

Data Dictionary for Habitat Types in the Stability Data Tables

The table below describes the attributes (data rows) for the habitat types in the stability data tables presented in this report. The metadata for the stability data are not complete if they are not distributed with this document. Attribute definitions were defined by Unified Florida Reef Tract Map Version 2.0, Unified Classification (UC) system Class Level 2 from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission-Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWC-FWRI).

Attribute Label	Attribute Definition
Aggregate reef	Aggregate reef larger than 1 hectare (ha), contiguous reef, lacking sand channels.
Colonized pavement	Contiguous to patchy pavement, lacking spur and groove channel formation, presence of macroalgae, hard coral, gorgonians, and other sessile invertebrates, dense enough to obscure underlying rock.
Individual or aggregated patch reef	Patch reefs smaller than 1 ha, isolated reefs often with distinct halo or reef features covering >10% of the area.
Not classified	Areas where habitat has not been classified.
Pavement	Contiguous to patchy pavement, lacking spur and groove channel formations.
Pavement with sand channels	Alternating linear sand and pavement formations, perpendicular to reef crest.
Pavement with seagrass	Contiguous to patchy pavement, lacking spur and groove channel formations with seagrass.
Reef rubble	Unconsolidated, dead, unstable coral rubble.
Reef rubble with seagrass	Unconsolidated, dead, unstable coral rubble with seagrass.
Scattered coral/rock in unconsolidated sediment	Mostly sand, reef features covering <10% of the area.
Seagrass continuous	Continuous seagrass beds.
Seagrass discontinuous	Discontinuous seagrass beds.
Spur and groove	Alternating linear sand and coral formations, perpendicular to reef crest.
Unconsolidated sediment	Unconsolidated sediment.