Temperature at coral reefs (Curacao, Grand Cayman, Grenada) recorded daily by Hobo temperature loggers from 2008-2011

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3972
Data Type: Other Field Results
Version: 1
Version Date: 2013-09-06

Project
» Impact of the 2010 Caribbean Coral Bleaching Event: Assessing Changes in Coral Immune Function (Climate_Corals_Bleach_Disease)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Abstract
This dataset reports temperature at coral reefs (Curacao, Grand Cayman, Grenada) recorded daily by Hobo temperature loggers from 2008-2011.

Table of Contents

Coverage

Spatial Extent: **N**:19.36383 **E**:-61.75907 **S**:12.02697 **W**:-81.37852
Temporal Extent: 2008-01-01 - 2011-02-23

Dataset Description

Temperature values recorded daily at Caribbean reefs from 2008 to 2011. Reefs located at Curacao, Grand Cayman, and Grenada.

Methods & Sampling

Hobo temperature loggers (Onset- V.2; accuracy to 0.01 degree C), set to record temp. every two hours, were deployed at 10 m in each one of the surveyed reefs in Curacao, Cayman, and Grenada.

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Processing Notes:
- 'nd' entered to indicate 'no data'.
- Modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions.

- Added lat and lon from the metadata provided.
- Replaced abbreviated reef names with full names.

[table of contents | back to top]

Data Files

File
reef_temp_daily.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 6.42 MB) MD5:e27d2276a437eddea3af78d22de2c2a5 Primary data file for dataset ID 3972

[table of contents | back to top]

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
location	Name of the country where the reefs are located.	text
reef	Name of the reef.	text
lat	Latitude of the reef.	decimal degrees
lon	Longitude of the reef.	decimal degrees
year	4-digit year when the measurement was recorded.	unitless
date	Date (local) when the measurement was recorded. format: mm/dd/yyyy	unitless
month	2-digit month when the measurement was recorded.	unitless
day	2-digit day when the measurement was recorded.	unitless
time	Local time (24-hour clock) when the temperature was recorded. format: HHMM	unitless
temp	Water temperature.	degrees Celsius

[table of contents | back to top]

Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Onset Pro v2 temperature logger
Generic Instrument Name	Onset HOBO Pro v2 temperature logger
Generic Instrument Description	The HOBO Water Temp Pro v2 temperature logger, manufactured by Onset Computer Corporation, has 12-bit resolution and a precision sensor for ±0.2°C accuracy over a wide temperature range. It is designed for extended deployment in fresh or salt water. Operation range: -40° to 70°C (-40° to 158°F) in air; maximum sustained temperature of 50°C (122°F) in water Accuracy: 0.2°C over 0° to 50°C (0.36°F over 32° to 122°F) Resolution: 0.02°C at 25°C (0.04°F at 77°F) Response time: (90%) 5 minutes in water; 12 minutes in air moving 2 m/sec (typical) Stability (drift): 0.1°C (0.18°F) per year Real-time clock: ± 1 minute per month 0° to 50°C (32° to 122°F) Additional information (http://www.onsetcomp.com/) Onset Computer Corporation 470 MacArthur Blvd Bourne, MA 02532

[table of contents | back to top]

Deployments

Coral_Bleaching_Dives_Weil

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/59046
Platform	Caribbean_Coral_Reefs
Start Date	2008-01-01
End Date	2011-12-31
Description	Coral reef surveys as part of the project "Impact of the 2010 Caribbean Coral Bleaching Event: Assessing Changes in Coral Immune Function".

[table of contents | back to top]

Project Information

Impact of the 2010 Caribbean Coral Bleaching Event: Assessing Changes in Coral Immune Function (Climate_Corals_Bleach_Disease)

Coverage: Puerto Rico, Grenada, Caracao, Grand Cayman

The investigators requested RAPID funding to assess the impact of the 2010 Caribbean bleaching event on coral gene expression, immune function and coral reef communities. 2010 is currently tracking as the warmest year ever on record, potentially creating one of the largest thermal anomalies in the Caribbean basin and in the southeastern Caribbean, exceeding the previous record-breaking temperatures of 2005. These investigators will perform coral surveys at selected sites in the southeastern Caribbean and sample collections in Puerto Rico during and after this transient event to compare coral health measures with previously collected pre-event data. The study will integrate several levels of data, from remote temperature sensing satellite records, to coral health, cover and diversity surveys, to studies of individual coral immune function and microbial assemblages. The scale of this thermal event is significant enough that the investigators hypothesize levels of disease will increase following this event, as was observed after the 2005 Caribbean bleaching event and the 2002 Australian bleaching event. The RAPID study will also test the hypothesis that this large scale thermal anomaly will stress corals in Puerto Rico and down-regulate immune gene expression in thermally sensitive species (Montastrea spp), but potentially up-regulate expression in a thermally resilient species (Gorgonia ventalina). The investigators also hypothesize that this expected level of coral bleaching will change the surface microbial communities of both species toward more Vibrio-based communities, and this is the first step in increased

disease susceptibility to opportunistic pathogens.

This project is relevant to an understanding of the resilience of marine ecosystems and the impact of ocean warming events on coral physiology and biodiversity. Current understanding of the impacts of warm thermal anomalies is largely restricted to the bleaching response of the corals themselves, with much less known about how warm temperatures change the functioning of the coral holobiont via the microbial constituents and/or the immune responses of corals. There is tremendous value in following the physiology and gene expression of corals in the field through an extreme and transient event like this. Laboratory studies could never truly duplicate these field conditions, particularly with respect to disruptions to the natural resident microbial community that is so critical to the coral holobiont.

This RAPID project will focus on objectives for which pre-event data/samples exist:
(1) Monitoring levels of coral disease, coral species diversity and coral cover in Puerto Rico, Grenada, Trinidad, the Mexican Yucatan, and Panama.
(2) Assessment of coral immune responses and immune gene expression in a resilient gorgonian (Gorgonia ventalina) and a susceptible scleractinian (Montastraea spp). Sampling will occur pre-bleaching, during the heating event and after recovery.
(3) Assessment of changes in total microbial community before, during and after the heating event in the two above mentioned species.

This project is associated with the project titled "Influence of Temperature and Acidification on the Dynamics of Coral Co-Infection and Resistance" (OCE-0849776).

[table of contents | back to top]

Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1105143

[table of contents | back to top]