Mission: Iconic Reef

Jeremiah Blondeau + Rob Harper

21 April 2025

Contents
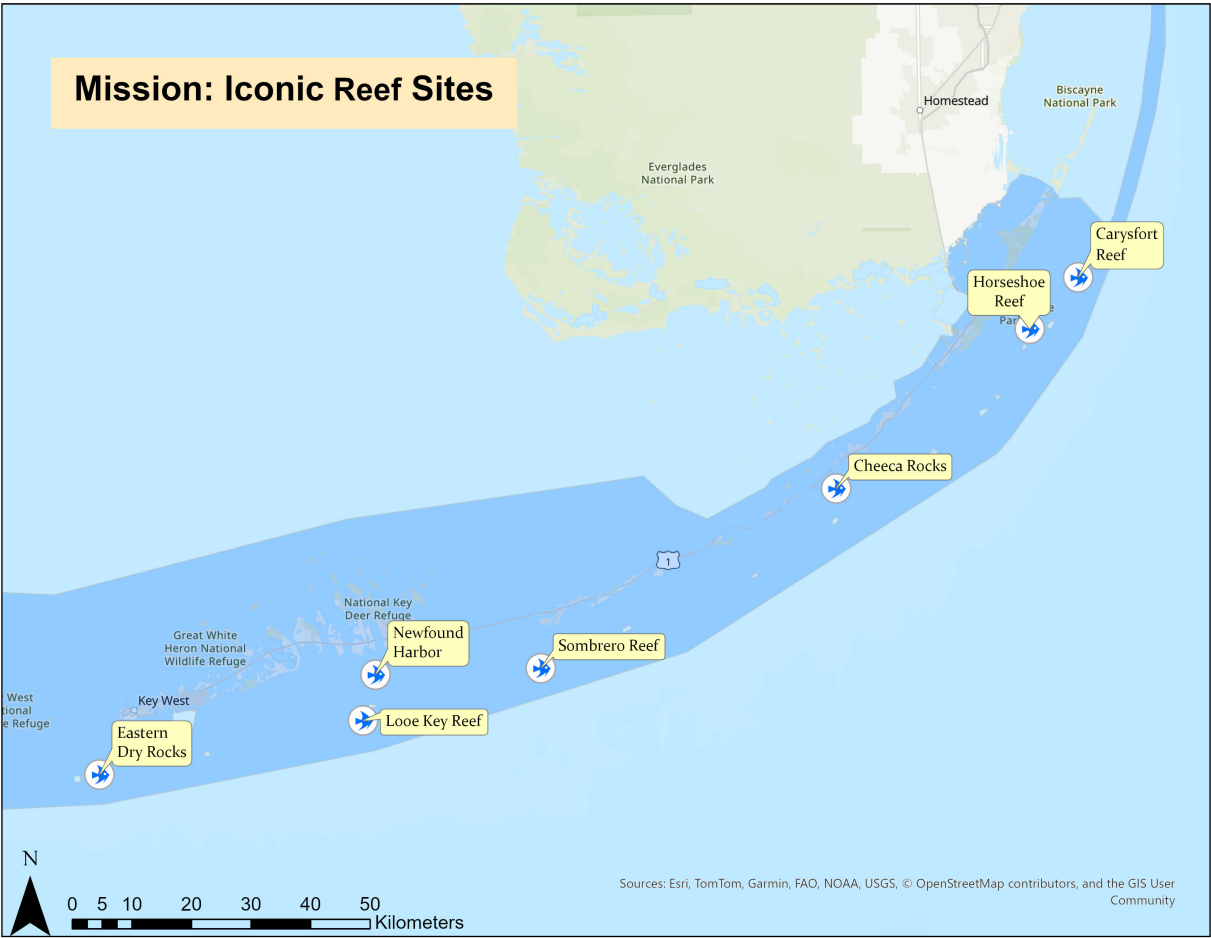
0.1 The Data

The RVC, stationary-point-count method is modified from Bohnsack and Bannerot (1986) and is conducted on shallow (<100ft), hardbottom coral reef habitats. Field surveys use a one-stage design to sample 50 m x 50 m grid cells selected using a stratified-random sampling allocation. This data set represents sample locations in the Florida Keys. Only those strata types found within the MIR areas were considered (table 1).

Table 1: Site Description

| Study Area	Strata Name	Strata Description	Sample Number
Outside	FK01	inshore reefs, all depths	15
Outside	FK02	mid-channel patch reefs, all depths	170
Outside	FK03	offshore patch, all depths	96
Outside	FK04	forereef, low rugosity, <12m	181
Outside	FK05	forereef, high rugosity, <12m	167
Inside	FK01	inshore reefs, all depths	12
Inside	FK02	mid-channel patch reefs, all depths	25
Inside	FK03	offshore patch, all depths	15
Inside	FK04	forereef, low rugosity, <12m	20
Inside	FK05	forereef, high rugosity, <12m	125

0.2 Fish Species

A selection of fish species were chosen to represent different trophic levels and functional roles.

Table 2: Species List

Species CD	Common Name	Scientific Name
HAE FLAV	French grunt	*Haemulon flavolineatum*
SPA VIRI	Stoplight parrotfish	*Sparisoma viride*
SCA GUAC	Rainbow parrotfish	*Scarus guacamaia*
STE PLAN	3-spot damselfish	*Stegastes planifrons*
CAL CALA	Porgy	*Calamus calamus*
CAL NODO	Porgy	*Calamus nodosus*

0.3 Density

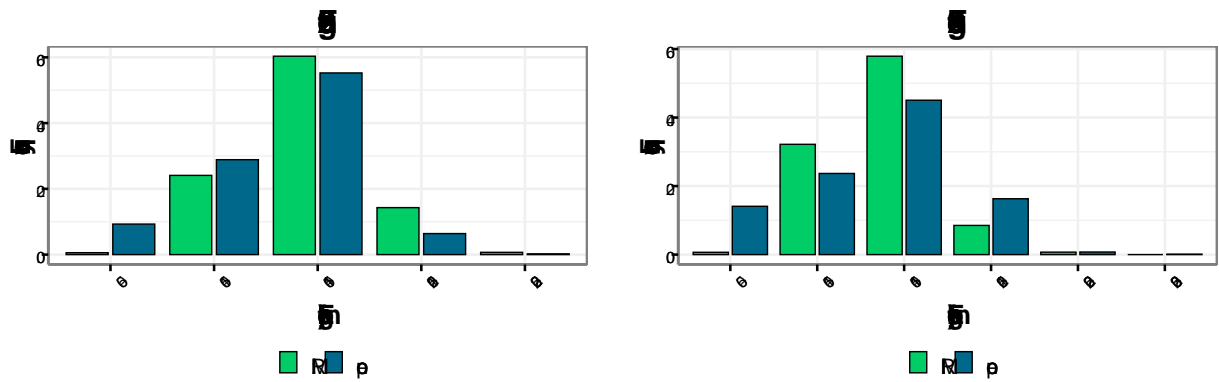Density is represented as the number of individuals per 177 m^2.
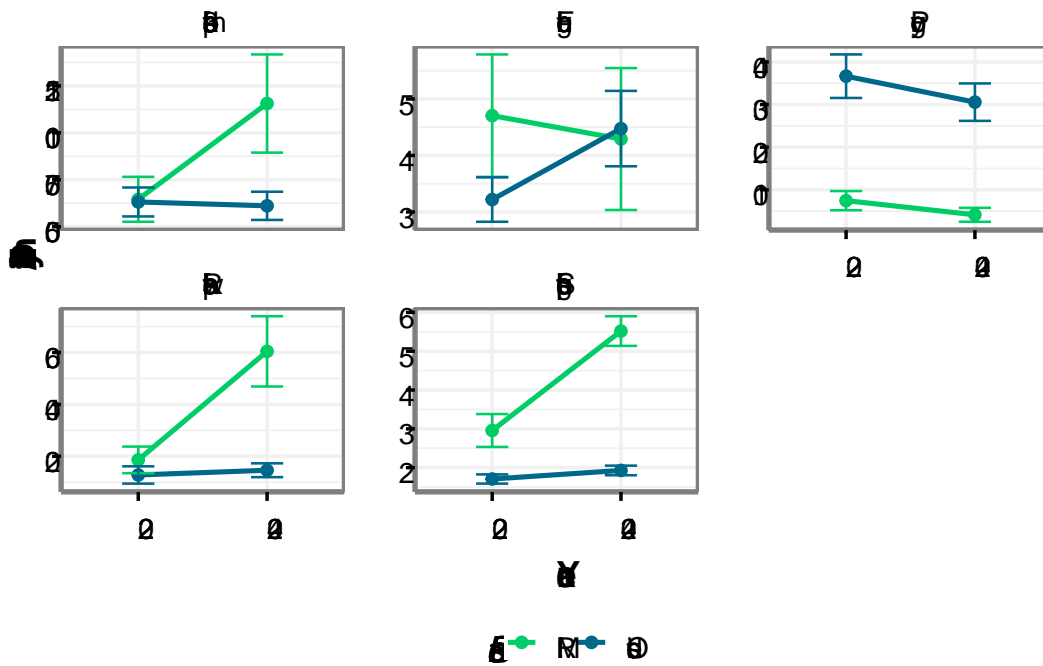
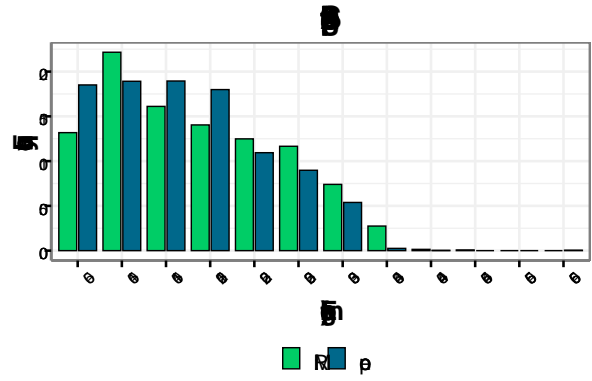## 0.4 Occurrence

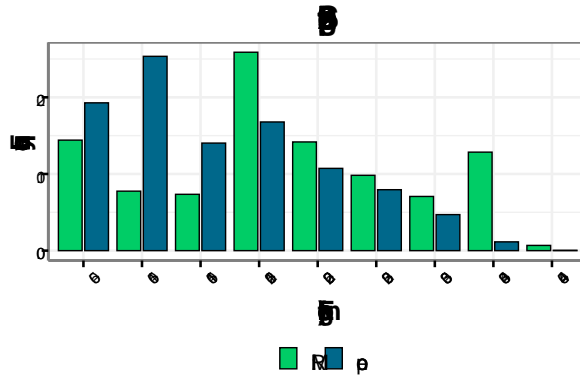Survey occurrence within MIR sites and outside.
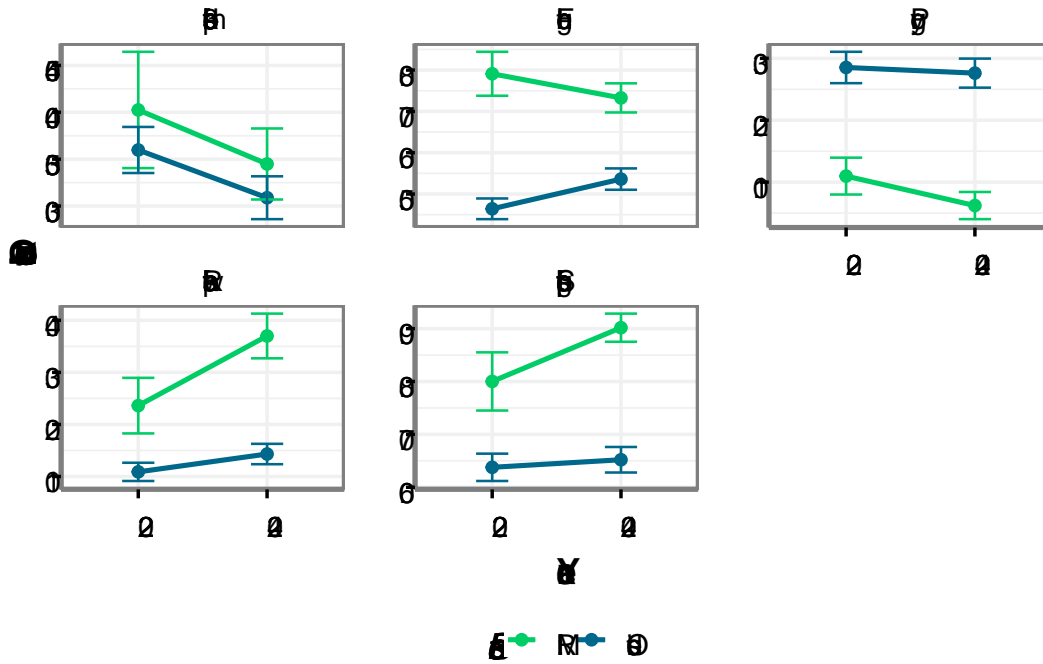
0.5 Length Frequency

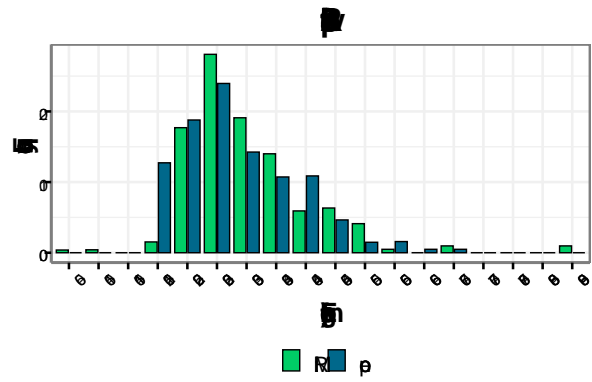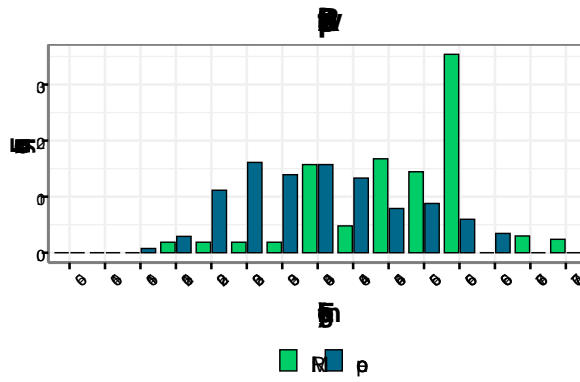Relative length frequency of species within MIR sites and outside.

0.5.1 French Grunt

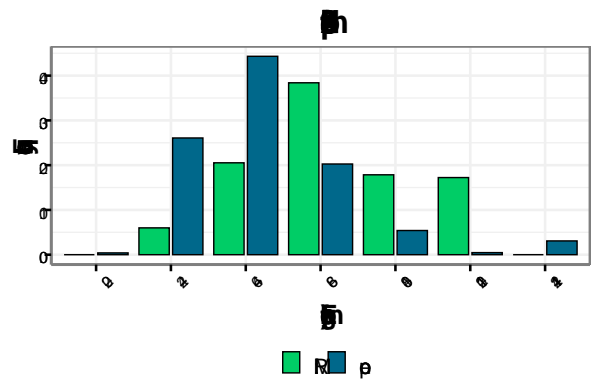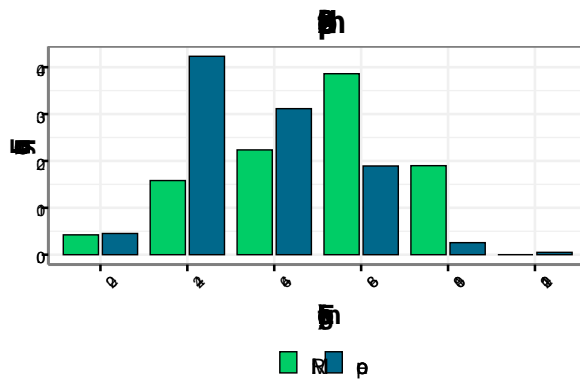### 0.5.2 Stoplight Parrotfish

0.5.3 Rainbow Parrotfish

0.5.4 3-Spot Damselfish

0.5.5 Porgy