



Site Scorecard

Si Yu'os Ma'åse

Dangkalu' na si Yu'os Ma'åse – a very big thank you – to the people of Guam that participate in Friends of Reefs (FOR) Guam programs. Shout out to all the FOR Guam Monitoring Team members for your time and effort to collect data to create this Site Scorecard for our island community.

FOR Guam is funded by:



Si Yu'os Ma'åse to FOR Guam partners:



How are Guam's reefs doing? Friends of Reefs Guam (FOR Guam) members conduct reef health monitoring surveys. This scorecard shows what they found at key monitoring sites from 2014 to 2018.

In 2018, the Guam Community Coral Reef Monitoring Program was renamed Friends of Reefs Guam. Si Yu'os Ma'åse to our FOR Guam Monitoring Team members for their time and contribution to coral reef conservation!

FOR Guam Monitoring Sites

- 1) Joseph Flores Memorial Beach Park
- 2) West Hagåtña
- 3) War in the Pacific National Historical Park (Asan)
- 4) Tepungan Beach Park
- 5) Tepungan Channel
- 6) Gab Gab Beach
- 7) Fouha Bay
- 8) Umatac Bay
- 9) Tomoge
- 10) As Gadao
- 11) Francisco Perez Park

FOR Guam Sites

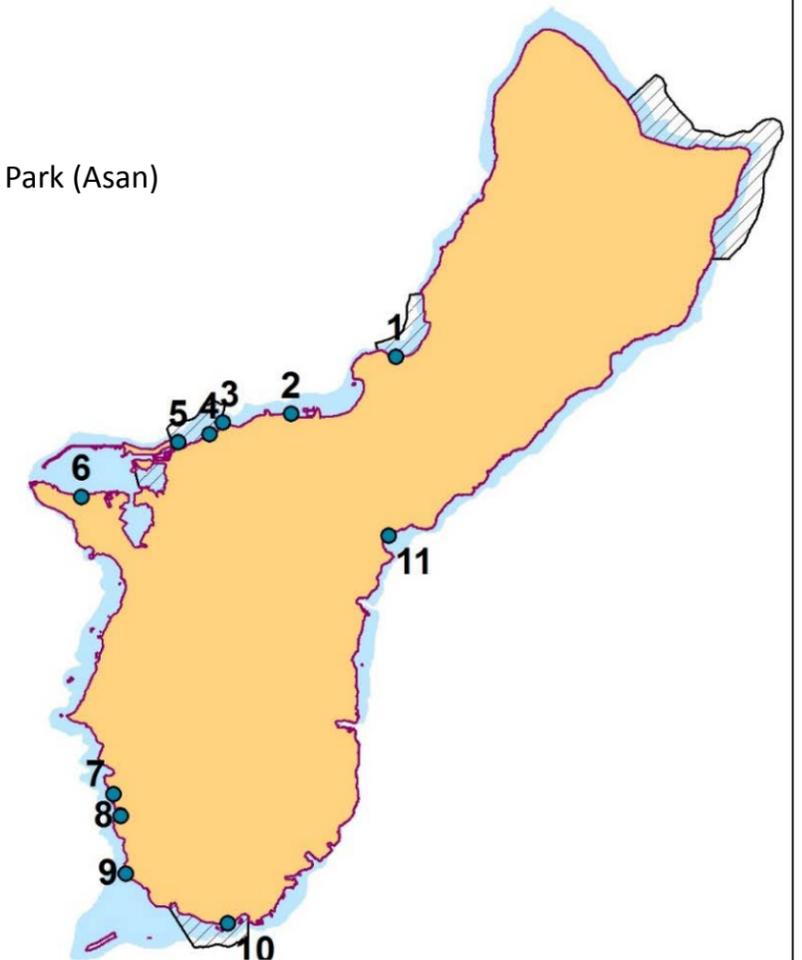
- Monitoring Sites

Protected Areas

- ▭ Marine Preserves

Coral Reef

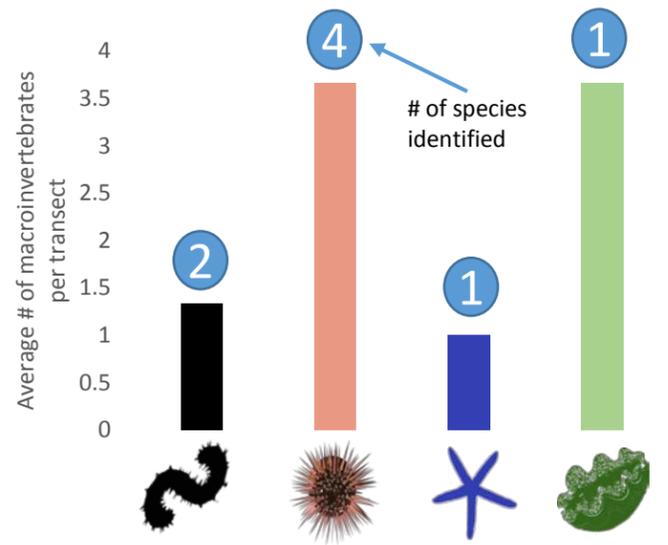
- Shallow Reef



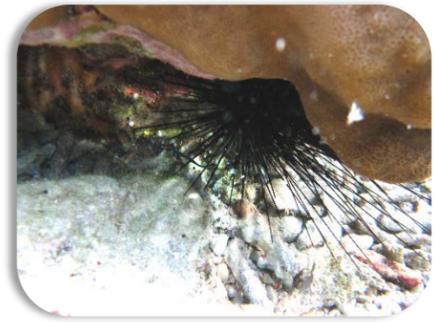
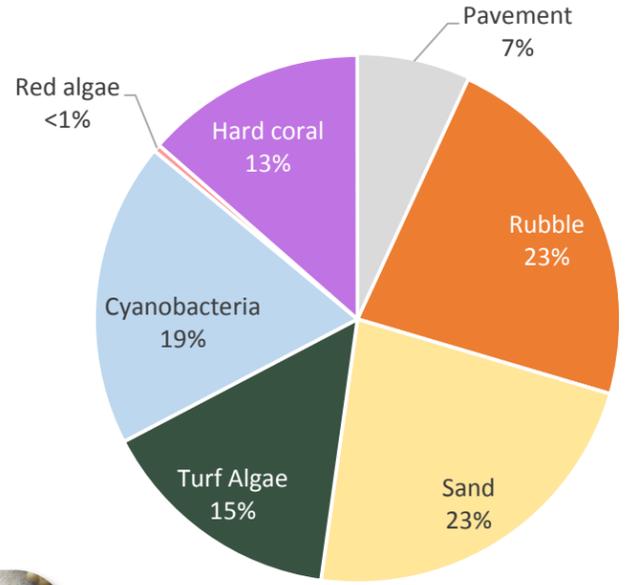
Above is a map of FOR Guam Monitoring Sites. In this Site Scorecard, we include results from Tepungan Beach Park (4) and Tepungan Channel (5) in Piti and Tomoge (9) and As Gadao (10) in Merizo.



Tepungan Channel

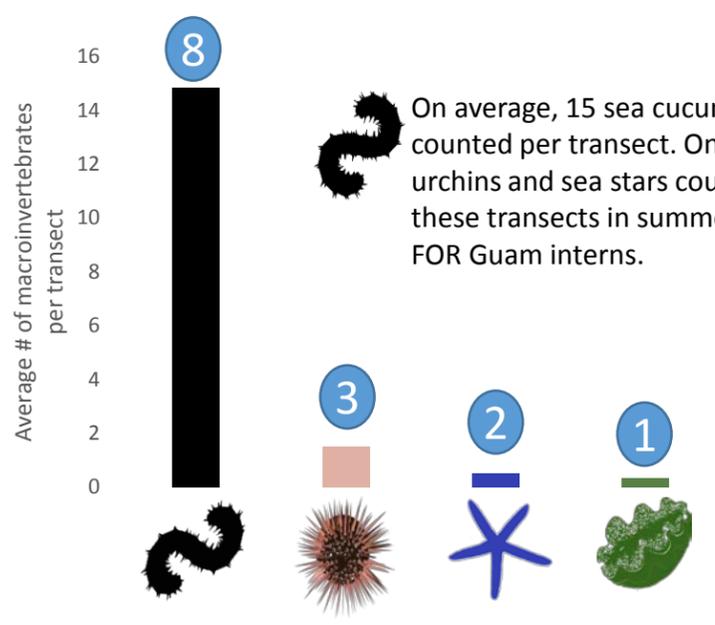


of species identified

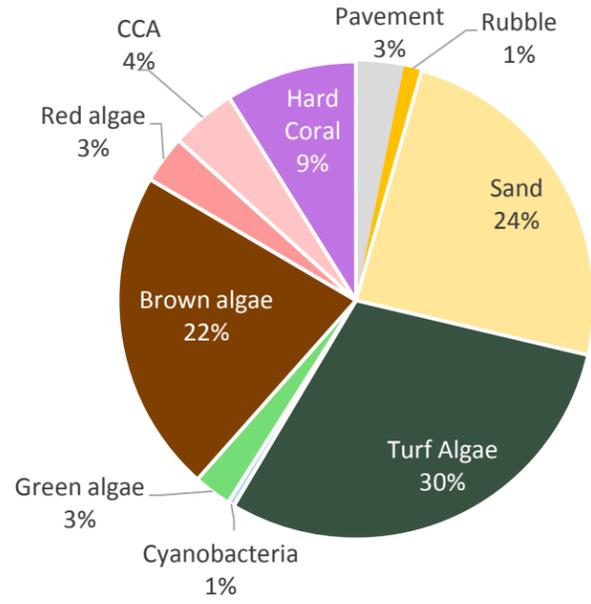


Transects were on mixed habitat of hard coral and rubble. During this survey, cyanobacteria (19%) covered algae and corals (photo left).

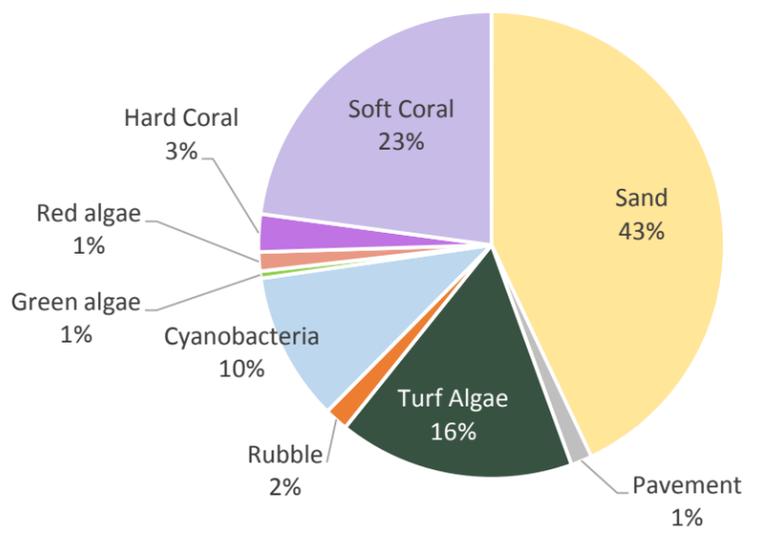
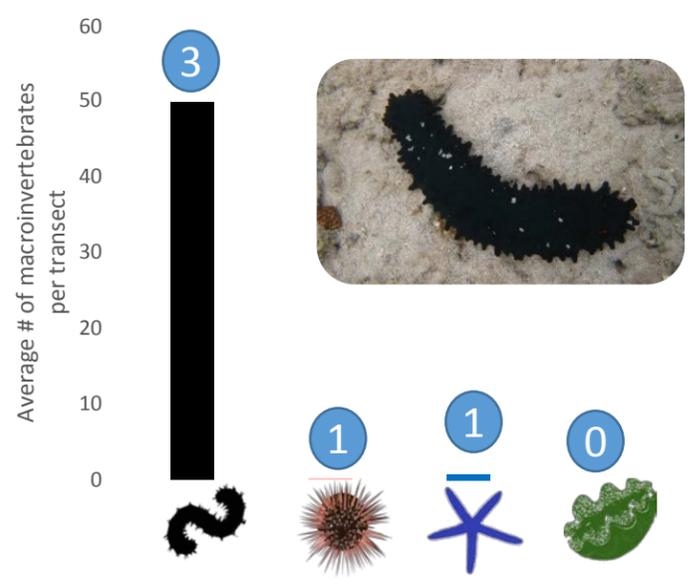
Tomoge



On average, 15 sea cucumbers were counted per transect. Only a few sea urchins and sea stars counted in these transects in summer 2018 by FOR Guam interns.

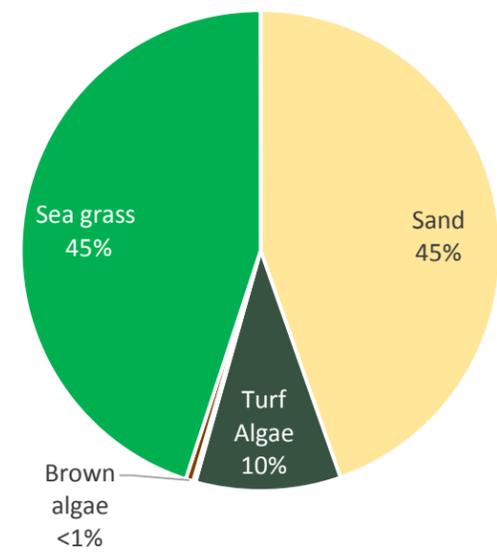
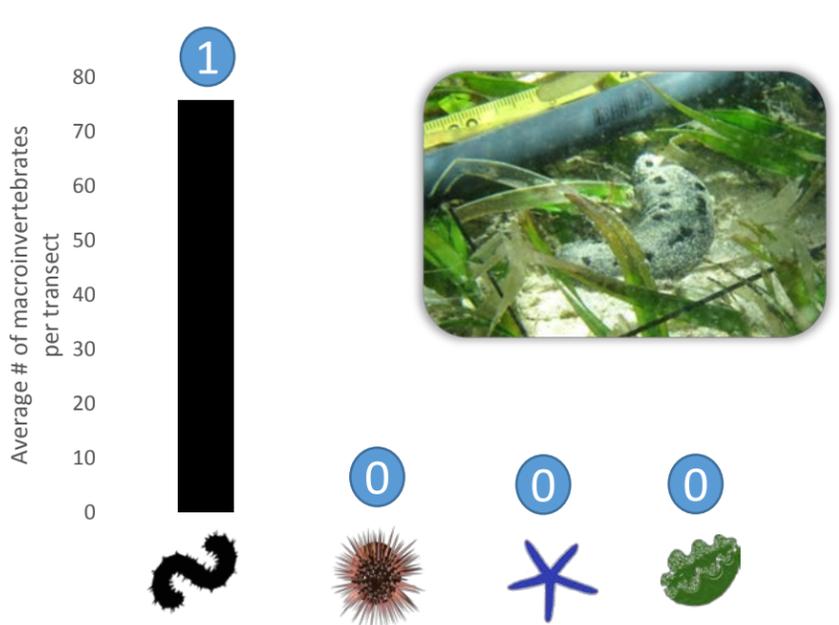


Tepungan Beach Park



On average, 50 sea cucumbers were counted on each transect. No giant clams were found. Only a few sea urchins and sea stars were counted at this site in June 2018.

As Gadao

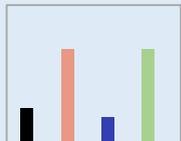


On average, 75 sea cucumbers were counted at each transect. *Holothuria atra* (above) was the only species recorded.

NOTE: This data was collected in 2014. This site was re-surveyed in 2017; data collected from 2017 was insufficient to report out.

How to read the Scorecard

This reference guide provides information about the macroinvertebrate and benthic survey data FOR Guam collects. The graphs in the scorecard show the average values for each set of surveys collected at a site. At least three surveys need to be completed at the site to be included in the scorecard.



Macroinvertebrates

Macroinvertebrates include sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and other marine animals without a backbone large enough to see in plain sight.

Bar graphs in this scorecard show the average number of animal per transect. Pay attention to the scale. Some sites have a high number of sea cucumbers, so scale may be different by site.



Look for this balâti, or sea cucumber, symbol for a brief description about macroinvertebrates observed at sites.

Why are macroinvertebrates important?

Macroinvertebrates, such as sea cucumbers and sea urchins, provide services that help maintain good water quality, which is a key feature for healthy coral habitat.

Macroinvertebrate Key



Sea Cucumbers
(Balâti')



Sea stars
(Puti'on tasi)



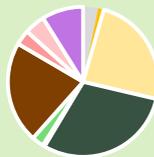
Sea urchins
(La'on)



Giant clams
(Hima')



Number of species identified



Benthic Cover

Benthic cover means “bottom cover” on the ocean floor, such as corals, algae, and substrate types – like sand. Look for the pie chart symbol to learn more about the habitat at our reef flat monitoring sites.

The pie chart shows you how much of the sea floor is covered by coral and algae. Percent values of coral, algae, and more (benthic cover) tells you what you can commonly see at that monitoring site.



Look for this coral symbol for more information about benthic cover, such as algae and coral, at each site.

Why is benthic cover important?

Benthic cover data tells us more about the health of reef habitats. Monitoring benthic cover over time can tell us if reef flat habitat is improving or declining. Healthier reef habitat means more fish and sea creatures for our island to enjoy.

Benthic Cover Key

Sand	Green Algae	CCA
Turf algae	Red Algae	Soft coral
Pavement	Brown Algae	Hard coral
Rubble	Cyanobacteria	Seagrass



Access our program field guide for photos of species monitored and how we conduct surveys



Let's connect!

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gureefmonitoring@gmail.com

What do we survey?

Macroinvertebrates



Sea cucumber
(Balâti')



Sea urchin
(La'on)



Sea star
(Puti'on tasi)



Giant Clam
(Hima')

Benthic Cover



Hard corals



Soft corals



Brown algae



Green algae



Learn more about impacts to Guam's reefs and how you can report them!



Eyes of the Reef
EORMarianas.org

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