Pelagic organisms avoid white, blue, and red artificial light from scientific instruments

Maxime Geoffroy^{1,2*}, Tom Langbehn³, Pierre Priou¹, Øystein Varpe^{3,4}, Geir Johnsen^{5,6}, Arnault LeBris¹, Jonathan A. D. Fisher¹, Malin Daase², David McKee^{7,2}, Jonathan Cohen⁸, Jørgen Berge^{2,5,6}

¹Centre for Fisheries Ecosystems Research, Fisheries and Marine Institute of Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NL, Canada

²Department of Arctic and Marine Biology, The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway

³Department of Biological Sciences, University of Bergen, Bergen 5020, Norway

⁴ Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, 5006 Bergen, Norway

⁵Centre for Autonomous Marine Operations and Systems, Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

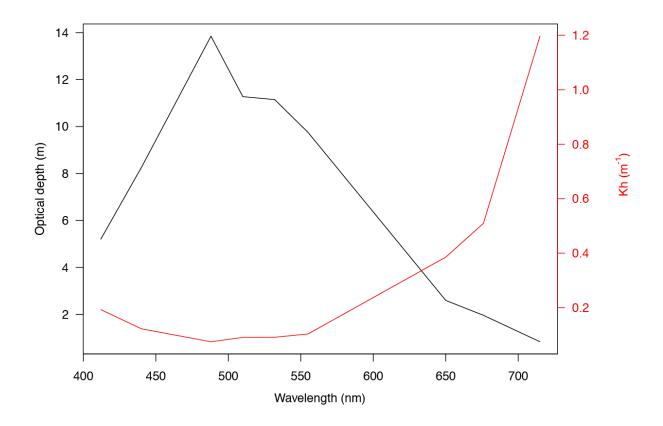
⁶University Centre in Svalbard, Longyearbyen, Norway

⁷Physics Department, University of Strathclyde, Scotland

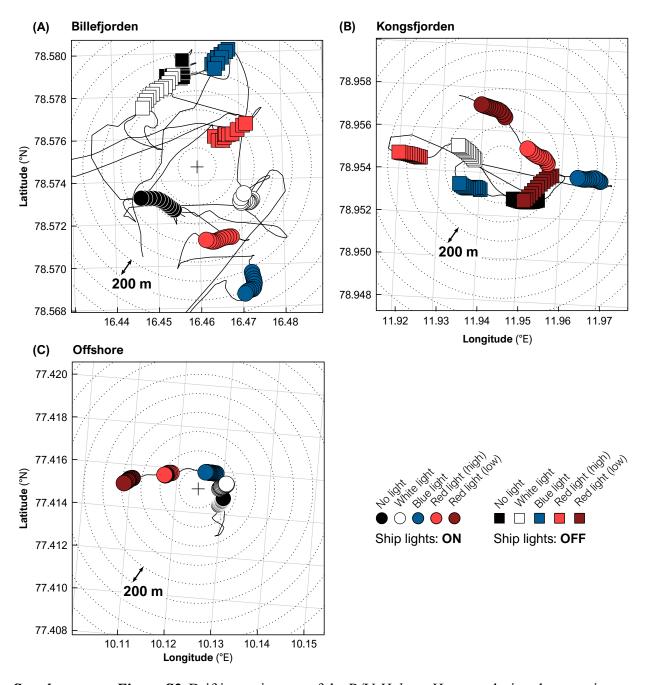
⁸School of Marine Science and Policy, University of Delaware, Lewes, USA

*Corresponding author (maxime.geoffroy@mi.mun.ca)

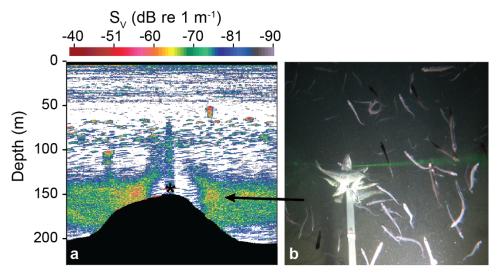
Supplementary materials



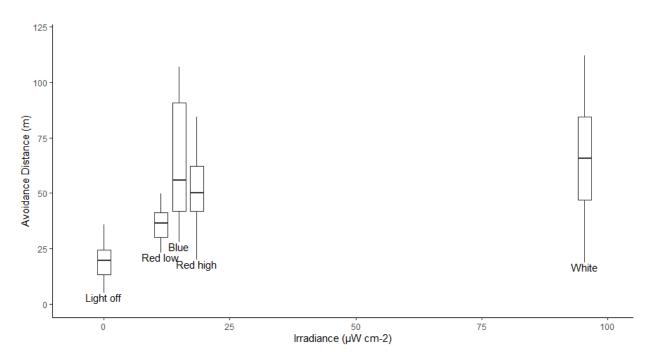
Supplementary Figure S1. Average optical depth (m) and diffuse attenuation coefficient (K_h) within the range 400-700 nm in Svalbard waters.



Supplementary Figure S2. Drifting trajectory of the R/V *Helmer Hanssen* during the experiments in Billefjorden, Kongsfjorden, and offshore Svalbard.



Supplementary Figure S3. (a) S_v echograms from the EK60 at 38 kHz during a survey in Bonne Bay on the west coast of Newfoundland in October 2018. Black areas represent areas removed from the analyses because of noise or depths below the seafloor and the asterisk indicates the location of the baited camera equipped with a white LED light. (b) Snapshot of capelin from the baited camera footage from within the scattering layer found close to the seafloor.



Supplementary Figure S4. Boxplot of the median distance of avoidance relative to the irradiance levels for all experiments conducted in Svalbard. Range boxes show the 25th, 50th, and 75th and whiskers the 5th and 95th percentile, outliers are excluded.

Supplementary Table S1. Settings of the EK60 echosounder during the Svalbard and Newfoundland experiments.

	Sval	bard	Newfoundland		
Frequency (kHz)	18	120	38	120	
Power (W)	2000	250	2000	500	
Pulse length (ms)	1.024	1.024	1.024	1.024	
Ping rate (ping sec ⁻¹)	1	1	1	1	
Beam width (°)	10	7	7	7	

Supplementary Table S2. Settings of the Best Bottom Candidate algorithm in Echoview used to measure the avoidance distance. A scattering threshold of -90 dB was used in Billefjorden, -95 dB in Kongsfjorden, and a -110 dB threshold was applied offshore Svalbard. Avoidance distance was smoothed over 15 pings before being averaged.

Maximum dropout (samples)	50
Window radius (samples)	8
Minimum peak asymmetry	-0.50

Supplementary Table S3. Percentage of the probe light and irradiance level at mean distance of avoidance compared to irradiance level at 1 m from the source for each deployment in Svalbard.

Region	Ship's lights	Colour	Irradiance level at 1 m from the source at peak wavelength (μW cm ⁻²)	% of probe light at distance of avoidance	Irradiance level at distance of avoidance
Billefjorden	OFF	White	95.5	4.01E-01	3.83E-01
Billefjorden	ON	White	95.5	4.50E-01	4.29E-01
Billefjorden	OFF	Blue	14.9	6.12E-01	9.12E-02
Billefjorden	ON	Blue	14.9	1.12E-01	1.67E-02
Billefjorden	OFF	Red high	18.4	4.24E-04	7.79E-05
Billefjorden	ON	Red high	18.4	1.12E-03	2.06E-04
Kongsfjorden	OFF	White	95.5	1.74E-02	1.66E-02
Kongsfjorden	ON	White	95.5	2.74E-03	2.62E-03
Kongsfjorden	OFF	Blue	14.9	2.62E-03	3.90E-04
Kongsfjorden	ON	Blue	14.9	3.37E-03	5.03E-04
Kongsfjorden	OFF	Red high	18.4	1.53E-04	2.81E-05
Kongsfjorden	ON	Red high	18.4	7.80E-06	1.43E-06
Kongsfjorden	OFF	Red low	11.3	3.00E-03	3.39E-04
Kongsfjorden	ON	Red low	11.3	1.04E-02	1.17E-03
Offshore	OFF	White	95.5	1.20E+01	1.15E+01
Offshore	OFF	Blue	14.9	3.58E+00	5.34E-01
Offshore	OFF	Red high	18.4	7.68E-02	1.41E-02
Offshore	OFF	Red low	11.3	1.54E-01	1.74E-02