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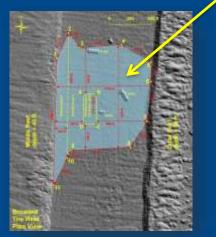


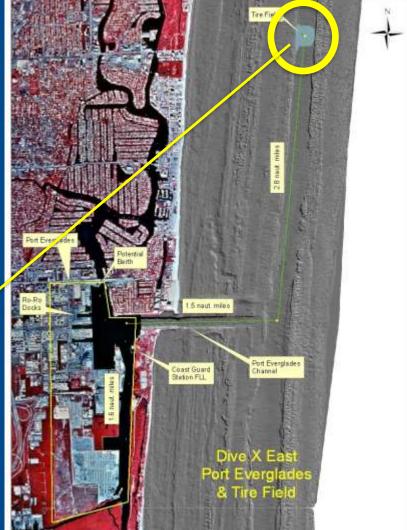


- Little to no benthic recruitment
- Dispersal of tires over adjacent seafloor and reef and beyond...
- Physical damage to shoreward reef tract

Credit: Pat Quinn, Ph.D., Broward County

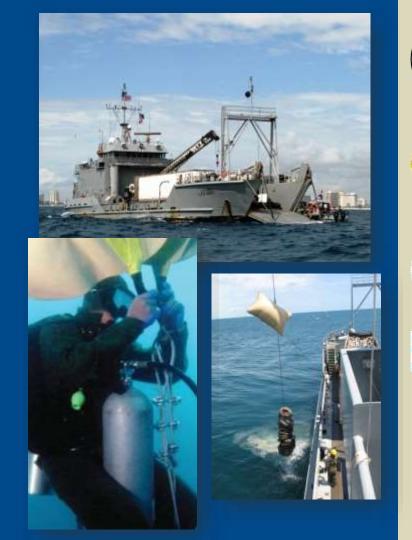
- ~ 1 mile offshore of Fort Lauderdale Beach
- Between 2nd and 3rd reef tracts
- ~ 70 feet of water





Past Removal Efforts

- 2001 Small project (NSUOC – NOAA grant)
- 2005 First mapping effort (Broward County)
- 2007,08,09 Three large missions. Broward, NOAA, DoD Innovative Readiness Training Program. 72,000 tires removed
- 2015 Commercial Contract











- 341,000 tires removed (est.)
- \$17 / tire (current estimate)
 - does not include disposal fee and Port fees
- Past estimates have put the cost as high as \$70 per tire. (\$49M total project cost...)

FDEP and other agencies are evaluating more cost effective removal programs













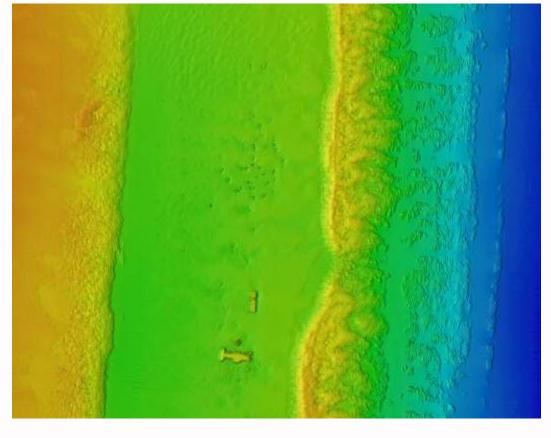


CSA assessed the current condition of the **Osborne Tire Reef (OTR)** using multibeam, side-scan, towed video, and diver surveys to create high resolution underwater maps

Approach:

- Remotely sense entire area
- Visualize with towed video
- Conduct diver mapping to provide ground-truthing
- Record *in-situ* measurements of density and abundance



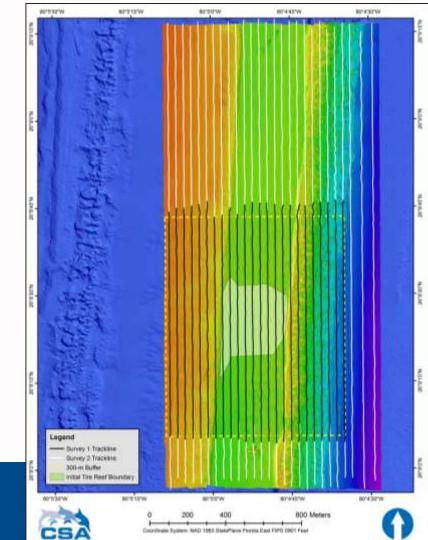


- Multibeam original OTR extent
- Expanded area tires outside OTR
- R2 Sonic 2024 Multibeam echo sounder
 - o 450 kHz
 - Applanix POS MV Wavemaster: real time motion-corrected location data
 - Micro X SV Base X2 sound velocity profiler used to refine soundings in post-processing



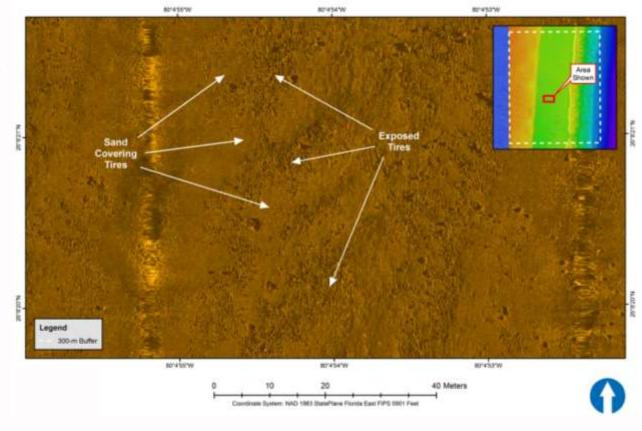
24 Parallel transects

- Oriented North-South
- Spaced at 40 m
- 300 m buffer area around OTR
- Extended buffer: 1000 m N, 500 m E & S
- Multibeam critical first step:
 - Instrumental in determining depth and location of hardbottom features
 - Easily located larger shipwrecks, manmade structures
 - Provided framework of survey area to build on with finer-scale sampling
 - Lower resolution not diagnostic for tires

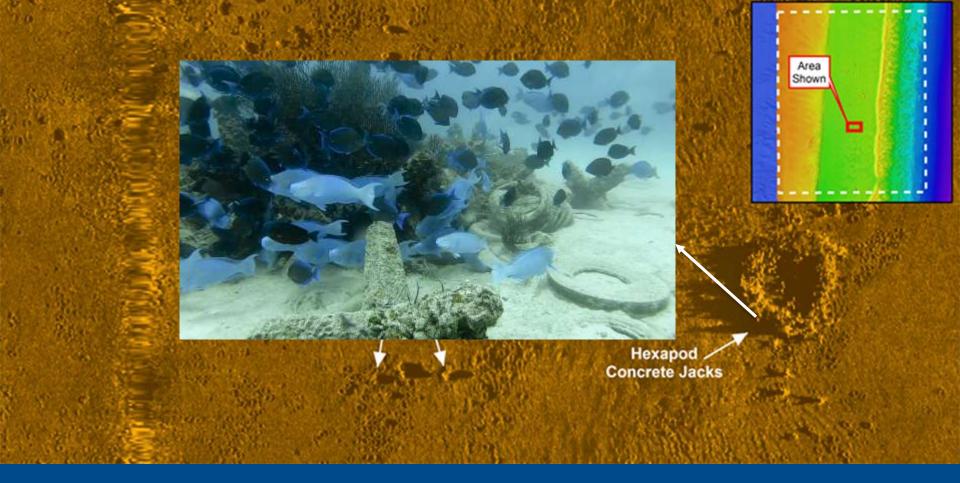


Multibeam Survey

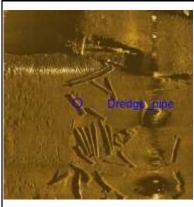
- Side-scan sonar data recorded simultaneously with multibeam
- Dual-frequency Klein 3900 side-scan sonar
 - o 445 kHz
 - Slant range 150 m
 - Imaged at 100% overlap
- High resolution



Side-scan Sonar Survey



Side-scan Sonar Survey



Dredge pipe

- Sonar Time at Target: 5/7/2019 12:54:35 PM Target Width: 2.65 US ft
- Click Position
- 26.1339953987 -80.0813501407 (WGS84) (X) 957562.24 (Y) 655456.70 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: FL83-EF
- Acoustic Source File:
- I:¥3425 Olsen Tire Reef SSData Survev2¥Ols
- en190507125300.xtf
- Ping Number: 341596
- Range to target: 48.16 US ft Fish Height: 19.81 US ft
- Heading: 355.380 Degrees.
- Event Number: (-1)
- Line Name: Olsen190507125300
- Water Depth: 0.00 US ft

Dimensions and attributes

- Target Height: 1.63 US ft
- Target Length: 19.23 US ft
- Target Shadow: 4.68 US ft

Dimensions and attributes

- Sonar Time at Target: 4/27/2019 9:40:08 AM Target Width: 13.19 US ft
 - Target Height: 7.02 US ft Target Length: 55.31 US ft

 - Target Shadow: 47.74 US ft



- Click Position 26.1425059972 -80.0774117080 (WGS84)
- (X) 958832.51 (Y) 658559.38 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: FL83-EF
- Acoustic Source File:
- I:¥3425 Olsen Tire Reef SS Data¥Olsen19042 7093400.xtf
- Ping Number: 159886
- Range to target: 70.73 US ft
- Fish Height: 17.74 US ft
- Heading: 0.510 Degrees
- Event Number: (-1)
- Line Name: Olsen190427093400
- Water Depth: 0.00 US ft.

Side-scan data = most valuable due to high resolution (~8 cm), necessary to effectively image tires

Quality of side-scan imagery combined with surveying during calm seas were critical factors in the success of the project

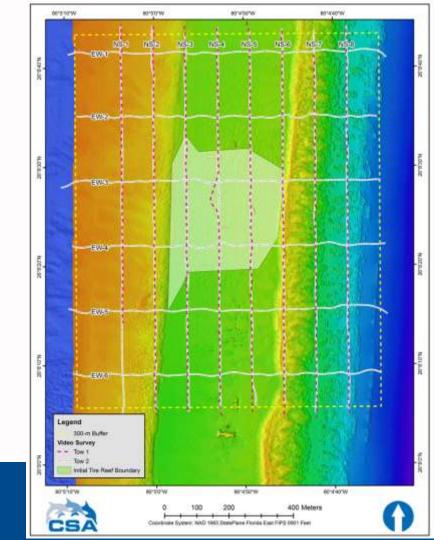


Side-scan Sonar Survey

Towed Video Survey Rationale:

- Transect lines: N-S & E-W
- Visual overview of survey area
- Determination of key features
 - Identified tires outside OTR boundaries
- Guidance for diver survey effort
 - Ensured best use of in-water time
 - Noted targets for diver verification of multibeam and side-scan data

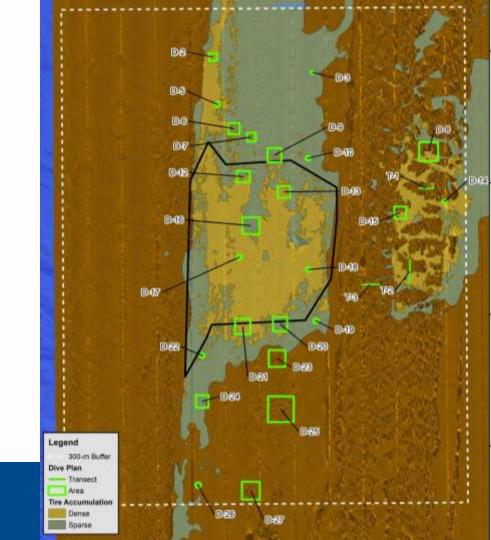
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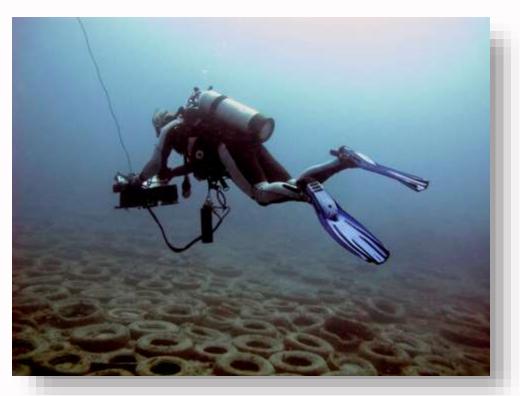


Divers were deployed to:

- Groundtruth side-scan target areas
 - Underwater GPS
- Map extent of tires among the reef features
 - Transect surveys
- Determine tire density in accumulations
 - Quadrat-based abundance

Diver Mapping and Characterization





Shark Navigator on OTR

The Shark Navigator: submersible display, continuous GPS location and interface for diver data entry

- Geographic data from side scan preprogrammed
- Pre-plotted targets of interest and transects assessed by divers
- Annotated map in-situ to refine ground truth results
- Collected geographic locations of additional objects of interest

Diver Mapping – Underwater GPS



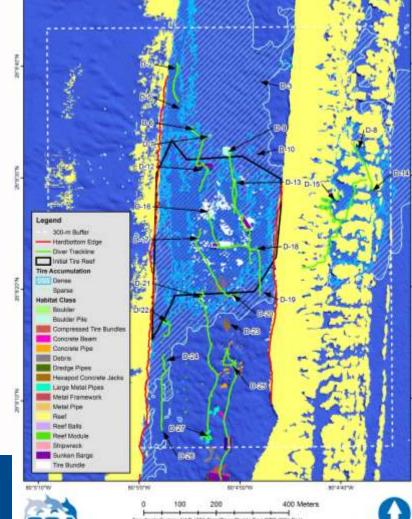
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Diver Mapping – Underwater GPS

Final GIS mapping products:

- Large number of habitat classes encompassing important data points
- Geographic extent of tires
- Diver-verified tire densities
- Large geographic dataset of man-made debris, artificial reefs, and shipwrecks







The geophysical survey found tire accumulations much further from the original tire reef than expected.

Survey team mapped tires, artificial reefs and quantified tire density within the extensive area.

Large GIS dataset = guidance for future removal efforts.

Multiple technologies + diver verification = thorough & precise dataset

