# Early Colonization of the Wheeler North Reef (WNR)



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- Reef construction completed Sept. 11, 2008
- Photo-reconnaisance Jan 14, 2009 (4 months post-construction)
- 1st quantitative survey completed Feb 3, 2009 (~ 5 months postconstruction)

# **Initial Biological Survey**



- Purpose of survey
- to assess early colonization
- not to assess compliance with performance standards

#### **Extent of survey**

- paired transects at 16 locations on WNR – transects shown as parallel white or black lines
- Assess frequency of occurrence at 16 sites
- 2x 50m transects at each site

## Photo-survey on January 14, 2009 – 4 months post-construction

#### Polygon 10 – north end of WNR



#### Polygon 2 – south end of WNR



Polygon 4 – middle of WNR



#### Module 17 – middle of WNR



### **Survey Methods**

Wheeler North Reef Polygon #4, near NW corner of Module 17
January 14, 2009 (c) Richard Herrmann / SCE

- 10 15 minute swims per transect
- Note fish, large invertebrates and algae along entire transect
- Note smaller invertebrates and algae on 3-5 "typical" rocks along each transect

## Large brown algae (3 species)



## Small understory algae (15 species)









### Large mobile invertebrates (5 species)





### **Smaller invertebrates (9 species)**















# Summary

#### •Algae

- dominated by early successional filamentous red or brown algae
- brown algae recruits present but in low frequency
- adult giant kelp either drifters or on interspersed pre-existing habitat

#### Invertebrates

- large invertebrates dominated by lobsters and sea stars all relatively mobile
  - colonists from pre-existing habitats
- smaller sessile invertebrates dominated by early successional bryozoans,
  - barnacles, hydroids, tunicates, and sponges

#### •Fish

- adult fish dominated by species abundant on pre-existing hardbottom (e.g.
  - black-eyed gobies, blacksmith) or ecotonal habitats (barred sand



