COULD COLOR BE AN INDICATOR OF COPEPOD FITNESS ? A FOCUS ON CAROTENOID PIGMENTATION

Photo: Maria Scheel, Aarhus University



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ASLO virtual meeting SS31 - Imagine/Imaging the Ocean June 22-27th, 2021

PhD project :

« Contribution of imaging data to a trait-based approach of arctic copepod ecology »



Arctic, from Choquet et al. 2017



Automatic acquisition	_ 🗸
In situ	_
Inter-calibration	_ 🖉
Datasets: large and recent _	_ 🖉
Image quality + color	_8



Automatic acquisition	-8
In situ	_8
Inter-calibration	_8
Datasets: large and historical	
lmage quality + color	



Lisière de glace depuis le CGCS Amundsen - © Pascaline Bourgain



Vilgrain et al., Limnology & Oceanography, 2021



Vilgrain et al., Limnology & Oceanography, 2021



Vilgrain et al., Limnology & Oceanography, 2021



Hypotheses about redness at the ice edge :

- (i) the recent bloom : provide good red pigment precursors
- (ii) copepods feeding on a shallow bloom : need to fight against light oxidative stress





Diaptomus spp. Freshwater copepod First observation of redness in 1890, in the French Alps



Calanus spp. Marine (polar) copepod « Red feed »

Astaxanthin molecule



Main hyphotheses about carotenoids accumulation :

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(a) Diet composition



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- (b) Advantages against UV radiation

Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 73 (1976)



FIG. 1. Survivorship of *Diaptomus nevadensis* with large (red copepods) and small (clear copepods) amounts of carotenoid pigment when exposed to visible blue light (450 nm) at peak summer intensity (1.6 mW/cm²).

Hairston et al., 1976

Main hyphotheses about carotenoids accumulation :

- (a) Diet composition
- (b) Advantages against UV radiation
- (c) Trade-offs with predation pressure



Gorokhova et al., 2013

Main hyphotheses about carotenoids accumulation :

- (a) Diet composition
- (b) Advantages against light radiations
- (c) Trade-offs with predation pressure
- (d) Protection of lipid stores
- (e) Eggs production and protection



Grobois et al. 2018



Schneider et al. 2016

Main hyphotheses about carotenoids accumulation :

- (a) Diet composition
- (b) Advantages against UV radiation
- (c) Trade-offs with predation pressure
- (d) Protection of lipid stores
- (e) Eggs production and protection
- (f) Camouflage at depth ? Blue vs red color





III. TO SUMMARISE : A SMALL META-ANALYSIS

- 71 studies containing the words « copepod » & « carotenoids OR astaxanthin » (1949 2020)
- ~150 species among 61 copepod genus
- 256 astaxanthin HPLC measures from 121 locations (marine + freshwater)



When copepod are red, how are fitness components impacted ?



Examples of response variables :

%survival or mortalily, swimming speed, RNA:DNA, respiration rate, egg ratio, number of nauplii produced, % of male choice, etc ..

45 measures

VI. AUTOMATIC REDNESS QUANTIFICATION



- large historical datasets, most common imaging method
- various light conditions

>>> compute redness indices
Relative : % of copepod body
Absolute : total redness amount
(taking pixel size into account)

Example 1 Example 2 mR:184 mG:176 mB:157 A - Original image: various light conditions and apperance B - Segmentation: copepod/background mR:186 mG:185 mB:183 C - Calibration of RGB color channels from the background D - Identification of red pixels on copepods for calibrated images (HLC color space)

Segmentation Calibration Red pixels Segmentation ✓ Calibration ✓ Red pixels ×

mR:204

mG:200

mB:188

mR:186

mG:185

mB:185



Segmentation × Calibration × Red pixels ×



V. POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS/APPLICATIONS

>> good health index of arctic copepod communities and food chains

>> quantification of **copepod biomass** with a coupling with satellite imaging

>> future analyses with *in situ* and **high** throughput imaging systems in color ?



Basedow et al., 2019





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THANK YOU!

