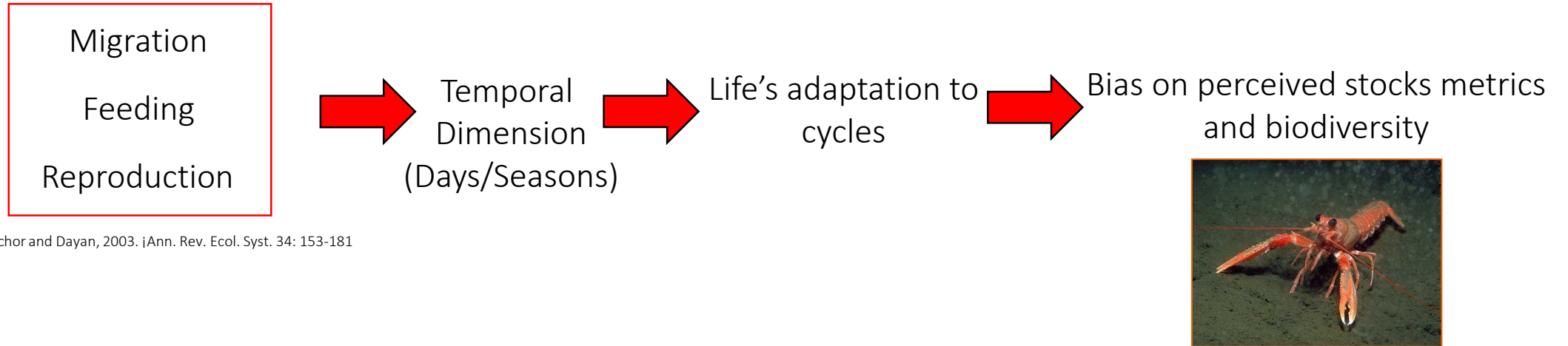


# Marine robotic developments toward the monitoring of exploited fish stocks

# Stock assessment and biodiversity are influenced by the behavior of individuals within local populations



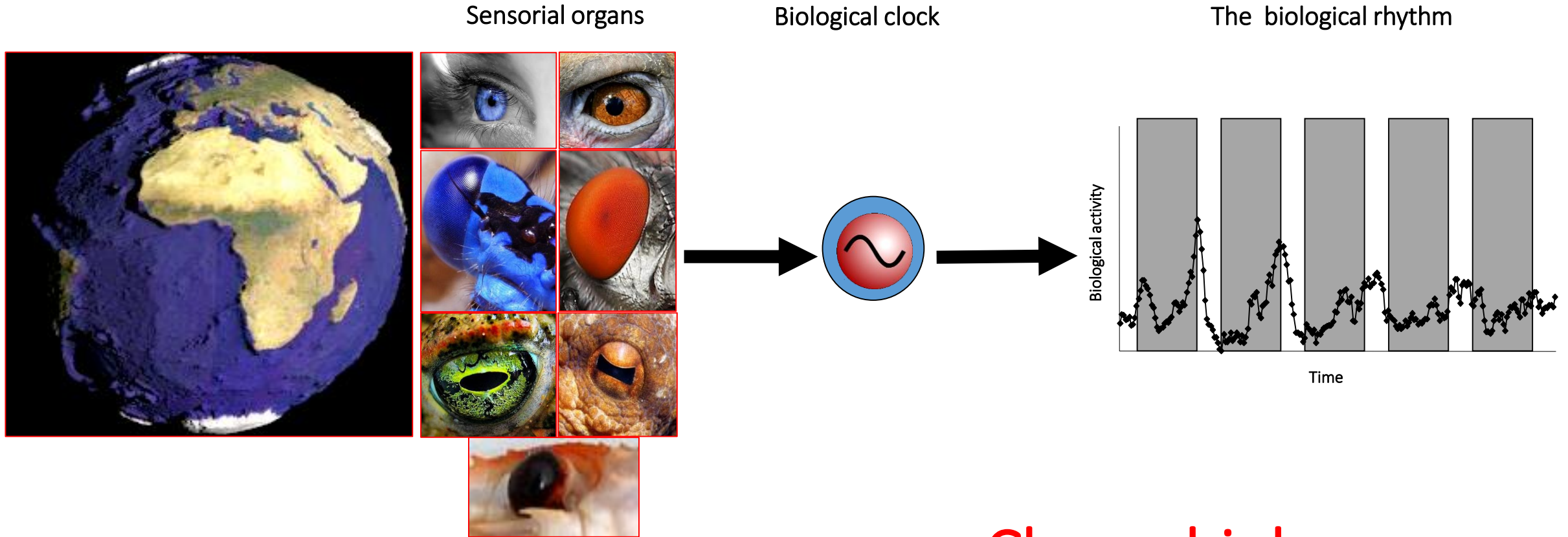
Kronfeld-Schor and Dayan, 2003. *J. Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.* 34: 153-181

## Major Research Lines

- 1-Characterization of behavioral and physiological rhythms and the molecular mechanisms that control their temporal expression (*laboratory experiments*)
- 2-Characterization of changes in communities composition and biodiversity due to the spatiotemporal modulation of behavior of species (*field sampling*)
- 3-Implementation of new monitoring technologies to track behavior and its effects on ecosystems (*both laboratory and field*).

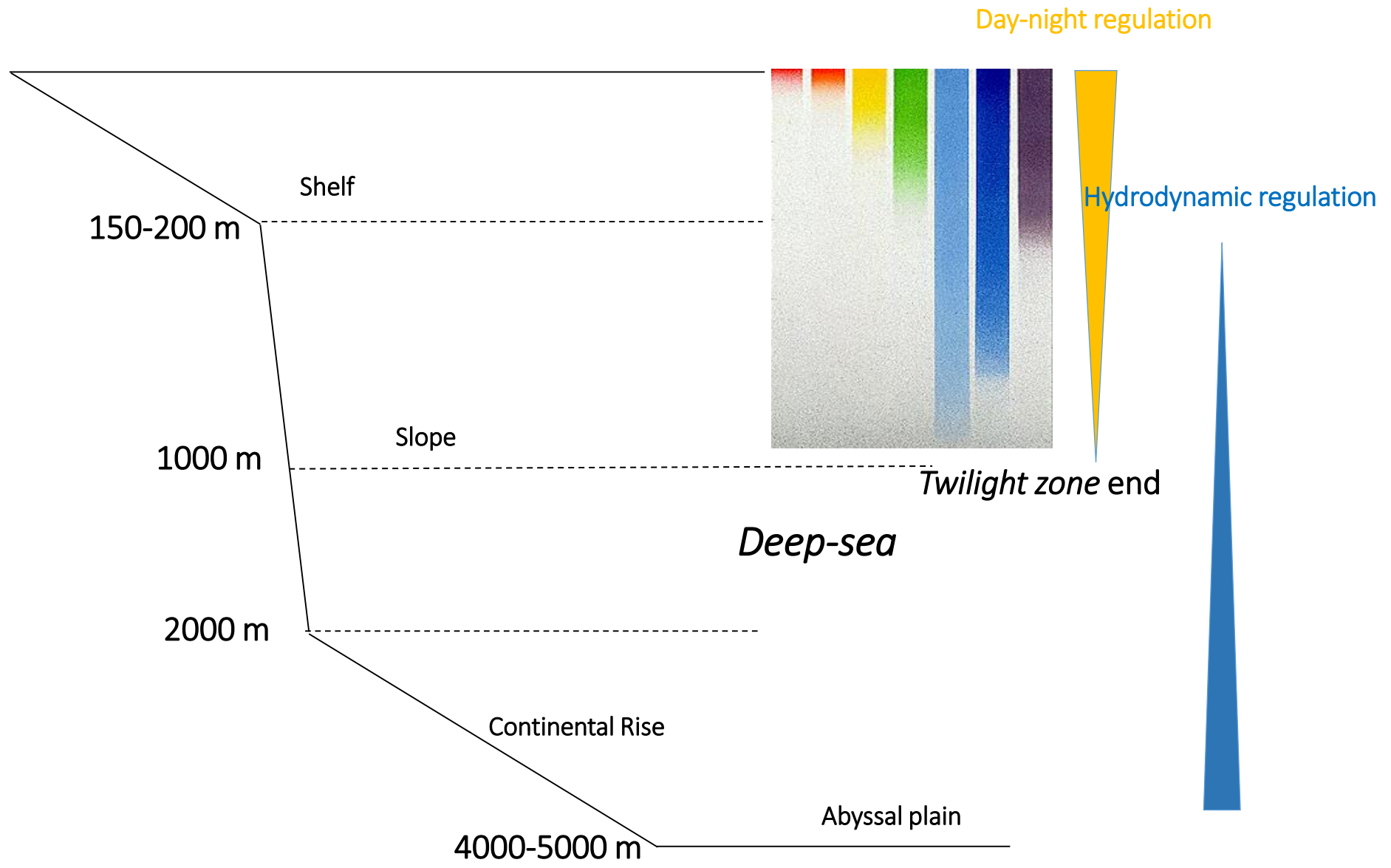
# Biological clock controls behavior and physiology in relation to geophysical cycles

## The Circadian system

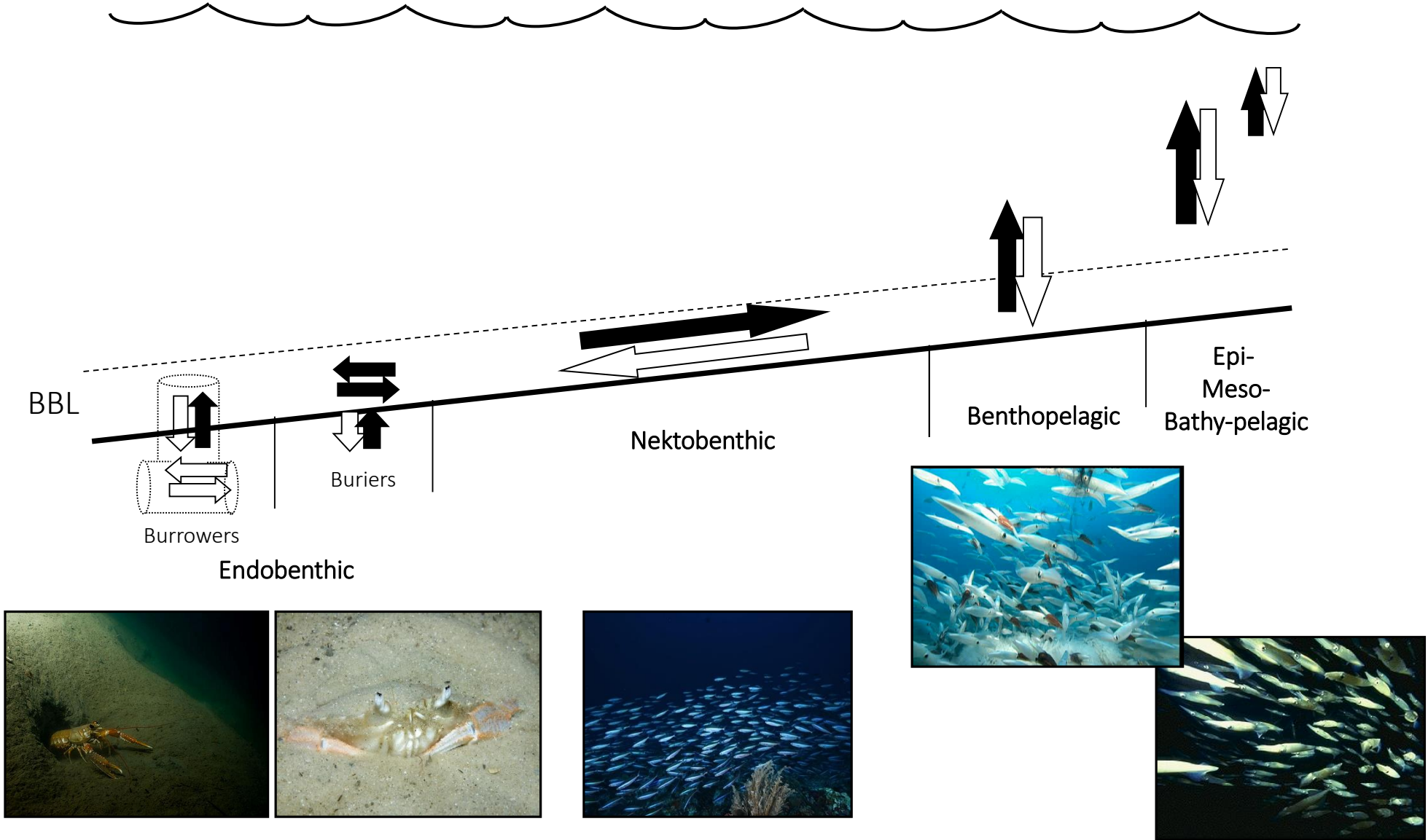


# Chronobiology

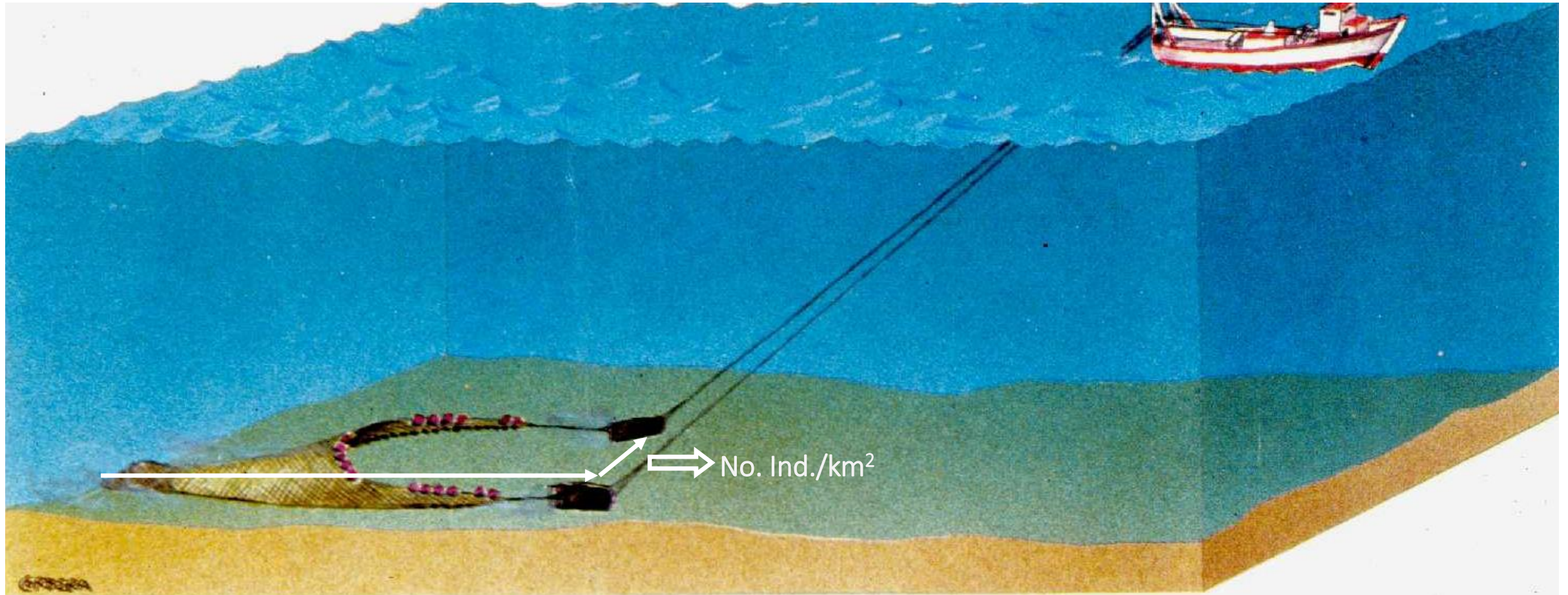
# Day-night and tidal cycles regulate displacement rhythms into continental margin areas



# Different types of massive displacements into the 3-D marine environment

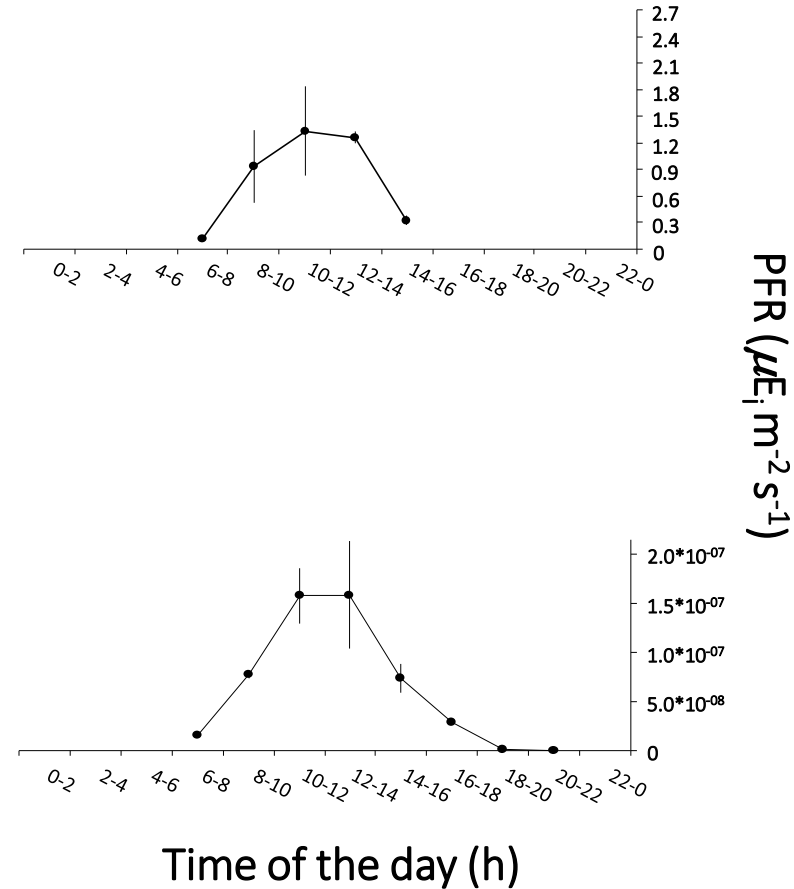
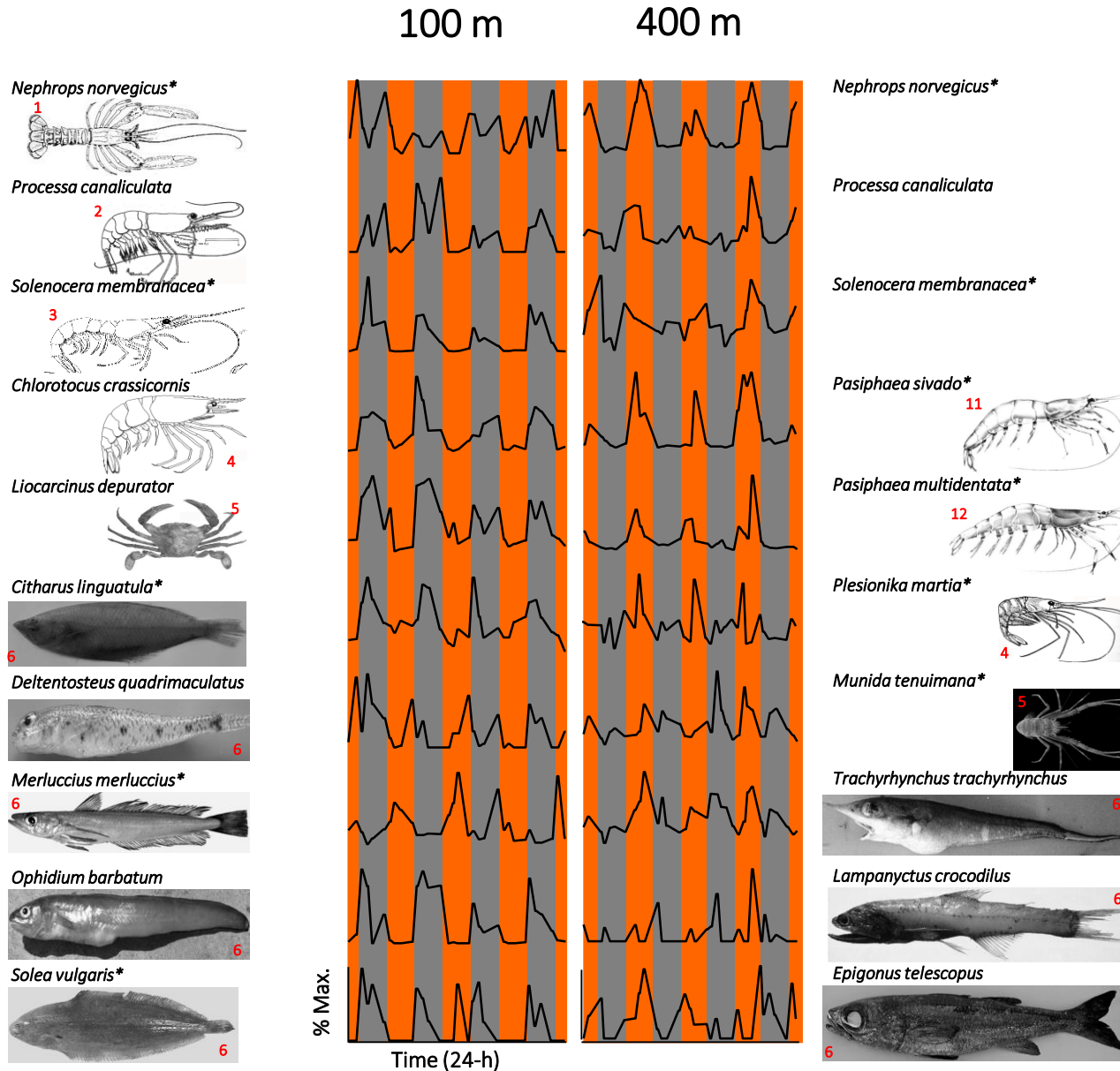


Trawling is a traditional system of sampling for population/stock and biodiversity assessments



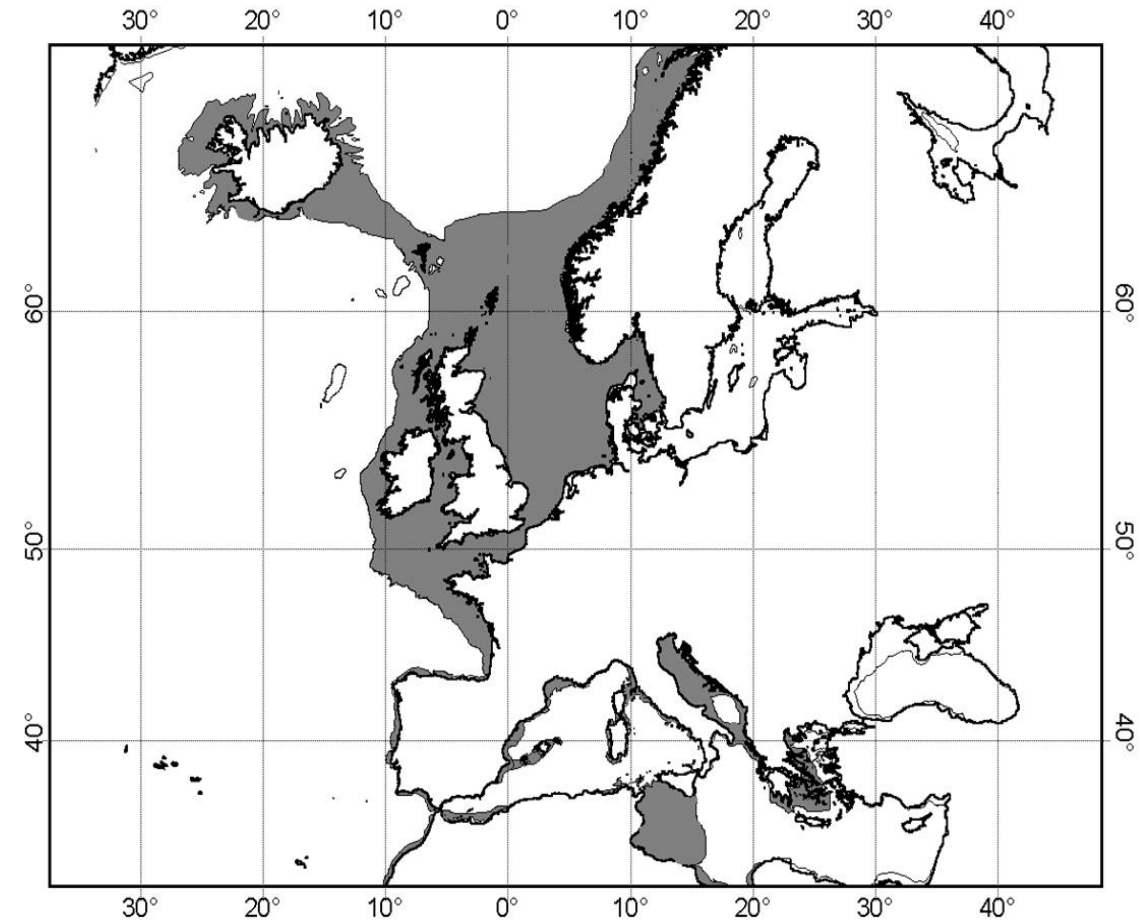
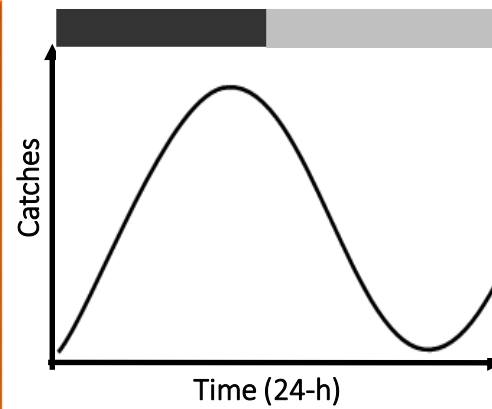
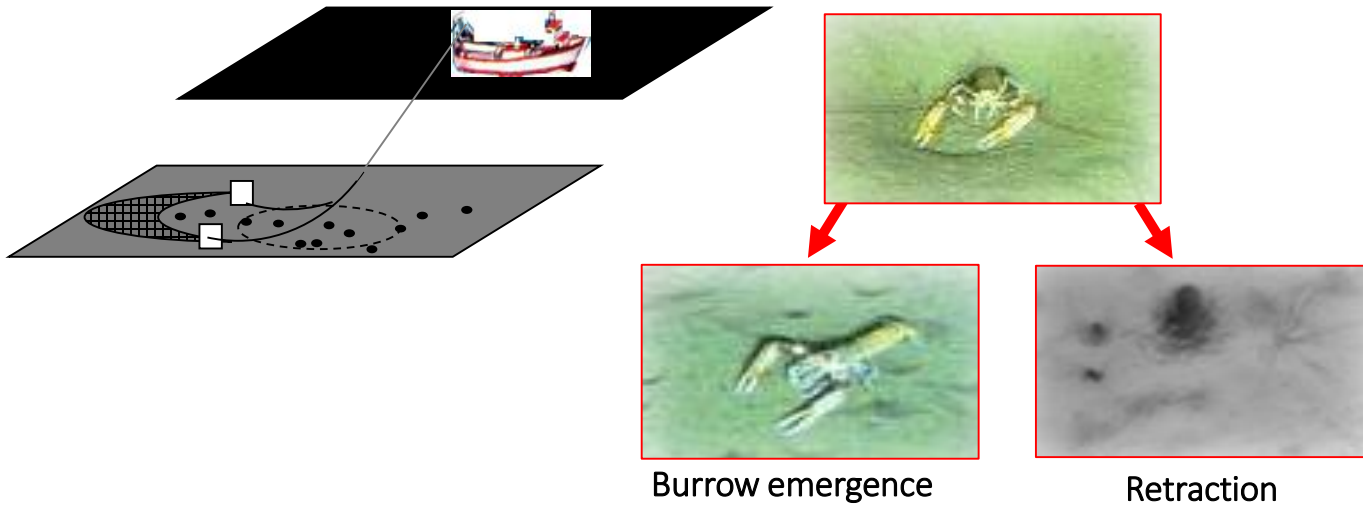
**BUT** the rhythmic behavior of species generates a diel variability in catches

# Different “catchability” patterns in species as proxy of their rhythmic behavior



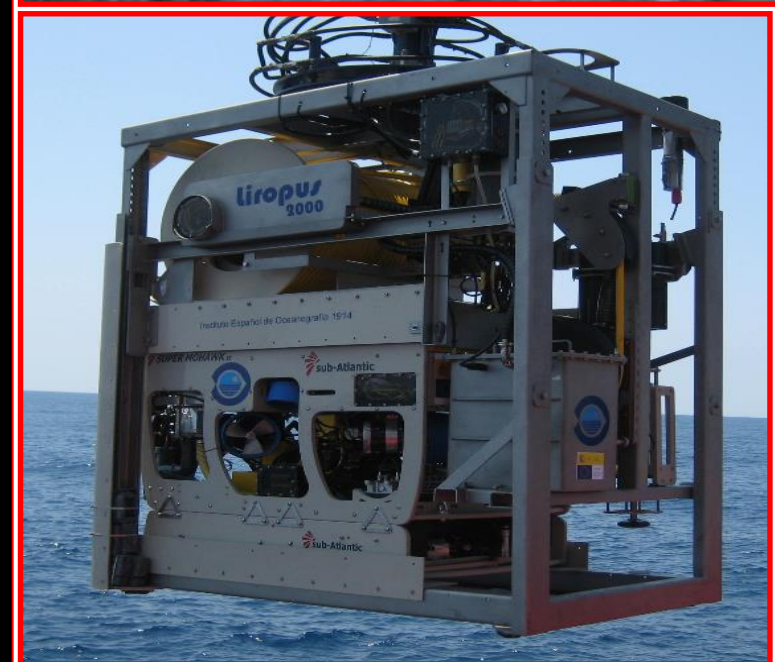
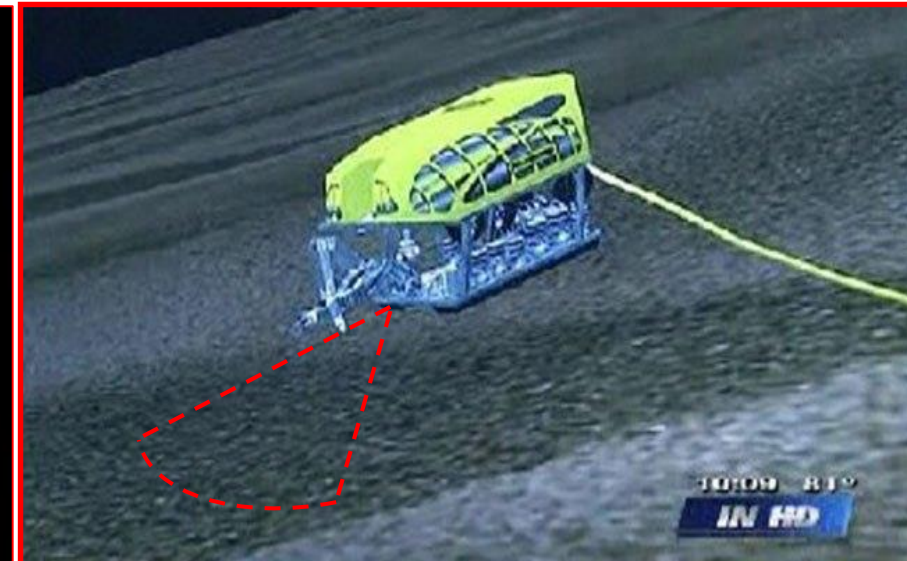
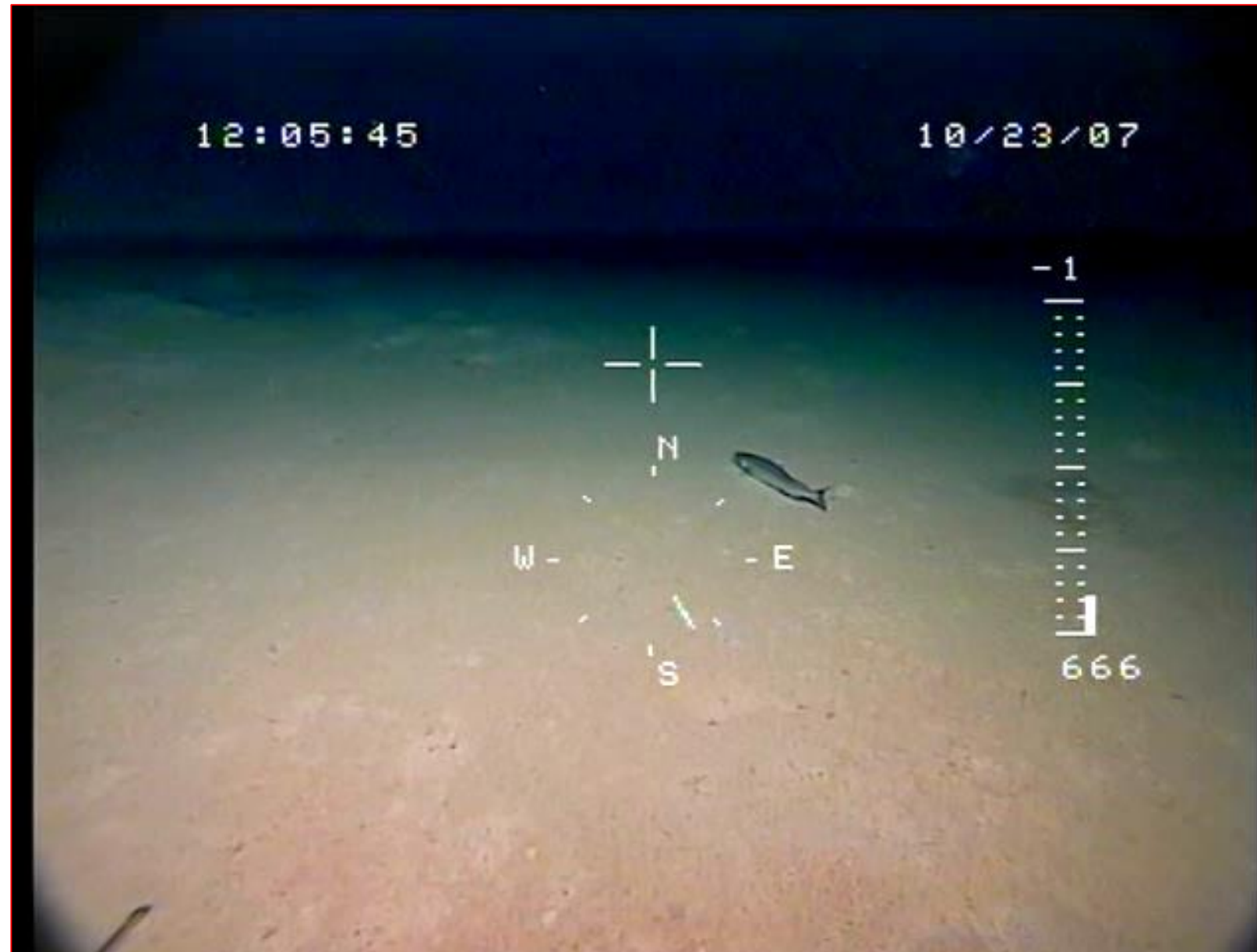
1. Aguzzi et al. 2003. MEPS 258:201-211
2. Aguzzi et al. 2008. Crustaceana 81:1301-1316
3. Aguzzi et al. 2008. Crustaceana 81:1301-1316
4. Aguzzi et al. 2007. J. Zool. 273:340-349
5. Aguzzi et al. 2008. Mar. Ecol. 30:93-105
6. NERIT Project Unpub. Res.

# The Norway lobster as a model for behavioral studies

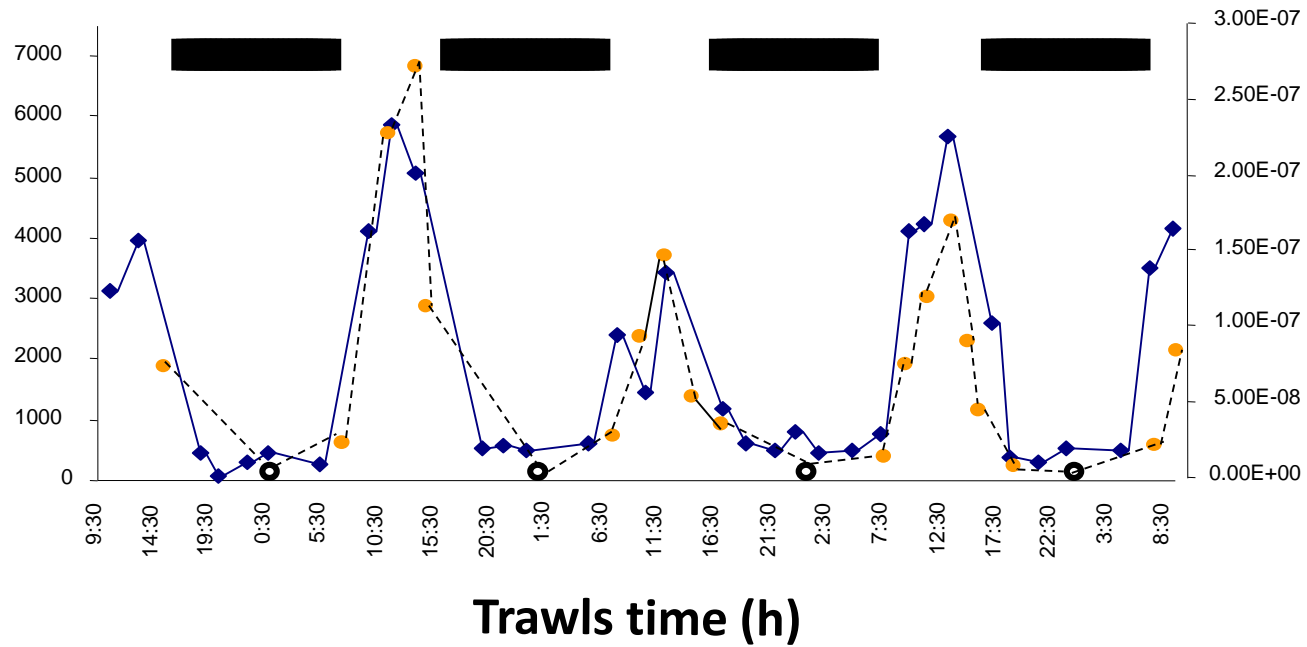
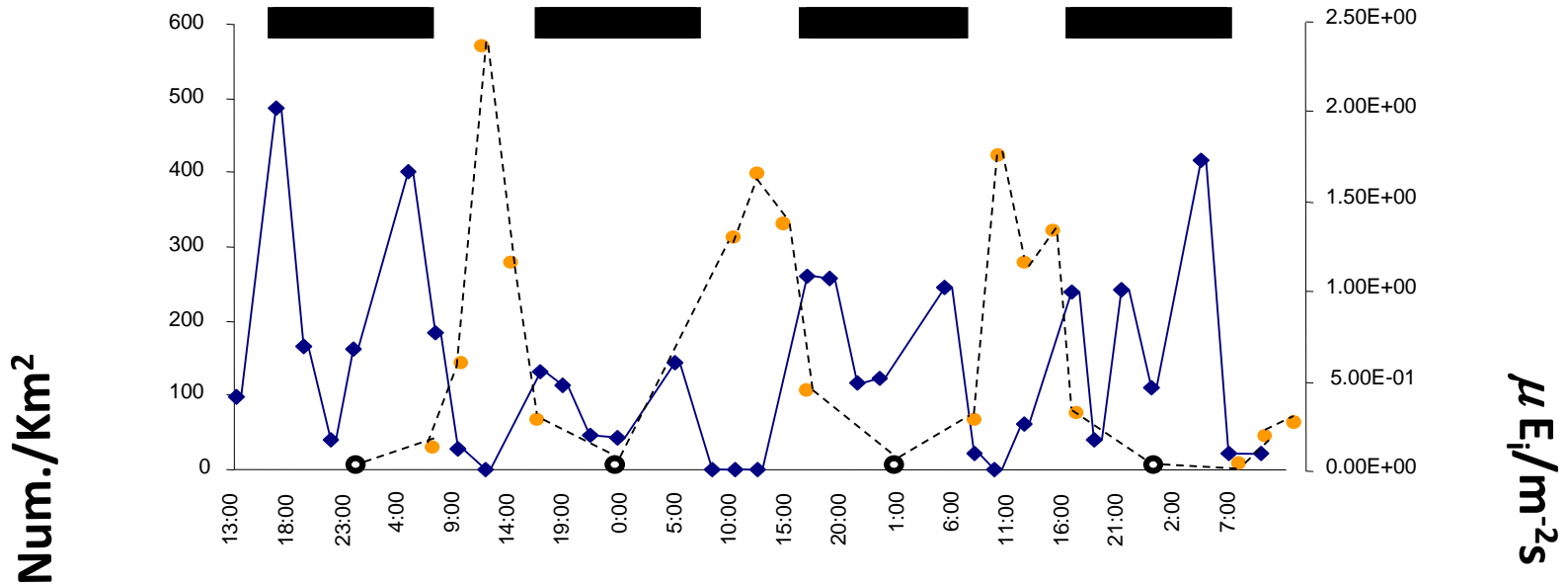




An example of burrow-emergence behavior in the field (by ROV, 700 m depth off Barcelona)

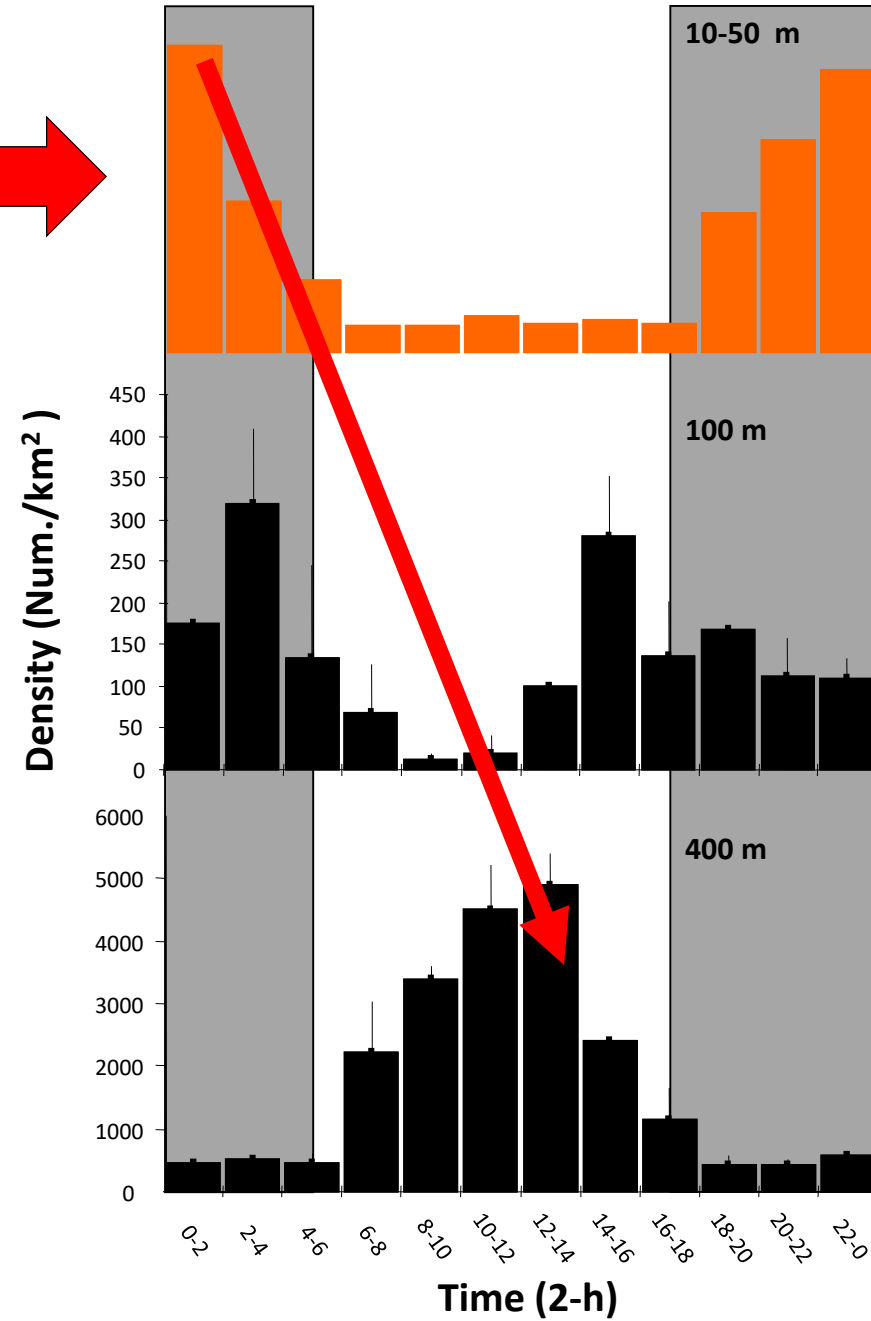
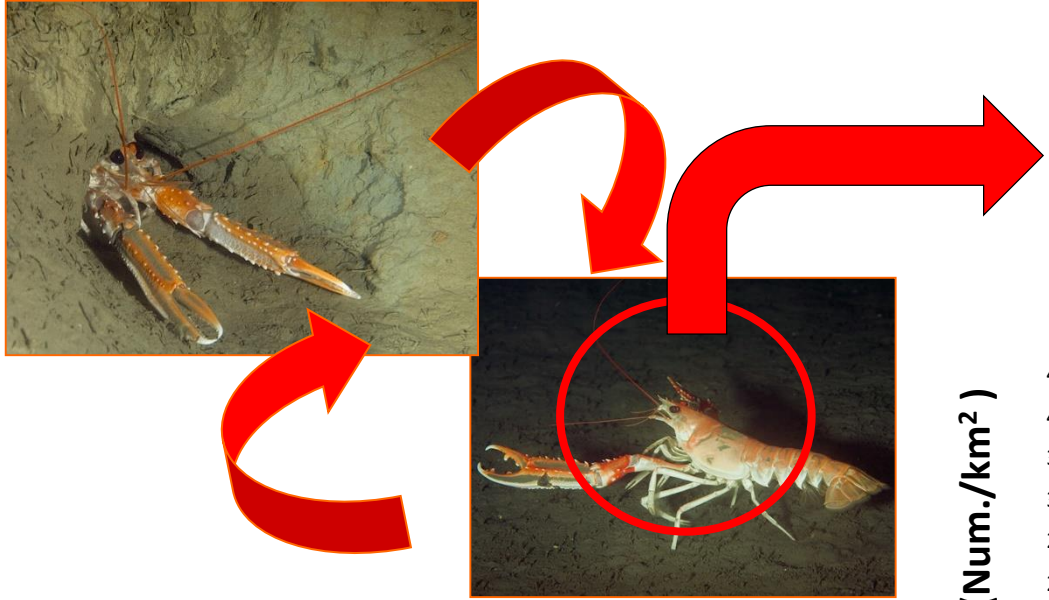


# Catch rhythmicity and light cycle in October, 100 and 400 m



- Night
- Num./Km<sup>2</sup>
- Light ( $\mu E_1/m^2s$ )

# Behavioral rhythms in burrow emergence affect the stock assessment

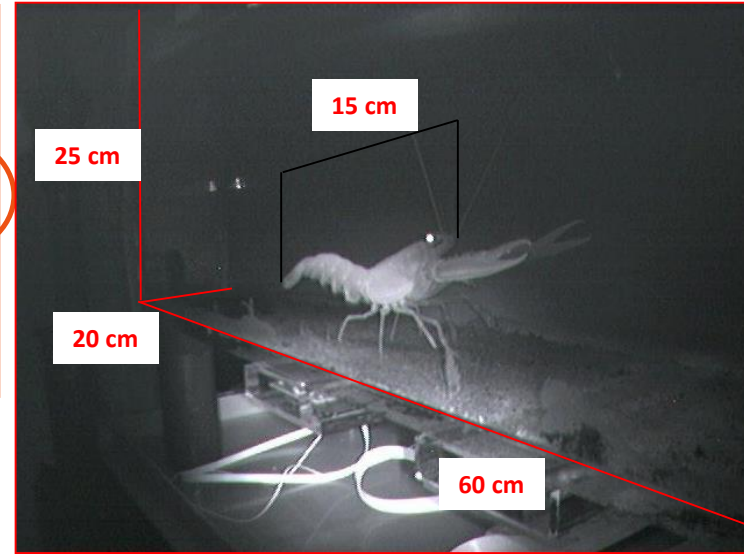
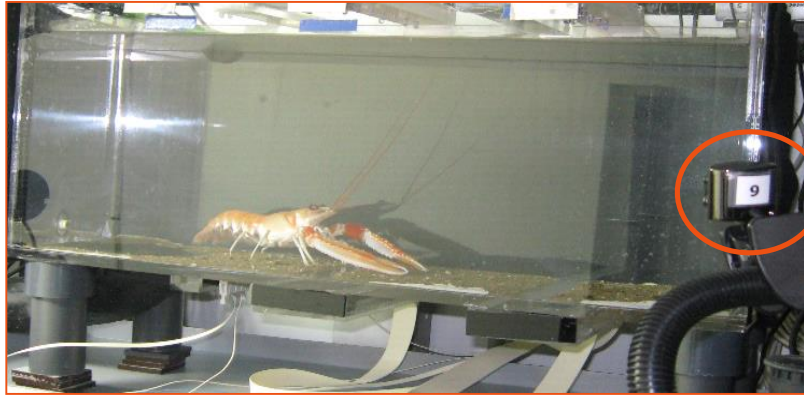


Naylor E. 1988. *Symp. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 59: 177-199.

*Nephrops* as good animal model for laboratory testing



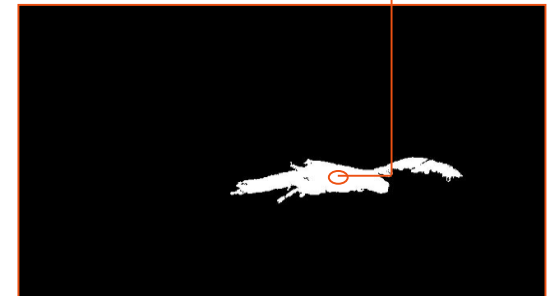
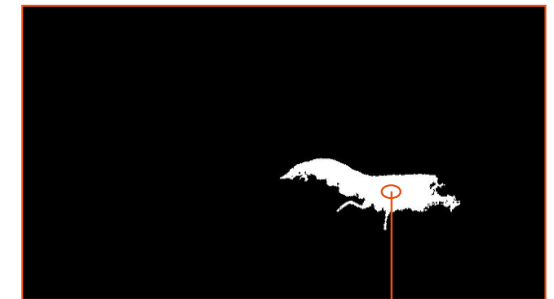
# Video-tracking technology to deliver more ethological information



-



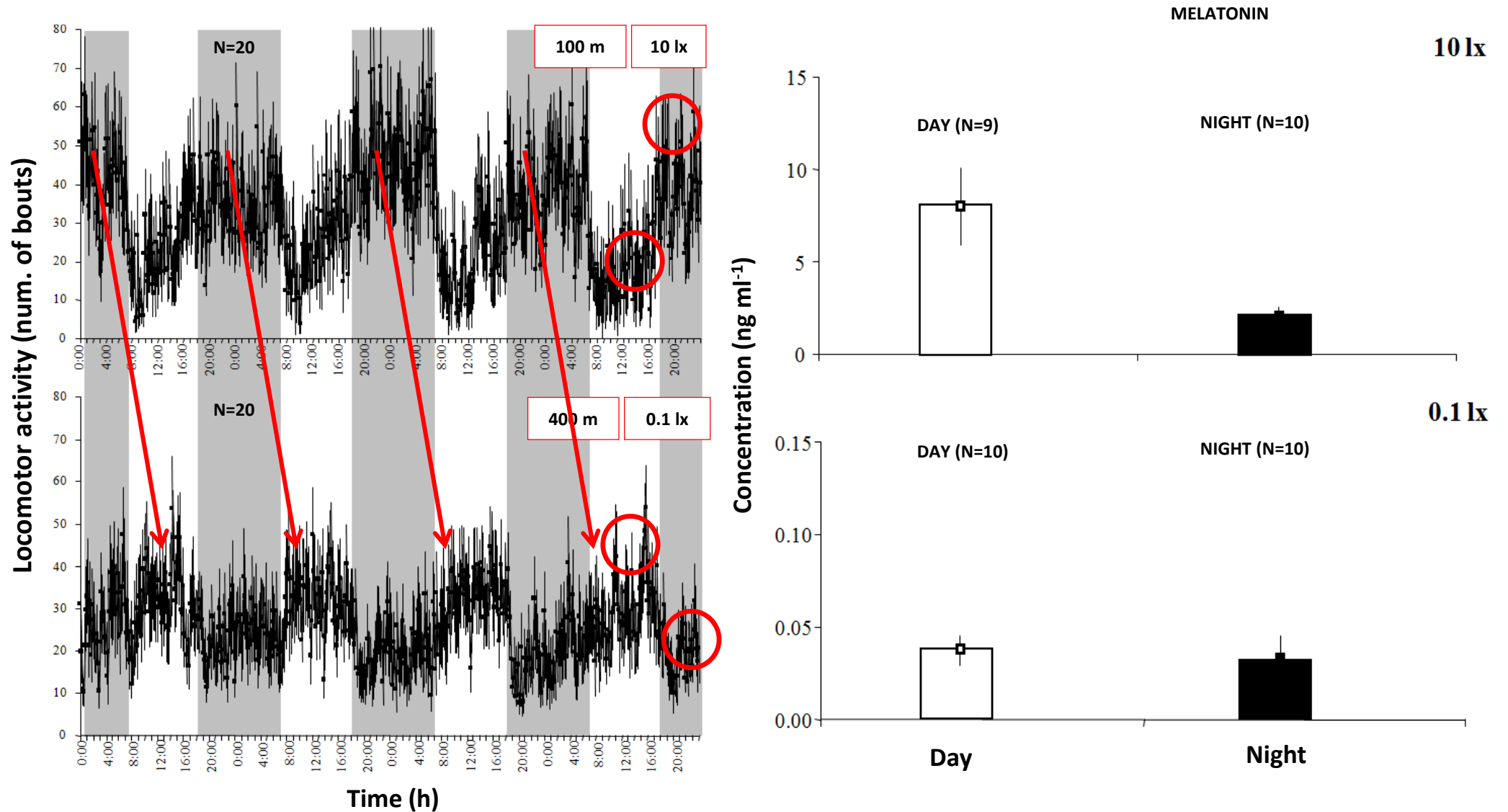
=



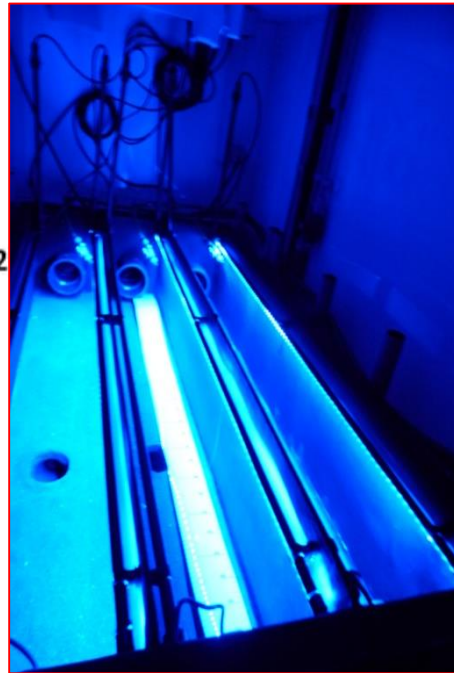
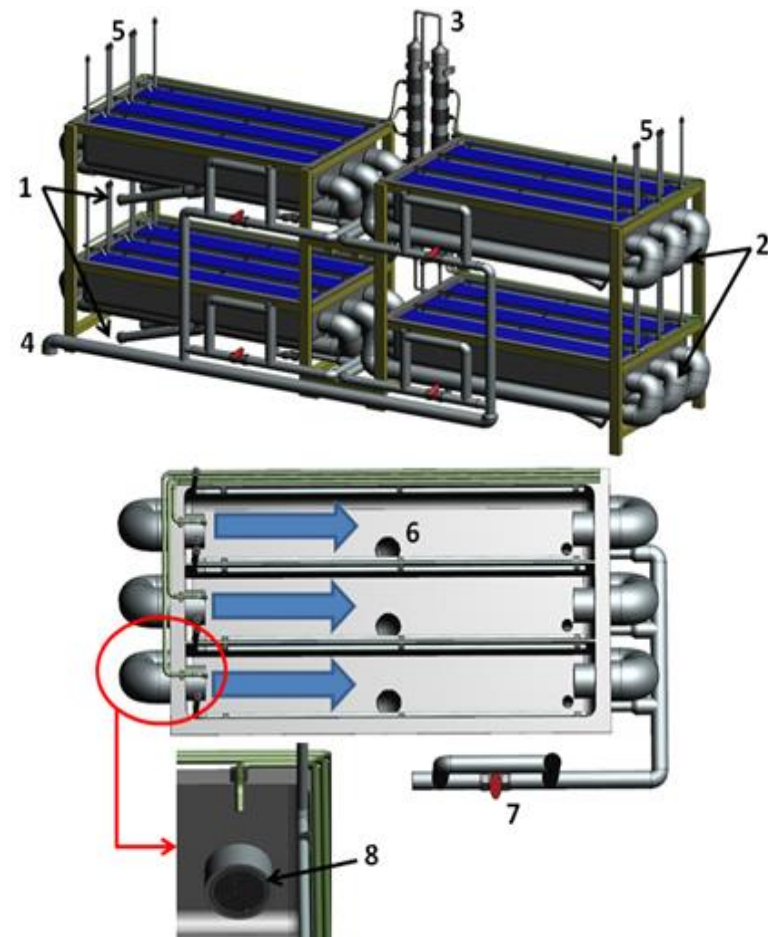
**1-Role of blue monochromatic light (480 nm):** test with different Intensities as proxy for depth

**2-Rol of melatonin:** time-lapse extraction from hemolymph and fluctuation assessment by mass spectrometry

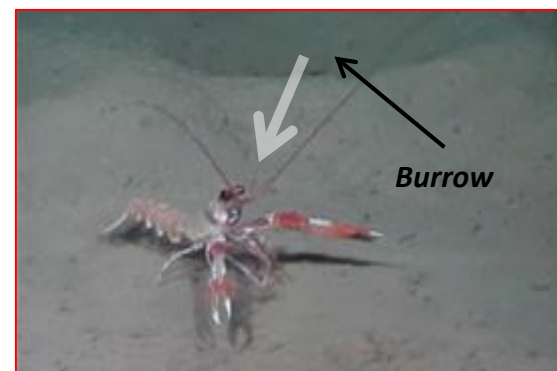
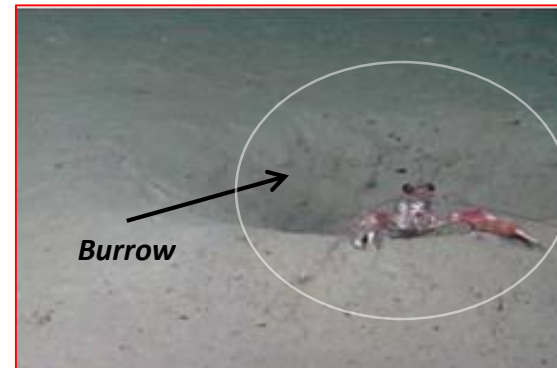
# Monochromatic blue light intensity reduction evokes a time-shift in burrow emergence in the field through sampling/catches at different depths



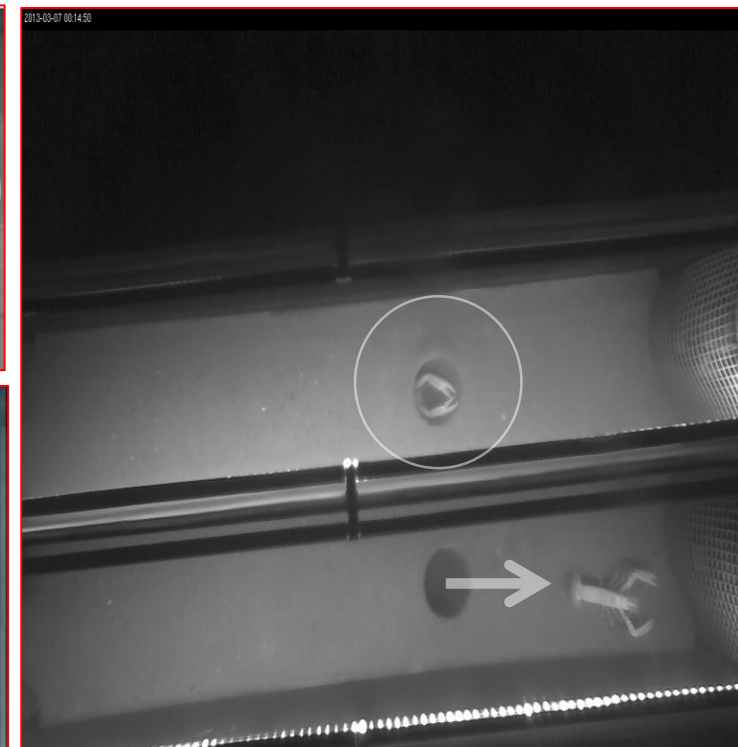
# Video-tracking technology applied to mini-flumes: testing for conflicting entraining cycles



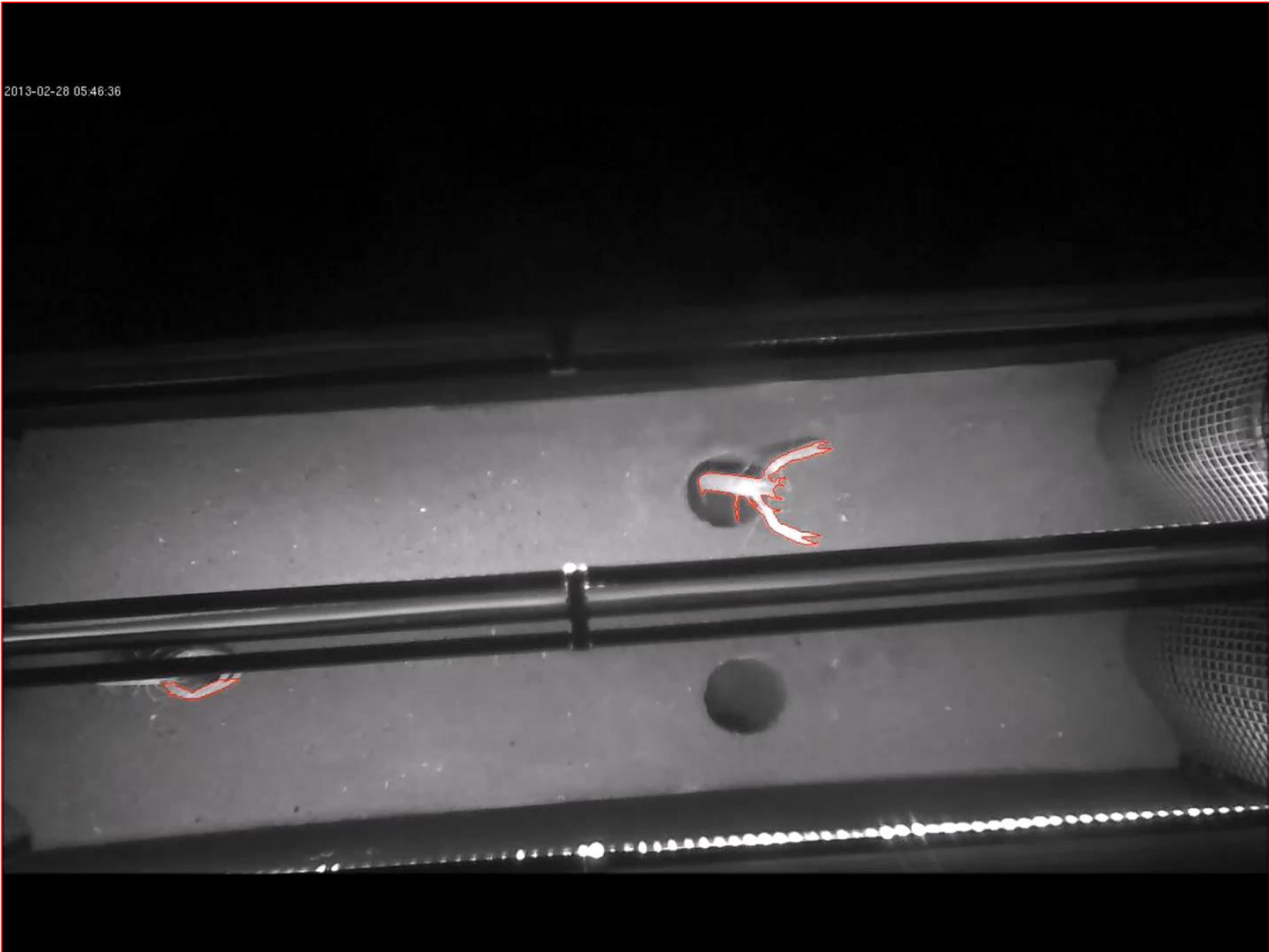
FIELD



LABORATORY

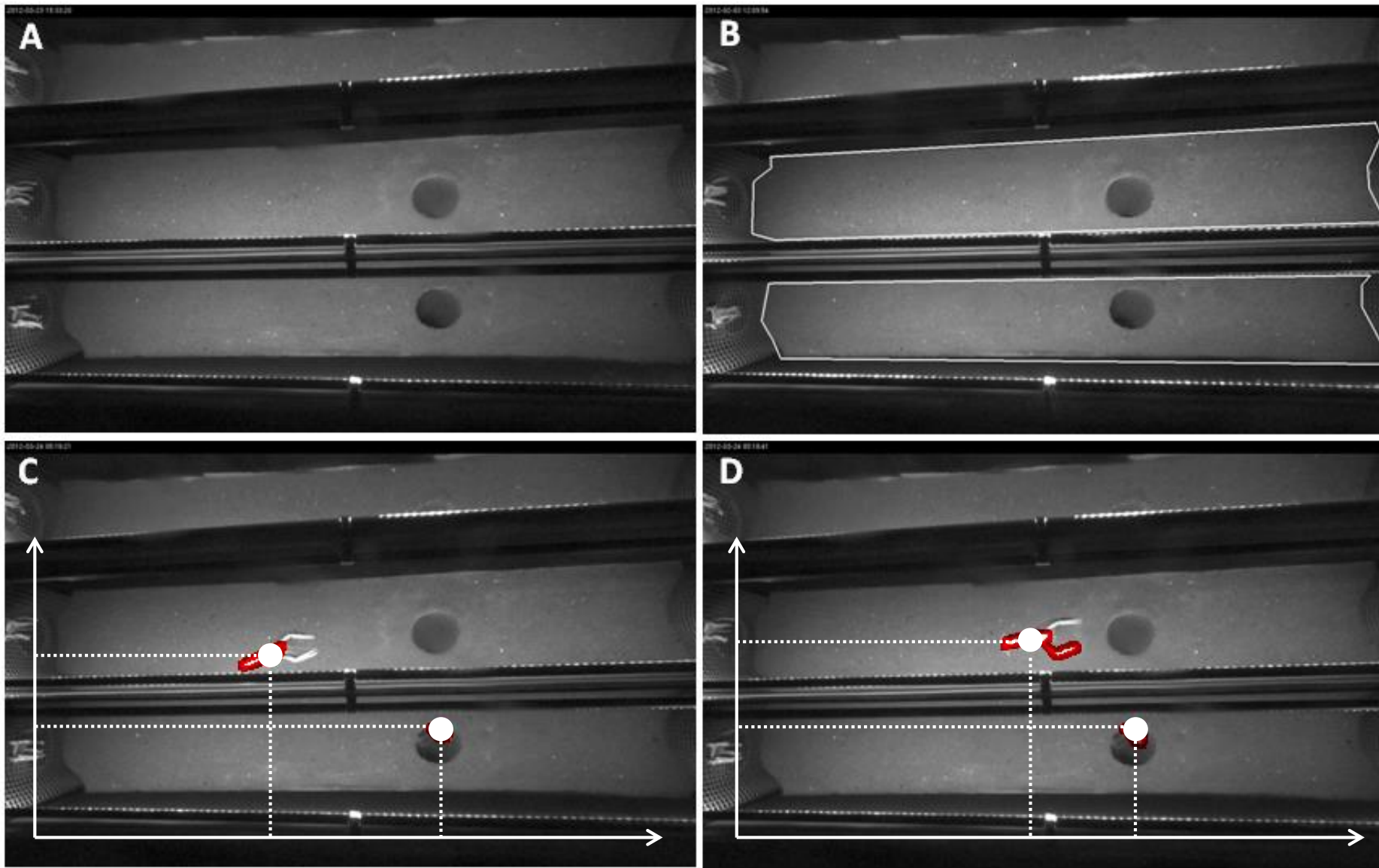


Automated video imaging on time-lapse images (5 s)





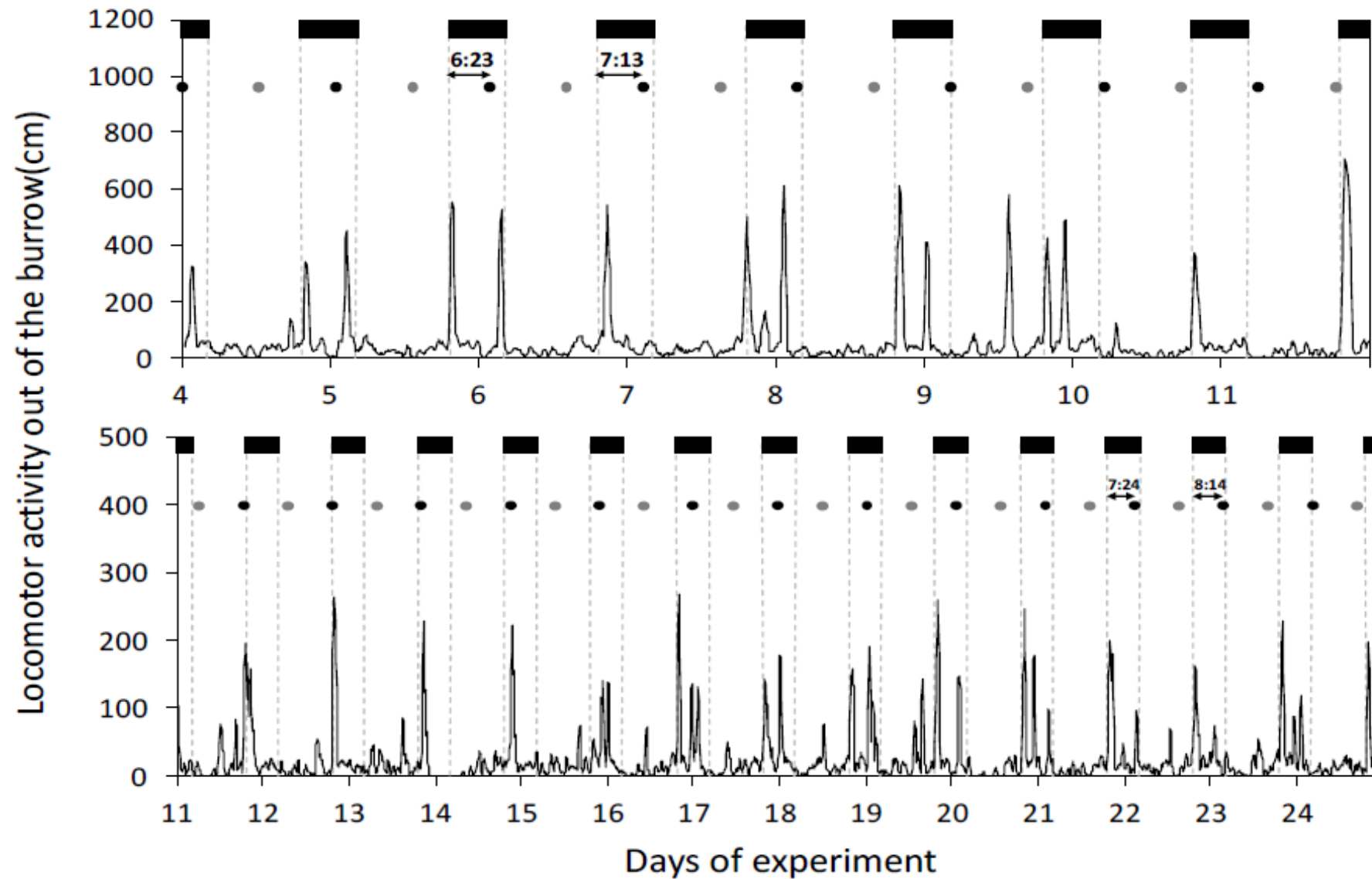
# Real-time image processing routine



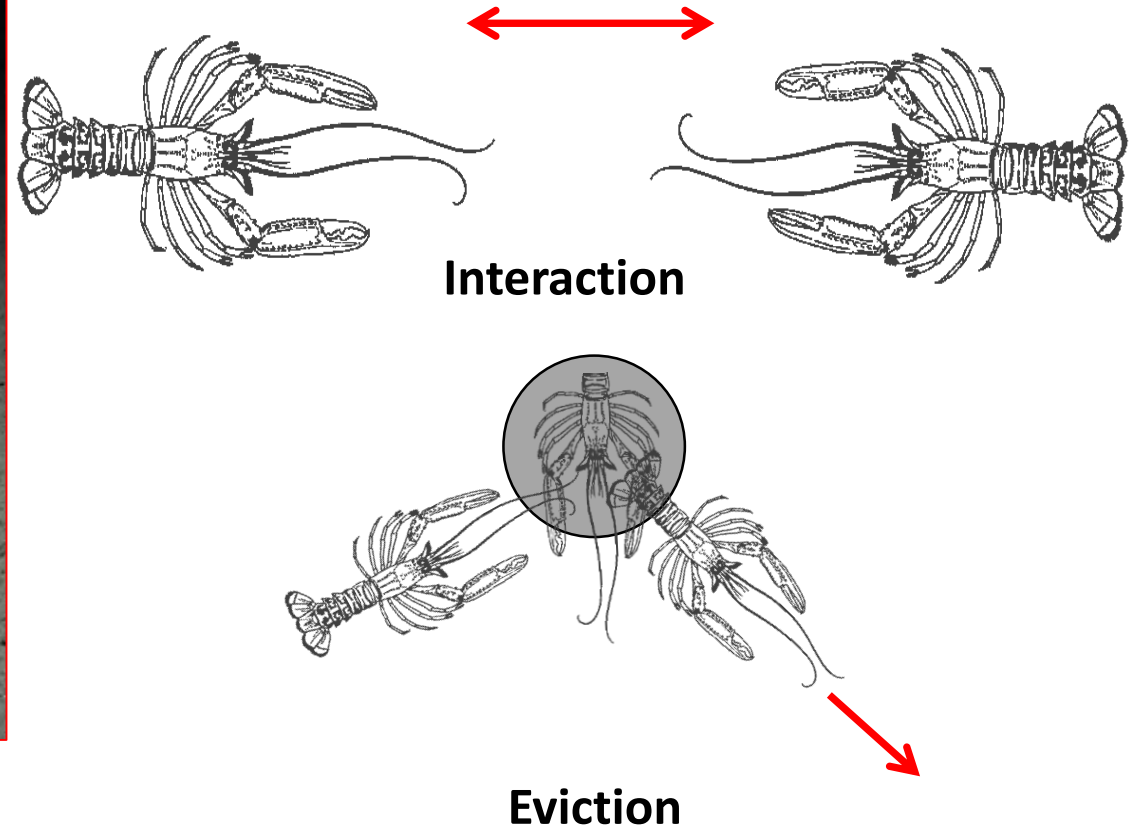
**A.** Background picture  
**B.** Regions Of Interest

**C.** Detection at time  $n$   
**D.** Detection at time  $n + 1$

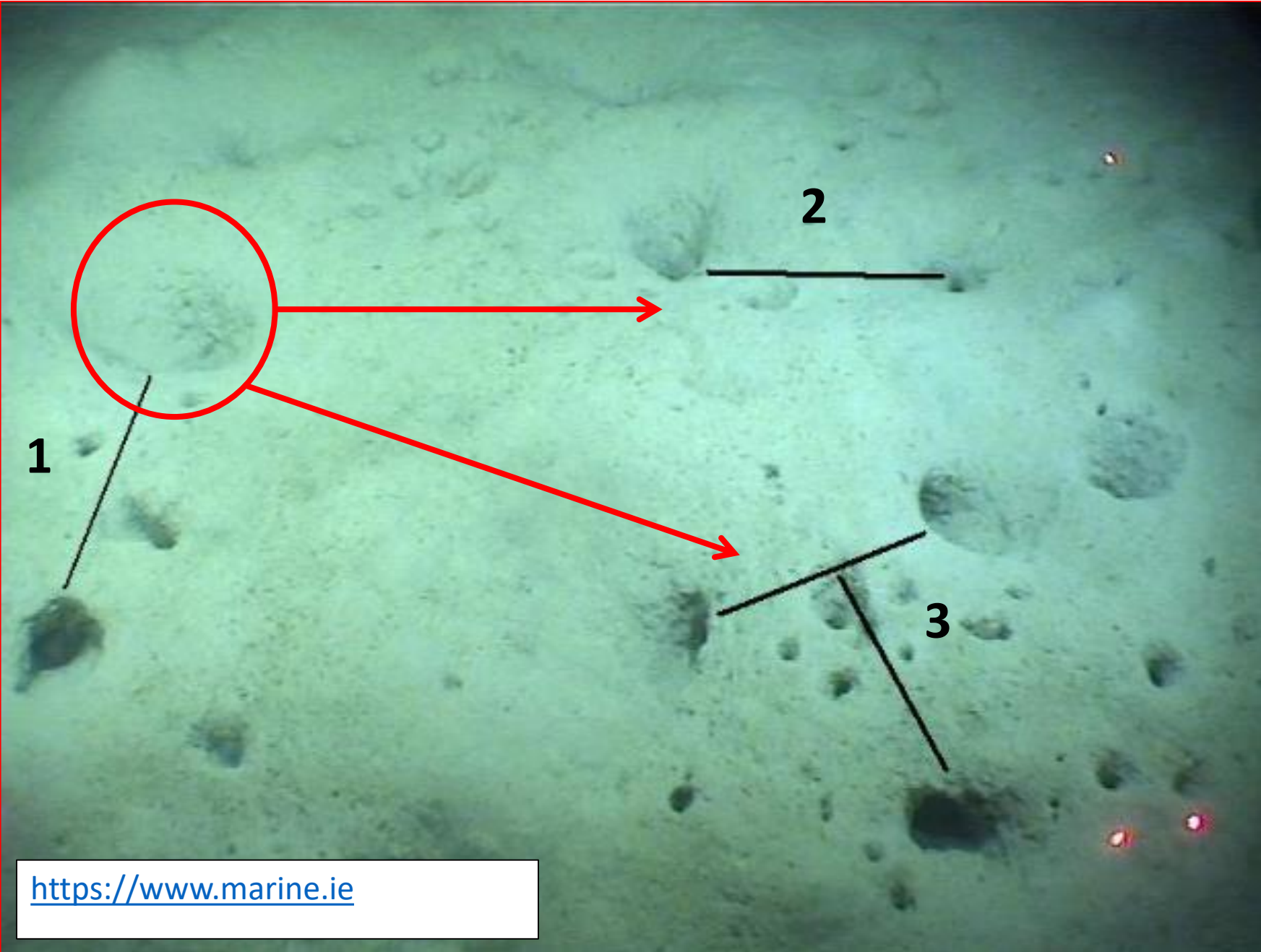
Deep tidal flows can affect BUT DO NOT ALTER burrow emergence: Animals emerge always at night time (shelf conditions)



# Territoriality over burrows: the hypothesis of the “dominant”

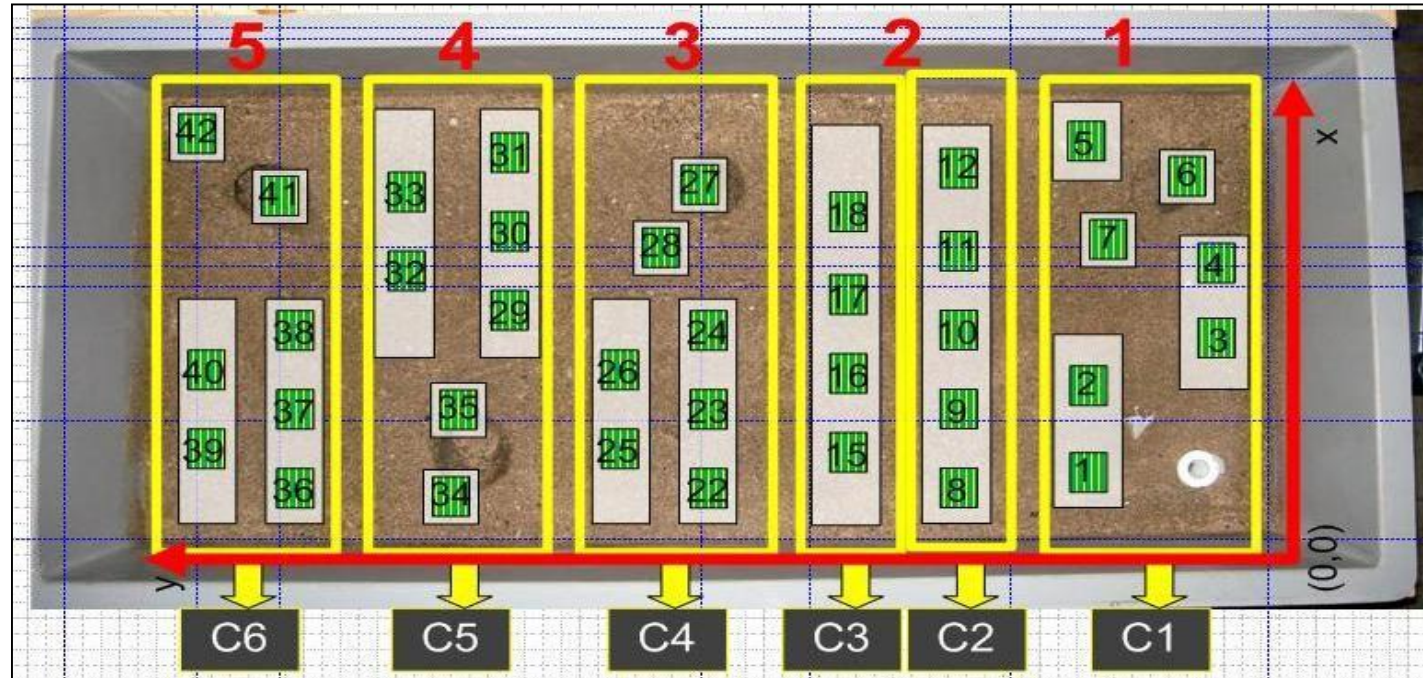
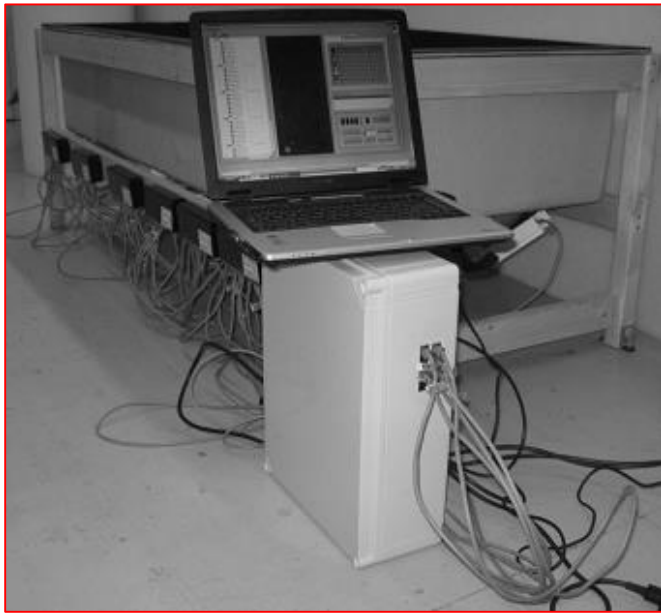


Field burrow high-density assets recreated in mesocosm experiments



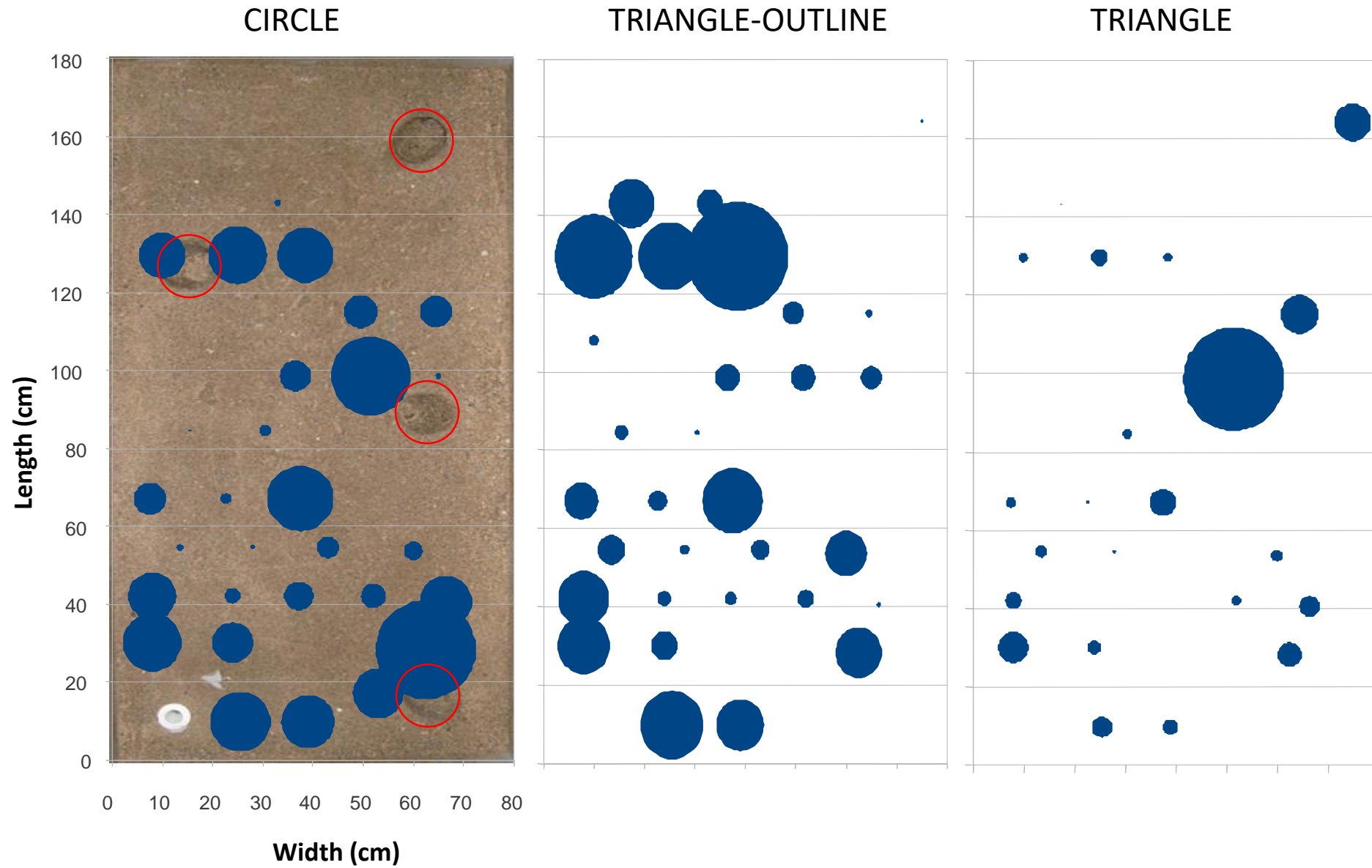
<https://www.marine.ie>

# Social interactions as modulators of burrow emergence/catch availability

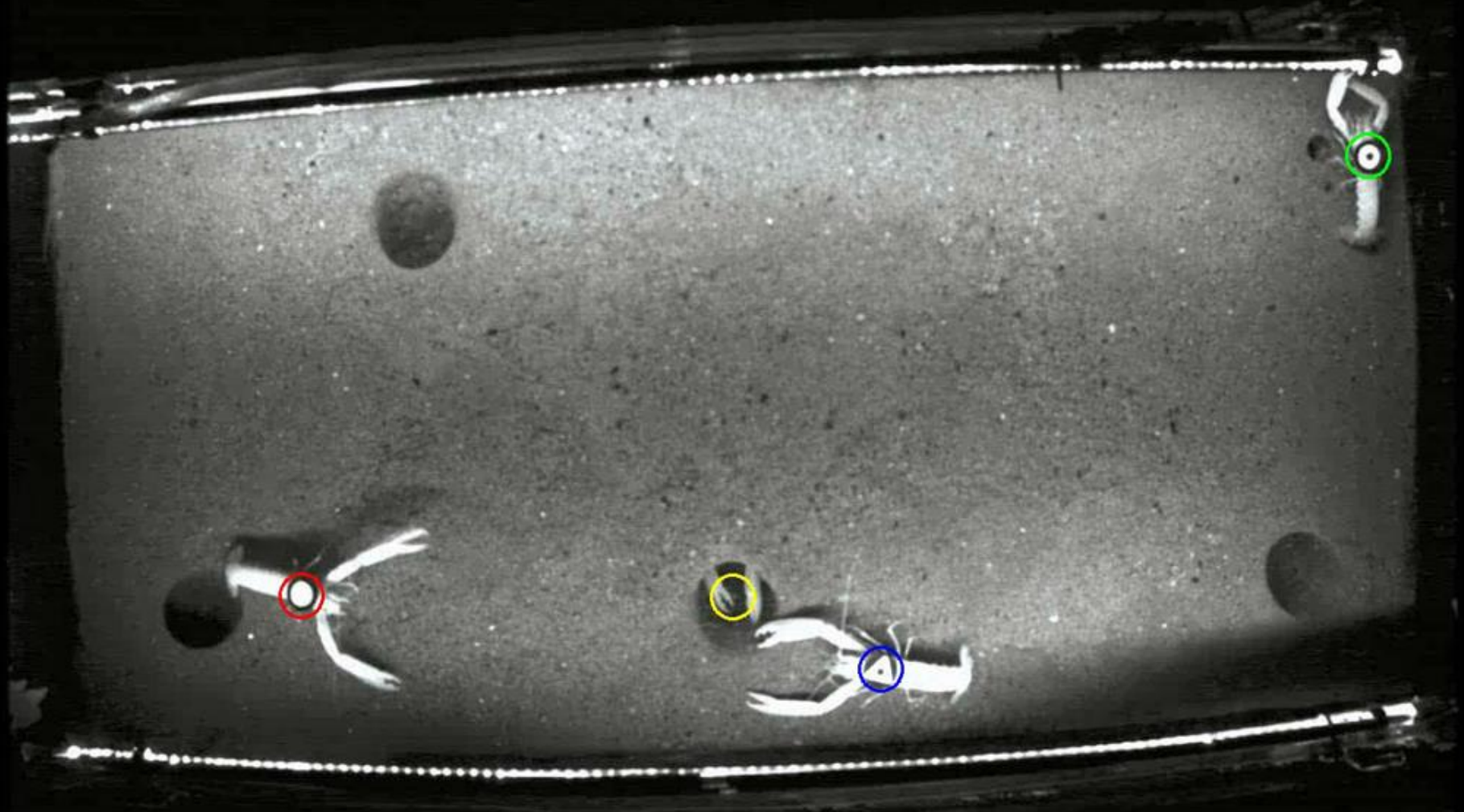




Animals display a differential spatial occupation in relation to burrows, as result of their social aggressive interactions



Circle  
Holed Circle  
Triangle  
Holed Triangle



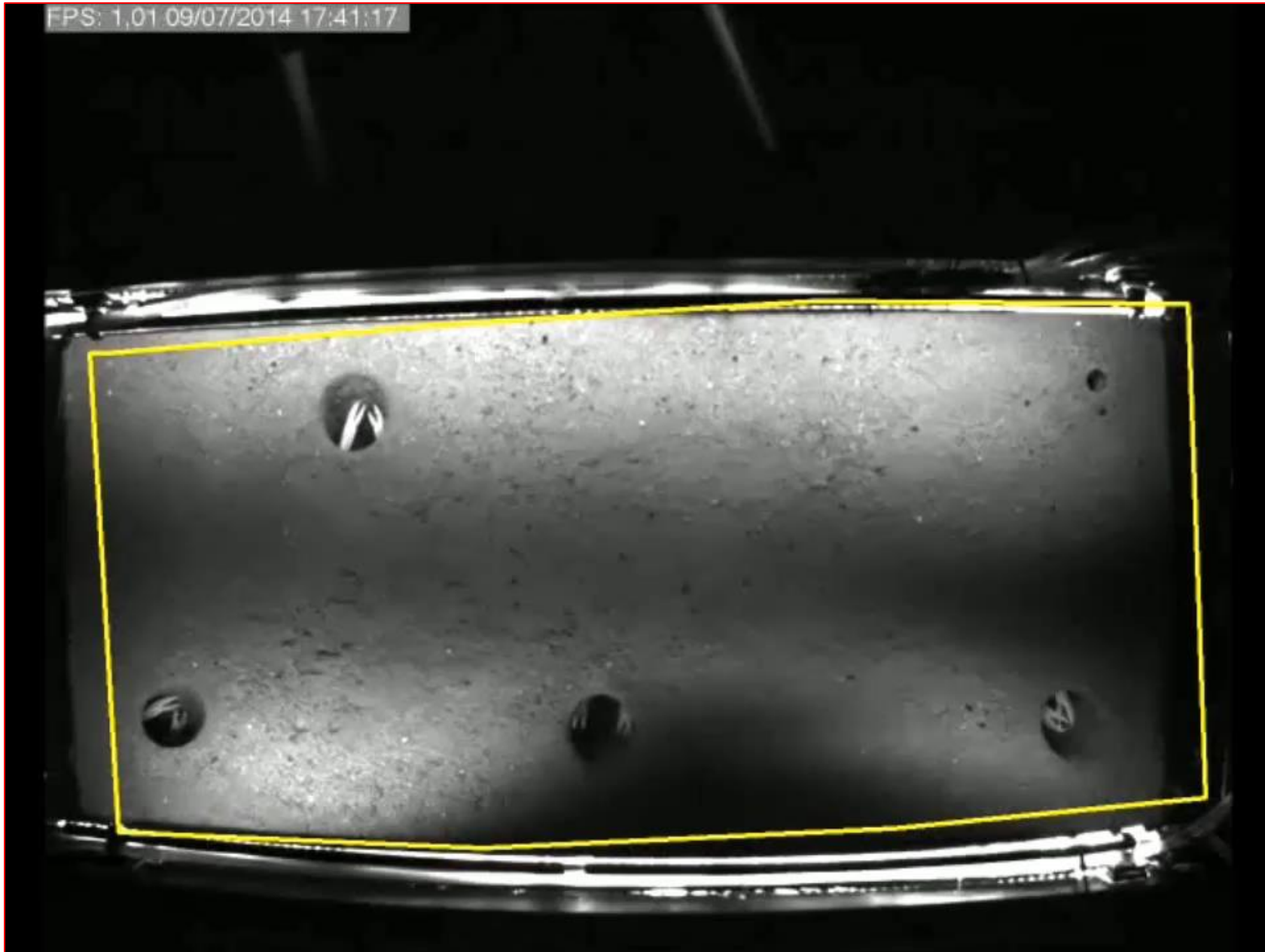


Time-lapse (5 s) image acquisition under day (blue) and night (IR) conditions

Cámara 1 06/16 09:24:13

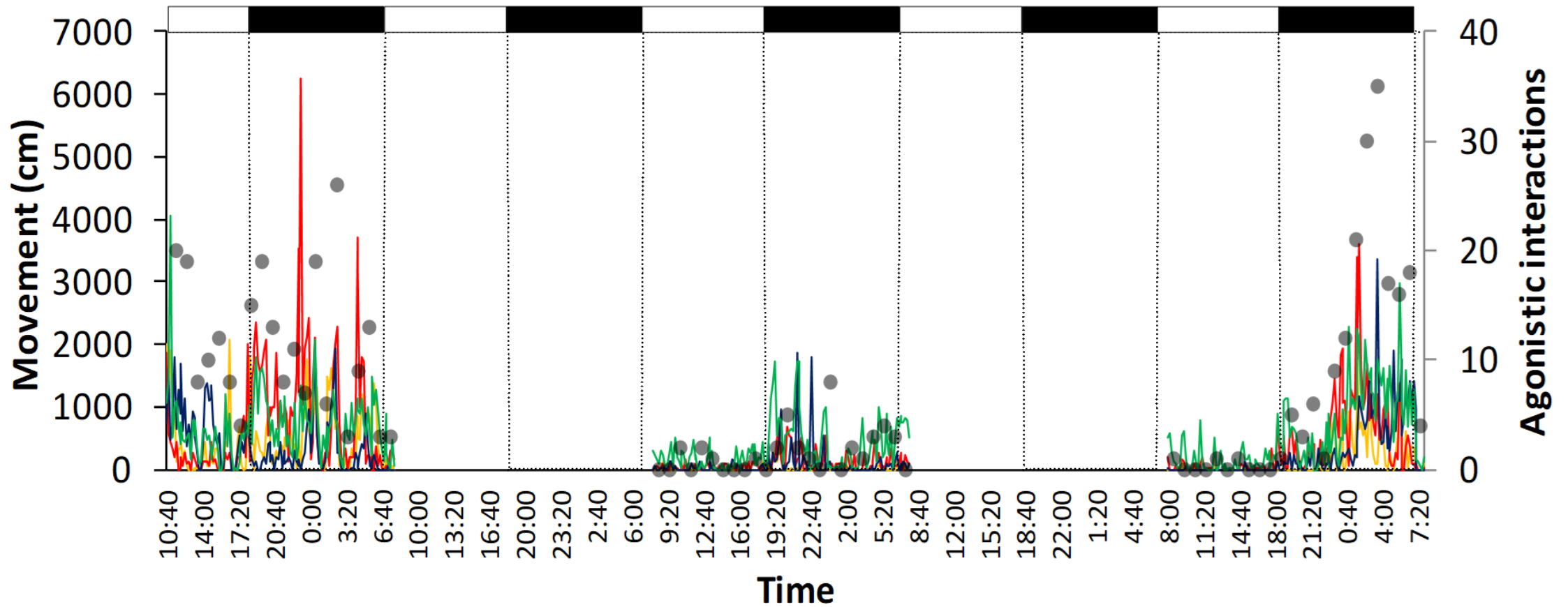


## Video-tracking technology to monitor a group of individuals

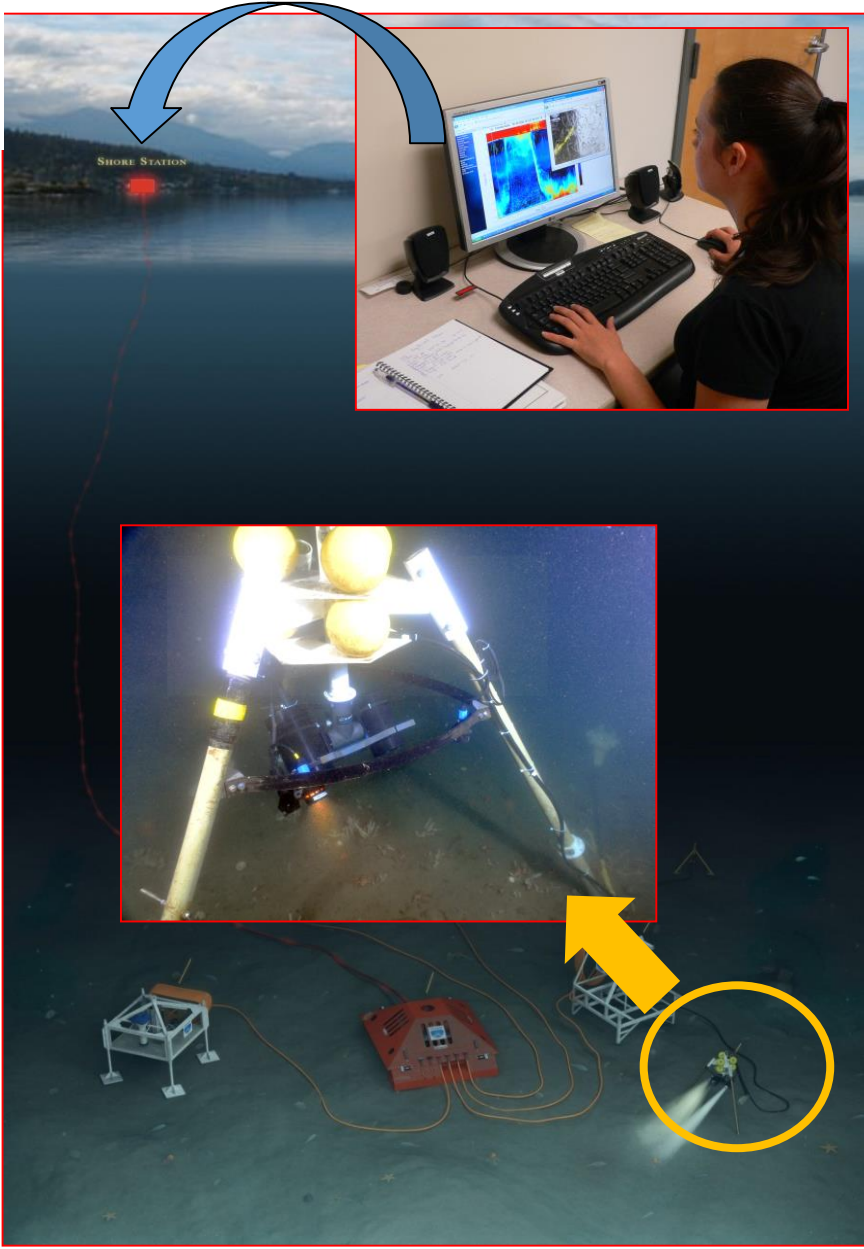
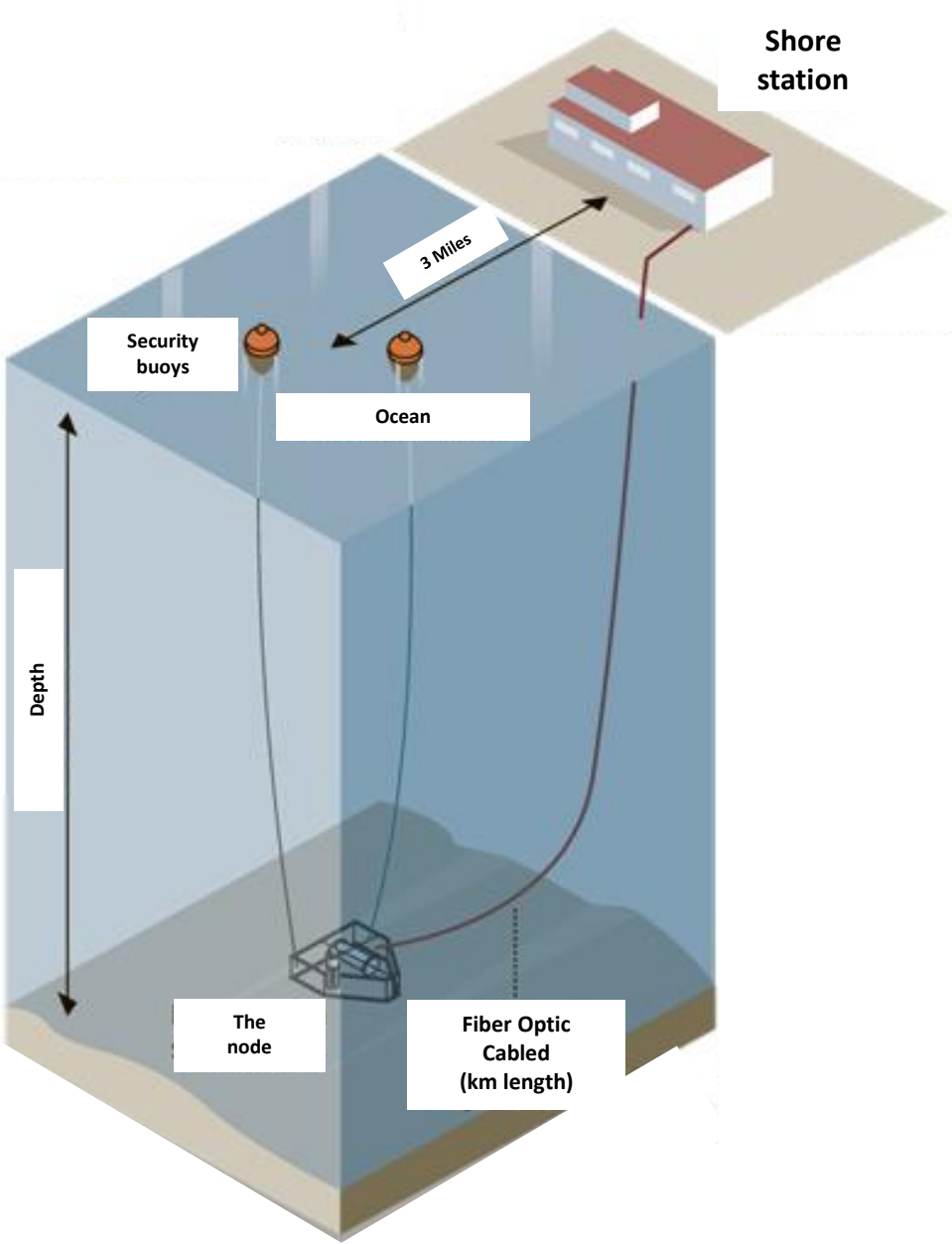




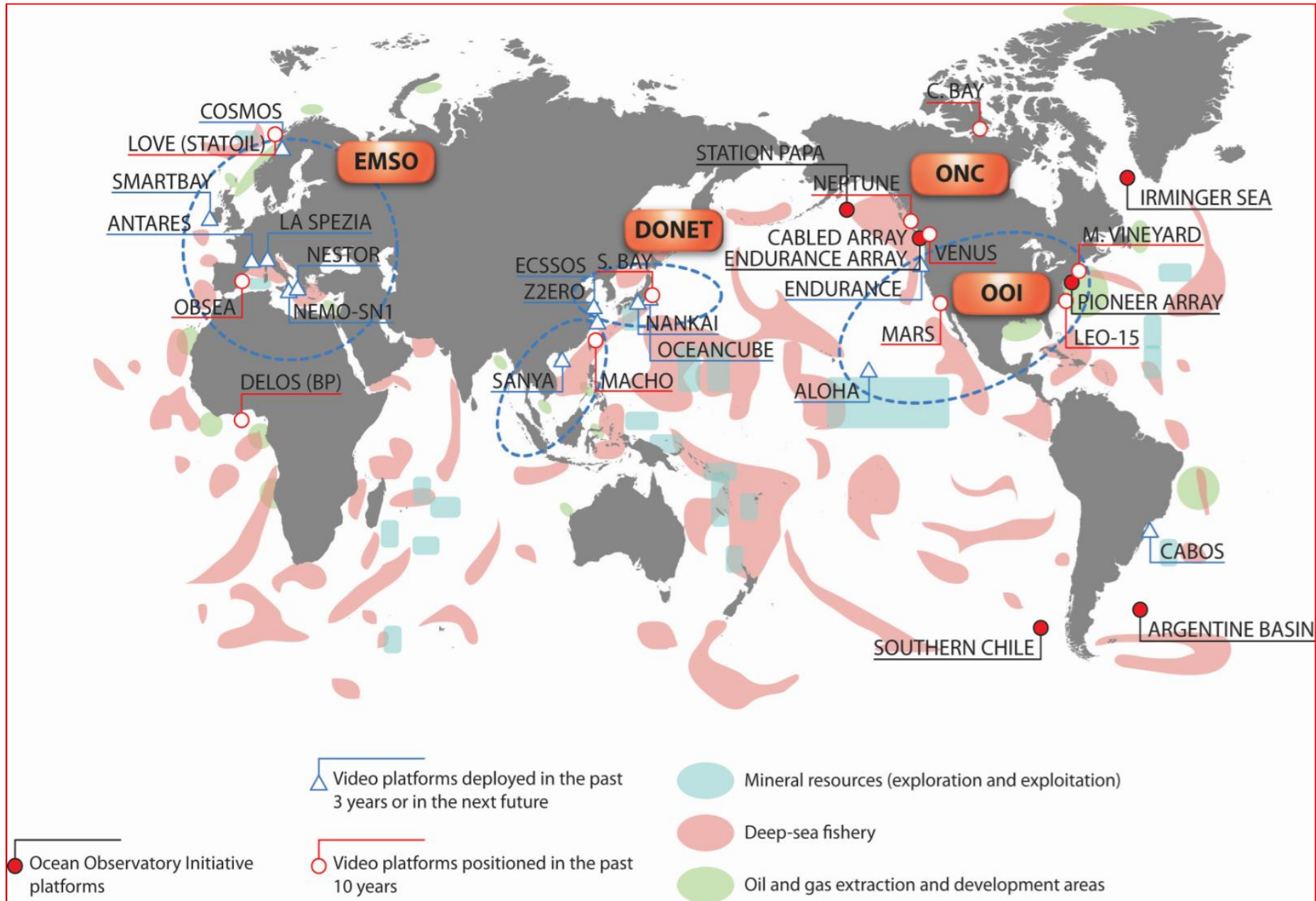
Locomotor activity out of the burrow and agonistic interactions of 4 lobsters (different coloured lines) at day 1, 3, and 5.  
The grey circles are the number of agonistic interactions



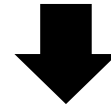
# Cabled observatories as a new generation of platforms for ecological monitoring



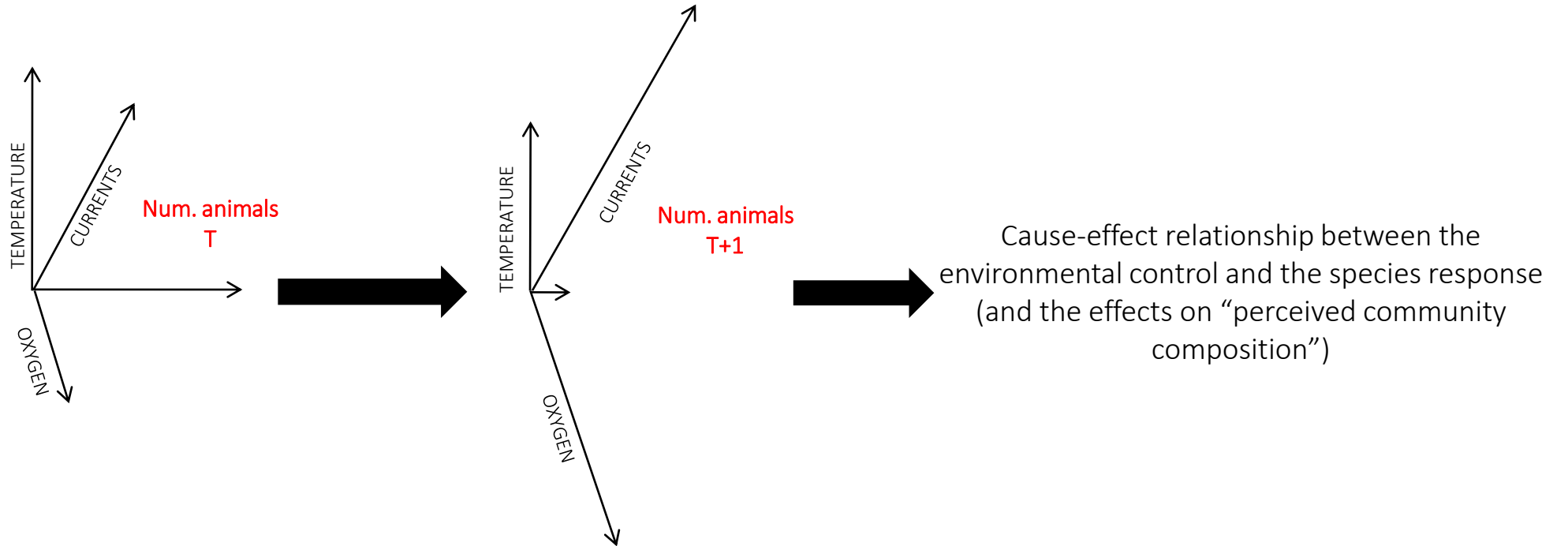
# Major networks in impacted areas worldwide



# Temporally extensive multiparametric data banks



*In situ* definition of the Hutchinson Niche (1957)



**Advantage:** Getting closer to the analitic power of land and coastal ecology

**Disadvantage:** Too local data-por ecological representation power

# Cabled observatories sustaining a science of services: for the production of ancillary data for stock assessment





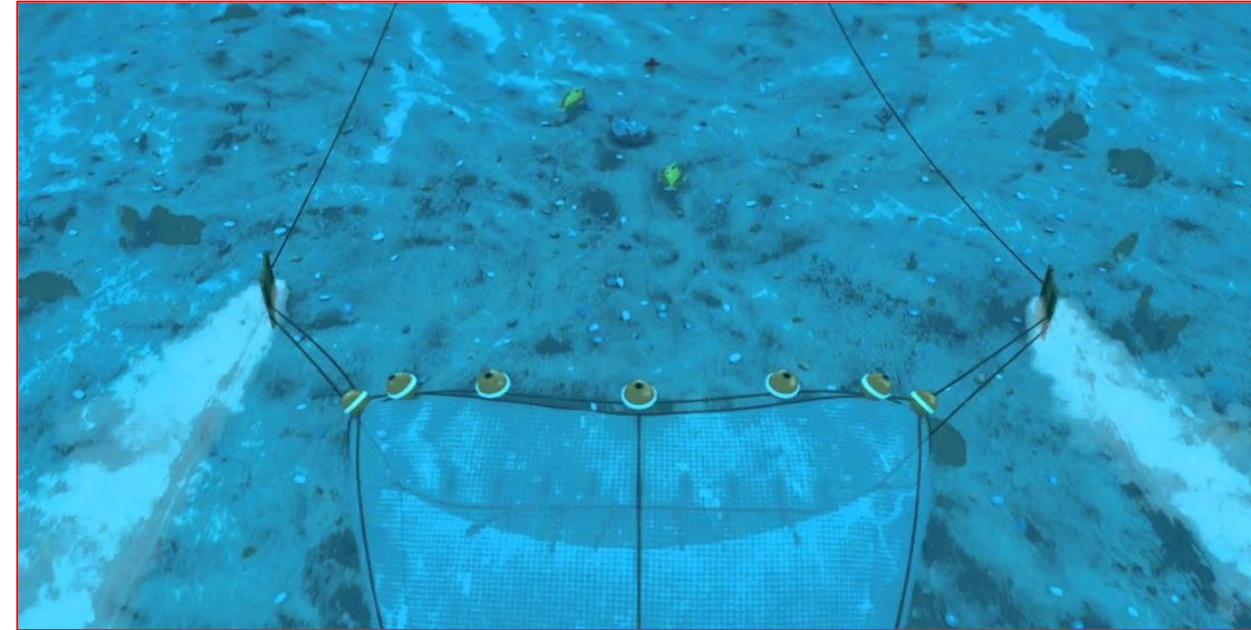
# Stock assessment tools for *Nephrops norvegicus* (UWTV)



Collect data and information needed to validate or improve the assumptions made in the UWTV assessment methodology



The ecological tuning of the stock assessment equation  
"1 burrow-1 animal"



Burrow persistence: death / **opportunistic occupation** (other species)

Emergence patterns: **Rhythms variation** at different time scales (tidal, day and seasons)

Emergence duration: **hunger state** (predation-scavenging) / interspecific interactions (territoriality)

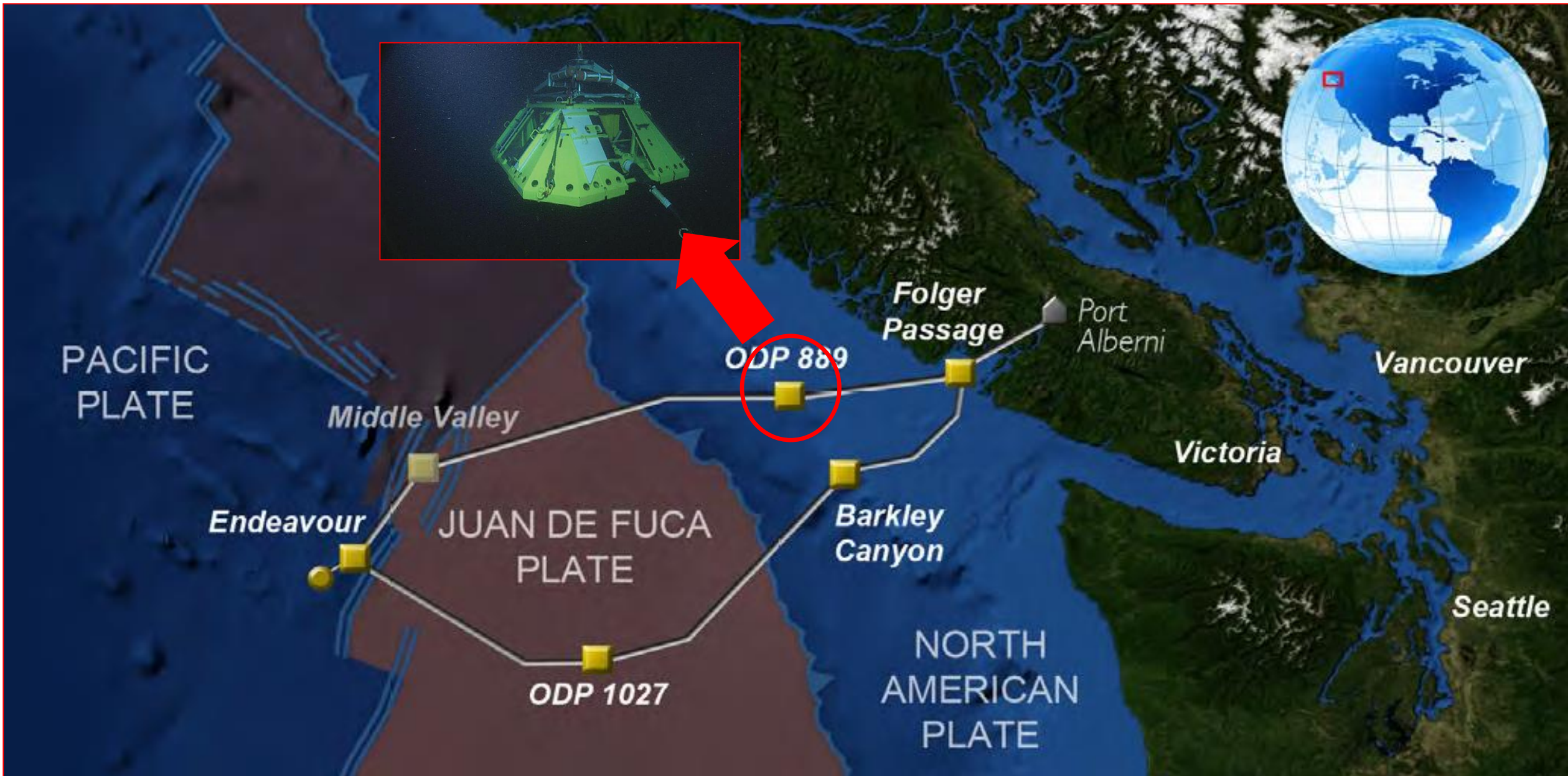
Emergence suppression: environmental noise (?) / **predators presence**

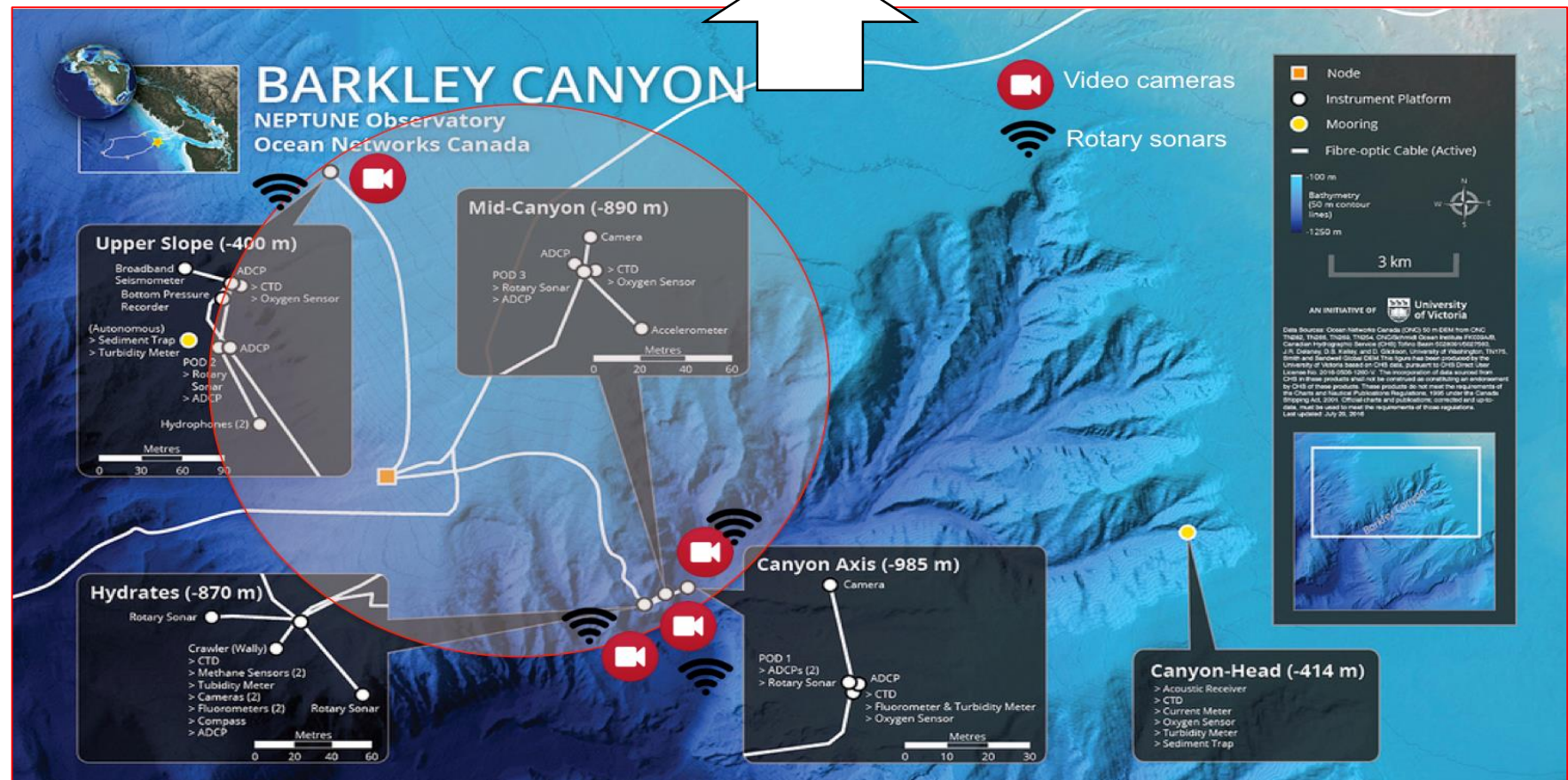
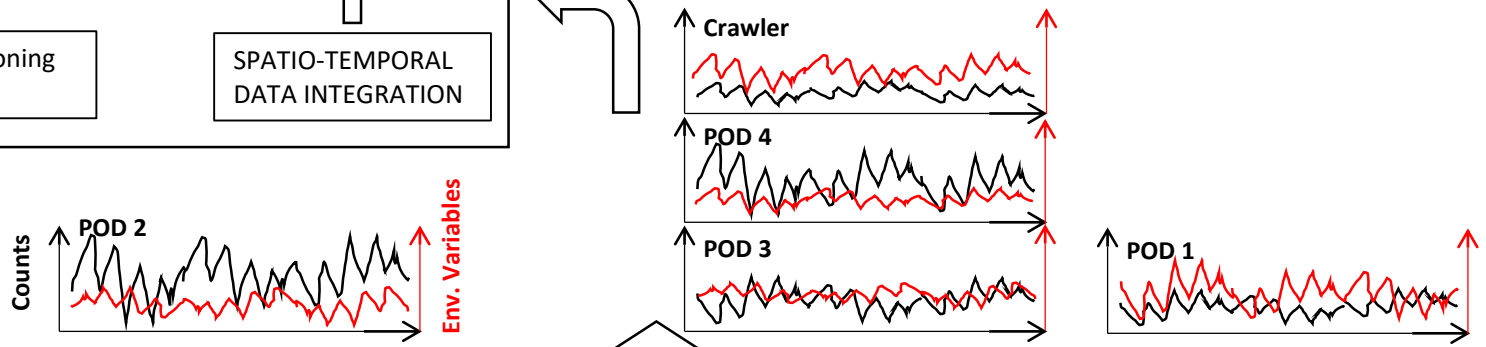
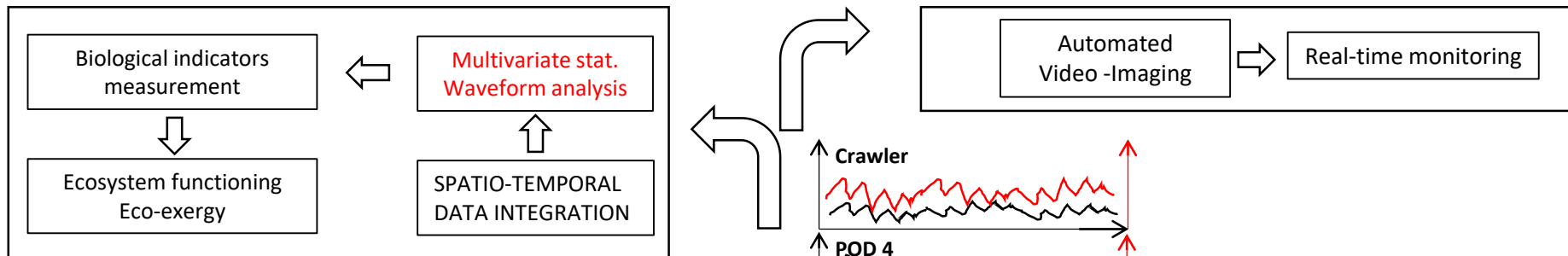
## An example of video-monitoring of the Norway lobster





ONC platforms (400-2500 m depth) also produce ancillary data for the stock assessment of sablefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)

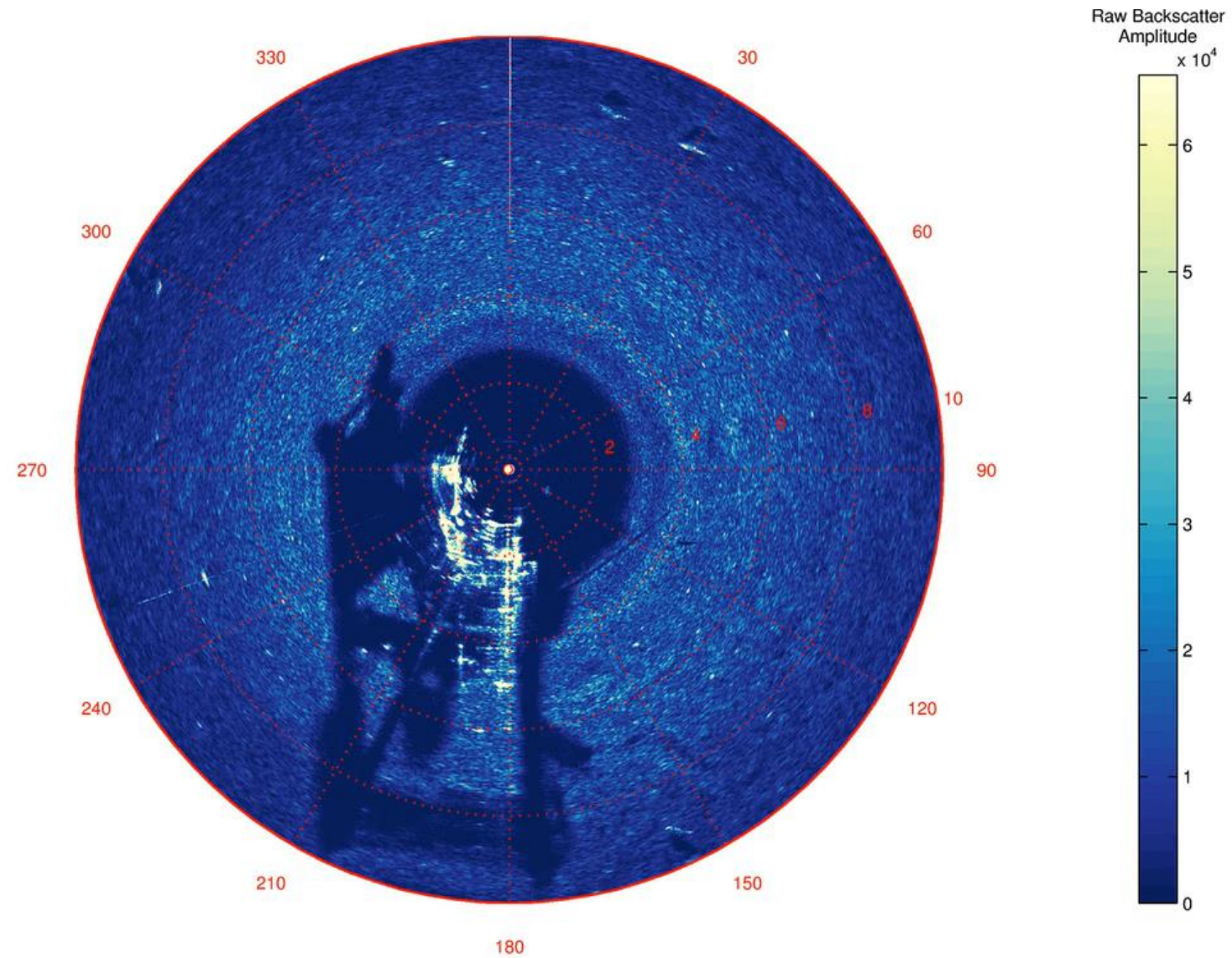




An example of HD image monitoring on sablefish with a cabled observatory



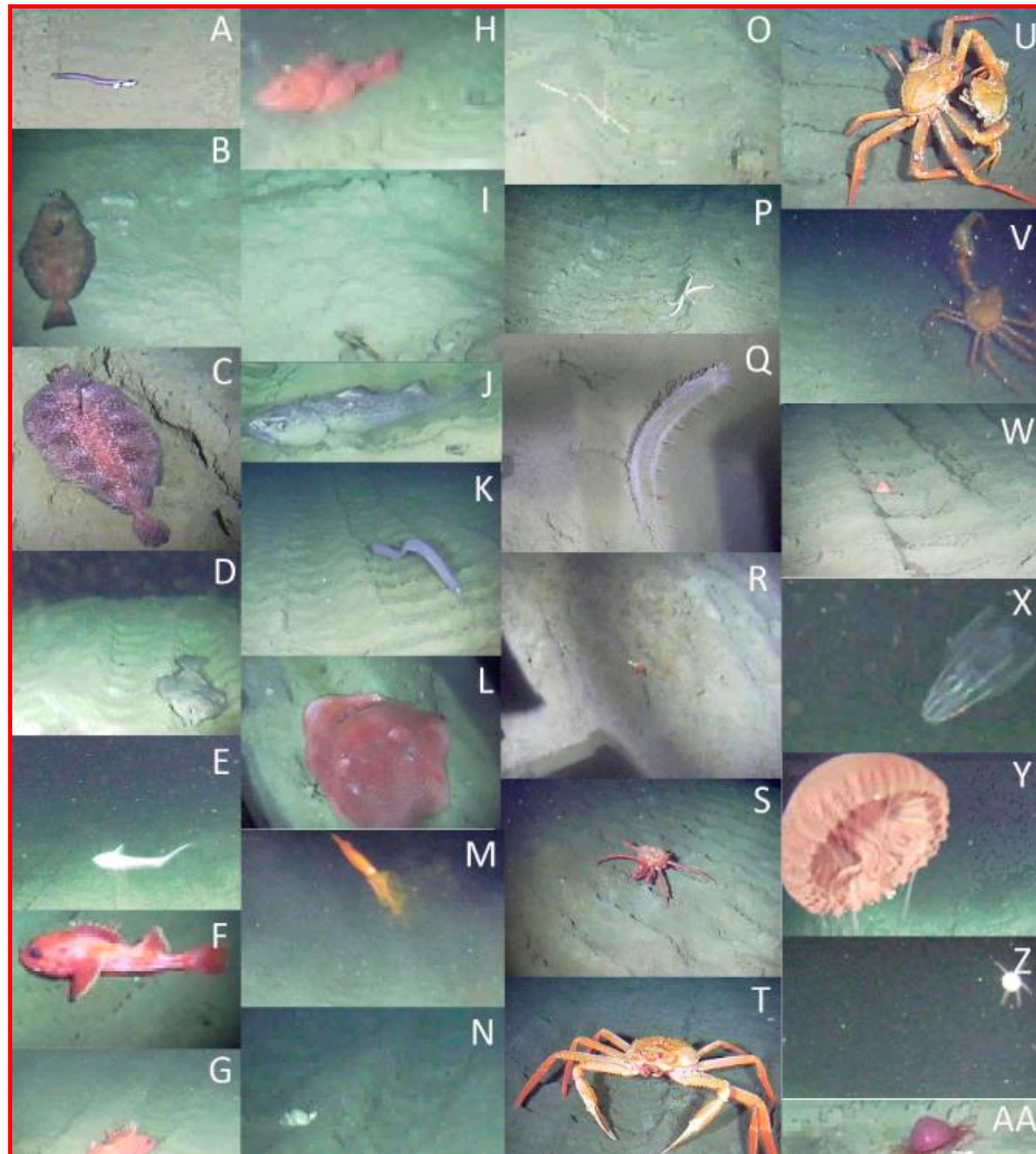
An example of rotary-sonar (acoustic imaging) monitoring of sablefish and other megafauna



Plot generated 09-Mar-2016 22:01:30 UTC

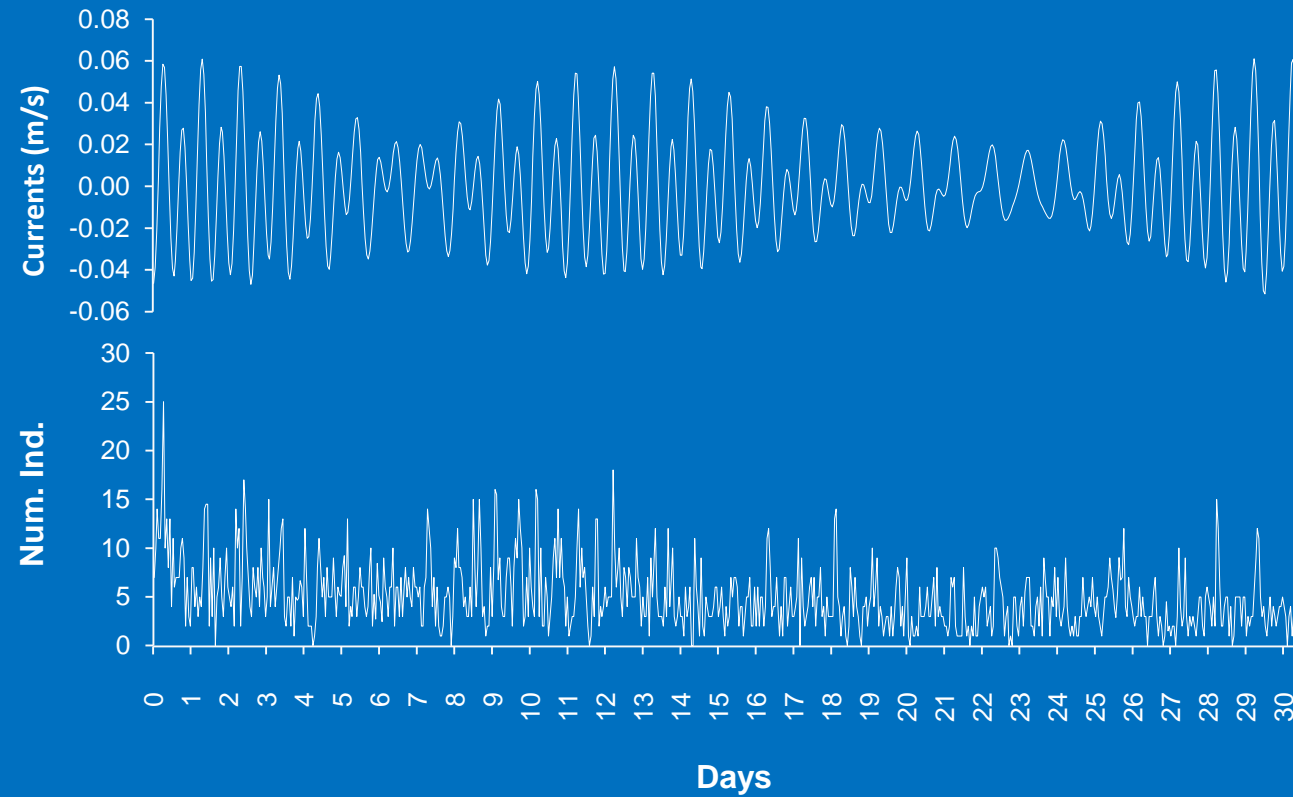


# The production of reliable richness data sustains ecosystem-based fishery management approaches

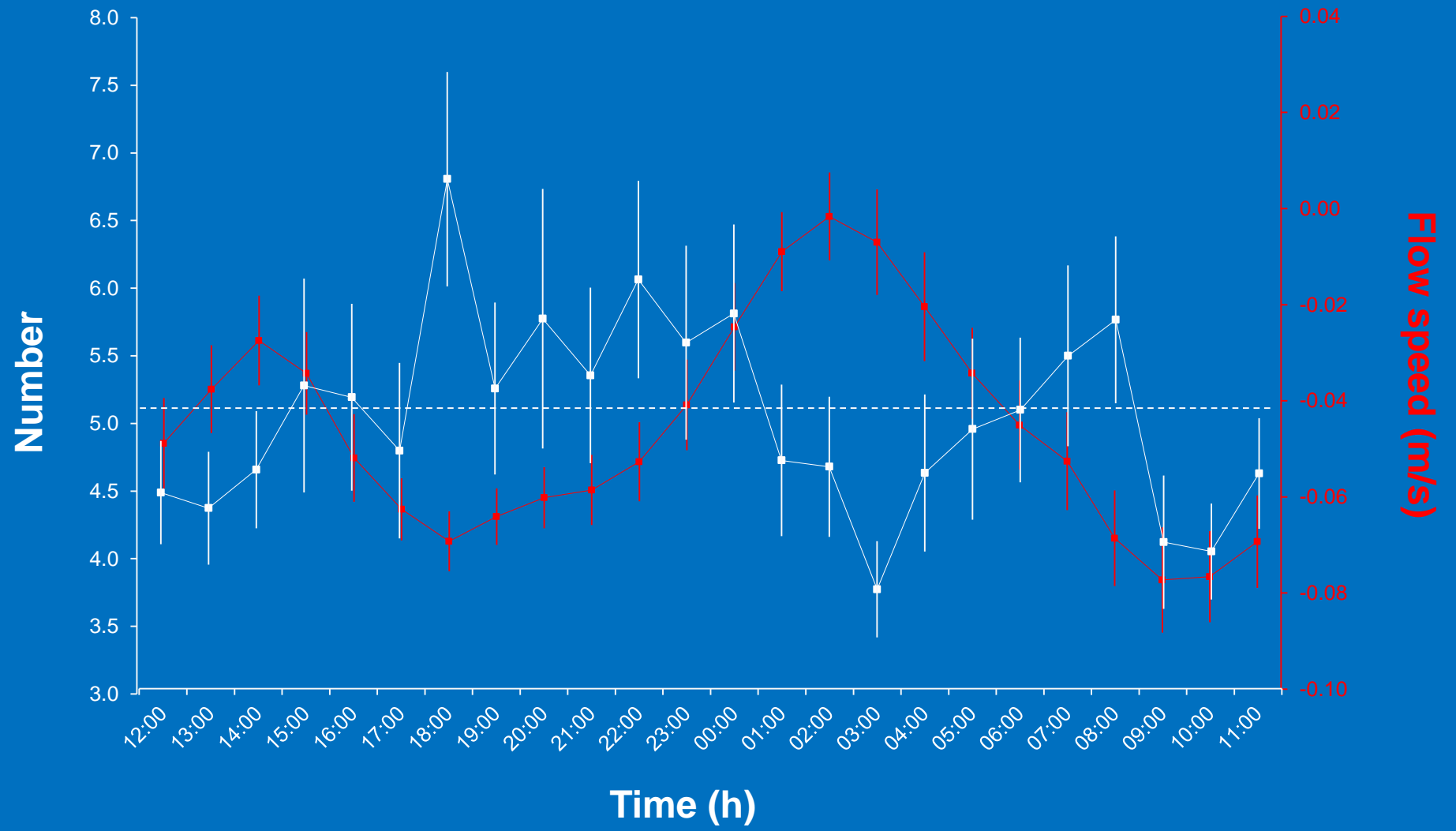


# Time-lapse image monitoring to evaluate the impact of behavioral rhythms on demographic indices

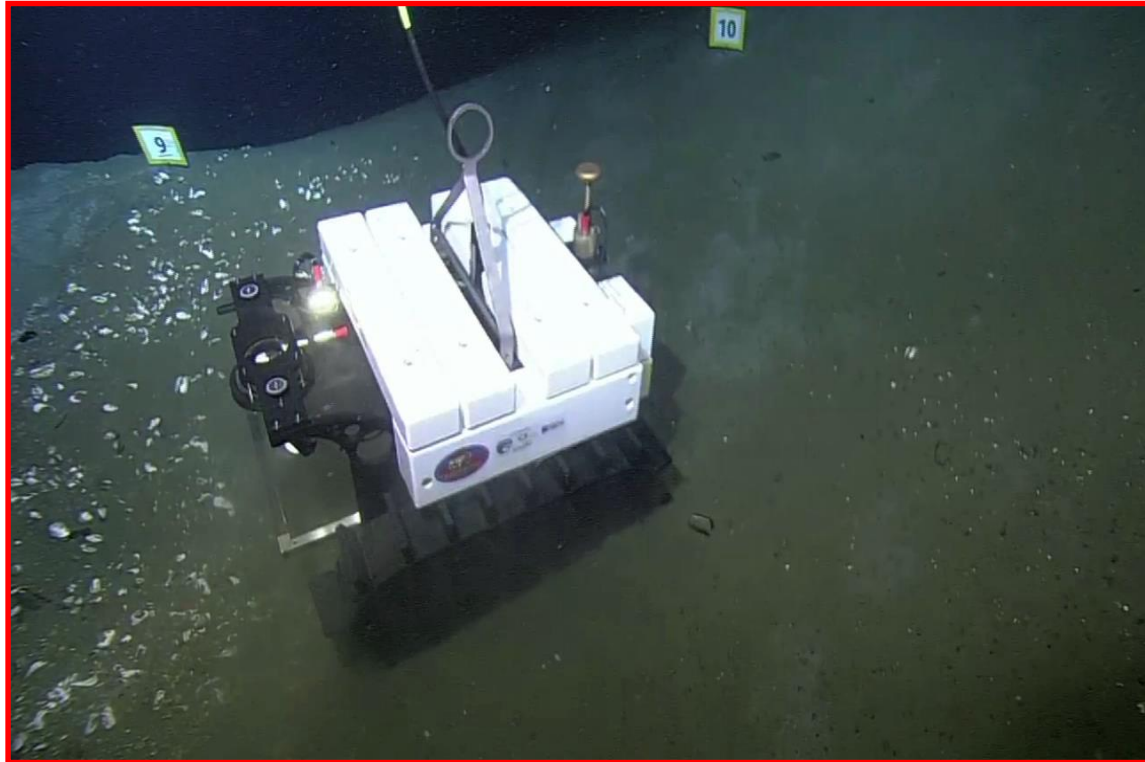
[1-month time-lapse photography at 30 min]



Local counts are affected by internal tides since animals use flows to perform a low-energy budget dispersal



# The expansion of monitoring radius to obtain more ecologically-representative data: Crawlers



# Web applications for driving form anywhere

WALLYI2013031907251

File Edit View Window Help

## Barkley Canyon

105°

P9° R5°

↑

↶ STOP ↷

↓

Motor running time [s]: 30

Motor power [%]: 20

💡 Lights are: ON

Engine	Left	Right
speed:	-675 rpm	700 rpm
current:	-4109 mA	3001 mA
amplifier temp.:	26.9 °C	29.1 °C

00:00:17

### CrawlerCamera

19 MAR 13 08:25:32AM

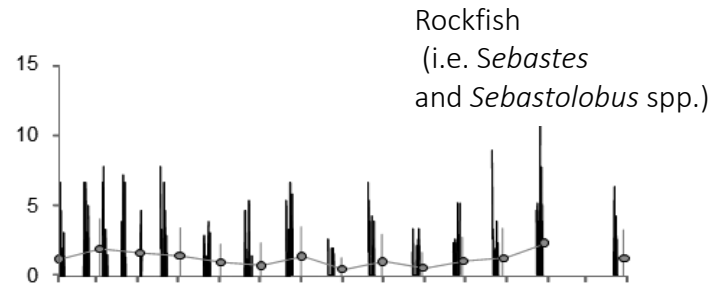
Crawler front

Running in IPv4 mode.

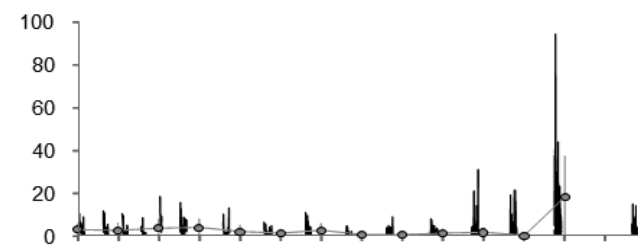
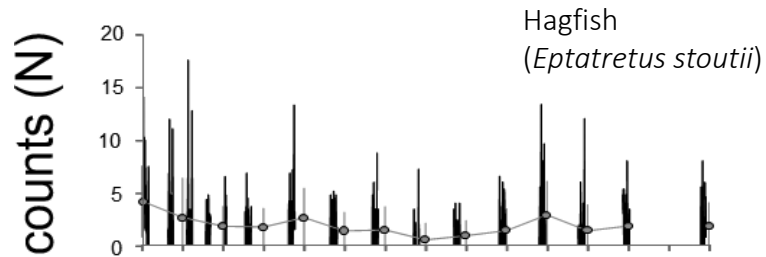
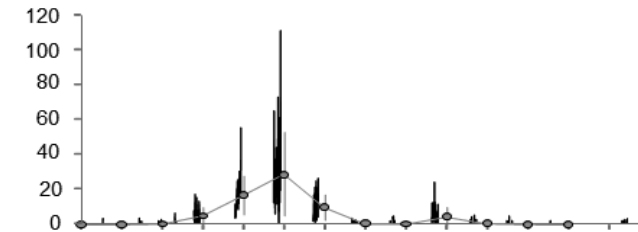
No se puede conectar

# Visual counts time series

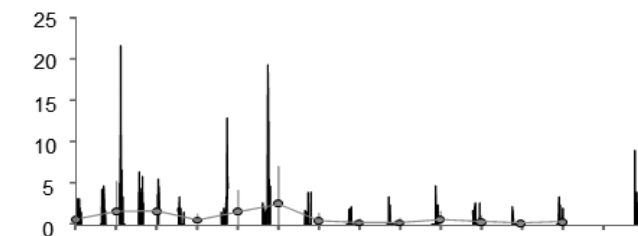
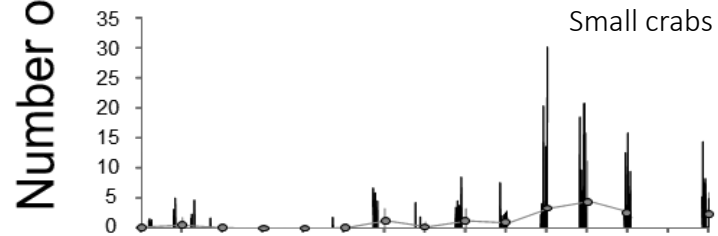
[14<sup>th</sup> February 2013 to 14<sup>th</sup> April 2014]



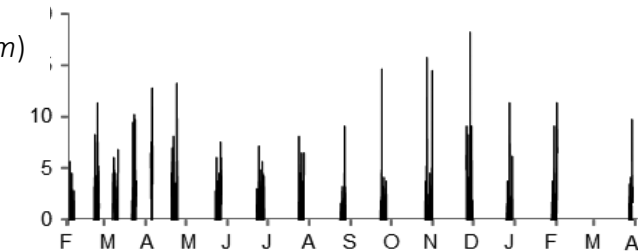
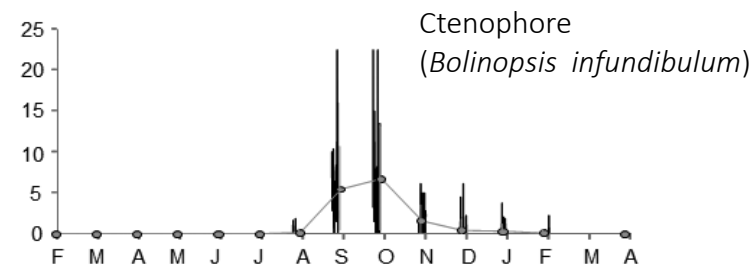
Sablefish  
(*Anoplopoma fimbria*)



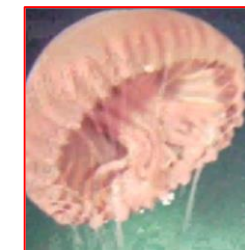
Buccinid  
(*Neptunidae*)



Grooved Tanner crab  
(*Chionecetes tanneri*)

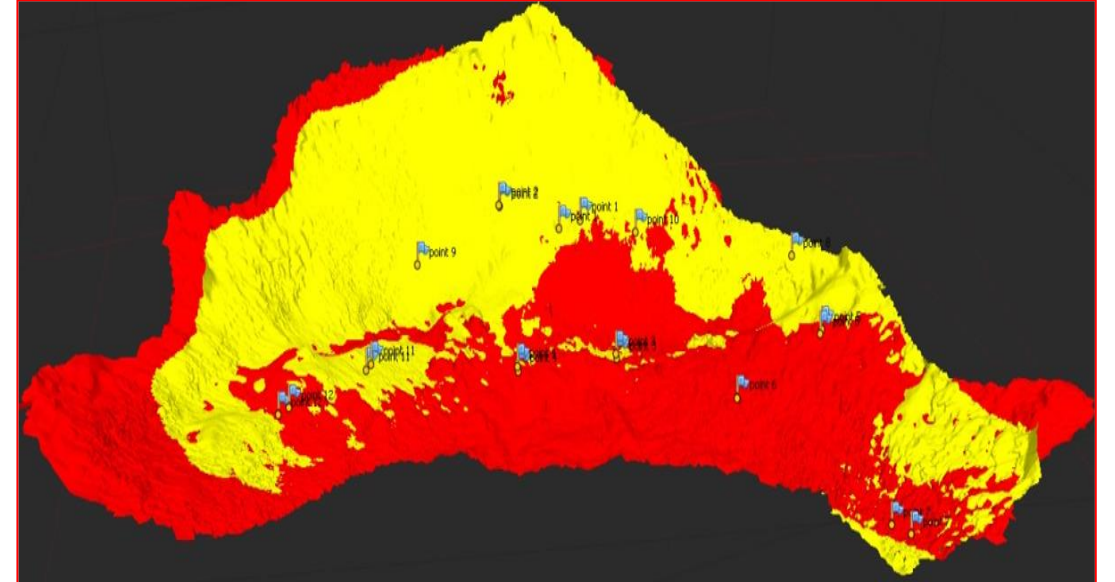
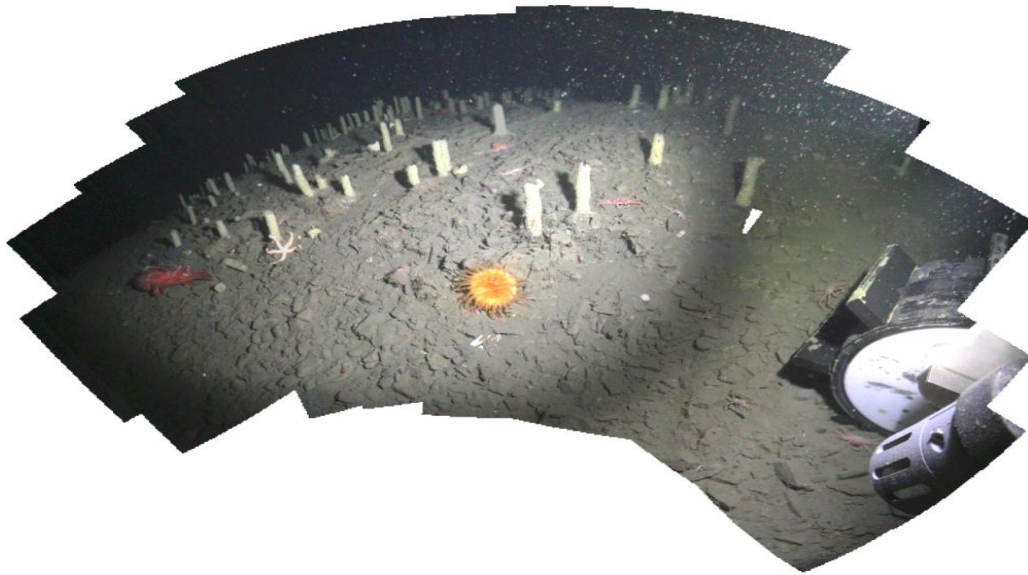
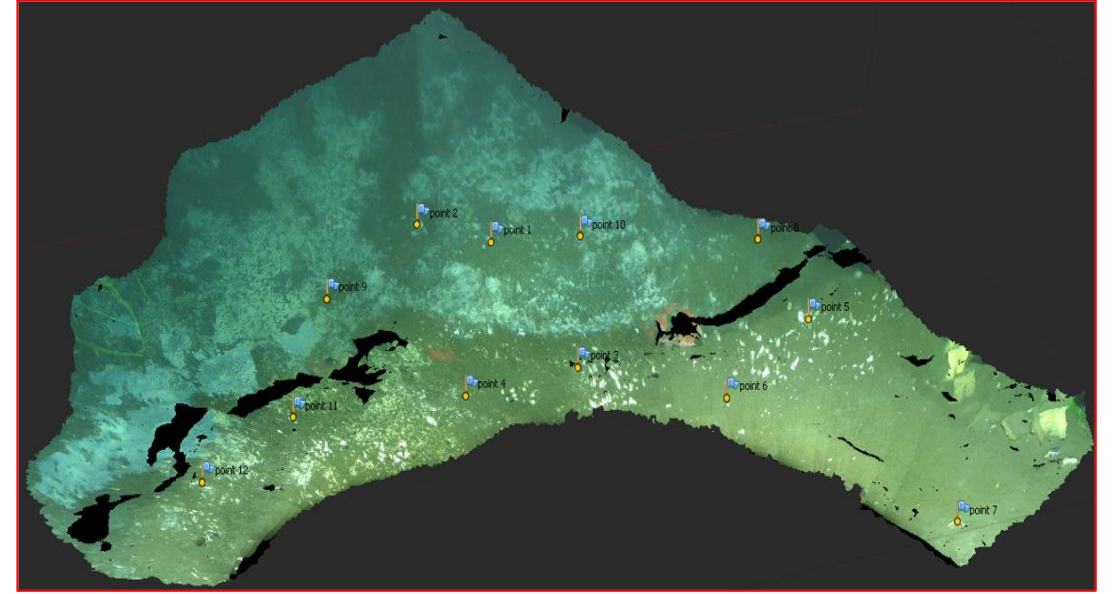
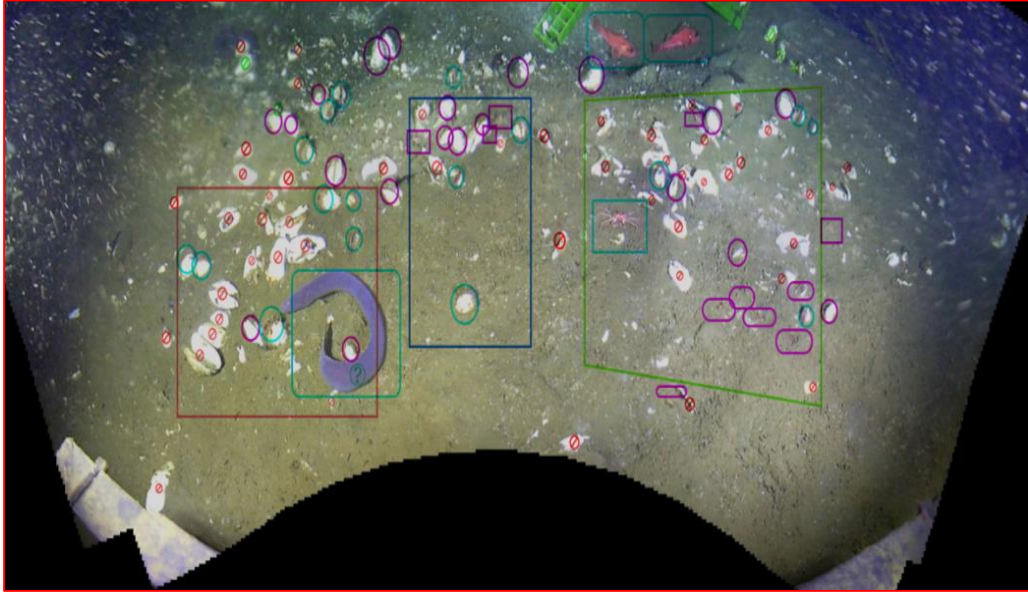


Scyphomedusa  
(*Poralia rufescens*)

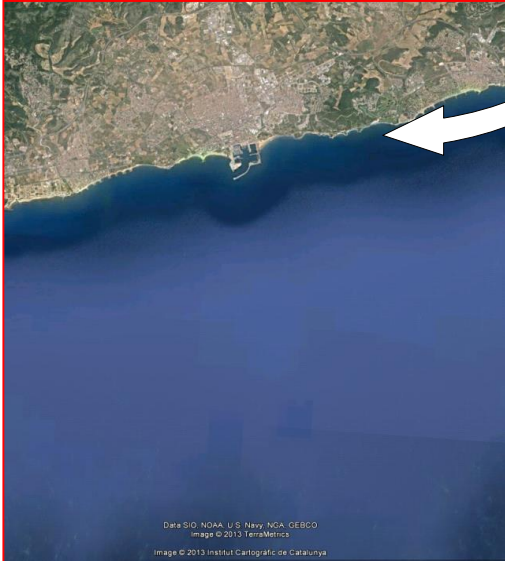
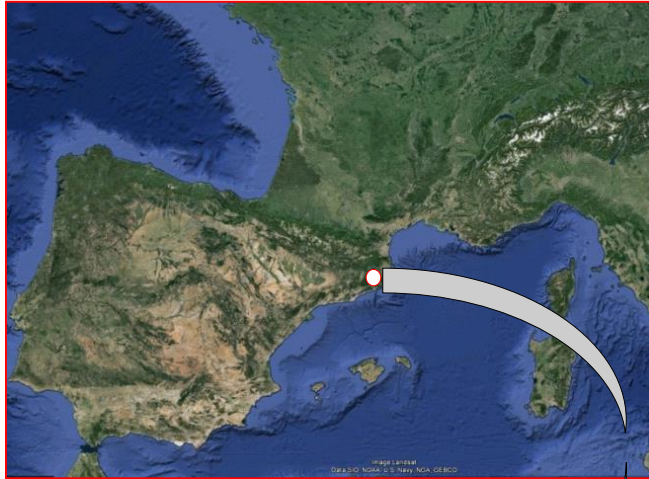


Months

## An example of photo-mosaics



# The Western Mediterranean OBSEA platform (20 m) as testing sites for new technologies and monitoring protocols





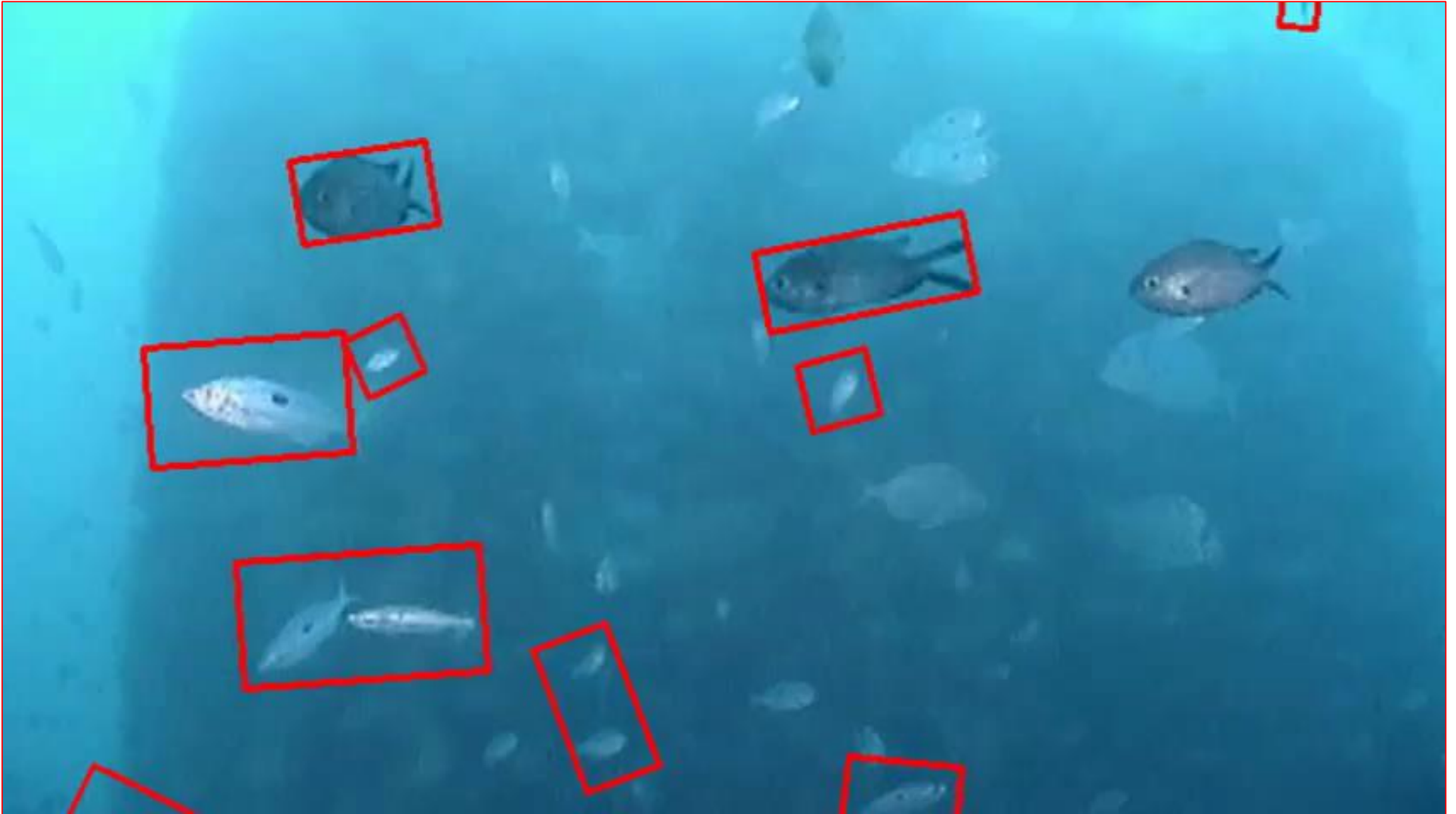
Rotary HD camera allowing different field of views into a MPA surrounded by artificial reefs



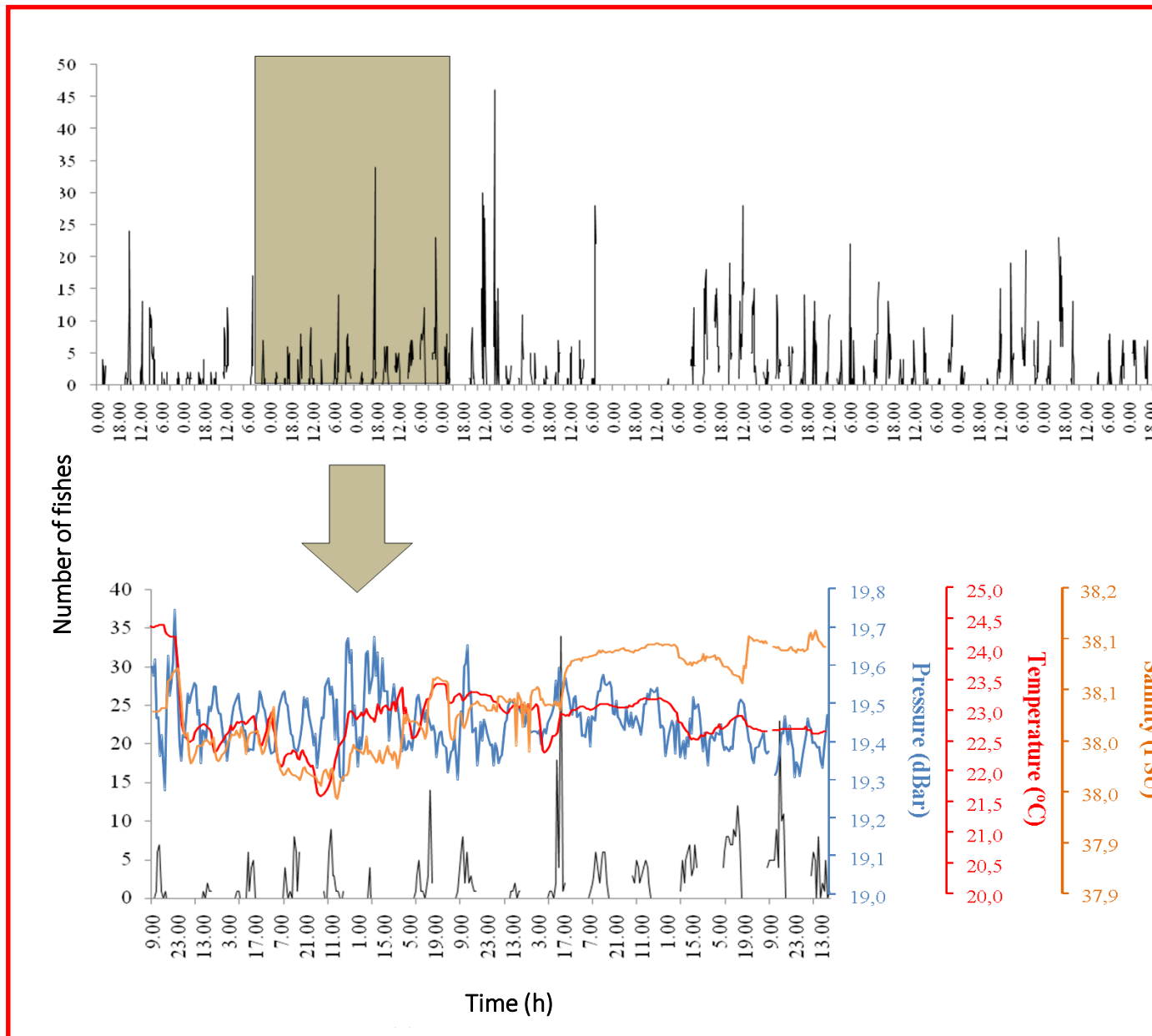
Examples of time-lapse imaging carried out for monitoring (left) and automated tracking/classification (right)



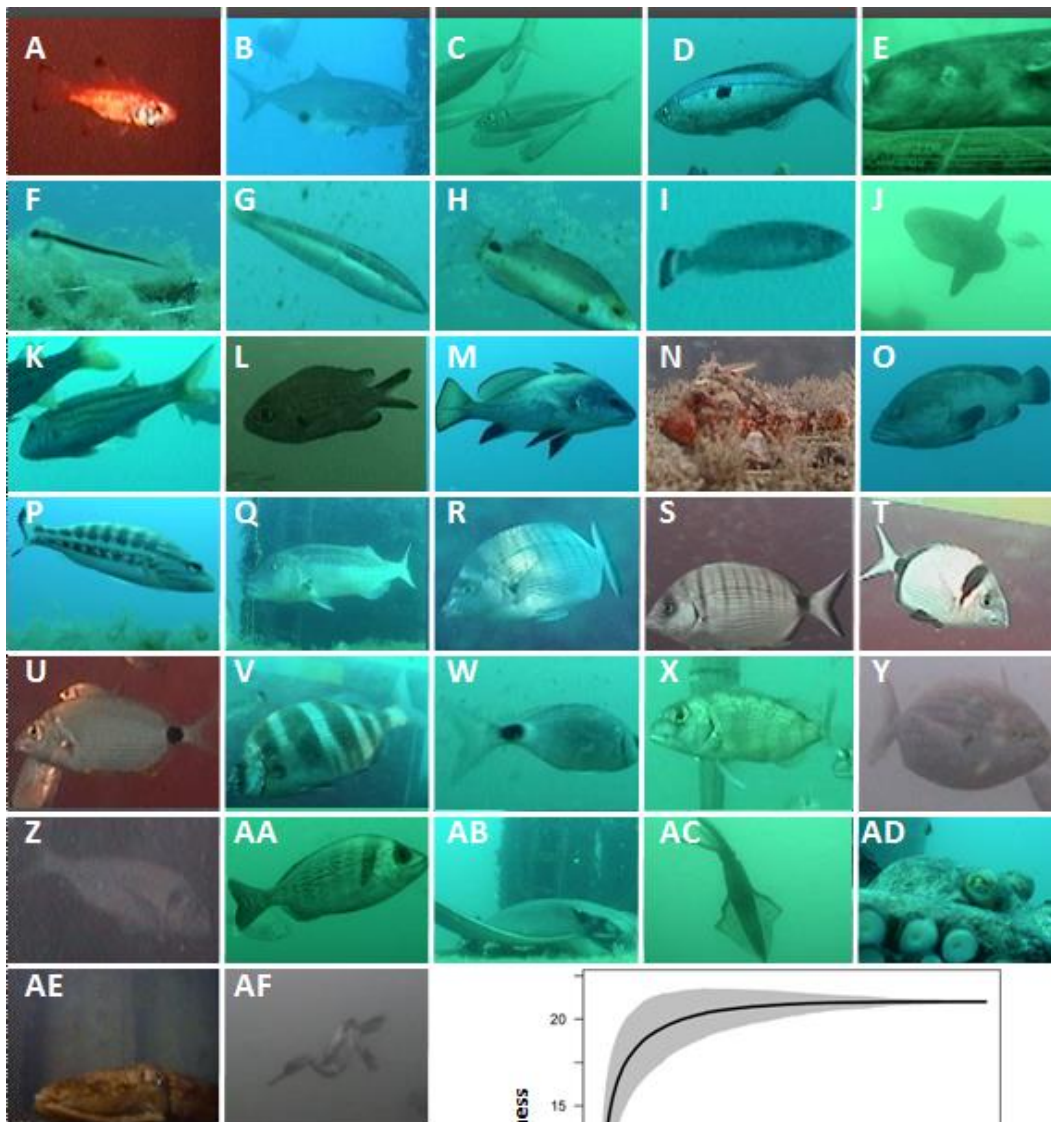
## Development of automated video-imaging routines



# Development of multiparametric data banks for multivariate statistic applications



# Richness estimation and monitoring effort efficiency

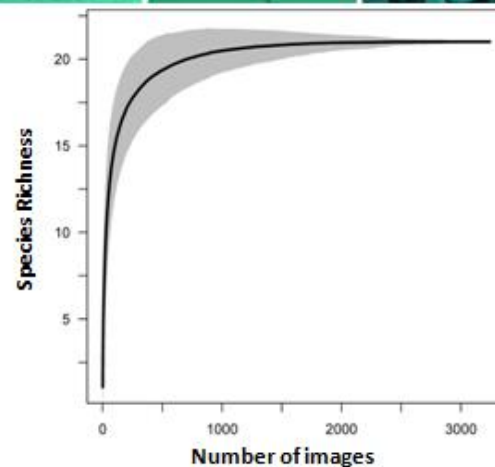


## FISHES

Apogonidae: *Apogon imberbis* (A); Carangidae: *Seriola dumerili* (B); *Trachurus* sp. (C); Centracanthidae: *Spicara maena* (D); Congridae: *Conger conger* (E); Gobiidae: *Gobius vittatus* (F); Labridae: *Coris julis* (G); *Symphodus mediterraneus* (H); *Symphodus melanocercus* (I); Molidae: *Mola mola* (J); Mullidae: *Mullus surmuletus* (K); Pomacentridae: *Chromis chromis* (L); Sciaenidae: *Sciaena umbra* (M); Scorpaenidae: *Scorpaena* sp. (N); Serranidae: *Epinephelus marginatus* (O); *Serranus cabrilla* (P); Sparidae: *Dentex dentex* (Q); *Diplodus puntazzo* (R); *Diplodus sargus* (S); *Diplodus vulgaris* (T); *Diplodus annularis* (U); *Diplodus cervinus* (V); *Oblada melanura* (W); *Pagellus erythrinus* (X); *Sarpa salpa* (Y); *Sparus aurata* (Z); *Spondyliosoma cantharus* (AA); Myliobatidae: *Myliobatis aquila* (AB).

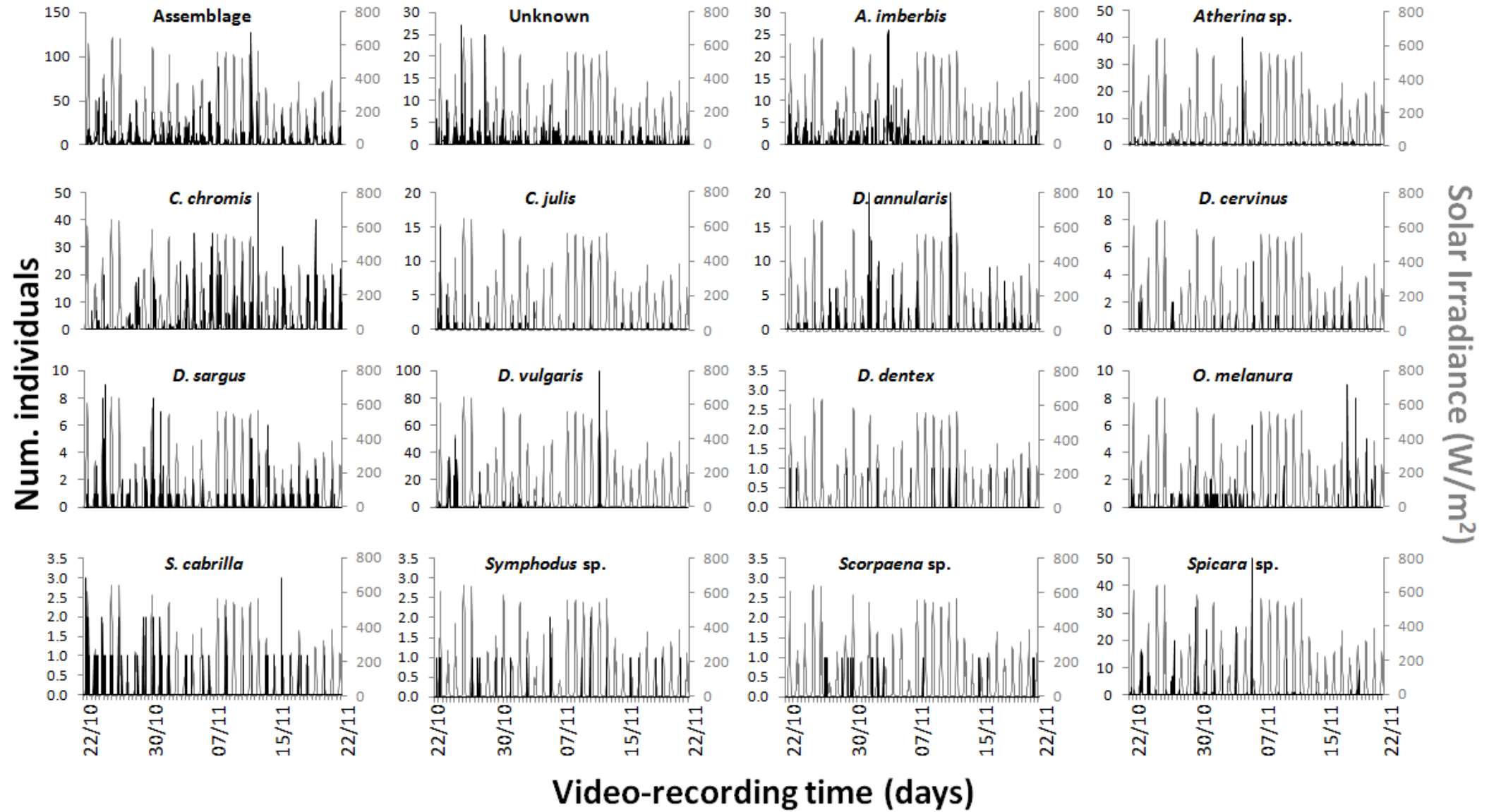
## OTHER OCCASIONALLY RECORDED SPECIES

*Loligo vulgaris* (AC); *Octopus vulgaris* (AD); *Sepia officinalis* (AE); *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* (AF).



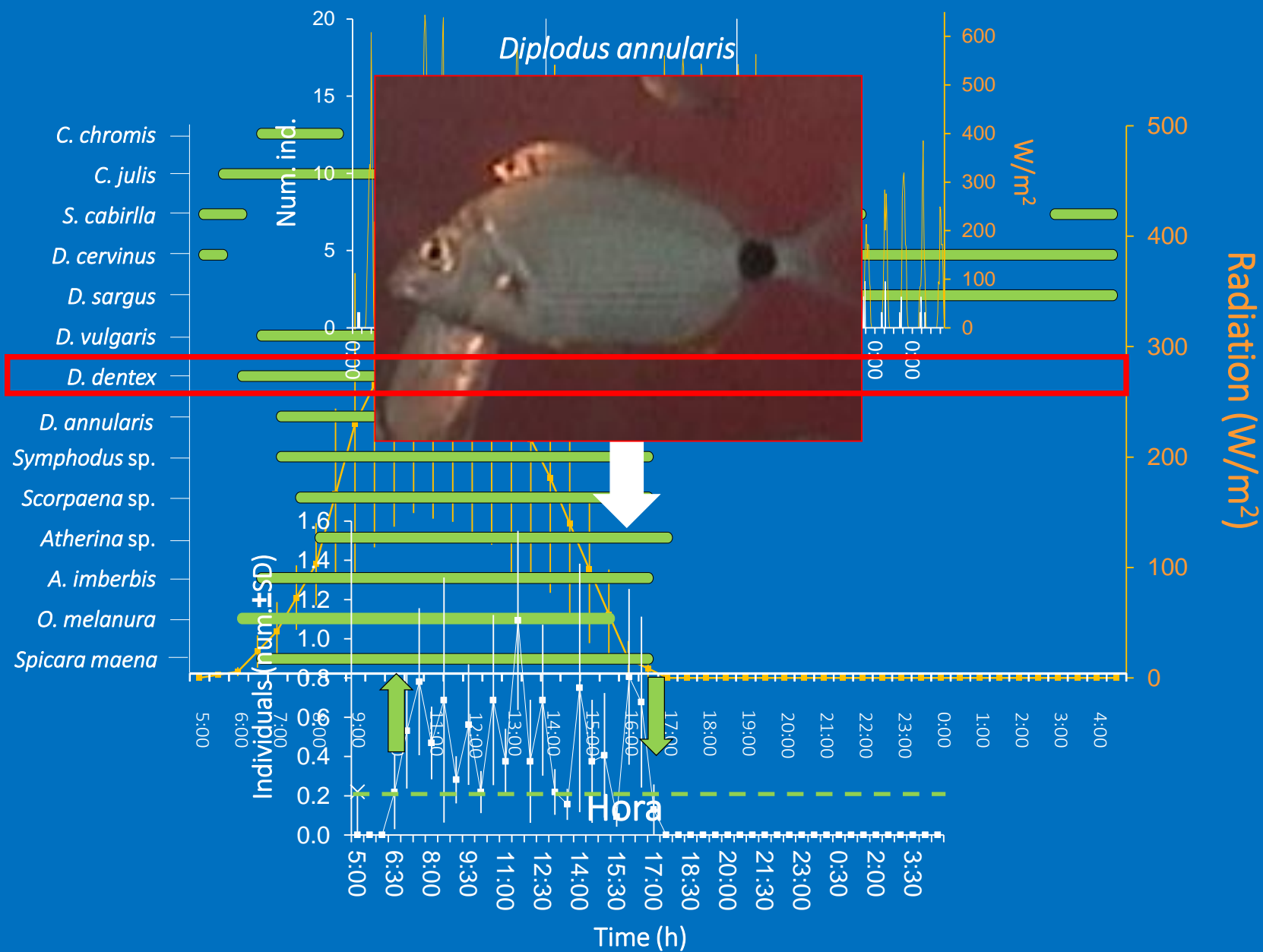
# Day-night continuous monitoring

[1-month time-lapse photography at 30 min]



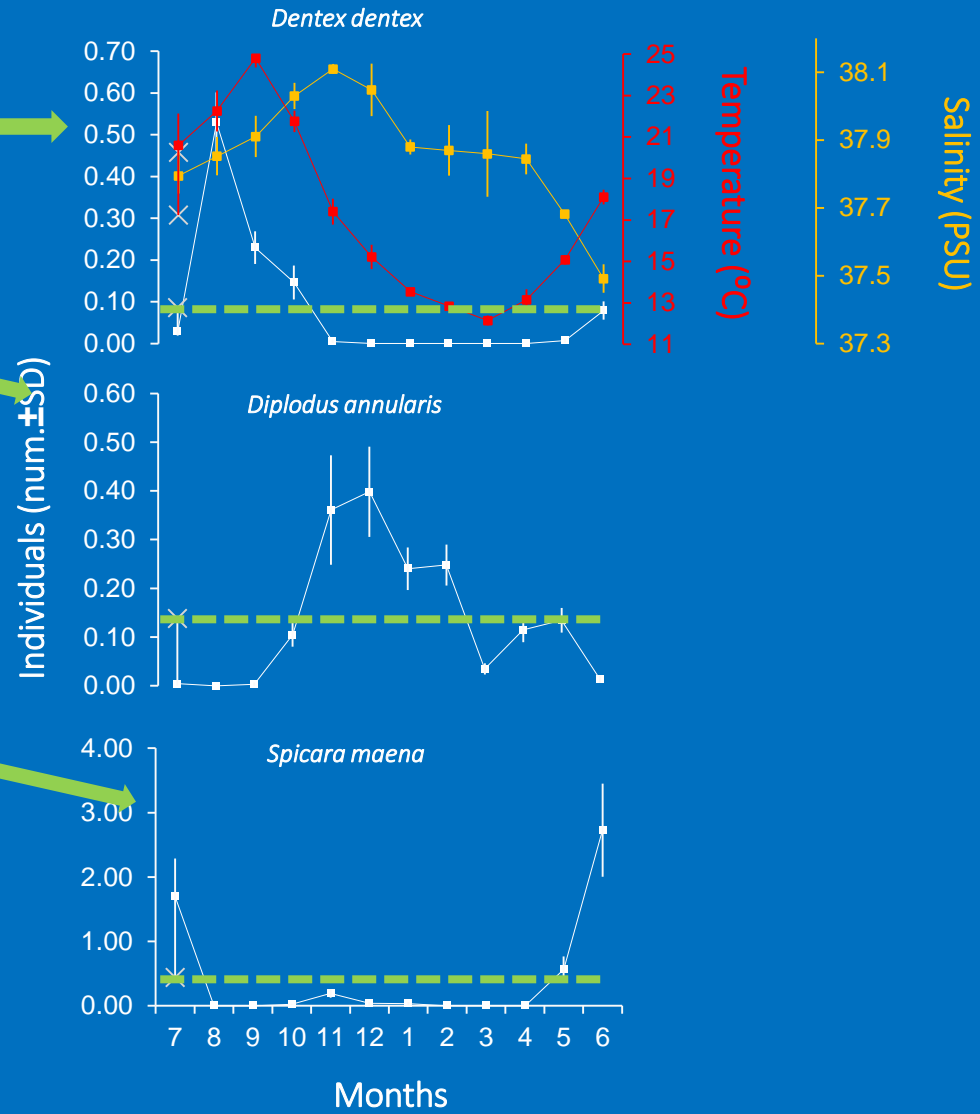
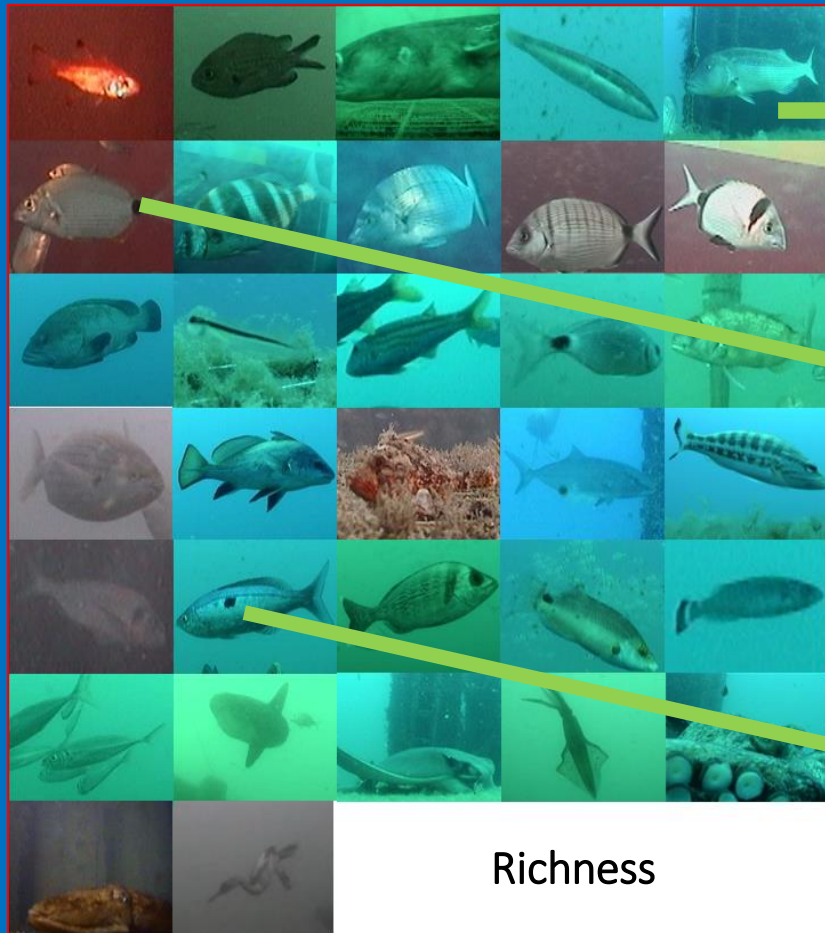
# Light driven rhythms

[1-month time-lapse photography at 30 min]



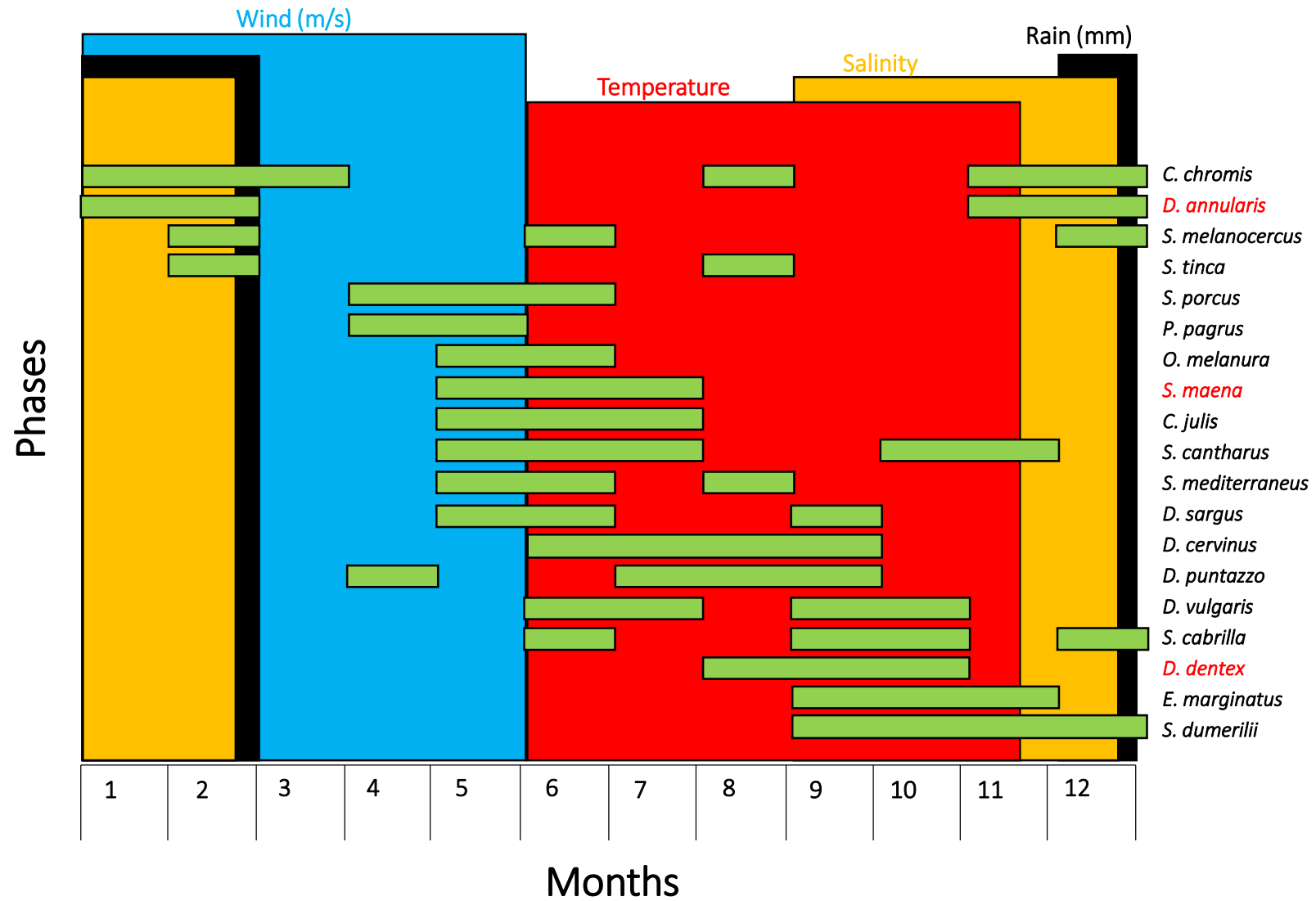
# Seasonal monitoring for environmental drivers

[e.g. 12 months time-lapse photography plus oceanographic measurements at 1-h freq.]

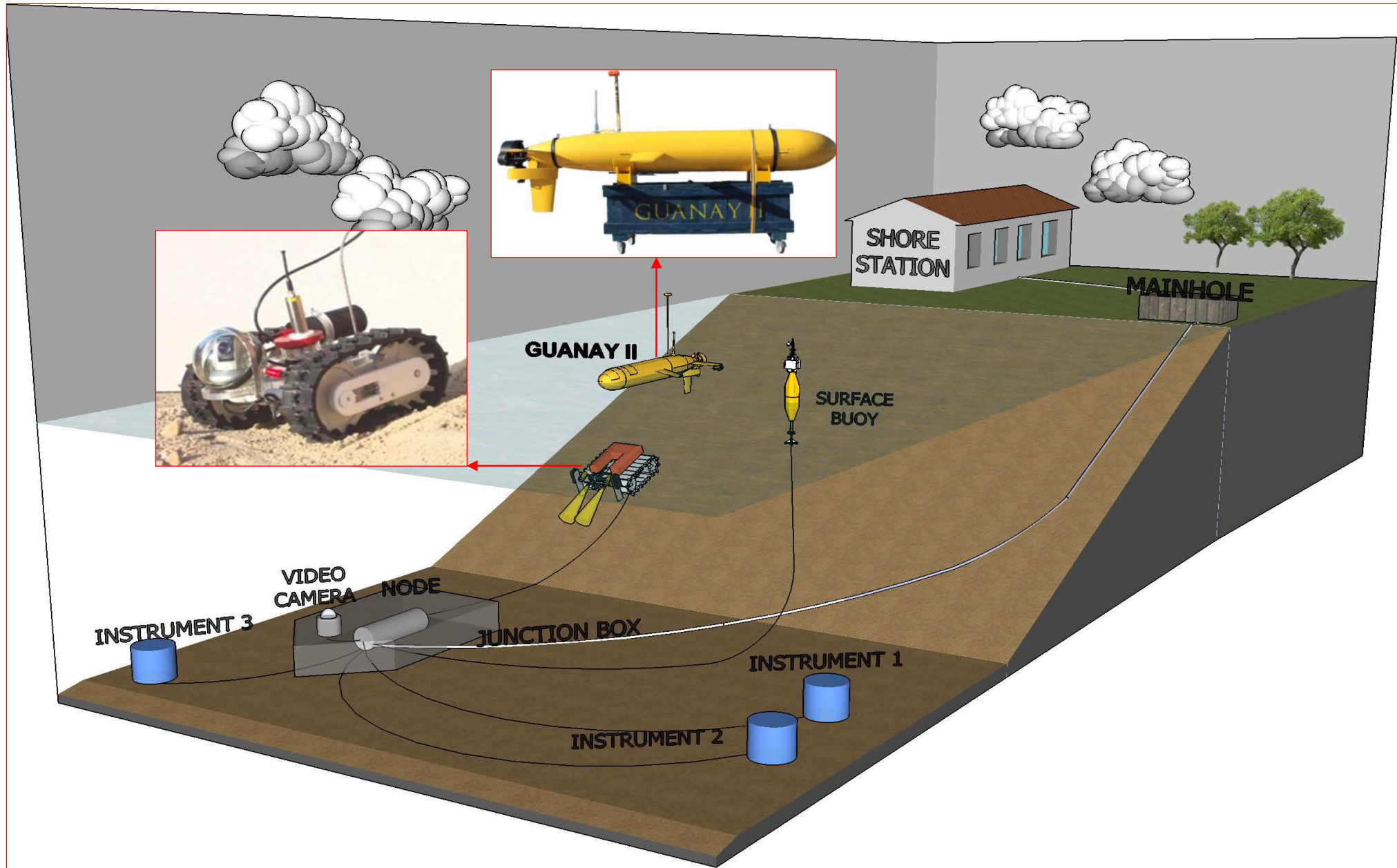




# Integrated analysis of visual count patterns



# The creation of a local network of platforms



# The deep-water testing of new tracking technologies

ICES Journal of Marine Science

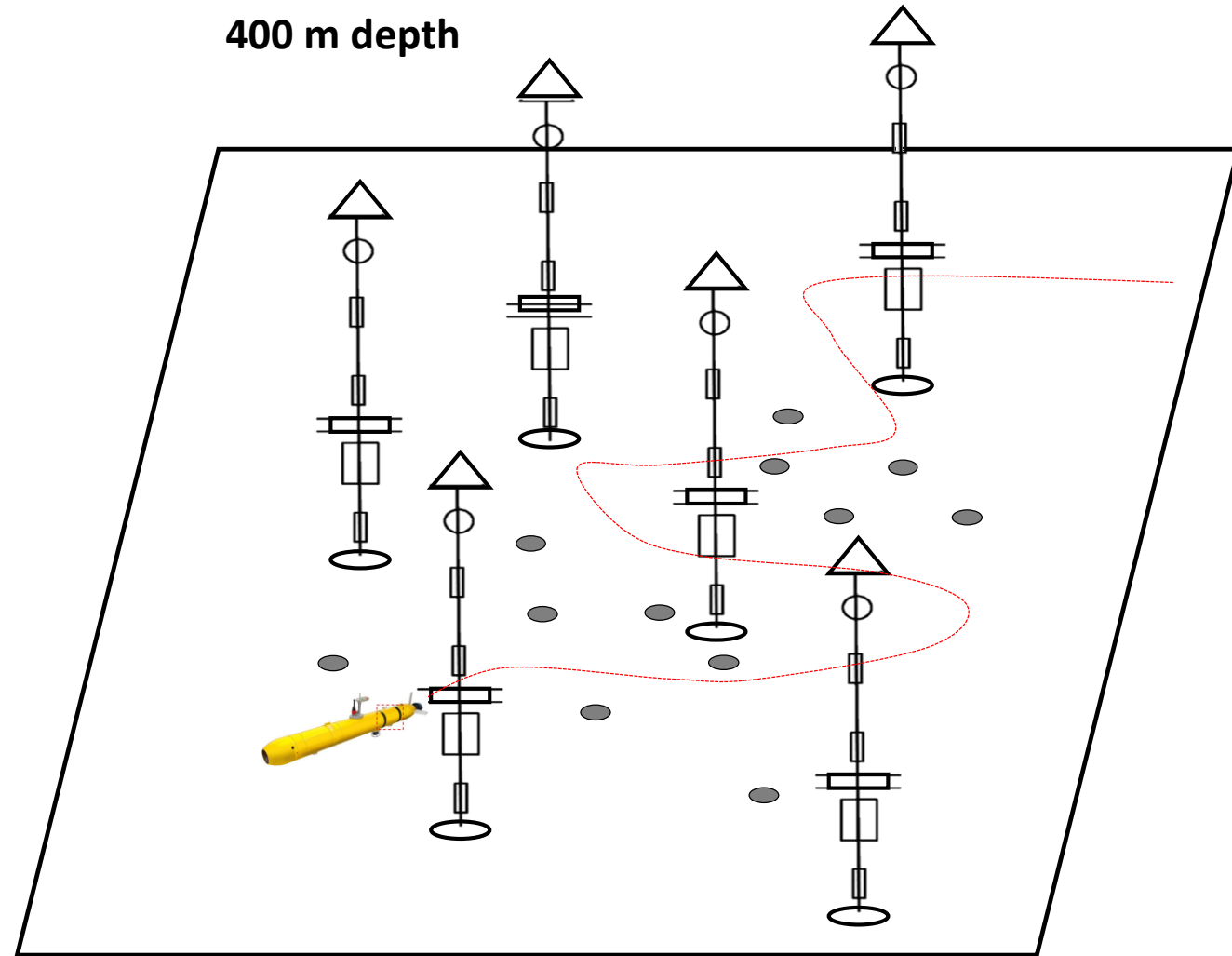
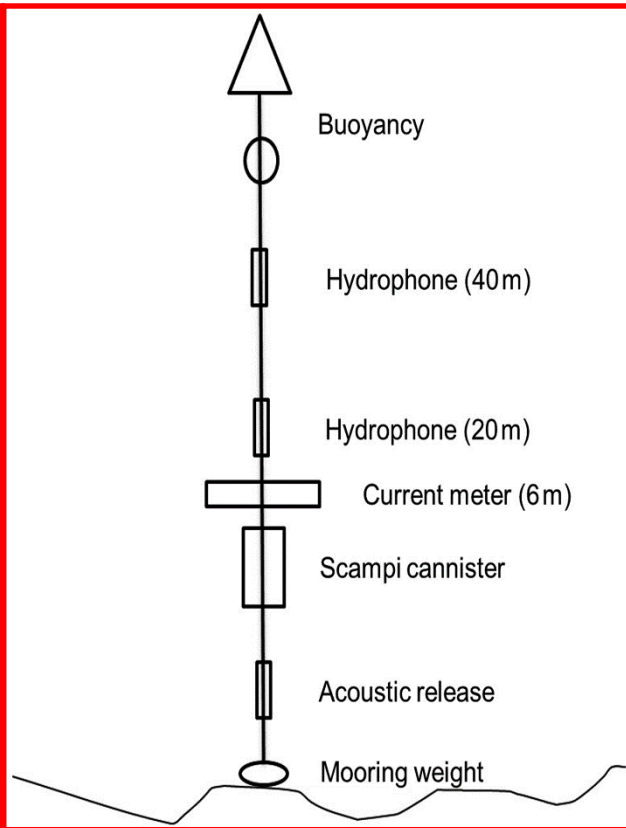
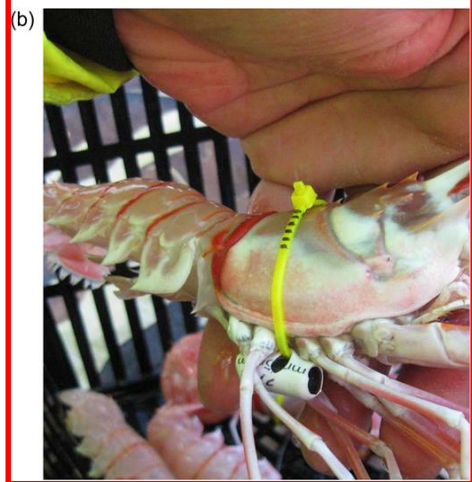
ICES CIEM International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

ICES Journal of Marine Science (2015), 72(Supplement 1), i199–i210. doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsu244

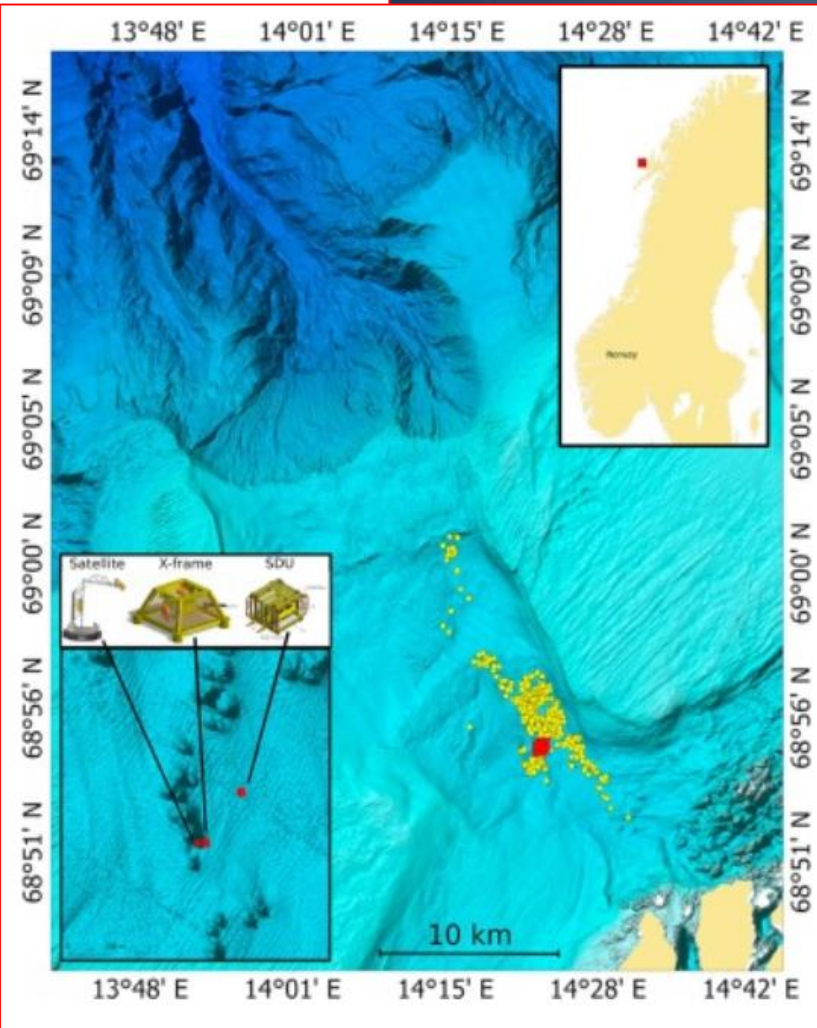
Contribution to the Supplement: 'Lobsters in a Changing Climate'  
Original Article

Scampi (*Metanephrops challengeri*) emergence patterns and catchability

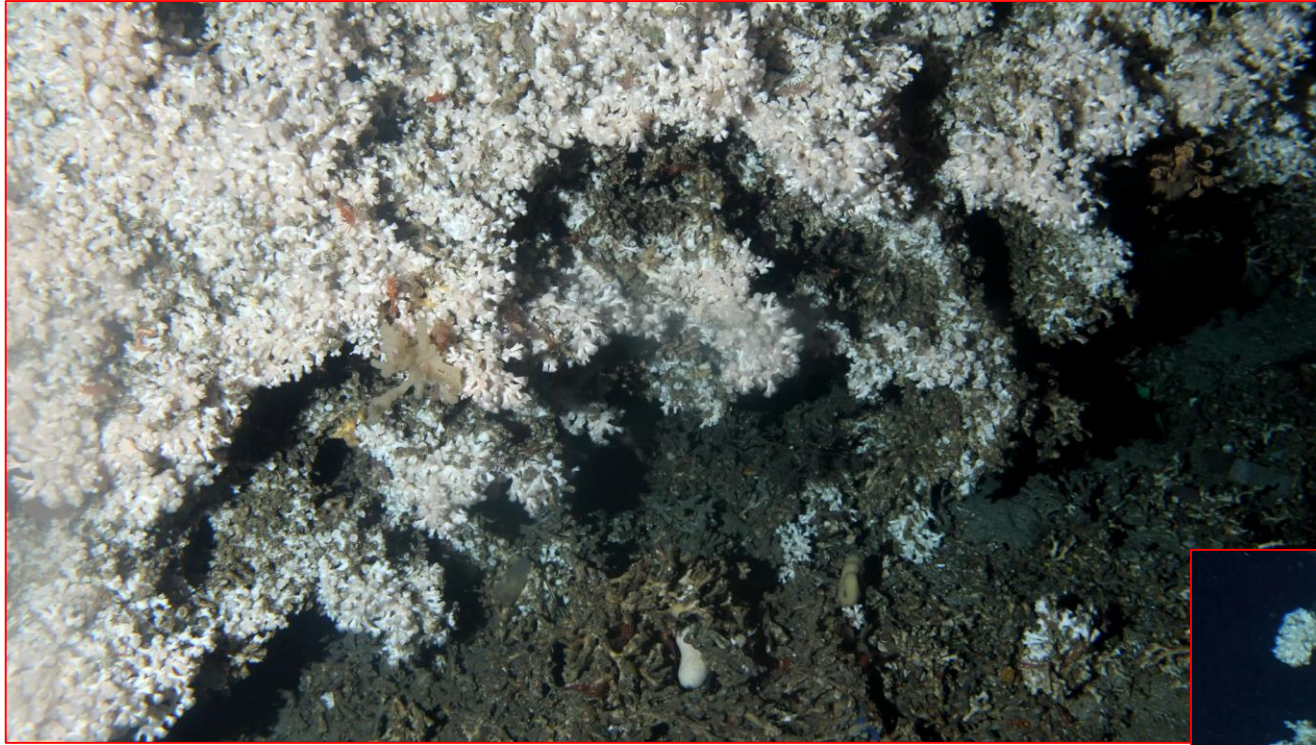
Ian D. Tuck<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Darren M. Parsons<sup>1</sup>, Bruce W. Hartill<sup>1</sup>, and Stephen M. Chiswell<sup>3</sup>



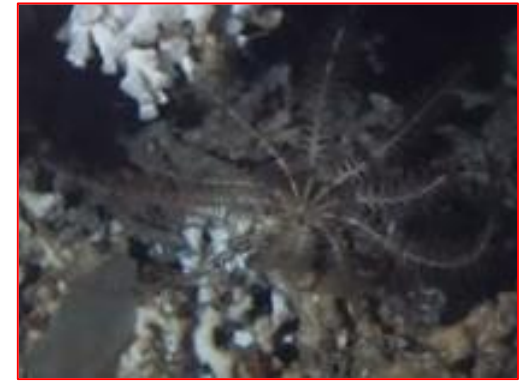
# Cold water coral nursery areas monitoring: Lovoten-Verlag (LoVe) observatory (250-1000 m depth)



# Several cabled nodes and different fields of view

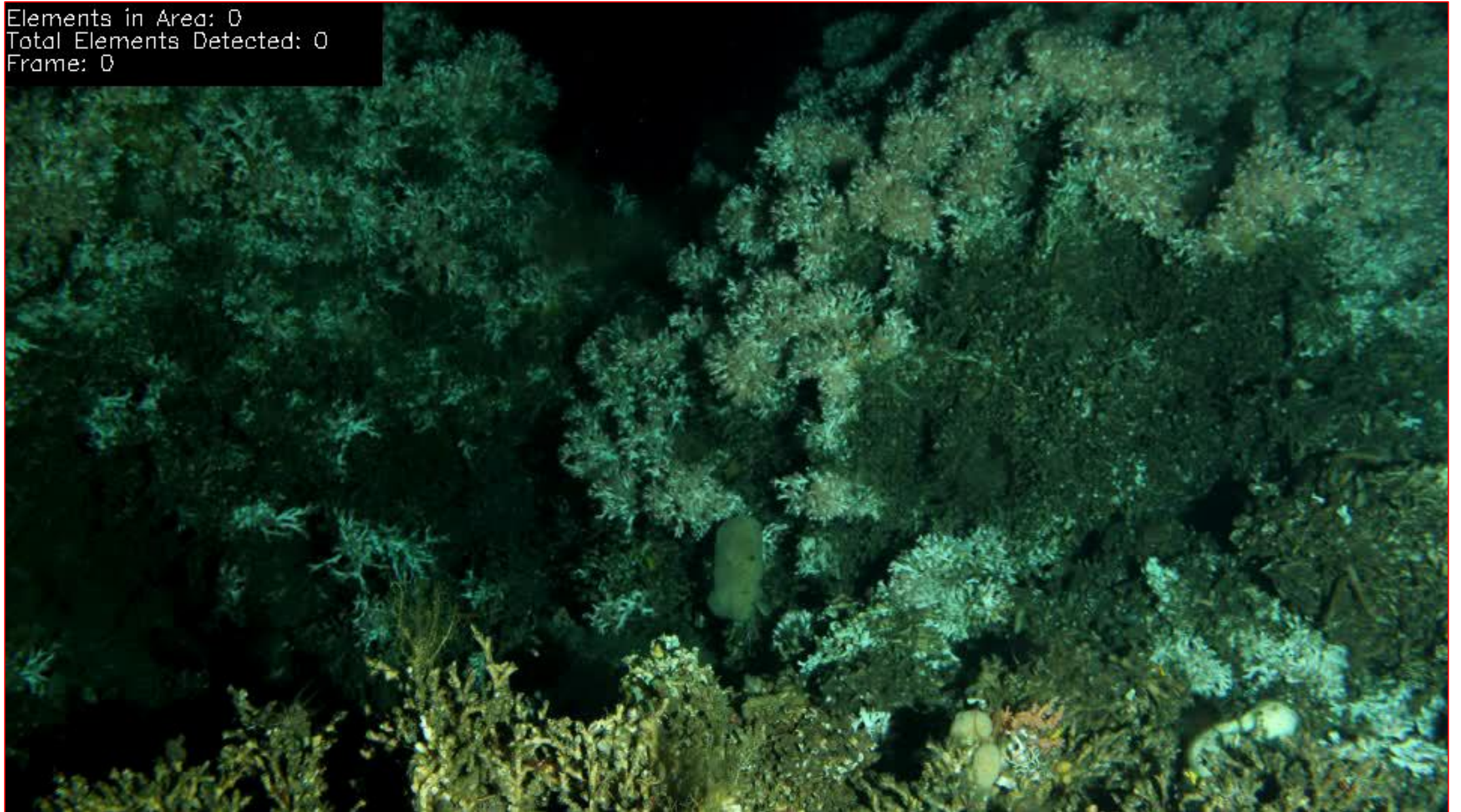


# Richness

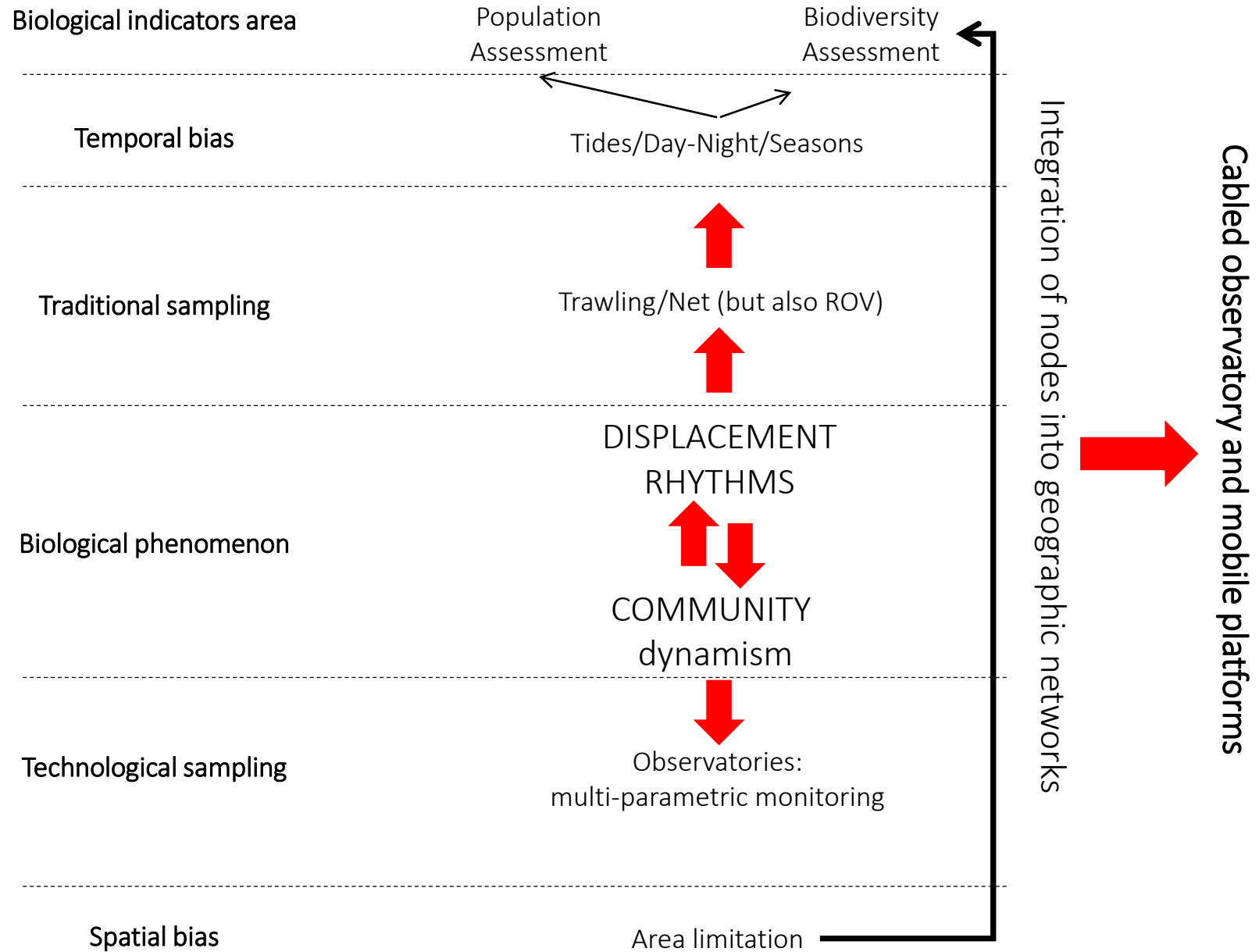


Automated processing for fish count (Rockfish, *Sebastes* sp.)

Elements in Area: 0  
Total Elements Detected: 0  
Frame: 0

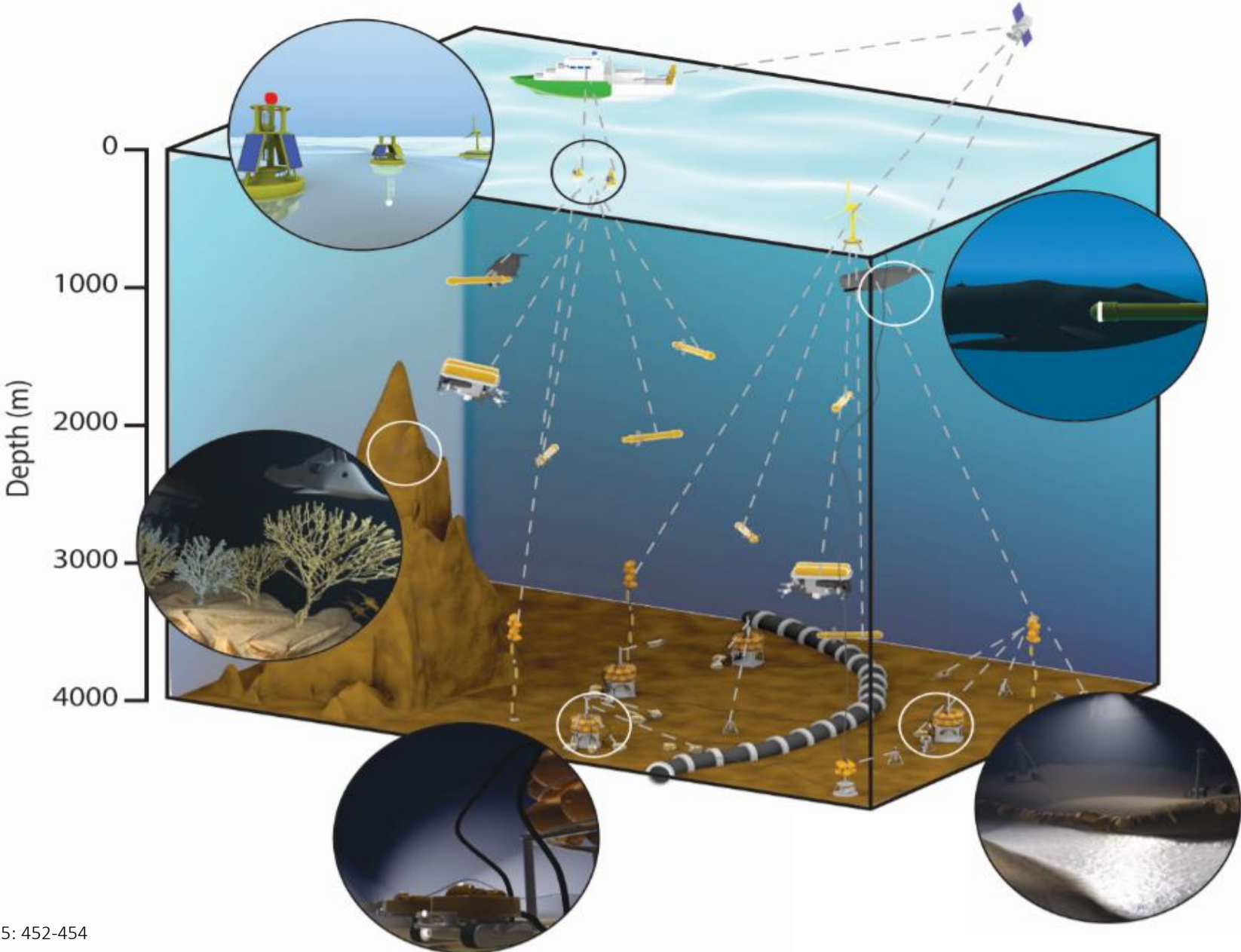


# Future development directions

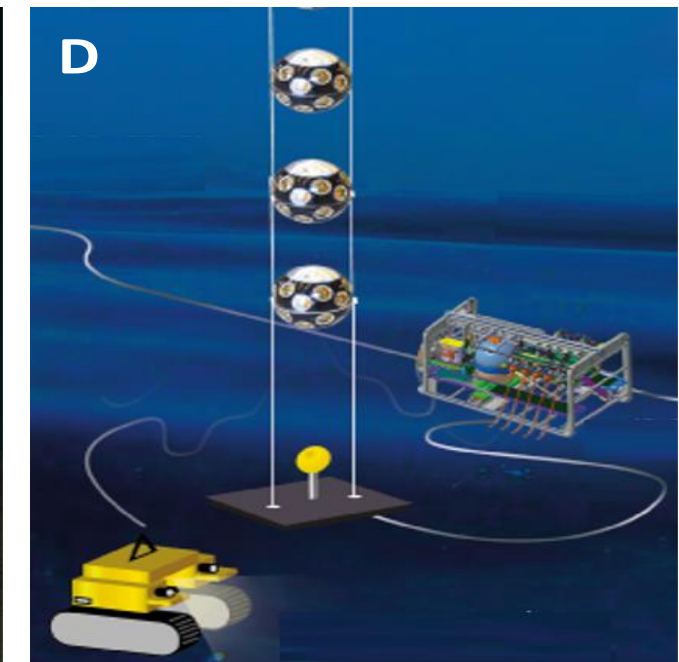
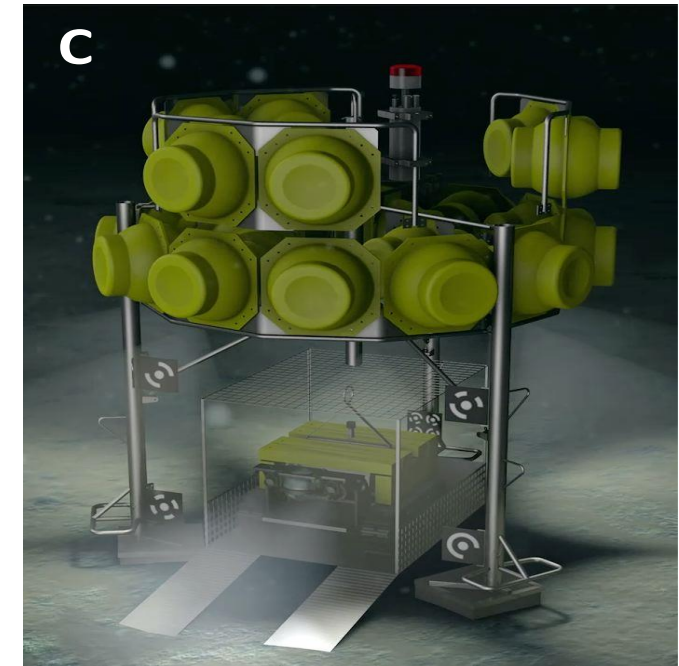
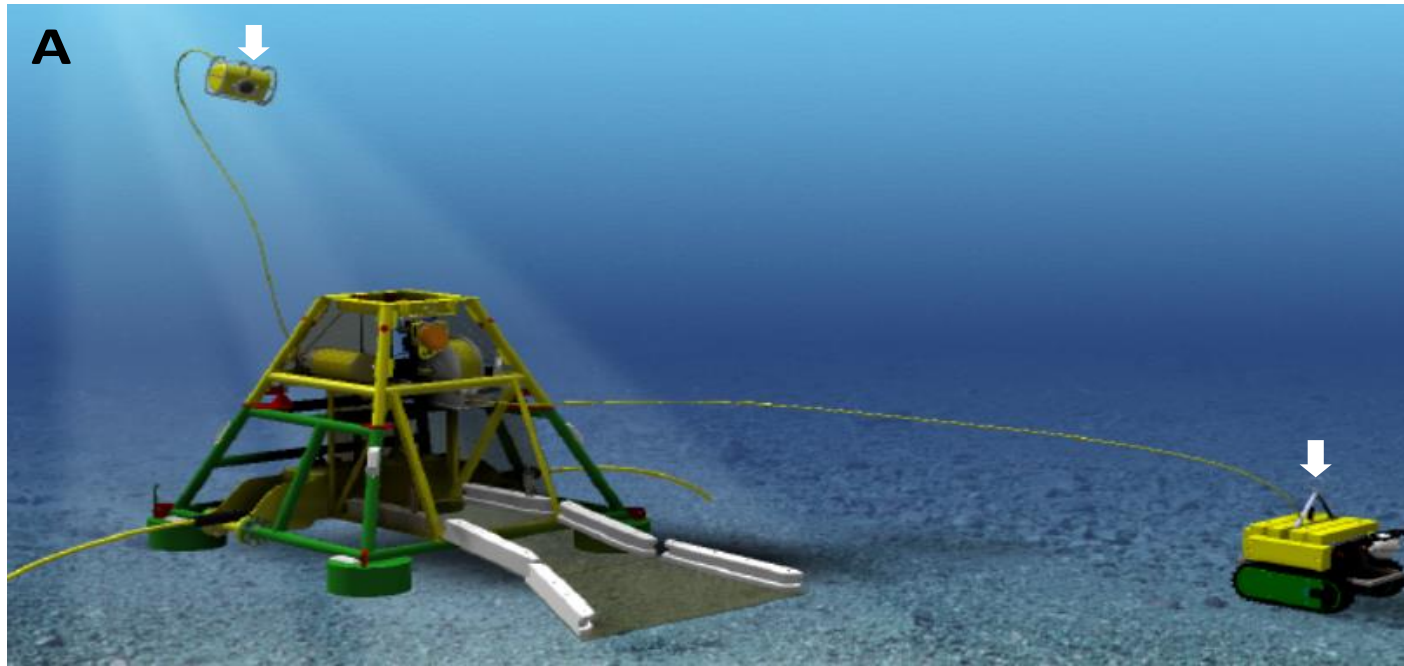




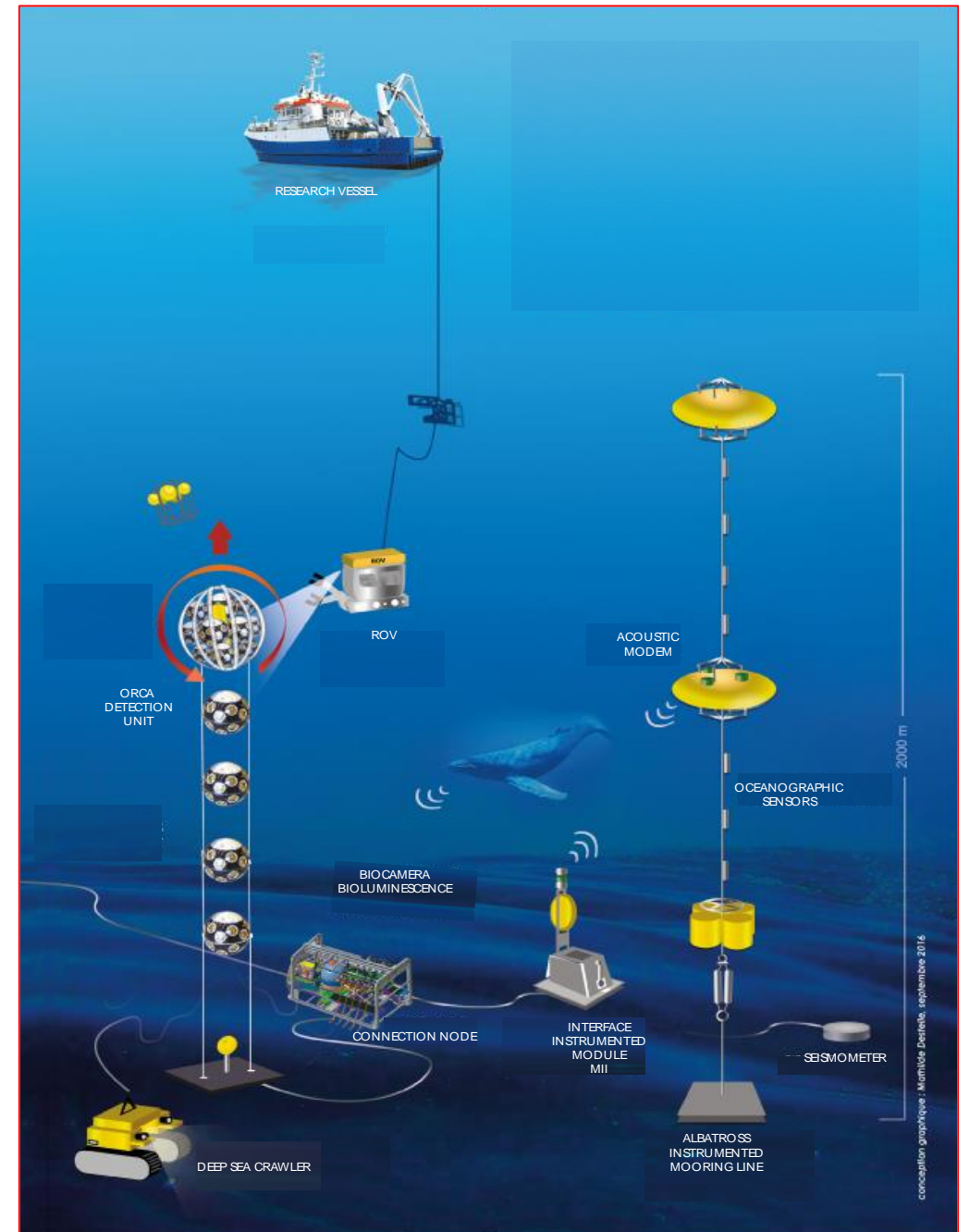
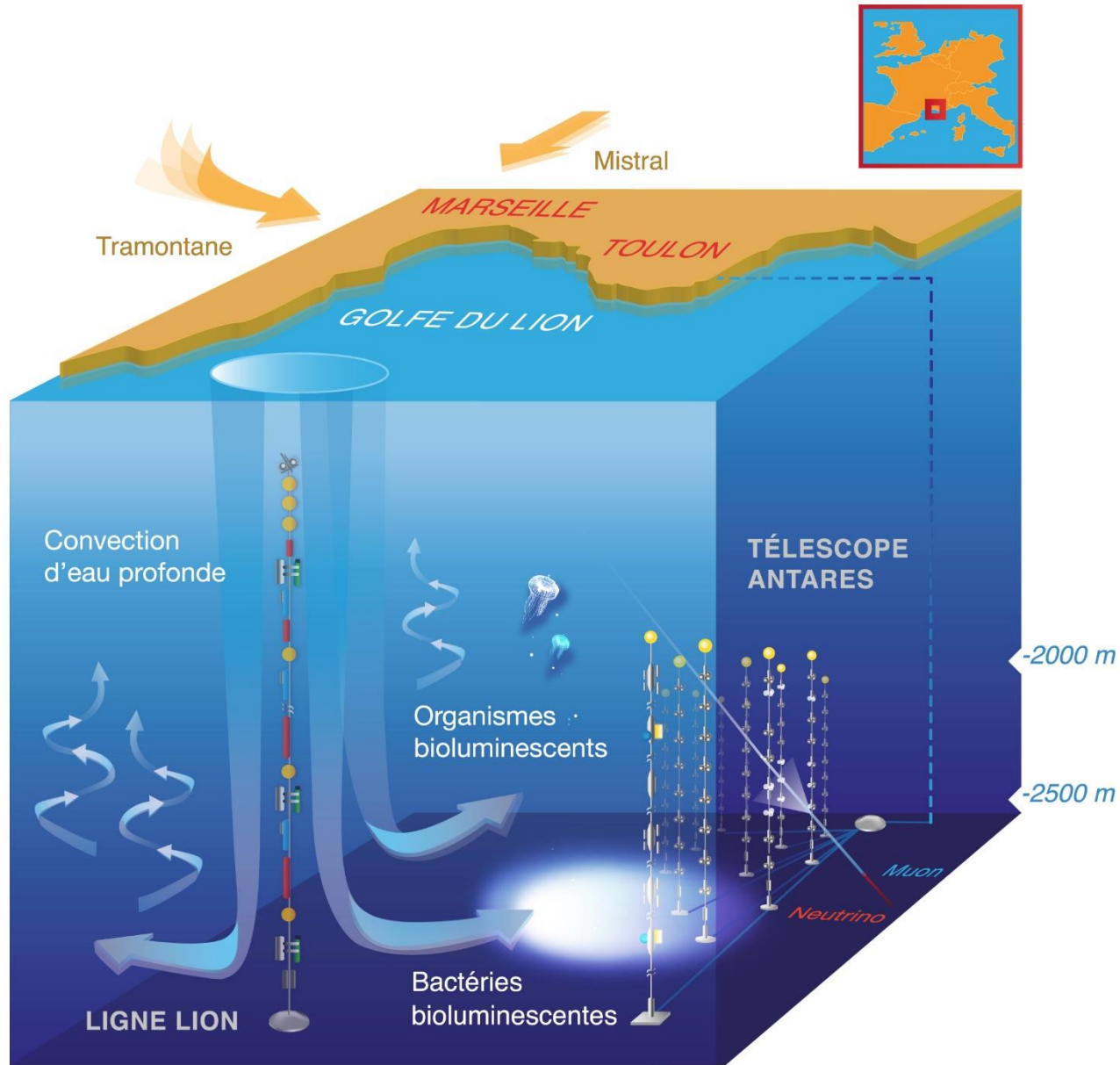
# Networks of cabled fixed and mobile platforms as in situ “robotized marine laboratories”



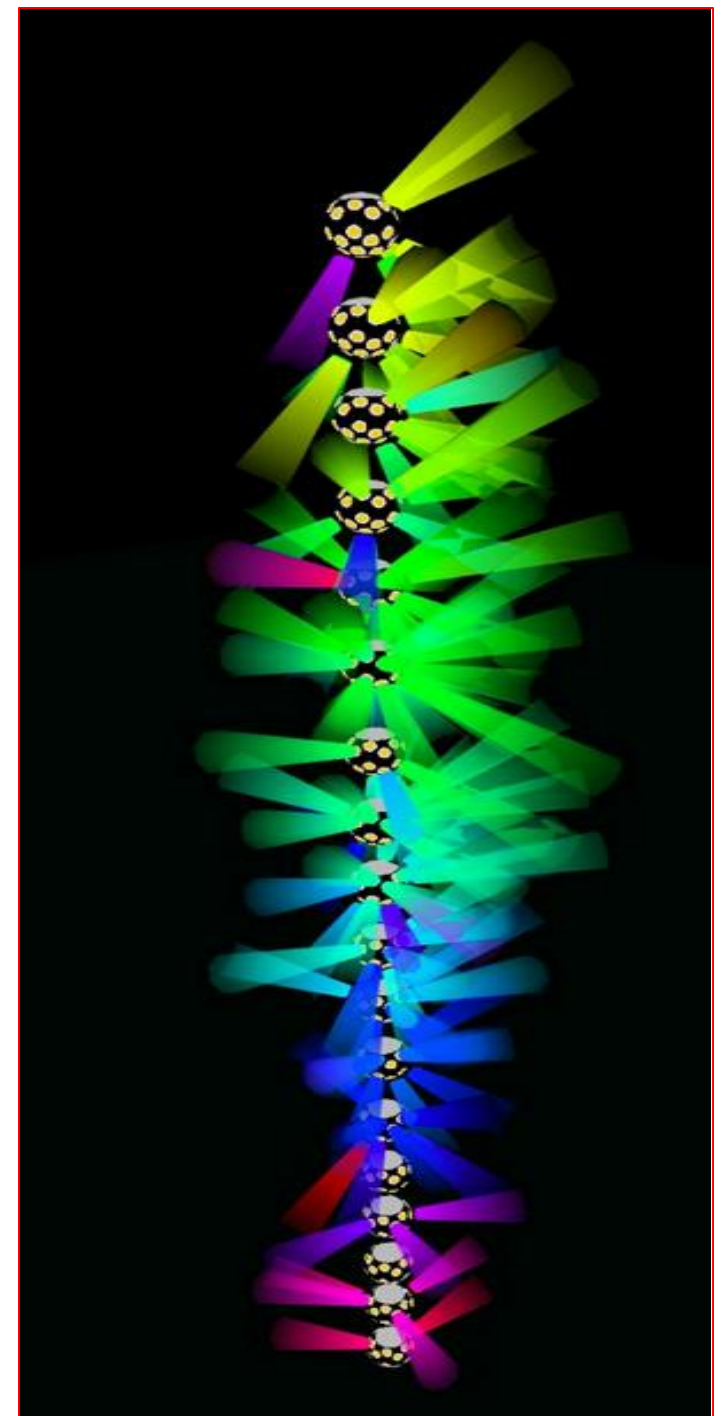
# Examples of docking development for semi-autonomous (tethered) mobile platforms



# Neutrino telescopes to cover the benthopelagic coupling: the ANTARES case (2500 m, Marseille)



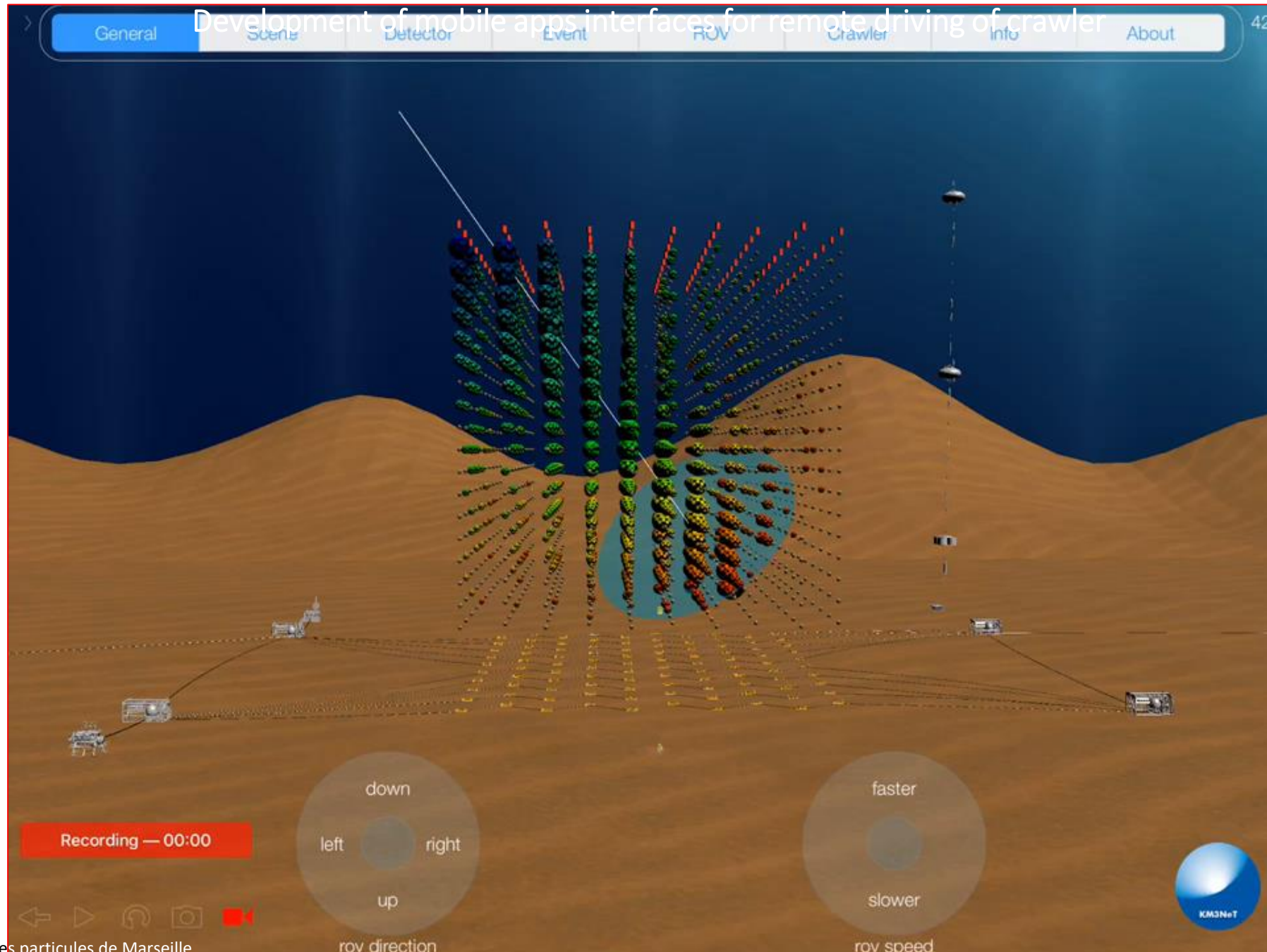
# Photo-Multiplier Tube (PMTs) towers



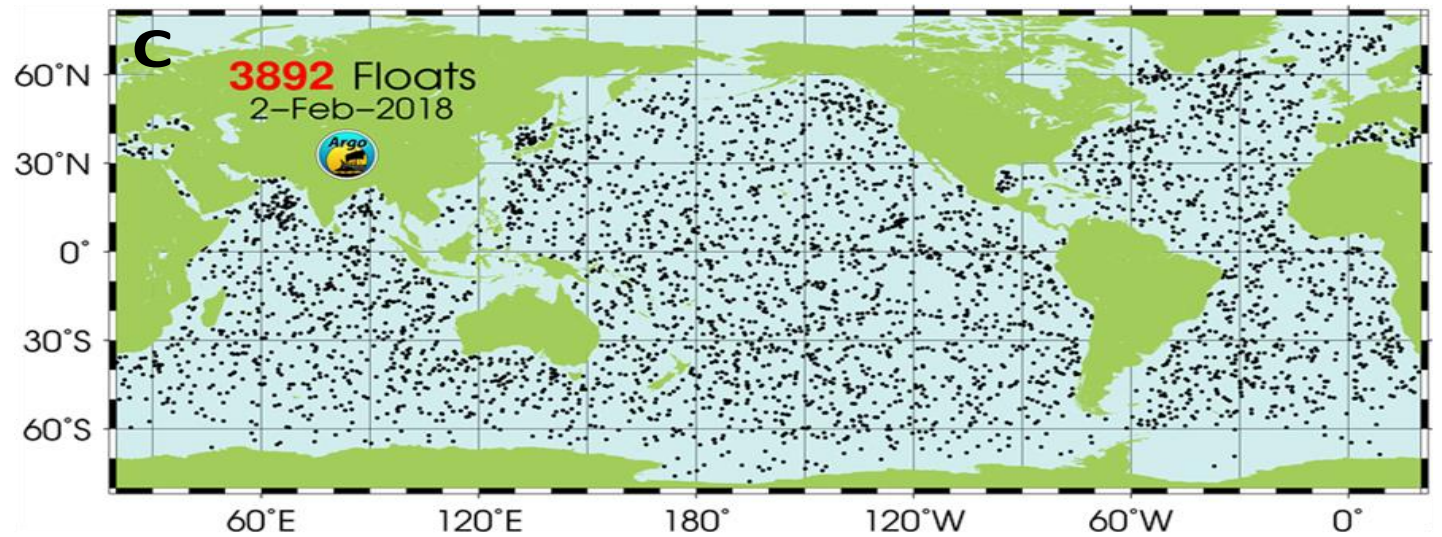
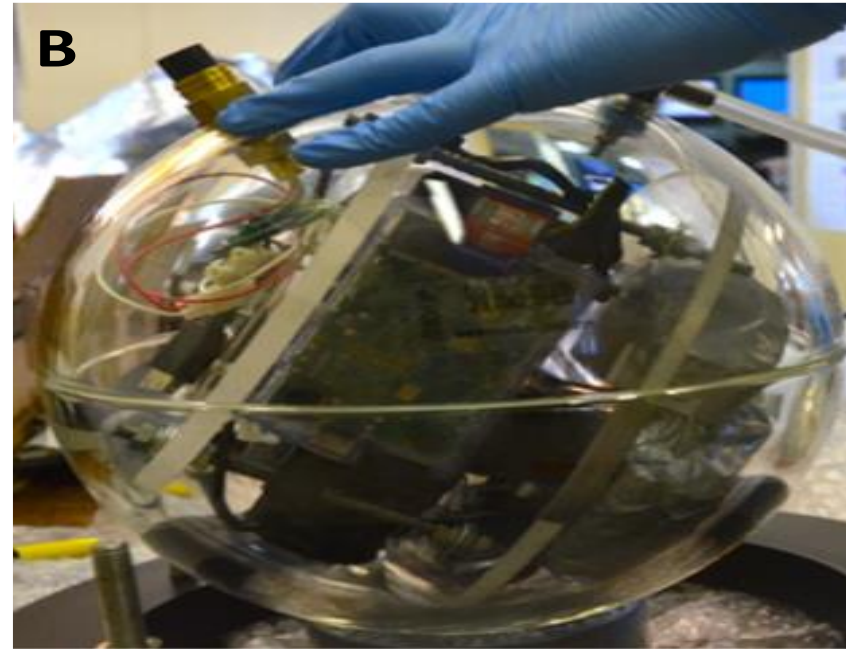
# Development of mobile apps interfaces for remote driving of ROVs



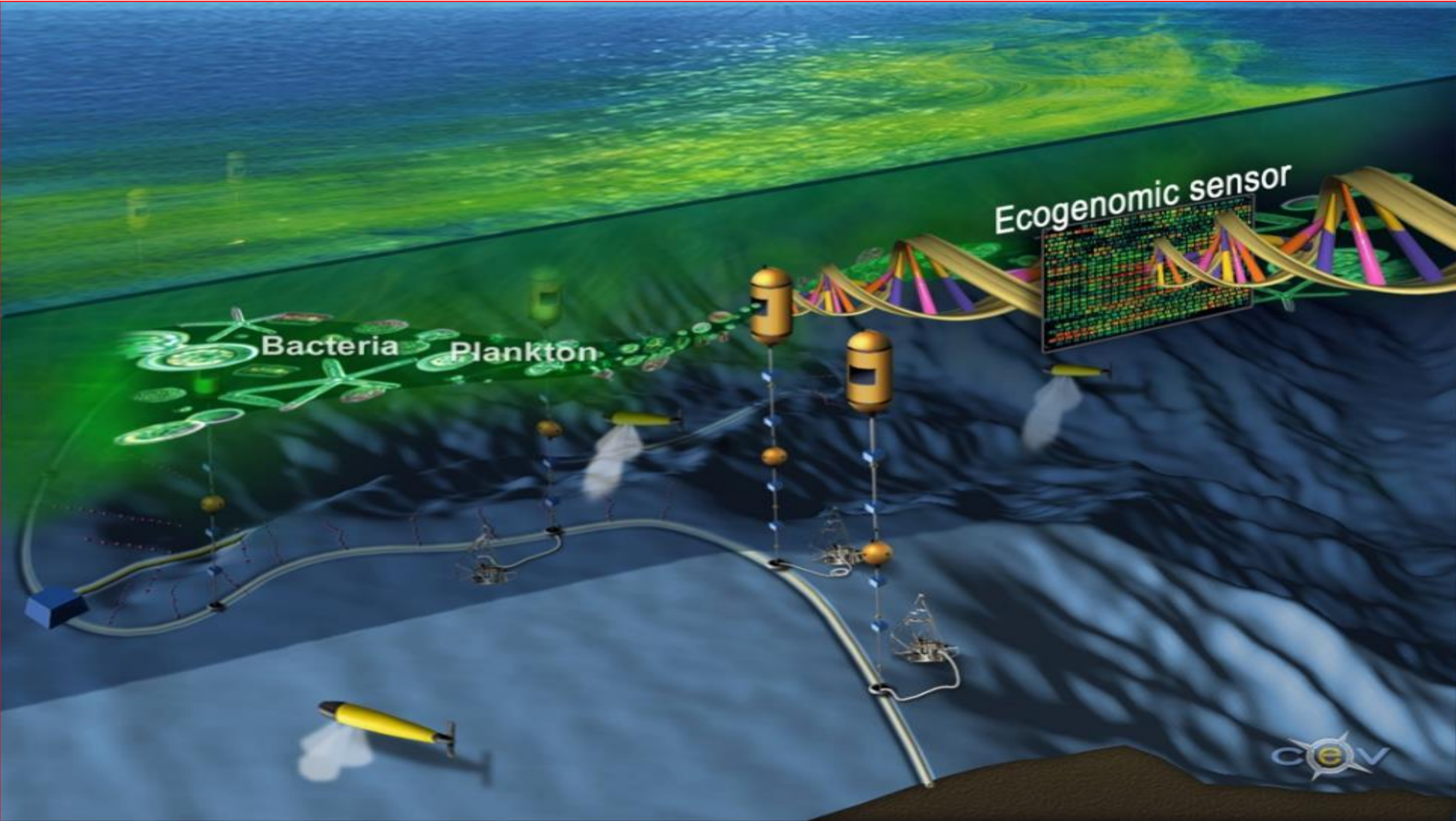
# Development of mobile apps interfaces for remote driving of the crawler



# The growing connection of Eulerian and Lagrangian monitoring assets

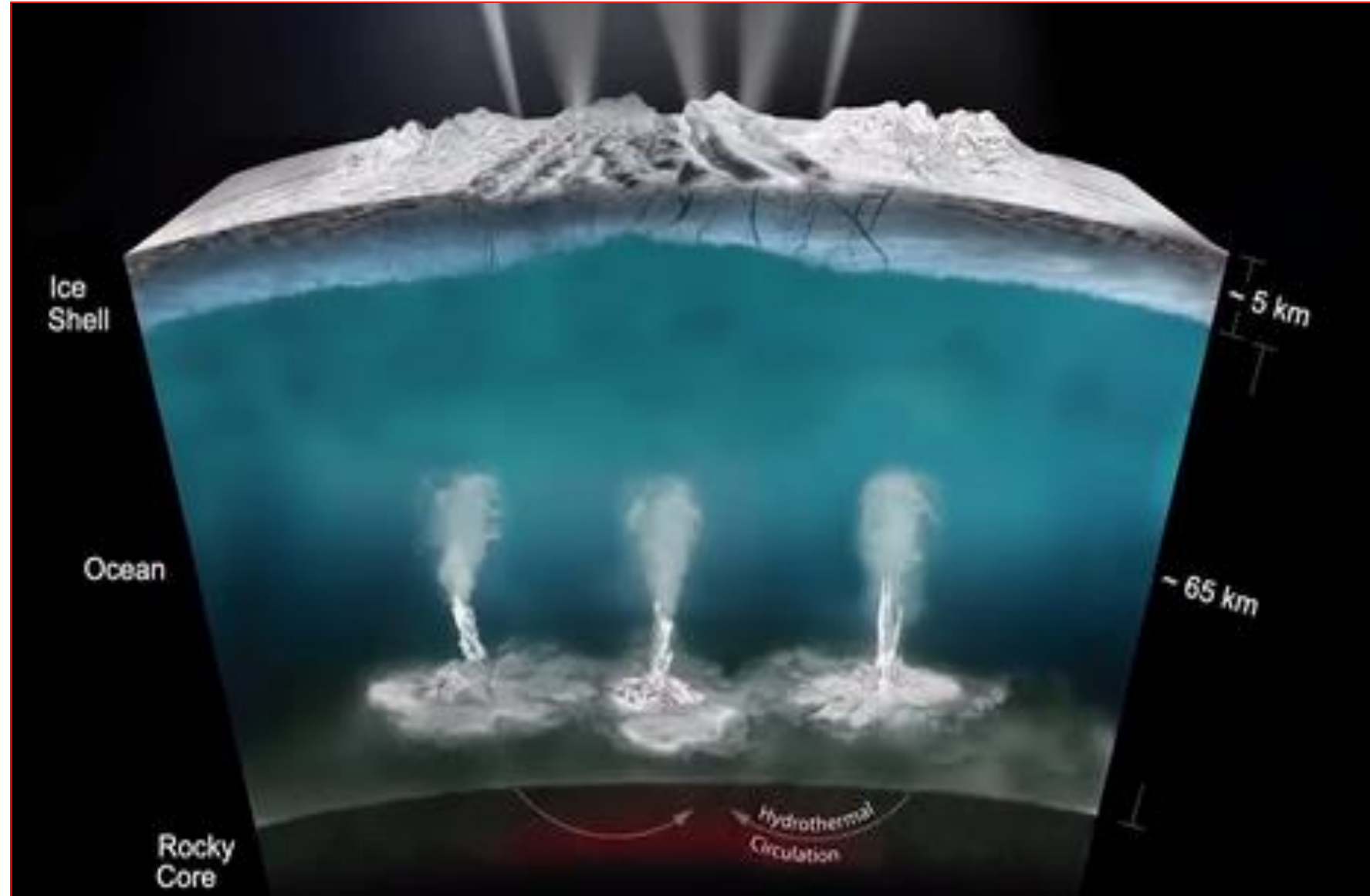
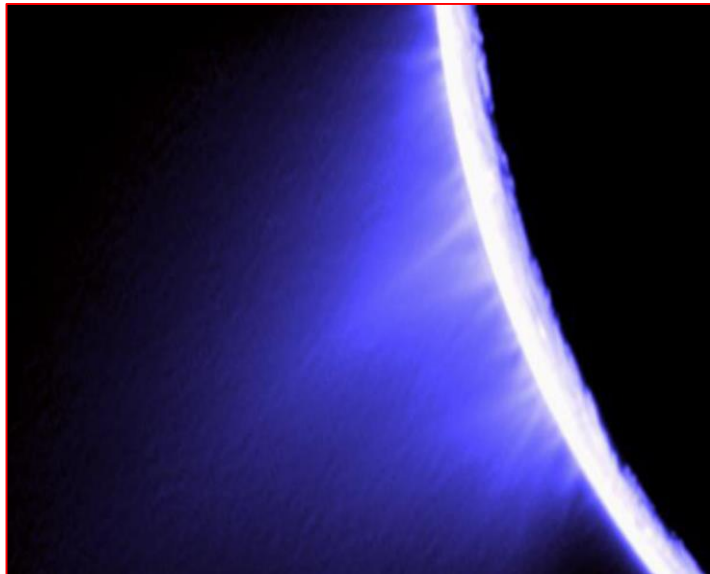


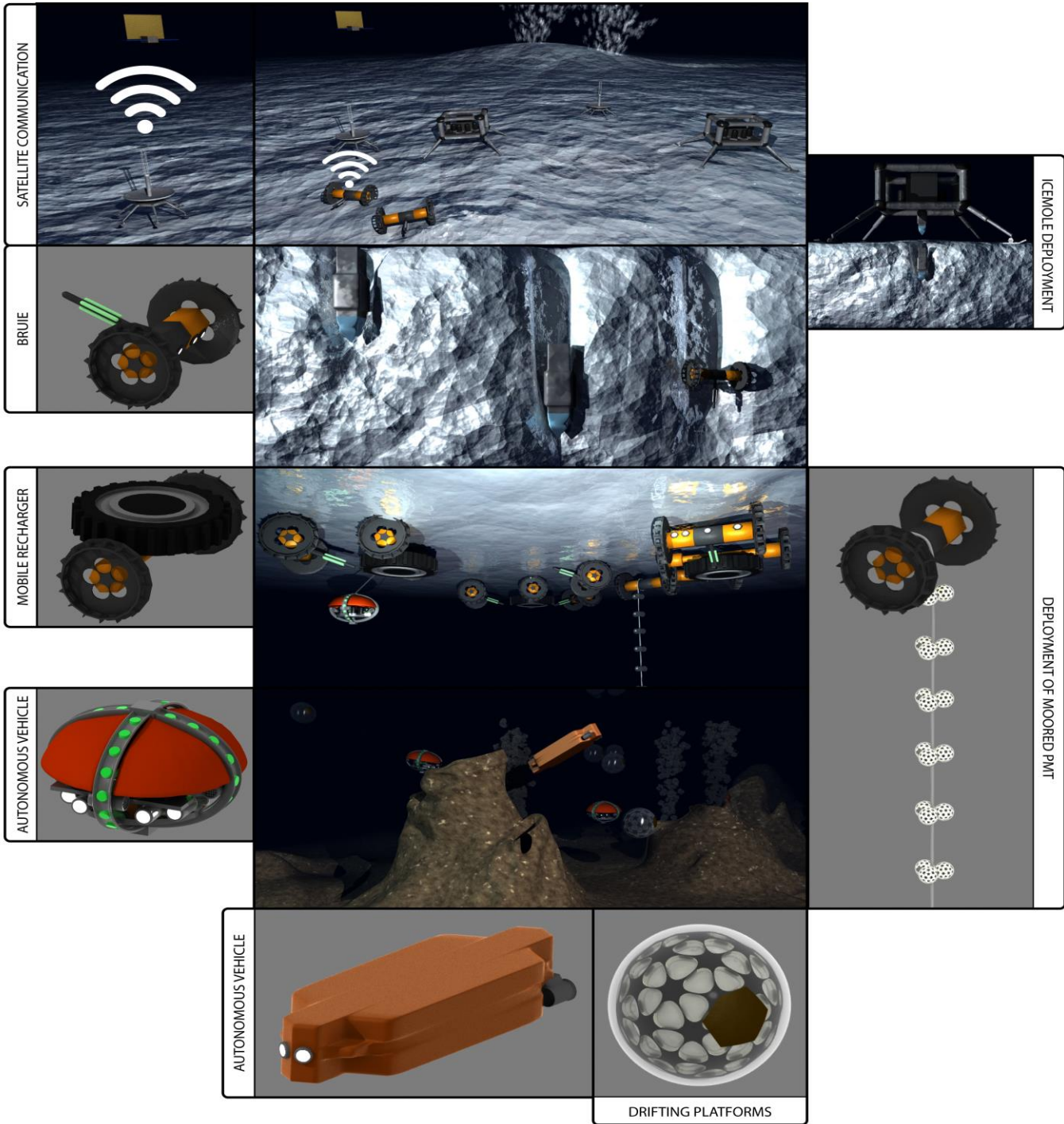
The development of “augmented observatories”: water column monitoring with “omics” technologies





...and finally, from fishery and ecological monitoring to exo-oceans exploration!





## Relevant publications

Mirimin L., Desmet S., López Romero D., Fernandez Fernandez S., Miller D., Mynott S., Gonzalez Brinciau G., Stefanni S., Berry A., Gaughan P., Aguzzi J. 2020. Don't catch me if you can – Using cabled observatories as multidisciplinary platforms for marine fish community monitoring: a case study combining Underwater Video and environmental DNA (eDNA) data. *Sci. Tot. Env.* 773: 145351

Aguzzi J., Chatzievangelou D., Company J.B., Thomsen L., Marini S., Bonofiglio F., Juanes F., Rountree R., Berry A., Chumbinho R., Lordan C., Doyle J., del Rio J., Navarro J., De Leo F.C., Bahamon N., García J.A., Danovaro R., Francescangeli M., Lopez-Vazquez V., Gaughan P. 2020. Fish-stock assessment using video imagery from worldwide cabled observatory networks. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 77: 2396–2410.

Aguzzi J., Chatzievangelou D., Francescangeli M., Marini S., Bonofiglio F., del Río J., Danovaro R. 2020. The hierarchic treatment of marine ecological information from spatial networks of benthic platforms. *Sensors-Basel*, 20: 1751.

Aguzzi J., Flexas M., Flögel S., Lo Jacono C., Tagherlini M., Costa C., Fanelli E., Marini S., Bahamon N., martini S., fanelli E., Danovaro R., Stefanni S., Thomsen L., Riccobene G., Hildebandt M., Masmitja I., del Río J., Clark E.B., Branch A., Weiss P., Klesh A.T., Schodlock M. P. 2020. Exo-oceans exploration with deep-sea sensor and platform technologies. *Astrobiology*, 20: 897-915

Rountree R., Aguzzi J., Marini S., Fanelli E., De Leo F., Del Rio J., Juanes F. 2020. Towards an optimal design for ecosystem-level ocean observatories. *Oceanography and Marine Biology: An annual Review (OMBAR)*, 58: 79-106.

Aguzzi J., Chatzievangelou D., Marini S., Fanelli E., Danovaro R., Flögel S., Lebris N., Juanes F., De Leo F., Del Rio J., Thomsen L., S., Costa C., Riccobene G., Tamburini C., Lefevre D., Gojak C., Poulain P.M., Favali P., Griffa A., Purser A., Cline D., Edgington D., Navarro J., Stefanni S., Company J.B. 2019. New high-tech interactive and flexible networks for the future monitoring of deep-sea ecosystems. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 53: 6616-6631.