

# Fish biophony in a Mediterranean submarine canyon a preliminary investigation using Static Acoustic Monitoring and gliders



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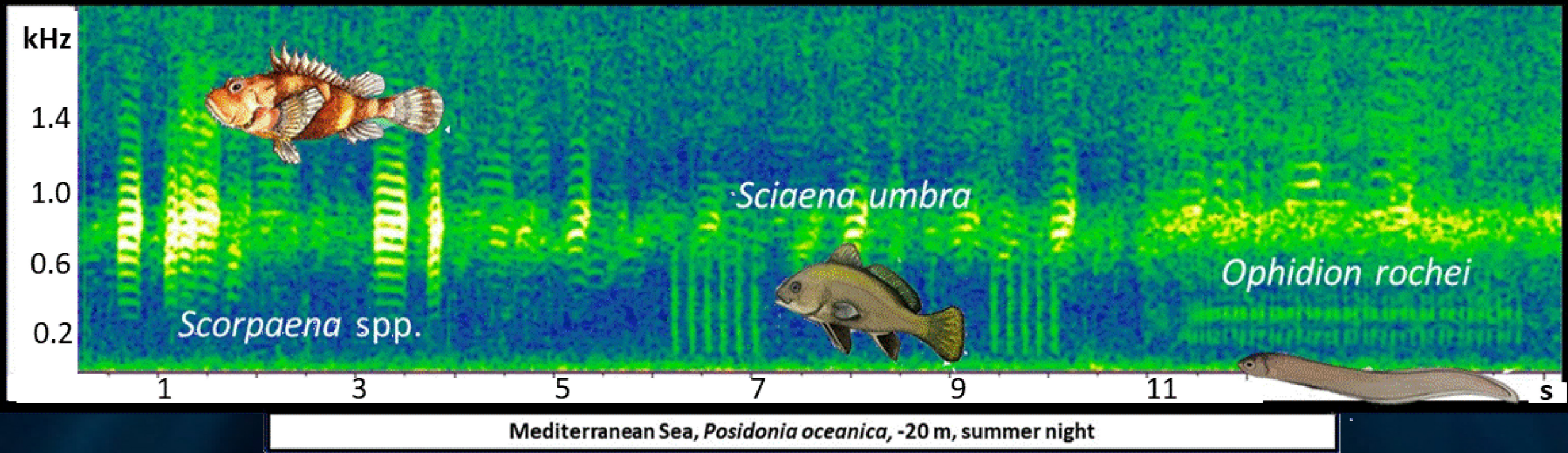
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# Fish biophony

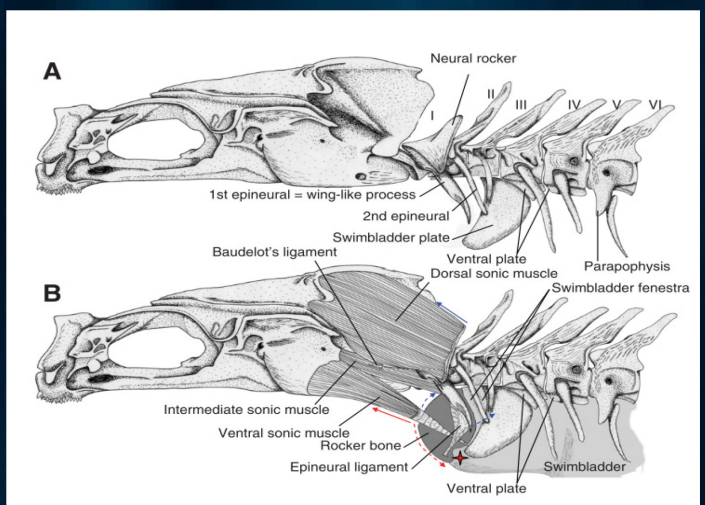
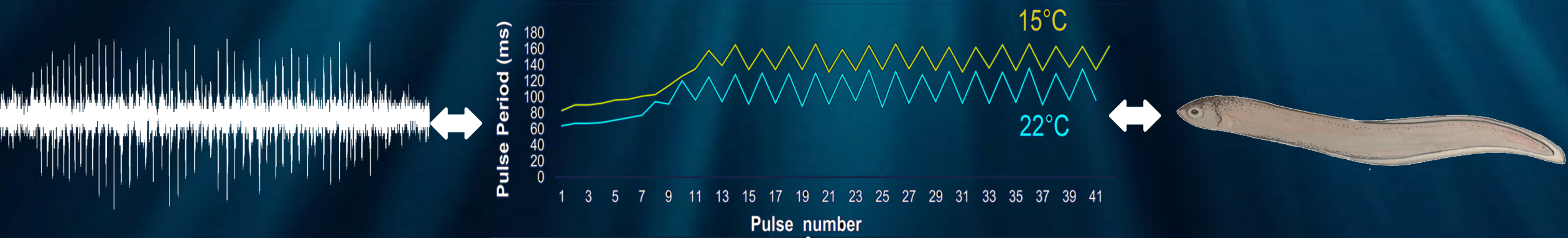


Intra-specific variation of fish sounds is generally smaller than **inter-specific variation**

**Once the sound repertoire of a species has been characterised, it is relatively easy to identify which species vocalize in the wild.**

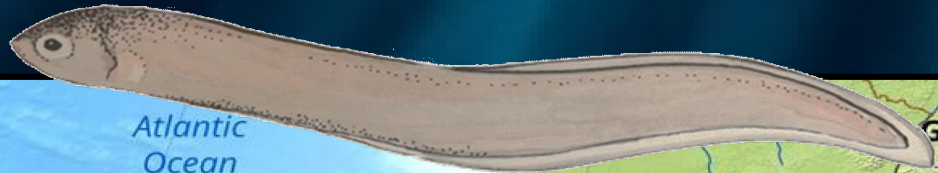


# Using fish sounds as natural tags: Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) of fish populations

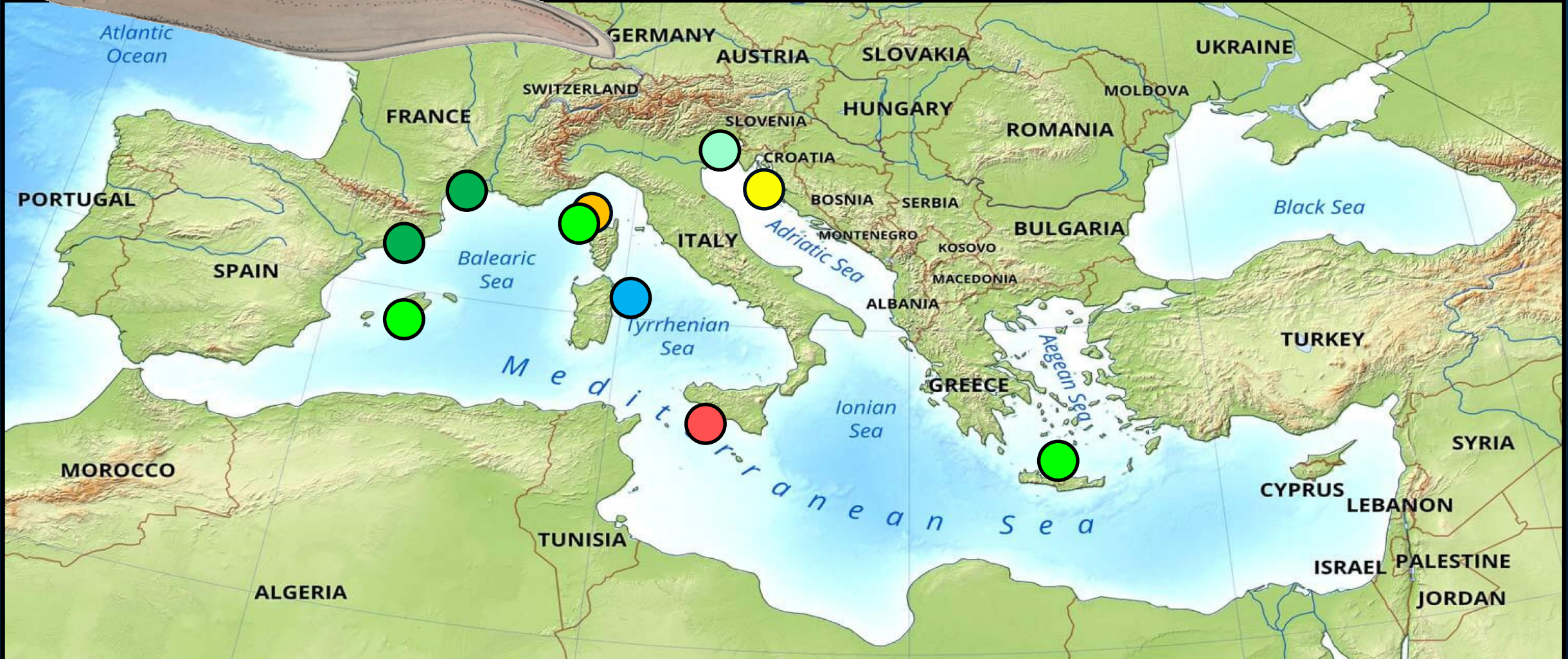




# Ophidion rochei

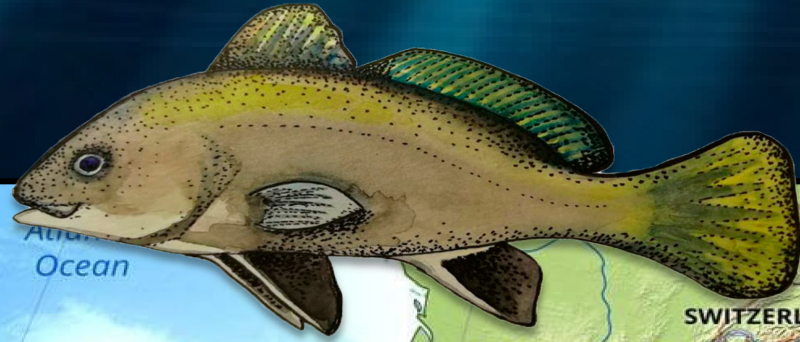


- Parmentier et al (2010). JEXBIO 213(18), 3230-3236.
- Kéver et al. (2015). JFB, 87(2), 502–509.
- Kéver et al. (2016). Mar Eco 37(6), 1315–1324.
- Ceraulo et al. (2018). Ecol ind, 85, 1030-1043.
- Picciulin et al. (2019). Aquatic Conserv, 2, 1-9
- Desiderà et al. (2019). MEPS 608, 183-197
- Bolgan et al. (2019) IBAC 2019
- <https://chorusacoustics.com/monitoring>



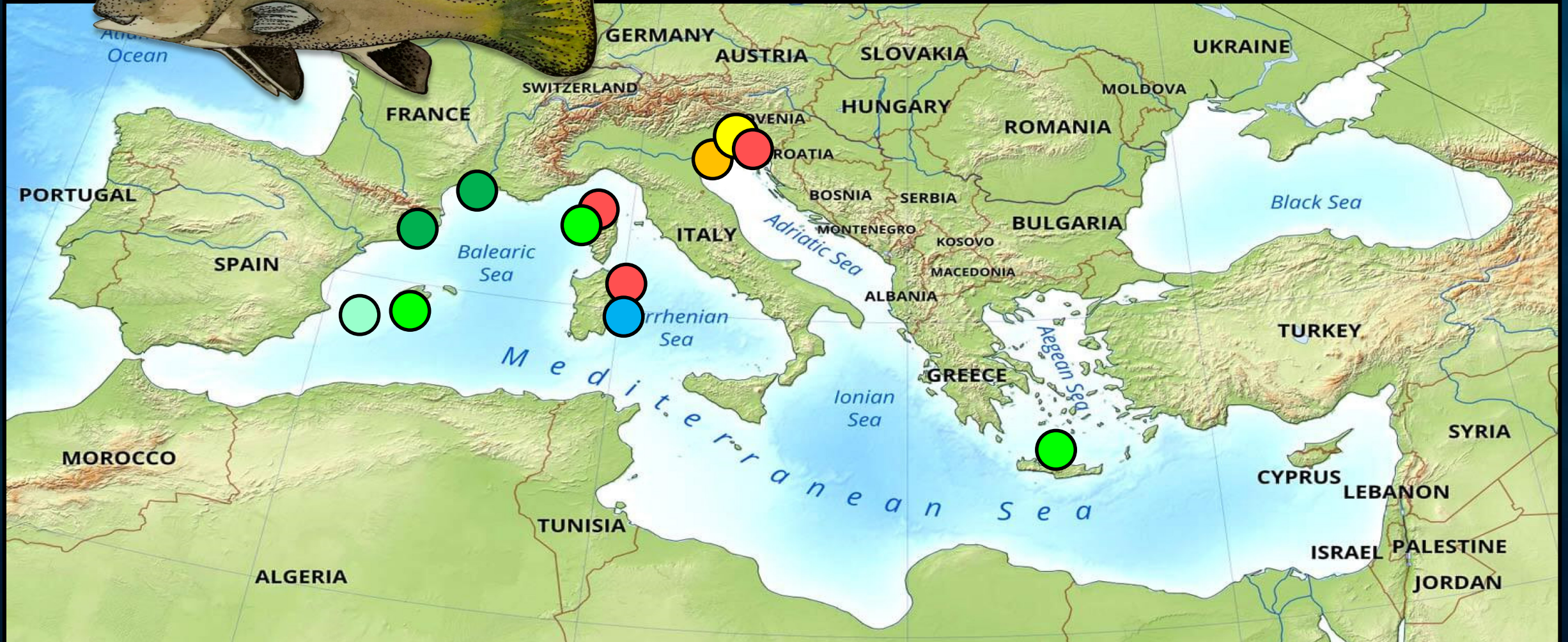


# Sciaena umbra



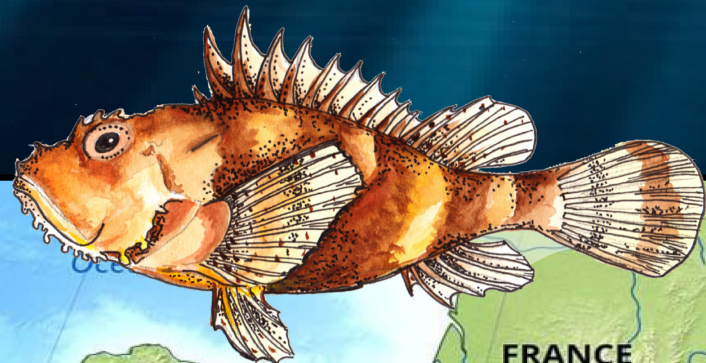
- Bonacito et al. (2002). Bioacoustics 12, 292–294
- Codarin et al. (2012). Effects of Noise on Aquatic Life
- Picciulin et al. (2012a). Bioacoustics 2012, 1–12.
- Picciulin et al. (2012b). J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 132, 3118–3124.
- Picciulin et al. (2013). Fish. Res. 145, 76–81.

- Parmentier et al (2018). Animal conserv, 21(3), 211-220
- Correa et al. (2018). Ocean Coast. Manage. 168, 22-34.
- Desiderà et al. (2019). MEPS 608, 183-197
- Bolgan et al. (2019) IBAC 2019
- <https://chorusacoustics.com/monitoring>

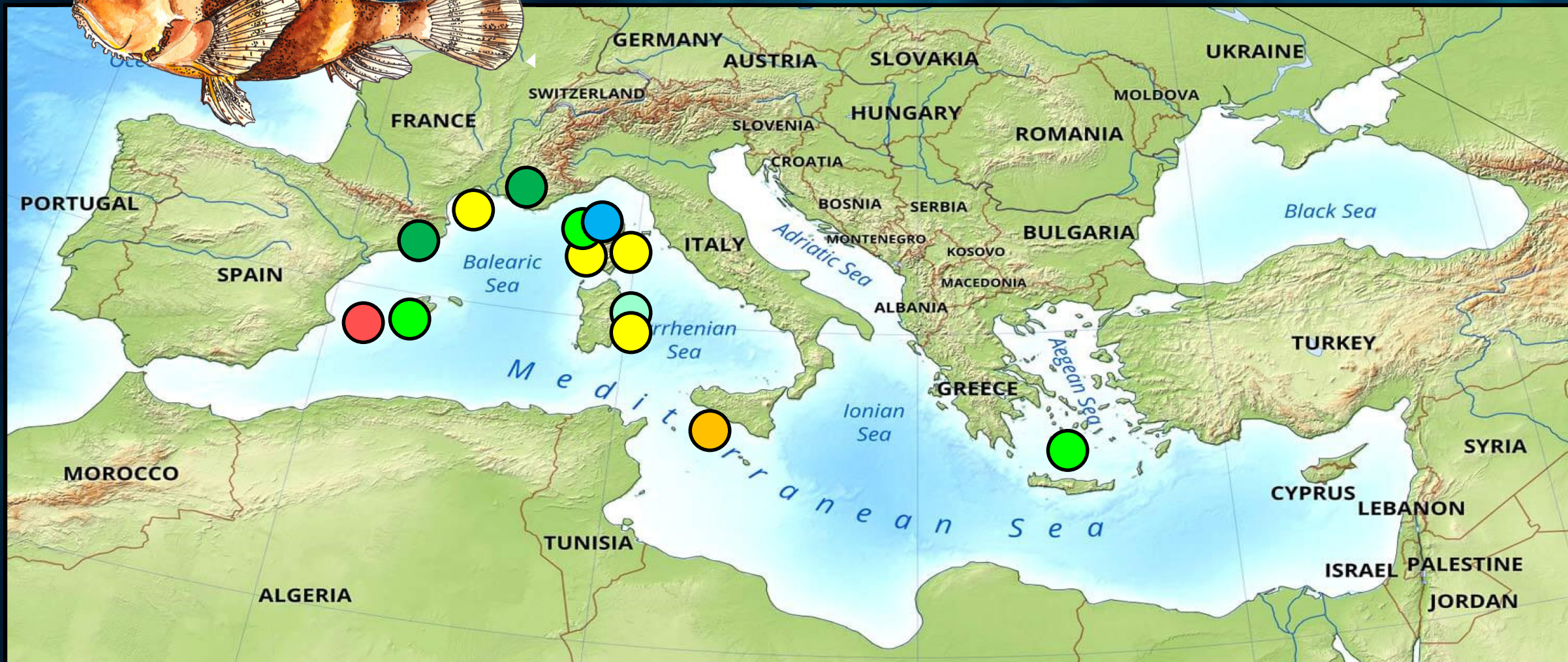




# Scorpaena spp.



- Di Iorio et al. (2018). *Remote Sens Ecol Conserv* , 4, 248-263
- Ceraulo et al. (2018). *Ecol ind*, 85, 1030-104
- Correa et al. (2018). *Ocean Coast. Manage.* 168, 22-34.
- Desiderà et al. (2019). *MEPS* 608, 183-197
- Bolgan et al (2019). *JEXBIO*
- Bolgan et al. (2019) *IBAC 2019*
- <https://chorusacoustics.com/monitoring>





# Deepest fish recordings reported in scientific literature: -40 m depth



Kéver et al. (2016). *Mar Eco* 37(6), 1315–1324.



# What happens deeper?

## AIMS:

- 1- Describe fish acoustic diversity in the soundscape of a Mediterranean underwater canyon
- 2- Investigate the potential of different PAM configuration in providing information on fish populations



# Material & Methods

## SAM & glider PAM

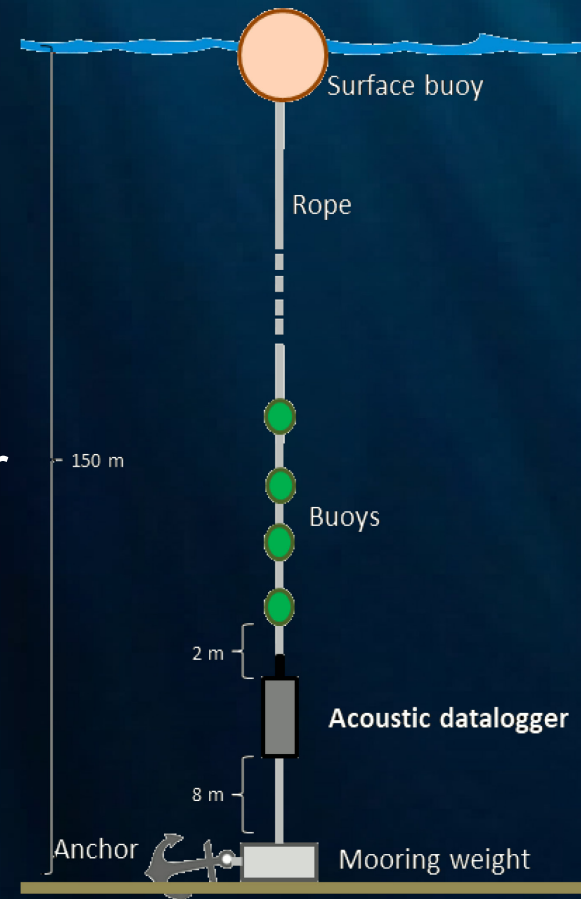
Combination of Static Acoustic Monitoring (SAM) & hydrophone integrated gliders (SeaExplorer, Alseamar).  
(2016-2017)



## Calvi submarine canyon

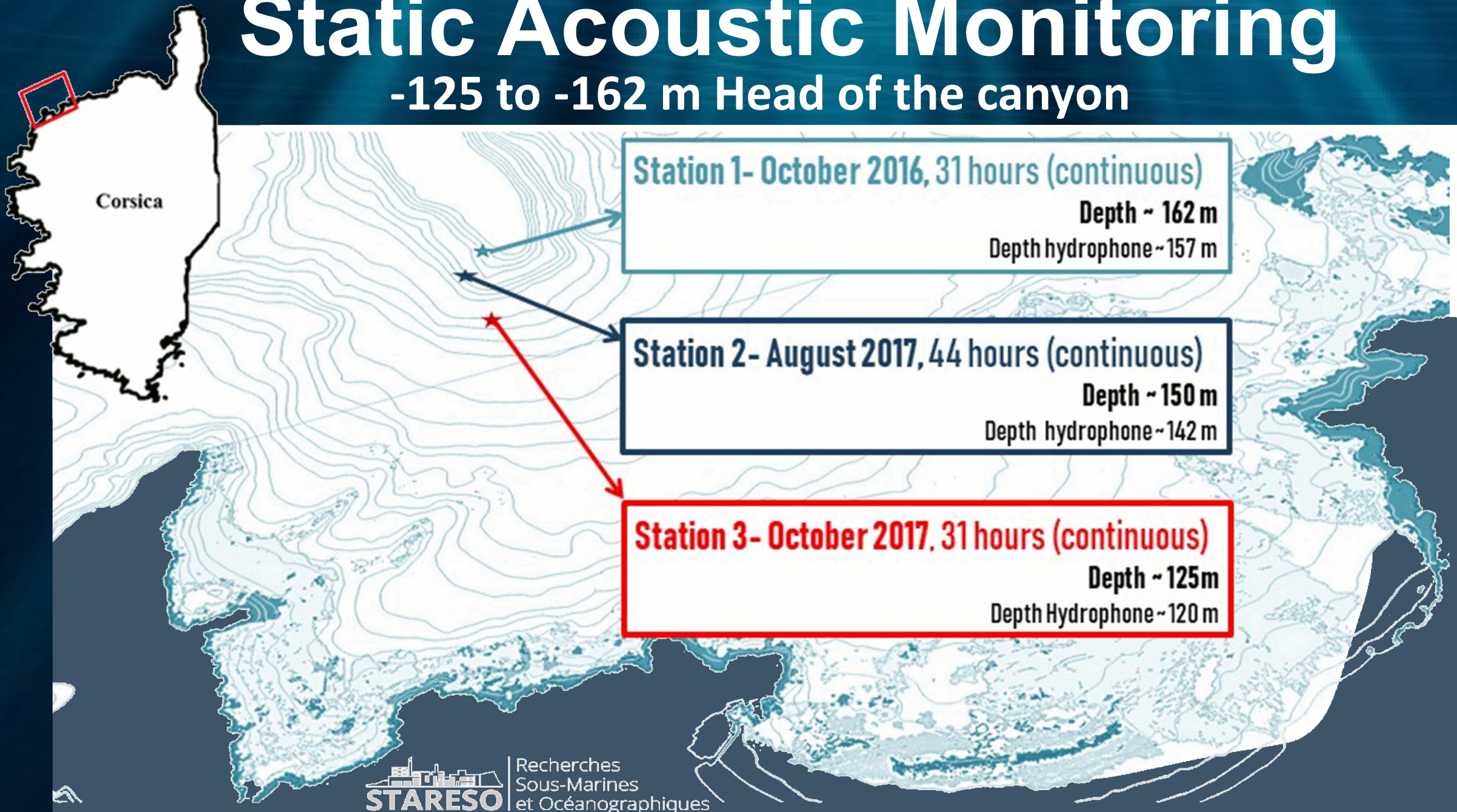
Total of **194 hours of recordings** analysed for

- **fish acoustic richness**  
(i.e. number of sound types)
- **fish sound abundance**  
(number of sounds per sound type and per unit of time).

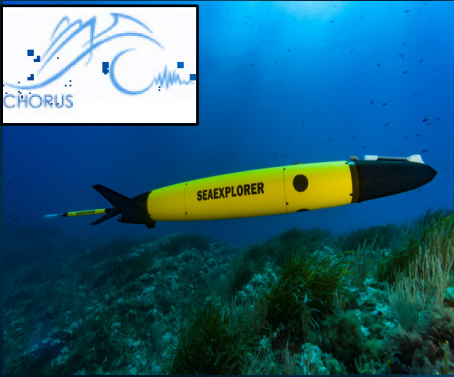


# Static Acoustic Monitoring

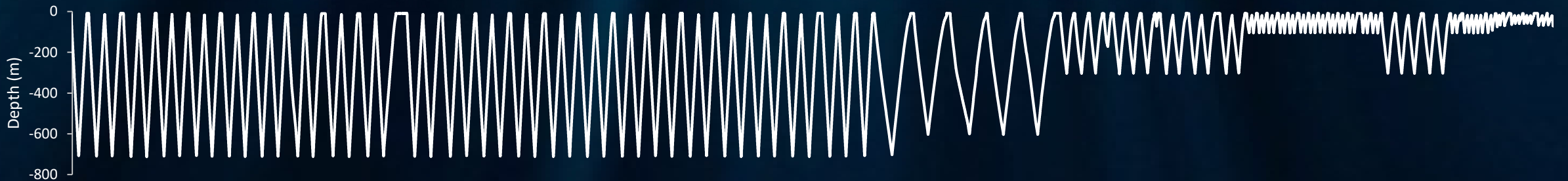
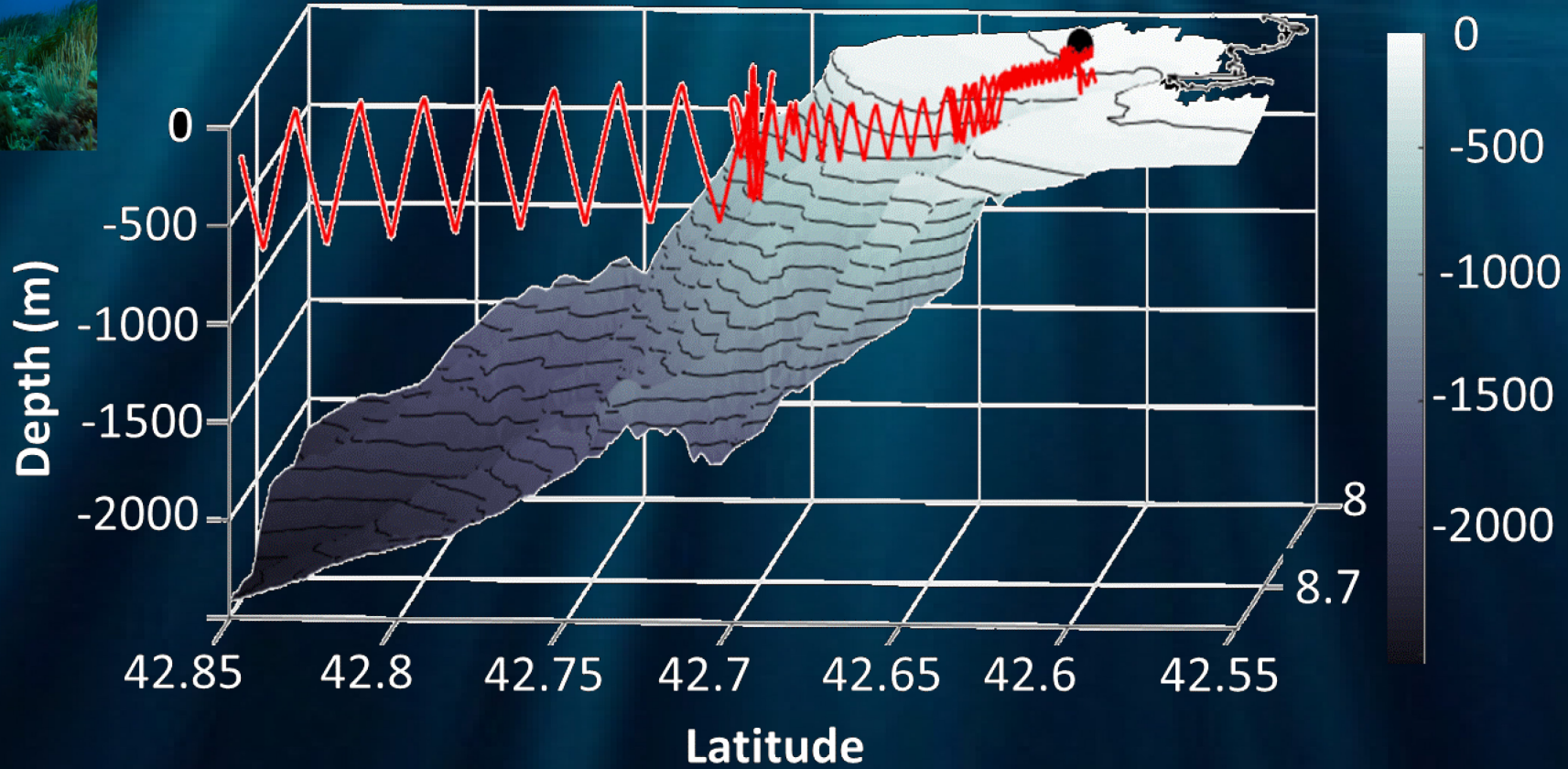
-125 to -162 m Head of the canyon







# Glider integrated PAM



# Sound types categorised on the basis of a dichotomous framework

(see Desiderà et al. (2019). MEPS 608, 183-197)

*Is the sound characterised by a pulsed structure?*

No

Yes

*Is the sound frequency modulated?*

No

Yes

**C**  
The cloud

**LDS**  
Low frequency  
downsweep

*Is the sound made of more than 3 pulses?*

Yes

No

*Is the pulse period succession rather stereotyped?*

*Peak frequency ?  
Pulse period?*

**AM**  
Air movement  
sounds

Yes

*Main energy >1 kHz*

No

*PP < 10?*

No

Yes

*One unit sound or unit made of similar, quickly repeated trains?*

*Pf < 200 Hz  
PP < 30*

*Pf > 200 Hz  
PP > 100*

*One unit*

*Trains*

**FPT**  
Fast Pulse trains

**TFPT**  
Trains of Fast  
Pulse trains

*One unit*

*Trains*

**O**  
Ophidion sp.  
sound

**STFRP**  
Stereotyped Trains of  
Fast Repeated Pulses

**PS1**  
Pulse  
series

**PS2**  
Pulse  
series



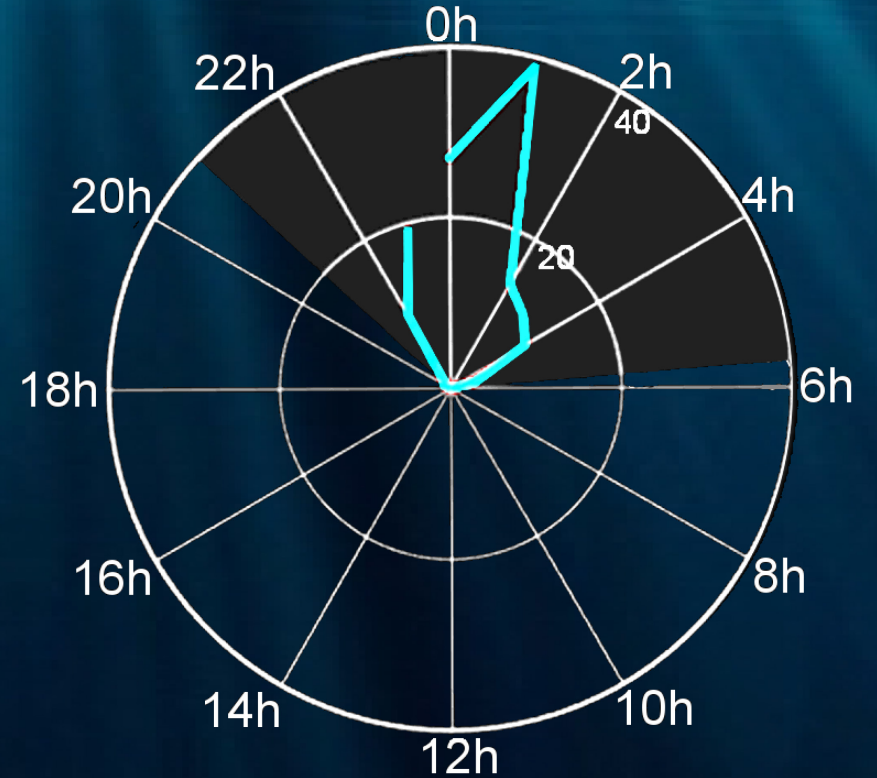
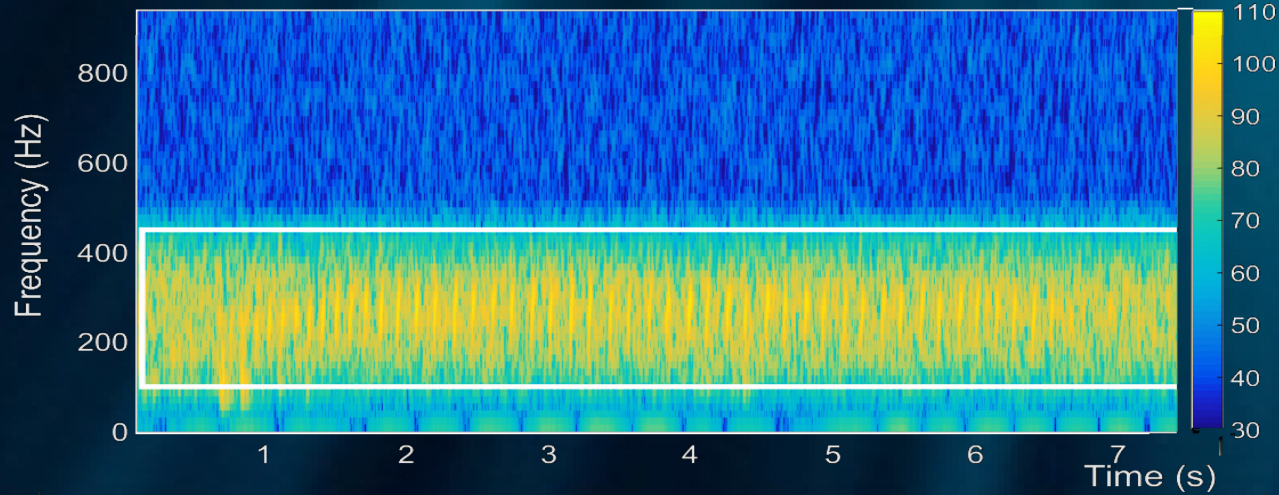
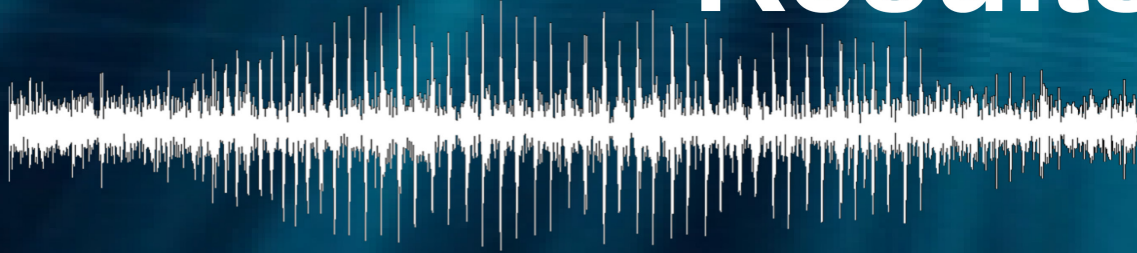


# Results SAM

Station 2- August 2017

**Depth -150 m**

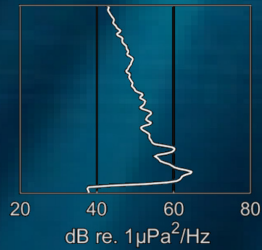
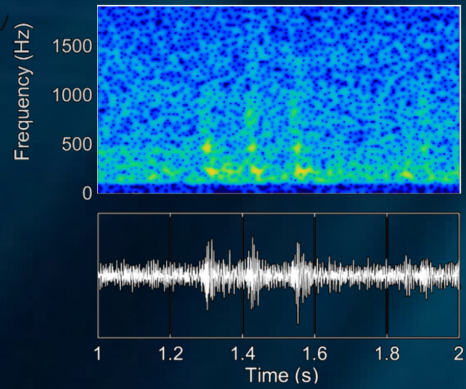
Depth hydrophone ~ 142 m



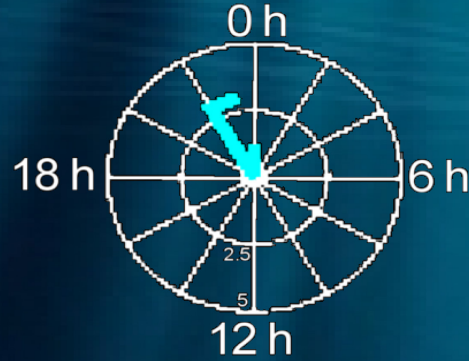
***Ophidion sp.***



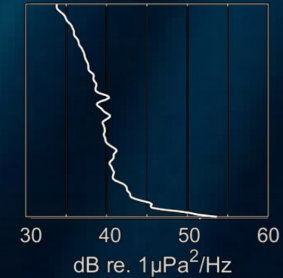
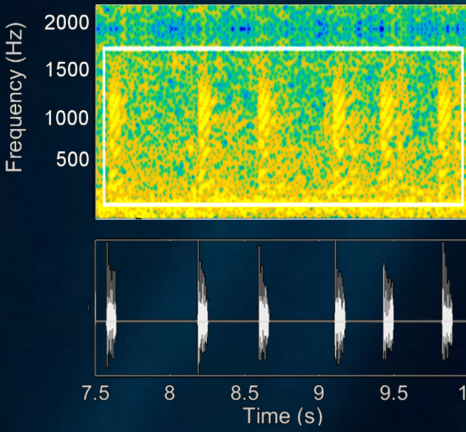
# Results SAM



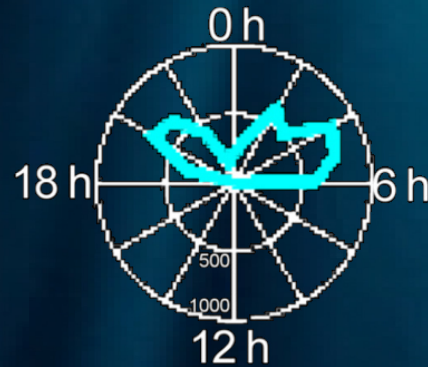
**-162 m**  
October 2016



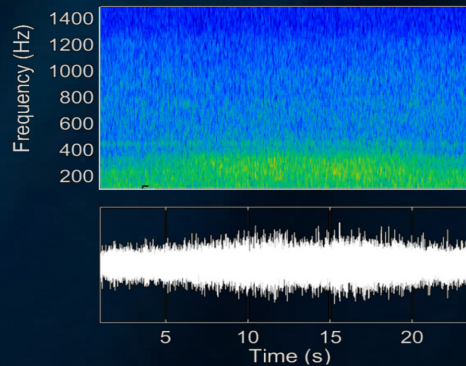
Pulse series



All stations



Stereotyped  
Trains of Fast  
Repeated  
Pulses



**-150 m**  
August 2017



The cloud

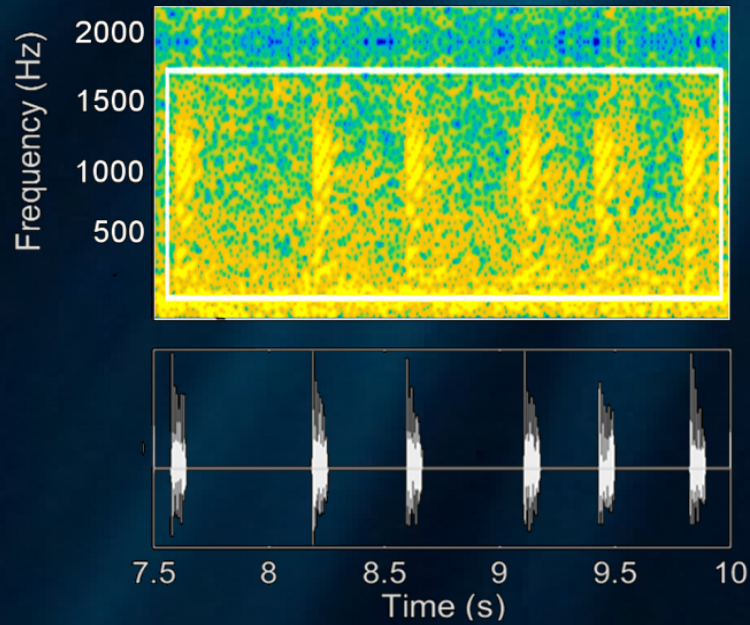
**Other 3  
sounds types  
potentially  
emitted by fish or  
associated with  
their presences**



# Results of the glider mission

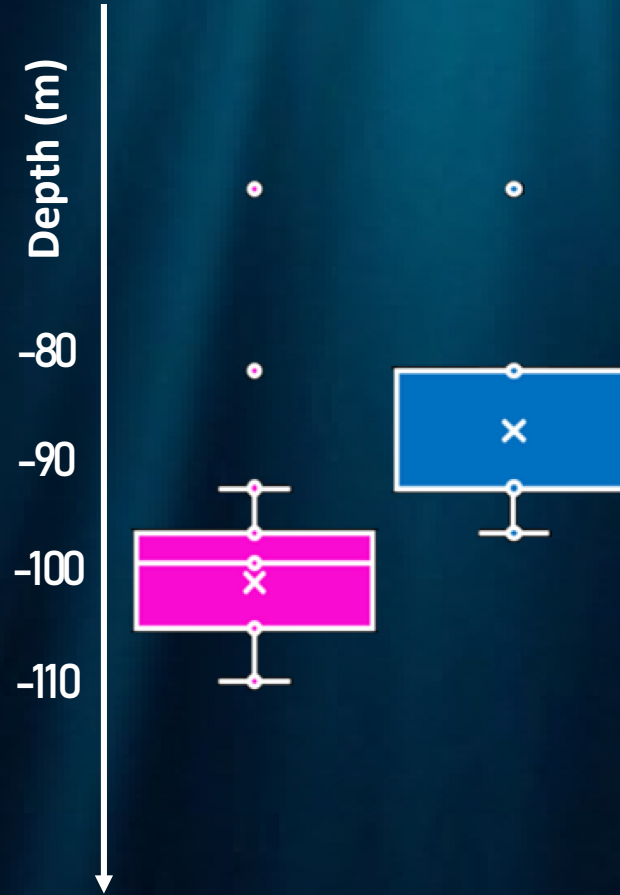


## STFRP

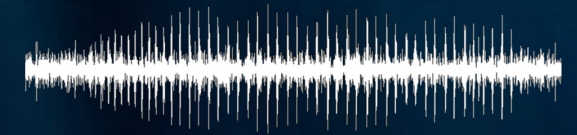
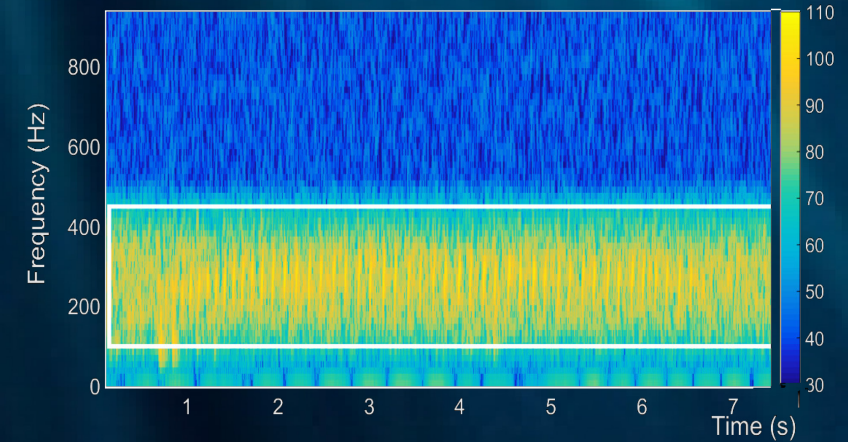


Stereotyped  
Trains of Fast  
Repeated  
Pulses

Depth (m)



## OPHIDIION



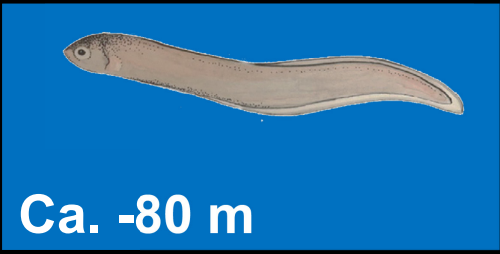


**STFRP**  
Stereotyped Train  
of Fast Repeated Pulses  
Ca. -100 m

**LDS**  
Low frequency  
downsweep  
Ca. -80 m

**FPT**  
Fast Pulse trains  
Ca. -100 m

**PS2**  
Pulse series  
Ca. -1000 m



Depth (m)  
-500  
-1000  
-1500  
-2000  
-2500  
8.8

8.75

Long (°)  
8.7

8.65

42.85

42.8

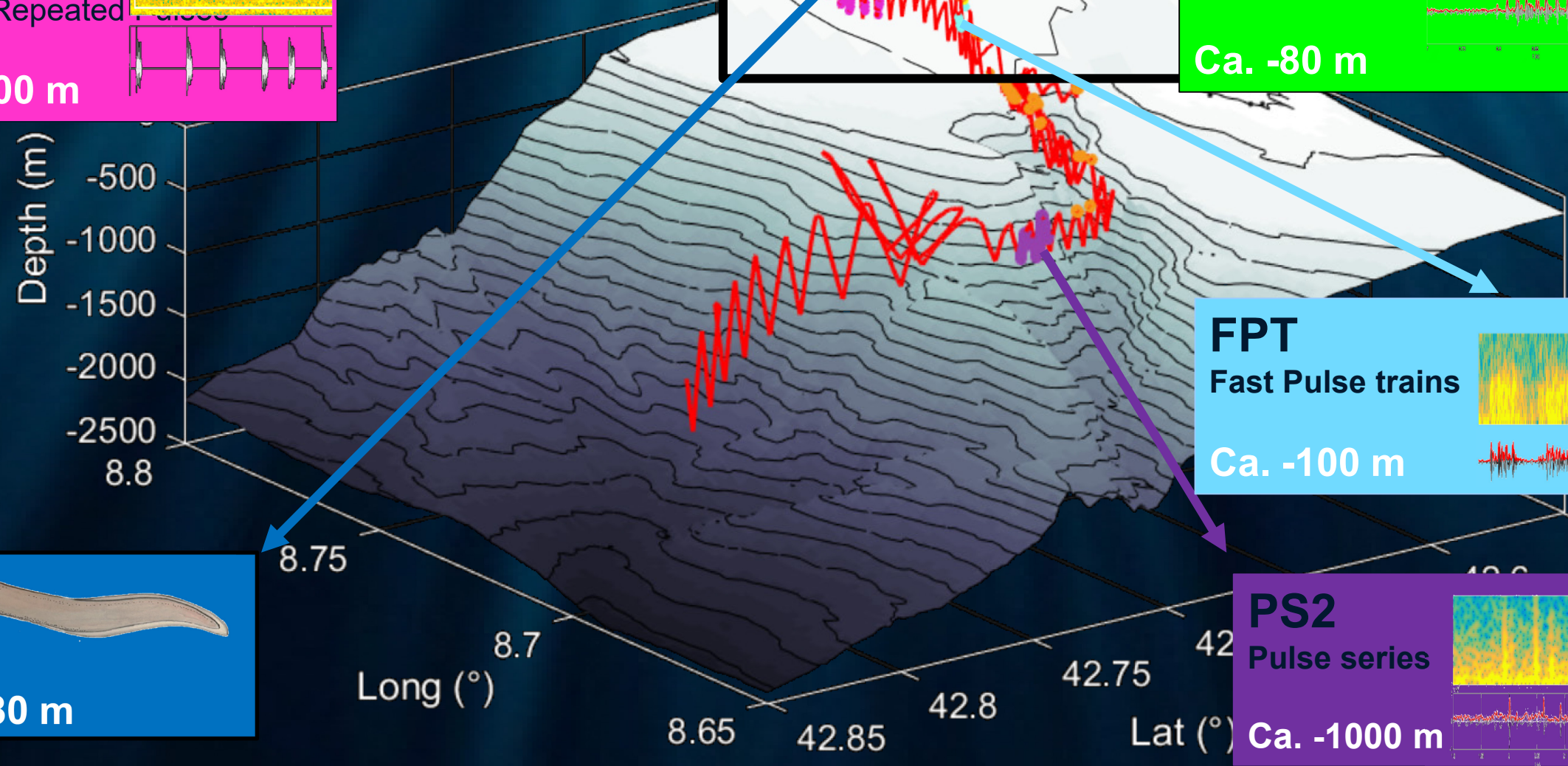
42.75

42

Lat (°)

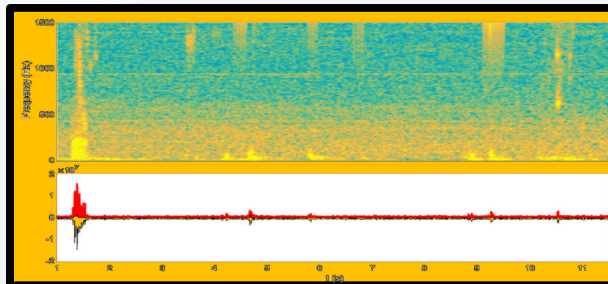
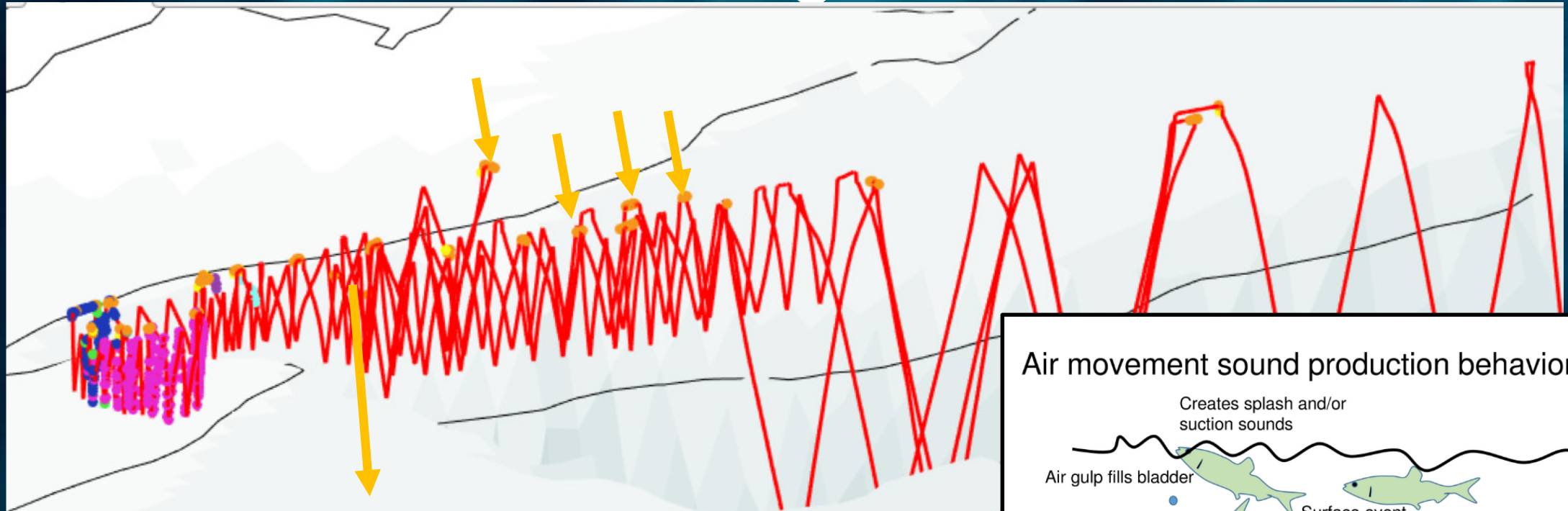
42.55

42.5





# Results of the glider mission



**AM**  
**Air movement sounds**  
between which  
**Fast Repetitive Ticks**

## Air movement sound production behavior

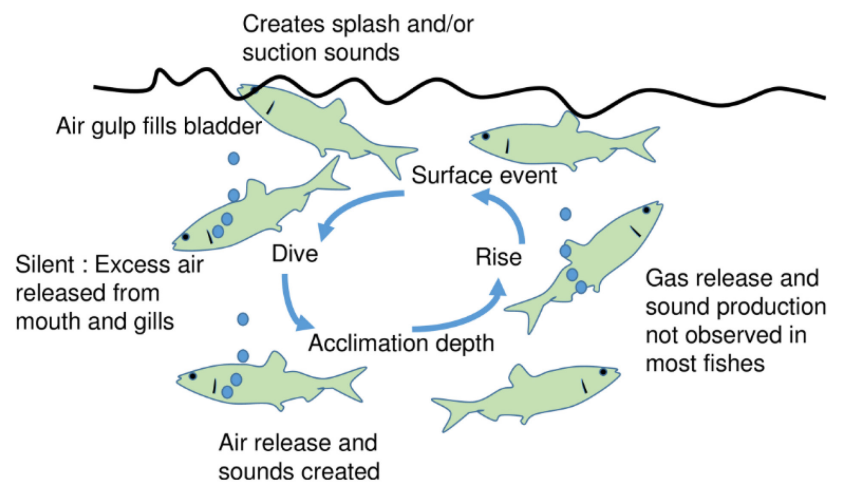
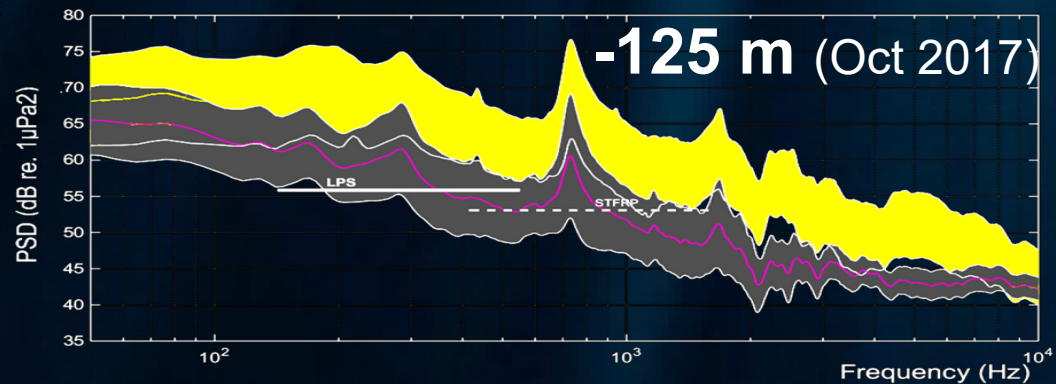
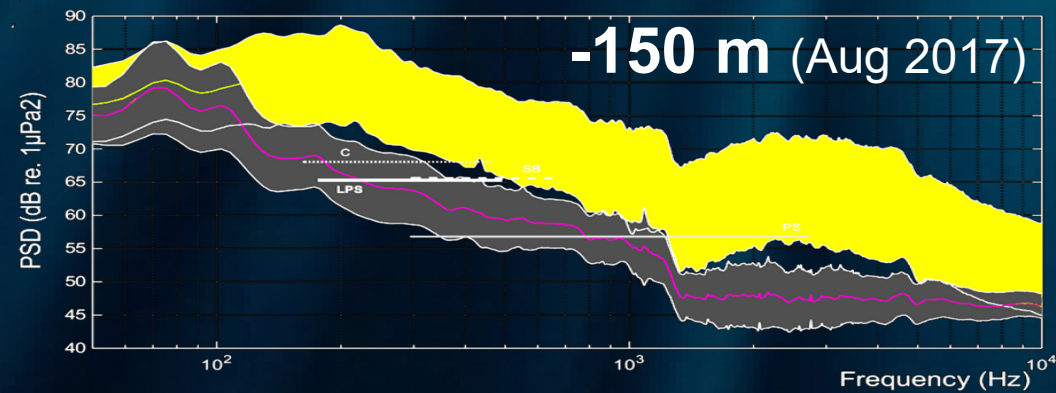
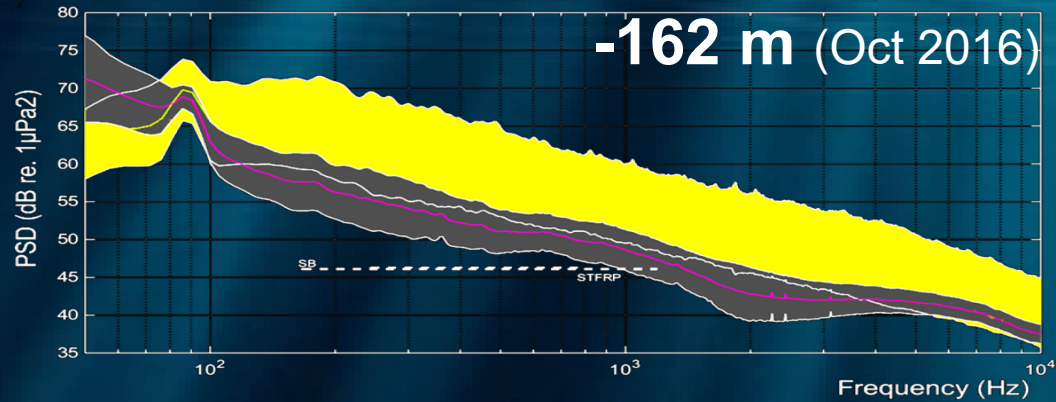


Fig 12. Sound production behavior. Schematic illustration of generalized air movement sound production behavior.

Rountree et al (2018). PLoS ONE 13(9): e0204247



# What about Sea Ambient Noise?



Shift in Sea Ambient Noise  
during daytime hours due to  
boat traffic  
**+ 10 to 15 dB**





# Conclusion

**Fish acoustic diversity in a Mediterranean underwater canyon?**

**FISH BIOPHONY EXISTS IN THE CANYON**

Fish sounds in **37%** of the audio files, **9 sound types** (for a total of more than **8.000** sounds). Highest acoustic diversity at the head of the canyon, potential stratigraphical partition of vocal fish communities

**Info provided by different PAM configuration on fish populations?**

**SAM= long-term, diel and seasonal patterns**

**Glider PAM= large scale, stratigraphic distribution**

SUBMARINE CANYONS



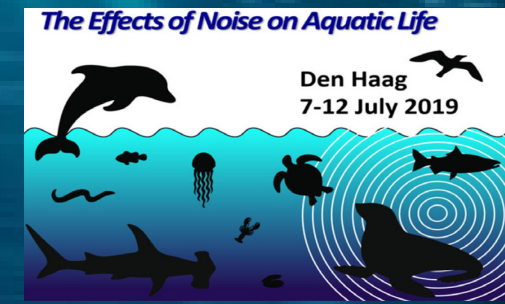
PAM: holistic monitoring approach



# Acknowledgments



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Gabriel Escorza



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