

Existing and Developing Research and Monitoring Plans in the South Atlantic

Research and Monitoring Workshop
Ecosystem Management in the South Atlantic Region
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Oculina Research and Monitoring

In April 2004 the prohibition of fishing for species in the Snapper Grouper complex in the *Oculina* Experimental Closed Area was extended indefinitely.

Snapper Grouper Amendment 13A also requires:

- (1) The size and configuration reviewed within three years of the implementation date and;
- (2) A 10-year re-evaluation be conducted for the area.
- (3) An Evaluation Plan be developed to address needed monitoring and research, outreach, and enforcement efforts within one year of implementation of the Amendment.

Table 2. Research and Monitoring planning table (cont.)

	Cost	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014
Objective 4: Determine pre-closure distribution of dominant harvested species in and outside the reserve areas, in order to provide historical context for subsequent assessments. Review landings; spill over effects (i.e., identify benthic and juvenile pathways, upwelling events, spill-over between deep and shallow reefs)	TBD										X
Objective 5: Determine age distribution, nursery grounds, migratory patterns, and mortality rates for dominant harvested fish stocks.	\$50K per year					X---	----	----	----	----	--X
3. What is the population structure of corals? (TO BE COMPLETED BY YEAR 10)	TBD										
Objective 1: Research population genetics of <i>Oculina varicosa</i>			X---	----	----	--X					
Objective 2: Identify cross-shelf relationships between shallow and deep <i>Oculina varicosa</i> populations.	TBD					X---	----	----	----	----	--X
Objective 3: Biogeography	TBD		X---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--X
4. What are the stressors affecting the <i>Oculina</i> Experimental Closed Area? (TO BE COMPLETED BY YEAR 10)											X
Objective 1: Identify natural and anthropogenic stressors (i.e., disease, gear impacts, poaching, enforcement)	TBD		X			X					X
Objective 2: Determine the frequency and severity of sedimentation induced by benthic storms.	TBD										X
Objective 3: Identify physiological tolerances of the coral to environmental stressors	TBD					X					

Table 2. Research and Monitoring planning table (cont.)

	Cost	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014
5. What are the key trophodynamic functional groups? (TO BE COMPLETED BY YEAR 5)			X---	----	----	---X					
Objective 1: Identify food web structure and dynamics	\$80K		X---	----	----	---X					
6. Develop index of physical and chemical parameters that characterize a healthy <i>Oculina</i> coral ecosystem. (TO BE COMPLETED BY YEAR 10)											X
Objective 1: Develop index for coral health (including structural damage, recruitment, genetics, physiology, life history)	\$20K										X
Objective 2: Develop index of community health for entire biota incl. coral (biodiversity, richness, biocomplexity).	\$20K					X					
Objective 3: Determine indicator species that are intimately tied with <i>Oculina</i> (invertebrates or vertebrates)	\$10K		X---	---X							
Objective 4: What is the age of the coral substrate, and geological formations (last 15,000 years) (Death rates)? Also look at associated mollusks and other biota and their changes.	\$25K				X						
Objective 5: Are paleo-data (age) associated with past climate and oceanographic conditions?	\$15K						X				
Objective 6: Are there other paleo-data from elsewhere in the world that will give perspective on <i>Oculina</i> growth? (ice cores, deep-water sediment cores)?	\$10K								X		

Table 3. Assessment planning table

	Cost	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014
2. What and where are the major habitat types in the <i>Oculina</i> Experimental Closed Area, the <i>Oculina</i> Bank Habitat Area of Particular Concern and adjacent hardbottom areas? (HIGHEST PRIORITY TO BE COMPLETED BY YEAR 3)											
Objective 1: Complete high definition bathymetric mapping 1) within the <i>Oculina</i> Experimental Closed Area; 2) coral areas adjacent to the Habitat Area of Particular Concern; 3) in Habitat Area of Particular Concern within coral zone 50-100 m; 4) soft bottom habitat east of the coral zone within the Habitat Area of Particular Concern and 5) suspected and known hard coral areas north and south of the Habitat Area of Particular Concern, specifically from Cape Canaveral to the north and from St. Lucie mound and Jupiter Inlet to the south	\$300K-75K year 1, 125K year 2, 100K year 3		X (#1)	X (#3 & #4)	X (#2 & #5)						
Objective 2: Complete habitat characterization 1) within the <i>Oculina</i> Experimental Closed Area; 2) coral areas adjacent to the Habitat Area of Particular Concern; 3) in Habitat Area of Particular Concern within coral zone 50-100 m; 4) soft bottom habitat east of the coral zone within the Habitat Area of Particular Concern and 5) suspected and known hard coral areas north and south of the Habitat Area of Particular Concern, specifically from Cape Canaveral to the north and from St. Lucie mound and Jupiter Inlet to the south	Same as above		Same as above	Same as above	Same as above						

Deepwater Coral Research and Monitoring Plan

I. Mapping the distribution and abundance of deepwater corals

- 1. Identify the location of deepwater corals**
- 2. Characterize the biotic components of deepwater coral ecosystems**
- 3. Characterize the abiotic components and geological framework of deepwater coral habitats**
- 4. Map human activities that may impact deepwater corals**
- 5. Develop and coordinate mapping strategies**

Deepwater Coral Research and Monitoring Plan

II. Biology of Deepwater Coral Ecosystems

- 1. Characterize physiological ecology of habitat-forming coral species**
- 2. Characterize the ecology of deepwater coral communities**
- 3. Biogeographic and taxonomic studies**
- 4. Evaluate the condition of deepwater coral ecosystems**

Deepwater Coral Research and Monitoring Plan

III. Paleo-climate Analysis

- 1. Understand previous environmental conditions to hypothesize historical fish populations**
- 2. Link changes in biodiversity with climate changing**
- 3. Investigate the use of paleo-climate data for climate modeling**
- 4. Measure CO₂ dissolution in the oceans**
- 5. Teleconnections – complex feedback patterns involved in long-distance processes where the effect of an environmental event occurring in one place also shows up in another (e.g. African dust)**
- 6. Model future climate change**

Additional Plans to be incorporated into the Fishery Ecosystem Plan



Sargassum Research and Monitoring Plan

**Ocean Observing Systems to Support Fisheries
Oceanography Research**

**Habitat Characterization and Mapping Strategy to
Support the Coral, Coral Reef and Live/Hard Bottom
Fishery Management Plan**