



GEO BON

CEOS

• esa

BioSpace25 - Biodiversity insight from Space  
10 - 14 February 2025 | ESA-ESRIN | Frascati - Italy

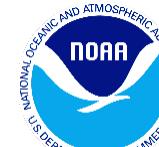


## Scaling image-based marine plankton biodiversity using dynamic satellite seascapes: a contribution of the Southeast U.S. Marine Biodiversity Observation Network

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<sup>1</sup>NOAA AOML, <sup>2</sup>U. Miami CIMAS, <sup>3</sup>Oregon State U., <sup>4</sup>U. South Florida, <sup>5</sup>Northern Gulf Institute, Mississippi State U.

**MBON**  
Marine Biodiversity Observation Network



**OBIS**  
OCEAN BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SYSTEM

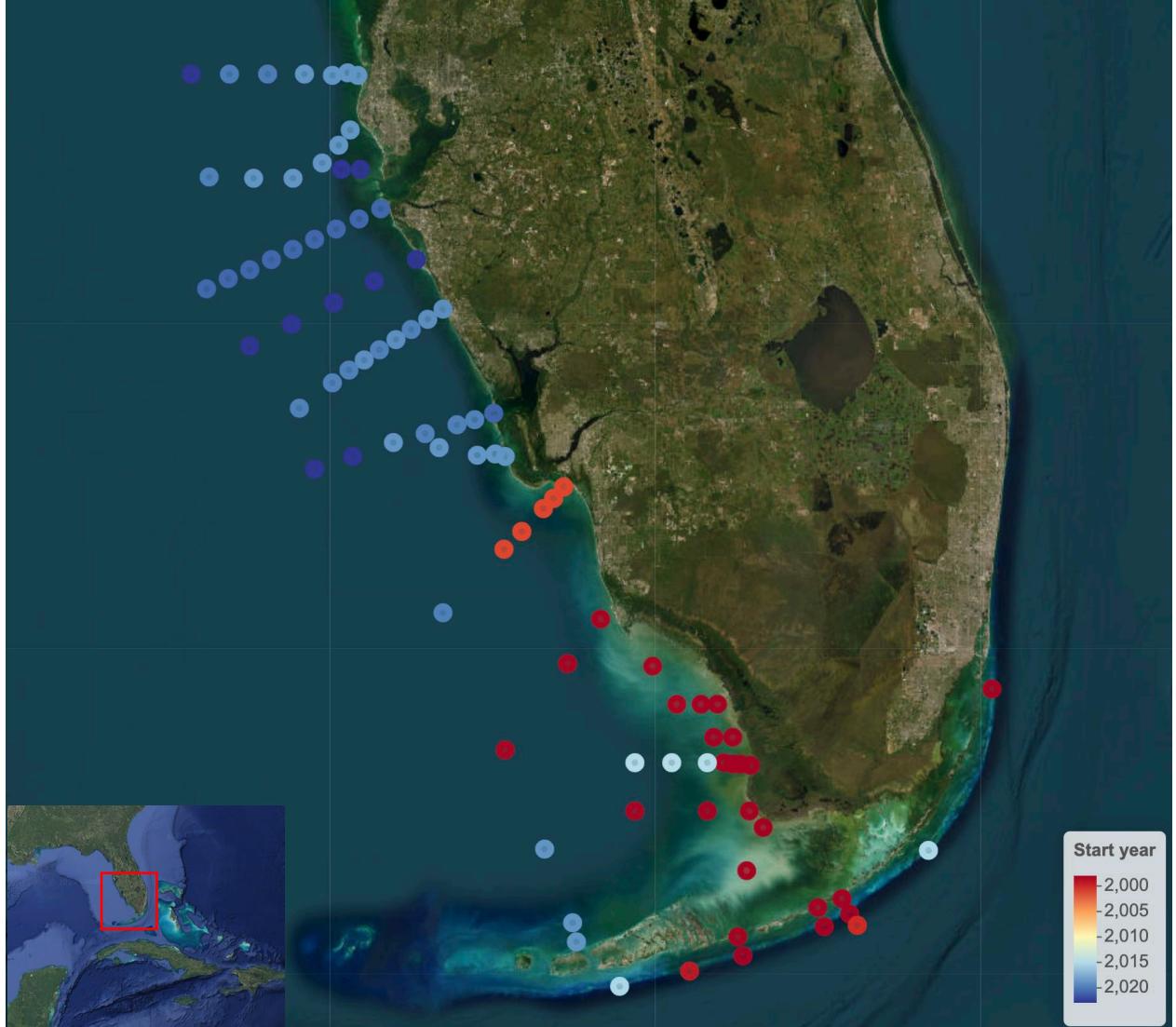


→ THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

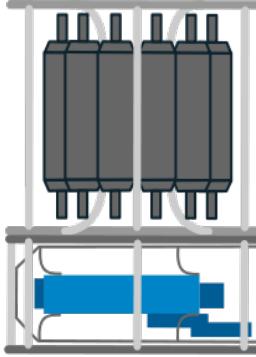
# Oceanographic surveys every ~ 6 weeks



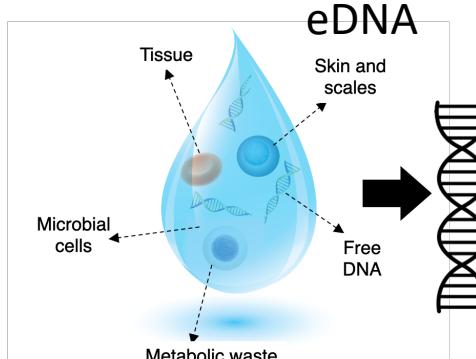
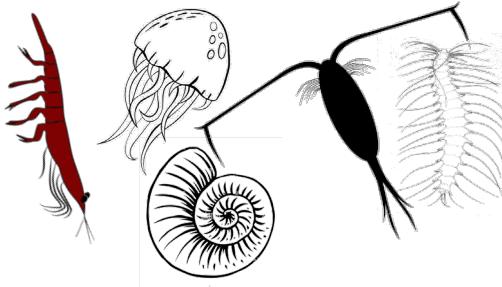
## Southeast US Marine Biodiversity Observation Network



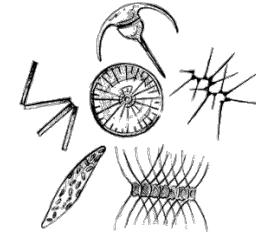
Hydrography  
Trace metals  
Carbonate system  
Primary productivity



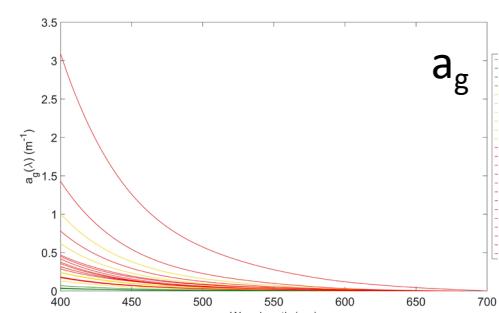
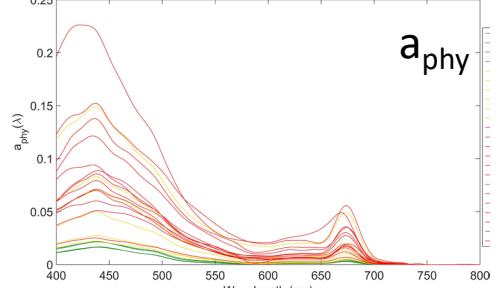
Zooplankton  
Net tows and imaging



Phytoplankton pigments  
(HPLC)  
Microscopy  
IFCB imaging



Absorption coefficients



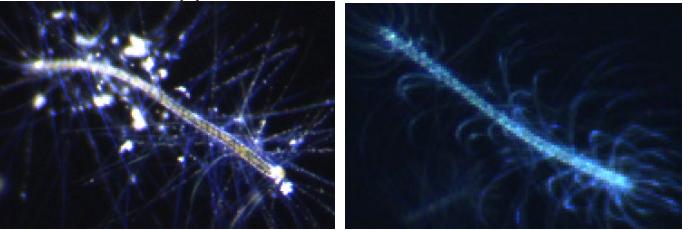
To what extent can we resolve the  
biogeography and phenology plankton groups  
with satellite data?

# Continuous Particle Imaging and Classification System (CPICS)



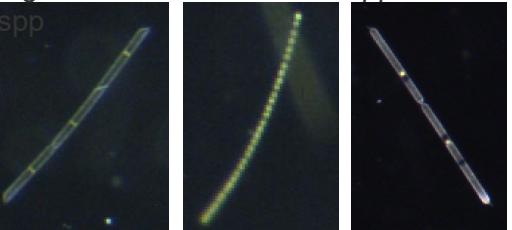
COASTAL  
OCEAN  
VISION

*Chaetoceros spp*

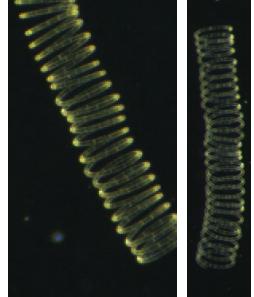


Chain diatoms

e.g. *P. alata*, *Skeletonema spp.*, *Pseudosolenia spp*



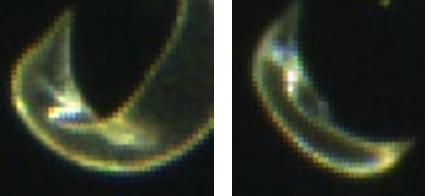
*Guinardia striata*



*Trichodesmium*



*Neocalyptrella spp*



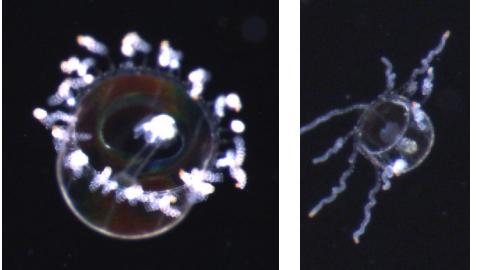
Rhizaria



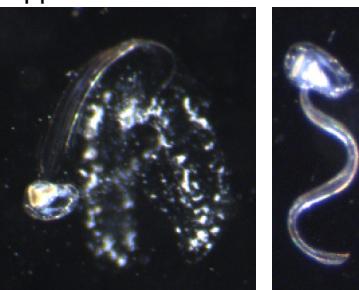
Copepods



Gelatinous



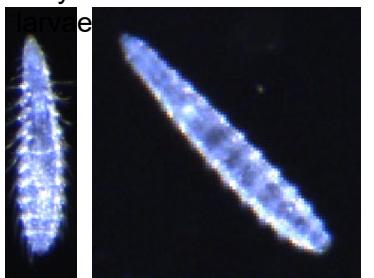
Appendicularians



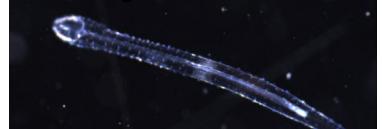
Echinoderm



Polychaetes

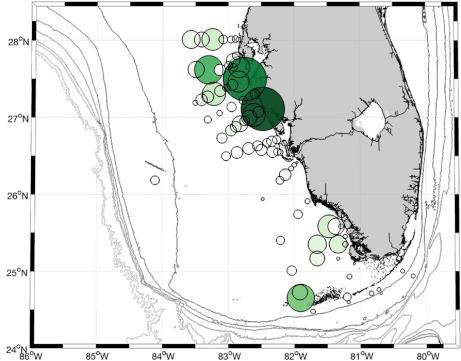


Chaetognaths

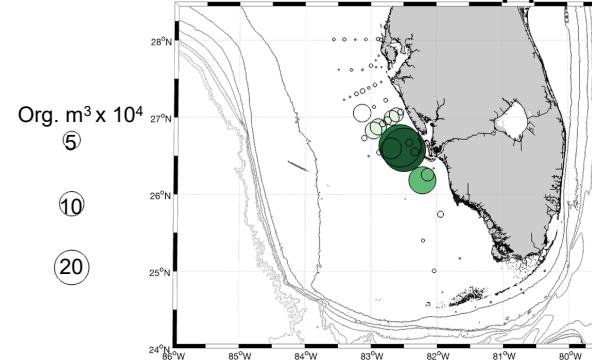


# Spatial distributions of plankton species

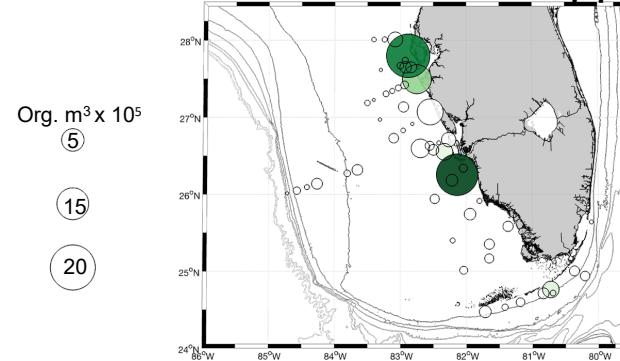
Mixed chain diatoms



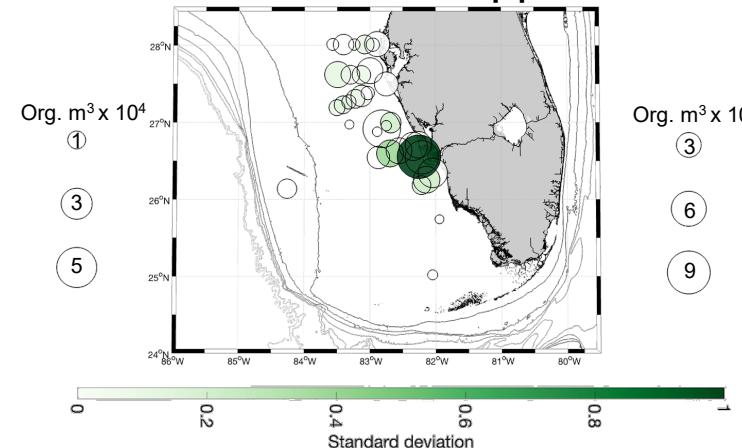
*Skeletonema* spp



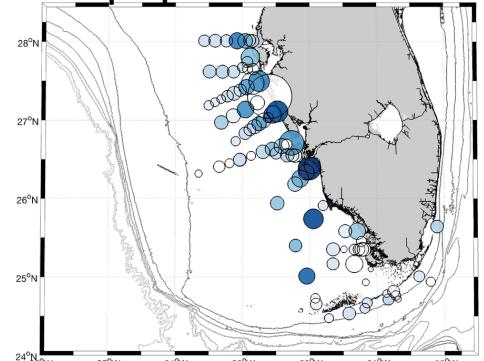
*Trichodesmium* spp



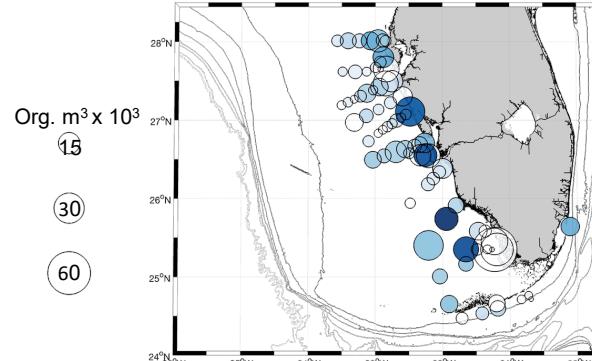
*Neoceratium* spp



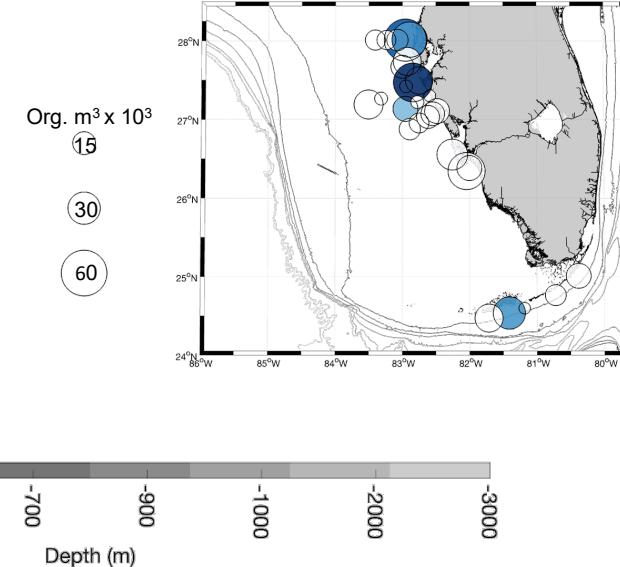
Copepods



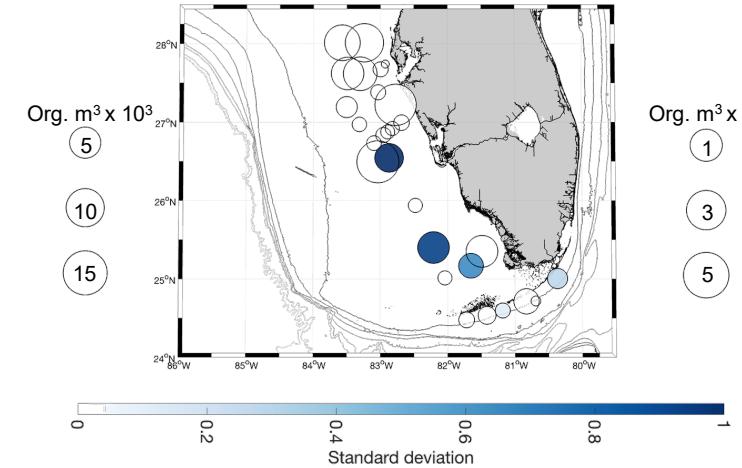
Larvaceans



Echinoderms



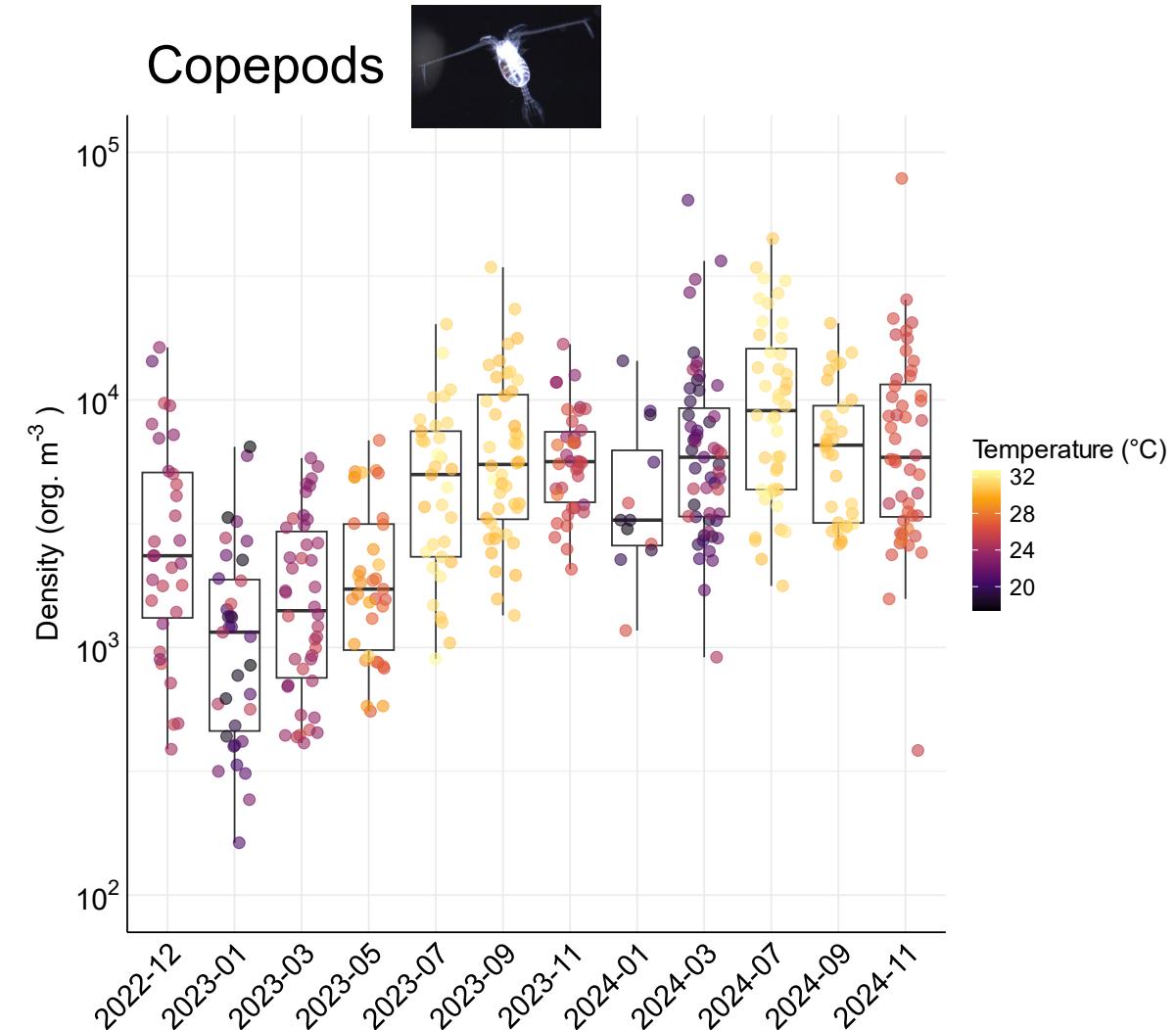
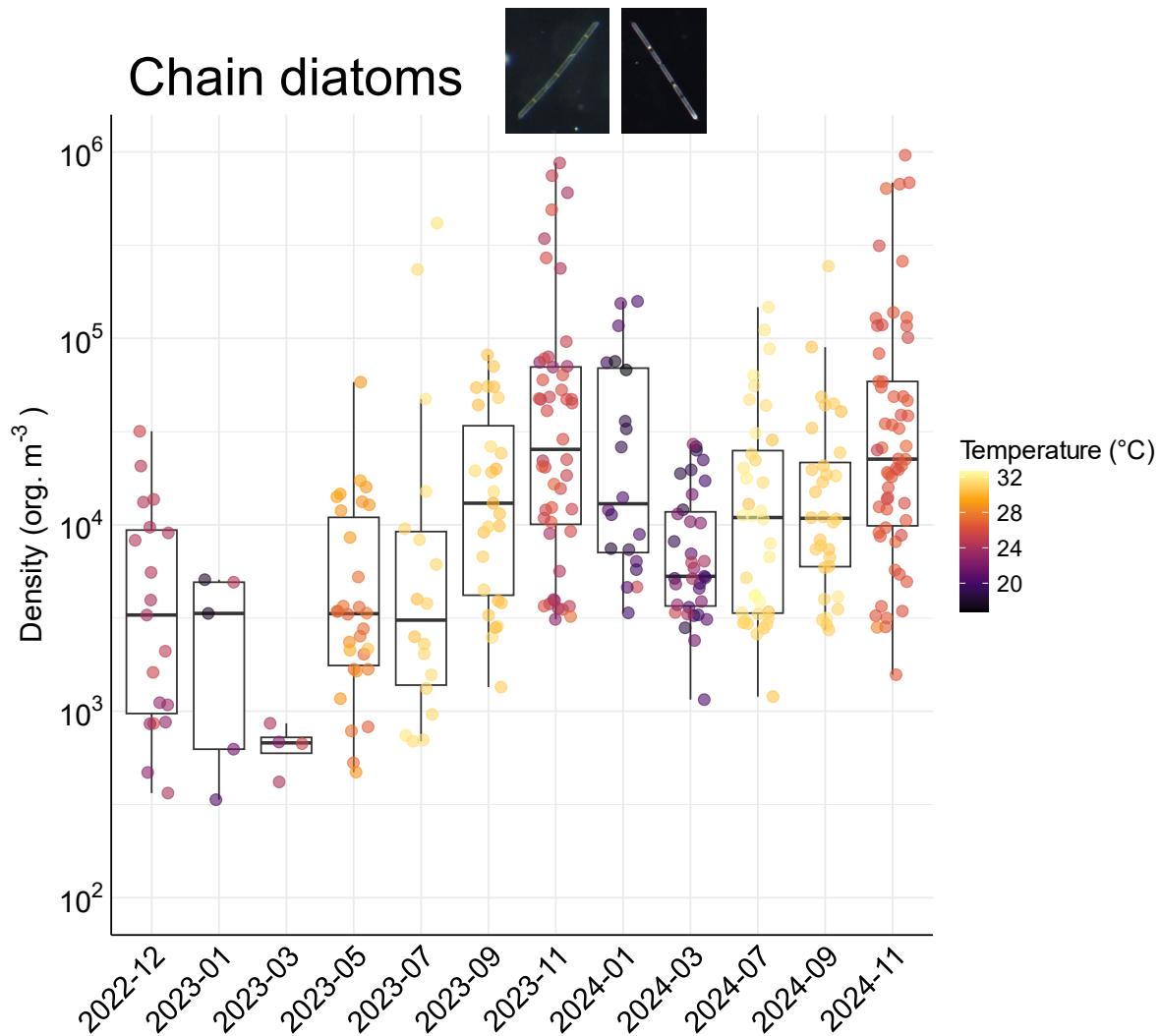
Ostracods



100 300 500 700  
Depth (m)

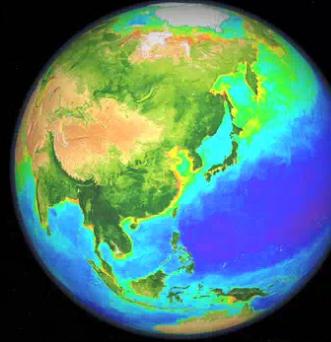
-1000 -2000 -3000

# Time series of plankton densities

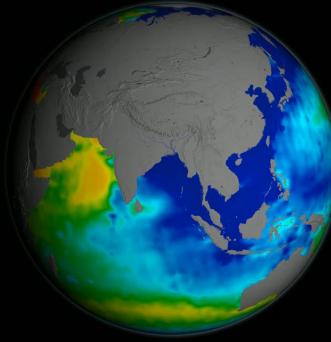


# Dynamic pelagic satellite seascapes

## Multiple NASA assets



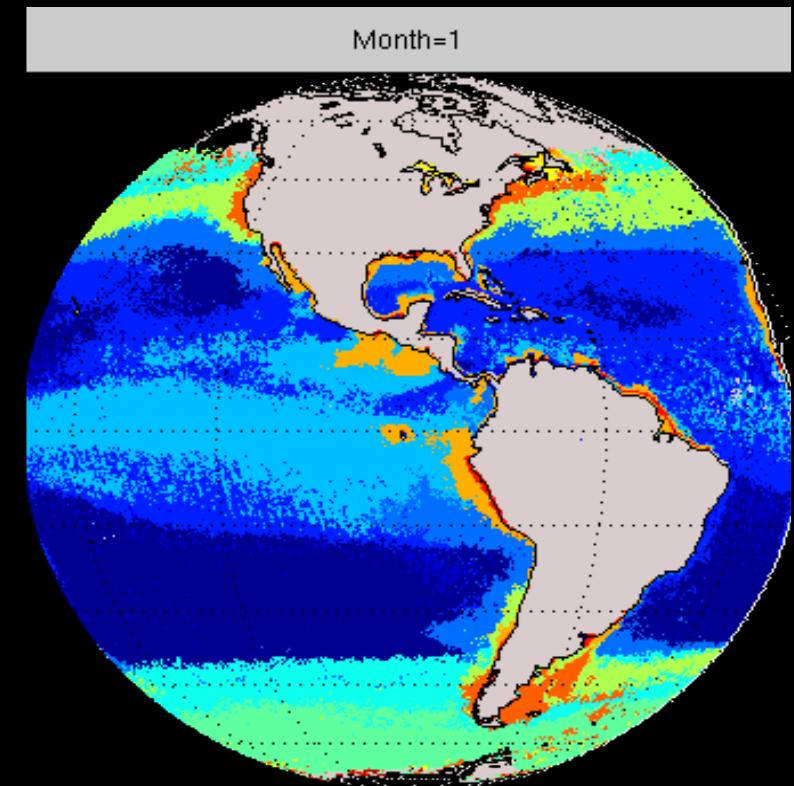
Biology: Ocean Color



Physics: e.g.  
SSS, SST, winds, SSHa

Self-organizing maps  
+  
Hierarchical clustering

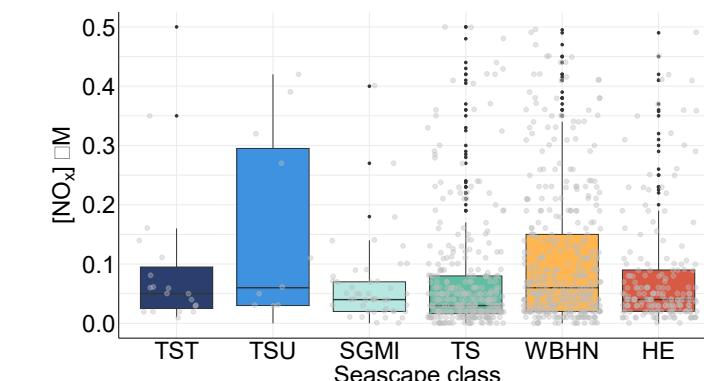
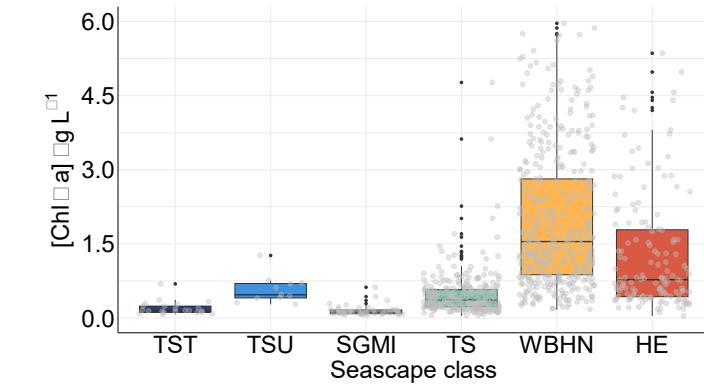
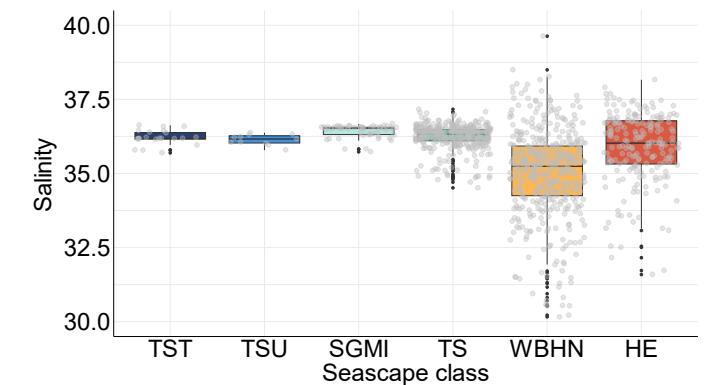
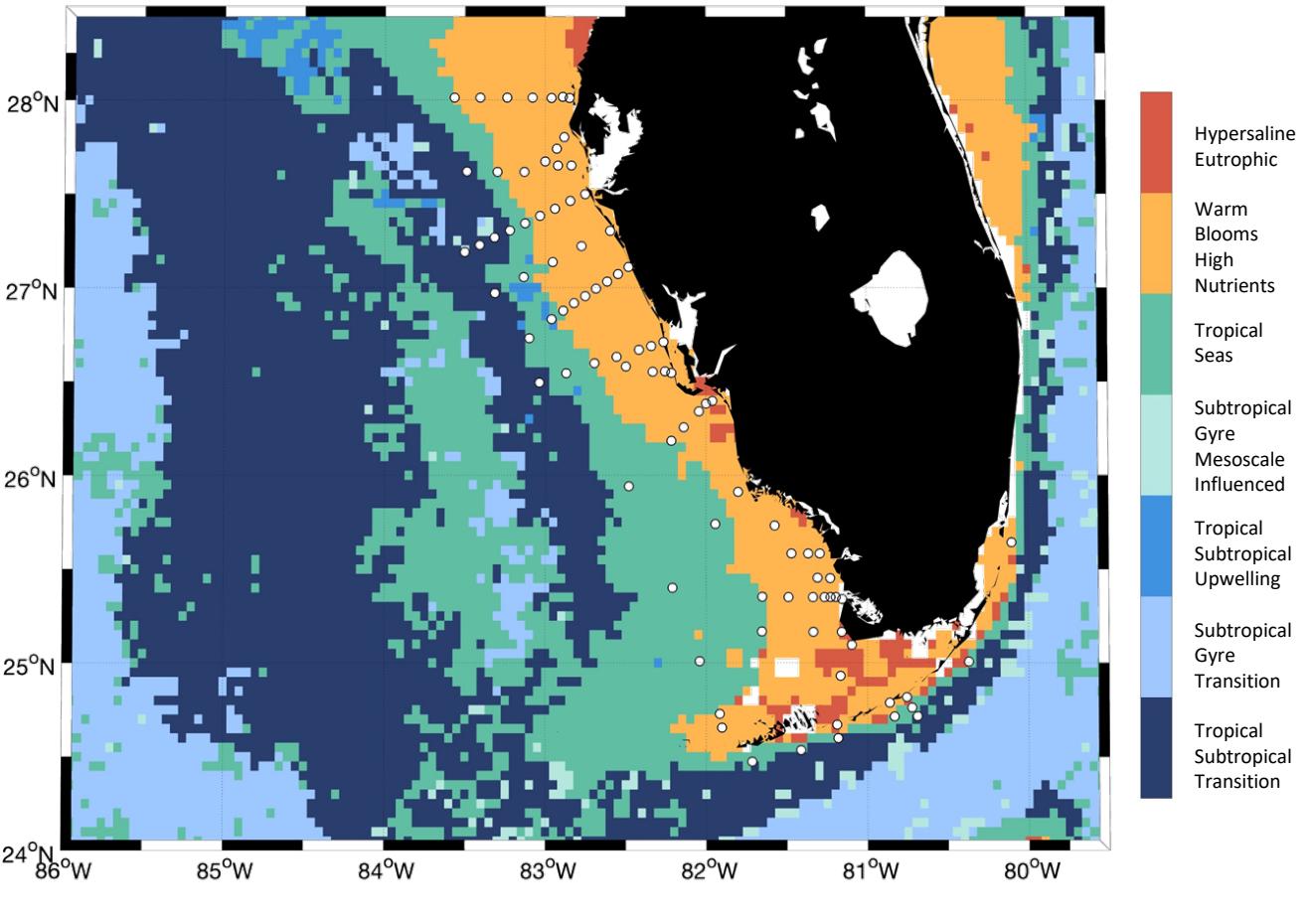
## Global dynamic classification



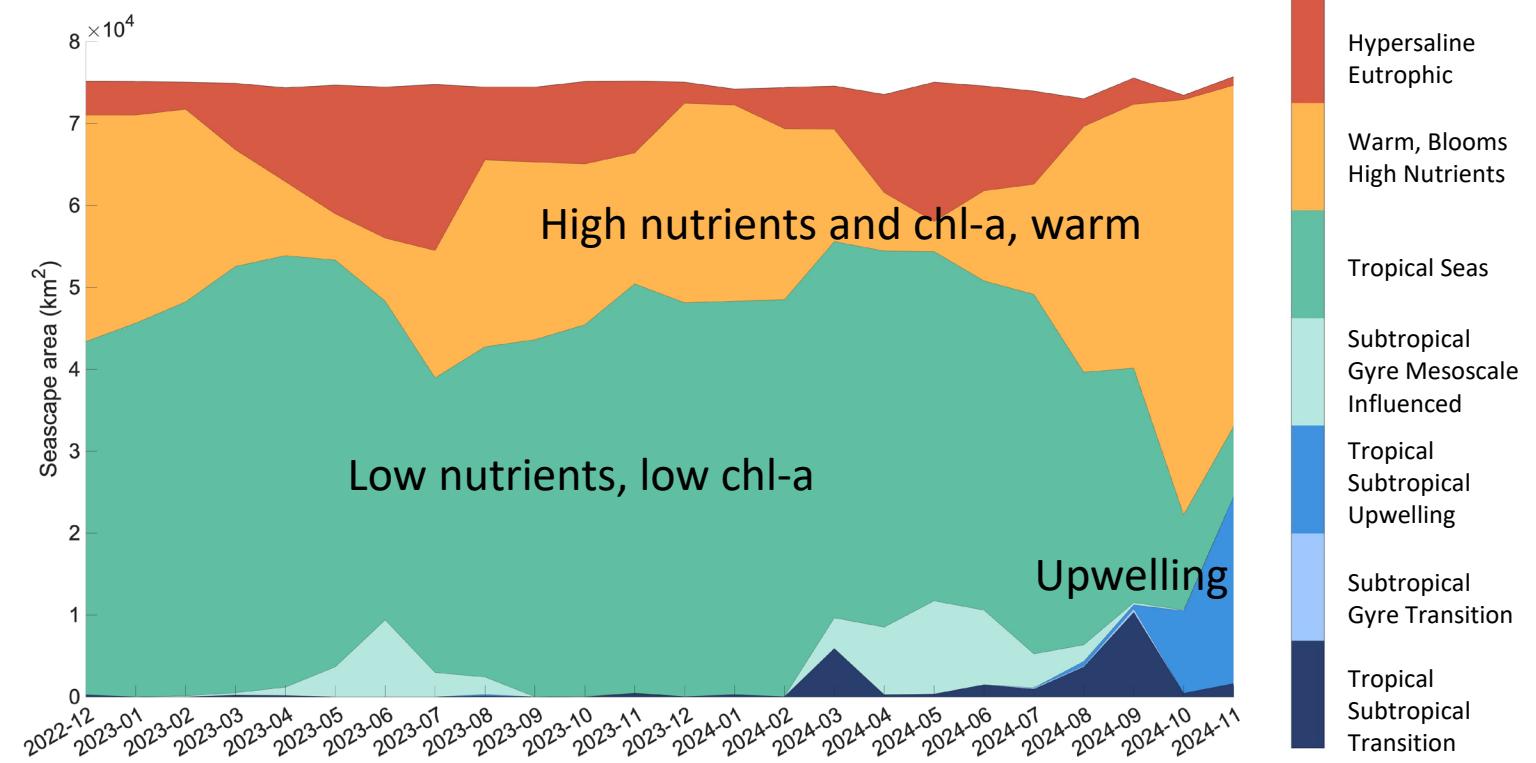
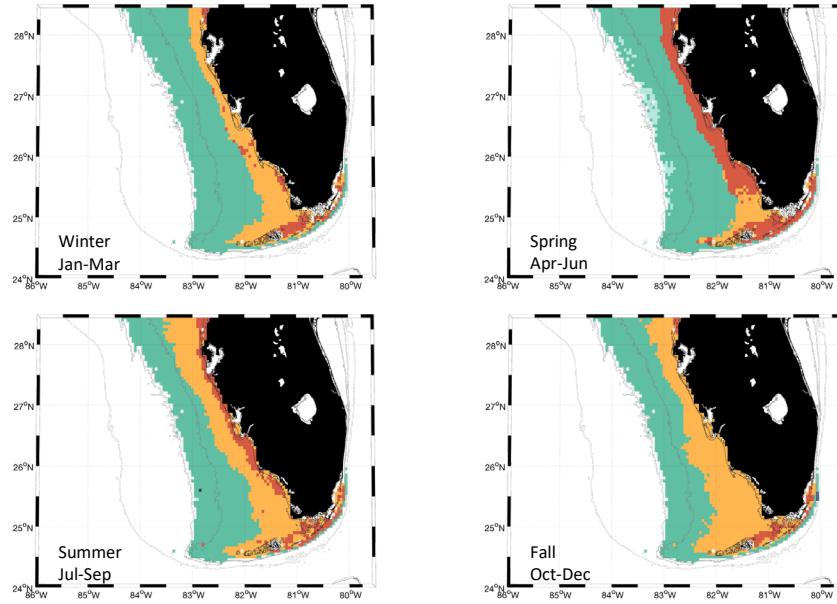
- Globally relevant variables:
  - SST, Chl-a, nFLH, ADT, SSS, CDOM, ice cover
- 8-day and monthly composites
- 5 km pixel resolution
- N= 33 (including sea ice)

# Water quality properties of satellite seascapes

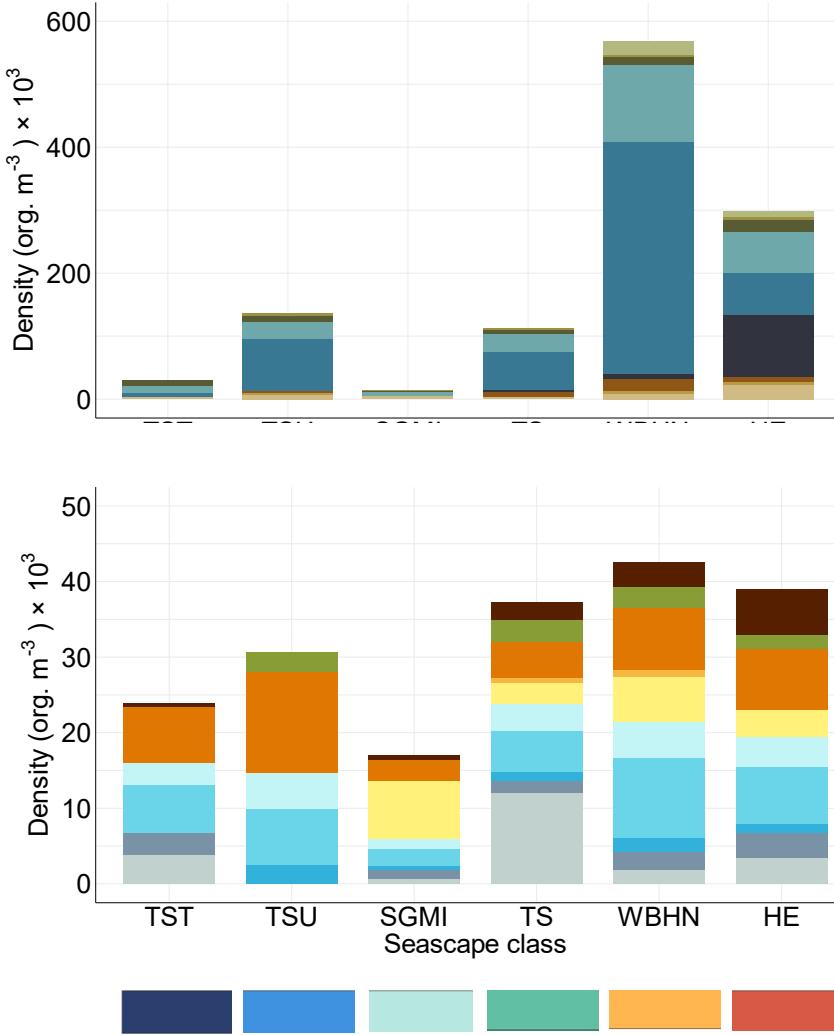
Monthly seascapes: September 2024



# Seasonal change in seascape composition (within the 50m isobath)



# Plankton densities per seascapes class

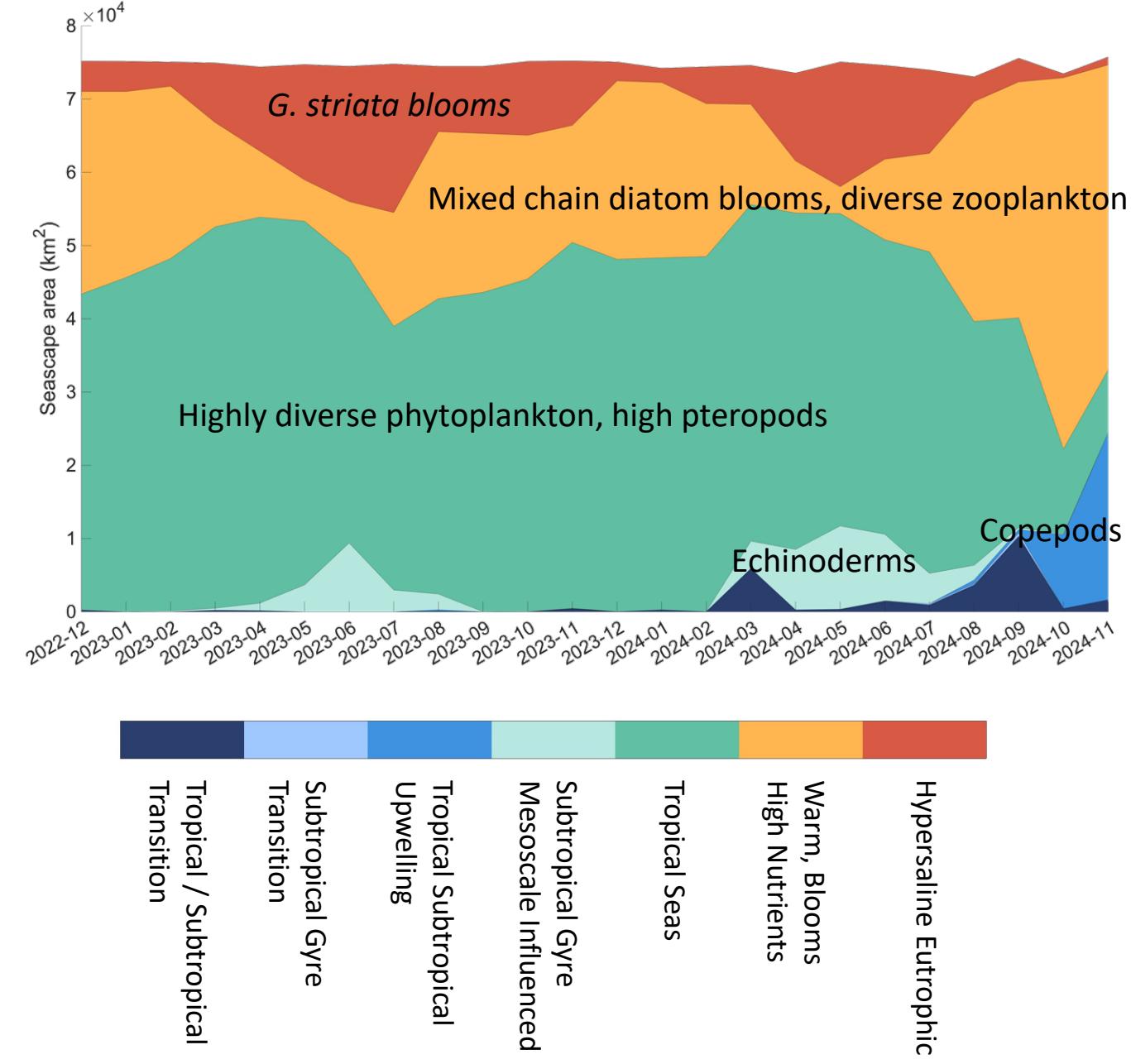


## Phytoplankton

- Coscinodiscus spp
- Neoceratium spp
- Chaetoceros spp
- Chain diatoms
- Skeletonema spp
- Guinardia striata
- Neocalyptrella spp
- Hemidiscus spp
- Trichodesmium spp

## Zooplankton

- Rhizaria spp
- Chaetognaths
- Copepods
- Decapods
- Echinoderms
- Gelatinous
- Larvaceans
- Ostracods
- Polychaetes
- Pteropods



# Future work and recommendations



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## Outlook:

- Integrate CPICS data with other imaging datasets, e.g. IFCB
- eDNA metabarcoding to expand taxonomic range: microbes and higher trophic levels (invertebrates, fish, mammals).
- Develop seascape-based biodiversity indicators.

## Recommendations:

- Standardizing field protocols and metadata for imaging datasets.
- Enhancing access to automated classifiers for imaging observations.
- Publishing imaging data on OBIS.