

**Ault-Smith Notes on
Reef-fish Visual Census (RVC) Population Statistics Estimation
for Black Grouper (*Mycteroperca bonaci*) and Red Grouper (*Epinephelus mori*)
in the Florida Keys and Dry Tortugas Regions**

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The reef-fish visual census (RVC) has been conducted in the Florida reef tract since 1979 to the present in a collaboration between NOAA Fisheries SEFSC and the University of Miami. The general statistical approach and sampling survey design are fully described in Ault et al. (2002, 2005a, 2006). Field methods are detailed in Brandt et al. (2009) and extended survey collaborators to include the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission and the National Park Service.

The annual census is conducted using a two-stage stratified random survey design. Technical description and computational details of this statistical survey design are provided in Ault et al. (2002). The survey is conducted in two principal regions of the south Florida coral reef ecosystem: (1) the Florida Keys (Key Biscayne to west of Key West); and, (2) the Dry Tortugas region.

Notable milestones for the Florida Keys surveys:

- 1979-1993: sampling conducted along the Keys reef tract in various reef habitats, but limited in any particular year with respect to geographical coverage and habitats.
- 1994-2000: sampling coverage expanded to include all geographic regions of the Keys (Biscayne National Park, upper Keys, middle Keys, lower Keys), the full range of reef habitats less than 18 m in depth, and all no-take marine reserves (implemented prior to 1998 survey).
- 2001-2008: sampling coverage expanded to include forereef habitats ranging from 18-33 m in depth.

Notable milestones for the Dry Tortugas surveys:

- 1999-2000, 2004, 2006, 2008: sampling conducted in all reef habitats less than 33 m in depth in two principal areas, Tortugas Bank and Dry Tortugas National Park, including no-take marine reserves (implemented in 2001).

The survey domain and habitat strata for the Florida Keys surveys are described in Table 1. Sample sizes by strata and year are given in Table 2. Habitat strata for the Dry Tortugas surveys are described in Table 3, and corresponding sample sizes are given in Table 4.

Key population estimates provided from the RVC for black grouper and red grouper for the Florida Keys and Dry Tortugas regions are:

- (1) abundance-at-length by year;
- (2) total abundance and standard error by year;
- (3) average length in the exploited phase by year (see Ault et al. 1998 & 2005b for computational details).

Abundance estimates are provided for the years in which the complete domain was surveyed. Average length estimates are provided for all sampling years. For the Florida Keys, the deep forereef stratum (18-33 m) was not surveyed prior to 2001.

Analysis of surveys from 2001-2008 showed a consistent relationship in density estimates between deep forereef and mid-depth forereef (6-18 m) strata (both strata are principally low-relief habitats) outside of no-take marine reserves. This relationship was used to estimate abundance in the deeper forereef stratum for the years 1994-2000. Thus, abundance estimates comprise the same survey domain in each year.

Table 1: Habitat-depth strata for the Florida Keys survey domain (a) prior to implementation of no-take marine reserves and (b) post-implementation of reserves. Nh is the number of primary sample units (dimensions 200 m by 200 m; 40,000 m²) comprising a stratum; Wh is the corresponding proportion of the domain contained within a stratum.

(a)

Stratum Code	Description	Nh	Wh
PCHR	Hawk's Channel patch reefs	4914	0.3518
HRRF	High-relief habitat (reefs extend >3 m vertically, mostly occurs in shallow forereef)	345	0.0247
FRSH	Forereef, depth 0-6 m, low-relief (reefs extend <2 m vertically from sand base)	1489	0.1066
FRMD	Forereef, depth 6-18 m, low-relief	5845	0.4184
FRDP	Forereef, depth 18-33 m, low-relief	1376	0.0985
Total		13969	1

(b)

Stratum Code	Protected	Nh	Wh
PCHR	0	4751	0.3401
PCHR	1	163	0.0117
HRRF	0	170	0.0122
HRRF	1	175	0.0125
FRSH	0	1374	0.0984
FRSH	1	115	0.0082
FRMD	0	5489	0.3929
FRMD	1	356	0.0255
FRDP	0	1376	0.0985
Total		13969	1

Table 2: Sample sizes by strata and year for the Florida Keys survey.

Year	PCHR Open	MPA	HRRF Open	MPA	FRSH Open	MPA	FRMD Open	MPA	FRDP Open	Total
1994	36		43		20		27		0	126
1995	76		106		35		74		0	291
1996	46		65		26		14		0	151
1997	127		117		60		104		0	408
1998	110	59	50	97	48	42	43	12	0	461
1999	62	22	23	88	26	6	168	45	0	440
2000	102	52	22	68	44	20	176	43	0	527
2001	145	28	94	134	93	40	138	45	25	742
2002	107	24	47	50	18	19	281	53	29	628
2003	92	24	53	62	40	21	95	37	24	448
2004	42	6	33	54	30	4	48	14	15	246
2005	123	19	34	55	49	14	110	48	46	498
2006	138	33	43	46	52	42	153	59	42	608
2007	137	24	32	62	50	22	204	41	47	619
2008	186	30	42	43	75	29	219	65	46	735

Table 3: Habitat-region strata for the Dry Tortugas survey domain: (a) prior to implementation of no-take marine reserves; and, (b) post-implementation of reserves. Nh is the number of primary sample units (dimensions 200 m by 200 m; 40,000 m²) comprising a stratum; Wh is the corresponding proportion of the domain contained within a stratum.

(a)

Stratum Code	Location	Habitat	Nh	Wh
BANK_CONT_LR	Tortugas Bank	Contiguous reef, low-relief	2584	0.3172
BANK_CONT_HR	Tortugas Bank	Contiguous reef, high-relief	359	0.0441
BANK_ISOL_LR	Tortugas Bank	Isolated reef structures, low-relief	45	0.0055
BANK_ISOL_MR	Tortugas Bank	Isolated reef structures, medium-relief	422	0.0518
BANK_ISOL_HR	Tortugas Bank	Isolated reef structures, high-relief	20	0.0025
PARK_CONT_LR	Dry Tortugas National Park	Contiguous reef, low-relief	2403	0.2950
PARK_CONT_MR	Dry Tortugas National Park	Contiguous reef, medium-relief	211	0.0259
PARK_CONT_HR	Dry Tortugas National Park	Contiguous reef, high-relief	39	0.0048
PARK_ISOL_LR	Dry Tortugas National Park	Isolated reef structures, low-relief	905	0.1111
PARK_ISOL_MR	Dry Tortugas National Park	Isolated reef structures, medium-relief	736	0.0903
PARK_ISOL_HR	Dry Tortugas National Park	Isolated reef structures, high-relief	21	0.0026
PARK_SPGR_LR	Dry Tortugas National Park	Spur-groove reef, low-relief	283	0.0347
PARK_SPGR_HR	Dry Tortugas National Park	Spur-groove reef, high-relief	119	0.0146
Total		8147	1	

(b)

Stratum Code	Protected	Nh	Wh
BANK_CONT_LR	0	1120	0.1375
BANK_CONT_LR	1	1464	0.1797
BANK_CONT_HR	0	37	0.0045
BANK_CONT_HR	1	322	0.0395
BANK_ISOL_LR	0	28	0.0034
BANK_ISOL_LR	1	17	0.0021
BANK_ISOL_MR	0	133	0.0163
BANK_ISOL_MR	1	289	0.0355
BANK_ISOL_HR	1	20	0.0025
PARK_CONT_LR	0	2403	0.2950
PARK_CONT_MR	0	211	0.0259
PARK_CONT_HR	0	39	0.0048
PARK_ISOL_LR	0	905	0.1111
PARK_ISOL_MR	0	736	0.0903
PARK_ISOL_HR	0	21	0.0026
PARK_SPGR_LR	0	283	0.0347
PARK_SPGR_HR	0	119	0.0146
Total	8147		1

Table 4: Sample sizes by strata and year for the Dry Tortugas survey.

Year	BANK_CONT_LR		BANK_CONT_HR		BANK_ISOL_LR		BANK_ISOL_MR		BANK_ISOL_HR		CONT_LR		CONT_MR		CONT_HR		ISOL_LR		ISOL_MR		ISOL_HR		SPGR_LR		SPGR_HR	
	Open	MPA	Open	Open	Open	Total																				
1999	51		61		17		31		16		47		8		10		12		14		6		30		24	327
2000	51		31		40		21		10		64		17		12		45		52		7		9		22	381
2004	41	18	9	32	19	4	19	54			18	146		39		33		44		45		14		26	8	569
2006	43	23	6	32	4	6	15	55			8	117		43		24		14		60		14		18	8	490
2008	56	47	10	18	10	14	22	48			23	108		87		31		56		51		22		36	14	653

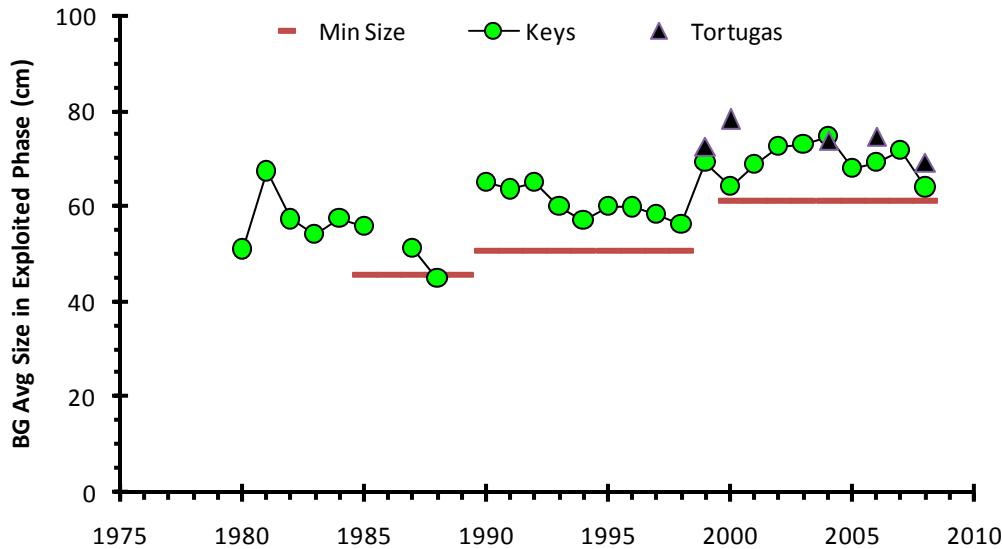


Figure BG.1- Time-series of black grouper (*Myctoperca bonaci*) average length (cm) in the exploitable phase (see Ault et al. 1998, 2005b) for the Florida Keys (open green circles, 1980-2008) and Dry Tortugas (solid black triangles, 1999-2008) regions. The solid (red) line shows the minimum size limit imposed by fishery management.

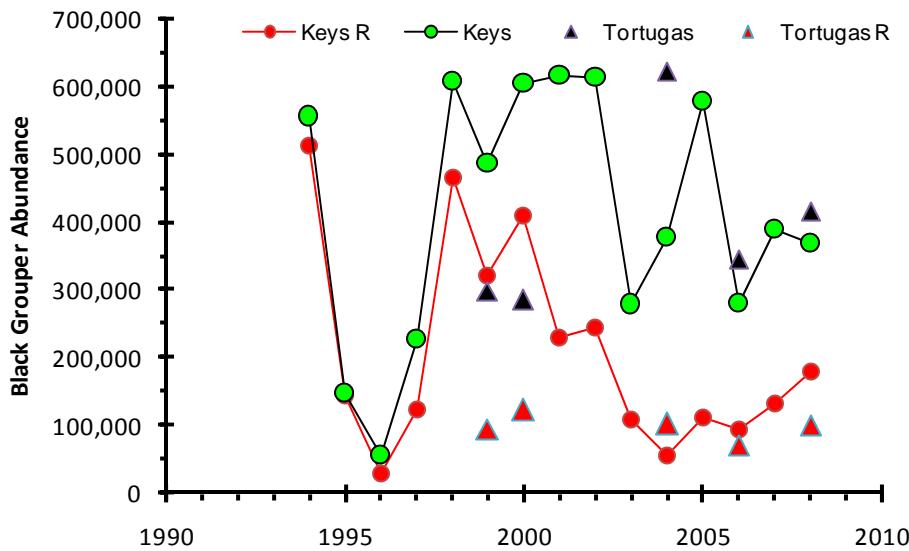


Figure BG.2.- Time-series of black grouper (*Myctoperca bonaci*) population abundance (numbers of fish) by survey region: Florida Keys (green circles, 1980-2008); and, Dry Tortugas (solid black triangles, 1999-2008) regions. Recruit abundance for the same time periods is shown for the two regions: Keys (red circles) and Tortugas (red triangles).

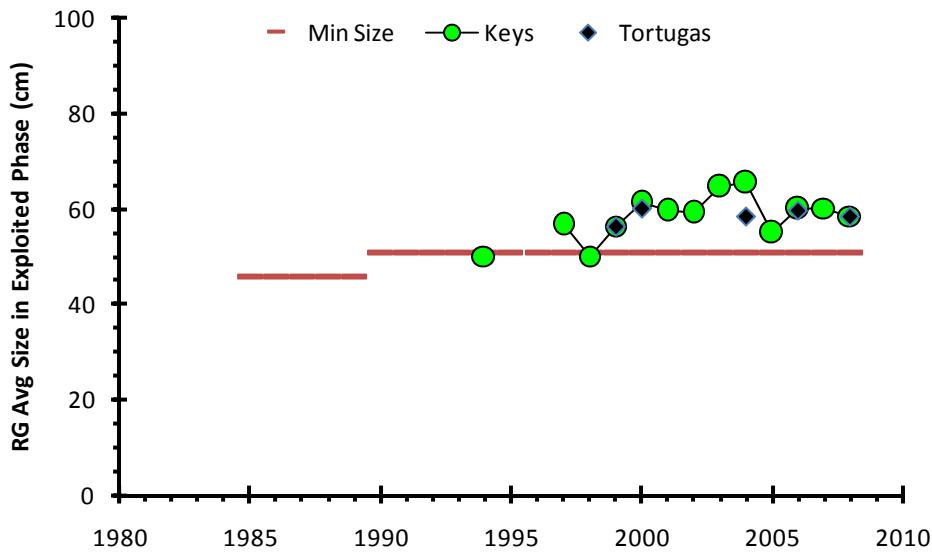


Figure RG.1.- Time-series of red grouper (*Epinephelus morio*) average length (cm) in the exploitable phase (see Ault et al. 1998, 2005b) for the Florida Keys (open green circles, 1980-2008) and Dry Tortugas (solid black diamonds, 1999-2008) regions. The solid (red) line shows the minimum size limit imposed by fishery management.

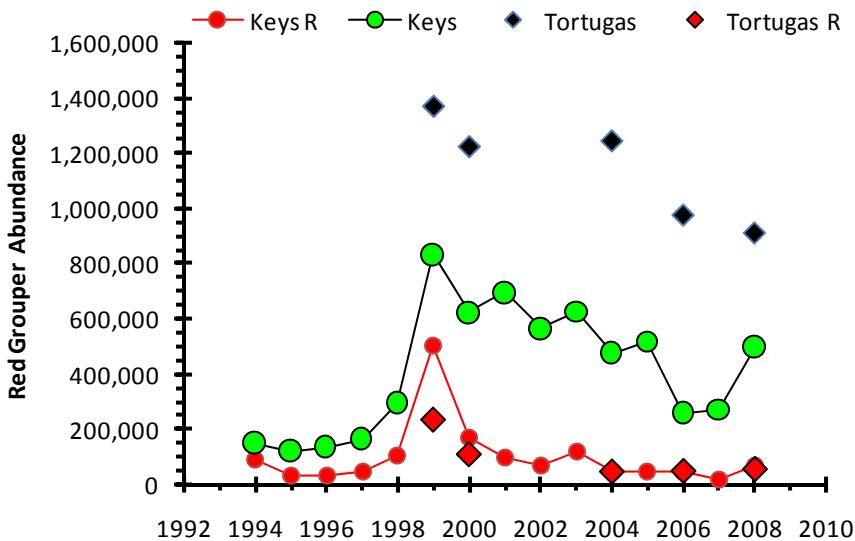


Figure RG.2.- Time-series of red grouper (*Epinephelus morio*) population abundance (numbers of fish) by survey region: Florida Keys (green circles, 1980-2008); and, Dry Tortugas (solid black squares, 1999-2008) regions. Recruit abundance for the same time periods is shown for the two regions: Keys (red circles) and Tortugas (red squares).

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