
Studying Marine Life Through Soundscapes

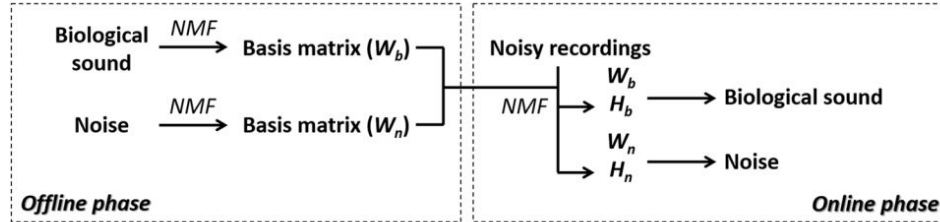
Samantha Valenteen - PHYS 536

Soundscape Components

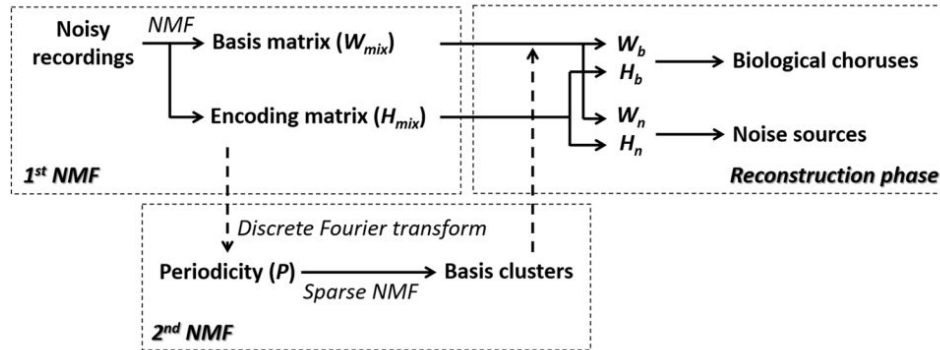
- Biophony - sounds generated by animals and organisms (example: fish)
 - Geophony - sounds generated by non-animal natural sources (example: rain)
 - Anthrophony - sounds generated by humans (example: ships)
-

Source Separation

(a) Supervised NMF



(b) PC-NMF



Source: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-04790-7>

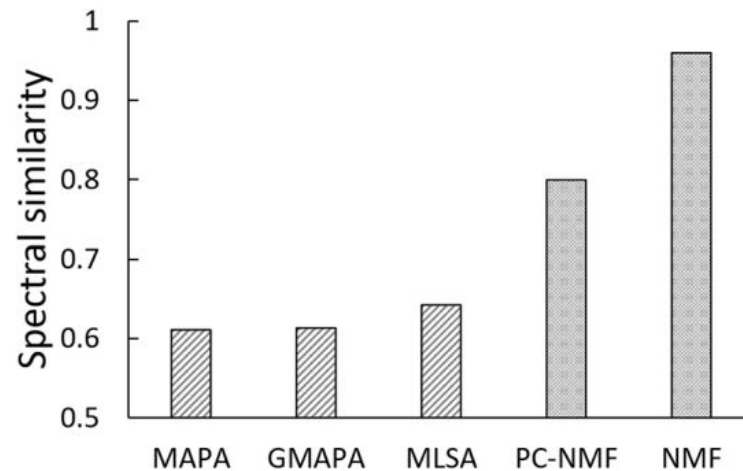
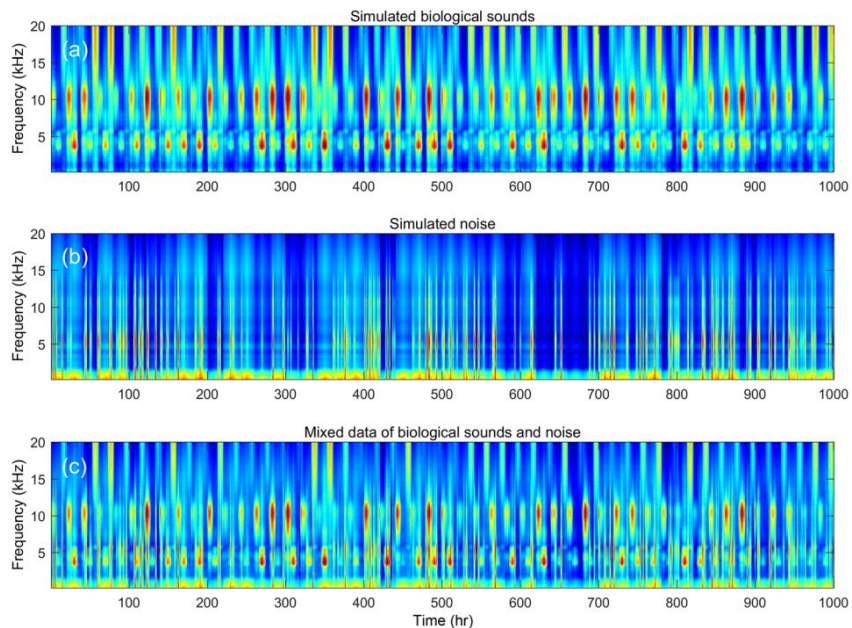


Figure 1. Simulation spectrogram used in this study. (a) The combined data of three types of biological sounds; (b) the combined data of two different types of noises; (c) a mixture of the data from (a) and (b).

Source: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-04790-7>

Case study of using PC-NMF in ecosystem soundscapes

This technique was used on a soundscape of an ecosystem in Taiwan.

Sources for fish and cetaceans (whales) were separated out from the abiotic noise.

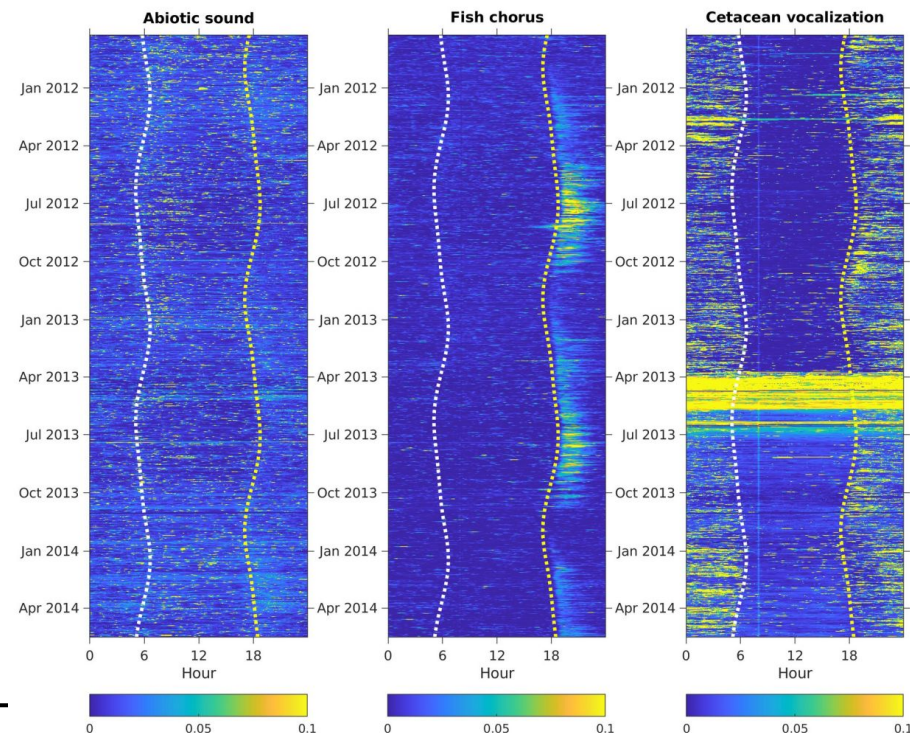
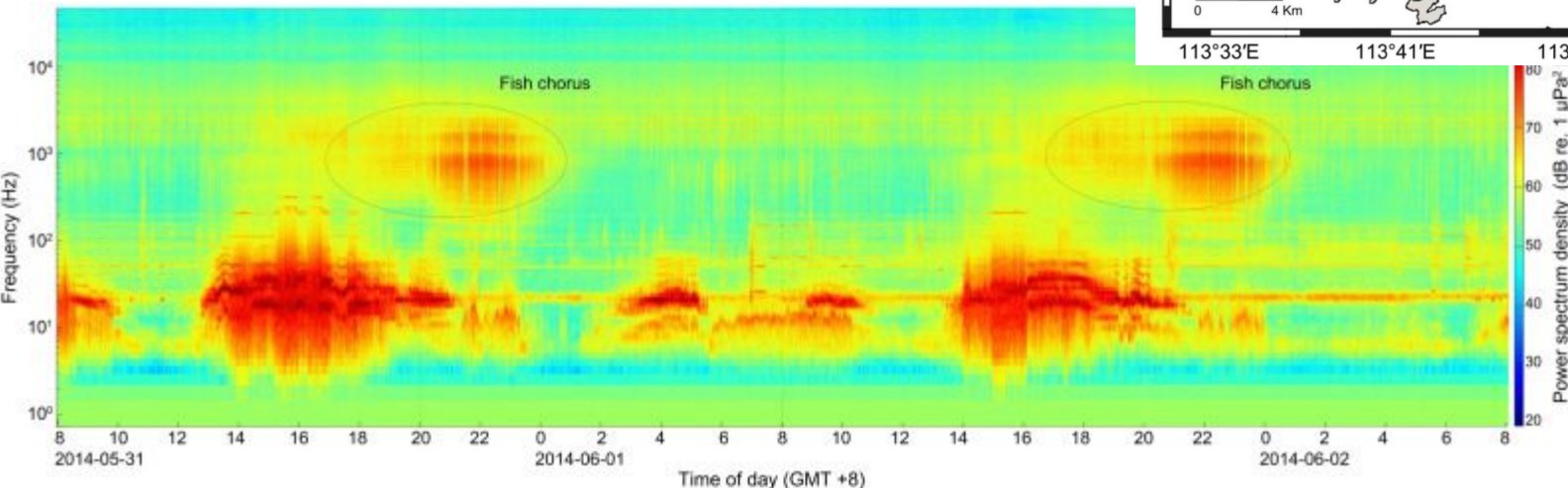
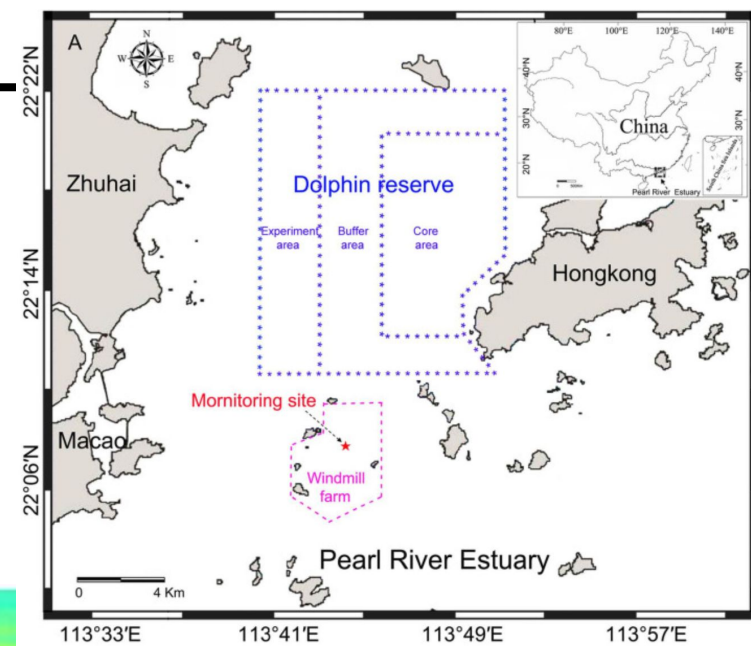


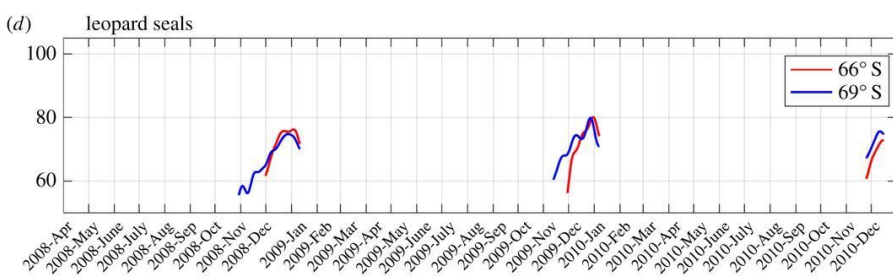
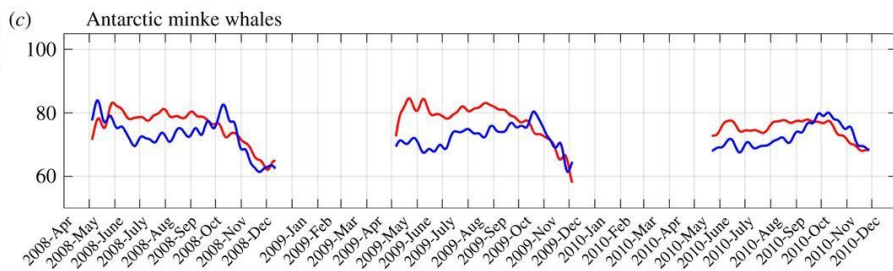
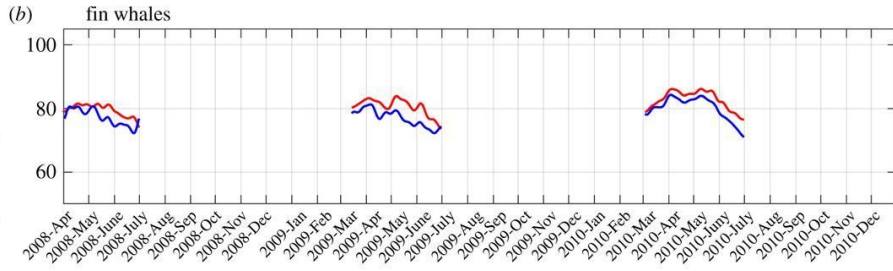
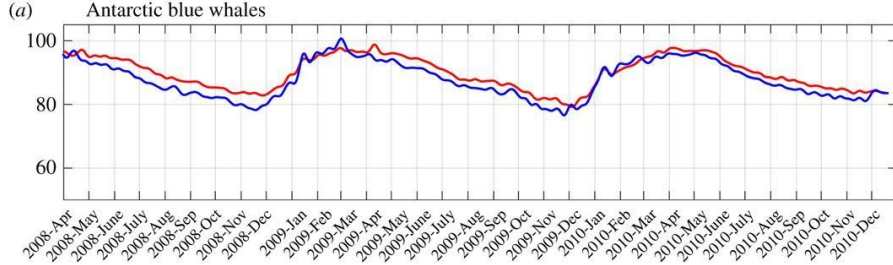
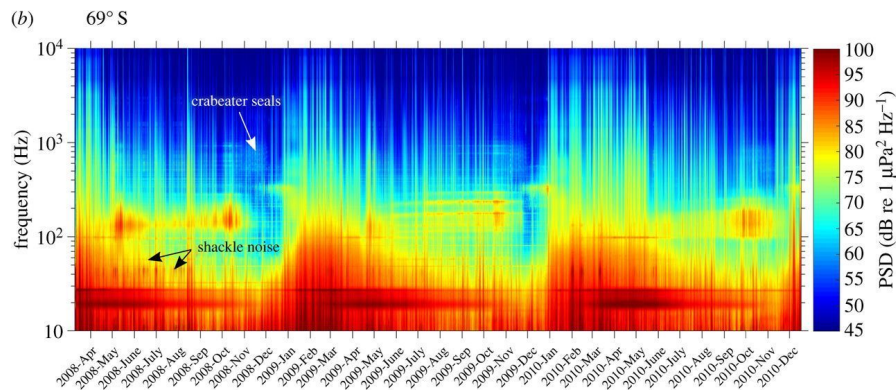
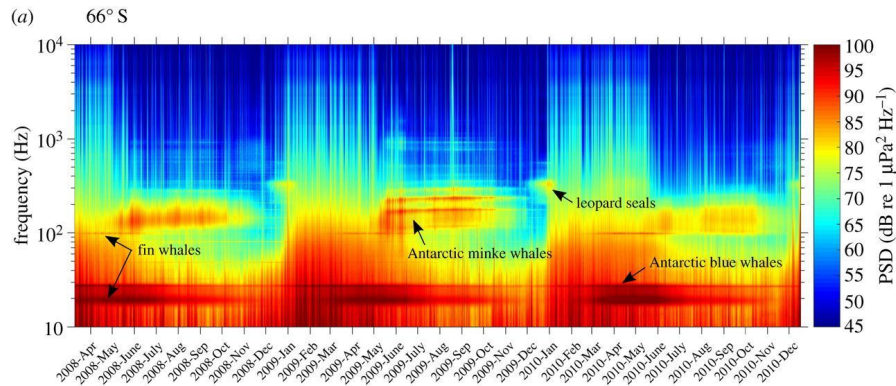
Fig 4. Temporal changes in abiotic sounds, fish choruses, and cetacean vocalizations. The relative amplitudes were normalized to a range between 0 and 1. Seasonal changes in sunrise and sunset are shown as white and yellow dashed lines, respectively.

Characterization of habitat in an area near a planned wind farm to compare to post-construction.



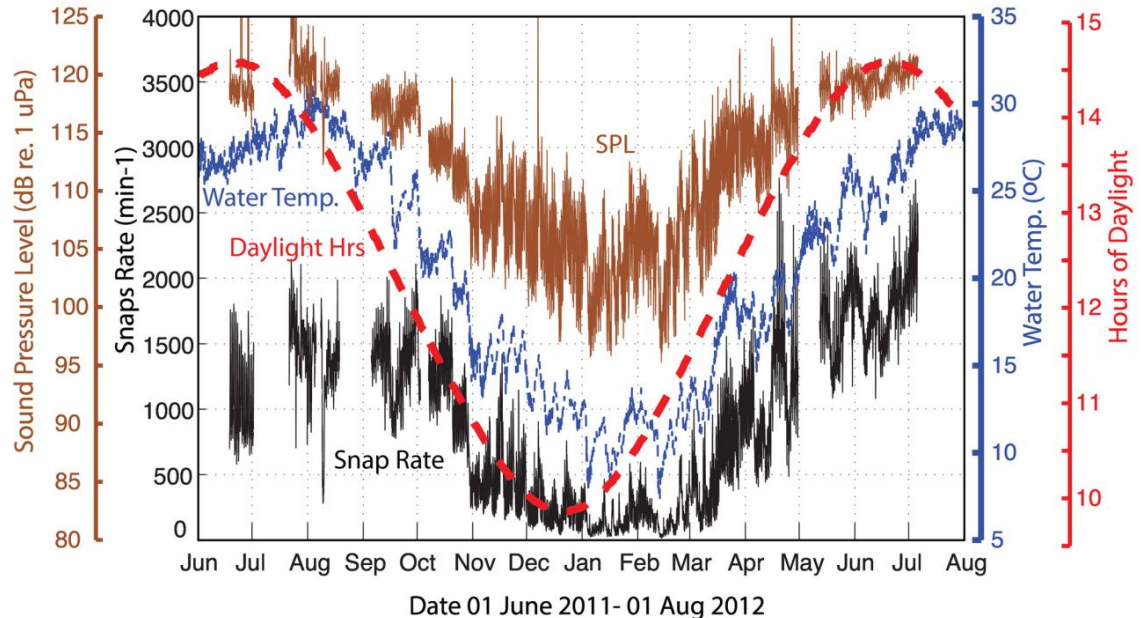
Source:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2019.02.013>

Migration Patterns



Shifting Activity Levels of Animals

Soundscape data taken near North Carolina showed the shifting active times of snapping shrimp over the seasons.



Ocean Biodiversity Listening Project

Site where you can listen to some marine soundscapes:

<https://sites.google.com/view/marine-ecoacoustics/projects/biodiversity-listening-project?authuser=0>

References

1. Lin, T., Feng, D., Watanabe, H., Kawagucci, S., Yamamoto, H., & Akamatsu, T. (2019). Using Soundscapes to Assess Deep-Sea Benthic Ecosystems. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 34(12), 1066–1069. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2019.09.006>
 2. EIL - Biodiversity Listening Project. (n.d.). <https://sites.google.com/view/marine-ecoacoustics/projects/biodiversity-listening-project?authuser=0>
 3. Lin T-H, Akamatsu T, Tsao Y (2021) Sensing ecosystem dynamics via audio source separation: A case study of marine soundscapes off northeastern Taiwan. *PLoS Comput Biol* 17(2): e1008698. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1008698>
 4. Lin, T., Fang, S., & Tsao, Y. (2017). Improving biodiversity assessment via unsupervised separation of biological sounds from long-duration recordings. *Scientific Reports*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-04790-7>
 5. Menze, S., Zitterbart, D. P., Van Opzeeland, I., & Boebel, O. (2017). The influence of sea ice, wind speed and marine mammals on Southern Ocean ambient sound. *Royal Society Open Science*, 4(1), 160370. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.160370>
 6. Wang, Z., Akamatsu, T., Nowacek, D. P., Yuan, J., Zhou, L., Lei, P., Li, J., Duan, P., Wang, K., & Wang, D. (2019). Soundscape of an Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*) hotspot before windfarm construction in the Pearl River Estuary, China: Do dolphin engage in noise avoidance and passive eavesdropping behavior? *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 140, 509–522. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2019.02.013>
 7. Bohnenstiehl, D. R., Lillis, A., & Eggleston, D. B. (2016). The Curious Acoustic Behavior of Estuarine Snapping Shrimp: Temporal Patterns of Snapping Shrimp Sound in Sub-Tidal Oyster Reef Habitat. *PLOS ONE*, 11(1), e0143691. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0143691>
-