

Short communication

Deeper, larger, more common: Cryptic coral species *Podabacia* benefits from reef recovery

Abstract

Reefs are endangered worldwide through natural and anthropogenic stressors. In West Sumatra, Indonesia, destructive fishing practices had been going on for decades and destroyed huge areas of the local reefs. Finally, in 2000 a protected area of 20,000 ha was established (MPA Pulau Pieh; [1]) and the partial reef recovery is well documented.

Keywords: coral reef, MPA, mushroom coral, Indonesia, cryptic species

Introduction

During monitoring of destructed reefs, a new cryptic mushroom coral species, *Podabacia kunzmanni*, was detected (Hoeksema 2009), apparently benefiting from large rubble fields. It was described from shallow reefs only, where fishing with explosives was practiced, attached to dead corals, not common and most specimens were between 5-7 cm in size, with few exceptions. Apart from West Sumatra this species is only reported from the Jakarta Bay and Singapore. Since 2010 regular monitoring in West Sumatra is conducted by a team from the MMAF/KKP (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries) and yearly field reports are available, where this species is only reported as very occasional – both within and outside the MPA [2].

Study location

During recent visits in 2018 and 2019, the authors detected numerous specimens, mainly at three locations within the MPA Pulau Pieh. Particularly at Pulau Pandan (00° 65.801 S / 100° 08.326 E) more than 50 specimens on a single dive of 45 min were found. A calculation of the covered distance and area yields an estimation of 0.25 specimen m⁻². While only few small *P. kunzmanni* (2-5 cm) were found in the shallow at 4-8 m, most individuals were in greater depth, down to 18 m, reaching diameters of up to 20 cm (Figure 1). With regard to size, depth distribution and abundance, these are three new records for this species.

Discussion and conclusion

Hoeksema (2009) gives two potential explanations for finding them mainly on dead reefs: either they are better survivors or they are better colonizers of dead coral substrata. The fact that regular monitoring in West Sumatra was conducted for the last ten years, with only very occasional records of this species, suggests that it is not only a better colonizer of dead corals, but also benefitted from recovering reefs, as it was also regularly found in between healthy corals at Pulau Pieh and Pulau Pandan, expanding into greater depth and producing larger specimens. The team is presently collecting more data on the distribution and the reasons behind the sudden rise in visibility. All stations mentioned in Hoeksema [3] will be investigated.

Comment [EJRE1]:

Interesting contribution to the knowledge of the distribution and abundance of the species.

It might be opportune to strengthen the discussion a little with some reflection on the impact that this finding has on the biogeography of the species and its status as a species Not evaluated in the IUCN and the inclusion of the group of scleractinids within the appendix II of CITES. One or two paragraphs... only a suggestion.



Comment [EJRE2]: Pls, Change the scale bar position to more visible area





Figure 1 *Podabacia kunzmanni* at different depths: a) small (in 4 m), b) large (in 10 m) and c) very large (in 18 m), all attached to coral rock.

References

- [1] Kunzmann A. On the way to management of West Sumatra's coastal ecosystems. *Naga*. 2002;25(1):4-10.
- [2] Kunzmann A, Samsuardi A. Century of Change in an Indonesian Coral Reef: Sluiter's Brandewijnsbaai (1890) revisited. *Annual Research & Review in Biology*. 2017;13(3):1-7.
- [3] Hoeksema, B. Attached mushroom corals (Scleractinia: Fungiidae) in sediment-stressed reef conditions at Singapore, including a new species and a new record. *Raffles Bull. Zool., Suppl.* 2009;22:81-90.