

# The global reef expedition: French Polynesia

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A scientific diver on the Global Reef Expedition sets out to survey the coral reefs of French Polynesia. Credit: Michele Westmorland/iLCP

Scientists have released their findings from the largest coral reef survey and mapping expedition ever conducted in French Polynesia. The Global Reef Expedition: French Polynesia Final Report provides a comprehensive summary of the research findings from the expedition,

an assessment of the health and resiliency of French Polynesia's coral reefs, and recommendations for preserving French Polynesia's coral reefs into the future.

The study involved an international team of 73 scientists from the Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation, the University of Miami, and other [research organizations](#) around the world, who worked side by side with local experts to gain a thorough census of [reef](#) health throughout French Polynesia. Over the course of seven months, they conducted standardized surveys of coral and [fish communities](#) and created high-resolution habitat maps of the seafloor using ground truthed satellite imagery.

"The archipelagos of French Polynesia are home to some of the healthiest and most expansive [coral reefs](#) on the planet," said Sam Purkis, Ph.D. lead author of the study. "Recent models suggest that French Polynesia might serve as a climate refuge for the survival of reefs in the future. All these factors amplify the value of French Polynesia's incredible reefs and motivated our [expedition](#) to this wonderful location."

This unprecedented scientific mission mapped and surveyed reefs around 29 islands in the Society, Tuamotu, Gambier, and Austral Archipelagoes. The Expedition covered over 8,000 km and conducted nearly 4,000 SCUBA surveys of French Polynesia's coral reefs and associated fish communities at 264 dive sites throughout the country.

"The [field work](#) we did in French Polynesia was a massive undertaking. There have been no other comprehensive coral reef surveys in French Polynesia that covered the vast area we studied. In fact, many of the remote reefs we visited had never been studied by scientists before," said Alexandra Dempsey, an author of the study who helped coordinate the research mission.

What the scientists found gives us hope for the future of French Polynesia's coral reefs. The health of reefs in French Polynesia were generally very good but varied greatly by location. Gambier's reefs were home to extraordinary coral and fish communities and had some of the highest live coral cover observed on the entire Global Reef Expedition. In Gambier, for instance, coral cover exceeded 70%. For the South Pacific, these numbers were unprecedented. However, cyclones and severe crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks decimated reefs in the Society and Austral Archipelagoes, locally reducing live coral cover to only 5%. The reefs around Tuamotu supported vibrant fish communities and the highest density of fish and sharks seen in French Polynesia. Generally speaking, the scientists found the healthiest reefs and fish communities were most likely to be found around islands with low elevation and few residents.

"Our research shows that there may be pockets of resilience in French Polynesia's reefs," says Renee Carlton, one of the authors of the study. "I am hopeful that in the face of continued natural and anthropogenic pressures, the coral reefs of French Polynesia will continue to flourish."

In addition to assessments of fish and coral communities covered in the report, high-resolution habitat and bathymetric maps were created through the analysis of satellite data for all the reefs studied, which are available at <https://maps.lof.org/lof>. Purkis, Chief Scientist at the Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation and Professor and Chair of the Department of Marine Geosciences at the University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, pioneered the technique of using a [satellite imagery](#) combined with underwater surveys to accurately map large areas of shallow water marine habitat, which he did throughout the Global Reef Expedition. Although many changes have occurred to the reefs since the Expedition, this report should provide natural resource managers in French Polynesia with a valuable baseline on the status of French Polynesia's coral reefs. The Khaled bin

Sultan Living Oceans Foundation hopes these findings will help protect and preserve French Polynesia's coral reef ecosystems for generations to come.

"Global Reef Expedition: French Polynesia Final Report" was [published online](#) on December 11, 2019.

Provided by University of Miami

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