# Review of Benthic Substrates for Micronesia's Coral-Reef Monitoring **Programs Using Coral Reef Point** Count Software















## Focus of presentation

- To help identify and become comfortable with the most common benthic substrates from photo-quadrat data used by monitoring programs
- Not focused on identifying coral genera, see other materials for coral taxonomy
- Focused upon common substrates other than corals that are good indicators of reef 'condition'
- Can be expanded upon later, send recommendations for what to include

# Examples of common benthic substrates other than corals

### CCA

- Crustose coralline algae
  - Reef cementers, help glue reef structure together, heavily calcified
  - Many coral larvae shown to preferentially settle on CCA versus other substrates
  - Hydrolithon, Porolithon, and Titanoderma are some key genera
  - Typically lighter shades of pink and purple
  - CCA are most often associated with healthy reefs
    (+)



#### **FCA**

- Fleshy coralline algae
  - Less influential reef cementers, often only partially calcified
  - FCA have been shown to shed their outer epidermal layer when coral larvae try and settle
  - FCA known for more rapid lateral growth, wih the ability to shade even adult coral colonies
  - Peyssonnelia and Pneophyllum are some key genera
  - Typically darker shades of pink, purple, brown, or mottled
  - FCA are known to be more abundant on unhealthy reefs (-) in comparison to CCA



### BCA

- Branching coralline algae
  - Heavily calcified branching algae, typically found around inner reef habitats and lagoons
  - Neogoniolithon and Porolithon some key genera for BCA species
  - Can be mistaken for coral growth, most notably
     Pocillopora damicornis, but pink/white color is distinguishing
  - BCA are not fully considered to be (+) or (-) indicators to healthy reefs, for now we consider neutral



### Turf

#### Turf algae

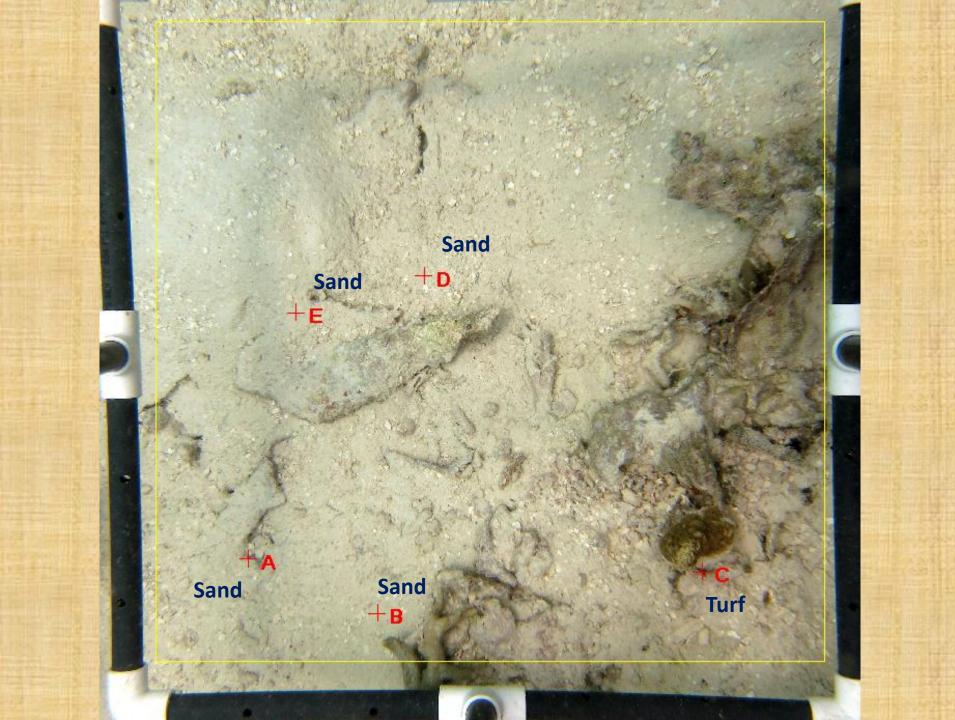
- Comprised mainly of microalgae often belonging to the family Gelidiaceae
- However, all erect algal substrates less than 2 cm in height are typically classified as turfs
- Typically looks like fuzzy substrate of varying color (dark browh, green, and red are most common)
- Macroalgae greater than 2 cm in height are typically classified by genus in coral point count software

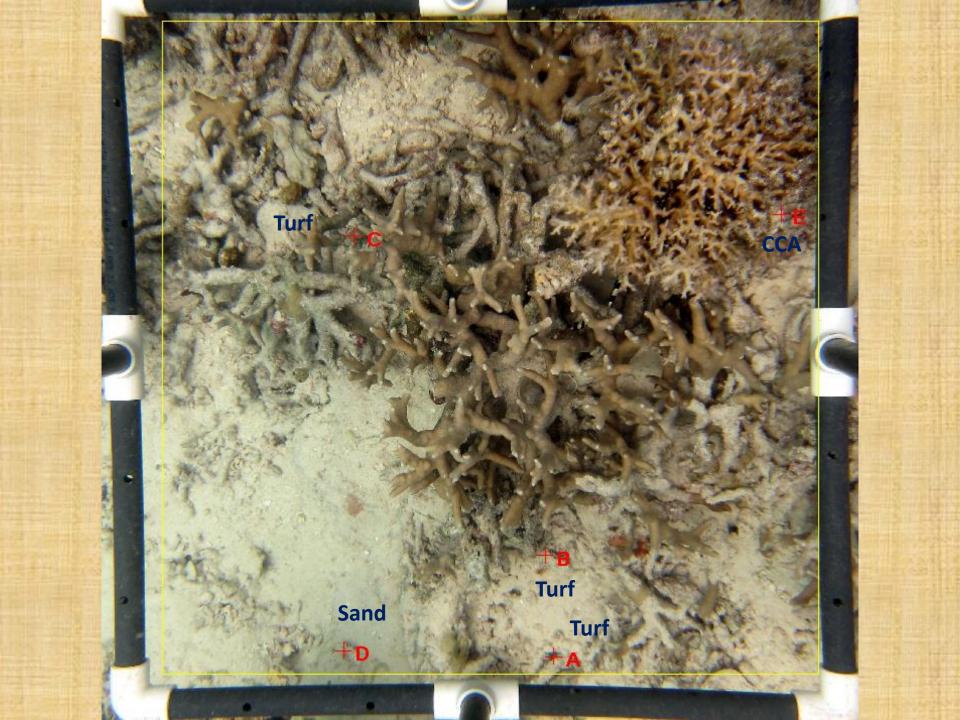


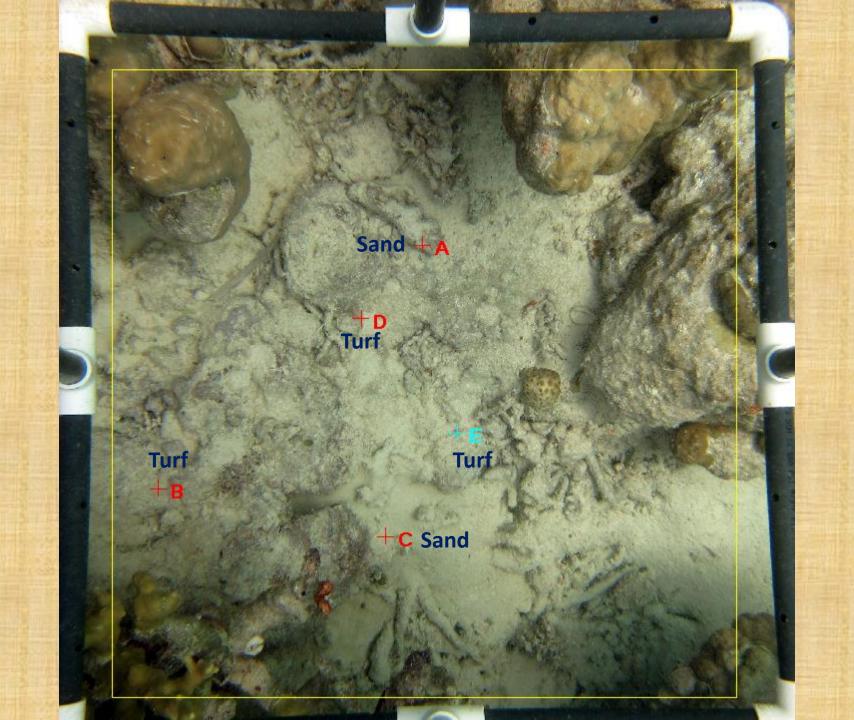
# Some examples of photographs analyzed from Pohnpei

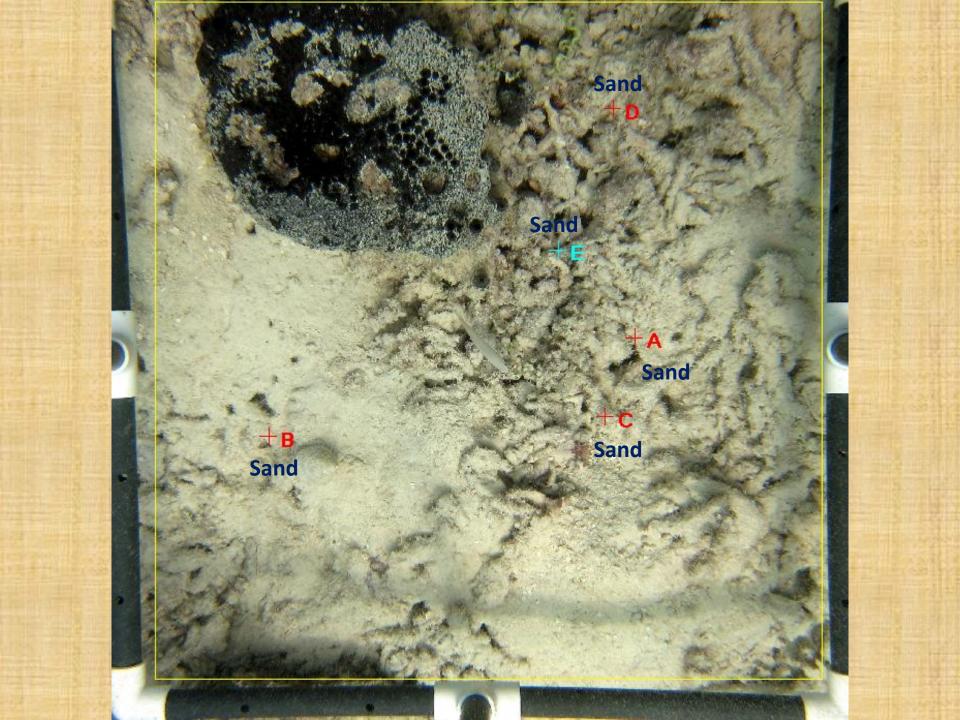
#### Note

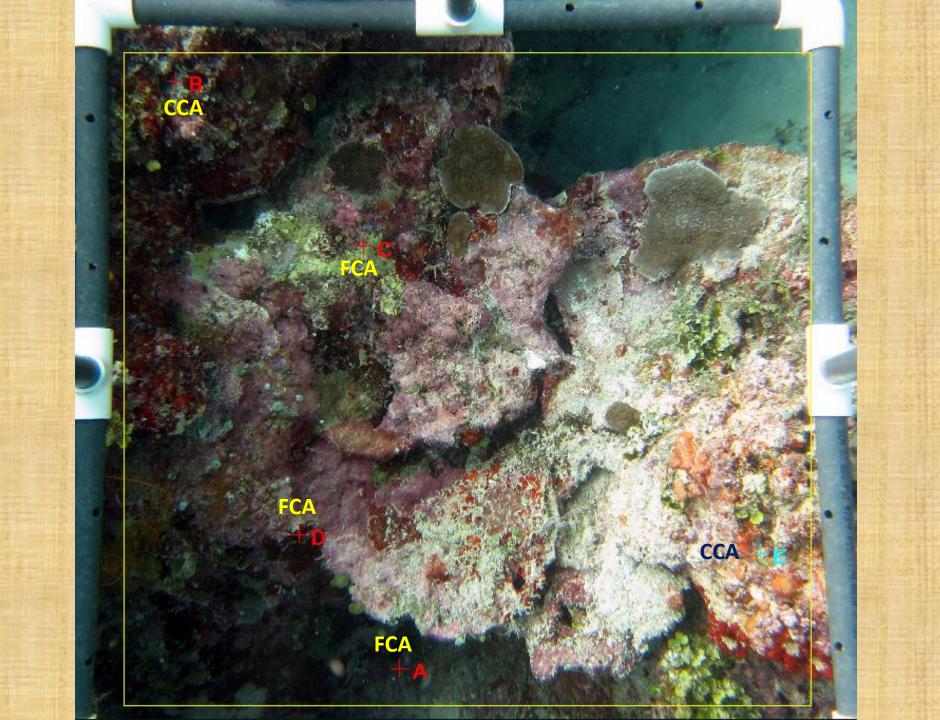
- No two people will score every data point the same every time
- However, on average similar scoring of benthic substrates should exist

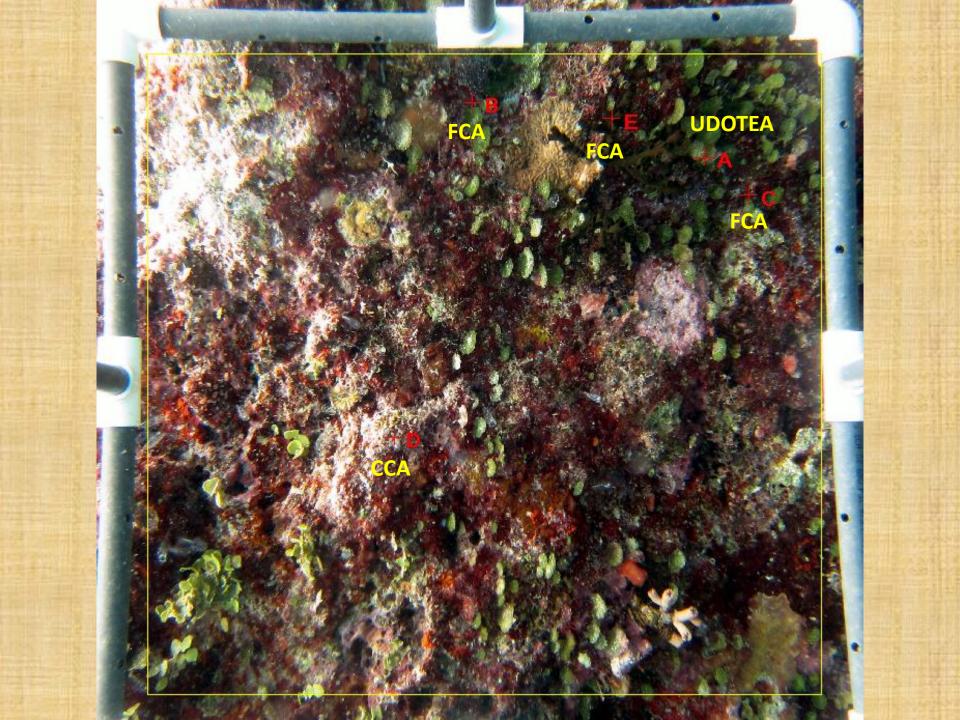




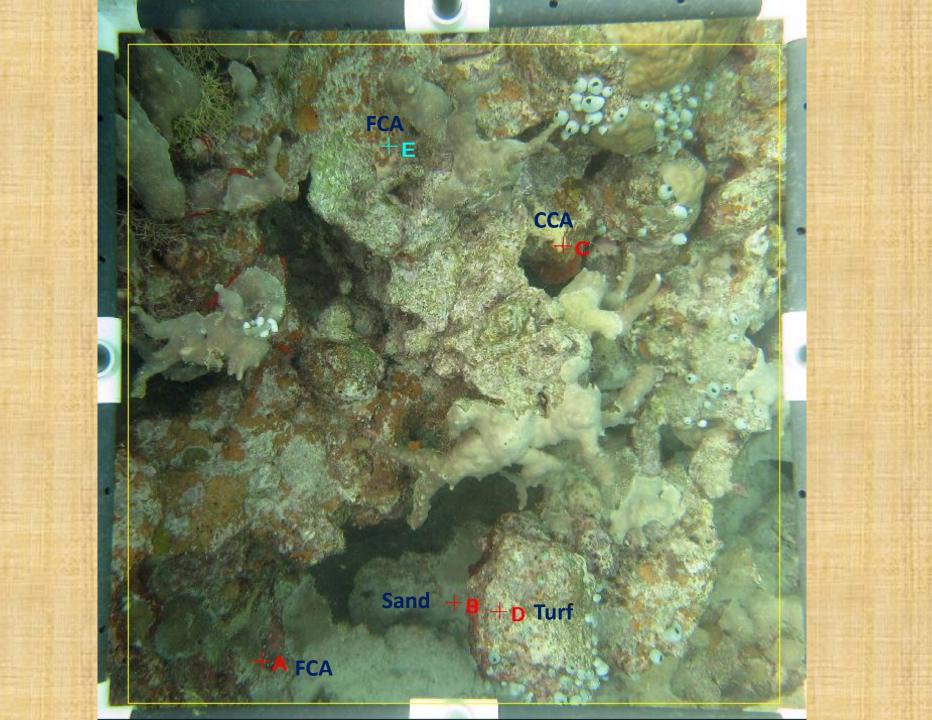


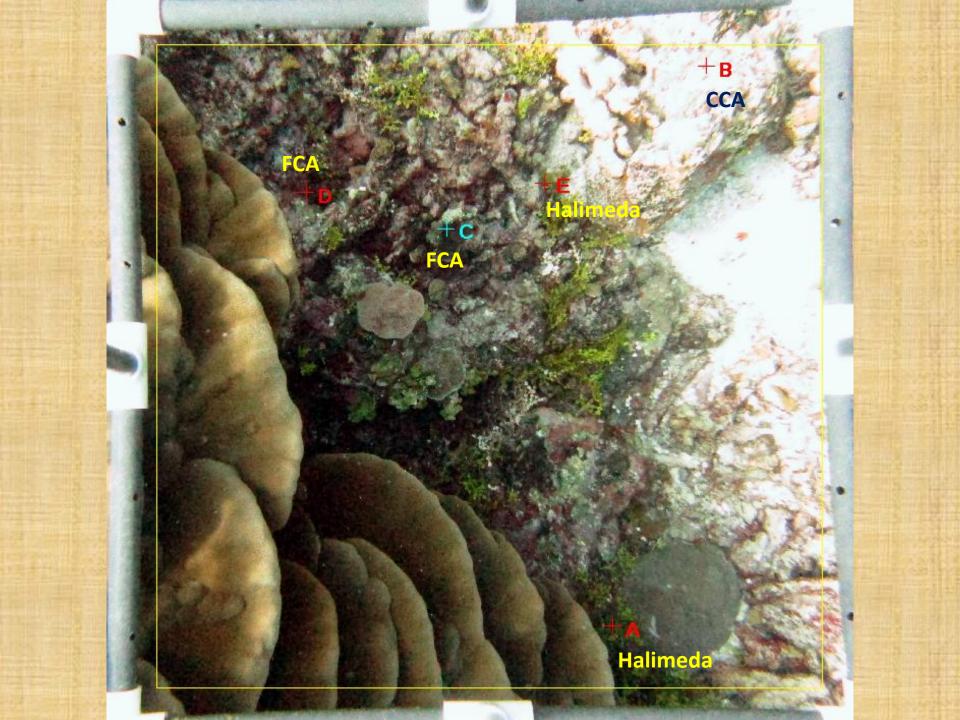


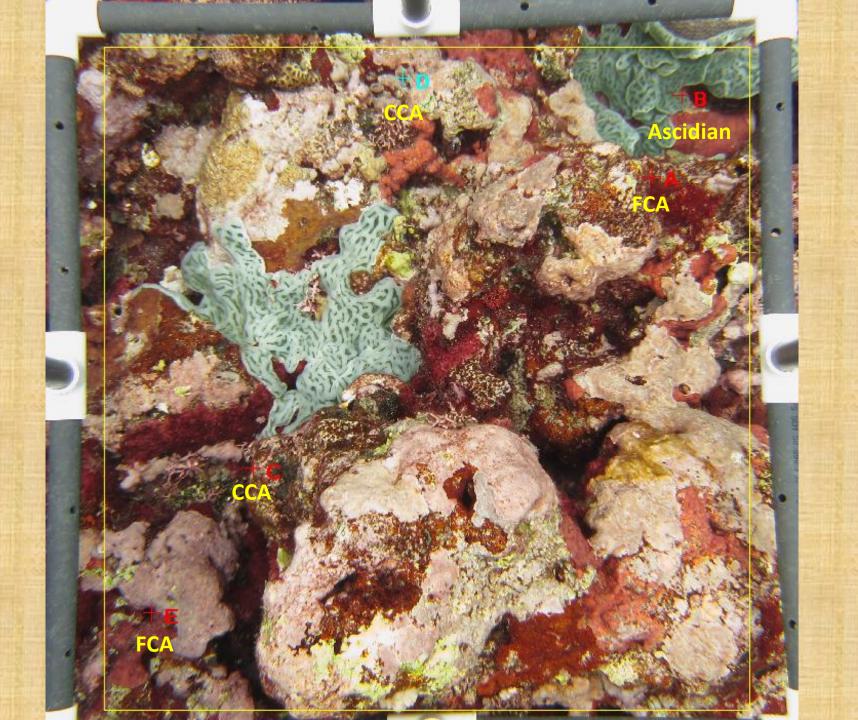


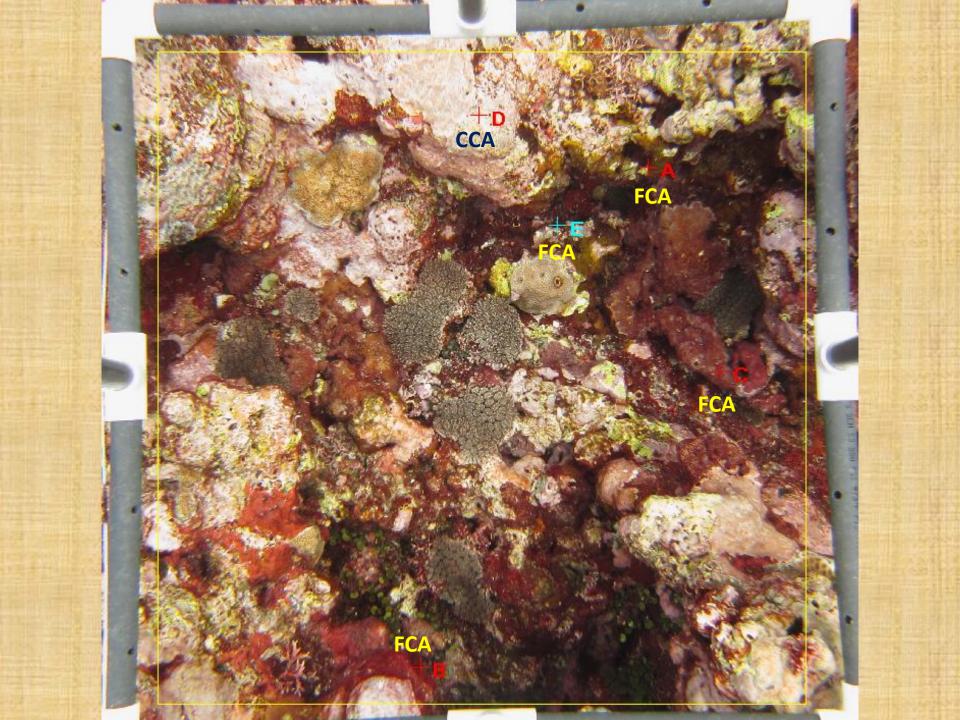


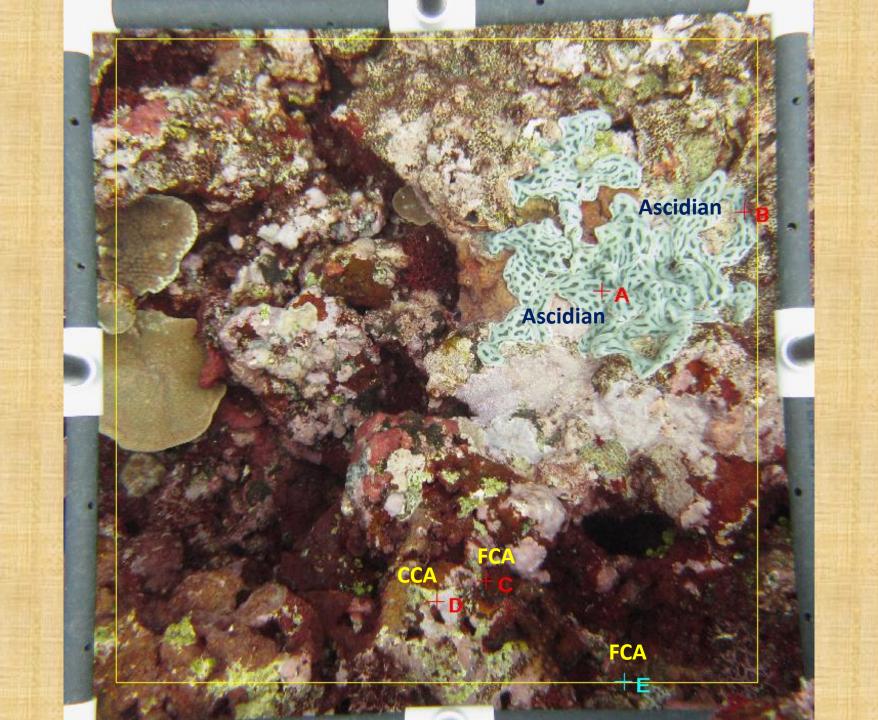


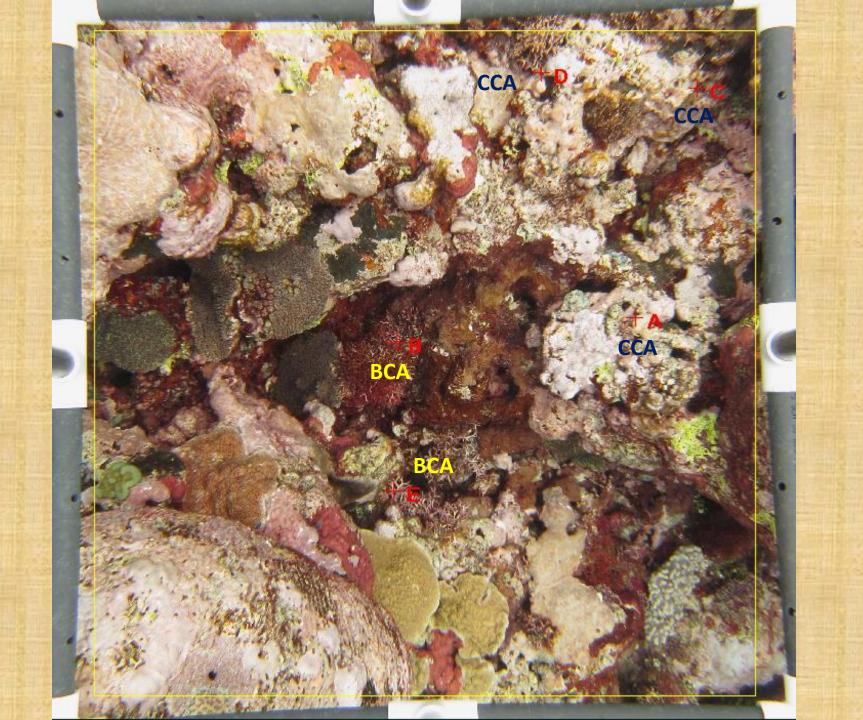


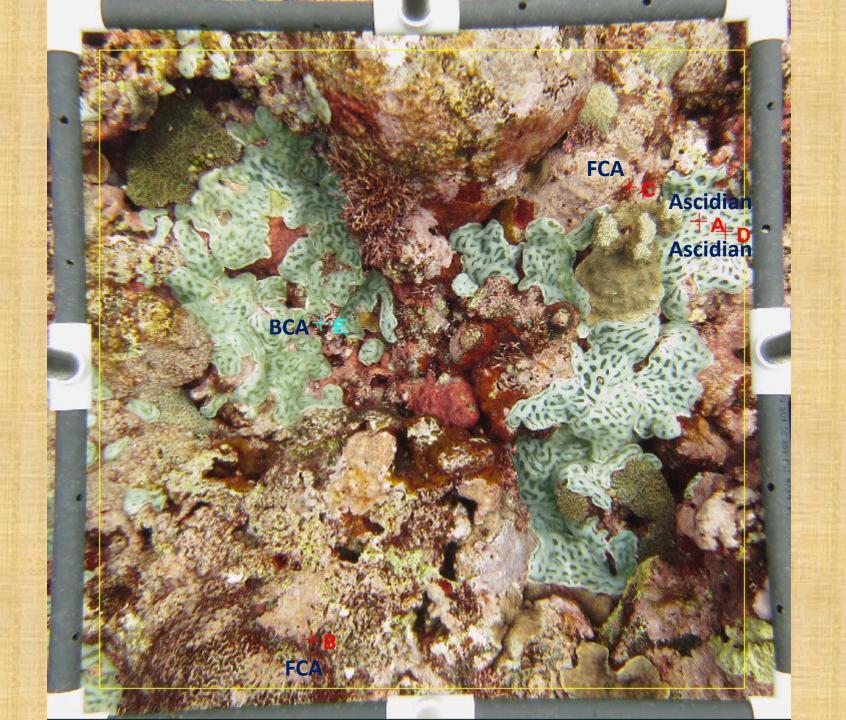


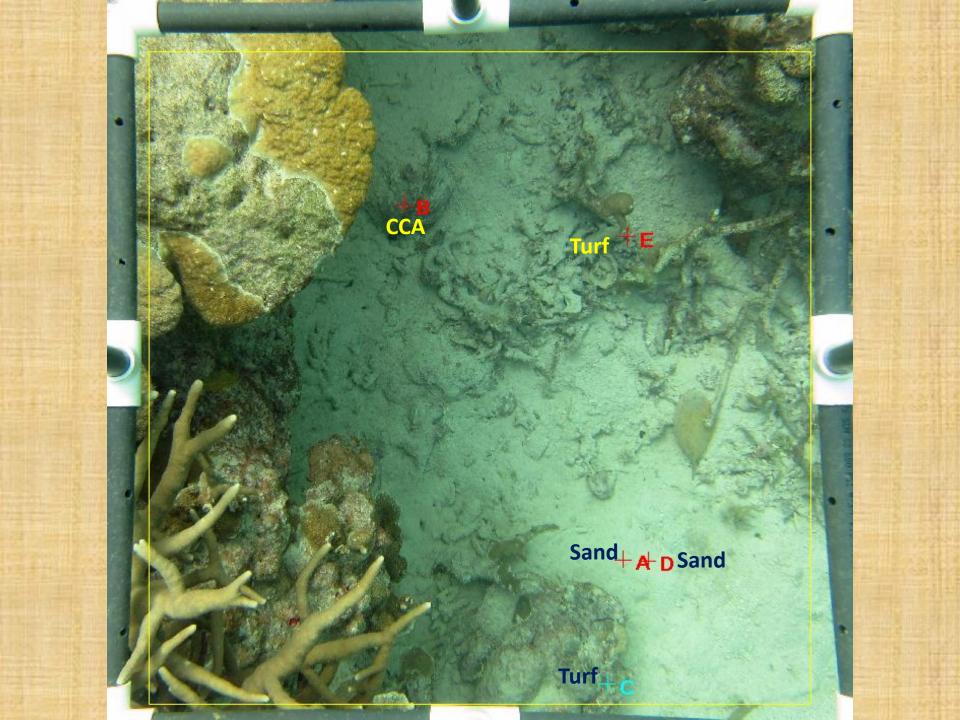


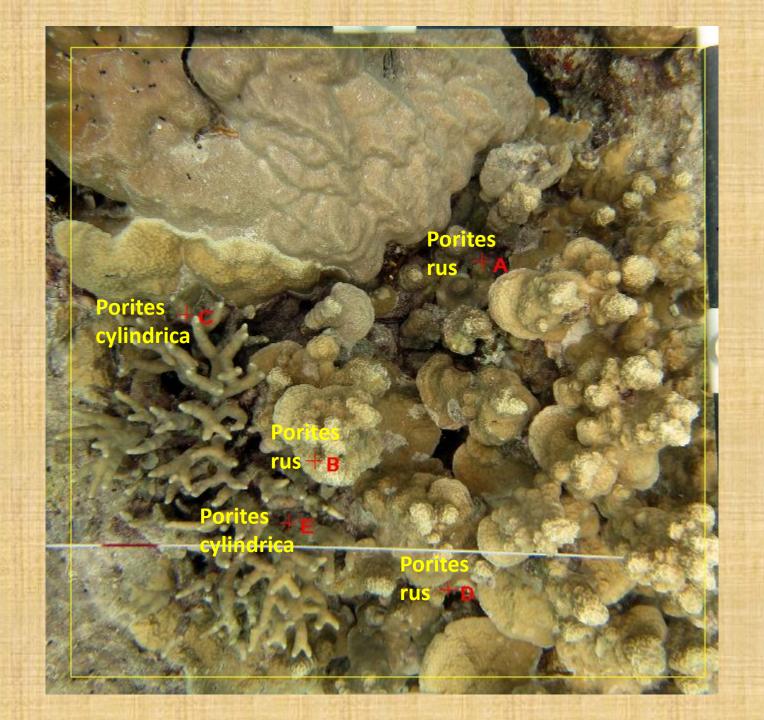


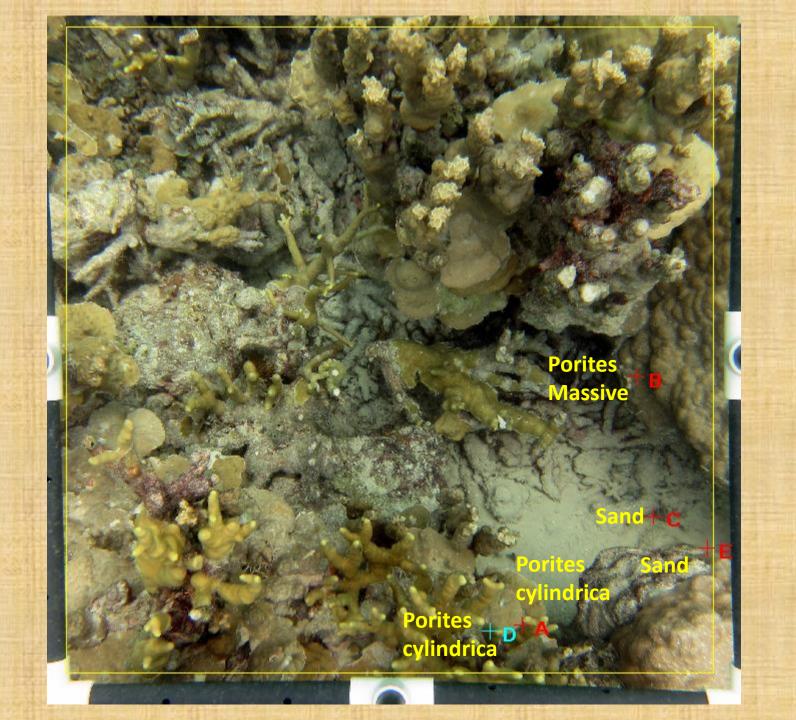


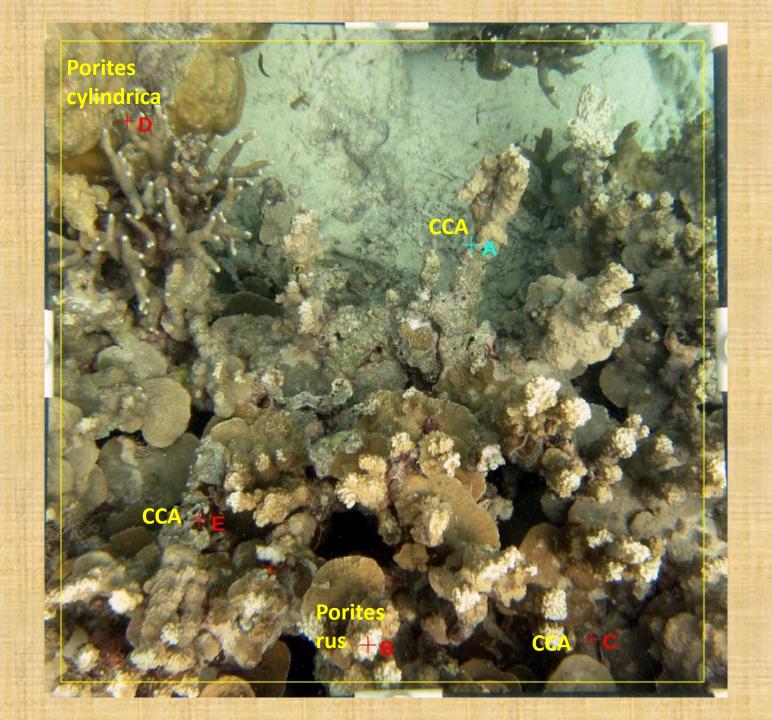


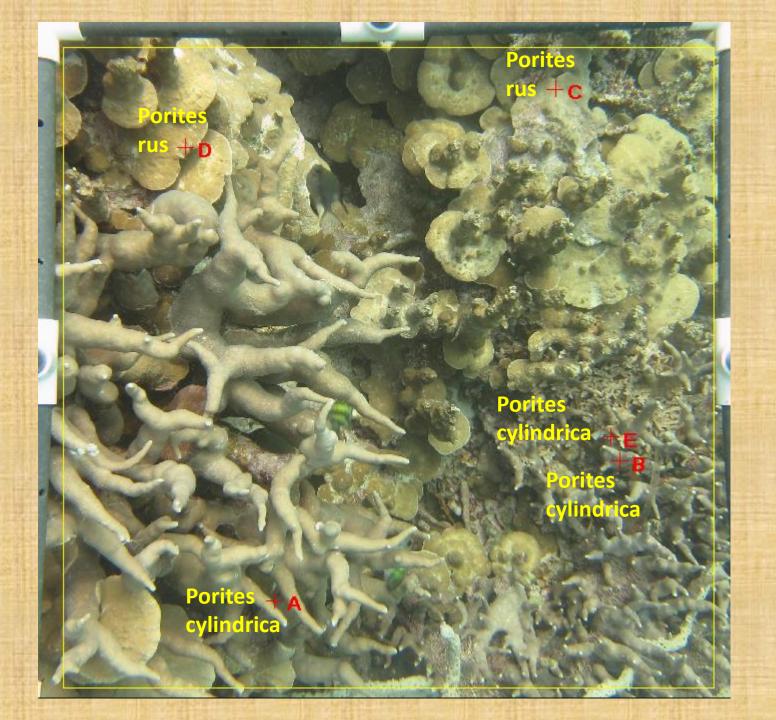


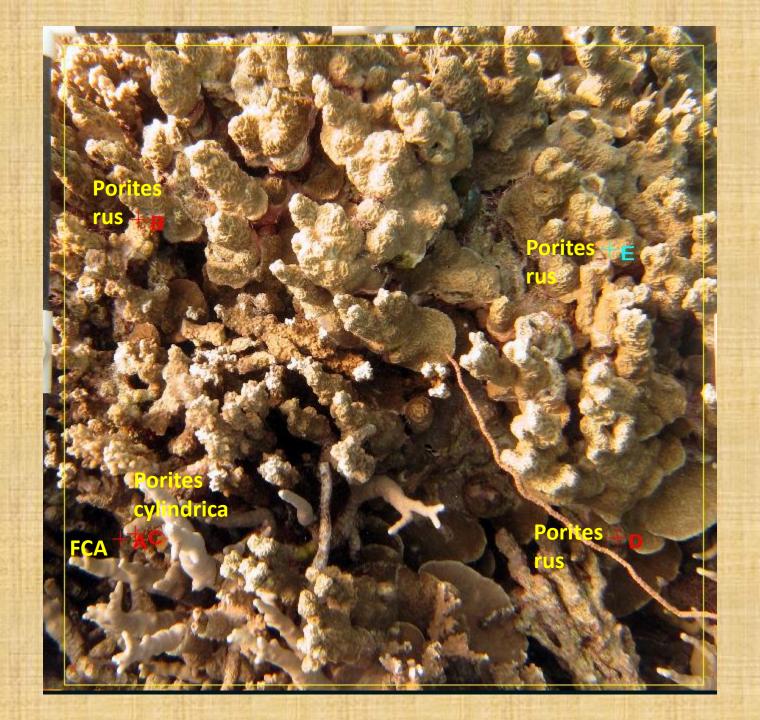


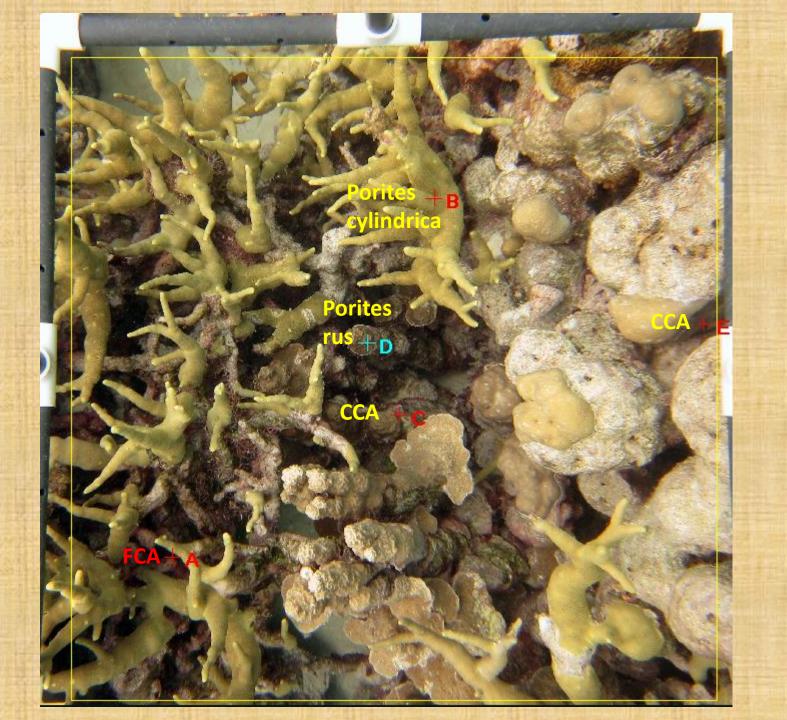












## Comparative pivot tables for Pohnpei

