

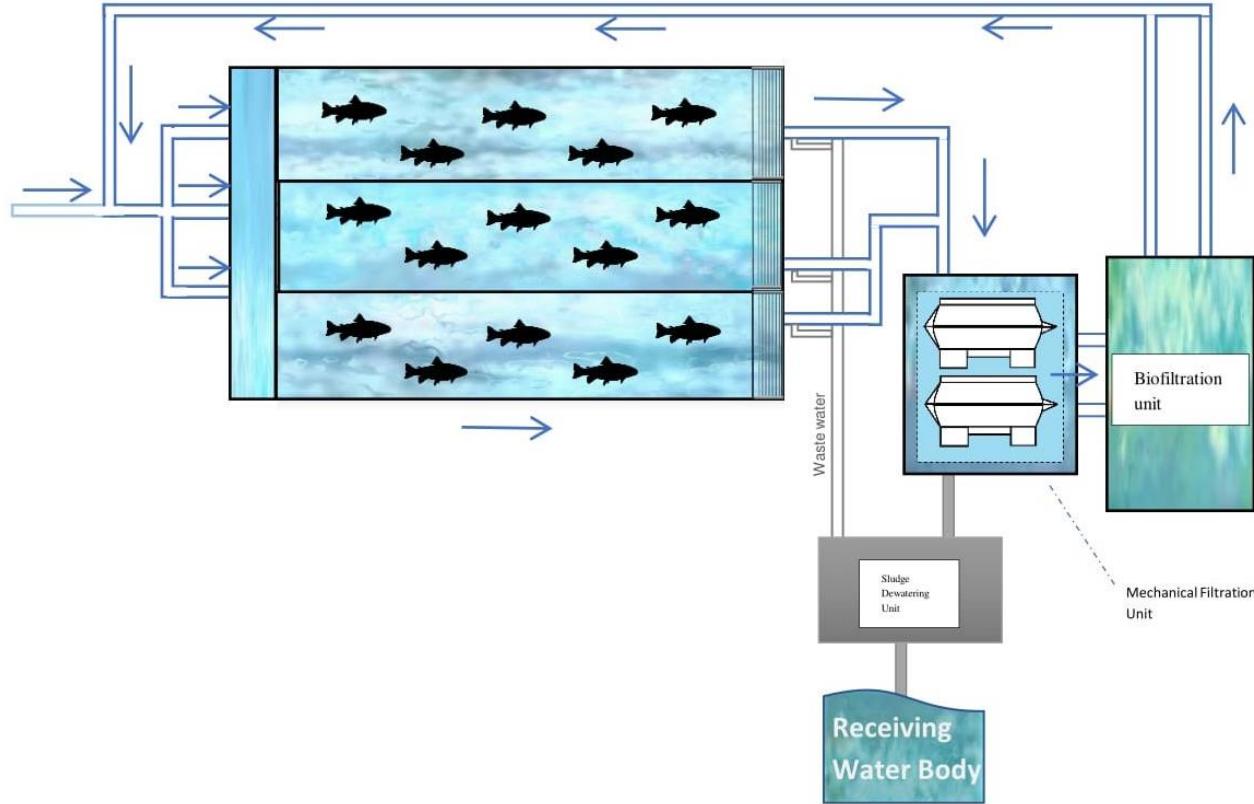
## Early warning through video monitoring

Dissolved hydrogen sulphide ( $H_2S$ ) affects Atlantic salmon swimming behavior in recirculating aquaculture systems

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# Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS)



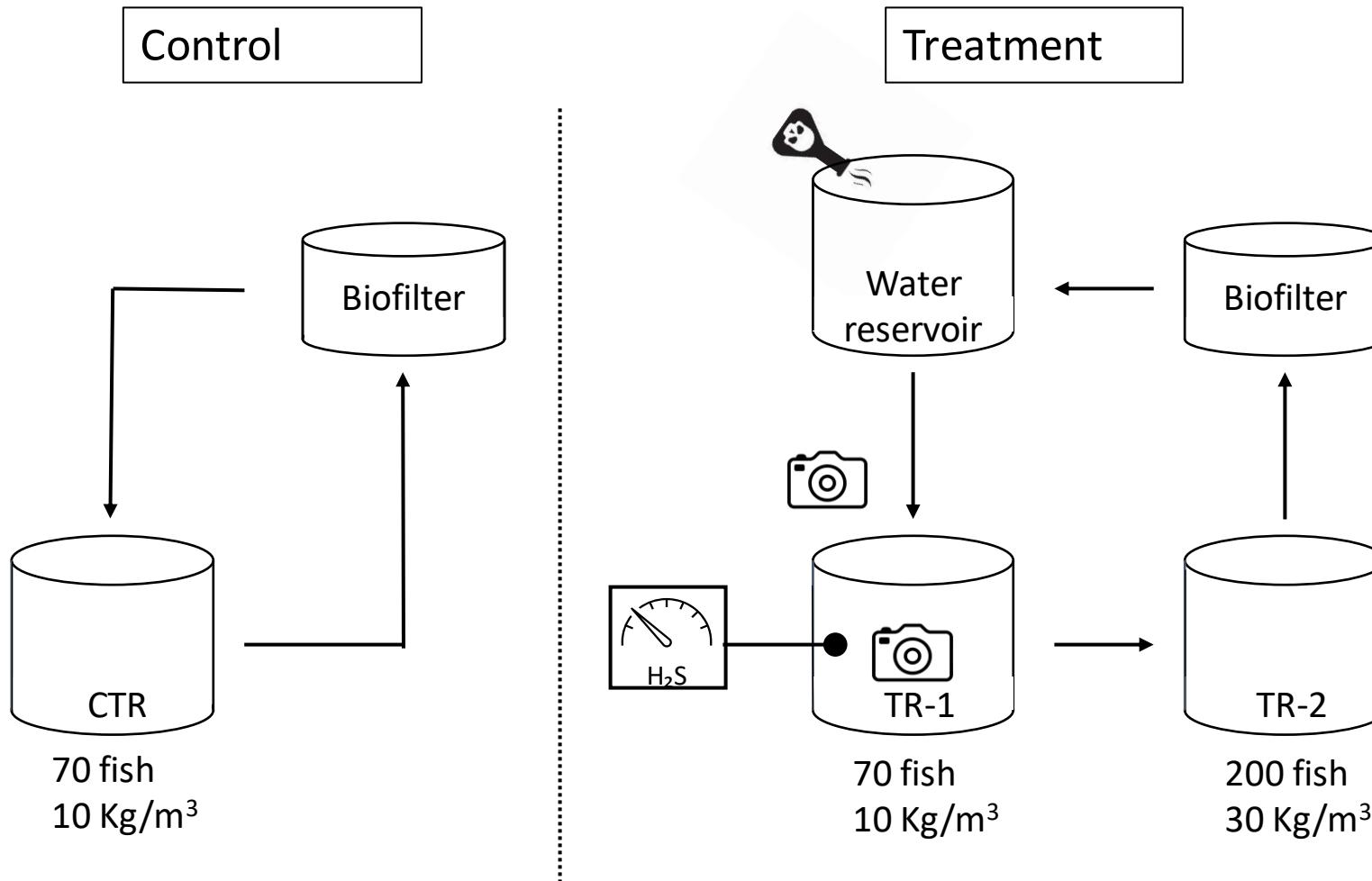
- **Suboptimal filtration** might lead to proliferation of sulfate-reducing bacteria
- **Hydrogen sulfide ( $H_2S$ )** causes acute mass mortalities
- There is a **need for early warning tools**

# Early warning through video monitoring



- Does **swimming behaviour** changes in response to H<sub>2</sub>S?
- Can we **quantify** it?
- Can **video monitoring** be a reliable **early warning** tool?

# Experimental design



## Treatment: H<sub>2</sub>S exposure

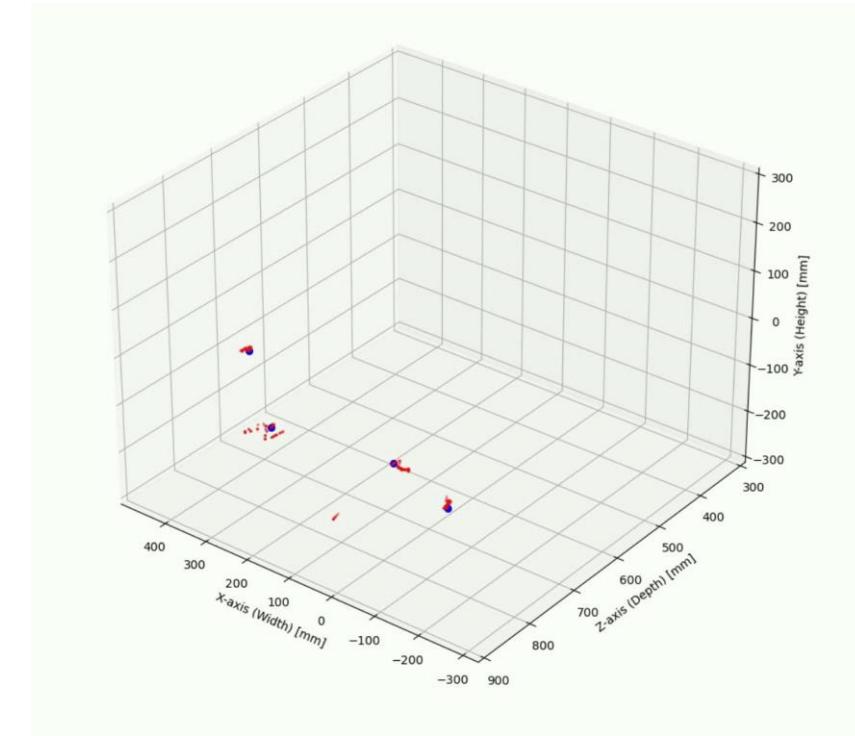
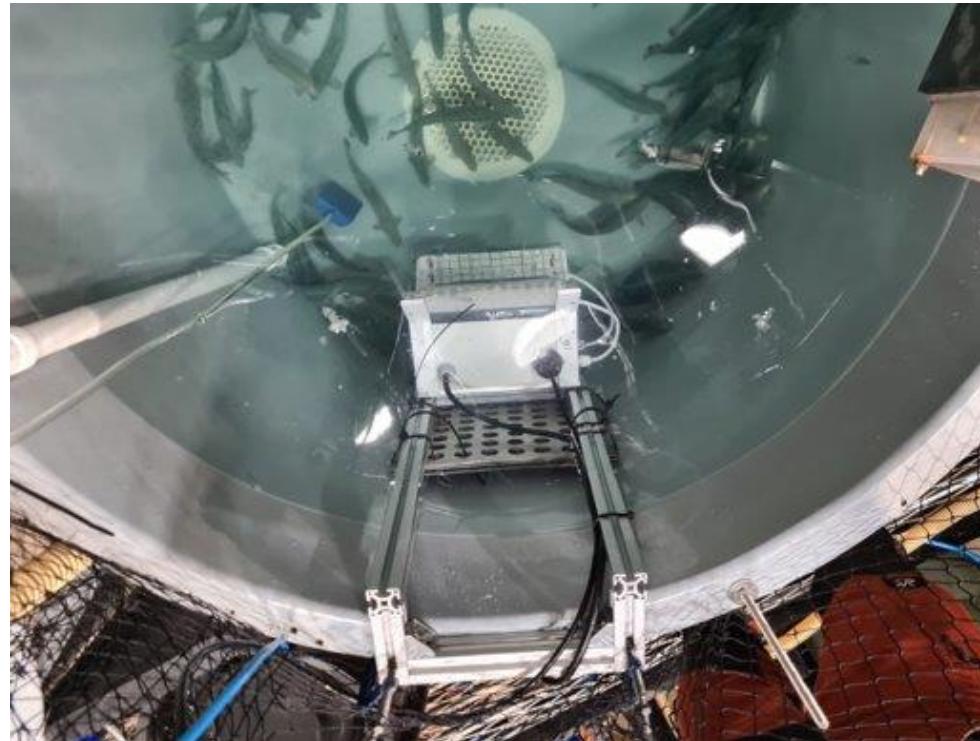
- Daily exposures
- Increasing concentrations (0-70 µg/L)
- Duration 10-180 min

# Video recording system

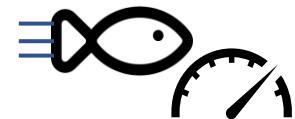
1 overhead camera (2D)



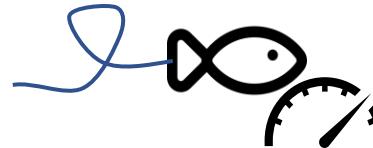
2 submerged cameras (stereo, 3D)



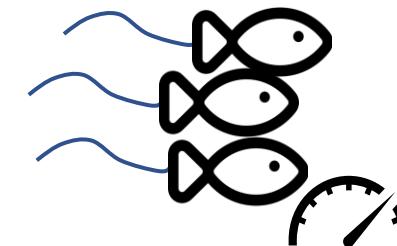
Speed

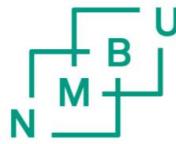


Pattern



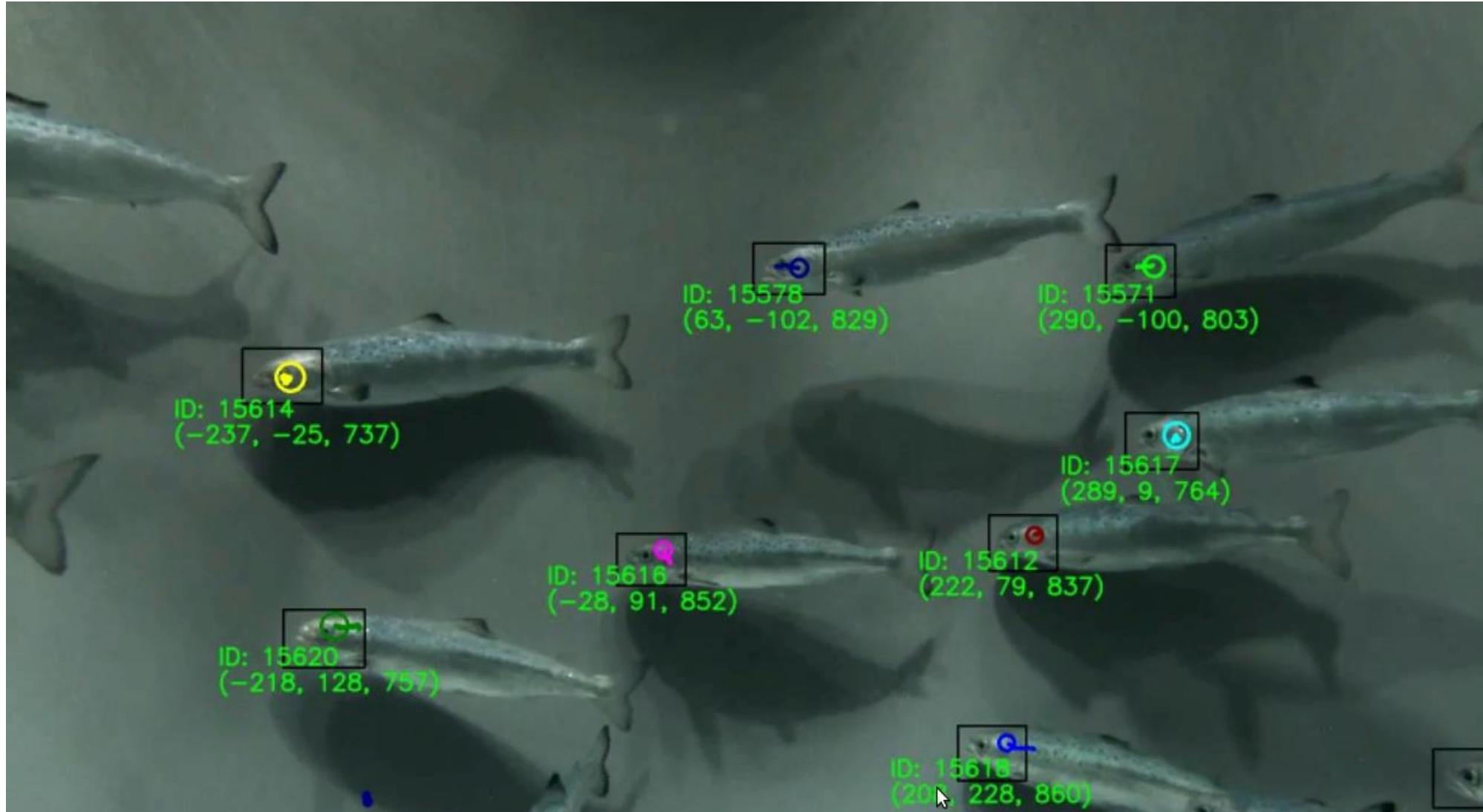
Dispersion





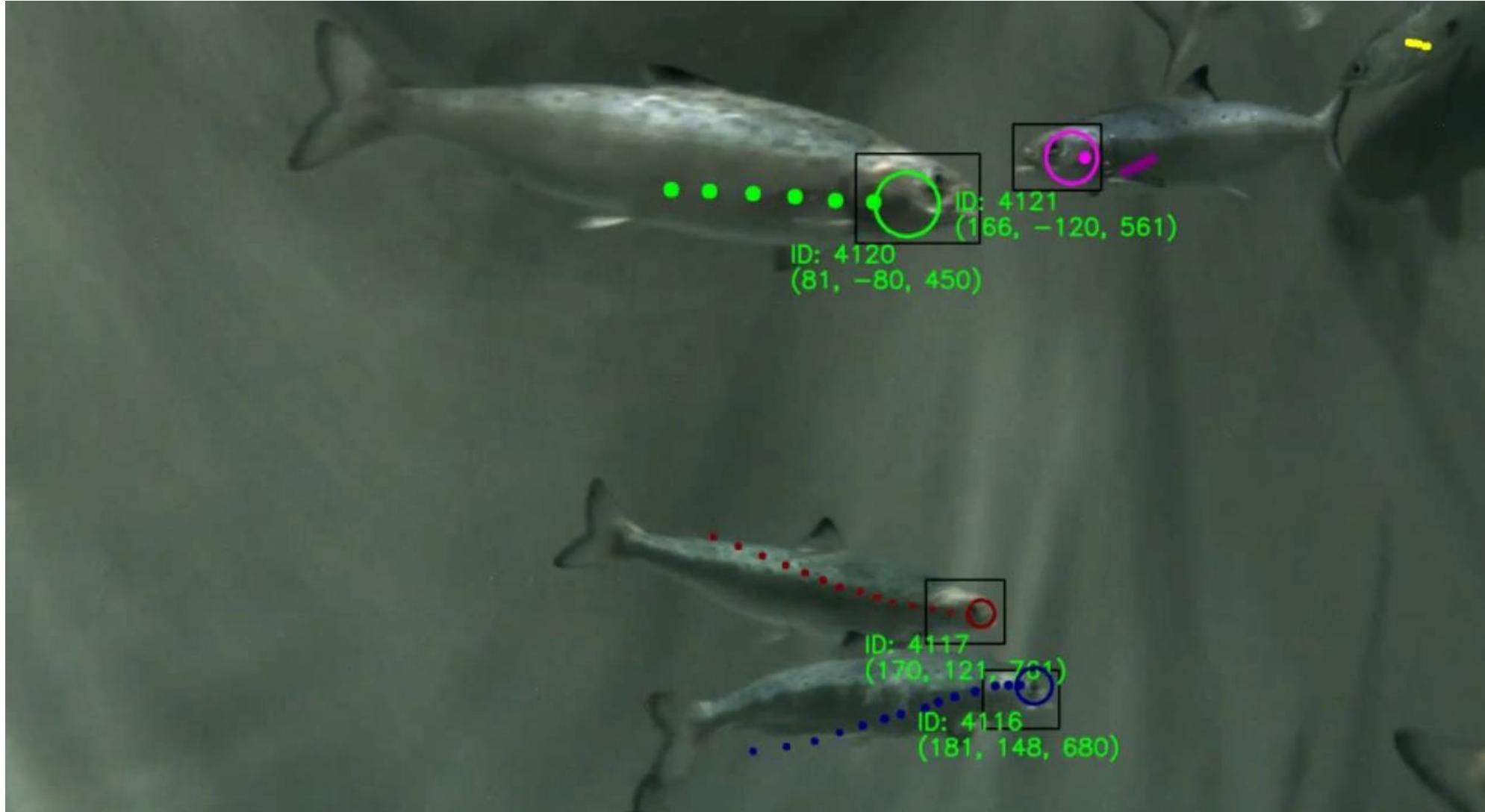
# Stereo cameras tracking

Normal behavior

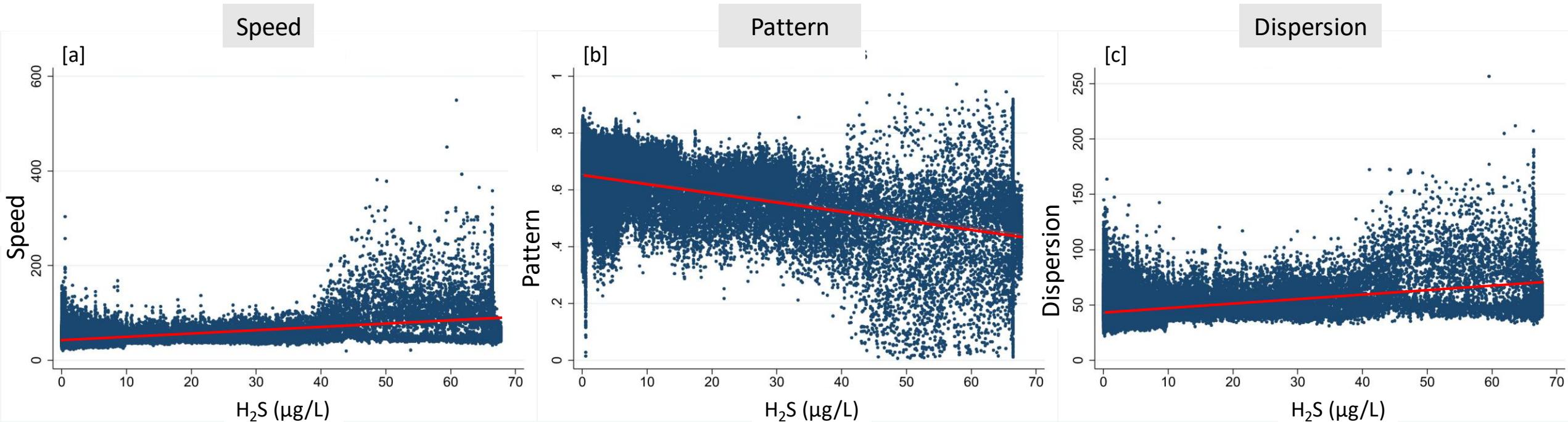


# Stereo cameras tracking

Behavior under H<sub>2</sub>S exposure



# Behavioral response



## Linear regression

### Speed [inversely transformed (-1/X)]

	Coeff	p	$r^2$	n
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$	0.000240	< 0.001	0.19	170'355
$\text{H}_2\text{S} \# \text{H}_2\text{S}$	-0.000001	< 0.001		

## Beta regression

### Pattern

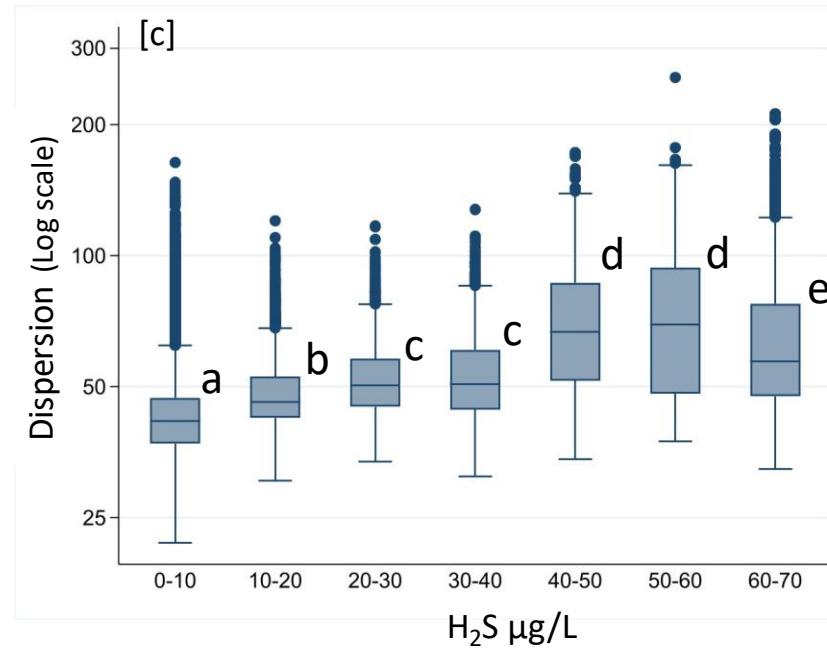
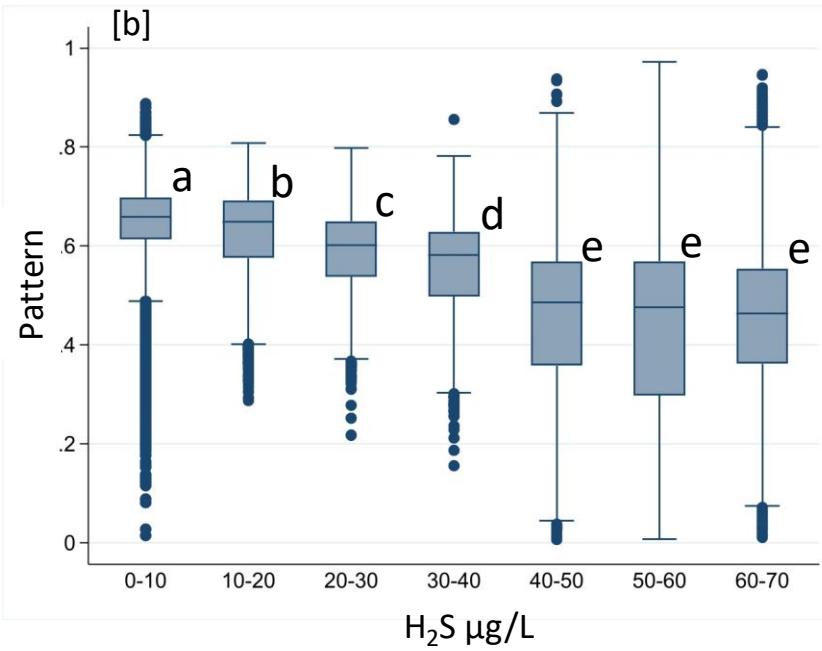
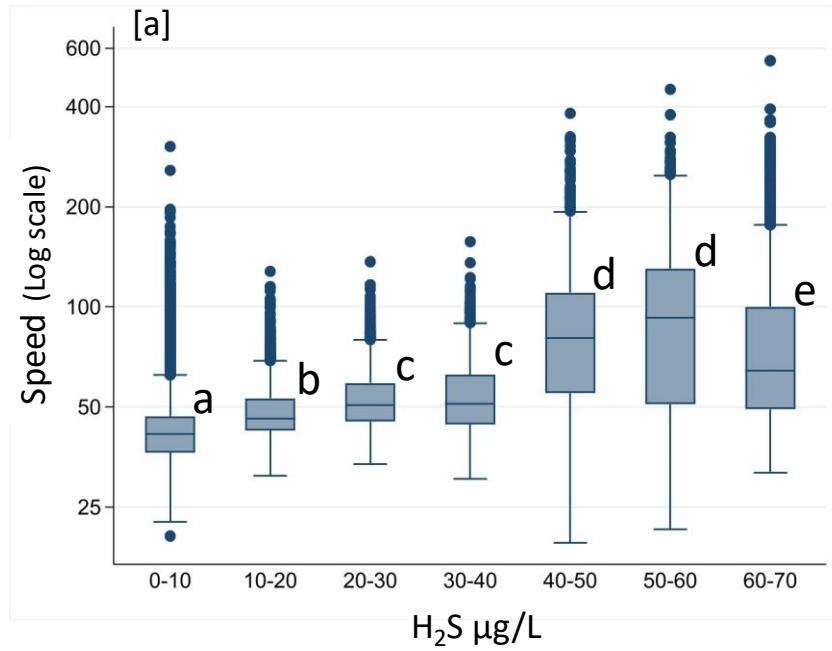
	Coeff	p	n
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$	-0.008617	< 0.001	170'355
$\text{H}_2\text{S} \# \text{H}_2\text{S}$	-0.000087	< 0.001	

## Linear regression

### Dispersion [inversely transformed (-1/X)]

	Coeff	p	$r^2$	n
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$	0.000214	< 0.001	0.13	169'224
$\text{H}_2\text{S} \# \text{H}_2\text{S}$	-0.000001	< 0.001		

# Behavioral response



Speed				
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Mean	SD	Change	n
0-10	42.68	9.48	-	150312
10-20	49.12	9.84	+15.1%	5868
20-30	53.35	11.40	+8.6%	3603
30-40	54.70	13.82	+2.5%	3341
40-50	90.28	44.70	+65.1%	1745
50-60	100.73	53.55	+11.6%	1689
60-70	81.51	45.90	-19.1%	3797

Pattern				
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Mean	SD	Change	n
0-10	0.6515	0.07	-	150312
10-20	0.627	0.09	-3.7%	5868
20-30	0.589	0.08	-6.1%	3603
30-40	0.559	0.09	-5.1%	3341
40-50	0.458	0.17	-18.2%	1745
50-60	0.436	0.19	-4.6%	1689
60-70	0.460	0.16	+5.5%	3797

Dispersion				
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	Mean	SD	Change	n
0-10	43.05	9.04	-	150289
10-20	48.83	9.48	+13.4%	5868
20-30	52.73	10.78	+8.0%	3603
30-40	53.69	12.62	+1.8%	3341
40-50	71.43	24.30	+33.0%	1514
50-60	74.55	29.42	+4.4%	1317
60-70	65.27	24.34	-12.4%	3292

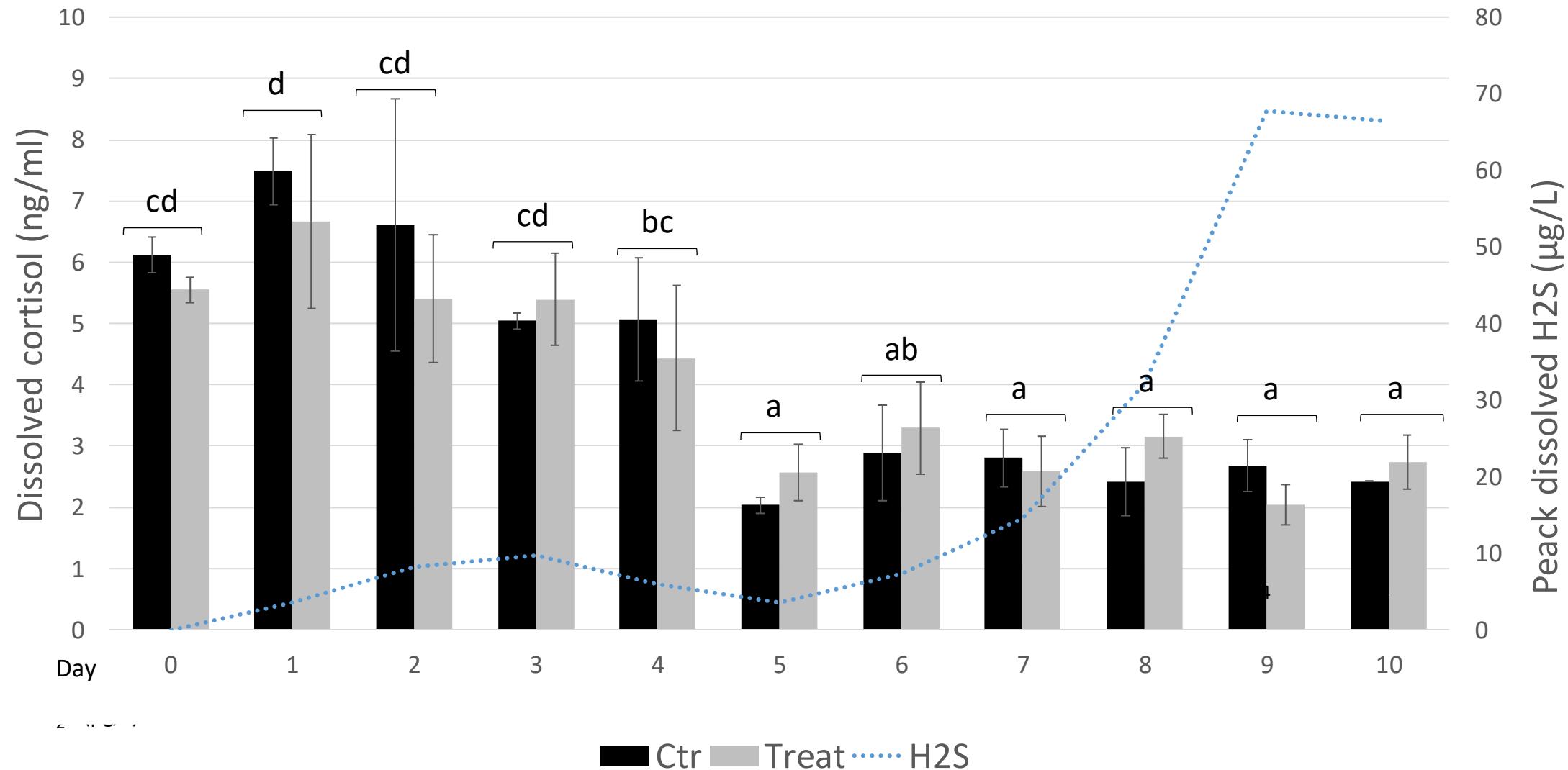


# Behavioral response

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- **Critical H<sub>2</sub>S** concentration is Atlantic salmon is estimated at **≈60 ug/L\***  
**Video monitoring** can detect changes in swimming behaviour at **lower H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations**

# Stress response - water cortisol



# Conclusions



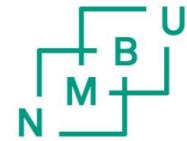
Dissolved H<sub>2</sub>S induces a response in swimming behaviour characterized from

- i) higher speed
- ii) erratic pattern
- iii) loss of schooling behaviour

## Early warning

- Changes in swimming behaviour occur before critical H<sub>2</sub>S threshold
- More sensitive than water cortisol

# Acknowledgements



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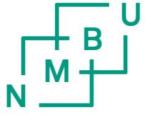
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# Thank you for the attention

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