Drone-based tracking of white sharks near the surf zone



Andrew Colefax

Paul Butcher, Brendan Kelaher, Dan Pagendam



How close is too close?

- Heightened sensitivity regarding sharks
- More search effort = more frequent evacuations
- When should a beach be evacuated?
- Public safety vs fear mongering



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Drones are flying computers!



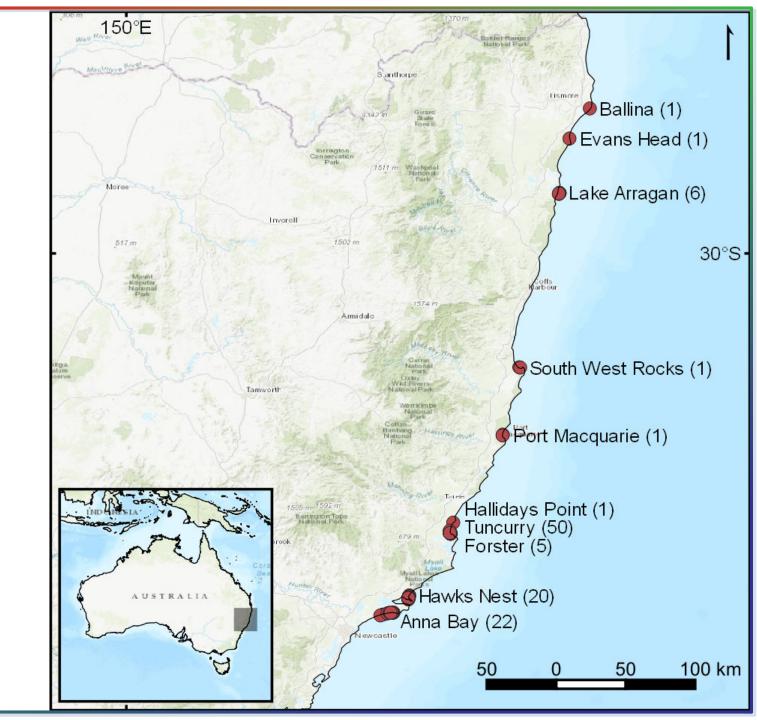
"Let your smartphone fly with Phone Drone"



- GPS
- Barometer
- IMU & Gyro
- Speed controllers
- Extra stored information

108 white sharks tracked

- 26.33 hours of footage
- Mean track time: 16.9 min
- Max 102.7 min



Behavioural observation

Location at a given time

Speed

• Weather variables



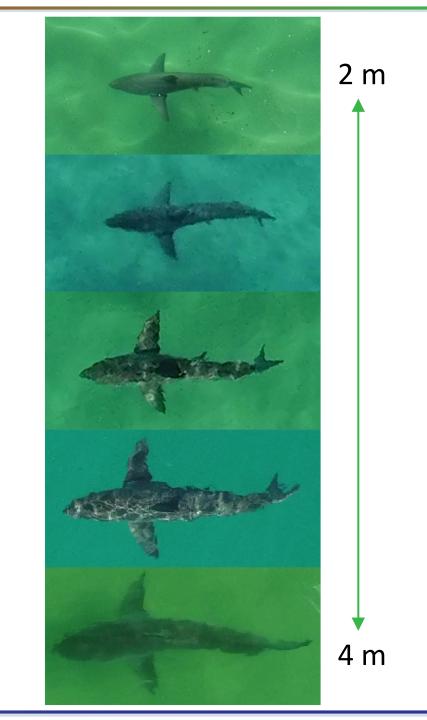
Swim speed: avg 0.82 m.s⁻¹ (± 0.15)

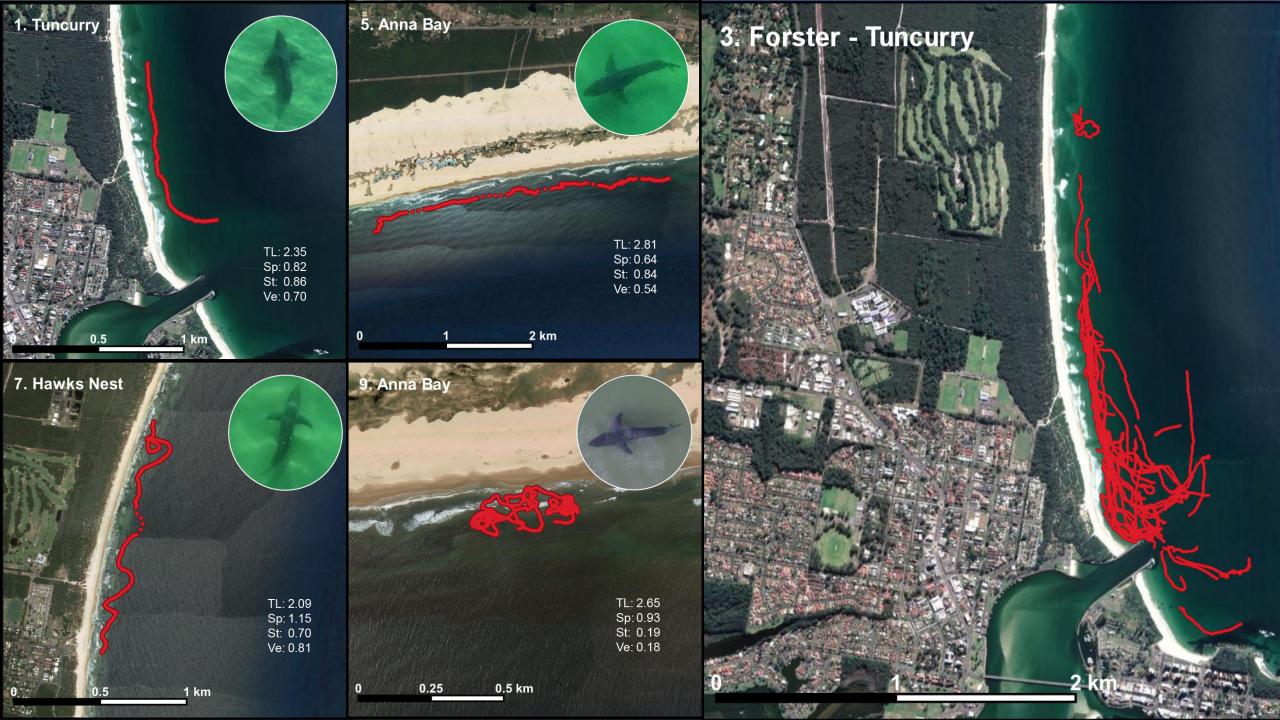
- 个 Shark length (0.08 per m)

Straightness: avg 0.74 m.s⁻¹ (± 0.24)

- 个 Shark length (0.12 per m)
- \downarrow Schools of fish (-0.34 max)

Velocity: avg 0.61 m.s⁻¹ (± 0.23)





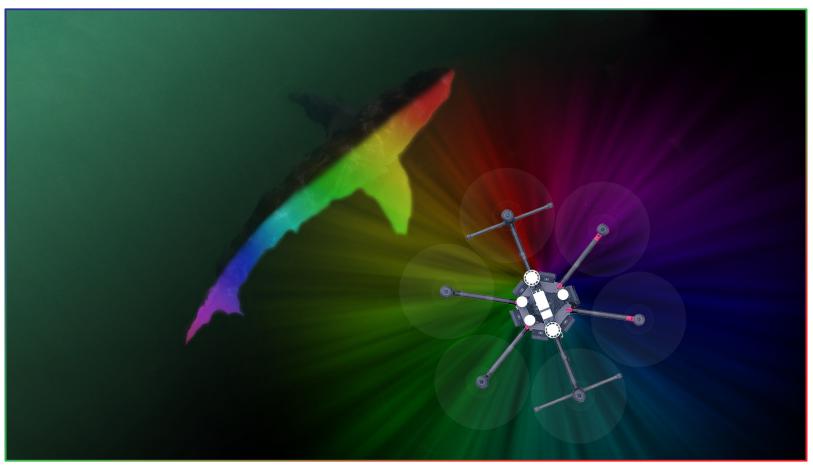
Conclusions:

• White sharks move parallel to shoreline

... in a fairly straight line ... at slow speeds

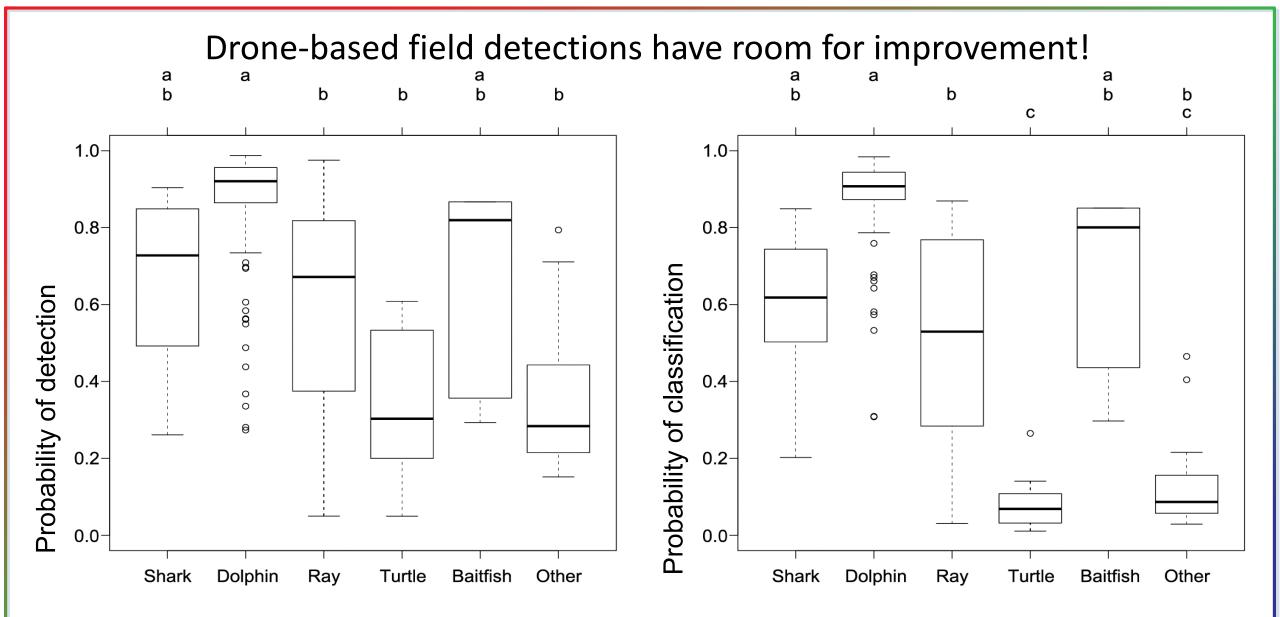
- Energy conservation and opportunistic foraging, rather than actively patrolling for prey
- Helps determine when a shark may pose a threat fewer beach evacuations.

Making a recipe with hyperspectral to increase detection reliability



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Paul Butcher, Cormac Purcell, Andrew Walsh, Dan Pagendam, Brendan Kelaher

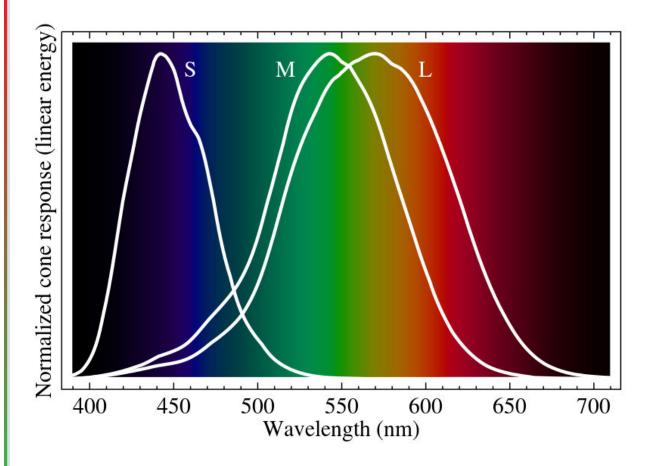


Colefax AP, Butcher PA, Pagendam DE, Kelaher BP (2019). Reliability of marine faunal detections in drone-based monitoring. *Ocean & Coastal Management*. 174, 108-115



RGB Cameras:

- Mimic what human eyes see
- Our eyes have 3 colour photo receptors



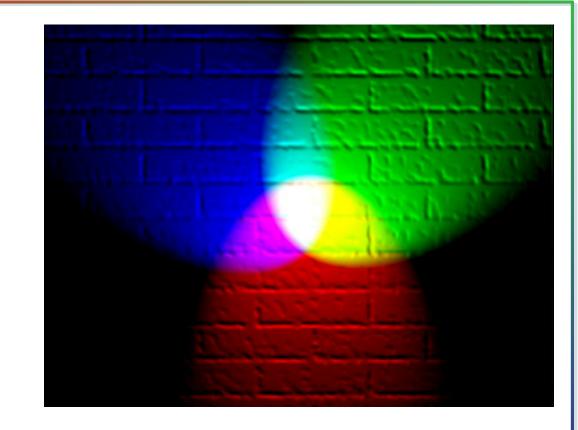


 Image representation via additive RGB colour mixing model

