

# 'Sticky questions' raised by study on coral reefs

August 11 2021

---



PhD candidate Sara Cannon conducting surveys in Abaiang. Credit: Dr. Simon Donner

A new UBC study on the impact of climate change on coral reefs is

raising sticky questions about conservation.

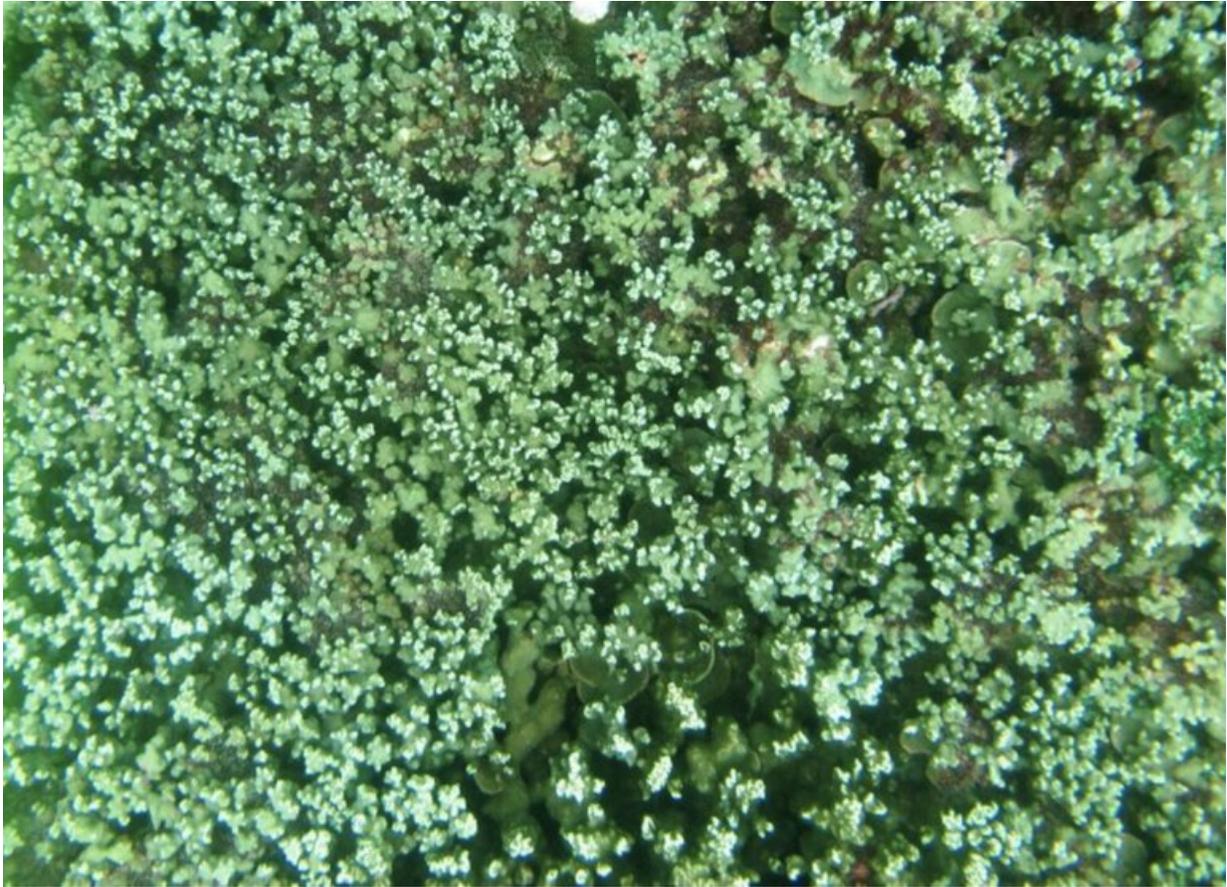
It found coral in more polluted and high traffic water handled extreme heat events better than a more remote, untouched reef.

The new study, conducted with researchers from the Republic of Kiribati's Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource Development, focused on two atolls in the Central Pacific, located 59 kilometers apart.

"Because of El Niño-Southern Oscillation, which causes ocean temperatures to fluctuate along the equator from year-to-year, these [coral reefs](#) experience heat stress more often than reefs in other parts of the world," says the study's lead author Sara Cannon, a Ph.D. student at UBC's Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries and the department of geography.

"The reefs in Kiribati could foreshadow how reefs in other places may respond to warmer oceans in the future."

They found while extreme heat from climate change caused bleaching among the less disturbed coral reefs near the atoll of Abaiang—leaving behind an underwater wasteland—the coral reefs near the more populated and polluted waters of Tarawa, the capital of Kiribati, adapted.



The weedy coral species, *Porites rus*, is more resistant to coral bleaching, growing 'like dandelions' to dominate reefs in Tarawa Atoll. Credit: Dr. Simon Donner

"Marine protected areas (MPAs) are the most common tool that scientists recommend to protect reefs from human-caused stressors, including climate change," Cannon says. "But if MPAs create the conditions where more sensitive corals can thrive—by reducing local disturbances such as fishing or pollution, like in Abaiang—then it could backfire by making those reefs more vulnerable to heat stress."

Tarawa's reefs were dominated by a weedy species of coral, *Porites rus*,

which flourishes in waters with high nutrient concentrations from pollution. They found *Porites rus* was "growing like dandelions" and could endure both pollution and high water temperatures.

On the other hand, corals in Abaiang bleached because of these same high ocean temperatures, and the last surviving variety of coral on the reef were then devoured by a gigantic, poisonous starfish species.

The results of the six-year-study on the reefs located in the island nation of the Republic of Kiribati raises "sticky questions" about how to move forward to protect coral reefs, notes Cannon.

"An important implication of this study is challenging common dogma in conservation biology, that places with less local threats to wildlife will be better able to resist climate-driven threats," says Cannon.

"The reality is more complicated than that. Also, even if local stressors make reefs less vulnerable to climate change, we don't want to imply that local threats are good for reefs, because we don't fully understand the potential trade-offs—particularly for people in Kiribati."



A shallow reef flat on Tarawa Atoll, the capital of the Republic of Kiribati.  
Credit: Sara Cannon

While the variety of coral growing in Tarawa may be able to survive extremes, Cannon notes, questions remain about its usefulness as fish habitat and its ability to prevent erosion. This is especially important for protecting low-lying atoll countries like Kiribati, vulnerable to rising sea levels. Also, it is unlikely that Tarawa's reefs can ever be restored to their original, robust condition while the reefs on Abaiang could become healthy once again.

"We sometimes debate about whether it's more important to support local restoration through projects like coral gardening or to address climate change to keep reefs healthy," says Cannon. "But we need to do

both."

Cannon also highlighted the importance of not shifting the blame for [reef](#) degradation onto communities like those in Kiribati, adding Tarawa's pollution challenges stem from policies that encouraged people to move there from other islands during British colonial rule.

"People in the Pacific Islands contribute very little to [climate change](#), yet they're the ones paying the price of our actions in the global north," says Cannon, who points out that in 2020, Canadians had one of the highest per capita emissions globally.

"For me that is one of the biggest takeaways, understanding what we can learn from this to support people there and also undo some of the harms we cause."

The study "Coral reefs in the Gilbert Islands of Kiribati: Resistance, resilience, and recovery after more than a decade of multiple stressors" was published today in *PLOS One*.

**More information:** Sara E. Cannon et al, Coral reefs in the Gilbert Islands of Kiribati: Resistance, resilience, and recovery after more than a decade of multiple stressors, *PLOS ONE* (2021). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0255304](#)

Provided by University of British Columbia

Citation: 'Sticky questions' raised by study on coral reefs (2021, August 11) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-08-sticky-coral-reefs.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private

study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.