some cool websites that talk about doing research on dolphins at sea...

- All about a *research cruise around the Hawaiian Islands* run by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA): <https://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/hiceas/storymap/index.html>
- Some *questions from students like you* about studying dolphins at sea and *answers from scientists*: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/pacific-islands/question-week-dolphins-and-whales-high-seas>
- A *blog* all about a *research expedition to Antarctica* led by the *Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution*: <http://goship2016-i08s.blogspot.com/>
- All about the *marine mammal acoustics program* at the *Southwest Fisheries Science Center*, California (and *links to sounds* recorded from marine mammals): <https://swfsc.noaa.gov/textblock.aspx?Division=PRD&ParentMenuId=148&id=1244>
- How sound is used to estimate *marine mammal abundance* (how many marine mammals there are in an area): <https://dosits.org/people-and-sound/investigate-marine-animals/how-is-sound-used-to-estimate-marine-mammal-abundance/>



- How sound is used to study **marine mammal distribution** (where marine mammals are found): <https://dosits.org/people-and-sound/investigate-marine-animals/how-is-sound-used-to-study-marine-mammal-distribution/>
- **The right whale listening network** – radio-linked hydrophones that detect sounds made from right whales and let ships know when right whales are nearby. This helps to **prevent right whales from being hit by ships!**
<http://www.listenforwhales.org/Page.aspx?pid=430>



Here are some more hydrophones you can listen to live online:




- **OrcaSound** - Killer whales in the Salish Sea: <http://listen.orcasound.net/Home.aspx>
- **OrcaLive** - Killer whales off of British Columbia, Canada: <http://www.orca-live.net/community/index.html>
- **The Jupiter Foundation** – live humpback whales off of Hawaii when they are there in the winter and recordings of humpback whales: <http://jupiterfoundation.org/>



- **Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute** - Cabled hydrophone in deep water off Monterey Bay: <https://www.mbari.org/hydrophone-stream-release/>
- **Listening to the Deep Ocean (LIDO)** Links to deep ocean hydrophones all over the world: <http://listentothedeep.com/acoustics/index.html>



! REMEMBER: these live links **only broadcast**  **marine mammal sounds** when these animals **are around the hydrophones.**



A lot of the time there will be **no marine mammals to be heard.** You may need to be **patient** to detect one.

