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What's a picture really worth? On the use of drone aerial imagery to estimate intertidal rocky shore mussel demographic parameters

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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20	Abstract
21	Describing distribution patterns of organisms on the rocky intertidal zone is crucial to generate
22	ecological models of broad scope and validity. Our aim was to combine 3D photogrammetric
23	models and spectral analysis derived from aerial images, with ground-based quadrat sampling
24	to provide realistic measurements of mussel (Mytilus galloprovincialis) density, size and
25	reproductive output. A remotely piloted aircraft (drone) was used to conduct intertidal
26	photographic surveys during low tides (<0.4 m) over 8 study sites along the Portuguese central
27	west coast. At each site, high pixel resolution photographs were collected at 30 m altitude (82
28	to 247 photographs, 80% overlap, with a ground spatial resolution of approximately 0.8

29 cm/pixel), encompassing an average intertidal area of 15200 m² per survey location. A mosaic 30 was created from the images and these were georeferenced and a 3D photogrammetric model 31 was constructed for each location. An analysis of the spectral signature for the different 32 ground cover types was used to perform a maximum likelihood supervised classification with 33 overall high classification accuracy (86.5% \pm 4.3%, mean \pm SD). Additionally, we analysed the 34 effect of environmental variables (substrate complexity and wave exposure) on mussel density

35 on rocky substrate and size. Maximum mussel density occurred at intermediate values of wave

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