

Applying Machine Learning to Oyster Reef Monitoring in the Chesapeake



CHESAPEAKE BAY FOUNDATION
Saving a National Treasure

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Remote setting of Spat on Shell at CBF's Maryland Oyster Restoration Center in Shadyside

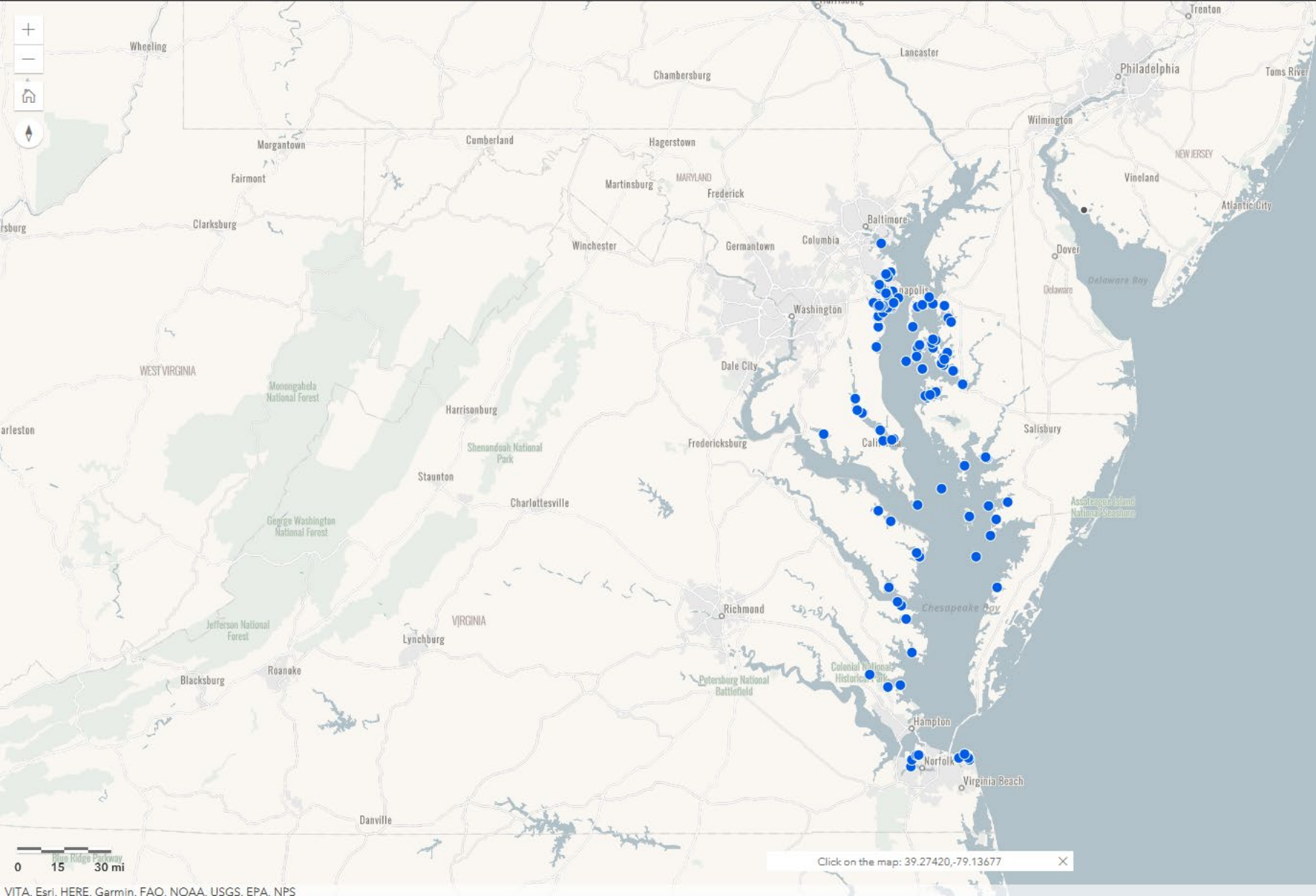
Spat on Shell loaded onto CBF's custom oyster restoration vessel Patricia Campbell

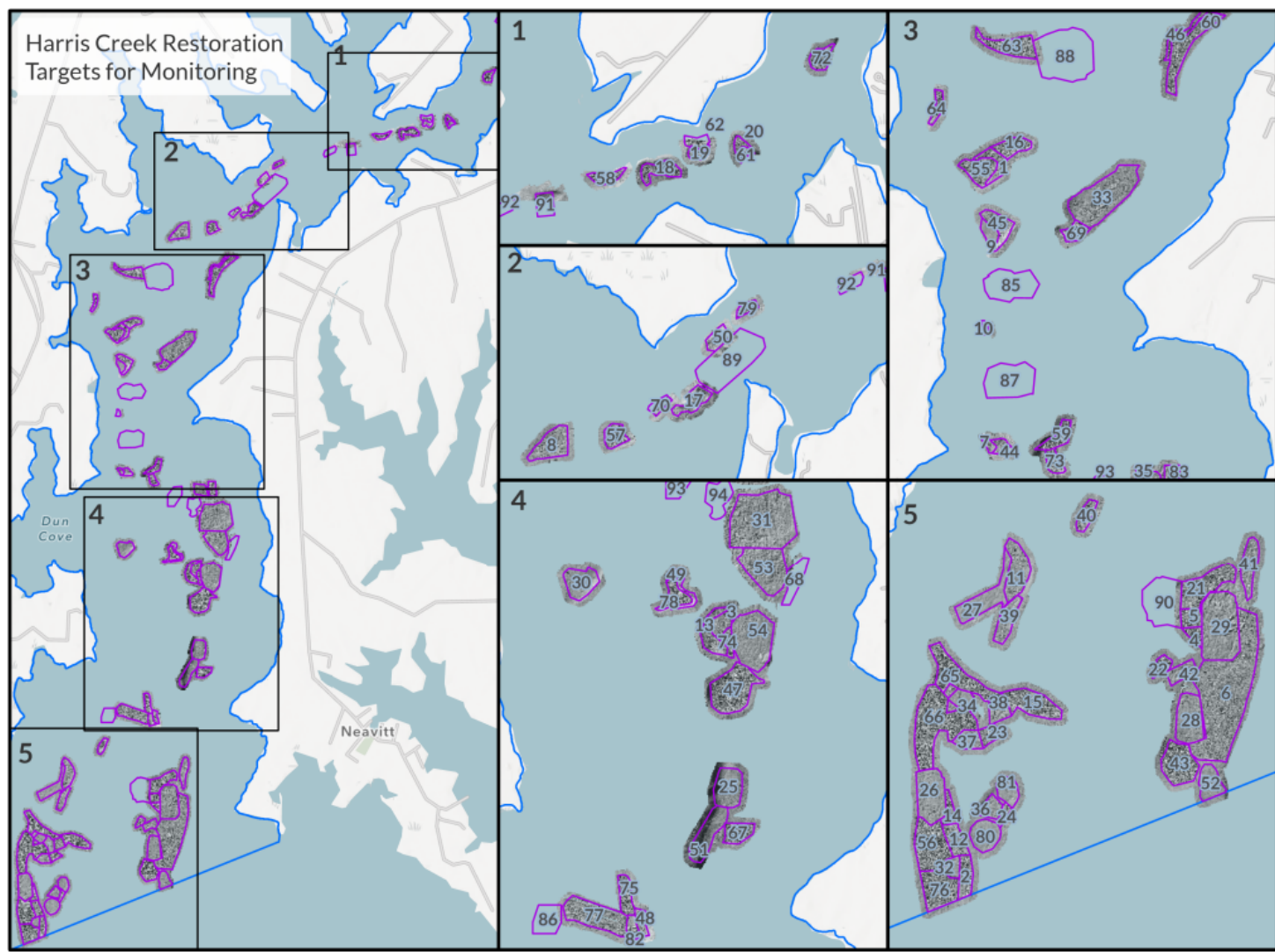


Oyster Gardening Program



Chesapeake Bay Foundation Oyster Restoration





Where we were

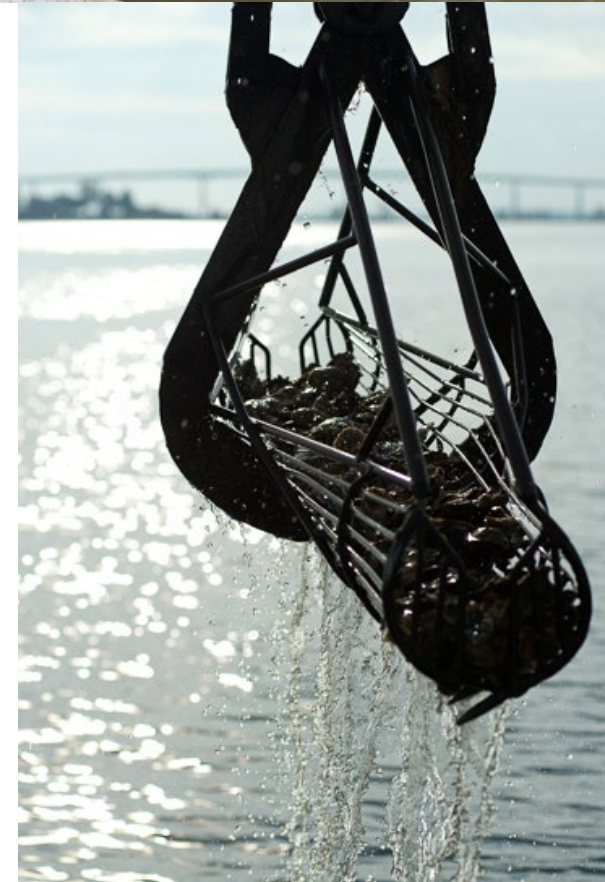
Standard Destructive Sampling

Pros –

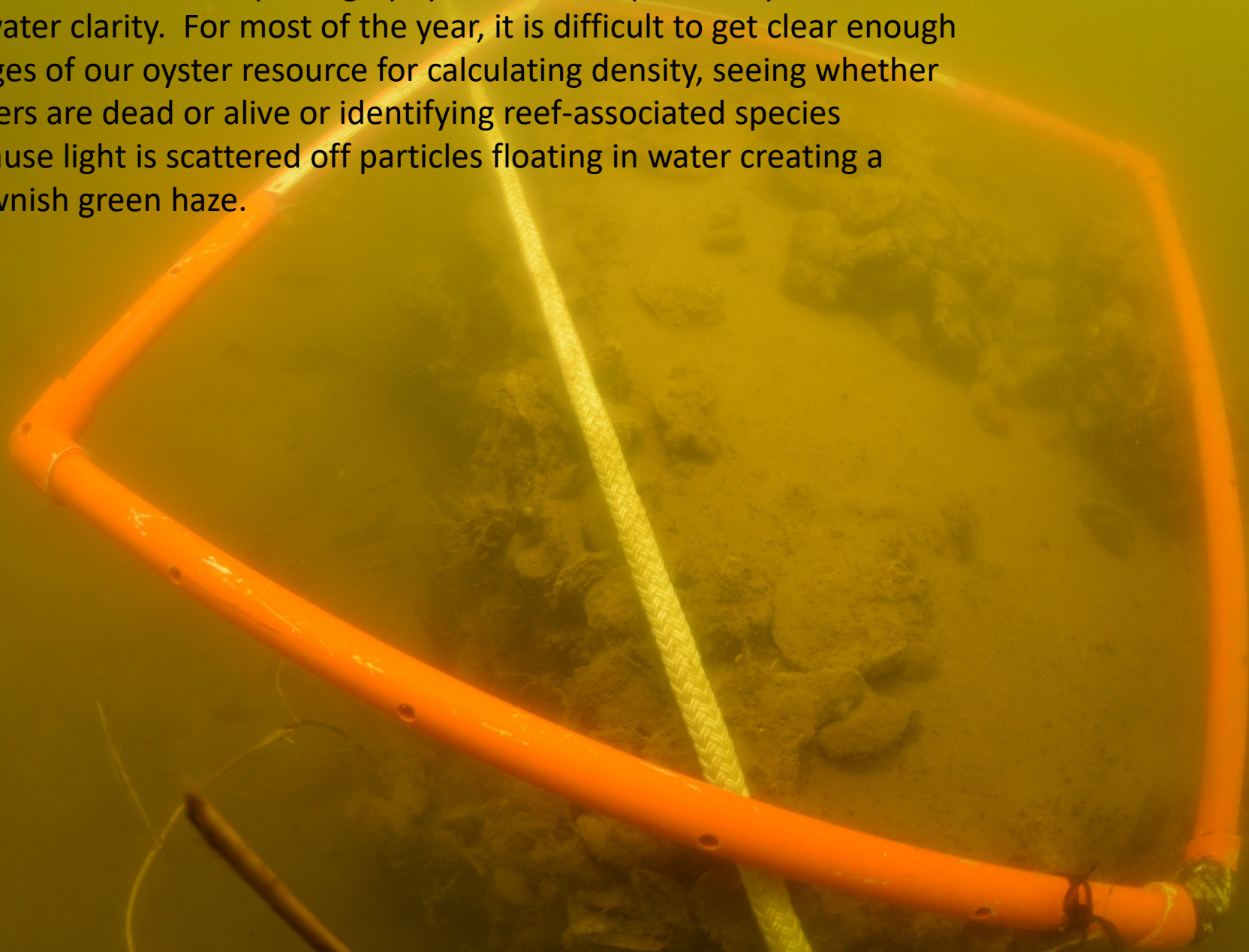
- Comprehensive metrics of density per square meter of bay bottom
- Comprehensive length frequency of measured oysters
- Ability to sample meat for biomass estimates

Cons –

- Small geographic coverage in a single field day
- Destroys reef structure
- Focuses on oyster production and not reef dynamics
- Long on-board or separate lab analysis required

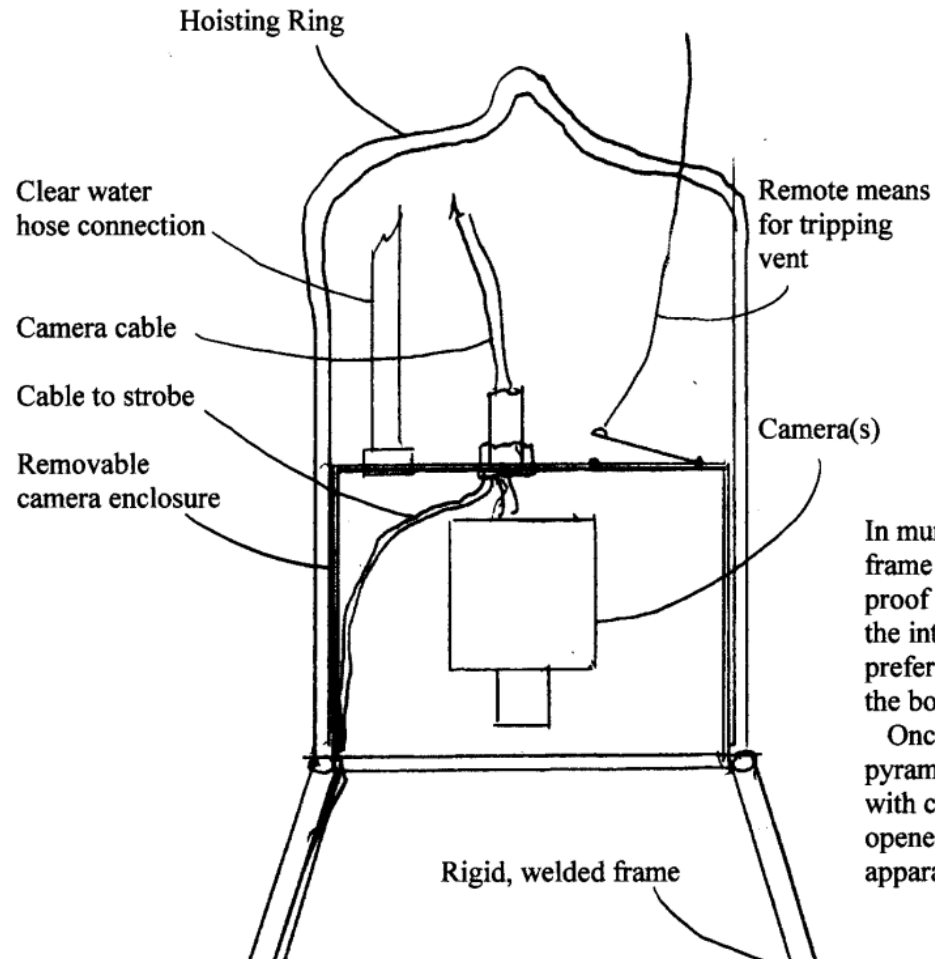


Standard underwater photography in the Chesapeake Bay is limited by water clarity. For most of the year, it is difficult to get clear enough images of our oyster resource for calculating density, seeing whether oysters are dead or alive or identifying reef-associated species because light is scattered off particles floating in water creating a brownish green haze.



Suggested Sampling Apparatus for Non-invasive Oyster Bed Monitoring

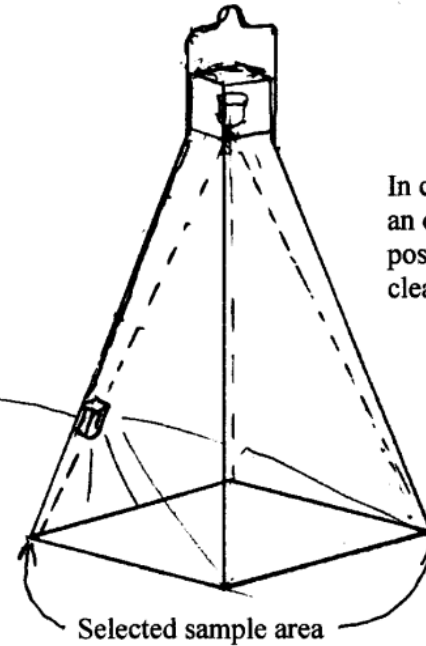
Robert P. Mason
January 1, 2014



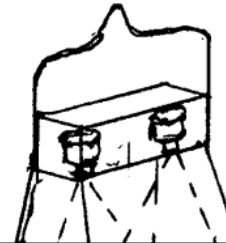
Lighting can be mounted to one side for better modeling

In murky water, the rigid frame is enclosed by waterproof sheets to isolate the interior volume. It is preferably left open at the bottom.

Once immersed, the pyramid is then flushed with clear water. The vent is opened to insert or lift the apparatus from the water.



In clear water, this can be an open frame of metal rod, possibly re-bar. No need for clear water or vent.



A pair of cameras arranged to simultaneously photograph the same sample area can record height and shape information. Photo pairs are interpreted stereoscopically.

Monitoring Substrate placement and oyster reef development with Clearwater Box



Ballast tank to help offset weight of aluminum Box

Ballast tank to help offset weight of aluminum Box

Nick's right hand on imaging controls: Panasonic 4k camera and lens are enclosed by separate aluminum housing which is attached to TOP of the Clearwater Box (see fig. no. 2 for birdseye.)

Swimming handles (2)

TOP

See-through window pane on each of 4 sides.

Plugs (2) to release inserted water

Riser on each of 4 corners to help protect the square imaging pane located at BOTTOM of Clearwater box.

BOTTOM

FIG. 1: Clearwater Imaging Box setup without two u/w lights.



Text

Viewing port

Controls buttons

LCD screen viewing port

TOP View of camera housing which is secured to Clearwater Imaging Box (see image, Fig. 1)

Round ring plate which secures camera housing to CIBox

©2015 Nick Caloyianis Productions inc

FIG. 2:
TOP view: Clearwater Imaging Box

The Clearwater Box was developed by CBF in conjunction with Nick Caloyianis and Clarita Burger, a professional underwater photography team from Baltimore with experience diving all over the world and developing photography systems



Clearwater Box is designed to be deployed by a single diver tended from a dive boat. 100 meter transects are laid across a reef target using side-scan SONAR to locate suitable bottom.

Video is taken first with movie lights and then the transect is filmed with stills taken at 10 meter intervals to characterize all reef targets consistently.

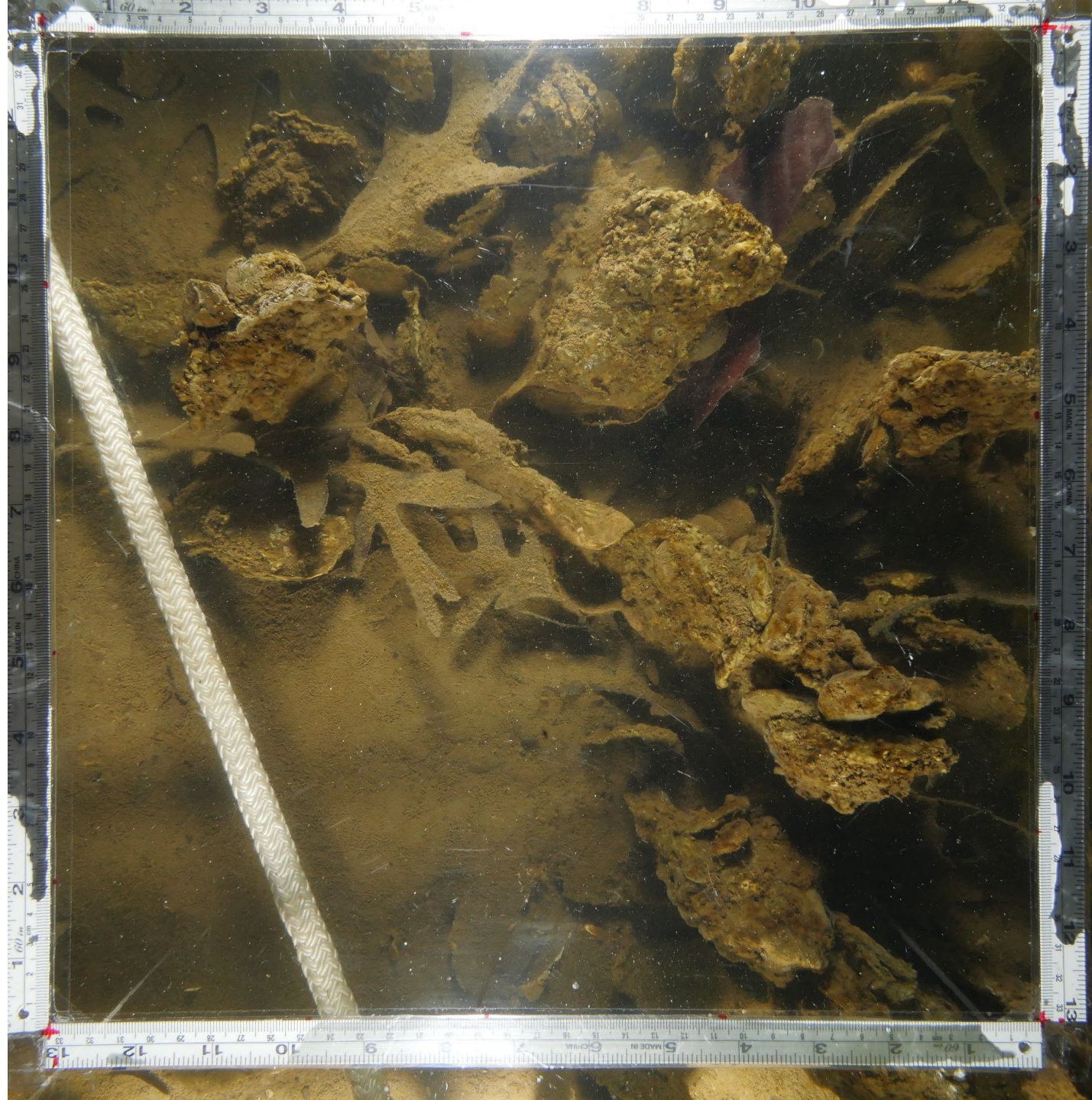




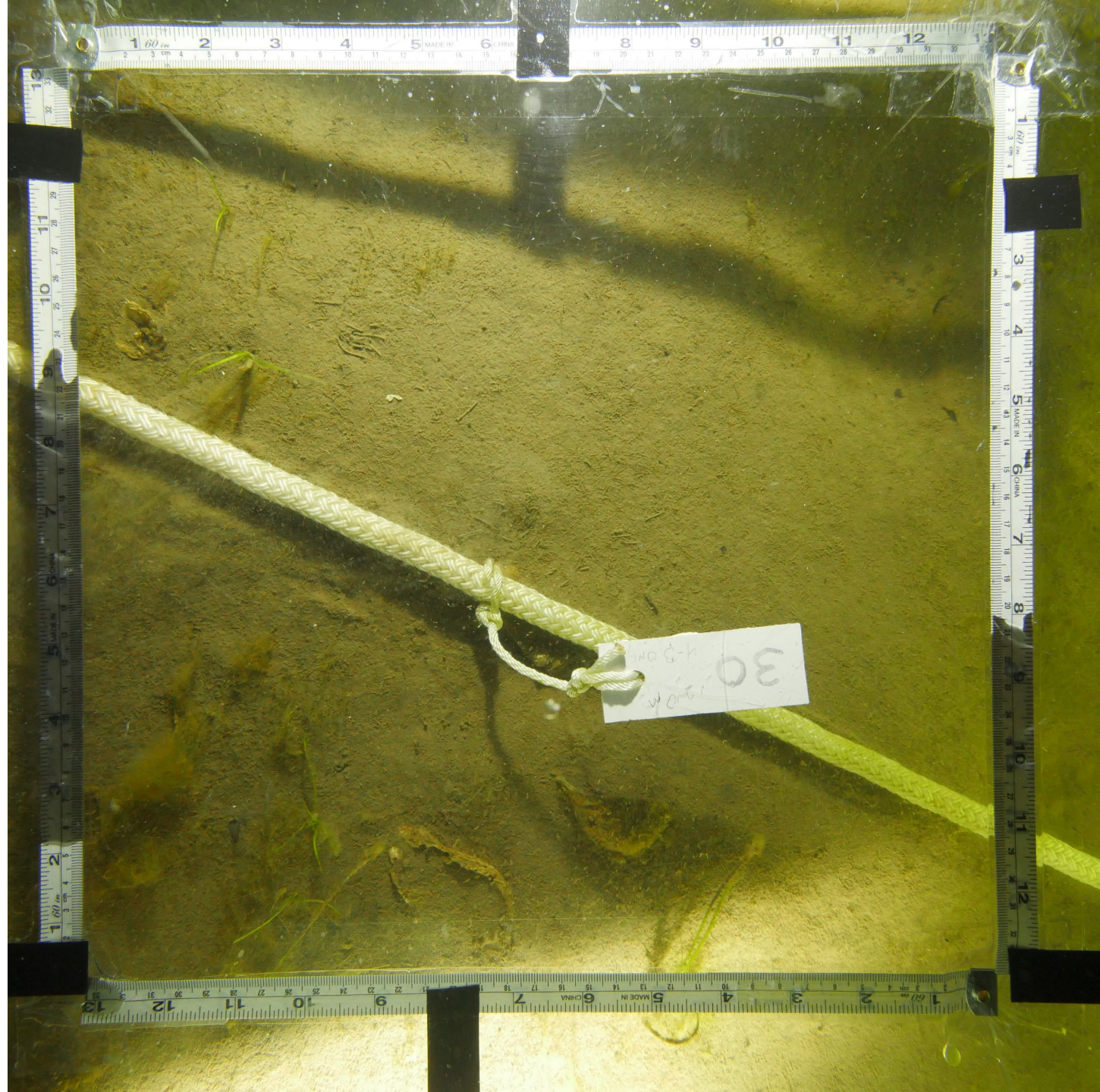
Substrate Preparation



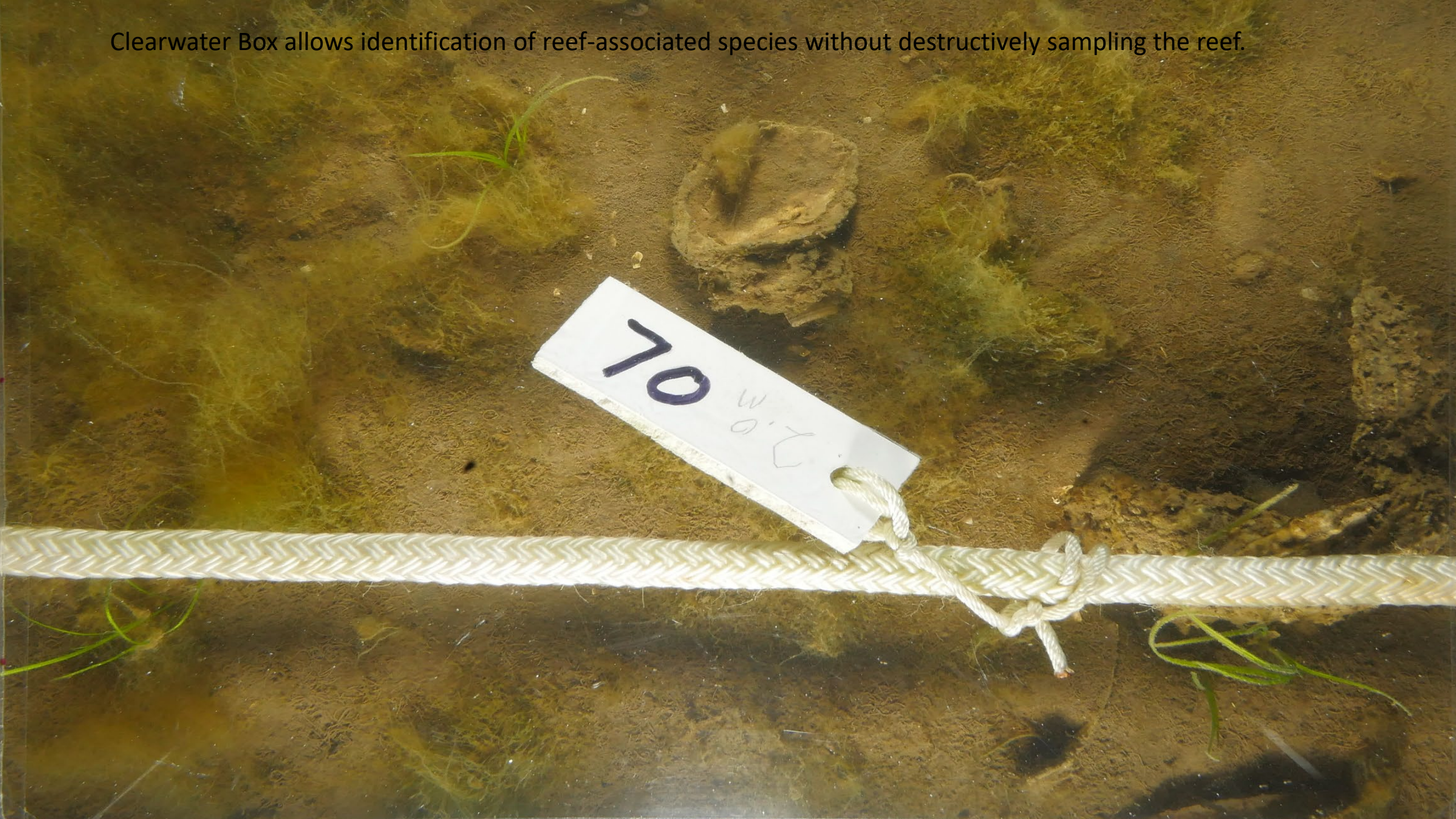
With Clearwater Box – Oysters and associated fauna appear clearly from a “bird’s-eye” view allowing measurements to be taken from photographs because buoyancy is stabilized to look straight down and a clear lens of distilled water separates the camera’s lens from the objective.



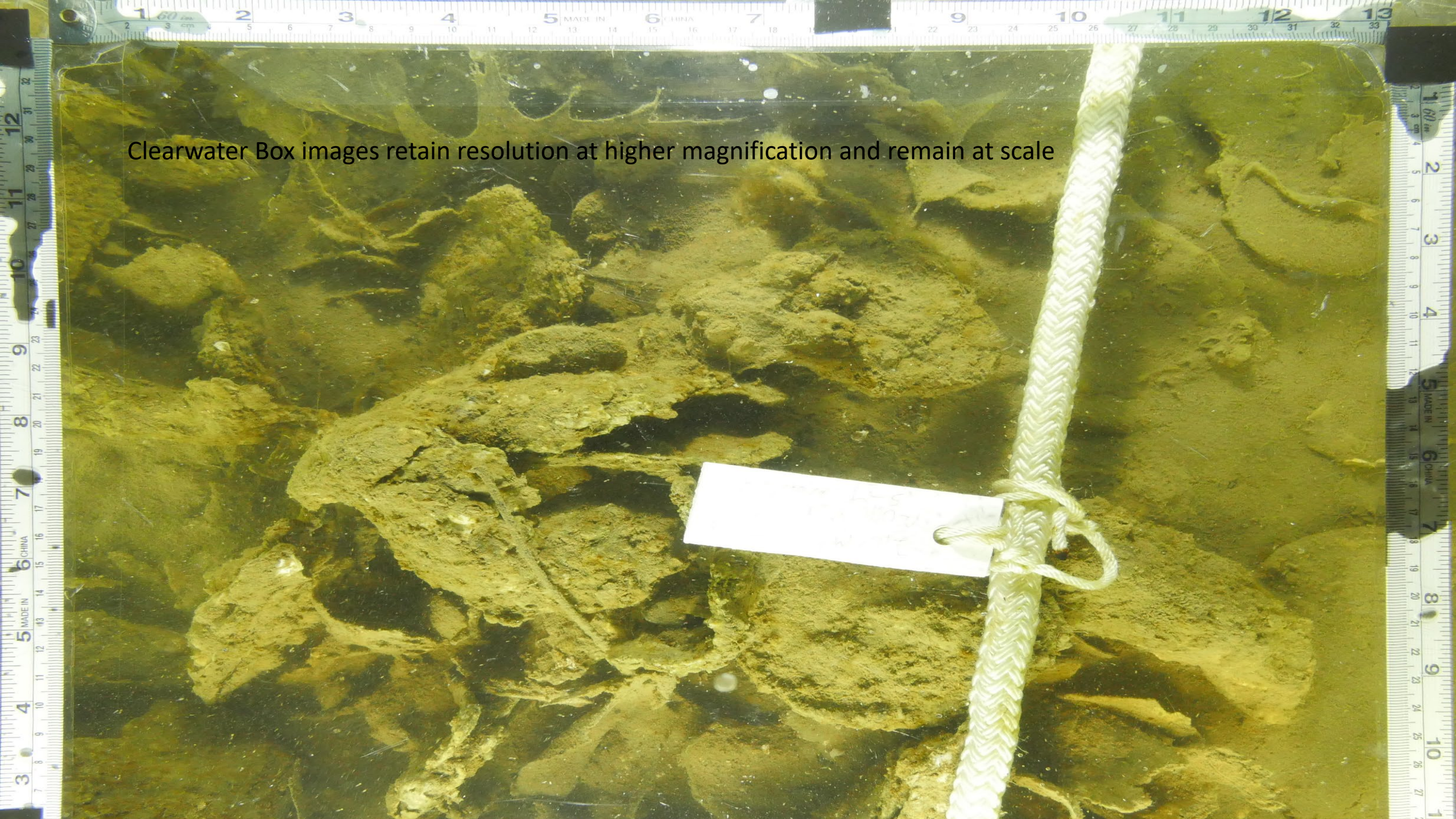
Clearwater Box also allows identification of other bottom types like this sparse SAV bed visible in the middle of winter. You can even see the castings of small worms that live buried in the mud.



Clearwater Box allows identification of reef-associated species without destructively sampling the reef.



Clearwater Box images retain resolution at higher magnification and remain at scale



Fort Carroll Oyster
Gardening Reef shows good
signs of survival and growth



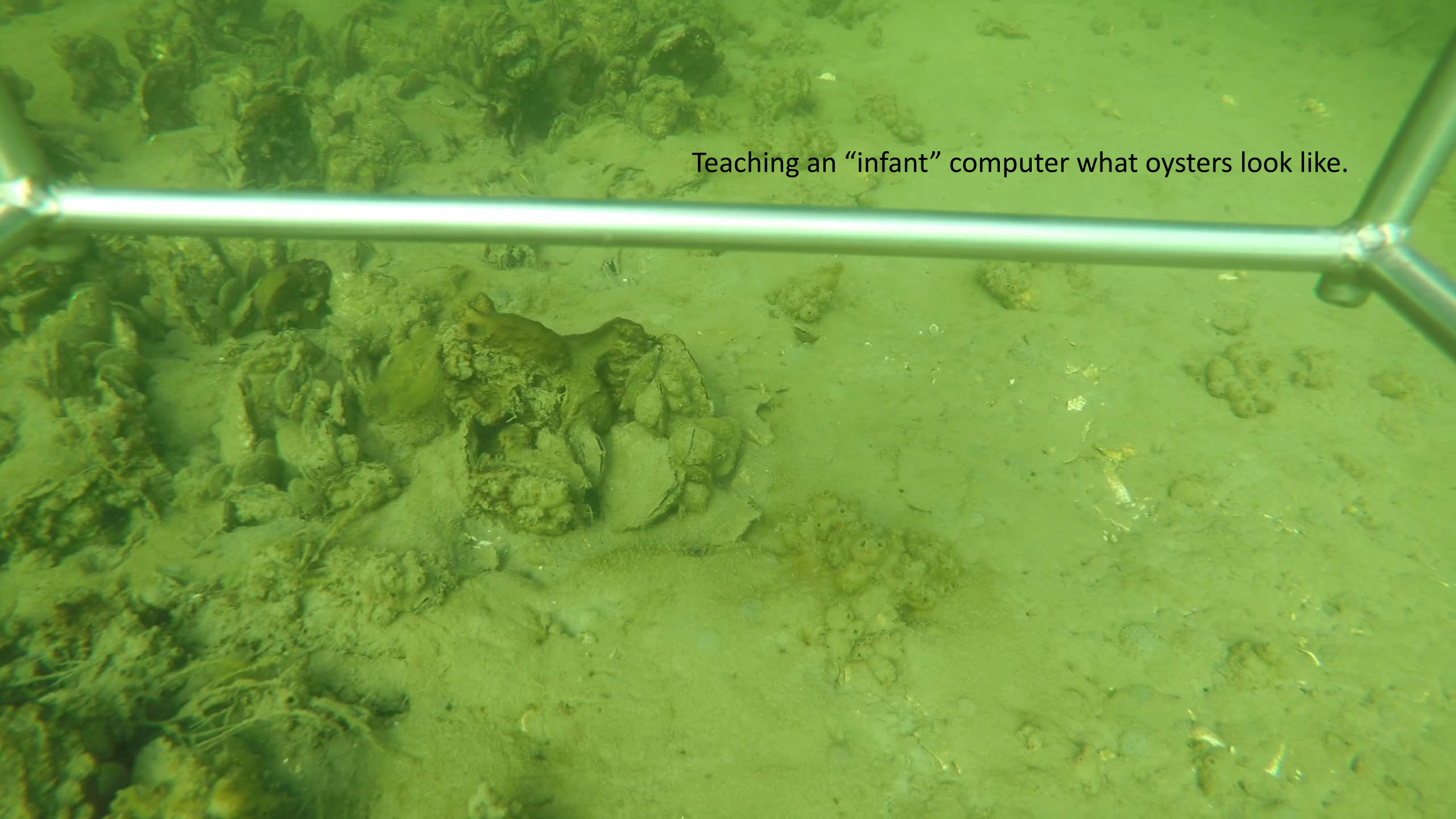


Worms, barnacles, anemones
and sponges co-habitate with
Fort Carroll Oysters

Fort Carroll's reef will help to filter water and improve biodiversity throughout Baltimore Harbor



Teaching an “infant” computer what oysters look like.



Additional Specifications for Northrup Grumman Oyster Reef Monitoring Challenge

PLATFORM – Prototype Littoral Aquatic Trainer for Oyster Restoration Monitoring

Category	Criteria	Weighting	Description
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Area Coverage		Total area coverage: 1.0-5.0 sq km	
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Average size of oyster reef: 6,100 sq m

Number of reefs to sample per year: 50

Frequency: once per year	10%	Individual oyster reefs average approximately 6,000 sq m, but a much larger area might need to be searched to find and identify reefs and other biological features of interest. Once these are located, additional mapping and biochemical sampling would occur. Individual reefs do not need to be monitored any more frequently than 1-2 times per year. Instrument location should be tracked and all data should be georeferenced.
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Depth	1.5.-15.0 m	10%	Current bottom mapping for oyster restoration is constrained by water depth as the survey vessels are too large to enter small creeks that may contain oyster reefs. Shallow water functionality is critical for both oyster reefs and seagrass beds as these areas are where both habitats are traditionally found.
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Bathymetry Resolution:

X/Y – 0.3 m

Z (minimum) – 0.5 m

Z (maximum) – 0.01 m	15%	Many oyster reefs in Chesapeake Bay have been severely degraded and have only a few centimeters of vertical relief. In order to distinguish oyster beds from the surrounding soft sediment habitat, vertical resolution is very important. Additionally, oyster reefs grow slowly, on the order of mm per year. To ascertain whether oyster reefs are growing, we must be able to resolve Z-bathymetry accurately. This resolution could also help with the challenge of trying to quantify surface complexity on oyster reefs.
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Bottom mapping	Ability to resolve the following bottom types:
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Mud

Sand

Surface shell deposits

Buried shell deposits (up to 0.15 m depth)

Live reef	15%	‘Hard bottom’ that can support the weight of an oyster reef is one of the most important considerations when identifying an area to construct an oyster reef. Hard bottom signatures are also an important indicator of the presence of live oyster bottom or shell deposits. Given the degraded state of oyster reefs in the Bay, many shell deposits are now buried beneath several cm of silt. Identifying these buried deposits would allow for the recovery and reuse of that shell for restoration.
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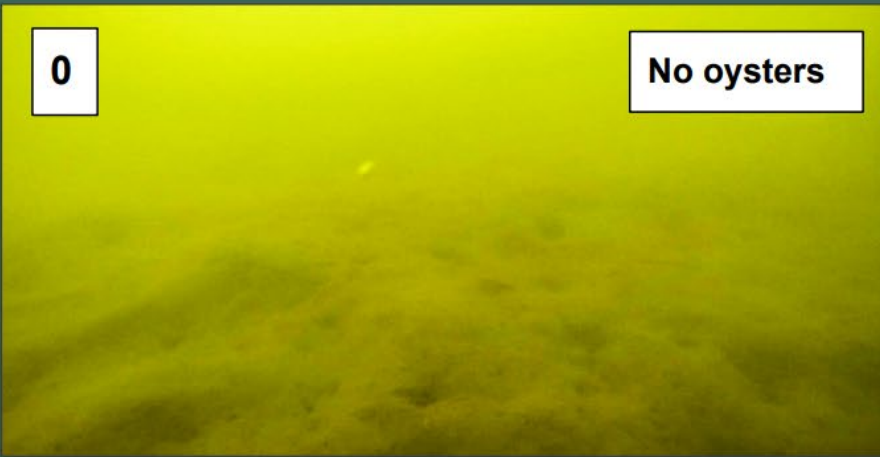
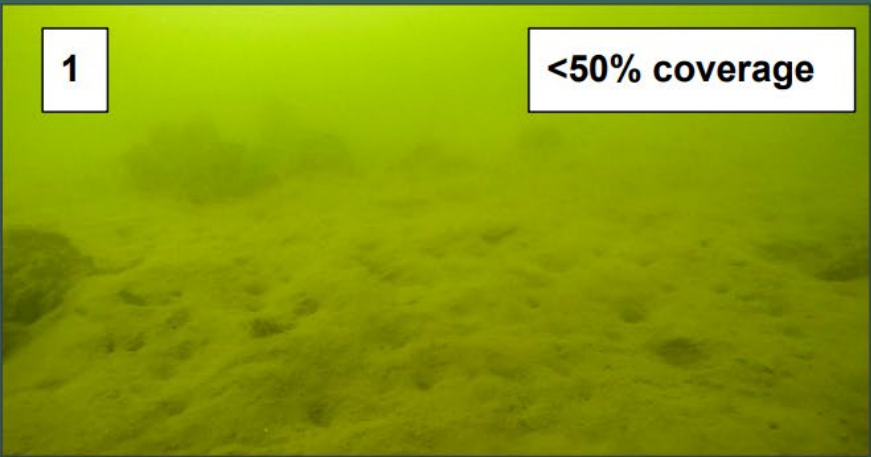

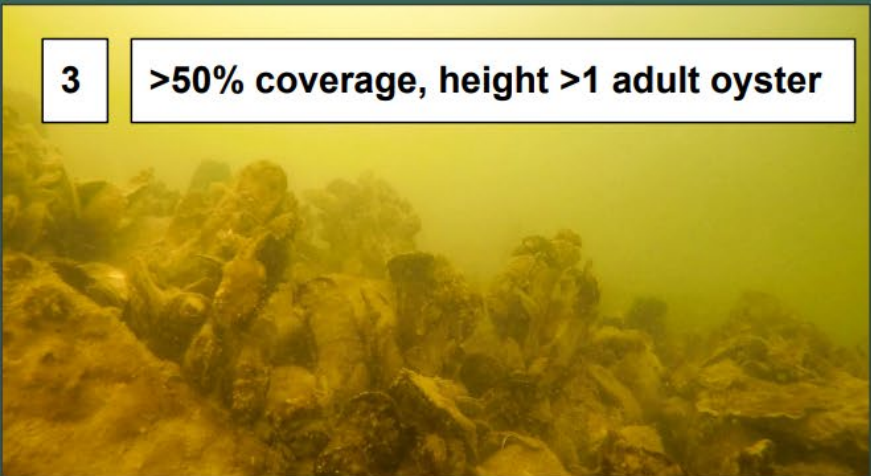


Photos from Different Camera Positions

Training each sensor based on 0-3 scale of reef complexity developed by Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) using simple GoPro bottom imaging.

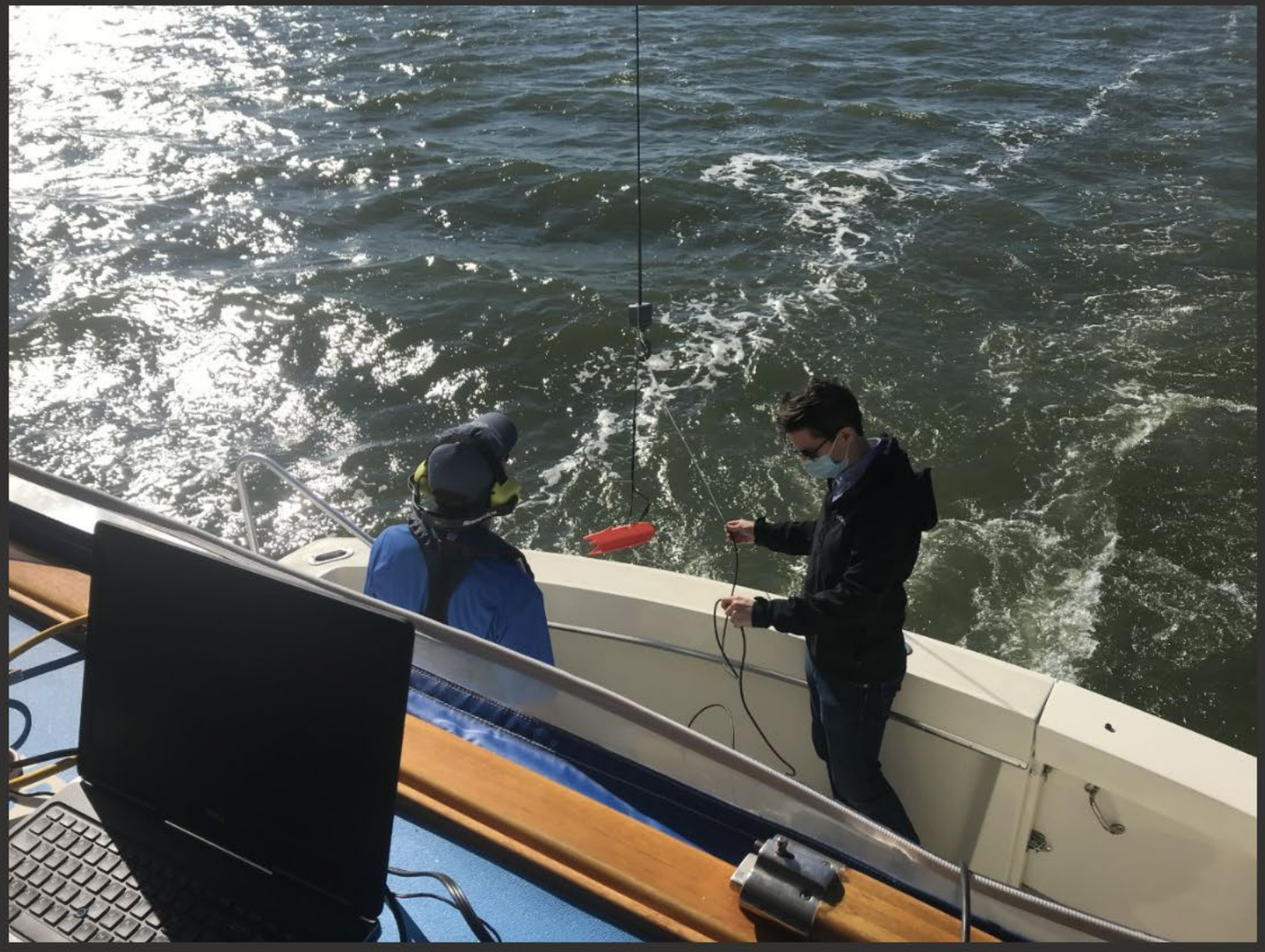
SERC scale tied back to physical sampling data from performing GoPro surveys of previously monitored reef locations.



<p>0</p> <p>No oysters</p> 	<p>1</p> <p><50% coverage</p> 
<p>2</p> <p>>50% coverage, height <1 adult oyster</p> 	<p>3</p> <p>>50% coverage, height >1 adult oyster</p> 







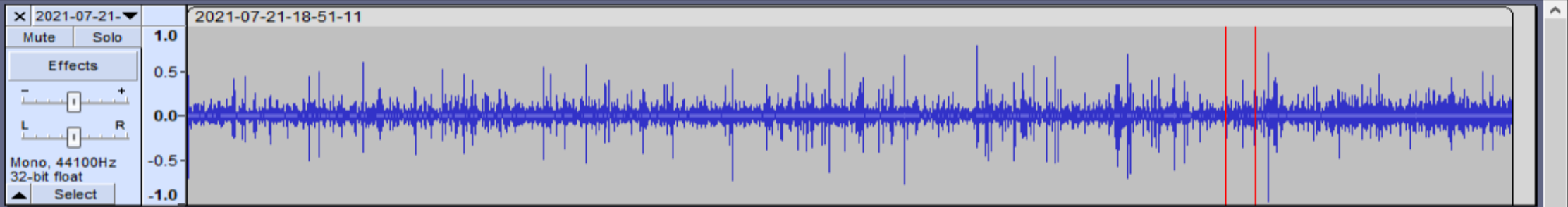




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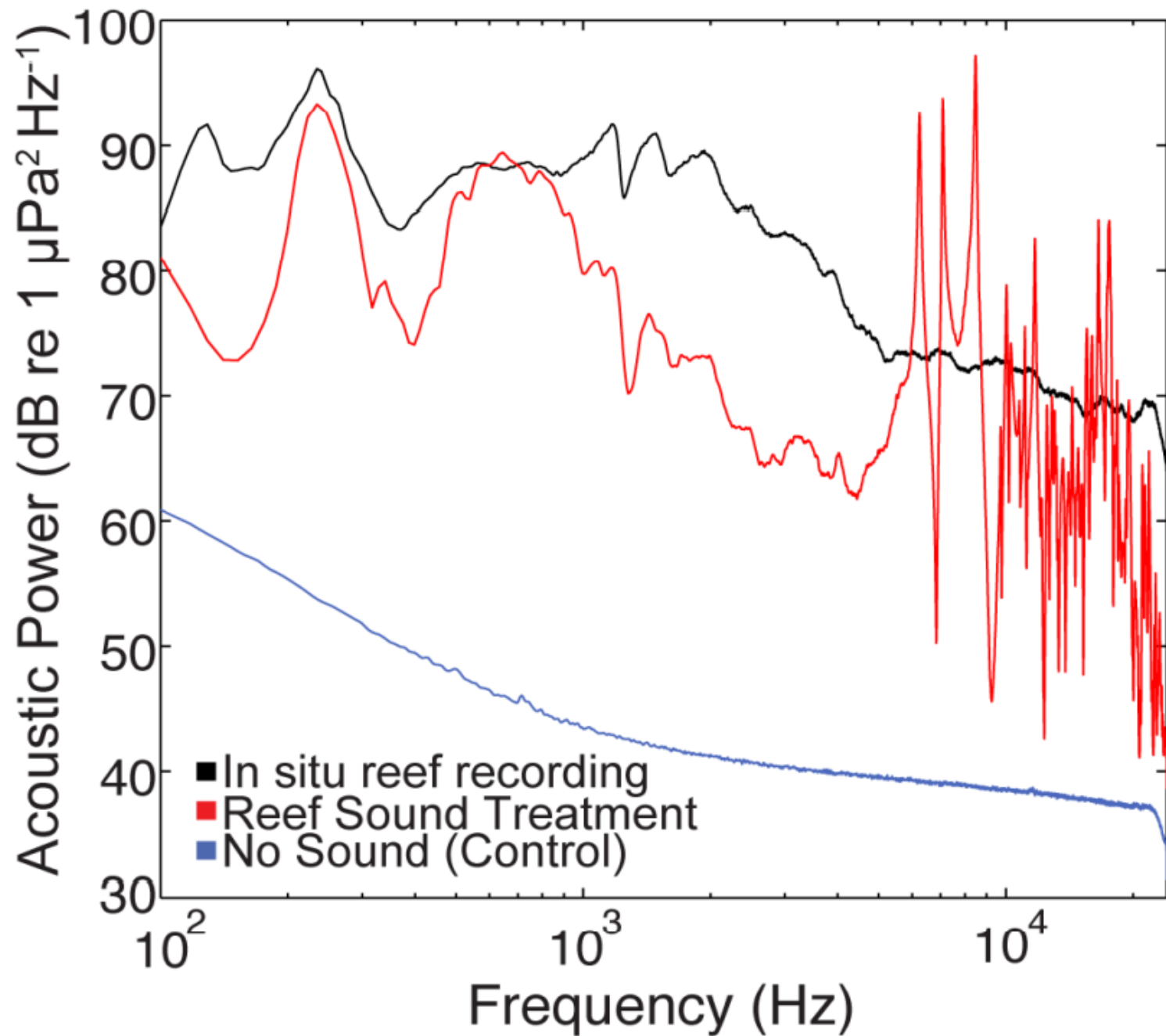
File Edit Select View Transport Tracks Generate Effect Analyze Tools Help

Transport controls: Stop, Play, Mute, Previous, Next, Record, Repeat. Editing tools: Undo, Redo, Copy, Paste, Delete, Select. Zoom controls: Zoom In, Zoom Out, Zoom Reset, Zoom Full. Audio Setup, Share Audio. Level meters for L and R channels with values: -54, -48, -42, -36, -30, -24, -18, -12, -6.



Project Rate (Hz): 44100
Snap-To: Nearest
Start and End of Selection: 00 h 00 m 00.000 s | 00 h 00 m 00.000 s
Time display: 00 h 00 m 00 s

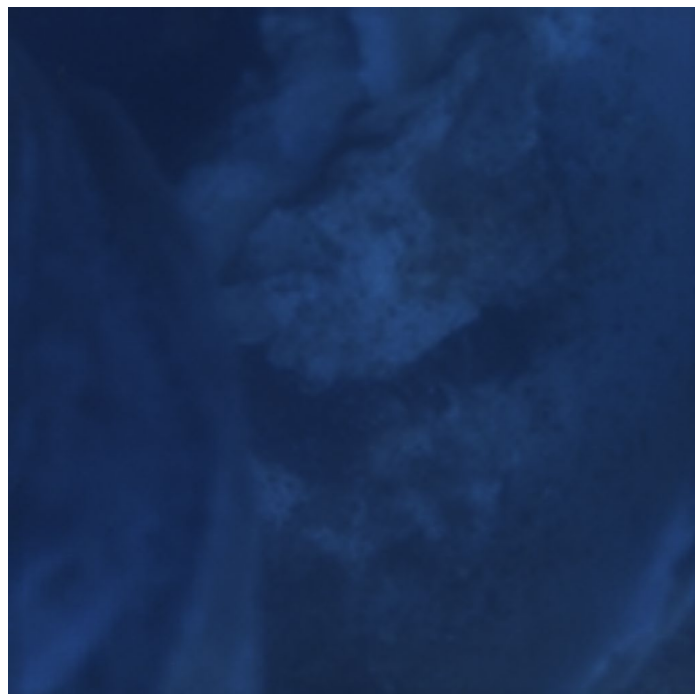
Stopped.





Dehazing Closeup – Medium Turbidity Tank

Original Image

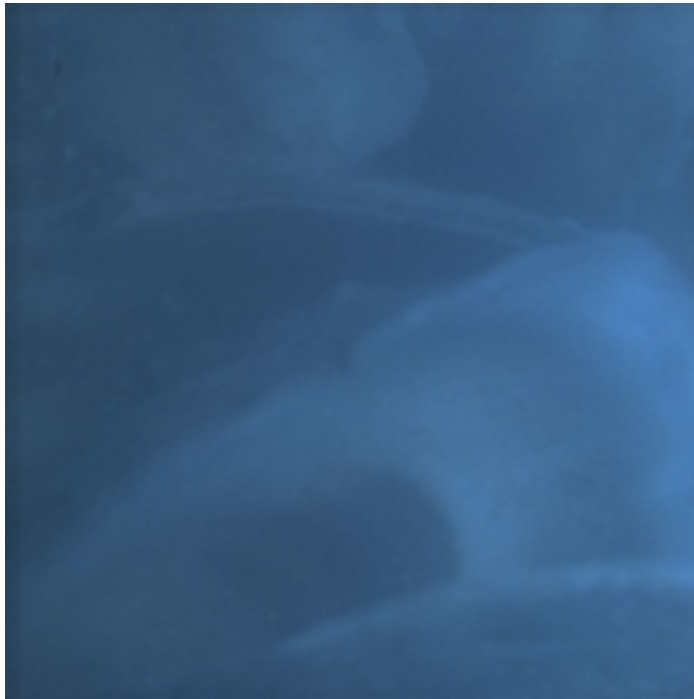


Dehazed Image



Dehazing Closeup – High Turbidity Tank

Original Image



Dehazed Image

