Codes used in 2018 data including anemone and clownfish species, clownfish tail color/shape and dive-type

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/785633
Data Type: Other Field Results
Version: 1
Version Date: 2020-01-02

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
Stuart, Michelle	Rutgers University	Co-Principal Investigator, Contact
Copley, Nancy	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

Abstract
Codes used in 2018 data including anemone and clownfish species, clownfish tail color/shape and dive-type.

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Coverage

Spatial Extent: **N**:11.0165 **E**:124.8083 **S**:10.6299 **W**:124.555
Temporal Extent: 2012-05-05 - 2018-04-10

Dataset Description

Codes used in 2018 data including anemone and clownfish species, clownfish tail color/shape and dive-type.

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Processing Notes:
- added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions

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Data Files

File
codes.csv(Comma Separated Values (.csv), 1.80 KB) MD5:5b832ae889633d3a6ec95f4059bcff24 Primary data file for dataset ID 785633

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Related Datasets

IsSupplementTo

Pinsky, M., Stuart, M. (2020) **Anemone observation log including such as depth, species, and size from coastal reefs of Ormoc Bay, Leyte, Philippines, 2012-2018.** Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO). (Version 1) Version Date 2019-11-06 doi:10.26008/1912/bco-dmo.781443.1 [view at BCO-DMO]

Pinsky, M., Stuart, M. (2020) **Clownfish collection log including such as depth, species, and size from coastal reefs of Ormoc Bay, Leyte, Philippines, 2012-2018.** Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO). (Version 1) Version Date 2019-11-06 doi:10.26008/1912/bco-dmo.781917.1 [view at BCO-DMO]

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Code_Type	The code category: either anemone species, clownfish species, clownfish tail color/shape and dive-type.	unitless
Code	The code	unitless
Definition	Description of the species, tail color or dive type.	unitless

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Biomark 601 PIT tag reader
Generic Instrument Name	tracking tag
Dataset-specific Description	Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags help scientists track individual organisms by providing a reliable lifetime 'barcode' for an individual animal. PIT tags are dormant until activated; they therefore do not require any internal source of power throughout their lifespan.To activate the tag, a low-frequency radio signal is emitted by a scanning device that generates a close-range electromagnetic field. The tag then sends a unique alpha-numeric code back to the reader (Keck 1994). Scanners are available as handheld, portable, battery-powered models and as stationary, automated models that are usually used for automated scanning.
Generic Instrument Description	Devices attached to living organisms with the purpose of determining the location of those organisms as a function of time after tagging and release.

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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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