SCUBA dive sites from the west coast of Leyte, Philippines in the municipalities of Albuera (10.91667, 124.69667) and Bay Bay City (11.07611, 124.87528), 2012-2018.

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/642957
Data Type: Other Field Results
Version: 1
Version Date: 2016-04-12

Project
» RAPID: Mega-typhoon impacts on the metapopulation resilience of coral reef fishes (Reef Fish Resilience)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Pinsky, Malin	Rutgers University	Principal Investigator, Contact
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Abstract
SCUBA dive sites from the west coast of Leyte, Philippines in the municipalities of Albuera (10.91667, 124.69667) and Bay Bay City (11.07611, 124.87528), 2012-2018.

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Coverage

Spatial Extent: **N**:10.91667 **E**:124.79917 **S**:10.67694 **W**:124.69667
Temporal Extent: 2012-05-05 - 2018-04-10

Dataset Description

SCUBA Dive Sites

West coast of Leyte, Philippines in the municipalities of Albuera (10.91667, 124.69667) and Bay Bay City (11.07611, 124.87528)

Methods & Sampling

Generated by BCO-DMO staff from deployment metadata forms

Data Processing Description

Generated by BCO-DMO staff from deployment metadata forms

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Data Files

File
Dive_Sites.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 110 bytes) MD5:0ad8c13358928f9a750bee3b3841c0eb Primary data file for dataset ID 642957

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Dive_Site	SCUBA Dive Site	text
Sample_Type	Sample Type (SCUBA)	text
Latitude	Latitude of Dive Site (South is negative)	decimal degrees
Longitude	Longitude of dive site (West is negative)	decimal degrees

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Deployments

SCUBA_Pinsky_Leyte

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/642952
Platform	SCUBA Pinsky Leyte
Start Date	2012-05-05
End Date	2018-04-10
Description	Field seasons (SCUBA) in Leyte, Philippines to study coral reef fish resilience. West coast of Leyte, Philippines in the municipalities of Albuera (10.91667, 124.69667) and Bay Bay City (10.676940, 124.799170)

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Project Information

RAPID: Mega-typhoon impacts on the metapopulation resilience of coral reef fishes (Reef Fish Resilience)

Coverage: West coast of Leyte Island, Visayas, Philippines

Description from NSF award abstract:
When Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines it had sustained winds of 305 to 315 kph and was the strongest storm ever to make landfall. Storms are one of the most important disturbances to coral reef ecosystems. Previous research has primarily emphasized that habitat recovery is important for the recovery of reef fish communities after disturbance. We understand little, however, about the role of larval dispersal in mediating species responses to disturbance. Reef fish function as metapopulations connected by larval dispersal among reefs, and larval connectivity is therefore a critical process for their dynamics. A field site directly in Typhoon Haiyan's path provides an ideal opportunity to address the role of larval dispersal during recovery. Over the course of four field seasons (2008 to 2013), nearly two thousand clownfish were surveyed along 20km of coastline. Clownfish possess the same basic life history as most reef fish (sedentary adults and pelagic larvae), but are sufficiently rare and visible that genetic parentage methods can be used to follow larval dispersal. This study site is therefore a unique location in which to understand the metapopulation impacts of a massive storm. This project will focus on three hypotheses: 1) Habitat destruction determines the short-term impacts of storms disturbance, 2) Metapopulation processes shape recolonization after disturbance, and 3) Disturbance allows rare competitors to increase in abundance. The project will address these questions with a combination of fixed and random transects to assess reef habitat and reef fish abundance and diversity, as well as detailed, spatially explicit surveys of anemones and clownfish. Genetic mark-recapture and parentage methods with yellowtail clownfish will pinpoint the origin of new recruits that recolonize the reef post-typhoon.

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1430218

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