



Marine Biodiversity Observation Network

Emerging Trends in Biological Observations and Technologies

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Conversation topics:



- Who requires which biological data?
- What approaches and technologies satisfy this need?
- Driver: The need to measure change

Conversation topics:



- Issues:
 - Addressing requirements with
 Framework for Ocean Observing: EOV
 - Cost
 - Coverage: Limited space, time resolution
 - Data latency
 - Data curation, archiving, services
 - Products
 - Data sharing

IOOS Framework for Ocean Observing

REQUIREMENTS



- Focus on sustained observations
- Bring selected EOVs from selected to mature
- Link with platforms and observing systems of GOOS and GRAs

OBSERVATIONS

IOOS is building a coherent, consistent, coordinated ocean observing system to assess the state and trends of the ocean's biological resources and ecosystems as relevant and useful to the nation

MBC + ATN Animal Telemetry Network

MBON:

- R&D on biodiversity
- Advance bio-eco EOV/EBV ATN:
- Network AT community
- Data services • BOTH:
- Network biological observations community

DATA & PRODUCTS



- Open data sharing
- Data integration
- Data quality control
- Data harmonization
- Tools for data exploration. visualization and analysis
- Training

PRODUCTS. INDICATORS, ASSESSMENTS

http://iobis.org/2016/12/15/goosgeobonobis/



Assessment of impacts of disturbances on coastal biomes

F.E. Muller-Karger, M. Kavanaugh, E. Montes, W.M. Balch, M. Breitbart, F.P. Chavez, S.C. Doney, E.M. Johns, R.M. Letelier, M.W. Lomas, H.M. Sosik, A.E. White. A framework for a Marine Biodiversity Observation Network within changing continental shelf seascapes. In press. Oceanography. September 2014.

What is needed is **Integration**: (1) Section What is needed is **Integration**: (1) Section (1) Section



Explorer (global)

Infographic (local)

https://mbon.ioos.us/

MBON Portal: Interactive Tools

Evolving technology matrix

	Microbes/ Phyto	Zooplankton	Fish	Top Predators	Benthos, habitat forming
Optics/Imaging	Х	Х	X Benthic		Х
Animal tracking (satellite, underwater)			Х	Х	
Acoustics		X active	X Active, passive	X Tags, passive	X Active, passive (noise)
Genomics	Х	Х	Х	X	Х
Platforms with samplers	AUVs, floats, moorings, satellites	AUVs, moorings	AUVs, moorings	AUVs, moorings, tags	AUVs, moorings, satellites
Data and visualization	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х



The Imaging Flow Cytobot (above) and basic specs (below). (Heidi Sosik – WHOI)

Weight	32 kg		
Diameter	26 cm		
Height	102 cm		
Max Depth	40 m		
Duration	Up to 6 mo.		
Frequency	5 mL/20 min		
Power	35W, 18-36VDC		
Comms	10/100/1000-		
	BaseT Ethernet		

Automated flow cytometer, FlowCytobot (FCB): Phytoplankton taxa, size, abundance (moored, flow-through)



Phytoplankton cells automatically identified and categorized by the IFCB analysis software, from samples collected at Port Aransas, TX. (Lisa Campbell - TAMU)

Daily time series at MVCO from 2003 to 2016



Year day 140

100

60

2010

<00> 2004

2013 2016

Hunter-Cevera et al. 2016. Science. Vol. 354, Issue 6310, pp. 326-329 DOI: 10.1126/science.aaf8536





2004 <00> 2013 2016

2010





http://www.hydroptic.com/index.php/ public/Page/product_item/UVP5-DEEP

Figure 1: a) UVP5, b) specimens and vertical distribution of copepods (blue), particles below 200 μ m (black) and particles above 500 μ m (red) at station 20 of Malina cruise, c) specimen and vertical distribution of appendicularia (blue), particles below 200 μ m (black) and particles above 500 μ m (red) at station 20 of Malina cruise.

Underwater Vision Profiler (UVP): Zooplankton taxonomy, size, and counts



Picheral et al., 2010. Limnol. Oceanogr.: Methods 8, 2010, 462-473

THE CONTINUOUS PLANKTON RECORDER (CPR)

The Marine Biological Association of the UK https://www.mba.ac.uk/fellows/cpr-survey



CPR is the only way we have now to get time series of plankton along very long transects. Very useful for fisheries and species distribution changes (due to climate and other factors)

The US NMFS/IOOS should re-establish the US CPR lines in partnership with MBA

...with a commitment to process the data (zooplankton and phytoplankton), release it to Darwin Core

Active Acoustics



Animal borne sensors and telemetry

Animal Telemetry Network: (1) ATN https://atn.ioos.us



Many other things can be learned about marine animal movement and behavior using telemetry capabilities: -migration corridors -breeding behavior -feeding behavior -biodiversity hotspots





Environmental DNA (eDNA)

A cheaper, less invasive and larger scale approach to monitor species diversity - Each marker is most sensitive towards detecting different groups of organisms



eDNA can detect organisms that divers don't







A revolution of autonomous platforms and sensors (biogeochemical, optical, genomic) is underway.



Long range AUV

(Courtesy of MBARI ESP and LRAUV teams)

Biogeochemical Argo

Oxygen Nitrate pH Chlorophyll fluorescence Suspended particles Downwelling irrandiance Zooplankton images





Satellite-derived Seascapes

Kavanaugh (OSU), Doney (UVa), Grebmeier (UMCES), Wright (ESRI), Otis/Montes/Djurhuus/Muller-Karger (USF), Trinanes/DiGiacomo (NESDIS CoastWatch)

Oregon State UNIVERSITY College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences

Collaboration:

- MBON sites
- NOAA NESDIS
- US 100S
- NASA



Seascape validation in south Florida



In prep: Dynamic satellite seascapes as predictors of seasonal shifts of phytoplankton assemblages in south Florida waters. Enrique Montes, Anni Djurhuus, Christopher R. Kelble, Daniel Otis, Frank E. Muller-Karger, and Maria T. Kavanaugh

Early warning and alert system for Sanctuaries



Coastal / Great Lakes aquatic remote sensing priorities

- High temporal
 - At some representative locations: twice weekly or more
- High spatial (~30-90 m)
 - Global + regional intensive
 - Consistency with Landsat history and global coverage
- High spectral (VIS and SWIR)
 - VIS can be ~5 nm except higher (~2 nm or better) in key areas such as around chlorophyll fluorescence (~685 nm) and O2 absorption bands
- Radiometric/geolocation: high quality
 - High SNR (ocean color class), high digitization/quantitization, minimal polarization sensitivity, minimal cross-talk or other out-of band, atmospheric correction scheme (including adjacency), sun-glint avoidance, cloud screening/masking, etc.
 - High geolocation accuracy
- Robust and data processing and distribution

Conceptual Model

NCEAS Global Marine Ecosystems layers:

Beach **Coral Reefs** Deep Hard Bottom Deep Soft Benthic Deep Waters Hard Shelf Hard Slope Intertidal Mud Kelp Mangroves **Rocky Intertidal** Rocky Reef Salt Marsh Seagrass Seamounts Soft Shelf Soft Slope Sub-tidal Soft Bottom Surface Waters Suspension-Feeder Reef Note: Abyssal-Hadal layers to be created



NASA, other regional/global data

Infographic of local habitats (EEZ, LME)

Local data/time series

Collaborators: B. Best, J. Brown, L. McEachron, E. Montes

Data Integration MBON Portal: Interactive Tools



https://mbon.ioos.us/

Dynamically updating status and trends:



* Florida Keys Reef Fish Visual Census: Loop Current flow variability impacts on species diversity

O Load and launch map layers for this data view

Guif of Mexico Loop Current flow variability impacts on species diversity in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary - a comparison of Visual Reef Census Species Diversity data and satellite measured Sea Surface Temperature

The Loop Current is a powerful ocean current that travels through the Guif of Mexico to join the Guif Stream in the Florida Straits. Related circular ocean currents. called eddies, form near the Dry Tortugas and lower Florida Keys during periods of significant northward expansion of the Loop Current (Lee et al., 1996; Fratantoni et al., 1996). Eddies are mechanisms for larval transport and relemtion from locations upstream of the Florida Keys (Lee et al., 1992, 1994, 1995). Larve that settle in the Florida Keys may grow into adulthood or they may serve as prey for other animals (Yeung and Lee 2002). In either case, we expect to see increased fish abundance following periods of Loop Current expansion.

This data view shows see surface temperature time series from a virtual buoy point selected off the Cost of the Dry Tortugas(1). Also loaded into this data view is the time series of exploited reaf fish species abundance average in the Florida Key area (2) from the Florida Keys Reef Fish Visual Census collected in collaboration by NOAA Southeest Fisheries Science Center (NOAA Fisheries), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Florida Fish and Wildlife Research institute (FWRI), the University of Miami's Resensitel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science (UM-RSMAS), and the National Park Service (NPS). These data illustrate the observed connection between the Loop Current position and Florida Keys fish species abundance, specifically in 2010 and 2014.

The Loop Current was in an unusually extended state in 2014 and the biodiversity data demonstrate a subsequent increase in abundance, density, and biomass for nearly all trophic groups in the Florida Keys. Conversely, the Loop Current was in a constricted state in 2010, resulting in an unusually cold year and a decline in fish abundance.

References:



Marine Biodiversity Observation Network Search Q X





https://mbon.ioos.us/





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https://mbon.ioos.us/#default-data/6.1

Dynamically updating status and trends

Infographics

Audience: Public, managers, educators



Curated Data Views

Audience: Advisory groups, researchers, teams



Data portals

Audience: Scientists, technical experts





E Save Plot

Recommendations for IOOS (1)

- Carefully define specific user needs
 - Minimize shotgun approach
- Integrate biological observations into IOOS
 - Ships, moorings, buoys, gliders, animals
 - FlowCytobots
 - Underwater Vision Profilers (UVP)
 - Marine animal telemetry observations
 - Acoustics
 - eDNA
 - Satellite (SST, color, altimetry, wind, *Seascapes*)
- Expand IOOS collaboration across NOAA (OER, OAR, NMFS, NESDIS, NWS) to access/collect bio data
- IOOS gets engaged in defining recommendations for satellite remote sensing (regional H4 sensing and global biology)
- Develop integrated biological-physical coupled models designed for purpose

Recommendations for IOOS (2)

- Data management strategy:
 - RAs serve as regional coordinator/support/enroller of biological data (academic, state, Federal, e.g. NMFS FMC)
 - Fully accept and integrate Darwin Core/ERDDAP for biological data
 - Consider cross-linkages for complementary ATN-MBON-RA Portals:
 - Design linkages between the complementary ATN and MBON portals, in where there is a critical role for ATN to aggregate/curate and distribute/visualize animal tracking data, and that the IOOS MBON environmental and biological and biodiversity data layers are critical to understand the environmental and biotic drivers and interactions
 - Link OBIS and joint ATN-MBON Portal
 - Initiate Data Archaeology (a la Syd Levitus / NODC 1980's):
 - National (and provide leadership for international effort)
 - Regional to national to global IOOS product integration, seamless
 - Use infographics and user-defined data views and regional scenarios











NOAA FISHERIES

Ocean Exploration and Research





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Image courtesy of Francisco Chavez / MBARI