

Data Dictionary for Habitat Types in the SECAT Analysis Data Tables

The table below describes the attributes (data rows) for the habitat types in the Elevation and Volume Change SECAT analyses 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 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) coral reef research program during the development of digital coral-reef ecosystems.

Attribute Label	Attribute Definition
Aggregate reef	High relief lacking sand channels of spur and groove.
Aggregate patch reef	Clustered patch reefs that are too small or are too close together to map separately.
Individual patch reef	Distinctive single patch reefs that are larger than or equal to the minimum mapping unit (MMU).
Mud	Fine sediment often associated with river discharge and build-up of organic material in areas sheltered from high-energy waves and currents.
Pavement	Flat, low-relief, solid carbonate rock with coverage of macroalgae, hard coral, zoanthids, and other sessile invertebrates that are dense enough to begin to obscure the underlying surface.
Pavement with sand channels	Habitats of pavement with alternating sand/surge channel formations that are oriented perpendicular to the shore or bank/shelf escarpment. The sand/surge channels of this feature have low vertical relief relative to spur and groove formations and are typically erosional in origin. This habitat type occurs in areas exposed to moderate wave surge such as the bank/shelf zone.
Rock Boulder	Solid carbonate blocks and/or boulders or volcanic rock
Rubble	Dead, unstable coral rubble often colonized with filamentous or other macroalgae. This habitat often occurs landward of well developed reef formations in the reef crest or back reef zone.
Sand	Coarse sediment typically found in areas exposed to currents or wave energy.
Scattered Coral Rock	Primarily sand or seagrass bottom with scattered rocks or small, isolated coral heads that are too small to be delineated individually (i.e., smaller than individual patch reef).
Spur and Groove	Habitat having alternating sand and coral formations that are oriented perpendicular to the shore or bank/shelf escarpment. The coral formations (spurs) of this feature typically have a high vertical relief relative to pavement with sand channels (see below) and are separated from each other by 1-5 meters of sand or hardbottom (grooves), although the height and width of these elements may vary considerably. This habitat type typically occurs in the fore reef or bank/shelf escarpment zone.
Unknown	Zone, cover, and structure uninterpretable due to turbidity, cloud cover, water depth, or other interference