

APPENDIX V: Roving diver methodology

A diver will conduct a census swim of the site, focusing on species that are primarily impacted by this disease outbreak. Multiple divers can conduct the survey at one site, but should work in opposite directions and enter data separately.

1. Swim around the site (no greater than 50 m from the recorded coordinates) for at least 10 minutes.
2. On the datasheet (next page), record the following metadata:
 - a. Name
 - b. Date
 - c. Site Name
 - d. Latitude and Longitude in Decimal Degrees
 - e. Time start and Time end of roving diver swim (10 minutes minimum, but longer is fine)
3. Record the species code of stony coral species seen on the swim. Exclude Milleporids, Acroporids, *Siderastrea siderea* (SSID), and *Porites astreoides* (PAST). Focus on colonies greater than 4 cm. For each species, tally the number of colonies exhibiting each of the following conditions:
 - a. Recently dead colonies (white skeleton, polyp structure intact) presumed dead due to disease. Colonies with obvious other causes of mortality (breakage, toppling) should be excluded.
 - b. Actively diseased colonies. Colonies with any level of SCTLD disease should be included here.
 - c. Undiseased colonies with symptoms of concern. Colonies that do NOT have any active mortality due to SCTLD, but are showing unusual pale spots or focal bleaching. Colonies with dark spot disease should also be included here. In meta-analyses, these colonies will be lumped in with “non-diseased” colonies.
 - d. Healthy colonies. No active disease or unusual signs.
4. Photos can be taken of unusual or interesting disease sightings, but are not required.

NAME:	SITE:	TIME START:
DATE:	LATITUDE:	TIME END:
LONGITUDE:		

Exclude Milleporids, SSID, and PAST

Species Code	Tally colonies w/ recent mortality (likely due to disease)	Tally actively diseased colonies	Tally undiseased colonies w/ symptoms of concern (pale spots or focal bleaching)	Tally undiseased colonies