

# Are tiny grazers the new hope for Caribbean reefs?

5 January 2017



Catie Kuempel and Andrew Altieri at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's Bocas del Toro Research Station, caged corals to find out how much algae grows on them in the absence of grazing organisms. They found that even small grazers can do the job of controlling algal growth on coral colonies. Credit: Andrew Altieri

Thirty years ago a mysterious disease wiped out long-spined black sea urchins across the Caribbean, leading to massive algal overgrowth that smothered already overfished coral reefs. Now, marine biologists at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) report that smaller sea urchins and parrotfish may be taking the place of the large sea urchins, restoring the balance on degraded reefs.

As a STRI short-term fellow, Catie Kuempel joined staff scientist Andrew Altieri to explore a large area of the sea floor in Bocas del Toro, Panama, where corals had died but, surprisingly, algae had not taken over. The most common algal grazers they found were a small sea urchin about the size of a ping pong ball, *Echinometra viridis*, and a tiny finger-sized striped parrot fish, *Scarus iseri*, which

would be of no interest to fishermen. They propose that these tiny organisms may be able to preempt shifts from coral to algae on degraded coral reefs. They may be small, but there are a lot of them: small grazers comprise up to 95 percent of the biomass of all grazing organisms on the reefs in the study. Their combined weight is roughly equal to that of a smaller number of bigger herbivores on healthier reefs.

Intense grazing by the small [sea urchins](#) and fish was highest on the most degraded reefs. In an experimental set up involving placing cages on the sea floor to exclude grazers of different sizes, intense herbivory in cages that permitted access to only small herbivores revealed that they can do the job of clearing algae once thought to belong only to the larger species of parrotfish and the long-spined black urchins, *Diadema antillarum*.



*Echinometra viridis*. Credit: J. Ruvalcaba, STRI

In Jan., 1983, STRI staff scientist Harilaos Lessios noticed that long-spined black urchins, but not other species of urchins were dying near the Atlantic

entrance of the Panama Canal. He contacted dive shops and was able to track the mass mortality of urchins as it spread across the Caribbean from 1983-1984.

Subsequently deprived of this large species of grazer, algae grew unchecked, especially on reefs where overfishing had eliminated large parrotfish. Today, despite the fact that *Diadema antillarum* has recovered in some areas, the total number of this urchin in the Caribbean is still only about 12 percent of pre-die-off numbers.

"Even those of us who had worked extensively with *D. antillarum* did not expect that its recovery would be so slow or that its absence would contribute so dramatically to changes in complex ecological communities such as [coral reefs](#)," wrote Lessios in a review article of observed changes 30 years later. "Its recovery is the only hopeful ray in the gloomy prospects for Caribbean reefs."

best hope for Caribbean reefs is that *D. antillarum* will recover," Lessios predicted.

Based on their observations in Bocas del Toro, Kuempel and Altieri are more hopeful, suggesting that management and monitoring strategies aimed at preventing phase-shifts from coral to algae on reefs should broaden to include the role and importance of diminutive species of herbivores. "These dollhouse-sized species came the rescue of reefs in Panama, and may be important elsewhere as well," said Altieri.

They will continue to explore whether the algae consumption by these small species that tips the balance back from algal domination of dead reefs is clearing the way for new coral growth.

**More information:** Caitlin D. Kuempel et al, The emergent role of small-bodied herbivores in pre-empting phase shifts on degraded coral reefs, *Scientific Reports* (2017). [DOI: 10.1038/srep39670](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep39670)



Provided by Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Andrew Altieri checking large mesh cage, part of experiment to exclude large fish that graze on the algae growing on corals. Credit: Sean Mattson, STRI

"Given that the frequency of coral disease will probably increase with global warming and that overfishing can be prevented only in protected areas, which cannot expand indefinitely if people continue obtaining their protein from the sea, the

APA citation: Are tiny grazers the new hope for Caribbean reefs? (2017, January 5) retrieved 20 September 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-01-tiny-grazers-caribbean-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.*