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PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER

7 PUNTA MANATI

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

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PUNTA MANATI ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

by

E.D, Wood, M.J. Youngbluth, M.E. Nutt, M.N. Yeaman,

Paul Yoshioka, and M.J. Canoy

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PREFACE

This report stems from investigations carried on by the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center. The studies were designed to provide data upon which to judge the suitability of a site for the construction of power generating facilities and to allow the determination of the impact of such construction and operation upon the environment.

The report represents the combined effort of the scientists, technicians and support staff of the Site Selection Survey Project.

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INTRODU

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412)

?TABLE OF CONTENTS

iCTION

\L_AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Introduction

Tides

Currents

Bathynetry

Temperature, Salinity and Density

Temperature

Salinity

Density

RY.

Dissolved Oxygen

Nutrients

Reactive Phosphate

Nitrate

(CAL PARAMETERS

{KTON STUDIES 1973

Introduction

Materials and Methods

Field Procedures

Laboratory Procedures

Results

Discussion

Limitations of the Data

iKTON STUDIES 1974

Introduction

Materials and Methods

Field Procedures

Laboratory Procedures

Results

Discussion

INVERTEBRATES AND FISH STUDIES

Introduction

Materials and Methods

Field Procedures

Laboratory Procedures

Results

Quantitative Samples

Discussion

Limitations of the Data

10

10

26

26

26

27

27

30

32

38

38

38

38

38

40

44

44

51

51

51

51

51

33

56

62

62

62

64

64

65

66

67

---Page Break---

TABLE OF CONTENTS continued

4.4 PLANT ASSOCIATIONS

LANT A

4.4.1 Introduction

41412, Materials and Methods

4:4:3, Results and Discussion

References

Appendices

69

69

69

nm

---Page Break---

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Puerto Rico Nuclear Center of the University of Puerto Rico has been under contract to the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority since 1972 to conduct site selection surveys and environmental research studies of seven coastal sites. Experience gained from these investigations will add to the knowledge about these areas, and provide useful data which will aid in the assessment of the desirability and practicability of locating power generating plants on one or more of these sites.

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center scientists have studied the physical, chemical and geological parameters of the sites, and the ecological parameters of zooplankton, benthic invertebrate and fish communities. Plant associations, except for the Cabo Rojo Platform site, have been included.

The sites chosen for study were: Tortuguero Bay, Punta Manati, Punta Higuero, Cabo Rojo Platform, Punta Verraco, and Cabo Mala Pascua. The seventh site, Barrio Islote, was studied and reported under a separate contract.

The first site reported was Tortuguero Bay on the north coast of Puerto Rico. The present site reported is Punta Manati, also on the north coast, west of Tortuguero Bay (see Figure 4.1-F1).

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2.1 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS AT PUNTA MANATI

by

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2.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Most of the physical, chemical and geological measurements at the Punta Manati site were made at or near the stations shown in Figure 2.1-F1, The transects were spaced at one nautical mile with the "A" stations located as near to shore as it was safe to sample with the RMV R.F. Palumbo. The "B" stations were located in excess of 125 meters and the "C" stations on latitude $18^{\circ}31.8'N$ in excess of 325 meters.

2.1.2 TIDES

The tidal waves that affect the north coast of Puerto Rico have their amphidromic point in the Central North Atlantic Ocean with the crest of the cotidal line moving in a counter-clockwise direction (Anikouchine and Steinberg, 1973), that is from west to east past Punta Manati. The tides are pre-

digitized for San Juan by the National Oceanic Survey. An example of the tidal pattern over a lunar cycle has been plotted in Wood, et al. (1975b) for Tortuguero Bay. The north coast tides are semi-diurnal with a maximum excursion of about 75 cm and a minimum daily excursion of about 32 cm. The mean daily tidal excursion is 40 cm. The tides for the period of current measurement at Punta Manati have been plotted in Figure 2.1-F2.

2.1.3 CURRENTS

The general current pattern on the north coast of Puerto Rico is to the west with the highest flows during ebb currents (PRWRA, 1975). The usually strong afternoon winds from the east-northeast tend to increase the velocity of the surface currents to the west. There is a strong correlation between the current patterns and the tides with modification

by the local winds, the North Equatorial Current and the

direction and amplitude of sea swells impinging on the shoreline.

Measurements at the Islote (PRWRA, 1975) and Tortuguero Bay

(Wood et al., 1975b) sites west and east of Punta Manati,

respectively, indicate that currents of nearshore surface

Waters reach? about 30 cm/sec both east and west parallel to

the coast with a net flow to the west of about 5 cm/sec. There

appears to be some seasonal variation to this pattern (PRNRA, 1975).

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Fig. 2.1-F1 Punta Manati site with depth contour lines and hydro-
graphic sampling transects each with three stations.

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Tide Level for Pta. Manati (cm)

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The currents at Punta Manati were measured on two occasions, October, 10, 1962, using dye drops and aerial photography. The first drop was intended to coincide with Peak flood current, but was delayed until almost high slack tide (0940-1230). The second drop was made at 1600 and photographing was completed toward the end of the period of falling tide. The results are shown plotted in Figures 2.1-F3 and F4,

A distinct river plume from the Manati River existed throughout the current measurements. A detached plume was seen offshore north of Punta Manati while the river discharge was spreading to the northwest as shown in Figure 2.1-f5,

Eight drops were made for each of the periods with four nearshore and four parallel offshore. The drops furthest offshore moved slowly to the northeast then to the southwest and disappeared in a convergence. The offshore dye spots west of the river moved to the west at about 0.2 knots (10 cm/sec). The nearshore dye spots moved slowly to the west and were dispersed in the surf except for the drop in the river plume.

Drop three, in the plume, moved at about 0.3 knots (18 cm/sec) to the west initially, then increased to about 0.8 knots (40 cm/sec) to the west-northwest. The outer drop just north of the river plume was seen to partially disappear under the river plume.

During the afternoon, the turbid water was confined to the nearshore regions. The river plume flowed to the west along the shore. The offshore dye spots moved westward and

shoreward at 0.6 to 0.9 knots (30 to 45 cm/sec). The drop just west of Punta Manati moved into an eddy toward the river mouth. The drop nearshore just east of Punta Manati disappeared in the surf after moving west at about 0.6 knots (30 cm/sec). The drop in the inner plume was dispersed rather quickly to the west. The outer plume moved west near Palmas Aitas at about 1 knot (50 cm/sec).

The surface currents measured at Punta Manati were weak to the west nearshore and weak to the east offshore near the top of the flood. When measured near the bottom of the ebb, they were to the west at 30 to 40 cm/sec similar to those measured at Tortuguero Bay (Wood et al., 1975b) and at Tslote (PRWRA, 1975) as would be expected.

2.1.4 BATHYMETRY

Contour lines for 10, 20, and 100 meters are shown in Figure 2.1-F! and offset depth profiles of the five Punta Manati site transects are shown in Figure 2.1-FS. The depths were taken from Chart No. C&GS 903 (NOS. 1972). The shelf

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pate ?81a

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Pte, Manati

Manati

1 Palmas Altes

Vertical exaggeration

Fig. 2.1-FS Offset bottom profiles along the sampling transects of Punta Manati. Vertical lines indicate relative positions of hydrographic casts.

---Page Break---

width is fairly uniform at Punta Manati at about 25 kilometers

to the 100 meter contour. The shelf is a little narrower to the northwest of the Manati River mouth suggesting a submarine canyon associated with the river. A broad shallow region exists just west of Palmas Altas with the broadest portion of the shelf about 2 kilometers west. There exist a few outcrops near the mouth of the Manati River and off Palmas Altas, but no extensive reefs are found here, The vertical lines descending from the surface (transect lines) in Figure 2.1-FS indicate the relative positions and depths of the A, B, and C hydrographic stations. Most of the soundings indicated on the chart were found to be accurate, However, the nearshore regions (<10 m) are not well charted.

2.1.5 TEMPERATURE, SALINITY AND DENSITY

The physical parameters of temperature and salinity were measured at the Punta Manati site on seven cruises covering four seasons in two years (Table 2.1-T1).

TABLE 2.1-T1 Schedule of hydrographic cruises to Punta Manat

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1974 4/28 8/22 2/1518 uA

The hydrographic sampling grid is shown in Figure 2.1-F1.

A maximum of five north-south transects were made on each cruise.

Each transect had three stations. The "A" stations were near-shore (ca 18 m) with two sampling depths at 0 and 10 meters. The "BY" stations were seaward in about 125 meters of water with four depths at 0, 25, 50 and 100 meters. The most seaward sampling was at the *c? stations in excess of 325 meter depths at about 18°31.8'N latitude with eight depths: 0, 25, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, and 300 meters. The sampling, analytical and data processing procedures are described in?"A Manual for Hydrographic Cruises" (Wood, 1975a).

Temperature

Temperatures were measured using deep sea reversing

thermometers accurate to better than $\pm 0.05^{\circ}\text{C}$, The thermometers were used in pairs, or in triplicate when possible.

10

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Although only one temperature is shown on the computer print-out of the data (see Appendix 2.1A) for each depth, these values are often the average of two or three thermometers.

Most temperatures below 50 meters were measured using both "protected" and "unprotected" reversing thermometers. A thermometer depth, 12, was then calculated for the sampling depths and correlated quite well with the calculated depth CZ, obtained from the amount of hydrowire paid out, NZ, and the cosine of the wire angle, θ . An example of this correlation is shown in Wood et al., (1975b)-

The data were averaged by a computer program which first interpolated between the depths sampled to provide temperatures (and other hydrographic parameters) at "standard depths." The averaged standard depth temperatures and salinities are plotted by season in figure 2.1-F. The diagonal lines indicate density as σ_t . Depth is not shown on the plot, but generally increases to the lower right corner of the plot, i.e., density

increases with depth. Very little change is seen seasonally where sigma-t is greater than 25.2, however, a definite change can be seen in the lower densities (surface waters). The temperature increases between winter and summer, while salinity increases between fall and spring.

The averaging for the depth profiles was done first for all stations by season (Figures 2.1-F7, 9, 11 and 13) then by type of station by season (Figures 2.1-F8, 10, 12 and 14).

A comparison of the averaged "C" station standard depth temperature data by season is shown in Figure 2.1-F15. A sequence of events can be seen from this comparison, Surface temperatures were lowest in the winter (25.6°C) with the deepest thermocline (100 m) caused by cooling and deep mixing by winter storms. This mixing process tends to carry heat to the depths

so that the highest temperatures between 100 and 250 meters occur during the winter. (This condition is also part of a phenomenon one might call "seasonal lag.") Little seasonal change is seen below 250 meters. There was a steady temperature decrease in the 100 to 250 meter depth interval between winter and fall. No sharp thermocline existed during the spring season as relatively calm warm weather conditions allowed surface warming to occur. Surface temperatures were at a maximum in the

late summer months (28.2°C) with a thermocline at about 50 meters.

There was a temperature range of about 2.6° between summer and winter in the nearshore surface waters at Punta Nanati.

A temperature inversion occurs in the fall as surface cooling begins. The thermocline was at about 25 meters with generally cooler temperatures between 75 and 100 meters than during other seasons. Very little difference was seen in the temperatures with distance from shore for any of the seasons.

Bathythermograph traces from the "C" stations are in Appendix 2.14 and surface temperatures were mapped seasonally by serial infrared scanning (Wood, 1975).

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Fig. 2.1-F6 Temperature-salinity of averaged seasonal date at Punta anati for the years 1973 and 1976,

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Fig. 2.1-f7 Averaged hydrographic parameters (temperatures, TC:

salinity, ‰; density, σ_t ; dissolved oxygen, O_2

and reactive phosphates PO_4) vs. standard depth

parameters for the winter Season of 1993 and 1998 at

Pinto Manat?

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Fig. 2.1-F8 Depth profiles of hydrographic parameters averaged

by type of station for the winter season oY T39S

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Fig. 2.1-F9 Averaged hydrographic parameter depth profiles for the spring season of 1973 and 1974 at Punta Manati.

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Fig. 2.1-F10 Depth profiles of hydrographic parameters aver:

by type of station for the spring season of 19

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Fig. 2.1-F11 Averaged hydrographic parameter depth profiles for
the summer season of 1973 and 1974"

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Fig. 2.1-F12 Depth profiles of hydrographic parameters averaged

by type of station for the summer season of 1975

and 1874, 18

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Fig. 2.1-F13_ Averaged hydrographic parameter depth profiles for the fall season of 1974.

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Fig. 2.1-F14 Depth profiles of hydrographic parameters averaged

by type of station for the fall season of 1974,

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TEMPERATURE °C

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Fig. 2.1-F1S Averaged seasonal depth profiles of "C" station temperatures at Punta Manati for 1973 and 1974.

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Salinity

Salinity, S°/oo , is the total salt content of water expressed in parts per thousand. It is used along with temperature to typify ocean water masses. Low salinity usually occurs at the surface and indicates dilution by precipitation, runoff, or fresh water intrusions. High salinities are found in sub-tropical regions and are the result of high rates of evaporation. The salinities at

Punta Manati were determined using an induction salinometer with the readings good to better than $\pm 0.05/00$. The average seasonal salinity data are shown plotted against depth with the other hydrographic parameters in Figures 2.1-F7 through F14. It is immediately obvious that there is a pattern throughout the year for salinity to increase with depth (as temperature decreases) to a depth of about 150 meters where salinity begins to decrease slightly becoming fairly uniform with depth at about $36^{\circ}/00$. This layer of high salinity water with a maximum of about $37^{\circ}/00$ was formed by evaporation in the sub-tropical North Atlantic Ocean.

A comparison of the averaged "C" station salinity data is shown in Figure 2.1-F16. The winter salinity profile shows

generally low salinity in the upper 150 meters and the deepest maximum at about 190 meters. The shallowest maximum occurs during the fall season at about 125 meters. The fall maximum is lower than during the remainder of the year and the lowest surface salinities ($34^{\circ}/00$) occur during this season. Surface salinities generally increase from fall to spring (34 to $36^{\circ}/00$) then decrease through the summer into fall during the intensification of the tropical rainy season. A general increase in salinity was observed in the 25 to 125 meters layer between winter and fall with almost the reverse true between 150 and 250 meters.

The salinity of the Manati River is near zero, however, the lowest salinity at the closest "A" stations was about

32‰ indicating how fast the river water is mixed with the

Sea water. The depression of the nearshore surface salinity

rarely extends beyond the "B" stations. Isohaline lines have

been drawn from surface salinities for the fall of 1974 in

Figure 2.1-F17. The sampling was done during the night and

early morning when wind conditions were light from the east.

The tide during the time of sampling went from a level of 30 cm

to a low of 0 then a high rising tide of about 60 cm. The combi-

nation of Weak easterly winds and weak ebb current followed by

a strong flood current during the rainy season explains the .

extent of the Manati River plume.

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SALINITY "oo

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Fig. 2.1-F16 Averaged seasonal depth profiles of "C" station

salinity at Punta Manati for 1973 and 1974.

23

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DENSITY of

20 22 2426

100

3 r40mo

t) profiles of "cv

season for Punta Manati,

Fig. 2.1-F18 Averaged water density (si

Station data plotted by

1973 and 1974,

25

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Density

The stability of the water column is a function of

the density gradient. Density, ρ , is a function of temperature

and salinity, and always increases with depth in a stable

water column, Density is usually converted for convenience

to an expression σ_t , σ_t

ome - 1) x 10³. Qn)

Small changes in sigma-t with depth indicate a well-mixed or unstable zone, whereas a high gradient is indicative of a very stable region of the water column.

A comparison of the averaged seasonal sigma-t profiles is shown in Figure 2.1-F18. Sigma-t varies from 22 to 24 in the surface waters and is highest in the winter months. The pycnocline occurs at about 100 meters in winter because of deep storm mixing and generally cooler surface temperatures. The most stable water column occurs in the fall when surface water density decreases because of dilution. A general decrease in sigma-t occurred from winter to fall at the surface, while the opposite was seen at about 100 meters. Very little seasonal change in sigma-t was seen below about 200 meters,

The tendency for slightly higher sigma-t values in the "A" station over the "B" and "C" stations noticed at the Tortuguero Bay site (Wood et al., 1975b) was not seen at Punta Manati probably because of contributions from the Manati River. Sigma-t profiles are shown in Figures 2.1-F7 through F14.

2.2 CHEMISTRY

2.2.1 DISSOLVED OXYGEN

The amounts of dissolved oxygen, D.O., in the water off Punta Manati were determined by the Winkler titration method with the analyses usually performed on shipboard within a few hours of sample collection. Some of the values were checked with a YS1 polarographic probe with results similar to those reported for Punta Higuero (Wood, 1974). The titration values were more consistent and generally higher than the probe readings.

The titration values are generally good to better than $\pm 1\%$; However, some analytical problems were experienced on the 1973 winter cruise. Dissolved oxygen data are included with the polarographic data in the Appendix 2.14 in ml/l, mg/l and

rate

Oxygen saturation is a function of both temperature and salinity. Since neither shift drastically in the tropics little change in near surface D,O, is expected nor was it seen.

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Averaged D.O. values in milliliters per liter are plotted

with other hydrographic parameters in Figures 2.1-F7 through F14 by season and type of station. The highest values, except for the winter season, were found at about 100 meters. Surface values were near saturation with some super-saturation

at depths of 25 to 75 meters because of photosynthesis. A comparison of seasonal averaged values is shown in Figure 2.2-F1. The oxygen minimum occurred at about 225 meters for all seasons except fall where a very pronounced minimum was seen at about 150 meters. Slightly higher D.O. in the surface waters during fall and winter seasons is consistent with higher D.O. saturation with lower temperature and salinity. Generally, very little seasonal change was noticed in D.O.

2.2.2 NUTRIENTS

Nutrients are important from two aspects. First, nutrients are generally low in the tropical Atlantic Ocean surface waters and limit primary productivity. Second, the discharge of wastes from agricultural, municipal or industrial sources may contain such high nutrient levels that they cause eutrophication and local ecological degradation.

Reactive phosphate can be determined quickly and accurately with the Murphy and Riley molybdate blue complex Method (Strickland and Parsons, 1968) and is a good indicator of pollution. Only a limited number of nitrate analyses were performed on the waters off Punta Manati. The tropical and Sub-tropical North Atlantic is generally deficient in nutrients, especially nitrate. Reactive silica is usually not regarded as a pollution problem.

Reactive Phosphate

The concentration of reactive phosphate is generally low in the surface waters (0.05 ug-at. P/l), slightly lower in the summer and slightly higher in the winter as seen in Figure 2.2-F2. The levels of phosphate were uniformly low to about 200 meters where they began to increase being 0.3 to 0.5 ug-at. P/l at 300 meters. The increase in phosphate generally coincides with the decreased salinity below the Salinity maximum. This is because the high salinity water was formed in the sub-tropical North Atlantic which is deficient in nutrients. Slightly higher phosphate values were seen in the nearshore surface waters, especially near the mouth of the Manati River, probably from agricultural runoff,

a

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DISSOLVED OXYGEN mi/l

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100

3 r40mo

200

winter 4

Spring 2

?Summer 3

4

300 Fall

Fig. 2.

?FI Averaged dissolved oxygen depth profiles by season,
1973 and 1974,

28

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REACTIVE PHOSPHATE _ g-at. Pil

Oo | o1 02 03 04 05 06

100

wi Favmo

300

Fig. 2.2-F2 Averaged reactive phosphate depth profiles by season,
1973 and 1974,

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Nitrate

Nitrate was determined by the cadmium-copper reduction method (Wood et al., 1967). Samples were analysed for nitrate at Punta Manati only for the fall 1974 season. (Nitrates have been done routinely at the Islote site about 3 kilometers to the west and the data is available in Kendall et al., 1975).

Nitrate profiles for the PMA-3A, B, and C stations are shown in Figure 2.2-F3. They are similar in shape to the phosphate profiles for the same season except that the higher surface values for the "A" and "B" stations are much more pronounced. There is obviously a large source of nitrate in the Manati River region, possibly from agricultural sources or from industry.

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Nitrate g-at.N/l

2.4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18

° ???

B

100 PMA-3

© Oct. 31,1974

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P

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H

m

200

300

Fig. 2.2-F3_ Plot of nitrate vs. standard depth for the fall season
of 1974,

3.1 GEOPHYSICAL PARAMETERS AT PUNTA MANATI

by

E.D. Wood

The beach outcrops are Pleistocene cemented dunes as are the high grounds on either side of the Manati River (Briggs 1965). Much of the shoreline is composed of well consolidated sand (Figure 3.1-F1). Some of the sand deposits landward from the beach contain fine-grained quartz sand and clay, especially near the Manati River,

The cross-hatched area is alluvium deposited by periodic river flooding (Hickenlooper 1967). Sediments in the shaded areas along the shore were deposited by storm and wave swash and wind (Fields and Jordan 1972),

Sediment deposits largely from the Manati River exist seaward and to the west of the river. There is a region just east of the river mouth that is usually hard bottom; this area just north of Punta Manati covered by Station PUA-4h (Figure 2, 12F1). It had been reported that sand moves on and off of some of the hard bottom, however, attempts to retrieve sediments from PMA-4A have been fruitless. The ocean bottom

areas shaded in Figure 3.1-F1 were drawn from aerial photographs taken in August 1973, Sand was visible near Panes Boquilla and north and west of the Manati River with a tongue of sand running west just offshore north of Palmas Altas.

The sand deposits west of Palmas Altas were confined to several patches. Sediments collected at PMACTA, 2A, Sk, and SA Were Sieved and the results are shown in Figures 3.12F2 and F3. (All of the samples are uni-modal with the highest percent of sediment collected on the 38 (125 um) sersens The statistics for the sediments are in Table 34-1"

TABLE 8.1-T1 Statistics for the Funta Manati sedimente

STATION PMA-14 PHA-24, PMA-3A PUARSA

Median d_{50} 28 28 29 27

Mean M_s 29 2.8 2.9 27

sta. dev. 6 σ_s 0.6 0.68 σ_s

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B=-109,S um

Fig. 3.1-F2 Histograms and cumulative weight percent plots of sediments from Stations PMA-1A and 2A.

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99.5)

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95

Fig. 3.1-F3 Histograms and cumulative wei,

Sediments from Stations PMA-3A

ght percent plots of
SA.

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The shape of the histogram of PMA-SA differs somewhat from those sediments west of the Manati River with over seventy percent of the sediment collected on the 3 f screen and only 0.48 less than 1 p.

The plume of the Manati River has been observed on numerous occasions. The dominant pattern is to the west along the shore as shown in Figure 3.1-F4, With periods

of light winds and a flood current, the pattern changes to the east with more spreading. On rare occasions (high river discharge and a near calm sea) the plume may be seen to spread in an arc several kilometers from the river mouth as a thin layer of muddy, low salinity water overlying the sea water.

?The river produces very little discharge during the dry season. The usually turbulent north coast sea conditions rapidly mix the river water with the sea water so that the

effects (e.g., low salinity) are rarely seen beyond the "A" stations even? during the rainy season.

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4a ZOOPLANKTON STUDIES 1973

by

Marsh J. Youngbluth

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The following report provides estimates of the abundance and density of zooplankton in the surface waters along a portion of the north coast of Puerto Rico. These data form one part of an environmental survey conducted by the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center. All collections were gathered in an area adjacent to the region proposed for the siting of a future

power plant. Samples were gathered on 3 days during 1975,

29 January, 11 May, and 7 August

4.1.2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field Procedures

Zooplankton were collected with a 1/2 meter diameter cylinder-cone shaped nylon net. This net was designed to reduce clogging error (Smith et al., 1968). Mesh size was 233 microns. The net was towed from a 17 foot skiff in a circular path through the upper 2 meters. The speed of the vessel ranged from 2 and 8 knots (determined with a Sims yacht speedometer). The duration of a tow was 10 minutes. After each tow, before the cod end was removed, the net was washed with seawater with the aid of a battery driven pump (12 volt, Jabsco water-puppy). The catch was preserved in 4% sea water formalin buffered to pH 7.6. All samples were gathered during the daylight hours. The volume of water filtered through the net was estimated with a flowmeter (TSK or General Oceanics Model 2030) suspended off-center in the mouth of the net.

The volumes usually ranged from 100 to 150m. The meters were calibrated every 2 months. Calibration factors fell within 8% of the mean,

At each site three tows were made in the area adjacent to the region where a power station may be located. Single tows were taken at the other stations. The regions sampled

Were chosen in such a way as to collect within and around the area where thermal alteration is likely to occur (Figure 4:1-F1).

oratory Procedures

Within 24 hours after samples were collected the pit was checked and adjusted, if necessary, to 7.6. If a sample contained a noticeable conglomerate of phytoplankton or detritus, the zooplankton were separated from such material by gentle

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filtration through 202 micron mesh netting. Before estimates

of biomass or numbers were made all organisms larger than 1 cm, usually hydrozoan medusae, were removed.

Biomass was calculated as wet volume (Ahlstrom and Thraikill, 1962). This estimate is subject to considerable error and should be viewed only as a rough measure of standing stock. The measurements were reproducible but are undoubtedly biased toward higher than actual values by variable proportions of interstitial water and detritus,

The total number of organisms was estimated by volumetric subsampling with replacement (Brinton, 1962). Three aliquots from each sample were counted, The abundance of major taxonomic groups of holoplankton and meroplankton were determined from dilutions of 300 to 500 organisms. Copepods usually the most numerous of the zooplankters, were identified to species.

All biomass and enumeration data were standardized to a per cubic meter basis or multiple thereof. Data were initially reduced with hand calculators (Hewlett Packard Model 45) and more recently with a computer (PDP-10). See Appendix 4.1A for a listing of the program

4.1.3 RESULTS

A total of 21 samples was collected from 5 stations (Figure 4.1-F1). The densities of several taxonomic groups of zooplankton at each station have been determined (Tables 4.1-1 through 17). These data are arranged to facilitate comparisons between sets of consecutive tows, nearshore tows, and offshore tows. The densities of total zooplankton usually varied more between catches from different areas than between consecutive samples from one area. The degree of variation between samples is expressed as a ratio, formed by dividing the largest total number of zooplankton by the smallest within each set (Table 4.1-T1). The ratios are similar to those observed in other coastal regions around Puerto Rico. Another way of judging differences between samples was determined by calculating the variance between consecutive samples and estimating the number of tows needed to detect various levels of difference (Table 4.1-2).

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TABLE 4.1-T1, Summary of ratios between the highest and lowest density

values of total zooplankton during each period

DATE 29 January 1 May 7 August

Consecutive Tows 1.2 18

Nearshore Tows

Offshore Tows 2.9 2.3 1.3

ALL Tows 3.8 2.8 3a

TABLE W.1-T2. Total zooplankton (logy transformed) from 9 sets of replicate tows. The number of replicate tows (n) needed to detect a 5 to 50% difference in density is indicated.®

DATE 28 January a1 May 7 August

STATION 1 1 2

2.69197 2.56110 2.33648

2.78675 2.70759 2,18N69

2.73798, 2.71517 2.19988

ast ? se 7

208 1

Were (+) t Student's t for the 95% confidence level

G^2 (d_{ufs}^2), 62 is the sample variance based on replicate

tows, and ϕ is the half-width of the confidence interval

desired.

These data indicate that a large number of replicate

tows would be necessary to detect density differences at the

5% level. However, on the average, differences of 20% can

be noted with only 3 tows. Differences of 50% may be revealed

with a single tow. Density estimates larger than 50% were

found within and between nearshore and offshore catches. The

range of density values during a sampling period was usually

two to four-fold.

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Seasonal changes in the abundance of total zooplankton at any station or among all samples fell within the same range (Table 4.1-T7). The highest concentrations occurred in January. The larger densities, however, probably represent the range of variation among tropical zooplankton communities in the coastal waters around Puerto Rico rather than recurrent seasonal pulses since the 95% confidence intervals from each station overlap (Table 4.1-T3).

TABLE 4.1-T3, Average density of all zooplankton collected
Total Zooplankton/ad

29 January 11 May 7 August

Range 742-166 464-159 476

Median 550 373 299

Mean 80 340 202

?These fluctuations in density refer primarily to holo- planktonic organisms since they composed, in most cases, 60 to 90% of the total zooplankton. Meroplankton formed 3? to 25% and were equally numerous during each sampling period. Copepods dominated the holoplankton and the larvae of gas- tropods and carideans formed the bulk of the meroplankton.

Fish eggs were abundant in this area, constituting 2 to 25% of the total zooplankton (Table 4.1-T4). The largest density, 87/m?, was observed at Station 4 on 29 January 1975.

Fish eggs were? somewhat more numerous in January and August when they averaged 39 and 33/n?, respectively. Most of the eggs were round and 0.5 to 2 mm?in diameter, Oblong eggs Were common. It is not known which groups of fish are re- Presented by most of the eggs.

TABLE 4.1-TH. Summary of densities of fish eggs from all stations sampled at the Punta Manati Site

STATION

Range 17-98 16-35 3-47.87 21-38 387

Median 2% 8a 2 ot 28

Mean 7 et 3 ot 23

a2

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Copepods formed 50 to 85% of the zooplankton community.

A total of 39 species were identified. Time did not allow

a detailed study of species abundance at all stations, con-

sequently, one sample at Station 1 from each period was

Selected for study. The entire sample was scanned to form a

species list and subsampled for quantitative analysis. Using

these data, the species most numerous, those commonly ob-

served, and others occasionally found, are listed in Table 4.1-TS.

TABLE ?.2-T5. Copepod populations observed at the Punta Nanati Site

Species usually sost numerous (5 individuals/n?)

Clausocatanus fureatus

Faracalanus spp. (F- aculeatu

p,

Farranua graciiie

Ofehona spp-(O- flunifera, 0. spp.)

Keartla spinaca 7

Tenora turbinata

Species cononly present (observed on 2 or more sampling periods)

Conyeacus spp. (C. giesbrechti, C. pacificus, C. epeciosue, C. subulatus)

Coryeacus, E: embawehe, ©- paciticus, C. spesicous, C- aubutatus)

Onewea spp. (0. Bedi terra jenusta, 0. ?Pi

ai

valgaris

Salocalanis pavo

Rocynocera clausi

Species occasionally present

Eucalanus spp. (E- mucronatus, 2. spp.)

Tasleutfa flavicomis

ieee

copii

Tabidecers spp.

icfa pachydactyla

?Herocatants longicornts Pontella piuats

Eis gracinis

Macrosetelia

---Page Break---

4.1.4 DISCUSSION

The variety and abundance of zooplankton observed at the Punta Manati site were similar at each station and throughout the year. Holoplanktonic forms dominated the zooplankton community. Meroplanktonic organisms, particularly the larvae of gastropods and decapods, and fish eggs were equally numerous. No obvious patterns of distribution were apparent among the zooplankton sampled along the coast or offshore.

Limitations of the Da

The sampling program was designed to provide quantitative estimates of" 1) the standing stock Of zooplankton, 2) the Variety of major taxonomic groups, and 3) the diversity and abundance of the more numerous copepod species

The manner of field sampling determined the variety and biomass" of organisms encountered. The data in this report are based on collections made in the surface waters during the daylight hours. The sampling gear and methods were kept uniform, i.e., net type, net mesh, towing speed, and depth range sampled, "A small number of replicate tows were gathered at each site to obtain some measure of the variability? between samples.? To obtain a better understanding of the zooplankton community More sampling with replication should be done at frequent intervals, at @ greater? number of stations, at different depths, during the day and night, and during different seasons for several years. Information gathered in these ways will be necessary to interpret fluctuations. in Standing stock and diversity in relation to environmental changes in biotic interactions»

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42 ZOOPLANKTON STUDIES 1974

by

Mary E. Nutt and Marian N, Yeaman

4.2.1. INTRODUCTION

The following report provides quantitative estimates of the biomass, abundance, and composition of the zooplankton at Punta Manati on 14 May, 15 August, and 31 October 1974. Comparisons are made with 1973 samples from the same location, and with 1974 samples from two other north coast

Sites, Islote and Manati.

4.2.2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field Procedures

Four stations were sampled on each occasion. Station 2 is located in 20 meters of water directly north of the proposed power plant site, and was sampled with three replicate tows. Stations 1 and 3 lie on either side of Station 2; Station 4 is offshore at a depth of 100 meters (Figure 4.2-Fi).

Oblique tows from the bottom to the surface were made with 1/3 meter cylinder-cone shaped nets (202 μ mesh) towed at 2 knots. Oblique tows ensure that all zooplankton species are sampled regardless of their position in the water column at the time of sampling. This is important since many planktonic organisms migrate diurnally and will be found at different depths during different hours of the day. A 202 μ mesh net does not readily clog with phytoplankton and captures a wide size range of zooplankton. The net was equipped with a digital flowmeter and approximately 100 m³ of water were

filtered. Samples were preserved in 4% buffered formalin.

Laboratory Procedures

Samples were washed to remove phytoplankton and detritus, and all animals larger than 1 cc were removed. Approximately 24 hours after collection, the biomass was measured by volume displacement (Ahlstrom and Thraillkill, 1962). Zooplankton abundances were estimated by subsampling. The sample was poured back and forth between two large beakers until thoroughly mixed, at which time a subsample was poured out. Repeated subsampling of a single sample showed all groups of organisms to be randomly distributed by this method.

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In all cases, subsamples contained more than 450 animals.

Each animal was identified to major group and counted. The

dominant copepods were identified to species,

When replicate tows were taken, confidence intervals

Were calculated from the equation,

$\bar{x} \pm$

where \bar{x} is the estimated mean, t is Student's t -value, s^2 is the estimated variance, and n is the number of samples.

4.2.3 RESULTS

Zooplankton found in the Punta Manati samples are listed in Table 4.2-T1. Copepods are invariably the most abundant organisms, followed by fish eggs, chaetognaths, and larvaceans. Other animals such as ostracods, pteropods, and gastropod veligers are occasionally numerous, but are not always present in the plankton.

Copepods were represented by 48 species, but 80 to 90 percent of these consisted of four species (*Temora turbinata*, *Clausocalanus furcatus*, *Paracalanus* sp., and *Olithona unifera*). Seven other species were consistently present (*Temora stylifera*, *Nannocalanus minor*, *Calanopia americana*, *Acartia pinata*, *Paracalanus gracilis*, *Corycaeus* sp., and *Sieawanella* sp.). The remaining copepod species appeared sporadically and in numbers less than 5 per cubic meter.

Fish eggs ranged in abundance from 40 to 117 per cubic meter. Most were clear, round, pelagic eggs. No attempts were made at identification. Fish larvae ranged from 0 to 8 per cubic meter. No identifications were made.

No spiny lobster larvae appeared in the samples.

Table 4.2-T2 shows individual values, means, variances, and confidence intervals for one set of replicate tows made on 31 October 1974 at Station 2. Most of the variances are significantly higher than their means (χ^2 distribution for the variance-to-mean ratio) which indicates a non-random or "patchy" distribution. The confidence intervals are wide but realistic for marine zooplankton distributions (Wiebe and Holland, 1968) and must be considered whenever @ mean

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TABLE 4.2-T1.

HOLOPLANKTON

?COPEPODS

calanosde:

Nannocalanus ainor

Undinula vulgaris

Fucalanus attenuatus

Retrocatus Tongtorats

Microcalanus anderson =

Paracalanus aculeatus

Clausocalanus Furcatus

?Euchaeta marina

Beolctthnie danse

Tesora septs

Tenerepages furcatis

eet Aaeicorie eutla Plavicornite

Candacta p

pachyaactya

penal ee

Taptiseara ap

Halopetifs Tongicomie.

Harpacticoids:

Mivacia efferata

Wacrosetella graciic

Ueuloustella gractTis.

Enterpine acutterons=

cyclopid:

Ofthona plunifere

?Ofthona setigera

?Oithona oculata

Saphivel Ts topica

Son stasis

Sepia quadrara

SSevensus (eomeamns) easee =

epee ?igetaad Face

Corycaeus (Agetus) limbatus

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Zooplankton from Punta Manat

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us coryaeus) Latus

Zoryeasus (jeaeus) agiite

Oneaee ?mediterranea

Saphieine

Farranala

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Table 4,2-T1 (continued)

?CHAETOGNATHS ?TUNTCATES

sagitta hispida

Eeptite eafacs Talia denocnati

Sees

Feta serrarodentata Pourourres

fronts Sut

PRerosagitta draco Tonopteris spy

ARVACEANS ETOPROCT LARVAE

Ofkepieura sp. Menbranipora nesbranacea

Peteiiianis peazuciaa

GASTROPOD VELIGERS

PrEROPDS

Linseing leseurii ?ONECED LARVAE

?isscins retroverea CHRRPEDE LARVAE

seeseie acieats

Sqifeta subule RINODERM LARVAE

ostracons ophteptuteus Larvae

Echinopluteus larv.

Euconchoschia chierchiaie

FISH LARVAE

?MEROPLANATO FISH B63

[STOMATOPOD LARVAE,

ANpHTPODS

DECAPOD LARVAE

caridea

?Apheus sp.

feknthtyra op.

Penaetde

Seyliaridea

PaLicurus sp.

calatheides

Poreellana sp.

brachyara

sencrsrins

Lucifer sp.

cuapoceRans

Bvadne ep.

Fenftfa sp.

MEDUSAE

SIPHONOPHORES

CTEWOPHORES

55

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Se

TABLE 4.2-T2, Variability among zooplankton replicate tows at

Punta Manati, Station 2, 31 October 1974 (Abundances

in numbers per cubic meter)

as

Total Chaetoz- Larva- Malacos-? Fish

Zooplankton Copepods nauplii ctenophores = eggs

Tow A 1132 82 ve 3 7

tow 8 1878 ao12 48 as 6 83

Tow 1702 1968 25 68 18 108

Mean 1568 am 42 eo 8 82

Variance 21008 15276219, aa eo 519

BE C.T. 1208 to EK to «S\$ to 78 \$3 t0 107 0 to 29 26 to

1920 1878 139

a

Figures 4.2-F2 and 4.2-F3 show the 95% confidence intervals for the more abundant zooplankton groups at Station 2: copepods, malacostracans, chaetognaths, Larvaceans, fish larvae, and fish eggs, as well as total numbers, and biomass. Appendix 4.24 shows abundances of zooplankton groups for all stations and sampling data. Appendix 4.28 shows abundances of the common copepod species for all stations and sampling data. With the exception of fish eggs, the zooplankton is somewhat sparser at the offshore station.

4.2.4 DISCUSSION

In both species composition and abundance, the zoo-

plankton at Punta Manati is similar to that at Islote and Tortuguero Bay (Figure 4.2-F4). No important differences between sites can be seen; when a zooplankton group dominates the plankton at Punta Manati it can usually be found in samples from the other two sites.

Youngbluth's data from the previous year (see Section 4.2.1) show substantially fewer zooplankton than were found in 1974. This discrepancy is probably due to differences in sampling methods; Youngbluth used surface tows, Nutt used oblique tows. (See Table 4.2-T3 for a comparison of surface and oblique tows at Islote.) In general, the same zooplankton groups and species were seen both in 1973 and in 1974,

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Copepods

2800

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Ta May 18 Aug ST Oct Ta Way 18 Ag 3T Oct

Larvaceans Chaetoonaths

100 -| Y 100 -|

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20 -| Y 80 Y y

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1a May 15 Aug 31 Oct 14 May 15 Aug 31 Oct

Fig. 4.2-F2 Zooplankton abundances at Station 2: 95% confidence intervals for total zooplankton, copepods, larvaceans, and chaetognaths.

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Biomass

20

60 -|

20 -

Matacostracans

14 May 15 Aug 31 Oct

Fish Larvae

a

120 -|

40 -|

T4May 15 Aug 31 Oct

Fish Eggs

ESSSSSSSS

a

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15 Aug 31 Oct

14 May 15 Aug 31 Oct

Fig. 4.2-F3. Zooplankton abundances at Station 2: 95% confidence intervals for biomass, malacostracans, fish larvae, and fish eggs.

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ISLOTE MANATI TORTUGUERO

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Chaetognaths

Larvaceans

Malacostracans

Fish age

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15 May

20 Aug

5 Nov

1 May

15 Aug

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4 May

15 Aug

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Fig. 4.2054 4 comarison of ssoplankton abundances at Tstote,
Panta?Manaet, and Tortuguero. Bay"

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With quarterly sampling it is difficult to assess

seasonality in the plankton at Punta Manati, but the data

seem to indicate changes which repeat themselves. For ex-

ample, the copepod *Temora turbinata* dominates the plankton

on 14?May 1974, is sparse 0: Iugust, and appears again

on 31 October in numbers greater than before, This pattern

is seen also at Islote and Tortuguero Bay, At this time it

is not known whether this repetition is seasonal or random,

and there has been no attempt to correlate these fluctuations

with physical, chemical, or other biological parameters.

As both fish eggs and fish larvae are abundant along the north coast of Puerto Rico, we recommend that any further work at Punta Manati involve a full-scale study of ichthyoplankton. Many of the reef fishes produce clear round pelagic

eggs, but so do the commercially important snapper, grouper, and other food and game fishes. It is not known whether the eggs found in the Manati region are produced locally or by fish living in other areas of the north coast.

The existing data provide little information on the vertical distribution of the zooplankton. Since oblique tows capture more animals than surface tows, evidence exists that the majority of the zooplankton are not at the surface during the daytime hours. We recommend that oblique tows, or a combination of surface and bottom tows, be used in the

future. Studies at Islote revealed a significant diurnal migration of Brachyuran and Caridean larvae (Youngbluth, 1974). Future work at Punta Manati should include a study of vertical distribution and migration.

6

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43 BENTHIC INVERTEBRATES AND FISH STUDIES

by

Paul Yoshioka

4.3.1, INTRODUCTION

This report covers benthic studies made at Punta Manati from May, 1973 to August, 1974. The Punta Manati site was visited, but not on a predetermined schedule during this interval. Study stations ranged in depth from 5 to 33 meters.

The scope of studies ranged from preliminary descriptive

surveys to the establishment of a permanent station. Organisms examined in this study ranged in size from the microscopic in-faunal populations to the macroalgae and fish.

During the latter part of this study a major portion of the investigative effort was spent on the macroalgae. Various aspects of the ecology of the macroalgae were examined as to distributional and temporal patterns of presence and absence, abundance, and species diversity,

4.3.2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field Procedures

Field stations at Punta Manati are given in Figure 4.3-F1 and Appendix 4.3. Field collections are divided into three categories: fish collections, transect dives, and station dives.

Fish collections. All fish collections were done in the nearshore (+ 5m) area. Fish were poisoned with roterone (PRONOX-FISH) and collected with dip nets. Fish were collected on four occasions. Sampling sites included both sand beach and rock areas.

Transect dives. Transects were traversed on a predeter-

mined compass direction by two divers, either swimming or

propelled by a diver propulsion vehicle (DPV). Notes were taken on depth, bottom type, topography, and dominant unusual organisms.

Most of the transects were run in a direction perpendicular to the shoreline, thereby transversing a depth gradient. Several transects were run parallel to the shoreline to observe changes in benthic communities relative to factors other than depth.

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Stations dives. Dives were made at several stations to collect quantitative samples. Algal and bottom substrate were collected in 1/4 m² samples. Replicates were taken whenever possible. Algae were sampled by hand, and bottom substrate with the aid of a hammer and chisel, Both were placed immediately in plastic bags held adjacent to the collecting

site. Algae and/or bottom substrate were collected at stations.

Photographs were taken when conditions permitted to aid in the general description at the area. The presence and absence and relative abundance of the larger invertebrates and fish were noted during the latter stages of the investigation.

Laboratory Procedures

Algal, and substrate samples were brought to the Laboratory sorted in phylogenetic groups, and preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol or 10% formalin for later identification. References used in identifications are listed in the bibliography. The samples were often frozen prior to sorting. When sufficiently abundant, both the dry and wet weight of the algal species were recorded.

4.3.3 RESULTS

Description of the study site. A fine-grained blackish sand, probably of terrigenous origin, was found to be the predominant substrate in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Manati River. The same substrate was observed at depths over 25 meters, about 1/2 mile offshore of the river. No demersal fishes were observed in the sandy areas. The only noticeable benthic organisms were occasional patches of the plant *Halophila*, observed at 25 meters. Other organisms ob-

Scorched on the sand habitat at the Punta Menai site were: the sand dollar *Nellita sexies perforata*, the sea pansy *Renilla* sp., the starfish *Astropecten* sp., and the crab *Callinectes* sp.

Beachrock is the predominant substrate offshore from the rocky headlands to the east and at depths less than 15 meters to the west of the Manati River. The substrate is usually flat, although at places a depth gradient is noticeable. Occasional rocky outcrops or depressions up to 1.5 meters high, or deep, and several meters across are encountered.

Hard coral fauna exists (<1% surface cover). Occasional gorgonian colonies are found, principally *Pseudopterogorgia* fol-

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Most of the fish life observed (~90% of the individuals, 2708 of the species) occurred in the vicinity of rocky out-

croppings or depressions: Also, the urchin *Diadema* and the deli-

cately colored hydroid Stylaster were found only in such areas.

Shelter appears to be a major factor determining the presence of these animals. Stylaster grows under ledges and Diadema was found only in crevices.

Fish and large invertebrate species observed and identified at the Punta Manati site are listed in Appendix 4.3B. Fish species collected at the nearshore poison stations are listed in Appendix 4.3C.

Quantitative Sample:

Infaunal and epifaunal species identified in the 1/4 m² substrate samples are listed in Appendix 4.3D. Excluding algae and colonial forms, a total of 48 species were found in the three substrate samples. The numbers of individuals were quite equally distributed among the species. Most species were represented by only one or two individuals which suggests that they are "rare" or relative to the quadrat size.

For instance, the 14 species found in replicate A (Station 3) were represented by only 22 individuals and the 11 species in replicate B by 17 individuals. The "rareness" of the species probably accounts for the lack of similarity between the samples;

only one species was found in common between replicate B (Station 3 and Station 1), and 4 species between Station 1 and replicate A (Station 3). The lack of similarity between the samples cannot be attributed to large-scale habitat differences. Replicates A and B (Station 3) had only three species in common although the samples were taken a few meters apart. It would appear that due to infaunal distribution patterns, the 1/4 m² quadrat is inadequate to representatively sample the infaunal community.

A total of 28 algal species were recorded from three quadrat samples at Station 2 in June 1974 (see Appendix). Only 11 species occurred in all three samples, but these species accounted for 88% of the algal biomass. These species also showed significant concordance in their relative abundance in biomass (Kendall Concordance Test, $p < 0.01$), indicating that a 1/4 m² sample gives an adequate portrayal of the algal community structure. The dominant algal species in decreasing order of abundance were *Dictyopteris plagiograna*, *Bryothamnion triquetrum*, coralline alga *Pavlova earegata*, and *Anania*. These species accounted for over 80% of the total algal biomass. Algal biomass ranged from 182 to 219 g. (wet weight).

Samples taken at Station 2 in August showed several differences. Algal species diversity was lower; each replicate contained 13 species. In June the number of species per

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replicate ranged from 16 to 20. The difference is significant at the 0,1 level (Fisher Randomization Test). No correlation was found between the relative abundances of species in the two replicates, consequently, algal community structures derived from these replicates may be artifacts of sampling variability. However, the more abundant algal species appear to be coralline red algae, *Dictyopteris plagiogramma*, *Bryothamnion triguetrum*, and *Halimeda Giscoigen*

The two replicate samples taken at Station 4 in August displayed an even greater amount of variability. Algal bio-

mass ranged from 3.6 to 119 g per 1/4-m and the number of algal species from 6 to 15 per quadrat. No correlation was found between the relative abundances of species in the two replicates. However, the most abundant algae was *Sargassum polyceratian*

A significant correlation between the relative abundances of algal species was found for the two replicates taken at Station 3 in June (Kendall-Tau, $p < 0.05$), Algal biomass ranged from 304 to 588 per quadrat which was greater than the algal biomass at Station 4 in June. The dominant algal species in decreasing order of abundance were the coralline red algae, *Dictyopteria plagiogramma*, *Anansia multifida*, *Bryothamnion*

triquetrum and *Botryocladia occidentalis*, These species account for over 50% of the algal biomass,

In summary, no trend was found for algal biomass through time or depth. Algal species diversity increased with depth (Stations 2 and 3 in June, and Stations 2 and # in August)

and decreased from June to August (Station 2). However, these trends were not significant at the 0.05 level.

4.1.4 DISCUSSION

The most noticeable difference of the benthic biota between the Punta Manati site and the Tortuguero Bay site, a few miles to the east, is the dominance of the algal community which is probably associated with the exposed condition of the Punta Manati site. Most of the Tortuguero Bay site is sheltered by Punta Chivato from the predominantly northeasterly swell.

Visual estimates of the cover of the hard bottomed substrate by algae ranged between 0 to 80% depending upon station or season. The relatively high abundance of algae suggests that competition for substrate space may play an important role in the algal community. Competition usually tends to reduce species diversity. However, algal species diversity was at least moderately high; the number of algal

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species found in any single 1/4 m² sample ranged between 6 and 20. Grazing by urchins has been found to maintain high

algal species diversity in other algal communities (Paine and Valas 1969, Ogden et al., 1973). However, only a few individuals of the urchin *Diadema* were observed, all of which occurred in crevices or other sheltered positions. No other Macroinvertebrate grazers have been observed in the area. The only other algal grazers observed were schools of surgeon fish, *Acanthurus* spp.

Consequently, if competition is a major feature of the algal community and if the effect of grazers is minimal, then other ecological processes may be responsible for maintaining algal species diversity at Punta Manati. One possibility is the role of physical disturbance. If environmental changes on a time scale are roughly equivalent to the generation

time of the competing species, competitive exclusion will

not occur (Hutchinson 1961). Several factors suggest harsh, possibly seasonal, changes in the benthic environment at Punta Manati. The Punta Manati site is exposed to the predominant northeasterly swell and its accompanying surge and scouring action. When visited, the rocky substrate at Punta Manati was always found to be covered by a thin layer (~4 cm) of sand which suggests considerable sand movement across the bottom. In addition, *Diadema* were always observed in crevices or other protected situations whereas in other less exposed

areas along the south coast they are often found in open water.

The greatest abundance of gorgonians and hard corals was often found on rock outcrops where they would be less exposed to scouring action.

With sufficient physical disturbance in the form of surge and scour, the domination of the bottom substrates by one or more algal species could be prevented. Further long term studies would be required to test this hypothesis.

Limi

ions of the Data

From May 1973 to the present, benthic studies at the Manati site have been headed by a number of different investigators. As a consequence, the research emphasis has changed in the course of this study.

There are little data relevant to seasonal or other

temporal changes in the benthic communities at Punta Manati.

The preliminary portions of this study were necessarily concerned with general descriptive surveys of the Tortuguero Bay site. Only gross temporal changes in the benthic communities would have been noted in such circumstances. Studies at permanent stations did not begin until the terminal portions

of this study, and with site visits only occurring on a quarterly basis it was impossible to distinguish between seasonal and other temporal changes in the biota.

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If the ultimate goal of any environmental study is the prediction of the effects of a pollutant on a natural community, many of the parameters which have been examined (species lists, distributions, biomass, diversity indices)

in this or other investigations, though often necessary as preliminary studies, are inadequate in this regard. Distributional studies or species lists no matter how complete provide little insight into the interactions of their component species. Diversity indices are highly speculative in their origin and their ecological implications remain a source of controversy (Fager 1972, Iledgpeth 1973). These parameters

provide only a static outlook on a community.

What is required is an awareness of the dynamic processes responsible for the control and regulation of natural communities. In order to predict the effect of a disturbance such as thermal pollution, first it is necessary to understand the mechanisms which maintain the organization of a community, and then how these organizing mechanisms will be affected by this pollutant (Dayton 1972). Several studies have shown that ecological processes such as predation and competition are responsible for the observed structure of many natural communities (Janzen 1970, Harper 1969, Huffaker and Kennel 1959, Brooks and Dodson 1963, Hall et al., 1970, Paine 1969, Connell 1961, Dayton 1971, Paine and Vadas 1969, Kitching and Ebling 1961, and Ogden et al., 1973),

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44 PLANT ASSOCIATIONS

by

Michael J. Canoy

4.4.1. INTRODUCTION

The north central coast of Puerto Rico is bounded by a narrow beach/dune community. The mean height of the forest

is 2-4 meters with coconut palms rising higher

The prime site at Punta Manati occupies a low hill just east of the mouth of the Manati River. The area is predominantly sand, consolidated beach rock and limestone.

Plant communities in and around the plant site are typical of the area from Palmas Altas to Tortuguero. There are four distinct major community types. Two of these, moist grasslands and successional "fence row" communities, are human artifacts. The other systems, the beach community and Secondary growth mesophytic communities on the two hills are disturbed but more diverse. Mango, Mamey and Cupey del rio trees occasionally occur up to 30 feet tall.

The exposed beach and oceanward face of the dune represent a continuous attempt by plants to maintain themselves in a high energy environment. One of the worst things that can happen to this association is disruption of the dune integrity. This allows erosion to begin and the association to be washed away.

4.4.2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the adjacent north coast sites (Tortuguero Bay, Punta Manati and Punta Chivato) a simple survey method was:

used. Beginning 1/2 kilometer west of the Manati site and continuing 1/2 kilometer east of Punta Chivato, a transect following the coastal highway was covered. (See Figure 4.4-F1). Within every kilometer a 10 meter transect was walked on both sides of the road. The major vegetation along this transect was noted and unknown species were taken to the Mayaguez laboratory for identification.

At the end of each sample transect a one meter square was sampled for grasses, vines, and forbs. A common plant species list for the Punta Manati area is given in Appendix 4.4A.

The area was surveyed for animal species, also. Appendix 4.43

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lists vertebrate and invertebrate species observed during the study period. None of the species observed is known to be on any list of threatened or endangered species. The species lists derived were smaller but very Similar to the extensive lists derived from the study made at Barrio Islote

(see Environmental Report for NORCO-NP-1), therefore it was assumed this method was qualitatively accurate.

4.4.3 RESULTS

Generally the vegetation can be divided into four distinct community types: beach community, secondary growth mesophytic communities, moist grasslands and successional "fence row" communities.

The beach community is largely composed of *Iponea* spp., *Sporobolus*, *Kyllinga*, and *Remirea*. This community is a very wadit entity and Cepands of confacts monthiy. Ta storm periods it may disappear entirely and return a season later.

Beach thickets more or less extend from the mean storm wave level into the edge of the pasture and fields.

The seaward edge of the thicket is about one meter in height.

This increases inland to about 6 meters. A few coconuts, almonds, and *Tabebuia* reach 8-10 meters.

Mesophytic growth here is typified by *Chrysobalanus*,

Byrsonima, Naney, Cupey del rio, with undergrowth of Smitax, Nepsera, Portulaca and-Crototaria? ?The beach xevarch is typically dominated by Iponea, Remirea, Coccoloba and Lantana.

Chrysobalanus and Tebebula are developing 50 to 60 meters from the-shores

Secondary growth is typically composed of human satellite plants such as Tabebuia, coconut, almond, and black olive. Fiamboyan and Cassia trees appear occasionally and Maney apples have been planted. Around "fence row" communities

\d human habitation are bananas, plantains, oranges, and avocados. These plants should be surveyed for resident background radiation (total beta and gamma spectrum and total) prior to operating any nuclear facilities.

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APPENDIX 4.14

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APPENDIX 4.24

Major zooplankton groups at each station

and for each sampling date.

Explanatory notes for computer printouts.

PTEROPODS: non-coiled species (e.

STPHONOPHORES:

THALTACEA:

8-5 *Creseis acicula*)

Siphonophore bracts, not whole animals

includes salps and doliolids

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MEDUSAE 23 1 3

SIPHONOPHORES 7 1 6

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SISH LARVAE @ ° 3

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ECTOPROCT LAR

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APPENDIX 4,28

Copepod species at each station

and for each sampling date.

Explanatory notes for computer printouts-

T. TURBINATA: ra turbinata

T. STYLIFERA: stylifera

SM CALANOIDS: Includes Paracalanus acutatus

Crausoeataul Faveacus

Mecynocera cls pncera eTaust

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4.28

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scantta 6s 7287 210 278

uereurta 5 2 ime

Fansatua " 18 Lm a

conveatus as 198 8 t0 198

onriowa ee 787 14 1 ise

eveara 182 om se

207

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coperons mavatt

ABLIDAICE IY MIMBERS/CUBIC METER

seav

?Te TURBIVATA a7

TeSTYLIFERA 2

9 cALAVOIDS 260

NawOCALAIUS 3

caLnnorta 2

ACARTIA ae

worwua 2

puciaeta °

Buca aus °

FARRAVLA ey

convcazus te

ormiowa 36

Oncaea 16

VARIANCE

12

2

1573

23

34

18

135

ta

15 august 774

statio? 2

?2 REPLICATES

198 cote

28 10 as

ems

161 10 358

em?

ems

14 70 43

em 20

29 70 86

6 10 25

---Page Break---

coPePons MavaTE 31 ocTaSE7 774

statioy 2

ABUIDAICE IN NUVBERS/CUBIC METER 3 REPLICATES

aeay VARIANCE +95 Gere

T.TuRBL¥ata 225 2907 92 70 959

T.STYLIFERA 12 36 8 10 27

St caLAvorDs 766 sea9 532 1 999

NawocaLavus 3 9 emu

CaLAvoPrA . ° ene

ACARTIA 13 133 © 10 a2

Lucruria 3 ° et

BUCALAVUS 2 3 em.

FARRAYULA 2a 38 9 10 40

conycasus 38 3 29 7 46

ortHowa 169 1299 19 10 296

oucaza 18 108 @ 10 4a

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APPENDIX 4.94%

Benthic Stations at Punta Manati

STATION 4 east of Manati River (Pt, Manati)

2 January 1973

Depth: 7-208

Investigator: S. Martin

STATION 2 Location: Pe. Manati (East of Manati River)

Date: 6 June 197%, 1% August 197%

Depth: ae

Investigator: P.M, Yoshioka

STATION 3 Location: Pt, Manati (East of Manati River)

Date: 6 June 197%

Depth: ae

Investigator: P.M. Yoshioka

?TRANSECT A east of Manati River, parallel to

shore

24 May 1975

15-209

P.M, Yoshioka

?TRANSECT 8 Location: Pe, Manati (Bast of Manat River)

31" May. 1973

jo- 179

Investigator: V. Vicente

TRANSECT C Location: offshore of Manati River moxth

Date: 29 Mar, 1378

Deptt 20m

Investigator: P.M, Yoshioka

TRANSECT D Location: wost of Manati River (Palmas Altas)

Date: 11 May 1973

Deptt 0-179

Investigator: V, Vicente

?Refer to Figure ¥.3-Fi.

210

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APPENDIX. 4.34 (continued)

STATION & Location:

Date:

Dep:

Investigator:

STATION 5 Location:

Date:

Depth:

Investigator:

a Tocation

Date

Investigator:

an

Inshore of Seation 2

AW August 197

ae

P.M, Yoshioka,

west of Manati River (1/2 mile W)

31 January. 1973

7 = 20. (15 m)

8. vartin

Rocky area east of the Manati River

mouth

30 January 1973, 14 June 1973,

21 February 197%, 9 April 1978

D, Martin

---Page Break---

APPENDIX 4.38 Macro invertebrates and fish observed

?at Punta Manat!

STATION STATION

2 3

?ANIMAL, KINGDOM

Phylum Porifera

Anthosigmelia varians

?Caiigepengla vaginas

?Sinashine caverns

Trefna strobilina

jularfa magca

?Sphaeclospongia vesparia

ae:

Phylum Chidarta

(Class Hydrozoa

ites so * x

Subclass Zoantharia

saricia 9p

ifocetala stoke

Biploria sp.

Phylum Chordata

?Subphylum Vertebrata

?clase Pisce

Family Holocentridae

Holocentrus, sp. x x

Family Serranidae

Cophatopholia fulva x x

Family Carangidae

Caranx erysos x

212

---Page Break---

APPENDIX 4.38 (continued)

statton starrox

2 2

Prylun Chordata (continued)

Fanity botjenidae

coyunus chrysunas x

amity Sotaentéae

Eyuetue sp. x

Fanihy wuitidae

Paudupeneus maculatus x

Fantly Chastodontidne

Setseantias Snlestar X

Fantly Ponacontridae

Fonacentrus partitus x x

Family tabridae

Sotianss ruts x

asses biFosctatum x x

Fantly Acanthuridae

scanthurss op. x x

Family Sconbridae

Sconberonorus sp. x

213

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sepyuoteg

?seprep Tudo

seppo059 7409

seprmawerado

?seproosouseuny

TaeUOTeS BOPRIOG

epsuseang

?suoyawis uostod esoysavou 3e paroet {os seszede ueTA 96H KIGNIGEY

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adyae BRAOUOTT IST

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aepave woporset

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?sepruseyos: g

sep Keepruog

orppaseo

---Page Break---

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sepranqauroy

---Page Break---

APPENDIX 43D Infaunal and epifaunal speci

in 1/4 n? eanpl

STATION

4

Phylum Annelida

CLASS Polychaeta

Family Aphroditidae

Eunice rubra

Sabeliidae (family) 2

sytlidae (Faniiy)

Unid, polychaet © 1

Sylile? prolifera

Phylum Sipunculida

Sipuncuria ep. #2 2

StBnSuLla op. #7 5

Tae stpmneniota

Phylum Mollusca

CLASS Gastropoda

Vermicutaria knorné

STS ct

?Syaathan poser

?Hissstie maT Ticostata

Trivia ate

CLASS Pelecypoda

Anadare notabilis

rea imbricata ?

?Diplodonta qucteiformis

Faeete ease

teeta ,

219

3

8

StattON

1

---Page Break---

APPENDIX 4.30 (continued)

STATION

Phylum Arthropoda

CLASS Crustacea

SUBCLASS Malacostraca,

Order Tsopoda

Alfctrona hineuta

?Cirelana obtrunest

order Amphipoda

Unid. gamaria 2

order Decapoda

Suborder Natantia

Section Caridea

Unid. caridea 1

Synaipheus minvs

Suborder Reptanita

Section Srachyura

Zplattus ditavatus 1

?Fortune sp- 1

Section Anomura

Pachycheles ackleianus

Phylum Bryozoa

Unia. Bryozoa ath at

Phylum Echinodermata

CLASS Echinoidea

Bucidaris tribuloides 2 4

Welifa sextesperforata

CLASS Asteroidea

Asterina folius 1

CLASS Ophiurosa

?Amphitridae (family) 2

ophiactie milter

Ophfocoma echinata

Slots eary 1

Ophfonerefe aquasulocs

220

STATION

1

---Page Break---

APPENDIX 4.90 (continued)

statron sTartow

3 1

A 8

Phylum Chordata

Subphylum Urochordat

CLASS Ascidea

Unia. ascidian x

* 2 species

** 3 unid. bryozoan:

3 different epecies

221

---Page Break---

APPENDIX 4.4A Common plant species Let for the Punta Manat area,

Grasses, Vines, Herbs:

?*Bidens pilosa*

Burgerea siarab

Chrysobatanus ep.

Coceone

weitere

Cocos nucifera

crotatanin retusa

Doda narteina

Eichelis fructtcosa

Ipanen pea-caproe,

Jones sp

Yyltega peruviana

Eantana favolucrata

Plumtera alba

Poychotria undata

Rand

=p.

Rawoleia totraphyllie

Renirea naritina

Scaevola plunien!

Sideroxyion foetidise nun

Snttax ep.

Sporobolus vinginfous

Tabebuta pattica

Hania latiforiolara

228

---Page Break---

APPENDIX 4.4B Terrestrial species List at Punta Manati,

SPECIES

Leptodactylus sp.

Anolis cristatilis

Aves:

Cobunbiganiina passerina

Minus polygottus

Togus nexteanus

28

---Page Break---

Notics

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