

Identification_Information:

Citation:

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Originator: NOAA Fisheries Service

Publication_Date: 20060724

Title:

Nekton use of different habitat types in seagrass beds of Lower Laguna Madre, Texas: 1996-1997.

Description:

Abstract:

Compared densities of fishes and decapods among three types of undisturbed seagrass beds and three dredge material sites. The objective was to compare nekton use of different habitat types within seagrass beds, including naturally revegetated deposits of dredged material and recently deposited, nonvegetated dredged material.

Purpose:

Identify and describe the relationship between fishery productivity and the coastal environment.

Time_Period_of_Content:

Time_Period_Information:

Range_of_Dates/Times:

Beginning_Date: 19960430

Ending_Date: 19971002

Currentness_Reference: ground condition

Status:

Progress: complete

Maintenance_and_Update_Frequency: Final

Spatial_Domain:

Bounding_Coordinates:

West_Bounding_Coordinate: -97.21966

East_Bounding_Coordinate: -97.19166

North_Bounding_Coordinate: 26.21666

South_Bounding_Coordinate: 26.13333

Keywords:

Theme:

Theme_Keyword_Thesaurus: None

Theme_Keyword: distribution

Theme_Keyword: abundance

Theme_Keyword: throw trap

Theme_Keyword: seagrass

Theme_Keyword: nekton

Theme_Keyword: 1.14 m diameter drop sampler

Theme_Keyword: throw trap

Theme_Keyword: dredge material

Theme_Keyword: brown shrimp

Theme_Keyword: white shrimp

Theme_Keyword: pink shrimp

Theme_Keyword: Farfantepenaeus aztecus

Theme_Keyword: Litopenaeus setiferus

Theme_Keyword: Farfantepenaeus duorarum

Theme_Keyword: macrofauna

Theme_Keyword: fish

Theme_Keyword: ecosystem

Theme_Keyword: community

Theme_Keyword: decapods

Theme_Keyword: estuary

Theme_Keyword: habitat

Theme_Keyword: nursery

Place:

Place_Keyword_Thesaurus: Laguna Madre

Place_Keyword: Lower Laguna Madre

Place_Keyword: Texas

Place_Keyword: western Gulf of Mexico

Access_Constraints:

Use_Constraints:

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Point_of_Contact:

Contact_Information:

Contact_Organization_Primary:

Contact_Organization:

NOAA Fisheries Service, formerly National
Marine Fisheries Service, Galveston, Texas

Contact_Person: Dr. Jim Ditty

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Address_Type: mailing and physical

Address: Galveston Laboratory, 4700 Avenue U

City: Galveston

State_or_Province: Texas

Postal_Code: 77551-5997

Country: Unites States of America

Contact_Voice_Telephone: 409-766-3500

Data_Quality_Information:

Attribute_Accuracy:

Attribute_Accuracy_Report:

Samples were randomly selected for QC to ensure proper identification and enumeration of biological organisms. Data were entered into spreadsheets and checked against the raw data sheet to avoid entry errors.

Logical_Consistency_Report:

Completeness_Report:

Lineage:

Process_Step:

Process_Description:

Sampling Gear Description:

The drop trap was a cylindrical fiberglass enclosure with a galvanized metal skirt along the bottom. The 1.14-m diameter drop trap enclosed a 1-m² area. Traps were deployed from a boat with a front-mounted boom and pushed into the substrate. A throw trap was used in areas of soft sediments and when tides were high. The 1-m² throw trap was made of 2-mm mesh nylon net with an iron rebar bottom frame and a buoyant PVC plastic top frame.

Process_Date: unknown

Process_Step:

Process_Description:

Measuring Environmental Variables:

Environmental data were collected immediately after gear deployment and before collection of organisms. Water temperature, salinity, and D.O. readings were

collected inside the sampler and a water sample was taken and returned to the laboratory for turbidity analysis. Minimum and maximum water depth was taken with a meter stick and recorded to the nearest centimeter. Average water depth was the midpoint between values.

Process_Date: unknown

Process_Step:

Process_Description:

Sampling of Nekton and Associated Plants:

The engine was turned off once the boat approached the sampling site to minimize site disturbance prior to sampling. The boat drifted or was slowly guided to the sampling site by pushing from the stern. One person in the boat released or threw the trap from the bow. Immediately after sampler deployment, field personnel pushed the sampler about 15-cm into the sediment to obtain a proper seal along the bottom to prevent escape of organisms and a trap blow-out.

Process_Date: unknown

Process_Step:

Process_Description:

Removal of Animals:

After the drop trap was pushed into the substrate, dip nets were used to sweep the bottom of the trap and remove nekton. Enclosed water was pumped from the trap and filtered through a 1-mm mesh plankton net. As the water level dropped, the sampler was continually swept with dip nets because the efficiency of animal capture increases with reduced water depth. Once drained, the sediment was visually and manually inspected for animals remaining on or burrowed into the substrate. Animals collected or found during substrate inspection were added to the drop trap catch. Animals and other material (i.e., vegetation, macro-algae, shell hash, and detritus) were rinsed and the catch bag was detached. Samples were placed in a 1-mm mesh bag, labeled, fixed and returned to the laboratory for processing. The throw trap was retrieved by pushing the leading edge of a 1.4-m² bag net with 2-mm mesh under the trap and 5-10 cm into the sediment. The trap and contents were lifted out of the water, the trap was removed, and sediments washed out of the bag and the contents collected in a mesh bag.

Process_Date: unknown

Process_Step:

Process_Description:

Care of Nekton Samples in the Field:

Labeled tags were placed inside and attached to the outside of each mesh sample bag. Samples were stored in 3 or 5 gallon buckets containing ten percent formalin made by mixing one part full-strength formaldehyde with nine parts water. If animals were too large to fit into the sample bag, the specimen was identified to the lowest taxon, measured, recorded, and released.

Process_Date: unknown
Process_Step:
Process_Description:
Initial Processing of Field Data and Samples:
After returning from the field, turbidity samples were analyzed in the laboratory and the information transferred to the field data sheets. Field data sheets were entered into an electronic database or database manager. A printout was given to the laboratory supervisor and primary investigator for review.
Process_Date: unknown
Process_Step:
Process_Description:
SPECIES IDENTIFICATION and MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES:
Specimens were identified and the species name recorded on the appropriate identification sheet. Fish and other invertebrates were counted, but not measured. Penaeid shrimp were measured to the nearest mm carapace length (CL).
Process_Date: unknown
Process_Step:
Process_Description:
Preservation and Storage of Organisms:
Samples were stored in 3 or 5 gallon buckets containing ten percent formalin made by mixing one part full-strength formaldehyde with nine parts water.
Process_Date: unknown
Process_Step:
Process_Description:
Organism Data Entry and Validation:
Laboratory and field data were entered into the computer using a database manager. A text file was created that described these data and any abbreviated variables. Data were printed out, checked against ID sheets and corrections made at this time. A code was assigned to each species using the Fishery Ecology Branch revised species code list. A species not found on the code list was assigned a new code, which was added to the master code list.
Process_Date: unknown
Metadata_Reference_Information:
Metadata_Date: 20060724
Metadata_Contact:
Contact_Information:
Contact_Organization_Primary:
Contact_Organization:
NOAA Fisheries Service, formerly National Marine Fisheries Service, Galveston, Texas
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Metadata_Standard_Name:

FGDC Content Standard for Digital
Geospatial Metadata

Metadata_Standard_Version: FGDC-STD-001.1-1999Bottom of Form