

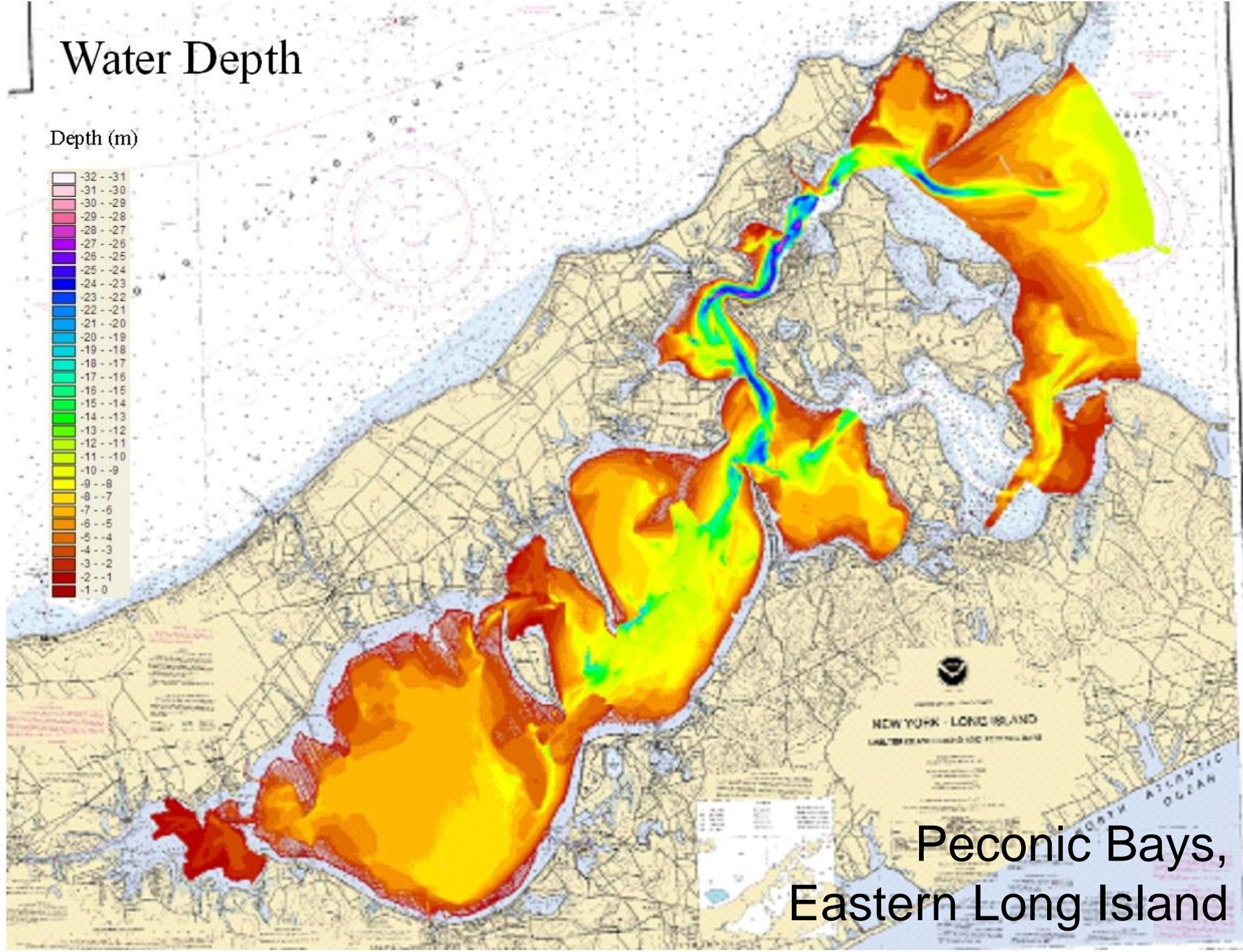
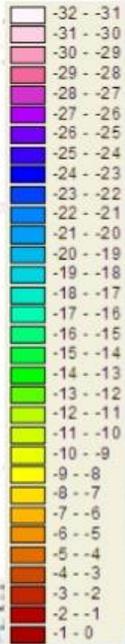
Backscatter Mapping, Faunal Sampling and Benthic Habitat in the Long Island Sound Cable Fund Seafloor Habitat Mapping Project

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honorable mention: Alison Flannigan, Nichole Maher, Lee Holt, Juliet Kinney,
Vicki Ferrini, Michael White

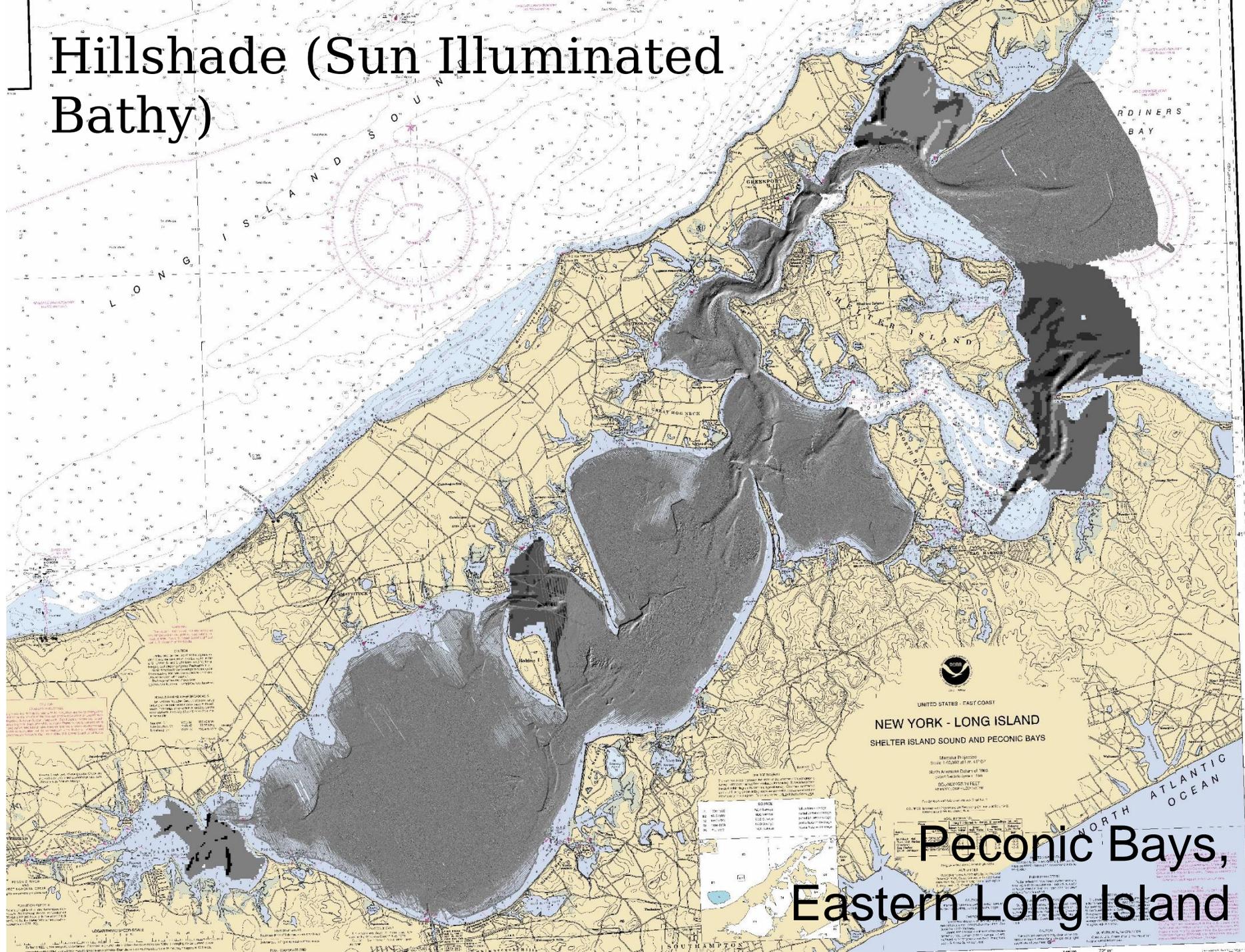
Water Depth

Depth (m)



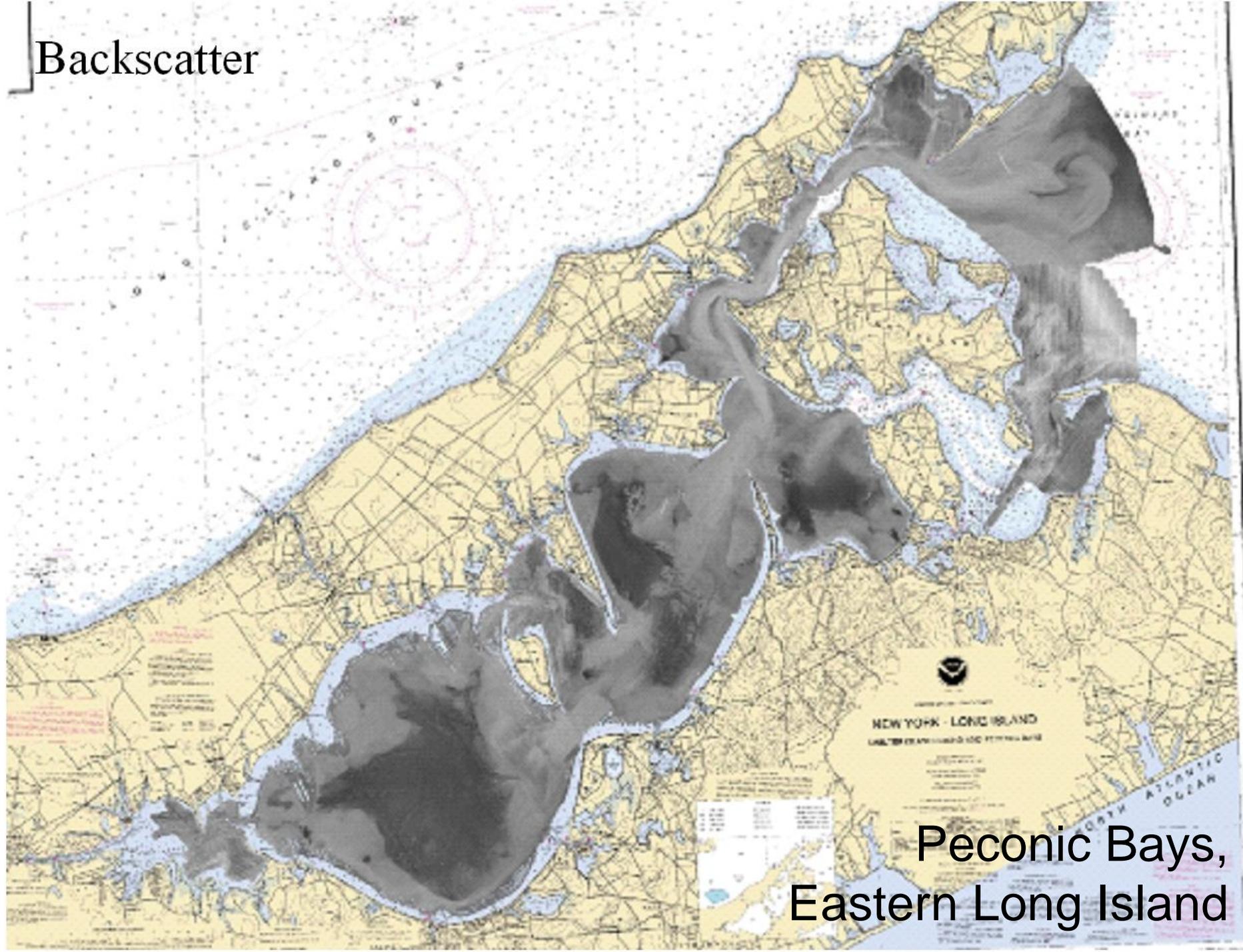
Peconic Bays,
Eastern Long Island

Hillshade (Sun Illuminated Bathy)

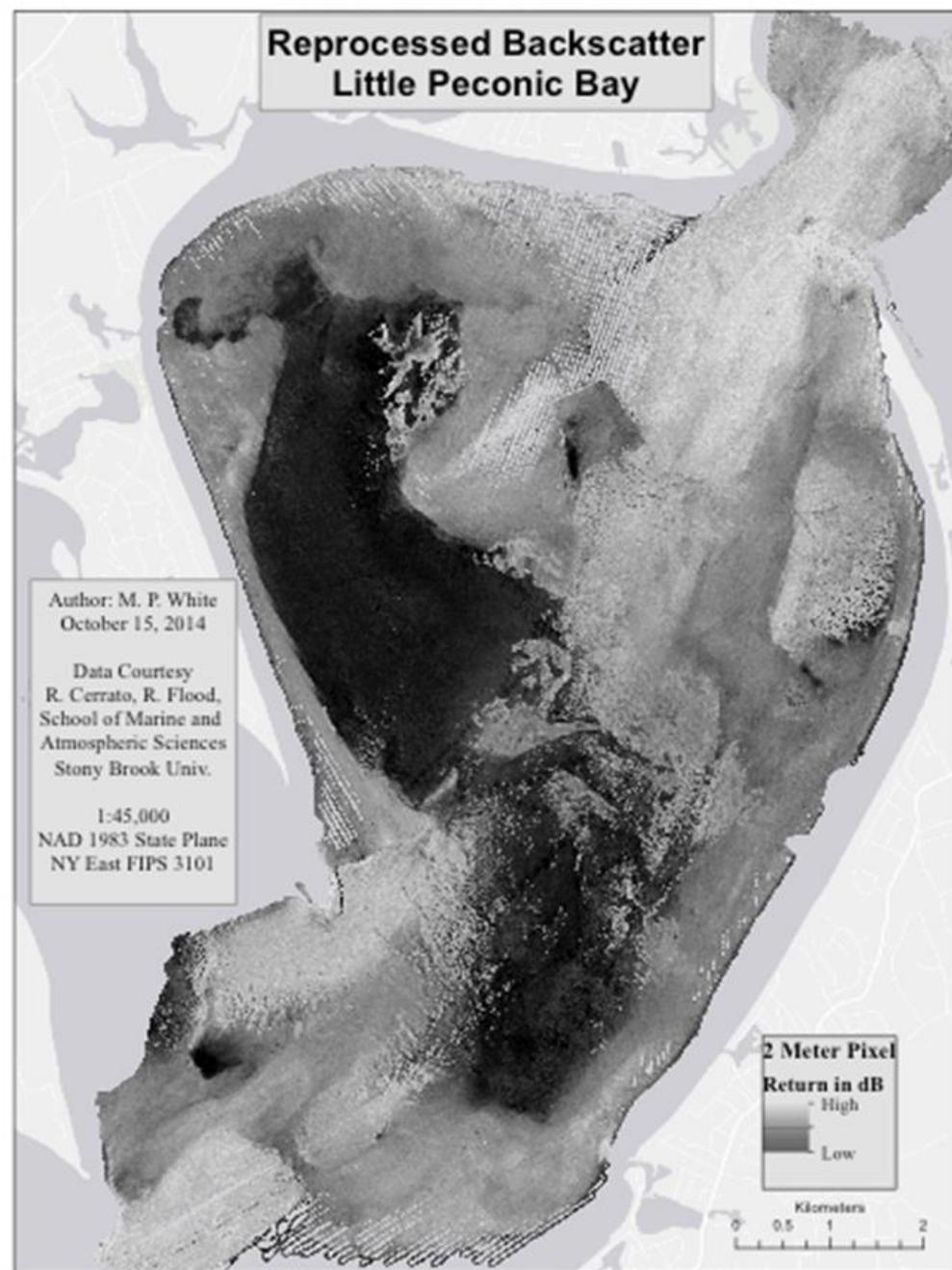


Peconic Bays, Eastern Long Island

Backscatter



Peconic Bays,
Eastern Long Island



Effects of Benthos on Sediment Acoustic Properties

- Create variable transition layer between water and sea bed (e.g., fecal pellets, epiflora, epifauna).
- Alter bulk density value and profile in near-surface sediment (e.g., feeding voids, tube clusters).
- Alter surface roughness and create patchiness (e.g., shell, fecal pellets, tracks & trails, mounds).
- Increase volume scattering (e.g., shell and large-particles at depth).
- Alter sediment transport effects and patterns due to sediment binding.

Acoustic Properties that affect Backscatter (many of these effects are frequency dependent)

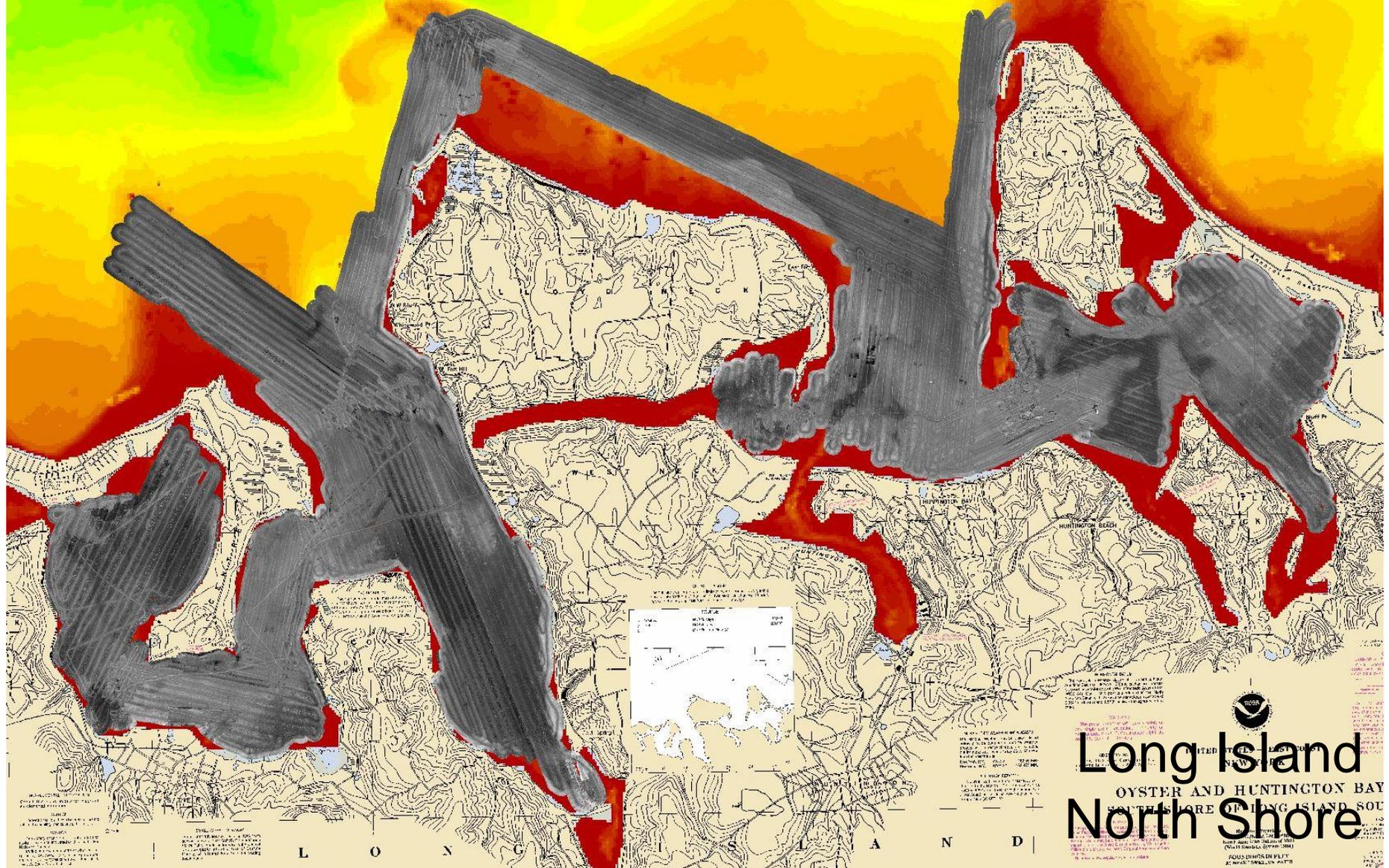
- Surface grain size
- Surface roughness
- Volume scattering
- Density, porosity and microstructure
- Sound velocity value and structure

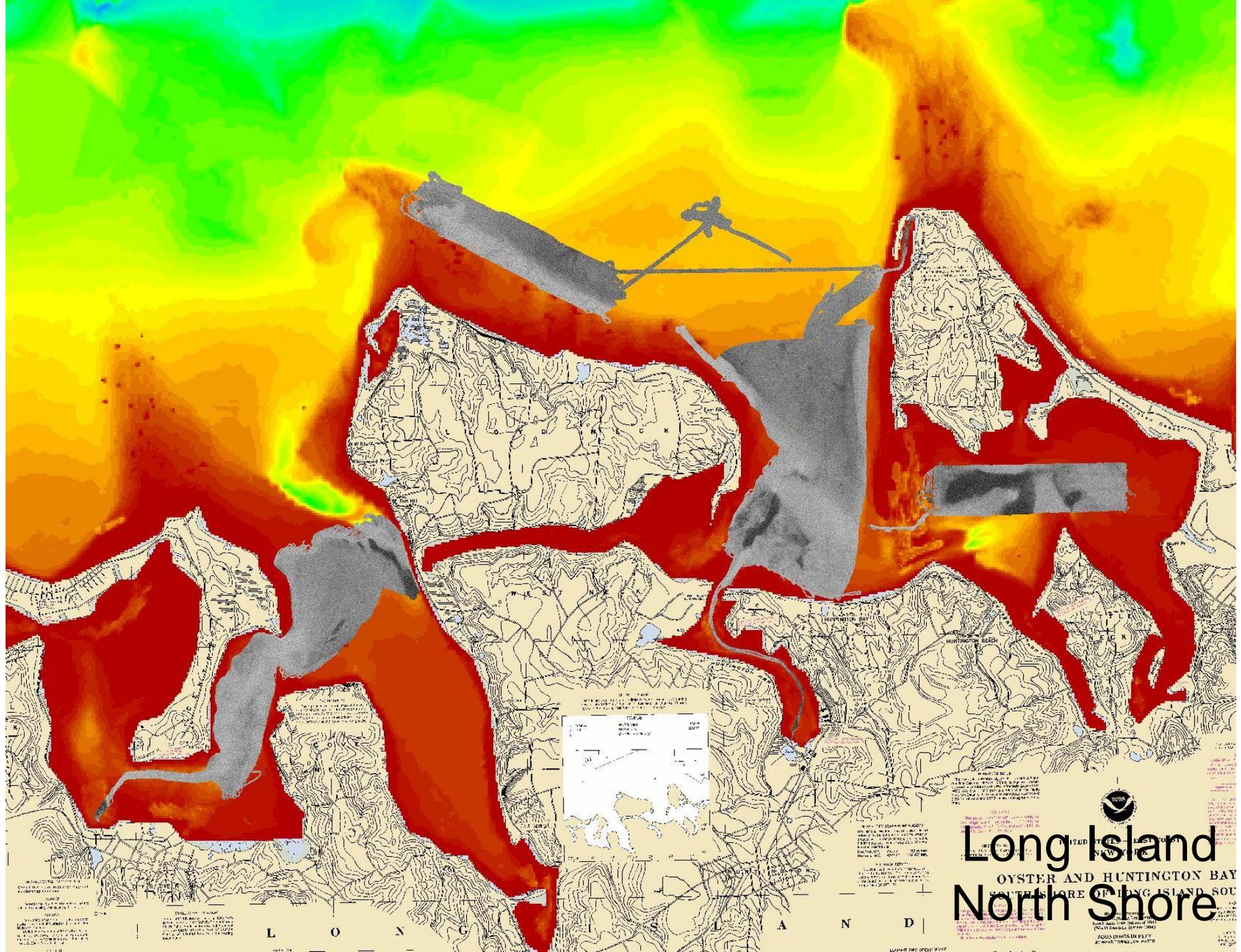
Can we use acoustic backscatter as another tool for assessing the distribution of benthic communities (groups of organisms that live together). However, while different benthic communities may result in different acoustic backscatter patterns, we know that many other factors affect acoustic backscatter.

Benthic Habitat Mapping Research Goals

- Characterize underwater lands using sonar and other mapping techniques, AND SAMPLING
- Describe natural processes and history of underwater lands
- Understand substrate factors important in distribution of benthos
- Quantify type and distribution of benthos and identify biotopes (distinctive assemblages of benthic species)
- Improve predictive capability of benthic habitats and biotopes
- Provide information to managers (habitat ranges, sensitivity to loss/degradation, baseline for future change, information about rare species)

North Shore Harbors: Port Jefferson Harbor, Huntington Bay & Cold Spring - Oyster Bay



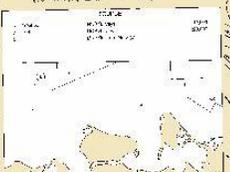


Long Island
OYSTER AND HUNTINGTON BAY
NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND SOUTH
North Shore

L O N G I S L A N D

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS
AND OTHER AREAS OF INTEREST
ARE INDICATED BY SHADING
AND LETTERS A THROUGH Z
ARE PLACED IN THE CORNERS
OF THE MAP SHEETS

SCALE
1:50,000
1:100,000
1:200,000



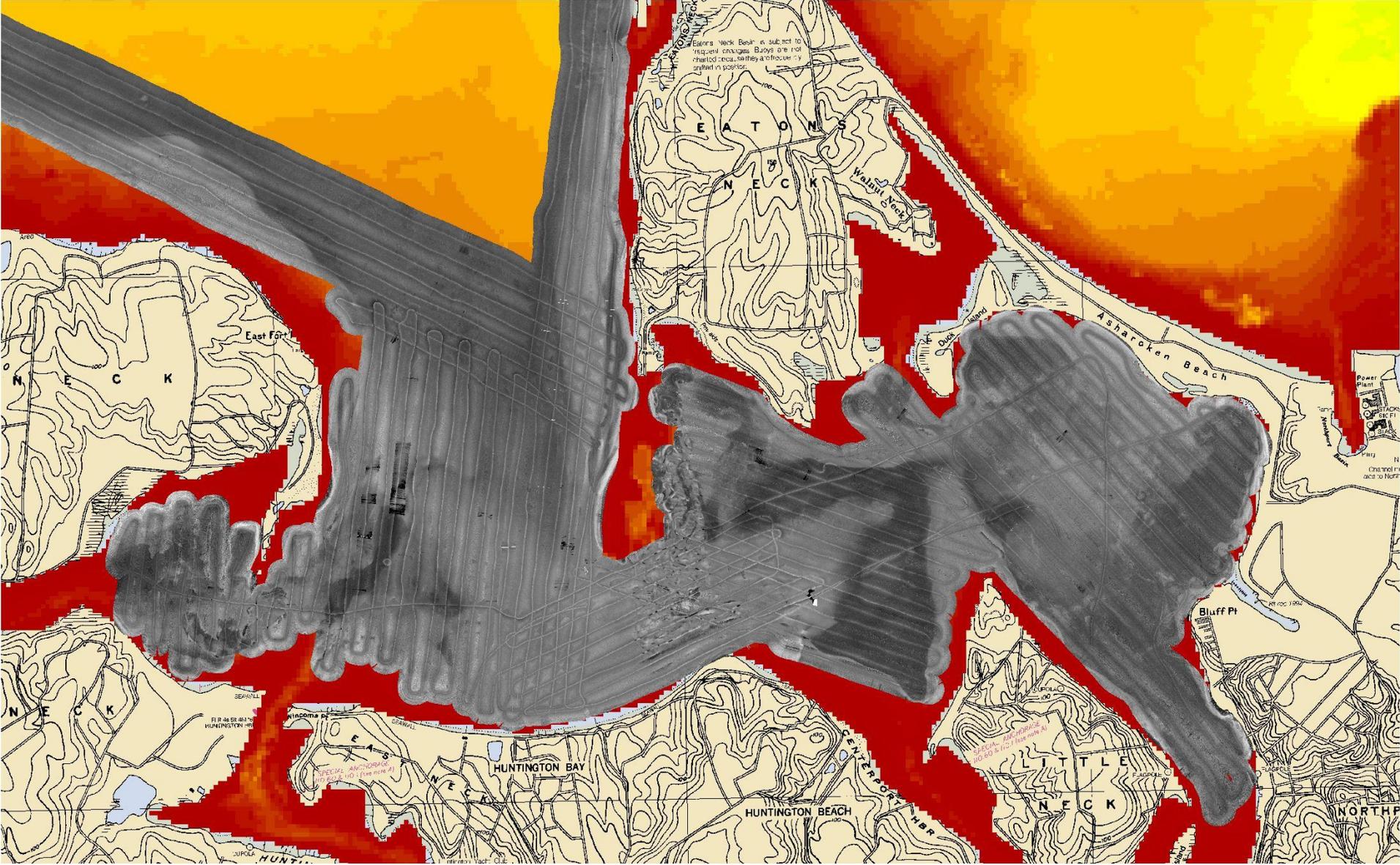
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20541

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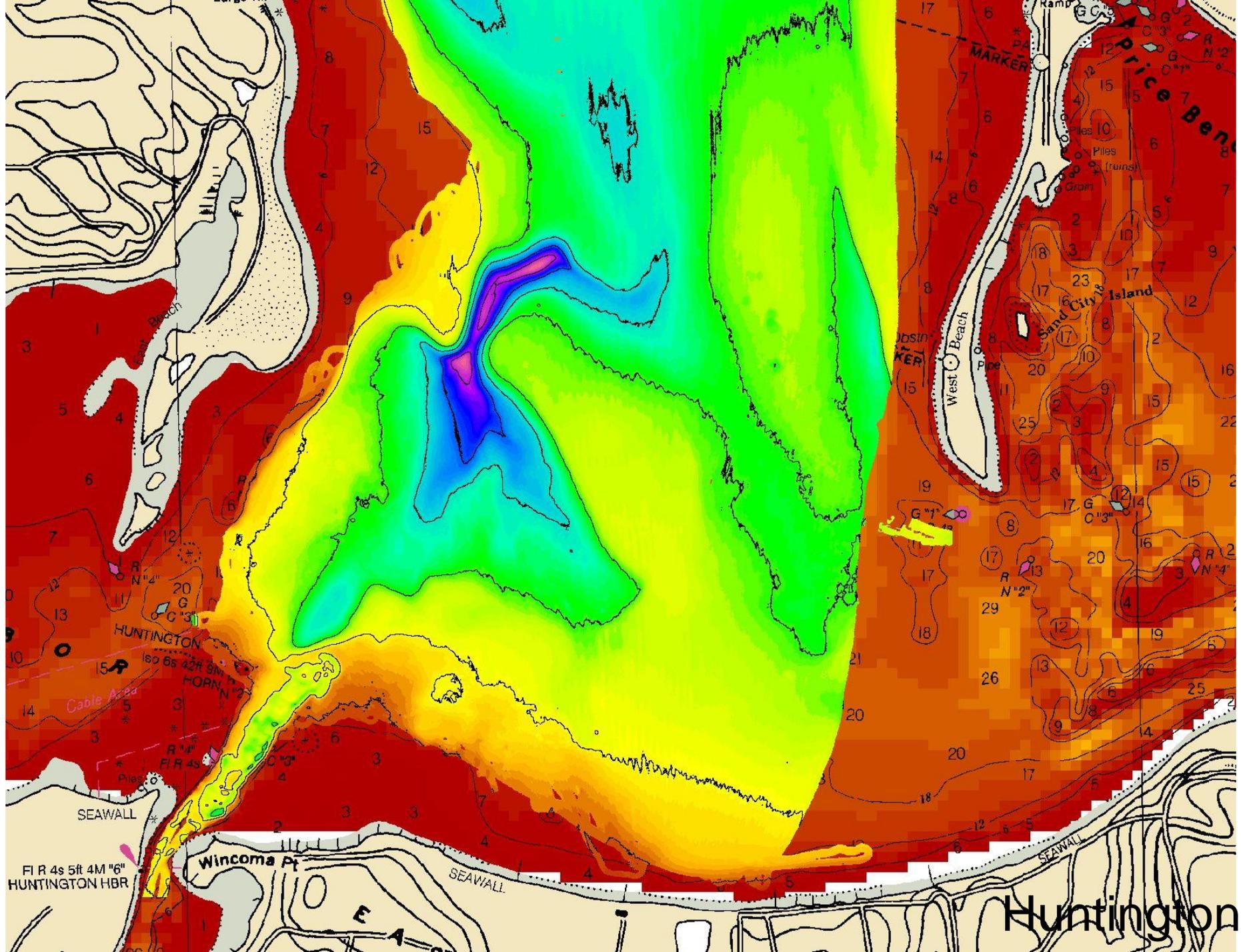
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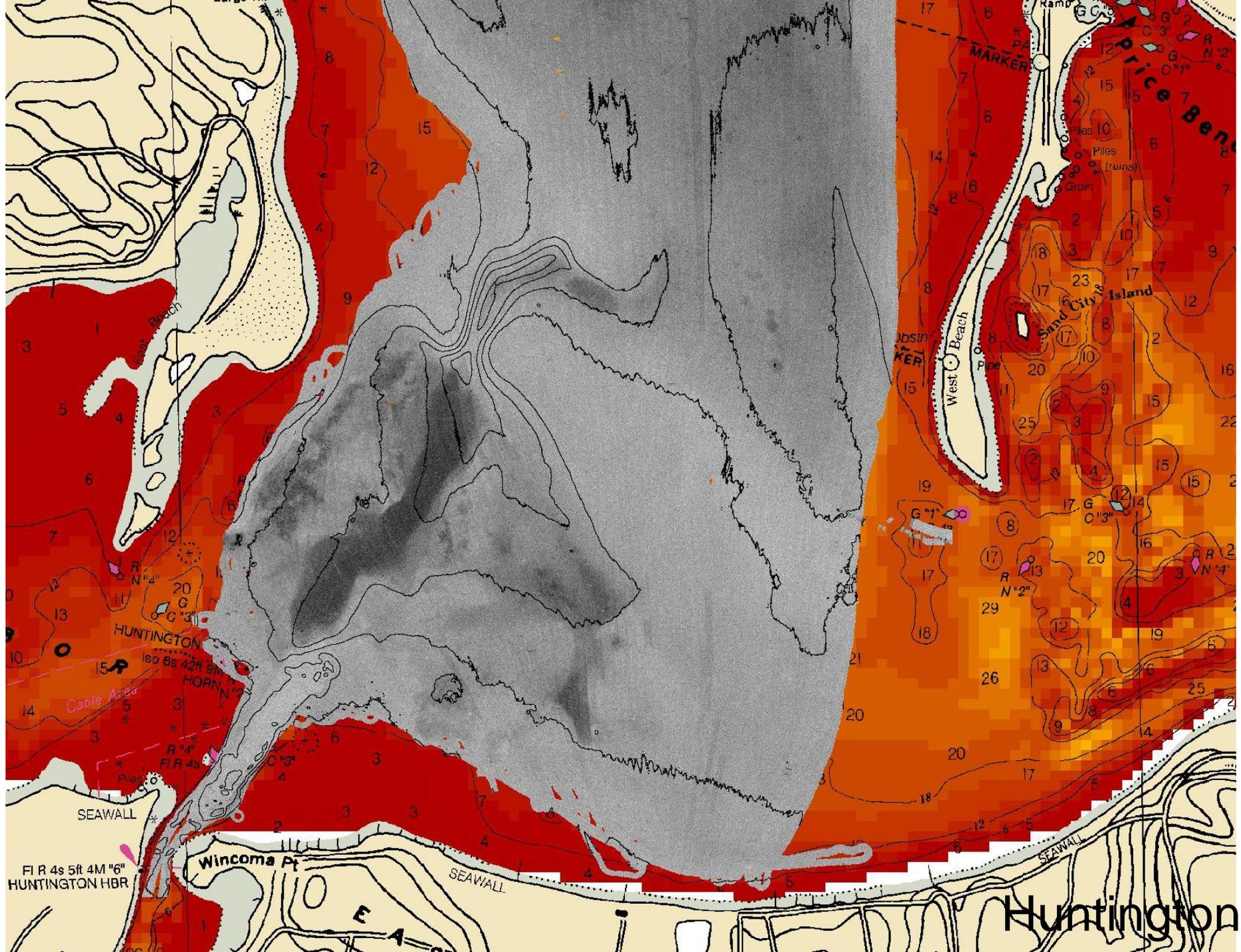
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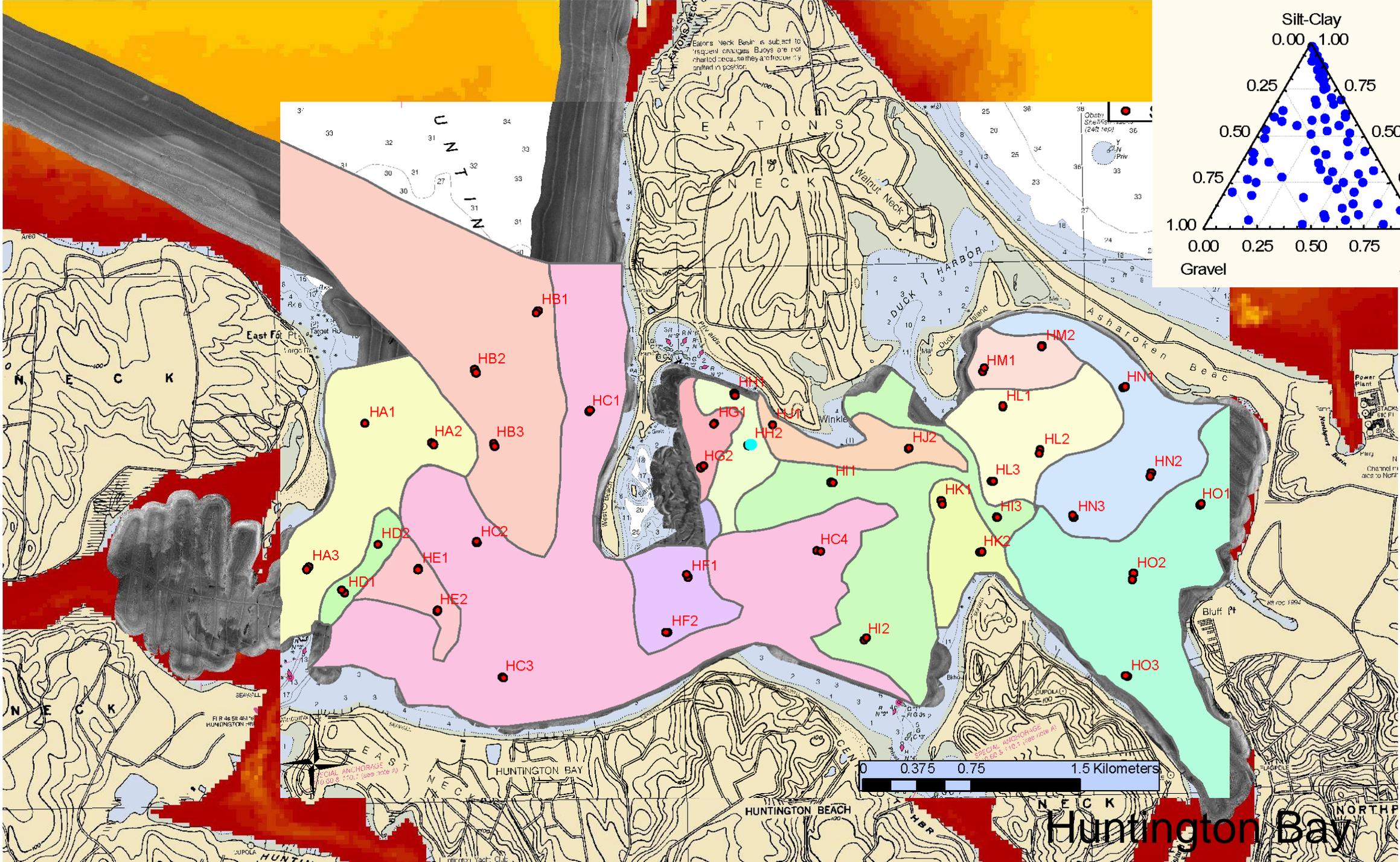
Huntington Bay



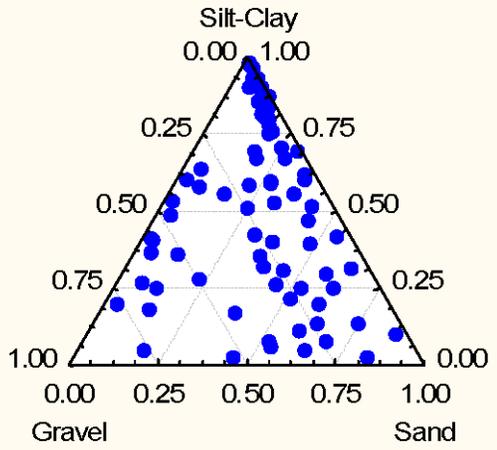
Huntington Bay



Huntington Bay

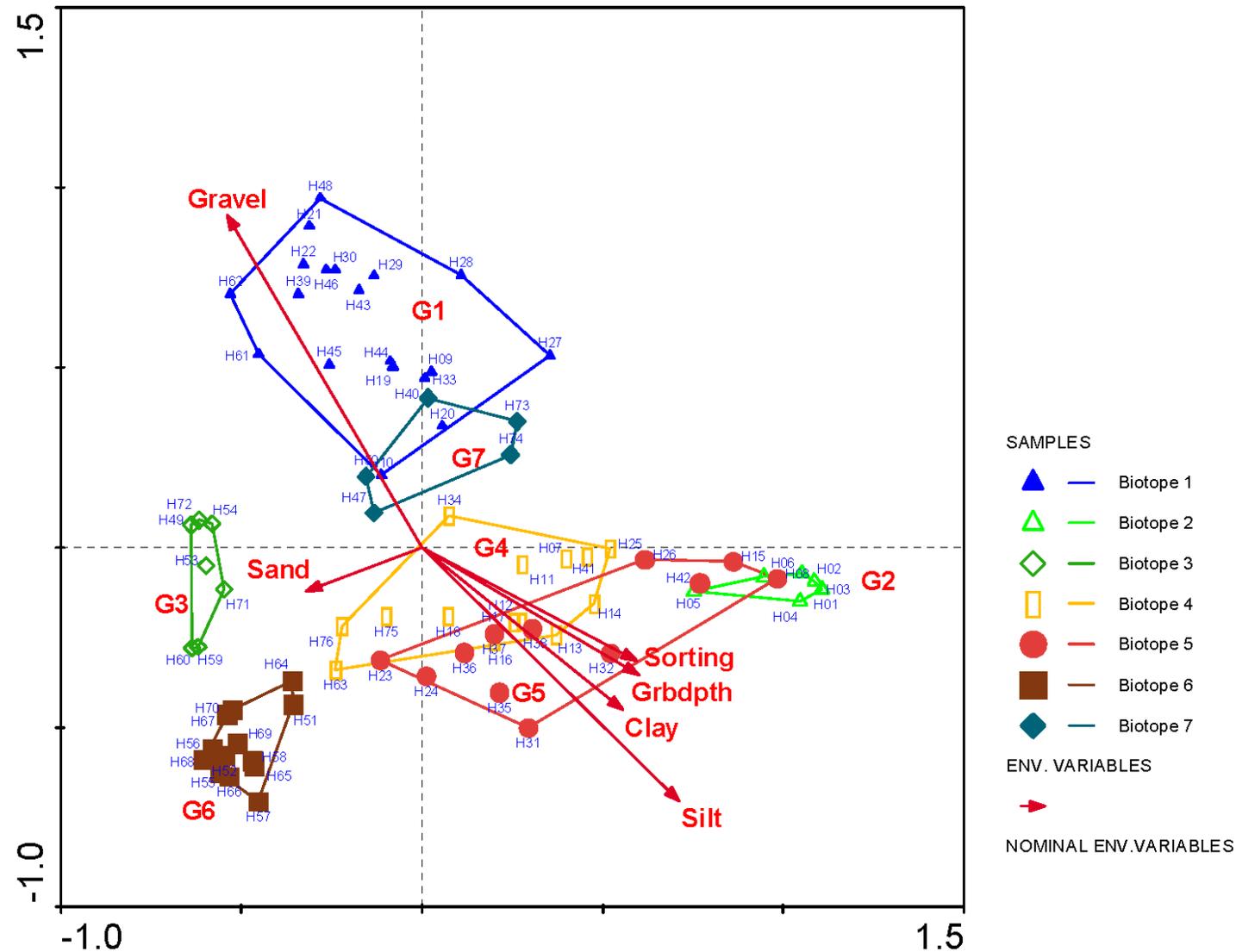


Eaton's Neck Basin is subject to frequent changes. Buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.



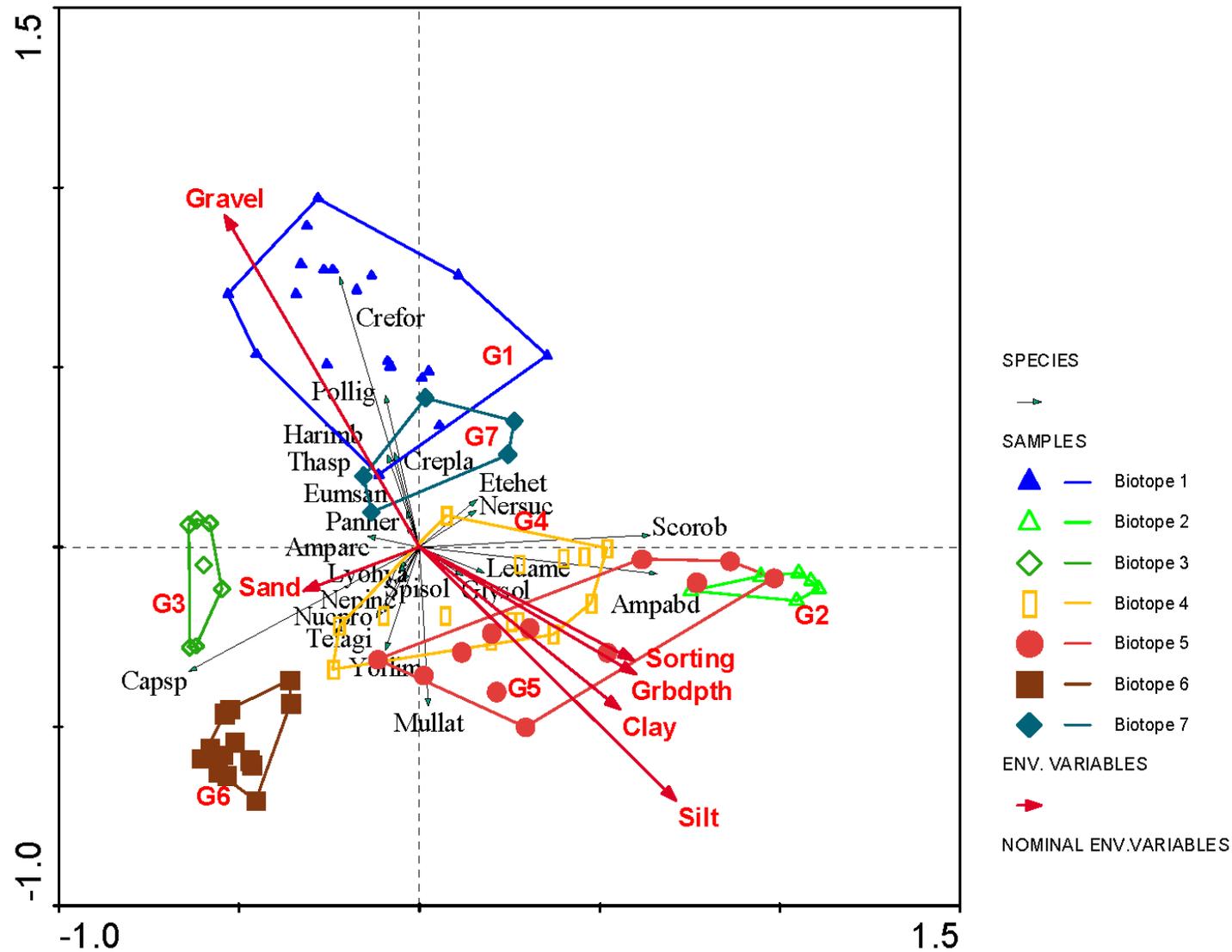
Huntington Bay

Results of statistical analysis of faunal species in grab samples.



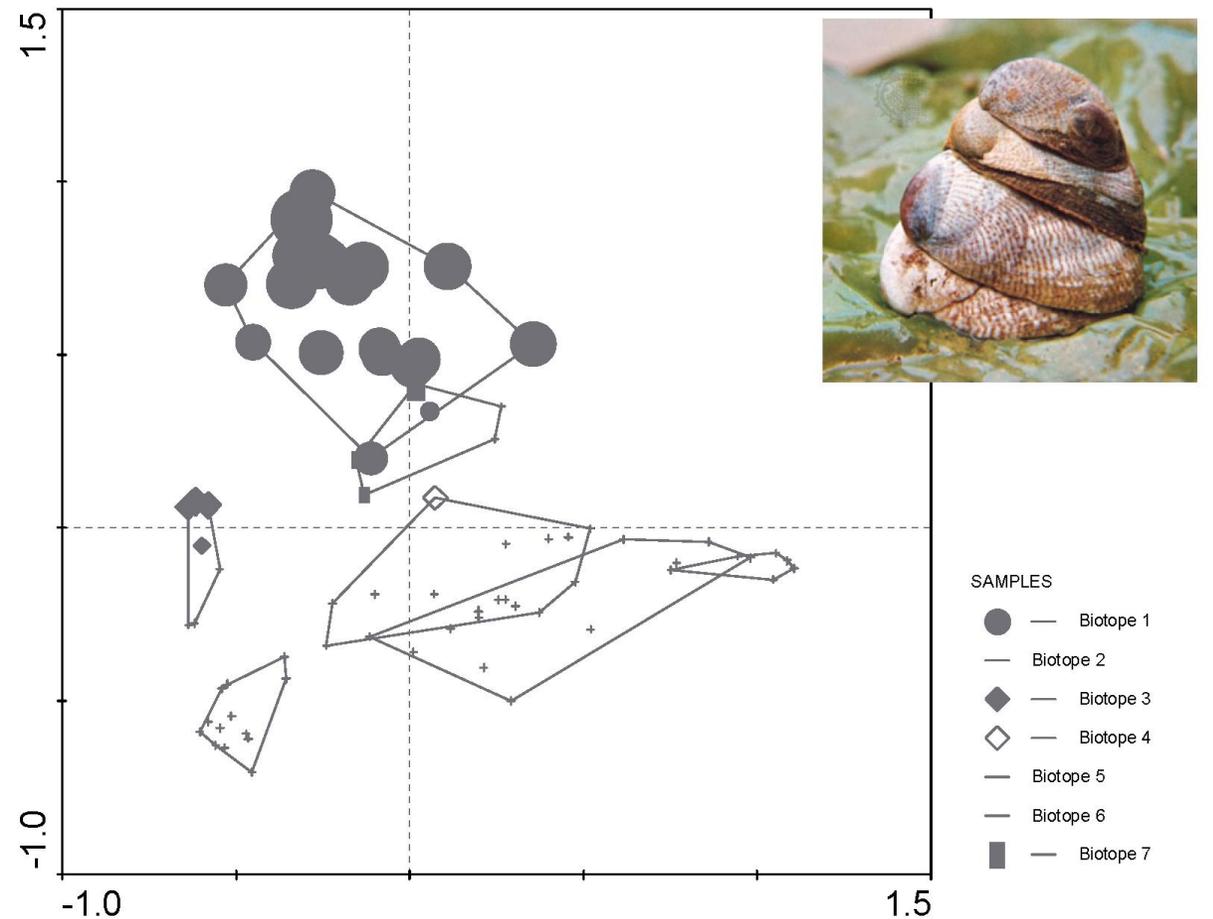
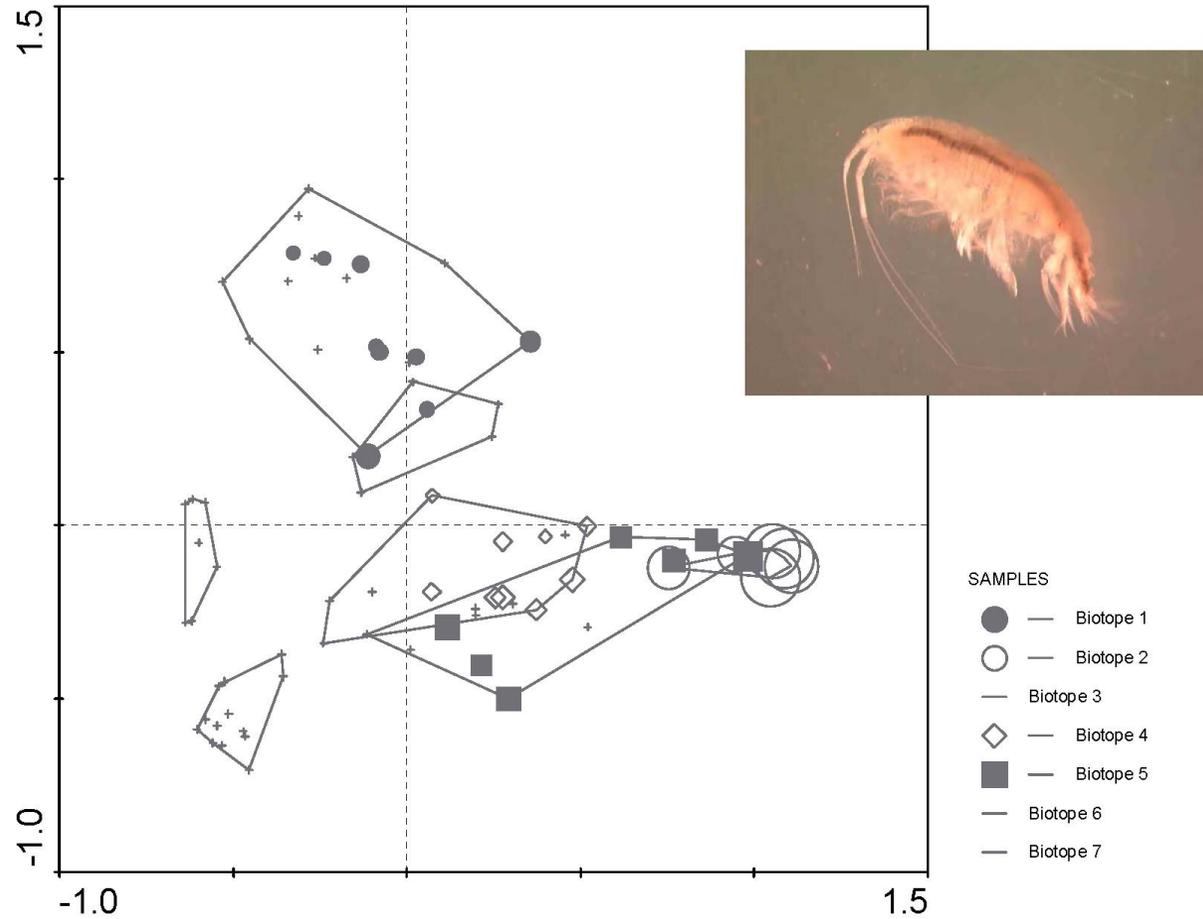
RDA analysis in Huntington Harbor. Sample labels are plotted next to points. Samples are colored by membership in the 7 biotope clusters. Sample proximity implies similarity.

Results of statistical analysis of faunal species in grab samples.



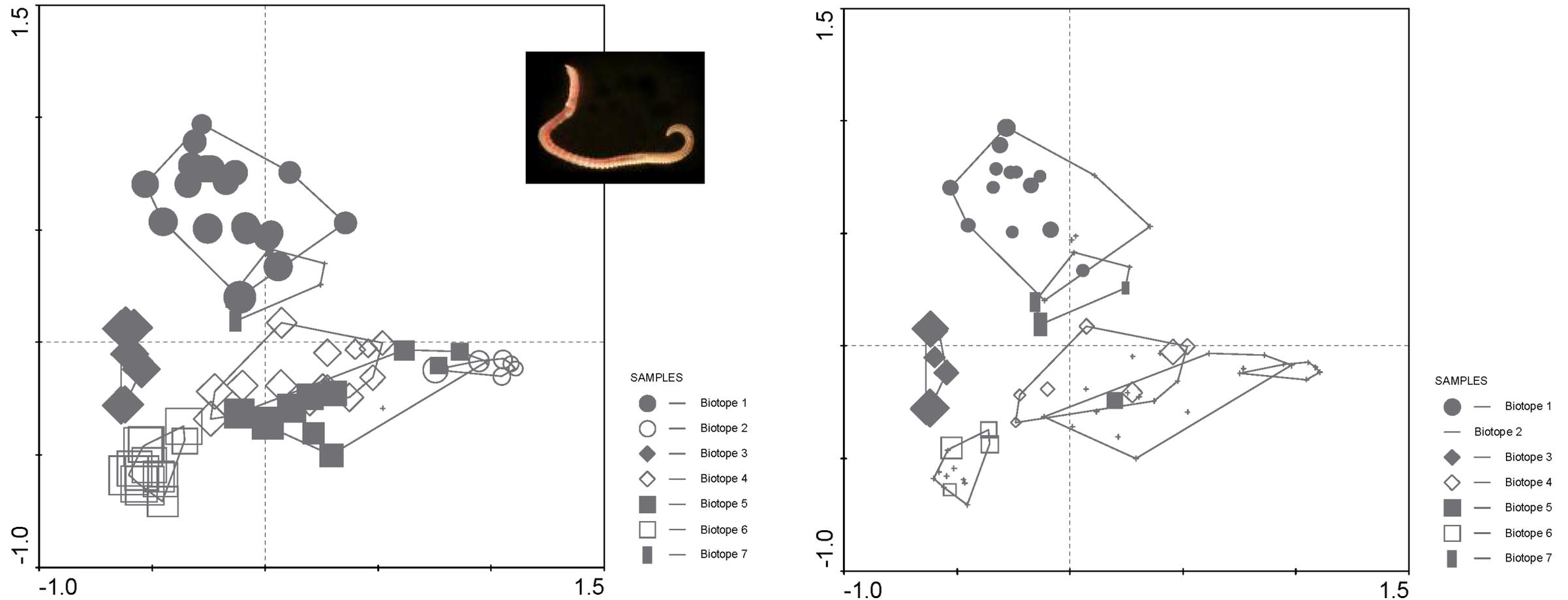
Black species arrows point in the direction of the steepest increase across the diagram. Angles between species arrows indicate correlations between the species. Sample proximity implies similarity. The 22 species listed are those for which 15% or greater of their variance is displayed in these first two dimensions.

Species in two of the biotopes:



Relative abundance of the amphipod *Ampelisca abdita* (left) and the slipper shell *Crepidula fornicate* (right) in the Huntington Harbor biotopes. Points represent samples. Symbol diameters are proportional to relative abundance.

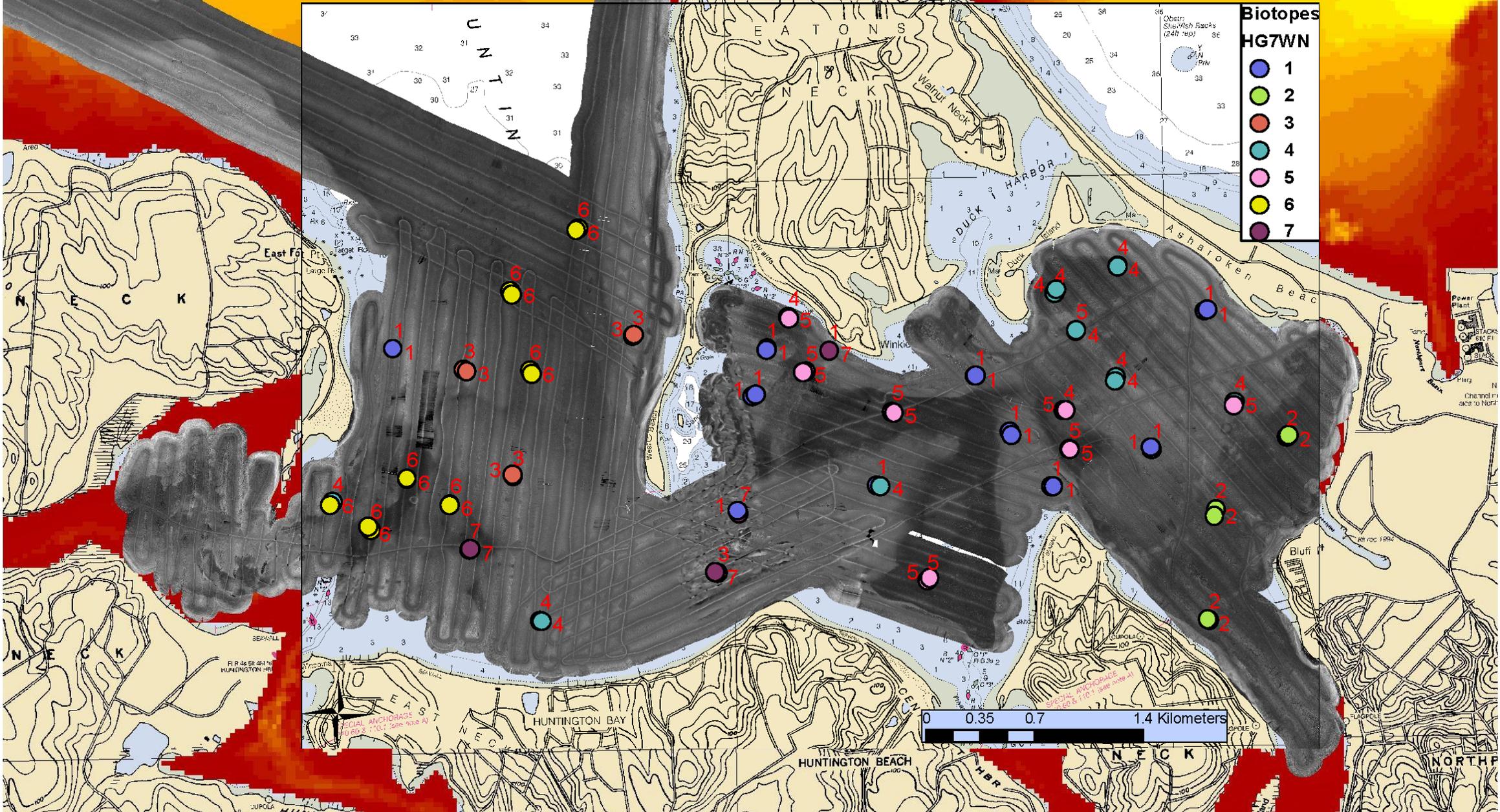
Species in two more of the biotopes:

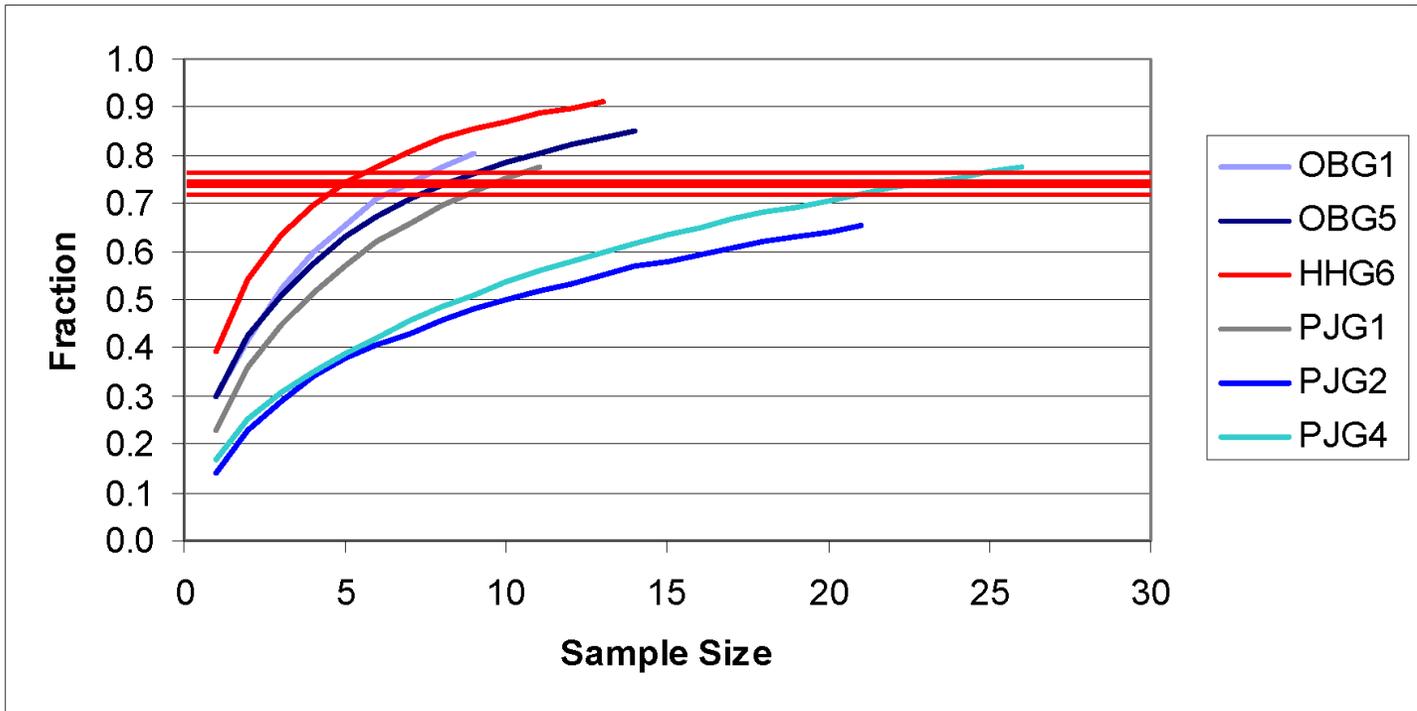
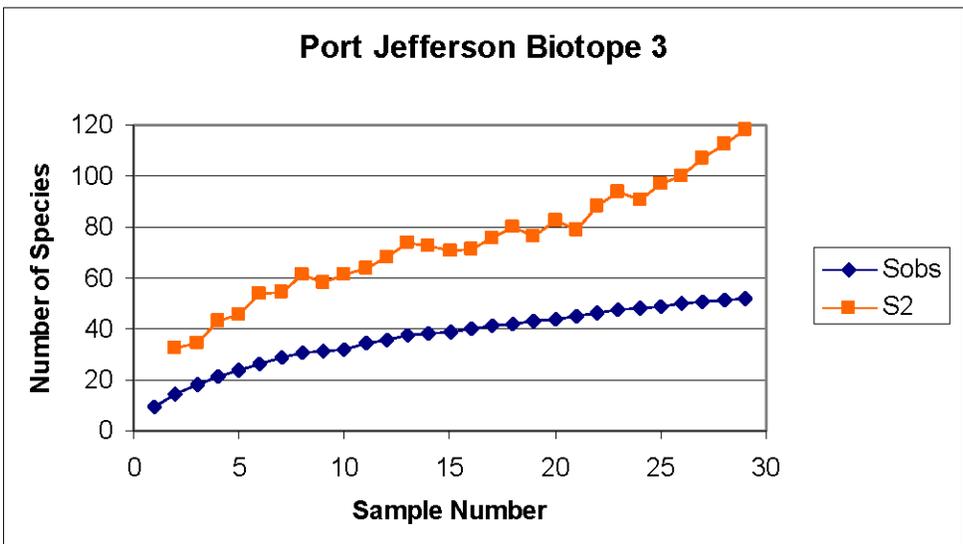
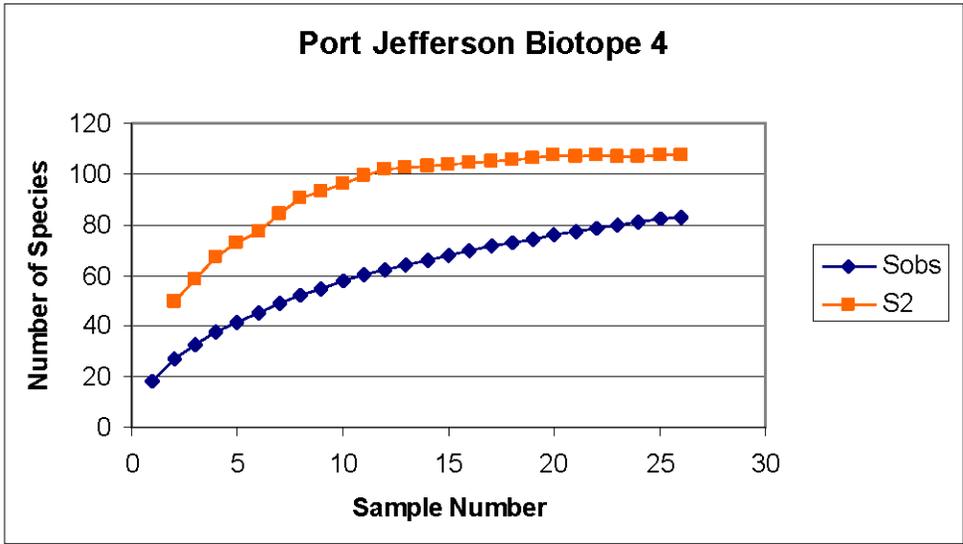


Relative abundance of the opportunistic polychaete *Capitella* sp (left) and the polychaete *Ampharete arctica* (right) in the Huntington Harbor biotopes. Points represent samples. Symbol diameters are proportional to relative abundance.

Biotopes and Backscatter

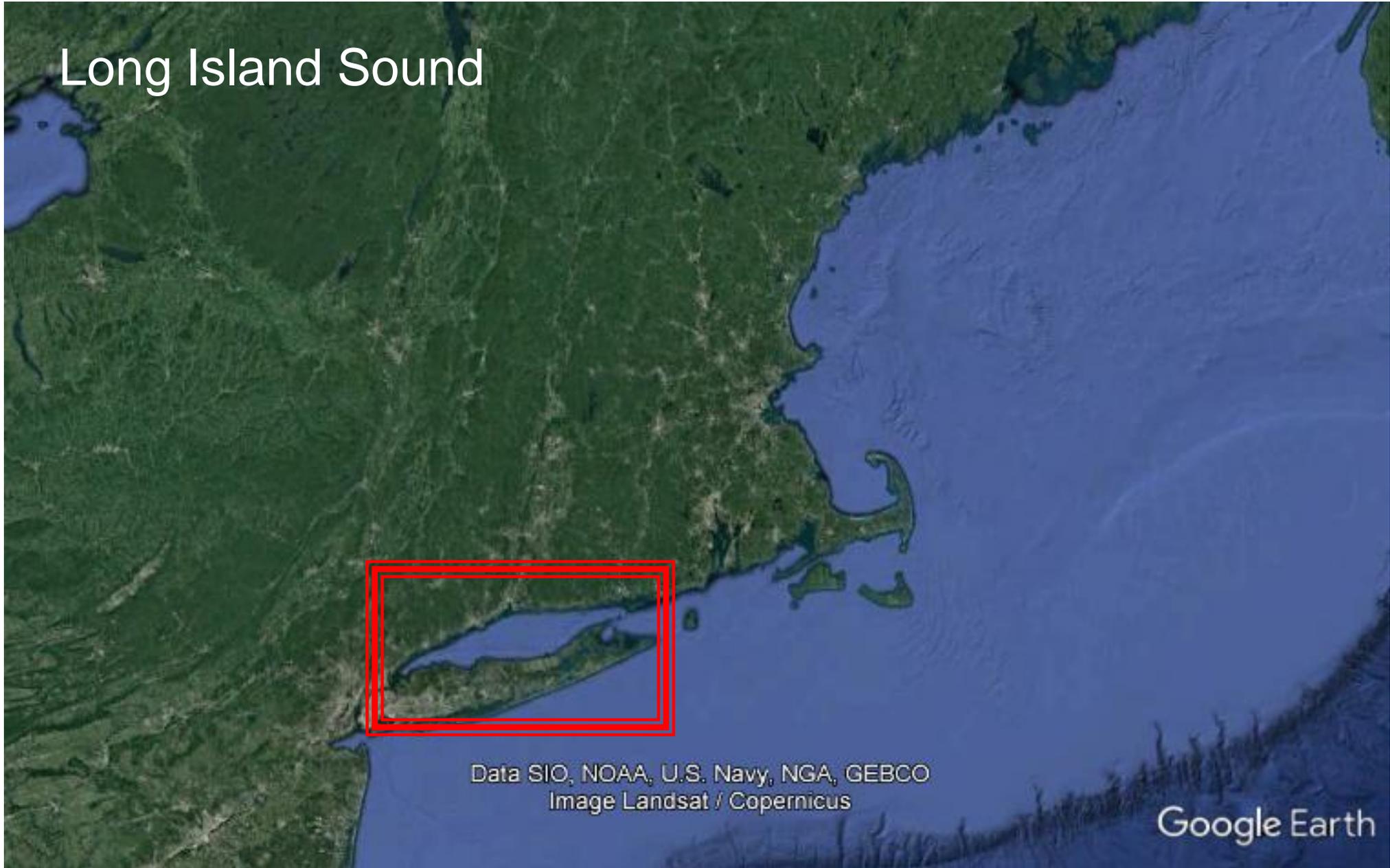
Eatons Neck Basin is subject to frequent changes. Buoy's are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.





Want to collect 70-75% of the species in a biotope to adequately characterize the fauna, then we can estimate species richness and identify rare taxa which may include “keystone” species that could be critical the community. Rare species can also tell us about environmental conditions and especially degradation.

Long Island Sound



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google Earth

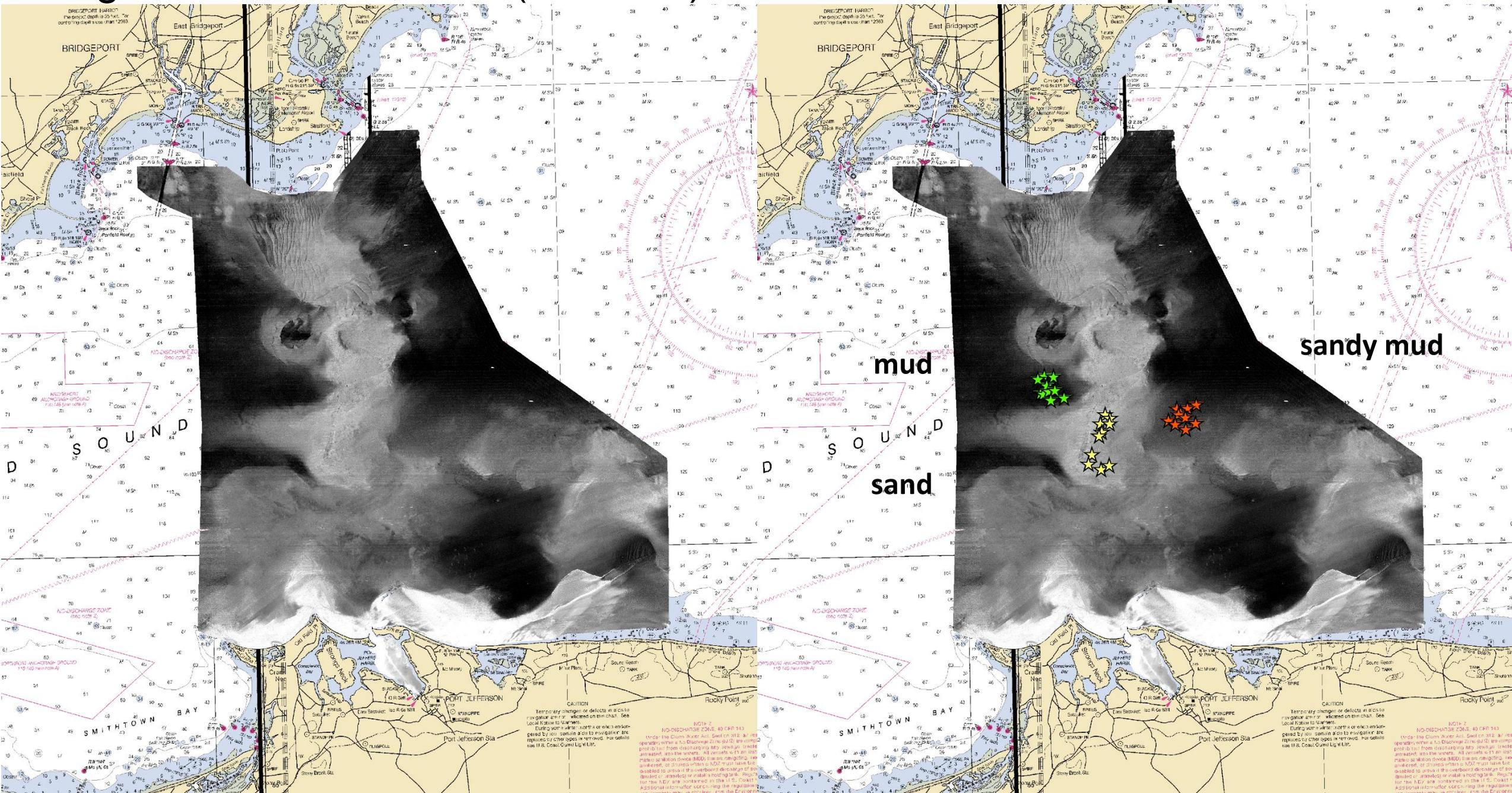
Long Island Sound, Pilot (Phase 1)

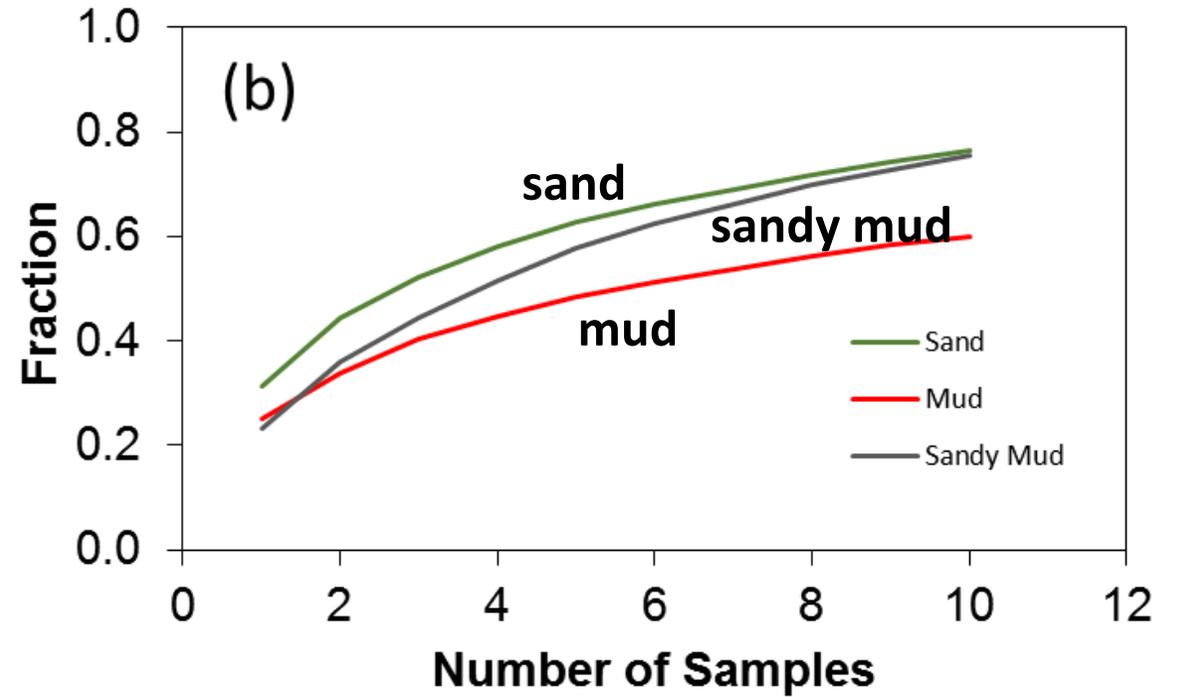
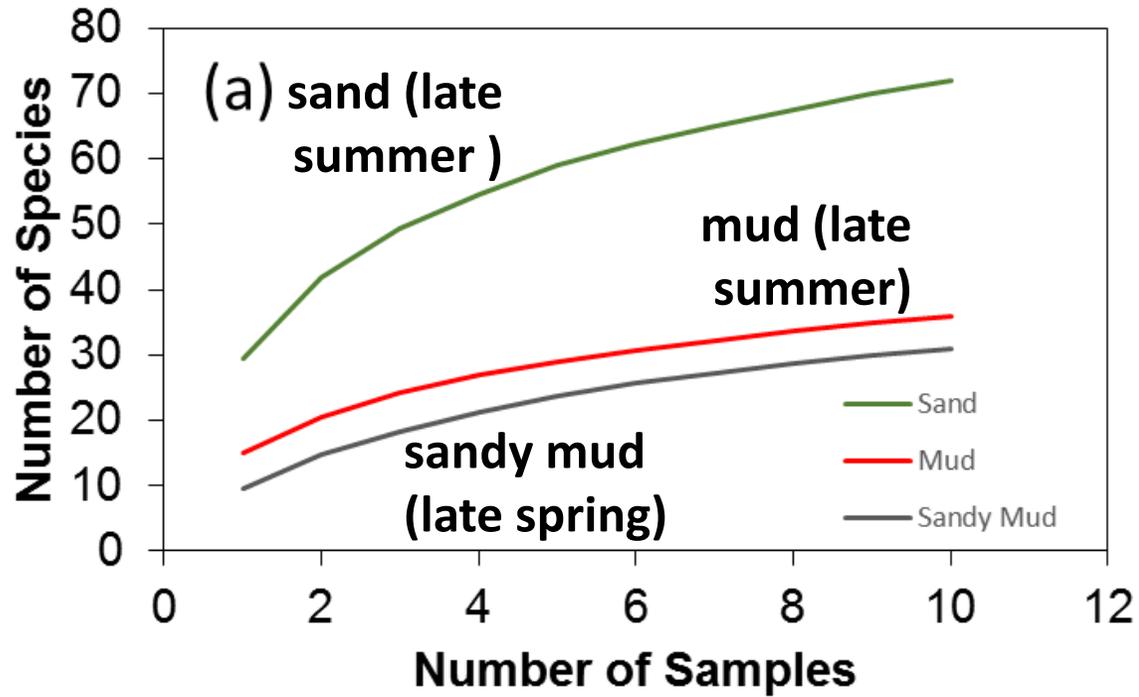


Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google Earth

Long Island Sound, Pilot (Phase 1) – SoMAS Benthic Samples





Three replicate samples in a habitat, a value often used in benthic studies, would recover only 13-50% of the species present. Even at 10 samples, there is evidence for under sampling in many of the habitats. In the present study, for example, 10 samples recovered only about 60% of the species in the Mud area.

	Sand	Mud	Sandy Mud	Total
Total Species	72	36	31	95
Rare (< 1%)	60	22	17	81
Common (> 1%)	12	14	14	14

Why Collect Rare Species?

- Rare taxa may include functionally important, “keystone” species, critical to energy and material flows (Hooper et al. 2005)
- Rare species are often more sensitive to disturbances than abundant species. Therefore, occurrence of rare species can serve as reliable indicators of environmental health (Cao et al. 1998; Gaston 1998)
- Unfortunately, rare species are largely ignored in assessment and monitoring programs; sacrificed for cost-efficiency (Cao et al. 1998)

Long Island Sound, Phase 2

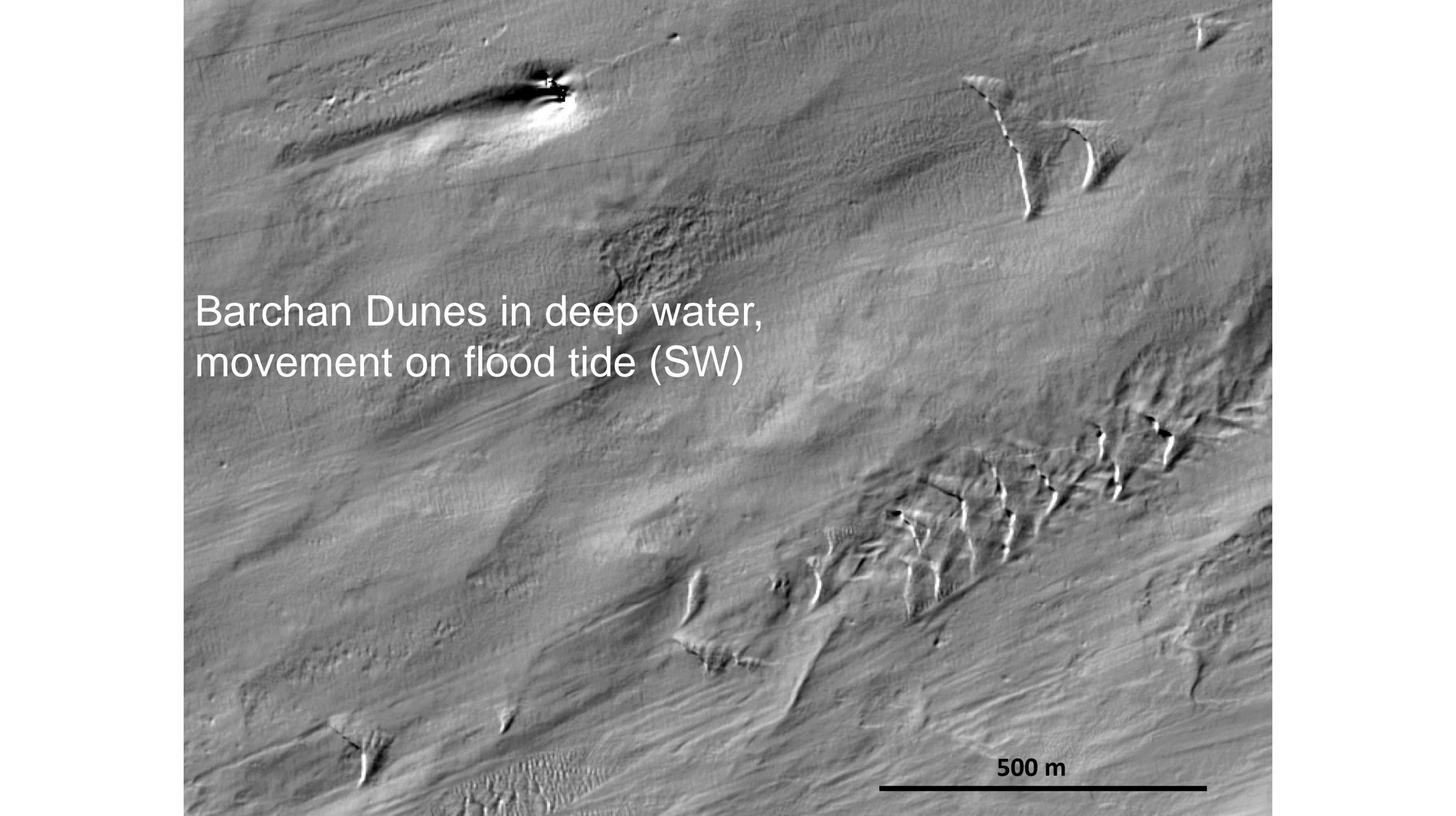


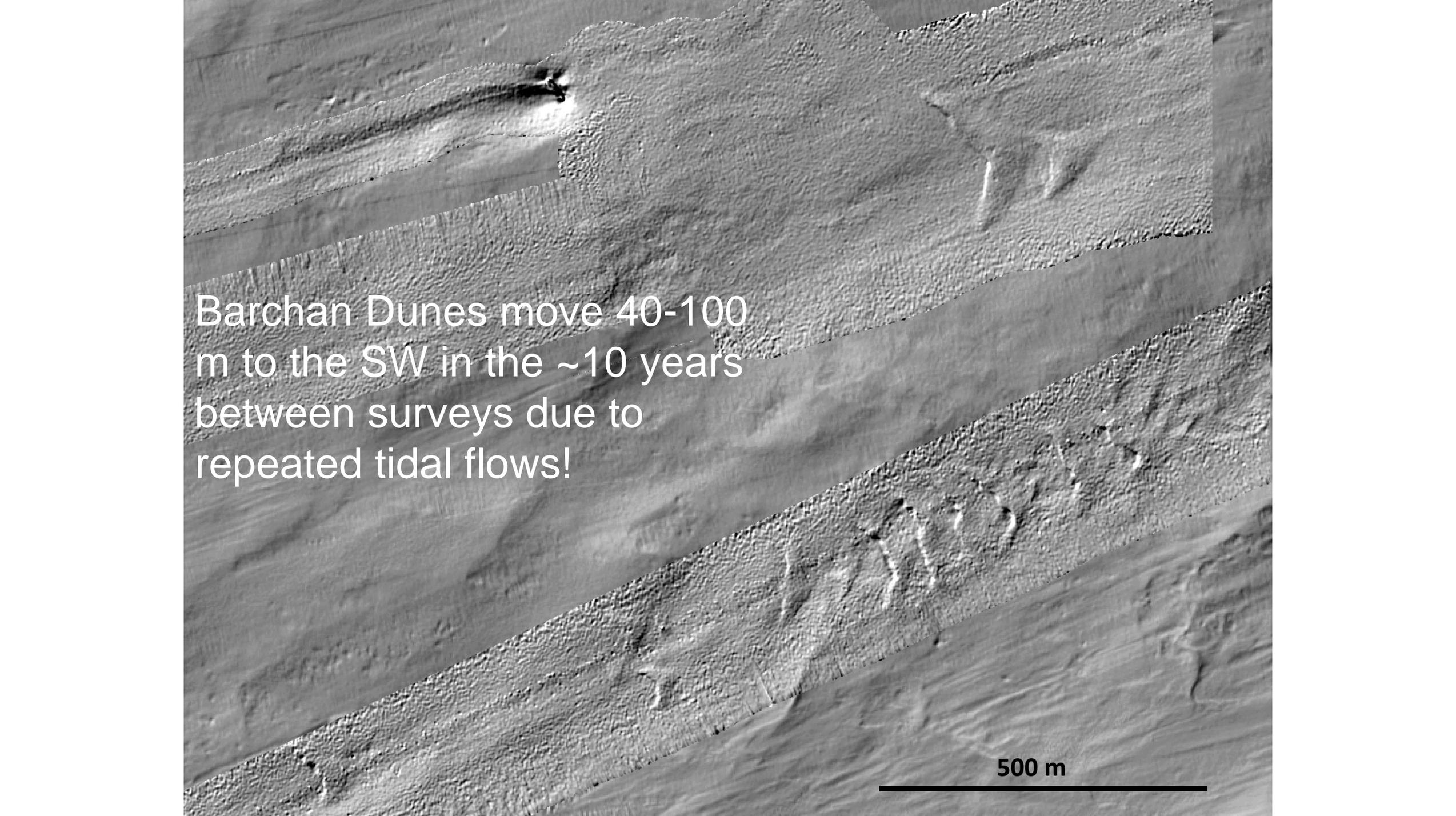
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google Earth

Barchan Dunes in deep water,
movement on flood tide (SW)

500 m

An aerial photograph showing a series of Barchan dunes in deep water. The dunes are crescent-shaped and oriented in a line, indicating their movement. The image is in grayscale. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 500 meters.

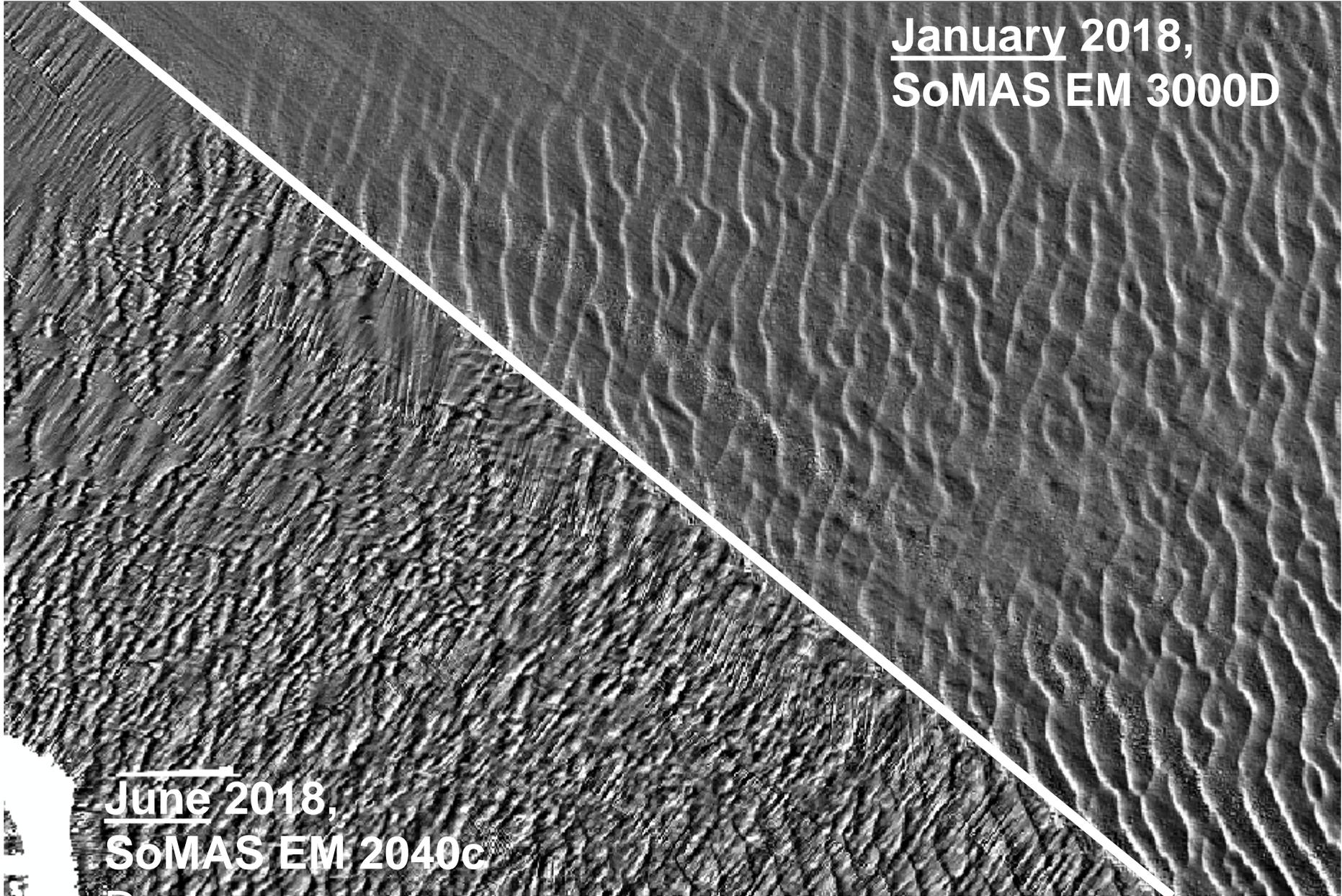
An aerial photograph of a coastal area featuring several Barchan dunes. The dunes are crescent-shaped and oriented towards the right side of the image. The image is a composite of two different survey periods, with the older survey shown in a slightly darker, semi-transparent overlay. This overlay shows the dunes in their previous positions, which have since shifted to the southwest. The text overlaid on the image explains that this migration is caused by repeated tidal flows. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates a distance of 500 meters.

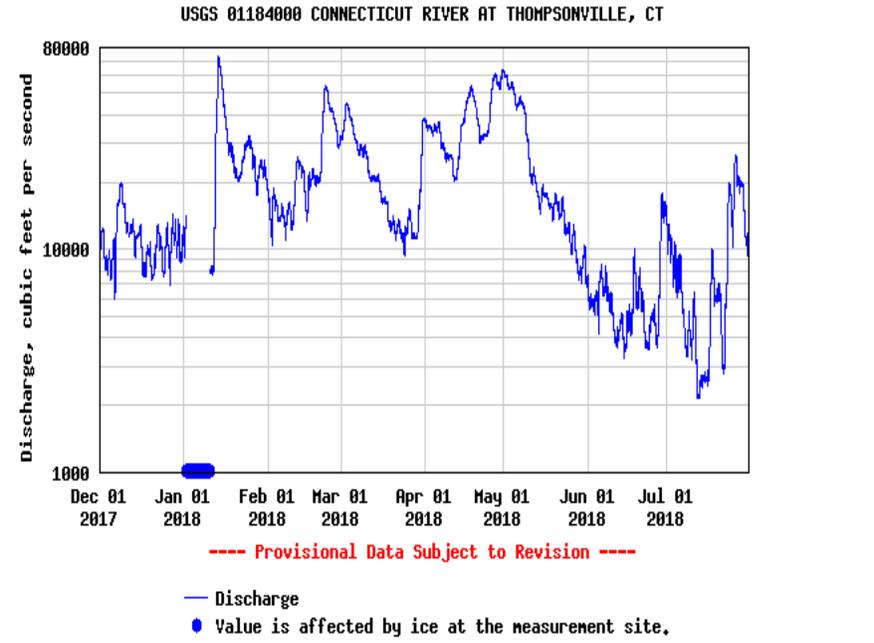
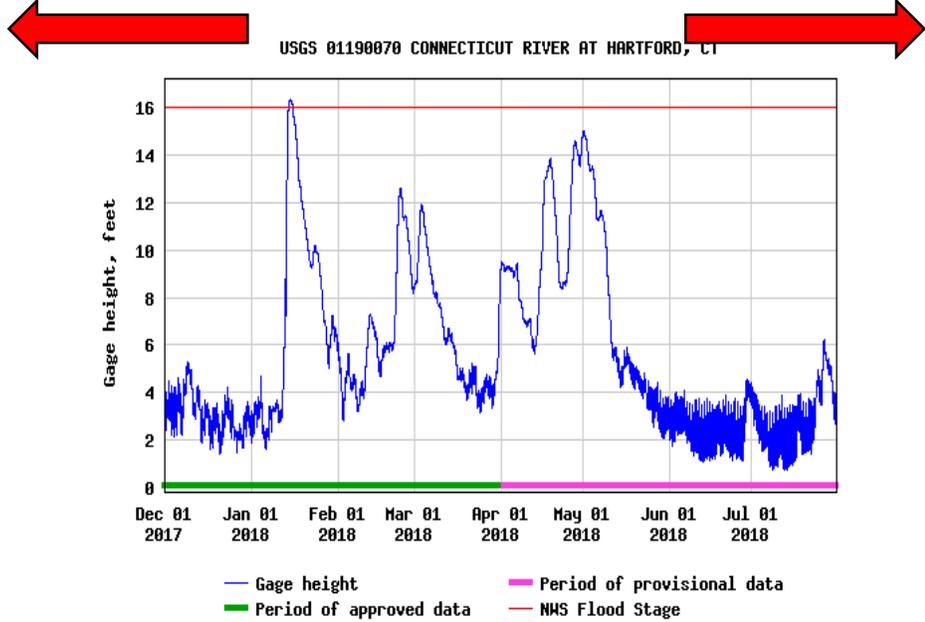
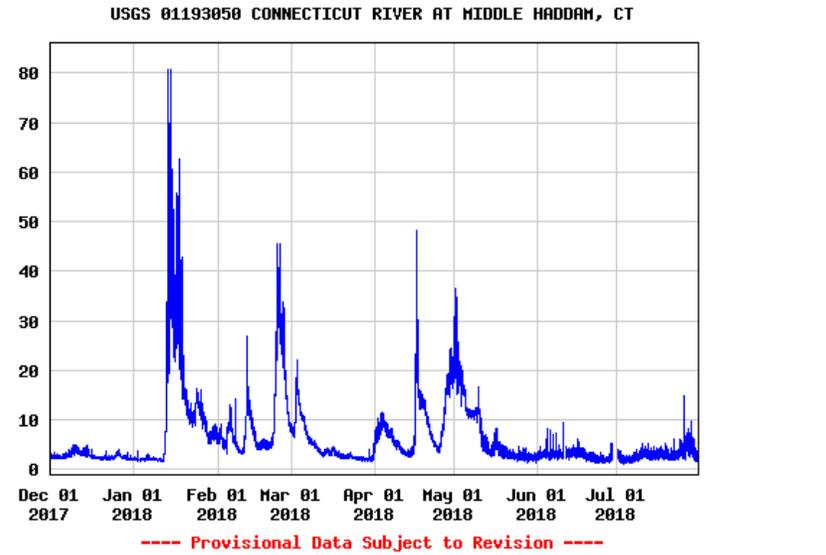
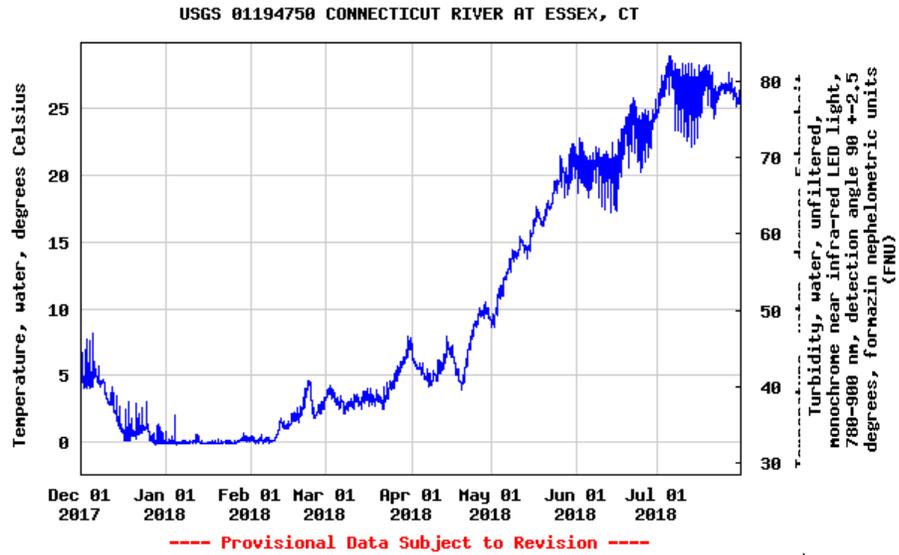
Barchan Dunes move 40-100
m to the SW in the ~10 years
between surveys due to
repeated tidal flows!

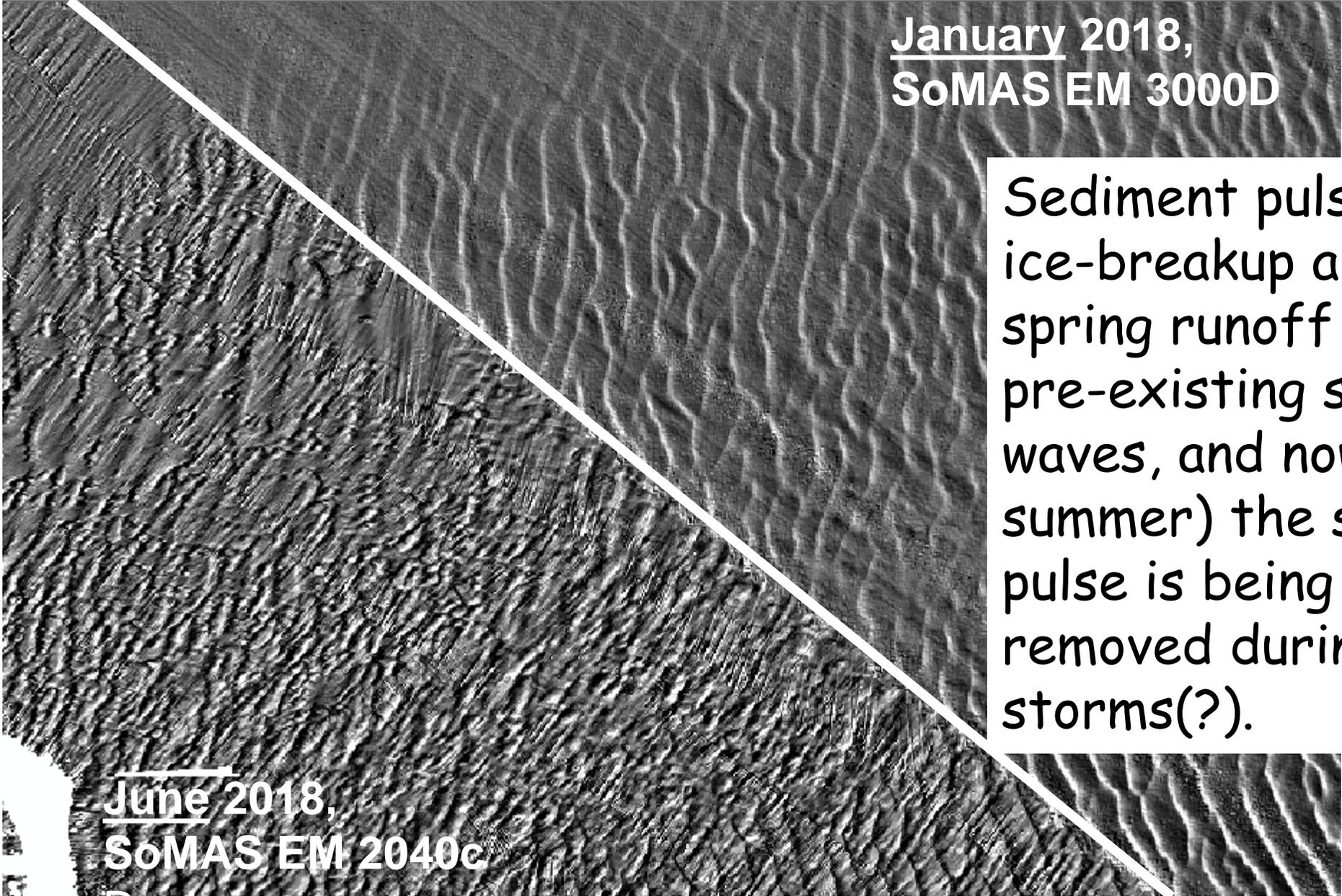
500 m

January 2018,
SoMAS EM 3000D

June 2018,
SoMAS EM 2040c







January 2018,
SoMAS EM 3000D

Sediment pulse during ice-breakup and/or spring runoff buried pre-existing sand waves, and now (in summer) the sediment pulse is being removed during storms(?).

June 2018,
SoMAS EM 2040c

Conclusions:

- The distribution of acoustic backscatter patterns contains information about the distribution of benthic organisms and should guide sampling efforts that characterize benthic habitats.
- Backscatter distribution patterns help to explain a large percentage of the benthic faunal and do better at predicting faunal distribution patterns than do feature-based schemes.
- Serendipitous repeat surveys help to demonstrate the nature of sediment-transport events.