

Australia pledges half a billion to restore Great Barrier Reef

April 29 2018



Scientists have said the reef suffered a 'catastrophic die-off' of coral during an extended heatwave in 2016

Australia pledged half a billion dollars to restore and protect the Great Barrier Reef Sunday in what it said would be a game-changer for the

embattled natural wonder, but conservationists were not convinced.

The World Heritage-listed site, which attracts millions of tourists, is reeling from significant bouts of coral bleaching due to warming sea temperatures linked to [climate change](#).

It is also under threat from the coral-eating crown-of-thorns starfish, which has proliferated due to pollution and agricultural runoff.

Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull said more than Aus\$500 million (\$400 million) would go towards improving [water quality](#), tackling predators, and expanding restoration efforts.

Turnbull said it was the "largest ever single investment—to protect the reef, secure its viability and the 64,000 jobs that rely on the reef".

"We want to ensure the reef's future for the benefit of all Australians, particularly those whose livelihood depends on the reef," he added.

The reef is a critical national asset, contributing Aus\$6.4 billion a year to the Australian economy.

Canberra has previously committed more than Aus\$2.0 billion to protect the site over the next decade, but has been criticised for backing a huge coal project by Indian mining giant Adani nearby.

With its heavy use of coal-fired power and relatively small population, Australia is considered one of the world's worst per-capita greenhouse gas polluters.

Canberra insists it is taking strong action to address the global threat of climate change, having set an ambitious target to reduce emissions by 26 to 28 percent from 2005 levels by 2030.

Turnbull said part of the money will be used to mitigate the impacts of climate change, but gave no details.

Conservationists said while the funding was "an important step", the biggest threat to the reef was global warming and not enough was being done to combat it by embracing clean energy.

"Science is well aware of what's killing the coral. It's the excess heat from burning fossil fuels," said Bill McKibben, founder of the global grassroots climate movement 350.org.

"To simultaneously promote the world's biggest coal mine (Adani) while pretending to care about the world's largest reef is an acrobatic feat only a cynical politician would attempt."

Australian Conservation Foundation chief Kelly O'Shanassy agreed.

"Our elected representatives can't have it both ways," she said. "Climate change is the number one threat to the Great Barrier Reef and only concerted action to cut pollution will fully protect it."

Resilient reef

The bulk of the new funding—just over Aus\$200 million—was earmarked to improve water quality by changing farming practices and adopting new technologies and land management.

"The money will go towards improving water quality, working with farmers to prevent sediment, nitrogen and pesticide runoff into the reef," said Environment Minister Josh Frydenberg.

"It will ensure that we tackle the crown-of-thorns... and use the best available science to ensure our coral is resilient to heat and light stress."

He said the government would work with traditional Aboriginal owners, the tourist industry, farmers and scientists, to save the reef, calling the commitment "a game-changer".

Earlier this month, scientists said the site suffered a "catastrophic die-off" of coral during an extended heatwave in 2016, threatening a broader range of reef life than previously feared.

A study in the journal *Nature* said some 30 percent of the reef's coral perished, the first of an unprecedented two successive years of [coral bleaching](#) along the 2,300-kilometre (1,400-mile) [reef](#).

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Citation: Australia pledges half a billion to restore Great Barrier Reef (2018, April 29) retrieved 15 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-04-australia-pledges-billion-great-barrier.html>

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