

Pacific Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program

Benthic REA monitoring summary: Jarvis Island 2017¹

About this summary

This summary provides an overview of the most recent survey efforts conducted at Jarvis Island in April 2017 by the Ecosystem Sciences Division (ESD) of the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center as part of the Pacific Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program (Pacific RAMP). The 2015–2016 El Niño sea warming resulted in widespread coral bleaching and catastrophic mortality of corals at Jarvis Island. A more detailed assessment of coral populations, reef community structure, and the impact of the bleaching event at Jarvis Island will be summarized in future ESD publications.

Sampling effort

- Coral reef Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) surveys at Jarvis Island were conducted on April 2 – April 5, 2017. Surveys were conducted at 32 sites around Jarvis Island.
- Coral demographic metrics, partial mortality, and condition were surveyed using belt transects; benthic community structure will be assessed from photoquadrat digital images.

Table 1. Forereef area (km²) and number of sites surveyed (n) by depth category surveyed around Jarvis Island.

Depth category	Reef Area (km ²)	n
Shallow	1136.9	11
Mid	2217.9	12
Deep	266.4	9

Overview of data collected

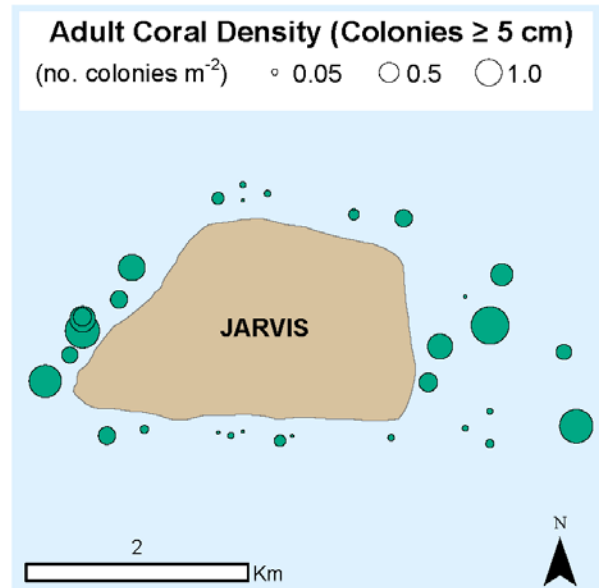


Figure 1. Mean density of adult coral colonies (Scleractinia ≥ 5 cm) at survey sites.

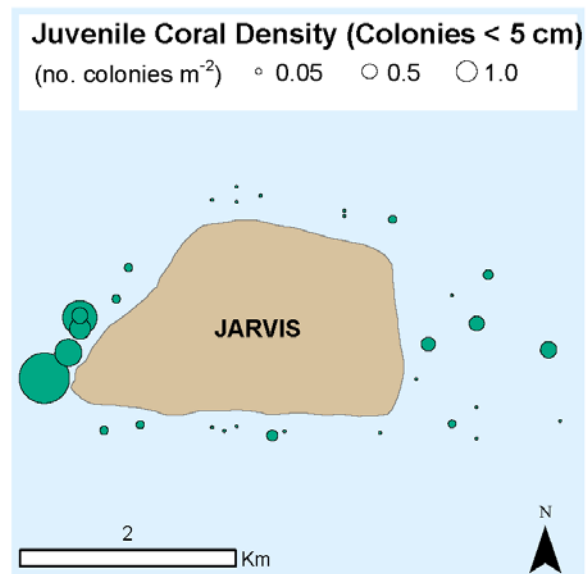


Figure 2. Mean density of juvenile coral colonies (Scleractinia, < 5 cm) at survey sites.

¹PIFSC Data Report DR-17-035.
Issued 20 October 2017.

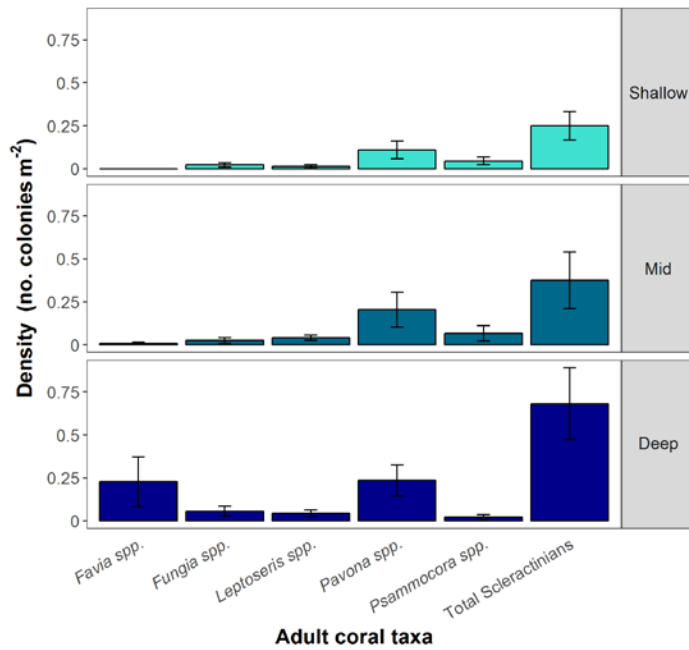


Figure 3. Mean density of adult colonies (\pm SE) for the five most abundant coral genera and total scleractinians within three depth strata: shallow (0–6 m), mid-depth (> 6–18 m), and deep (> 18–30 m).

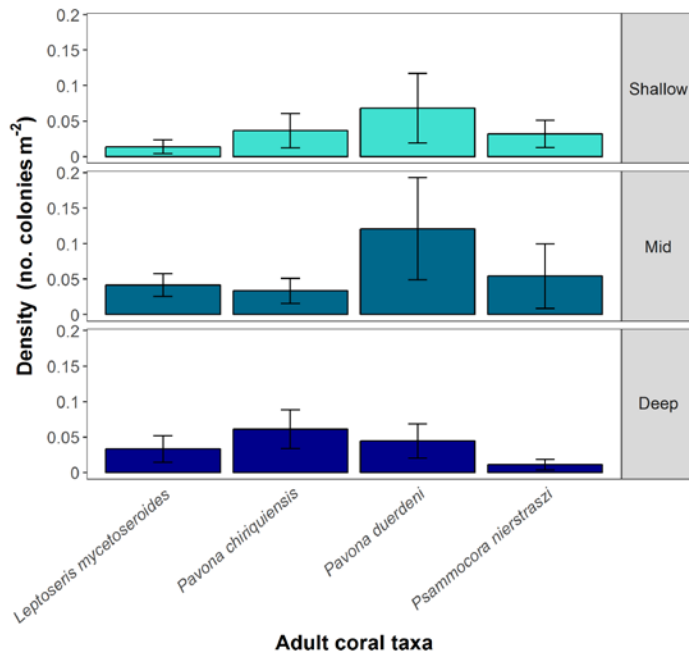


Figure 4. Mean density of adult colonies (\pm SE) of the four most abundant adult coral species within three depth strata: shallow (0–6 m), mid-depth (> 6–18 m), and deep (> 18–30 m).

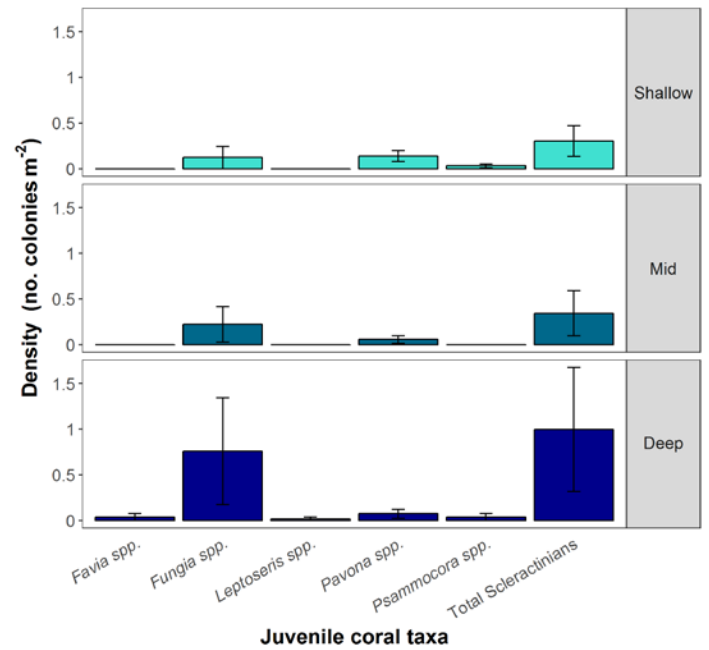


Figure 5. Mean density of juvenile colonies (\pm SE) for the five most abundant coral genera and all scleractinians within three depth strata: shallow (0–6 m), mid-depth (> 6–18 m), and deep (> 18–30 m).

Coral condition and threatened species

The percent of adult colonies exhibiting signs of bleaching, disease, or crown-of-thorns sea star (COTS) predation lesions are shown in Table 2. ‘Disease’ was defined as the combination of all identified diseases and lesions. ‘Bleaching’ included all levels of bleaching extent and severity. ‘COTS’ was defined as recent coral mortality attributable to COTS predation. No Endangered Species Act (ESA) threatened species were observed within the surveys or surrounding area.

Table 2. Percent of adult coral colonies that exhibited bleaching, disease, and crown-of-thorns sea star (COTS) predation lesions around Jarvis Island.

Sites	% bleaching	% disease	% COTS
32	3.83	4.25	0

Survey sampling design

A two-stage stratified random sampling design was employed to survey coral reefs around Jarvis Island. All fore reef hard-bottom habitat across three depth strata (shallow [0–6 m], mid-depth [6–18 m], and deep [18–30 m]) were sampled. Allocation of sampling effort was proportional to reef hard-bottom habitat area found within each depth stratum. Sites (geographic coordinates) were randomly selected within each stratum.

Survey methods

Surveys at each site were conducted within two belt transects. Adult coral colonies (≥ 5 cm) were surveyed within 10 m² on each transect. Colonies were identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible (species or genus), measured (maximum diameter to the nearest cm), and morphology was noted. In addition, partial mortality and condition of each colony was assessed. Partial colony mortality was quantified as the percent of dead tissue (classified as ‘old dead’ or ‘recent dead’), and attributed to cause of mortality when evident. Conditions affecting each colony (e.g., disease and bleaching) were noted, along with the extent (percent of colony affected) and severity (ranging from moderate to acute).

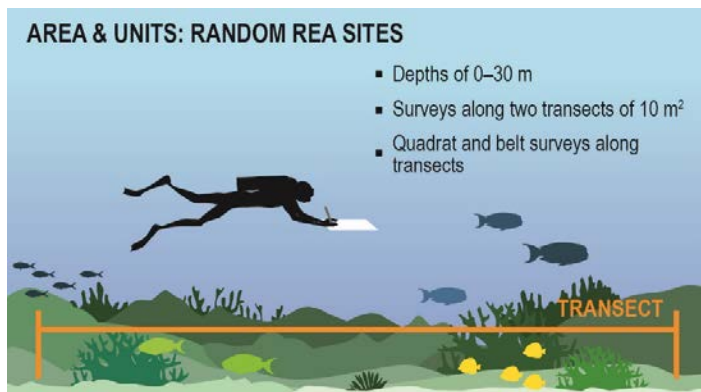


Figure 6. Schematic of the method used to conduct demographic surveys of coral populations and benthic community structure at Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) sites.

Juvenile coral colonies (< 5 cm) were surveyed within 3 m² on each transect. Juvenile colonies were identified by a distinct tissue and skeletal boundary that distinguished them from fragments of larger adult

colonies. Each juvenile colony was identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible (genus or species) and measured (both the maximum and perpendicular diameter to the nearest 2 mm).

The present summary focuses only on colony density and initial estimates of bleaching, disease, and COTs predation occurrence. The island-scale estimates presented here are generated from site-level means and are not weighted by reef area within depth strata. Our data also include island and strata estimates of coral size structure, frequency of occurrence, total colony abundance, mean proportion of partial mortality, and condition (e.g. disease and bleaching) prevalence. Estimates for strata are generated from site means. Forthcoming island-scale estimates (means and totals) will be weighted by area. These statistical survey design estimates of the full suite of coral population and community metrics will be included in future publications.

About the monitoring program

Pacific RAMP forms a key part of the National Coral Reef Monitoring Program of NOAA’s Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP), providing integrated, consistent, and comparable data across U.S. Pacific islands and atolls. CRCP monitoring efforts have these aims:

- Document the status of reef species of ecological and economic importance.
- Track and assess changes in reef communities in response to environmental stressors or human activities.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of specific management strategies and identify actions for future and adaptive responses.

In addition to the coral population and benthic community surveys outlined here, Pacific RAMP efforts include interdisciplinary monitoring of oceanographic conditions, fish population and assemblages, invertebrate diversity and abundance, microbial diversity and abundance coral reef habitat assessments and mapping, and studies of effects of climate change and ocean acidification on coral reefs. Data are available upon request.

For more information

Coral Reef Conservation Program:

<http://coralreef.noaa.gov>

NMFS Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center:

<http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov>

Related publications:

<http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/pubs/credpub.php>

Additional information:

[http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/cred/benthic_monitoring.p
hp](http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/cred/benthic_monitoring.php)

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