

Down and staying down?

signs of recovery in GBR corals

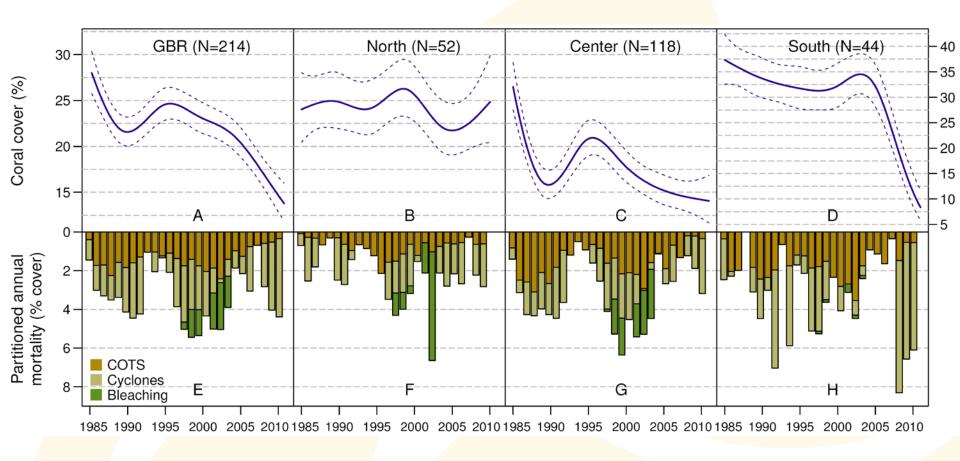
Hugh Sweatman





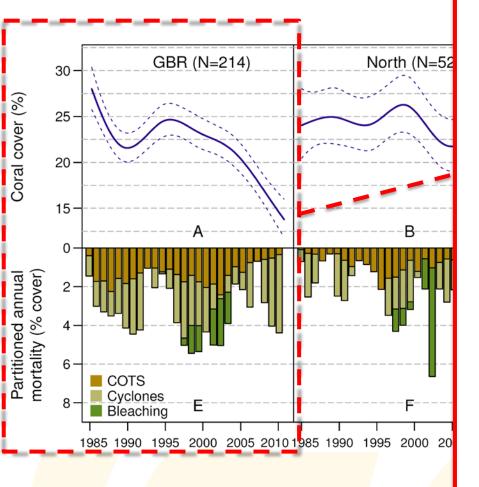


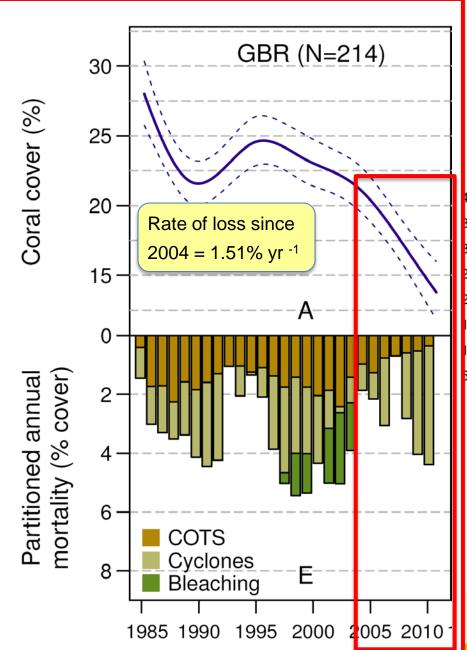
CHANGE IN CORAL COVER ON GBR REEFS 1985 - 2012

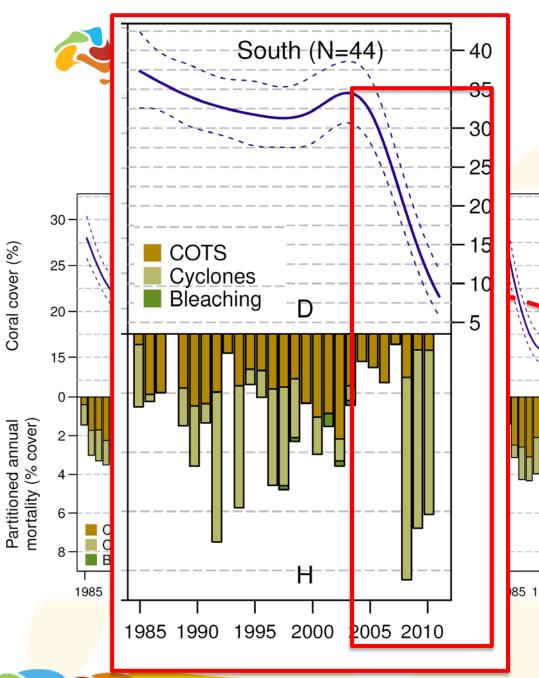




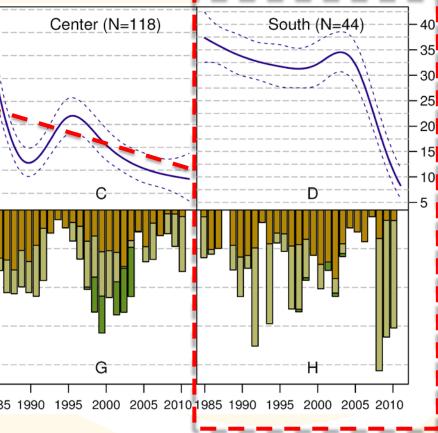
ROLE OF CYCLONES



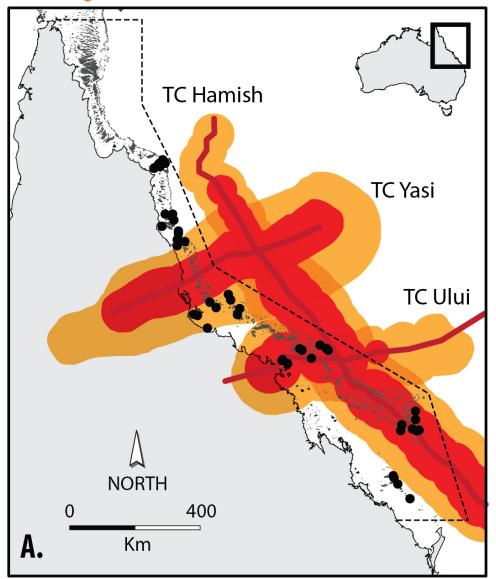




ROLE OF CYCLONES







ROLE OF CYCLONES

March 2009 - Feb 2011

- 59% of GBR reefs experienced sustained winds >89 km.h⁻¹
- Overall cover on AIMS monitoring transects dropped 29.4 – 22.5%
- Central & southern reefs lost 40% of coral





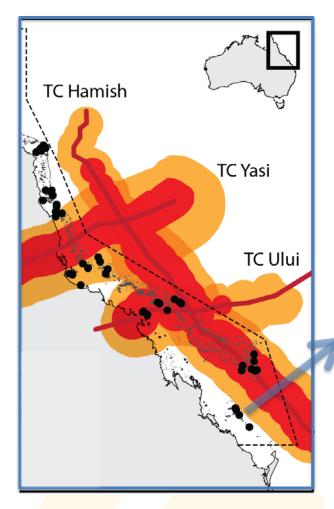


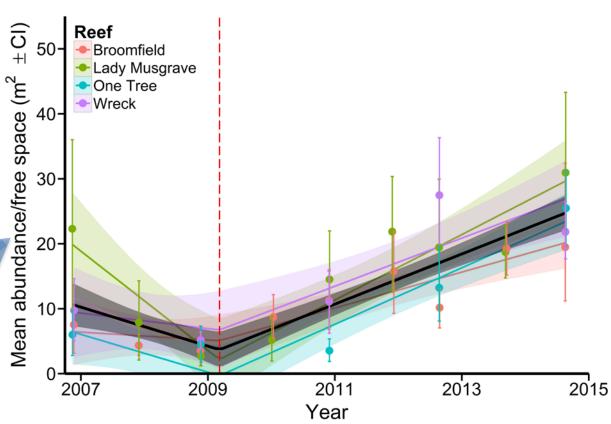
DOES THE GEOGRAPHIC SCALE OF THE DAMAGE RECOVERY WILL BE COMPROMISED?

- While some corals can regrow from fragments, larval recruitment is thought to be very important for recovery.
- If coral populations have been decimated over a huge area, will supply of larvae be substantially reduced?



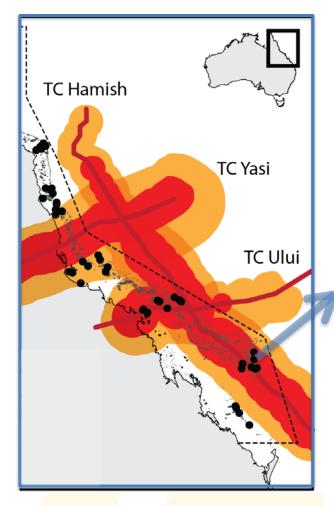
Capricorn - Bunker reefs

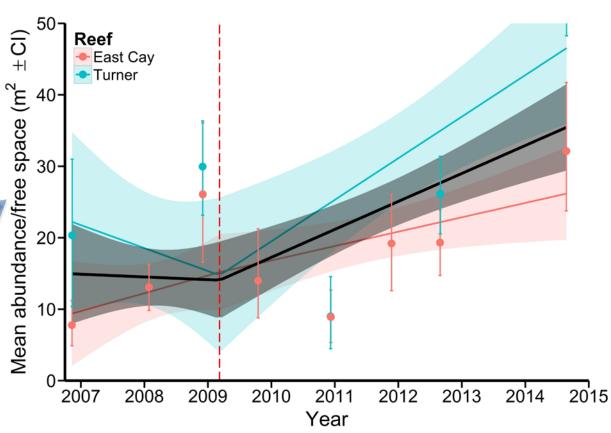






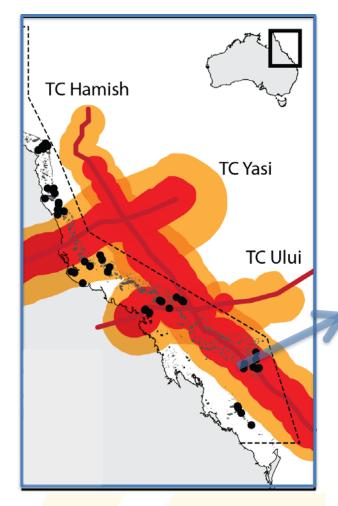
Outer-shelf reefs, Swains sector

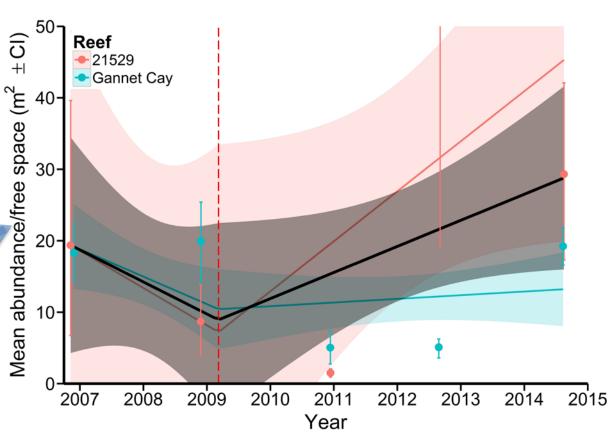






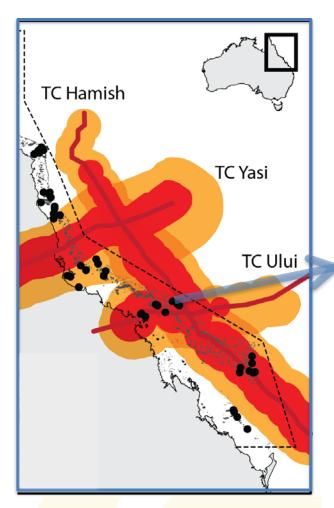
Mid-shelf reefs, Swains sector

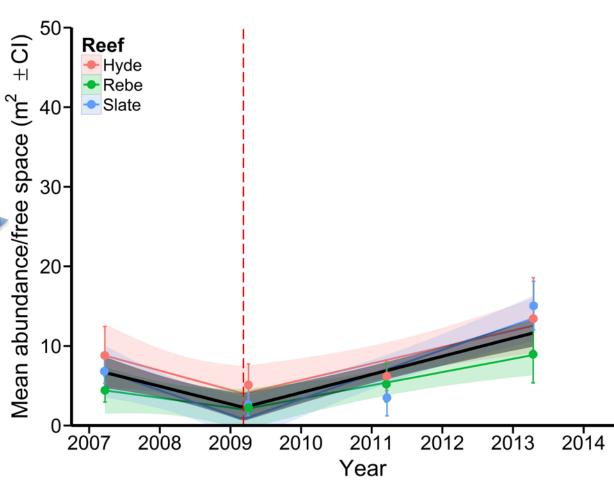






Outer shelf reefs, Whitsunday sector

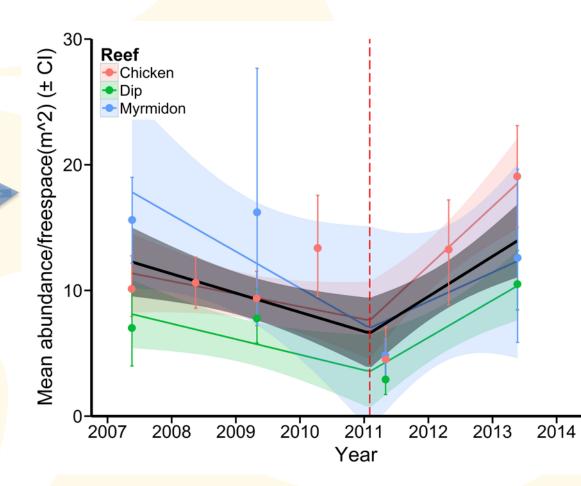




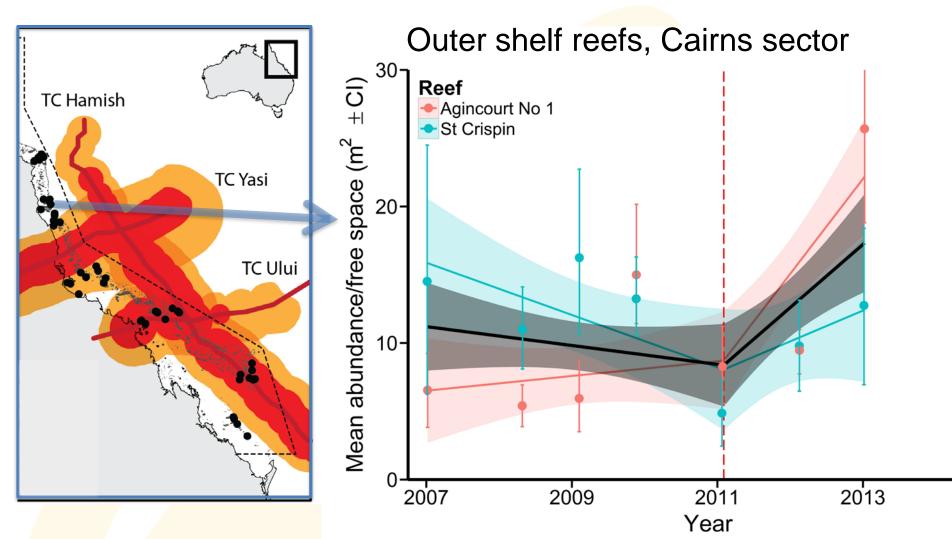


TC Hamish TC Yasi TC Ului

Outer shelf reefs, Townsville sector









CONCLUSIONS

- As suggested by De'ath et al. (2012), corals on mid-shelf and outer reefs of the GBR retain capacity to recover from acute disturbances.
- BUT, much depends on the interval between disturbances.
- More recently there has been another intense cyclone (TC Ita).
- The fourth documented wave of Acanthaster appears to be moving south past Cairns.





CONTACT

Name: Hugh Sweatman

Organisation: Australian Institute of Marine Science

Phone: 07 4753 4470

Email: h.sweatman@aims.gov.au