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## **The noise of the hunt: Effects of noise on predator-prey relationships in a marine ecosystem**

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

**The noise of the hunt**

Effects of noise on predator-prey relationships in a marine ecosystem

*Annebelle Kok*

1. The temporal structure of artificial noise influences the relationship between noise level and avoidance probability in captive harbour porpoises (*this thesis*).
2. Even during the deepest dives of pilot whales, the vertical transmission range of calls is large enough to reach group members at the surface (*this thesis*).
3. Bottom-moored echo sounders are a useful tool to study pelagic fish behaviour in shallow waters (*this thesis*).
4. Repeated disturbance by boat noise can lead to changes in sand goby anti-predator behaviour independent of current exposure by boat noise (*this thesis*).
5. Mitigation efforts of noise impact should focus both on preserving acoustically pristine environments, as well as improving the habitat quality of acoustically polluted environments.
6. Combining experiments with captive and free-ranging animals, as well as theoretical modelling will aid in understanding the impact of anthropogenic noise on marine animals.
7. Impact of sound on a marine animal can be direct, by changing an individual's behaviour, or indirect, by changing the behaviour of its predator or its prey.
8. As effects of noise pollution go beyond a single species, they may change the dynamics between species, thereby potentially affecting the balance of the ecosystem.
9. There are always two sides to a coin: in nature, no process is exclusively harmful or beneficial.