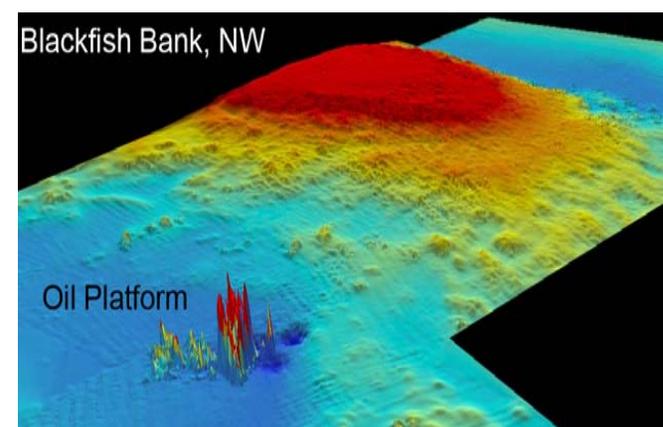
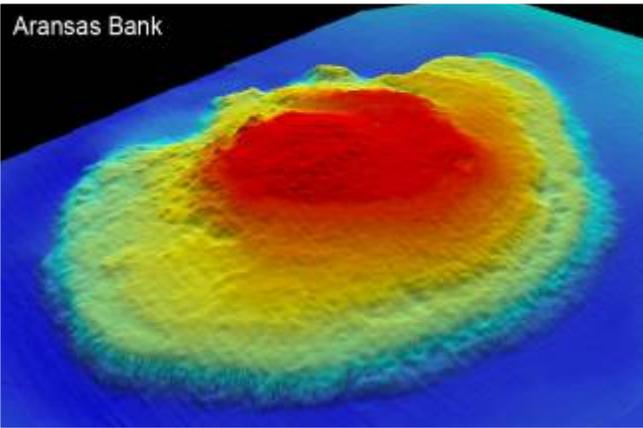


# Recent Studies on the South Texas Banks: Mapping and Habitat

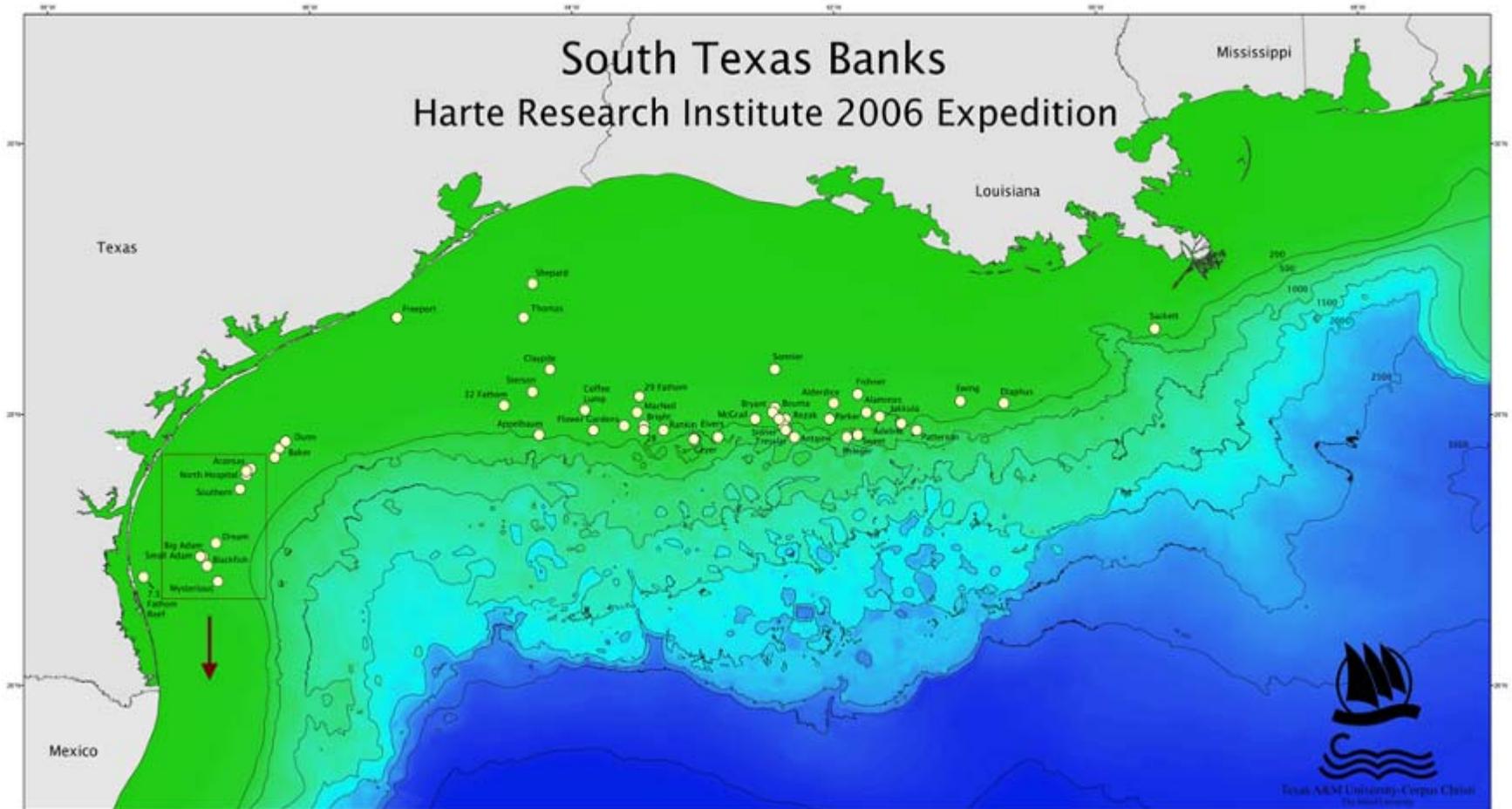


Douglas C. Weaver  
John W. Tunnell, Jr.  
Thomas C. Shirley

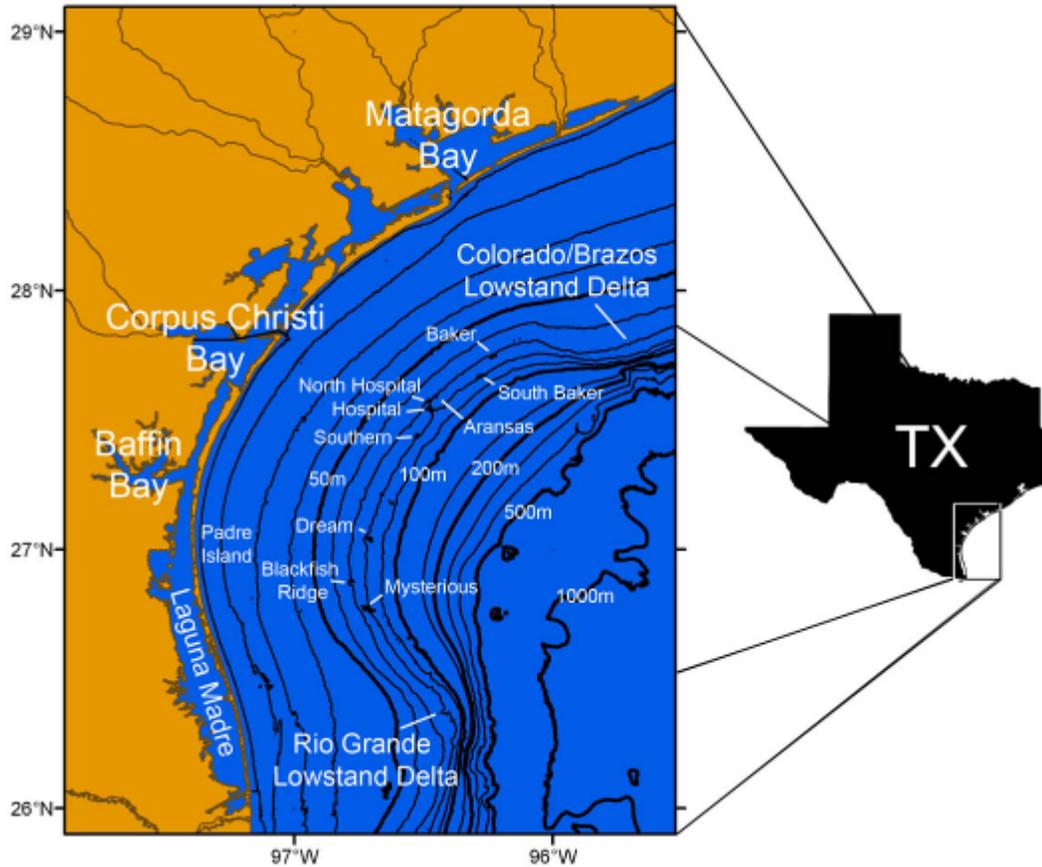


Harte Research Institute for Gulf of Mexico Studies  
Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi

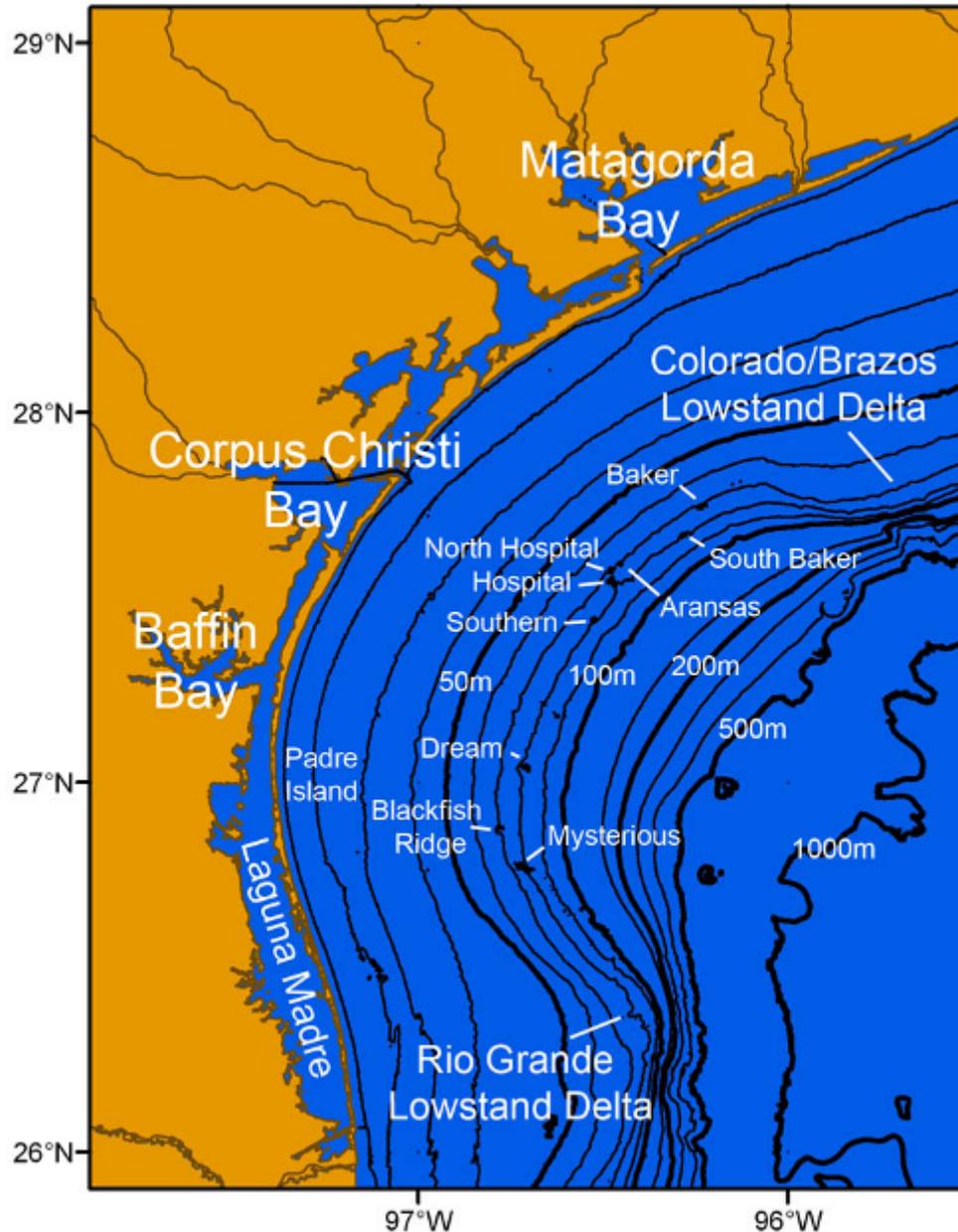




- Over 200 Mid to Outer Continental Shelf Banks in NW Gulf.
- At least 120 primary coral reef fishes known from a species pool ~160.
- 20 Banks of the South Texas Banks. Habitat and Fauna Poorly known.
- 70 species of fishes (52 reef fishes) reported in Rezak & Bright.



South Texas Banks  
S. TX Fishing Banks  
Snapper Banks



Bright and Rezak 1976;  
 Rezak et al. 1985.  
 Formed ~18k yrs ago

Relict Platform Reefs?  
 -similar in size and shape to  
 Tuxpan and Veracruz Reefs.

Drowned by rising sea levels  
 Between 10-12k yrs ago.

Lacks living coral reefs or  
 thriving coralline algal  
 communities.

Last study 33 years ago.



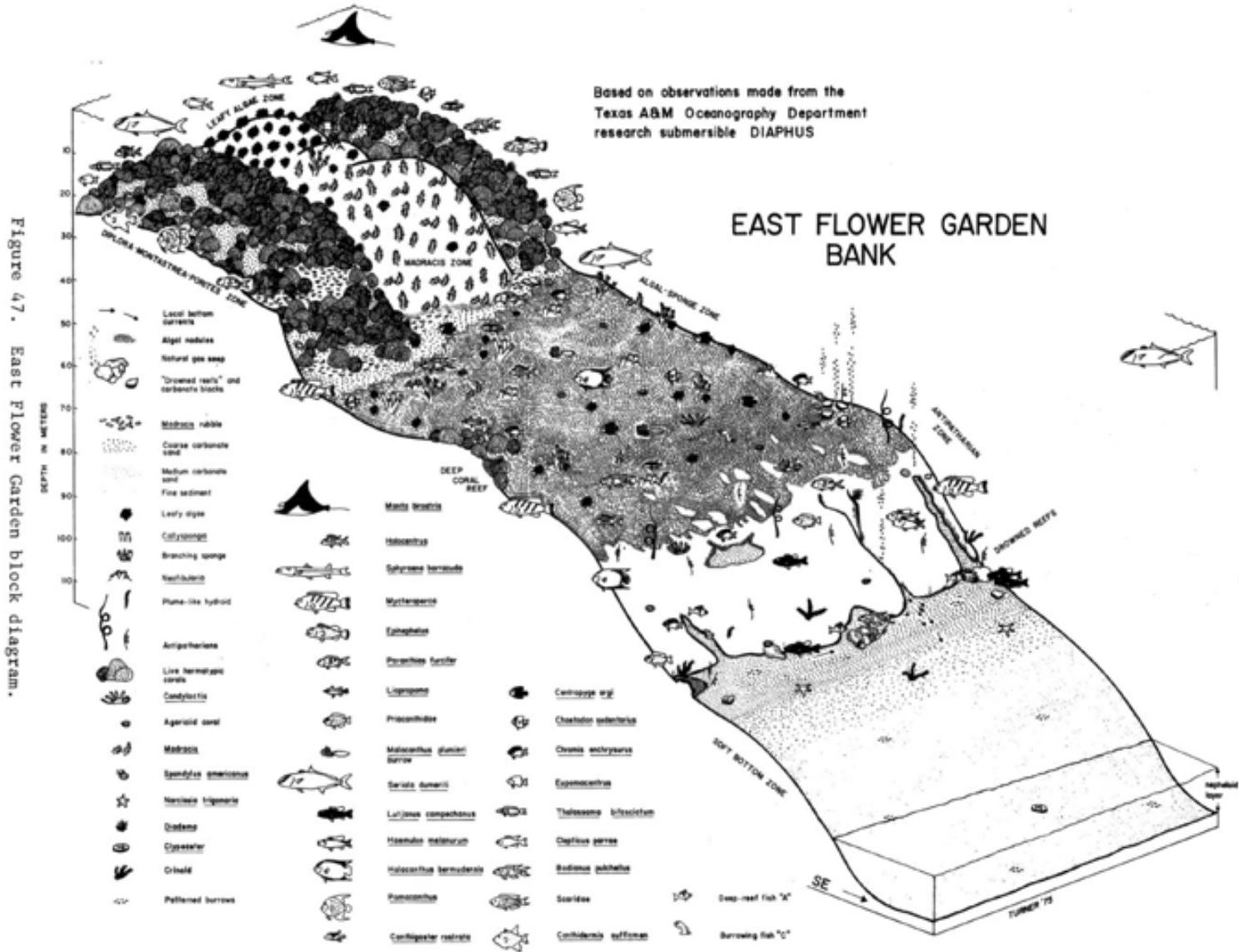
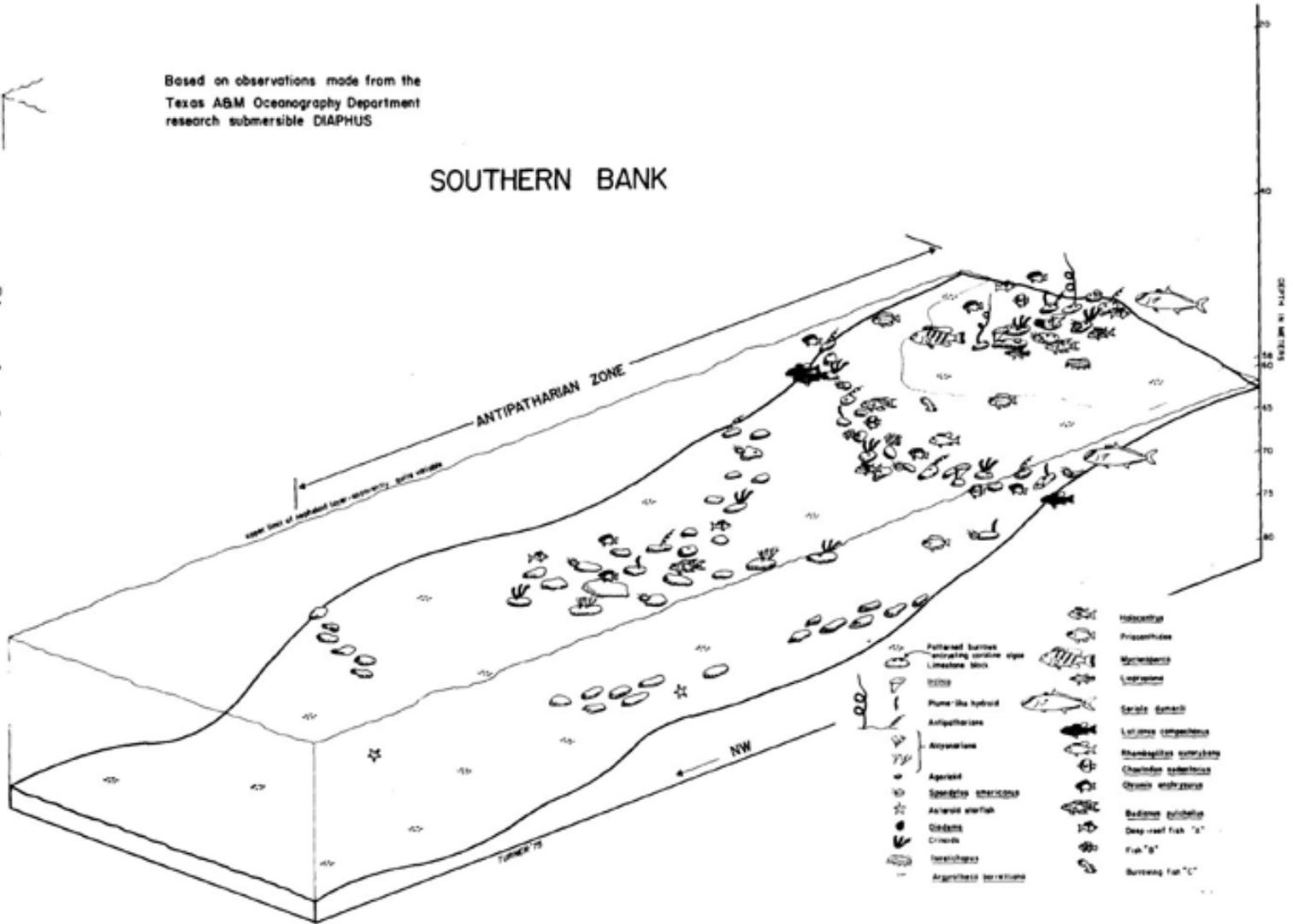


Figure 47. East Flower Garden block diagram.

Based on observations made from the Texas A&M Oceanography Department research submersible DIAPHUS

## SOUTHERN BANK

Figure 1. Southern Bank block diagram.



# Multibeam Mapping

Seven and One Half Fathom Reef  
Aransas, N. Hospital, Southern, Dream,  
Blackfish Ridge

Reson 8125 Multibeam Echosounder  
240 focused beams, 455 kHz

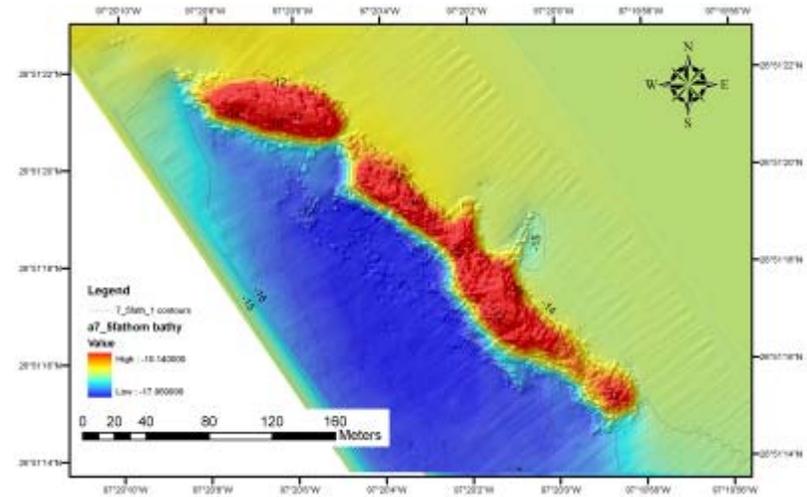
Applanix Pos MV motion sensor  
YSI CTD water column –velocity profiles

Raw and 1m binned data

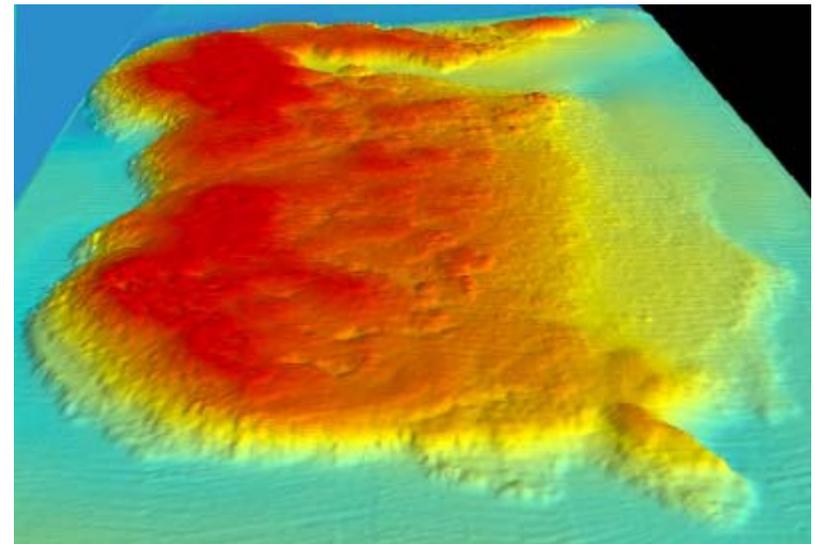
Multibeam soundings imported  
to ArcGIS 9.1 software

Gridded at 0.5 to 3m resolution

Corresponding hillshades produced in Spatial Analyst



Seven and One Half Fathom

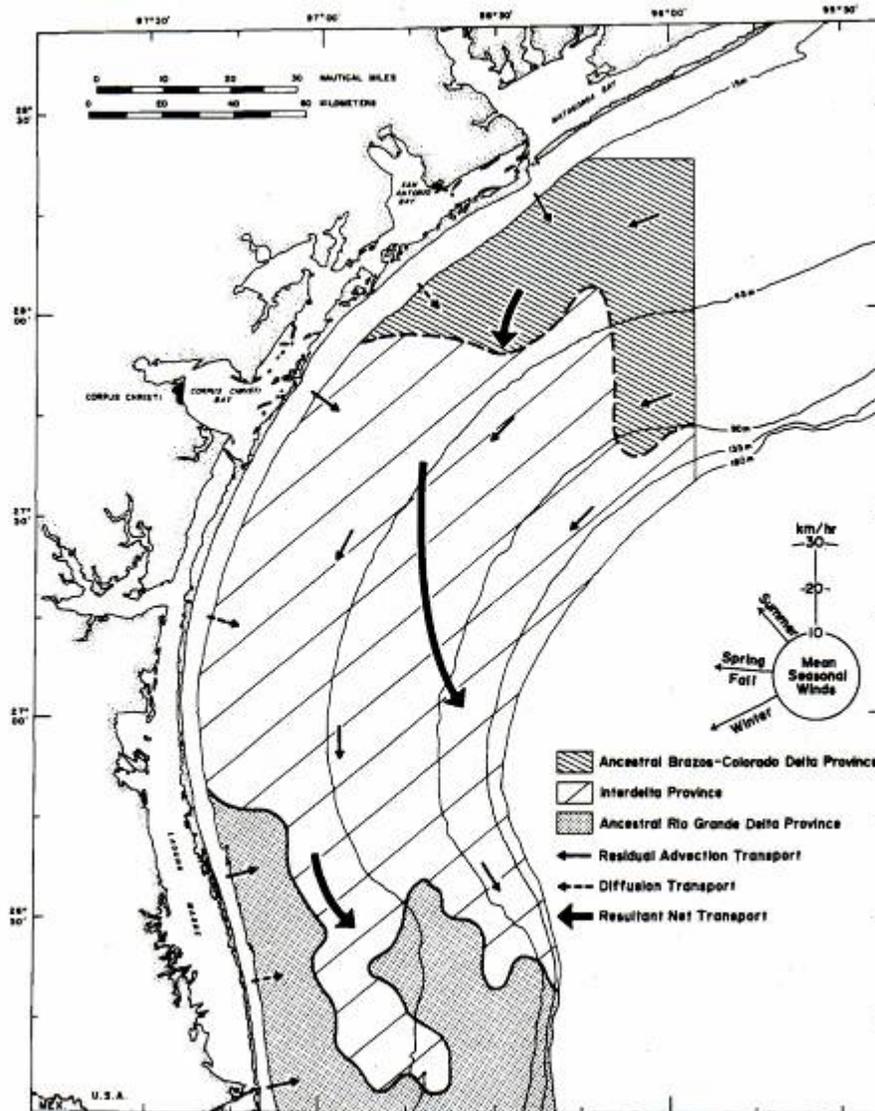


North Hospital



Tow Camera Surveys  
Color and Low Light B&W Seaviewer Cams





Wind-Driven Circulation  
(Shideler 1978)

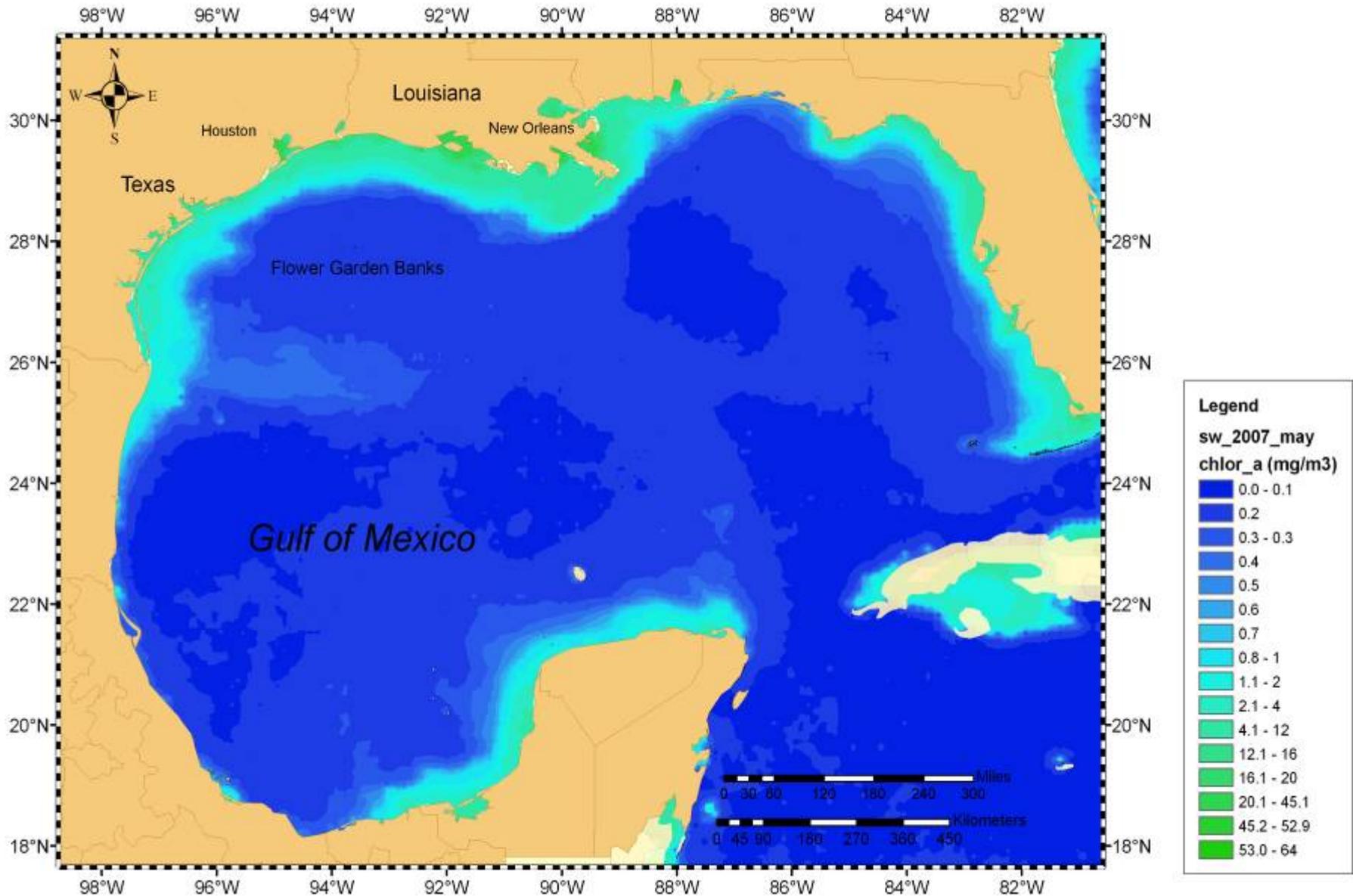
Winter/Spring-Northerly  
15-20X >25knots

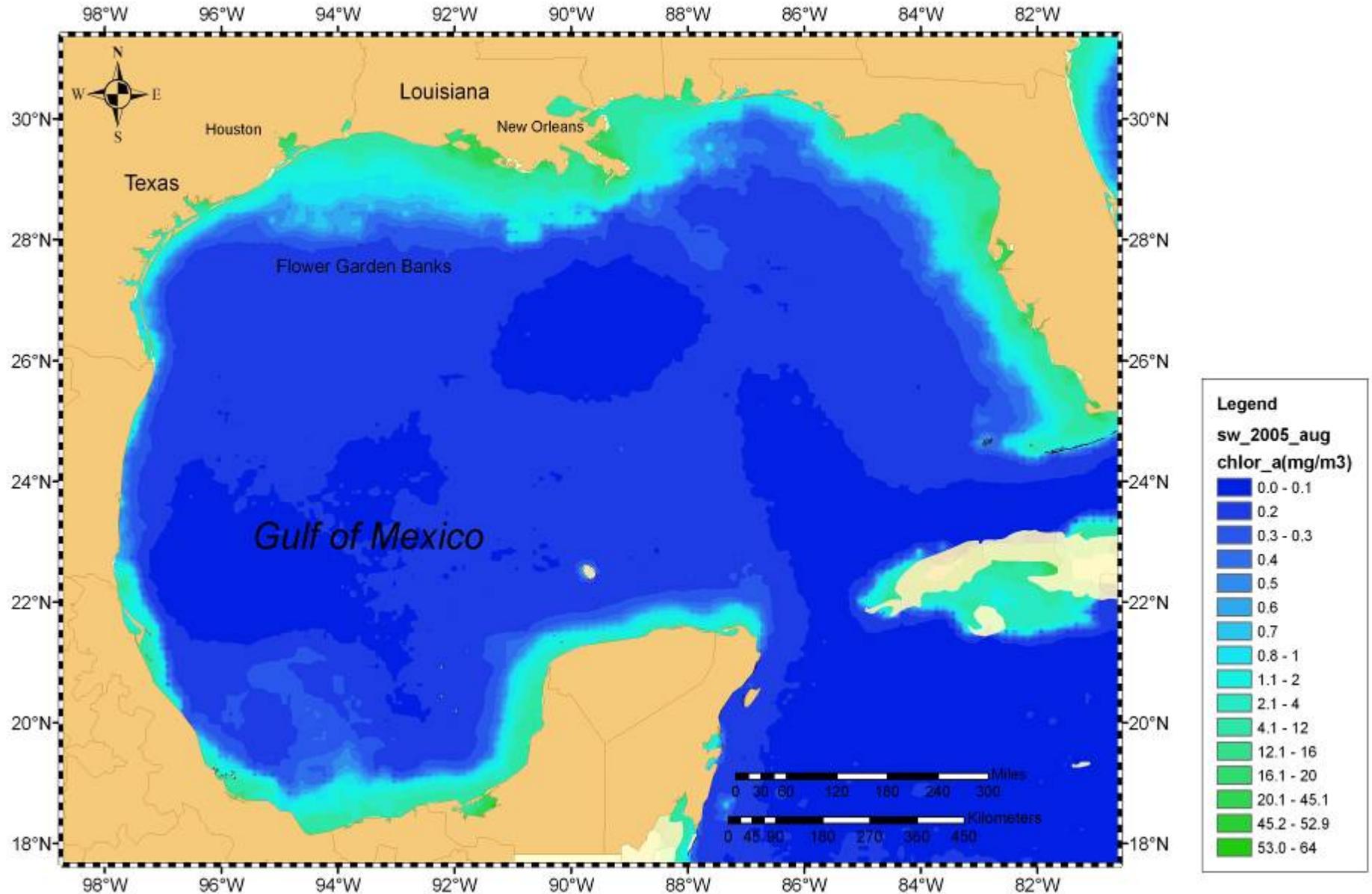
Summer- Southerly  
Average 1 cyclone/season

Southern transport of sediment  
in winter and spring-  
Texas Mud Blanket

Oceanic conditions in summer  
and Fall.

Fig.8. Conceptual-model diagram of the proposed general sediment-dispersal system on the South Texas continental shelf.



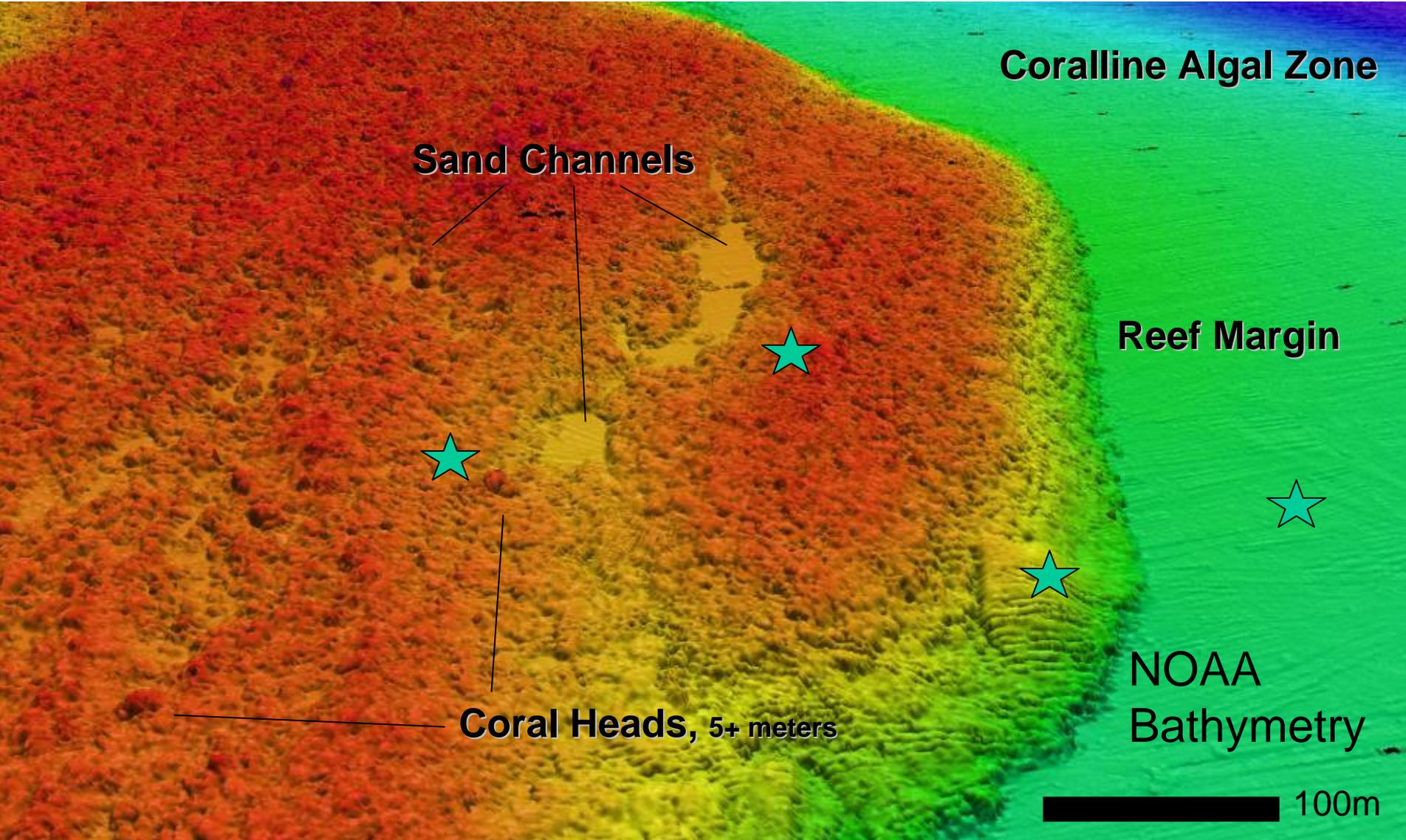


# South Texas Bank Habitat



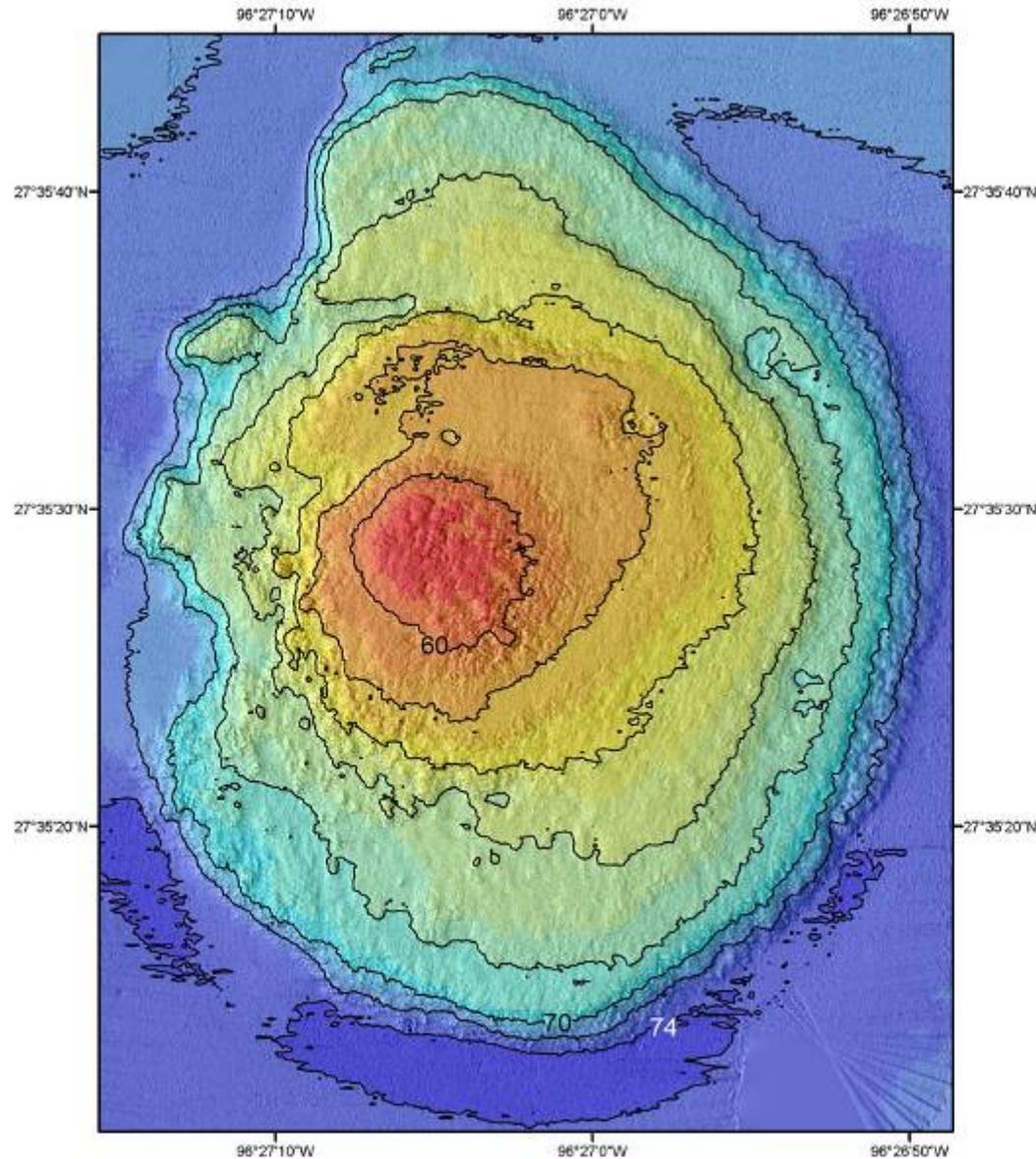
# Fishes of the South Texas Banks



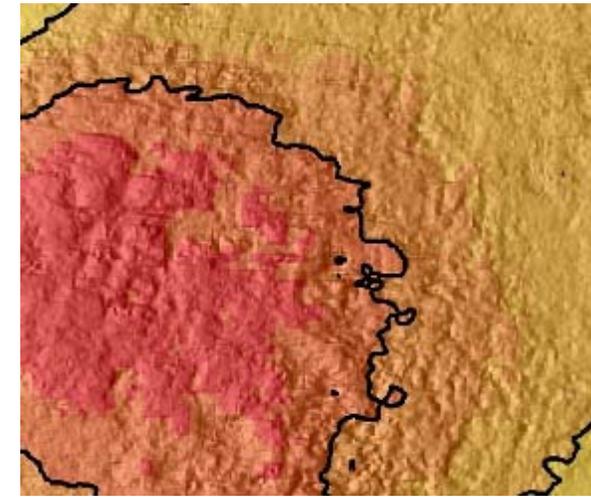
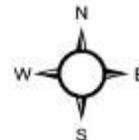


## Multibeam Bathymetry –Coral Reef Cap

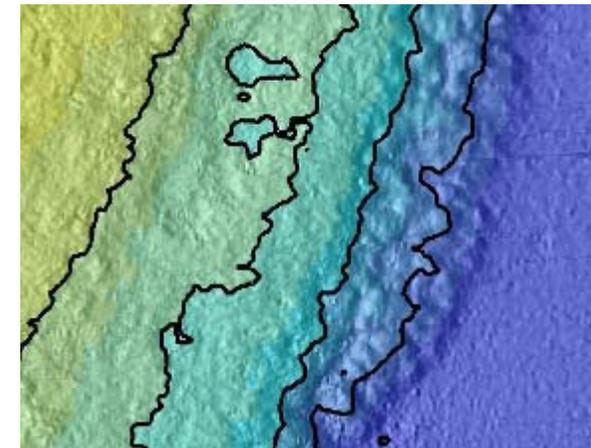
**Specific Locations used for Data Analysis**

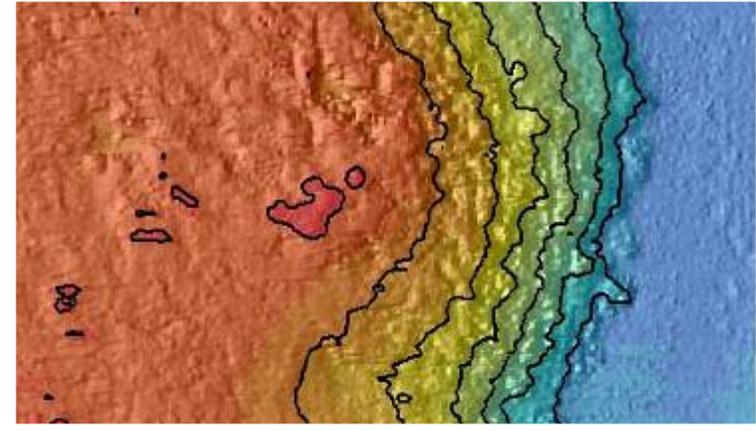
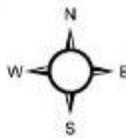
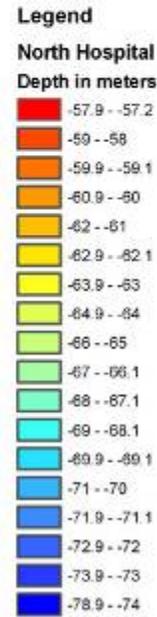
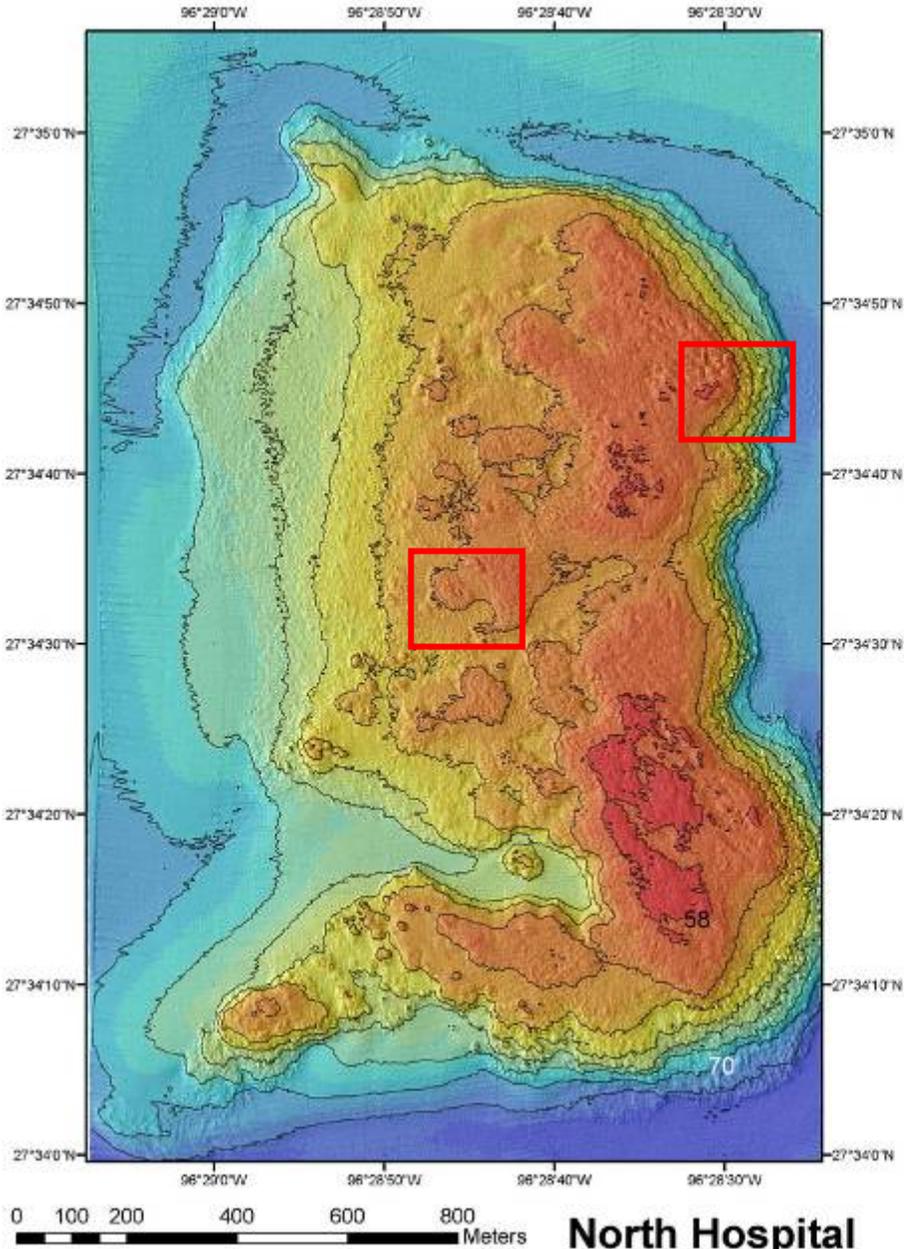


**Aransas Bank**

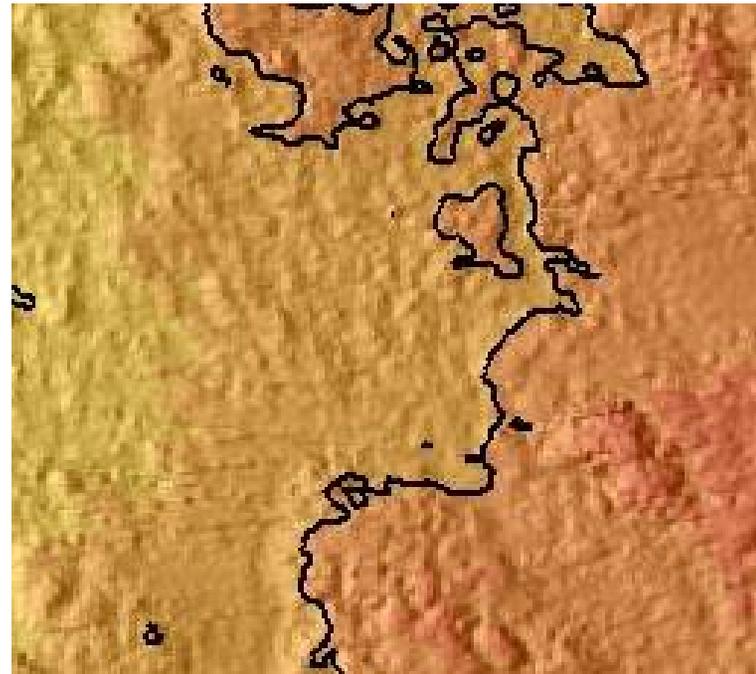


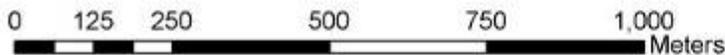
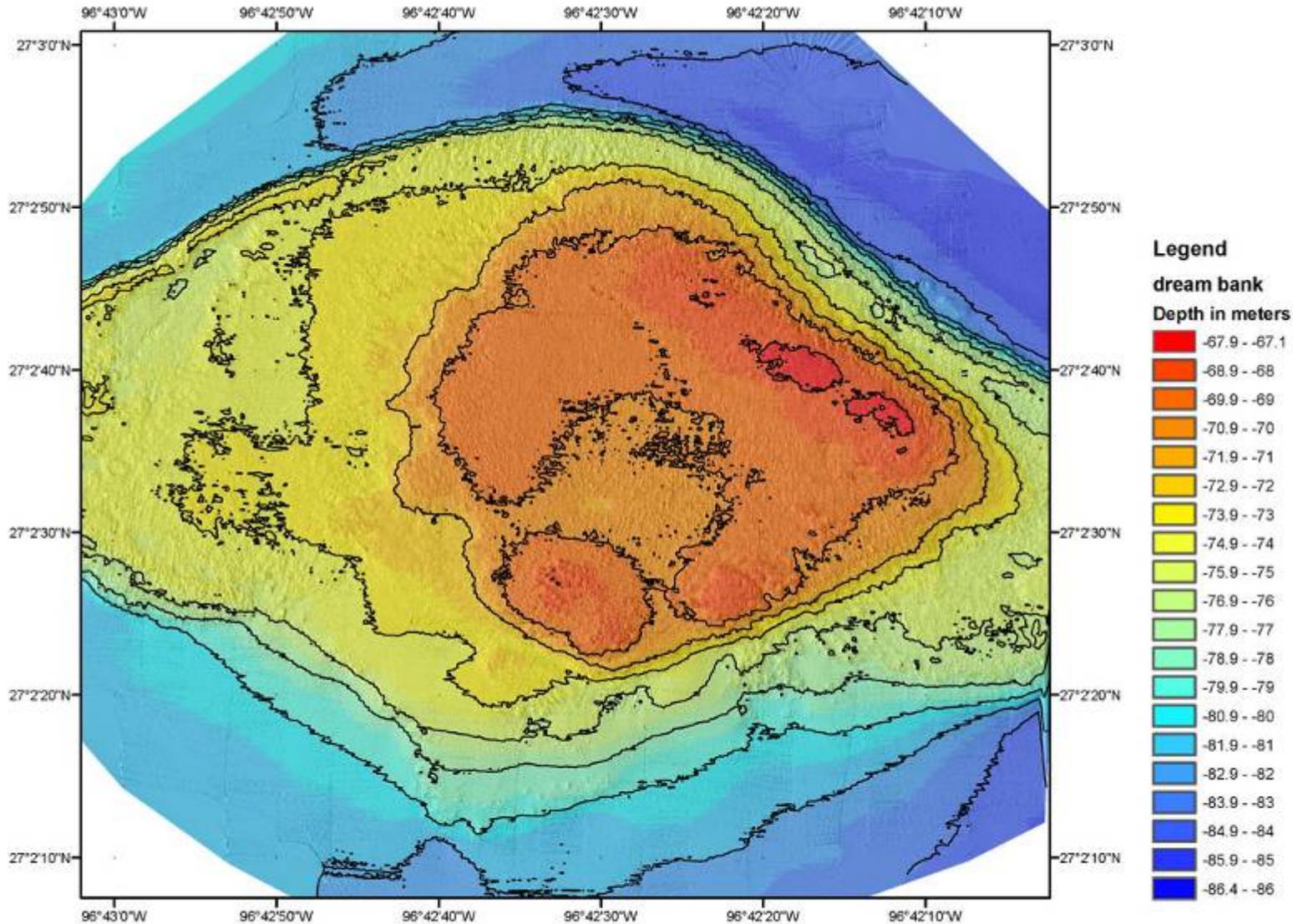
**Patch Reefs**



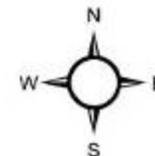


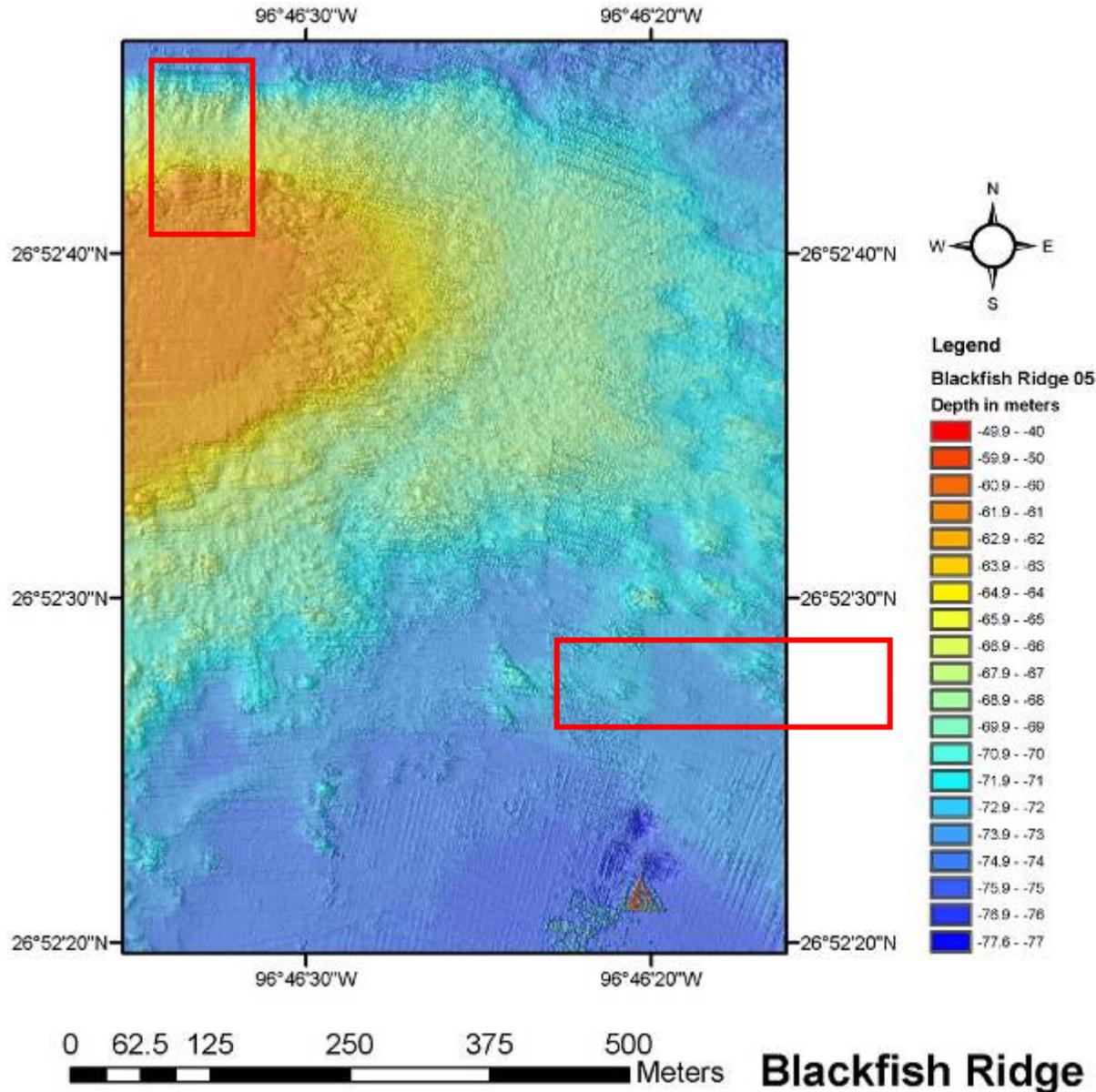
## Patch Reefs





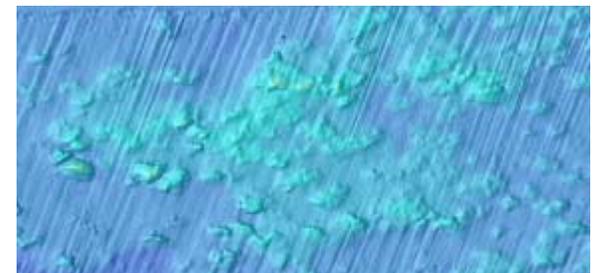
## Dream Bank

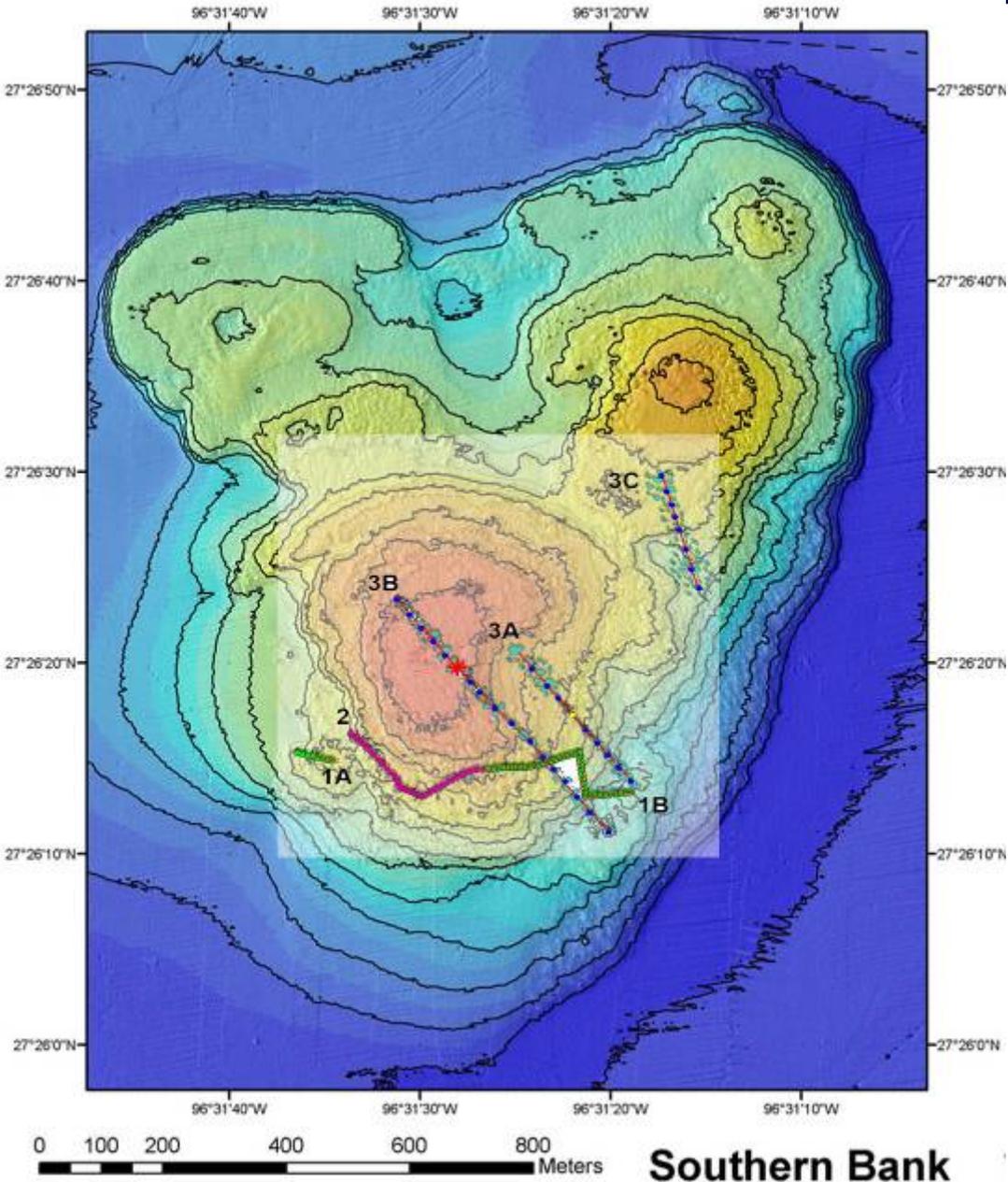




Spur & Groove?  
Reef Cuts?

Deep Patch Reefs





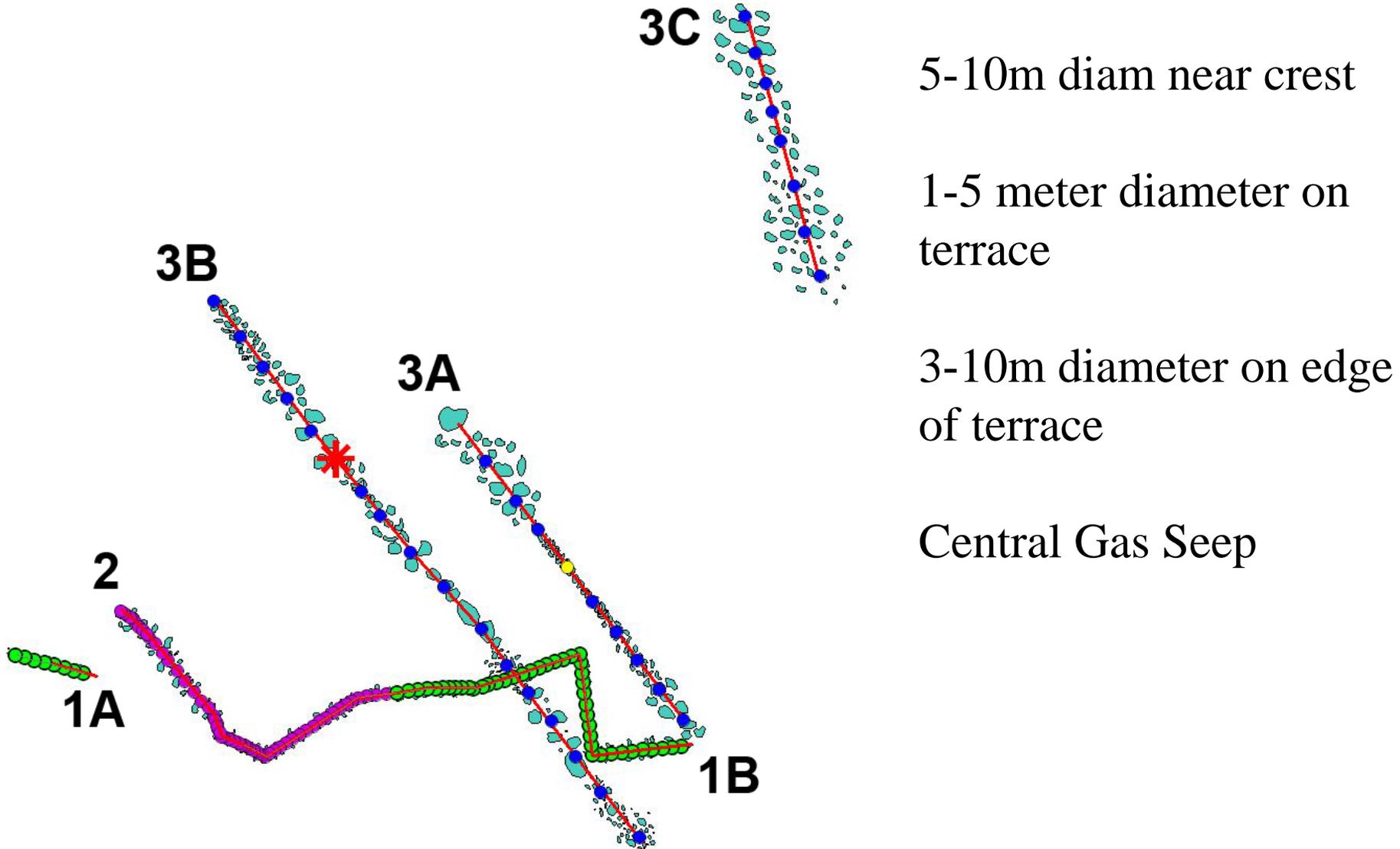
## Habitat Map

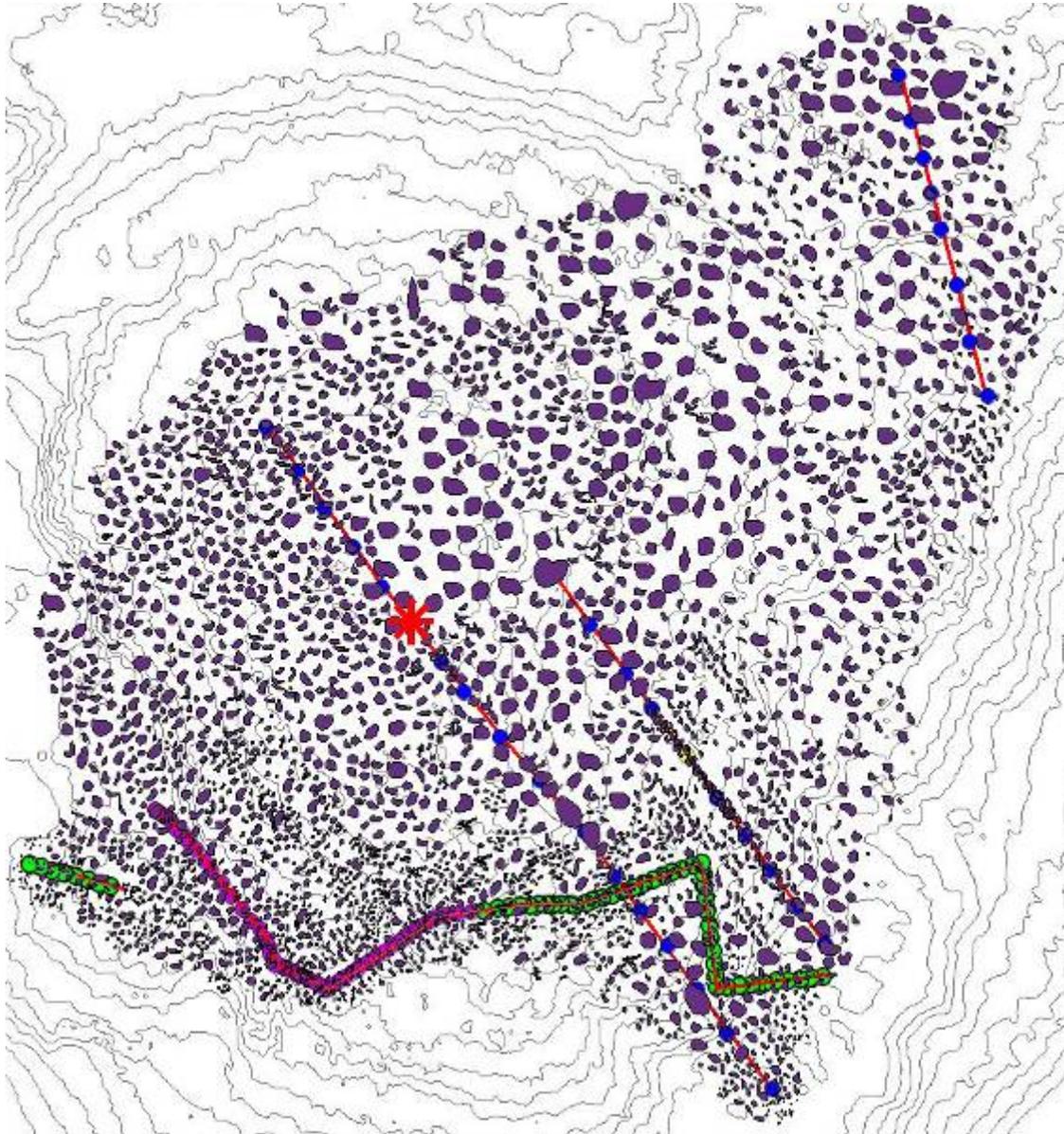
### 5 Video Transects

### Reef Size, Shape, % Cover



## Coralgal Patch Reefs





Coralgal Patch Reefs

Hardbottom Habitat

~ 4,800 in number

50,000 m<sup>2</sup> in area

20% coverage

Estimated

184,000+ m<sup>2</sup>

For entire bank <70m

## Conclusions

Three of five banks mapped follow model reef system proposed by Lindquist (1978) and Rezak et al. (1985): Circular, eastern depression, steep western margins, and terraces from 68 to 62m. Dream Bank with distinct terrace, reef crest at 68 meters.

Analogous to platform reefs of the Tuxpan/Veracruz Reef Systems? Reef crest, buttress zones, windward and leeward structures.

Blackfish Ridge with no distinct terrace, well developed deep patch reef system. Related to proximity to Rio Grande Lowstand Delta? Resembles nearshore reefs of the Veracruz system.

Data indicate extensive hardbottom on all features

## Future Goals

Complete multibeam mapping of remaining South Texas banks, including acoustic backscatter or high resolution sonar to identify distribution and morphology of hard bottom features.

Develop detailed habitat maps of major features, including patch reef distribution, reef crest and spur and groove formations

Sample large carbonate features to identify relict coral community.

Identify community composition of reef fishes and invertebrates, and determine similarity to communities on neighboring artificial reef platforms and faunal similarity to Flower Garden Bank Deep Reef Fish assemblage.

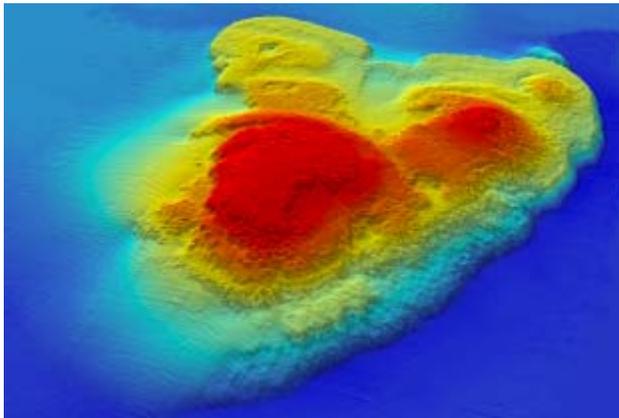
# Acknowledgments

Captain Frank Wasson and Crew, M/V SPREE for multibeam support.

Captain Charles Doolin and Crew, M/V POINT GLASS and the Texas Sea Scouts for ship time and field support.

Gail Sutton, Al Oswalt, Lucas Turnabe and Dr. Andre Droxler for logistical and field support.

James Sinclair and MMS for invitation and travel support.



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Bright, T. J. and R. Rezak. 1976. A biological and geological reconnaissance of selected topographical features on the Texas continental shelf. Final Report to the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Outer Continental Shelf Office, New Orleans, LA. MMS OCS Study 1976-2. Contract No. 08550-CT5-4. 377 pp.

Lindquist, P. 1978. Geology of the South Texas Banks. Masters thesis, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. 138 pp.

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