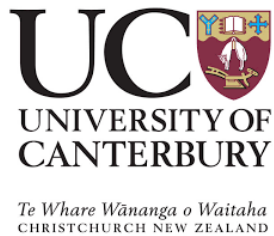




Dan Crossett
R A Dunmore, D R Schiel
Marine ecologist
Hopeful PhD candidate

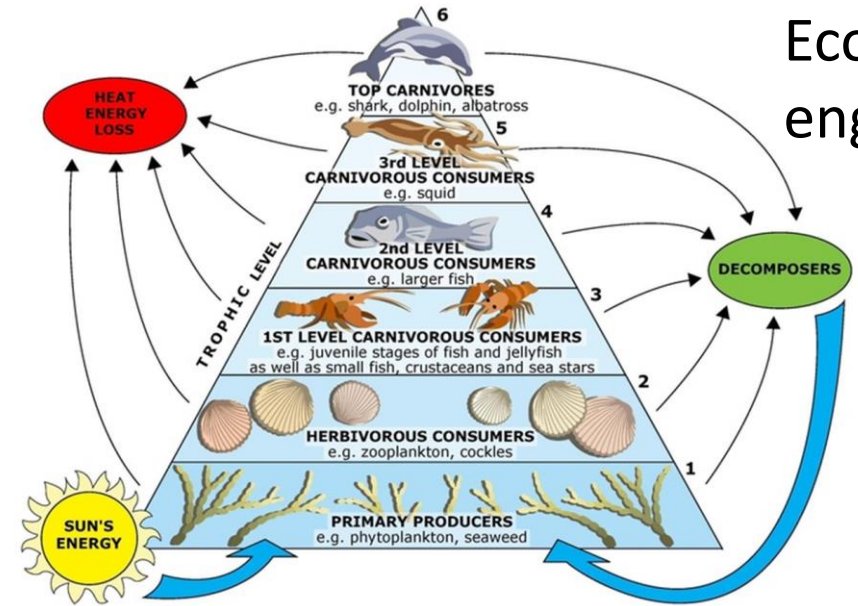


Large brown algal
recruitment in
response to an
earthquake and
ensuing multiple
coastal stressors



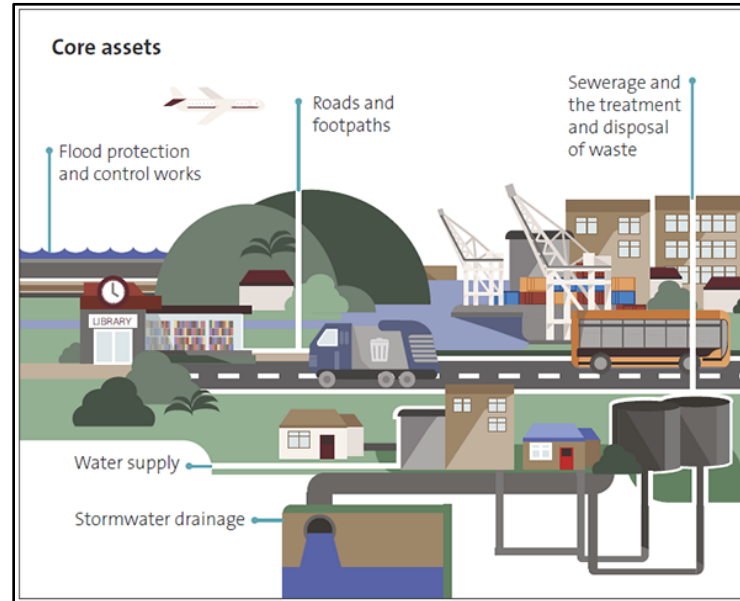


Large brown algae

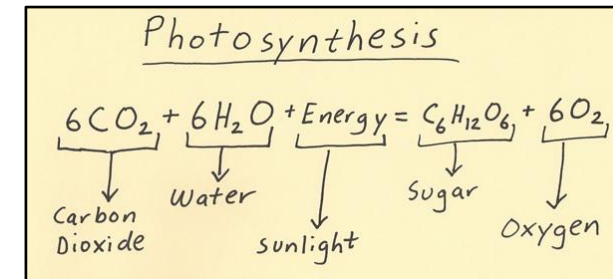


Ecosystem engineers

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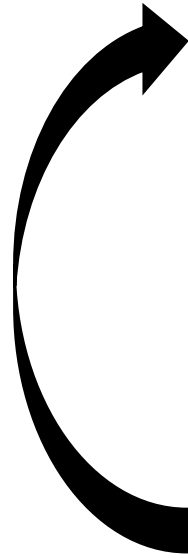


Infrastructure



Currency

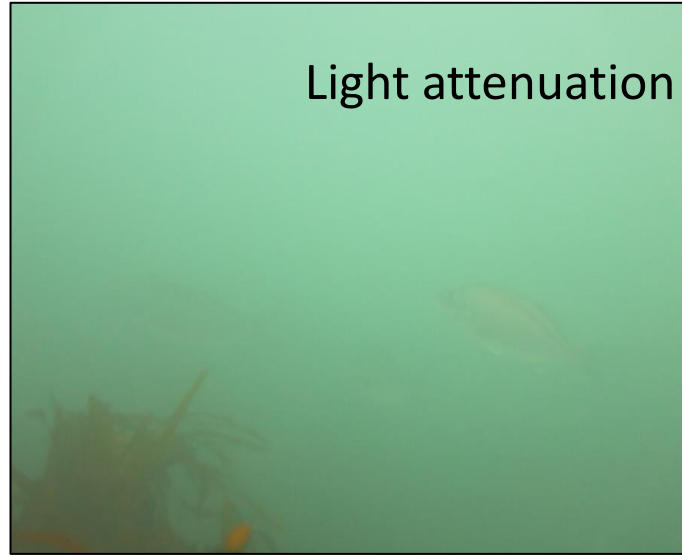
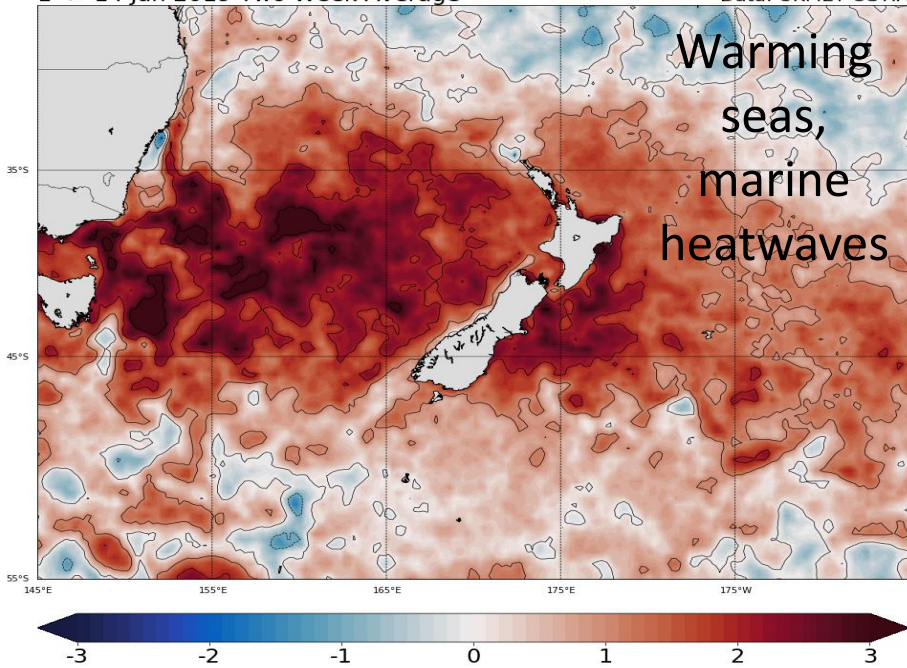
We know...



However, significant algal stressors:



Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (°C)
1 -> 14 Jan 2019 Two Week Average
NIWA Jan 2019 Data: UKMET OSTIA



And then...7.8 mW Kaikōura earthquake, **November** 2016



Post EQ, and ensuing stressors resulted in:



Along many medium and high uplift areas

But can we quantify the degree of disruption to this cycle...



H₁: Does algal cover influence habitat recovery?



H₂: Does algal recruitment increase with increasing algal cover?

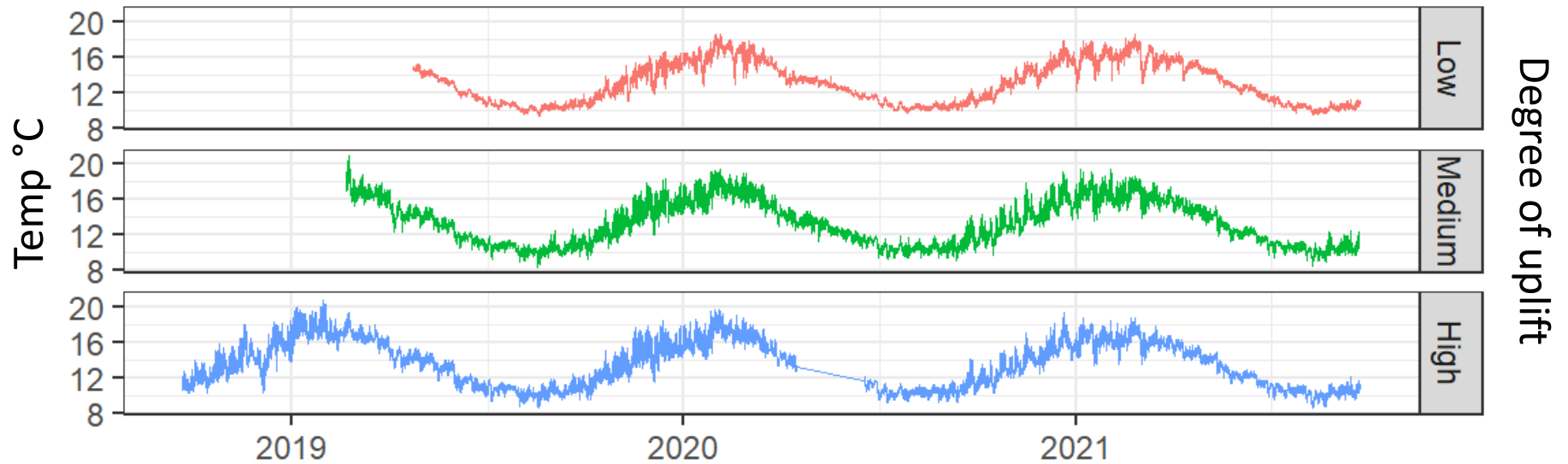
H₃: Does coralline algae increase algal recruitment?

Steneck 1986, Reed 1990, Kennelly & Underwood 1993, Camus 1994, Melville & Connell 2001, Buller et al. 2002, Taylor & Schiel 2005, Castroni et al. 2021



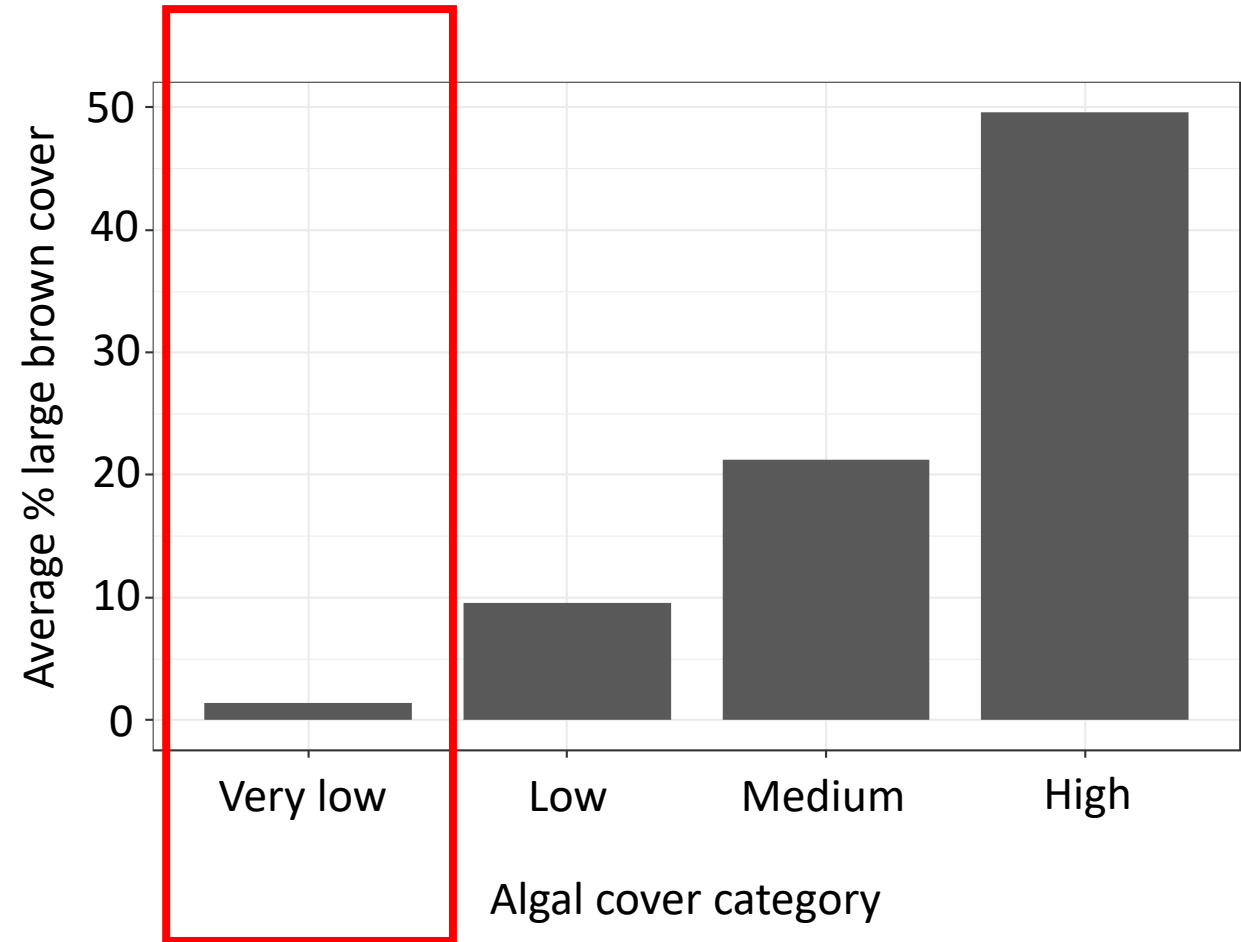
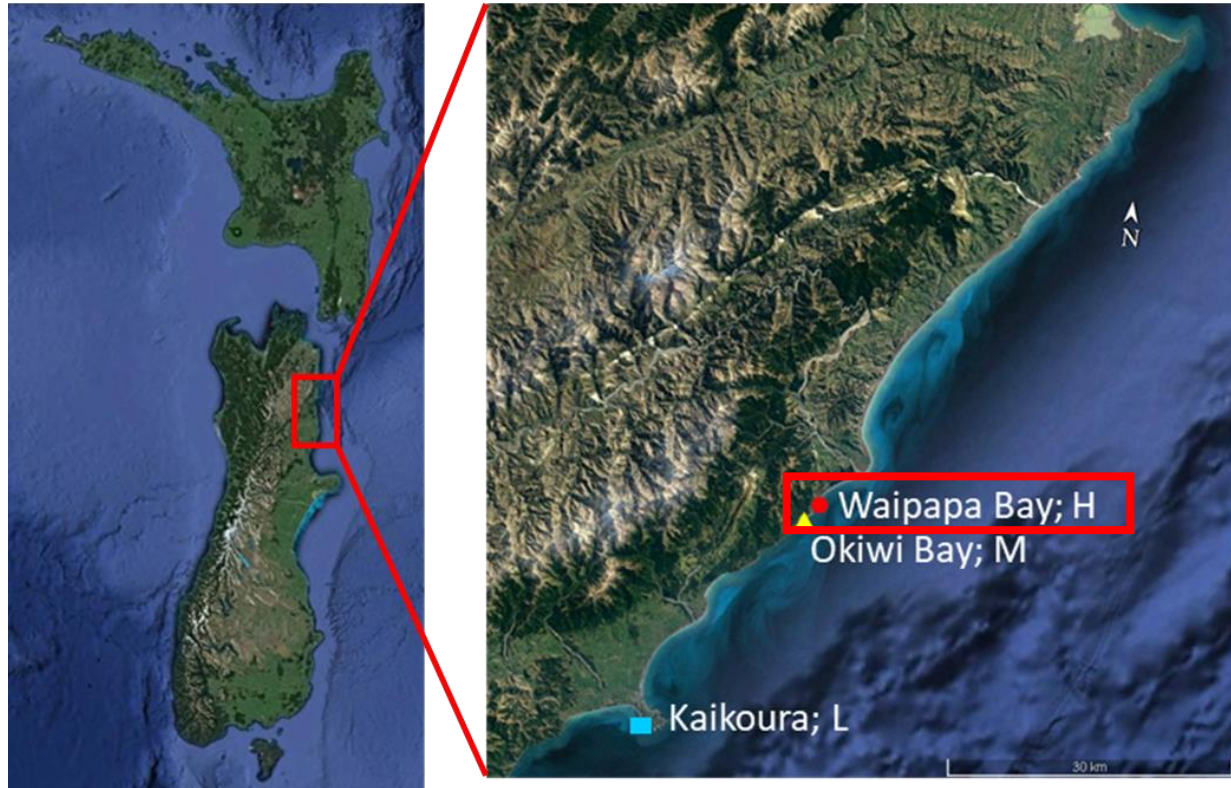
H₄: Is there greater recruitment in summer or winter?

Reed & Foster 1984, Vadas et al. 1992, Schiel & Foster 2006, Schiel et al. 2016, Wernberg et al. 2019



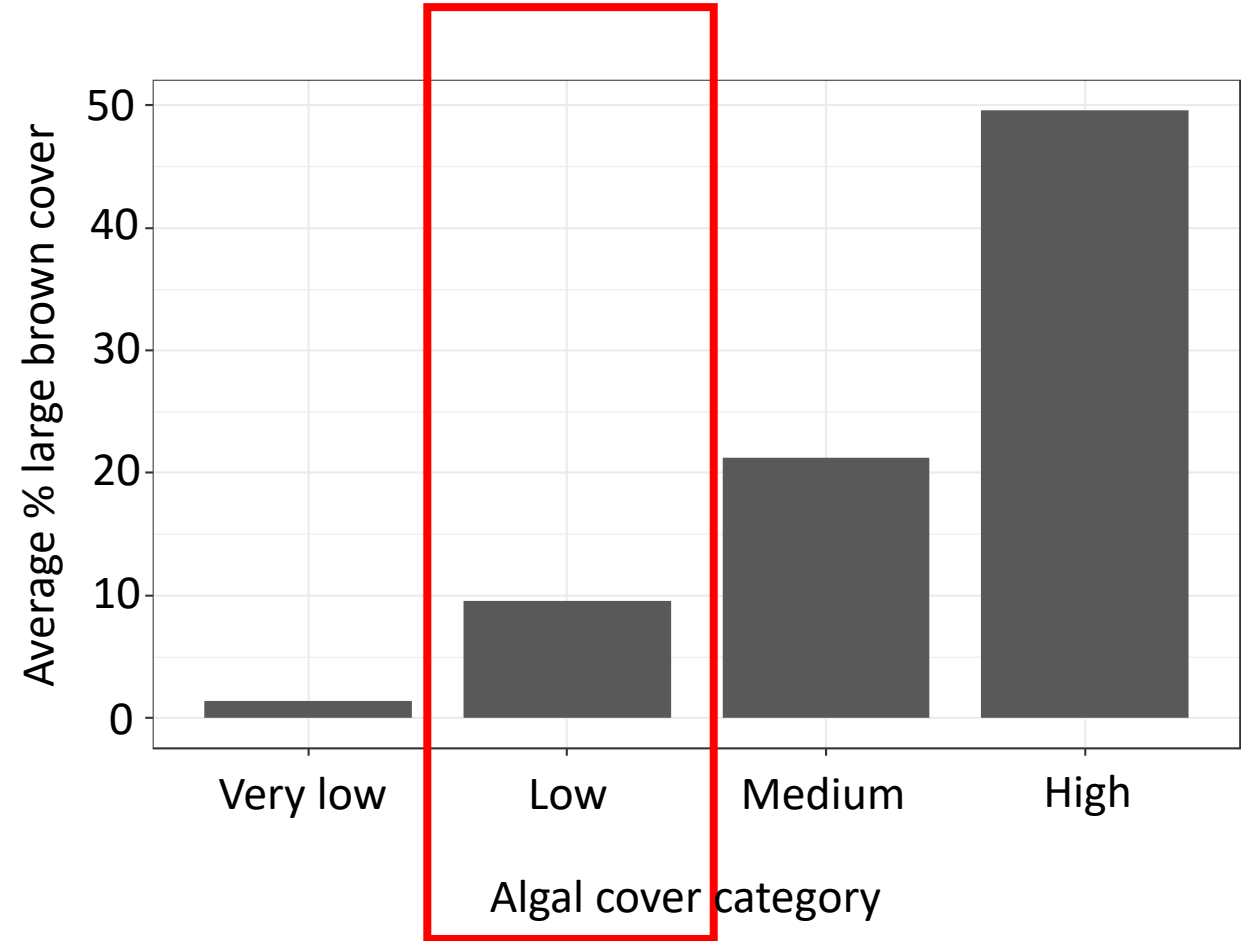
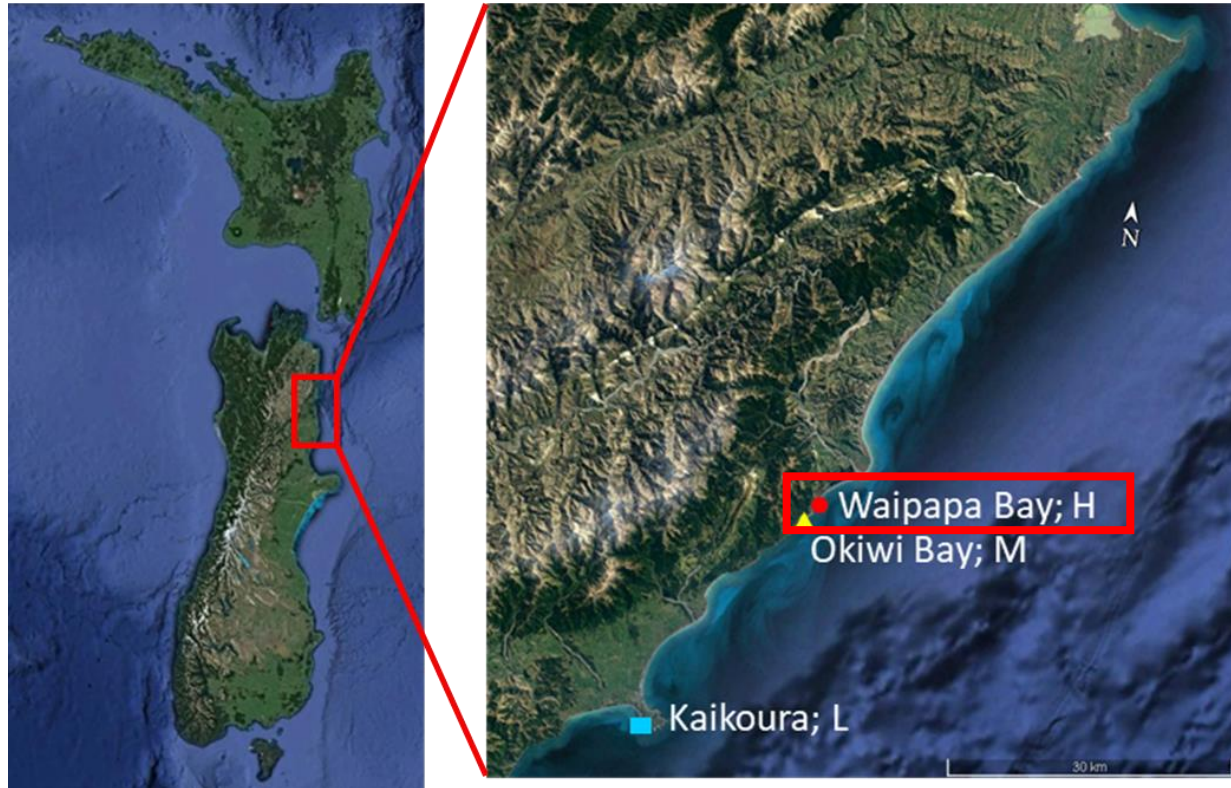


Assignment of fine spatial scale sites based on large spatial-scale surveys



Waipapa Bay North: High uplift, Very low adult large brown cover

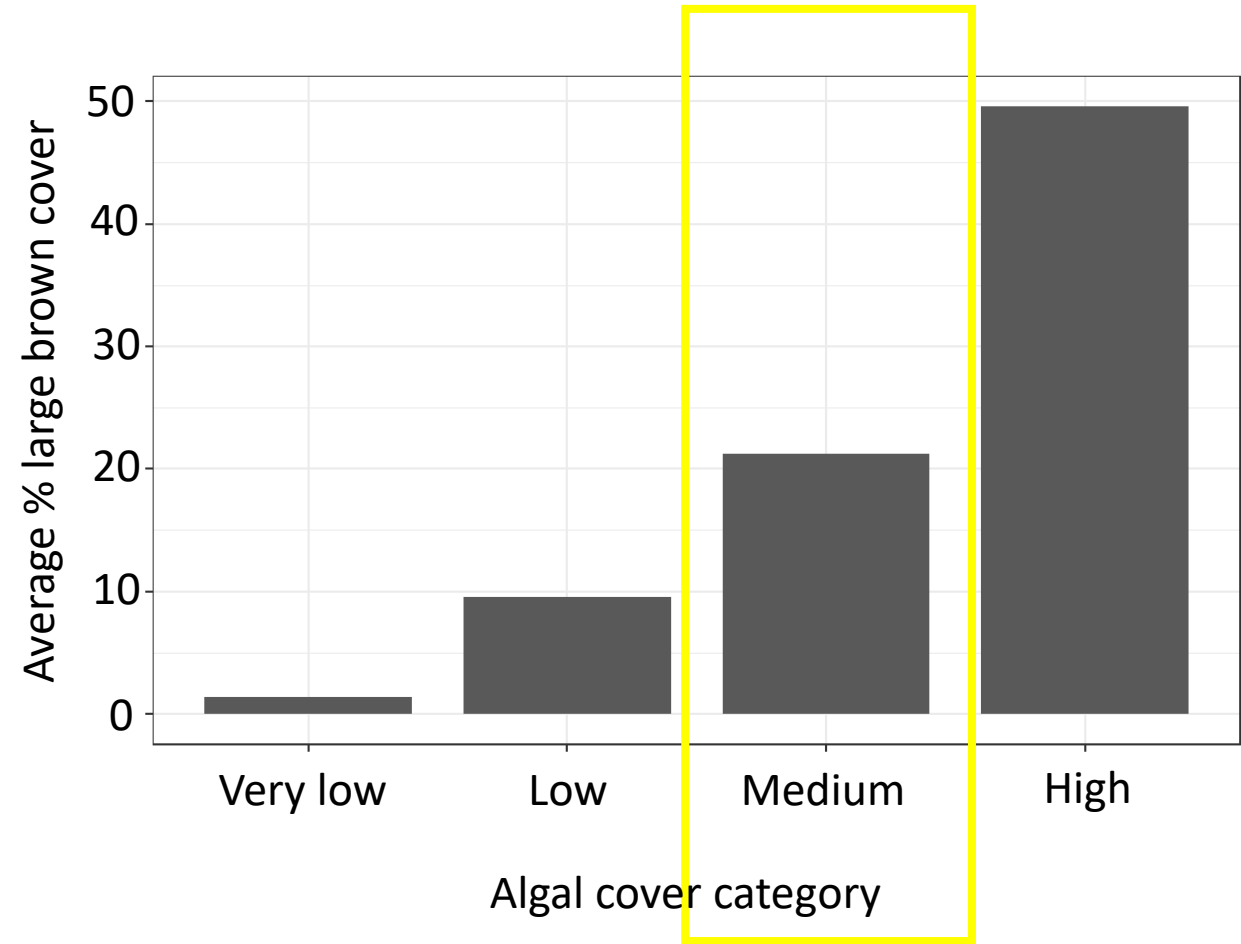
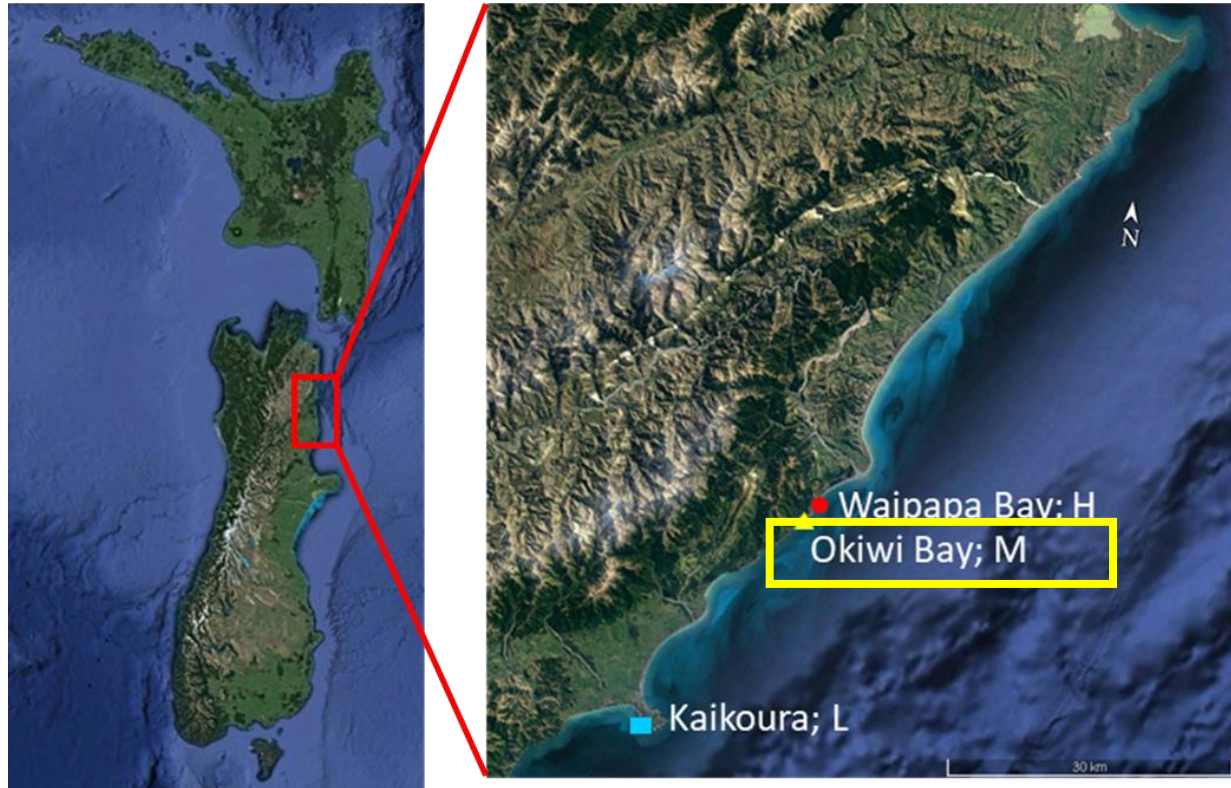
Assignment of fine spatial scale sites based on large spatial-scale surveys



Waipapa Bay South: High uplift, Low adult large brown cover



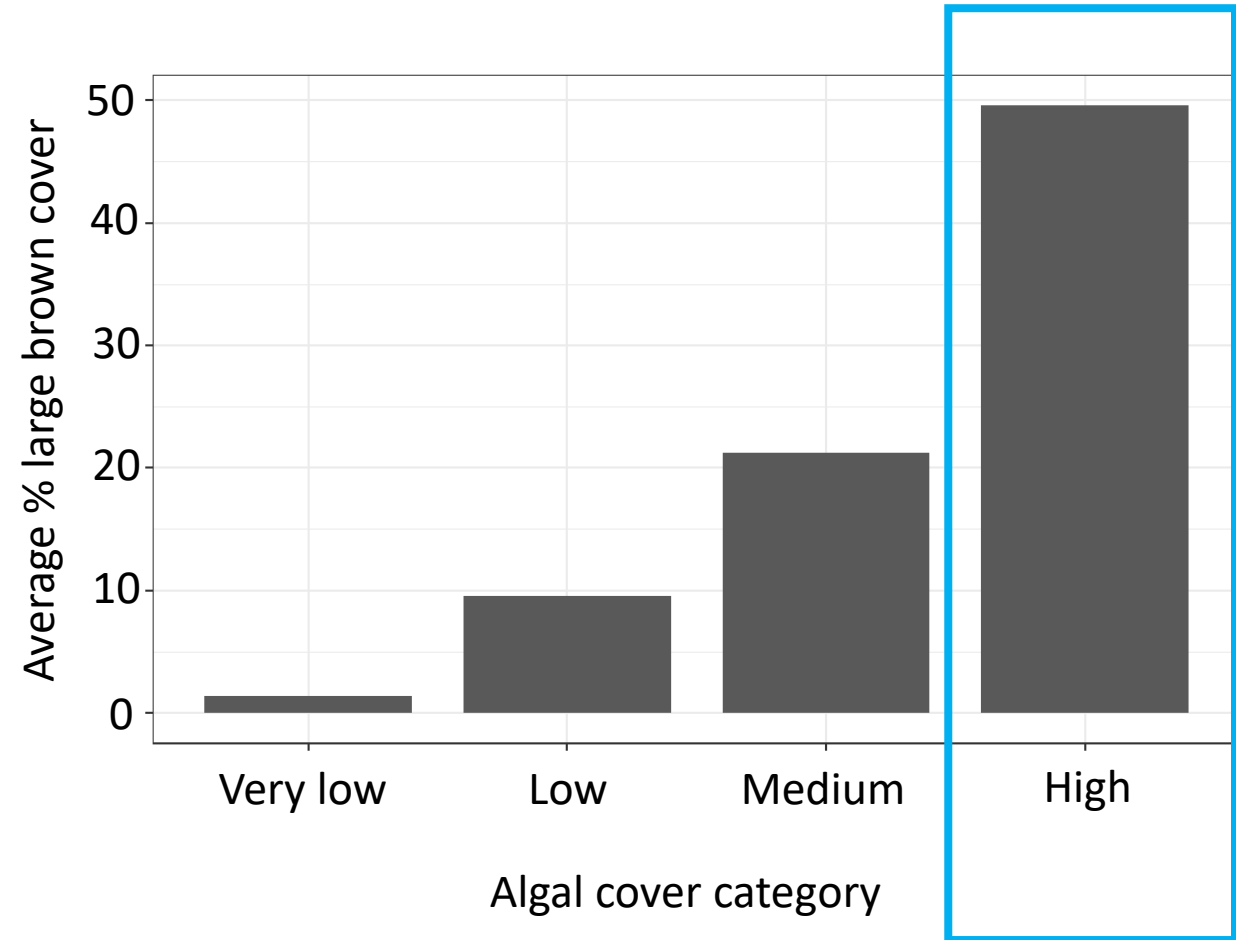
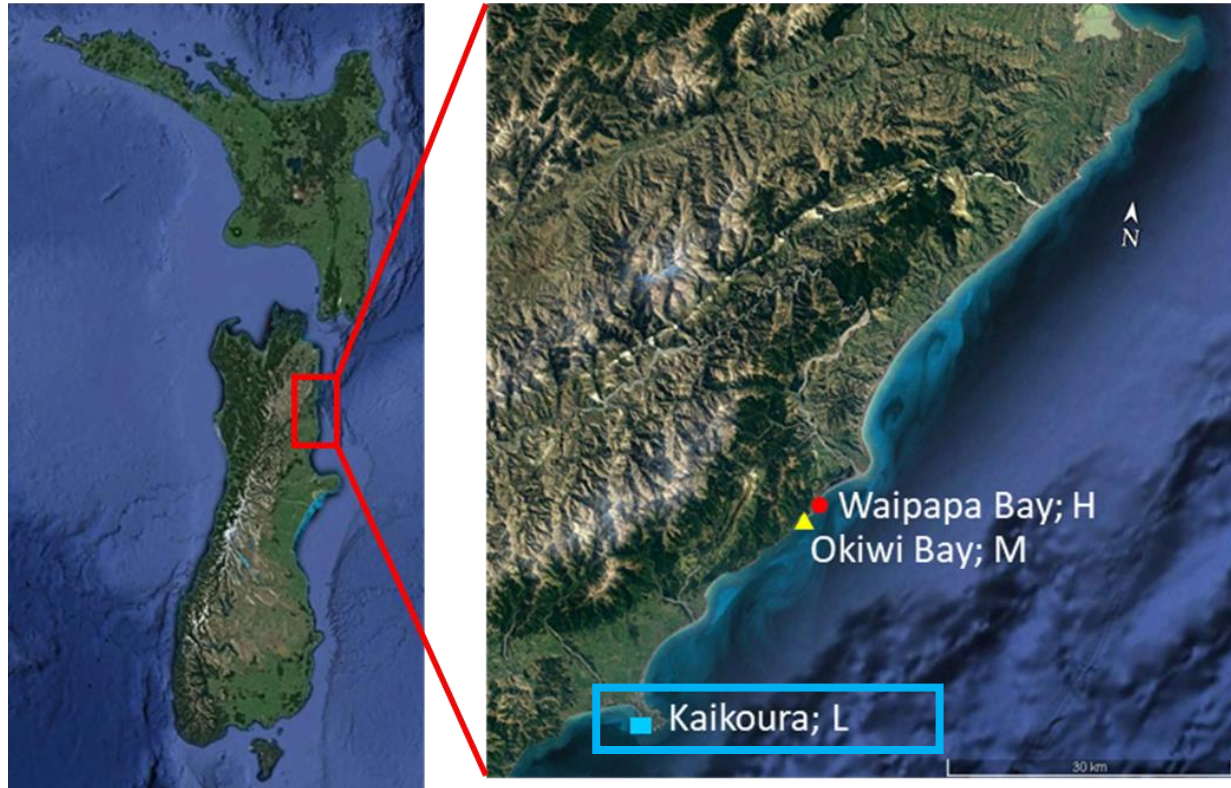
Assignment of fine spatial scale sites based on large spatial-scale surveys



Okiwi Bay: Medium uplift, Medium adult large brown cover



Assignment of fine spatial scale sites based on large spatial-scale surveys



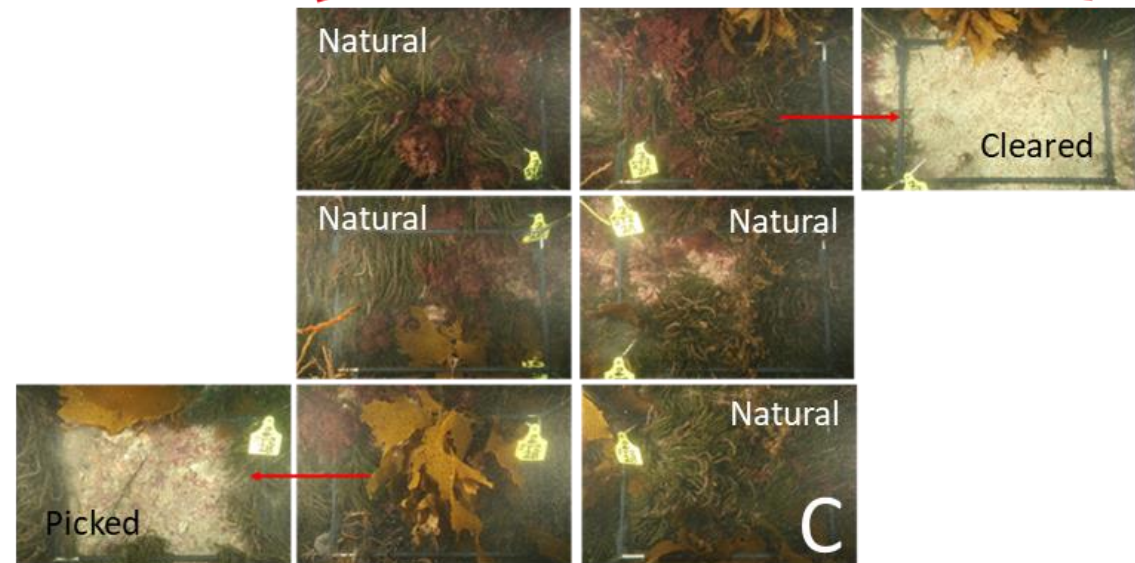
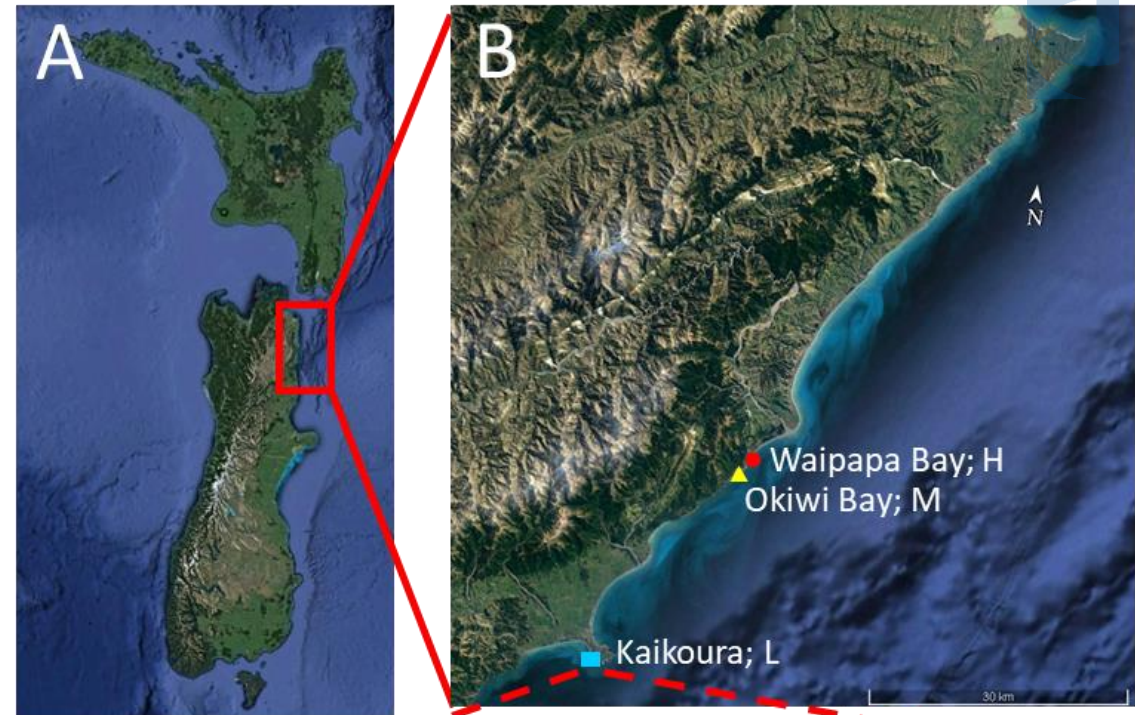
Kaikoura Peninsula: Low uplift, High adult large brown cover

Per Site:

- Two stations
- 16 Natural, 4 Picked and 4 Cleared quads per station
 - Original clearance in Summer 2019
 - 5 sampling points over 3 years

Per 0.25 m² quad:

- % cover of all macroscopic algae
- Count, size and species of all large brown recruits
 - 215 hours UW

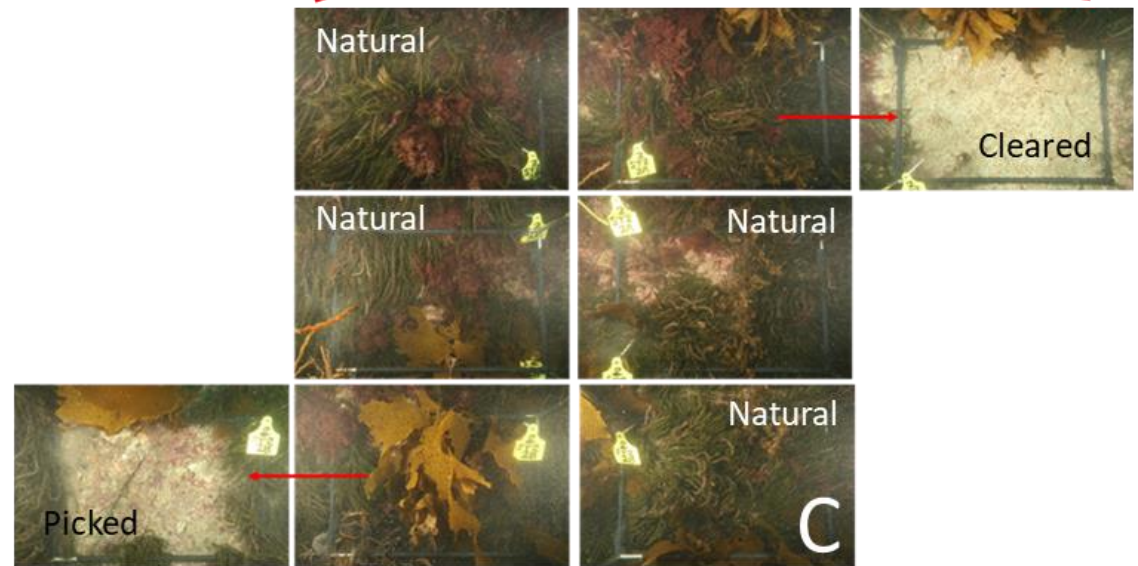
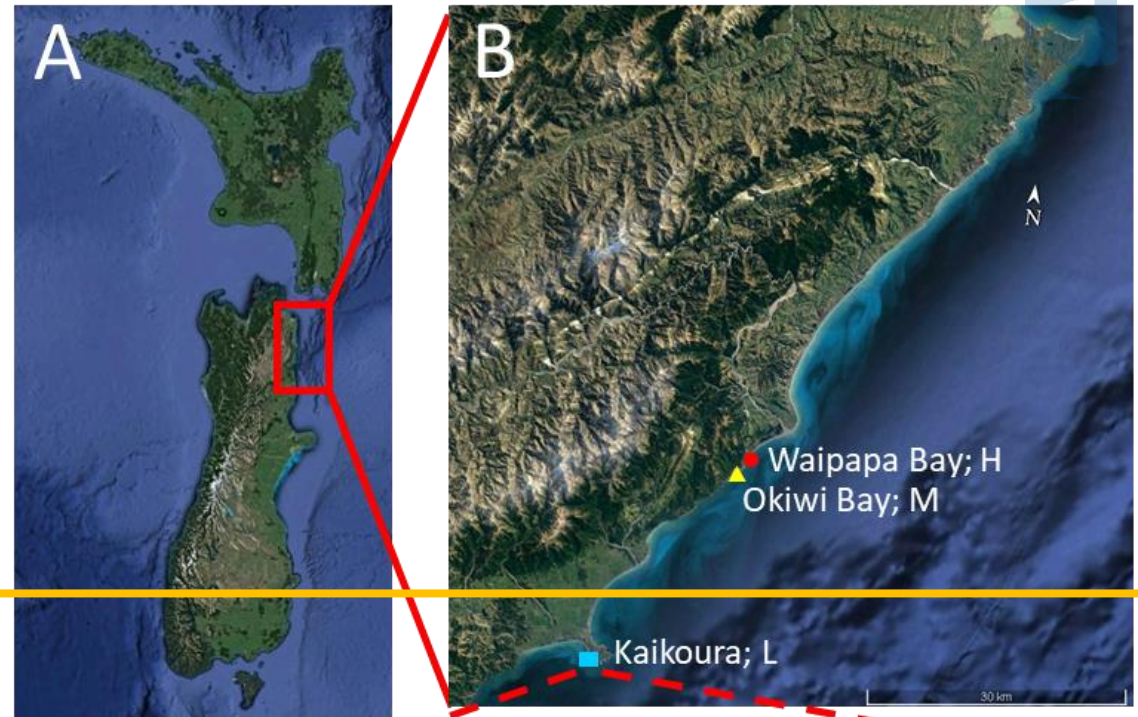


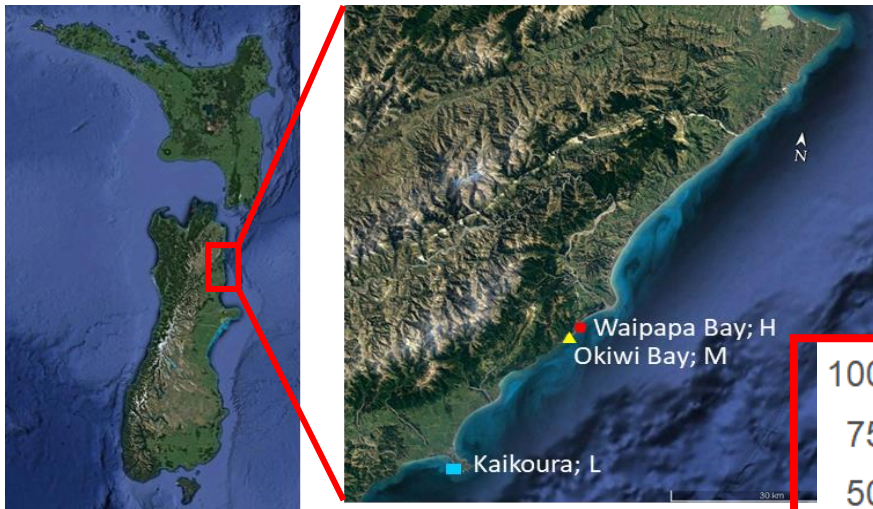
Influence of seasonality

Same quads re-treated 26 months (Fall 2021) after original clearance at Kaikoura stations

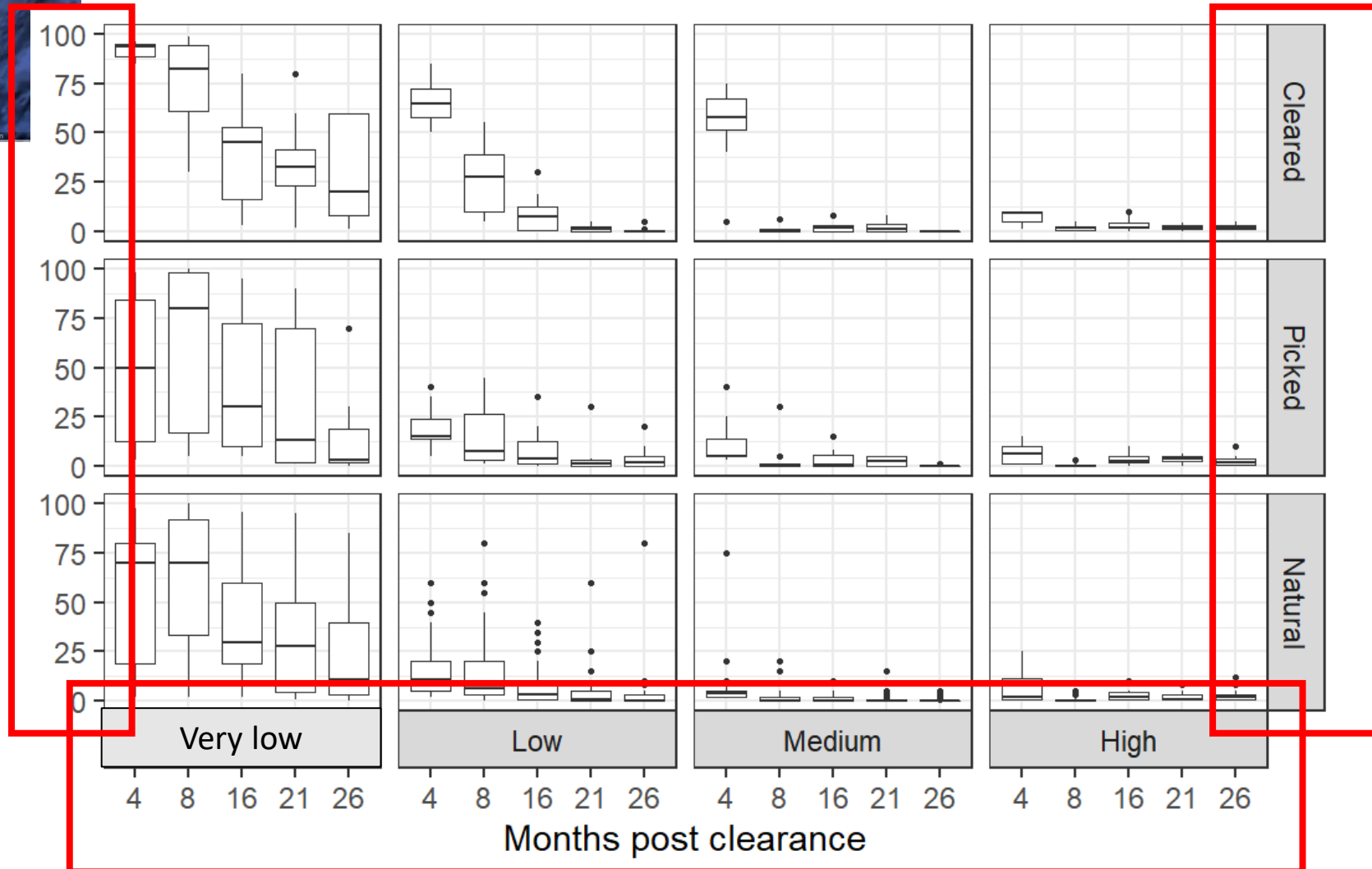
Per 0.25 m² quad:

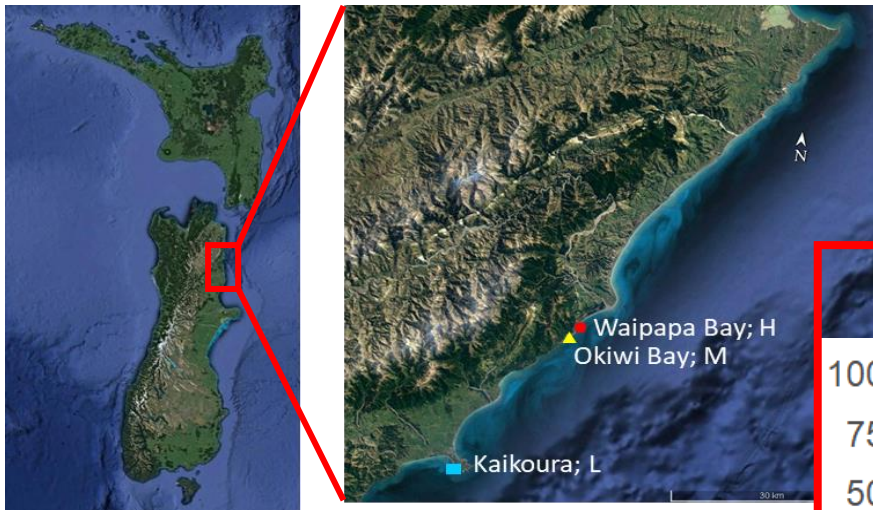
- % cover all macroscopic algae
- Count, size and species of all large brown recruits





Percent bare space

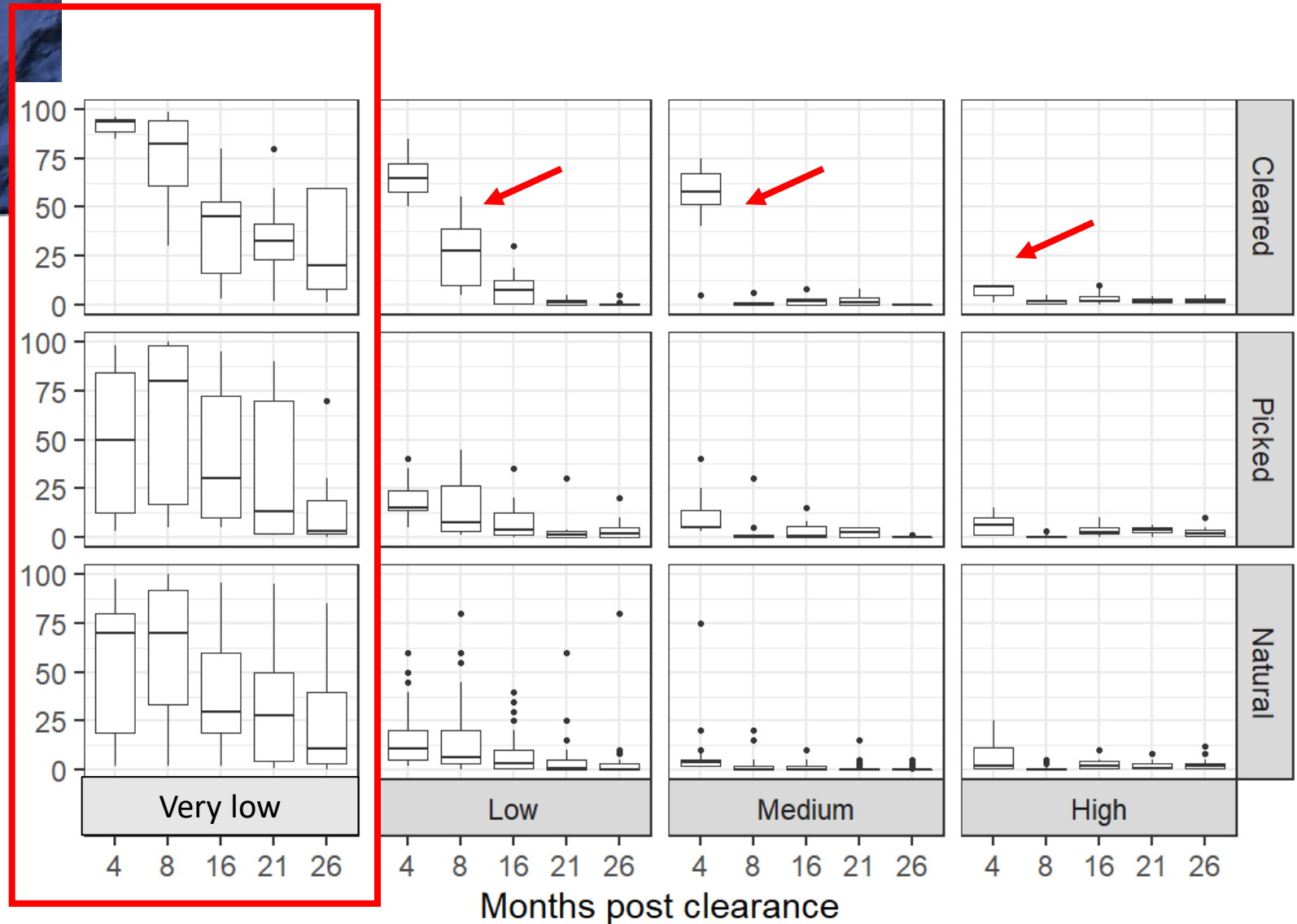




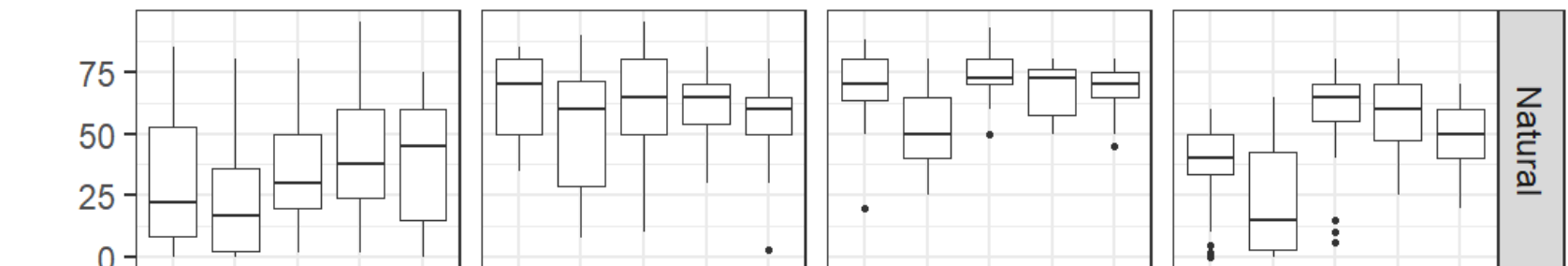
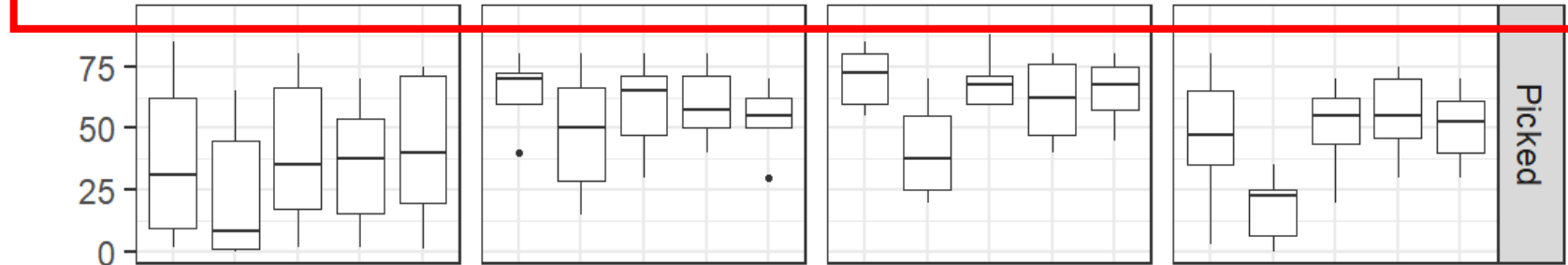
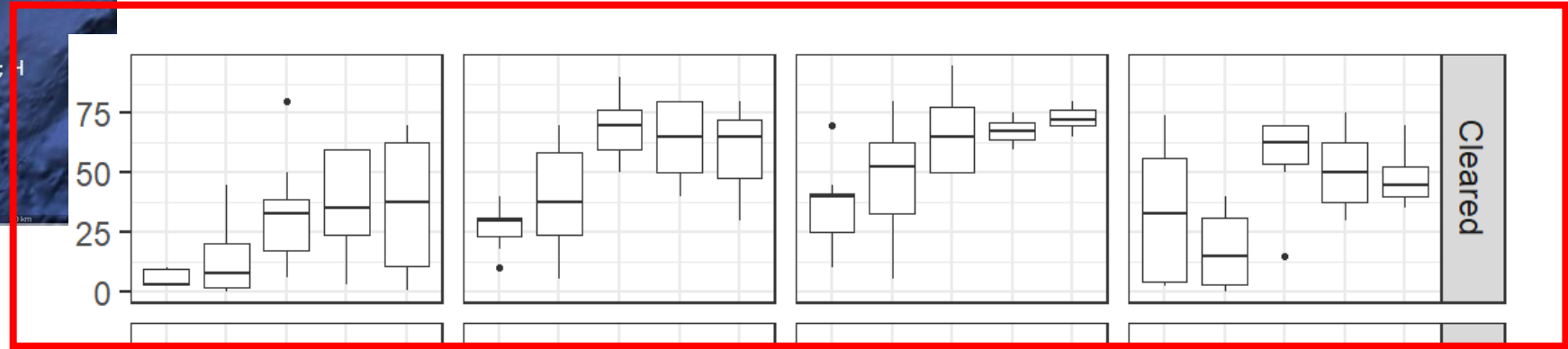
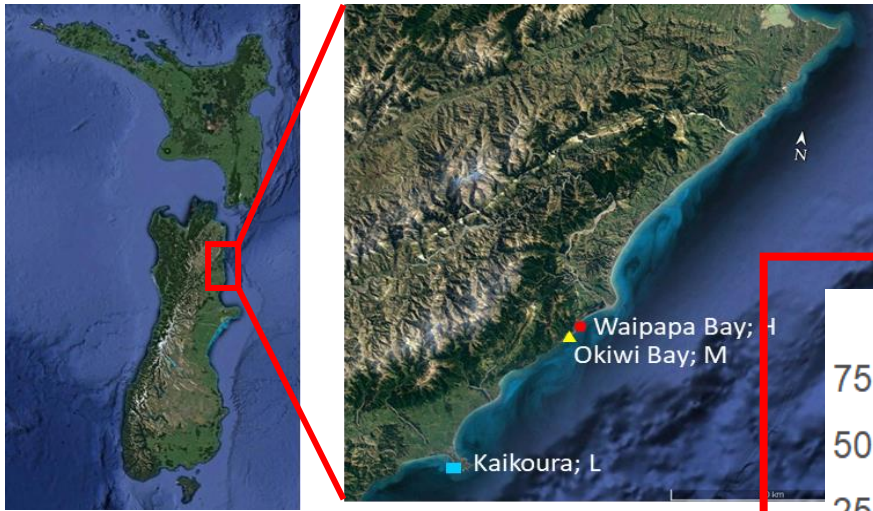
Percent bare space

Very low
algal cover;

Very slow
recovery of
bare space



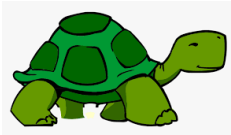
Percent encrusting coralline algae



4 8 16 21 26 4 8 16 21 26 4 8 16 21 26 4 8 16 21 26

Months post clearance

Very low
algal
cover



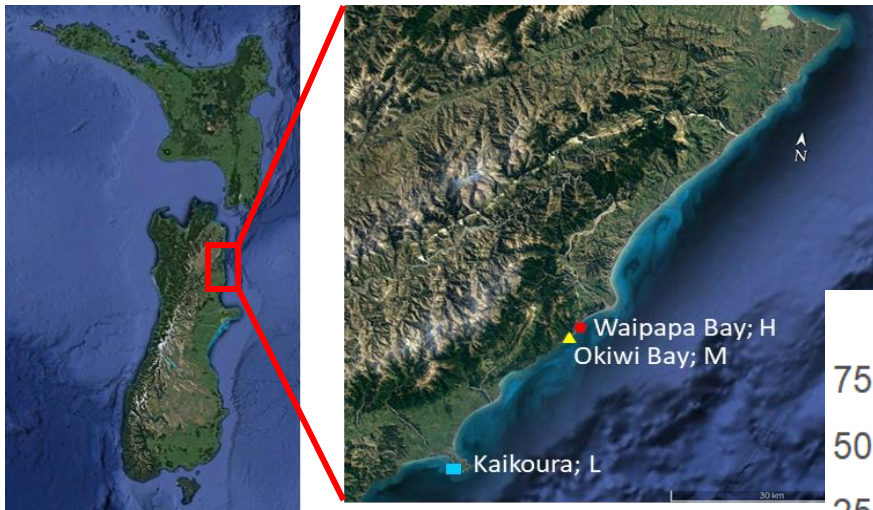
Low
algal
cover



Medium
algal
cover

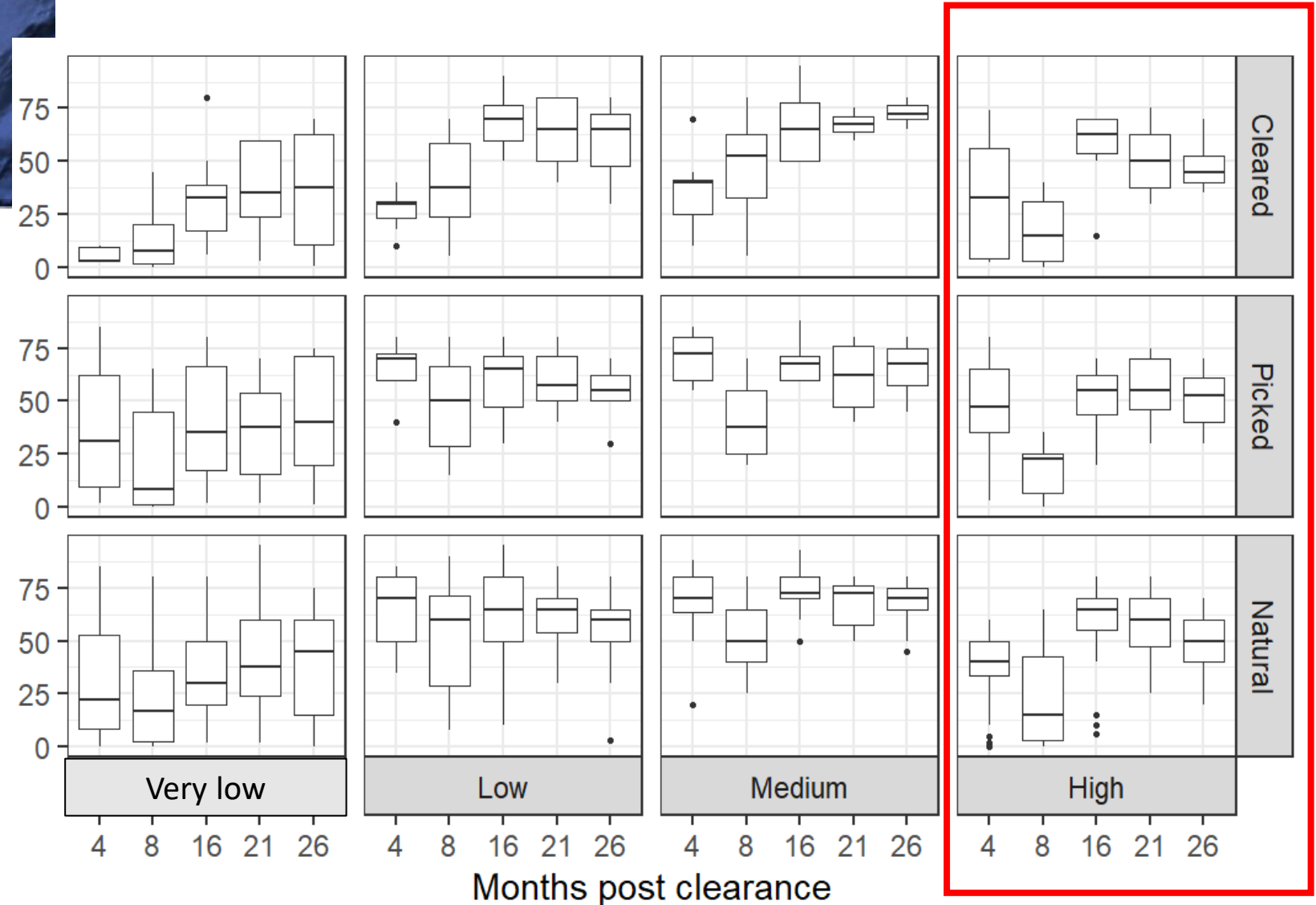


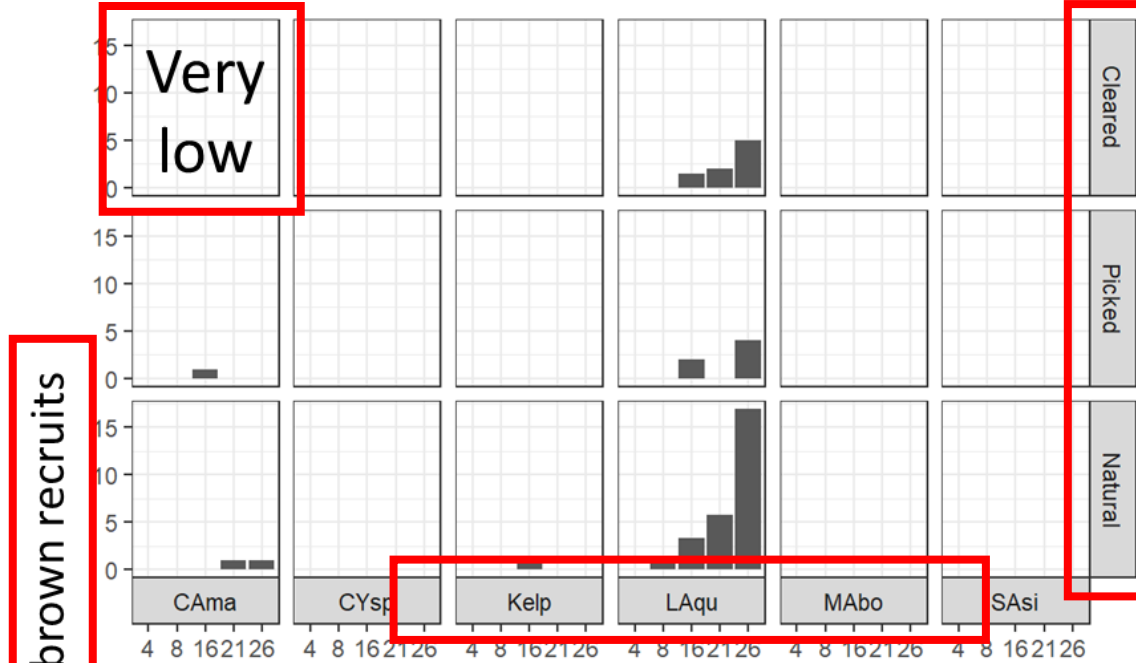
shutterstock.com - 25920756



Percent encrusting coralline algae

High algal cover





CAma = *Carpophyllum maschalocarpum*

CYsp = *Cystophora* spp.

Kelp = *Lessonia variegata* or *Ecklonia radiata*

LAqu = *Landsburgia querifolia*

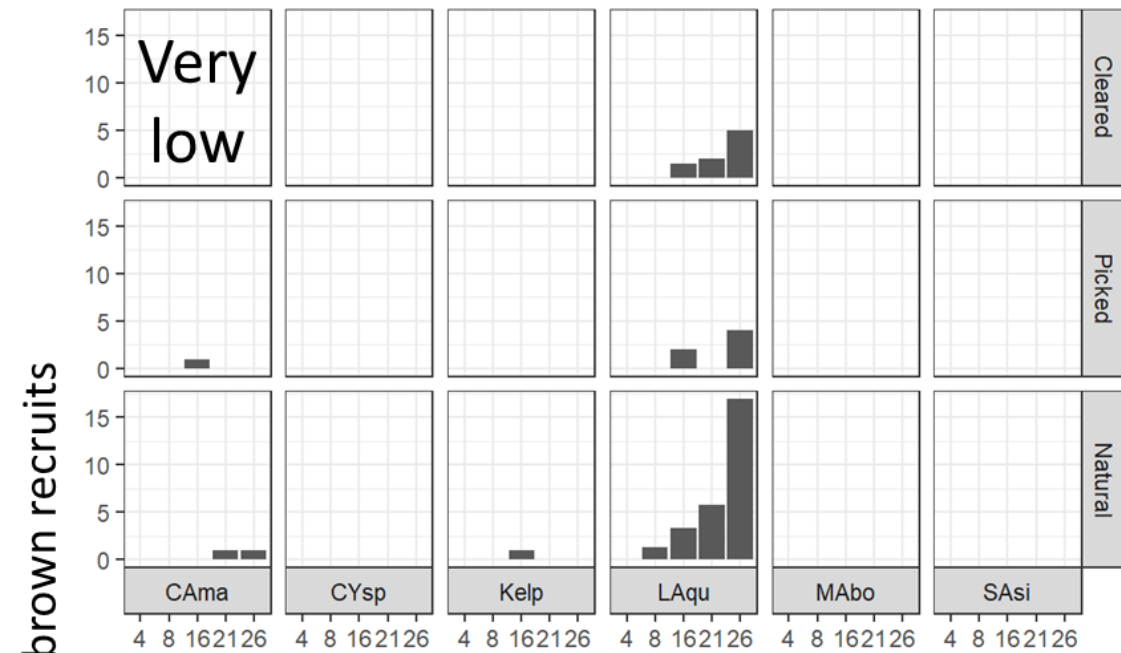
MAbo = *Marginariella boryana*

SAsi = *Sargassum sinclairii*

Clearance age (months)



Very low algal cover

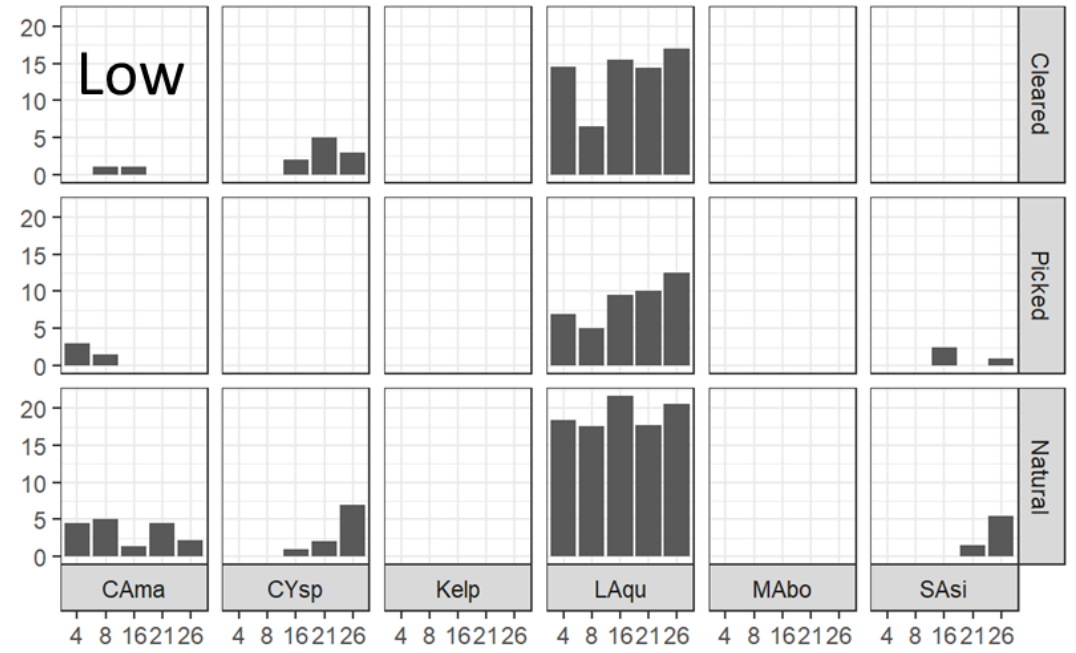


Clearance age (months)



Low algal cover

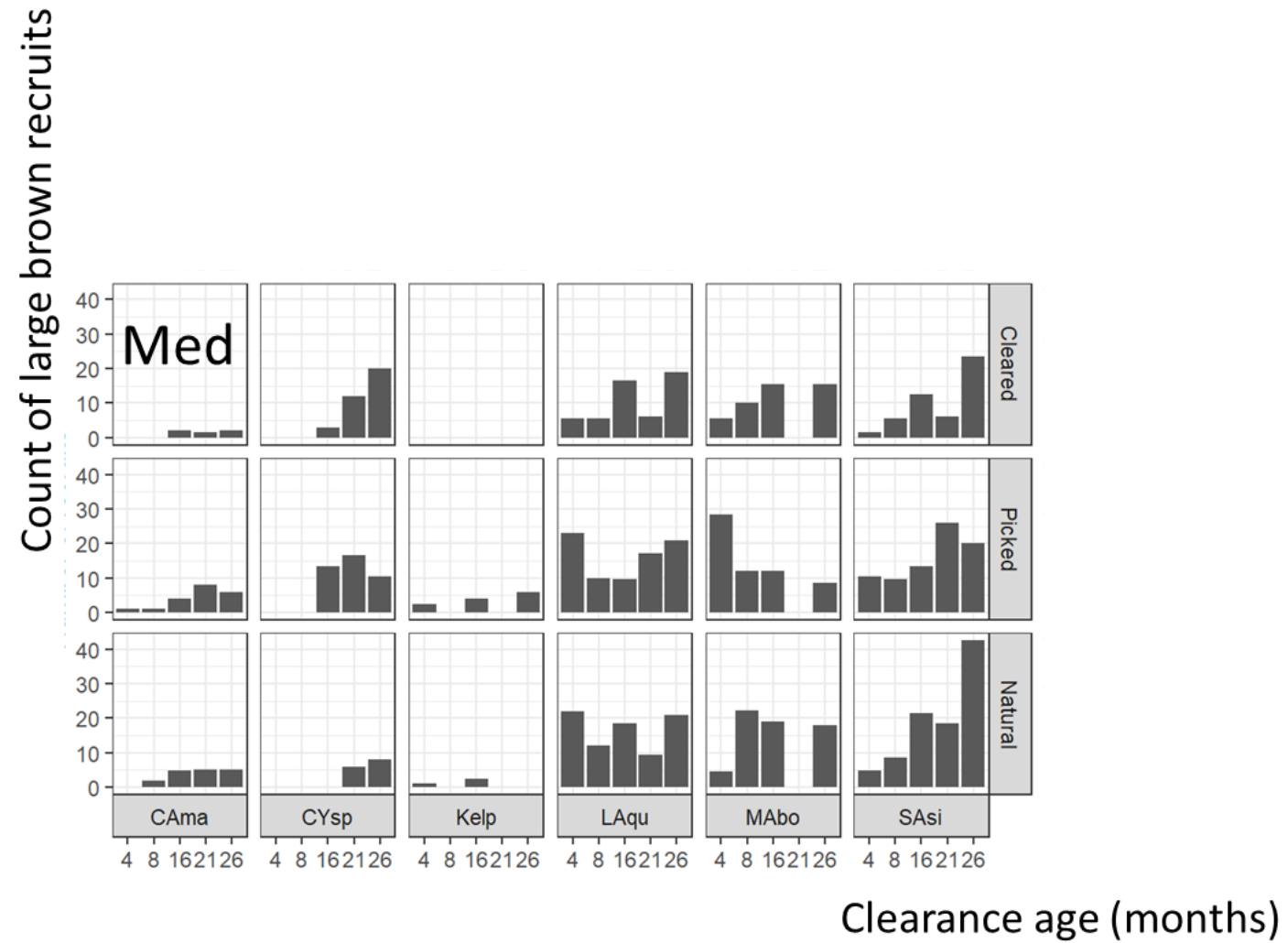
Count of large brown recruits



Clearance age (months)



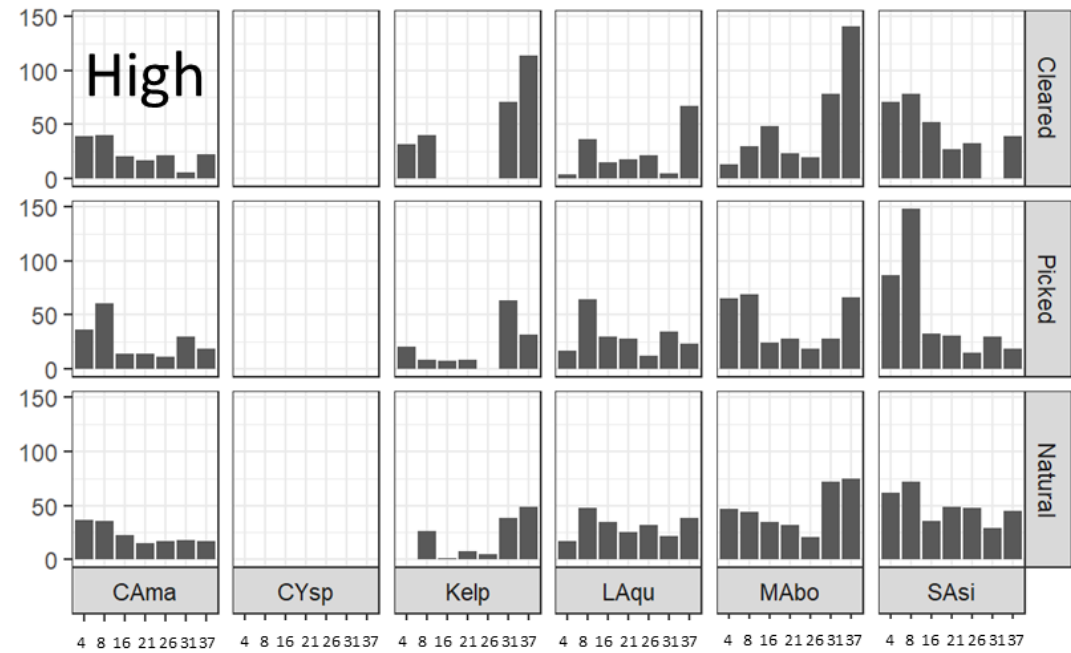
Medium algal cover



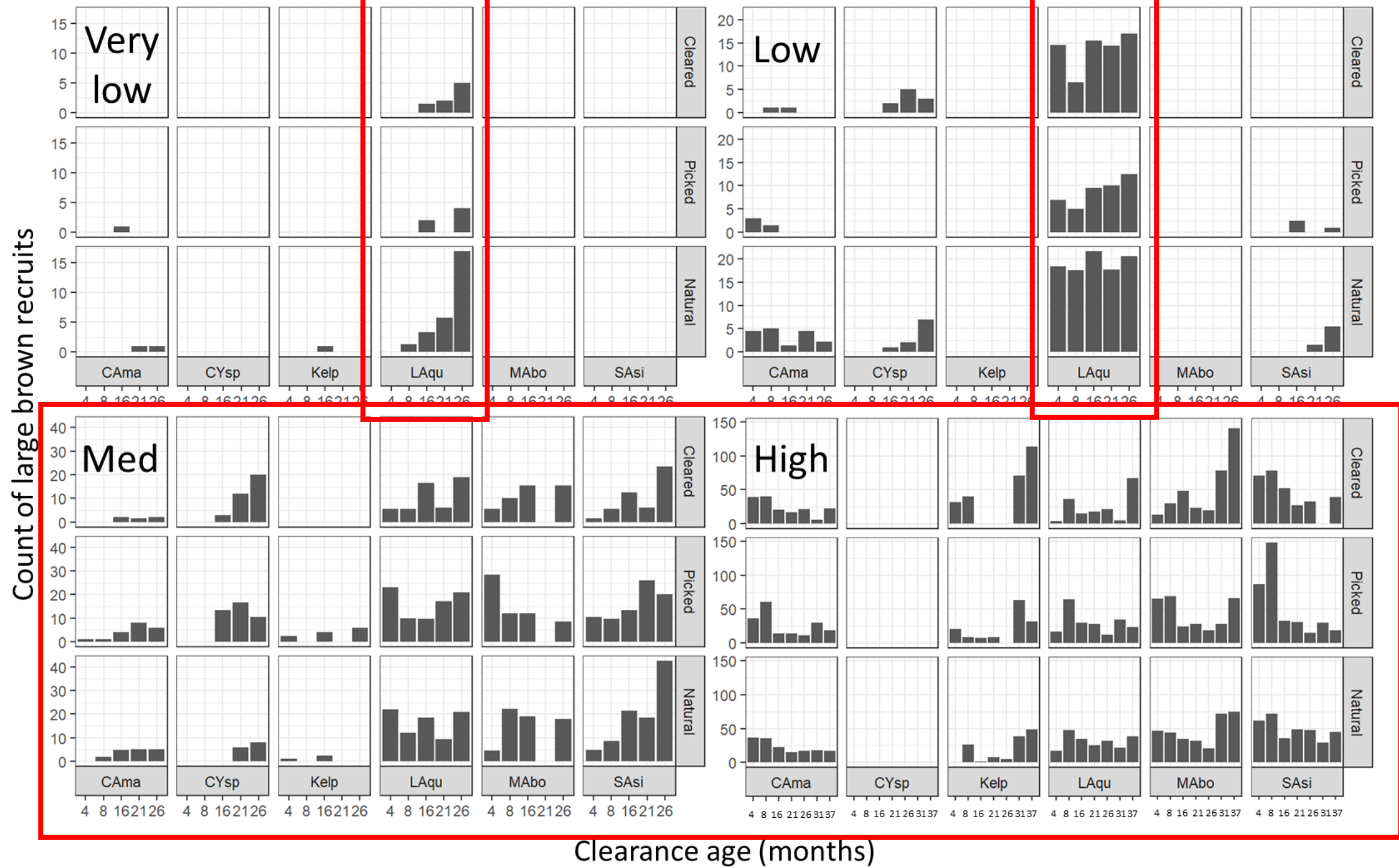


High algal cover

Count of large brown recruits

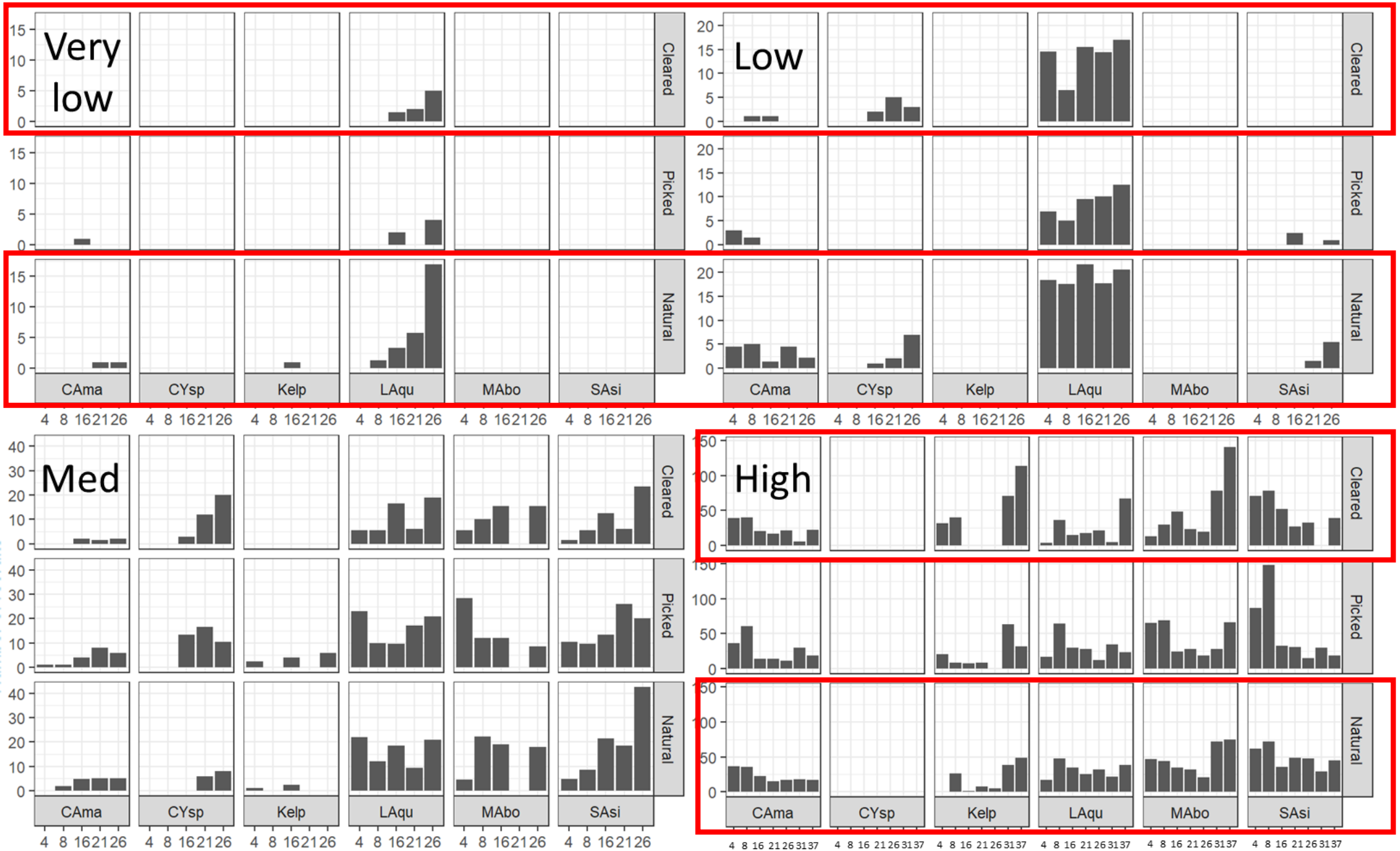


Clearance age (months)





Count of large brown recruits

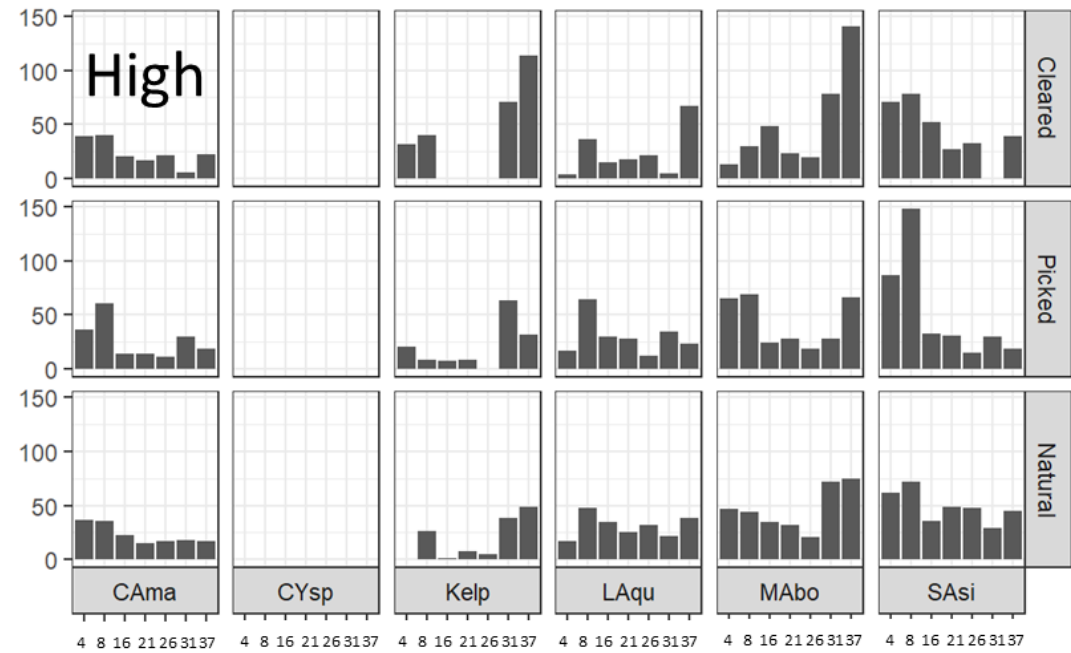


Clearance age (months)



Effect of seasonality

Count of large brown recruits

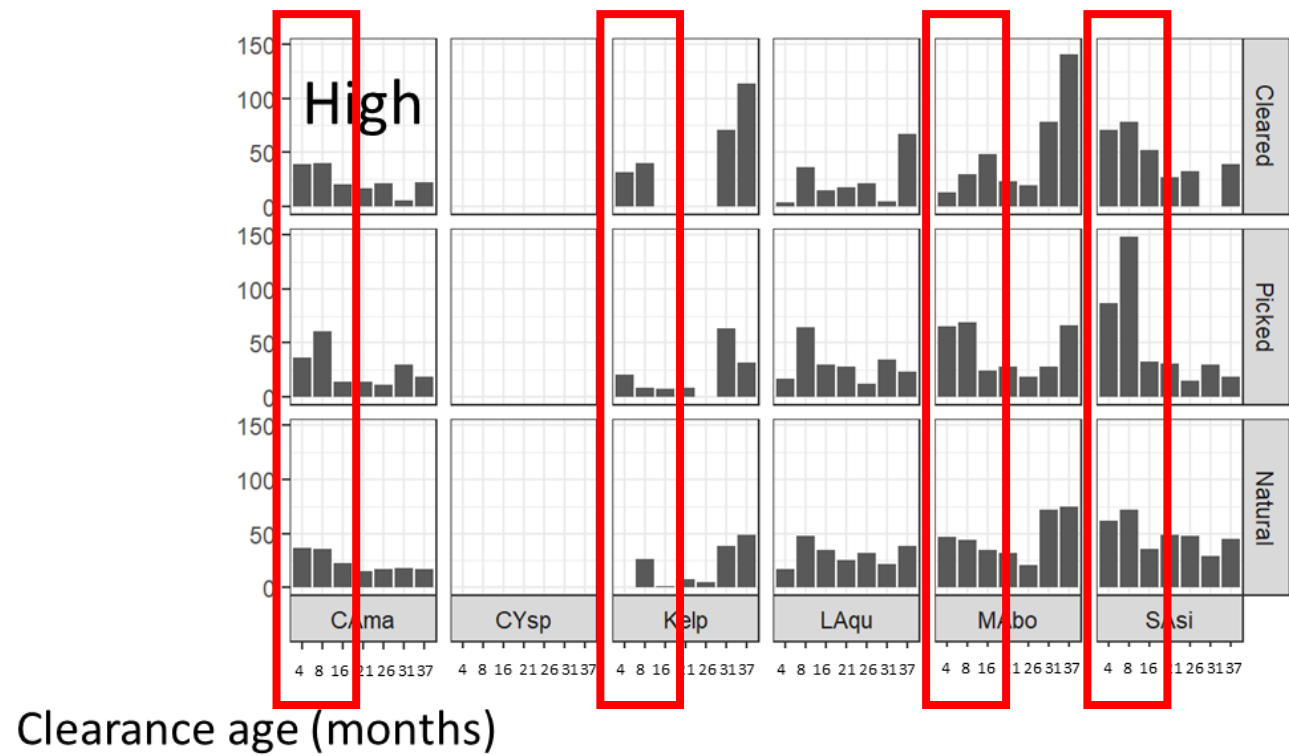


Clearance age (months)



Effect of seasonality

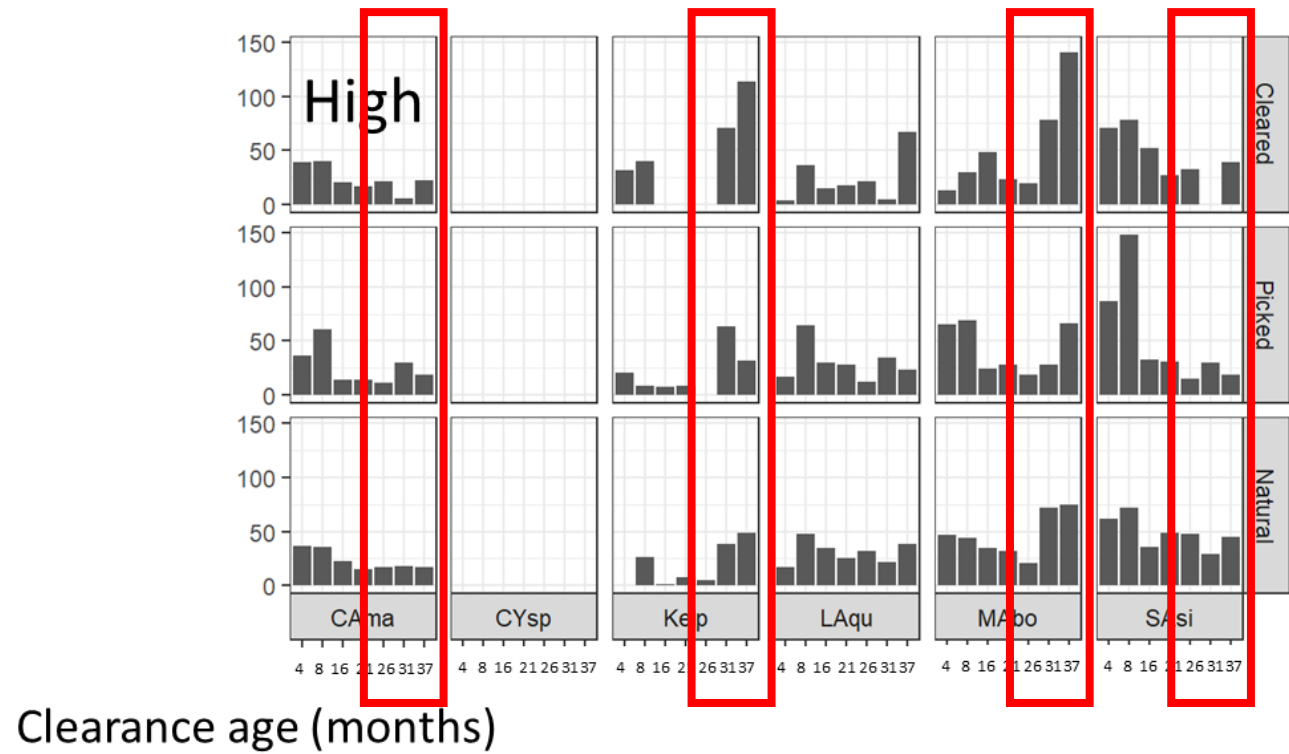
Count of large brown recruits





Effect of seasonality

Count of large brown recruits

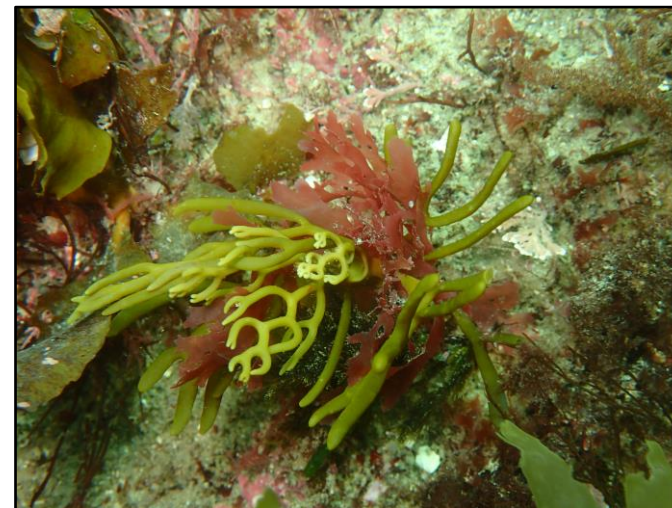


Winter/early Spring reproduction



VS

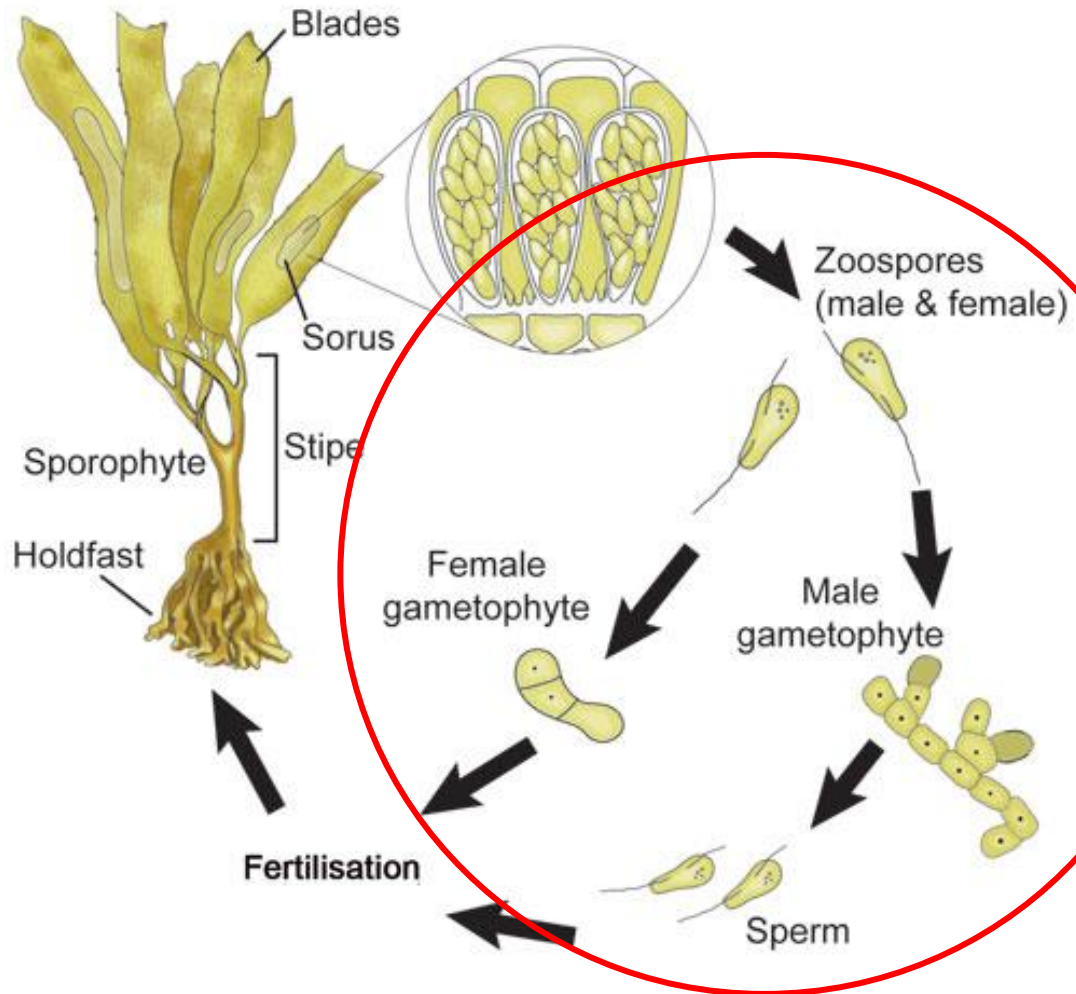
Spring/early Summer reproduction



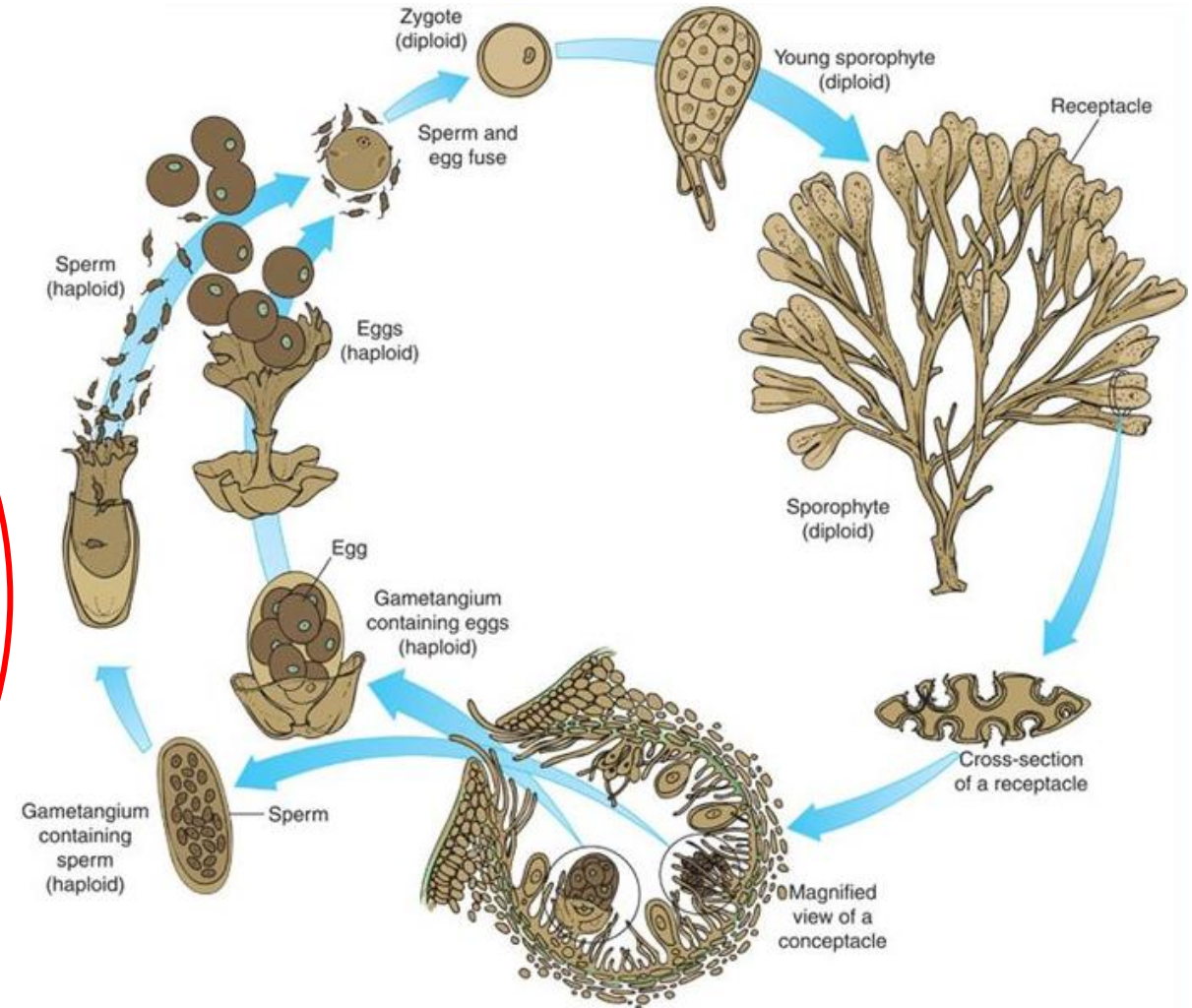


But also different life cycles

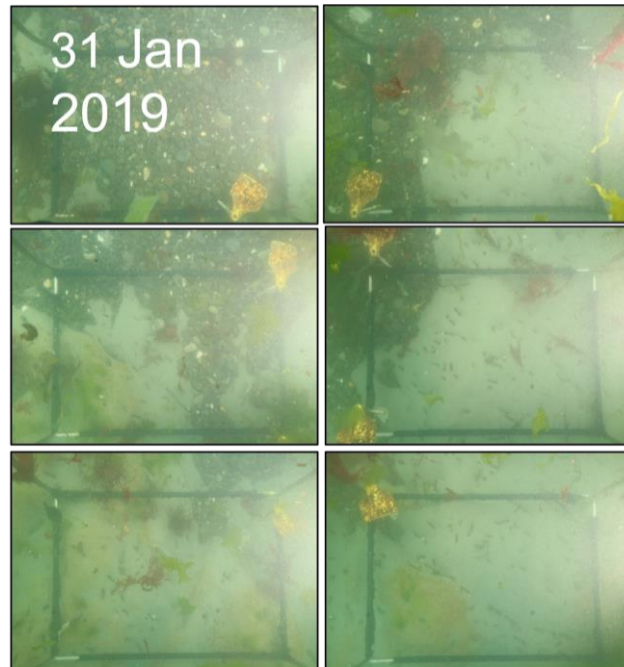
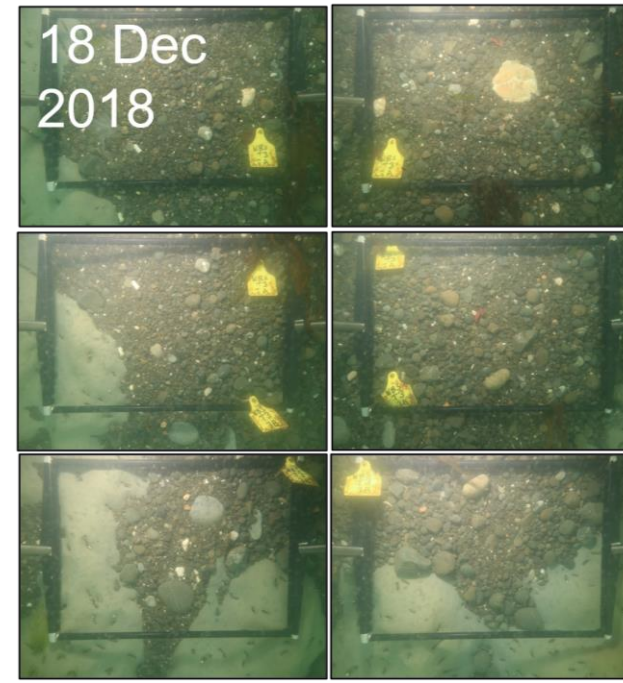
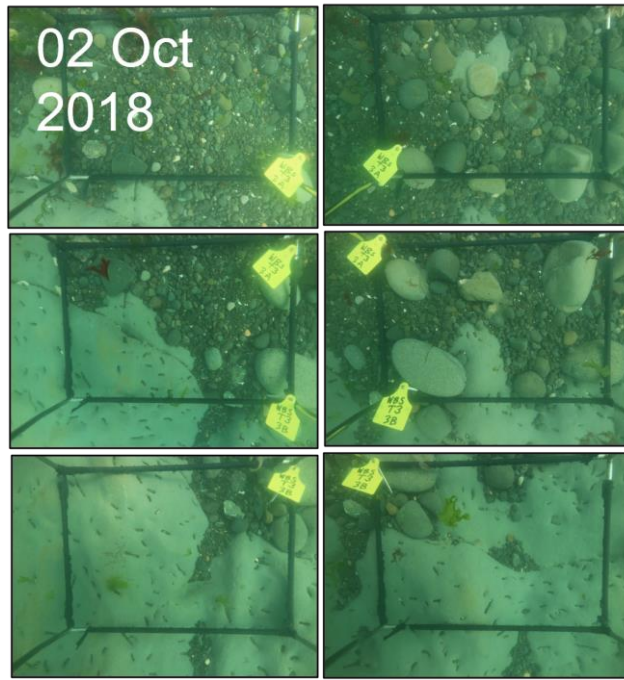
Kelp



Furoid

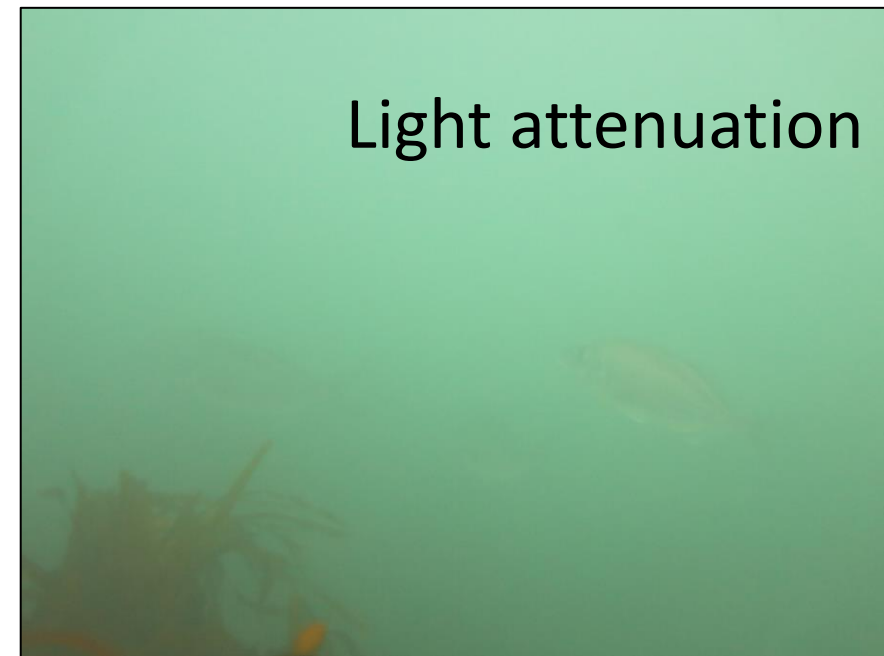


Consequence of life cycle and mobile substrata

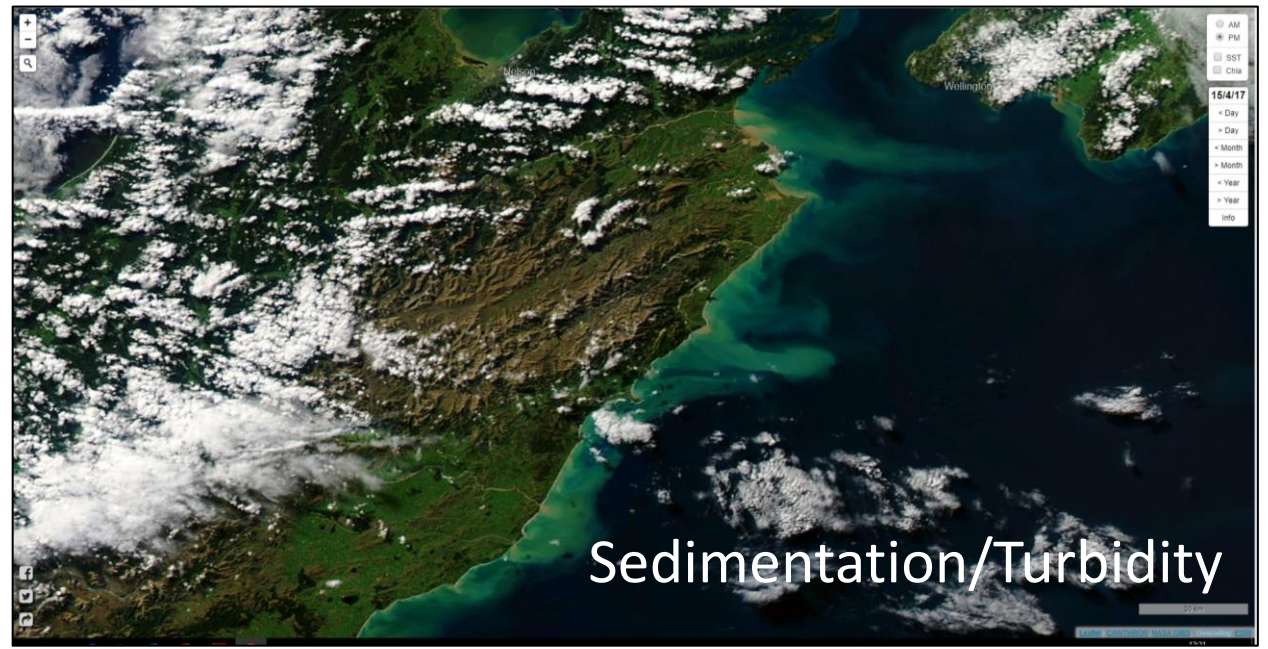
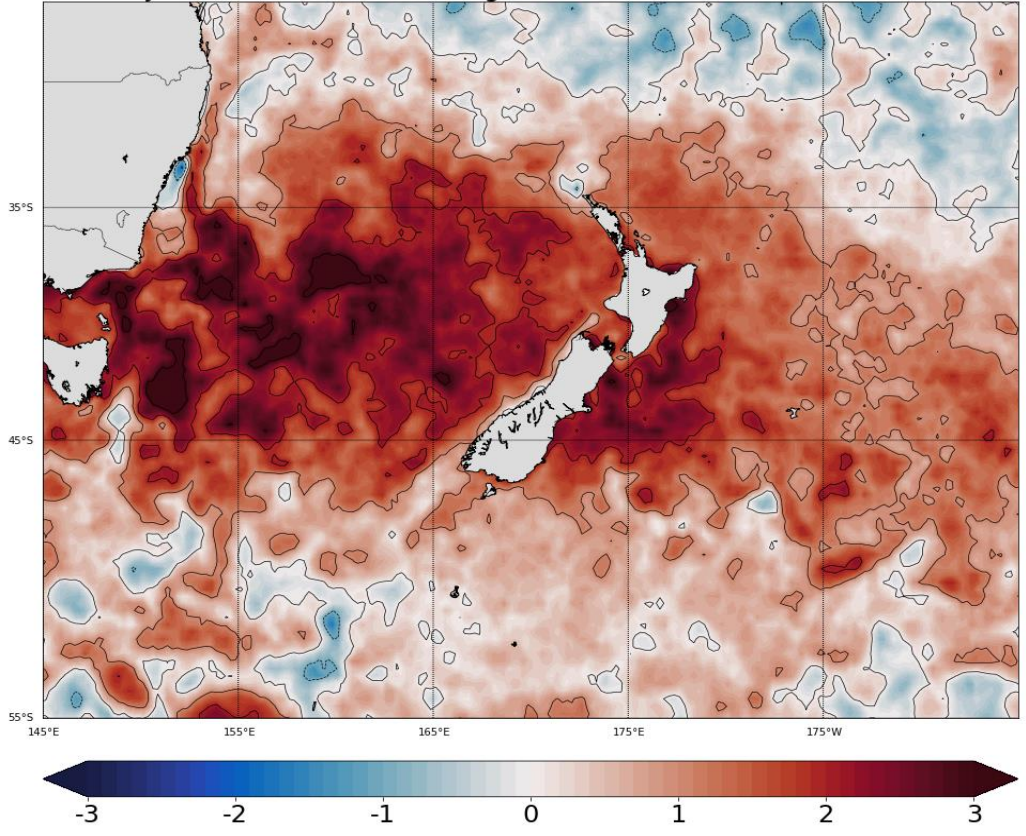




It is also likely that species responded differently to:



Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (°C)
1 -> 14 Jan 2019 Two Week Average
Data: UKMET OSTIA



NIWA Jan 2019

Marine heatwaves,
warming seas.

Sedimentation/Turbidity



Take home

- EQ caused fragmentation of populations and significant habitat disruption in high uplift areas
- Accumulating stressors: sedimentation, EQ-related habitat modification, marine heatwave intensified these effects.
- H_1 : Faster recovery of bare space in proximity to high algal cover.
- H_2 : More recruits with increasing algal cover but no refuge benefit on number of recruits.
- H_3 : Greater recruitment on bare substrate in proximity to high algal cover.
- H_4 : Seasonal influence important to recruitment; species-specific!
- *Landsburgia quercifolia* most resilient to EQ and ensuing stressors.
- Lab experiment also found *L. quercifolia* most resilient to increasing temp and decreasing light.
- And that sediment had greater negative effect on growth than shade.

Acknowledgements



- **Supervisors: Dr. Robyn Dunmore and Prof. David Schiel**
- Nearly ten days underwater requires help! Thanks to Cawthron's technical team, diving team and manager support; James Brodie and the crew from Marlborough Commercial Diving Services; The Reader family; Local support along the Kaikoura coast for boat launching and weather conditions; Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura; and MERG.



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

