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Shrinking the Haystack: Using an AUV in an Integrated Ocean Observatory to Map Atlantic Sturgeon in the Coastal Ocean

Matthew J. Oliver, Matthew W. Breeze, Dewayne A. Fox, Danielle E. Haulsee, Josh T. Kohut, John Manderson & Tom Savoy

a College of Earth, Ocean and Environment, University of Delaware, 700 Pilottown Rd., Lewes, DE, 19958
b Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Delaware State University, 1200 N. DuPont Hwy., Dover, DE, 19901
c Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences, Rutgers University, 71 Dudley Rd., New Brunswick, NJ, 08901
d Ecosystems Processes Division, NEFSC/NMFS/NOAA, James J. Howard Marine Laboratory, Highlands, NJ, 07732
e Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, 79 Elm St., Hartford, CT, 06106

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Shrinking the Haystack: Using an AUV in an Integrated Ocean Observatory to Map Atlantic Sturgeon in the Coastal Ocean

Matthew J. Oliver
College of Earth, Ocean and Environment, University of Delaware, 700 Pilottown Rd., Lewes, DE 19958. E-mail: moliver@udel.edu

Matthew W. Breece
College of Earth, Ocean and Environment, University of Delaware, 700 Pilottown Rd., Lewes, DE 19958

Dewayne A. Fox
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Delaware State University, 1200 N. DuPont Hwy., Dover, DE 19901

Danielle E. Haulsee
College of Earth, Ocean and Environment, University of Delaware, 700 Pilottown Rd., Lewes, DE 19958

Josh T. Kohut
Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences, Rutgers University, 71 Dudley Rd., New Brunswick, NJ 08901

John Manderson
Ecosystems Processes Division, NEFSC/NMFS/NOAA, James J. Howard Marine Laboratory, Highlands, NJ 07732

Tom Savoy
Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, 79 Elm St., Hartford, CT 06106

ABSTRACT: Physical processes in the coastal Mid-Atlantic create a complex and dynamic seascape. Understanding how coastal fishes respond to this complexity has been a major motivation in establishing coastal biotelemetry arrays. Most coastal arrays maximize the probability of fish detection by positioning hydrophones near geophysical bottlenecks. The development of a real-time ocean observatory allows for synchronous mapping of dynamic hydrographic structures important to coastal fishes. These observations provide important context for interpreting the impact of oceanographic features on the behavior of telemetered animals. In a proof-of-concept mission, we deployed a Slocum glider in a real-time ocean observatory to demonstrate how mobile listening assets could be dynamically reallocated in response to the mesoscale physics of the coastal ocean. The Slocum glider detected four Atlantic Sturgeon Acipencer oxyrinchus that were in a shallow, well-mixed, and relatively warm and fresh water mass in a region of historic Atlantic Sturgeon bycatch.

INTRODUCTION

Passive acoustic biotelemetry is a widely used tool for understanding the distribution of marine organisms. Acoustic transmitters placed on or inside an animal transmit coded messages to listening arrays, allowing researchers to reconstruct movement patterns of individuals and cohorts. Many passive acoustic biotelemetry studies focus fixed listening arrays near coastal embayments or at geophysical bottlenecks along known migration routes (Jackson 2011). For example, participants in the Atlantic Cooperative Telemetry (ACT) Network, Ocean Tracking Network, and the Pacific Ocean Shelf Tracking Project maintain thousands of passive hydrophones, most of which are closely associated with geographical boundaries in the nearshore coastal environment. Geographic boundaries concentrate telemetered animals near the arrays and increase the probability of their detection. Comparatively few arrays extend to the continental shelf away from geographic barriers, which reduces the probability of detecting telemetered animals. However, within the coastal ocean there are dynamic hydrographic structures that are known to concentrate marine fauna. Sea surface temperature and chlorophyll a fronts serve to aggregate forage species and

RESUMEN: los procesos físicos que ocurren en zona costera del Atlántico medio generan un paisaje complejo y dinámico. La comprensión de cómo los peces costeros responden a tal complejidad ha sido una motivación importante para establecer un arreglo de biotelemetría en la franja costera. Muchos de los arreglos costeros maximizan la probabilidad de detectar peces mediante el uso de hidrófonos cerca de los cuellos de botella geofísicos. El desarrollo de un observatorio oceánico de monitoreo en tiempo real permite un mapeo sincrónico de estructuras hidrográficas dinámicas que son relevantes para los peces costeros. Estas observaciones ayudan al contexto para interpretar el impacto que tienen ciertos rasgos oceanográficos en el comportamiento de animales rastreados mediante telemetría. En una misión diseñada para probar este concepto, se desplegó el deslizador Slocum en un observatorio oceánico para demostrar cómo los aparatos móviles de monitoreo pueden ser reubicados de forma dinámica en respuesta a procesos físicos de mesoscale que ocurren en el océano costero. El deslizador Slocum detectó cuatro ejemplares de esturión del Atlántico Acipencer oxyrinchus encontrado en una masa de agua fresca, somera y relativamente cálida en una región de la que históricamente el esturión del Atlántico ha sido parte de la captura incidental.
their predators (Fiedler and Bernard 1987; Palacios et al. 2006). In the Mid-Atlantic coastal ocean, these complex fronts along with other dynamic hydrographic processes appear to influence habitat associations in the ocean for several coastal species such as Longfin Inshore Squid Loligo pealeii, Butterfish P. triacanthus and Summer Flounder Paralichthys dentatus (Manderson et al. 2011).

Autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) are natural additions to fixed listening arrays (Curtin et al. 1993; Grothues 2009). AUVs have been used in coastal embayments and estuaries to measure fine-scale movements and distributions of telemetered organisms (Grothues et al. 2010). For example, an AUV was used to map the fine-scale movements of Atlantic Sturgeon Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus on their suspected Hudson River spawning grounds (Grothues et al. 2008). AUVs can also be adaptively routed in a changing seascape, allowing researchers to strategically place the listening platforms in specific hydrographic features. In a demonstration mission, we show how AUVs fitted with hydrophones could be dynamically reallocated in relation to hydrographic features to detect telemetered organisms in the coastal ocean. AUVs deployed in an operational observatory provide a synergistic link between coastal ocean dynamics and telemetered organisms that improves our understanding of the distribution and behaviors of coastal species.

An Integrated Ocean Observatory

Participants in the ACT Network currently have active transmitters in 859 Atlantic Sturgeon and maintain ~400 receivers in Mid-Atlantic embayments and nearshore environments (L. Brown, Delaware State University, personal communication). The ACT Network forms a regional backbone of telemetry receivers and is collocated with the Mid-Atlantic Regional Association Coastal Observing System (MARACOOS), which is the regional component of the U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System focused on the coastal waters between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, and Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Weather, high-frequency radar, satellite, and AUV observations are integrated into an ensemble of ocean models in the Mid-Atlantic Bight to support real-time and forecast-based ocean products (http://maracoos.org). The synthesis of these observations and models in near real-time provides the infrastructure to understand and map a dynamic coastal system. Furthermore, these observations have been shown to significantly improve habitat models of Mid-Atlantic organisms (Manderson et al. 2011; Palamara et al. 2012). Real-time oceanographic observations combined with the ACT Network provide a critical link for understanding the distribution of coastal fauna.

Teledyne-Webb Research Slocum glider AUVs are the main platform for gathering in situ data in the MARACOOS region. These battery-powered gliders are buoyancy driven and can maintain a presence in the ocean for approximately 30 days, allowing them to measure the mesoscale physics and optics of the coastal ocean. Gliders convert changes in vehicle buoyancy into forward motion by angling their nose upward or downward, thus “gliding” on laterally mounted wings in a “sawtooth” pattern (Schofield et al. 2007). Gliders and other AUVs are being increasingly utilized and are a stable platform for a variety of in situ observations. For example, between 2005 and 2011, there were 71 Slocum glider missions by the partners of the MARACOOS observatory. These gliders were deployed for a total of 1,150 days while traveling 24,121 km (Figure 1).

Atlantic Sturgeon

Atlantic Sturgeon are one of nearly 60 telemetered species in the Mid-Atlantic region (VEMCO, personal communication, Denise King) and were recently listed as endangered throughout most of their range (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2012). Atlantic Sturgeon historically occupied major river systems between Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, Canada (Backus 1951), and the St. Johns River, Florida (Vladykov and Greeley 1963). Atlantic Sturgeon spend the vast majority of their life in coastal marine waters, but little is known about this phase in their life history (Atlantic Sturgeon Status Review Team 2007). In the late fall, bycatch of Atlantic Sturgeon in commercial fisheries is highest as they move through the coastal oceans of the Mid-Atlantic region (Stein et al. 2004b). Pop-up satellite transmitters on Atlantic Sturgeon show that they use waters within ~100 km of the coastline during their migration (Erickson et al. 2011). However, the location errors inherent in pop-up satellite transmitters are too large to associate Atlantic Sturgeon with specific coastal hydrographic features during their migration. Acoustic biotelemetry provides location information with high enough spatial resolution to associate their movements with coastal hydrography.

Demonstration Mission

In this study, we mounted a VEMCO Ltd. (Bedford, Nova Scotia) Mobile Transceiver (VMT) on the glider’s exterior dorsal surface (Figure 1). The VMTs are small, lightweight acoustic transceivers that record the coded acoustic messages transmitted by telemetered organisms. Though a single dorsal mount is not ideal, through collaborations among the University of Delaware, VEMCO Ltd., and Teledyne-Webb Research (Falmouth, Massachusetts), we integrated two receivers into the dorsal and ventral hull of the glider to maximize the listening capability of the transceiver–glider system for future missions. Our purpose in this limited demonstration is to show how AUVs could be positioned in a dynamic coastal ocean and in the context of an ocean observatory to detect and map Atlantic Sturgeon.

RESULTS

Glider Deployment

On October 18, 2011, we deployed a Slocum glider carrying a VMT off the coast of southern New Jersey (Figure 1). The glider’s first task was to carry the VMT on a cross-shelf transect to collect in situ data for MARACOOS and then return to focus on the nearshore coastal region where bycatch of Atlantic Sturgeon has been recorded (Stein et al. 2004a). The glider
was recovered just south of Chincoteague Island, Virginia, on November 18, 2011, having traveled 671 km. The water column on the first offshore leg of the glider was stratified, with higher salinities in the deep, offshore water (Figure 2). On October 28–30, 2011, a storm brought high winds and cool temperatures that increased the mixing of the water column and reduced overall water column stratification. The water column remained vertically well mixed for the remainder of the glider mission. A nearshore freshwater plume was recorded by the glider, just south of Delaware Bay. Between November 2 and 18, 2011, we detected 4 of the 859 telemetered Atlantic Sturgeon registered with the ACT Network during this glider deployment (A–D in Figures 1–3, Table 1). All detections were near the 25-m isobath along the Delmarva Peninsula. Notably, we detected fish A on November 2, and again on November 11, 56.8 km to the southwest. The first detection event for fish A consisted of only three transmissions over a period of 120 s. During that time, the glider traveled horizontally approximately 20 m, from a depth of 10 m to the surface, where it connected with the MARACOOS glider operations center at Rutgers University. Unfortunately, this scheduled surfacing event likely lifted the dorsally mounted VMT out of the water, ending our detection of fish A on November 2, 2011. The glider’s second encounter with fish A, on November 11, 2011, consisted of 19 detections over a period of 3.78 h. During this period, the glider traveled 2.02 km and did not make a scheduled surfacing. The salinity measured by the glider during its detection of fish A ranged between 30 and 31 practical salinity units (PSU; Figure 2). Detections from fish B, C, and D lasted less than 1 h while the glider was in power-saving mode toward the end of its deployment. All detections were verified as authentic by VEMCO Ltd. In power-saving mode, the science computers were powered down and did not take frequent oceanographic measurements. All of the detections for these fish were in waters deeper than 16 m and it is possible that the glider body was shadowing the dorsally mounted VMT from receiving transmissions from the bottom-associated Atlantic Sturgeon until the glider was at depth.

Detected Atlantic Sturgeon

Participants in the ACT Network provided the metadata for the Atlantic Sturgeon detected by the glider. Fish A was a 42-kg, 160-cm male that was originally captured April 13, 2009, off the coast of Delaware. This individual has been detected as far away as the Long Island Sound, and its last detection in the ACT Network was in Delaware Bay on October 19, 2011, before being
detected by the glider on November 2 and again on November 11. These detections indicate that this Atlantic Sturgeon moved south at an average rate of ~7 km per day between October 19 and November 11. Fish B was a 39-kg, 157-cm male originally captured April 10, 2009, in the Delaware coastal ocean. This individual had been detected by the ACT Network as far away as the coast of North Carolina and was last detected by the ACT Network in Delaware Bay on September 26, 2011, before being detected by the glider on November 11, 2011. Fish C was a 43-kg, 159-cm male captured April 19, 2011. This individual was detected as far away as the Hudson River. Prior to its detection by the glider on November 15, 2011, it was last detected in the Delaware Bay on May 2, 2011. Fish D was an 18-kg, 129-cm juvenile tagged August 31, 2010, in Long Island Sound. It was last heard in Delaware Bay on May 10, 2011, before being detected by the glider on November 15, 2011.

### Table 1. Transmitter identification, dates, total detections, and distance traveled by the glider.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>Transmitter ID</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No. of detections</th>
<th>Detection duration (h)</th>
<th>Distance traveled by the glider (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>54839</td>
<td>11/2/11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<td>11/11/11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>11632</td>
<td>11/13/11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>20444</td>
<td>11/15/11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>47914</td>
<td>11/15/11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Satellite and High-Frequency Radar Observations

A composite of satellite and high-frequency radar surface current observations while the glider was detecting Atlantic Sturgeon between November 2 and 15, 2011 provided the spatial context for understanding their habitat associations (Figures 2A–2D). During the glider mission, sea surface temperatures of Delaware Bay were much cooler than the coastal ocean, and the warmest waters were near the shelf break, reflecting seasonal mixing of coastal waters (Castelao et al. 2008). The spatial pattern of coastal salinity reflects a typical pattern of a coastally trapped river plume from Delaware Bay (Garvine 1995). These salinity estimates from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s MODIS-Aqua platform are in agreement with in situ measurements by the glider; however, satellite estimates of coastal salinity are ±2.2 PSU (Geiger et al. 2011). Surface currents showed that this river plume water mass is transported offshore at a rate of 5–13 cm s⁻¹, creating a...
local convergent zone. An analysis of the water mass boundary locations and their gradient strengths derived from sea surface temperature and ocean color (Oliver and Irwin 2008) showed a complex mosaic of water masses in the coastal ocean (Figure 3c). The detections of these four telemetered Atlantic Sturgeon by the glider were clustered along the Delmarva coast in shallow (14–27 m), relatively warmer (15.1–15.7°C), and fresher waters (28–31 PSU). These individuals were also closely associated with the strongest of water mass fronts in the region (Figure 3c). Interestingly, all sturgeon detections by the glider occurred in the same coastal water mass as determined by temperature and ocean color (Figure 3d). These water masses are objectively determined against the global distribution of temperature and ocean color and are dynamic in space and time (Oliver and Irwin 2008; Irwin and Oliver 2009). This coastal water mass was nearshore and extended into the Delaware Bay and north along the coast of New Jersey.

**DISCUSSION**

The recent Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing of the Atlantic Sturgeon creates significant challenges for commercial fishers and resource managers. Large-mesh, sink gillnet and otter trawl fisheries have been identified as significant sources of Atlantic Sturgeon bycatch in the coastal ocean (NOAA 2012). Ironically, the sink gillnet fishery for Monkfish *Lophius americanus* originated as bycatch in the Atlantic Sturgeon coastal intercept fishery. In the mid-1980s, sturgeon fishers began transitioning to monkfish fishing because sturgeon landings were increasingly restricted and the market for monkfish began to expand prior to the cessation of the Atlantic Sturgeon fishery in 1998 (Fox et al. 2011). It is estimated that monkfish landings are worth up to US$55,000,000 per year (New England Fishery Management Council 2011) and are on par with the value in landings of North Atlantic Cod *Gadus morhua* (Platz et al. 2010). Bycatch in the coastal ocean appears to be a major source of Atlantic Sturgeon mortality and is cited as one of the five factors contributing to their ESA listing (NOAA 2012). Therefore, understanding how Atlantic Sturgeon orient themselves to specific hydrographic features in the coastal Mid-Atlantic is...
critical for reducing interaction between sink gillnet and otter trawl fisheries.

In this study, Atlantic Sturgeon were observed in shallow, well-mixed, relatively warm freshwater that appears to be associated with the a water mass tied to Delaware Bay (Figure 2). These telemetered individuals were also very close to the edges of a distinct coastal water mass, suggesting aggregation around strong hydrographic and optical fronts. Although this demonstration mission detected only four individuals, these observations are compatible with previous studies showing that Atlantic Sturgeon remain near shore during their migration (Erickson et al. 2011) and associate with river plumes (Collins and Smith 1997). Association with coastal plumes is a reasonable expectation for an anadromous species that transitions between freshwater and saltwater numerous times during their life span. Clearly, more observations are needed to determine the hydrographic habitat associations of Atlantic Sturgeon in the coastal ocean.

The biotelemetry instruments on AUVs provide the capability to traverse the coastal ocean outside fixed listening arrays. Undirected, AUVs are searching for the proverbial needle in a haystack. However, real-time ocean observatories provide dynamic mapping of hydrographic features that can influence coastal fish movements. Therefore, integrating the mobility of AUVs with ocean observatories provides a much-needed component for directing mobile listening assets to hydrographic features. Dynamic maps of hydrographic features from the ocean observatory can guide the distribution of AUV receiver assets to enhance the detections of telemetered individuals as they move through the coastal ocean.

Though the introduction of AUVs as listening platforms allows for directed searches outside of the boundaries of fixed acoustic arrays, these observations are potentially more difficult to interpret because both the targets and the AUV are moving. Furthermore, the seascape itself is changing as water masses form and move through the coastal ocean. Decorrelation time-and length scales of ocean surface temperatures range from 1 to 7 days and 300 km (Abbott and Letelier 1998; Hosoda and Kawamura 2004), and advection alone is enough to confound standard surveys of fishes (Stenevik et al. 2012). In our demonstration mission, fish A was detected twice, 8 days and ~60 km apart, in the same water mass, which was probably not indicative of independent observations of Atlantic Sturgeon habitat association. Analyzing telemetry observations in an Eulerian framework leads to problems of temporal, spatial, and serial autocorrelation (Aarts et al. 2008). However, what is critical here is that all of the observations occurred in the same water mass that can be detected and tracked by the MARACOOS observatory. The MARACOOS observatory allows researchers to locate and quantify the extent of water masses in the coastal ocean and calculate the AUV sampling effort within and across water masses. Therefore, AUVs can be used in a dynamic seascape to explore the relationship between Atlantic Sturgeon and the specific water masses they encounter. We suggest that the ability to track and detect water masses that are best targeted by AUVs creates an objective Lagrangian framework for testing factorial hypotheses about coastal habitat associations of Atlantic Sturgeon. A Lagrangian framework reduces autocorrelation problems inherent in telemetry trajectories (Aarts et al. 2008), thus simplifying analysis of habitat associations by telemetered individuals. The collaborative coupling of AUV biotelemetry within a Lagrangian framework provided by ocean observatories holds promise for understanding imperiled resources like Atlantic Sturgeon in the coastal ocean. This approach can inform management recommendations on the likely hydrographic factors that influence the timing and location of Atlantic Sturgeon encounters, which are now highly regulated under the provisions of the ESA.

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