



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF  
**WELLINGTON**  
TE HERENGA WAKA



@PelegOhad  
#ITRS2023

# MARINE PROTECTION ENHANCES KELP FOREST STABILITY

Ohad Peleg, Caitlin Blain, Nick Shears

Research Fellow @ Victoria University of Wellington  
[ohad.peleg@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:ohad.peleg@vuw.ac.nz)



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**AUCKLAND**  
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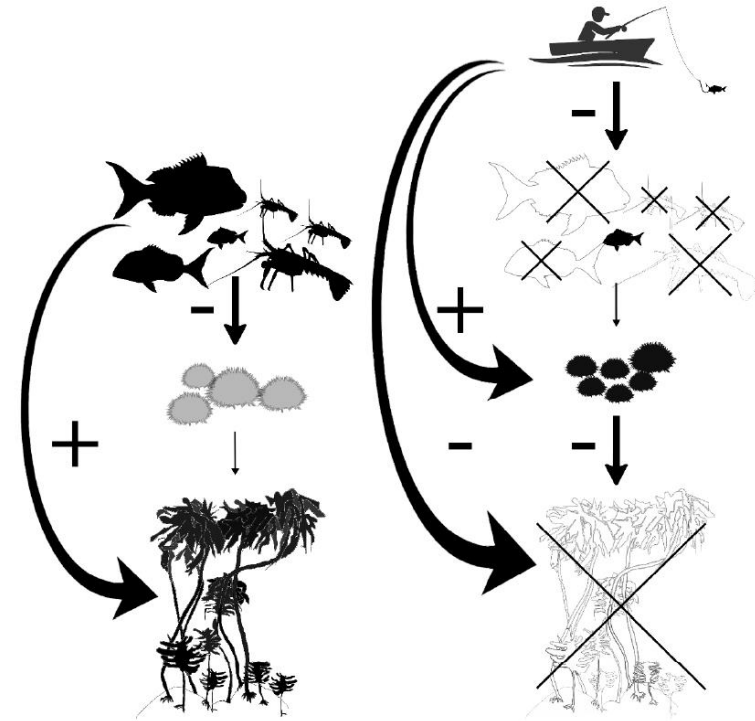


# FUTURE-PROOFING KELP FORESTS

- Kelp forests dominate shallow temperate reefs
- Decline in many regions
- Manage, conserve and restore
- Outcomes and benefits need to persist

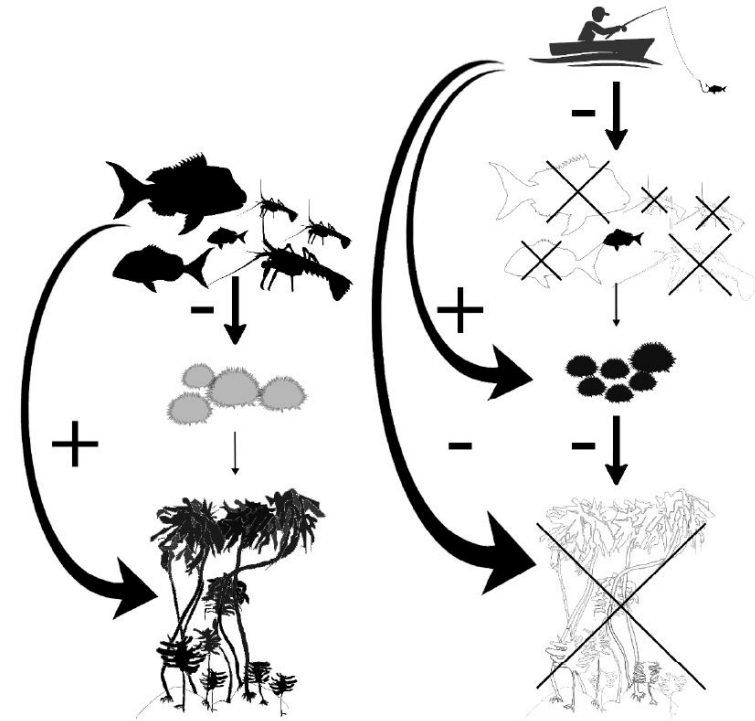
# TROPHIC CASCADES AND ECOSYSTEM PHASE SHIFTS

- Fishing can disrupt predatory interactions driving trophic cascades and phase-shifts
- Alternate stable states



# PROTECTION, REVERSE SHIFTS AND ECOSYSTEM STABILITY

- No-take protection can reverse these shifts

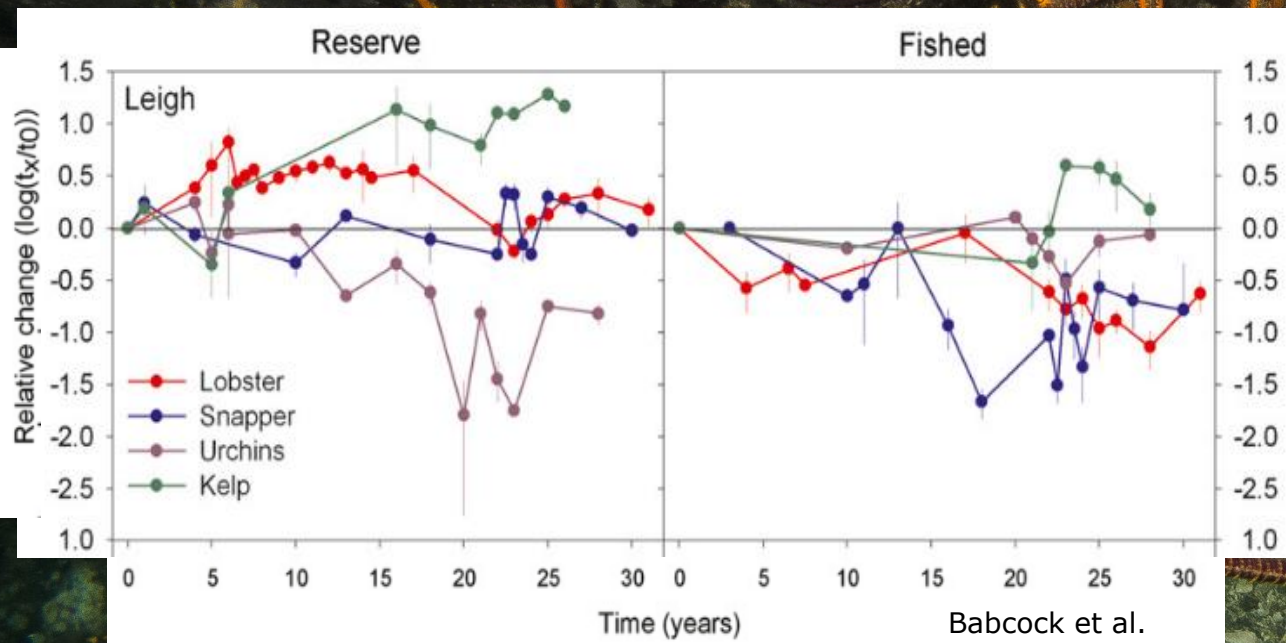


**What is the role of protection in ecosystem stability?**



# LEIGH MARINE RESERVE

(no-take; est. 1977)



Babcock et al.  
2010

## Protection effects timeline:

- Direct effects
- 25 yrs: Urchin barrens → Algal forests / turfs
- Indirect effects lag:
  - Size specific predation
  - Time for predators to reach impactful size
  - Sea urchin density*

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MARINE ECOLOGY PROGRESS SERIES  
Mar Ecol Prog Ser

Published January 16

**Continuing trophic cascade effects after 25 years  
of no-take marine reserve protection**

Nick T. Shears\*, Russell C. Babcock

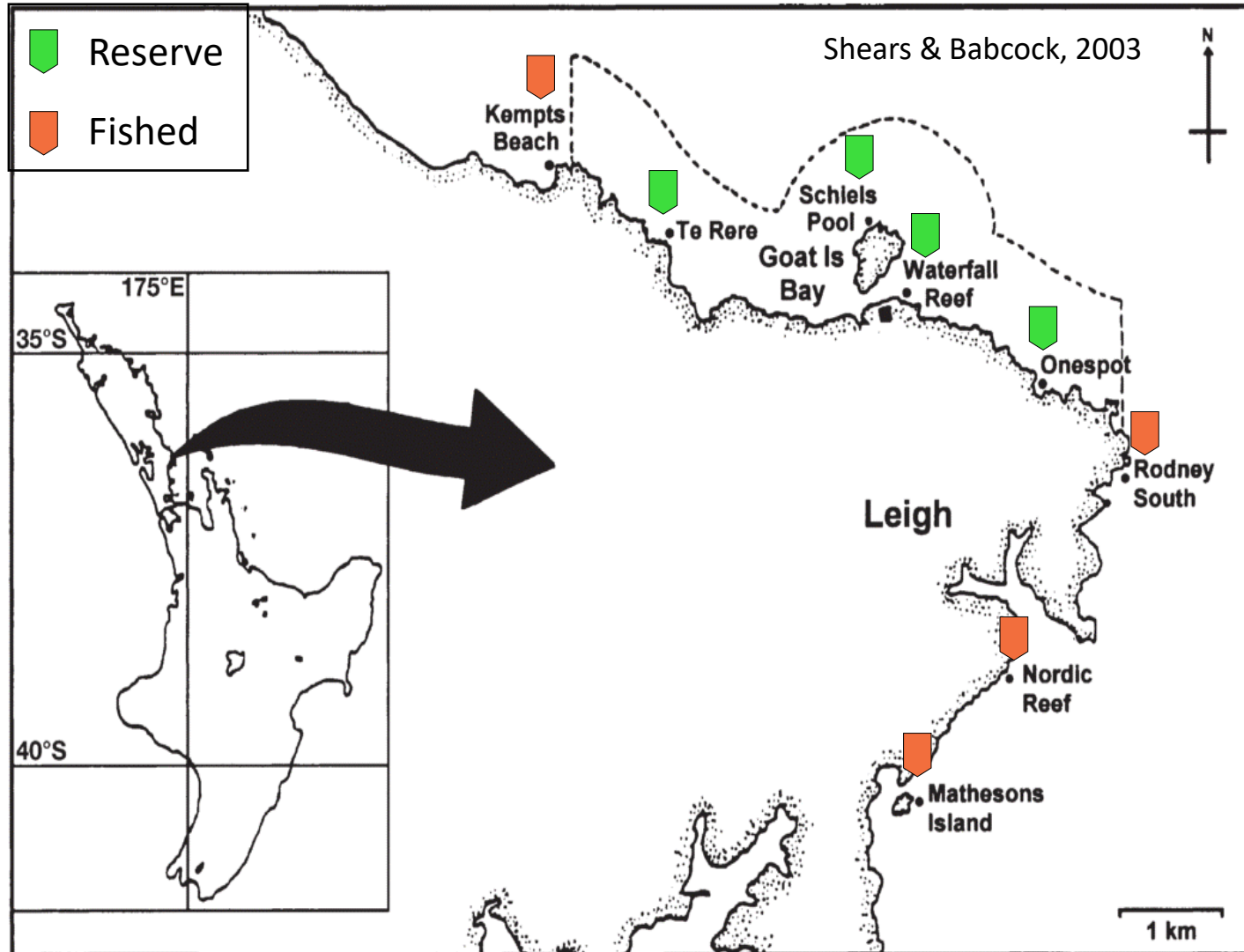
Leigh Marine Laboratory, University of Auckland, PO Box 349, Warkworth, New Zealand

Questions:

**How has protection affected ecosystem stability?  
Are turfs a stable or a transient state?**

Photo: Paul Caiger

# 20 YEARS OF BENTHIC COMMUNITY MONITORING (1999-2019)

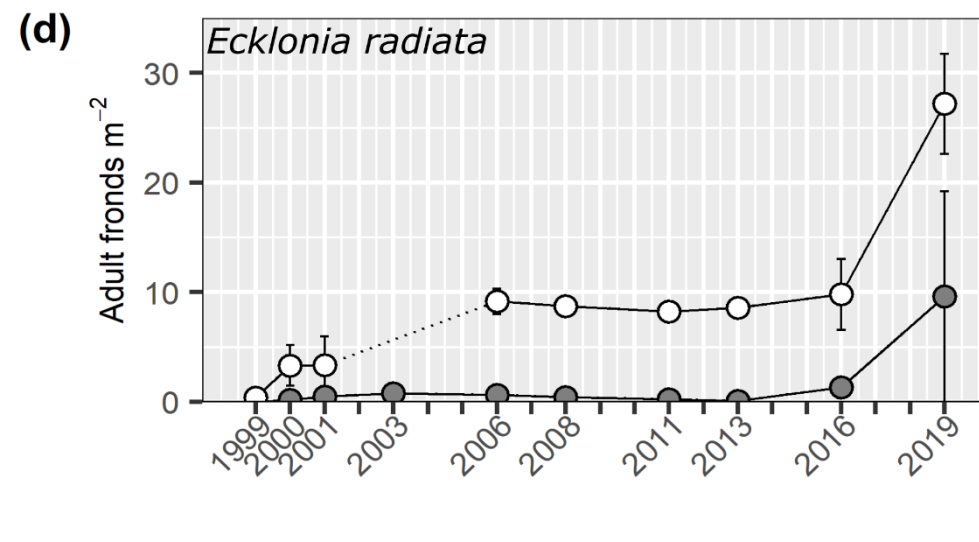
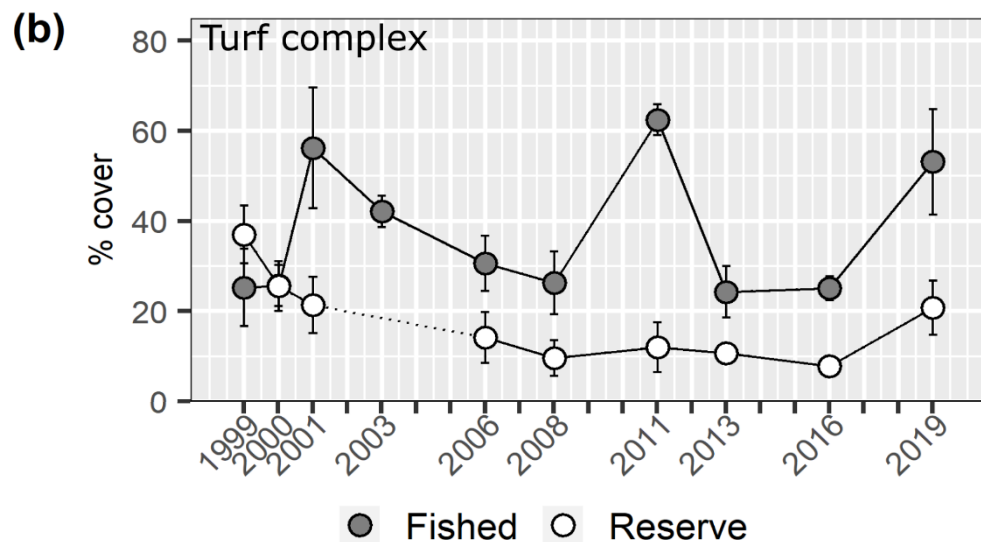
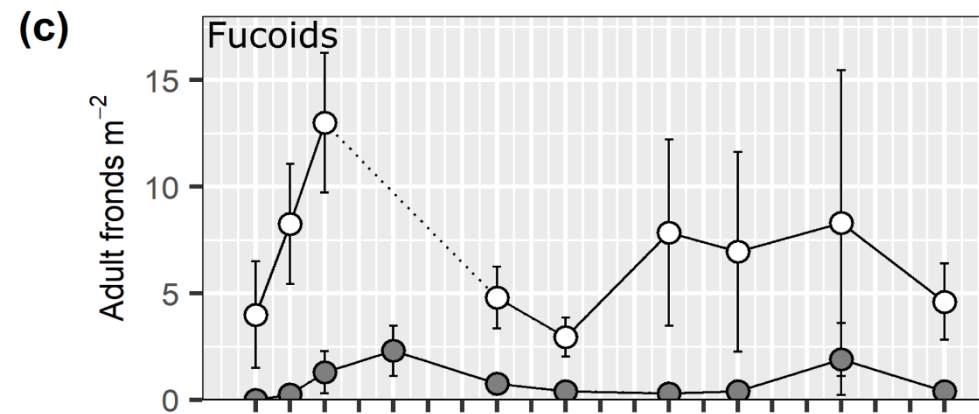
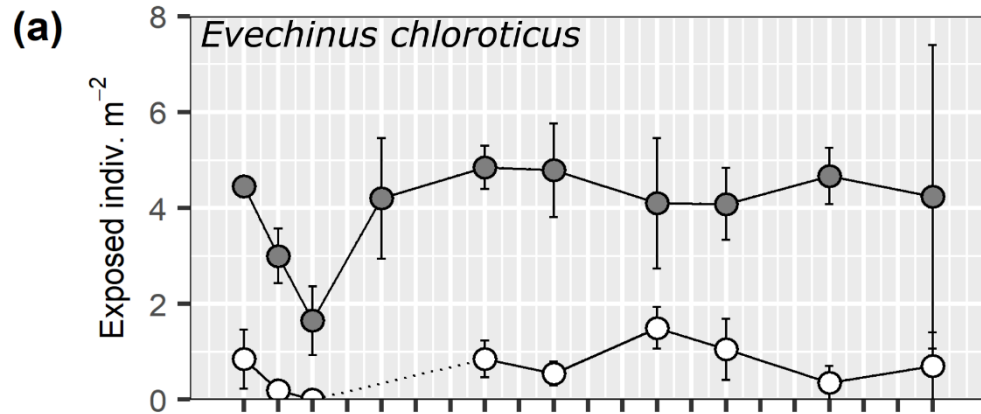
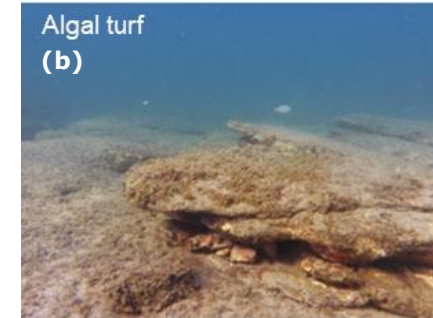
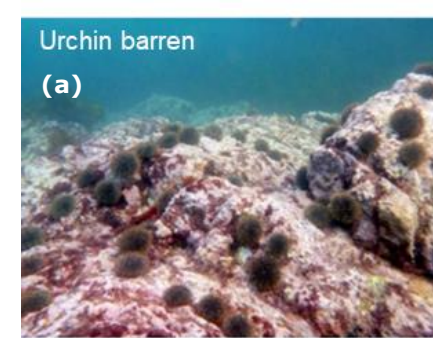


At a depth of 4-6 m, where urchins are most abundant, and where the contrast between reserve and fished sites is most profound



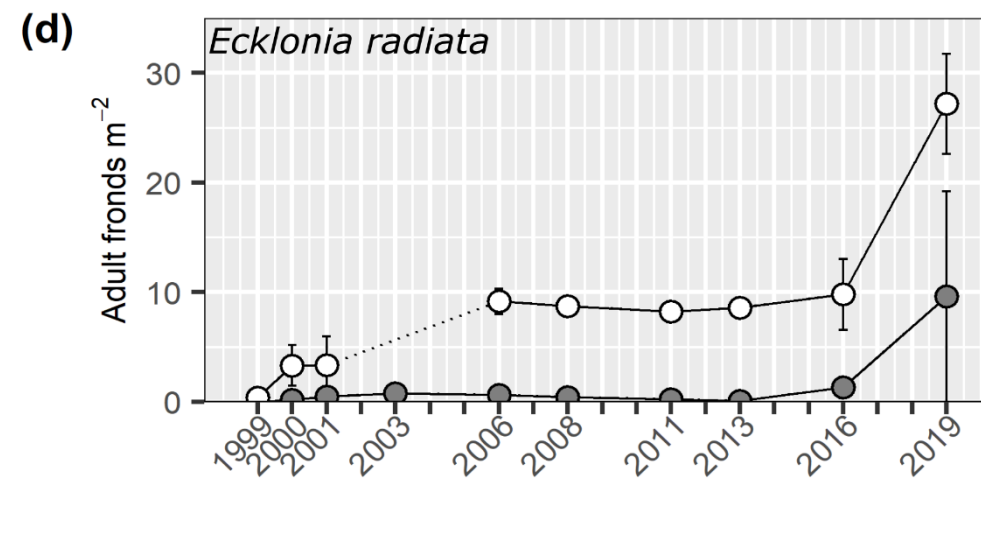
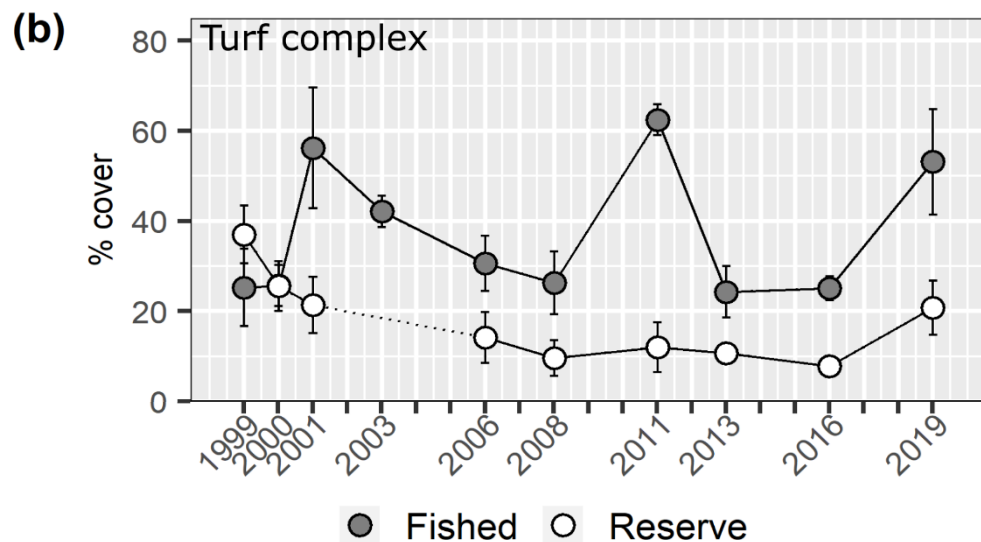
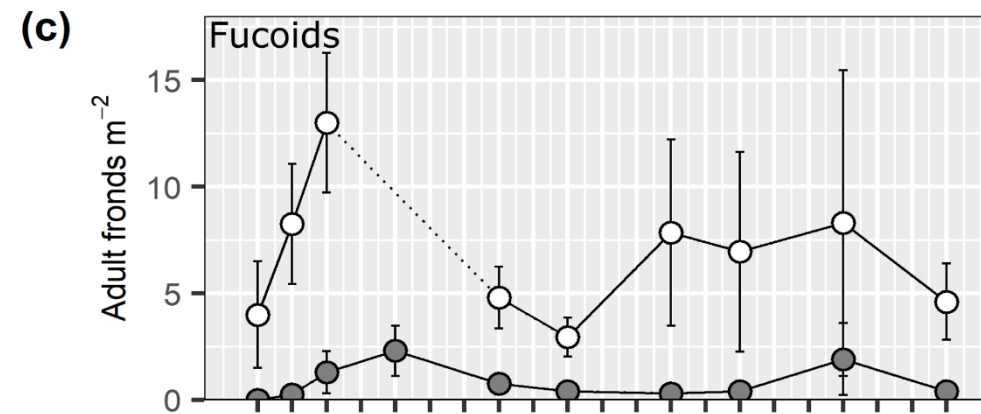
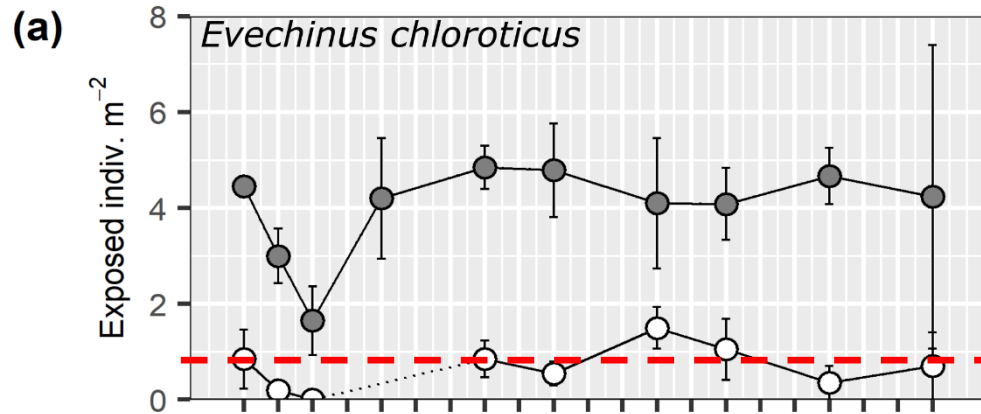
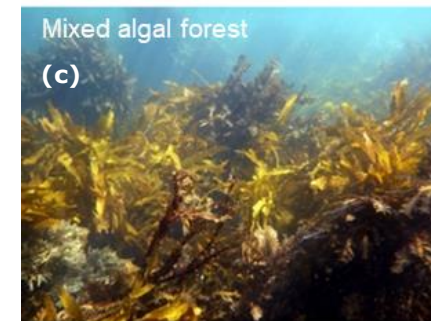
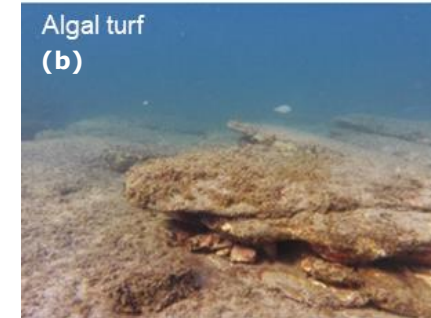
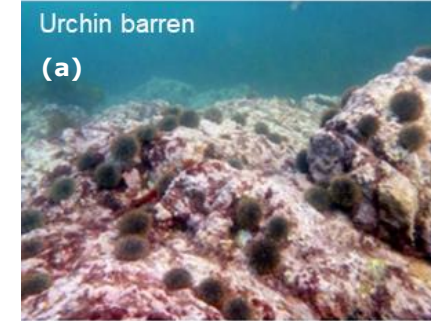
# TEMPORAL VARIATION IN HABITAT DEFINING SPECIES

(FOLLOWING 25 YEARS OF PROTECTION)



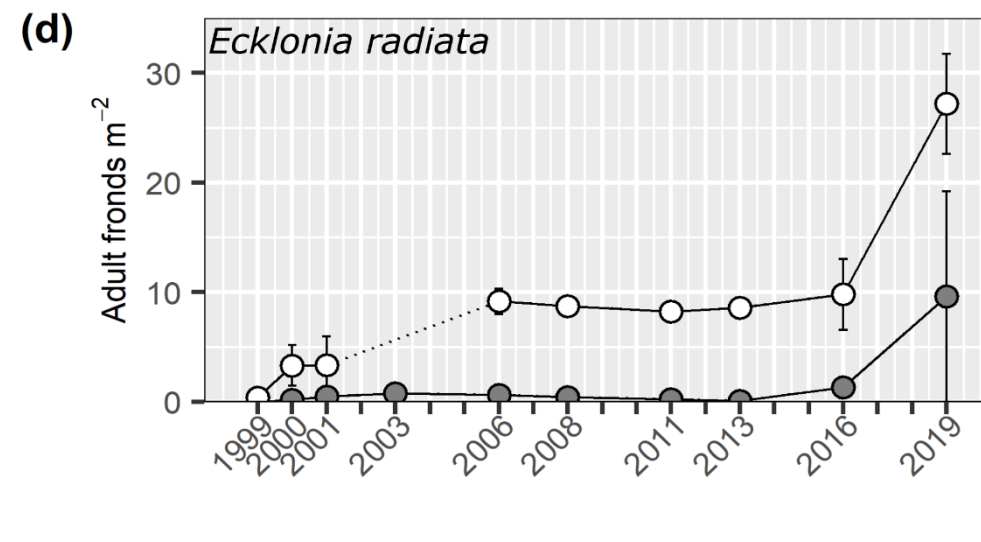
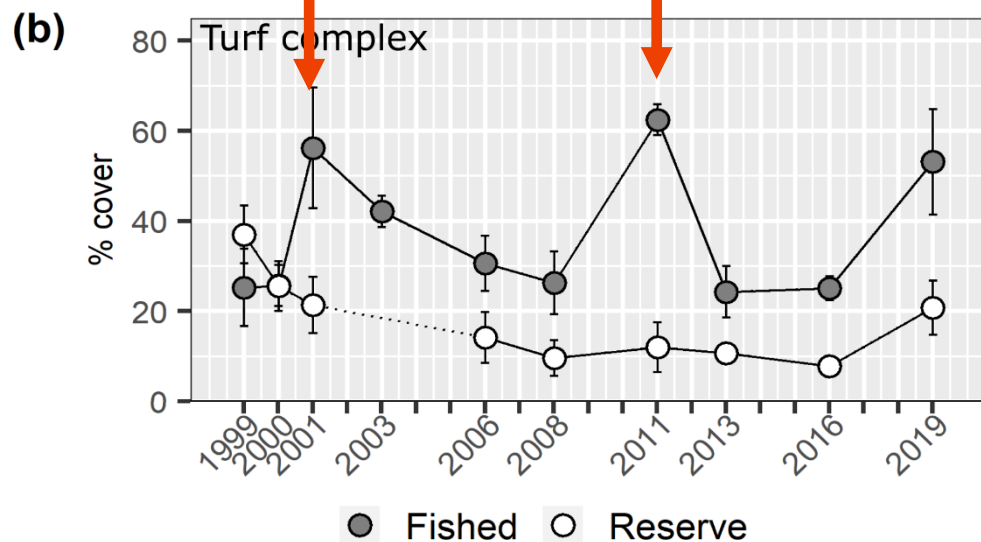
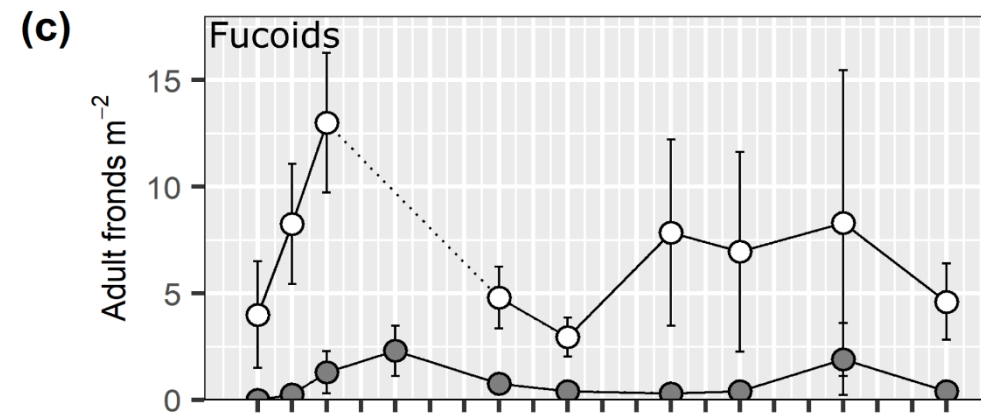
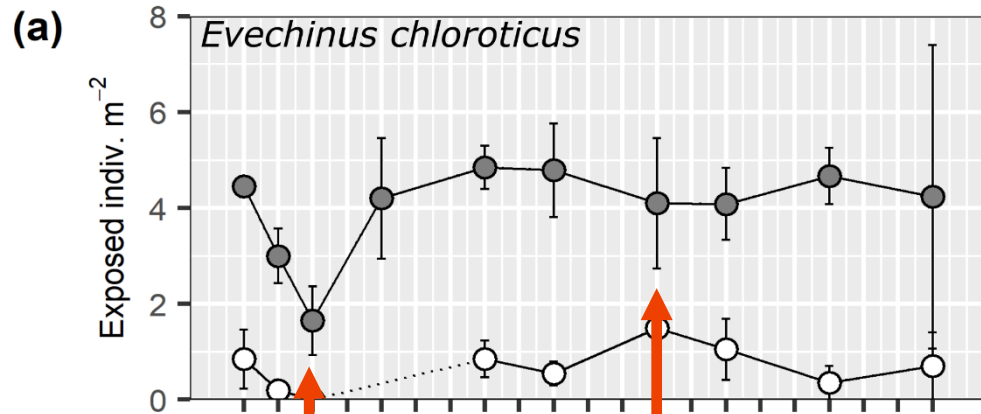
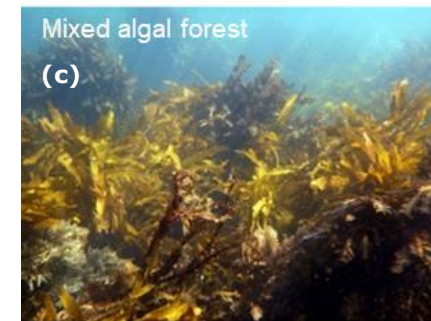
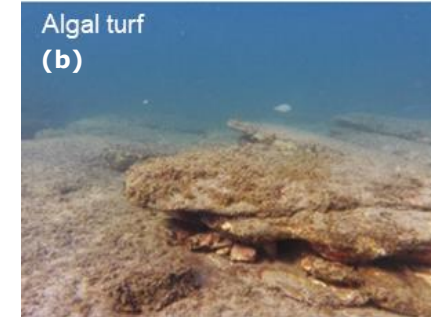
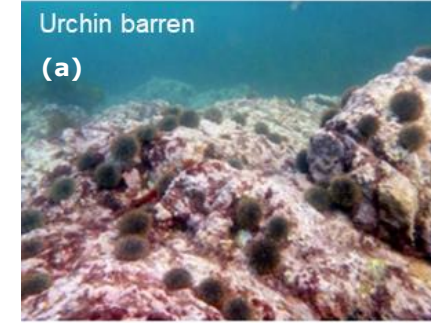
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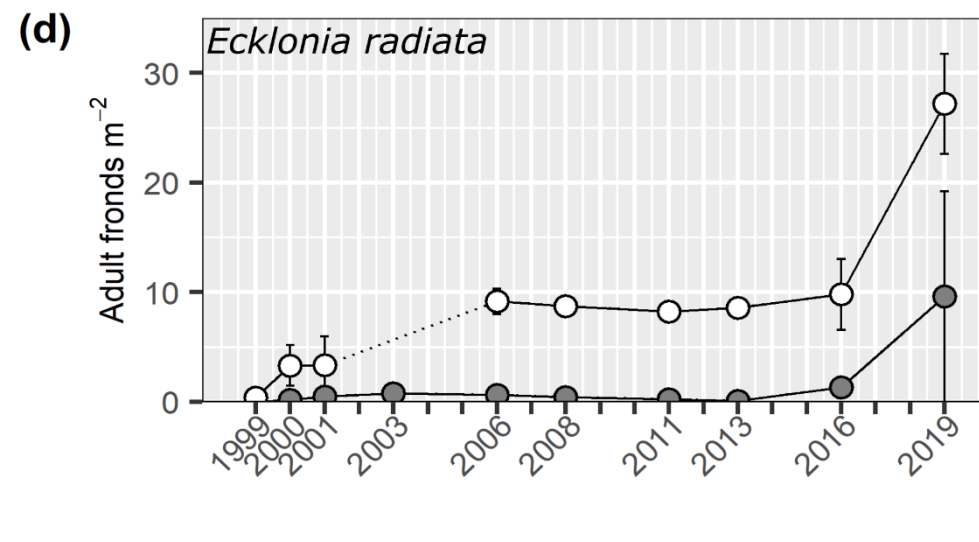
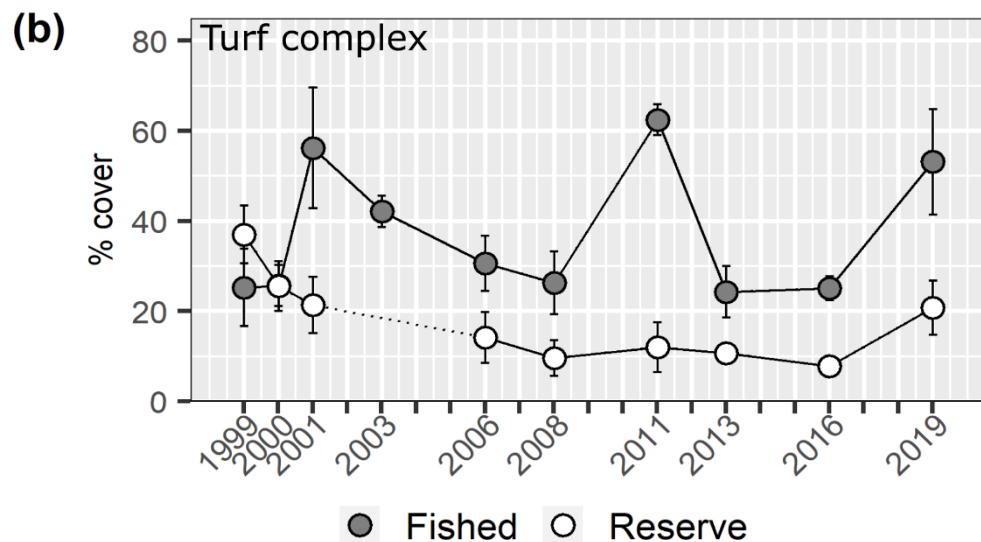
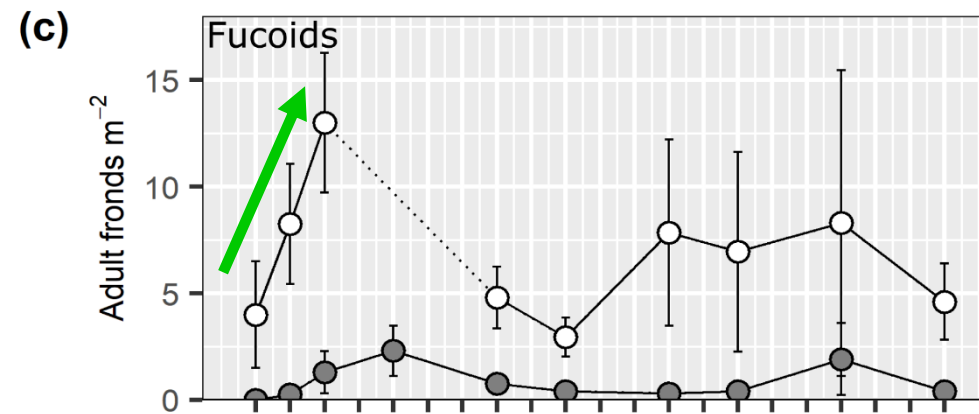
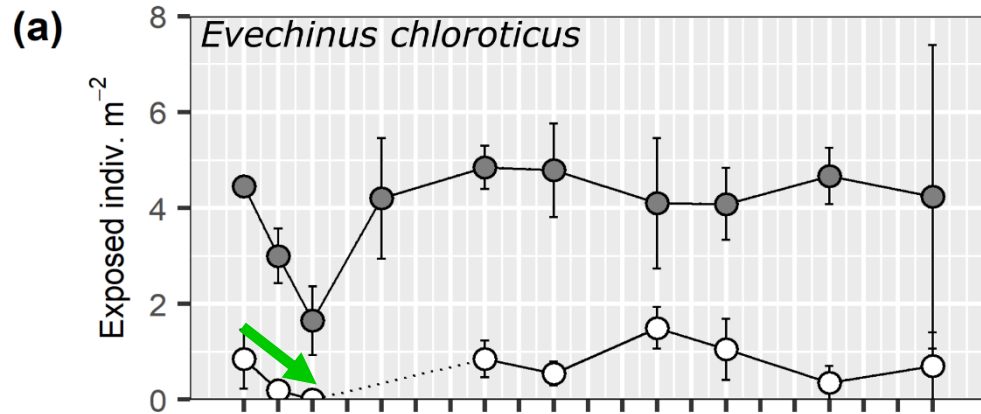
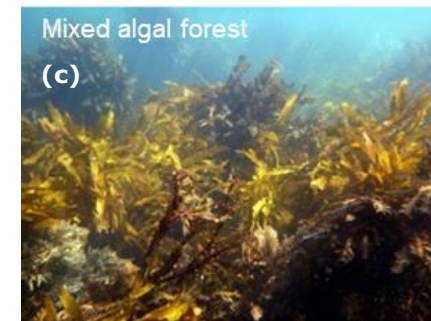
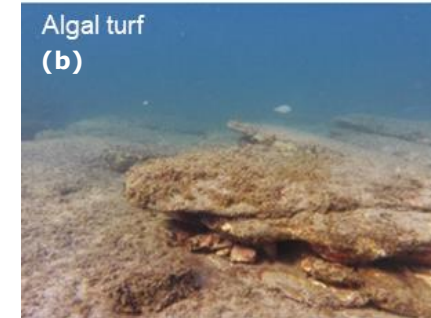
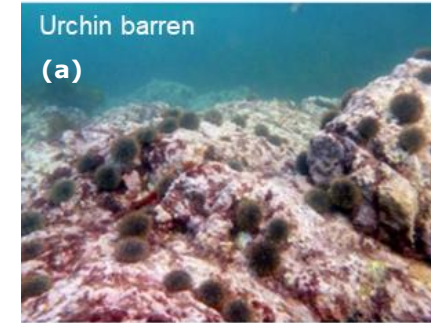
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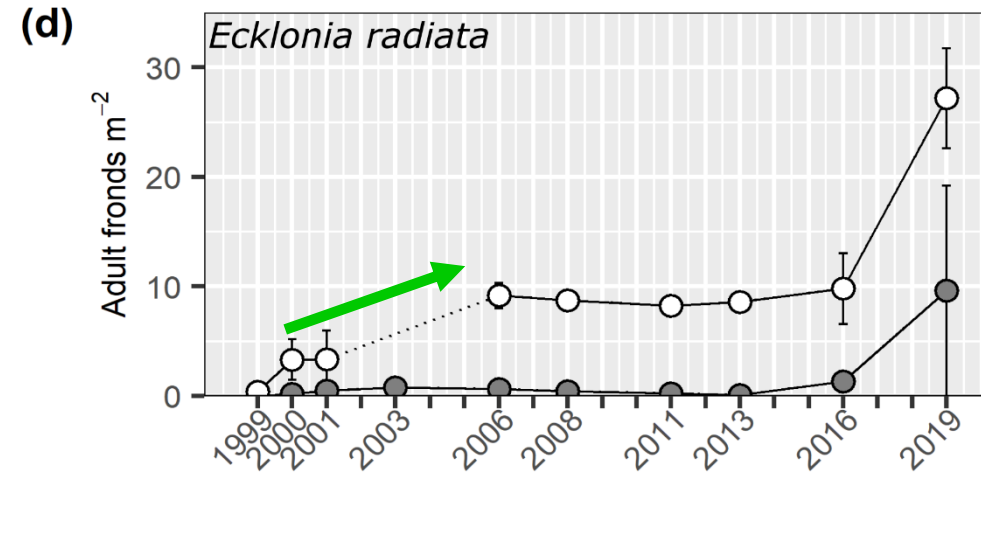
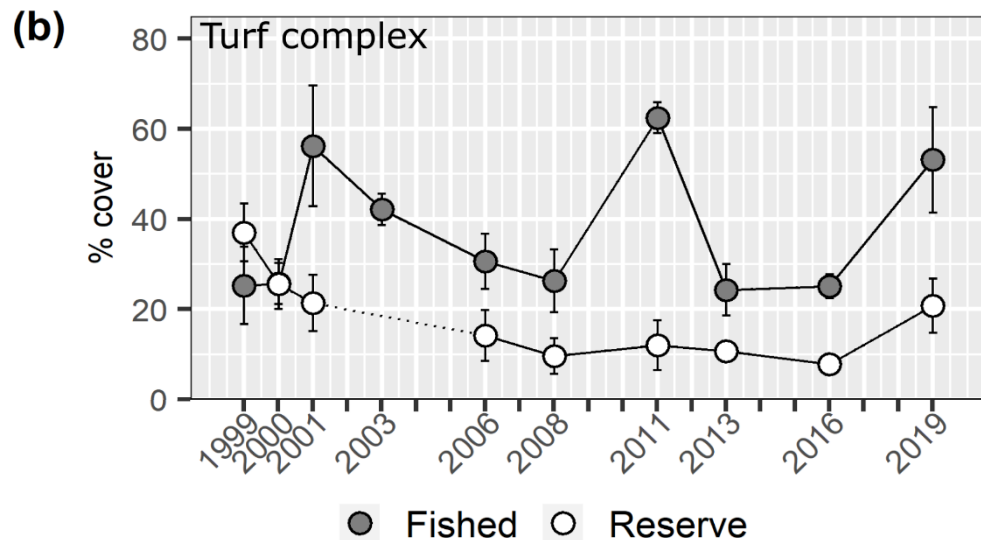
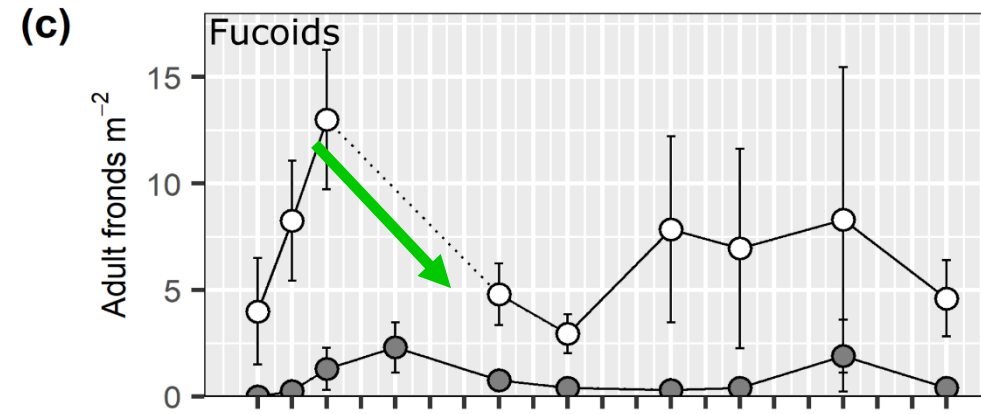
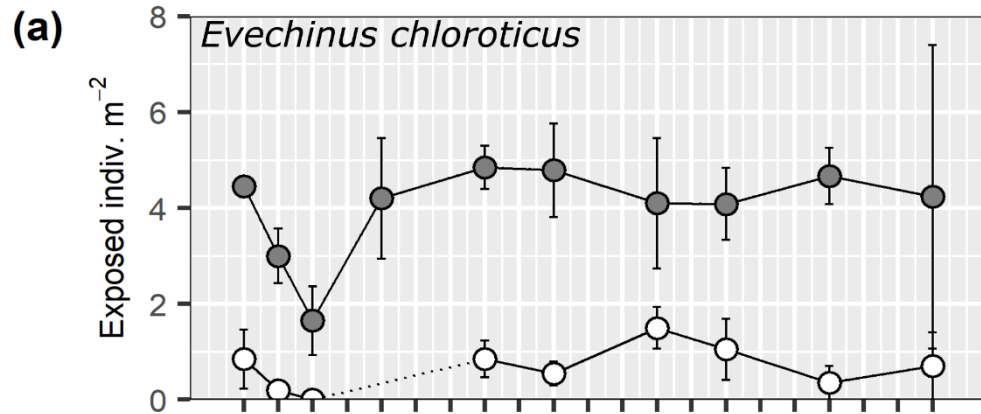
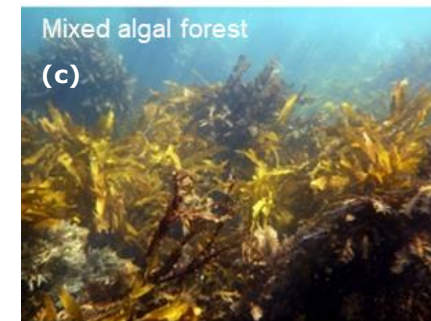
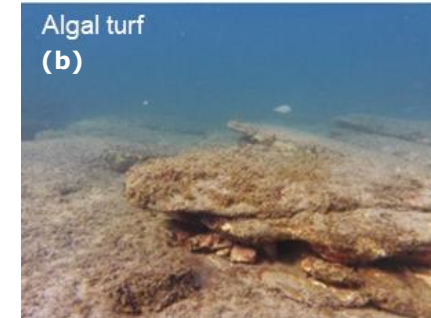
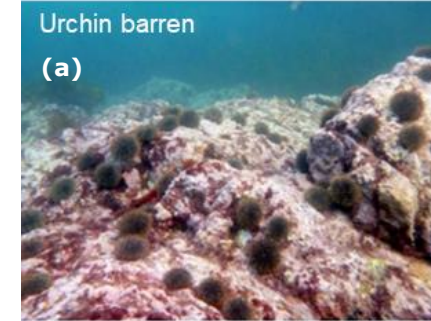
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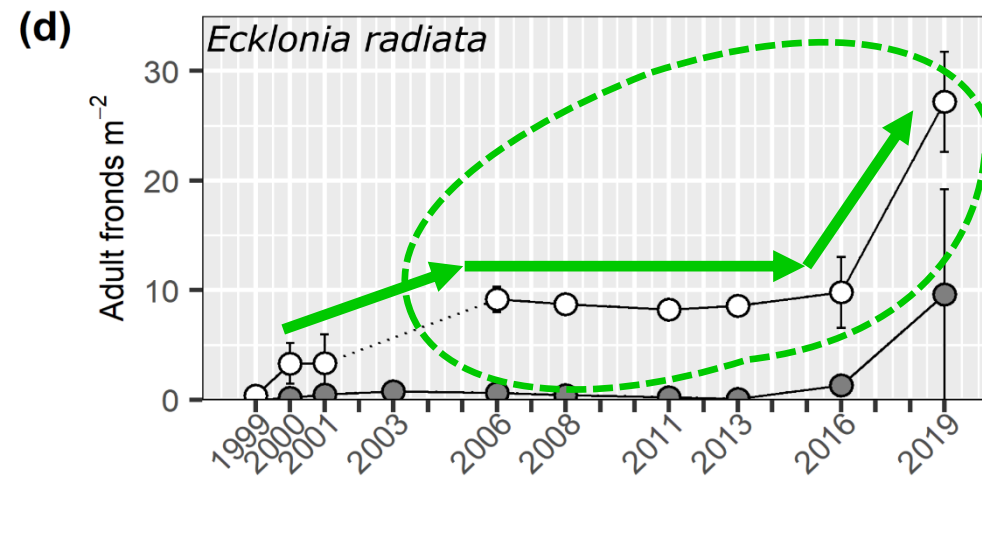
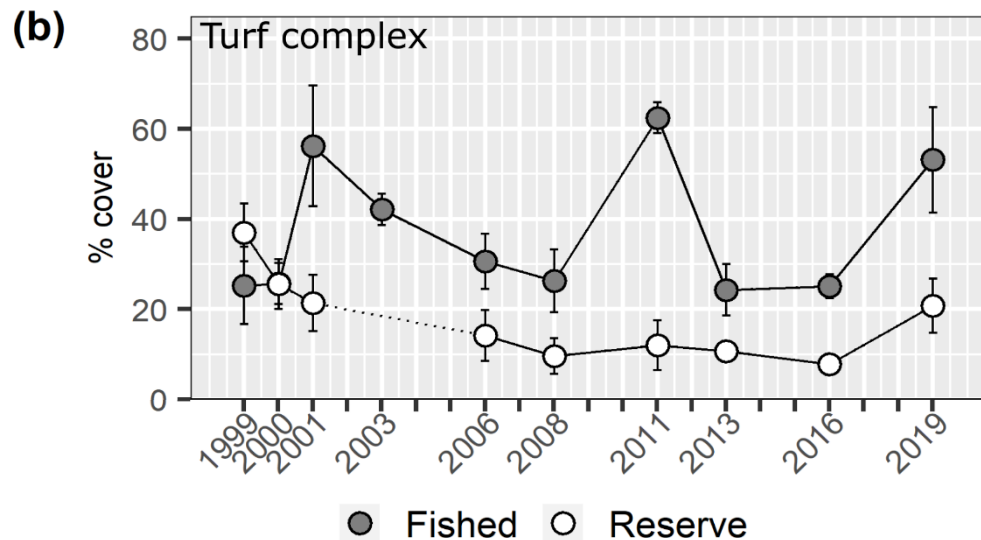
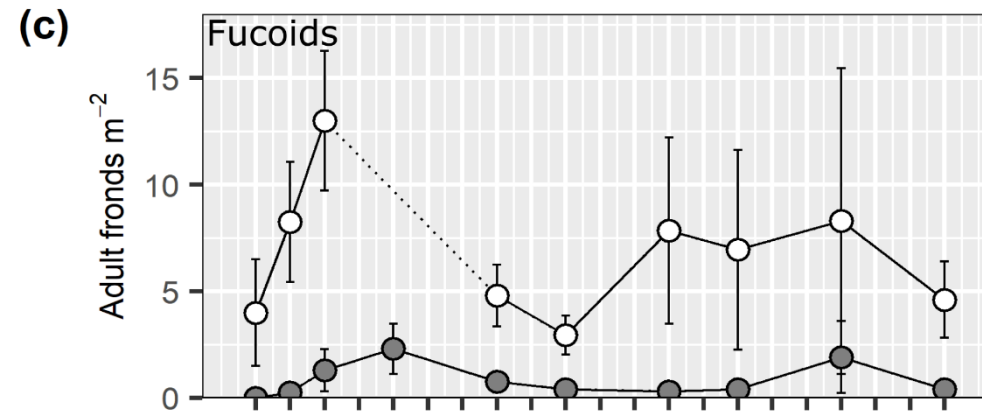
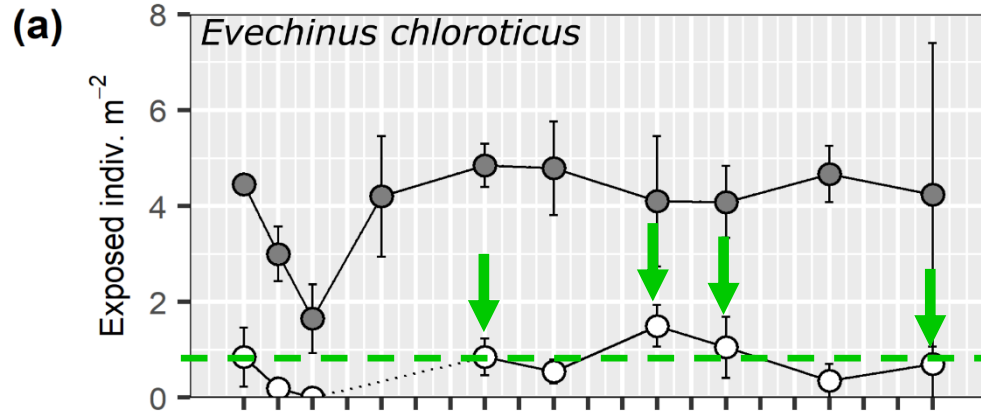
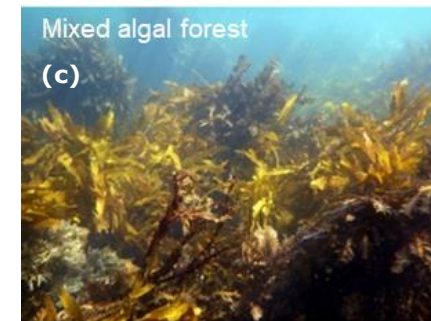
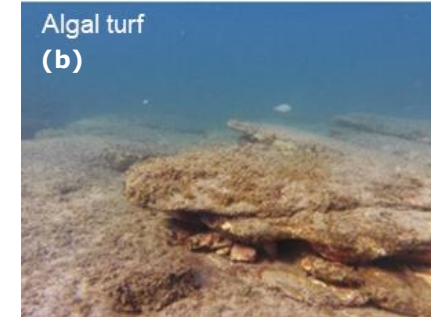
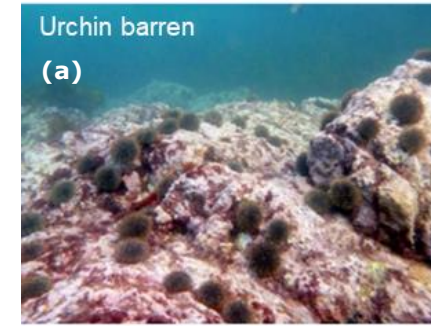
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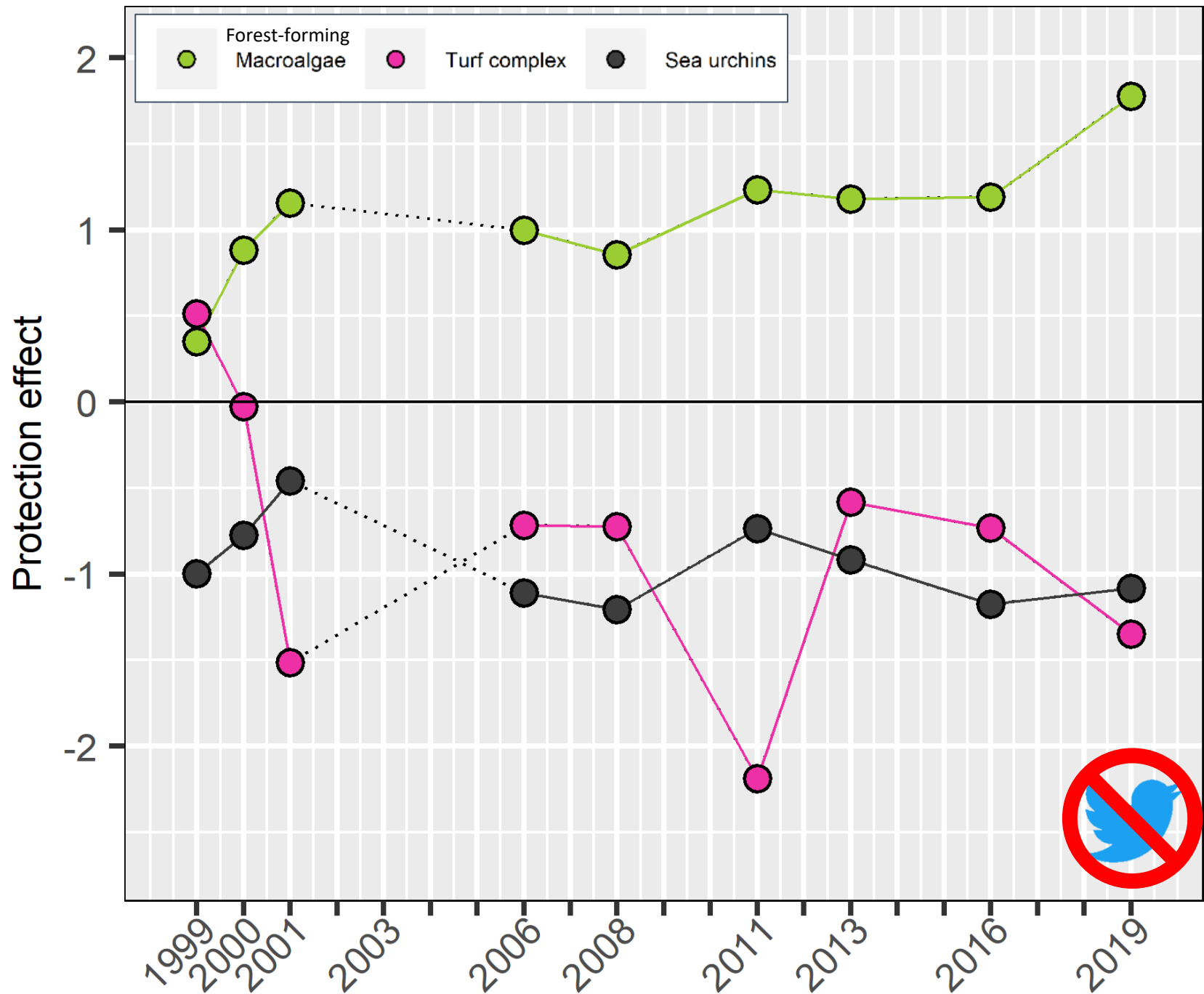
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# PROTECTION EFFECT

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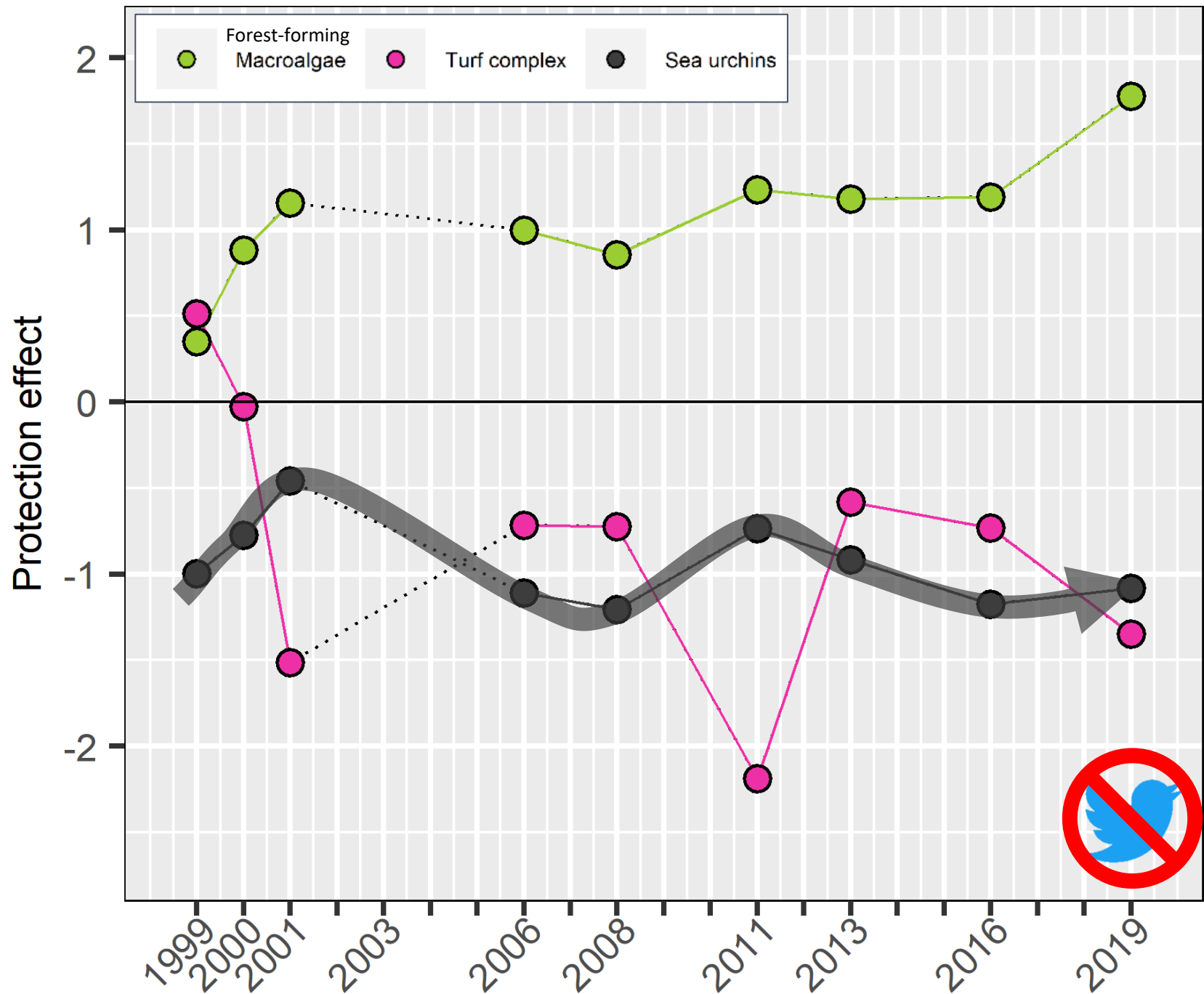
- Consistent net negative effect on exposed sea urchins
- Net negative effect on turf complex after 2000—succession?
- Consistent net positive effect on forest-forming macroalgae, with a large increase 1999–2001
- Mirroring effects of forest-forming macroalgae and turf complex



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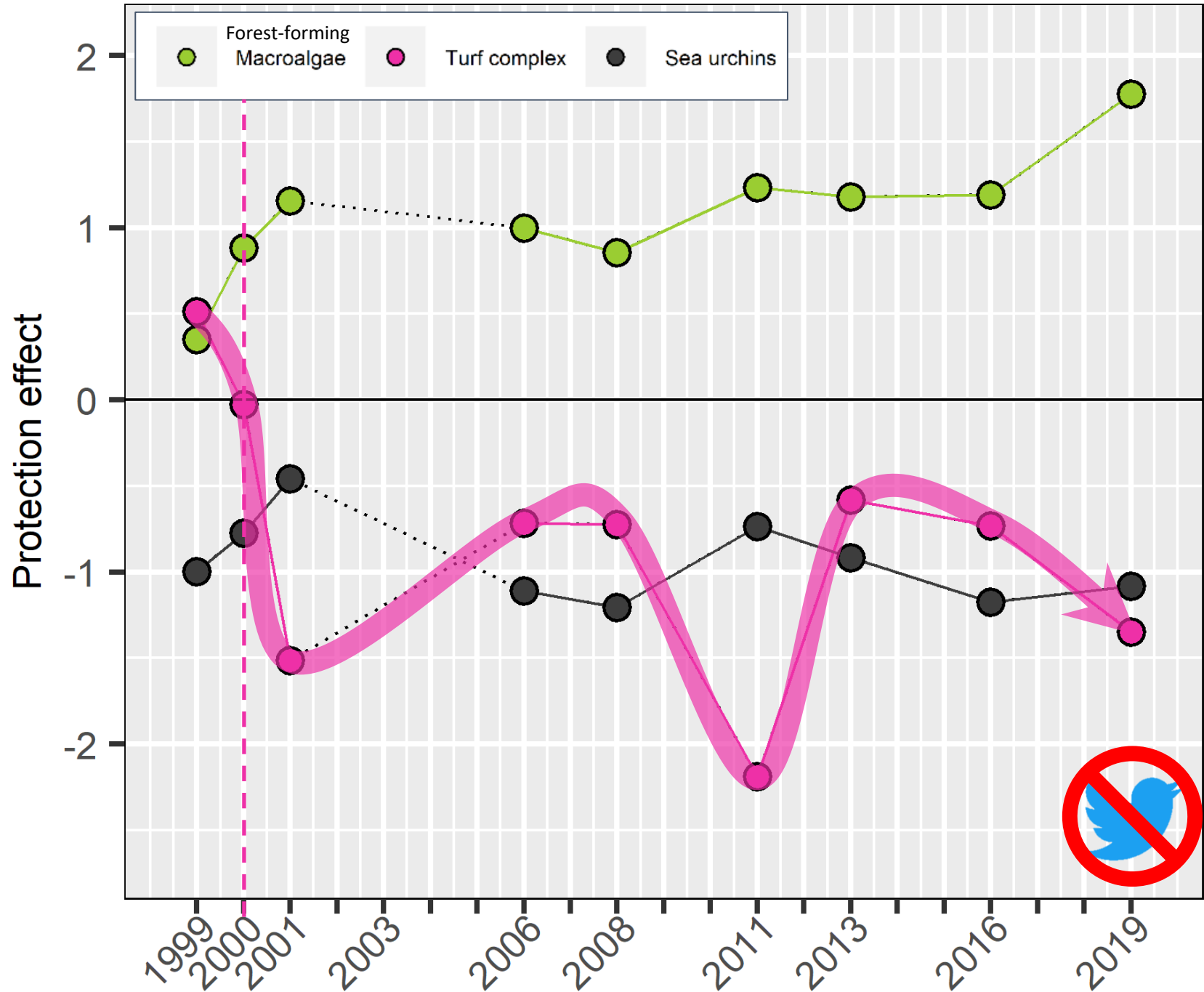
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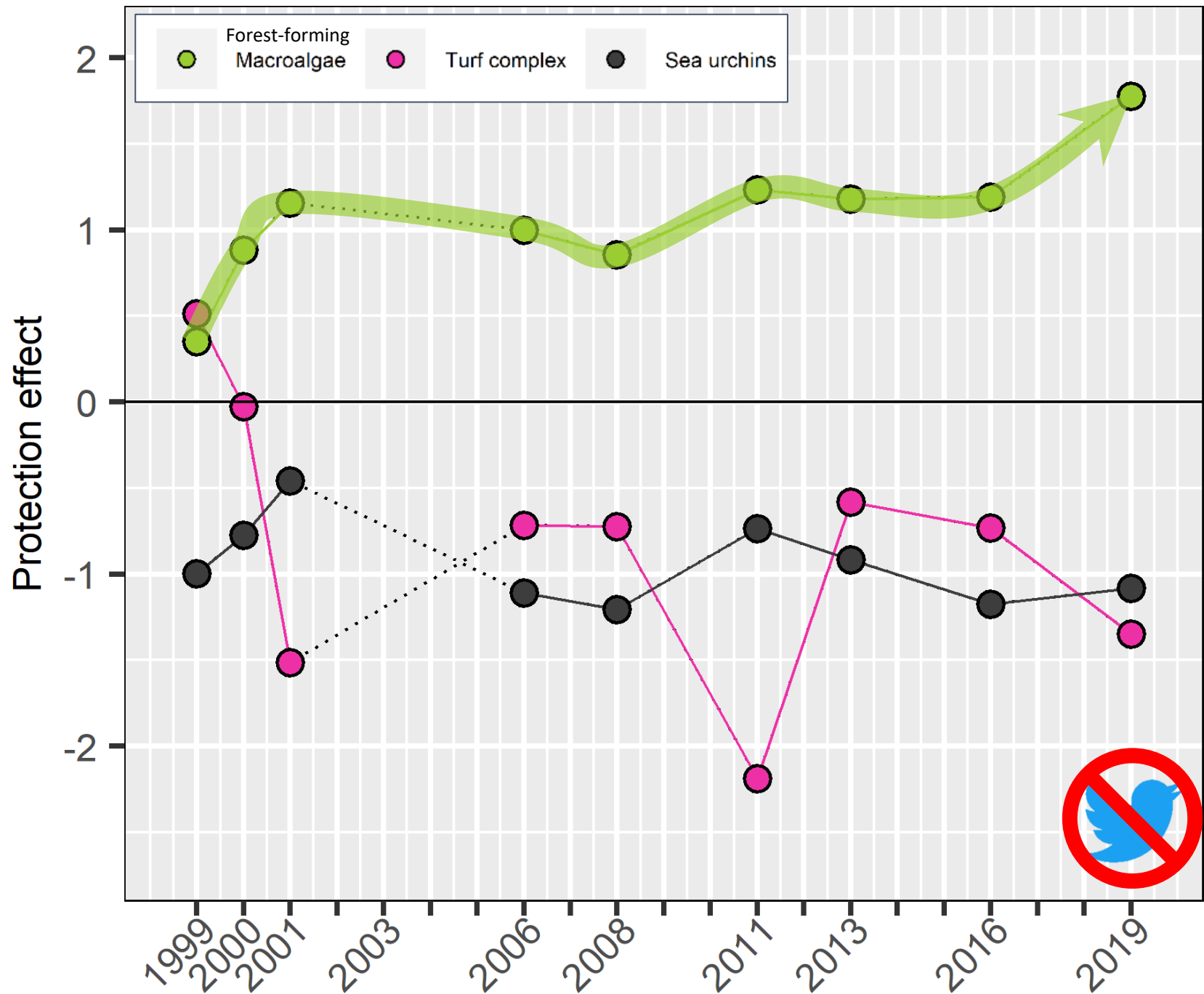
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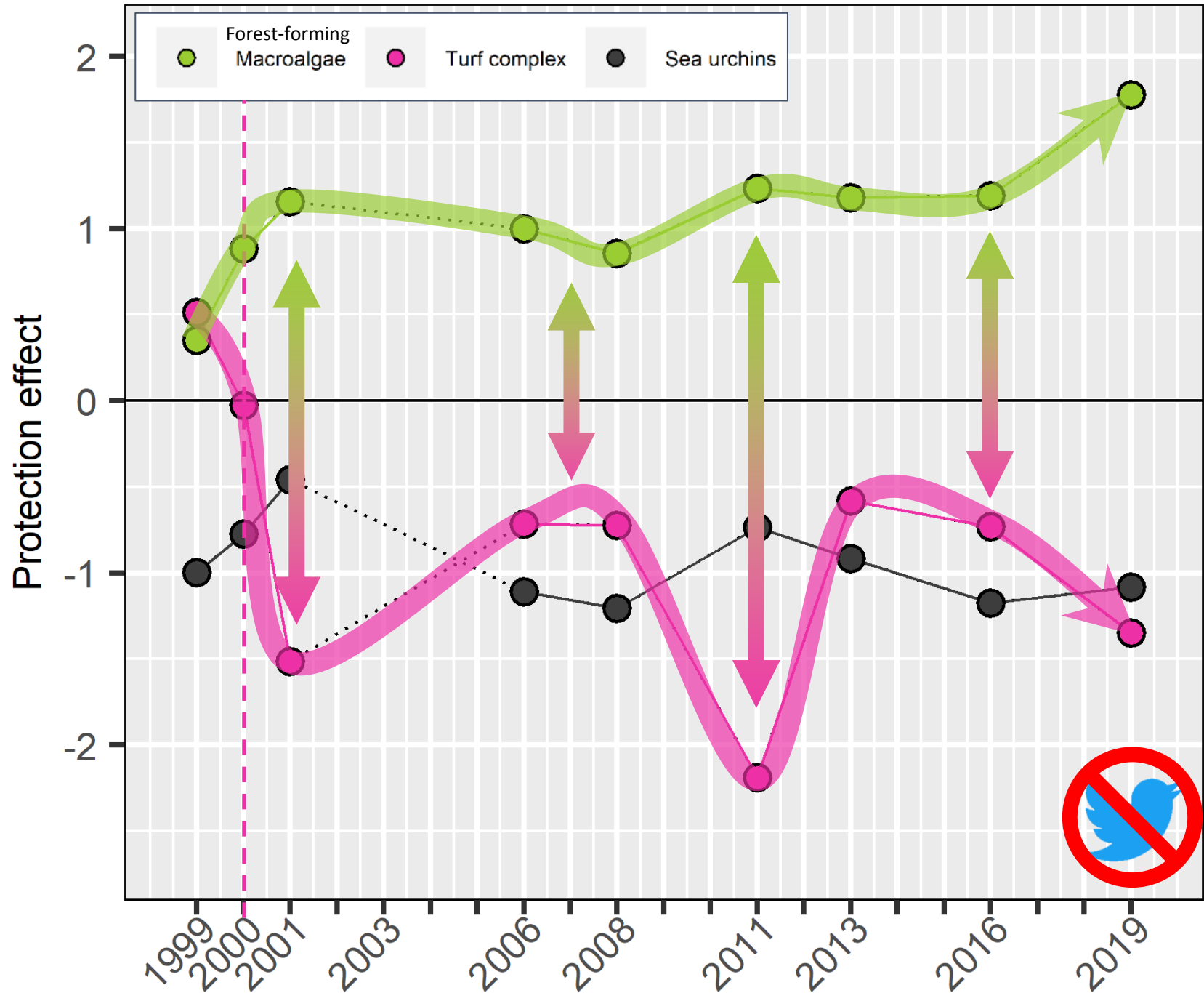
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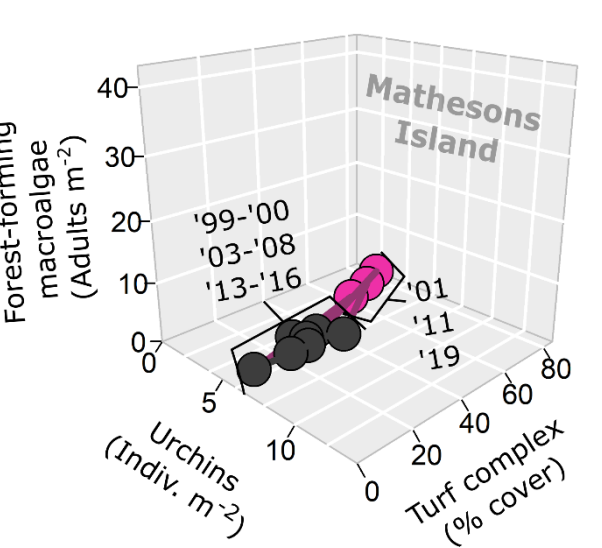
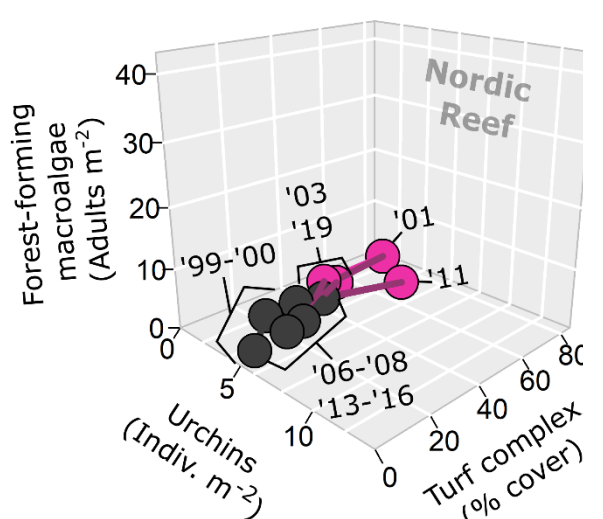
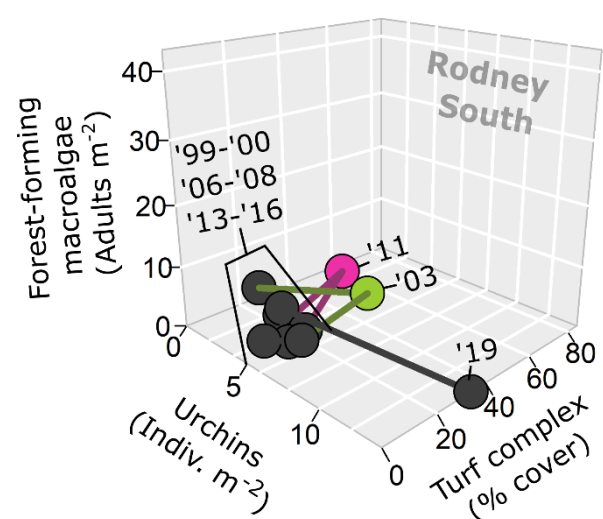
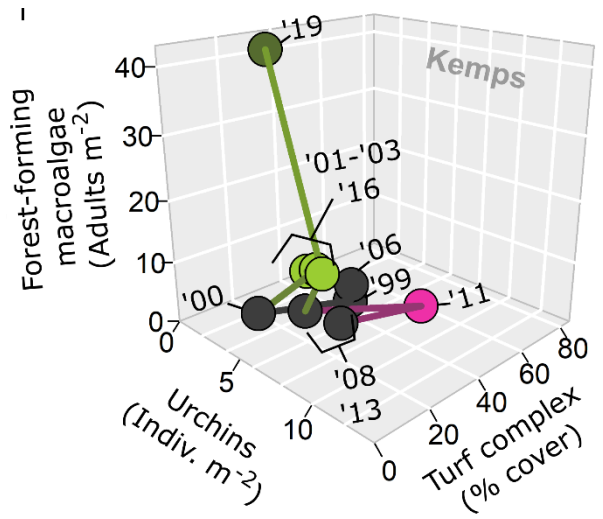
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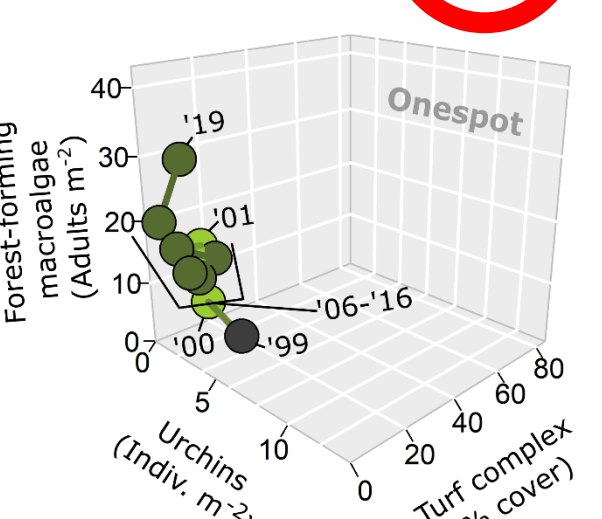
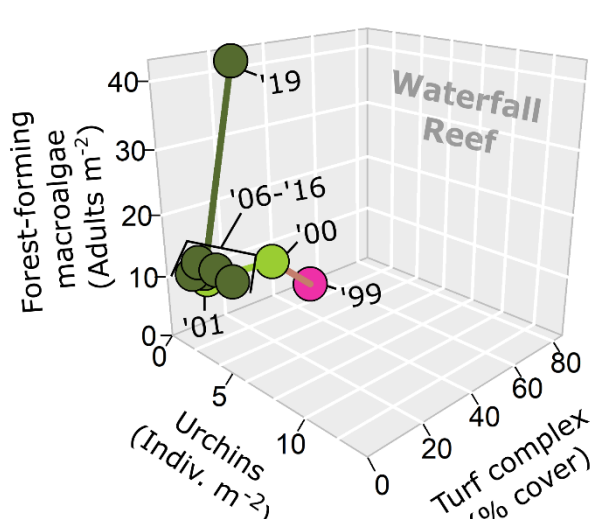
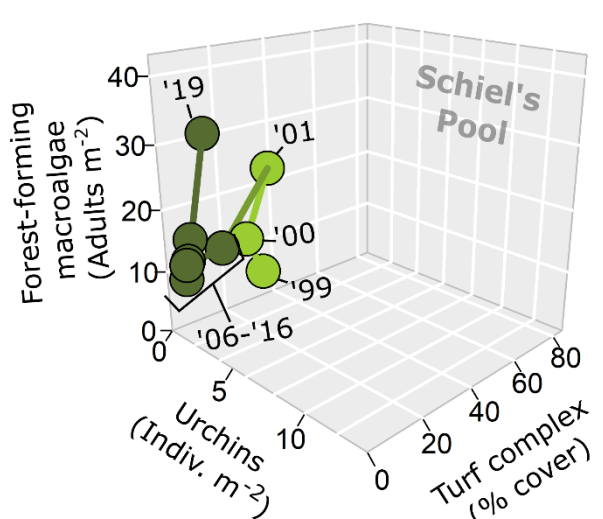
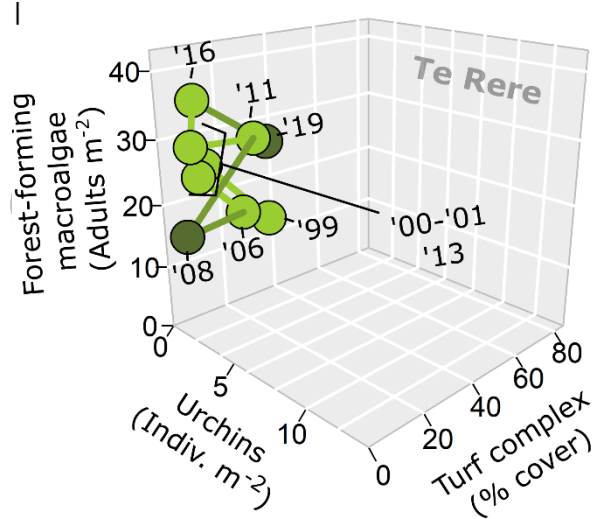
FISHED



*Urchin barrens and occasionally algal turf or mixed algal forest*



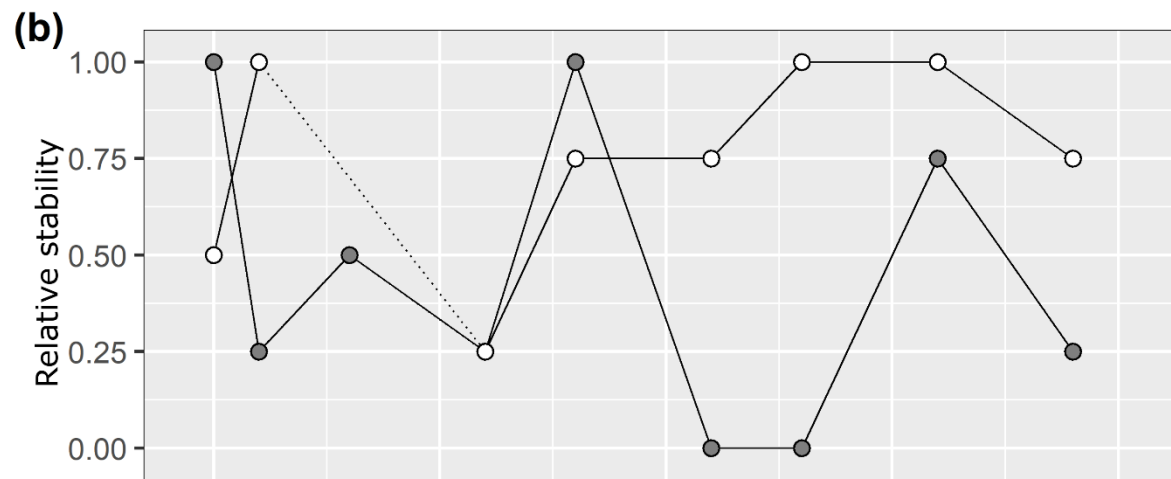
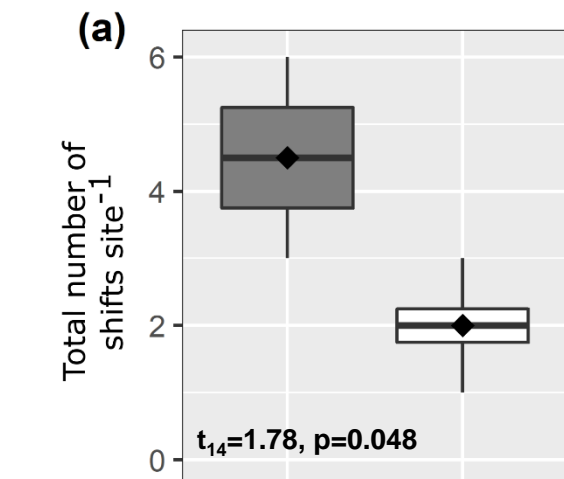
RESERVE



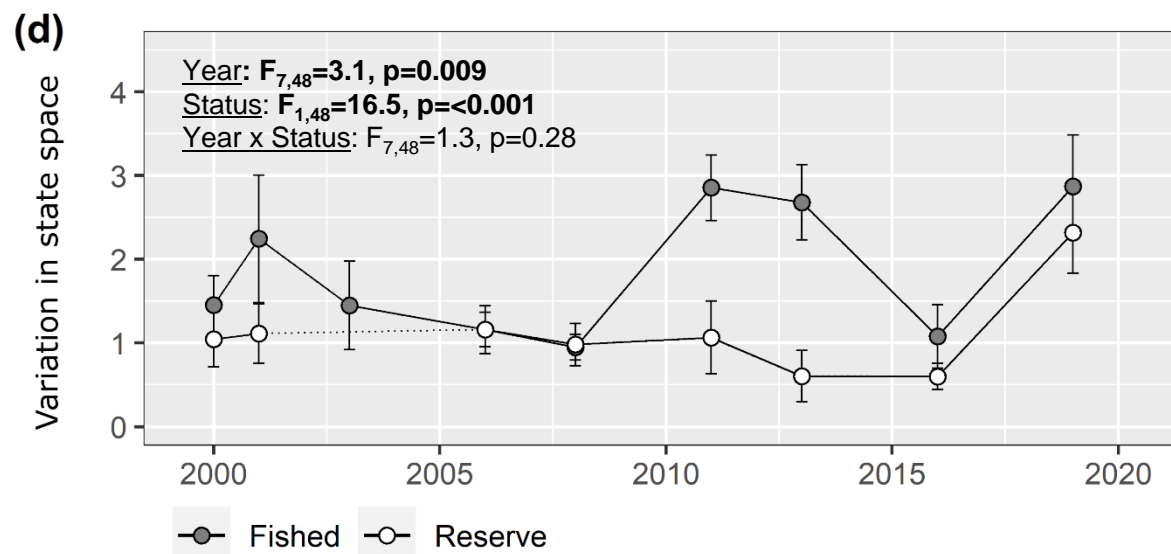
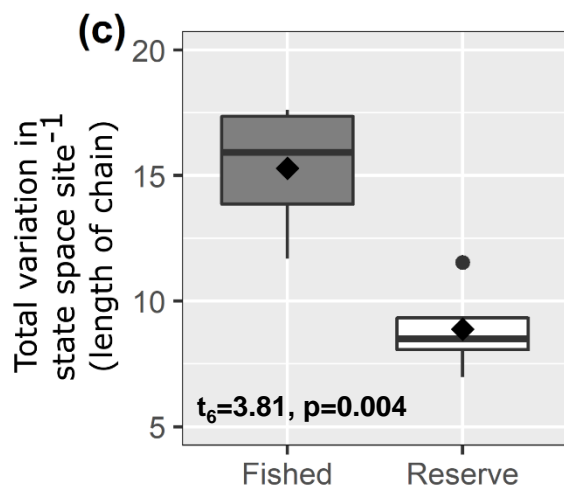
*Trajectory to help forest*



# ECOSYSTEM STABILITY



Proportion of shifts were significantly higher in the fished area ( $\chi^2=5.25, p=0.01$ )



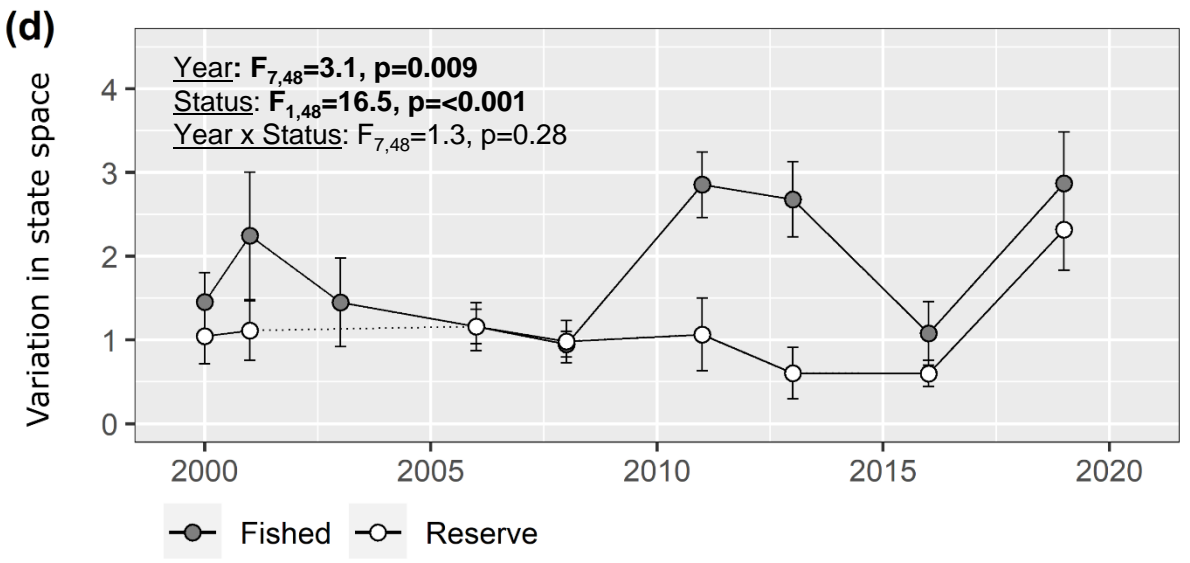
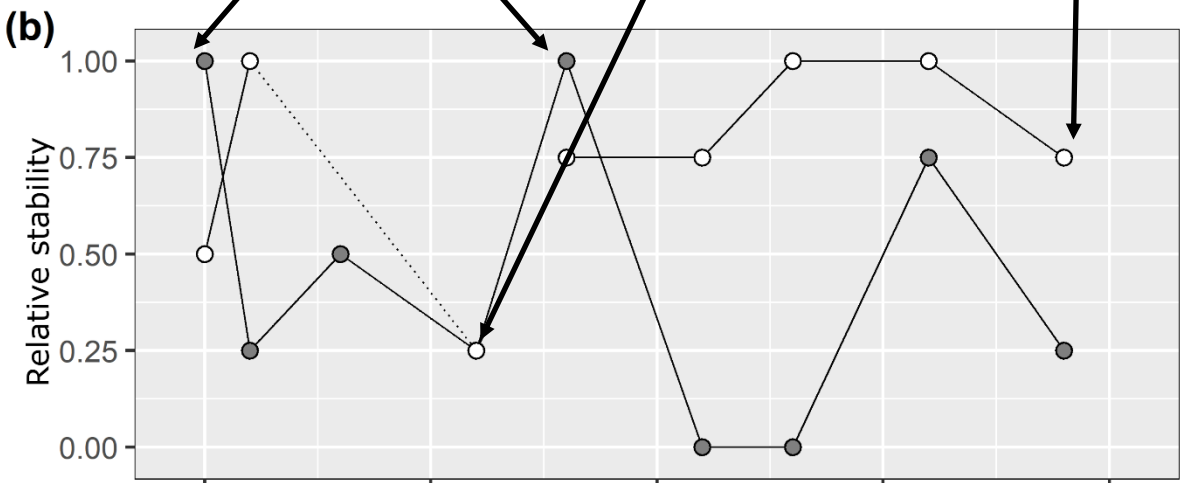
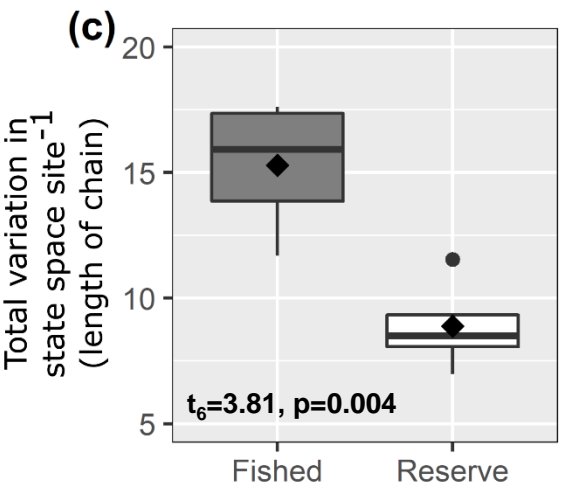
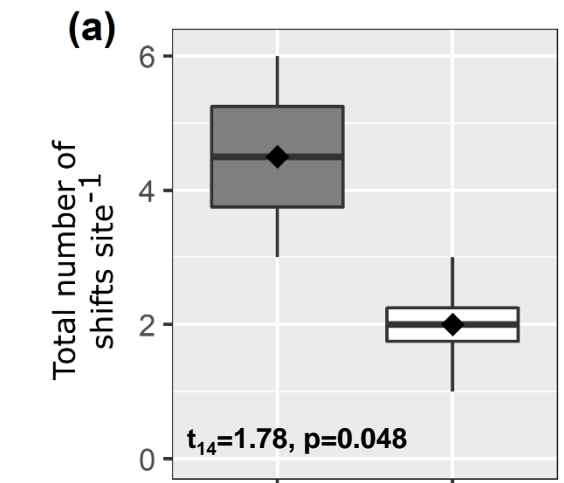
a) mean number of shifts site<sup>-1</sup> higher in the fished area

b) Temporal relative stability—variable

c) Total variation in state space higher in the fished area

d) Variation in state space between consecutive years varied by protection status and by year

# ECOSYSTEM STABILITY



Proportion of shifts were significantly higher in the fished area ( $\chi^2=5.25, p=0.01$ )

- a) mean number of shifts site<sup>-1</sup> higher in the fished area
- b) Temporal relative stability—variable
- c) Total variation in state space higher in the fished area
- d) Variation in state space between consecutive years varied by protection status and by year

# *LONG-TERM NO-TAKE PROTECTION ENHANCES THE STABILITY OF KELP FOREST ECOSYSTEMS*

## FUTURE-PROOFING KELP FORESTS ECOSYSTEMS:

- Protect TODAY to restore kelp forest ecosystem health by 2050
- Protect larger reef area – ecosystem effect constrained to reserve boundary
- Combine active restoration with marine protection to boost recovery
  
- Turfs are likely transient states
- Goes beyond the traditional dichotomic kelp vs. urchins

# THANKS!

- IMS staff and students who helped monitoring the reefs throughout the years
- Richard Taylor, Kelsey Miller, Paul Caiger, Arie Spyksma, Celia Balemi, and Benn Hanns
- Auckland Council
- Department of Conservation
- Sustainable Seas (1.1 Ecological responses to cumulative effects)



Video by B. Doak @ Onespot, Leigh Marine Reserve, 2019



# A CALL FOR COLLABORATION

- Stability
- Persistence
- Resilience
- Resistance
- Recovery

ohad.peleg  
@vuw.ac.nz

KICK-OFF:

Tomorrow (Thu)  
11:10 am - morning tea  
@ the poster venue



@PelegOhad  
#ITRS2023