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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | to me, journal-submit | |   21-Jan-2022  Dear Dr Shelton:  Your manuscript has now been peer reviewed and the reviews have been assessed by an Associate Editor. The reviewers’ comments (not including confidential comments to the Editor) and the comments from the Associate Editor are included at the end of this email for your reference. As you will see, the reviewers and the Editors have raised some concerns with your manuscript and we would like to invite you to revise your manuscript to address them.  We do not allow multiple rounds of revision so we urge you to make every effort to fully address all of the comments at this stage. If deemed necessary by the Associate Editor, your manuscript will be sent back to one or more of the original reviewers for assessment. If the original reviewers are not available we may invite new reviewers. Please note that we cannot guarantee eventual acceptance of your manuscript at this stage.  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Data accessibility and data citation: It is a condition of publication that you make available the data and research materials supporting the results in the article. Please see our Data Sharing Policies (<https://royalsociety.org/journals/authors/author-guidelines/#data>). Datasets should be deposited in an appropriate publicly available repository and details of the associated accession number, link or DOI to the datasets must be included in the Data Accessibility section of the article (<https://royalsociety.org/journals/ethics-policies/data-sharing-mining/>). Reference(s) to datasets should also be included in the reference list of the article with DOIs (where available).  In order to ensure effective and robust dissemination and appropriate credit to authors the dataset(s) used should also be fully cited and listed in the references.  If you wish to submit your data to Dryad (<http://datadryad.org/>) and have not already done so you can submit your data via this link <http://datadryad.org/submit?journalID=RSPB&manu=(Document> not available), which will take you to your unique entry in the Dryad repository.  If you have already submitted your data to dryad you can make any necessary revisions to your dataset by following the above link.  For more information please see our open data policy <http://royalsocietypublishing.org/data-sharing>.  Electronic supplementary material: All supplementary materials accompanying an accepted article will be treated as in their final form. They will be published alongside the paper on the journal website and posted on the online figshare repository. Files on figshare will be made available approximately one week before the accompanying article so that the supplementary material can be attributed a unique DOI. Please try to submit all supplementary material as a single file.   Online supplementary material will also carry the title and description provided during submission, so please ensure these are accurate and informative. Note that the Royal Society will not edit or typeset supplementary material and it will be hosted as provided. Please ensure that the supplementary material includes the paper details (authors, title, journal name, article DOI). Your article DOI will be 10.1098/rspb.[paper ID in form xxxx.xxxx e.g. 10.1098/rspb.2016.0049].   Please submit a copy of your revised paper within three weeks. If we do not hear from you within this time your manuscript will be rejected. If you are unable to meet this deadline please let us know as soon as possible, as we may be able to grant a short extension.  Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Proceedings B; we look forward to receiving your revision. If you have any questions at all, please do not hesitate to get in touch.   Best wishes,  Professor Gary Carvalho   mailto: [proceedingsb@royalsociety.org](mailto:proceedingsb@royalsociety.org)  Associate Editor Comments to Author: Your manuscript has now been evaluated by two expert reviewers. As you will see, both reviewers were positive about the manuscript and noted its value to address the important question of how well environmental DNA measurements, in this case of fish, correlate to traditional measurements. I can corroborate these reviews and affirm that the manuscript would in principle be appropriate for publication in Proceedings B. The reviewers did, however, highlight multiple sections of the manuscript that could be improved for clarity and more detail. I concur that incorporating some or most of these suggestions would improve the manuscript and better allow aspects of the work to be reproduced. Specifically, the first reviewer provided a lengthy review, suggesting improvements to the title, abstract, introduction, and methods, which should improve readability and reproducibility. The second reviewer provided suggestions or questions about the results and discussion, which could be clarified in a revision. Please make sure to respond to each reviewer comment in a point-by-point response and consider including a tracked changes version along with a clean version of your manuscript with your resubmission.    Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:  Referee: 1  Comments to the Author(s) Please see the attached file for manuscript comments. I am happy to expand or answer any questions related to my comments. Good luck!  Referee: 2  Comments to the Author(s) The paper is extremely relevant for conservation. It stems from the fact that eDNA has become an efficient method to assess species diversity and changes in community with the potential to greatly improve our understanding of natural communities while it remains unclear whether eDNA signals can provide quantitative metrics of abundance to support management. The study is based on the results of a large ocean survey (spanning 86,000 km2 to depths of 500m) and is focused on the abundance and distribution of Pacific hake (Merluccius productus) along the west coast of the United States. The knowledge available for hake provides an opportunity to rigorously compare available information from traditional surveys with eDNA assessment. The paper is well written and suitable for the journal and it could be accepted on its present form. My only questions and suggested revisions are the following: - among the most significant results there is the assessment of hake DNA variability in the study area which varied substantially with depth, with the highest concentrations between 100m and 300m depth (which I believe is consistent with the species preferred habitat) and concentrations lower and more homogeneous at depth than near the surface. I was wondering whether the fact that the most of water collection for eDNA occurred at night may have also an influence in this respect. Perhaps the authors may want to add this in their discussion;  - about the e DNA index that was created for the purpose of the spatial analysis, the authors explain that they have generated a depth-integrated index of hake DNA summing the values across all depths and not integrating values across the entire water column or multiplying by the total water volume within each grid cell so that the absolute value of the index depends upon the number of discrete depths at each location. I have two questions in this respect (same questions that I would expect also the readers may have): why the authors decided to use this index instead of the posterior predictions at each depth provided at 200, 250, 350, 400, and 450m for each 5km grid cell, and secondly, given that some locations spatial locations had depths lower than 500m, why they did not standardise the index to a depth common to all the locations?  \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Journal Name: Proceedings of the Royal Society B Journal Code: RSPB Print ISSN: 0962-8452 Online ISSN: 1471-2954 Journal Admin Email: [proceedingsb@royalsociety.org](mailto:proceedingsb@royalsociety.org) MS Reference Number: RSPB-2021-2613 Article Status: SUBMITTED MS Dryad ID: RSPB-2021-2613 MS Title: Environmental DNA provides quantitative estimates of abundance and distribution in the open ocean. MS Authors: Shelton, Andrew; Ramon-Laca, Ana; Wells, Abigail; Clemons, Julia; Chu, Dezhang; Feist, Blake; Kelly, Ryan; Parker-Stetter, Sandra; Thomas, Rebecca; Nichols, Krista; Park, Linda Contact Author: Andrew Shelton Contact Author Email: [ole.shelton@noaa.gov](mailto:ole.shelton@noaa.gov) Contact Author Address 1: Contact Author Address 2: Contact Author Address 3: Contact Author City: Seattle Contact Author State: Contact Author Country: United States Contact Author ZIP/Postal Code: 98112-2013 Keywords: species distributions, fisheries, environmental DNA, ocean surveys Abstract: All species inevitably leave genetic traces in their environments, and the resulting environmental DNA (eDNA) reflects the species present in a given habitat. It remains unclear whether eDNA signals can provide quantitative metrics of abundance on which human ivelihoods or conservation successes depend. Here, we report the results of a large eDNA ocean survey (spanning 86,000 km2) to depths of 500m) to understand the abundance and distribution of Pacific hake (Merluccius productus), the target of the largest finfish fishery along the west coast of the United States. We sampled eDNA in parallel with traditional survey methods and show how eDNA provides a spatially smooth signature of hake relative to traditional acoustic surveys. Despite local differences, at management-relevant scales the two methods yield comparable information about the broad-scale spatial distribution and abundance of hake.  Furthermore, we find depth and spatial patterns of eDNA closely correspond to acoustic estimates for hake. We demonstrate the power and efficacy of eDNA sampling for estimation of abundance and distribution and move the analysis eDNA data beyond sample-to-sample comparisons to management relevant scales. We posit that eDNA methods are capable of providing general quantitative applications that will prove especially valuable in data- or resource-limited contexts. EndDryadContent |