

# Symbiodinium algae in foraminifer and corals in St. John, USVI.

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/735079>

**Data Type:** Other Field Results

**Version:** 1

**Version Date:** 2018-05-17

## Project

» [LTREB Long-term coral reef community dynamics in St. John, USVI: 1987-2019](#) (St. John LTREB)

» [RUI-LTREB Renewal: Three decades of coral reef community dynamics in St. John, USVI: 2014-2019](#) (RUI-LTREB)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
<a href="#">Edmunds, Peter J.</a>	California State University Northridge (CSU-Northridge)	Principal Investigator
<a href="#">Pochon, Xavier</a>	The Cawthron Institute	Contact
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## Abstract

Symbiodinium algae in foraminifer and corals in St. John, USVI.

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## Table of Contents

- [Coverage](#)
  - [Dataset Description](#)
    - [Acquisition Description](#)
    - [Processing Description](#)
  - [Related Publications](#)
  - [Parameters](#)
  - [Deployments](#)
  - [Project Information](#)
  - [Funding](#)
- 

## Coverage

**Spatial Extent: Lat:18.32 Lon:-64.723**

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## Dataset Description

Data published in Marine Biology paper entitled “Molecular characterization of symbiotic algae (Symbiodinium spp.) in soritid foraminifera (Sorites orbiculus) and a scleractinian coral (Orbicella annularis) from St John, US Virgin Islands”.

## Acquisition Description

Methodology in paper: (Pochon et al., 2014)

## Processing Description

## BCO-DMO Processing Notes:

- Reformatted column names to comply with BCO-DMO standards
- Removed special characters from data
- Replaced all blank cells with nd

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Related Publications

Pochon, X., Gates, R. D., Vik, D., & Edmunds, P. J. (2014). Molecular characterization of symbiotic algae (*Symbiodinium* spp.) in soritid foraminifera (*Sorites orbiculus*) and a scleractinian coral (*Orbicella annularis*) from St John, US Virgin Islands. *Marine Biology*, 161(10), 2307–2318. doi:[10.1007/s00227-014-2507-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-014-2507-6)

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Name_of_Bay	Bay sampled	unitless
Name_of_Site	Study site	unitless
Collection_Depth	Sampling depth	meters
Host	Host species sampled	unitless
Sample_ID	Sample ID	unitless
A3	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
B1	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
C7	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
C12	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
C91	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
D1a	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
D2	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
G3_3	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
G3_4	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
F4_8	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
F5_1	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
H1	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count
H5	Number of Symbiodinium OTUs found in each sample	count

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Deployments

## Edmunds\_VINP

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/523357">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/523357</a>
<b>Platform</b>	Virgin Islands National Park
<b>Start Date</b>	1987-01-01
<b>End Date</b>	2016-09-01
<b>Description</b>	Studies of corals and hermit crabs

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Project Information

**LTREB Long-term coral reef community dynamics in St. John, USVI: 1987-2019 (St. John LTREB)**

**Website:** <http://coralreefs.csun.edu/>

**Coverage:** St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands; California State University Northridge

Long Term Research in Environmental Biology (LTREB) in US Virgin Islands: From the NSF award abstract: In an era of growing human pressures on natural resources, there is a critical need to understand how major ecosystems will respond, the extent to which resource management can lessen the implications of these responses, and the likely state of these ecosystems in the future. Time-series analyses of community structure provide a vital tool in meeting these needs and promise a profound understanding of community change. This study focuses on coral reef ecosystems; an existing time-series analysis of the coral community structure on the reefs of St. John, US Virgin Islands, will be expanded to 27 years of continuous data in annual increments. Expansion of the core time-series data will be used to address five questions: (1) To what extent is the ecology at a small spatial scale (1-2 km) representative of regional scale events (10's of km)? (2) What are the effects of declining coral

cover in modifying the genetic population structure of the coral host and its algal symbionts? (3) What are the roles of pre- versus post-settlement events in determining the population dynamics of small corals? (4) What role do physical forcing agents (other than temperature) play in driving the population dynamics of juvenile corals? and (5) How are populations of other, non-coral invertebrates responding to decadal-scale declines in coral cover? Ecological methods identical to those used over the last two decades will be supplemented by molecular genetic tools to understand the extent to which declining coral cover is affecting the genetic diversity of the corals remaining. An information management program will be implemented to create broad access by the scientific community to the entire data set. The importance of this study lies in the extreme longevity of the data describing coral reefs in a unique ecological context, and the immense potential that these data possess for understanding both the patterns of comprehensive community change (i.e., involving corals, other invertebrates, and genetic diversity), and the processes driving them. Importantly, as this project is closely integrated with resource management within the VI National Park, as well as larger efforts to study coral reefs in the US through the NSF Moorea Coral Reef LTER, it has a strong potential to have scientific and management implications that extend further than the location of the study. The following publications and data resulted from this project: 2015 Edmunds PJ, Tsounis G, Lasker HR (2015) Differential distribution of octocorals and scleractinians around St. John and St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands. *Hydrobiologia*. doi: 10.1007/s10750-015-2555-z octocoral - sp. abundance and distribution Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2015 Lenz EA, Bramanti L, Lasker HR, Edmunds PJ. Long-term variation of octocoral populations in St. John, US Virgin Islands. *Coral Reefs* DOI 10.1007/s00338-015-1315-x octocoral survey - densities octocoral counts - photoquadrats vs. insitu survey octocoral literature review Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2015 Privitera-Johnson, K., et al., Density-associated recruitment in octocoral communities in St. John, US Virgin Islands, *J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol.* DOI 10.1016/j.jembe.2015.08.006 octocoral recruitment Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2014 Edmunds PJ. Landscape-scale variation in coral reef community structure in the United States Virgin Islands. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 509: 137–152. DOI 10.3354/meps10891. Data at MCR-VINP. Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2014 Edmunds PJ, Nozawa Y, Villanueva RD. Refuges modulate coral recruitment in the Caribbean and Pacific. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* 454: 78-84. DOI: 10.1016/j.jembe.2014.02.00 Data at MCR-VINP. Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2014 Edmunds PJ, Gray SC. The effects of storms, heavy rain, and sedimentation on the shallow coral reefs of St. John, US Virgin Islands. *Hydrobiologia* 734(1):143-148. Data at MCR-VINP. Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2014 Levitan, D, Edmunds PJ, Levitan K. What makes a species common? No evidence of density-dependent recruitment or mortality of the sea urchin *Diadema antillarum* after the 1983-1984 mass mortality. *Oecologia*. DOI 10.1007/s00442-013-2871-9. Data at MCR-VINP. Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2014 Lenz EA, Brown D,

Didden C, Arnold A, Edmunds PJ. The distribution of hermit crabs and their gastropod shells on shallow reefs in St. John, US Virgin Islands. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 90(2):681-692. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5343/bms.2013.1049> Data at MCR-VINP. Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2013

Edmunds PJ. Decadal-scale changes in the community structure of coral reefs in St. John, US Virgin Islands. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 489: 107-123. Data at MCR-VINP. Download complete data for this publication (zipped Excel files) 2013

Brown D, Edmunds PJ. Long-term changes in the population dynamics of the Caribbean hydrocoral *Millepora* spp. *J. Exp Mar Biol Ecol* 441: 62-70. doi: 10.1016/j.jembe.2013.01.013

Millepora colony size  
Millepora cover - temps - storms 1992-2008  
Millepora cover 1992-2008  
seawater temperature USVI 1992-2008  
storms USVI 1992-2008  
Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2012

Brown D, Edmunds PJ. The hermit crab *Calcinus tibicen* lives commensally on *Millepora* spp. in St. John, United States Virgin Islands. *Coral Reefs* 32: 127-135. doi: 10.1007/s00338-012-0948-2

crab abundance and coral size  
crab displacement behavior  
crab nocturnal surveys  
crab predator avoidance  
Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2011

Green DH, Edmunds PJ. Spatio-temporal variability of coral recruitment on shallow reefs in St. John, US Virgin Islands. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* 397: 220-229. Data at MCR-VINP. Download complete data for this publication (Excel file) 2011

Colvard NB, Edmunds PJ. (2011) Decadal-scale changes in invertebrate abundances on a Caribbean coral reef. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology*. 397(2): 153-160. doi: 10.1016/j.jembe.2010.11.015

benthic invert codes  
inverts - Tektite and Yawzi Pt  
inverts - pooled  
Download complete data for this publication (Excel file)

## **RUI-LTREB Renewal: Three decades of coral reef community dynamics in St. John, USVI: 2014-2019 (RUI-LTREB)**

**Website:** <http://coralreefs.csun.edu/>

**Coverage:** USVI

Describing how ecosystems like coral reefs are changing is at the forefront of efforts to evaluate the biological consequences of global climate change and ocean acidification. Coral reefs have become the poster child of these efforts. Amid concern that they could become ecologically extinct within a century, describing what has been lost, what is left, and what is at risk, is of paramount importance. This project exploits an unrivalled legacy of information beginning in 1987 to evaluate the form in which reefs will persist, and the extent to which they will be able to resist further onslaughts of environmental challenges. This long-term project continues a 27-year study of Caribbean coral reefs. The diverse data collected will allow the investigators to determine the roles of local and global disturbances in reef degradation. The

data will also reveal the structure and function of reefs in a future with more human disturbances, when corals may no longer dominate tropical reefs. The broad societal impacts of this project include advancing understanding of an ecosystem that has long been held emblematic of the beauty, diversity, and delicacy of the biological world. Proposed research will expose new generations of undergraduate and graduate students to natural history and the quantitative assessment of the ways in which our planet is changing. This training will lead to a more profound understanding of contemporary ecology at the same time that it promotes excellence in STEM careers and supports technology infrastructure in the United States. Partnerships will be established between universities and high schools to bring university faculty and students in contact with k-12 educators and their students, allow teachers to carry out research in inspiring coral reef locations, and motivate children to pursue STEM careers. Open access to decades of legacy data will stimulate further research and teaching.

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Funding

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">National Science Foundation (NSF)</a>	<a href="#">DEB-0841441</a>
<a href="#">NSF Division of Environmental Biology (NSF DEB)</a>	<a href="#">DEB-1350146</a>

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]