

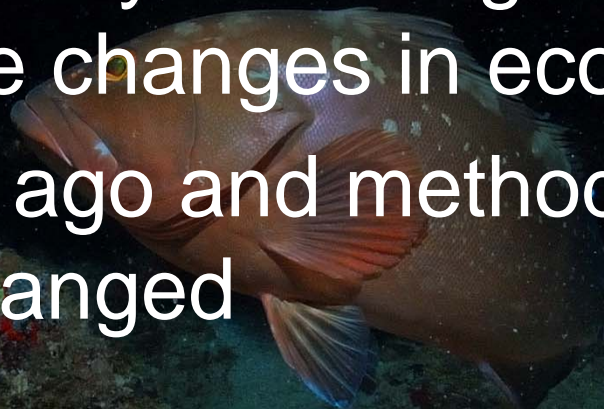
# Thirty Years of Change in Reef Fish Communities in the Florida Keys: Results from a Long- Term Monitoring Program

Benjamin Ruttenberg, Jim Bohnsack, Jerry Ault,  
Steve Smith, David McClellan, Doug Harper,  
Jack Javech, Joe Serafy, Klaus Huebert  
and many, many others

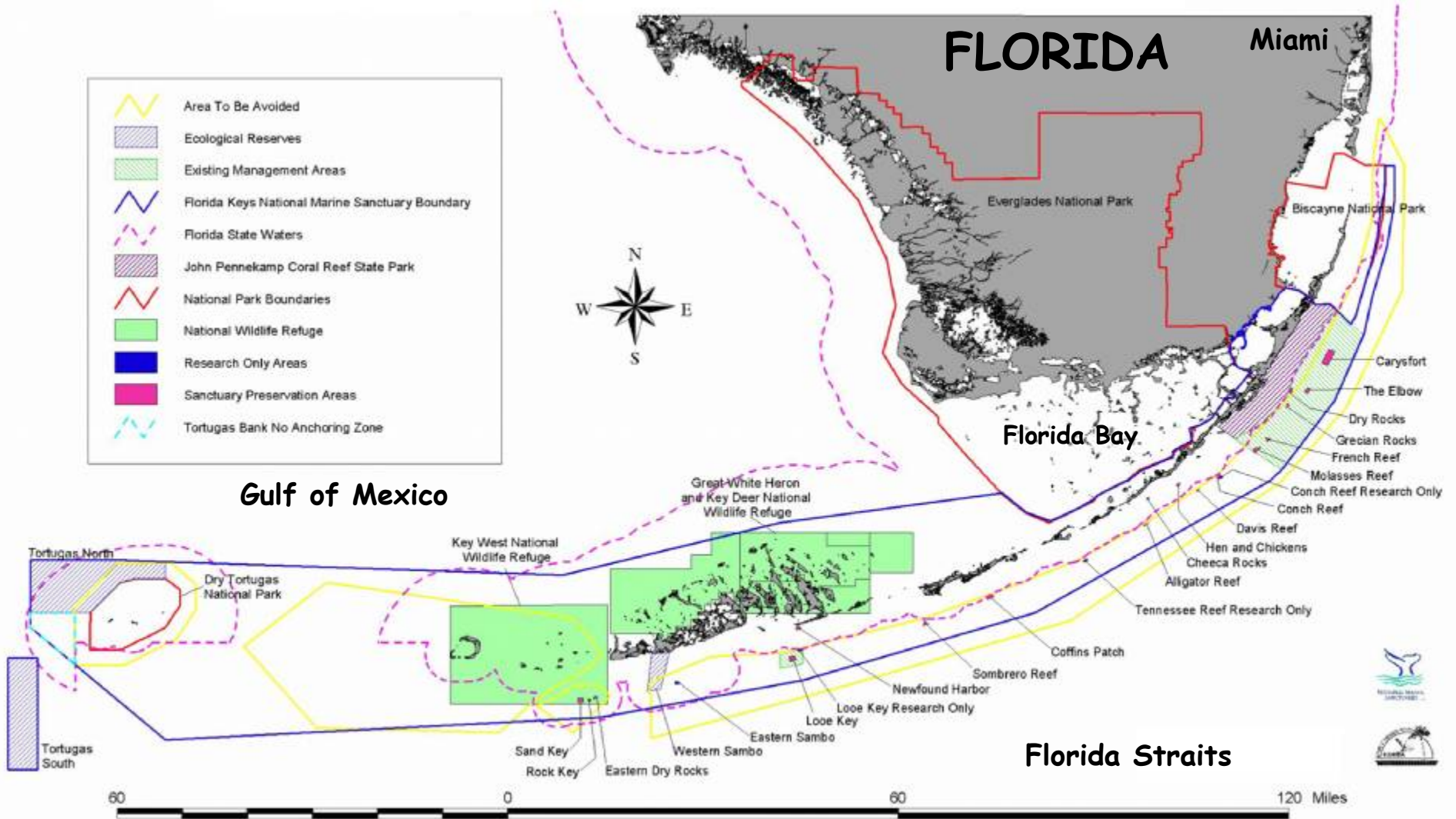


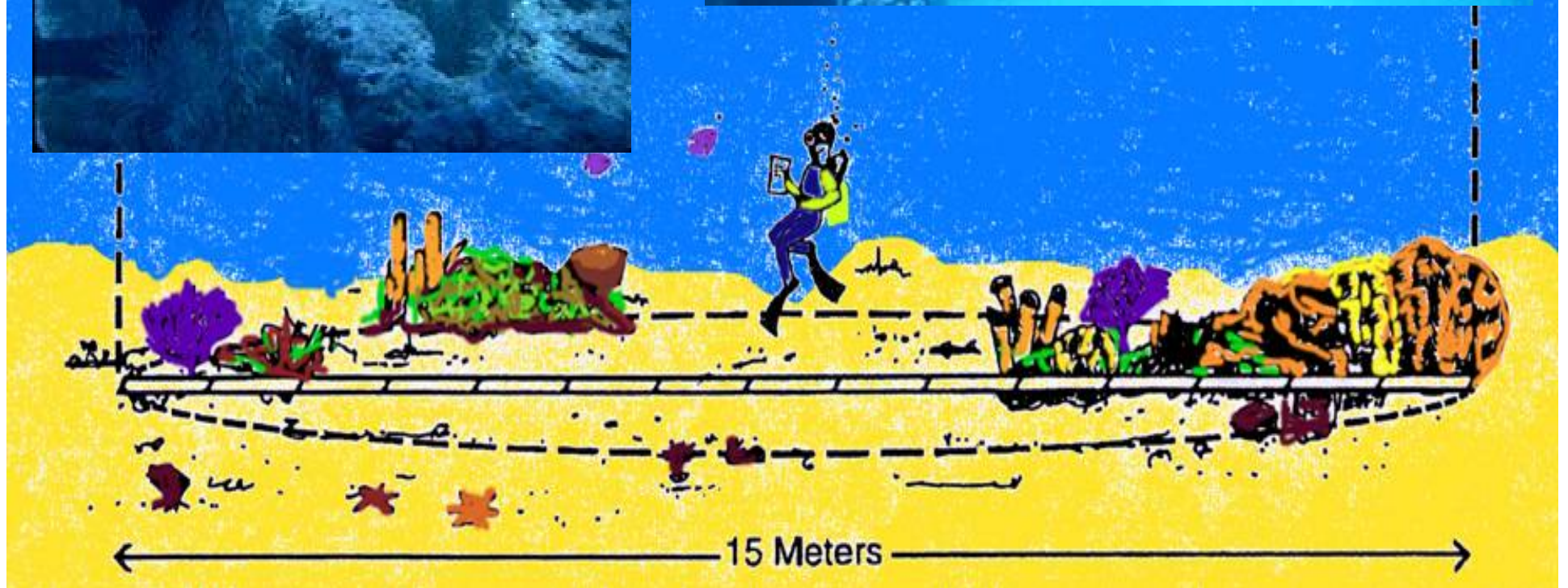
# Reef Visual Census (RVC) program

- Describe status and trends of fish populations in the FL Keys
- Provide fisheries-independent data for stock assessments
- Evaluate management actions
- Allow synoptic analysis of large temporal and spatial scale changes in ecosystems
- Began 30 years ago and methodology is essentially unchanged



# The managed Florida Keys coral reef ecosystem





# Stratified Random Design

Heterogeneous Spatial Distribution

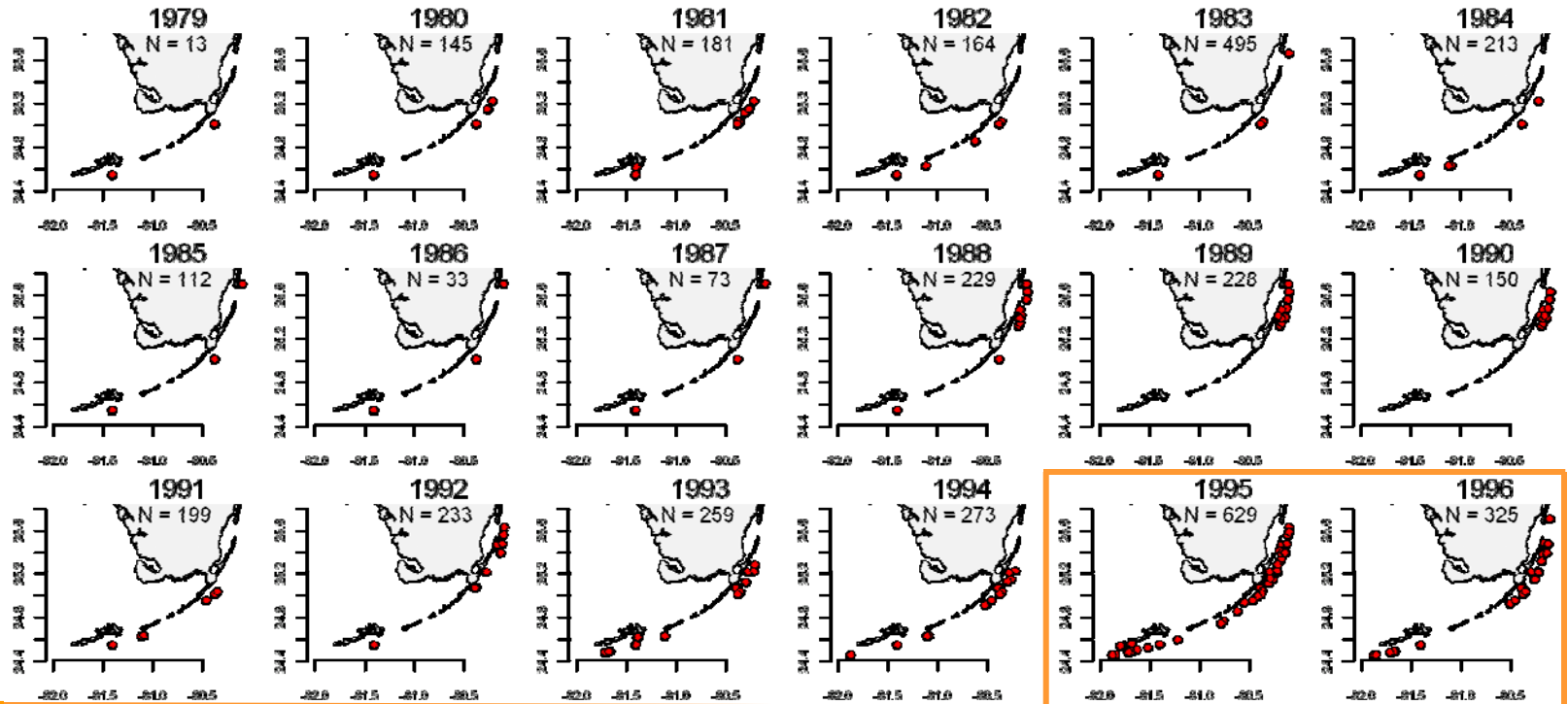
## Stratification Variables

- Cross-Shelf Habitat type
- Habitat relief and patchiness
- Depth
- Geographical subregion
- Spatial management zone  
(e.g. no-take reserves, etc.)

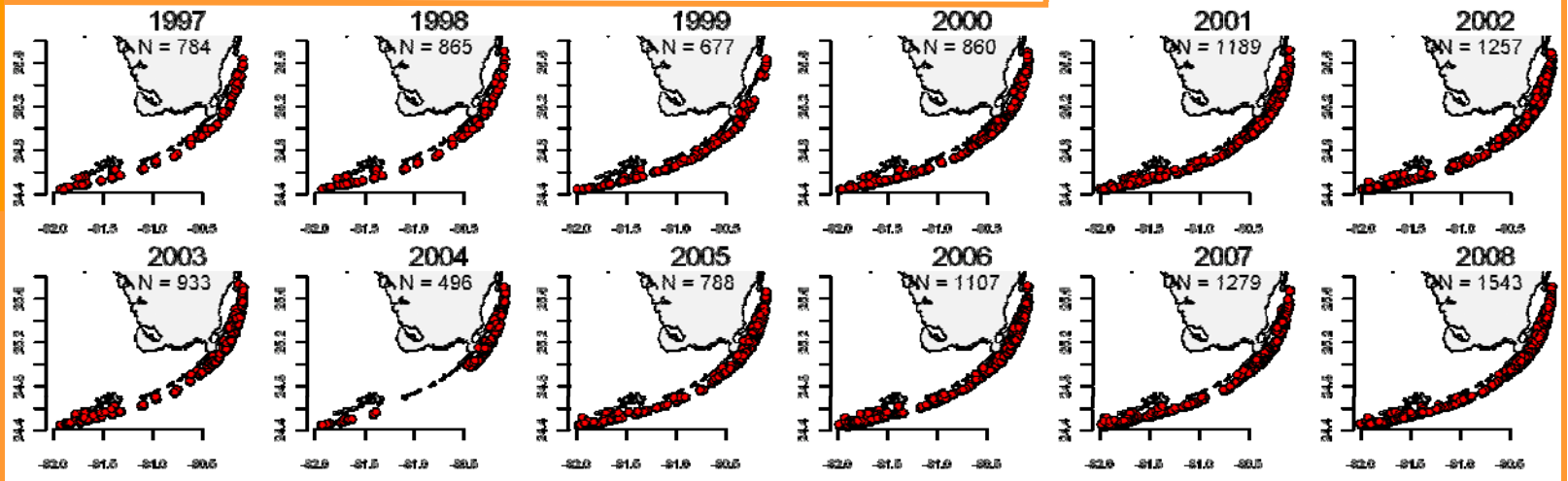


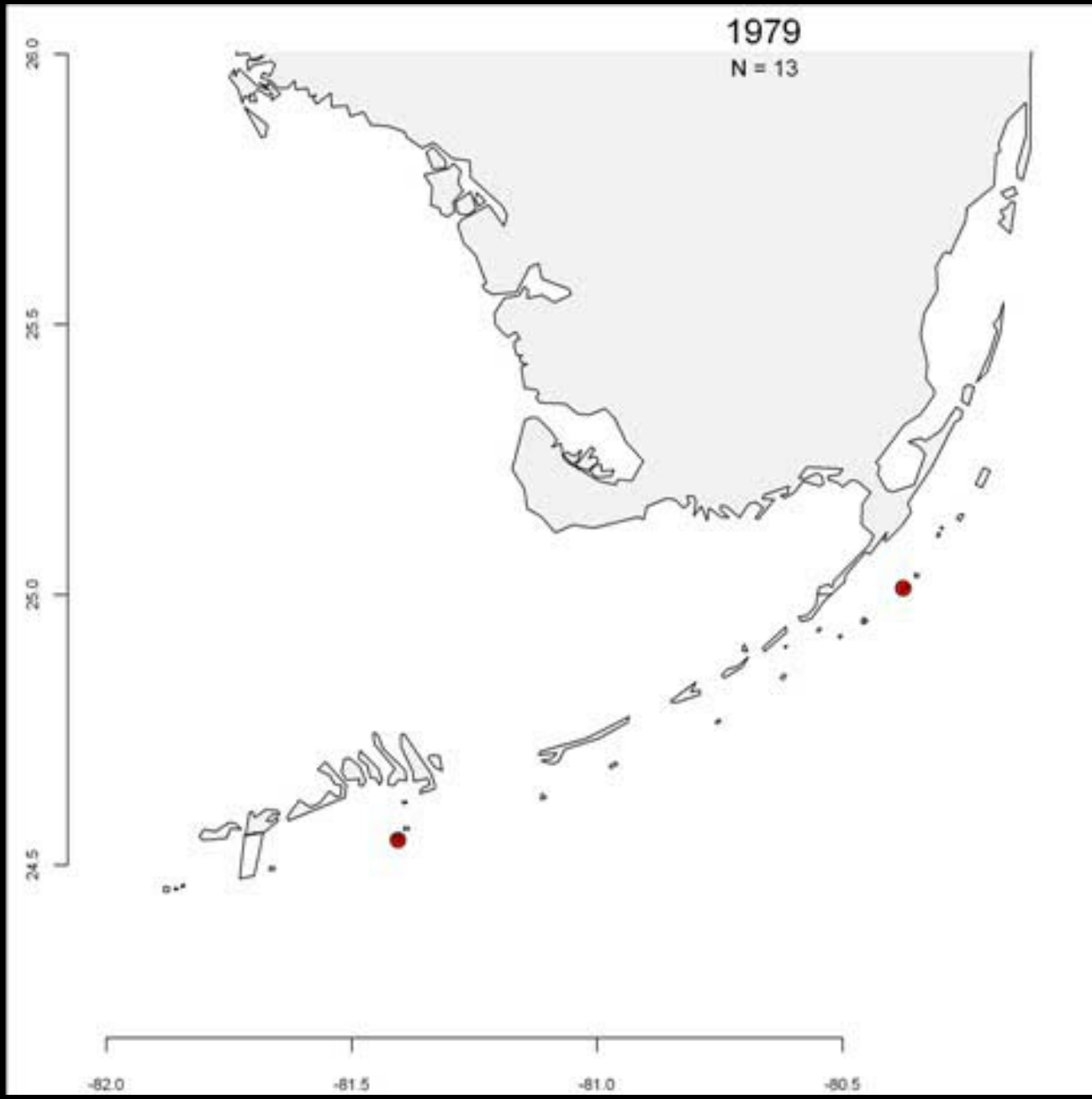
# RVC Florida Keys Sampling Sites 1979-2009

**Experimental  
sample  
design  
1979-1994**



**Survey  
sample  
design  
1995-2009**





# Program Summary

- 16,899 surveys conducted through 2008
- 366,511 records (species x survey) through 2008
- 161 divers used





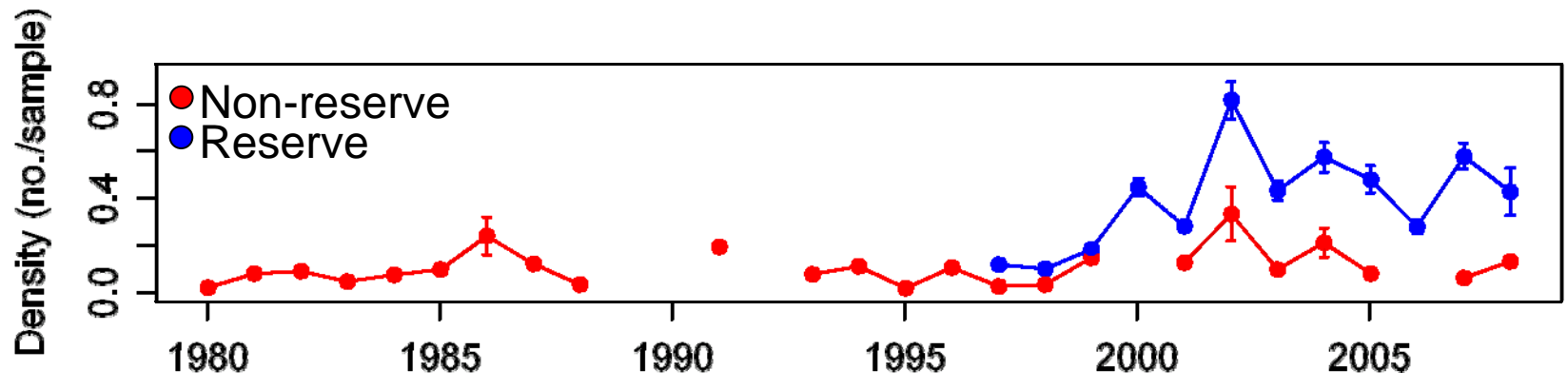
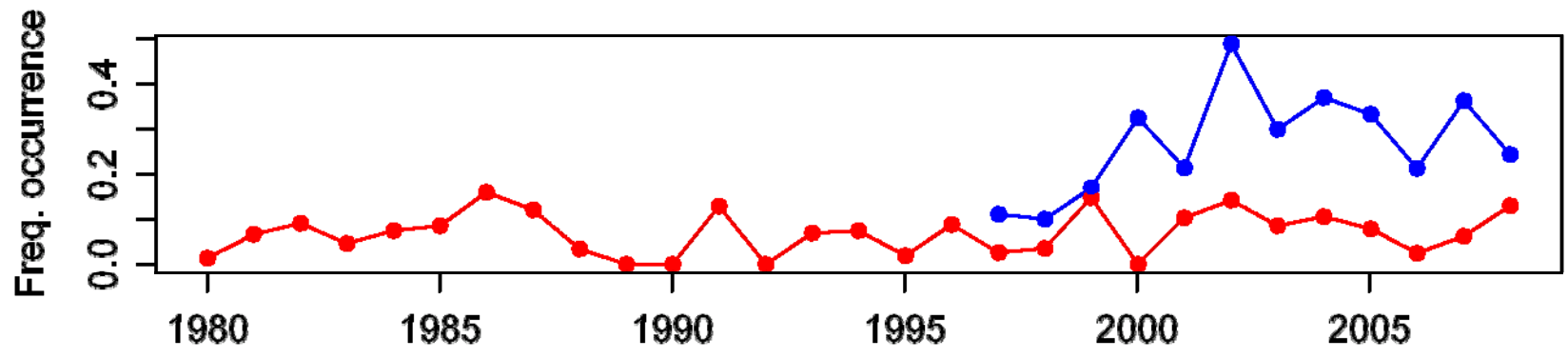
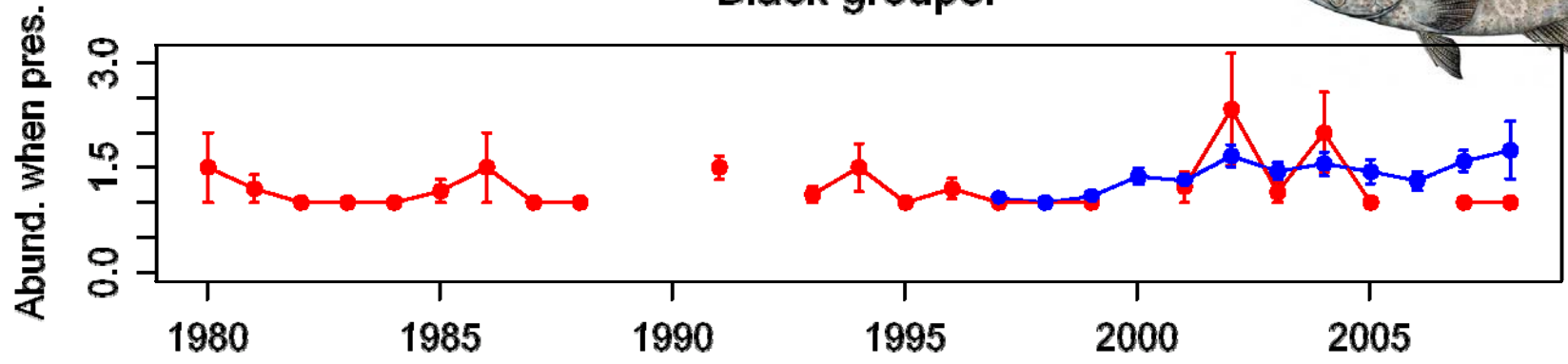
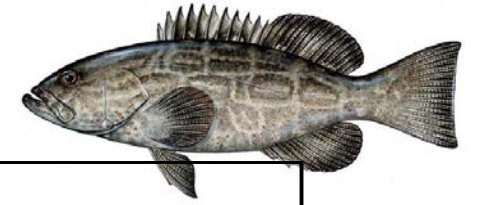
# Rough Timeline

- 1950s-1970s (and before): Florida Keys overfished
- 1979-1980: Reef fish monitoring begins with experimental design
- Mid 1980s: Some fishery regulations implemented (size limits, bag limits)
- 1995: Modified to survey design; sampling intensified
- 1997: Marine reserves implemented in FL Keys
- 2001: Marine reserves added to Dry Tortugas bank
- 2007: Marine reserve added to Dry Tortugas National Park

# This analysis

- Restricted to high-relief spur & groove forereefs
- Sanctuary Preservation Areas (no-take reserves; SPAs) implemented in 1997
  - ‘Reserve’ analyses: only areas that became reserves pre-1997
  - ‘Non-reserve’ analyses: all areas pre-1997 and only areas open to fishing after 1997
- Response variables include:
  - Biomass
  - Abundance when present (i.e. excludes zeros)
  - Frequency of occurrence
  - Density (i.e. includes zeros)

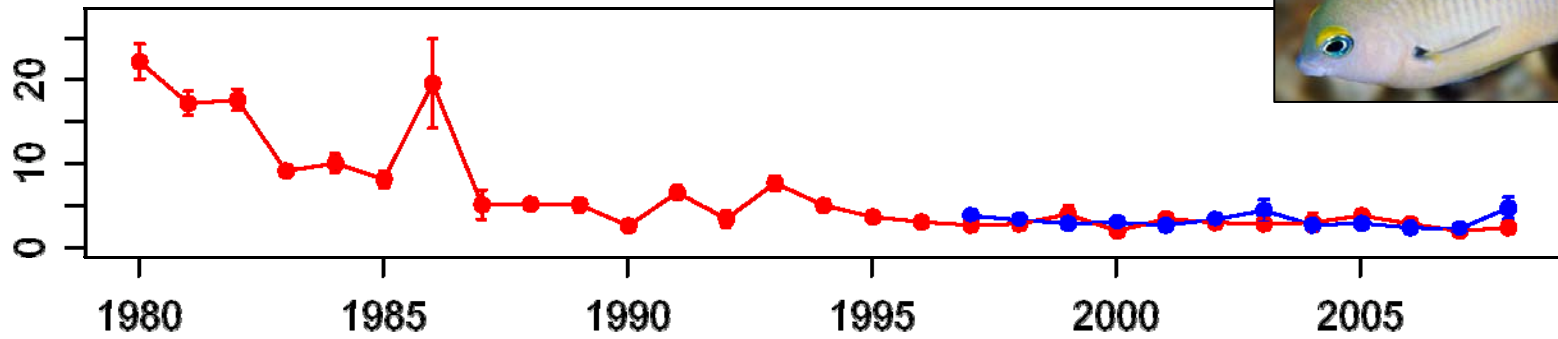
# Black grouper



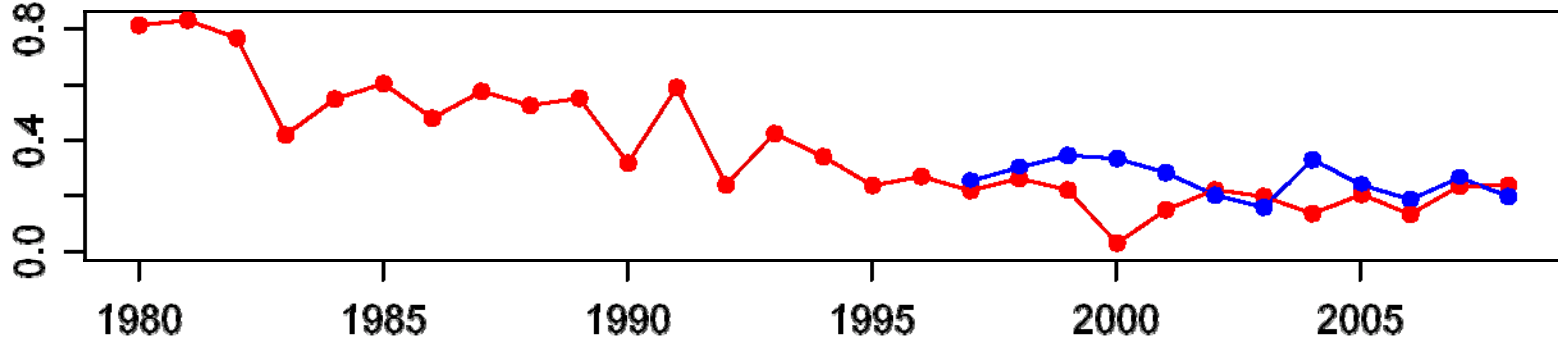
# Threespot damselfish



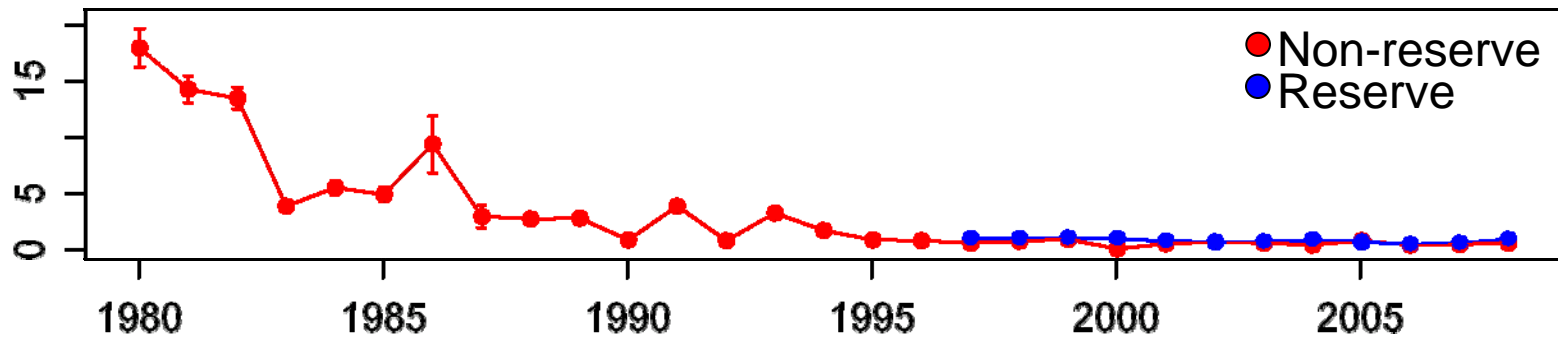
Abund. when pres.

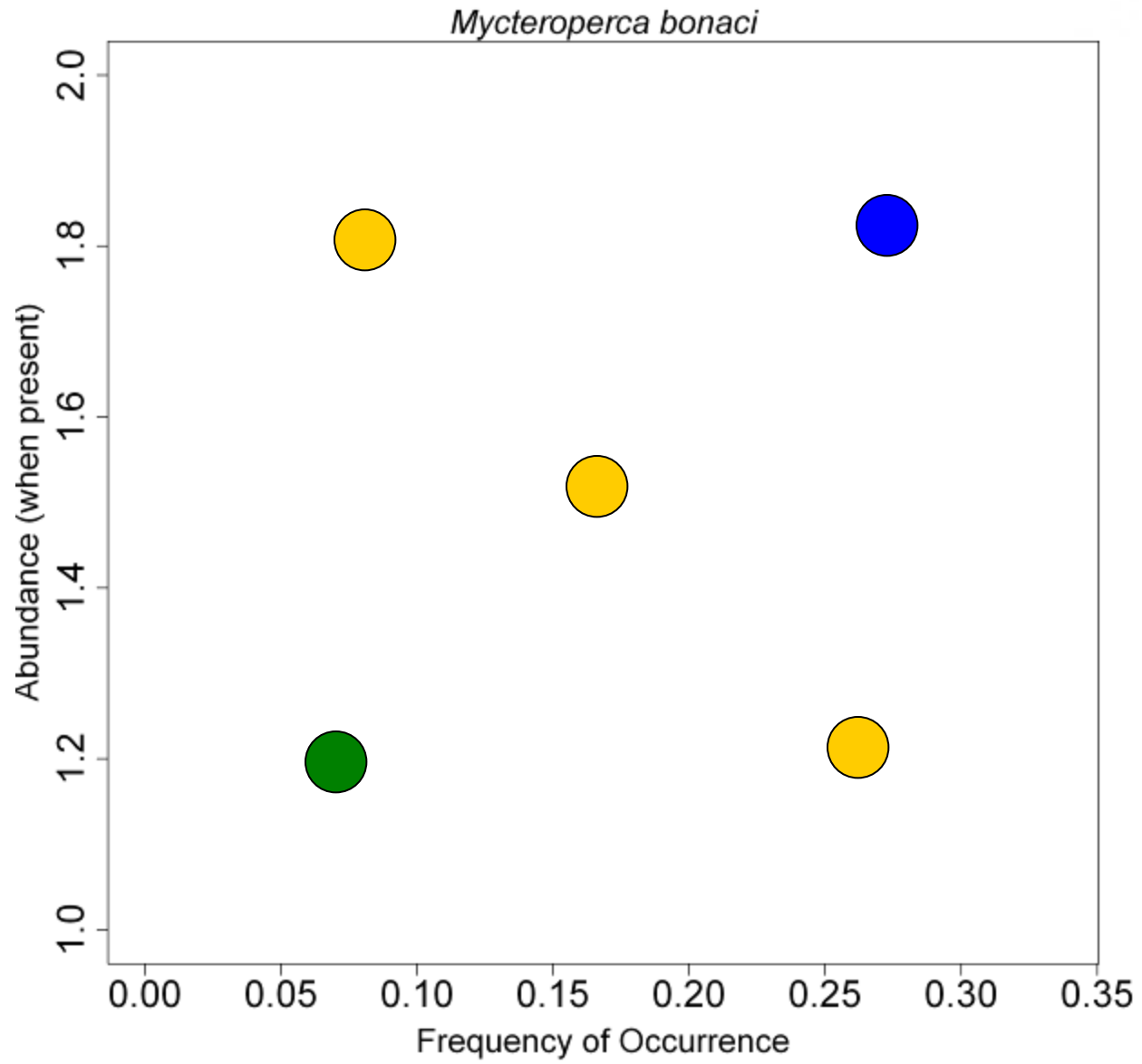
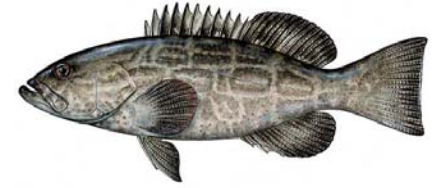


Freq. occurrence

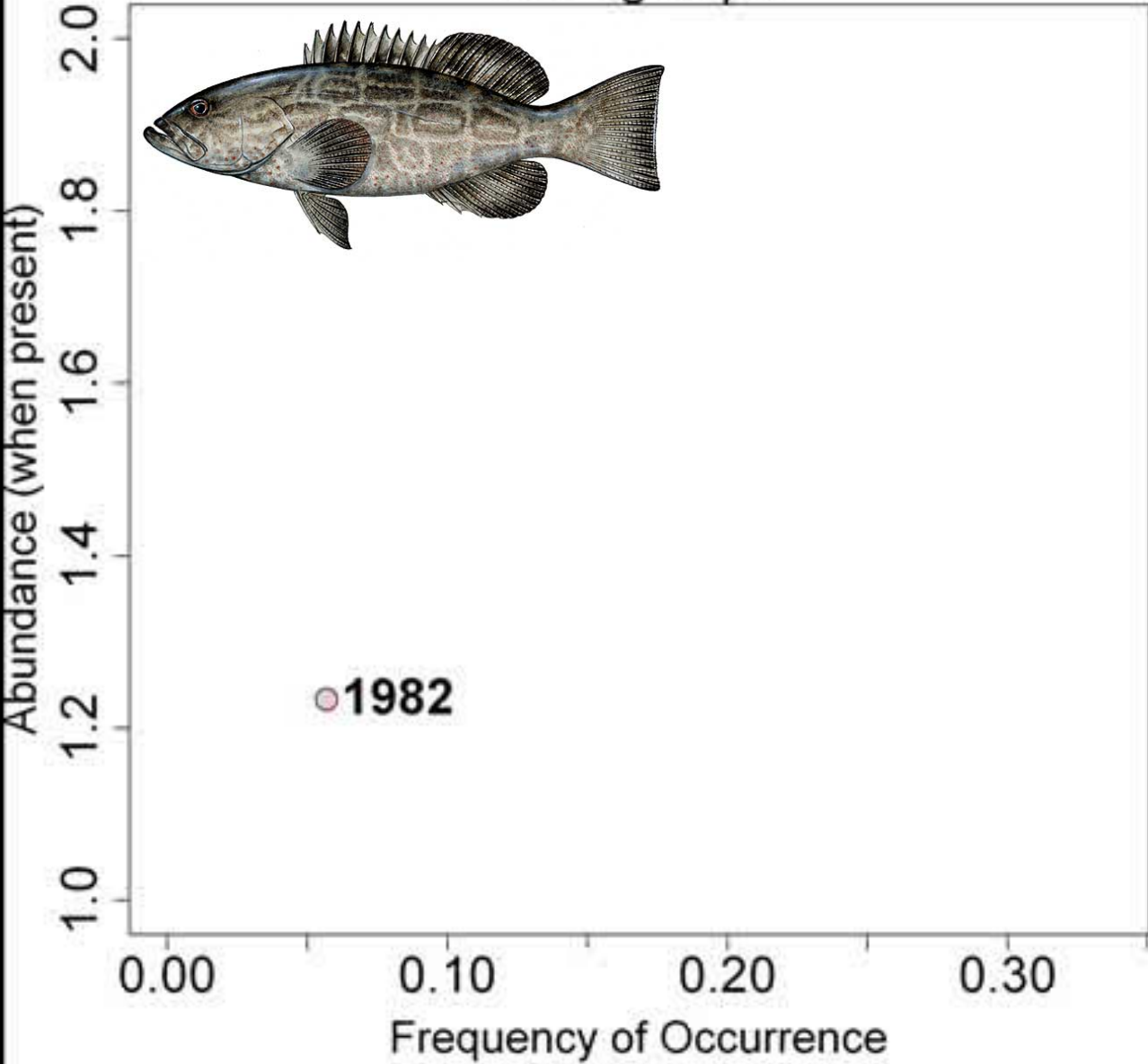


Density (no./sample)

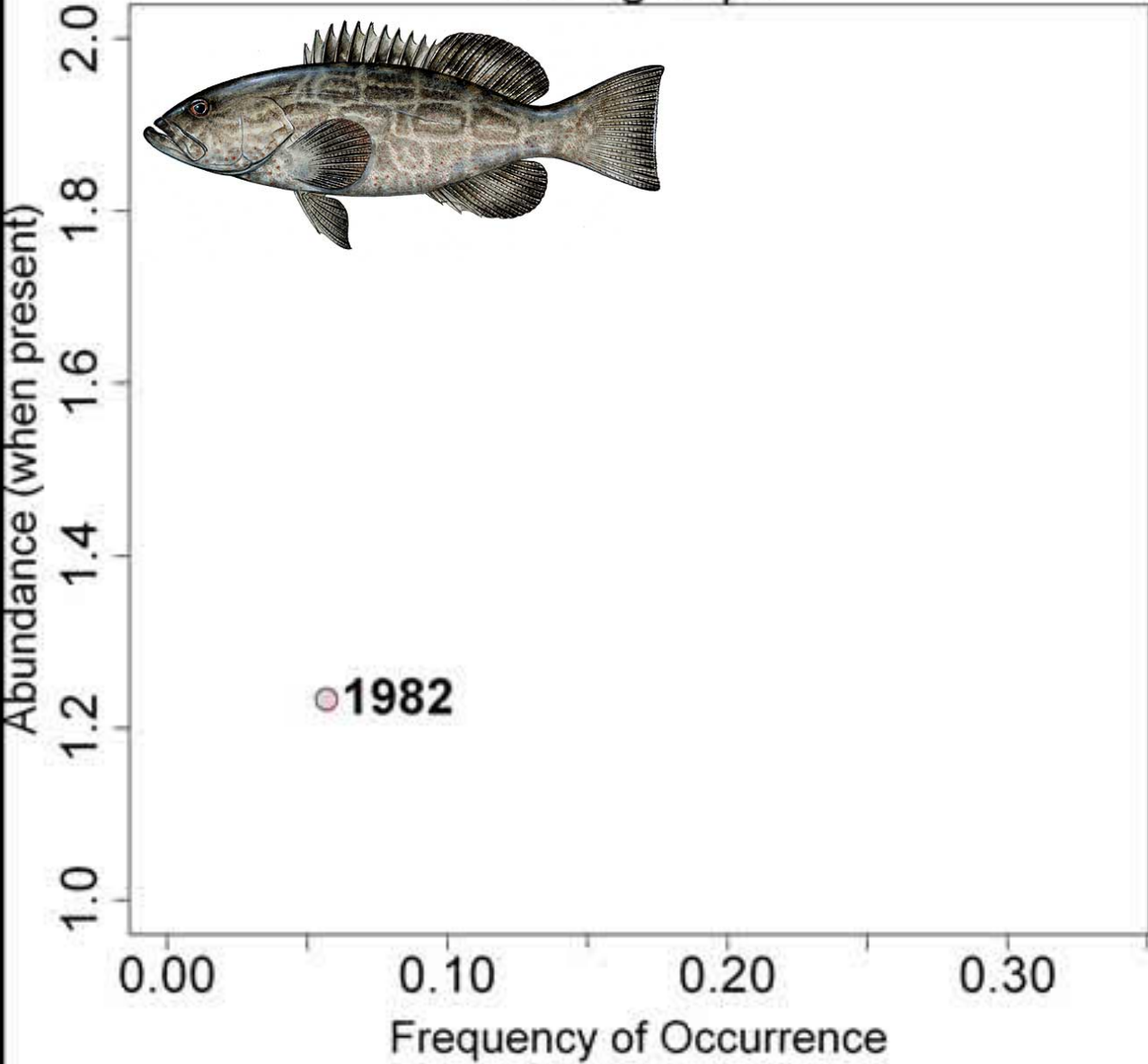




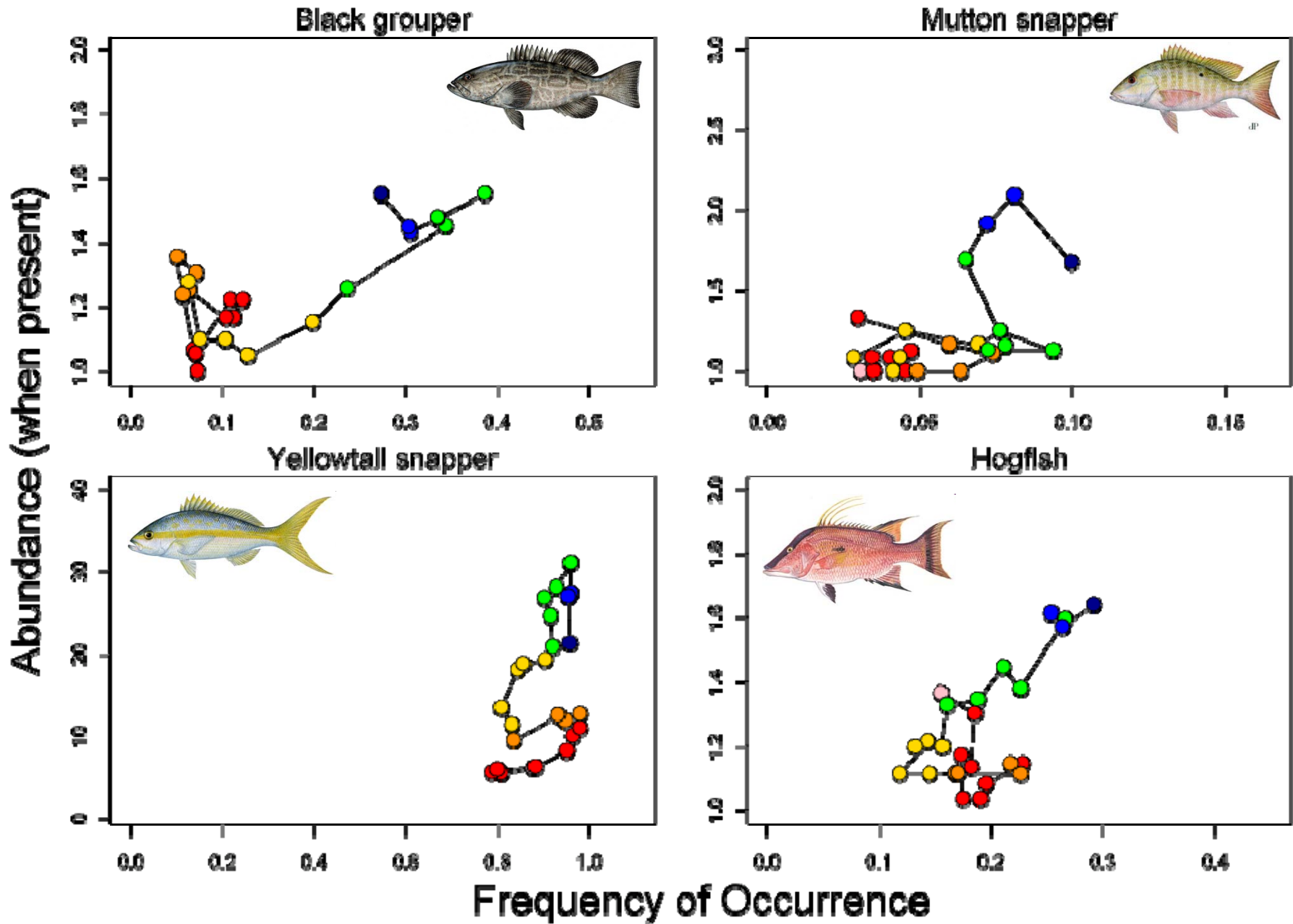
# Black grouper



# Black grouper

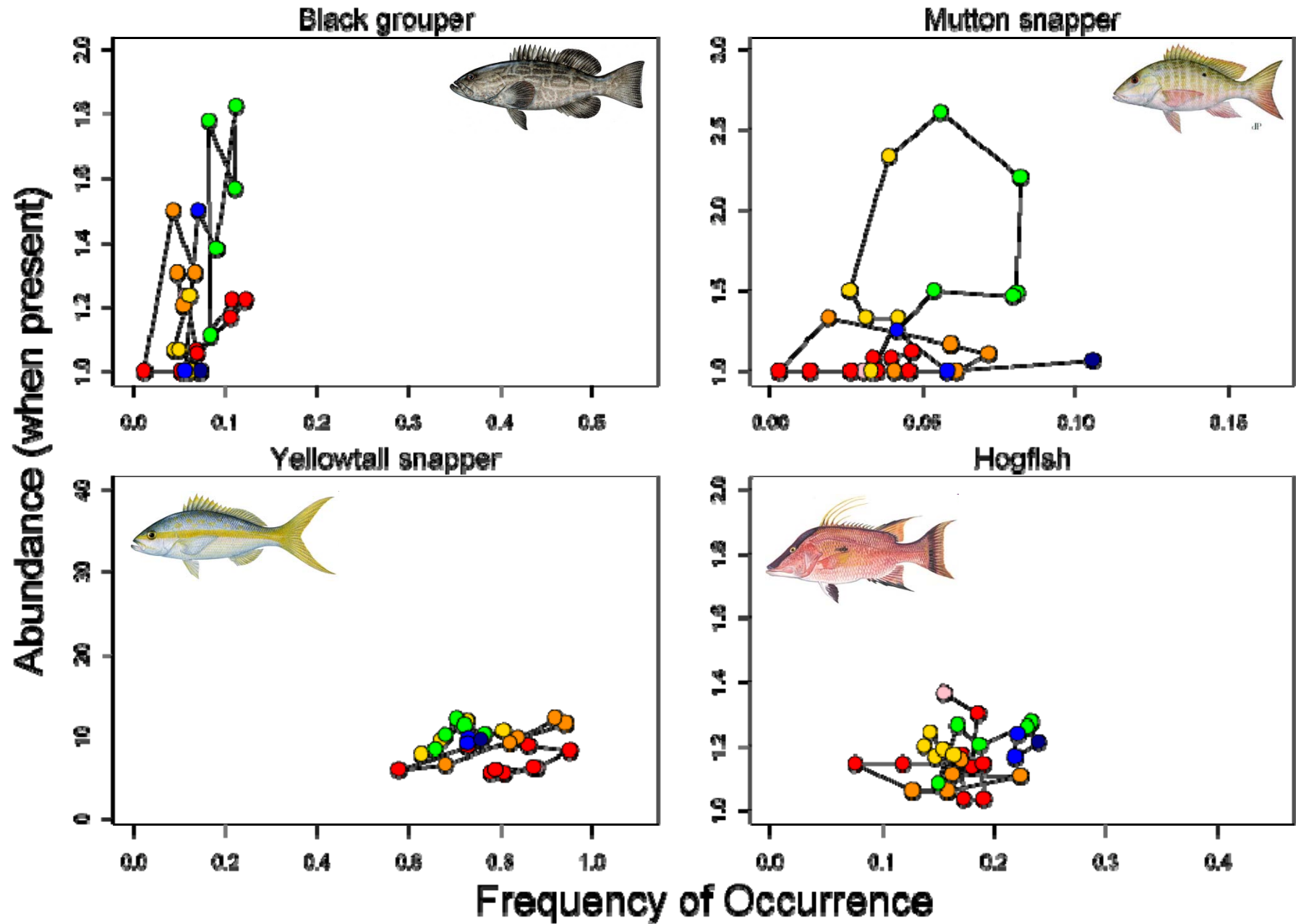


# Reserves only (after 1997)

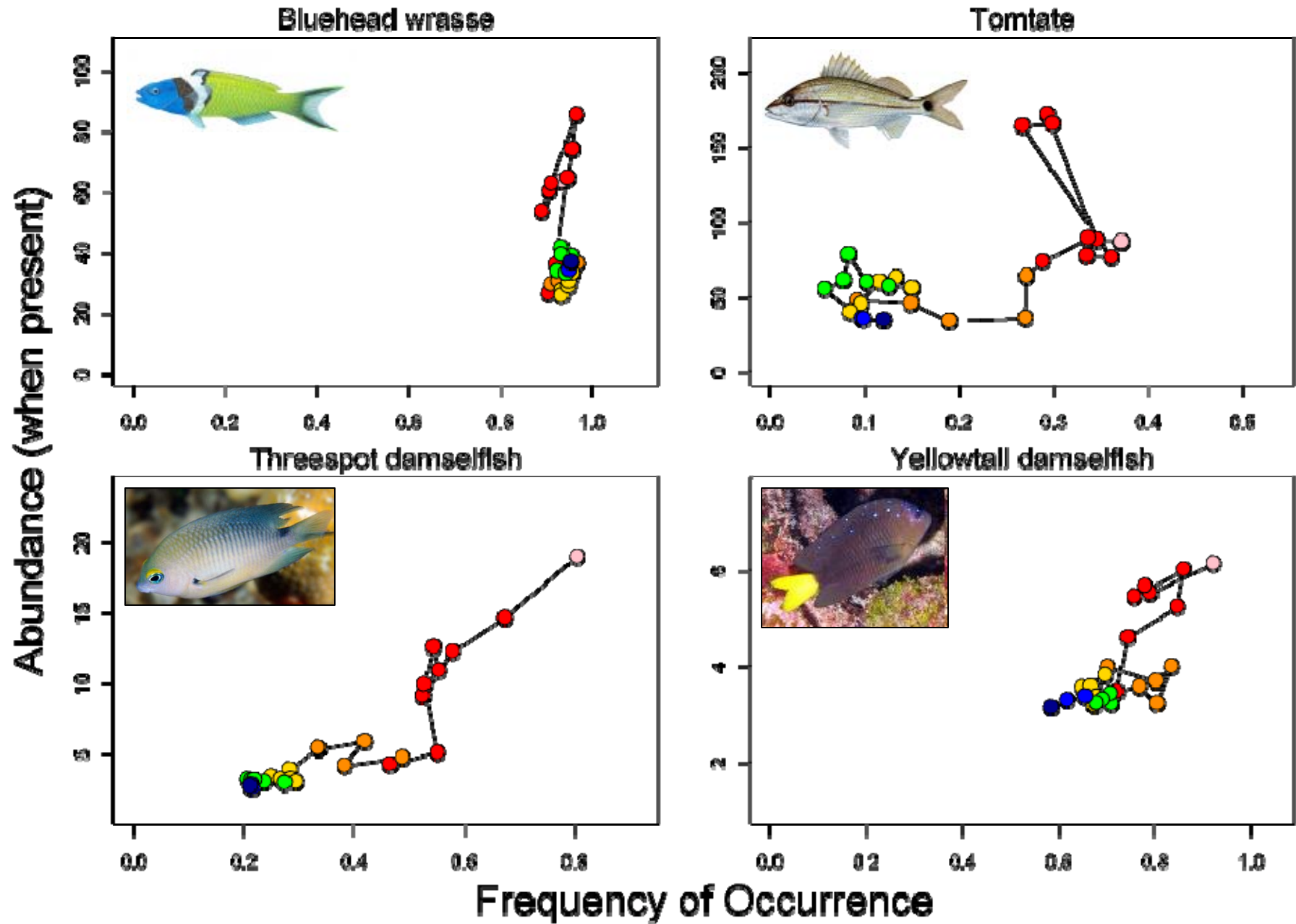


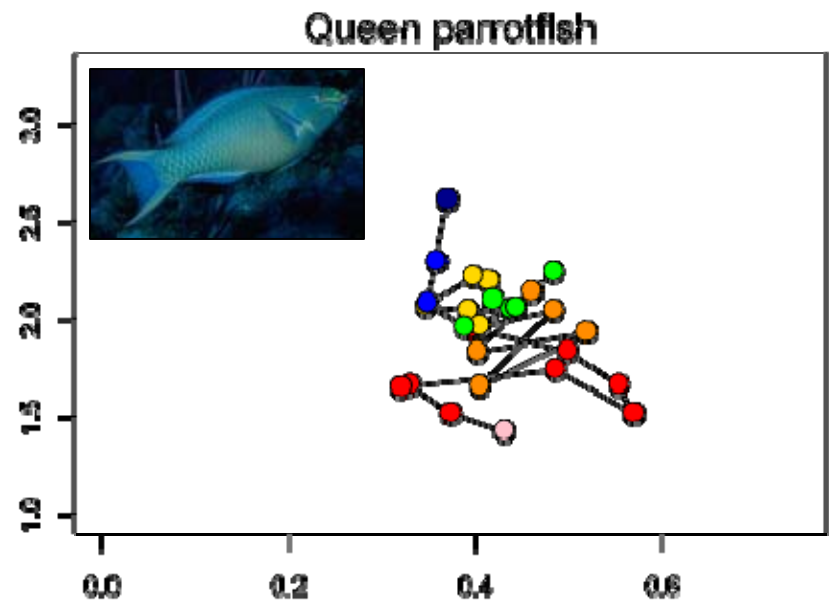
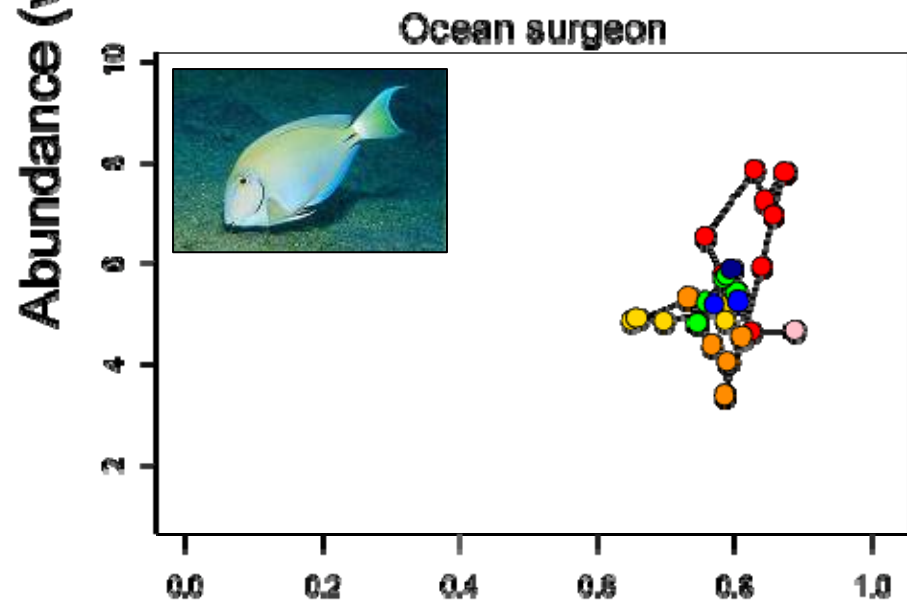
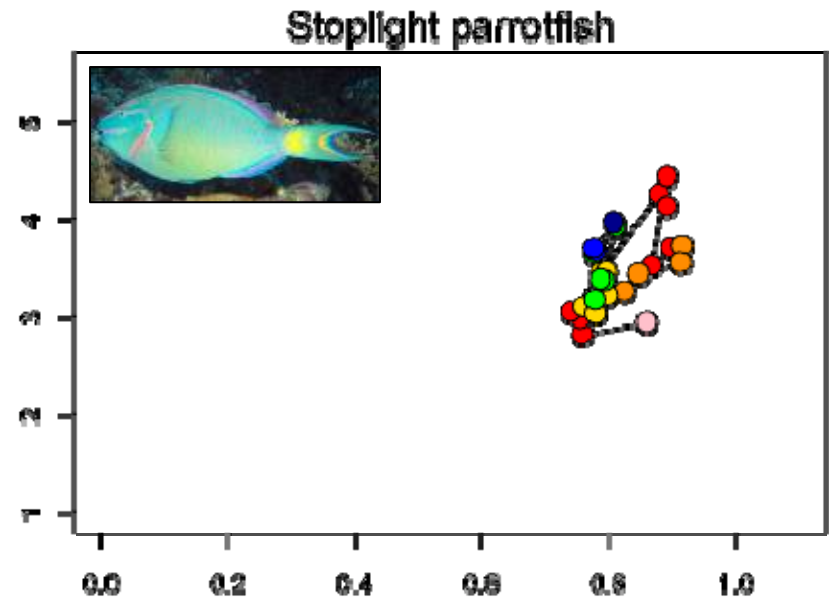
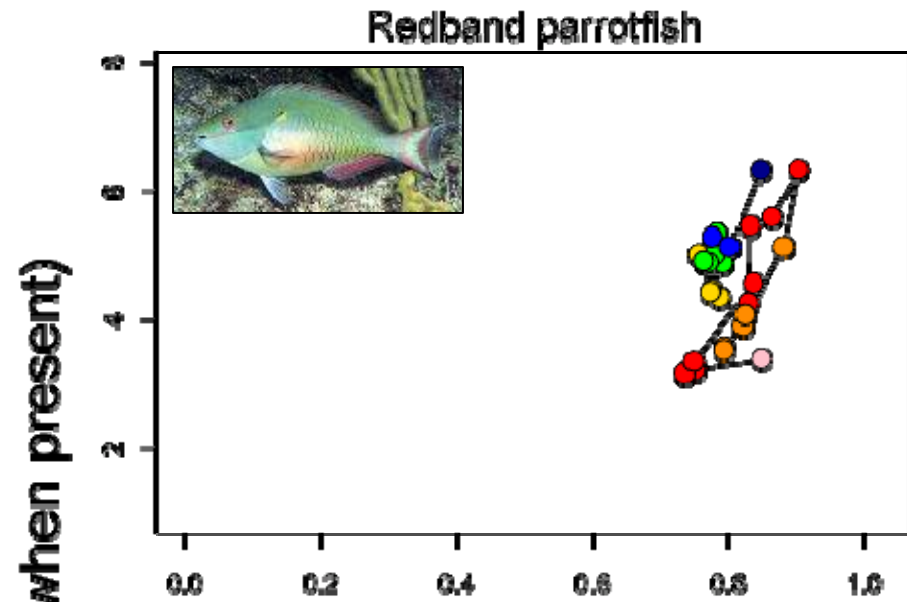


# Non-reserves only (after 1997)



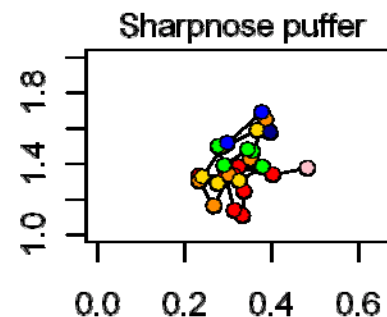
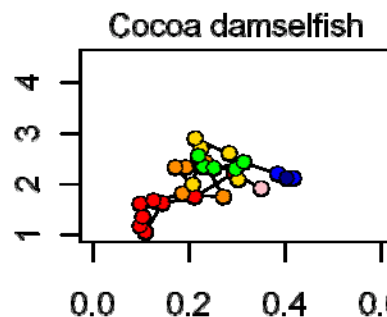
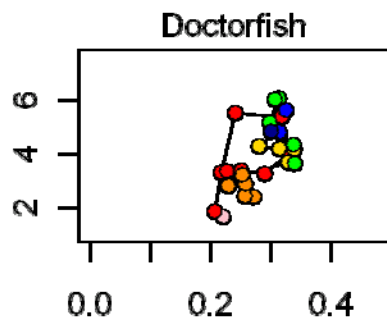
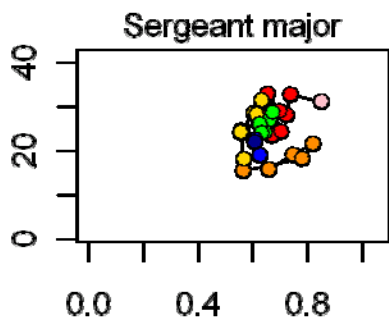
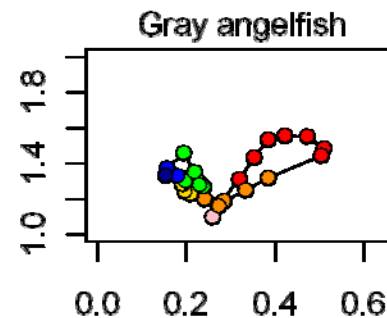
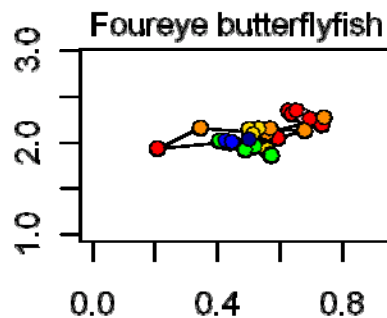
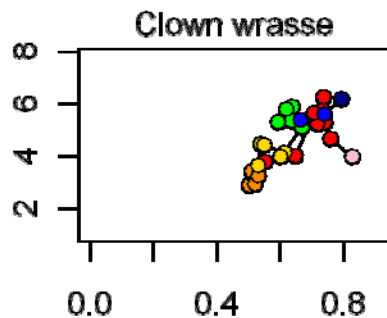
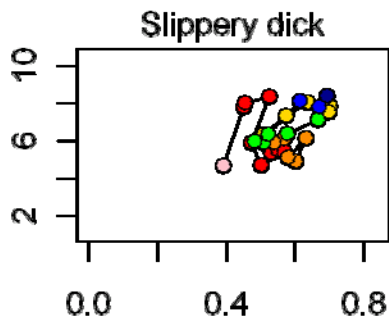
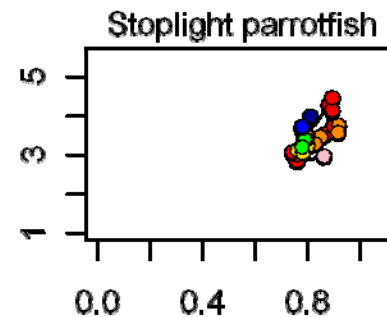
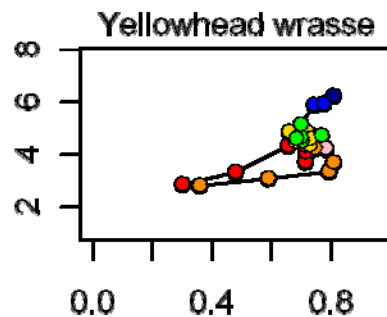
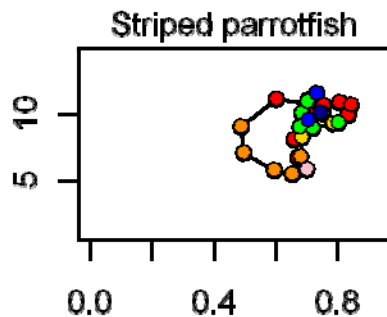
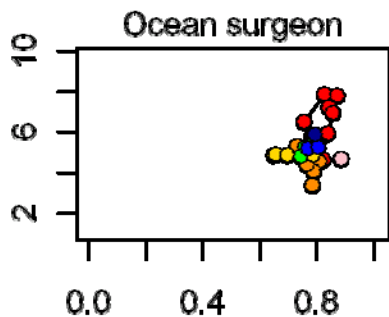
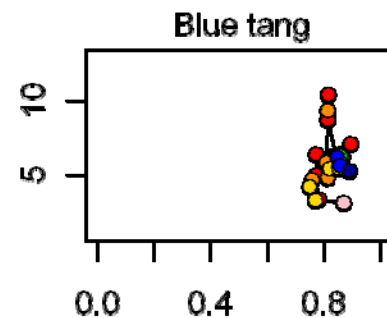
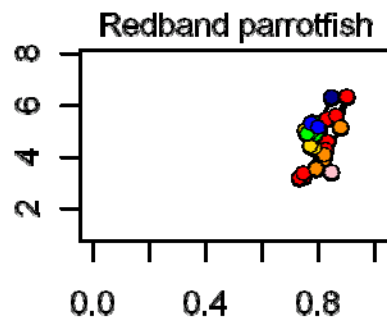
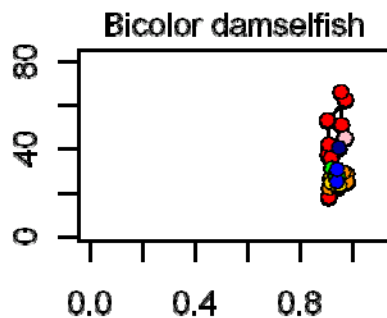
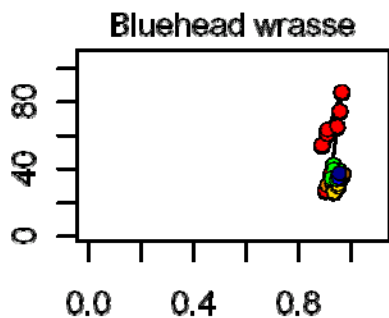
# All data (reserves and non-reserves)





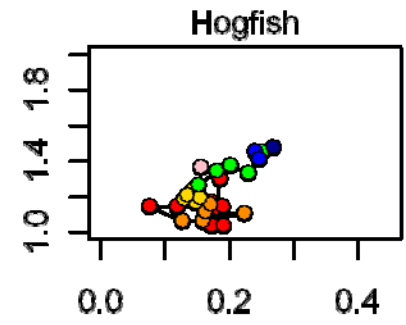
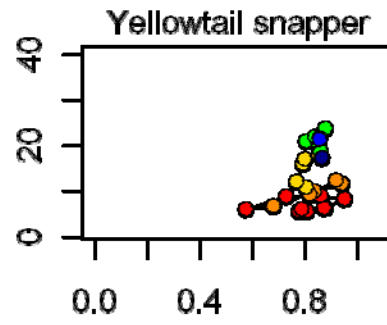
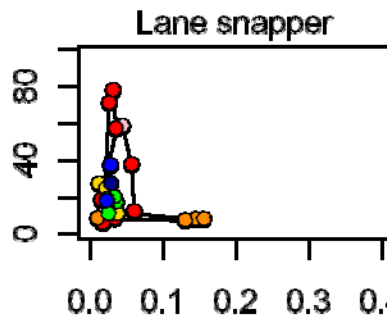
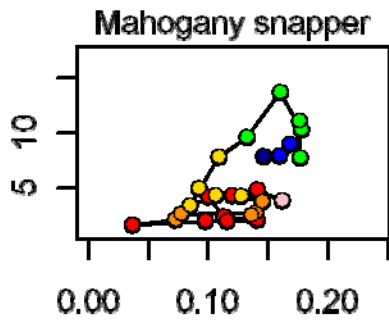
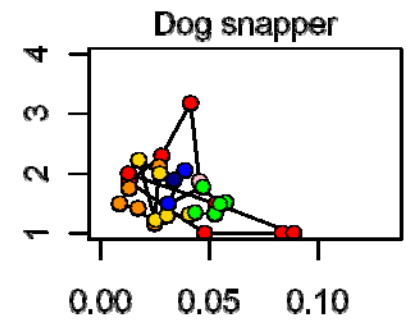
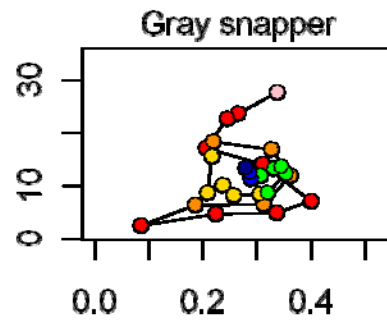
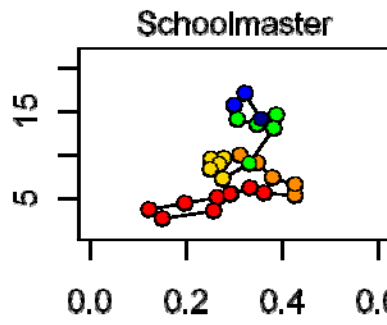
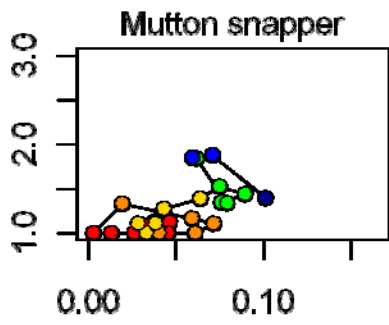
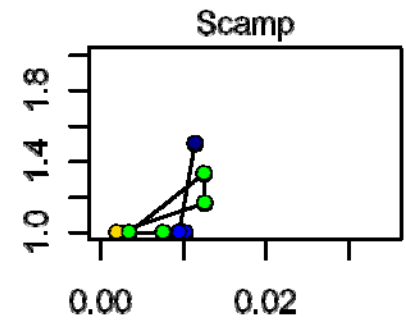
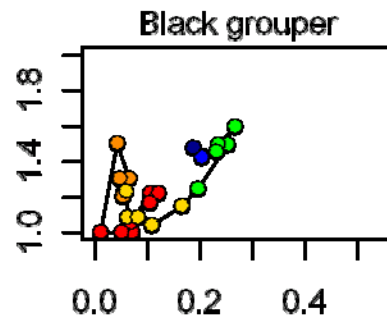
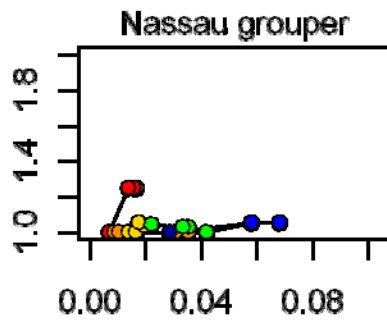
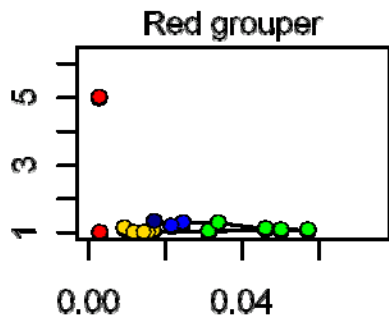
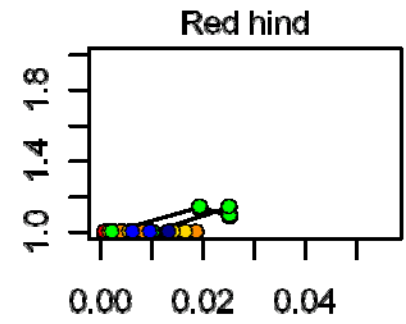
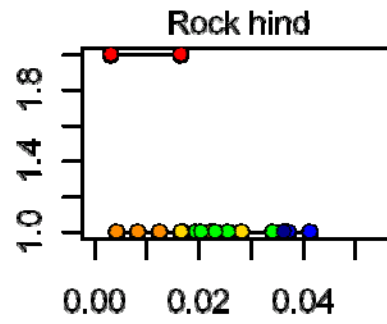
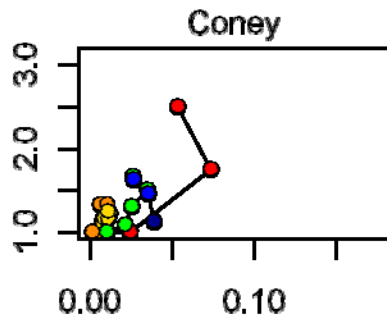
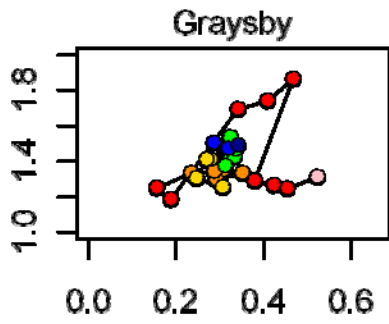
Frequency of Occurrence

Abundance (when present)



Frequency of Occurrence

Abundance (when present)

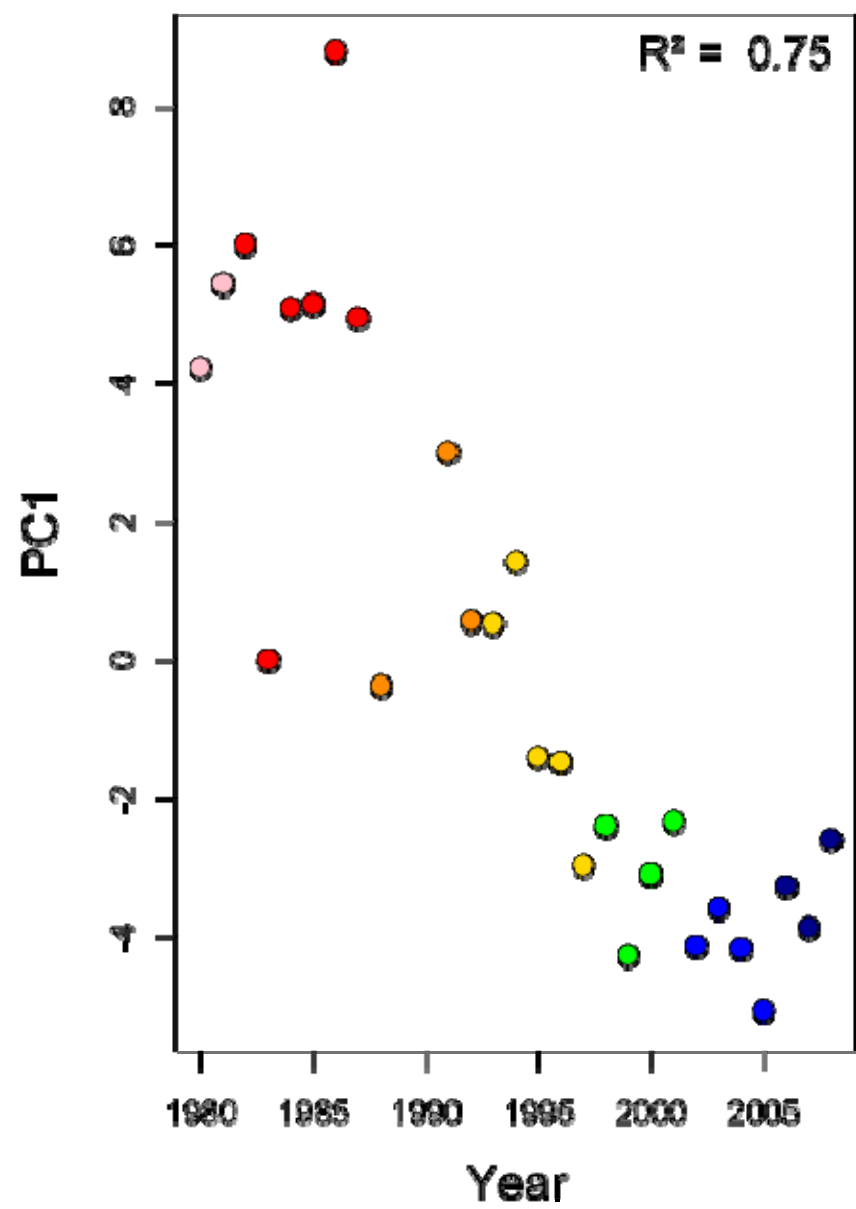
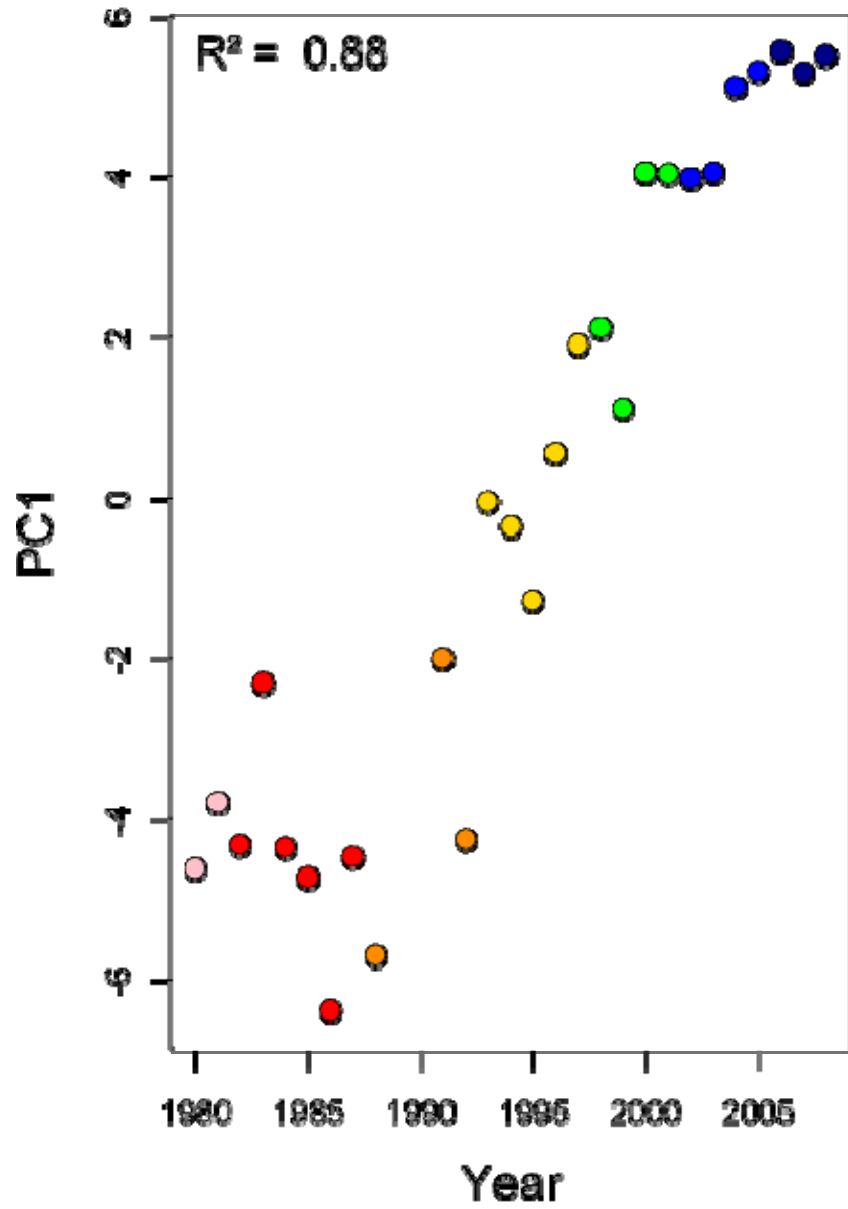


Frequency of Occurrence

Top 65 Species

SPAs

Non-SPAs



# Principal components loadings

## Non-SPAs

Species	PC1	Trophic Group
Threespot damselfish	0.22	Herbivore
Yellowtail damselfish	0.21	Herbivore
Rock beauty	0.21	Invertivore
Bluehead wrasse	0.20	Invertivore
Foureye butterflyfish	0.20	Invertivore
Beaugregory	-0.20	Herbivore
Harlequin bass	0.19	Invertivore
White grunt	-0.19	Invertivore
Spanish hogfish	0.19	Invertivore
Yellow goatfish	0.18	Invertivore
Tomtate	0.18	Invertivore
Sergeant major	0.17	Planktivore
Cocoa damselfish	-0.17	Herbivore
French grunt	-0.17	Invertivore
Bicolor damselfish	0.16	Herbivore

## SPAs

Species	PC1	Trophic Group
White grunt	0.22	Invertivore
French grunt	0.22	Invertivore
Harlequin bass	-0.20	Invertivore
Blue angelfish	-0.20	Invertivore
Yellowtail snapper	0.20	Planktivore
Foureye butterflyfish	-0.19	Invertivore
Threespot damselfish	-0.19	Herbivore
Tomtate	-0.19	Invertivore
Schoolmaster	0.19	Carnivore
Porkfish	0.19	Invertivore
Gray angelfish	-0.18	Invertivore
Caesar grunt	0.17	Invertivore
Bluestriped grunt	0.17	Invertivore
Rock beauty	-0.17	Invertivore
Black grouper	0.17	Top predator

# Summary

- Able to summarize complex data in a meaningful way
- Provides synoptic view of 30 years of trends
- Generates a variety of testable hypotheses about factors that control fish abundance in the FL Keys
- Shows consistent change in community structure over 30 years in FL Keys, both in and out of marine reserves
- Provides information to managers about management actions (e.g. reserves), fishery status, and other impacts (e.g. hurricanes)





# Hogfish reproduction in the FL Keys



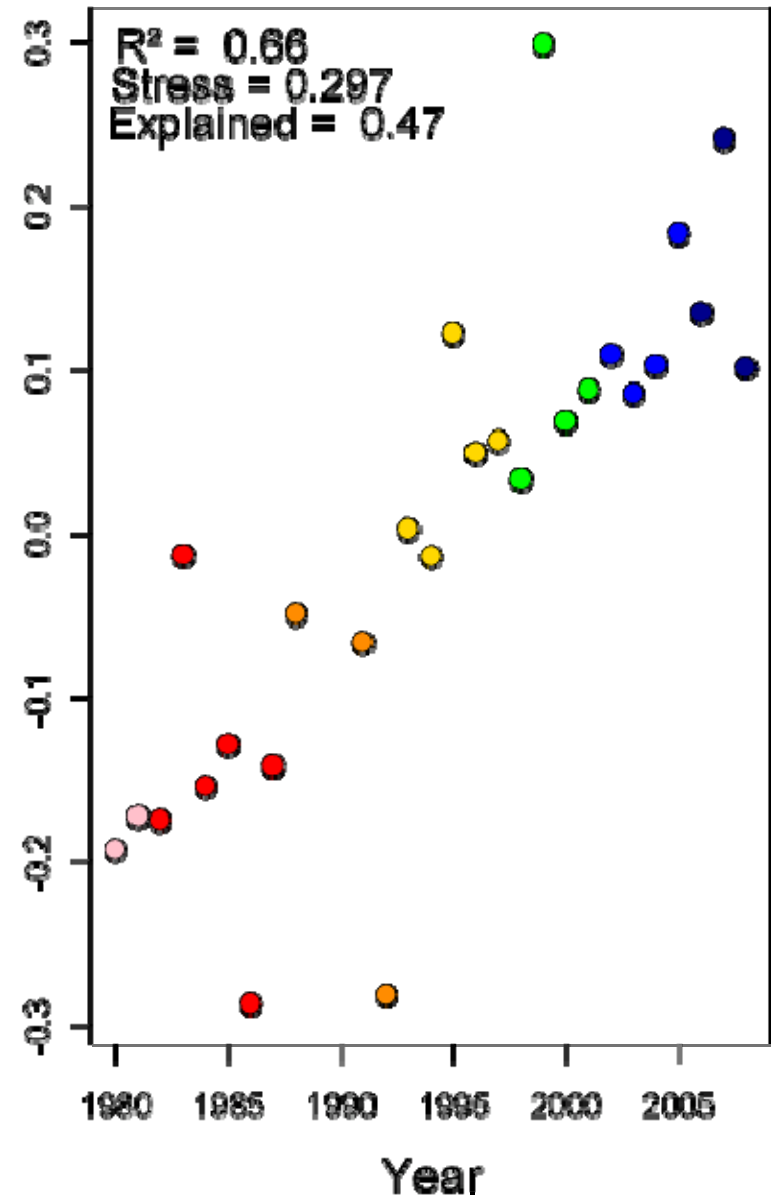
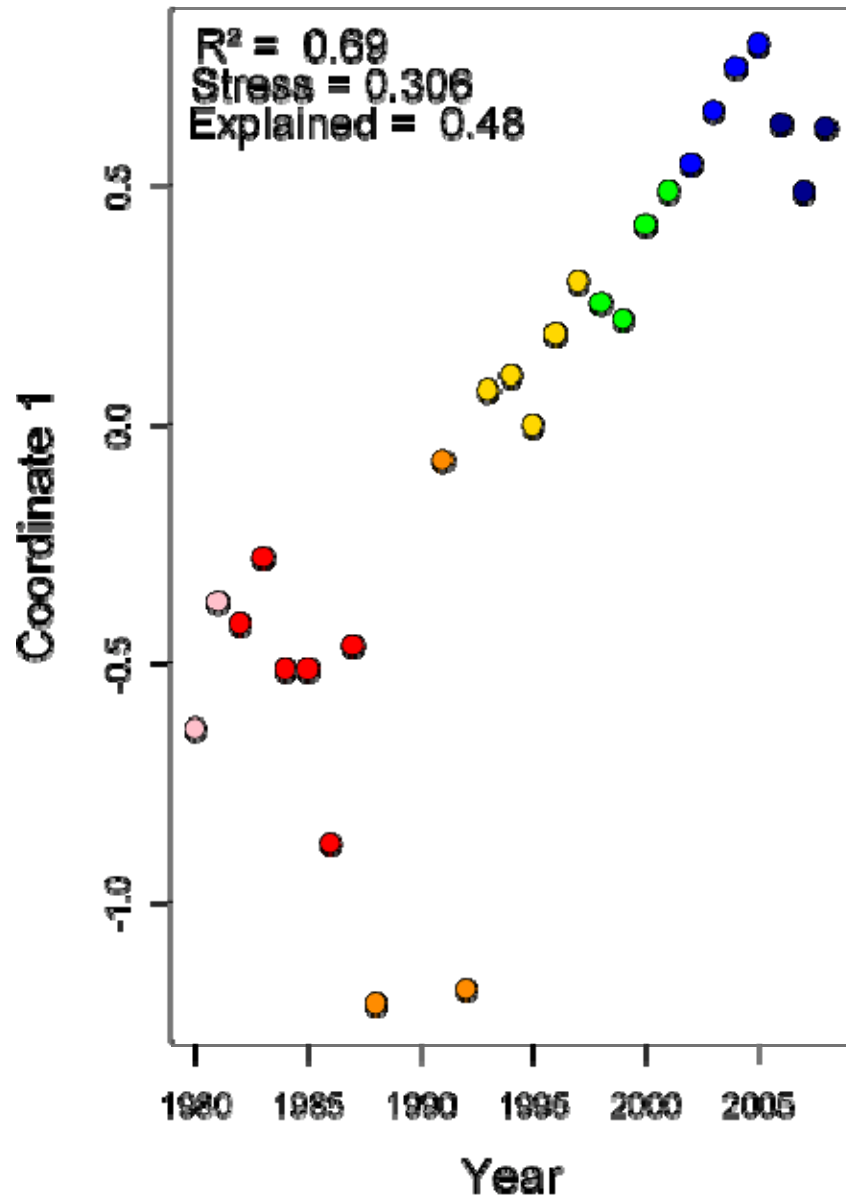
	Marine Reserve	Fished Area
Survey effort	7 hrs	19 hrs
Area surveyed	2.5 ha	9.6 ha
Number of spawns	55	0

Muñoz, Burton, et al. 2009

# Top 65 Species

## SPAs

## Non-SPAs





1957

McClenachen 2009



2007

McClenachen 2009