

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW PROTOCOL

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Estimating ecotoxicological effects of chemicals on tropical reef-building corals; a systematic review protocol

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Abstract

Background: Tropical coral reefs cover only ca. 0.1% of the Earth's surface but host an outstanding biodiversity and provide important ecosystem services to millions of people living nearby. They are currently threatened by global (e.g., climate change) and local (e.g., chemical pollution) stressors that interact in different ways. While global stressors cannot be mitigated by local actions alone, local stressors can be reduced through ecosystem management. A systematic map on the impacts of chemicals arising from anthropogenic activities on tropical reef-building corals, which are the main engineer species of reef ecosystems, was published in 2021. This systematic map gathered an abundant literature (908 articles corresponding to 7937 studies), and identified four well-represented subtopics, amenable to relevant full syntheses. Here, we focused on one of the four subtopics: we aimed to systematically review the evidence on the ecotoxicological effects of chemicals on tropical reef-building corals.

Methods: The evidence will be identified from the recent systematic map on the impacts of chemicals arising from anthropogenic activities on tropical reef-building corals. Especially, all studies in the map database corresponding to the knowledge cluster "evidence on the ecotoxicological effects of chemicals on corals" will be selected. To identify the evidence produced since then, a search update will be performed using a subset of the search string used for the systematic map, and titles, abstracts and full-texts will be screened according to the criteria defining the selected cluster of the map. In addition, as the eligibility criteria for the systematic review are narrower than those used to define the cluster in the systematic map, additional screening will be carried out. The included studies will then be critically appraised and a low, medium, or high risk of bias will be assigned to each study. Data will be extracted from studies and synthesised according to a strategy depending on the type of exposure and outcome. Synthesis will be mainly quantitative but also narrative, aiming to identify toxicity thresholds of chemicals for corals.

Keywords: Contamination, Hazard assessment, Hermatypic, Pollution, Scleractinian, Toxicity endpoints

Background

Tropical coral reefs cover only ca. 0.1% of the Earth's surface but they host an outstanding biodiversity [1], with an estimated 32% of all named marine species found in coral reefs [2]. They also provide important ecosystem services to millions of people living nearby [3, 4], estimated at nearly US\$ 30 billion in net benefits in goods and services to world economies each year [5]. Despite their biological

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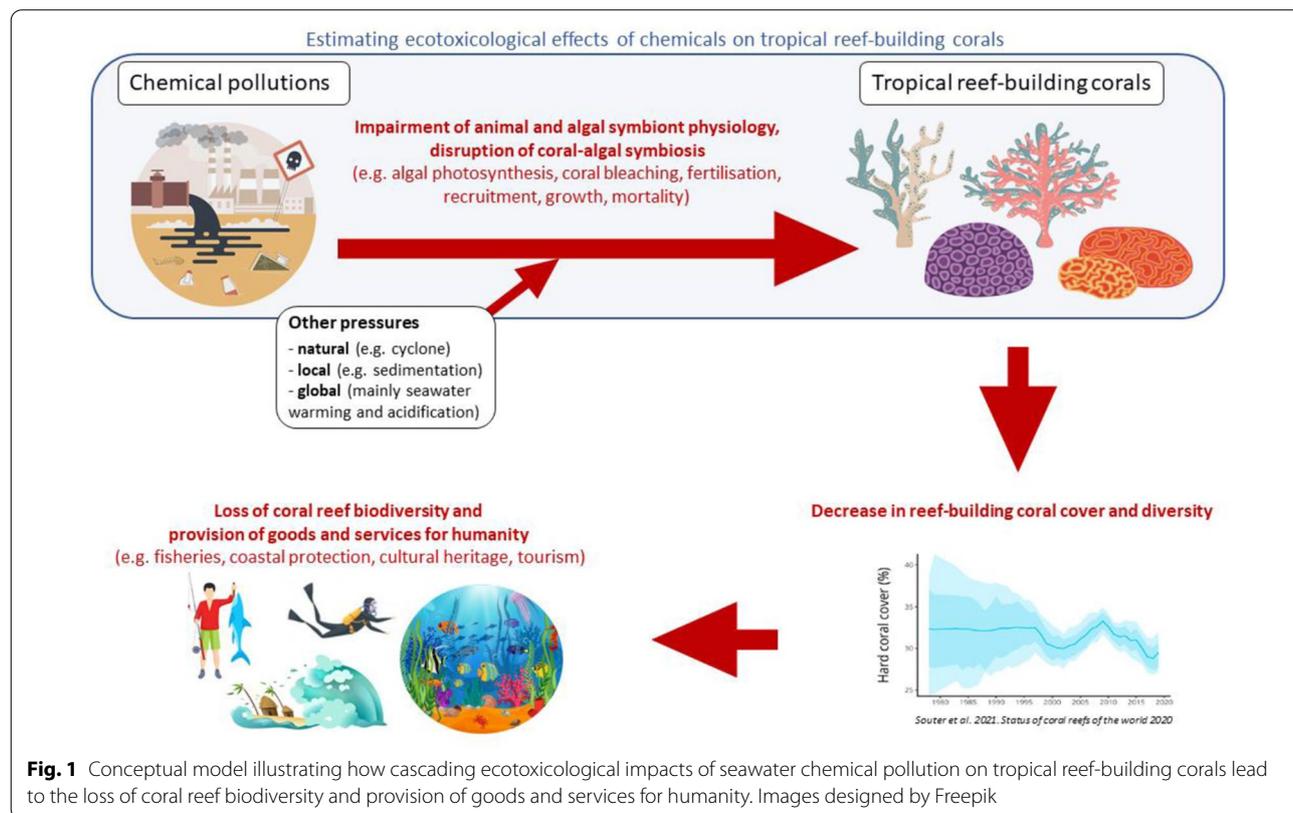


and economical importance, 75% of the world’s tropical coral reefs are currently threatened by global and local stressors [3, 6, 7]. Between 2009 and 2018, global average hard coral cover declined from 33.3 to 28.8%, which is approximately the equivalent of losing all hard corals currently living on Australia’s coral reefs [8]. While the most prominent global threats are represented by seawater warming and acidification [9], local threats are mainly represented by unsustainable or destructive development of coastal areas, excess sedimentation, overfishing, as well as nutrient and chemical pollution resulting from poor land management, urbanisation, agriculture and industry [10, 11].

The health of reef ecosystems is largely based on the health of their main engineer species, the reef-building corals, which are key organisms responsible for reef accretion but also form the three-dimensional structures serving as habitat, food, and nursery for thousands of other reef organisms [12]. The vast majority of such corals (Hermatypic corals, sensu [13]) are colonial scleractinian corals (Cnidaria Hexacorallia) living in association with endosymbiotic dinoflagellate algae belonging to the Symbiodiniaceae family [14]. Symbionts are the main nutritional source for corals, and the breakdown of the coral-algal symbiosis, also called coral bleaching

may ultimately lead to coral death if prolonged, and affect the overall functioning of coral reef ecosystems [12]. The main factor responsible for coral bleaching is seawater warming [15], but coral symbiosis is also largely impacted in coastal reefs by water pollution, which is a major threat per se [16], exerting direct and indirect toxic effects on coral organisms and algae. Depending on the type of pollution, the host, symbionts or both partners are impacted, through reduced calcification, photosynthesis or fecundity, and enhanced bleaching and oxidative stress, among other damages [17–19]. Water pollution also reduces coral resistance and resilience to thermal stress and acidification [20–22], increases coral disease and pathogen occurrence [23], thereby leading to a sharp decline in coral cover and reef functions ([23], Fig. 1). While global stressors cannot be halted by local actions, local stressors can be reduced through ecosystem management, therefore avoiding the exacerbation of climate change effects by the interaction of multiple stressors [24].

One way for decision-makers to take action for coral reef protection from chemicals is to assess risk, a procedure in which exposure assessment is combined with a quantitative or a qualitative hazard assessment, i.e., the intrinsic properties of a contaminant which make



it capable of causing harm to the environment. Principal inputs to hazard/effect assessment are the results of toxicity tests, expressed as measurement endpoints or *criteria for effects*, such as the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) or the Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC) for chronic exposure tests, or the median lethal or median effective concentrations (LC50 or EC50, respectively) for short-term exposure tests [25]. In ecological risk assessment, assessment factors (also termed uncertainty or security factors) are generally applied to these measurement endpoints to take into account the uncertainties resulting from the differences in sensitivity between species to contaminant exposure, short-term to long-term toxicity extrapolation, and laboratory data to field impact extrapolation.

In this paper, we aim to systematically review the experimental studies assessing the toxicity of chemicals to tropical reef-building corals to generate accessible and usable knowledge and data that can serve for the calculation of measurement endpoints in ecological risk assessment. To our knowledge, no such review exists yet. However, there are already reviews focusing on the toxicity of one or more categories of chemical to corals, for instance on pesticides, industrial pollutants, hydrocarbons and metals [26], photosystem II herbicides [27], petroleum hydrocarbons [28], or organic ultraviolet filters [29]. With the exception of the review by Mitchellmore et al. published in 2021 [29], none of these reviews mention the method used to collect the studies, so they are not reproducible and the risk of bias due to the selection of particular studies cannot be assessed.

Topic identification and stakeholder input

Coral reefs of the French Overseas Territories cover 14,280 km² corresponding to 5% of the world's total coral reef area [30, 31]. France is the country with the 4th largest coral reef area in the world, after Indonesia (18% of world total area), Australia (17%) and the Philippines (9%) [31], and therefore has substantial responsibility towards coral reef protection. In territories that are subject to strong demographic pressure and increasing anthropisation, the majority of coral reefs are degraded [32]. The French Ministry of Ecology has launched an assignment to assess the impacts of chemicals and nutrients on coral reefs and improve coral reef protection and management at the national scale. The project includes a systematic review to gather and analyse the existing knowledge on the impacts of chemicals on corals. As a first step, in order to know the state of the available literature on the subject, a systematic map on the impacts of chemicals stemming from human activity on tropical reef-building corals was produced and published in the *Environmental Evidence Journal* in 2021 [33]. A large body of scientific

literature was found (908 articles, 7937 studies) and four relevant knowledge clusters were identified: (1) evidence on bioaccumulation of chemicals by corals (2050 studies); (2) evidence on the effects of nutrient enrichment on corals (2496 studies); (3) evidence on the effects of human activities on corals (1127 studies); and (4) evidence on the ecotoxicological effects of chemicals on corals (except nutrient enrichment, 2007 studies). The steering committee of the project, including the French Ministry of Ecology, decided that a systematic review on the ecotoxicological effects of chemicals on corals, based on the knowledge cluster four of the systematic map, should be carried out in order to produce the necessary input data for another part of the project, namely the ecological risk assessment.

Objective of the review

Primary question

The primary question is: What are the toxicity thresholds of chemicals for tropical reef-building corals?

Components of the primary question

The above primary question has the following key elements:

Population: All tropical reef-building coral species (hermatypic scleractinian species, *Millepora* species, *Helio-pora* species and *Tubipora* species). All developmental stages are considered (mobile planula, fixed polyp), as well as all coral compartments including dinoflagellates symbionts “*in hospite*” and microbiome.

Exposure: All geogenic (e.g., trace metals) and synthetic chemicals (e.g., diuron) for which the exposure concentration is known. Nutrients (e.g., nitrate) are excluded.

Comparator: Population not exposed to chemicals; Population prior to chemical exposure.

Outcomes: All outcomes related to the health status of tropical reef-building corals, from the molecular (e.g., gene expression, enzyme activities) to the colony (e.g., photosynthesis, bleaching) and the population level (e.g., mortality rate).

Type of study: All experimental studies i.e., for which exposure is controlled by the researchers, in laboratory or in the field.

Methods

The systematic review will follow the Collaboration for Environmental Evidence Guidelines and Standards for Evidence Synthesis in Environmental Management [34] and this protocol conforms to ROSES reporting standards [35] (see Additional file 1).

Searching for articles

The evidence will be extracted from the recently published systematic map on the impact of chemicals originating from human activities on tropical reef-building corals [33]. The map searched for literature in two bibliographic databases (Scopus and Web of Science Core Collection, March 19th 2020), three search engines (CORE, July 7th 2020, Google Scholar and GreenFile, July 8th 2020), two dissertations repositories (September 15th 2020), 11 specialist websites (from April 21st to May 29th 2020) and a call for literature (July 13th 2020). A search update will be carried out to identify subsequent published literature. The search update will follow the same protocol as described in the systematic map protocol [36], except that (1) the searches will be limited to the period from the year 2020 onwards; (2) a subset of the search string will be used; and (3) a call for literature will not be performed (see Additional file 2 for details and comparison between the search strategy used for the systematic map and the search update planned for the systematic review). It is very unlikely that a new call for literature will bring additional articles as the search update will cover only two years and the systematic map showed that only one article was finally added through the call for literature [33]. The search string used for the systematic map, which combines terms describing population and exposure, will be adapted to fit the scope of the systematic review, which is narrower than the map. In concrete terms, among the terms describing exposure, the term “nutrient\$” will be removed, as well as the generic terms “contamin*” and “pollut*”, and all terms describing pressures (e.g., sewage, runoff; see details in Additional file 2). The search string for updating the search is as follows (Web Of Science format):

TS=(coral\$ AND (toxicant\$ OR chemical\$ OR biocide\$ OR “industrial product\$” OR “consumer product\$” OR “household product\$” OR “biocidal product\$” OR disinfect* OR oil OR metal\$ OR pesticide\$ OR herbicide\$ OR insecticide\$ OR fungicide\$ OR antifoul* OR anti-foul* OR organochlorine\$ OR “flame retardant\$” OR detergent\$ OR “perfluorinated compound\$” OR pharmaceutical\$ OR “personal care product\$” OR cosmetic\$ OR PAH\$ OR petroleum OR hydrocarbon\$ OR microplastic\$ OR nanoparticle\$ OR nano-particle\$ OR “endocrine disrupt*” OR “organic compound\$” OR dispersant\$ OR metalloid\$ OR solvent\$ OR petrochemical\$ OR additive\$ OR preservative\$ OR plasticizer\$ OR hormone\$ OR “transformation product\$” OR “degradation product\$” OR byproduct\$ OR by-product\$ OR sunscreen\$ OR “UV filter\$” OR “ultraviolet filter\$” OR antibiotic\$ OR phthalate\$ OR PCB\$ OR cyanide\$ OR chlordecone OR nickel OR copper OR zinc OR cadmium OR mercury OR iron)).

Article screening and study eligibility criteria

Screening process

First, the 2007 studies corresponding to the cluster four “*evidence on the ecotoxicological effects of chemicals on corals*” identified in the systematic map will be selected and the cluster will be updated by adding studies published since the map was produced. For this, the articles retrieved from the search update will be screened for eligibility in the cluster in two successive stages: first on titles and abstracts, and second on full-texts. Articles with unclear eligibility status during the process of title/abstract screening will be included for full-text screening. Articles without an abstract and retained based on title screening will directly be screened on their full-text. The screening will be performed by one experienced reviewer who has participated in all stages of screening and meta-coding for the systematic map and whose decisions have therefore already been checked for consistency (2148 out of 15,177 titles and abstracts (14.2%) and 180 out of 2700 full-texts (6.7%) were independently screened by four reviewers and all disagreements discussed and solved; and 20 out of 908 articles (2%) were independently coded by six reviewers and all disagreements discussed and solved; [36]). This screening can thus be considered as a continuation of the screening and meta-coding for the systematic map. Nevertheless, all doubtful cases regarding eligibility will be discussed with reviewers who participated in consistency checking. We will ensure that reviewers never had to screen or discuss their own articles. The list of articles from the search update rejected or with unclear eligibility status at full-text screening will be provided with reasons for exclusion or explanation of why they could not be classified.

Second, as the eligibility criteria for the systematic review are narrower than those used to define the cluster in the systematic map (see Sect. “**Eligibility criteria**”), additional screening will be carried out. It will be shared among several reviewers, and any excluded studies will be double-checked by another reviewer. We will ensure that reviewers never had to screen or check their own articles. The list of studies rejected will be provided with reasons for exclusion.

Eligibility criteria

The eligibility will be assessed using the criteria detailed in Table 1. The eligibility criteria for the systematic review that are used in addition to those used to define the cluster in the systematic map are (1) the mention of exposure concentrations, (2) the presence of an unexposed population, and (3) a chemical exposure that can be dissociated from other physical disturbances (e.g., sedimentation/macroparticles).

Table 1 Eligibility criteria

Include	Exclude
<p><i>Population:</i> All tropical reef-building coral species (hermatypic scleractinian species, <i>Millepora</i> species, <i>Heliopora</i> species and <i>Tubipora</i> species) living in the shallow and the mesophotic zones. All developmental stages are considered (mobile planula, fixed polyp), as well as all coral compartments including dinoflagellates symbionts “in hospite” and microbiome</p>	<p>Cold-water or deep-water corals Ahermatypic corals Free-living dinoflagellates (not as symbionts in corals) Studies conducted in coral reefs but not about corals (e.g., about coral reef fishes)</p>
<p><i>Exposure:</i> All geogenic (e.g., trace metals) and synthetic chemicals (e.g., diuron) for which the exposure concentration is known Exposure to a chemical alone or in combination with another chemical</p>	<p>Studies assessing the impact of nutrients (e.g., nitrate) or eutrophication Studies assessing the impact of human activities (e.g., river discharge, distance to a dump or to an industrial effluent source, tourism) on corals without reference to a chemical Studies in which exposure to a chemical cannot be dissociated from other physical disturbances (e.g., sedimentation/macroparticles)</p>
<p><i>Comparator:</i> Studies comparing population exposed to chemicals and population unexposed to chemicals Studies comparing population exposed to chemicals and population prior to exposure to chemicals For chemicals where a solvent is necessary, exposition to the solvent only could be considered as an unexposed population</p>	<p>Studies comparing population exposed to a range of concentrations/levels of chemicals (absence of an unexposed population in the experiment)</p>
<p><i>Outcome:</i> All outcomes related to the health status of tropical reef-building corals, from the molecular (e.g., gene expression, enzyme activities) to the colony (e.g., photosynthesis, bleaching) and the population level (e.g., mortality rate) Studies assessing impacts on coral microbiome/symbionts</p>	<p>Studies reporting evidence of ingestion, concentration or accumulation/uptake of chemicals (bioaccumulation)</p>
<p><i>Language:</i> All articles written in English or French (in case a title or an abstract could not be found in English or French, it was directly screened on full-text)</p>	
<p><i>Type of document:</i> Journal article, book chapter, report, conference proceeding, PhD or MSc thesis</p>	<p>Presentation, editorial material, letter or news item, conference or meeting abstract, poster</p>
<p><i>Type of content:</i> In-situ or ex-situ experimental studies</p>	<p>Observational studies (field surveys), reviews and meta-analyses, modelling studies without experimental data</p>

Study validity assessment

Studies will be critically appraised according to the criteria described in Table 2. These criteria were established on the basis of the framework proposed by Vandenberg et al. [37] and the knowledge of the experts in the review team (experts in ecotoxicology, coral ecotoxicology, coral biology and ecology, and risk assessment of chemicals). The overall risk of bias for a study will be low if all criteria leading to a low risk of bias are met; medium if at least one criterion leads to a medium risk of bias, with all others leading to a low risk of bias; and high if at least one criterion leads to a high risk of bias (Table 2). During narrative synthesis, the results of studies with a low overall risk of bias will be first synthesised, and then the consistency with the results of studies with a medium and high risk of bias will be assessed. The quantitative synthesis will consist in determining toxicity thresholds (TTs): for each chemical, outcome and species, the highest concentration—longest duration tested at which no statistically significant adverse effect is observed will be determined

(see Sect. “Data synthesis and presentation”). Toxicity thresholds will be determined first considering studies with low overall risk of bias, and then also considering studies with a medium and high risk of bias.

Critical appraisal will be shared between two reviewers who will independently assess a sample of studies (1%) and discuss any disagreements before the actual critical appraisal to ensure consistency. Additionally, all doubtful cases will be identified during the assessment and double-checked by experts from the review team, and a minimum of 10% of studies will be double-checked by another reviewer. We will ensure that reviewers never have to critically appraise their own articles. The results of critical appraisal will be included as an appendix to the systematic review publication.

Data coding and extraction strategy

The variables presented in Table 3 will be extracted from studies. These meta-data will be added to those already extracted for the systematic map (i.e., type of study, ISO

Table 2 Critical appraisal criteria established on the basis of the framework proposed by Vandenberg et al. [37] and the knowledge of the experts in the review team (C stands for Control, E for Exposed, B for Before, A for After, and N/A for non-applicable)

Source of bias	Criteria	Low risk of bias	Medium risk of bias	High risk of bias
Experimental design	What is the experimental design?	CE BA BACE		Unknown
	Is the experiment replicated (at least one replicate; a replicate is not exposed to water in contact with the other replicates)	Yes	No Unknown (assumed to be No)	
Exposure	If a solvent is used, is a solvent control present?	Yes N/A	No Unknown (assumed to be No)	
	Have effective exposure concentrations been measured?	Yes	No Unknown (assumed to be No)	
Selection	Are there differences at baseline between groups C and E? (including difference in exposure environment, difference in biological model, difference in the set of individuals allocated to each group)	No N/A (for BA design)	Yes but the effect is controlled and null For in situ studies: yes but an attempt to minimize differences is made	Yes (detail) Unknown (assumed to be Yes)
Performance	Are there differences in the way groups C and E (or B and A) are treated throughout the experiment?	No		Yes (detail) Unknown (assumed to be Yes)
Detection	Are there differences in the way the outcomes of groups C and E (or B and A) are assessed?	No		Yes (detail) Unknown (assumed to be Yes)
Exclusion	Are there differences in the way groups C and E (or B and A) are removed from the study?	No		Yes (detail) Unknown (assumed to be Yes)
Other	Is there another source of bias? (e.g., reporting bias, insufficient description of the methods, an unforeseen event that occurred during the experiment)	No	Yes minor (detail)	Yes major (detail)

3166 country or territory name, and geographical coordinates or location). At this step, studies will be split into cases, corresponding to an individual concentration-duration tested in an experiment, unless there are no results to extract. Only studies performed in standard abiotic conditions will be extracted, except studies testing effects of elevated temperature and low pH (see Sect. “Potential effect modifiers/reasons for heterogeneity”).

The data extraction strategy will depend on the outcome and exposure categories considered (Table 4). First, for all exposure categories and for outcomes related to coral mortality, growth, settlement, fertilisation, symbiont density (bleaching) and photosynthesis performance, quantitative data will be extracted from text, tables and figures. The package metaDigitise [38] in the R environment [39] will be used to extract data from figures. For each case, sample size, mean and a measure of variation of the mean (e.g., standard deviation) will be extracted for both the control and the exposed group.

Second, narrative results will be extracted for the exposure categories Detergent, Dispersant,

Microplastic, Nanoparticle, Pharmaceutical, UV filter, and Other, as they have a relatively smaller total number of studies (< 200) than the Hydrocarbon (401), Metal (497), and Pesticide (396) categories [33], and therefore we expect relatively few quantitative results to be available for them. Narrative results will be extracted only for outcomes that will not undergo extraction of quantitative results (Table 4).

During data extraction, the missing or unclear information will be coded as such. Data extraction will be performed by two reviewers in a sequential process by exposure category. Data from one category will be extracted by one or both reviewers, and then 10% of the cases extracted by one reviewer will be double-checked by the other reviewer to check for consistency. Any disagreements will be discussed and solved and the review team will give expert advices. This will enable consistency to be checked throughout the extraction process. The two reviewers will also discuss together any difficult cases during the extraction with the possibility of involving experts from the review team if

Table 3 Variables that will be extracted

Variable	Description
Taxon	Name of the taxon (coded from the systematic map)
Population exposed	Description of the population exposed (e.g., coral nubbin with length, larvae with age, egg-sperm bundle)
Life stage	Developmental stage of the population exposed (adult, juvenile, larval, gamete)
Control	Description of the control
Solvent	Description of the solvent and concentration used if any
Exposure	Exposure coded from the systematic map with more complete description if necessary
Nominal concentration	Nominal concentration with unit
Effective concentration	Concentration(s) actually measured with unit and time measured (e.g., at the beginning and/or the end of the experiment)
Duration	Duration of exposure with unit. If several durations are available for one exposure concentration in a test, the longest duration will be extracted
Type of system	The type of experimental system (e.g., petri dish, beaker, tank, microcosm, mesocosm, in situ)
Temperature	Mean seawater temperature during exposure in °C
pH	Mean seawater pH during exposure
Measured outcome	Outcome coded from the systematic map with more complete description if necessary. Detail will be provided here in case the outcome was measured on a different developmental stage than the one exposed
Time after exposure	Time when the outcome was measured after exposure ceased
Quantitative result*	Sample size, mean, type and measure of variation of the mean (e.g., standard deviation) for the control and the exposed group
*Extraction only for outcomes related to coral mortality, growth, settlement, symbiont density and photosynthesis	
Narrative result*	Description of a statistically tested result
*Extraction only for the exposure categories Detergent, Dispersant, Microplastic, Nanoparticle, Pharmaceutical, UV filter, and Other, and only for outcomes that will not undergo extraction of quantitative results	

Table 4 Summary of the data extraction and synthesis strategy

	Hydrocarbon, metal, pesticide	Detergent, dispersant, microplastic, nanoparticle, pharmaceutical, UV filter, and other
Growth, fertilisation, mortality, settlement, symbiont density, photosynthesis	Quantitative synthesis: extraction of quantitative results	Quantitative synthesis: extraction of quantitative results
All other outcome categories	Not included in synthesis: no data extracted	Narrative synthesis of the findings: extraction of narrative results

deemed relevant. All data extracted will be open access and included as an appendix to the systematic review publication.

Potential effect modifiers/reasons for heterogeneity

Based on the expertise of experts from the review team, the following potential effect modifiers will be considered:

- Chemical concentration and duration of exposure;

- Taxon exposed;
- Developmental stage exposed;
- Seawater temperature during exposure;
- Seawater pH during exposure.

Indeed, taxonomic group and life stage are the main biotic factors influencing sensitivity to chemical exposure [40], while temperature and pH are among the main abiotic factors modifying the toxicity of chemicals [40]. The

latter were particularly selected given the current warming and acidification of the oceans [9].

Data synthesis and presentation

First, the studies included in the systematic review will be described in a narrative synthesis of the characteristics of individual primary studies (e.g., population, exposure and outcomes studied) with descriptive statistics, tables and figures. The studies informing the quantitative synthesis will also be described separately.

Then, the findings will be synthesised according to a strategy depending on the type of exposure and outcome (Table 4). The main focus of the review will be the quantitative synthesis conducted for the outcomes related to coral mortality, growth, settlement, fertilisation, symbiont density (bleaching) and photosynthesis performance. However, according to the systematic map [33], the number of studies that will support the quantitative synthesis will be relatively smaller (<200) for the exposure categories

quantitative data. In addition, they have lethal and sub-lethal toxicity endpoints over the entire coral life cycle and concern both the coral animal and its symbionts. Sample size, mean, and variation of the mean (standard deviation, standard error or confidence intervals) for the control and the exposed group will have to be reported in order to be included in the quantitative synthesis. An estimate of the effect size will be computed for each case using the standardised mean difference (Hedges’ d, [41]):

$$d_i = ((\bar{X}_{treatment_i} - \bar{X}_{control_i}) / S_{pooled_i}) \times J_i \tag{1}$$

where $\bar{X}_{treatment_i}$ is the mean for the exposed group, $\bar{X}_{control_i}$ is the mean for the control group, S_{pooled_i} is the pooled standard deviation for the two groups and J_i is a correction term for small sample size. A positive (or negative) d_i means that the outcome measured is higher (or lower) in the exposed group than in the control group, and a null d_i means that there is no difference between the exposed and the control groups. The pooled standard deviation is calculated as:

$$S_{pooled_i} = \sqrt{\frac{(n_{treatment_i} - 1) \times SD_{treatment_i}^2 + (n_{control_i} - 1) \times SD_{control_i}^2}{n_{treatment_i} + n_{control_i} - 2}} \tag{2}$$

ries Detergent, Dispersant, Microplastic, Nanoparticle, Pharmaceutical, UV filter, and Other, than for the Hydrocarbon (401), Metal (497), and Pesticide (396) categories. Because relatively few quantitative results are expected to be available for these categories, a narrative synthesis of the findings of individual primary studies will be produced to provide additional information for these exposure categories. This narrative synthesis will be conducted for the outcome categories that will not undergo extraction of quantitative results, and will not concern the categories Hydrocarbon, Metal, and Pesticide, due to limited resources and time (Table 4).

Quantitative synthesis

A quantitative synthesis will be conducted for the outcomes related to coral mortality, growth, settlement, fertilisation, symbiont density (bleaching) and photosynthesis performance (Table 4). These outcomes were chosen because they are expected to have the most

and the correction term J_i as:

$$J_i = 1 - \frac{3}{4 \times (n_{treatment_i} + n_{control_i} - 2) - 1} \tag{3}$$

where $n_{treatment_i}$, $n_{control_i}$, $SD_{treatment_i}$, and $SD_{control_i}$ are the sample size and the standard deviation for the exposed and the control group, respectively. The variance of d_i will be calculated as [42]:

$$var(d_i) = \frac{n_{treatment_i} + n_{control_i}}{n_{treatment_i} \times n_{control_i}} + \frac{d_i^2}{2(n_{treatment_i} + n_{control_i})} \tag{4}$$

To determine the ecotoxicological effects of chemicals on corals, 95% confidence intervals will be computed for each effect size estimate d_i as $d_i \pm 1.96 * \sqrt{var_i}$, to identify whether each d_i is statistically significantly different from zero. All concentrations and durations of exposure will be standardised and the data will be

synthesised, if possible, through the determination of a toxicity threshold (TT) corresponding to the highest concentration—longest duration tested at which no statistically significant adverse effect is observed, compared to the control. The TT will be determined by outcome, chemical and species under standard temperature and pH conditions, first considering studies with low overall risk of bias, and then also considering studies with a medium and high risk of bias. The impact of increasing temperature and acidification on TTs will be assessed by determining TTs under conditions of high temperature (≥ 30 °C) and low pH (<8, ca. the ocean global average pH value [43]) and comparing them to those determined under standard conditions.

Because our synthesis approach will be the definition of thresholds and not the classical computation of a mean effect size, publication bias analysis and sensitivity analysis will not be classically performed (i.e., with funnel plot, Egger's regression test, or plot of influence diagnostics). The risk that TTs are biased because unpublished studies with statistically non-significant results are not included in synthesis (publication bias) is inherently limited. Indeed, if these putative non-included studies tested exposure concentrations-durations lower than the TT, there is no consequence, as the TT is the highest concentration—longest duration tested at which no statistically significant adverse effect is observed. However, if these putative non-included studies tested exposure concentrations-durations higher than the TT, this means that the TT could be underestimated, which has limited consequences from an environmental perspective (i.e., the TT is overly conservative). The risk of publication bias, as well as the influence of individual studies on each toxicity threshold (sensitivity analysis), will therefore be shown graphically, by plotting the effect size estimates d_i as a function of increasing exposure concentrations-durations.

Narrative synthesis

A narrative synthesis of the findings of individual primary studies will be produced for the exposure categories Detergent, Dispersant, Microplastic, Nanoparticle, Pharmaceutical, UV filter, and Other, and for the outcome categories that will not undergo extraction of quantitative results (Table 4). Statistically significant results will be summarized in narrative tables and a narrative synthesis will be written, distinguishing results from studies with low, medium and high risk of bias. Results reported but not statistically tested will not be included in the narrative synthesis of the findings. The list of all studies not included in the quantitative or the narrative synthesis of the findings will be provided with reason of why they could not be included.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13750-021-00250-y>.

Additional file 1. ROSES systematic review protocols checklist. ROSES form for systematic review protocols version 1.0.

Additional file 2. Description of the search strategy. Details of the search strategy used for the systematic map and the search update planned for the systematic review.

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Not applicable.

Authors' contributions

DYO and OP defined the first set of critical appraisal criteria that was revised by CFP, IDC, LH, and RS, and further reviewed by CC, KB, and MG. All authors defined the set of variables to extract based on a draft proposed by DYO. This paper is based on a draft written by DYO. All authors read, commented and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article and its additional information files.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

In 2018, CFP collaborated with the private company "L'Oréal" for a research work on the impact of sunscreen ingredients on a coral species. LH is currently conducting research on the effects of cosmetic ingredients on young stages of corals of French Polynesia for the private company "Comptoir du Monoï".

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