



# Reef fish surveys Main Hawaiian Islands 2015

## Fish monitoring brief

### About this summary brief

The purpose of this document is to outline the most recent survey efforts conducted by the Coral Reef Ecosystem Division (CRED) fish team of the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center and partners as part of the long-term monitoring program known as the Pacific Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program (Pacific RAMP). More detailed survey results will be available in our annual data reports and other publications.

### Sampling effort

- Ecological monitoring took place in the main Hawaiian Islands from June 15 2015 to July 2 2015.
- Data were collected at 278 sites. Surveys were conducted at Hawai'i (n=97), Kaua'i (n=20), Lana'i (n=15), Maui (n=30), Moloka'i (n=48), Ni'ihau (n=49) and Oahu (n=19).
- At each site, the fish assemblage was surveyed by underwater visual census and the benthic community was assessed.
- At a subset of sites (n = 51), paired comparisons of fish surveys performed on closed circuit rebreather versus open circuit SCUBA were conducted. Those data will be analyzed and presented separately in a future publication.

### Overview of data collected

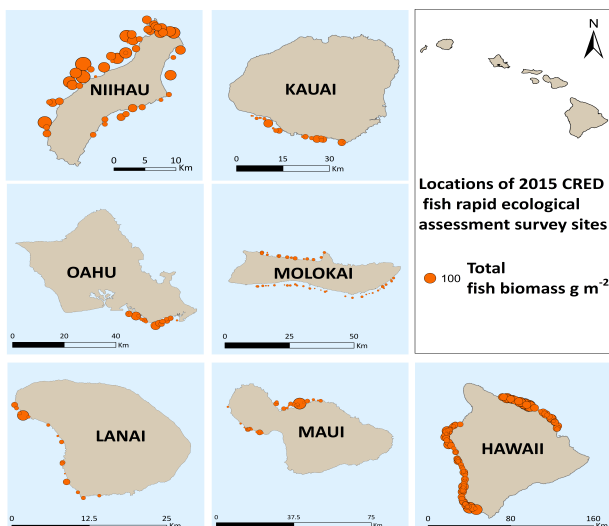


Figure 1. Mean total fish biomass at sites surveyed.

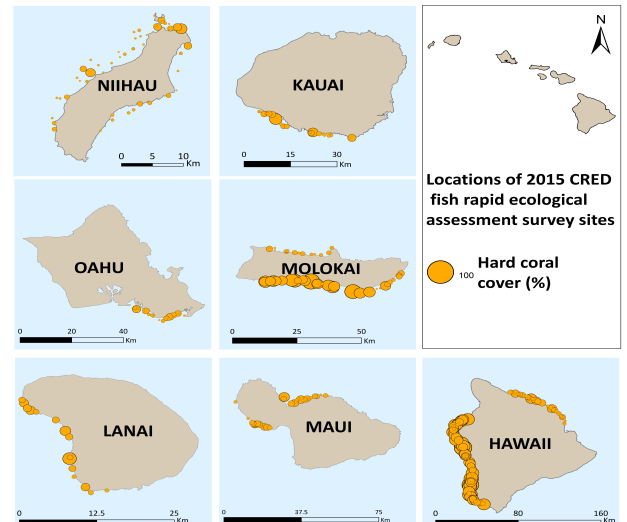


Figure 2. Mean hard coral cover at sites surveyed.

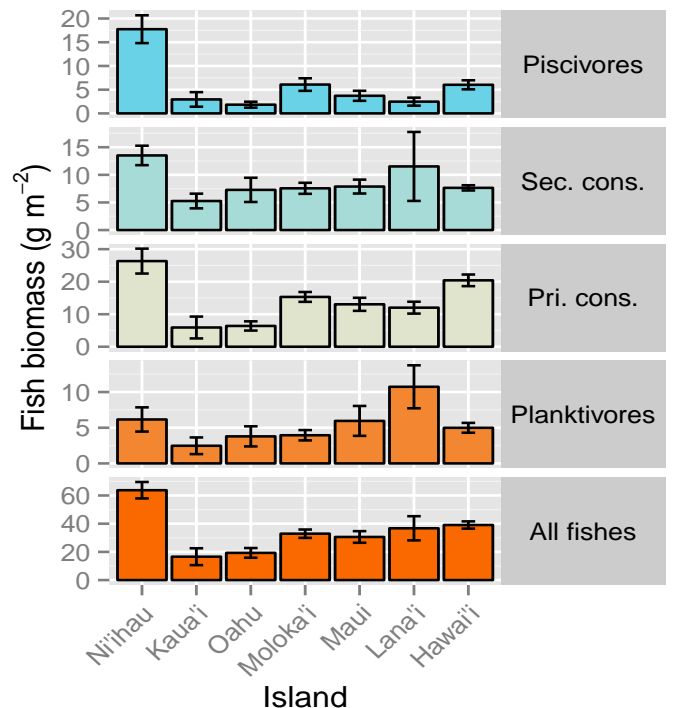


Figure 3. Mean consumer group fish biomass ( $\pm$  standard error). Primary consumers are herbivores and detritivores, and secondary consumers are omnivores and invertivores.

Primary consumers include herbivores (which eat plants) and detritivores (which bottom feed on detritus), and secondary consumers are largely omnivores (which mostly eat a variety of fishes and invertebrates) and invertivores (which eat invertebrates).

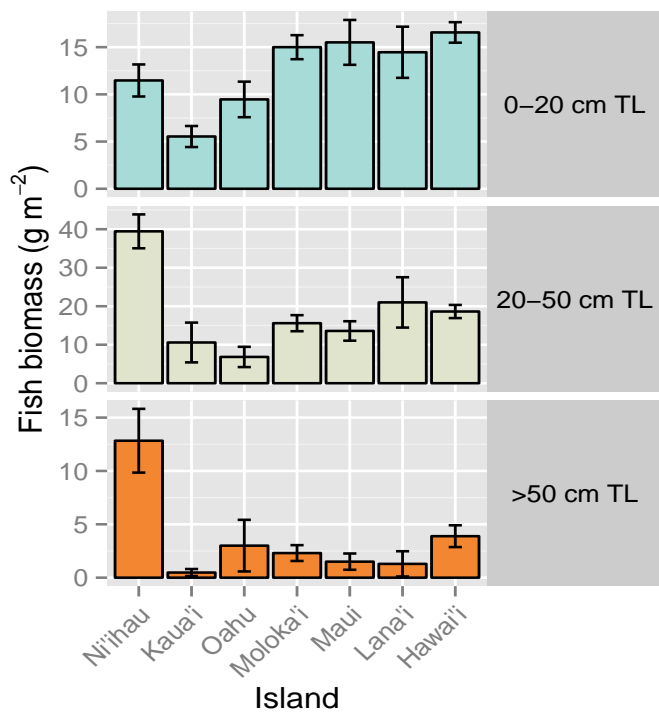


Figure 4. Mean fish biomass per size class ( $\pm$  standard error). Fish measured by total length (TL) in centimeters (cm).

### Spatial sample design

Survey site locations are randomly selected using a depth-stratified design. During cruise planning and the cruise itself, logistic and weather conditions factor into the allocation of monitoring effort around sectors of each island or atoll. The geographic coordinates of sample sites are then randomly drawn from a map of the area of target habitat per study area. The target habitat is hard-bottom reef, the study area is typically an island or atoll, or in the case of larger islands, sectors per island, and the depth strata are shallow (0-6 m), mid (6-18 m), and deep (18-30 m).

### Sampling methods

A pair of divers surveys the fish assemblage at each site using a stationary-point-count method (Fig. 5). Each diver identifies, enumerates, and estimates the total length of fishes within a visually estimated 15-m-diameter cylinder with the diver stationed in the center. These data are used to calculate fish biomass per unit area ( $\text{g m}^{-2}$ ) for each species. Mean biomass estimates per island are calculated by weighting averages by the area per strata. Island-scale estimates presented here represent only the areas surveyed during this cruise. For gaps or areas not surveyed during this cruise, data from this and other survey efforts will generally be pooled to improve island-scale estimates.

Each diver also conducts a rapid visual assessment of reef composition, by estimating the percentage cover of major benthic functional groups (encrusting algae, fleshy macroalgae, hard corals, turf algae and soft corals) in

each cylinder. Divers also estimate the complexity of the surface of the reef structure, and they take photos along a transect at each site that are archived to allow for future analysis.

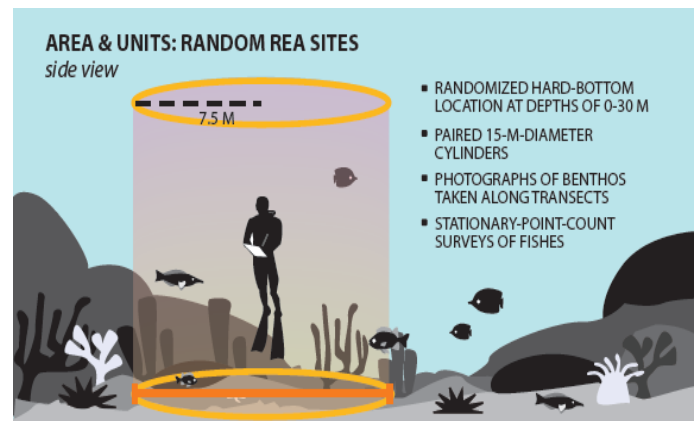


Figure 5. Method used to monitor fish assemblage and benthic communities at the Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) sites.

### About the monitoring program

These "reef fish survey" cruises compliment data gathered for Pacific RAMP and therefore supports fisheries assessments and provides data for the National Coral Reef Monitoring Program of NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP). Collectively our monitoring efforts aim to:

- 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 fish community surveys outlined here, Pacific RAMP efforts include interdisciplinary monitoring of oceanographic conditions, coral reef habitat assessments and mapping. Most data are available upon request.

### For more information

Coral Reef Conservation Program:

<http://coralreef.noaa.gov>

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center:

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

CRED publications:

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

CRED monitoring reports:

[http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/cred/monitoring\\_publications.php](http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/cred/monitoring_publications.php)

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