

Monitor Coral Reef Fish Populations Florida Keys and Tortugas

SEFSC, NOAA Fisheries

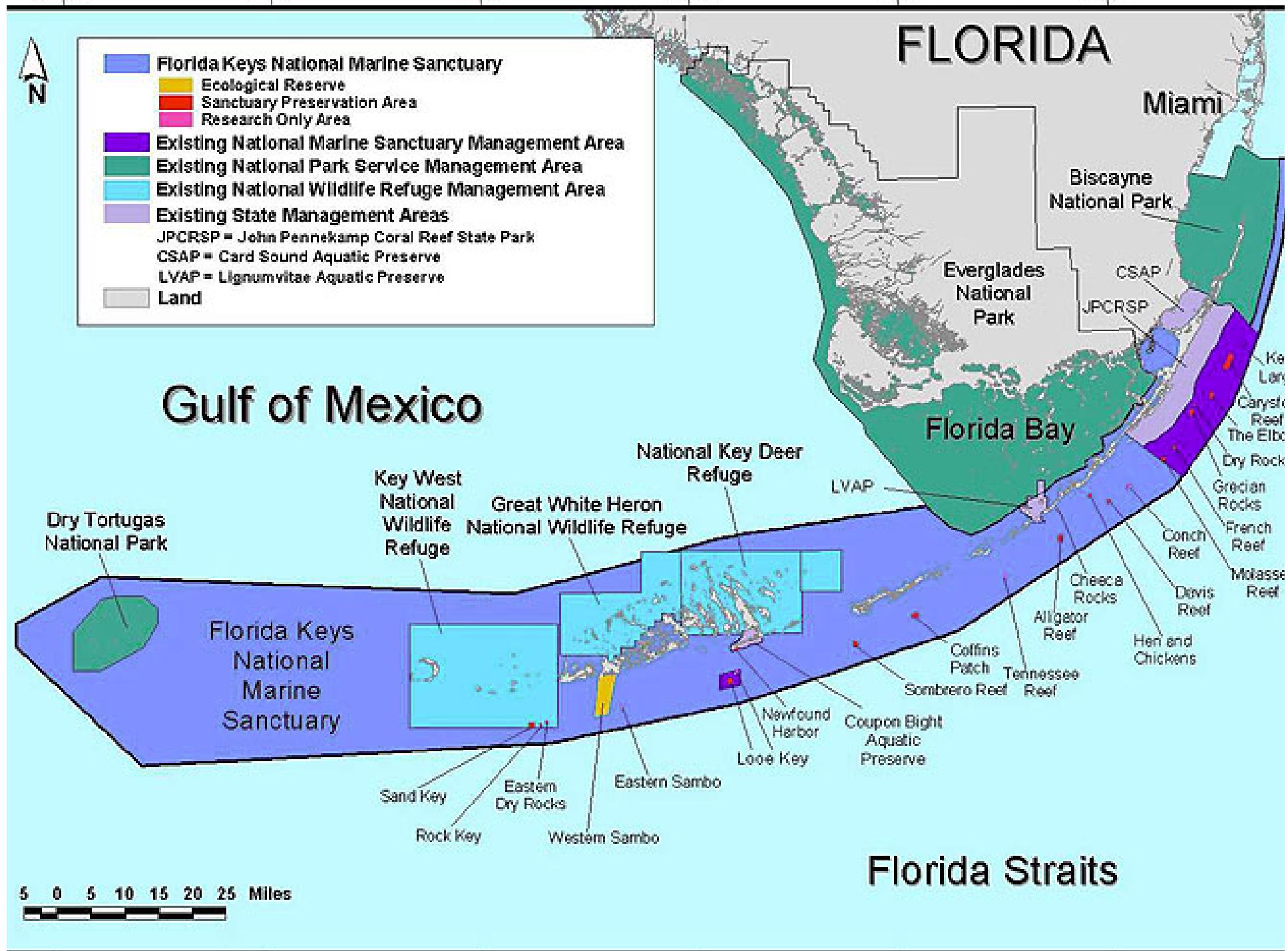
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RSMAS, University of Miami

Jerald S. Ault, Steven G. Smith, J. Luo,
G.A. Meester, E. Franklin, H. Molina





FLORIDA'S POPULATION

The Sunshine State has experienced explosive growth over the years, making Florida the fourth largest state in the nation.

Population / Congressional seats

1840 | 54,477 / 1

1850 | 87,445 / 1

1860 | 140,424 / 1

1870 | 187,748 / 2

1880 | 269,493 / 2

1890 | 391,422 / 2

1900 | 528,542 / 3

1910 | 752,619 / 4

1920 | 968,470 / 4

1930 | 1,468,211 / 5

1940 | 1,897,414 / 6

1950 | 2,771,305 / 8

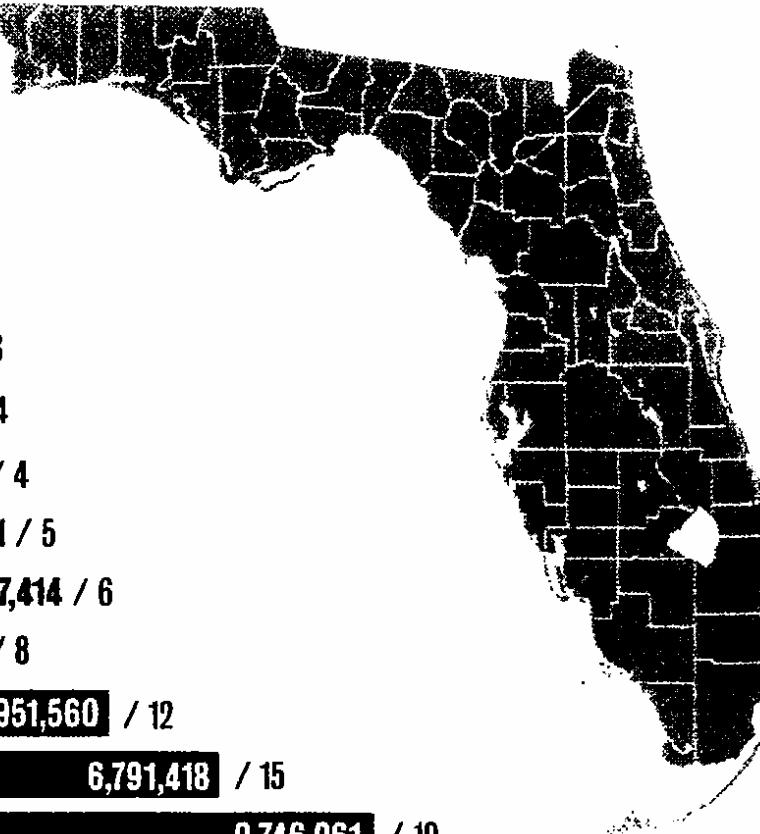
1960 | 4,951,560 / 12

1970 | 6,791,418 / 15

1980 | 9,746,961 / 19

1990 | 12,937,926 / 23

2000 | 15,982,378 / 25

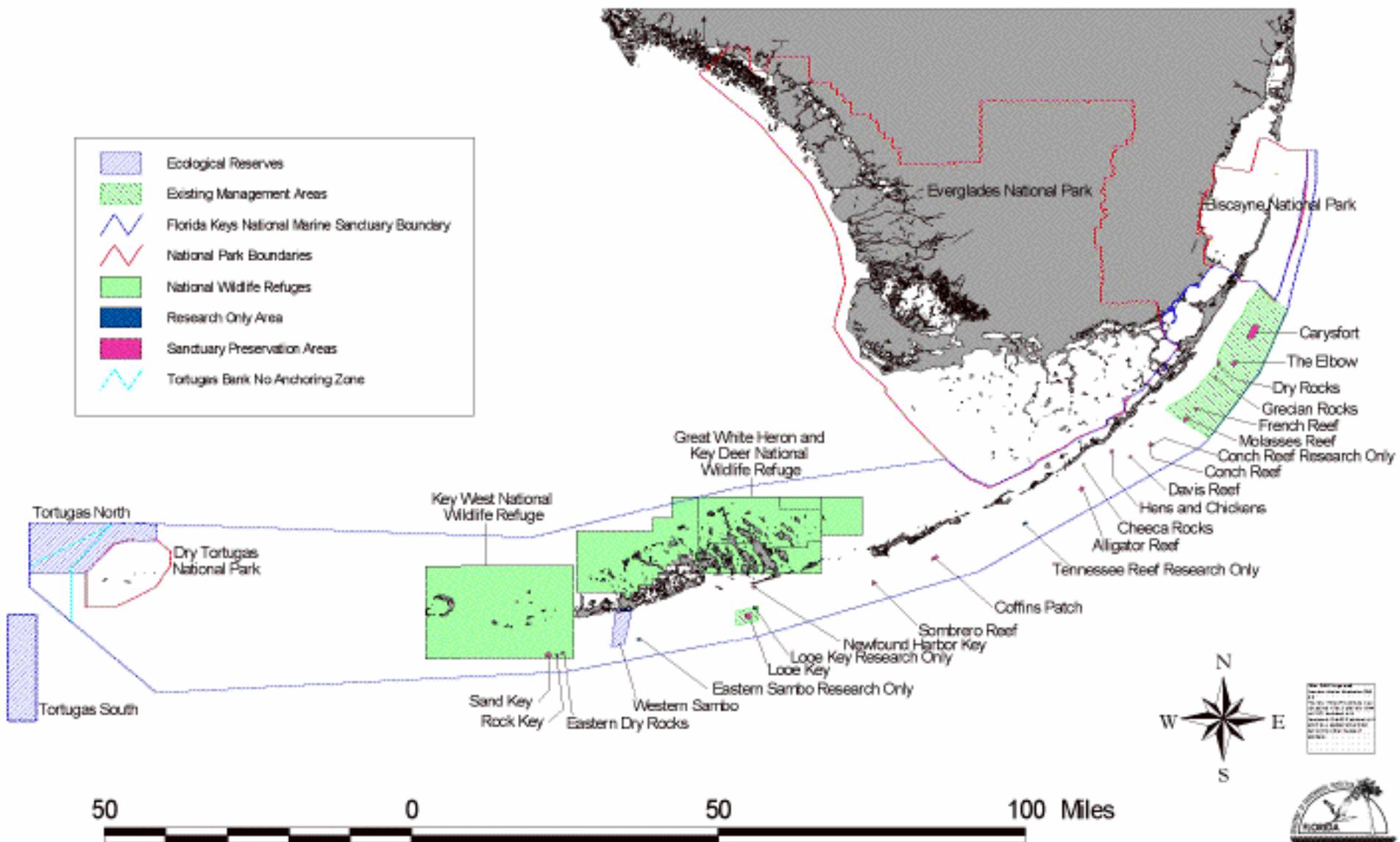


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

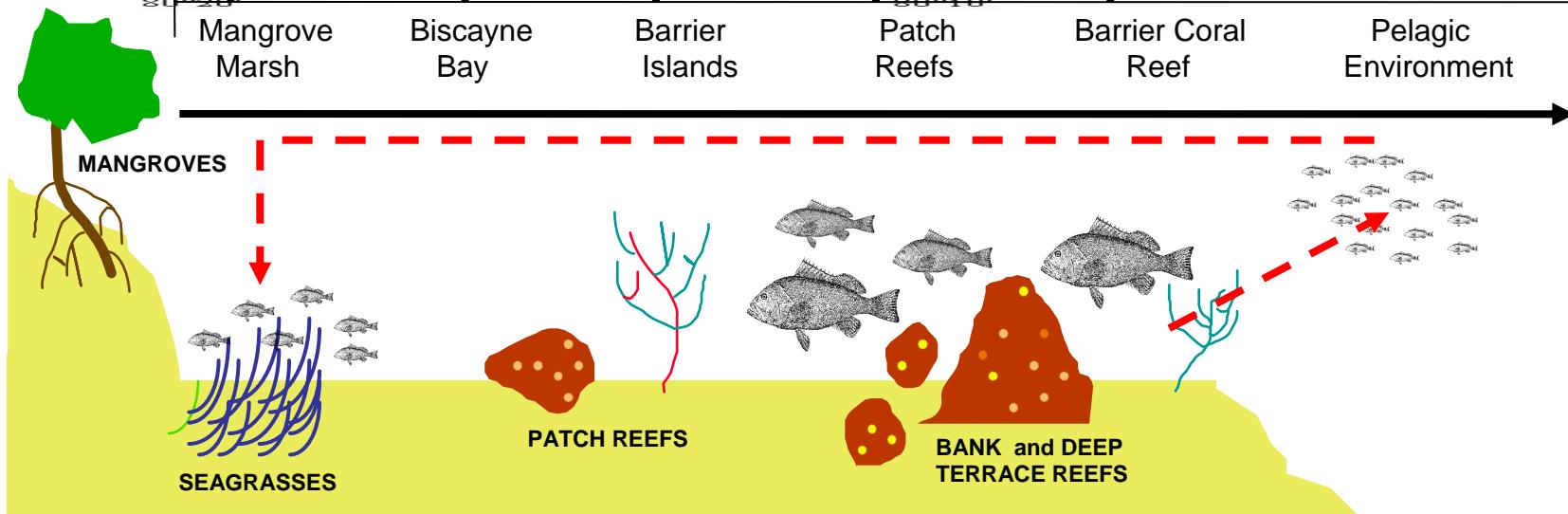
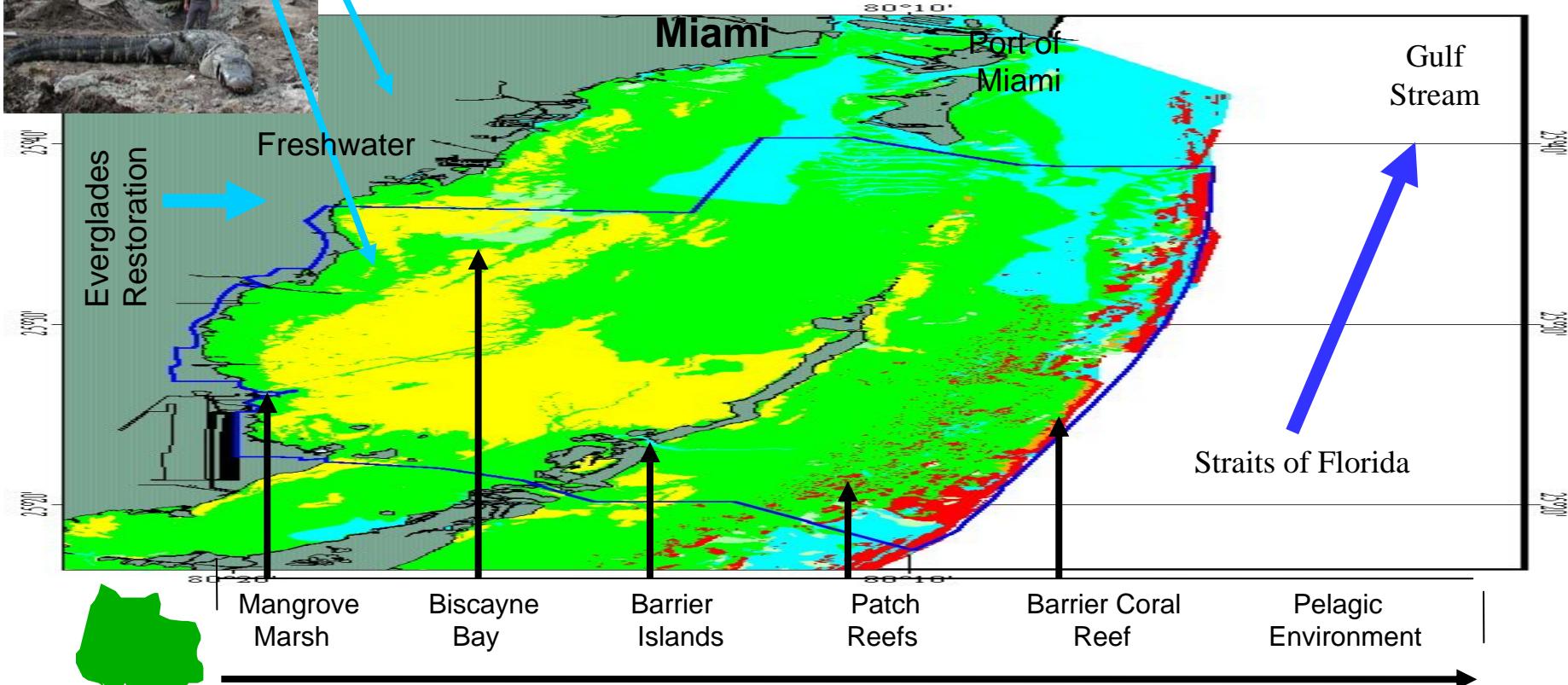
South Atlantic Snapper/Grouper Complex



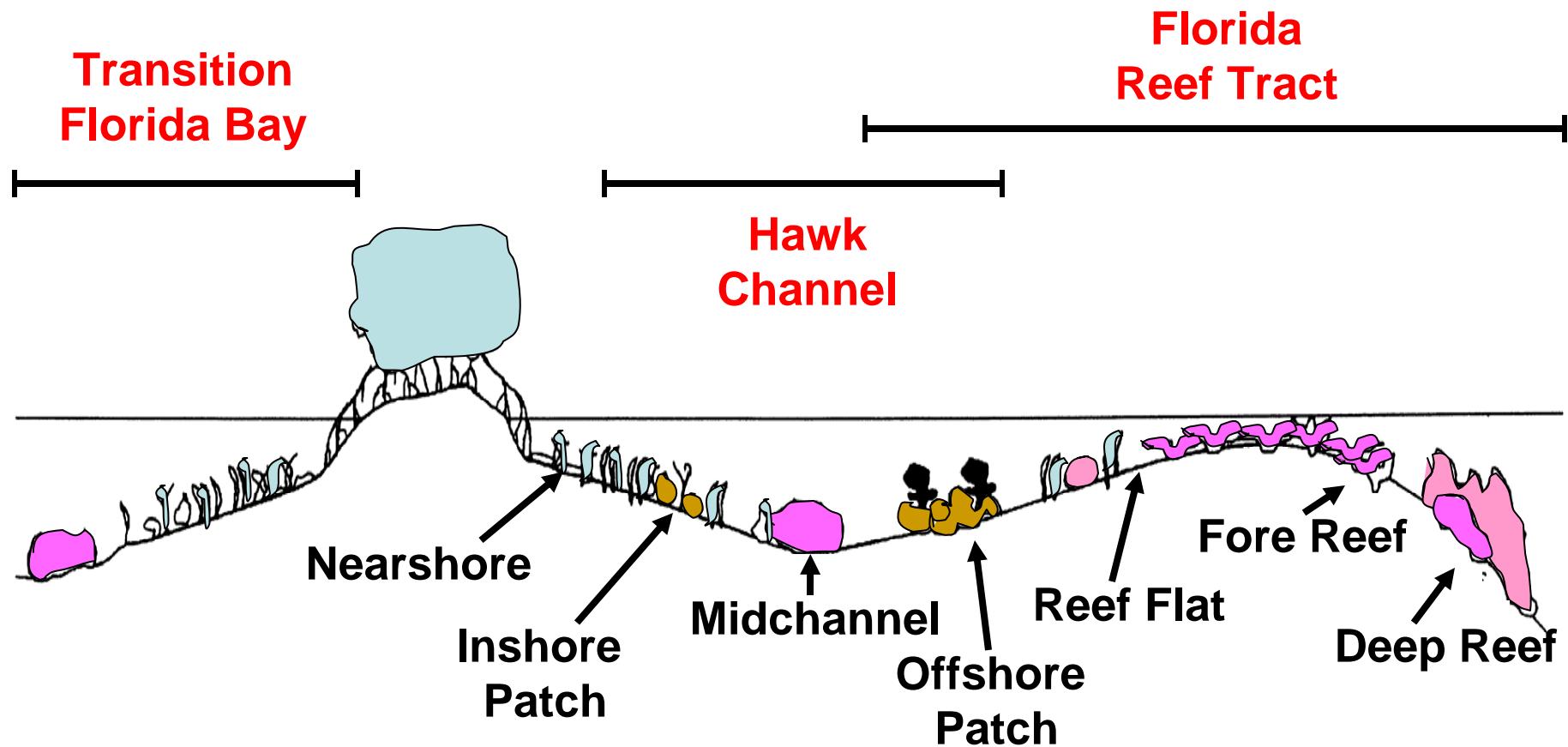
Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary



Coastal Bays to Coral Reefs Biophysical Dynamics



Cross-Shelf Habitat Classification



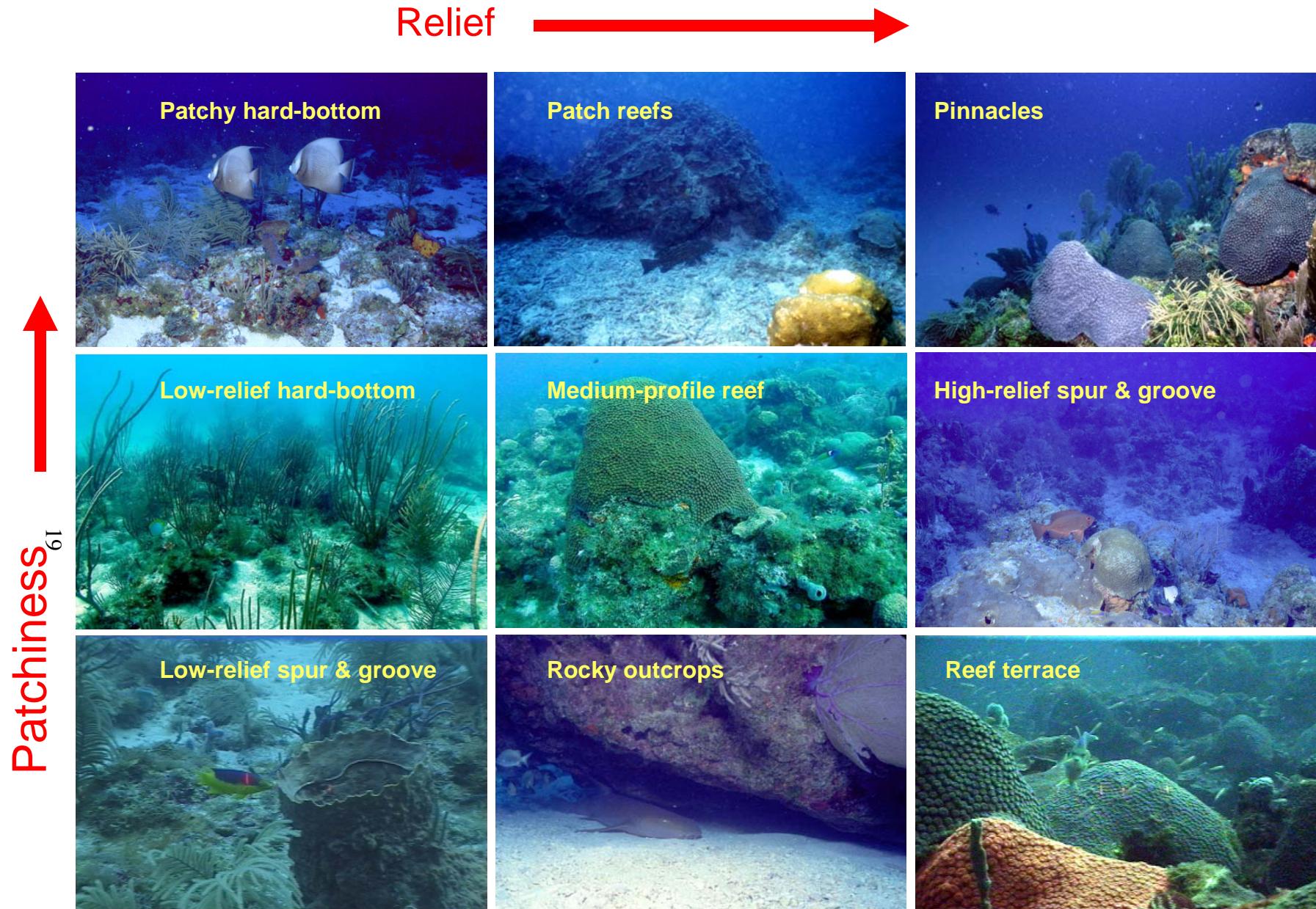
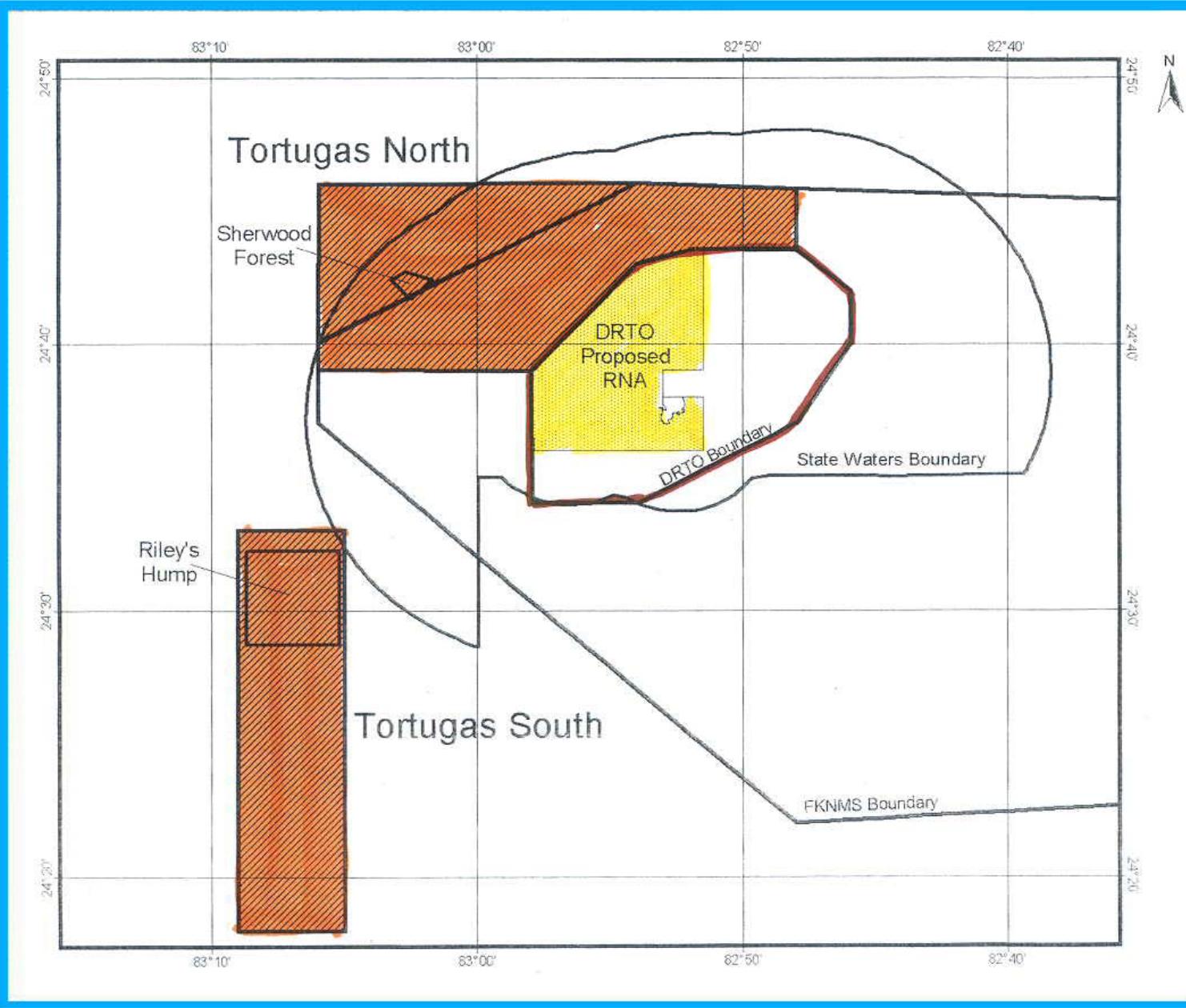
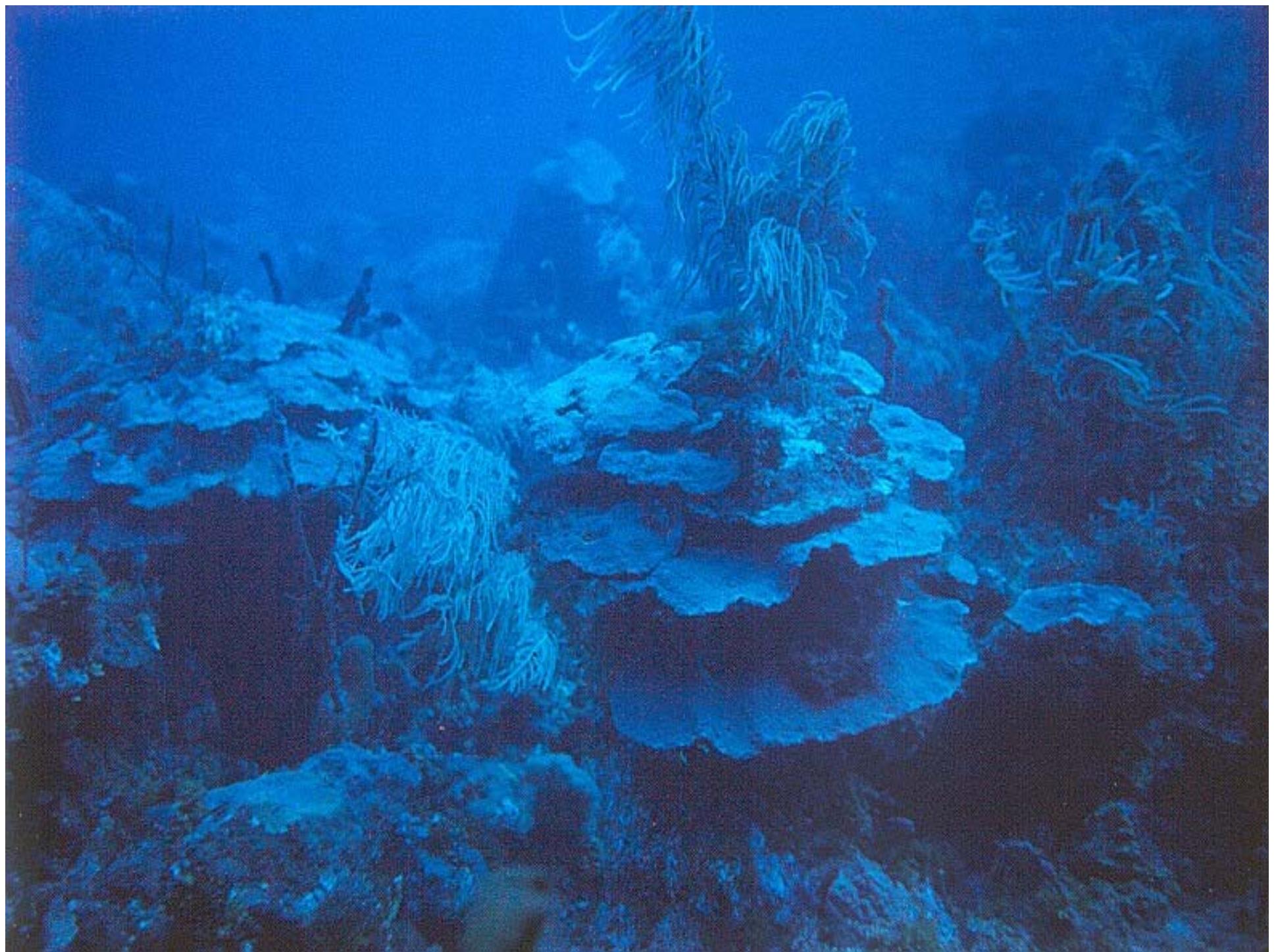
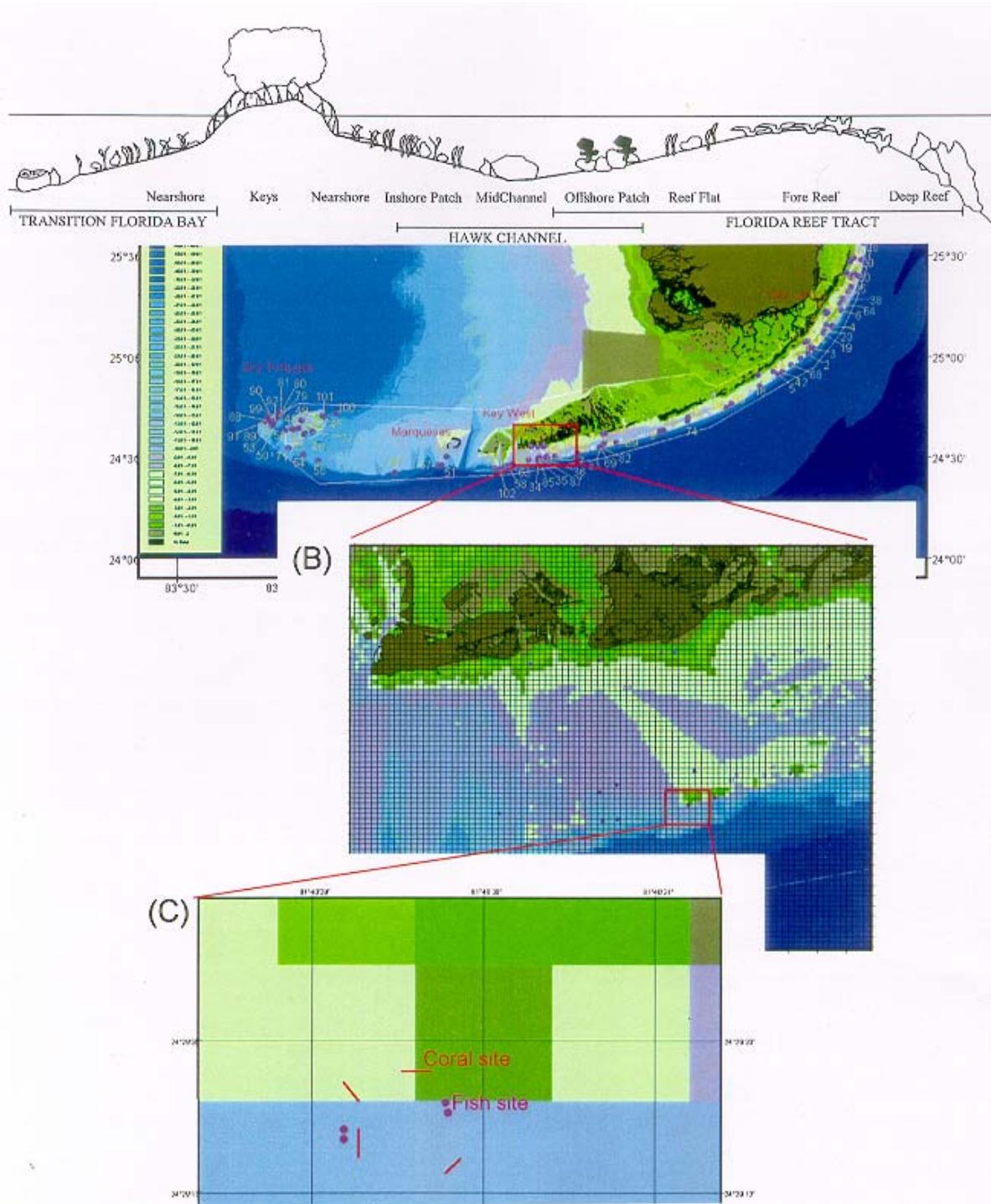


Figure 2.6 – Photographs depicting the benthic classification scheme of hard-bottom and coral reef habitats for the Tortugas region including the Dry Tortugas National Park and western Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.

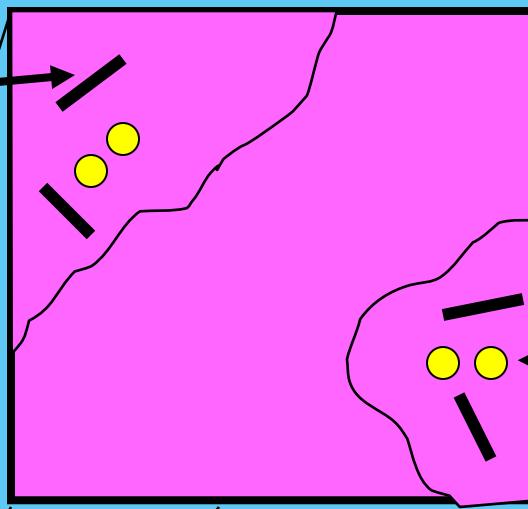
TORTUGAS ECOLOGIC RESERVE



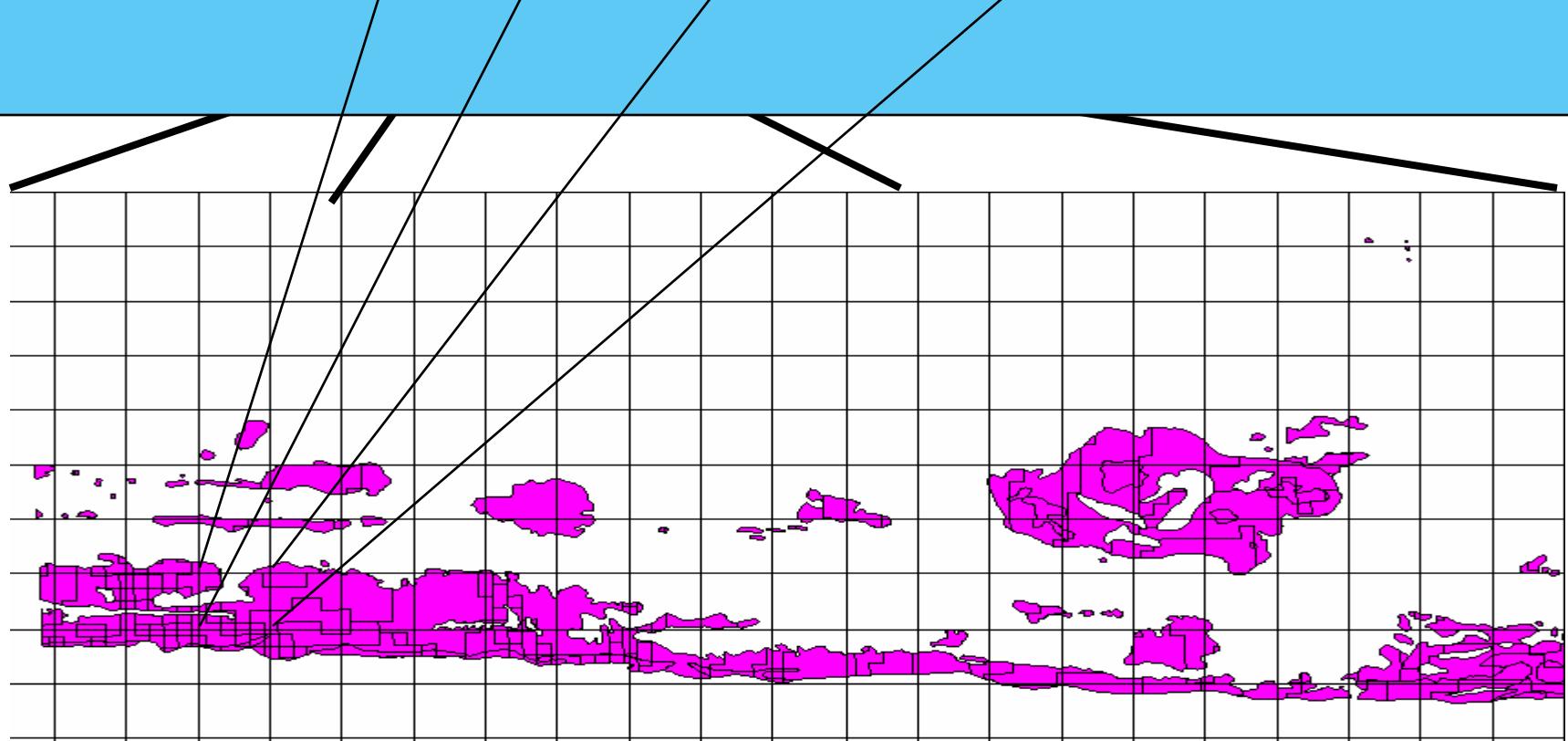




Coral Station



Fish Station



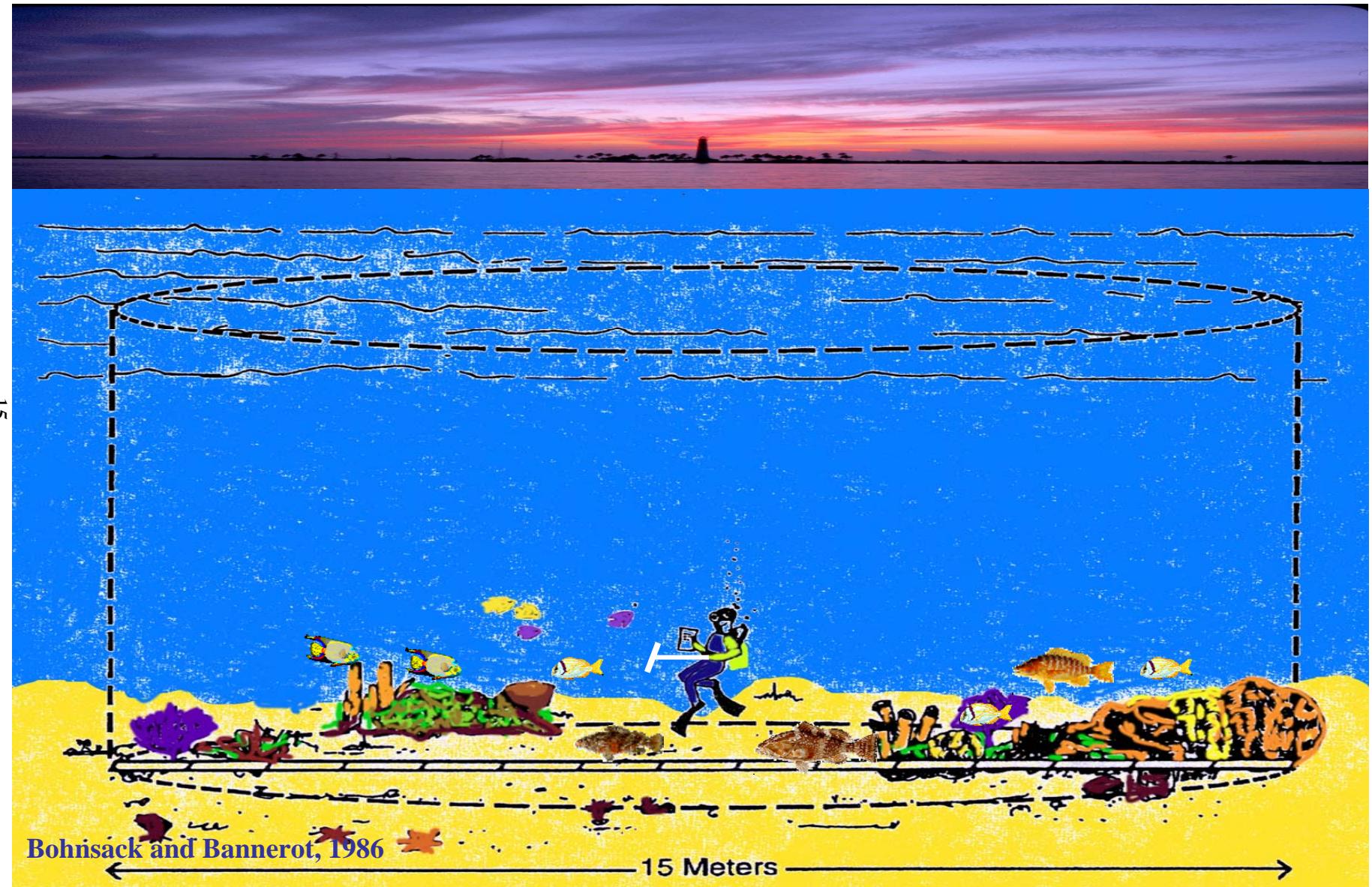
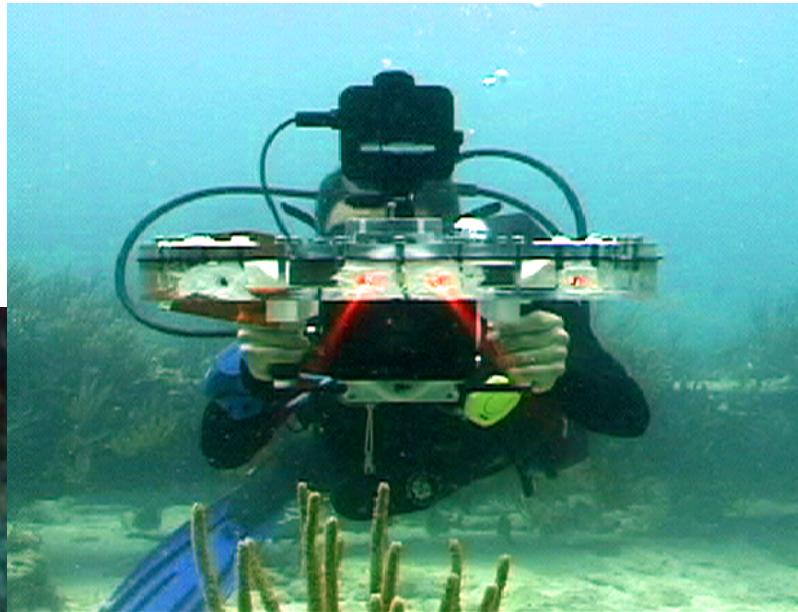
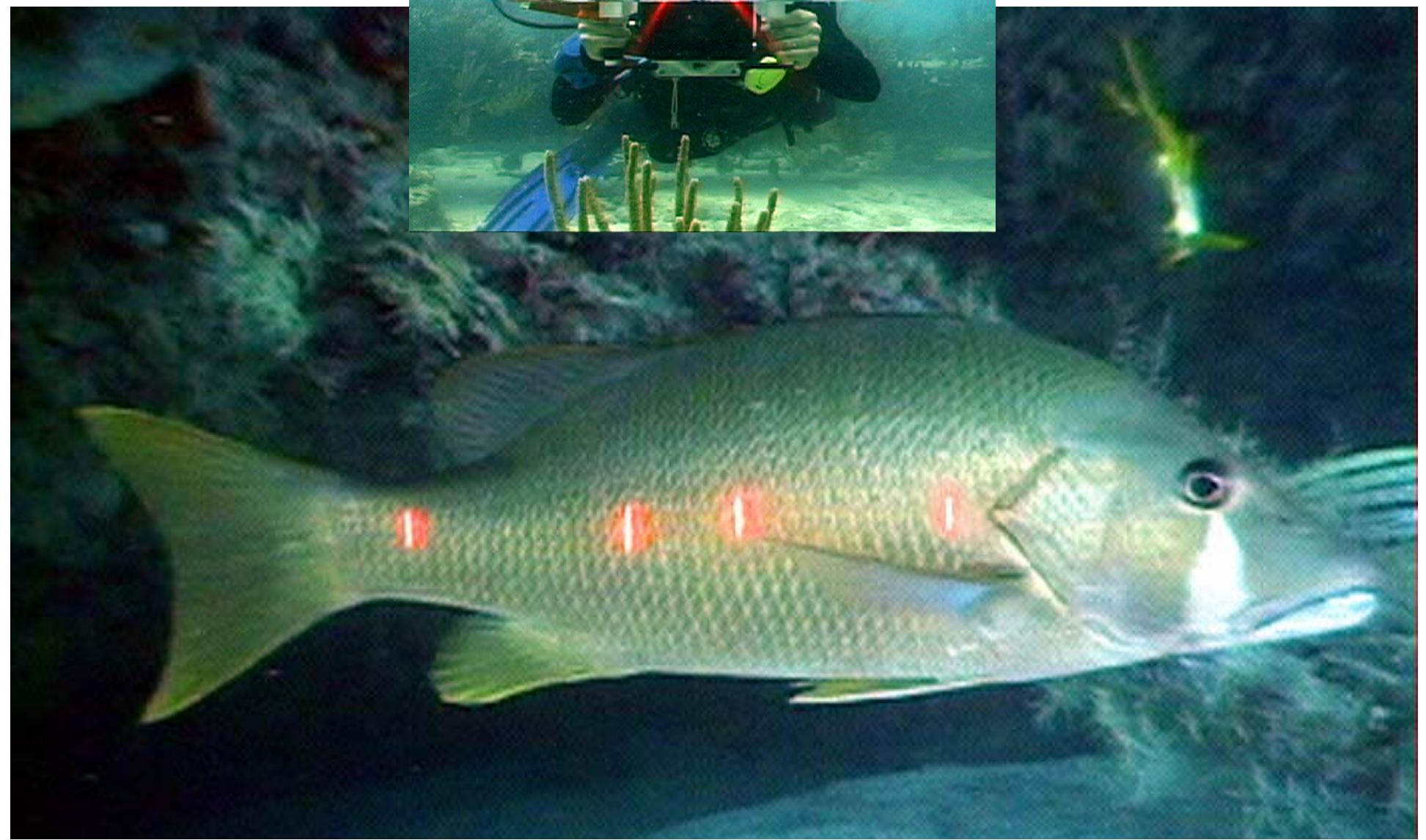


Figure 2.4 - Graphical depiction of the reef fish visual census (RVC) method (Bohnsack and Bannerot 1986).











25 12:54PM



27 4:42 PM

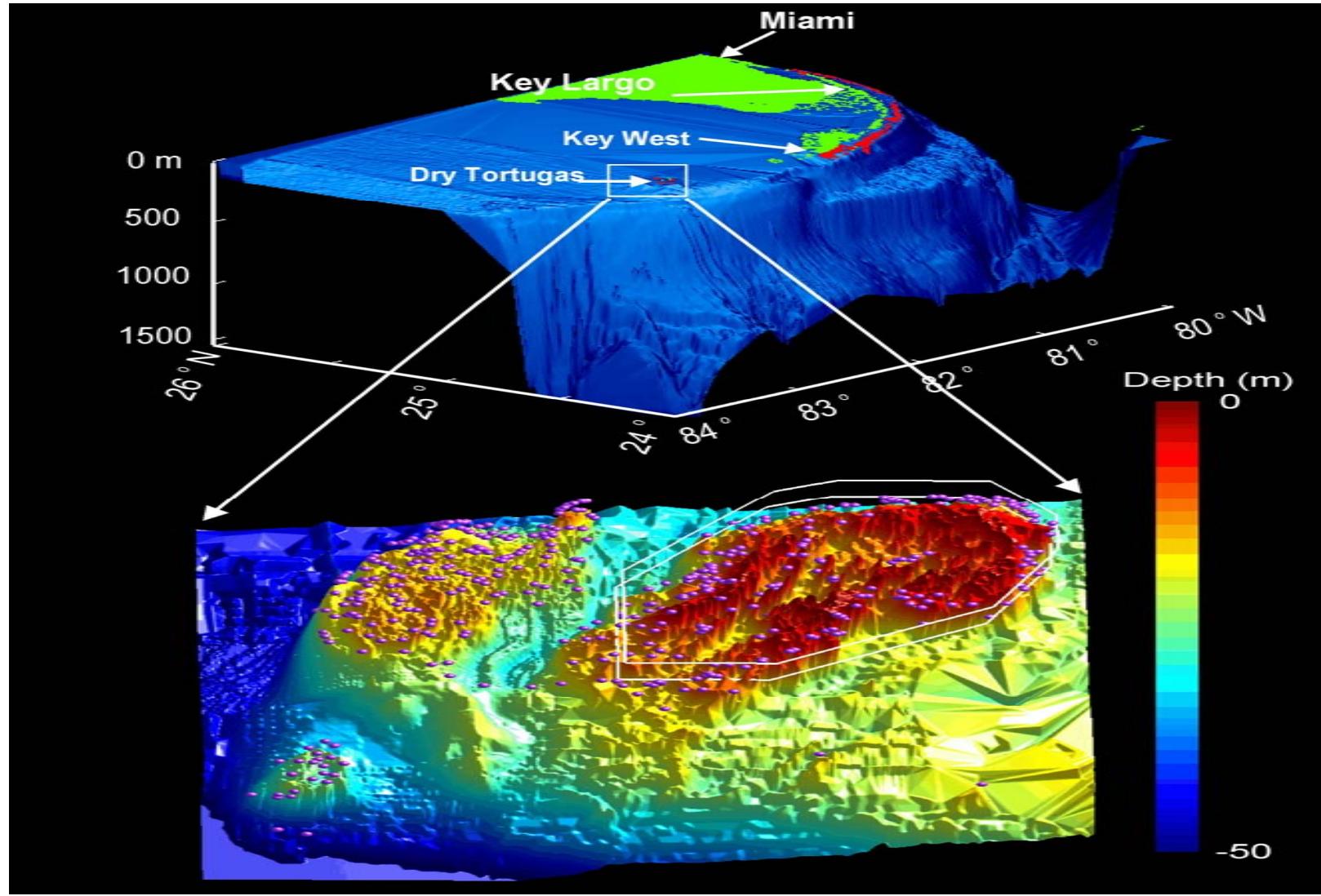


Figure 1.1 - Three-dimensional maps of the Florida Keys coral reef ecosystem showing: (A) South Florida and the coral reef tract (red) from Key Biscayne to the Dry Tortugas; and (B) the bathymetry of the Tortugas region showing Dry Tortugas National Park, Tortugas Bank and Riley's Hump where the purple balls represent primary sampling units from the millennial RVC and reef habitat surveys.

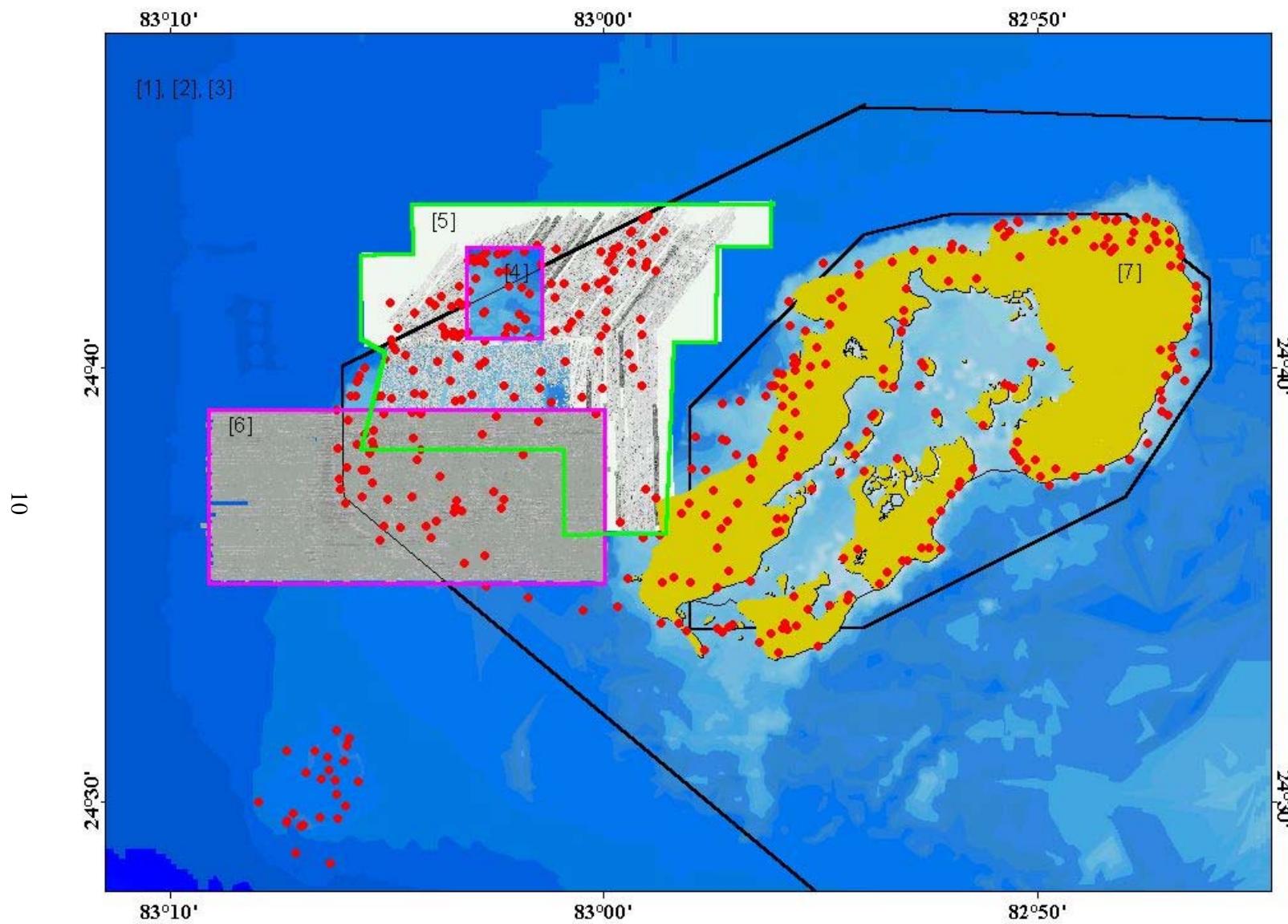
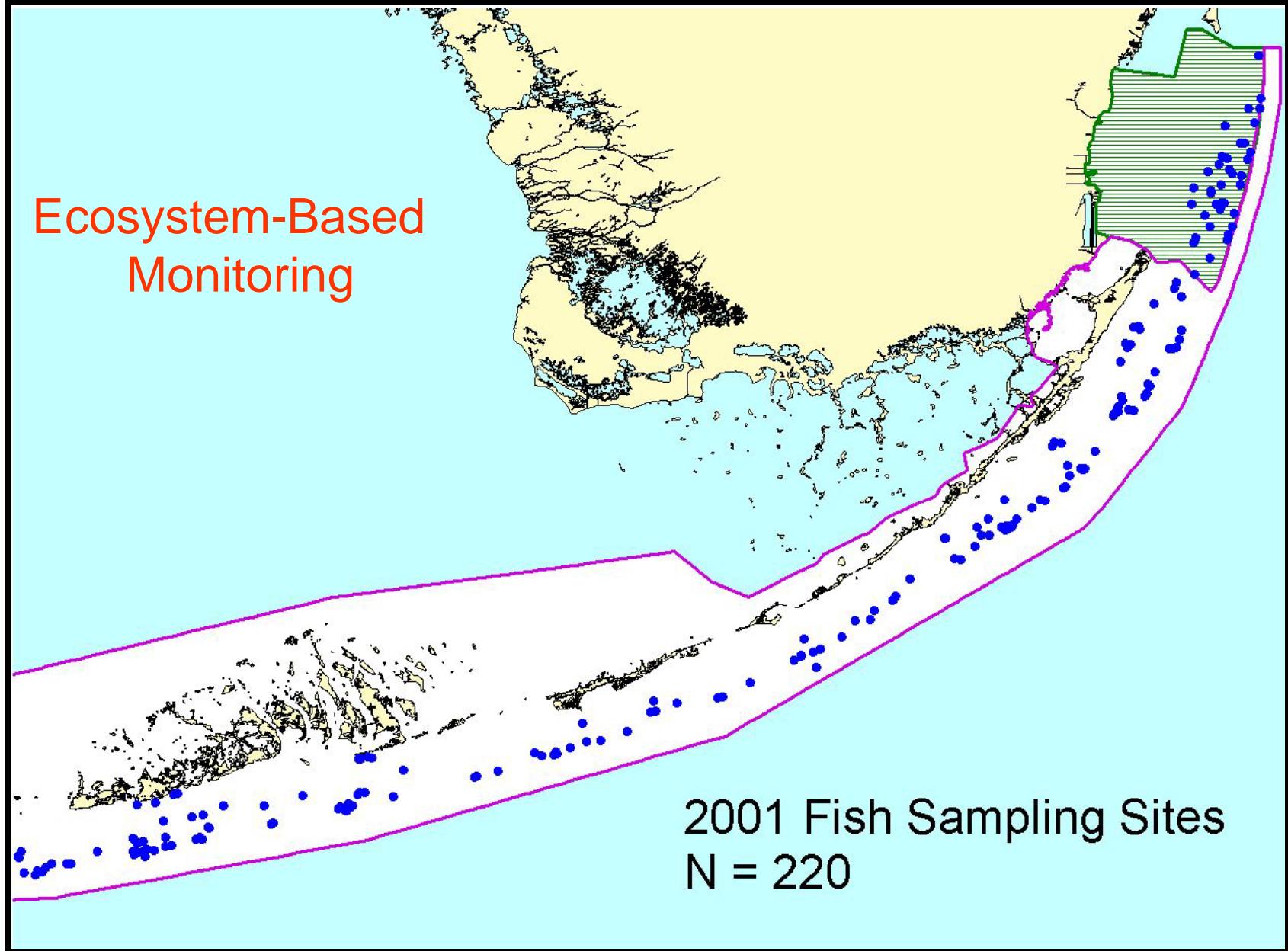


Figure 2.2 - Graphical depiction of georeferenced data sources used to characterize marine habitats in the Tortugas region. See text for further explanation.

Ecosystem-Based Monitoring

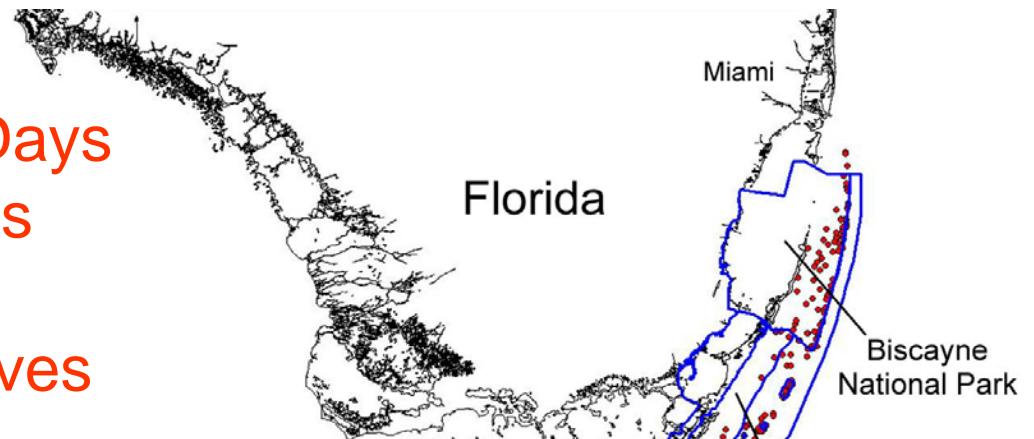


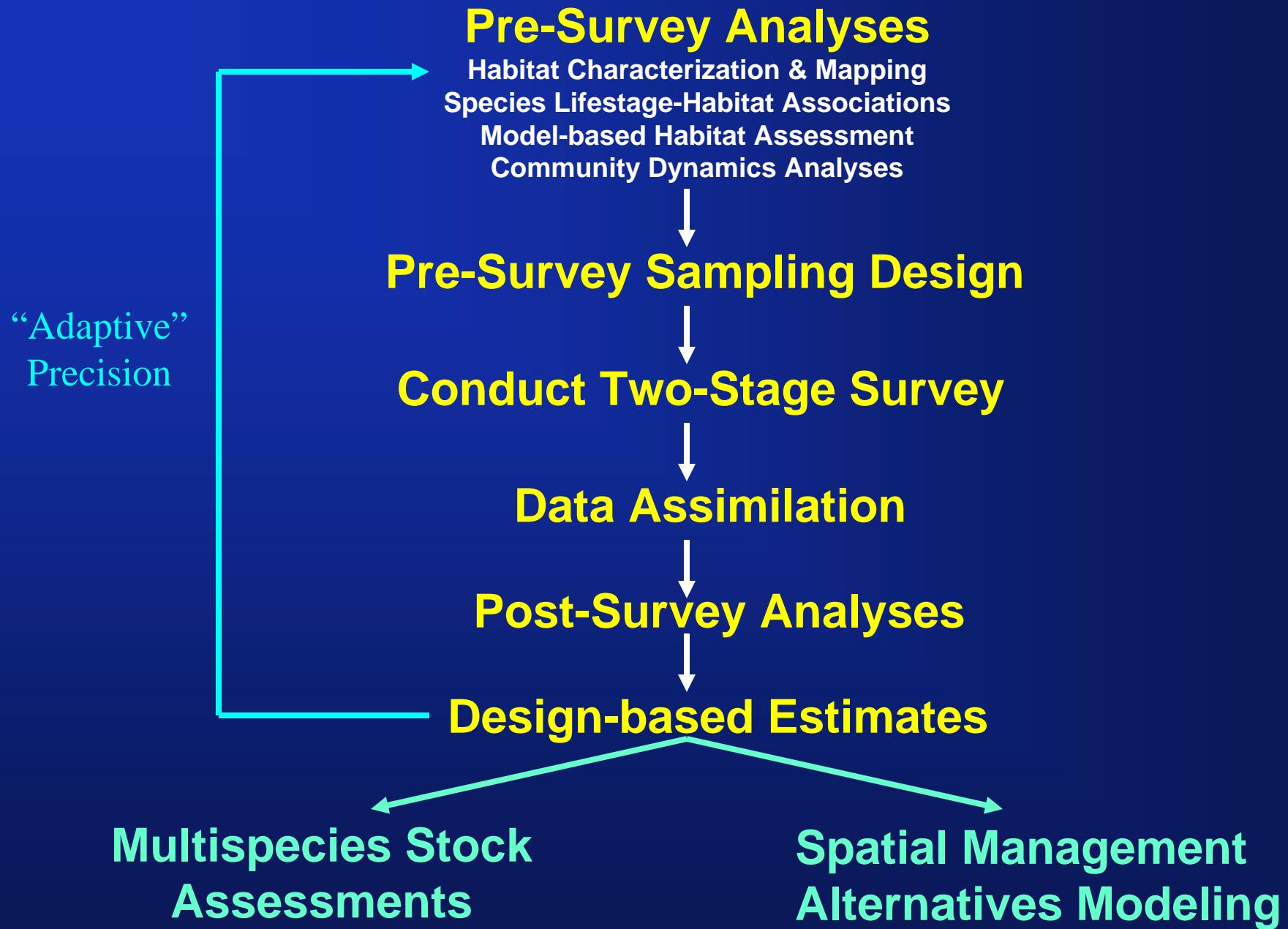
Keys Wide Cruise 2002

Covered: 230 Miles in 30 Days

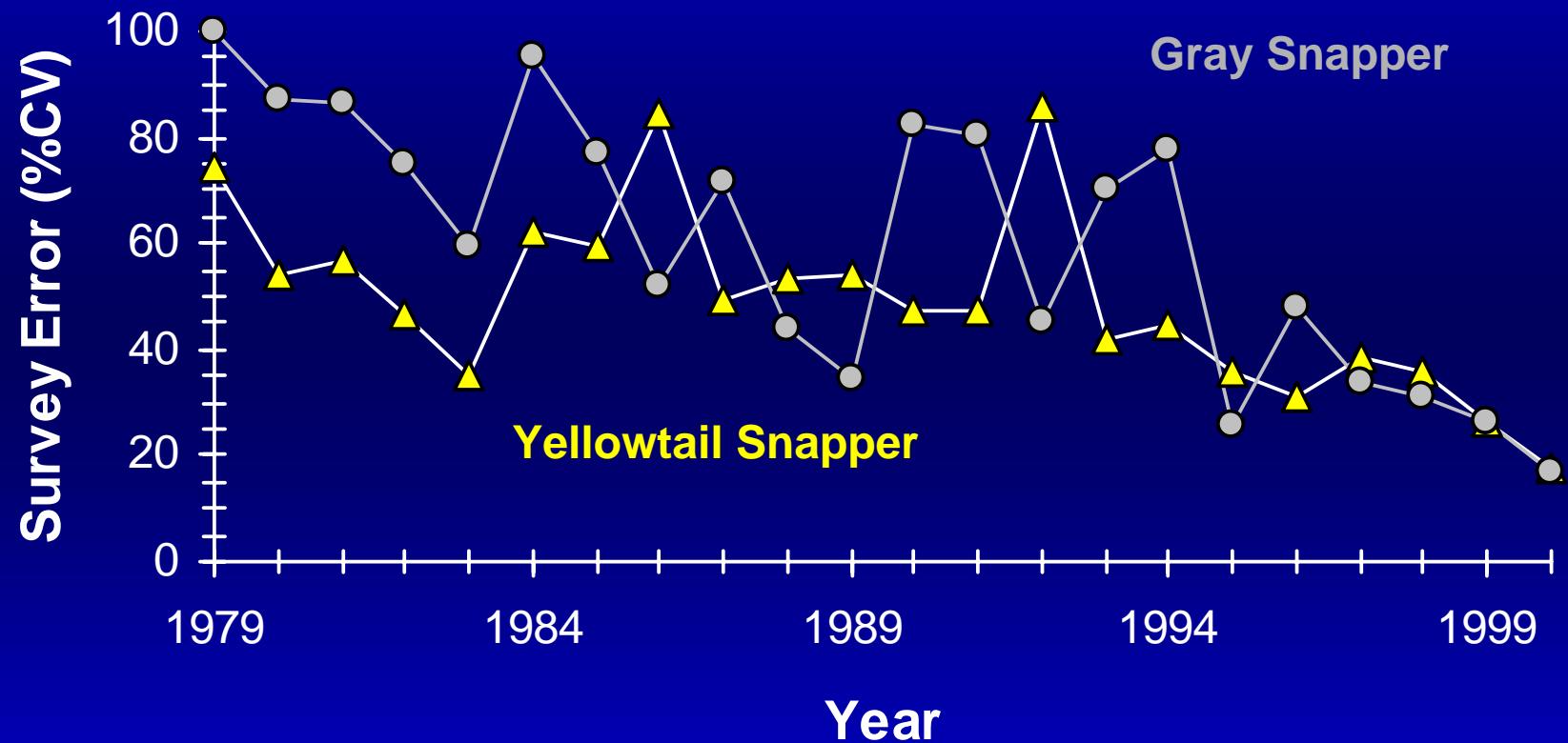
Involved: 8 Organizations
52 Divers

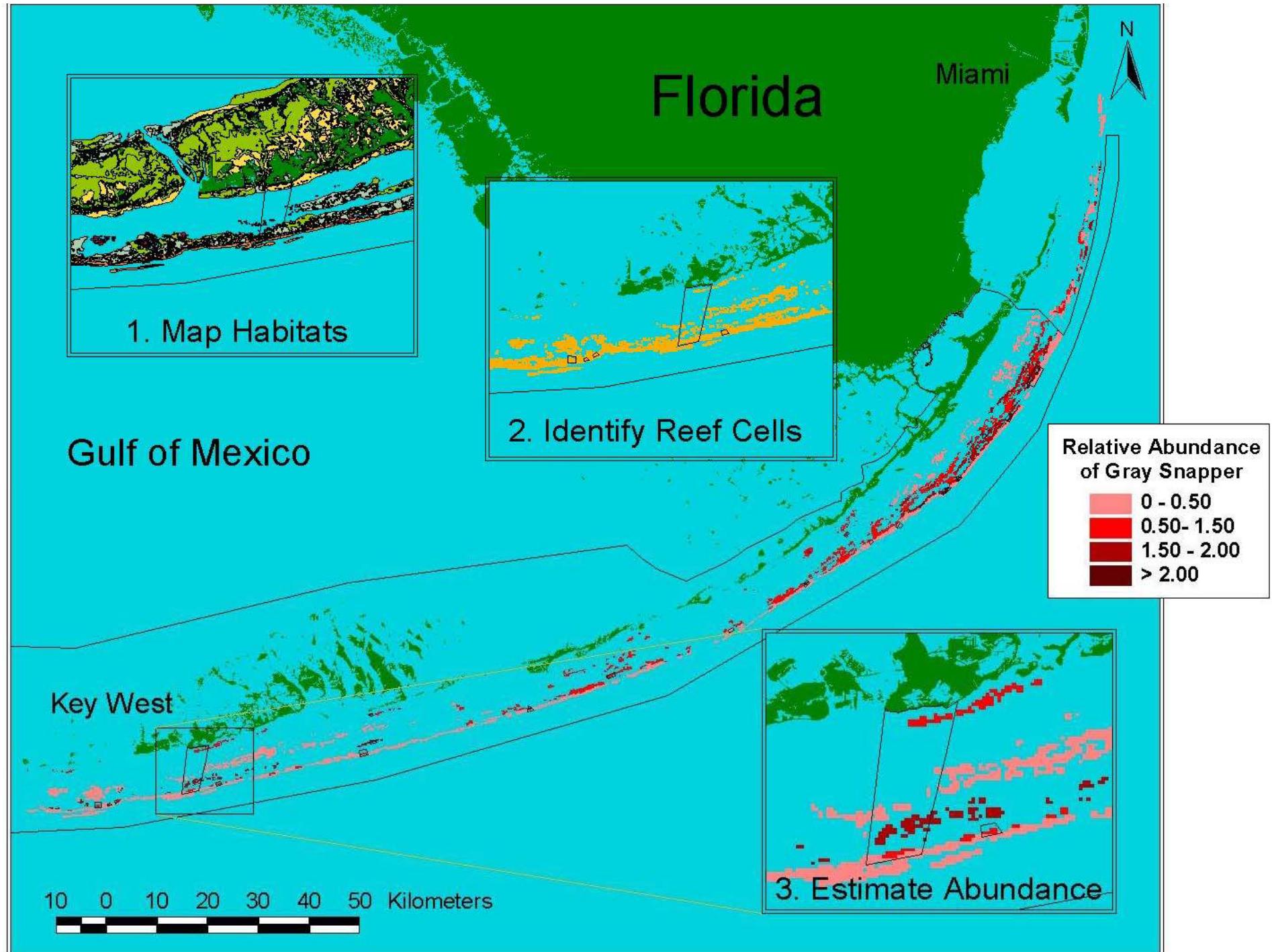
Completed 1806 Research Dives



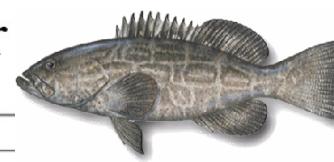
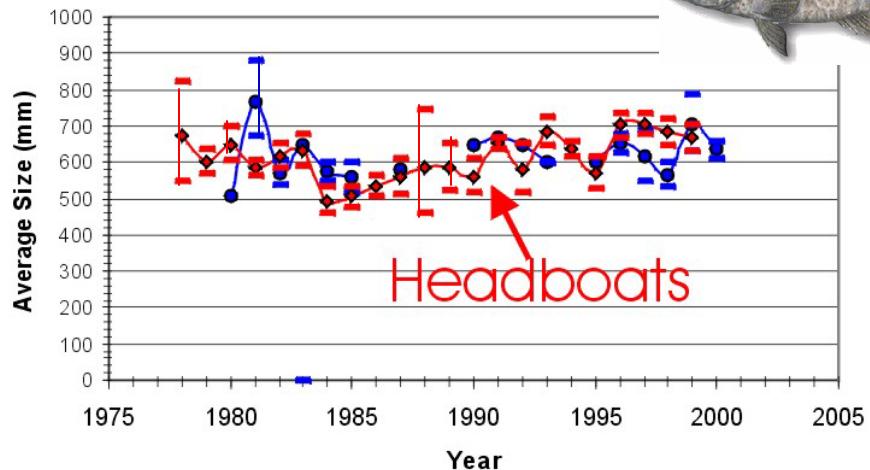


Survey Precision for Adult Population Size

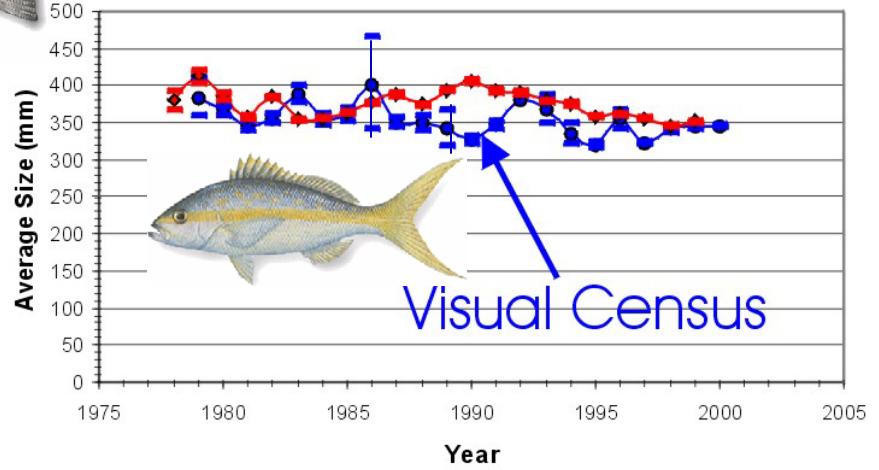




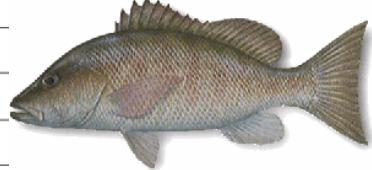
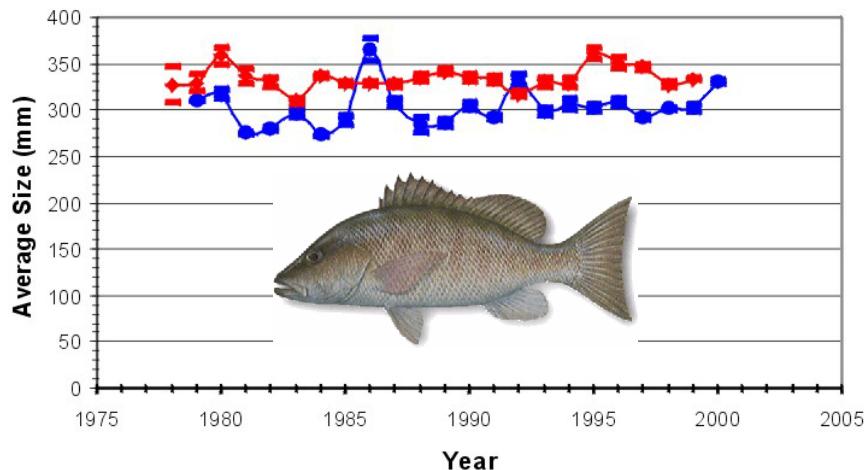
Black Grouper



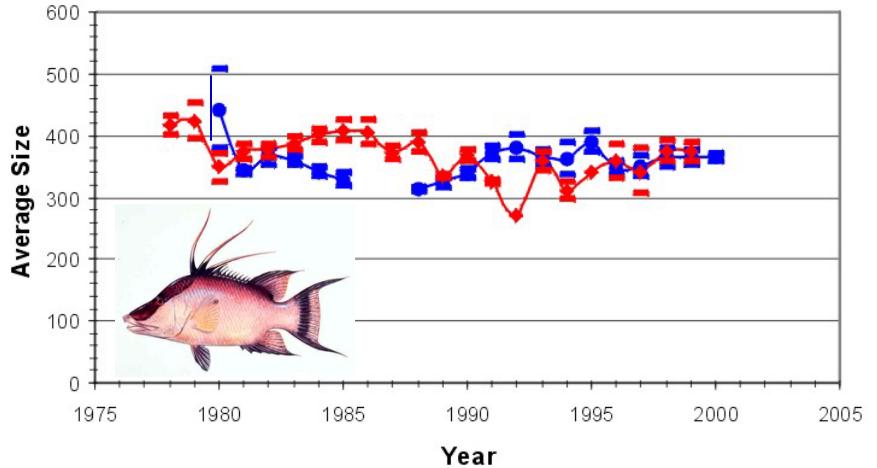
Yellowtail Snapper



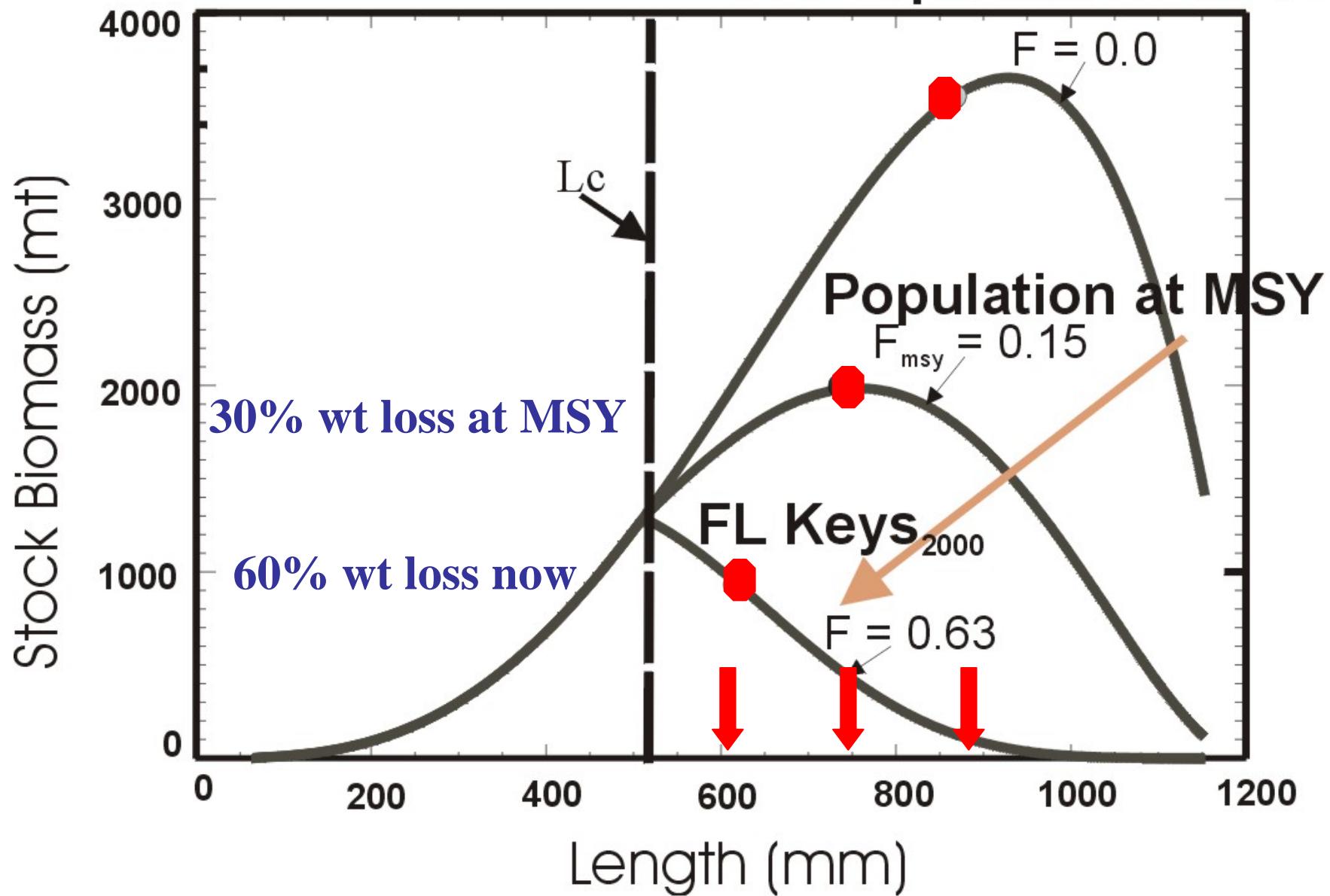
Gray Snapper

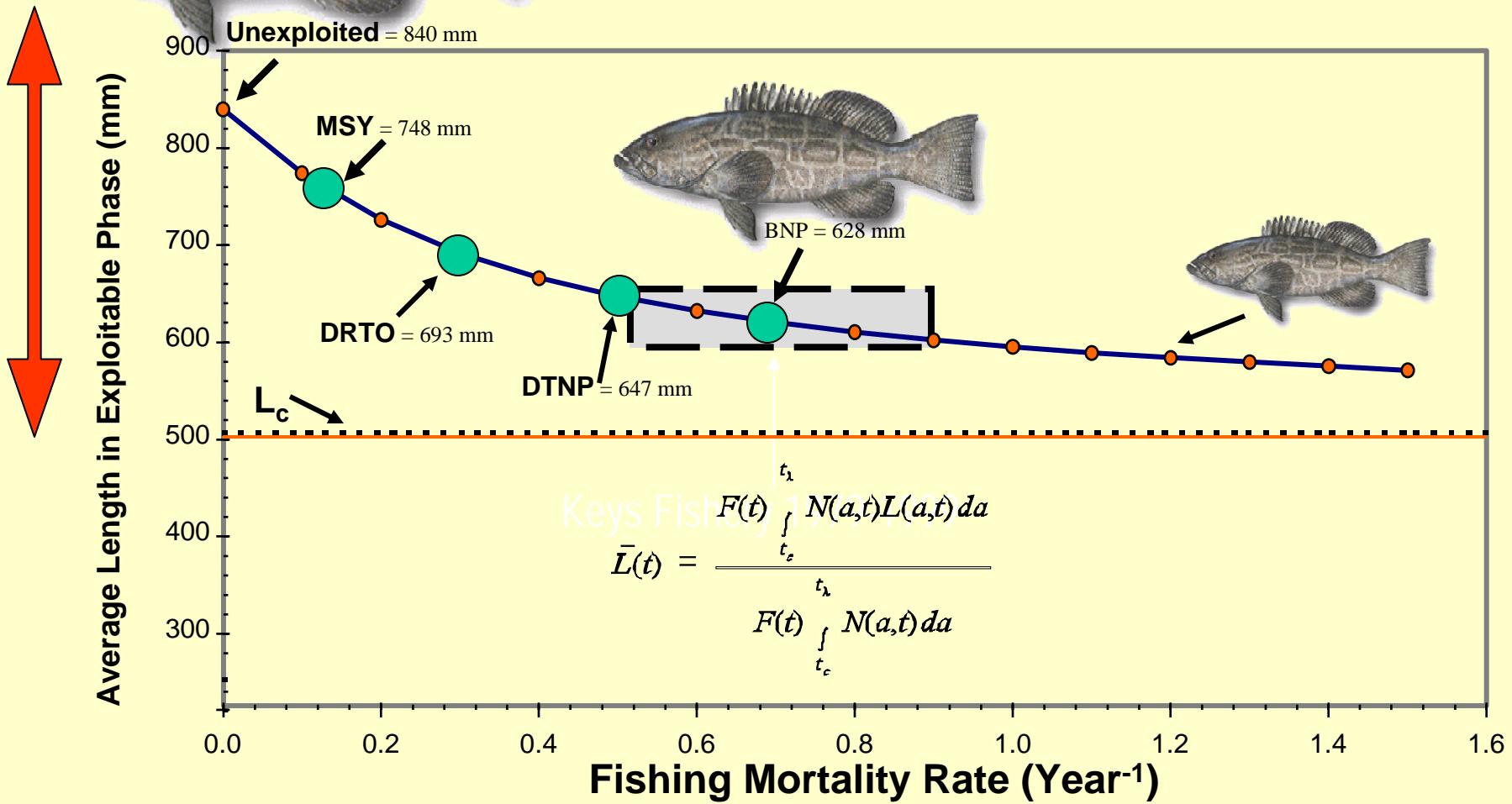
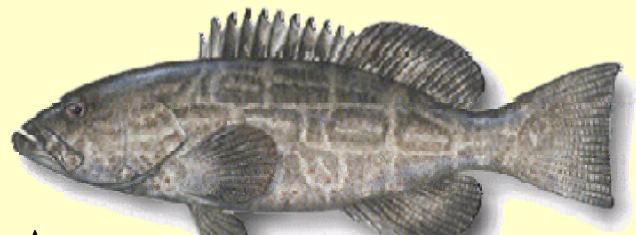


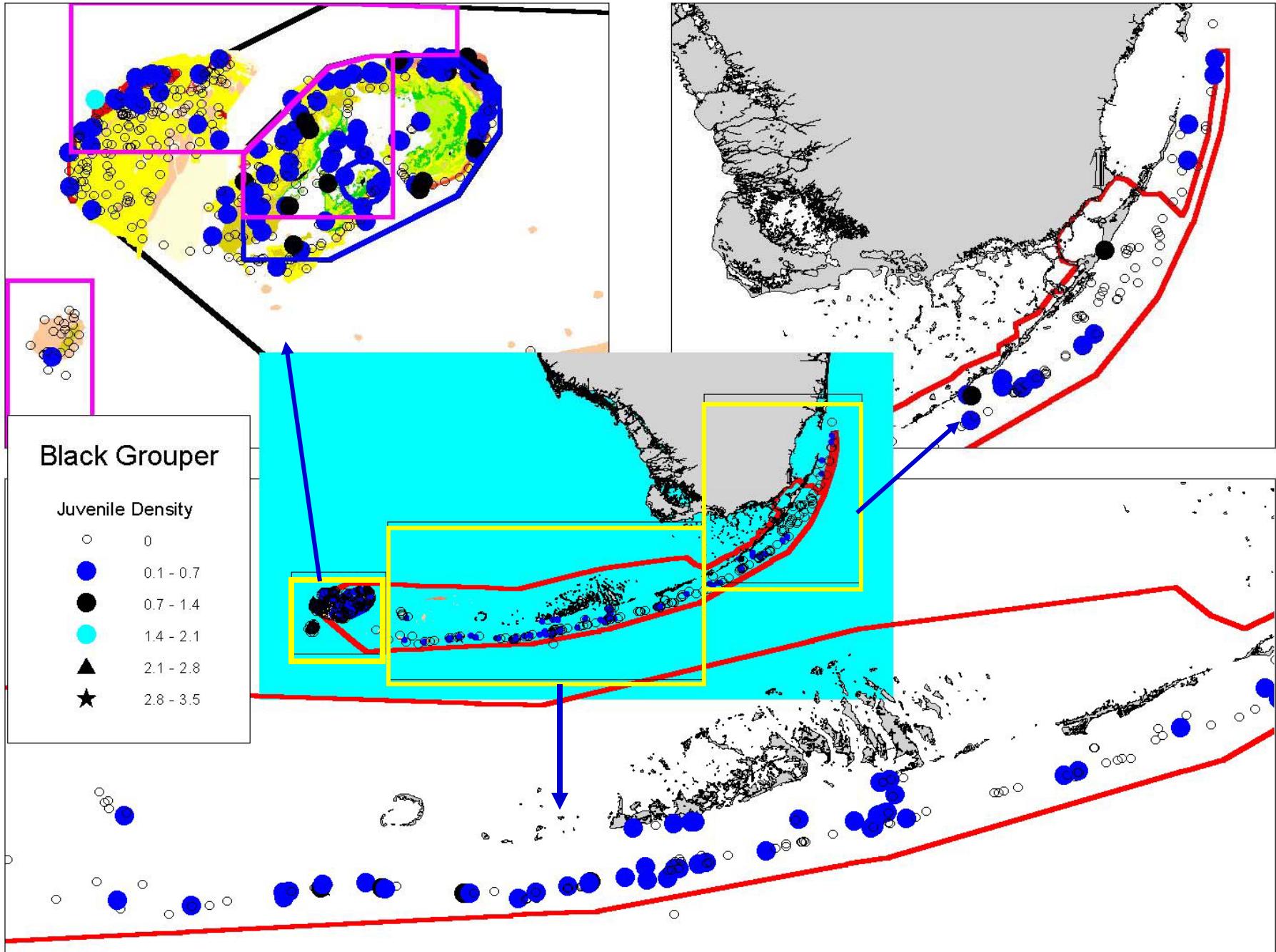
Hogfish

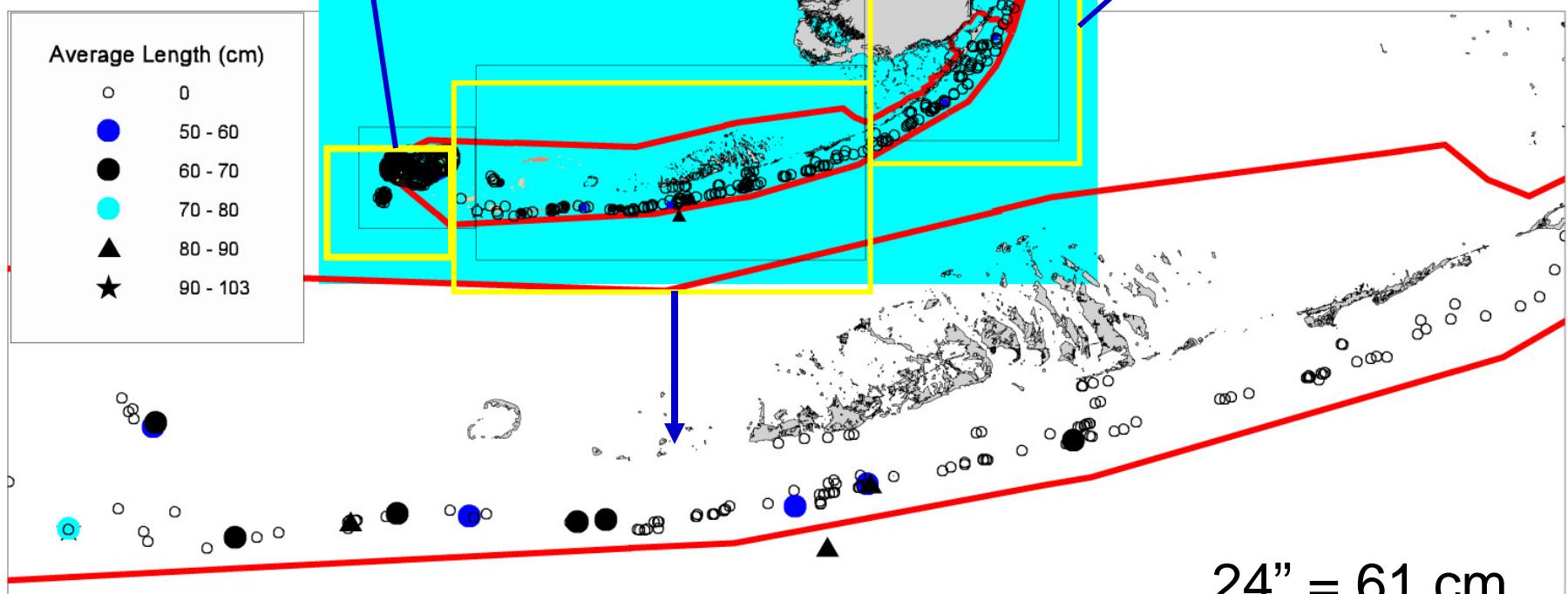
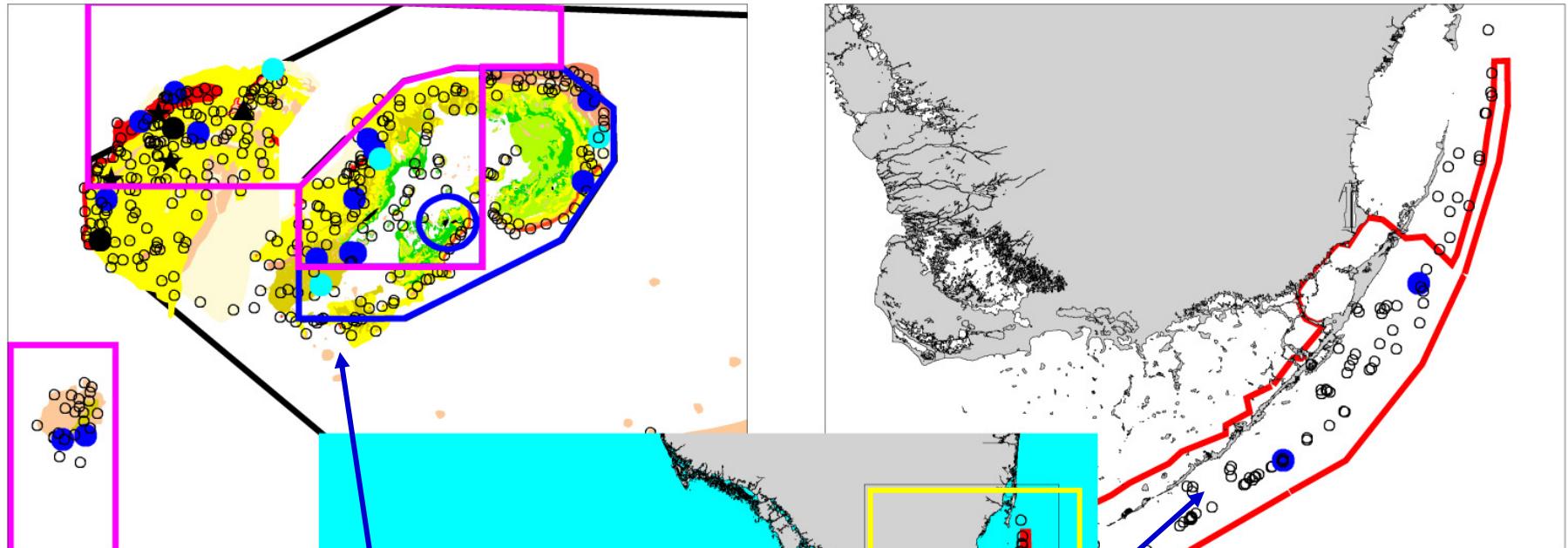


Pre-exploitation ca 1930

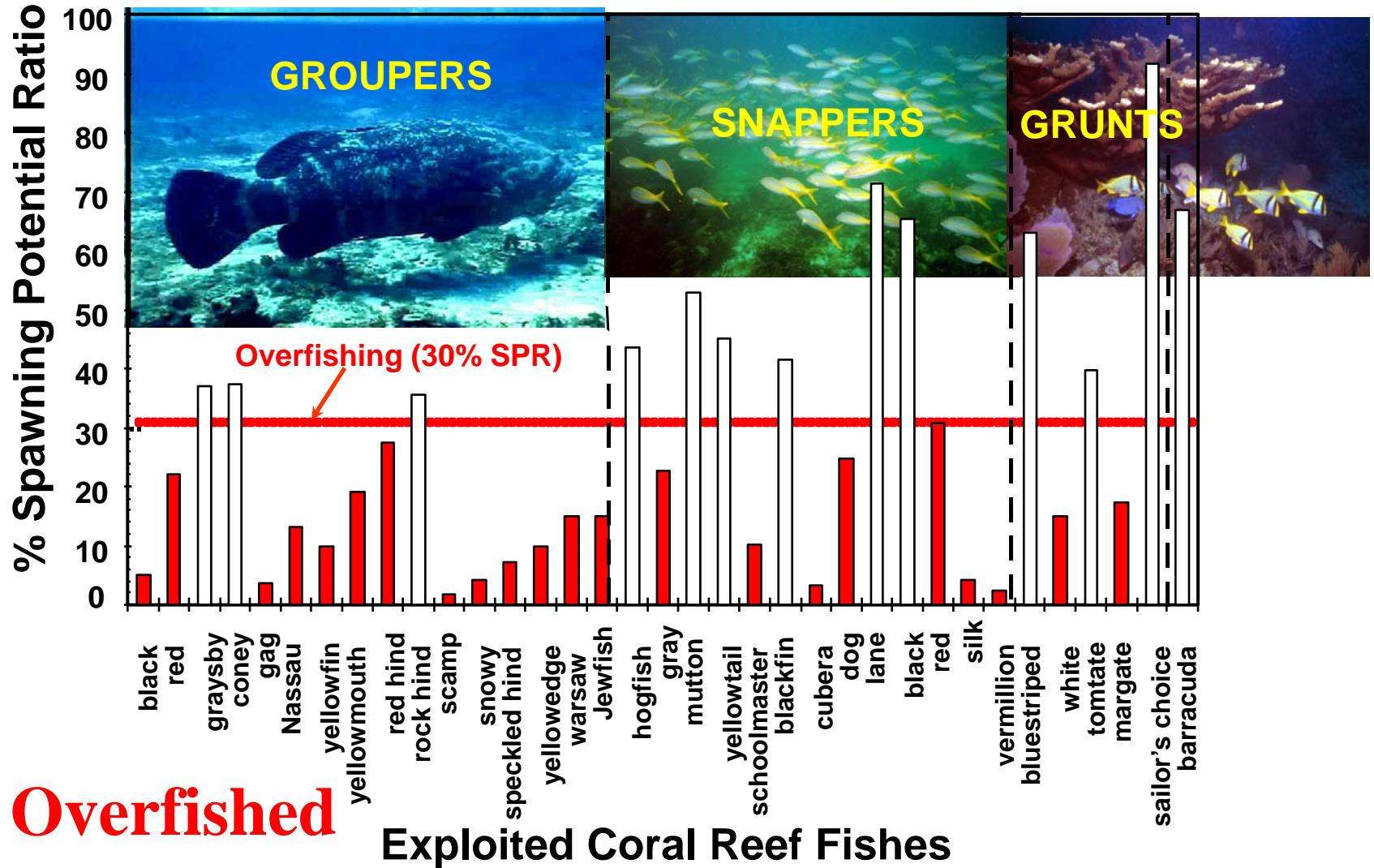








Florida Keys 2000



65% Overfished

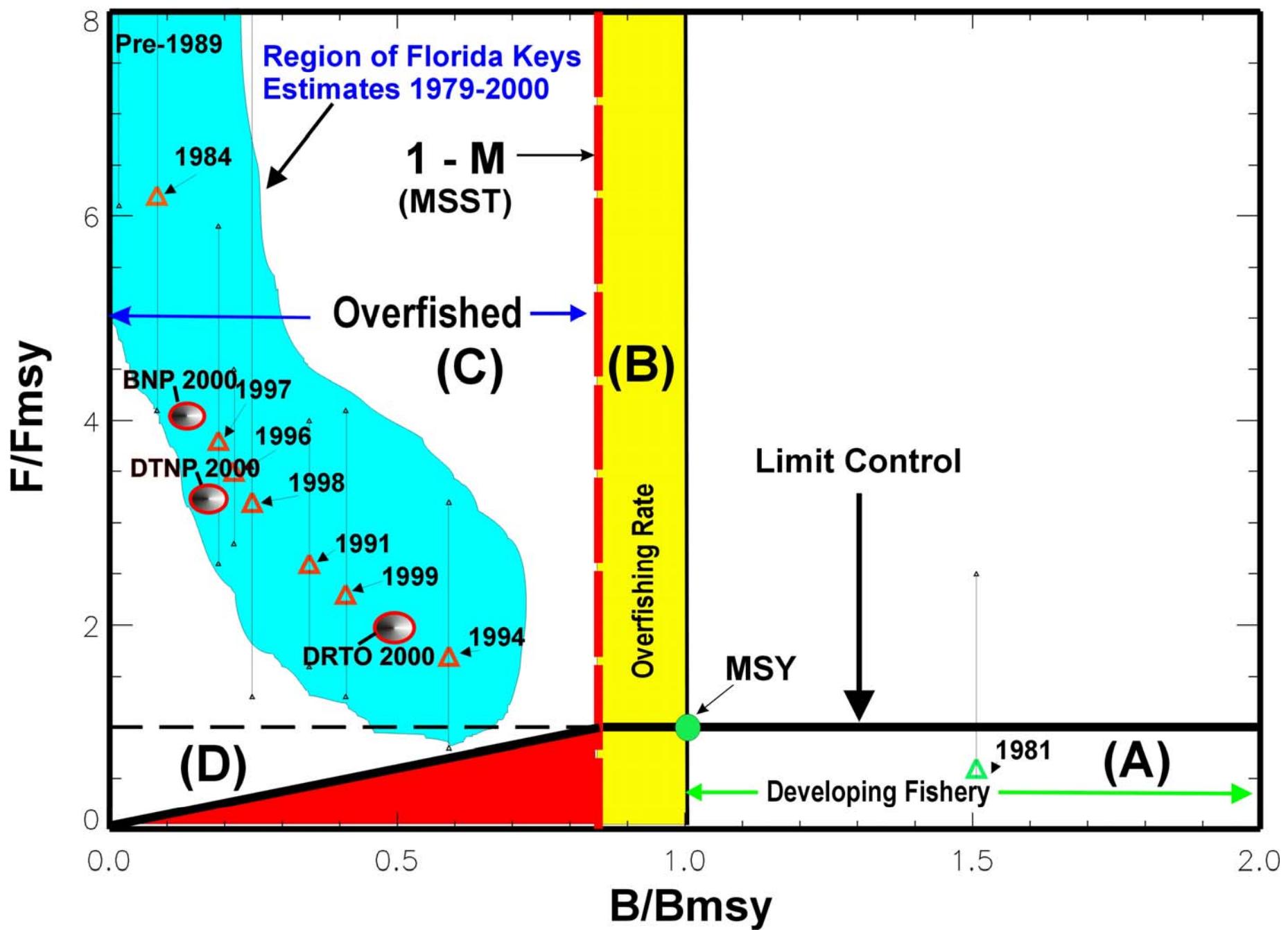
Exploited Coral Reef Fishes

88% (206 species) are unknown

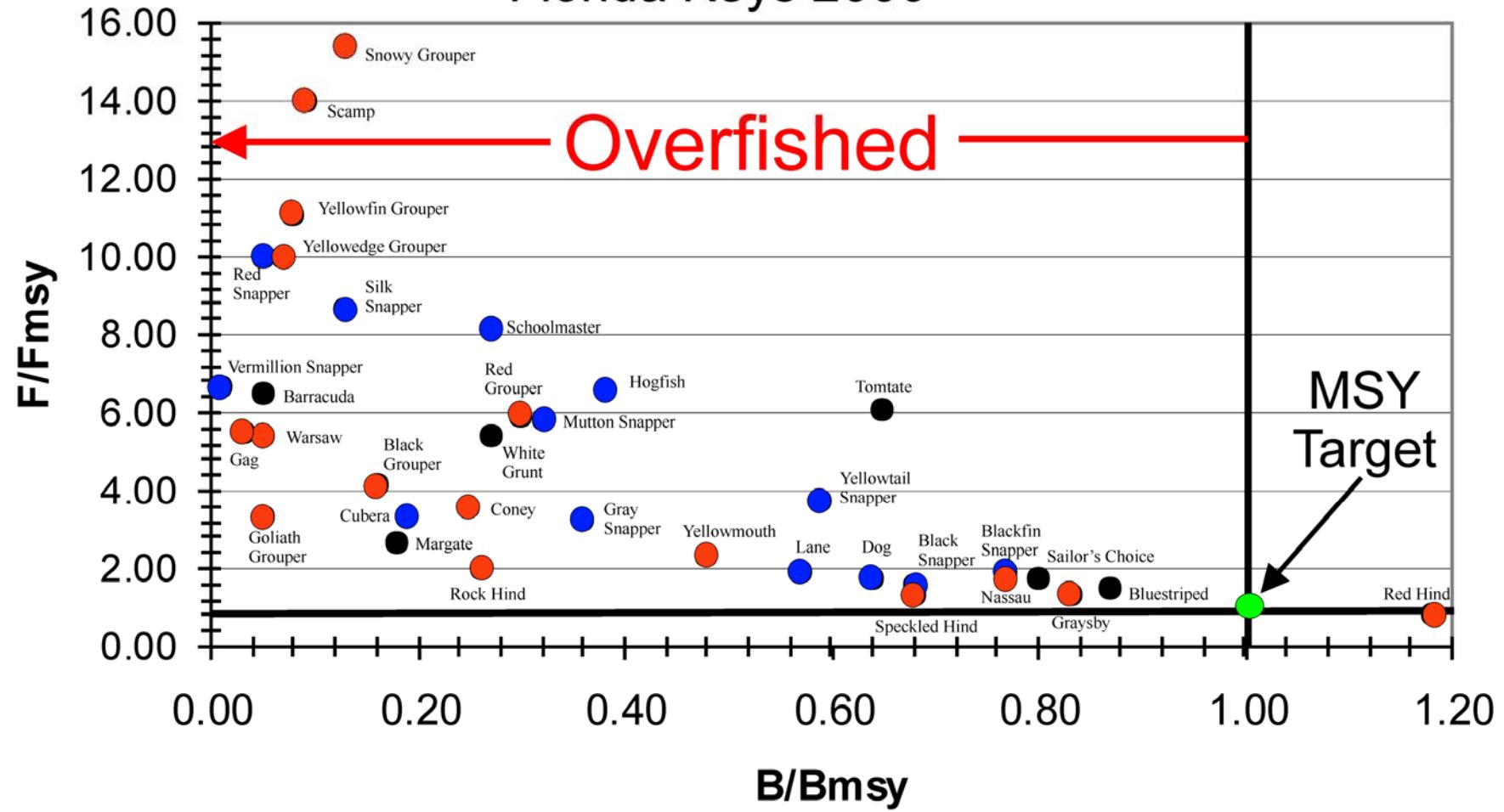
Ault et al. 1997. 2nd World Fisheries Congress

Ault et al. 1998. Fishery Bulletin

Black Grouper

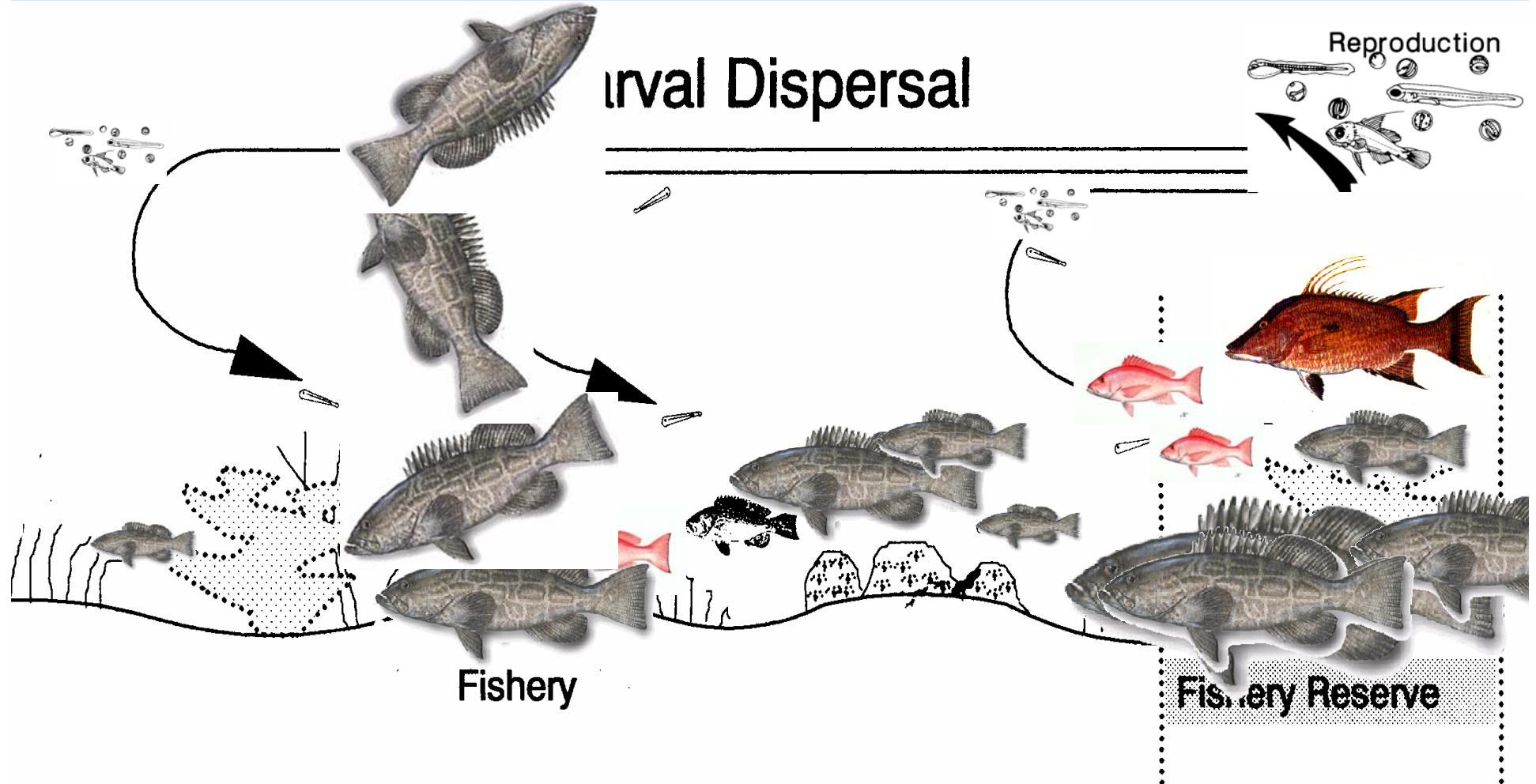


Florida Keys 2000



Spillover

Reproduction & Dispersal

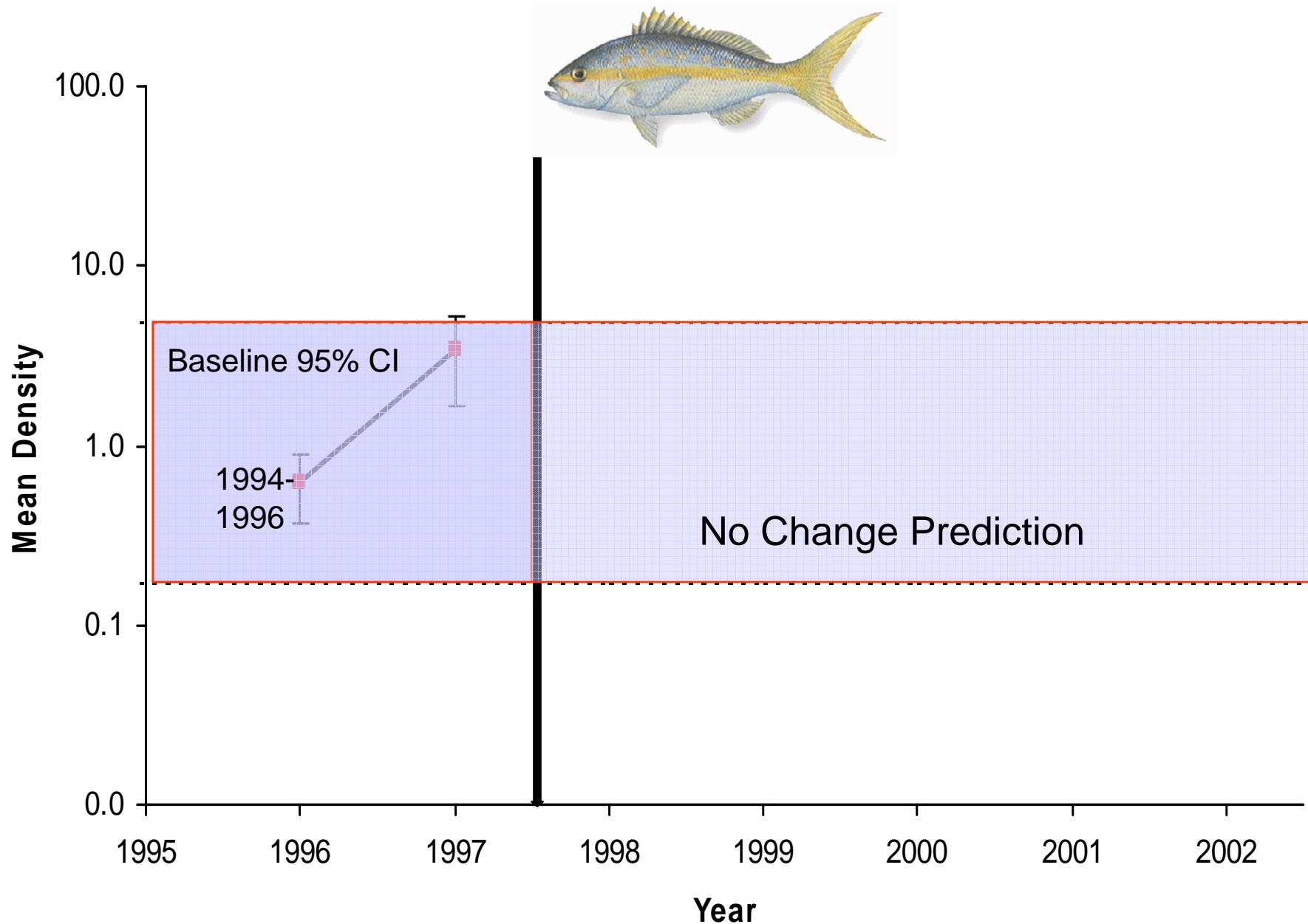


Colonization & Growth

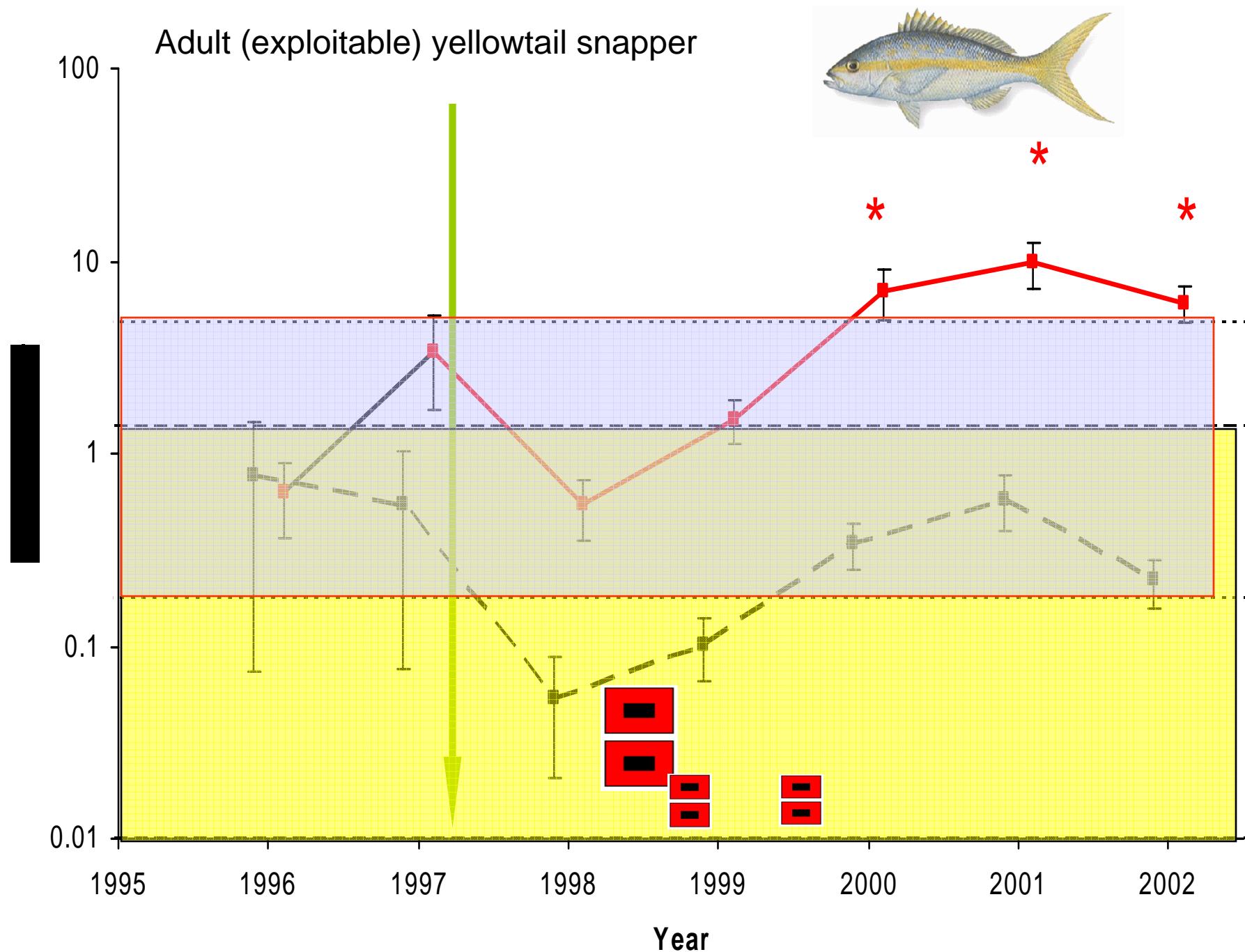
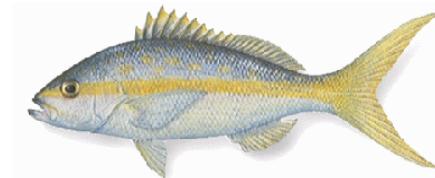
Abundance

Diversity

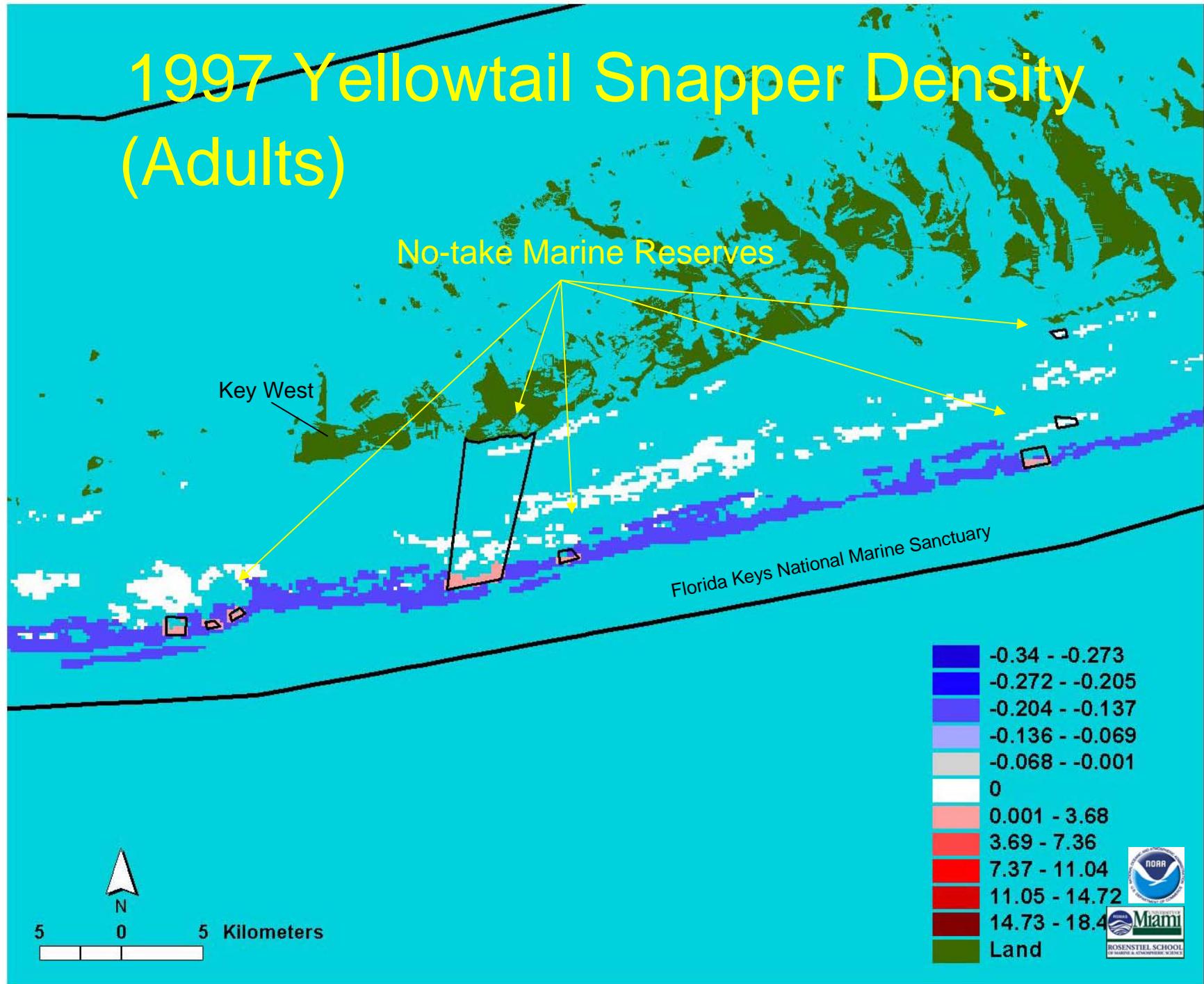
Yellowtail Snapper, Exploited (Adult), Fished, **Protected**



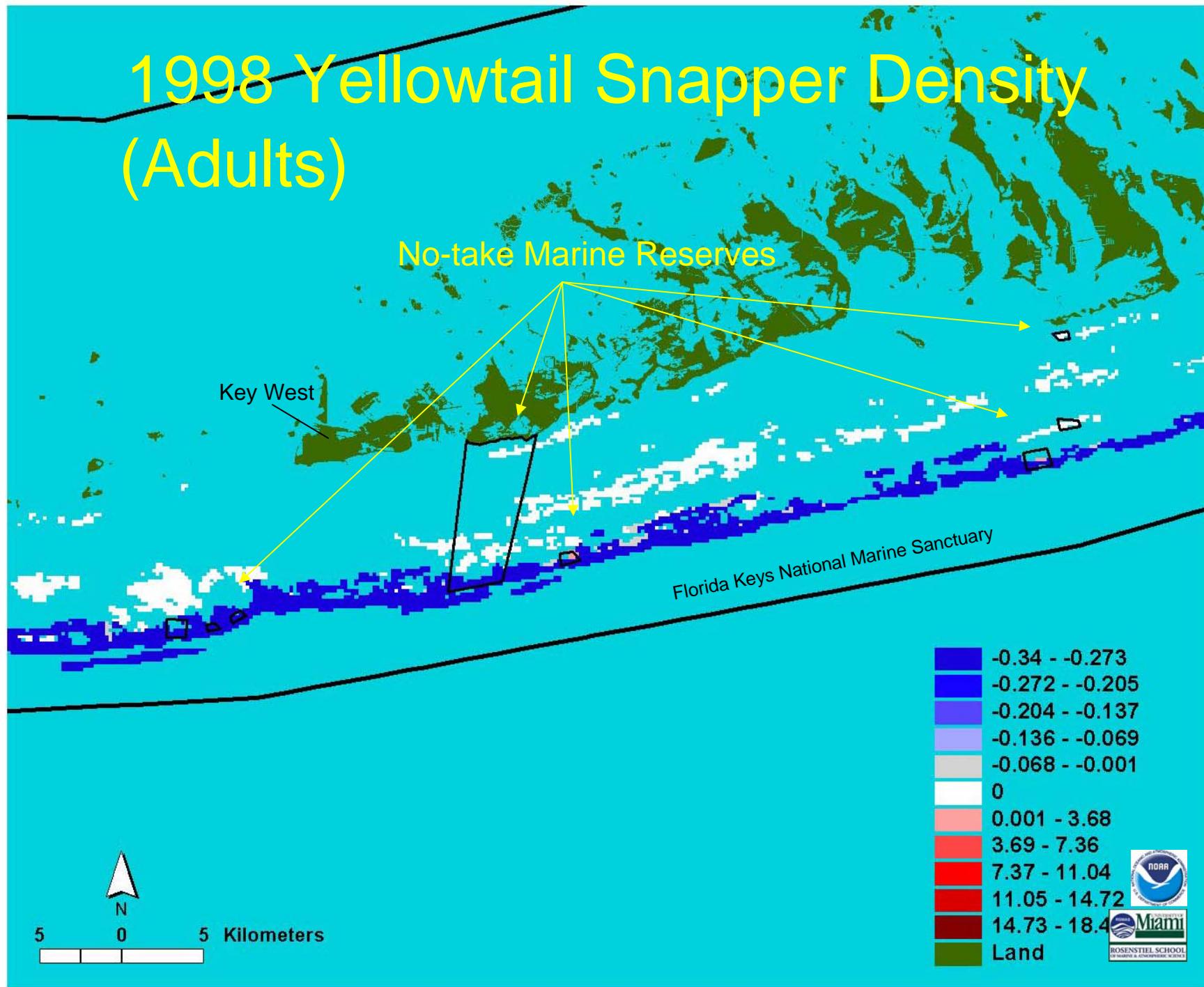
Adult (exploitable) yellowtail snapper



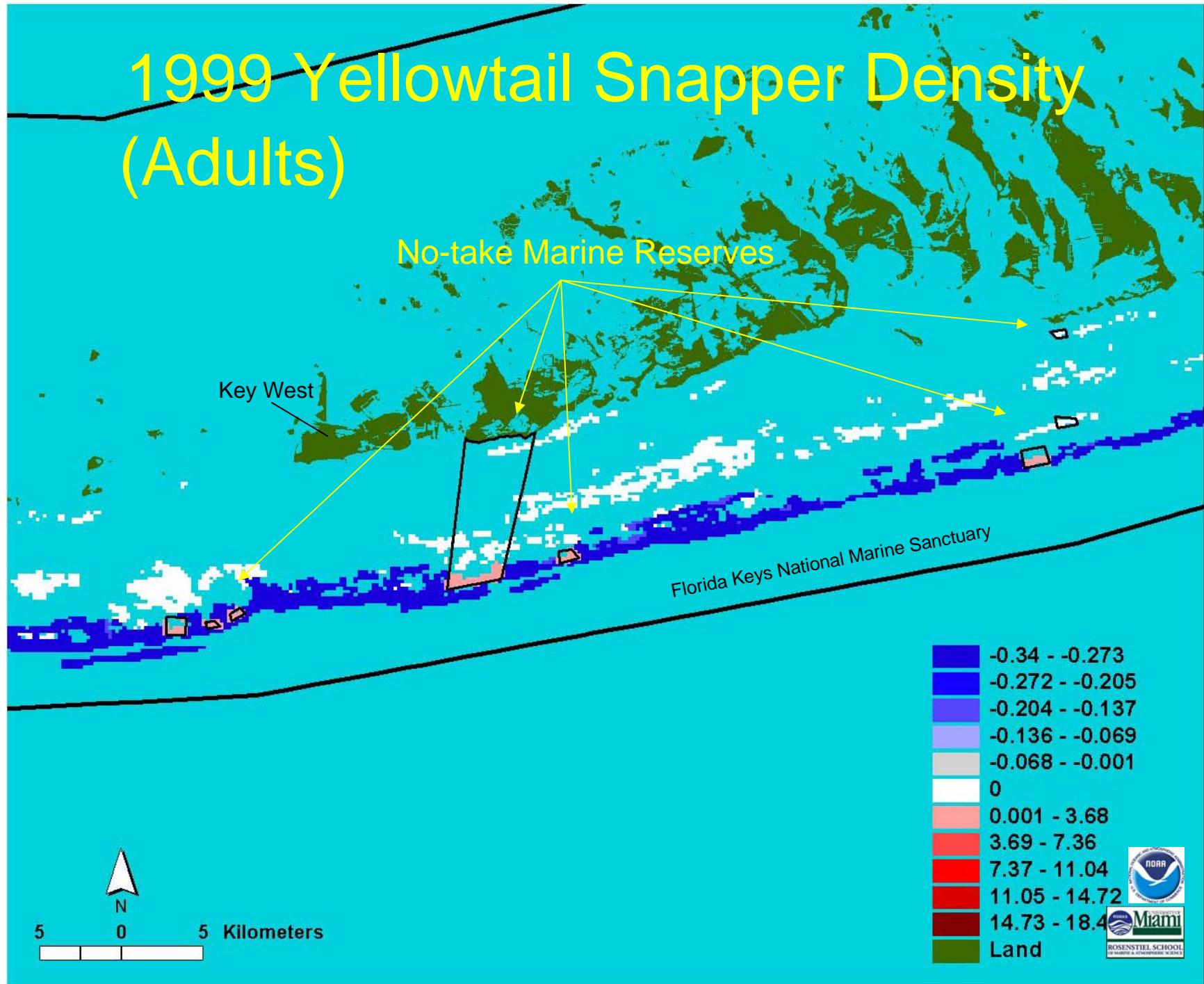
1997 Yellowtail Snapper Density (Adults)



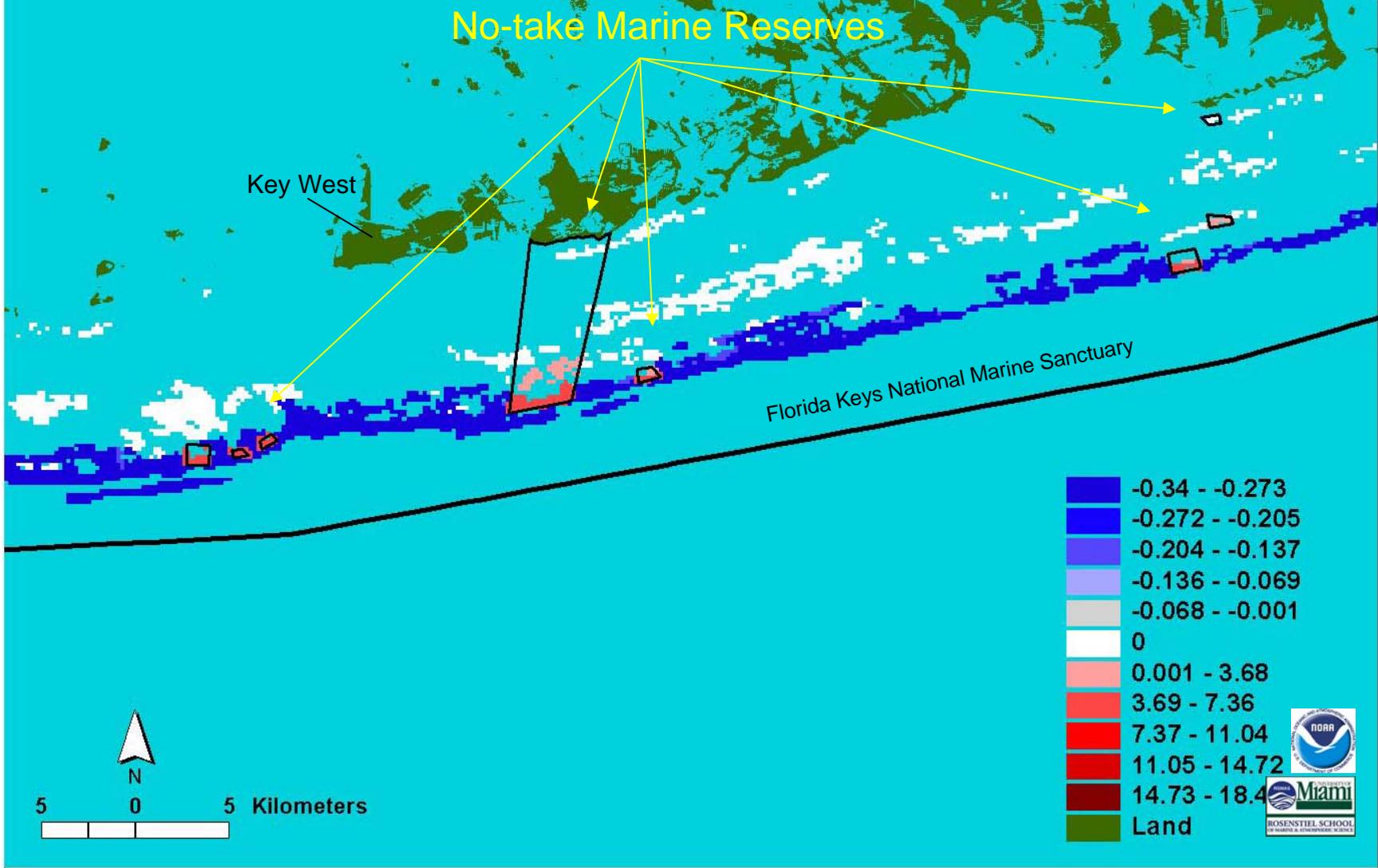
1998 Yellowtail Snapper Density (Adults)



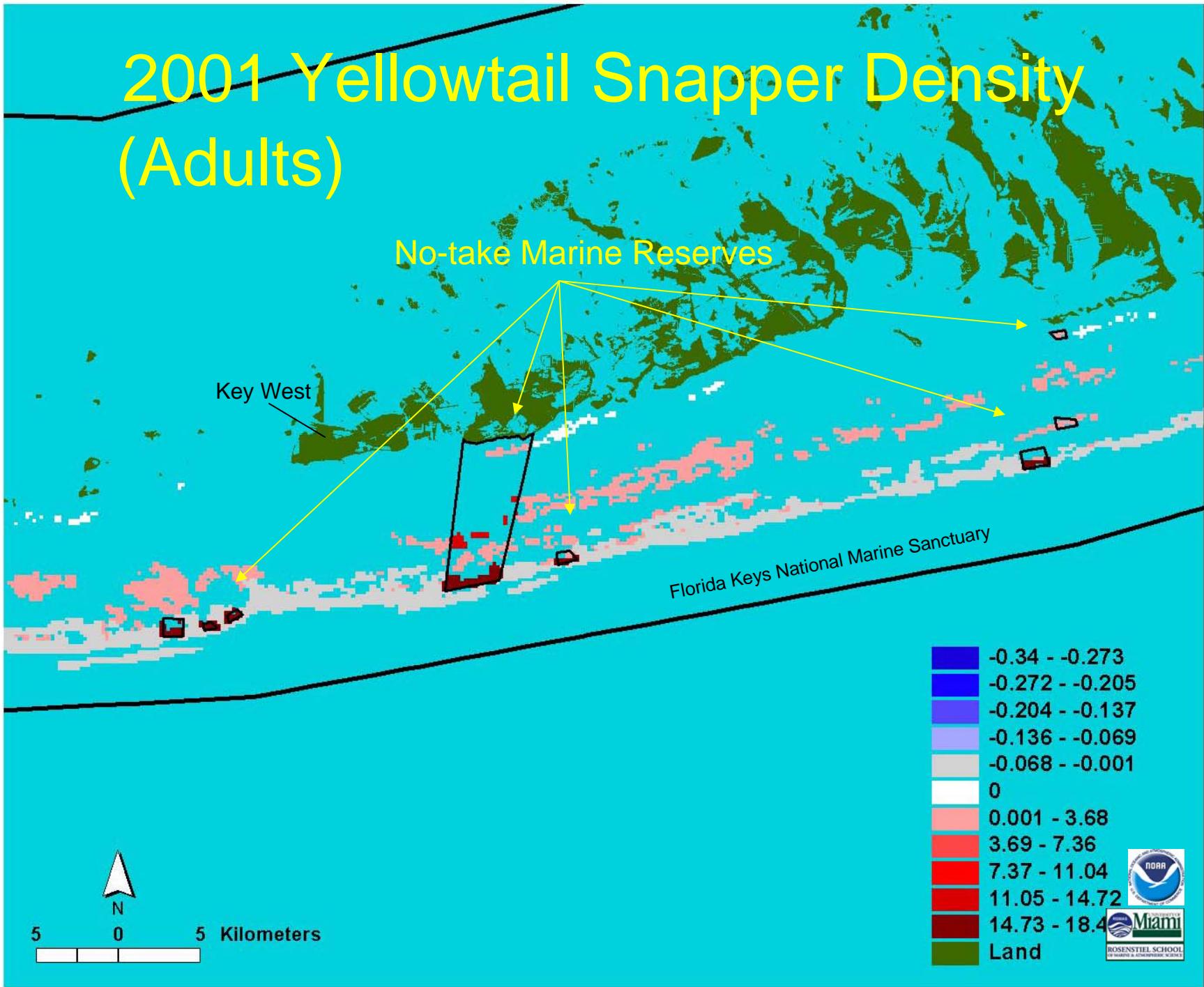
1999 Yellowtail Snapper Density (Adults)



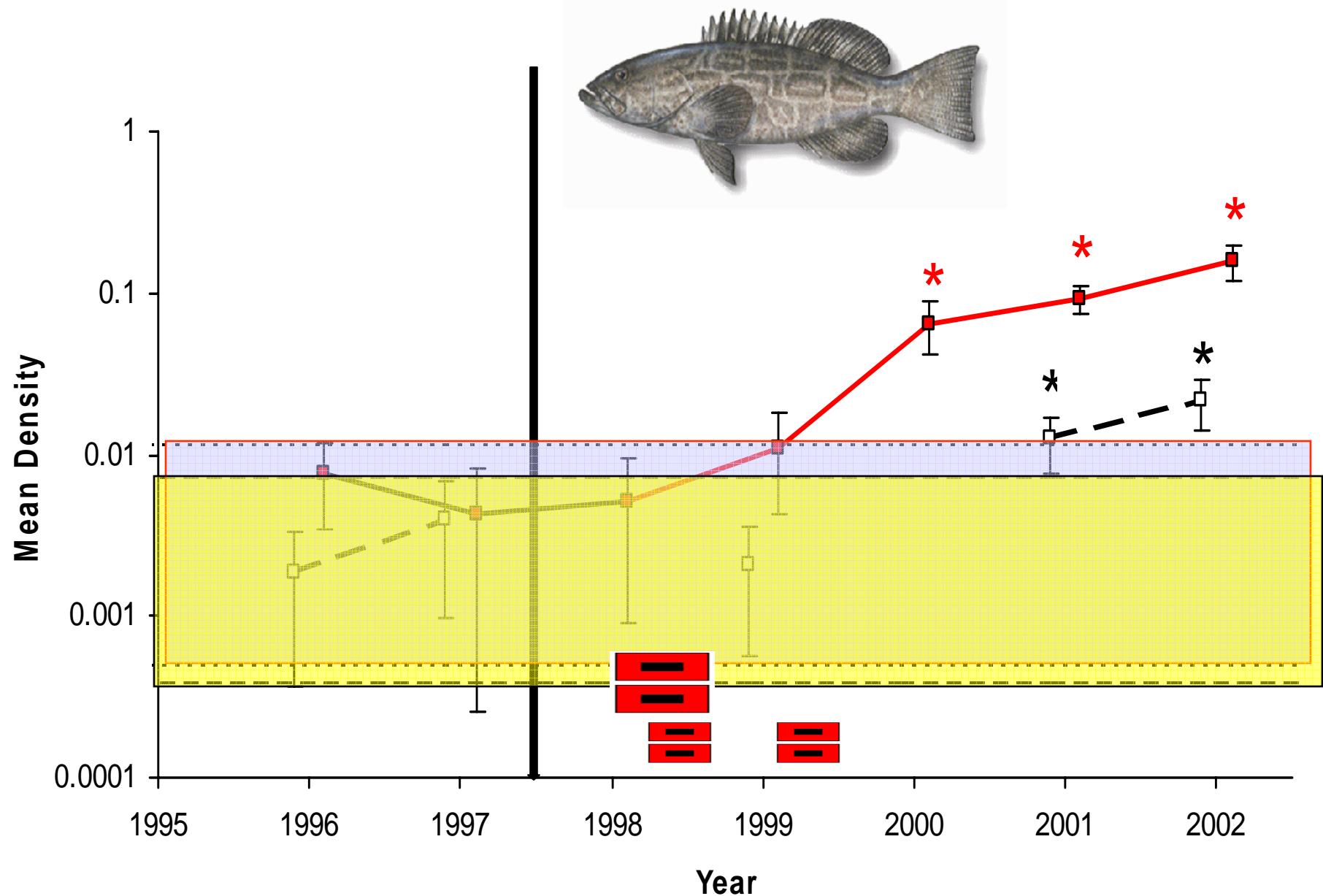
2000 Yellowtail Snapper Density (Adults)



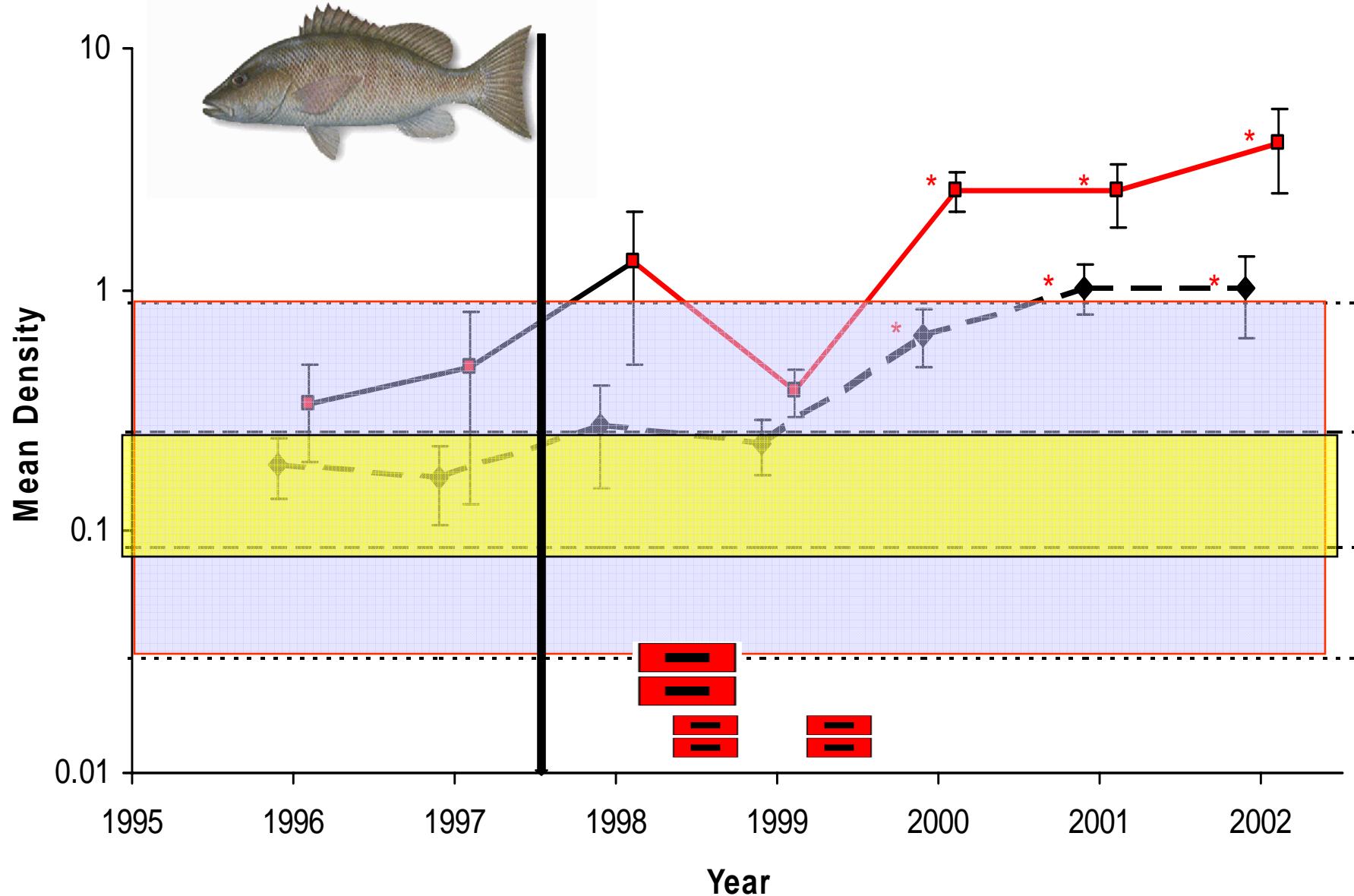
2001 Yellowtail Snapper Density (Adults)

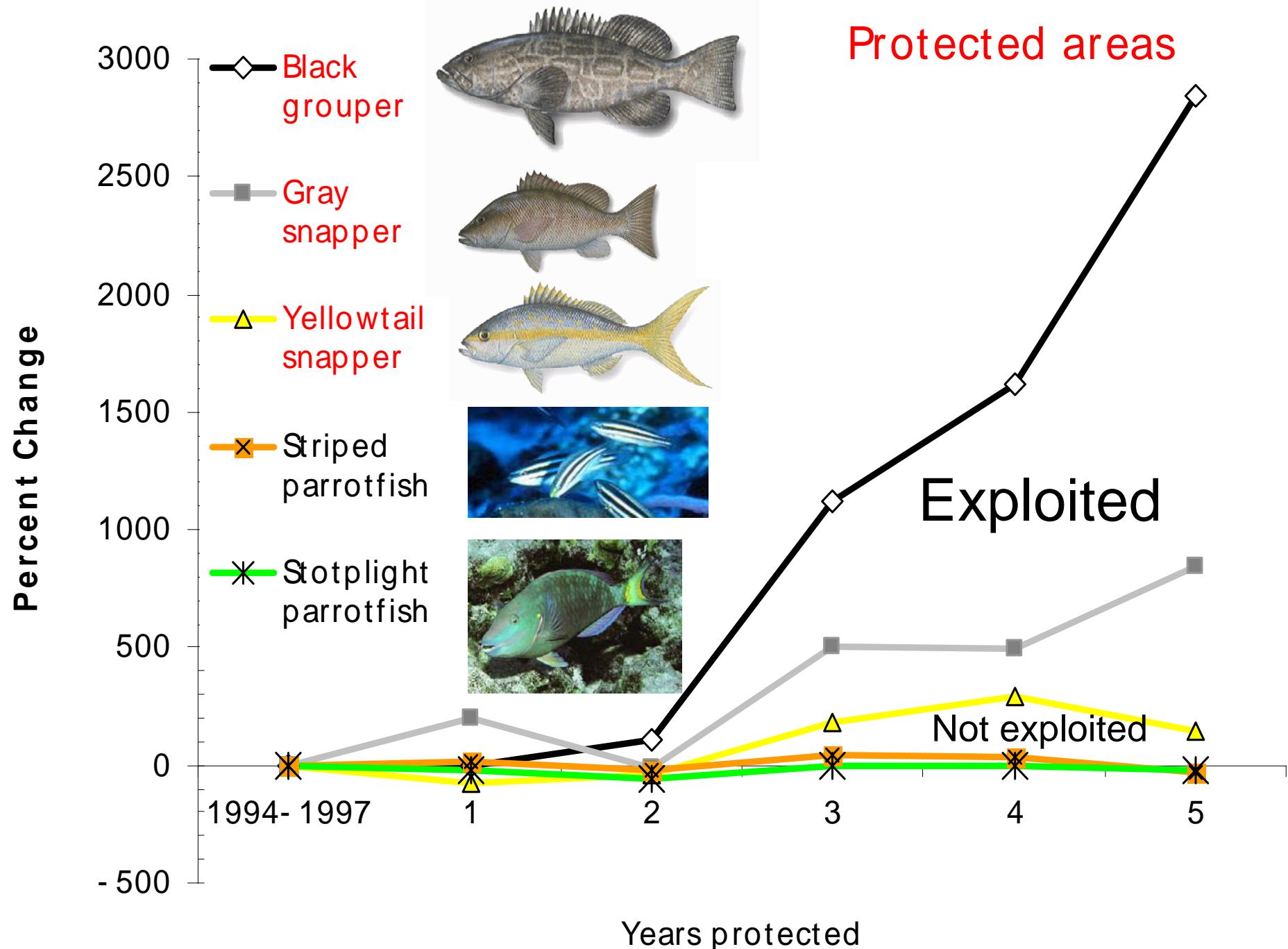


Black Grouper, Exploited, **Protected** and Fished



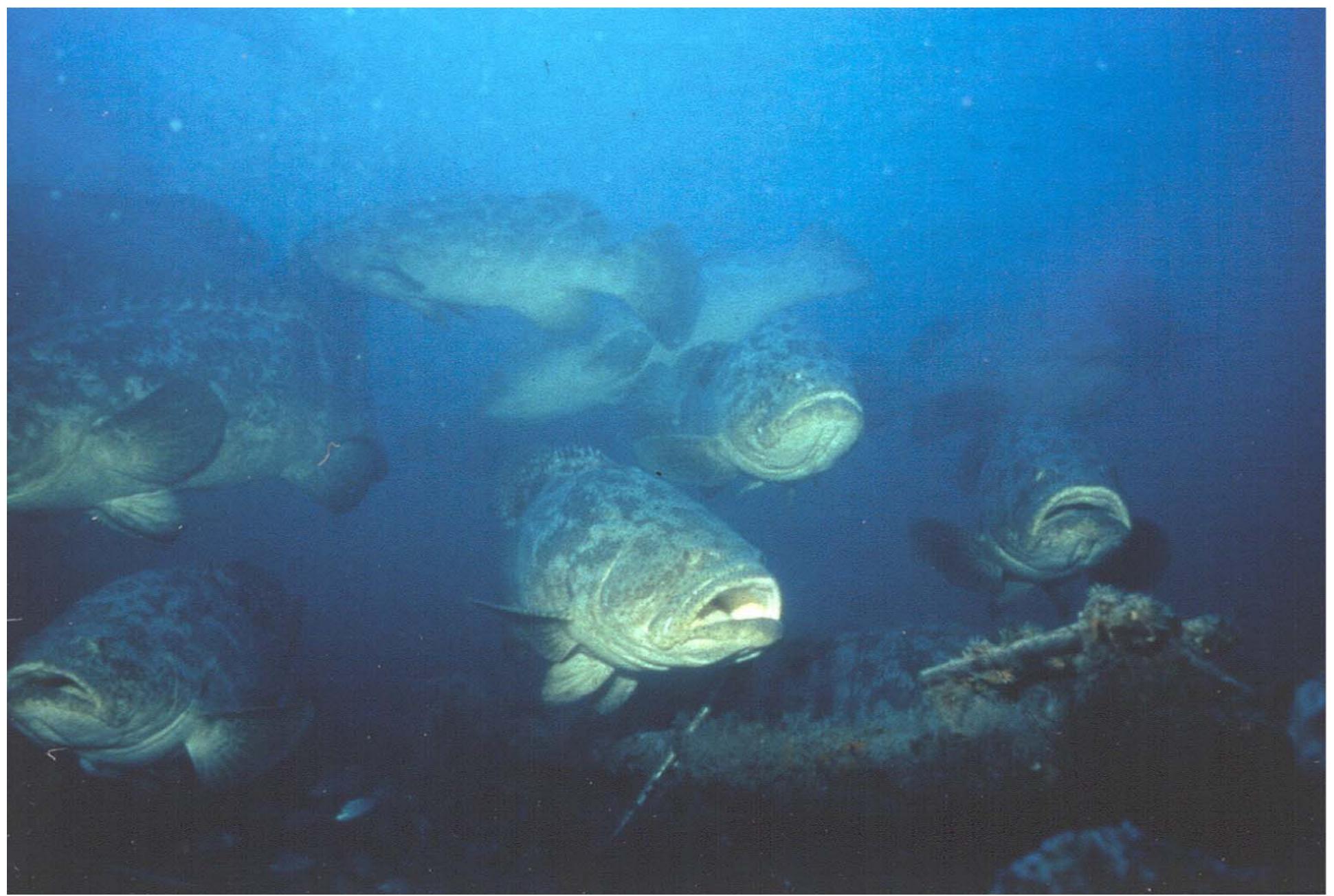
Gray Snapper, Exploited, **Protected** and Fished







28 10:02 AM



Looe Key Reef 1983
Acropora

