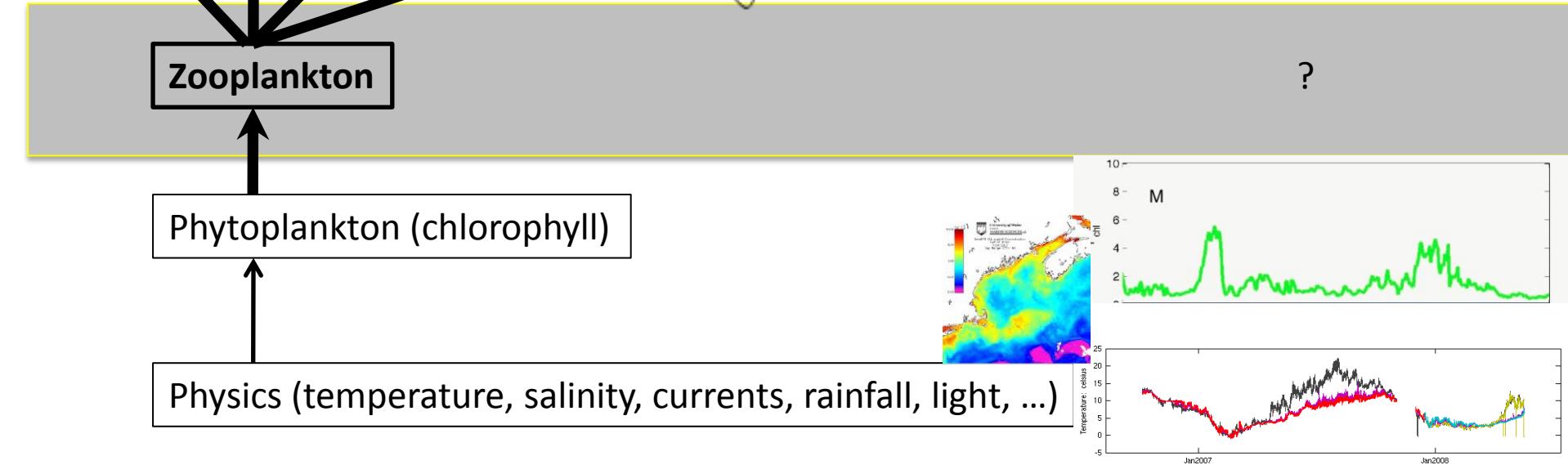
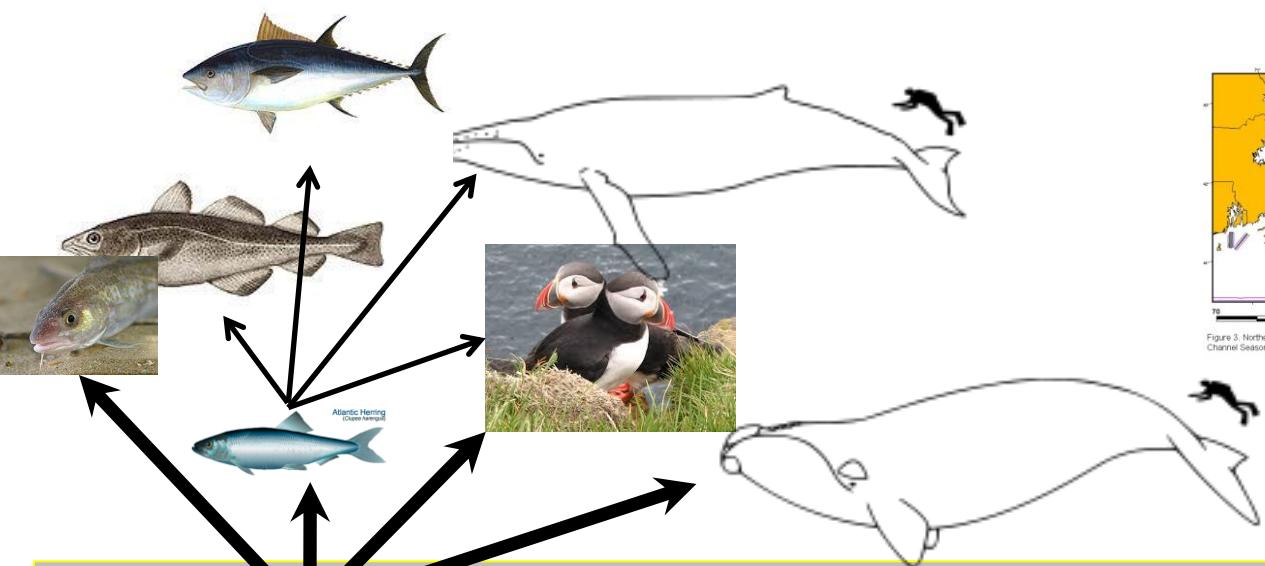


Acoustic zooplankton time series from the NERACOOS buoys

N. Record, Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences



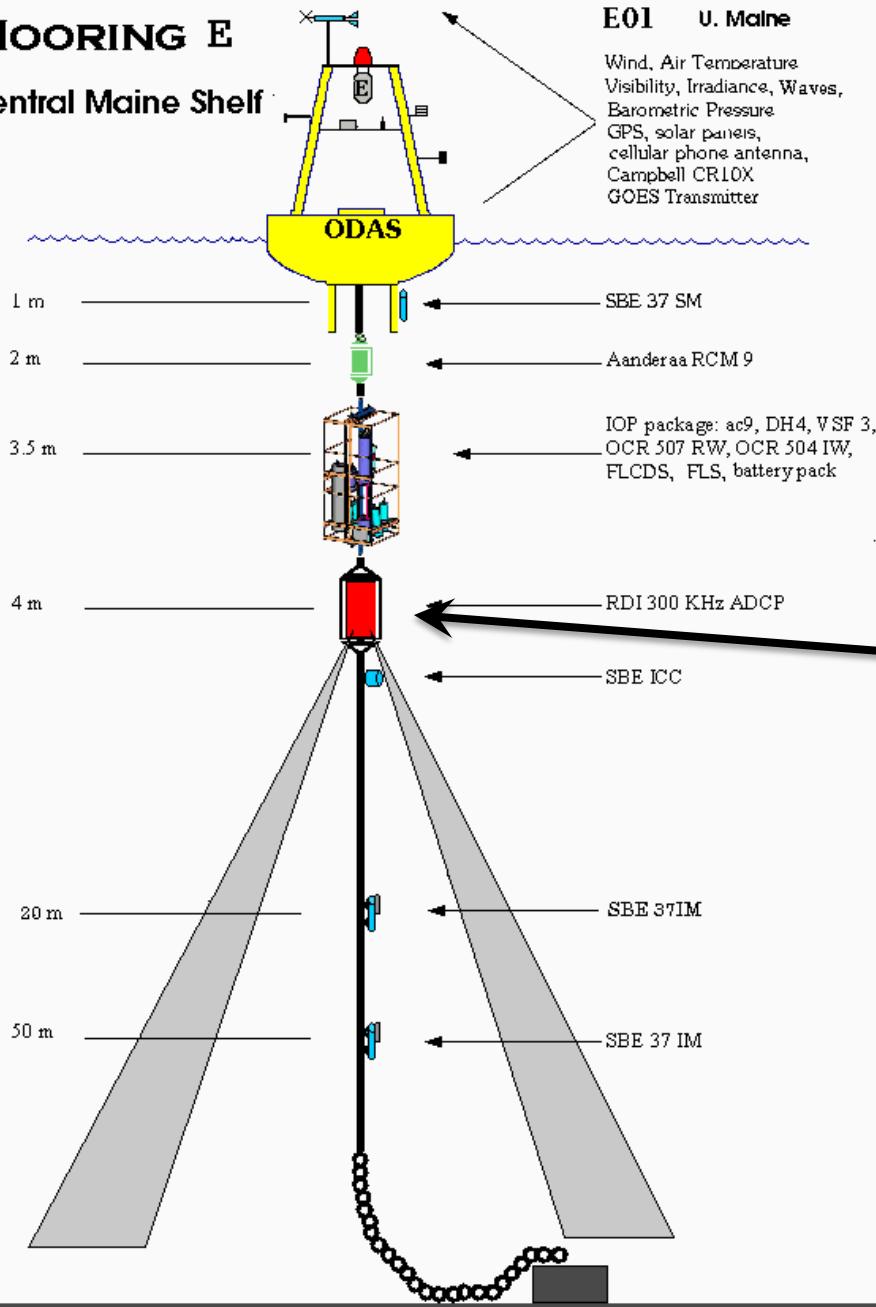


Conventional zooplankton sampling



MOORING E

Central Maine Shelf



ADCP uses the Doppler shift in acoustic backscatter to measure ocean currents

The backscatter strength itself contains potentially useful information

Example 1: daily time scale

- Multiple migrating groups of zooplankton at multiple depths
- Consistent behavior
- Difficult to sample with nets

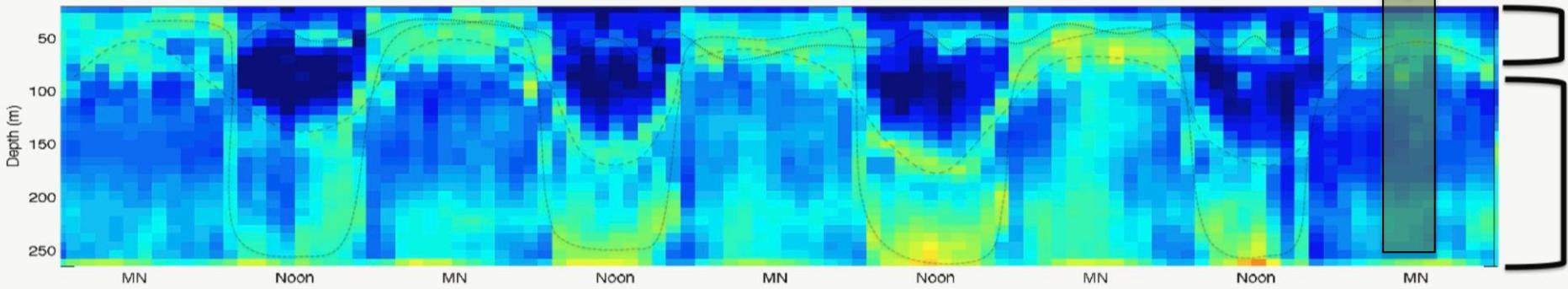
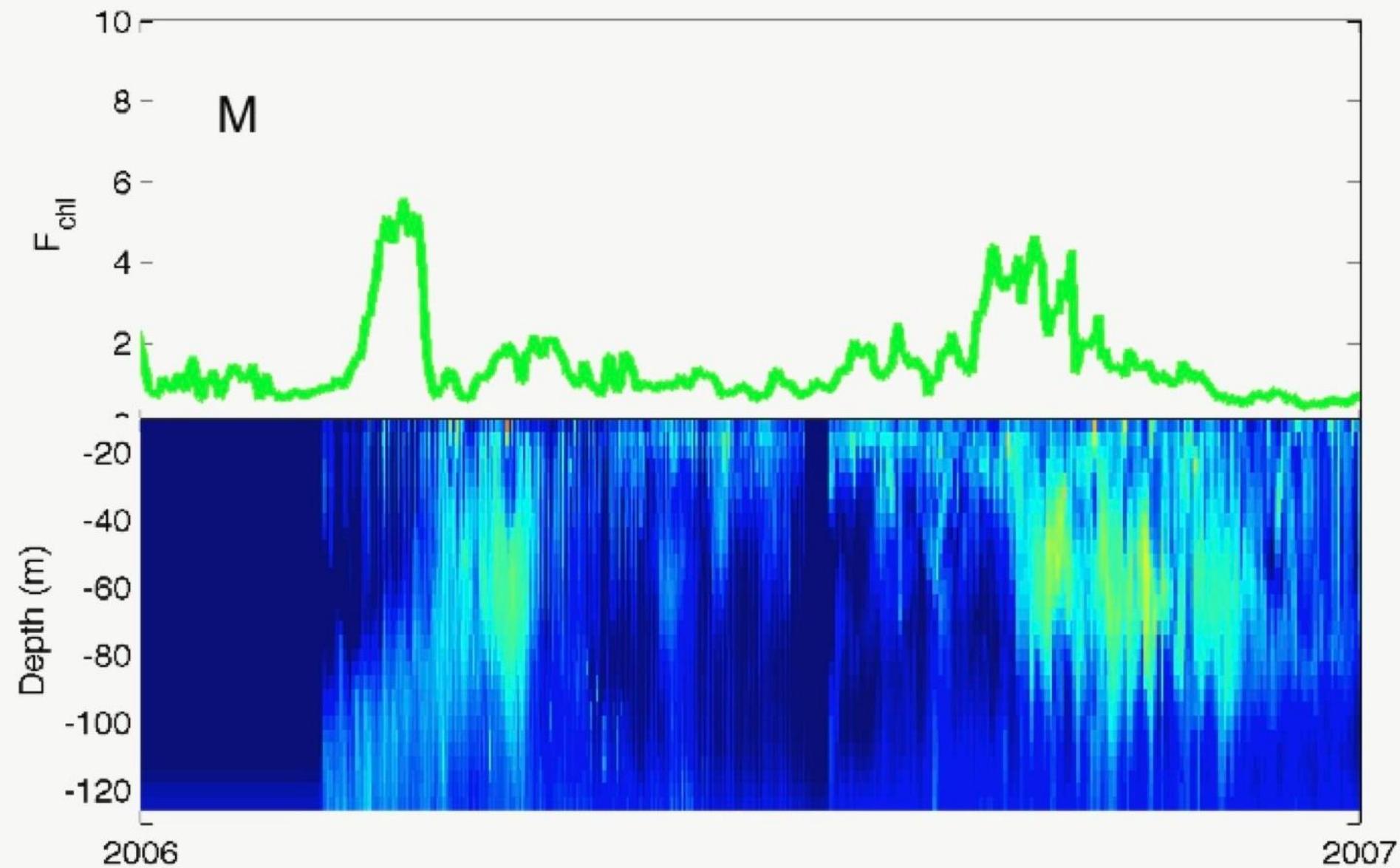


Figure 4 Volume backscatter ($\text{dB re } (4\pi\text{m})^{-1}$) for ~5 days at Buoy M.

Example 2: seasonal time scale

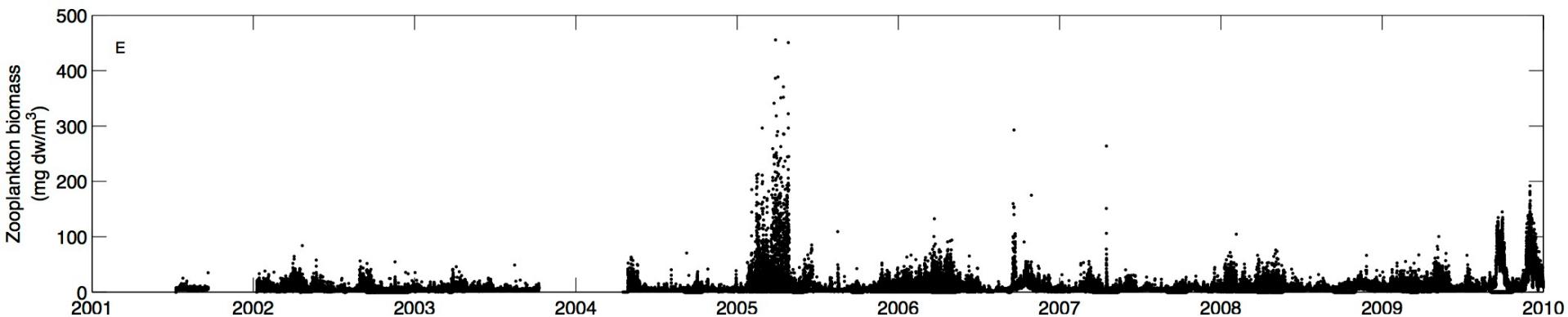
- Seasonal bloom dynamics follow phytoplankton blooms



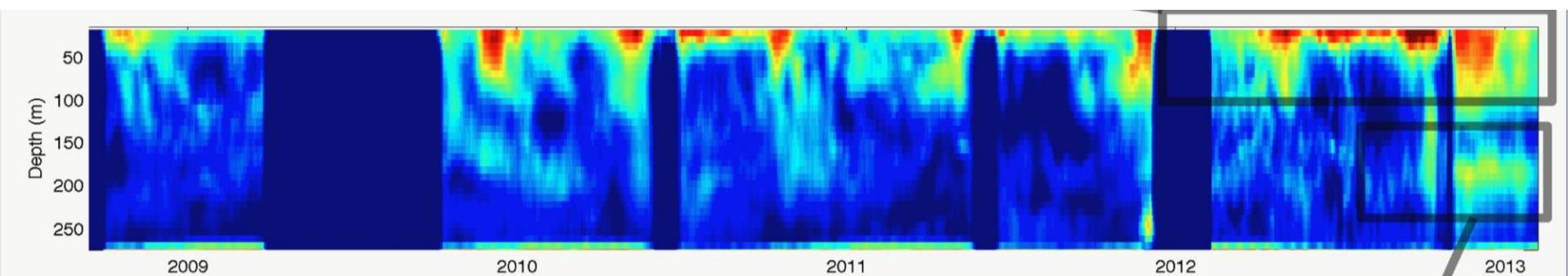
Example 3: inter-annual time scale

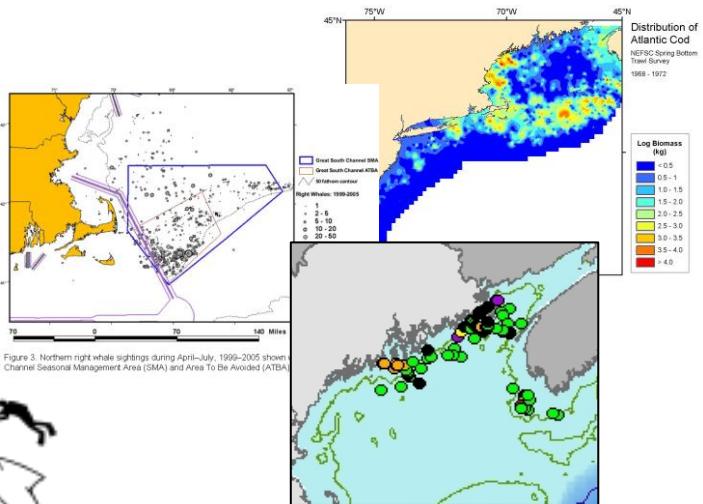
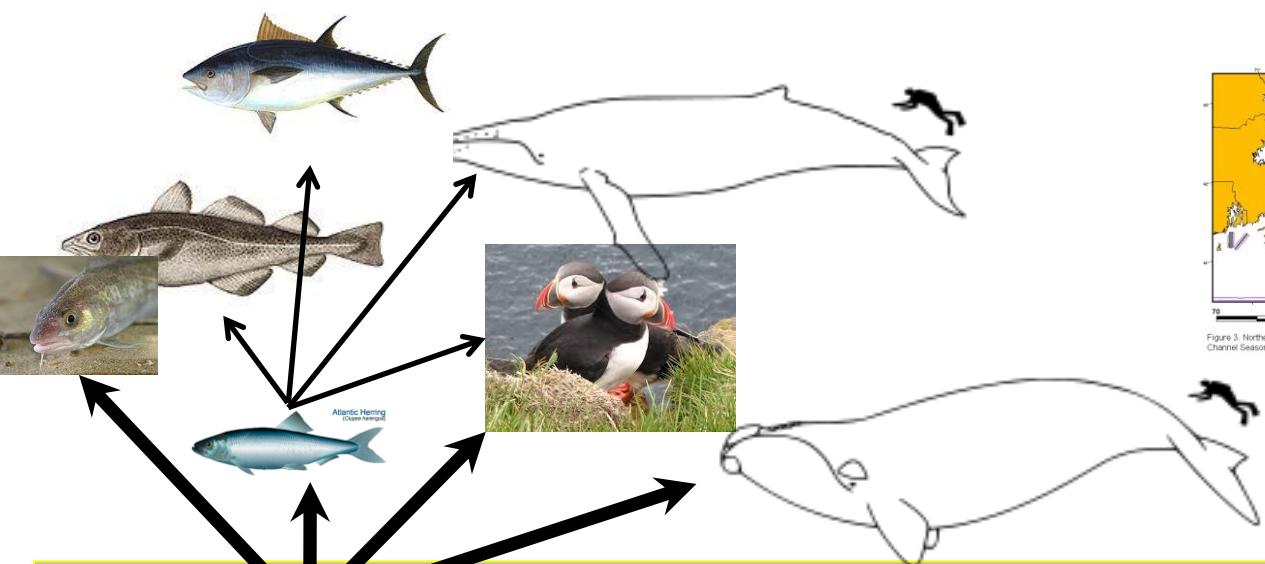
- Detect long-term shifts or anomalous years

Buoy E



Buoy M

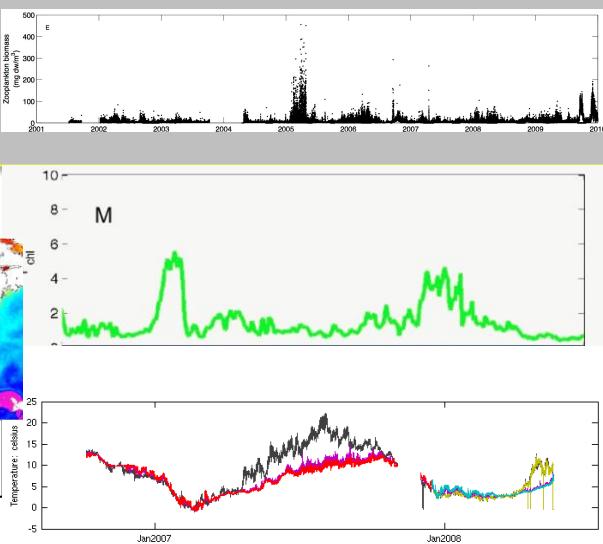




Zooplankton (acoustic?)

Phytoplankton (chlorophyll)

Physics (temperature, salinity, currents, rainfall, light, ...)



Advantages:

- Buoys already collecting data
- High temporal resolution
- High vertical resolution
- Measurements coincident will other types of NERACOOS data

Disadvantages:

- ADCPs not designed for biology
- We don't know what species we're seeing
- Changes in settings between deployments can confound estimates
- Different ADCPs not always comparable

What's needed:

- Calibration studies with nets on buoy sites
- Analysis converting backscatter to zooplankton
 - *Index* of abundance/biomass