Use of FerryBox data to complement environmental monitoring and fisheries surveys on the RV Cefas Endeavour

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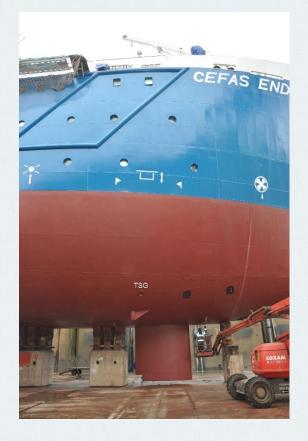
Centre for Environment Fisheries & Aquaculture Science

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RV Cefas Endeavour









The FerryBox



- Continuous intake of water from approx. 4m depth
- Sensors for temperature, salinity, fluorescence, turbidity, oxygen
- External sensors for PAR and hull temperature
- Meteorological sensors measuring air temperature, pressure, humidity, wind speed and direction
- Can attach other instruments e.g. flow cytometer, litter and plankton sampler, water sampler, FRRF.

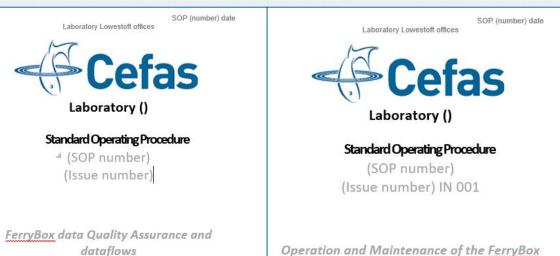


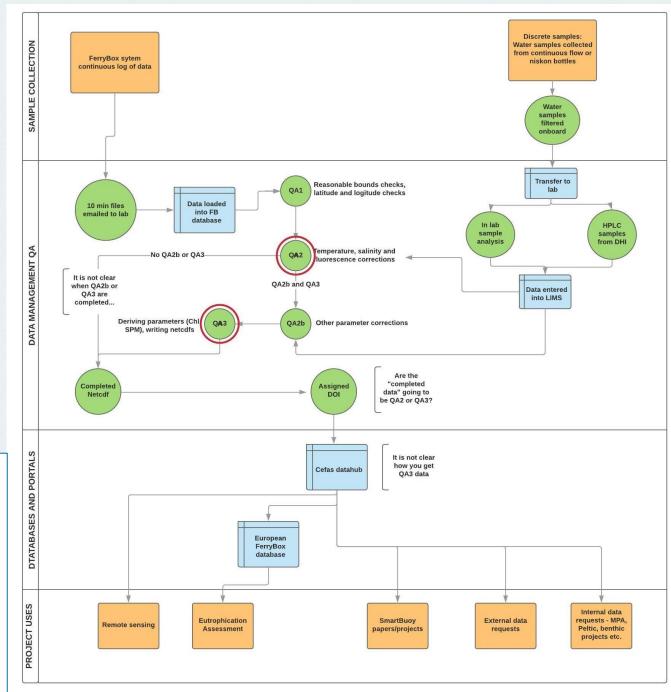




Ferrybox

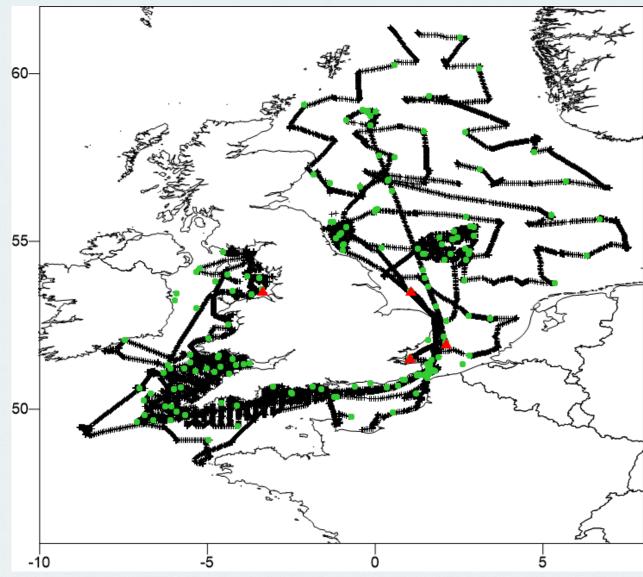
- New QA system:
 - QA1 correcting locations, checking flow rates, removing out of range data
 - QA2 applying corrections and calibrations to temperature, salinity, PAR, fluorescence etc
 - QA3 deriving chlorophyll and SPM
- Assigning QA flags to the data for bad flow etc





Survey locations

- Surveys cover the North Sea, English Channel, Celtic Sea and Irish Sea
- The RV has several repeat surveys each year visiting the same place – e.g. summer IBTS, autumn pelagic survey, SmartBuoy surveys etc
- Water samples are taken from the flow through intake for calibration of the FerryBox and to obtain parameters that we do not have sensors for (e.g. nutrients)
- Samples were collected manually until recently







Cefas water sampler



- Compact design
- Up to 16 bag capacity
- Multiple bag size options
- Previously deployed on the CPR, routinely deployed on the SmartBuoy
- Currently under testing on RV Cefas Endeavour as part of the FerryBox system.
- Samples have been analysed for TOxN and Si (bags spiked with mercuric chloride) and phytoplankton species composition and abundance (bags spiked with Lugols iodine).





What can we use the data for?

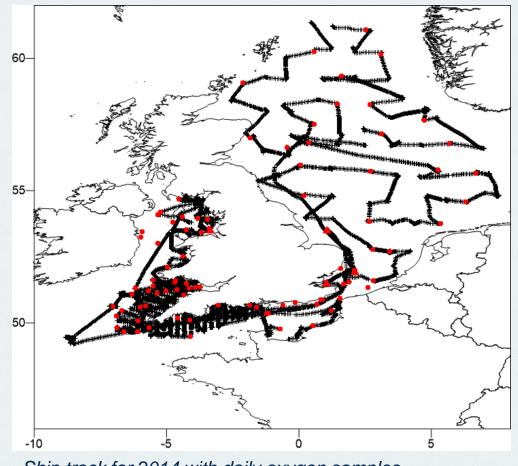
- To complement data collected as part of a survey
- To fill gaps in between stations and get a broader picture
- To obtain data for core parameters on all surveys rather than only on specific ones
- Cross checks against other instruments e.g. profilers
- Currently the two biggest users are:
 - Eutrophication monitoring
 - Pelagic fish survey





Eutrophication monitoring

- Previously eutrophication monitoring consisted of surveys specifically for collecting relevant data and a network of SmartBuoys with frequent changeovers and 24hr calibration.
- Funding cuts mean this has now been reduced to four SmartBuoys in key locations (likely to be cut further) and no winter nutrients survey.
- The FerryBox can run wherever the ship goes so can collect data in any location where there is an existing survey.
- The water sampler can be programmed to take regular samples (e.g. daily nutrients samples) or staff on board asked to manually collect samples from the flow through intake.



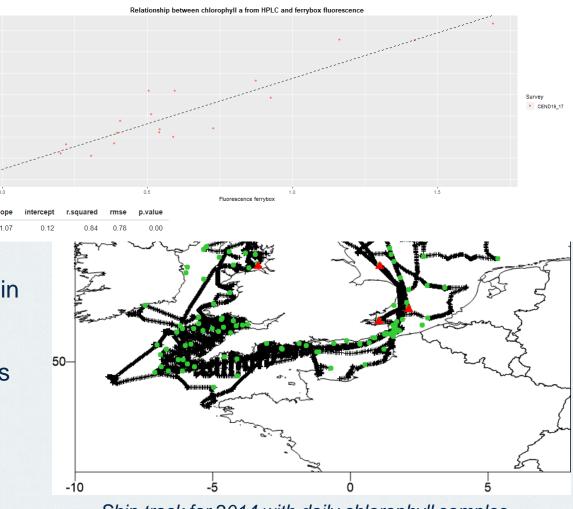
Ship track for 2014 with daily oxygen samples





Eutrophication monitoring: chlorophyll

- The FerryBox measures fluorescence continuously bu relationship between chlorophyll fluorescence and chlorophyll concentration is not constant and changes depending on the location, season, phytoplankton con and other factors.
- Currently we only convert to chlorophyll concentration on surveys with sufficient discrete chlorophyll samples to obtain a good relationship.
- Ideally we will develop a model based on all of our previous data to predict the relationship for surveys with insufficient HPLC samples.



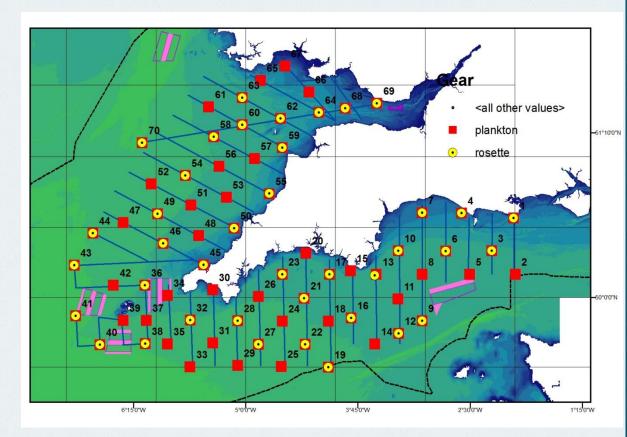
Ship track for 2014 with daily chlorophyll samples





Pelagic survey

- Autumn survey in the Western English Channel and Celtic Sea from 2012-present
- Focussed on understanding of pelagic fish and their drivers but interested in everything from picophytoplankton to fin whales.
- Data collected:
 - Temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, oxygen, nutrients, plankton, fish, marine mammals and birds
- Using nets, profilers, acoustics, observers, water samples and FerryBox!
- The survey has 70 stations of which 18 key stations collect all parameters.



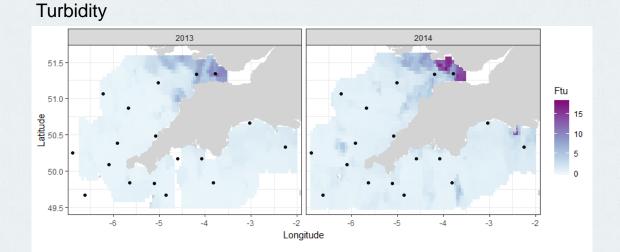
viscrete samples are used to



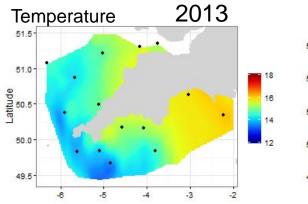


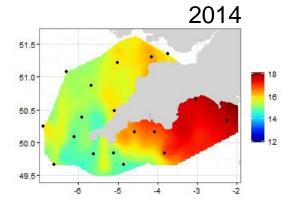
Pelagic survey

• From the FerryBox data we can interpolate to get maps of each parameter over the study area

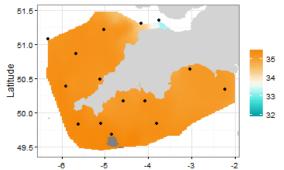


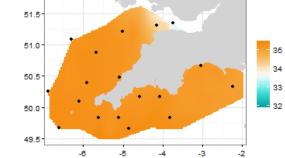
Capuzzo et al. in prep



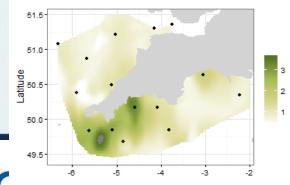


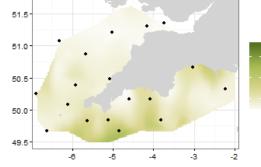
Salinity





Chlorophyll

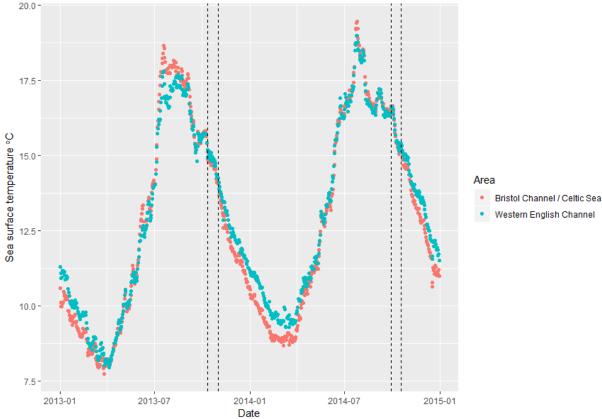


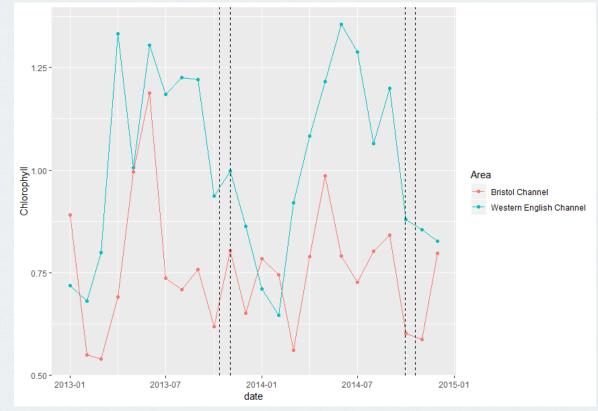




Pelagic survey

• Additionally we look at satellite data to put the survey into context over the rest of the year





▲ Monthly average chlorophyll concentrations in the Bristol Channel/ Celtic Sea survey area and the Western English Channel survey area, determined from CMEMS product

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▲ Daily sea surface temperature in the Bristol Channel/ Celtic Sea survey area and the Western English Channel survey area, determined from CMEMS product SST_GLO_SST_L4_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_010_001-daily.





Future development

- Ferrybox is from 2009 and in need of replacement will happen in next year
- Will add AOA for algae and CDOM
- Integration of water sampler
- Development of QC/QA procedure and publication of QCed data
- App to view ferrybox data in real time
- PhytoOPS app





PhytoOPS – poster at top of stairs

 Ferrybox data once QCed will be available on the <u>Cefas data hub</u> to download.

 PhytoOPS – Phytoplankton Observations Products and Services is a shiny app where data from ferrybox, HPLC and flow cytometry can be explored and visualised

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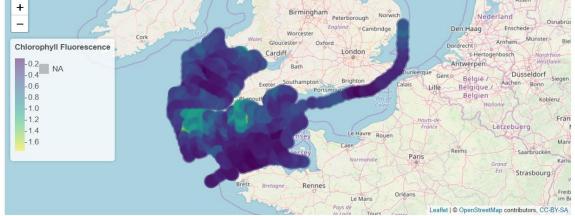
Plot minute data (may be slow)

These data are from the RV Cefas Endeavour ferrybox, which measures a range of parameters from the continous flow water intake at approximately 4m depth, recording every minute.

Data is quality controlled on a per survey basis. Checks are applied for Date Time, flow rate, and GPS track. Flow lag is corrected (length of time between the intake of water and measurement) to ensure correct times and positions. Parameters are individually checked for valid range, rate of change and standard deviation. Parameters measured with multiple sensors are cross checked for consistency. Instrument calibrations are applied (fluoresence is corrected based on sensor specific fluorescent bead calibrations), and salinity is checked against bottle samples collected concurrently. Oxygen data is provided here but is known to be problematic due to interference from ship wakes.

Raw data and associated metadata can be viewed on the Cefas Data Hub





https://openscience.cefas.co.uk





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