

Striped bass spawning habitat: impact of winter storms on the dynamics of zooplankton populations Hongsheng Bi, Jian Zhao, Wenjing Liu

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CONTENTS

Background



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PlanktonScope & Image Processing



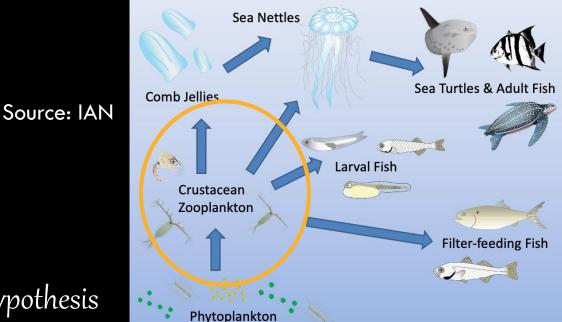
4

Deployment & Plankton dynamics

From monitoring to prediction: possible?

Importance of Plankton

- Base for the marine food web
 - Ichthyoplankton & forage fish, e.g., critical period hypothesis
 - Affecting global fisheries
 - Ecosystem structure and functions, e.g., junk-food hypothesis



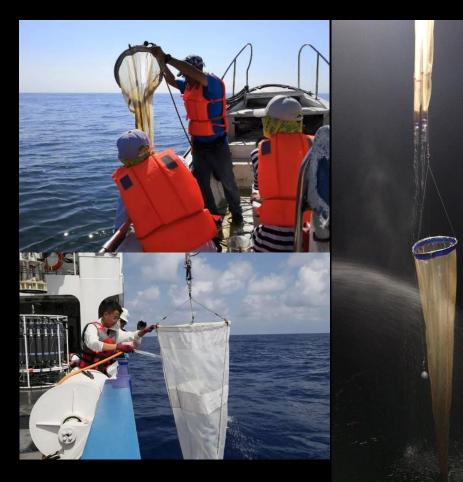
In the Chesapeake Bay, the large copepod Eurytemora is a key prey for striped bass larvae, and their abundance and timing can affect the recruitment of striped bass



Source: CBP

Excellent indicators for integrated ecosystem and climate assessment

Plankton Sampling

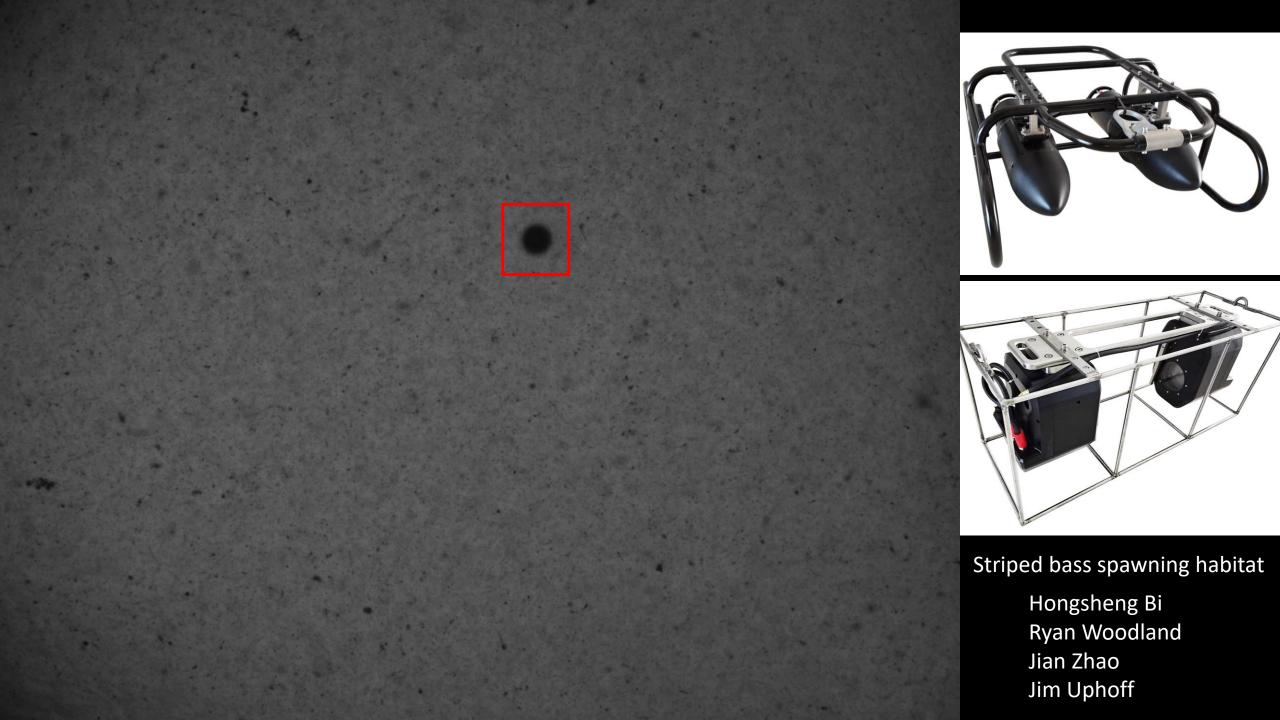


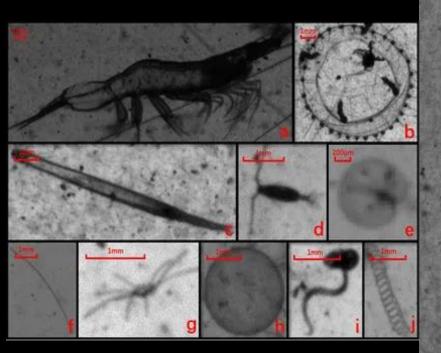
Net sampling Discrete in time Integrative in space

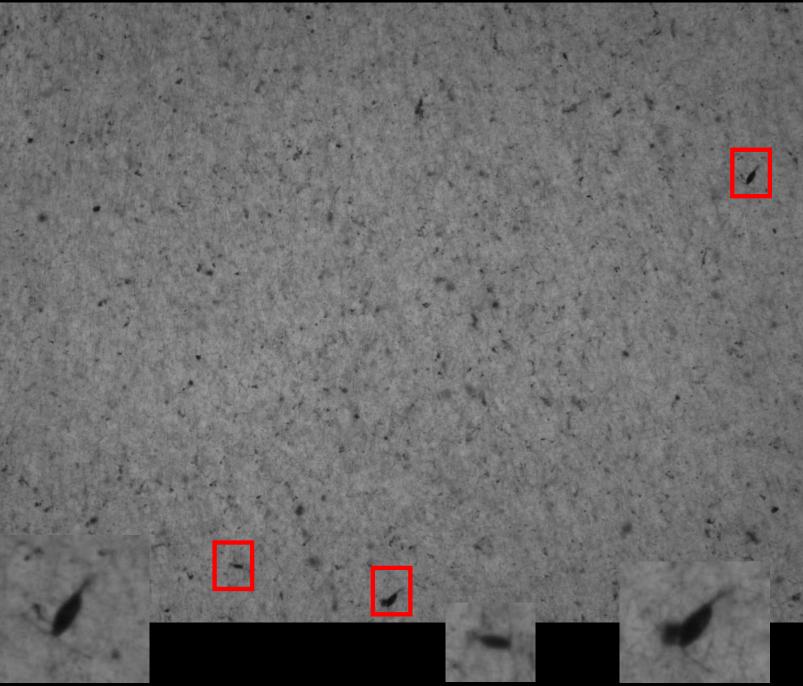


In situ imaging system

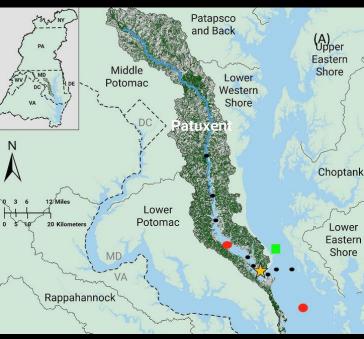
- No clogging or reduced filtering efficiency
- Nonintrusive, no damage to fragile organisms
- High spatial and temporal resolution
- Simultaneous measurements on a suite of plankton groups
- Size, behavior, bloom status etc.











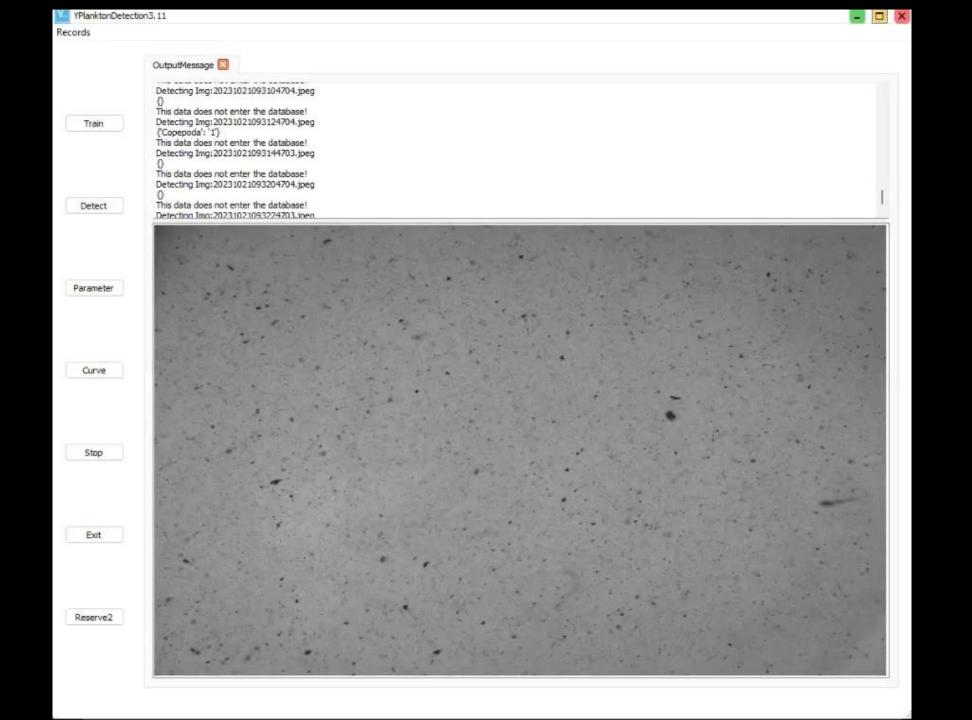




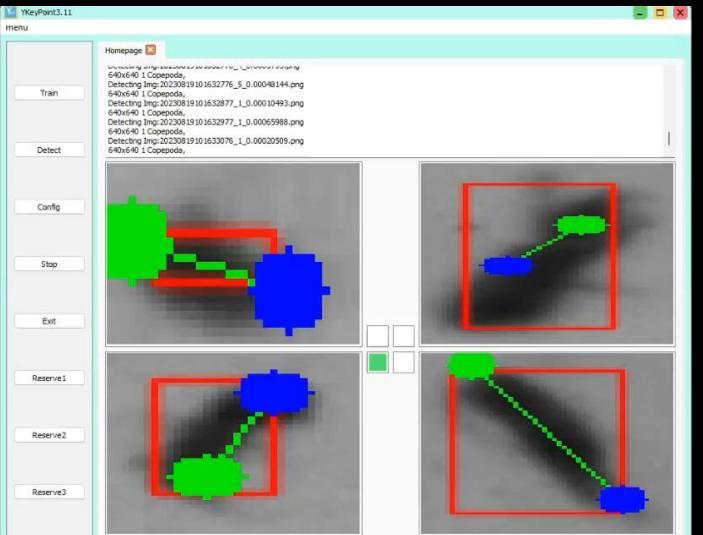












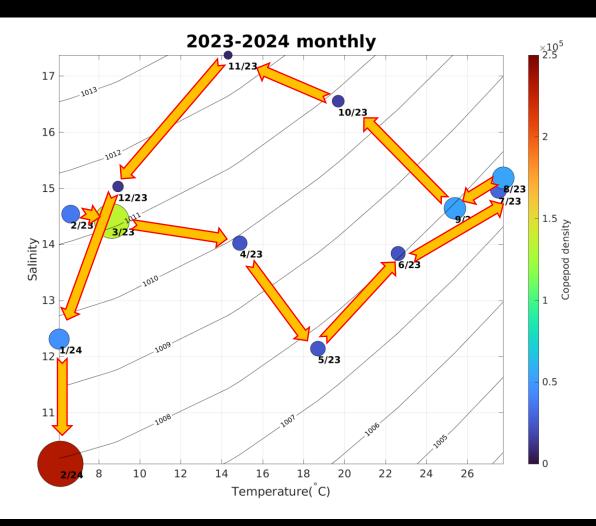
True value Measured value Difference

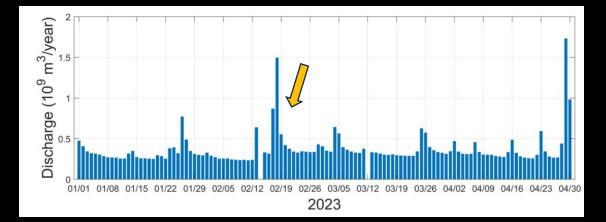
	(imagel) A	(Key point)
91	15.70211	16.17
92	28.12548	28.71
93	33.75	34
94	22.94754	23.3
95	28.18499	28.85
96	32.60383	31.77
97	22.1109	22.89
98	33.38345	33.75
99	23.4375	23.27
100	23.44265	23.54
101		

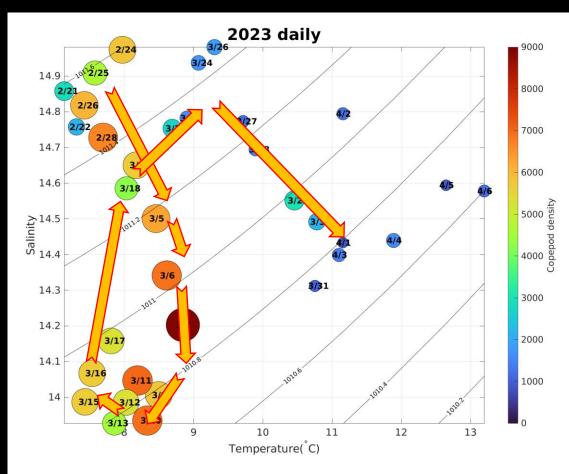
G	
0.029798	
0.020782	
0.007407	
0.015359	
0.023594	
0.025575	
0.035236	
0.01098	
0.007147	
0.004153	
0.023422	

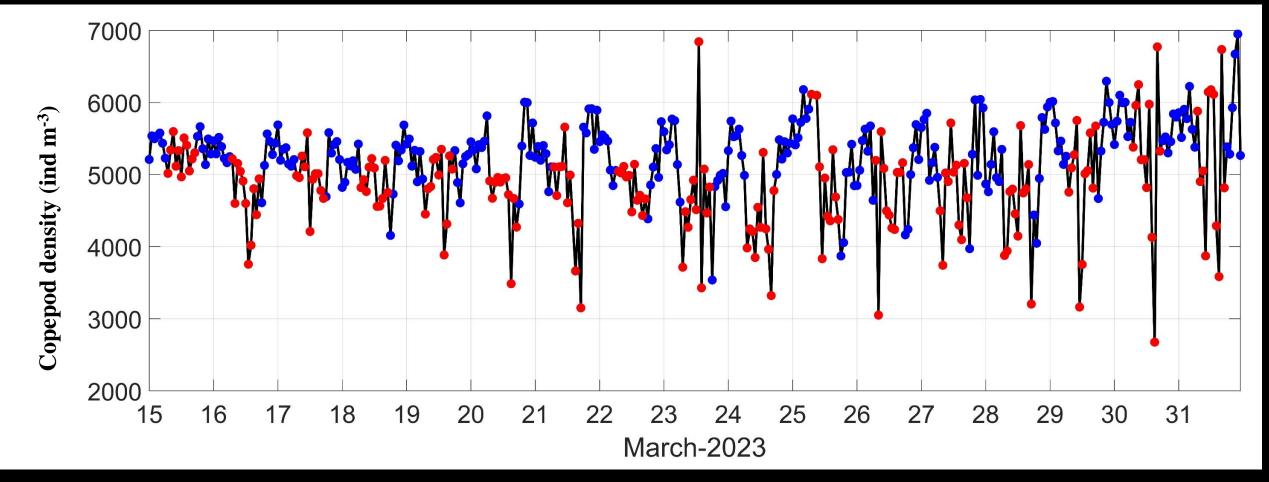
Mean error : 2.34%





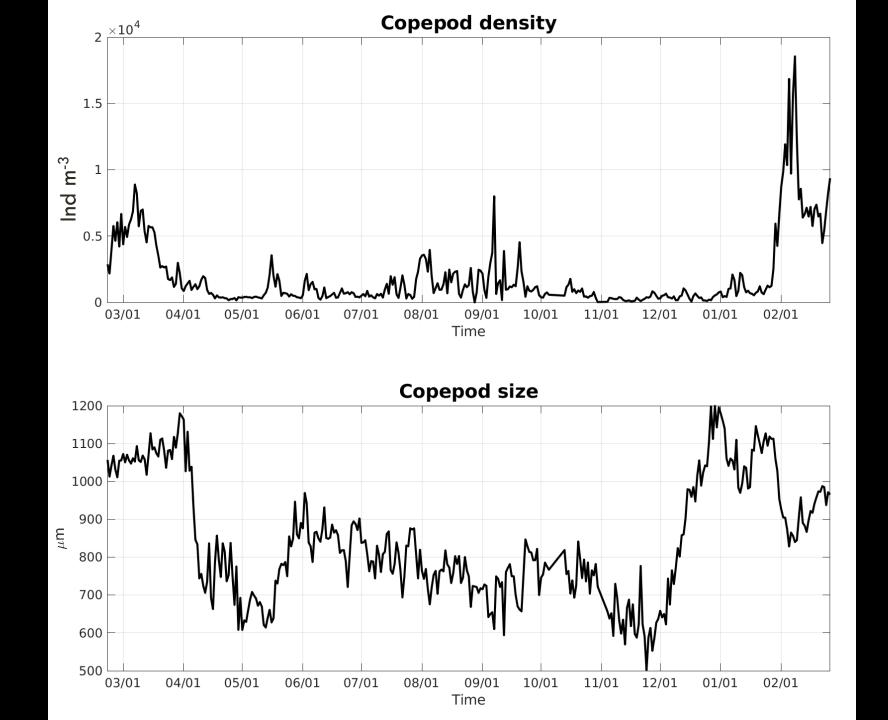


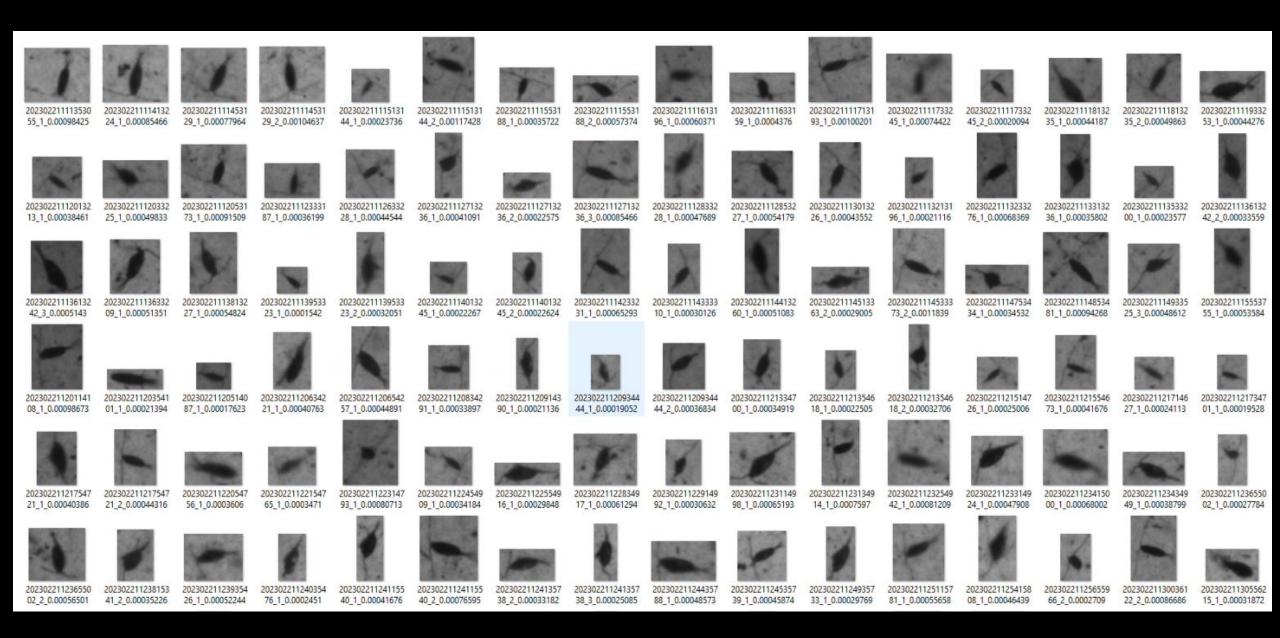




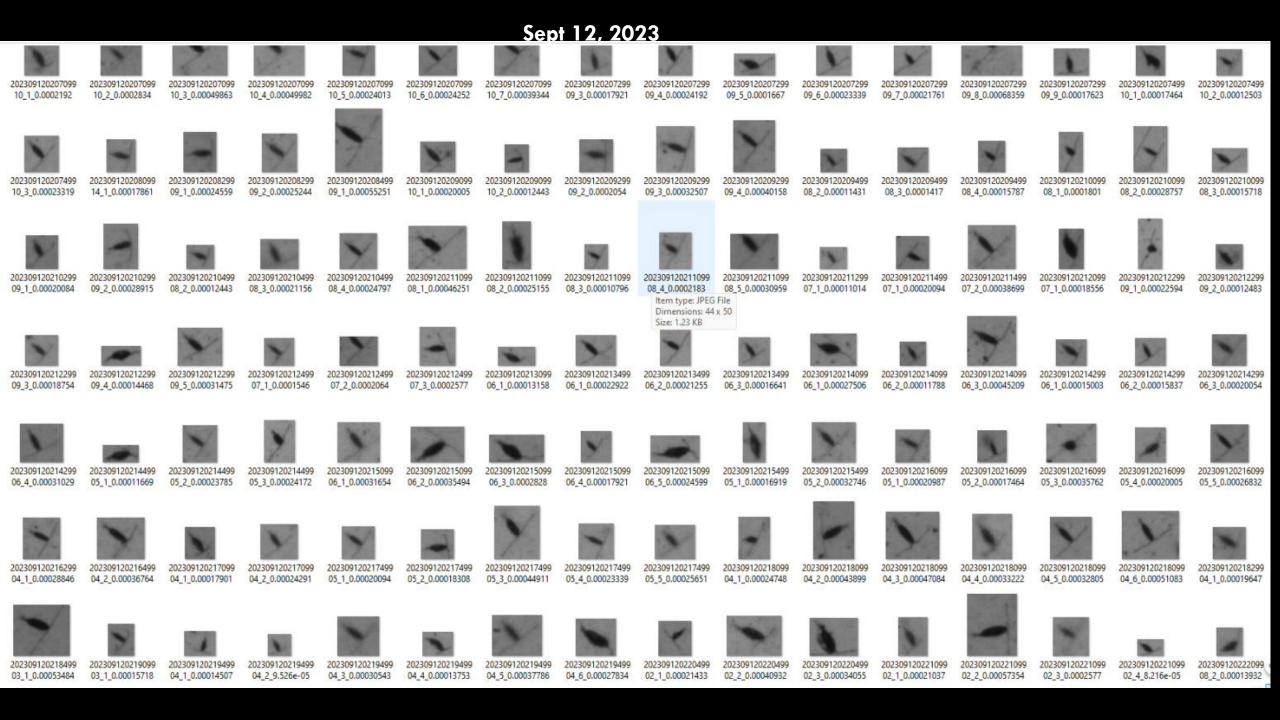
Hourly data Red dots: daytime Blue dots: nighttime

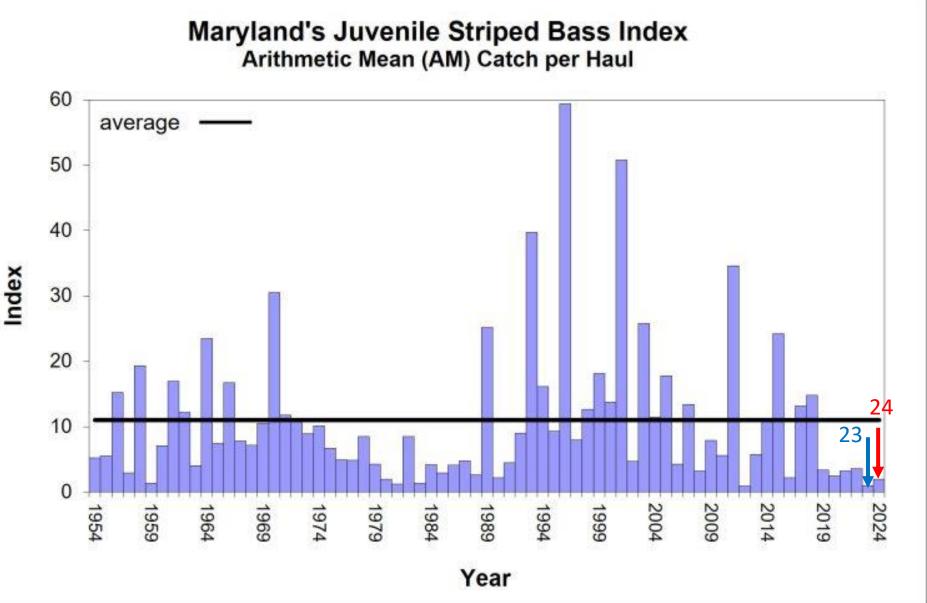
Nighttime: Higher density on average Daytime: Larger variation





Feb 21, 2023



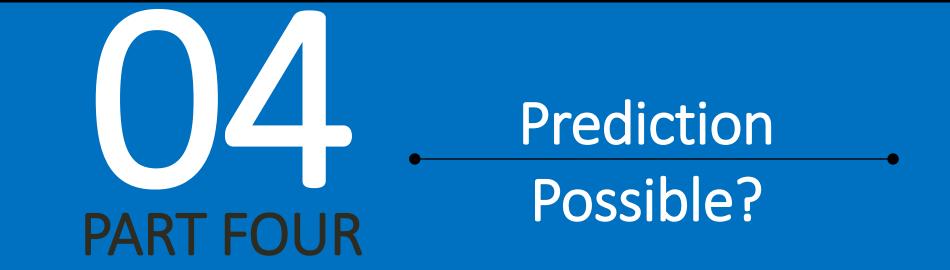


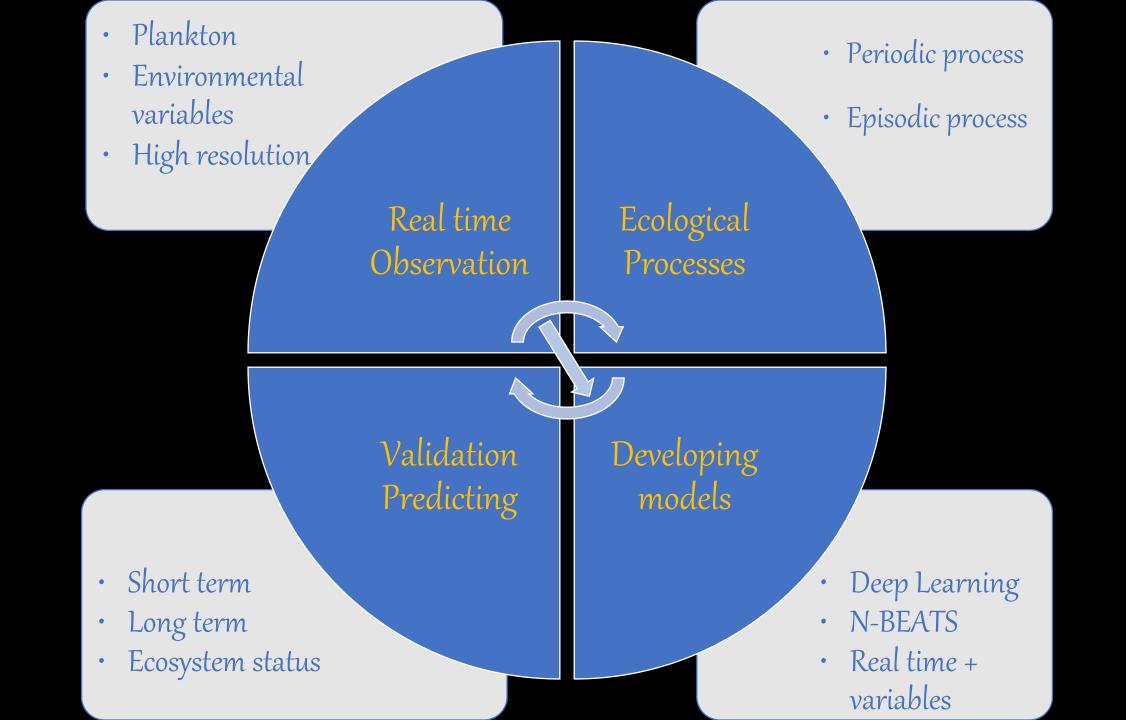


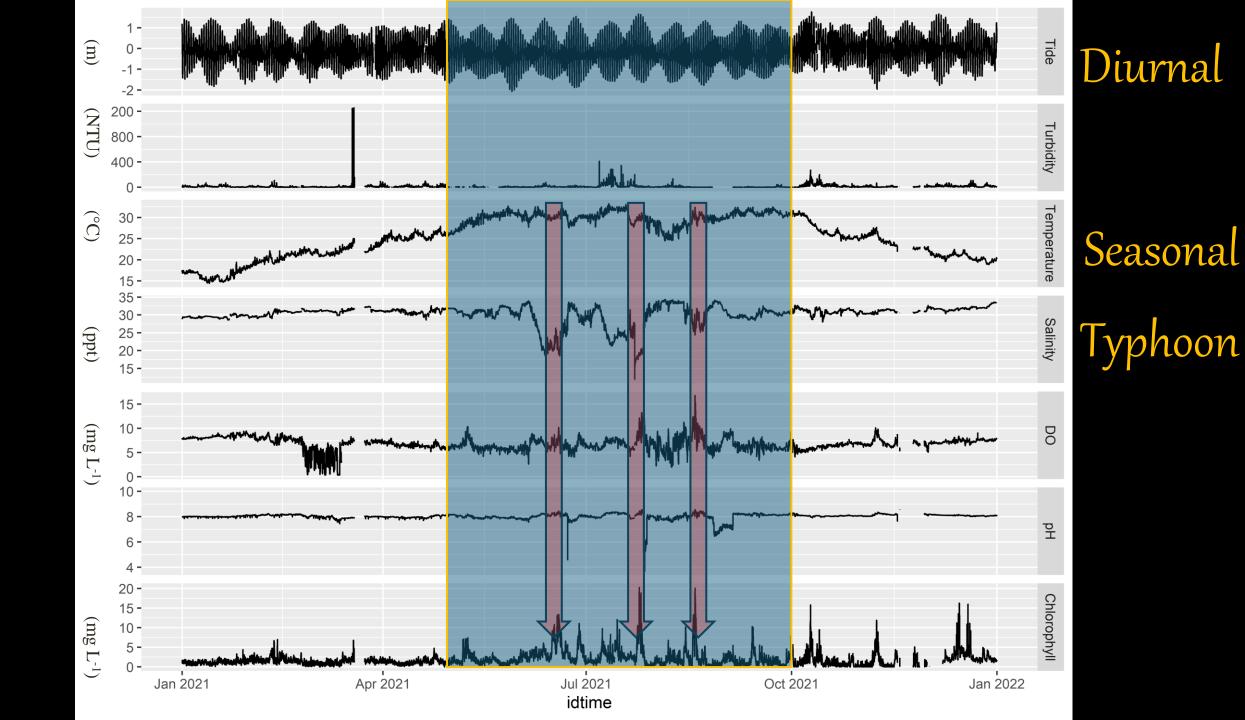
2019: 3.4 2020: 2.5 2021: 3.2 2022: 3.6 2023: 1.0 2024: 2.0

Maryland DNR

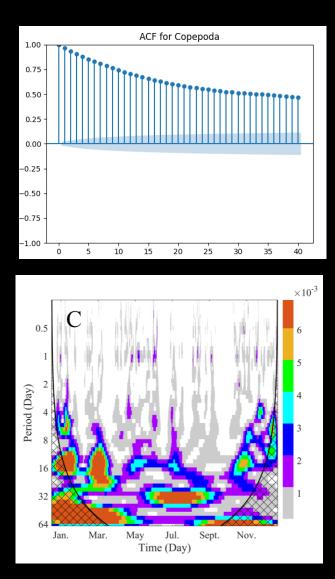


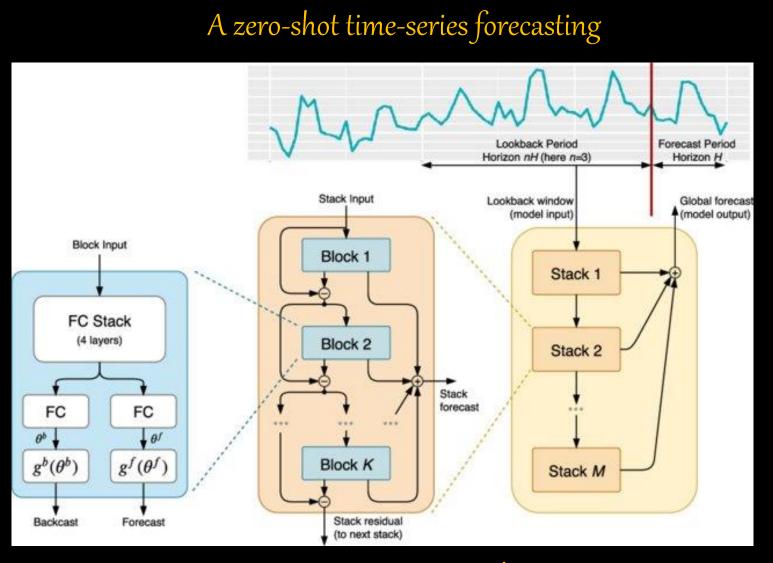




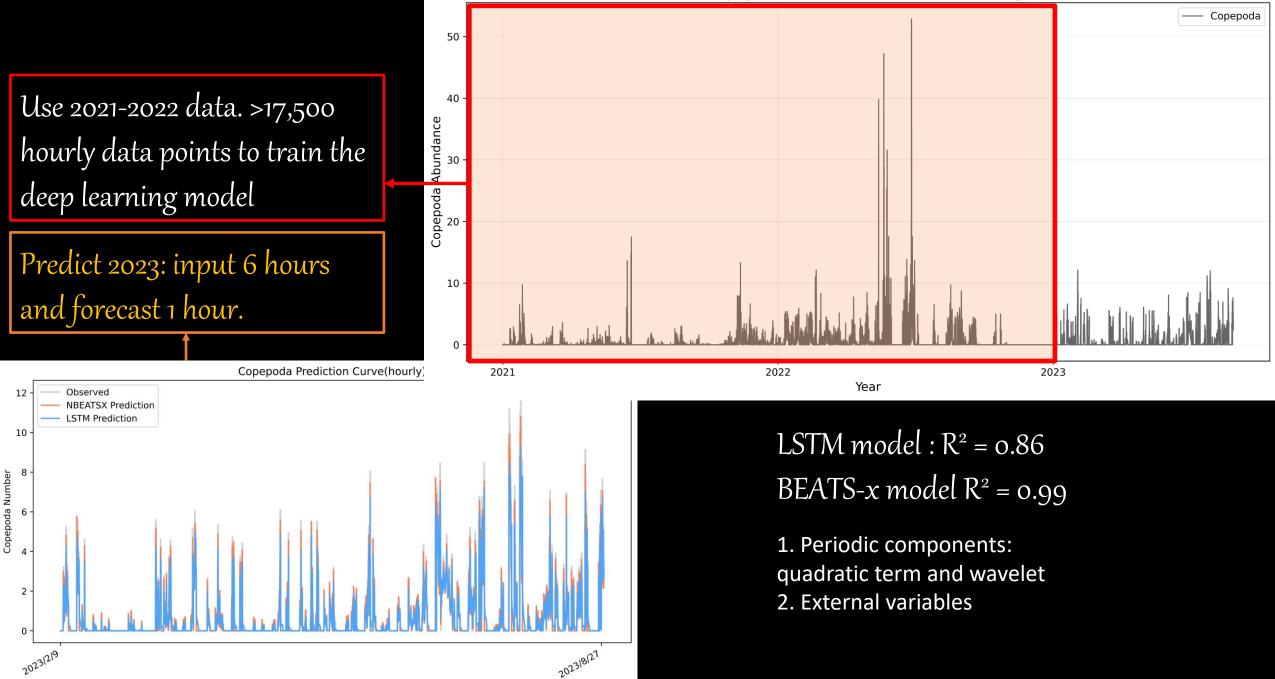


Traditional Stats Vs Deep learning

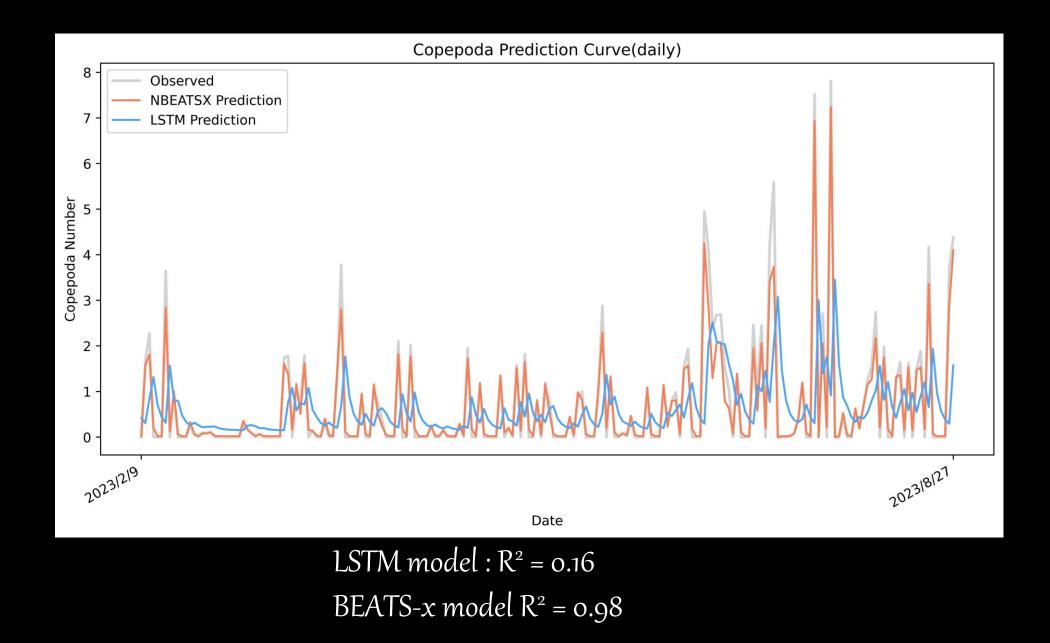


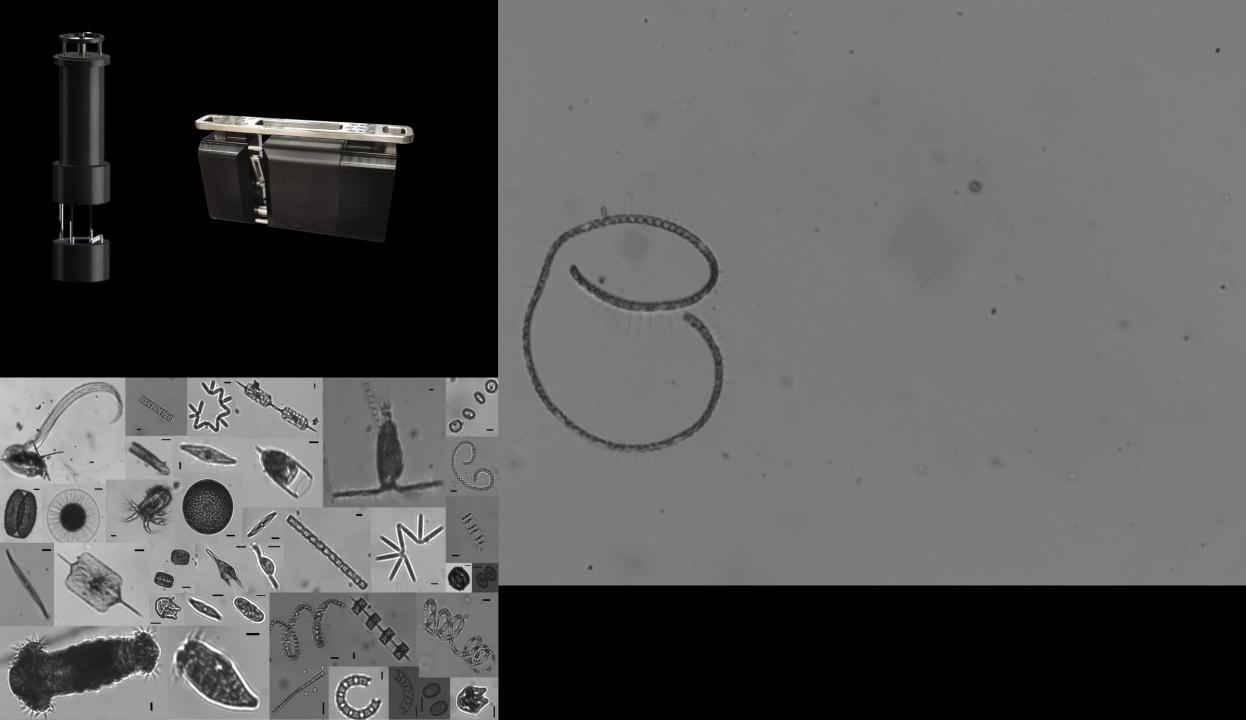


Stevenson et al. 2022



Copepoda Abundance Over Time(hourly)





From Observing to Predicting Plankton

- Model selection
 - Traditional biophysical models require intensive computation and are characterized by high uncertainty in biological processes, primarily predicting bulk measurements such as chlorophyll.
 - Satellite data have sub-optimum spatial and temporal resolution, no species-specific information
- Deep learning models
 - New deep learning models like NBEATS-x and Transformer with attention network are promising
 - For short-term predictions, such as hourly to daily, environmental factors play a minor role, emphasizing the importance of in situ biological observations
 - The performance of traditional deep learning models like LSTM declined rapidly
 - Environmental factors, particularly forward-looking or indicative variables, are likely to play critical roles in long-term predictions

ACCHULGIDEMENTS



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