Santa Barbara Channel Marine Biodiversity Observation Network



BODEM BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT





Marine Science Institute University of California Santa Barbara



Articles

Envisioning a Marine Biodiversity Observation Network

BioScience • May 2013 / Vol. 63 No. 5

J. EMMETT DUFFY, LINDA A. AMARAL-ZETTLER, DAPHNE G. FAUTIN, GUSTAV PAULAY, TATIANA A. RYNEARSON, HEIDI M. SOSIK, AND JOHN J. STACHOWICZ





Who we are

Principal/Associate Investigators

Marine Science Institute Robert Miller, Andrew Rassweiler, Daniel Reed, Milton Love

Ecology Evolution and Marine Biology

Craig Carlson, Deborah Iglesias-Rodriguez, Doug McCauley

Geography David Siegel, Phaedon Kyriakidis

Electrical and Computer Engineering

BS Manjunath

USGS Kevin Lafferty

UCSD - SIO John Hildebrand

NOAA – NMFS SWFSC

Andrew Thompson









Partners

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary Channel Islands National Park Santa Barbara Coastal Long Term Ecological Research Program Plumes and Blooms Southern California Coastal Water Research Project Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System (SCCOOS) Gray Whales Count San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Mitigation Monitoring CalCOFI





SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL (SBC) BON Goals:

- 1. Integrate biodiversity data to enable inferences about regional biodiversity
- Develop advanced methods in optical and acoustic imaging and genomics for monitoring biodiversity in partnership with ongoing monitoring and research programs
- 3. Implement a tradeoff framework that optimizes allocation of sampling effort

Existing Monitoring Partners

Santa Barbara Channel, California

SMRMA - State Marine Recreational Management Area



Blue = Pelagic, Black = Oceanography, Red = Intertidal, Yellow = Benthic/Subtidal

1. Integrate biodiversity data to enable inferences about regional biodiversity

Approach:

A) Focus on *taxocenes* and *communities* - comparable sets of organisms e.g. microbes, benthic megafauna



1. Integrate biodiversity data to enable inferences about regional biodiversity

Approach:

B) Use geospatial statistics and predictive modeling to extrapolate these measurements to larger scales



optimal estimates



Using direct data only



uncertainty



Complex and multiscale patterns of community structure

Communities are spatially structured at **multiple scales**. The spatial variation in community composition is **beta diversity**



variation in community composition 38% **Biogeographic trend** 11% Positive spatial structures **7%** — Negative spatial structures -Random noise 44% (error)

Lamy et al., in prep



Site scores - Canonical axis 1 (5.7%) F_{1,127} = 8.18, *P* < 0.001

133 samples 2005-2014 CINP, LTER, PISCO, USGS What are the ecological processes and environmental drivers underlying each of these scales?



Average temperature from 2005-2014



Identifying environmental drivers

- Physical environment (SST, Bathymetry, substrate, slope)
- Pelagic primary production (Chl a)
- Benthic primary production (Kelp biomass)
- Disturbance regime (wave height, ENSO)
- Connectivity source and destination strength

Giant Kelp: A Foundation Species



- Provides tremendous structural complexity
- Major food source for many grazers
- Detritus fuels local and regional food webs

Landsat Kelp Forest Biomass

- 30 m resolution multispectral imagery
- Kelp reflectance calibrated to biomass measured by divers in SBC LTER long-term plots
- SBC time series includes ~ 6-8 usable images per year since 1984 from central CA to Baja CA



Canopy biomass of *Macrocystis pyrifera* (top) can be quantified from Landsat 5 imagery (bottom).

Hyperspectral aerial flights conducted 3x year⁻¹ in 2013 – 2015 using the AVIRIS sensor in HyspIRI preparatory campaign

Thomas Bell, David Siegel



Chl:C estimated from hyperspectral images closely resembles Chl:C measured in the laboratory



Laboratory ChI:C

Regional patterns of kelp Chlorophyll mirror the eastwest gradient of temperature and nutrients in the Santa Barbara Channel



Goal 2. Develop advanced methods in optical and acoustic imaging and genomics for monitoring biodiversity

Optical Imaging







BIO-IMAGE INFORMATICS







Convolutional levels: Feature extraction typically required an engineer to select or develop a feature descriptor with CNNs it is learned from data.

Classifier: fully connected layers

Percent cover at 95% goodness



Segmentation at 95% goodness



BisQue

Goal 2. Develop advanced methods in optical and acoustic imaging and genomics for monitoring biodiversity

Ecosystem







Amplification of barcode genes for particular groups (prokaryotes to vertebrates)





A Genomic View of Biodiversity Across Multiple Trophic Levels

Targets:

- Microbes
- Microplankton
- Ichthyoplankton
- eDNA



Time-series shows repeatable, seasonal surface bacterioplankton communities



- Time-series on Plumes & Blooms cruise line
- •44 cruises, 2010-14
- Profile to 300m at center station
- new Earth

Microbiome Project 16S rDNA primers



These dominant OTUs have clear, distinct correlations to bottom-up controls

SAR86 Blooms \uparrow **SAR11** or islands Surface 1 Mixing & north upwelling South **SAR11** Surface 2 **Stratification**



Santa Barbara Channel MBON IMS

- Adopted community protocols and standards
- Per LTER
 - Relational Database Management System -> XML
 - Structural quality control
 - Local catalog

Federation mechanism – DMAC group





IOOS, Marine Cadastre, NCEI