

Interactive comment on “The Pelagic In situ Observation System (PELAGIOS) to reveal biodiversity, behavior and ecology of elusive oceanic fauna” by Henk-Jan Hoving et al.

Henk-Jan Hoving et al.

hoving@geomar.de

Received and published: 30 May 2019

Dear Editor, Below follows a response to the comments provided by Referee #1. We list the comment of the referee and respond to it after 'Hoving et al'.

Referee #1: This manuscript provided interesting results but it still needs revisions to be acceptable for publication. To improve the quality and readability of this paper, the following remarks and suggestions are to be considered in view:

Referee #1: Abstract: This part is fine and there is no real need for corrections.

Referee #1: Introduction: Line 32: “have been sampled with nets”. You might want

Printer-friendly version

Discussion paper



to add a reference (e.g., Wiebe and Benfield (2003): From the Hensen net toward four-dimensional biological oceanography)

Hoving et al: We added the suggested reference.

Referee #1: Line 33: “a community typically consisting (: : :)” Add a reference.

Hoving et al: We added Benfield et al. 1996 as a reference (comparison MOCNESS to VPR).

Referee #1: Sentence at lines 38-42: “This was particularly true for fragile gelatinous zooplankton..” add some references

Hoving et al: We added and re-organized references to assign references to different delicate faunal groups.

Referee #1: Line 49-50: “pelagic ROV surveys have been applied to study inter and intra-annual variation in mesopelagic zooplankton communities”. You can add the following reference: “Hull et al. (2011) Seasonality and depth distribution of a mesopelagic foraminifer, *Hastigerinella digitata*, in Monterey Bay, California”

Hoving et al: We added suggested reference.

Referee #1: Lines 56-60: I would move the Benfield reference to the first sentence.

Hoving et al: This was moved as suggested.

Referee #1: Line 60: “Examples of instruments include:” You can add the following reference to the Zooglider, an in situ imaging device mounted on a glider (something new compared to the other systems you mention). Reference: Ohman et al. (2018?) Zooglider: An autonomous vehicle for optical and acoustic sensing of zooplankton

Hoving et al: Added suggested reference.

Referee #1: Material and Method: Link at line 123 not working:

Hoving et al: The video has been included as ESM as part of the MS

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

Referee #1: Sub-section 3.4. I am somehow concerned with the way you convert counts/sec to abundances.

Hoving et al: we have split the questions/concerns and address them separately below.

Referee #1: Are Poebius abundant enough for this kind of comparison?

Hoving et al. We specifically chose Poeobius because its abundance ranged from zero to a (given its size) very high abundance of $>1 \text{ m}^{-3}$. There is no other species that is as abundant and well identifiable in both instruments and that lacks an escape response.

Referee #1: How do deal with patchiness in this comparison?

Hoving et al: For the sake of the regression, we disregard patchiness as we use the mean abundance (ind m^{-3}) and mean count (ind s^{-1}) encountered during an entire transect (between 9 and 22 min).

Referee #1: The regression that you show in Figure 3 show multiple points where no Poebius were detected with the UVP, while observed with the Pelagios? How do you explain this discrepancy? If you remove those points, do you still have a significant regression?

Hoving et al: The sampling volume is much smaller in the UVP, and it does not record continuous video, but image “slices” with a space in between images. This explains the fact that at low abundances Poeobius may be encountered with PELAGIOS, but not imaged by the UVP. If these points are removed, the regression is still significant and the slope changes from 0.12 to 0.13 (see figure A and B attached). The coefficient of determination decreases from 0.69 to 0.52. In our view, it does not make sense to exclude the “zero” observations from the UVP and/or to force the regression through the offspring, because this offset reflects the “missing” Poeobius that are not observed by the UVP at low abundances.

Referee #1: Regression including “zero” observations in the UVP (Figure A) and with these points excluded (Figure B).

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

Referee #1: Is there another way to estimate the Pelagios sampled volume, independently from the UVP comparison? It is important to make this point crystal clear as you are making a direct comparison with MOCNESS abundance later on.

Hoving et al: One of the future goals is to improve the quantification of the sampled volume, for example by using a current meter. We consider the UVP comparison a good comparison but another way of estimating the field of view is by measuring the area of the image with the scale bar at 1 m from the camera. We inserted this in the text “A cross-sectional view field of approximately 0.23 m² of PELAGIOS can be expected, compared to a theoretical FOV of 0.45 m² based upon the maximum image dimensions (0.80 m * 0.56 m) at 1 m distance from the lens.” The actual width of view (and hence the field of view) is likely less wide since the view deteriorates to the side. We have moved the PELAGIOS and MOCNESS comparison to the discussion.

Results: Referee #1: Line 203-223: Do you need to mention every organism that you encountered? Can you somehow make it shorter? It would be nice to have an illustration of the dominant taxa observed by the device (rather than a simple table). It will provide more information for the reader, and potentially raise interest on your device. If you are limited by the number of figures, it could be a supplementary figure.

Hoving et al: We have rewritten this paragraph to be more concise. We have added a figure as suggested, and now have one figure with example gelatinous fauna (Figure 5) and another with observed behaviours (Figure 6).

Referee #1: Line 214: “typical examples of organisms that cannot be captured by nets”. Do you have proof of that? (i.e., publication).

Hoving et al: We have changed this sentence to read: “Typical examples of fragile organisms that were not present or identifiable in the MOCNESS samples but which can be efficiently observed by PELAGIOS include (. . .)” to clarify that we here directly refer to comparative net hauls (specified before as we moved the MOCNESS comparison up).

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

Referee #1: Line 214: "can be properly quantified by PELAGIOS". Since you don't have a baseline for your quantification, you cannot say that your device "properly" quantifies these organisms. You might actually undersampled them by having a small sampling volume. You can just say "efficiently observed".

Hoving et al: changed according to suggestion.

Referee #1: Line 224-233: Refer to my comment for the Methods section. Everything relies here on your conversion factor. A slight change will affect your abundance estimations and ultimately the comparison with MOCNESS abundances. Also, you say that there is an underestimation by MOCNESS but don't provide any data/proof to the reader. Can you summarize the information in a table/figure? Also, why only mentioning the example of Beroe? What about the other taxa mentioned previously (e.g., Poebius?). What's the rationale behind the choice of Beroe?

Hoving et al: For intercomparison between two instruments, we need to choose organisms that we can identify in both. Beroe is an example of a comparatively large, sturdy ctenophore that could also be identified in net hauls, but seems to be underestimated as is it often severed in the catch. As for Poebius, we have never been able to retrieve this organism using nets in the Eastern Tropical Atlantic (not even with a small 200 μ m multinet), but we can identify it on UVP images, and since it does not have an escape response and falls well in the UVP size range, we assume that UVP observations are quantitative. We have added some considerations on the accuracy of the sampling volume and area in the results and moved the comparison with MOCNESS to the discussion (lines 379-391).

Referee #1: Sub-section 3.6: Since you made these observations, can you modify Figure 5 (or create a new figure) to provide the visual proof of what you mention in this paragraph?

Hoving et al: We have added a new figure (Figure 6) that illustrates the behaviours observed with PELAGIOS as described in the text.

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

Discussion: Referee #1: A general comment regarding this section. There is a lack of references throughout the discussion. We cannot rely only on the author's sayings. I recommend reviewing this section to have clear reference for every/most points you make. Several points are highlighted below. Line 250: "tool that fills a gap in the array of observation instruments that exist". How does the PELAGIOS fill a gap? What gap? You have to develop your point here.

Hoving et al: We have added a couple of sentences to better clarify the need for video observations on transparent, fragile fauna (lines 88-93; 295-306). We also added additional references.

Referee #1: Viewed from a pessimistic point of view, PELAGIOS can appear as another device wanted by an institution locally, but it will probably never be used outside of this institution. For example, in your introduction, you made the comparison with ROV-video transects. In this case the PELAGIOS appears like an interesting "cost-effective" alternative. Compared to other "well-known" in situ imaging systems (e.g., UVP, VPR), the PELAGIOS does not really provide anything new... You have to better make your point.

Hoving et al: PELAGIOS does provide something new. It allows cost effective observations in a similar way as ROV horizontal transects. It allows the visualization of fauna > 1cm. We have tried to better make our point in the first paragraph of the discussion. PELAGIOS does not cover the same range of planktonic organisms that the VPR or UVP do; there is only a fairly small overlap. We are not aware of a functional instrument that does. We do not attempt to compete with the UVP5 but consider them as complementary tools as we show in our comparison.

Referee #1: Lines 255-257: "The data obtained after annotation of the video can be uploaded into databases (e.g., Pangaea) after publication of the results allowing for efficient data sharing and curation". Any journal requests open-access to published data, you don't have to write this down... Actually, some open-access alternative offers

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

data sharing before publication... (e.g., Ecotaxa, Plankton portal), so it is not even attractive to write such a sentence....

Hoving et al: We have had trouble to obtain raw data from other optical instruments for cross-comparison, so we feel it is valid to point out that data shall be made available on queriable databases (prior to or after publication).

Referee #1: Line 273: "lateral migration of animals towards Senghor seamount at night". Reference?

Hoving et al: We have changed the sentence and added three references.

Referee #1: Line 279: "After annotation, the PELAGIOS video transects may be used to reconstruct species-specific distribution patterns, which can be related to environmental gradients". You have to keep in mind that your device does not provide proper vertical profiles but rather multiple horizontal transects. Compared to other systems (e.g., ISIIS, UVP, VPR, etc.) it does not seem to be the best choice of tool to reconstruct species-specific distribution patterns... You should stress and discuss this point.

Hoving et al: The PELAGIOS is suitable for visualizing plankton and nekton > 1 cm and therefore is not comparable to ISIIS or UVP and we do not attempt to compete with these devices which are highly suitable for quantification of distribution of mesozooplankton and particles. The PELAGIOS video transects are comparable to horizontal ROV transects, and can be used to detect fragile fauna and reconstruct species-specific distribution patterns of larger macrozooplankton, as we show here and in cited publications that use PELAGIOS data. Our deployments were so far typically horizontally since we wanted to have more data from one depth to reconstruct the vertical species distributions. If desired one could deploy PELAGIOS vertically for studies on spatial distribution.

Referee #1: Line 294: "Preliminary comparisons of the data obtained with PELAGIOS and with MOCNESS indicate substantial differences in the documented fauna". See

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

my comments previously. If you don't have further arguments for a robust comparison, you definitely have to stress the uncertainties of your regression.

Hoving et al: We have moved the section on the comparison between PELAGIOS and MOCNESS to the discussion section to emphasize it is an exploration of the obtained data. We particularly refer to the difference in number of taxa in this paragraph, and explore the quantitative difference using the volume from the UVP-PELAGIOS comparison. The uncertainty of this regression is given in the manuscript. Even without the quantitative comparison, and considering only the presence and absence data, substantial differences are obvious. We also state that we are striving to improve the quantitative sampling of the system as part of future development.

Referee #1: Lines 294-306: Not a single reference here. You should include more references in order to provide background information for your argumentation. For example, you did not mention Remsen et al. (2004) paper where similar comparison between imaging device and nets were made.

Hoving et al: We have added more references throughout the discussion including Remsen et al 2004

Referee #1: Lines 307-326: I agree with your point that in situ imaging systems can provide useful information for the significance of fragile organisms to pelagic ecosystems & biogeochemical cycles, but your last comparison with the UVP highlights one of the weaknesses of the PELAGIOS device. Systems like the UVP or the VPR are not the most advanced systems by far but they have extensive datasets (like you show). It would take a decade for a new system like the PELAGIOS before providing extensive datasets enabling studies at large/global scales.

Hoving et al: Even if PELAGIOS does not turn out to be a standard observation instrument (such as the UVP and VPR, which can be readily integrated to other platforms and have a streamlined image processing pipeline), it is a valuable tool to quantify organisms that are up to now missed by any other quantitative routine observational system, and

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

that are play important roles in the ecosystem and for biogeochemical cycles. We have added sentences in the first paragraph of the discussion to point out where the instrument fills a gap. At the same time, PELAGIOS can be adapted to fit on a CTD or other plankton observation platforms, and with enough effort, large datasets can follow. It should again be mentioned that PELAGIOS collects video transect data and has a different purpose than the UVP and VPR. See earlier comments.

Referee #1: Lines 317-320: “This was illustrated by the discovery of the pelagic polychaete *Poebius* sp. during the PELAGIOS video transects in the eastern Atlantic (Christiansen et al., 2018). The observations of the PELAGIOS provided the first evidence for the occurrence of *Poebius* sp. in the Atlantic Ocean”. Isn’t the Christiansen paper about UVP data? So, does PELAGIOS provide the first evidence of *Poebius* in the NA? Also, you then mention the distribution patterns of *Poebius*, revealed by UVP/CTD and not PELAGIOS? what did PELAGIOS brought to this study (apart from the “discovery”?). If you did not have the UVP/CTD system, would PELAGIOS have been able to provide such information?

Hoving et al: Yes, PELAGIOS did provide the first video observation of *Poebius* in the Atlantic. Only after this discovery, we checked the extensive UVP image database, found it there as well and created a category for automatic sorting (followed by manual validation) for all available profiles, which then resulted in the dataset presented in Christiansen et al. 2018. The PELAGIOS also provided in situ observations that allowed the estimation of the size of the mucus net for the study. While most of the distribution data came from the UVP5, the discovery was made by PELAGIOS. It was the combination of tools that made an integrative detailed study on the ecology of the species possible.

Referee #1: Line 330: “The joint deployment of the PELAGIOS and UVP also allowed a quantification of the sampled water volume of the PELAGIOS as described above”. See my comments above.

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

Hoving et al: comments noted and responded to

Interactive comment on Ocean Sci. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/os-2018-131>, 2018.

OSD

Interactive
comment

Printer-friendly version

Discussion paper



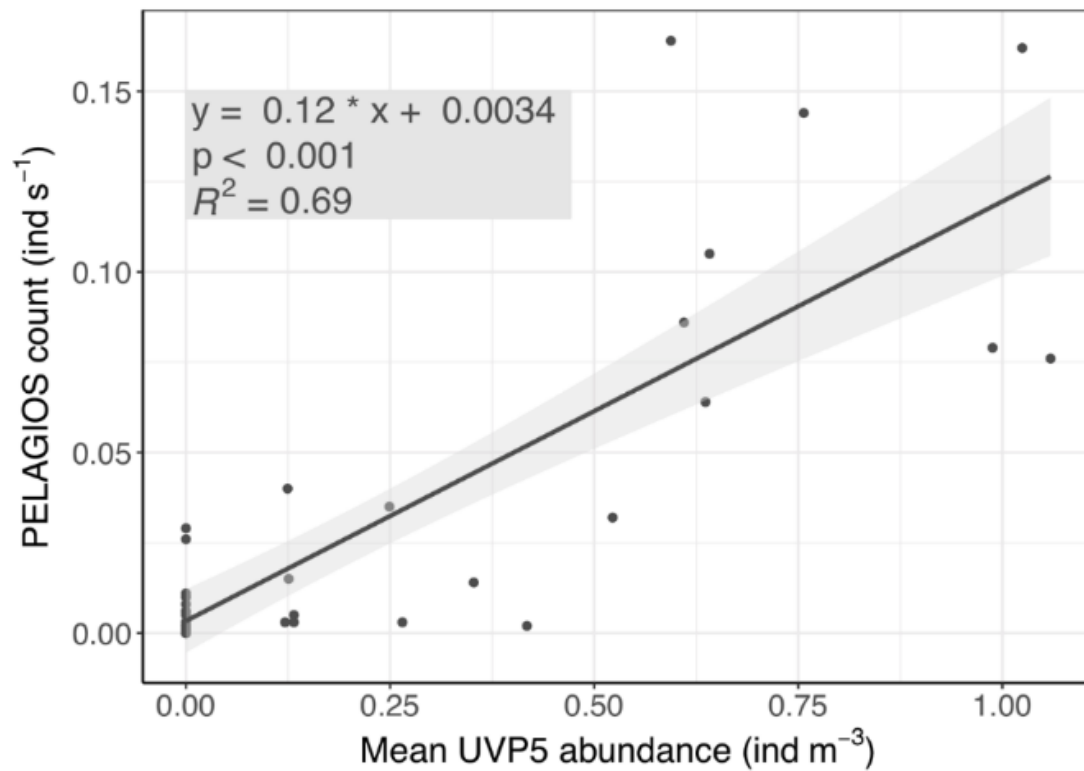


Fig. 1.

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)

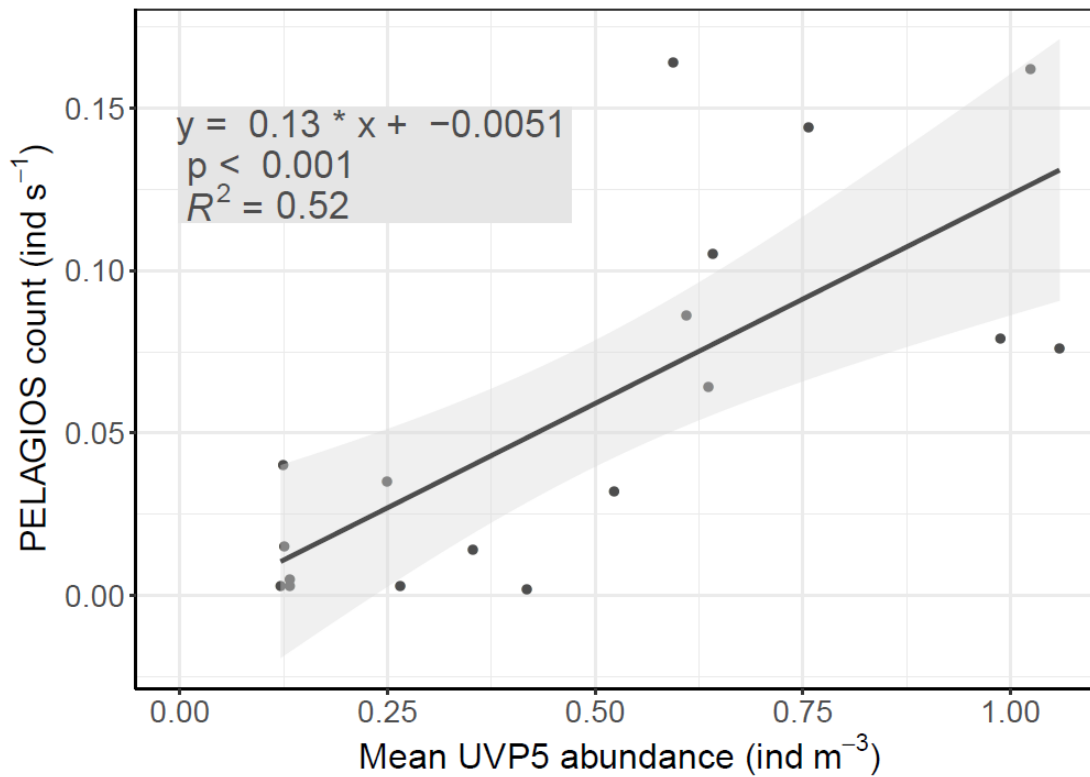


Fig. 2.

[Printer-friendly version](#)[Discussion paper](#)