Supplementary Manual: Applying behavioral studies to the ecotoxicology of corals: a case study on *Acropora millepora*

Lisa K. Roepke ^{1*}, David Brefeld ², Ulrich Soltmann ³, Carly J. Randall ⁴, Andrew P. Negri ⁴, Andreas Kunzmann ¹

¹ Leibniz Centre for Tropical Marine Research, Bremen, Germany

² Institut für Chemie und Biologie des Meeres, Carl-von-Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Wilhelmshaven, Germany

³ Gesellschaft zur Förderung von Medizin-, Bio- und Umwelttechnologien e.V., Dresden, Germany

⁴ Australian Institute of Marine Science, PMB 3, Townsville, Queensland 4810, Australia

^{*}Correspondence to: lisa.roepke@leibniz-zmt.de

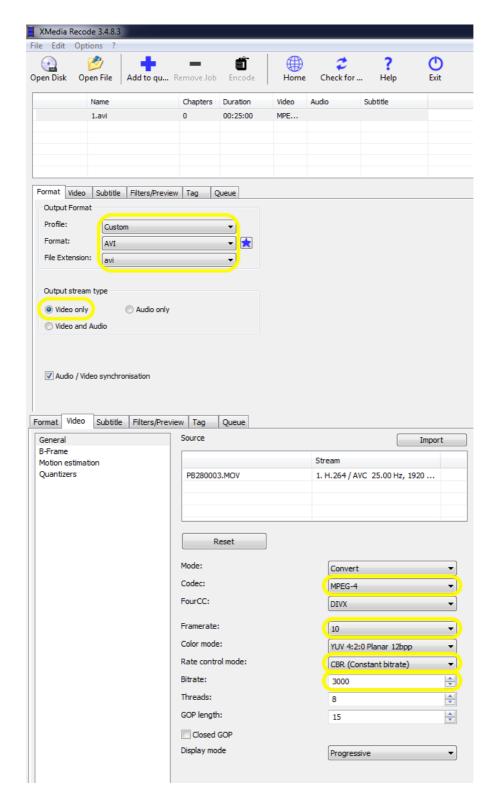
Supplementary Manual

The track analysis of *Acropora millepora* coral larvae across antifouling (AF) coated surfaces encompassed two steps:

- 1. Post-processing of videos to enhance the contrast between larvae and background using XMedia Recode (version 3.4.8.3) (Dörfler, 2019).
- 2. Analysis of larvae tracks using the video tracking software EthoVision® XT (version 10.1.856) (Noldus, Wageningen, Netherlands), hereafter "EthoVision XT".

XMedia Recode Settings

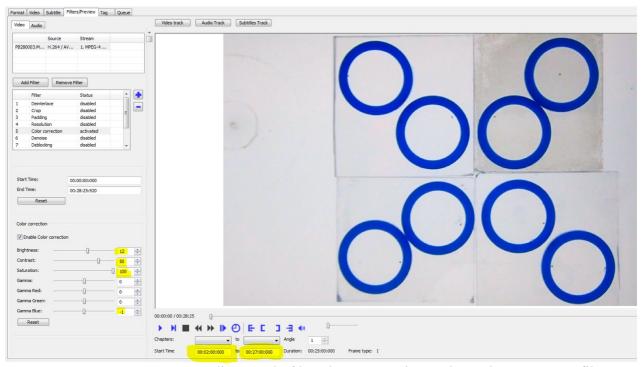
Videos were converted from the original format (.mov) to .avi video-container-format for further application in EthoVision XT. In the video tab, MPEG-4 was chosen as video codec and a constant bitrate of 3000 bit/sec was assigned. The framerate was lowered from the original 25 FPS to 10 FPS. Other settings remained default (**Supplementary Figure 1**).



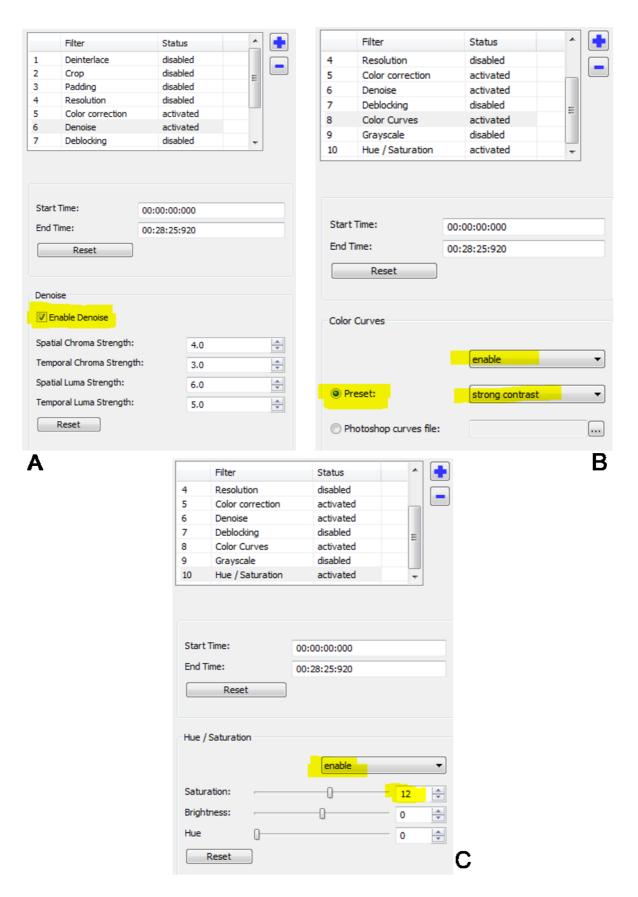
Supplementary Figure 1. Format and video options in XMedia Recode. Yellow rectangles highlight settings changed from default.

Filters to enhance the contrast between larvae and background were adjusted to the following:

- a. "Color correction" (+12 Brightness, +50 Contrast, +100 Saturation, -1 Gamma Blue)
- b. "Denoise" (default settings)
- c. "Color Curves" (preset: strong contrast)
- d. "Hue/Saturation" (+12 Saturation) (Supplementary Figures 2, 3)



Supplementary Figure 2. XMedia Recode *filters/preview* options. The *Color correction* filter was activated and its settings are shown here (yellow markings).



Supplementary Figure 3. XMedia Recode filters/preview options. The *Denoise* filter **(A)**, the *Color Curves* filter **(B)**, and the *Hue/Saturation* filter **(C)** were activated. Yellow markings indicate settings.

Track analysis in EthoVision XT

EthoVision XT was used to analyze the tracks of the recorded *A. millepora* coral larvae. This section shows which settings of the software were set for the analysis.

By using silicone rings, the larvae were contained in small "pools" filled with filtered seawater on top of PMMA tiles on uncoated controls and 3 different antifouling coatings: CeO₂ nanoparticle coating, DCOIT coating and antiadhesive coating. Each tile contained 2 silicone rings, each with one larva. 4 tiles were filmed (one tile from each treatment incl. control) with one of two identical camera settings, resulting in 8 larvae recordings per video session. The movements of the larvae in the "pools" on the coatings and control were recorded for 28 minutes (file size of four gigabytes: limit of FAT32 formatted SD cards). The first two and the last one minute of each video were cut to acquire clips with a duration of 25 minutes. This procedure ensured a steady video quality without any effects from camera handling and the start. In total, 32 larvae per treatment and control were recorded, resulting in 16 videos to be analyzed.

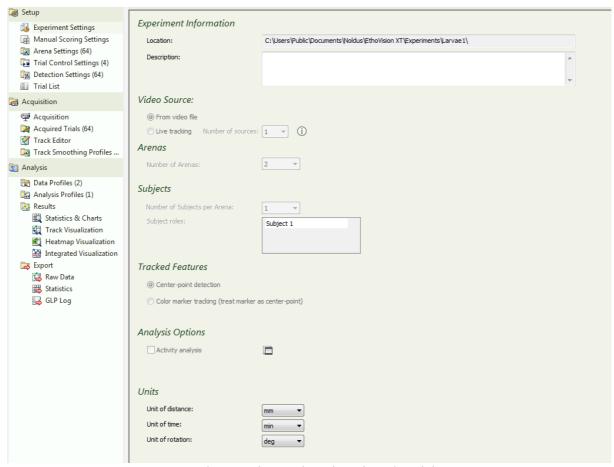
Experiment Settings

The basic settings were adjusted to the following parameters (Supplementary Figure 4):

- a. An experimental design with two arenas (= inner diameter of silicone rings) on one tile and one subject (= larva) per arena was chosen. Hereby, the clear separation of treatments was ensured and detection settings were easier to find within one treatment.
- b. Center-point detection was used as tracking method.
- c. "mm" was chosen as unit of distance and "min" as unit of time.

Arena Settings

Each video contained recordings of 8 open-field arenas, with two arenas belonging to one treatment/control (and PMMA tile), respectively. Each arena contained one subject (= one larva). Detection parameters were set on a per treatment basis. Hence, each video was analyzed in 4 separate trials (3 treatments and control), in which each trial contained 2 arenas of the same treatment. The arenas were drawn slightly larger than the inside area of the silicone ring to avoid missed larval recordings by minimal shading effects of the silicone rings. The arenas were calibrated by setting the inner diameter of all arenas (= inner diameter of silicone rings) to the inside diameter of the silicone rings (15 mm) at two points (Supplementary Figure 5).



Supplementary Figure 4. Basic experimental settings in EthoVision XT.

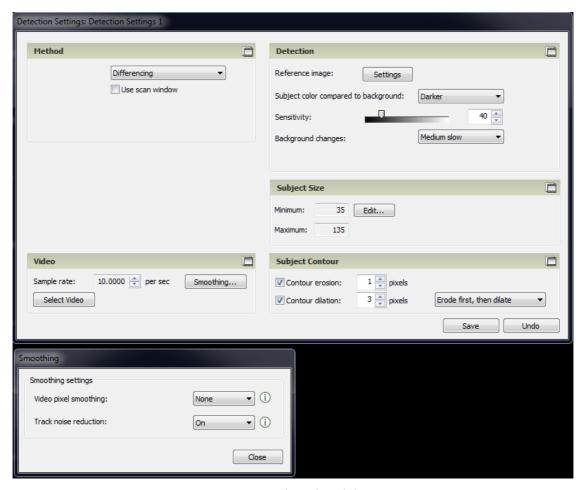


Supplementary Figure 5. Arena settings in EthoVision XT. Arenas for tracking were drawn to be slightly larger than the area of the water surface. Arenas were calibrated by drawing two calibration lines in each arena (silicone rings had an inner diameter of 15 mm).

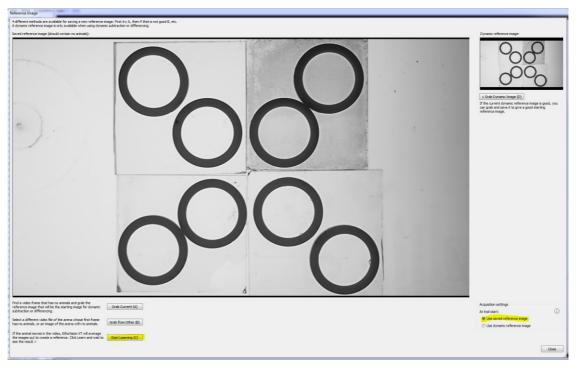
Detection Settings

In the *detection settings* tab, the parameters used to track subjects inside the arena can be manipulated to ensure good detection and low noise. The following points demonstrate how the *detection settings* were manipulated to track the larvae (**Supplementary Figure 6**):

- a. A new detection setting was produced for each two arenas on one tile (64 in total).
- b. "Differencing" was used as detection method for all videos.
- c. Under "smoothing", "Track noise reduction" was activated for all videos to eliminate noise in the detection.
- d. A reference image was produced by averaging the videos using the "start learning" option in the reference image settings. If ghosts remained in the automatically acquired images, they were removed using Gimp (Version 2.10.14)(The GIMP Development, 2020) and the corrected images were imported using the "grab from other" button. "Use the saved reference image" was chosen upon track acquisition under the acquisition settings (Supplementary Figure 7).
- e. "Subject color compared to background" was defined as darker.
- f. "Background changes" was set to different values ranging from very slow to very fast, depending on detection.
- g. "Sensitivity" was adjusted for each arena setting separately to ensure good detection.
- h. "Minimum subject size" was defined as 35 and "maximum subject size" as 135.
- i. "Erosion and dilation" were usually set to 1 and 2, respectively. However, erosion was sometimes set to 0 or dilation was set to 1 or 3 if continuous detection would fail.



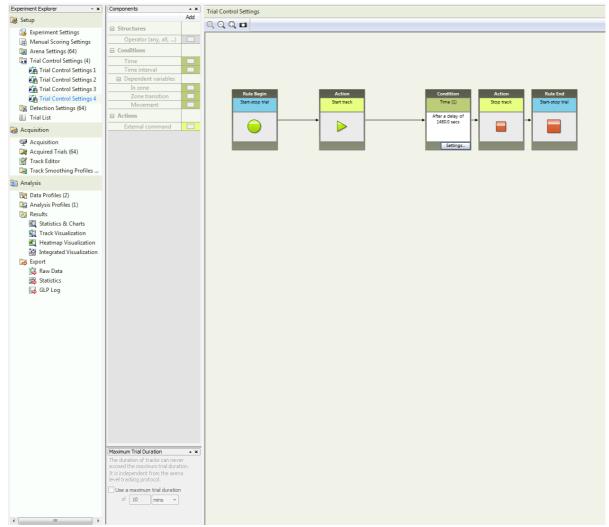
Supplementary Figure 6. *Detection settings* in EthoVision XT.



Supplementary Figure 7. Reference image window in EthoVision XT. Chosen settings are marked in yellow.

Trial Control Settings

In the *trial control settings* tab, the sequence of each trial can be adjusted. Each of our trials was set identically. Each trial was terminated after exact 1480 seconds (**Supplementary Figure 8**). 64 trials (128 acquired tracks) were set up, one for every tile (with 2 arenas each) of each treatment and control. The video files, *arena settings*, *detection settings* and the treatment/control were set herein for each trial to enable each track acquisition run.

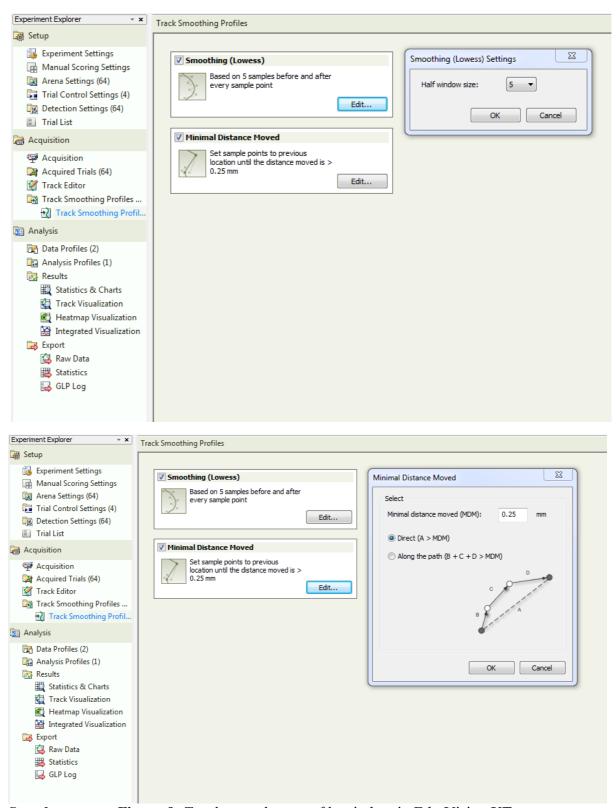


Supplementary Figure 8. Trial Control settings.

Track Smoothing Profile

Track smoothing can be enabled to get rid of detection noise, or the undesired detection of small movements (**Supplementary Figure 9**):

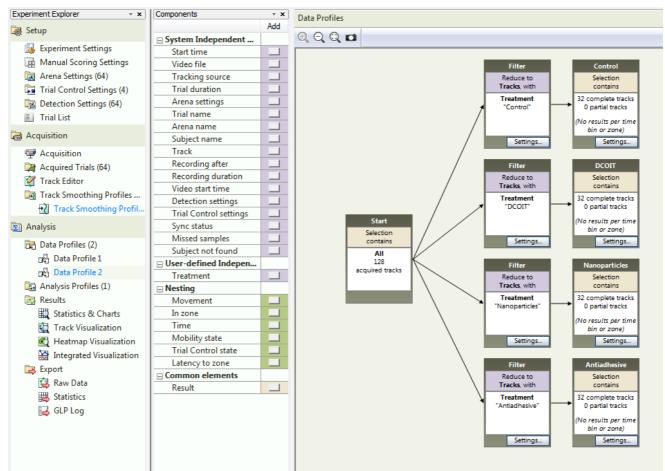
- a. "Lowess smoothing" was set to smooth the track by taking 5 samples before and after each detection point into consideration.
- b. "Minimal distance moved" was set to record track changes only when the larvae moved more than 0.25 mm (direct distance).



Supplementary Figure 9. *Track smoothing profile* window in EthoVision XT.

Data Profile

The *data profile* can be used to group trials by treatment and to determine how they should be analyzed after track acquisition. Here, the *data profile* was set for statistics to be calculated per treatment (**Supplementary Figure 10**).



Supplementary Figure 10. Data profile window in EthoVision XT with filters set for each treatment.

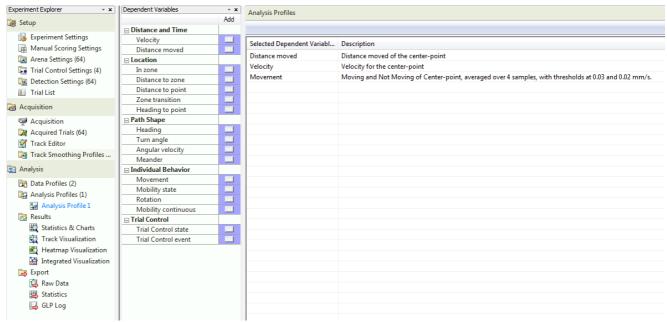
Analysis Profile

The *analysis profile* can be used to set the parameters to be estimated from the acquired tracks (**Supplementary Figure 11**).

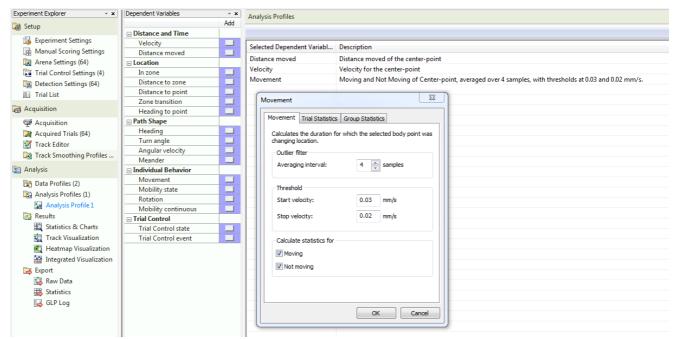
The Analysis Profile was set to calculate:

- a. Total distance moved.
- b. Mean velocity.
- c. Activity time (moving/not moving).
- d. The threshold velocity of the larvae considered "moving" was set to 0.033 mm s⁻¹ (~1.98 mm min⁻¹), the threshold for "not moving" was linked to a velocity below 0.02 mm s⁻¹ (~1.21 mm min⁻¹). If a larva travelled more than 1.98 mm min⁻¹ initially, but lost speed below this threshold, "moving" was still detected. Below 1.21 mm min⁻¹, however, no movement was measured. These settings suppressed noise by ensuring recordings of

actual larval movements and no "jitter of detail" video effects, that could have biased the behavior (Supplementary Figure 12).



Supplementary Figure 11. *Analysis profile* window in EthoVision XT. The total *distance moved*, the *velocity*, and the *activity* were chosen as parameters of interest.

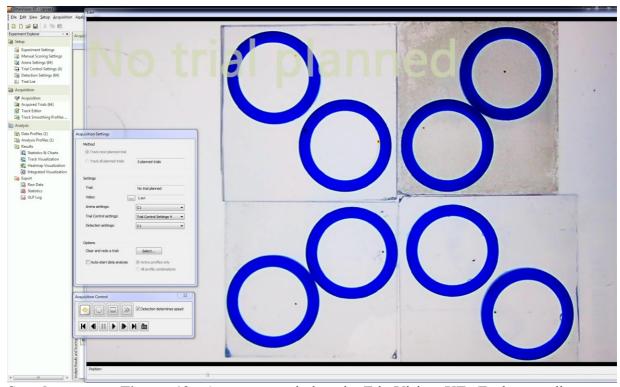


Supplementary Figure 12. *Movement* settings in the analysis profile window.

Acquisition of Tracks

The *acquisition* tab can be used to acquire tracks from subjects in video recordings using the previously determined *arena*, *trial control and detection settings* (**Supplementary Figure 13**):

- a. The *acquisition* settings were set to the previously determined *arena*, *trial and detection settings* for the corresponding trial. Tracks were acquired one after another.
- b. Successful detection was monitored throughout the analysis.
- c. If detection of tracks was not continuous, the *detection settings* were altered to improve detection.
- d. Speed of acquisition was determined by detection.



Supplementary Figure 13. Acquisition window in EthoVision XT. Each recording was processed individually.

Track Editor

The *track editor* can be used to correct acquired tracks, if detection briefly failed (**Supplementary Figure 14**):

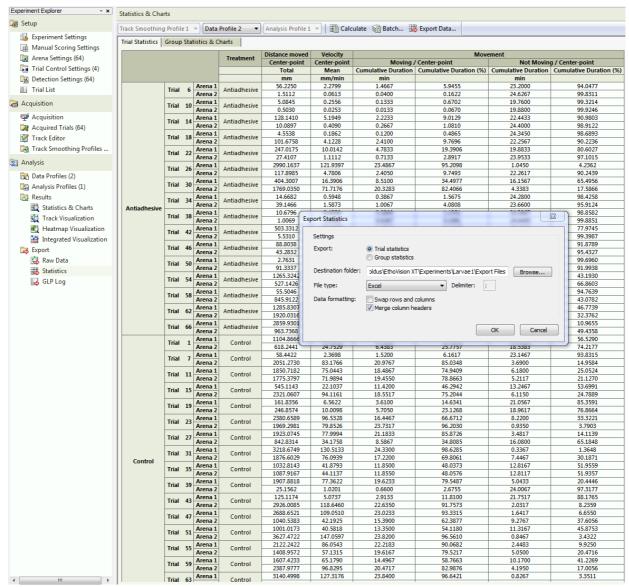
- a. Successful detection of tracks was analyzed in the trial editor by watching the detected tracks at higher speed (up to 16x, depending on the activity of the larvae).
- b. Errors in acquisition were corrected.
- c. Missing points were interpolated.



Supplementary Figure 14. *Track editor* window in EthoVision XT with each trial sighted and corrected.

Statistics

Trial statistics and group statistics were calculated per treatment group. Statistics were exported to Microsoft Excel 2019 for later analysis in R version 4.1.1 (R Core Team, 2021) (Supplementary Figure 15).



Supplementary Figure 15. Export *statistics* window in EthoVision XT with export settings visible.

References

- Dörfler, S. (2019). XMedia Recode 3.4.8.3. Available at: https://www.xmedia-recode.de/en/version.php.
- R Core Team (2021). R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. Available at: https://www.r-project.org/.
- The GIMP Development (2020). GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation Programm). Available at: https://www.gimp.org.