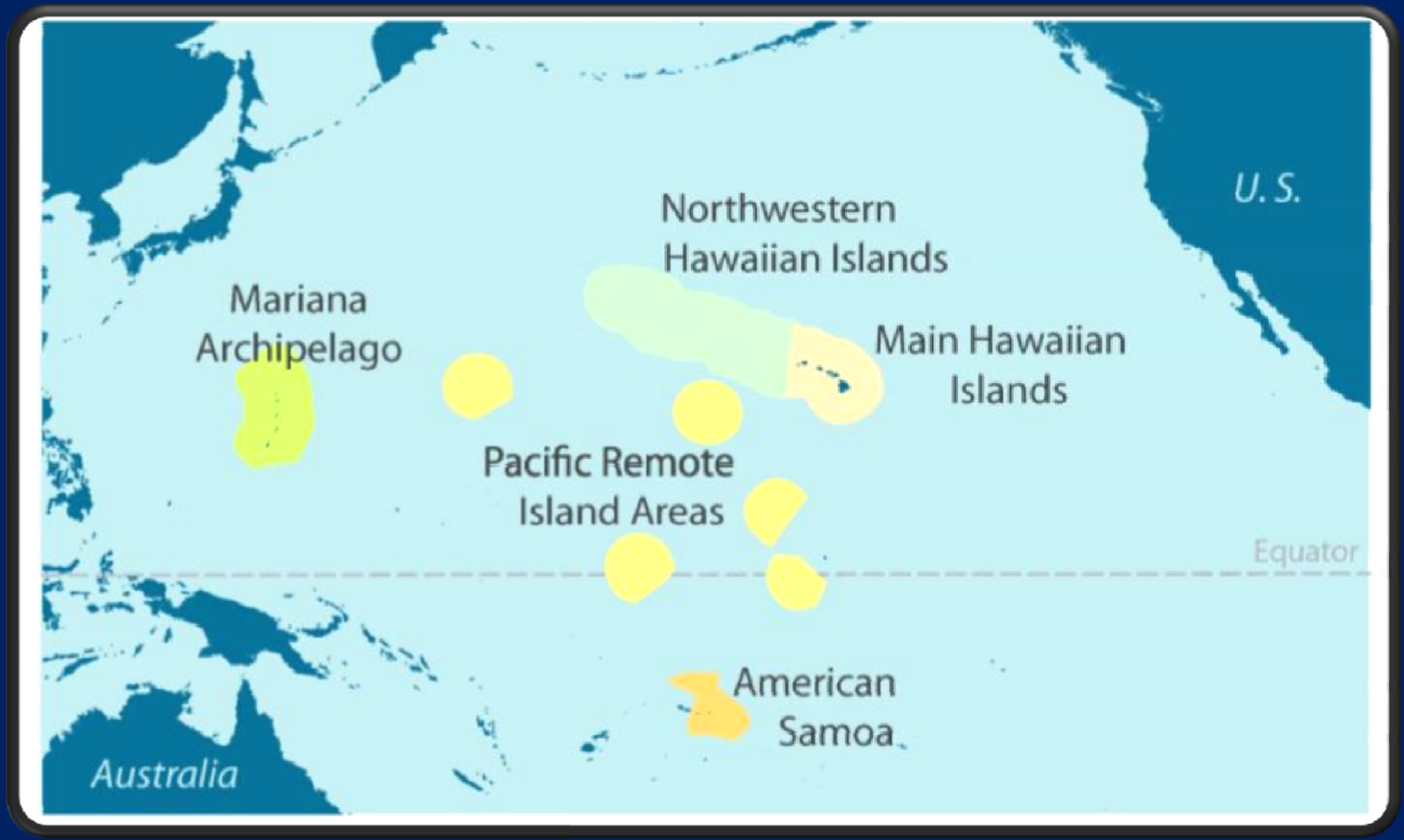
Disseminating Data from an Integrated Ecosystem Monitoring Program

Troy Kanemura
Data Management Administrator
Coral Reef Ecosystem Division
Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center

Overview

- Program Background
- Data Download Tool
- Data Documentation Module
- Future Plans

Coral Reef Ecosystem Division Study Area



Monitoring Coral Reefs

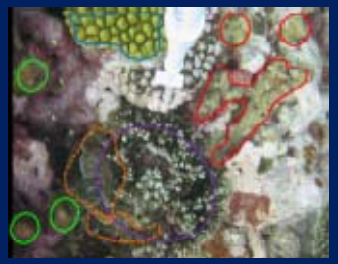
Visual Observations

Measured Observations

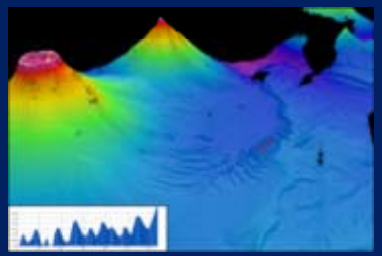
Time Series

Water Samples

Optical

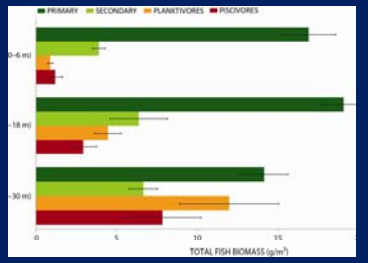


Multibeam

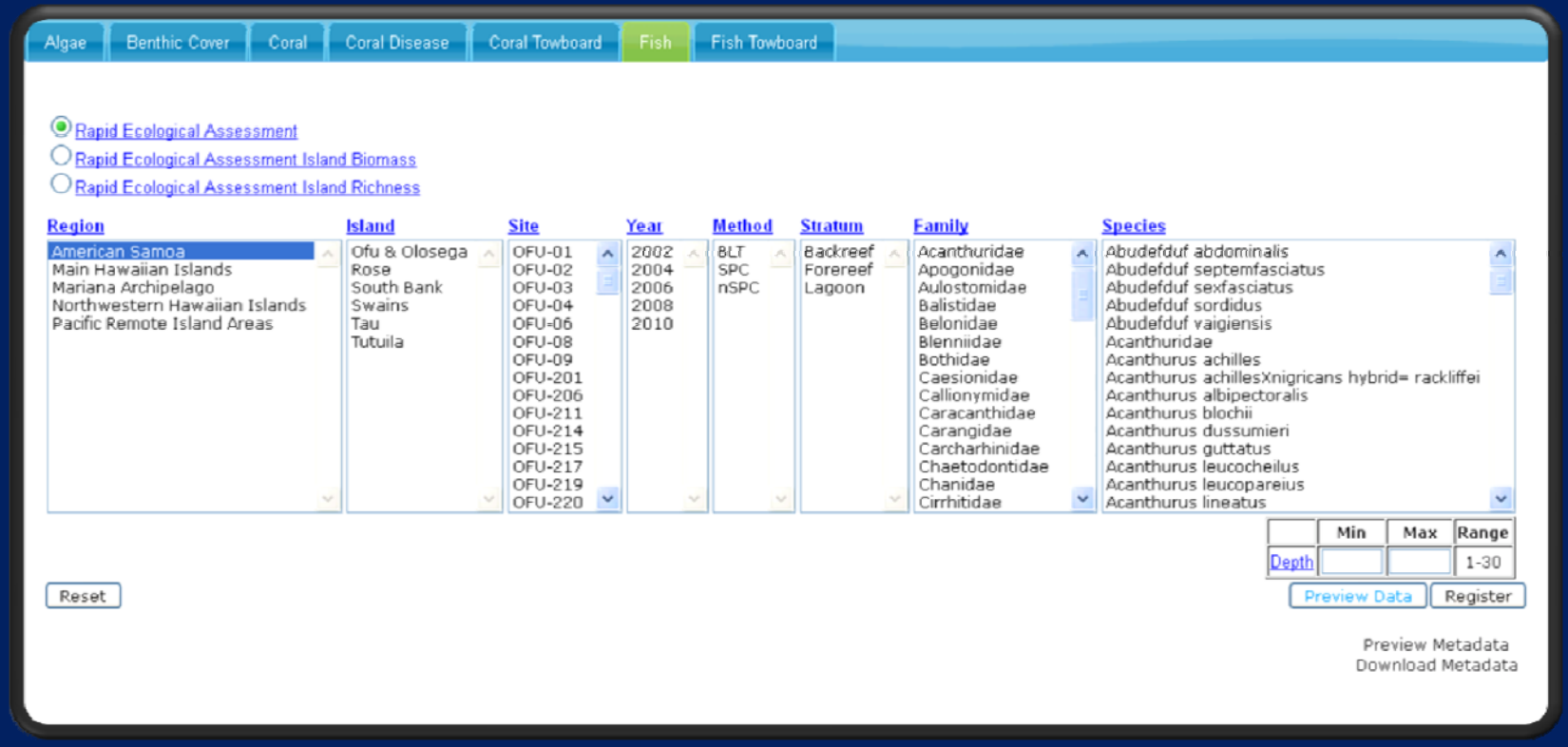


Collections

Analysis

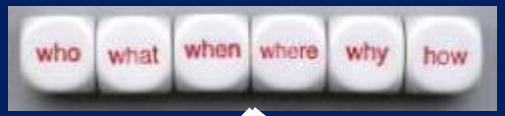


Data Download Tool Objectives



- User Interface
- Metadata Access
- Data Documentation

CoRIS Metadata Records



Preview

Download

Title: *CRED Rapid Ecological Assessment Reef Fish Survey at Rose, American Samoa in 2010*

Abstract: To support a long-term NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP) for sustainable management and conservation of coral reef ecosystems, from 2010-02-17 to 2010-03-23, reef fish assessment surveys were conducted, as a part of Rapid Ecological Assessments (REA), during the Pacific Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program (RAMP) Cruise HA1001 in the American Samoa region by the Coral Reef Ecosystem Division (CRED) at the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC). During the cruise, 34 REA sites were surveyed at Rose in the American Samoa region. At each REA site, fish biologists entered the water and conducted a fine-scale (~700 m^2) and high degree of taxonomic resolution REA survey to assess and monitor species diversity, size distribution, and abundance of fish in shallow-water hard-bottom (less than 30 m) habitats. Reef fish assessment surveys were focused on cataloging the diversity (species richness), abundance (numeric density) and biomass (fish mass per unit area) of diurnally active reef fish assemblages. The stationary point count (SPC) method was used to quantify reef fish species. Two divers lay out a 30 m transect line, and position themselves at the 7.5 and 22.5 meter marks. The SPC biologist then records estimated size and abundance of all fish within a visually estimated 15-m diameter cylinder centered on the stationary diver (7.5-m radius, total area ~ 177m^2 per cylinder). The diver first spends 5 minutes identifying all fish species in the cylindrical area, then proceeds to count and estimate size (total length) for each in a series of "instantaneous" point counts or sweeps of the cylinder. Fish were identified at the species level, wherever possible. All reef-associated fish, including those in the water column, were surveyed. The survey time for each stationary point count survey was approximately 20 min and generally four stationary point count surveys (two per diver) were conducted at each fish REA site. After completing REA surveys, divers noted the presence, at the survey site, of any unusual fish species not counted during SPC counts, in order to facilitate species lists per location.

Tracking ID: 6123

Metadata: http://www.coris.noaa.gov/metadata/records/html/rose/ishrea-metadata2010.html

Metadata Date: 05/04/2011

Data (Online Linkage): http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/cred/fish.php

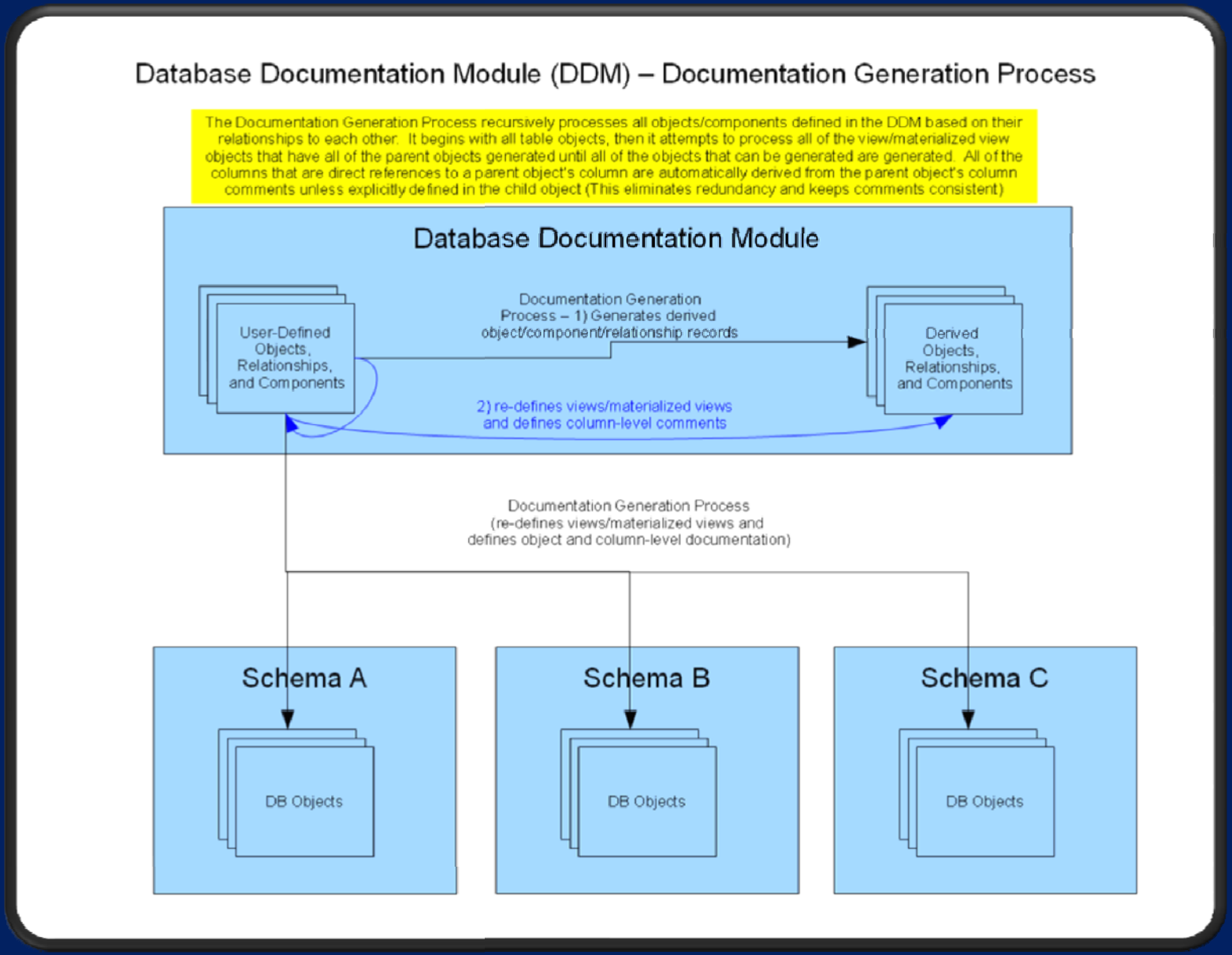
Originator: Coral Reef Ecosystem Division (CRED), NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service

Entry Type: Metadata Record.

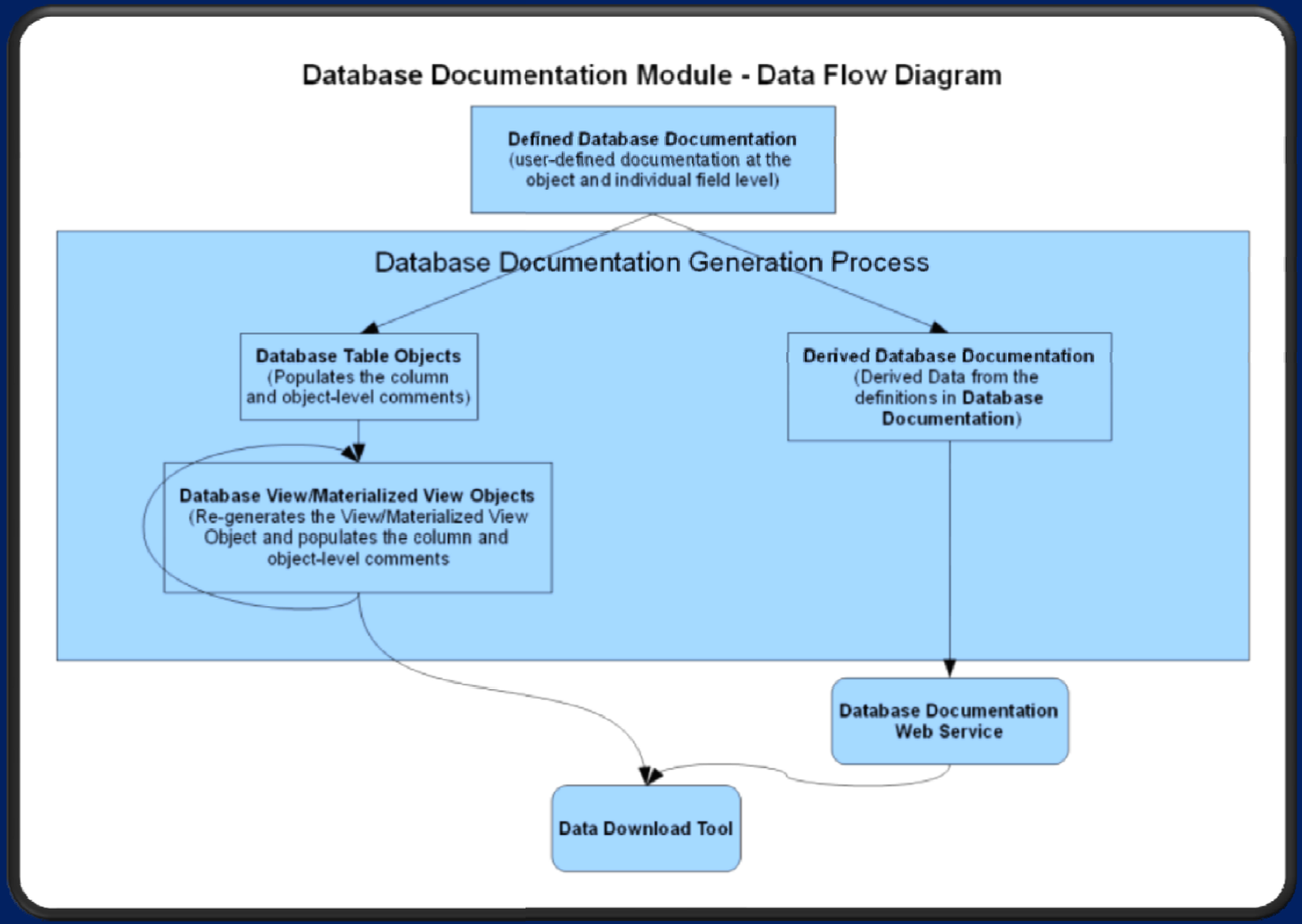
Data Documentation Module

- Allows for both end user and technical comments
- Provides details on parameters, joins, groupings

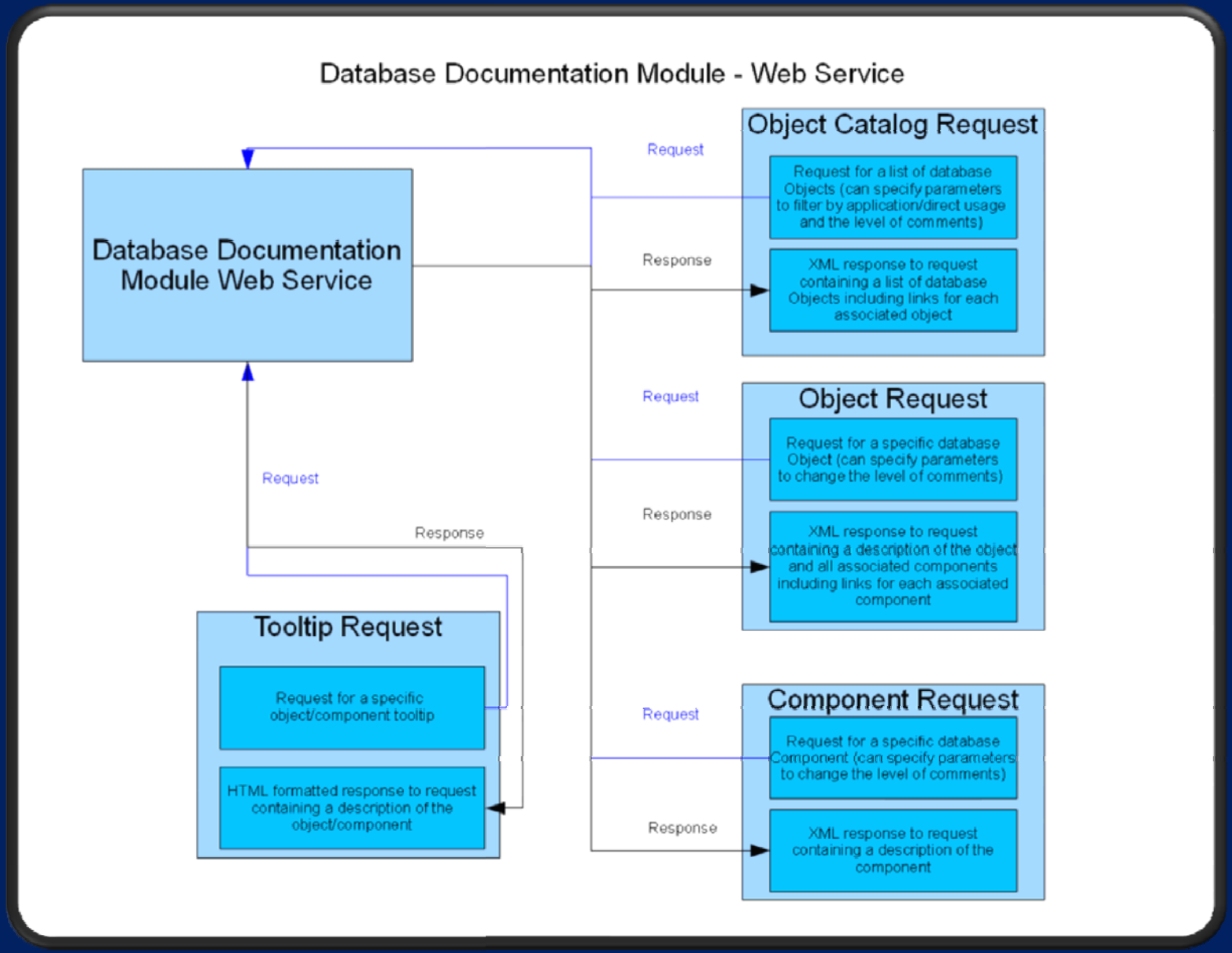
Data Documentation Module Documentation Generation



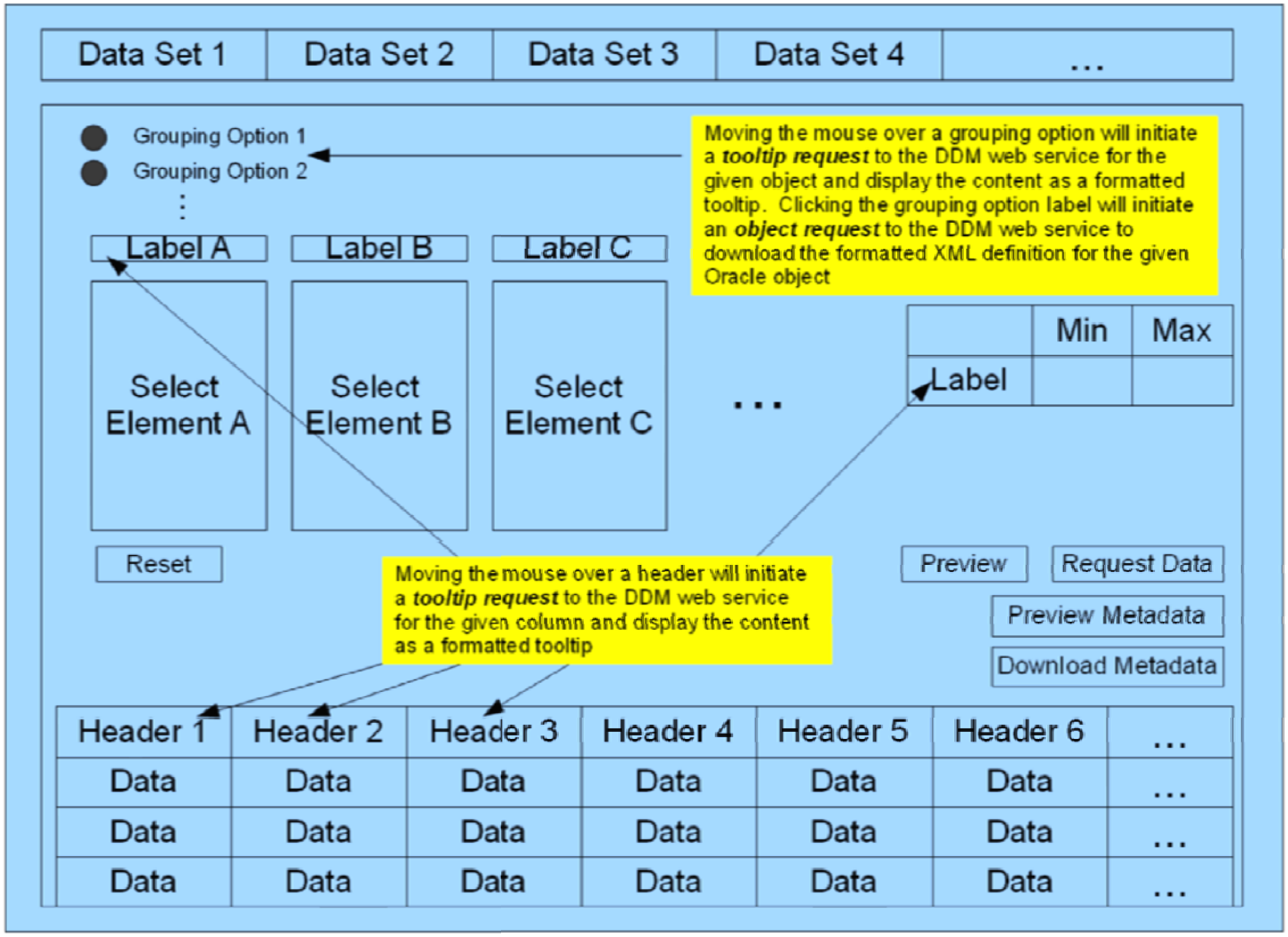
Data Documentation Module Data Flow Diagram

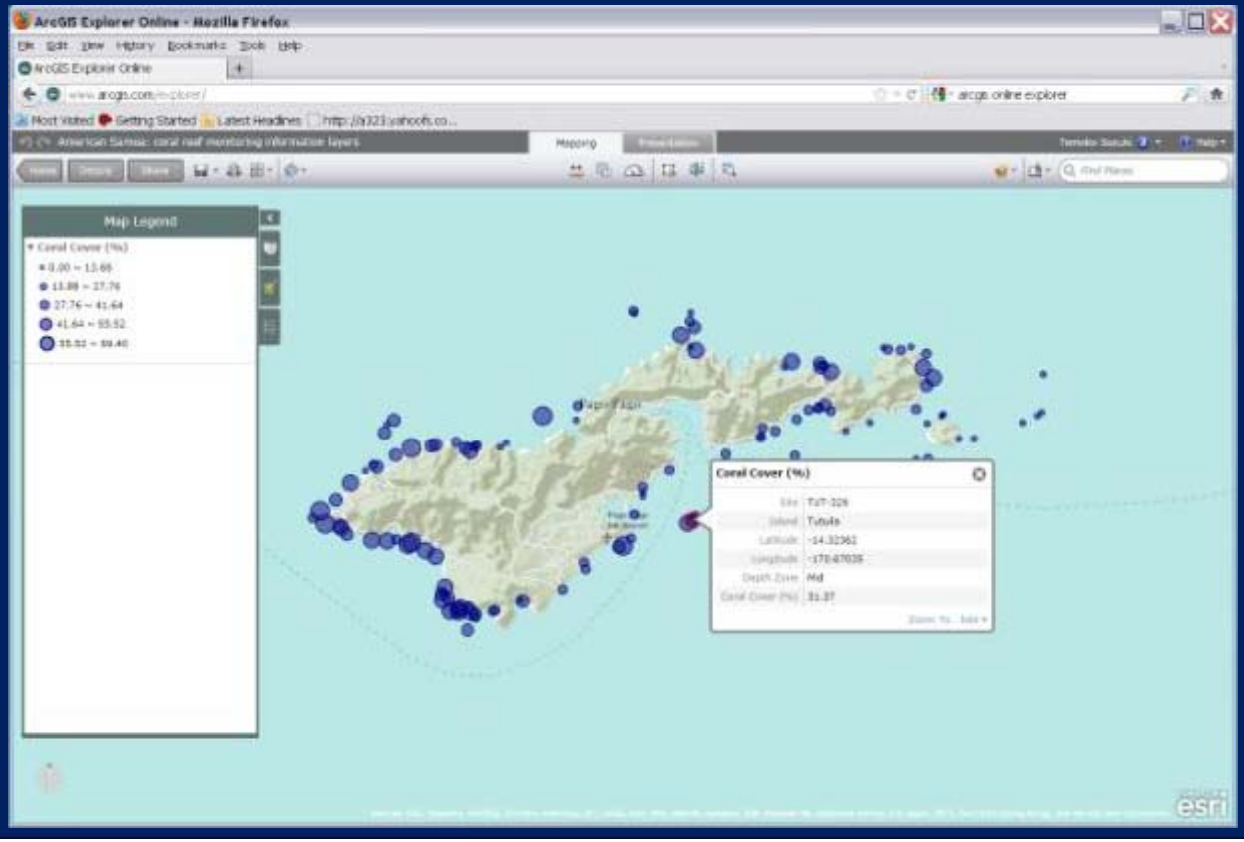


Data Documentation Module Web Service



Data Documentation Module Implementation



Future Plans

- Further enhancements to the Data Download Tool
  - Add Benthic Image Analysis data
  - Add Oceanographic Moored Instrument data
- Development of a map-based data tool