

# SCIENTIFIC DATA

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## High-resolution computed tomography reconstructions of invertebrate burrow systems

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The architecture of biogenic structures can be highly influential in determining species contributions to major soil and sediment processes, but detailed 3-D characterisations are rare and descriptors of form and complexity are lacking. Here we provide replicate high-resolution micro-focus computed tomography ( $\mu$ -CT) data for the complete burrow systems of three co-occurring, but functionally contrasting, sediment-dwelling inter-tidal invertebrates assembled alone, and in combination, in representative model aquaria. These data ( $\leq 2,000$  raw image slices  $\text{aquarium}^{-1}$ , isotropic voxel resolution,  $81 \mu\text{m}$ ) provide reference models that can be used for the development of novel structural analysis routines that will be of value within the fields of ecology, pedology, geomorphology, palaeobiology, ichnology and mechanical engineering. We also envisage opportunity for those investigating transport networks, vascular systems, plant rooting systems, neuron connectivity patterns, or those developing image analysis or statistics related to pattern or shape recognition. The dataset will allow investigators to develop or test novel methodology and ideas without the need to generate a complete three-dimensional computation of exemplar architecture.

<b>Design Type(s)</b>	species comparison design • replicate design • 3D computational modeling
<b>Measurement Type(s)</b>	subterrestrial habitat
<b>Technology Type(s)</b>	computed tomography scanner
<b>Factor Type(s)</b>	organism
<b>Sample Characteristic(s)</b>	Hediste diversicolor • Breydon Water • intertidal sediment • Hydrobia ulvae • Corophium volutator

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## Background & Summary

Soils and sediments provide habitat for a wide range of organisms and the vertical exploitation of this ecospace has been important in mediating major ecosystem properties and the diversification of life over geological timescales<sup>1–3</sup>. Insights about organism-sediment relations, however, have largely been restricted to two dimensions<sup>4,5</sup>, although important inferences about burrowing mechanics<sup>6</sup> and three dimensional architecture<sup>7</sup> have been made from burrow castings<sup>8</sup> and the use of optically transparent sediment analogues<sup>9</sup>. Relatively few studies apply non-invasive interrogation of intact sedimentary media<sup>10–13</sup>, despite significant advances in optical and clinical imaging technology<sup>14</sup>. High-resolution micro-focus computed tomography ( $\mu$ -CT) offers a way of not only imaging the organisms themselves<sup>15,16</sup> but also visualising the structure of a whole sediment core in three dimensions to allow quantitative examination of organismal burrowing<sup>17</sup>.

Experimental details are given in Hale *et al.*<sup>18</sup>. Briefly, surficial sediment (less than 3 cm depth; mean particle size, 54.80  $\mu$ m; mud content, 55.93%) and three co-occurring functionally contrasting inter-tidal invertebrates (the polychaete *Hediste diversicolor*, the gastropod *Hydrobia ulvae* and mud shrimp *Corophium volutator*) were collected from the mid-shore at Breydon water, Great Yarmouth, UK (N52° 37.030', E01° 41.390') and returned to the *Biodiversity and Ecosystem Futures Facility* at the University of Southampton to acclimatise to laboratory conditions (5 days). Sediment was sieved (500  $\mu$ m mesh) in a seawater (sand filtered, UV sterilized and salinity 33 practical salinity units) bath to remove macrofauna and allowed to settle for 48 h to retain the fine fraction (less than 63  $\mu$ m). Circular aquaria (internal diameter = 10 cm, 15 cm tall,  $n = 20$ ) were filled to a depth of 8 cm with sediment homogenate overlain by 4 cm of seawater.

Overlying seawater was replaced after 24 h to remove excess nutrients associated with assembly. Aquaria were aerated and maintained at  $12 \pm 0.1$  °C under a 12:12 h light (Aqualine T5 Reef White 10 K fluorescent light tubes, Aqua Medic) cycle. Fauna were not added until the lower regions of the sediment cores showed evidence of reducing conditions (visible anoxic microniche formation). Replicate ( $n = 5$ ) invertebrate communities (1 g wet weight aquaria<sup>-1</sup>;  $\sim 127$  g m<sup>-2</sup>) were assembled in monoculture (*Hediste diversicolor*, HD; *Hydrobia ulvae*, HU; or *Corophium volutator*, CV) and in equal mixture (Mix).

These  $\mu$ -CT sediment scans can provide reference models which may be of use in a range of connected fields, such as for the development of novel structural analysis routines and computer models in ecology<sup>17,19</sup>, pedology<sup>20</sup>, geomorphology, ichnology<sup>21</sup>, palaeobiology, and mechanical engineering<sup>22</sup>. We envisage those investigating transport networks<sup>23</sup>, vascular systems, plant rooting systems<sup>24</sup>, neuron connectivity patterns<sup>25,26</sup>, or developing image analysis or statistics related to pattern or shape recognition will find these data of interest. We have made this dataset available to allow investigators to develop or test novel methodology and ideas without the need to generate a complete three-dimensional computation of exemplar architecture.

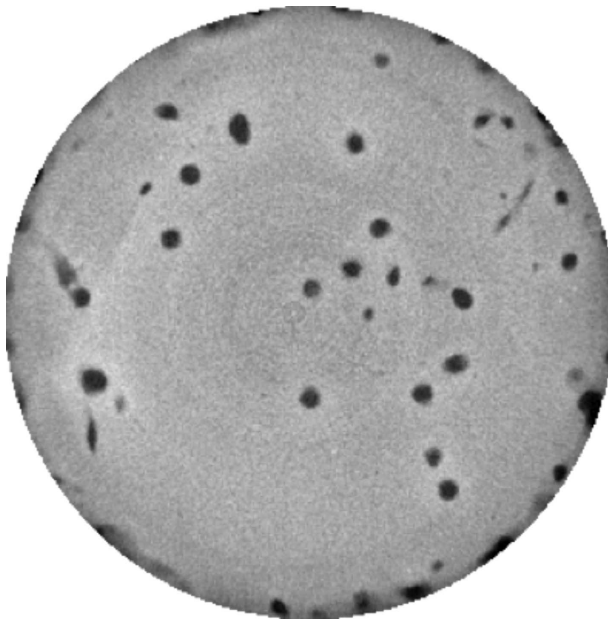
## Methods

Reconstruction of biogenic structures in the aquaria was achieved using a 225/450 kVp Nikon/Metrix custom designed micro-focus computed tomography scanner housed within the  $\mu$ -VIS X-ray Imaging Centre, University of Southampton. As the system used to acquire the scan data requires the cores to be held vertically batches of 5 aquaria were stacked and secured in a custom-made holding brace to ensure stability and prevent sediment or seawater leakage during rotation and scanning (Fig. 1). During each acquisition, the aquaria were rotated through 360° whilst collecting 3,142 projections averaging over 8 frames per 250 ms projection (for a total of 2 s per projection, ca. 105 min per acquisition). Ring artifact reduction was enabled. X-ray conditions were set to 300 kVp and 326  $\mu$ A with a 3 mm Cu filter, and an XRD 1621 CN3 H5 PerkinElmer flat panel detector (CsI scintillator) was used to collect the images. In the resulting reconstructed images, levels of grey scale reflect the level of X-ray attenuation caused by variation in bulk density<sup>3</sup>. Hence, brighter pixels represent denser material (sediment) and darker pixels represent less dense material (burrow voids). Raw image slices ( $n = 2,000$  aquarium<sup>-1</sup>, voxel resolution = 81  $\mu$ m) were processed as follows: First, the projection data was reconstructed using *CTPro3D* (v. XT 2.2 service pack 10, Nikon Metrology, UK) and *CTAgent* (v. XT 2.2 service pack 10, Nikon Metrology, UK). The reconstructed volumes were converted to 8 bit format using FIJI<sup>27</sup> (Version 1.49a) to reduce file sizes and computational loading. Finally, these images were opened as a 3D project in *VGStudio Max* (v. 2.1 Volume Graphics GmbH, Germany) and an edge-preserving 3D 5 pixel non-linear digital median filter was applied to reduce noise in the images.

Three types of images were produced. Whole core scans of 16-bit quality (Core\_Volume\_01\_16bit to Core\_Volume\_20\_16bit: Data Citation 1), processed image whole core scans of 8-bit quality with a 3D 5 pixel non-linear digital median filter applied (Core\_Volume\_01 to Core\_Volume\_20: Data Citation 1), an example slice of which is shown in Fig. 2, and processed burrow images (Burrow\_Volume\_01 to Burrow\_Volume\_20: Data Citation 1). To produce the burrow images the three-dimensional image captured of the aquaria and the holding brace was discarded to leave the central sediment core volume. Within the sediment core, regions of interest, the low density burrows, were segmented using a threshold based seed point growing algorithm that identified three-dimensional areas of similar low densities to produce a three-dimensional image of the burrow network (Fig. 3) called the burrow volume.



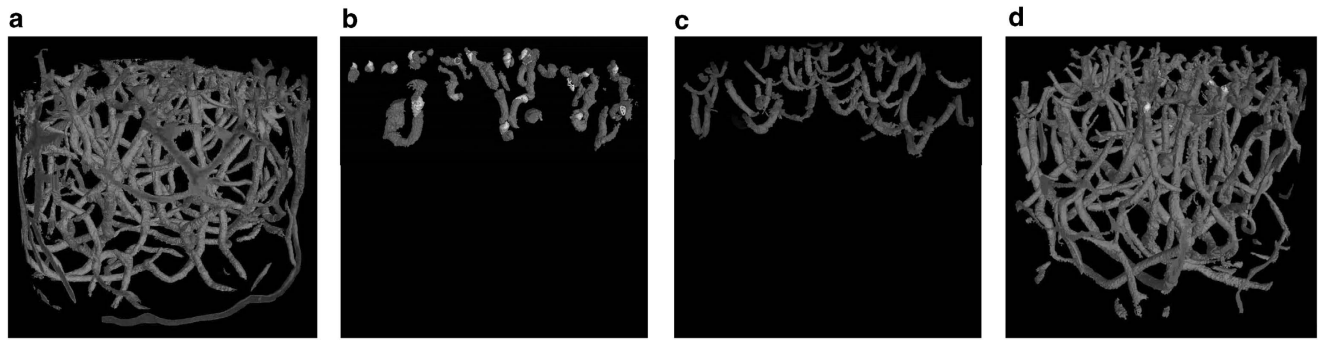
**Figure 1.** Five aquaria stacked in the holding brace in the micro-focus computed tomography scanner housed within the  $\mu$ -VIS X-ray Imaging Centre, University of Southampton.



**Figure 2.** A representative transverse core slice from the Core Volumes image set showing distinct low density burrows (dark grey) through the (light grey) higher density sediment. A Core Volume image set consists of number images that are sequentially stacked to create the three-dimensional core volume image. The central sediment core is 10 cm in diameter.

### Data Records

All data records listed in this section are available at the Harvard Dataverse (Data Citation 1). Details of supplementary experimental procedures and additional materials, including videos of the three dimensional burrow structures are available from Hale *et al.*<sup>18</sup>. Computed tomography three-dimensional files have been converted to stacked tagged image file format (TIFF) images with associated dimension data (image width, image breadth, stack height) to enable access by multiple processing programs. There are three sets of images ( $n = 20$ ). Sediment core volume images for each replicate in 16-bit (Core\_Volume\_01\_16bit to Core\_Volume\_20\_16bit) and 8-bit (Core\_Volume\_01 to Core\_Volume\_20) and burrow volume images for each replicate (Burrow\_Volume\_01 to Burrow\_Volume\_20).



**Figure 3.** Representative example reconstructed three-dimensional burrow models for (a) *Hediste diversicolor*, (b) *Hydrobia ulvae*, (c) *Corophium volutator*, and (d) the three species in mixture created from the stacked Burrow Volumes images in VG Studio. The sediment cores containing the burrows are 10 cm in diameter.

### Technical Validation

The system geometry at the  $\mu$ -VIS X-ray Imaging Centre, University of Southampton, is checked and validated periodically using a 3 ruby sphere reference object that has been measured using optical profilometry (Xyris 4000 CL Surface Profiler, Taicaan technologies Europe). The centroid distances (threshold independent) of these ruby spheres when measured using CT are in agreement with the optical profilometry measurements to within 0.2%. For the presented scans, measurement validation was carried out post-scan by ensuring reference distances were accurately represented in the final images (within 1%).

### Usage Notes

The TIFF images provided should be imported as a three dimensional image sequence. The starting image is 0. The number of images and dimensions of each stack for each sediment core or burrow volume is provided in Tables 1,2,3 (available online only). When importing, image names should be sorted numerically.

There are no limitations on data use.

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## Data Citation

1. Hale, R., Boardman, R., Mavrogordato, M. N., Sinclair, I., Tolhurst, T. J. & Solan, M. *Harvard Dataverse* <http://dx.doi.org/10.7910/DVN/4XNRE3> (2015).

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## Author Contributions

R.H. and M.S. incubated the aquaria in the laboratory. R.B., M.M., and I.S. produced the three dimensional whole aquaria volumes using  $\mu$ -CT. R.H. processed the sediment core volumes and produced the segmented burrow volumes with assistance from R.B., M.M. and I.S. R.H. and M.S. prepared the manuscript. R.B., M.M., and I.S. provided details on technical validation. R.B., M.M., I.S., T. T. provided comments on the manuscript.

## Additional Information

Tables 1,2,3 are only available in the online version of this paper.

**Competing financial interests:** The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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