

# CLIMATICALLY-DRIVEN SEAGRASS DECLINES IN SHARK BAY MARINE PARK

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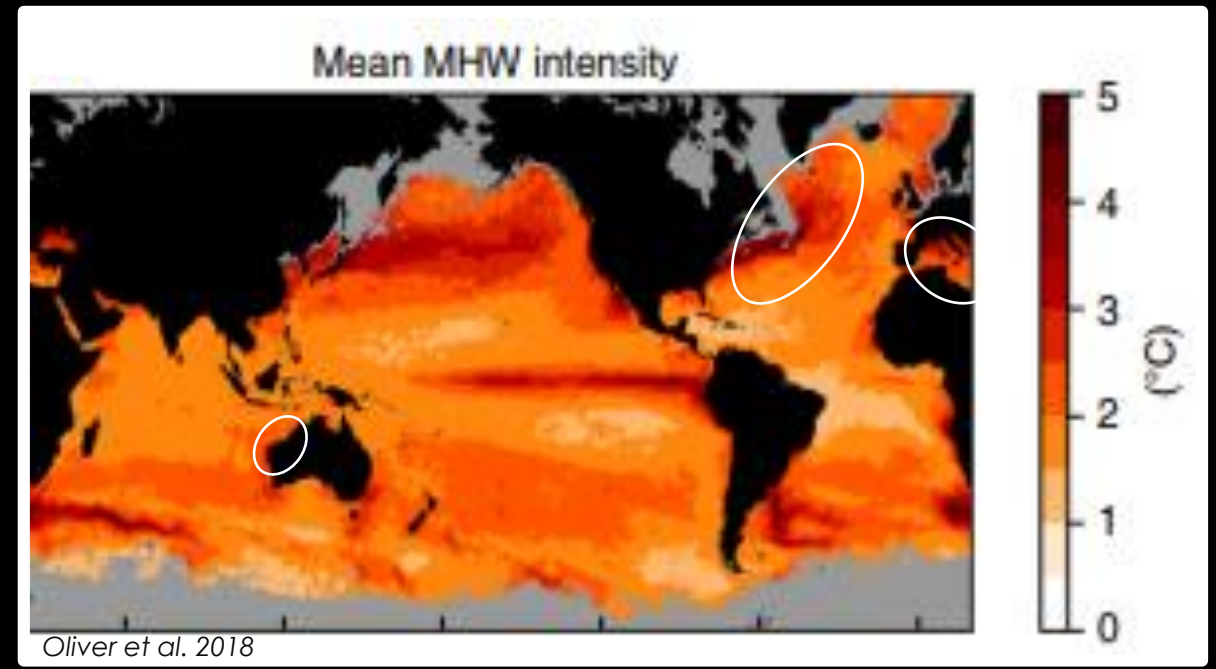
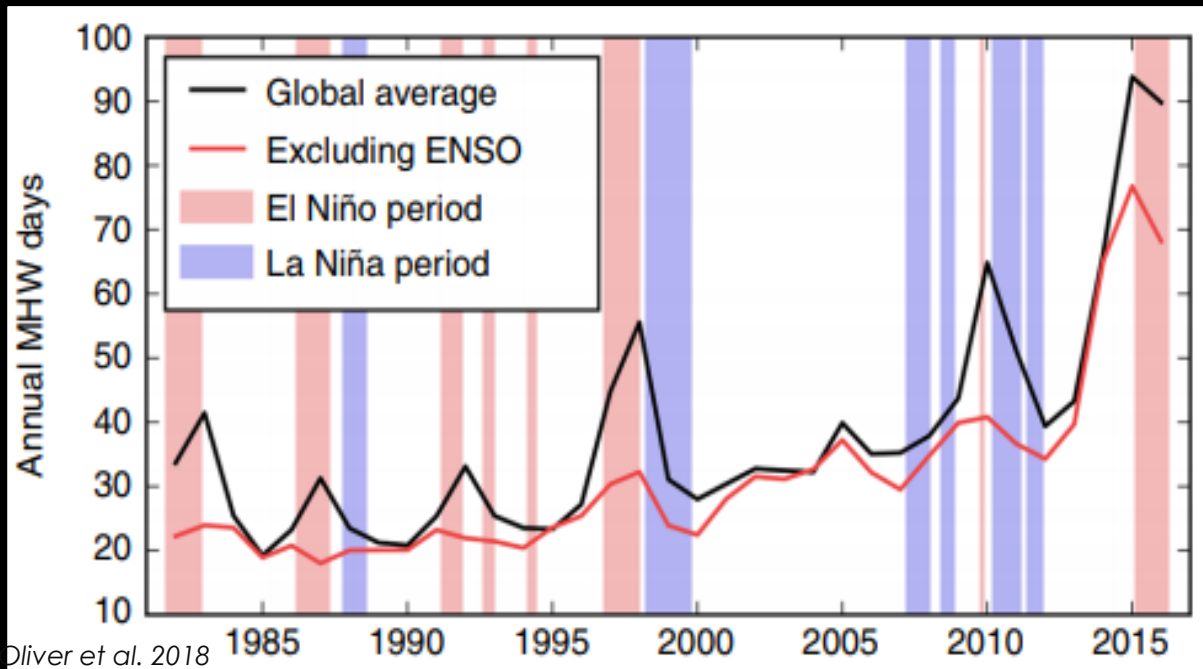


GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of **Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions**

# EXTREME CLIMATIC EVENTS

- Climate change → increased frequency, intensity & duration of extreme events



- Can induce changes in community composition, species range shifts

# SHARK BAY



# SHARK BAY MARINE PARK

- World Heritage site, temperate–tropical transition zone
- Ecologically valuable: seagrass, turtles, dugongs, sharks
- *Amphibolis* & *Posidonia* dominant + multiple colonising spp.
- Unprecedented Marine Heat Wave in summer 2010/2011 resulted in seagrass loss in some areas



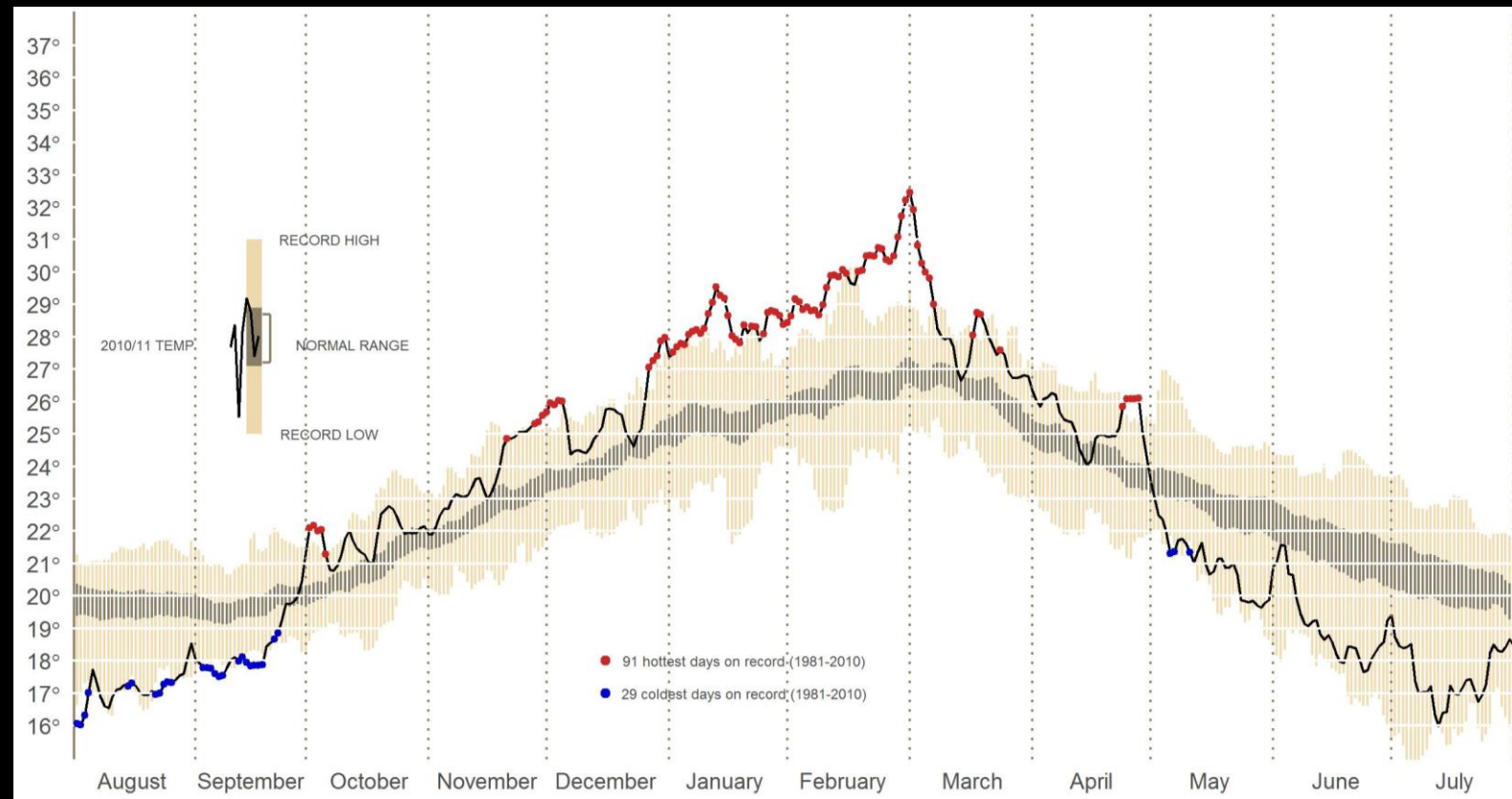
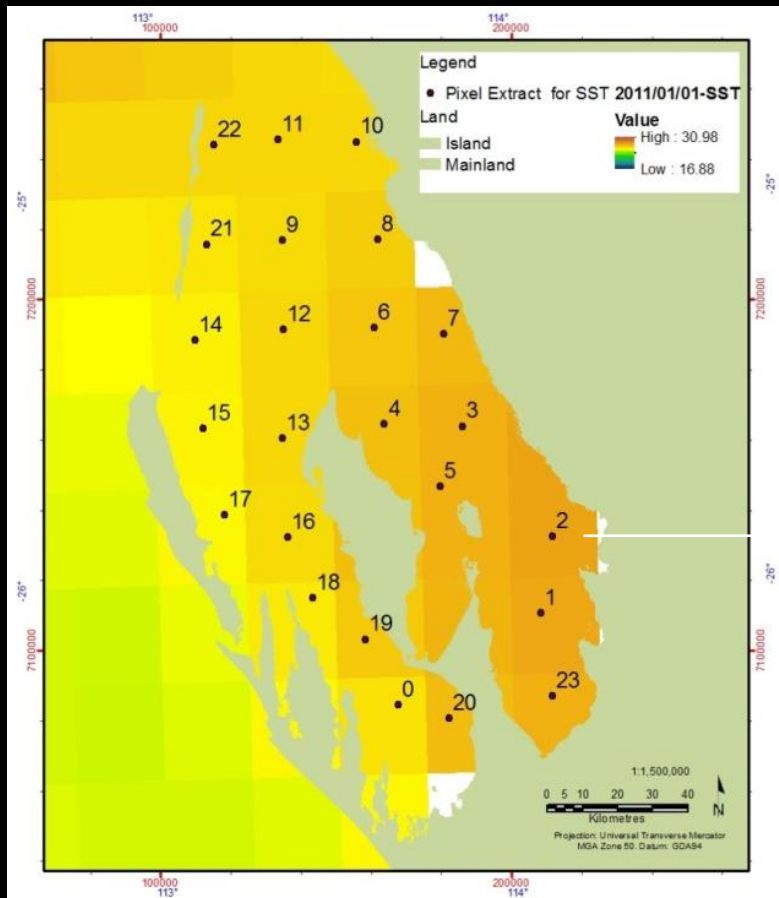
Scott Eanes



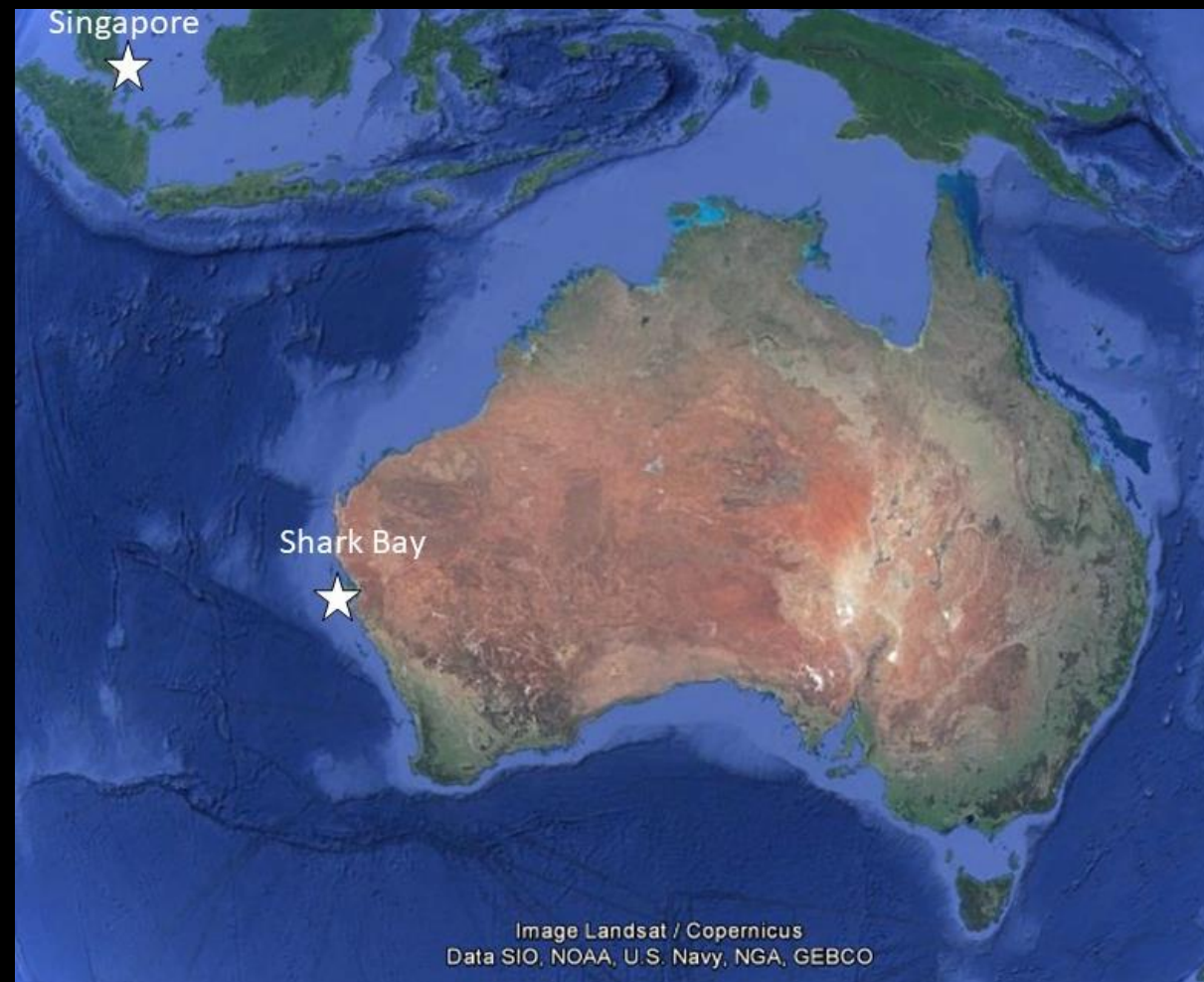
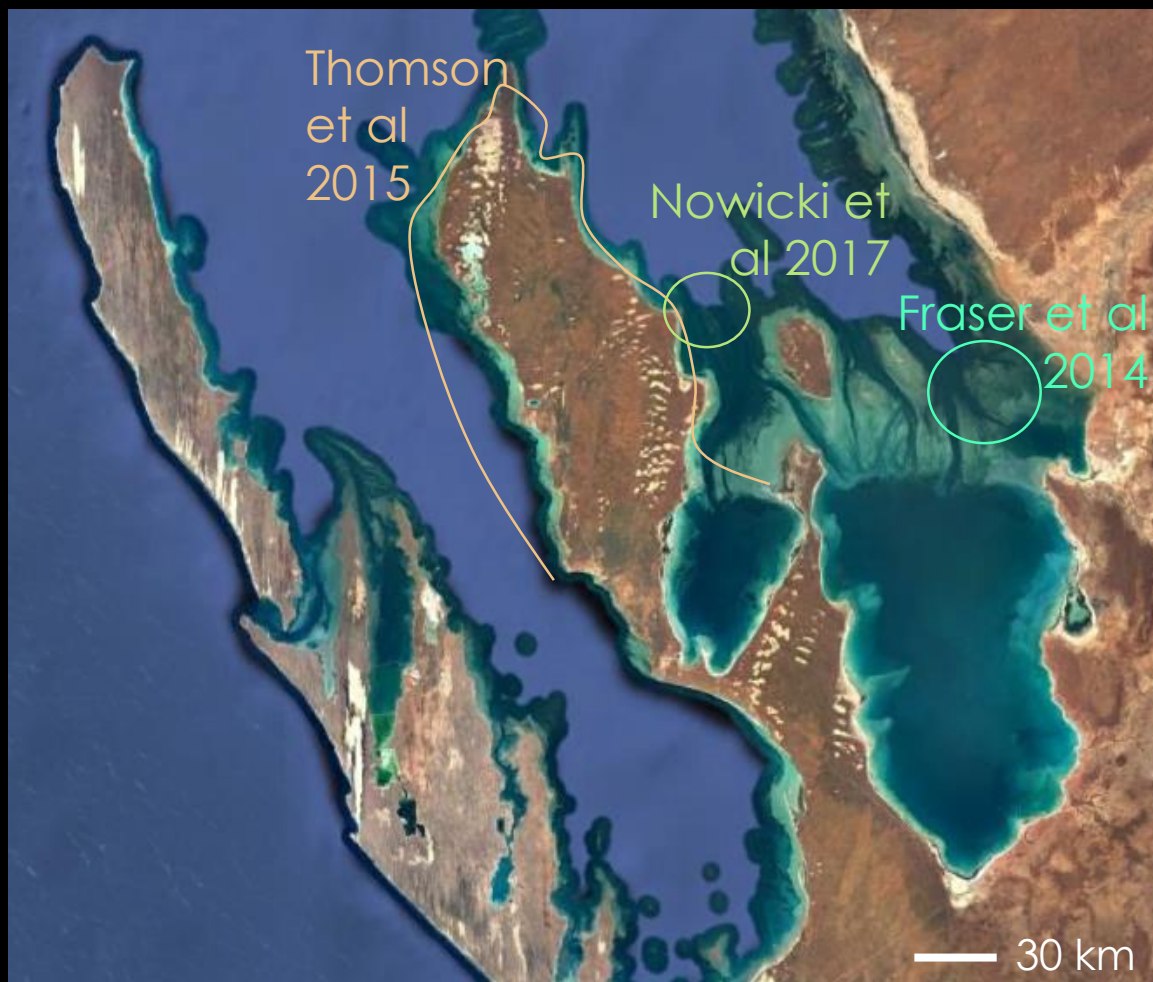
Alex Brown

# SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE

- NOAA dataset, 25x25km pixels, daily SST data extracted for each pixel using R <https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/satellite/sst.php>
- Time series (1981 - 2011)



# SHARK BAY



# AIMS & METHODS

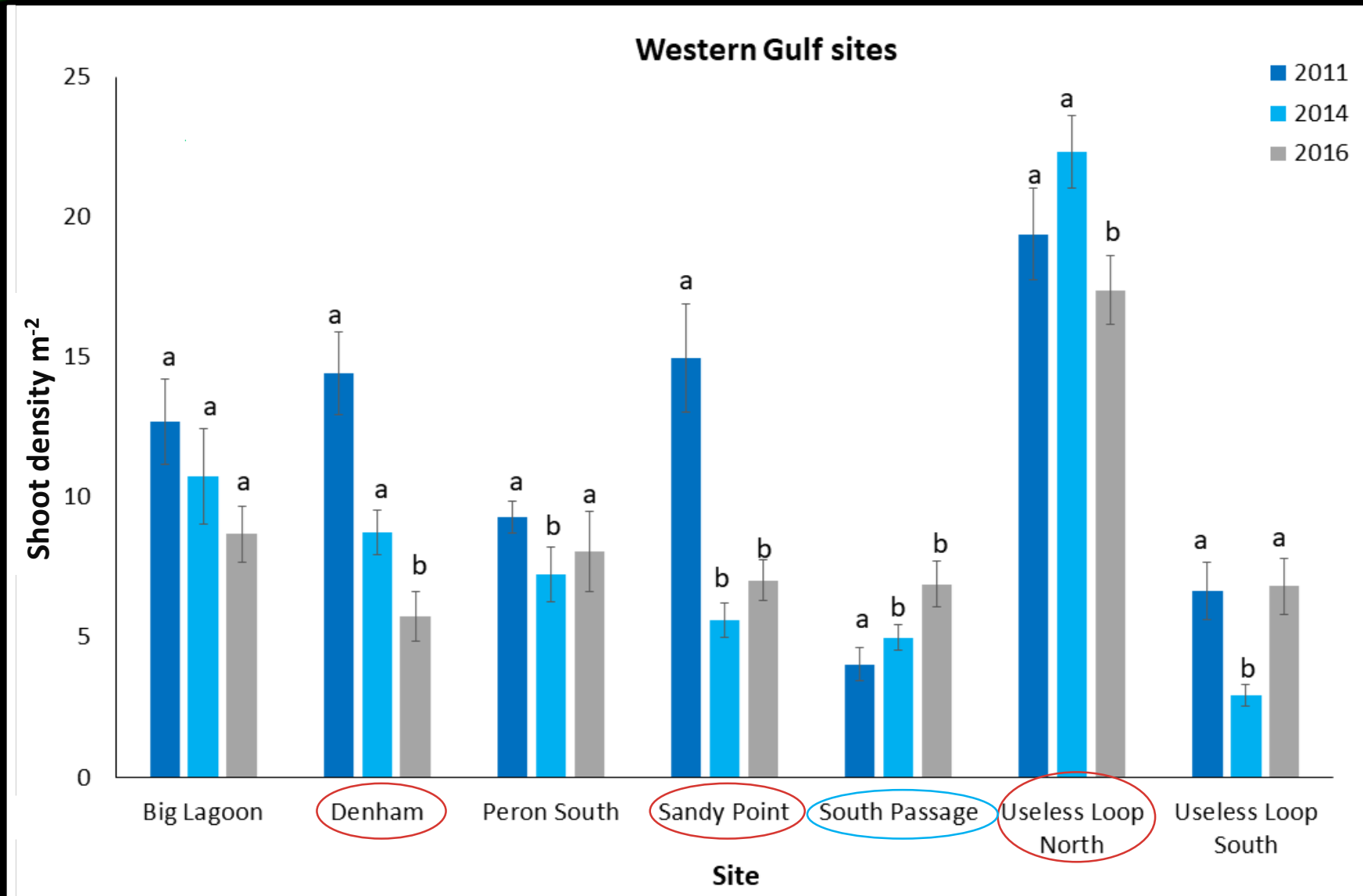
- Illustrate changes in total seagrass extent across SBMP (spatial & temporal losses/gains)
- Determine changes in shoot density, cover & species composition

## Data collected:

- **1)** Sea Surface Temperature
- **2)** Shoot density  $m^{-2}$  (long-term monitoring)
- **3)** % cover (drop-camera)
- **4)** Spatial extent (habitat mapping)

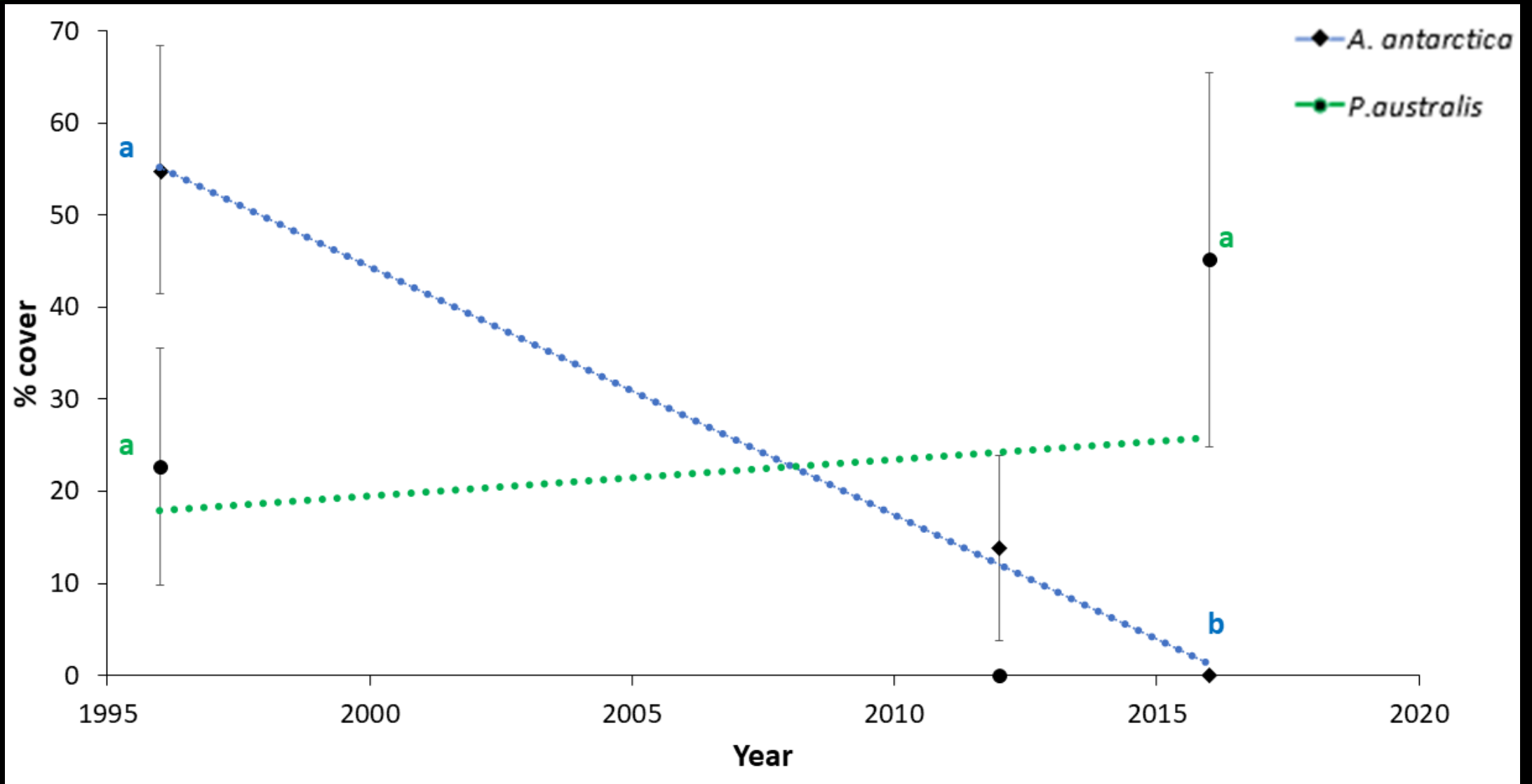


# MESO-SCALE: SHOOT DENSITY



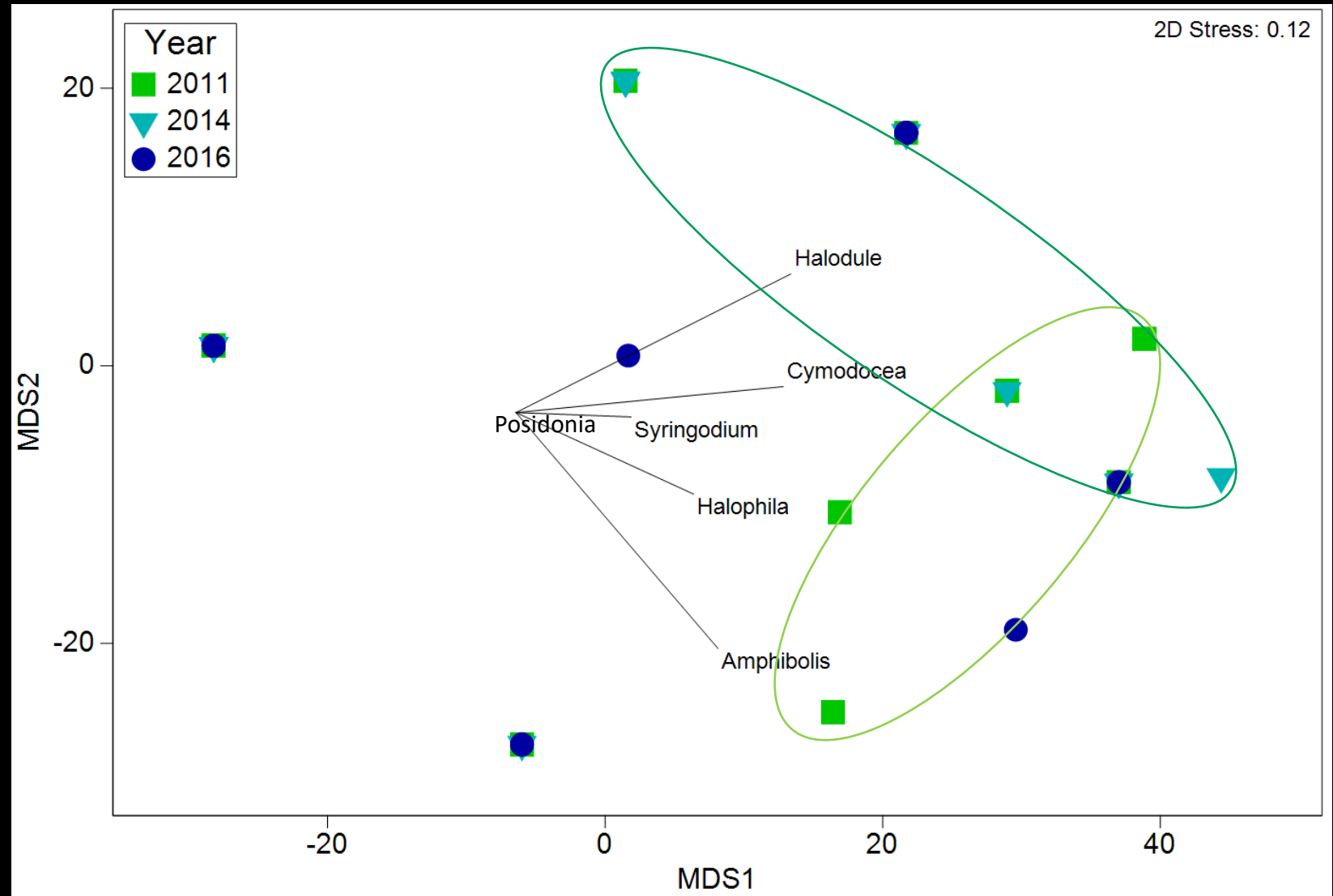


# MACRO-SCALE: % COVER

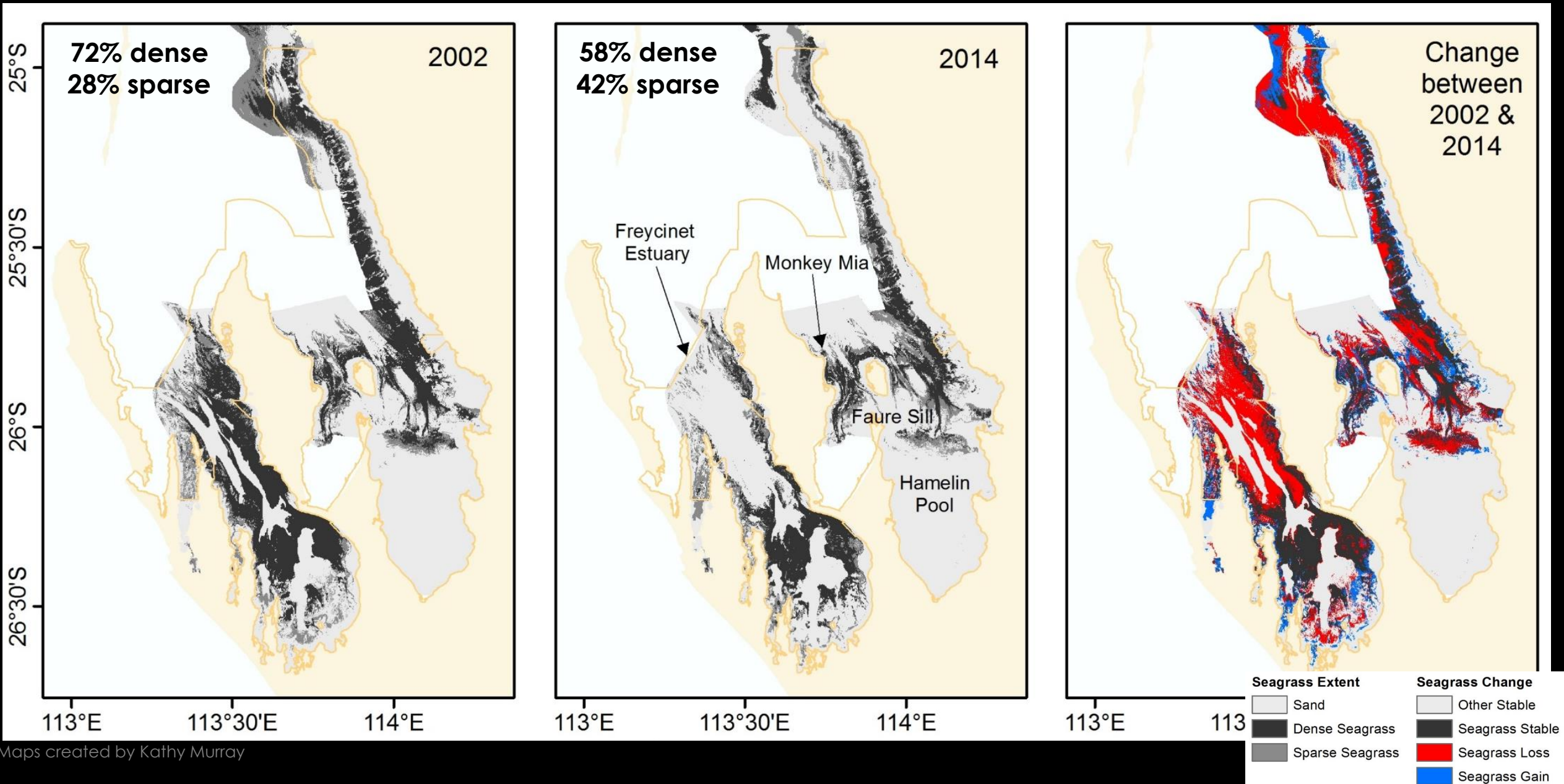


# MACRO-SCALE: SPECIES COMPOSITION

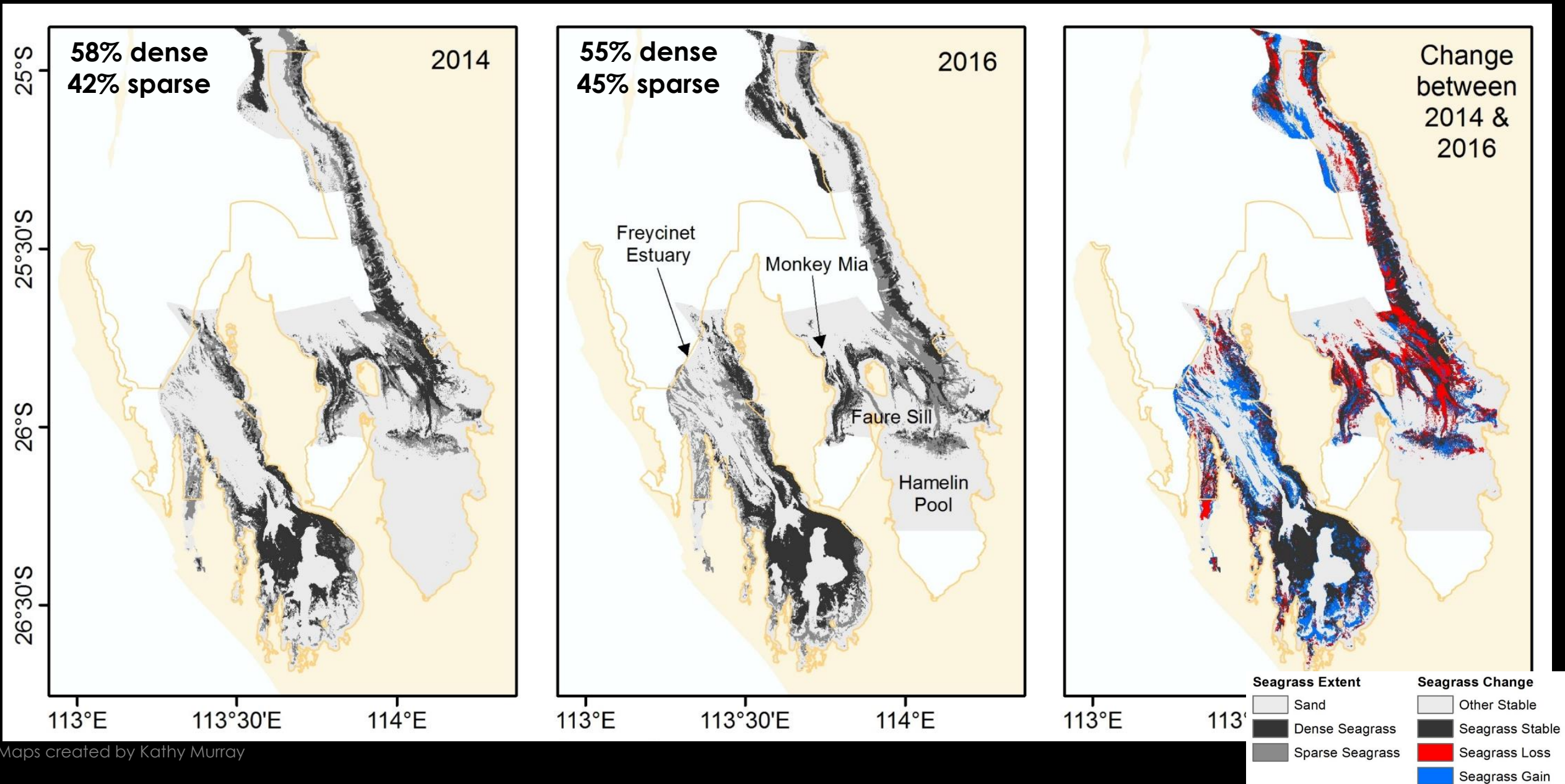
- Changes in composition likely driven by significant loss of *Amphibolis* from 2011



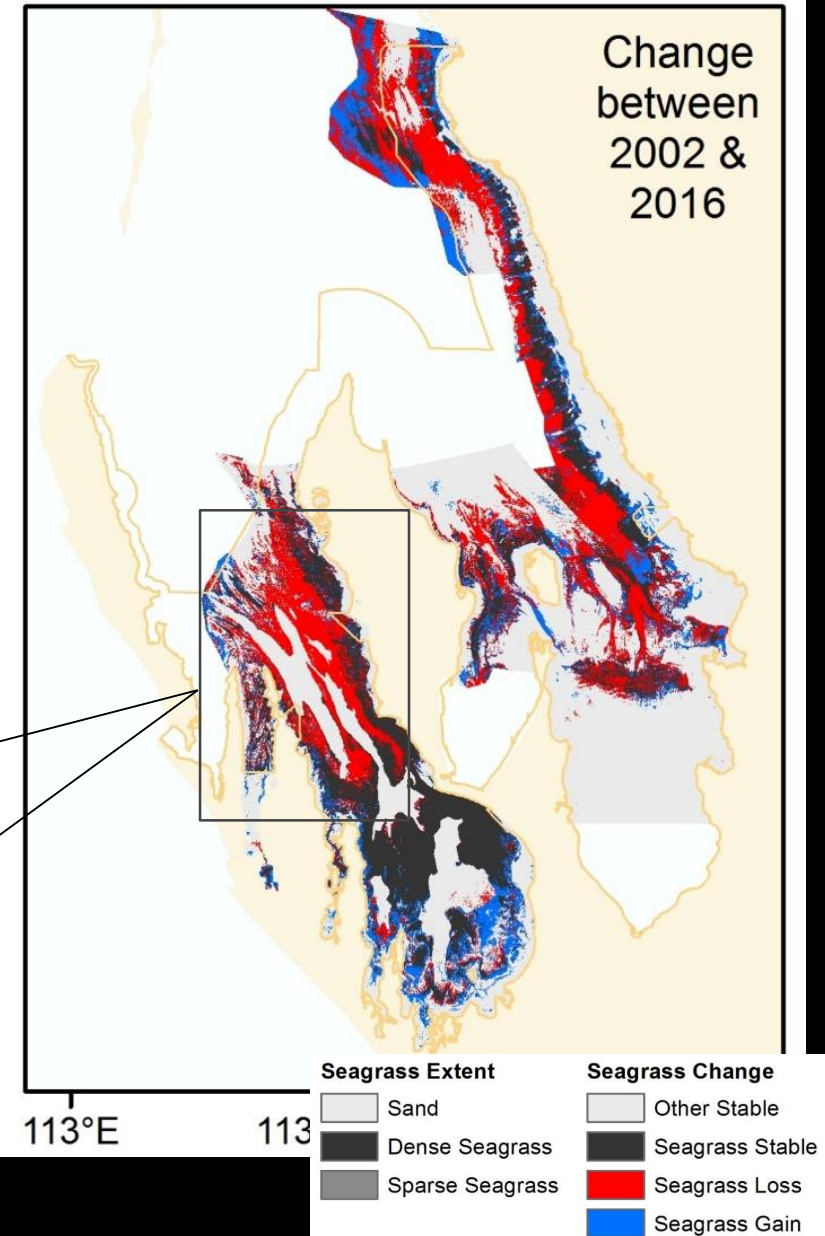
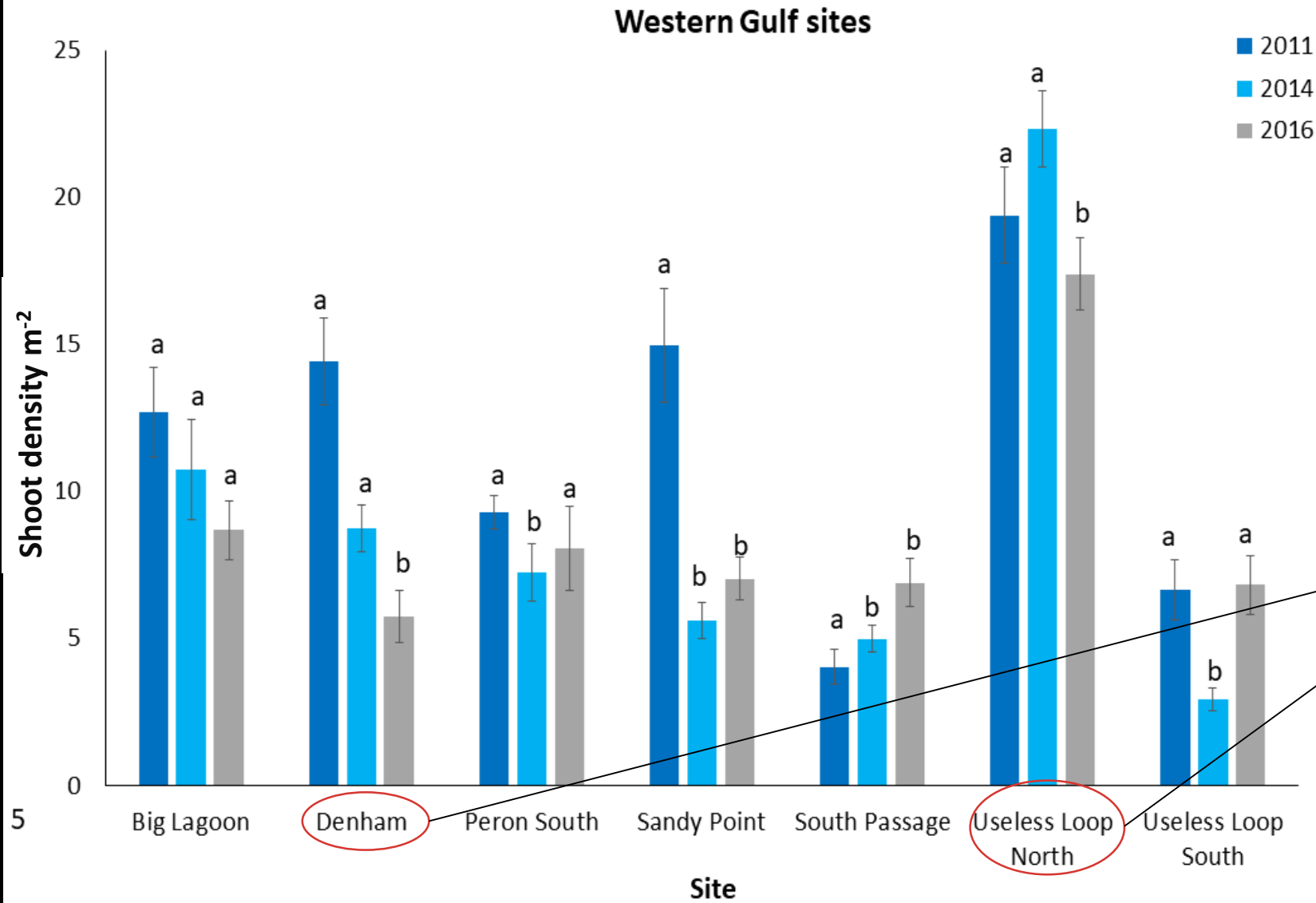
# BROAD-SCALE: SEAGRASS EXTENT



# BROAD-SCALE: SEAGRASS EXTENT



# BROAD-SCALE: SEAGRASS EXTENT



# SUMMARY

Land area of  
Singapore!

- Meso-scale: shoot density variable, several sites decreasing
- Macro-scale: % cover stable for *Posidonia*, declining for *Amphibolis*
- Broad-scale: **21%** loss of seagrass 2002-2014 (some recovery in 2014-2016)
  - 72% of seagrass area = **dense** meadows in 2002
  - By 2016 this area reduced to 55%
- A range of methods can help provide holistic information on large spatial scales
- Studying large areas requires a coordinated approach



M. Rule

# IMPLICATIONS

- ↓ ecosystem services, ↑ CO<sub>2</sub>, ↔ ecological implications



- Reduce pressures that impact resilience (run-off/ herbicides), measure changes in other env variables, track trends + ecological consequences

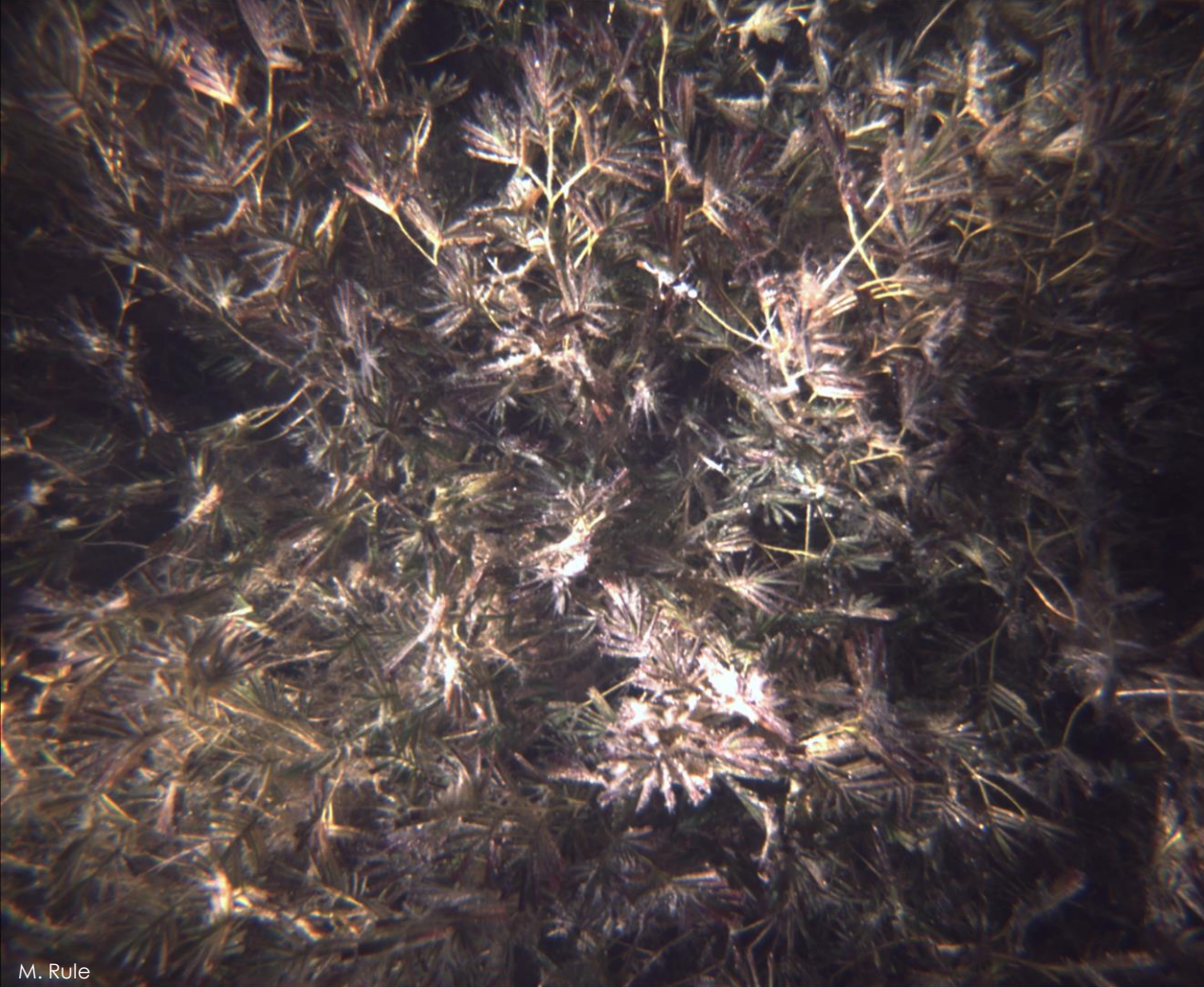
- When proposals for aquaculture facilities or port expansions arrive – make the trends & ecosystem implications known!

- Resilience experiments & thermal stress thresholds required



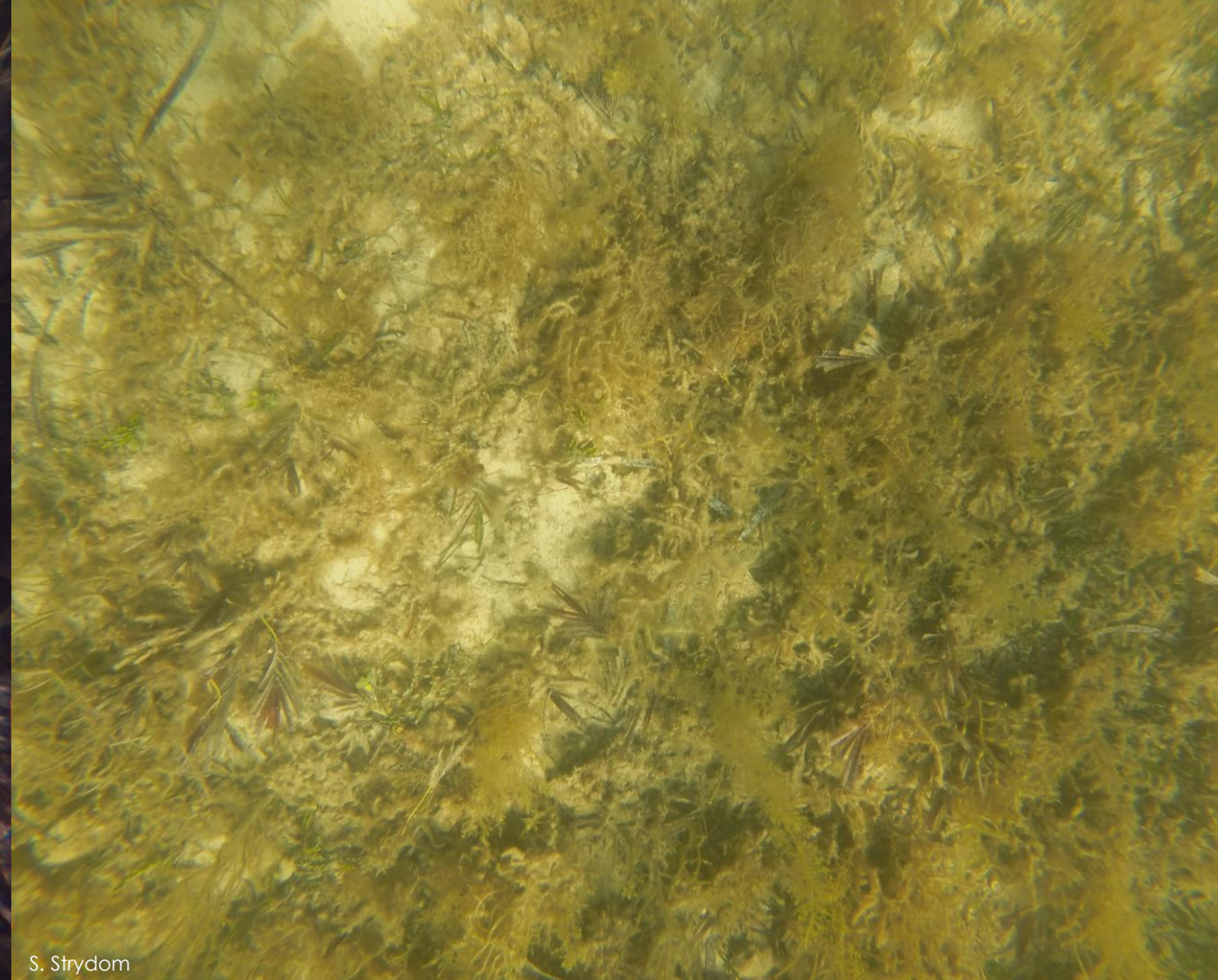
# Thank You

May 2010



M. Rule

May 2018



S. Strydom

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