

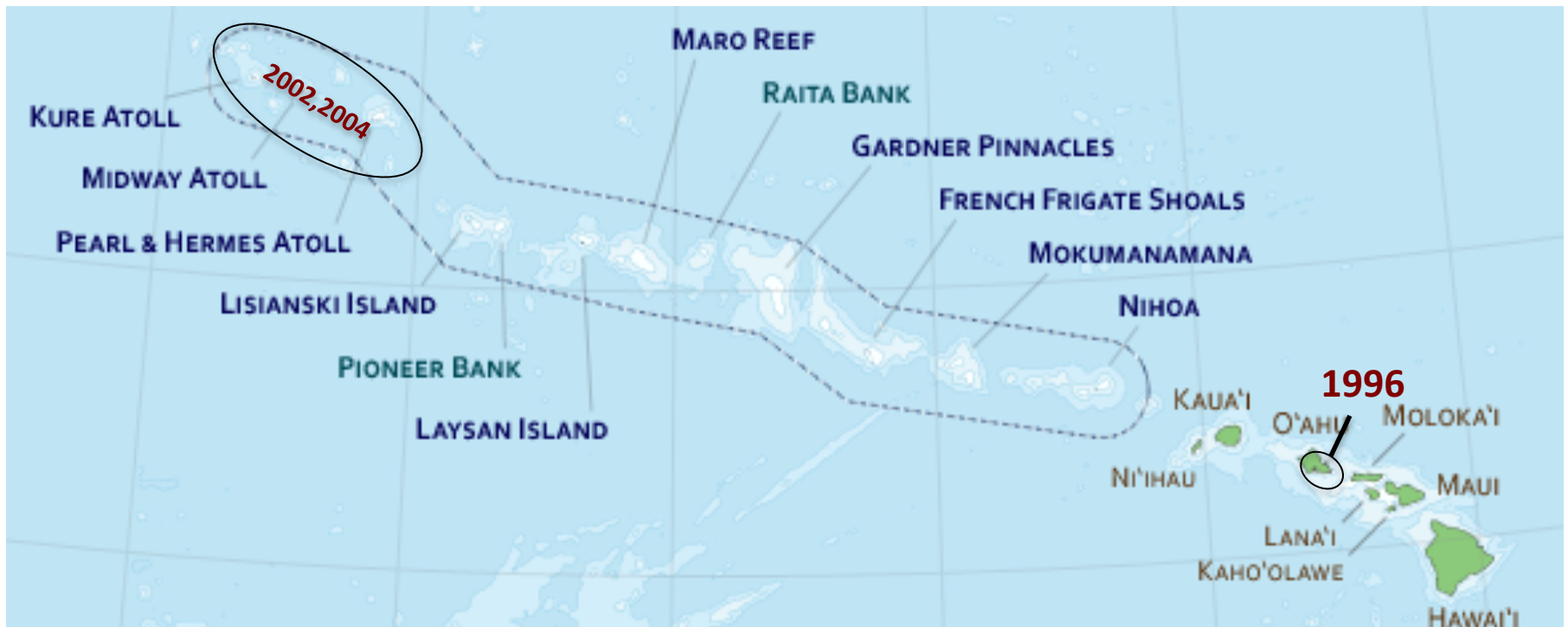
Causes and Consequences of Mass Bleaching in Papahānaumokuākea

Courtney Couch, **John Burns***, Kanoelani Steward, Tiffany-Nicole Gutlay, Erick Geiger, Mark Eakin, Randall Kosaki

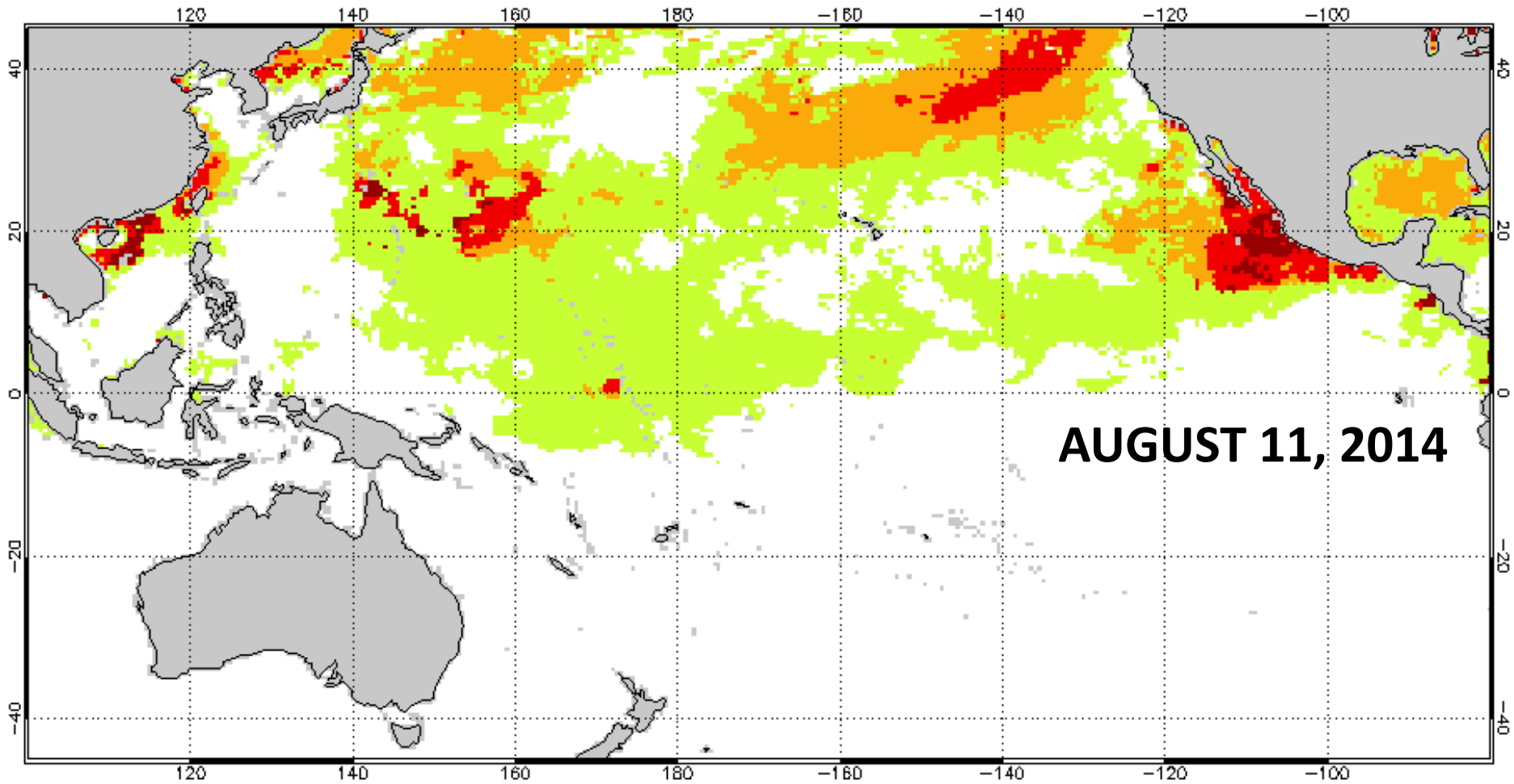
*Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Hilo
NOAA Coral Reef Watch Program
NOAA Papahānaumokuākea*



History of Mass Bleaching in Hawai'i



- **1996 Mass Bleaching in Kāne'ohe Bay, O'ahu** (Jokiel and Brown 2004)
- **2002, 2004 PMNM** (Aeby et al. 2003, Kenyon and Brainard 2006)
 - Prolonged thermal stress and UV
 - 2002 more severe; primarily affected *Montipora* in western atolls
- **2014 & 2015: Hawaii's first back-to-back bleaching event.**



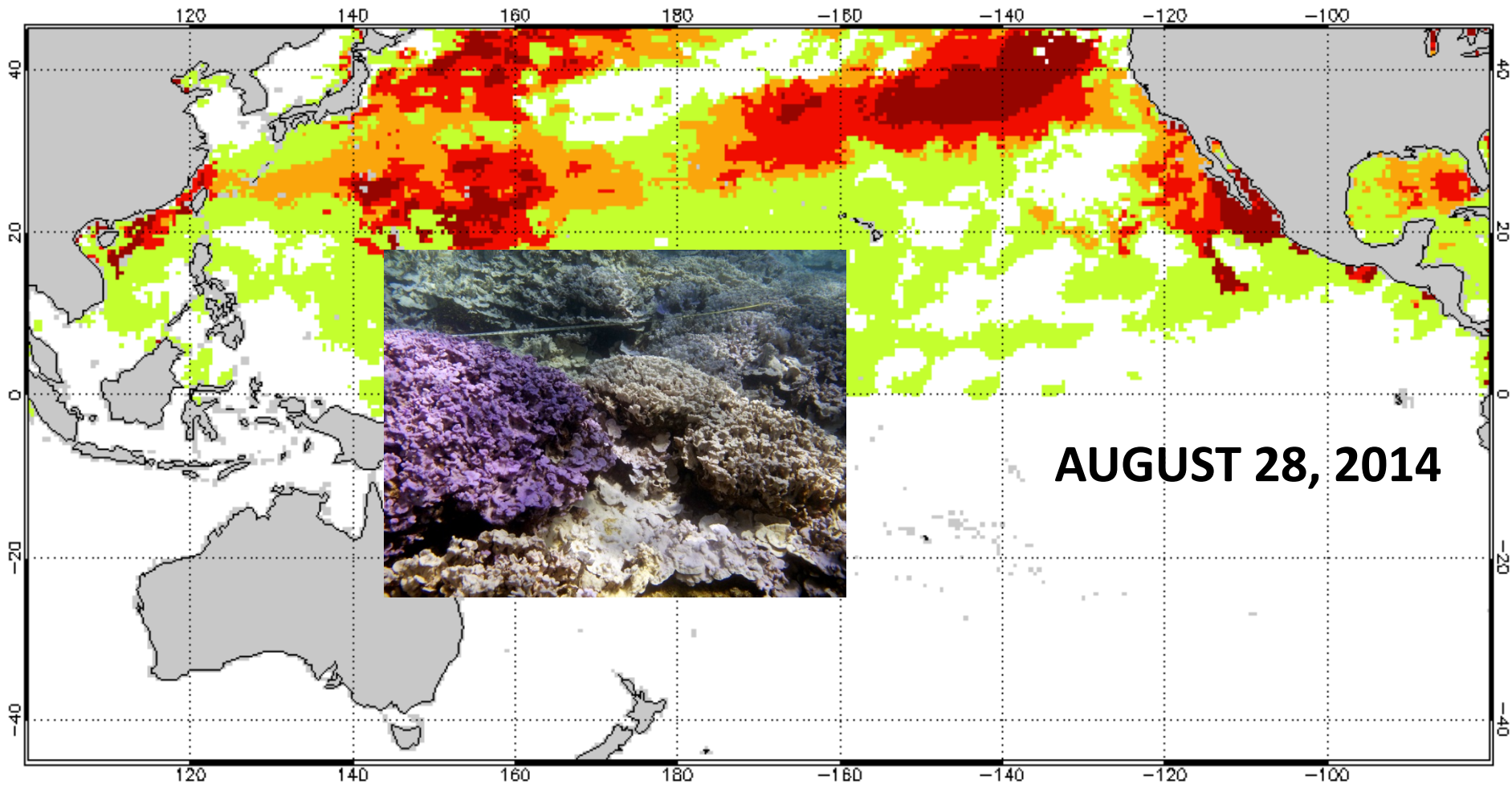
No Stress

Watch

Warning

Alert Level 1

Alert Level 2



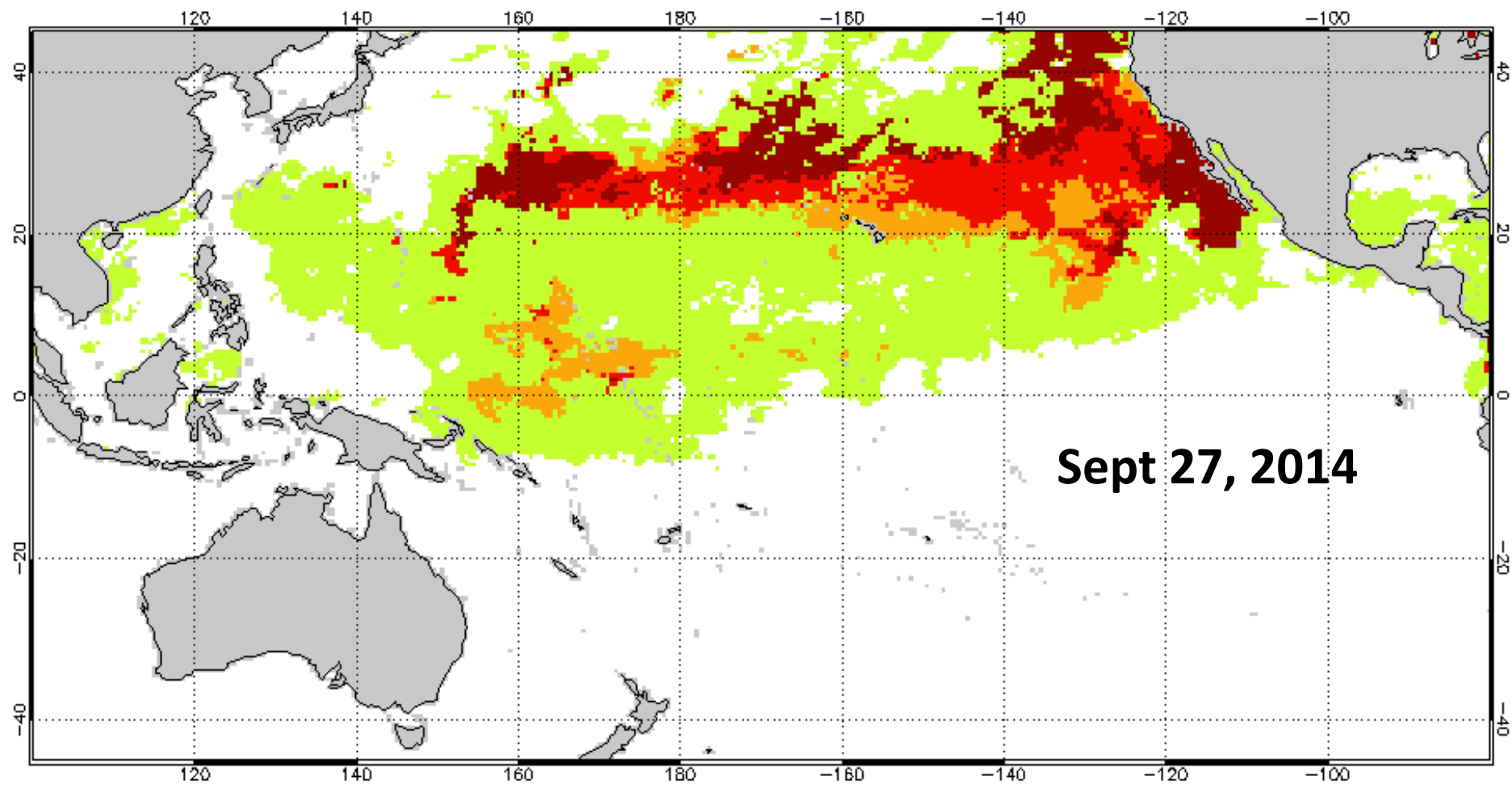
No Stress

Watch

Warning

Alert Level 1

Alert Level 2



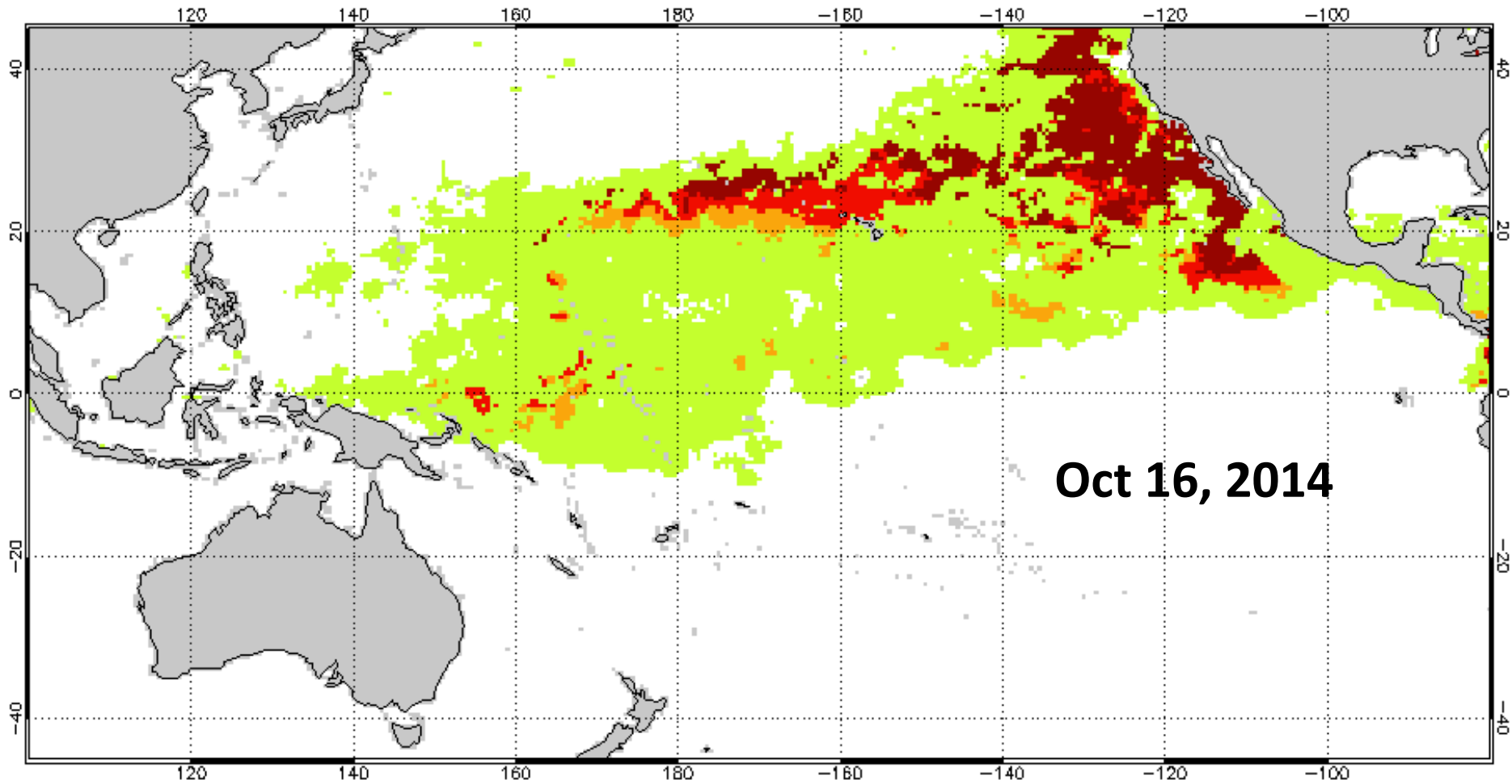
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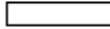
Watch


Warning


Alert Level 1


Alert Level 2




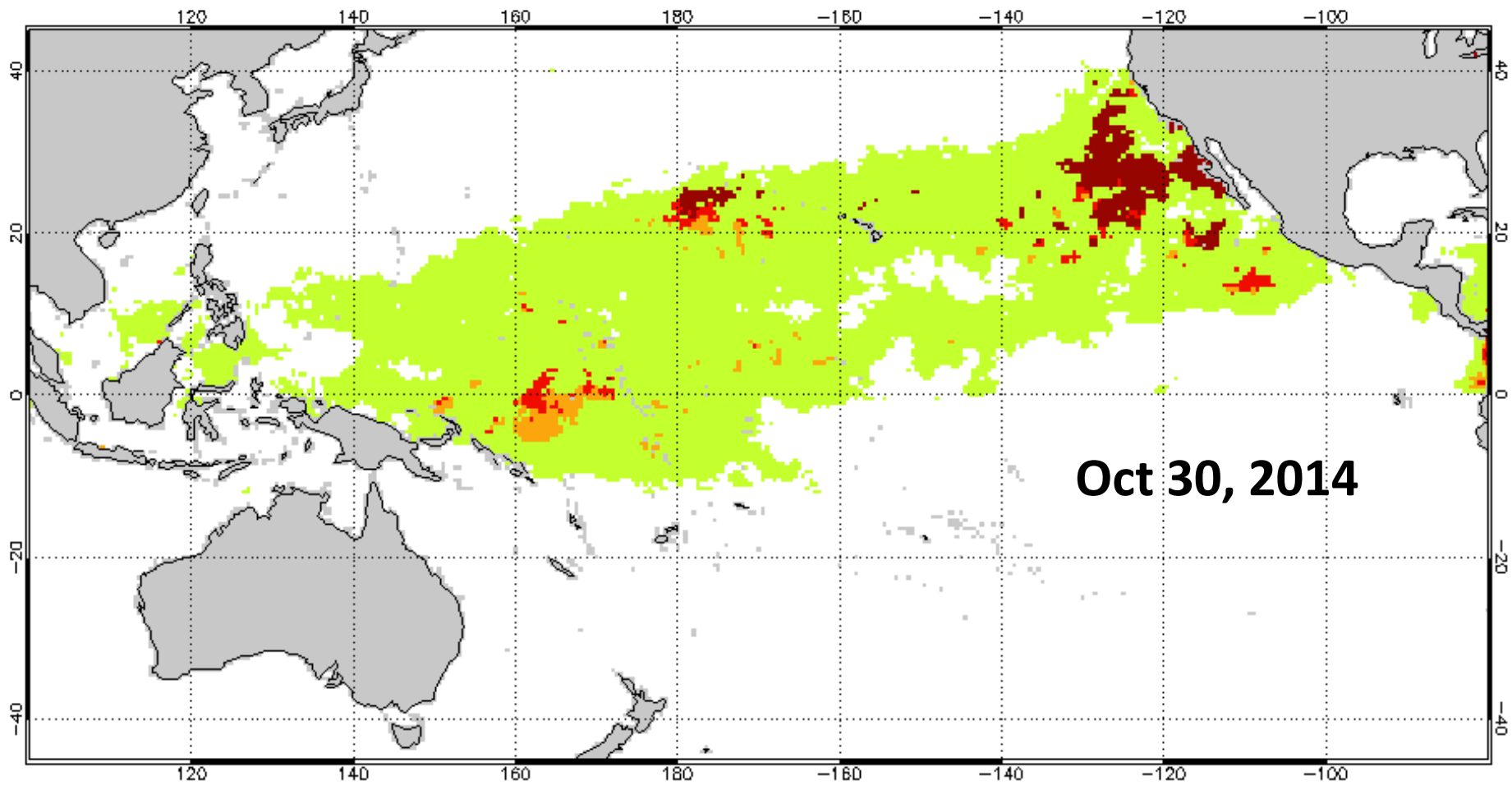
 No Stress

 Watch

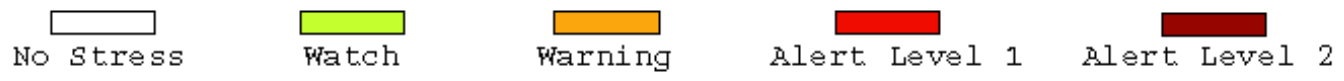
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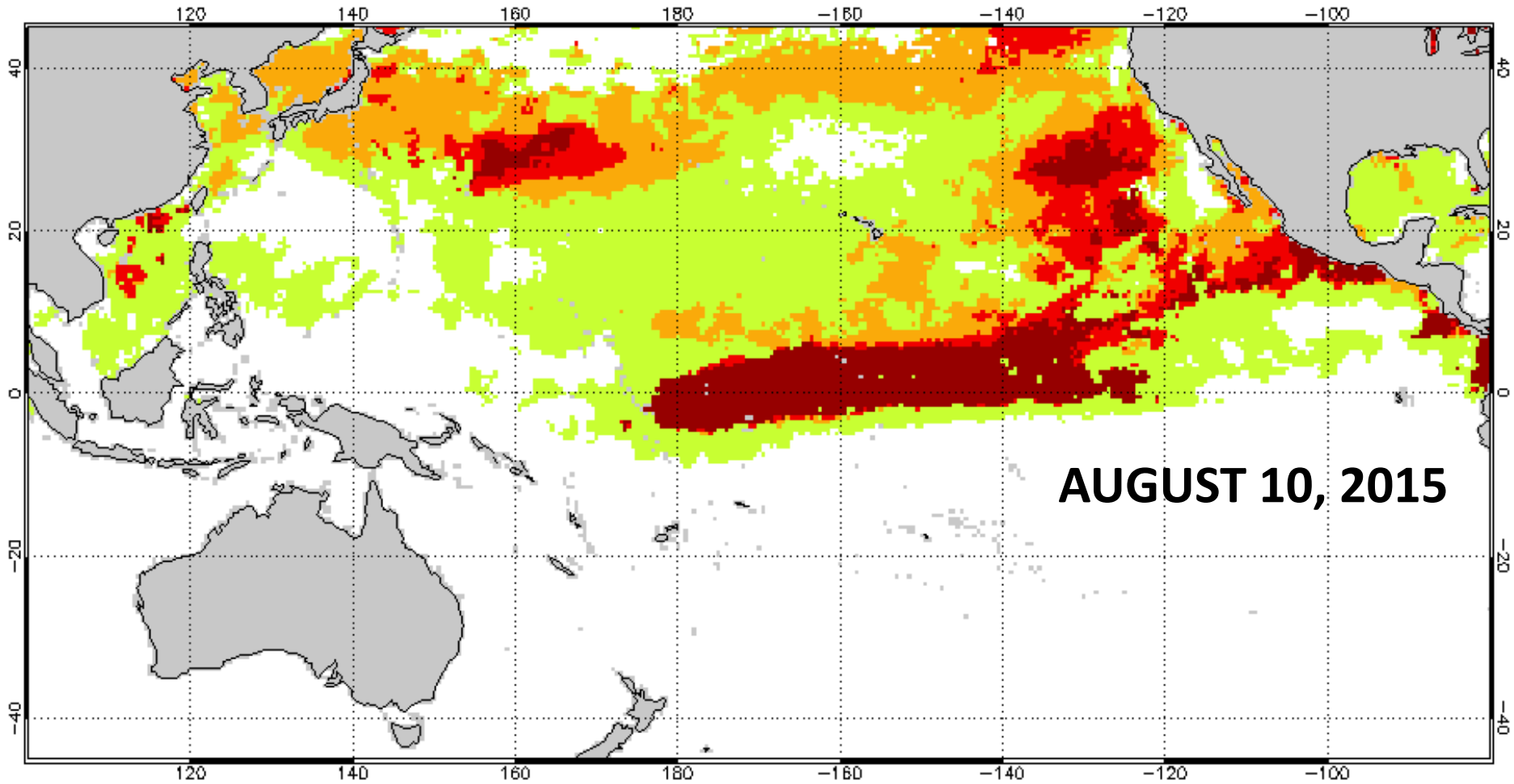
 Alert Level 1

 Alert Level 2





Oct 30, 2014








AUGUST 10, 2015

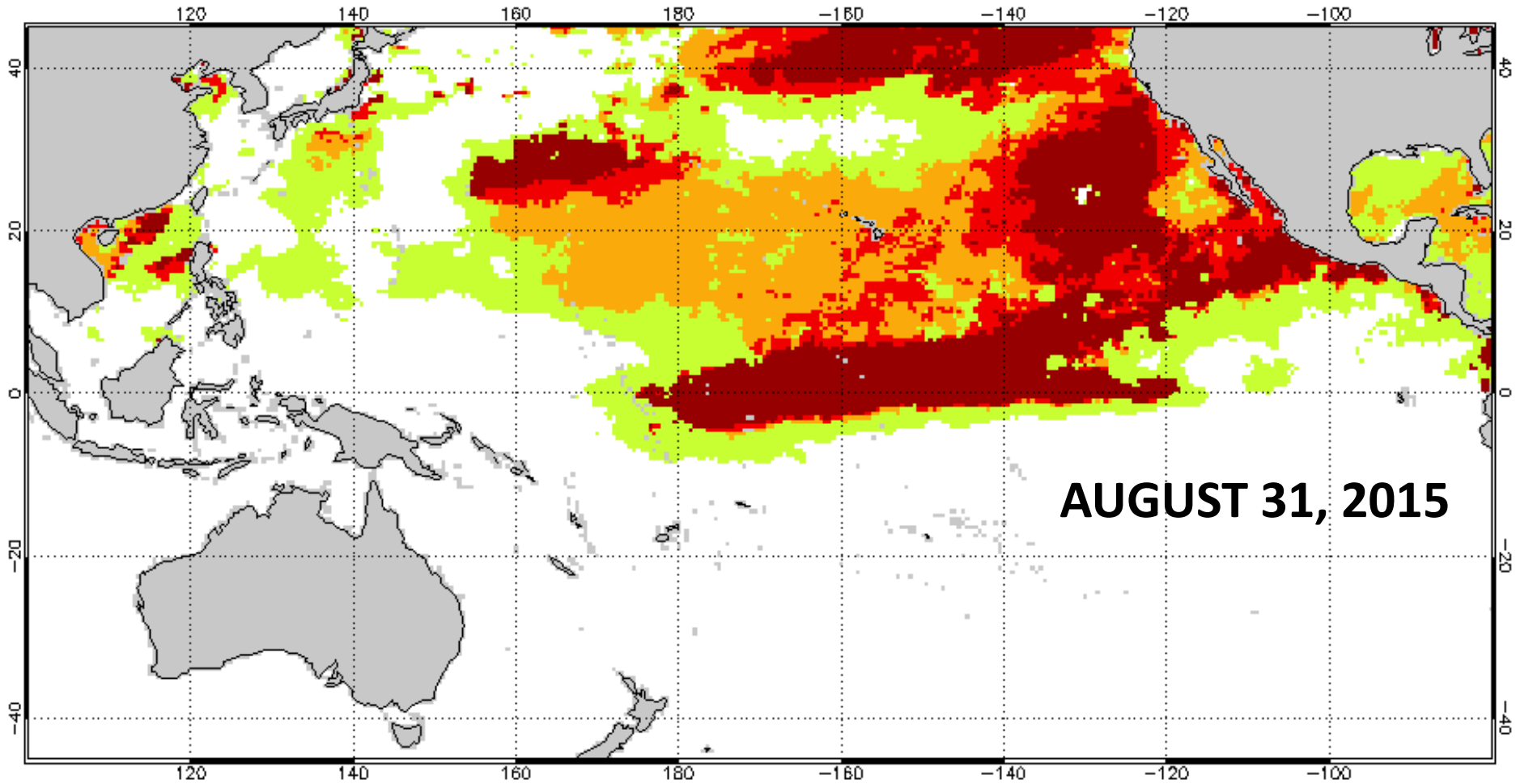
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 Watch

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 Alert Level 1

 Alert Level 2



AUGUST 31, 2015

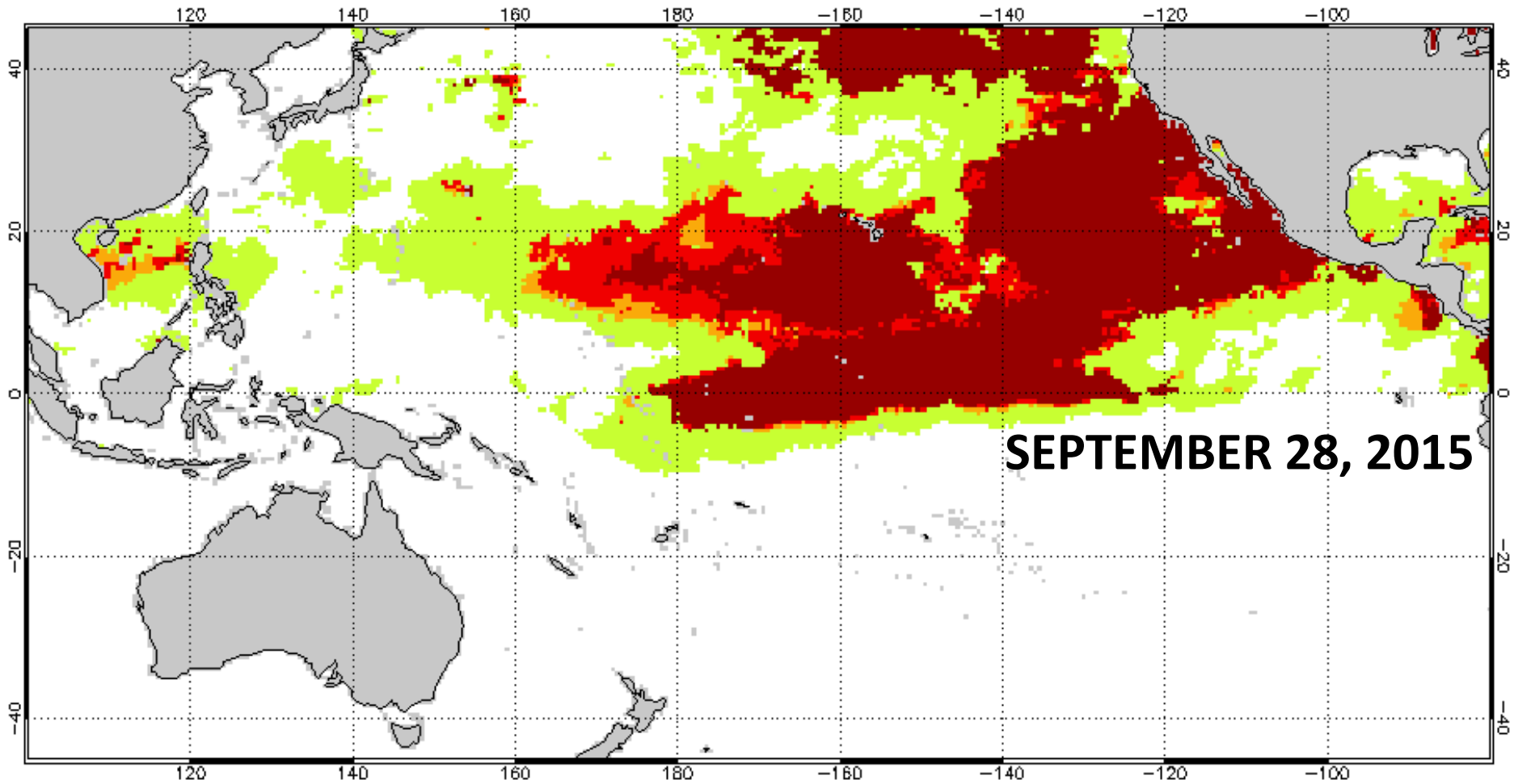
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Watch


Warning


Alert Level 1


Alert Level 2




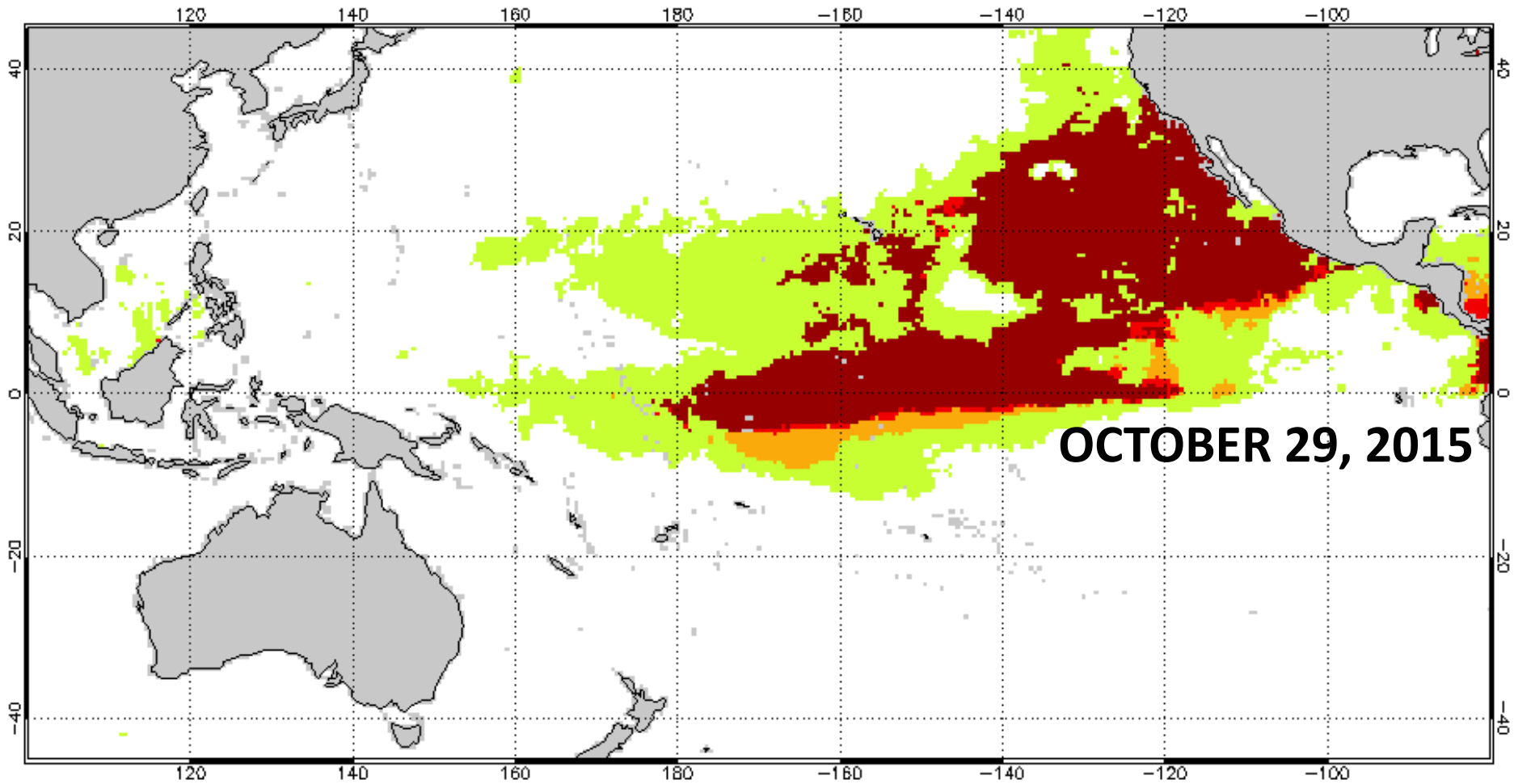
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OCTOBER 29, 2015

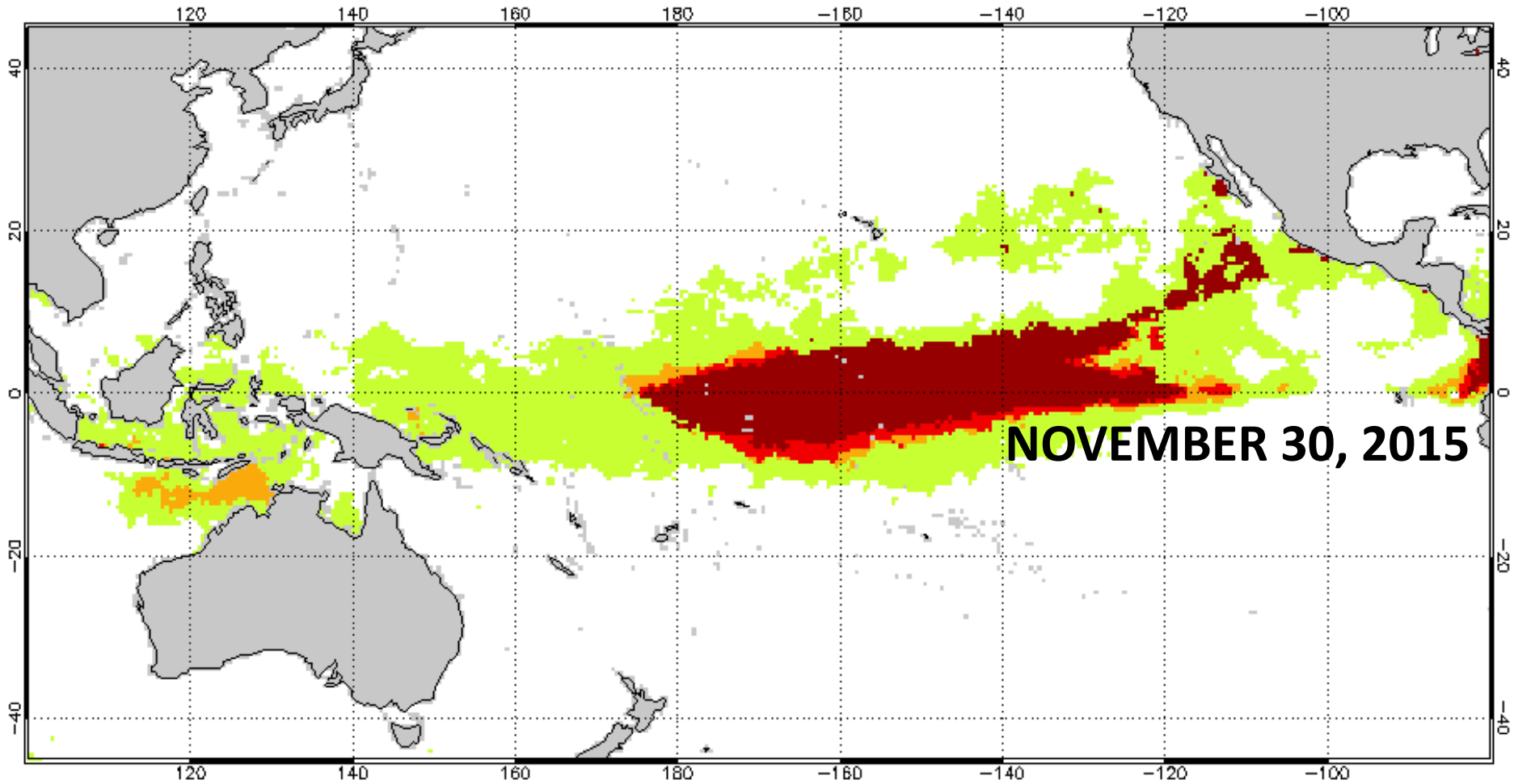
No Stress

Watch

Warning

Alert Level 1

Alert Level 2



No Stress

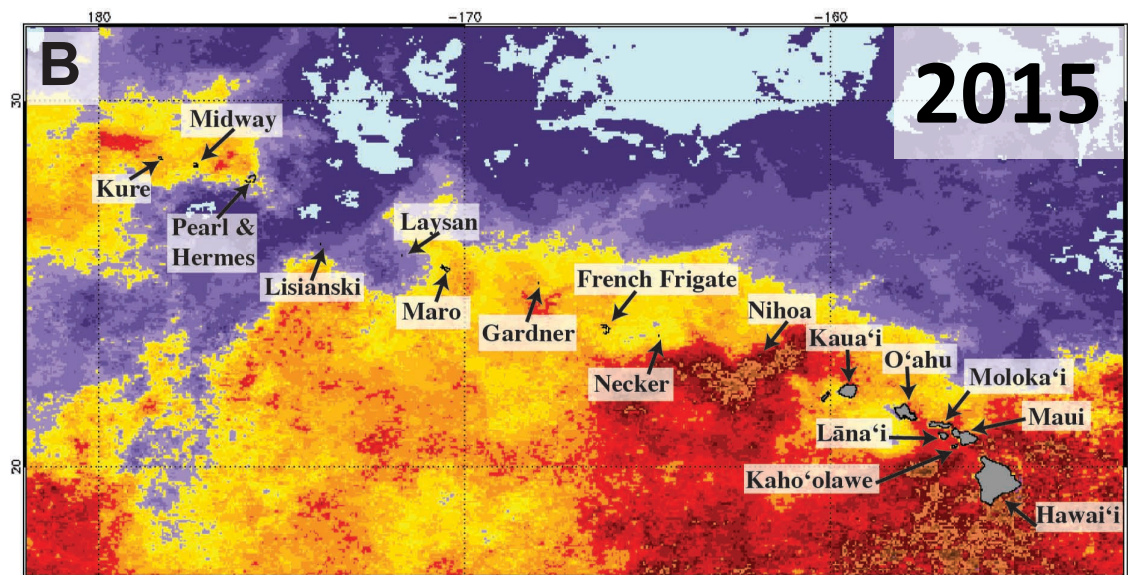
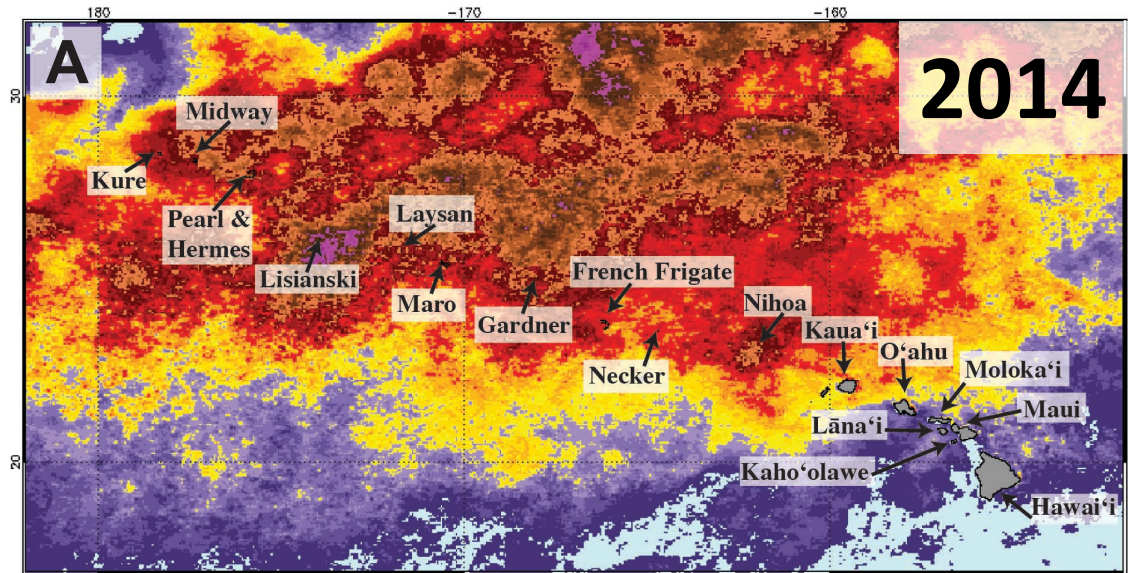
Watch

Warning

Alert Level 1

Alert Level 2

Maximum Degree Heating Weeks



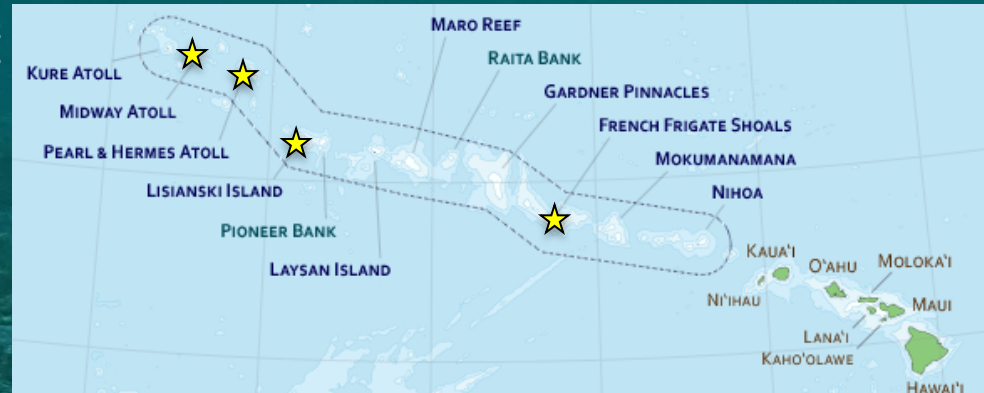
Objectives

1. Assess the extent and severity of bleaching event across islands/atolls, habitats and species.
2. Determine how well remotely-sensed thermal stress metrics predicted bleaching levels.
3. Assess the potential long-term consequences on the composition and 3D structure of PMNM coral communities.

Methods

1. Extent and Severity of Bleaching

- 4-8 sites permanent transects at French Frigate Shoals, Lisianski Island, Pearl and Hermes Atoll, Midway Atoll
- Habitats: Forereef, Backreef (shallow: 1-7m; moderate: 8-15m)
- Conducted 3, 10x1-m belt transects
- **Recorded**: species, lesion type and severity of condition.
- **Bleaching Incidence** = % of colonies that were >50% bleached.
- **Survey conducted in**: September 2014 and August 2015.



Methods

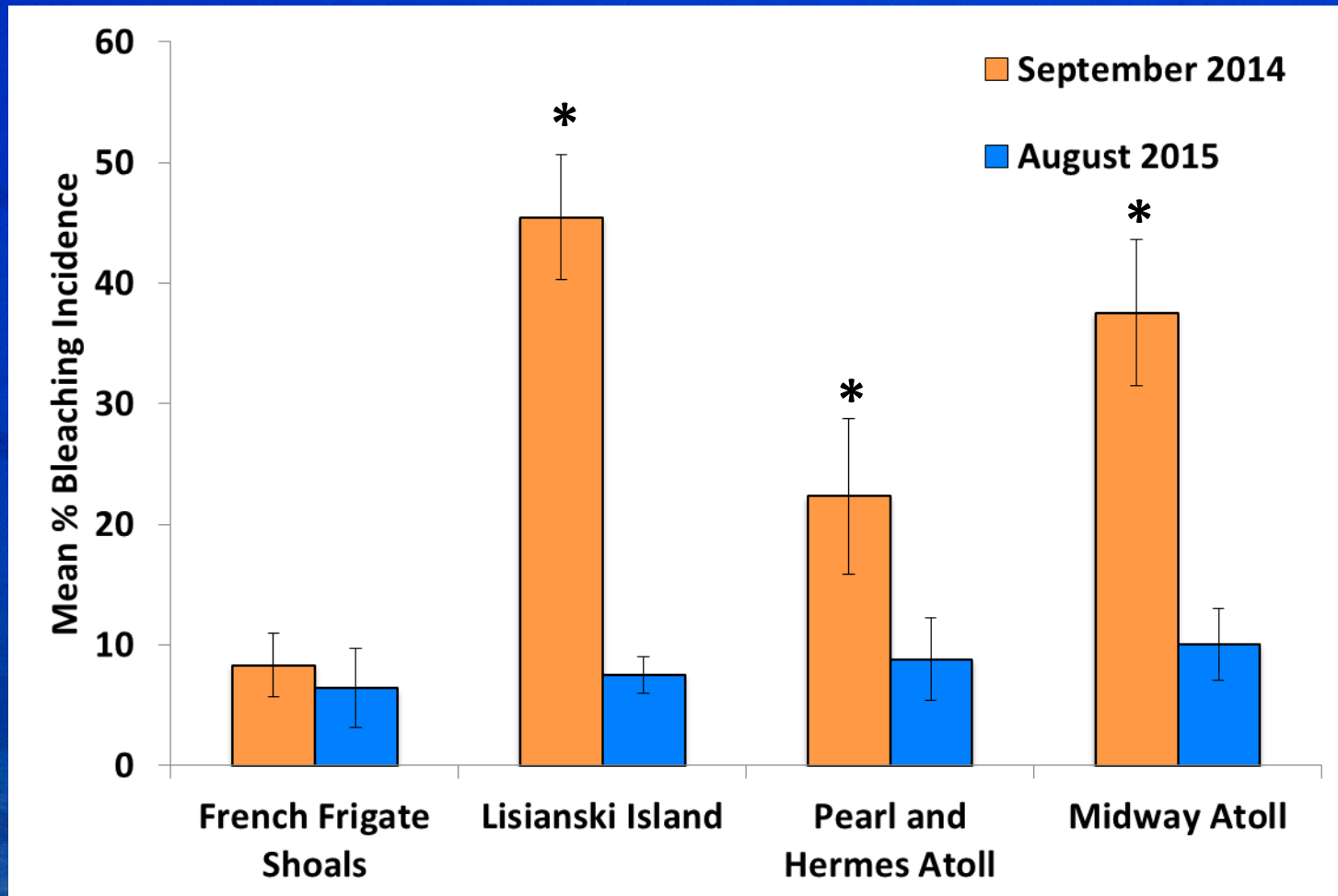
2. Thermal Stress Metrics:

- NOAA Coral Reef Watch Program's 5km night-only degree heating week for each study site at the time of survey.

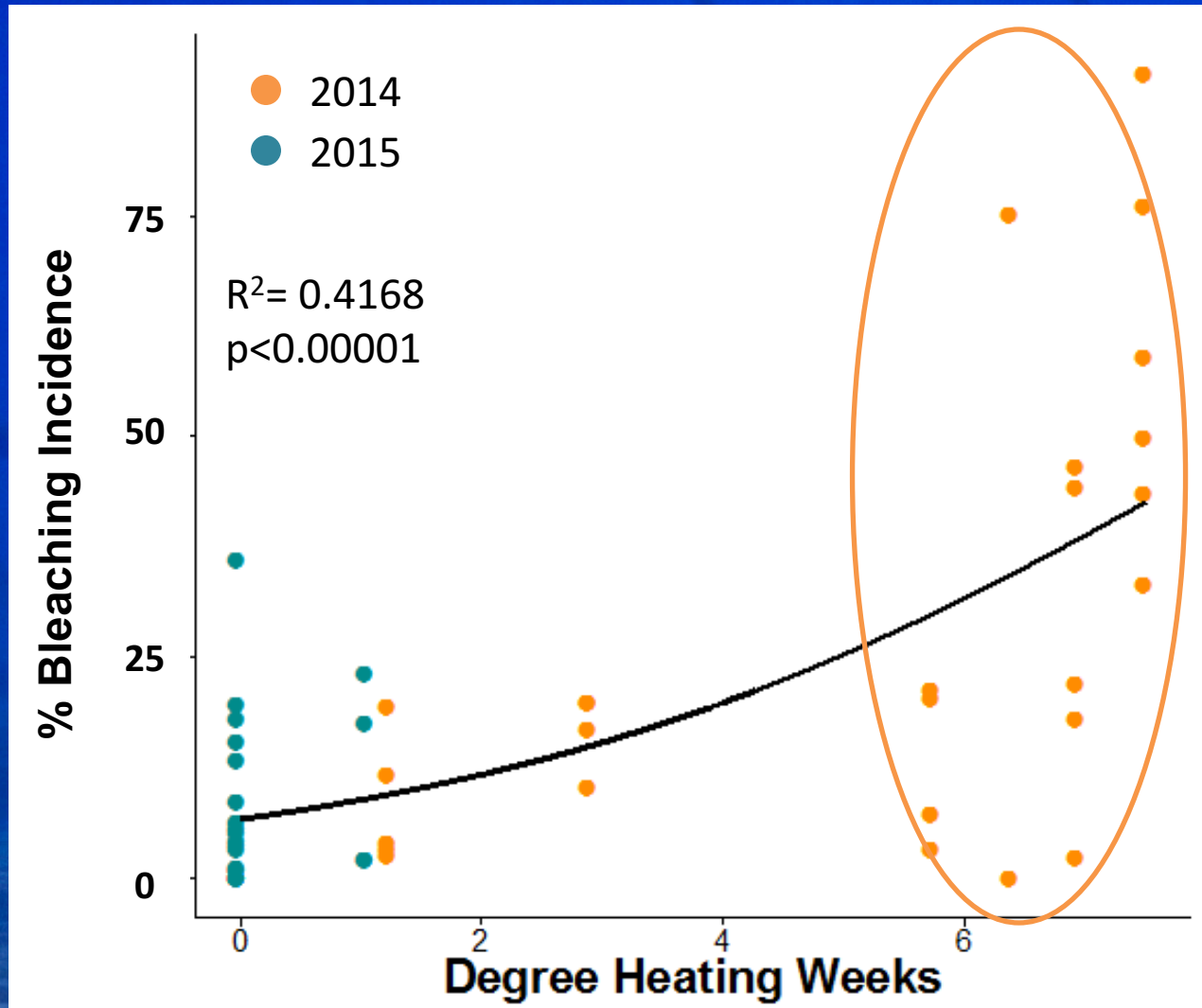
3. Coral Cover and 3D Structure:

- Photo quads and CPCe along each transect to assess changes in % coral cover and benthic community structure.
- Structure-from-motion photogrammetry and geospatial software used to quantify 3D changes in habitat complexity

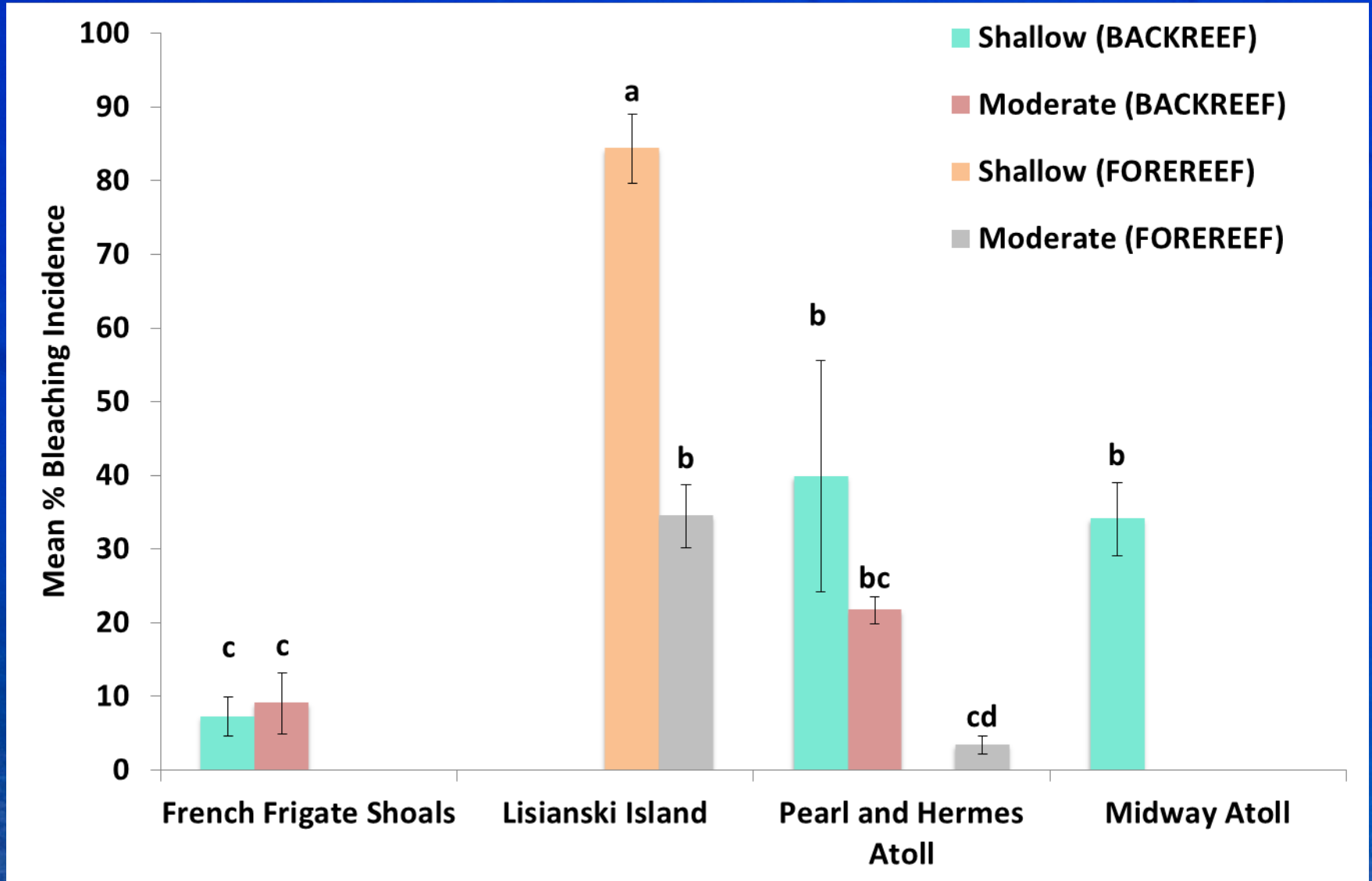
Bleaching Patterns by Atoll/Island



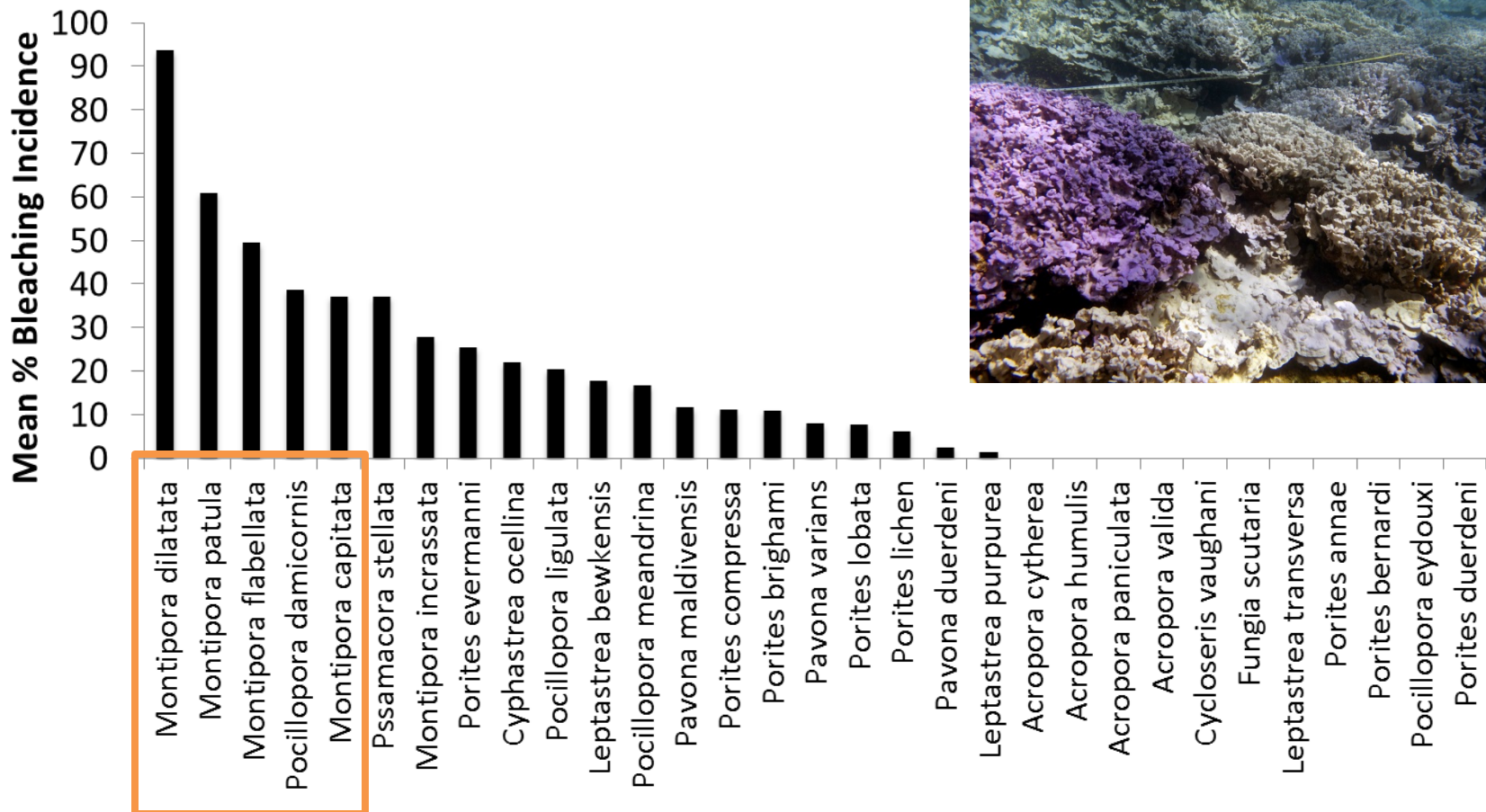
Did Thermal Stress Predict Bleaching?



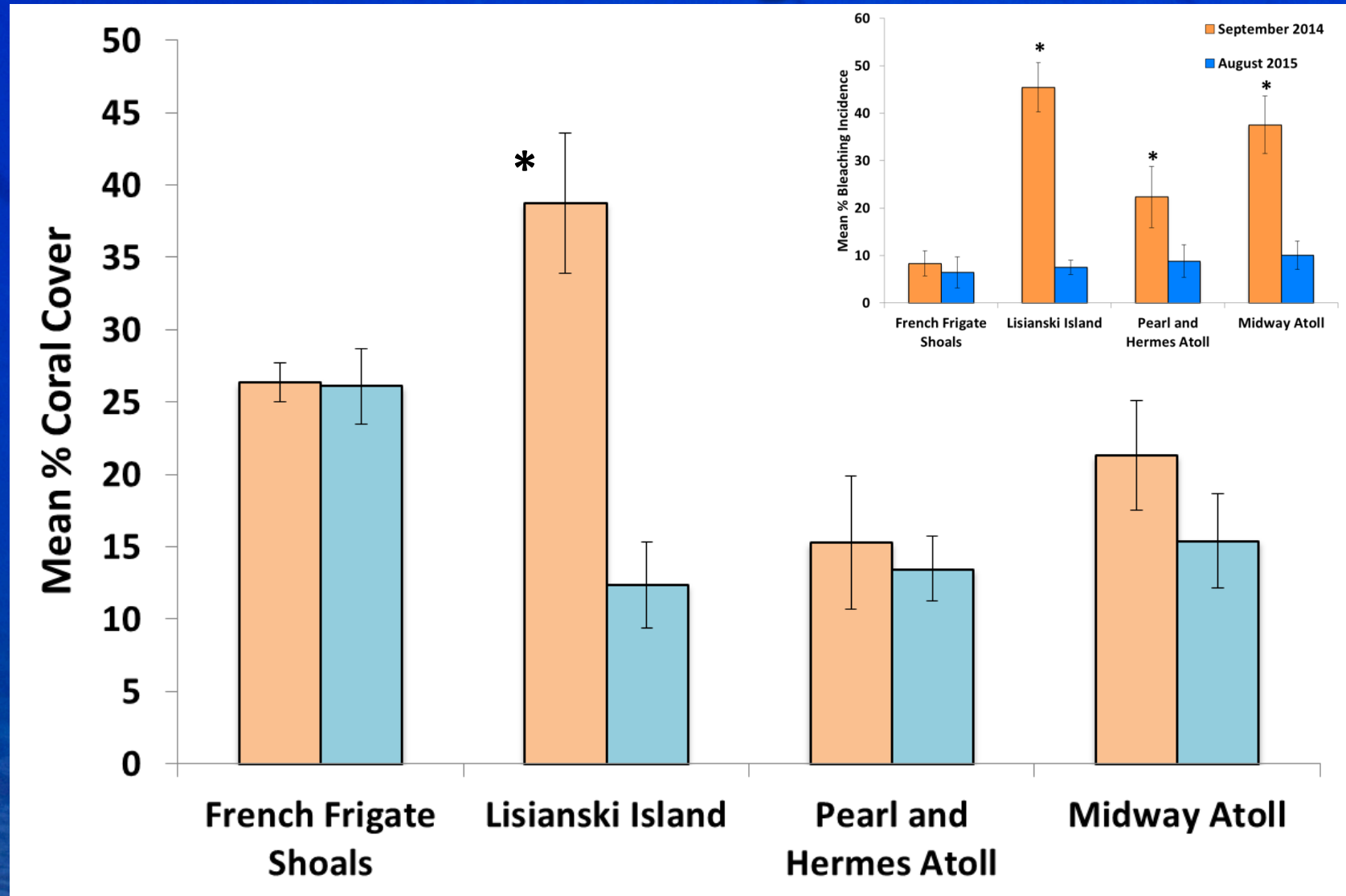
How Does Bleaching Vary Across Habitats?



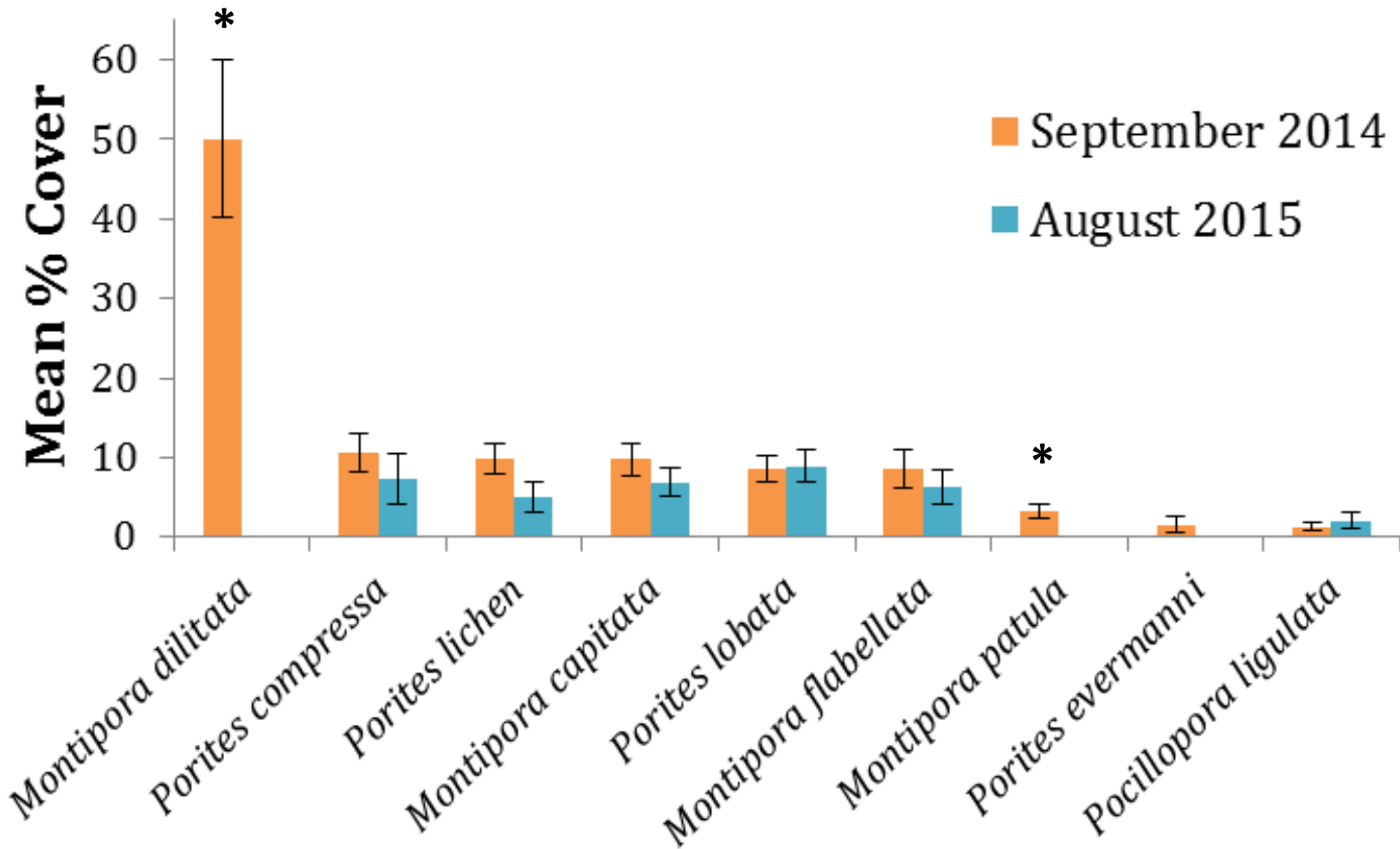
How Did Corals Vary in their Bleaching Susceptibility?



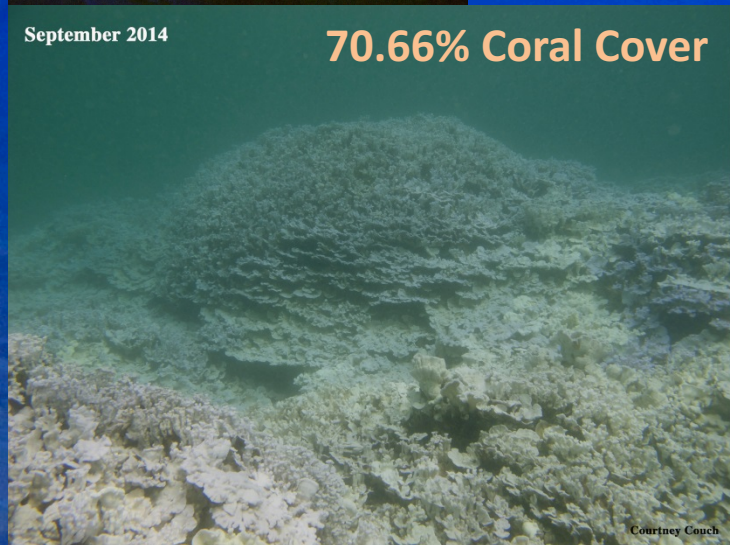
How Did Coral Cover Change after the Bleaching Event?



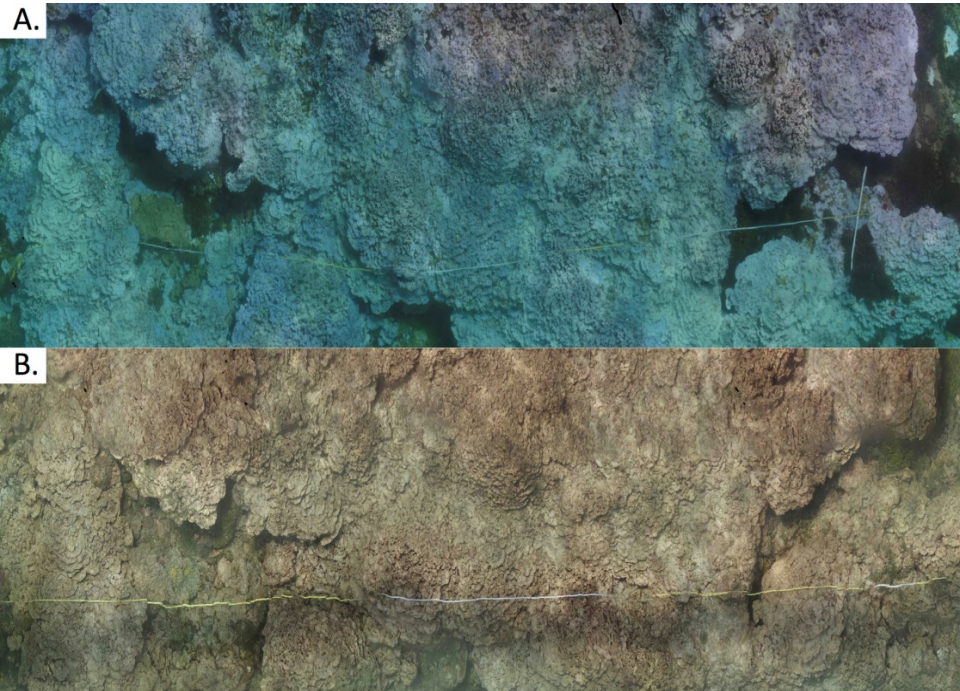
Coral Cover Change by Species



How Did Coral Cover Change after the Bleaching Event?



3D analysis of reef structure and composition

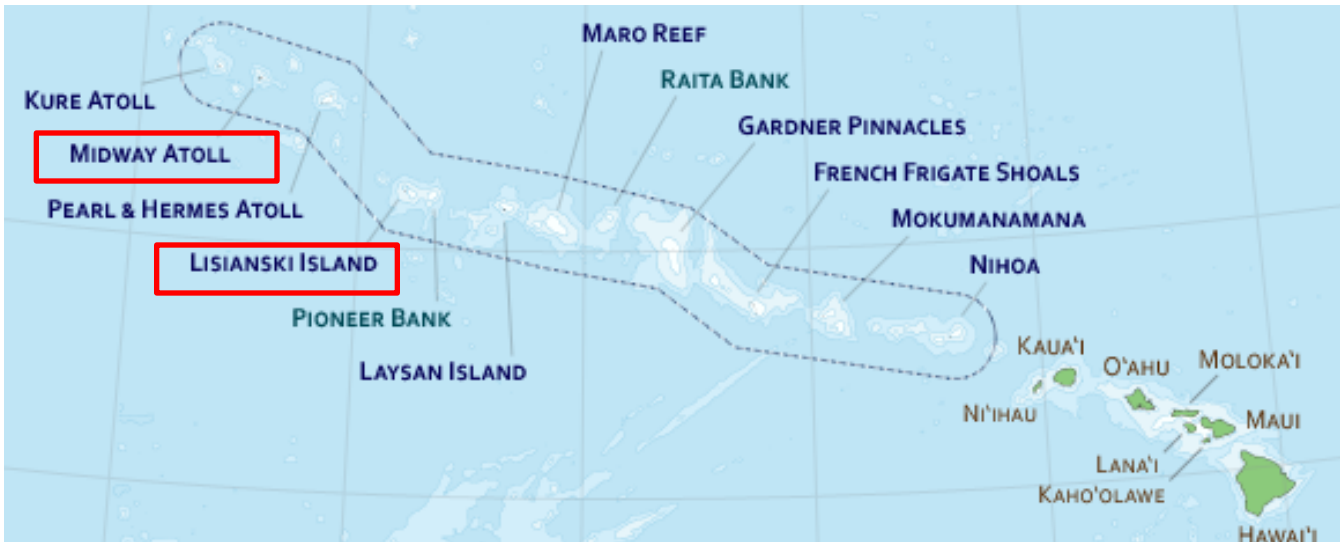


3D analysis of reef structure and composition



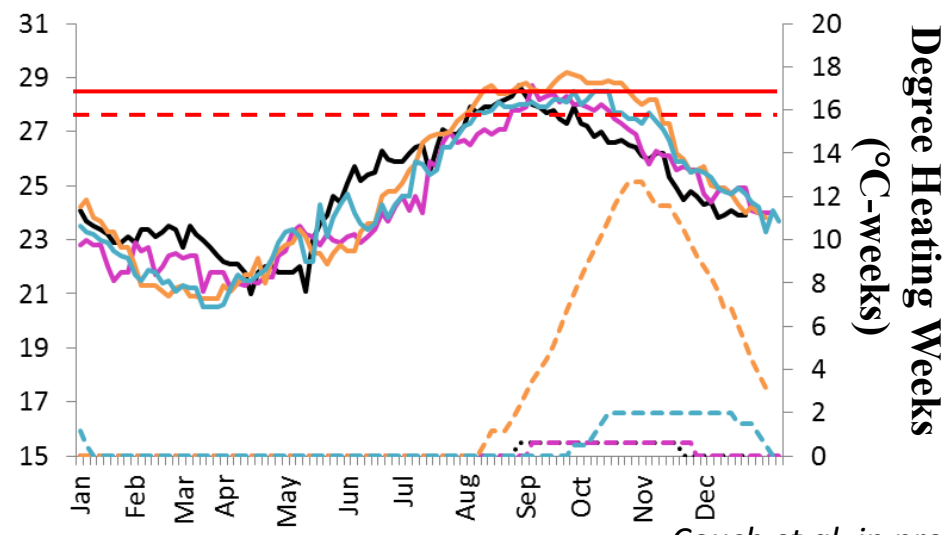
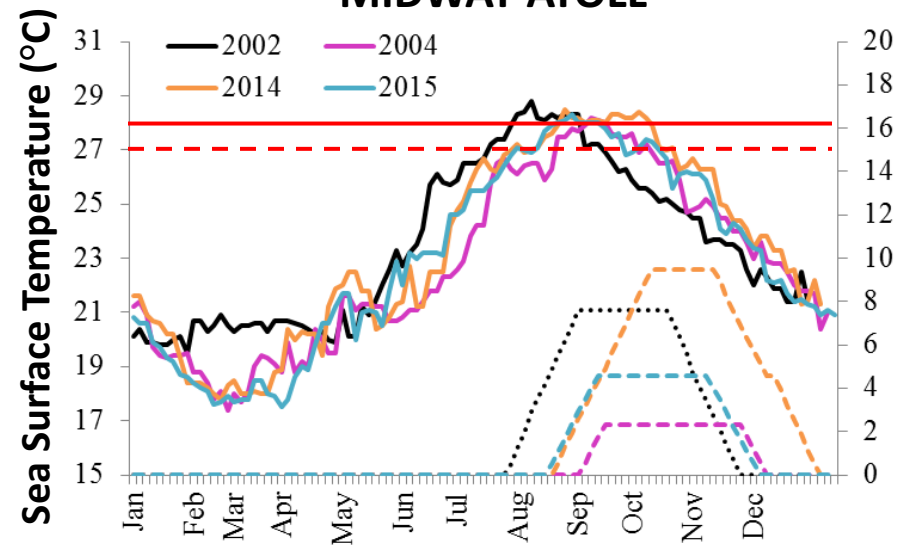
3D analysis of reef structure and composition

How did Thermal Stress Compare to Previous Events?

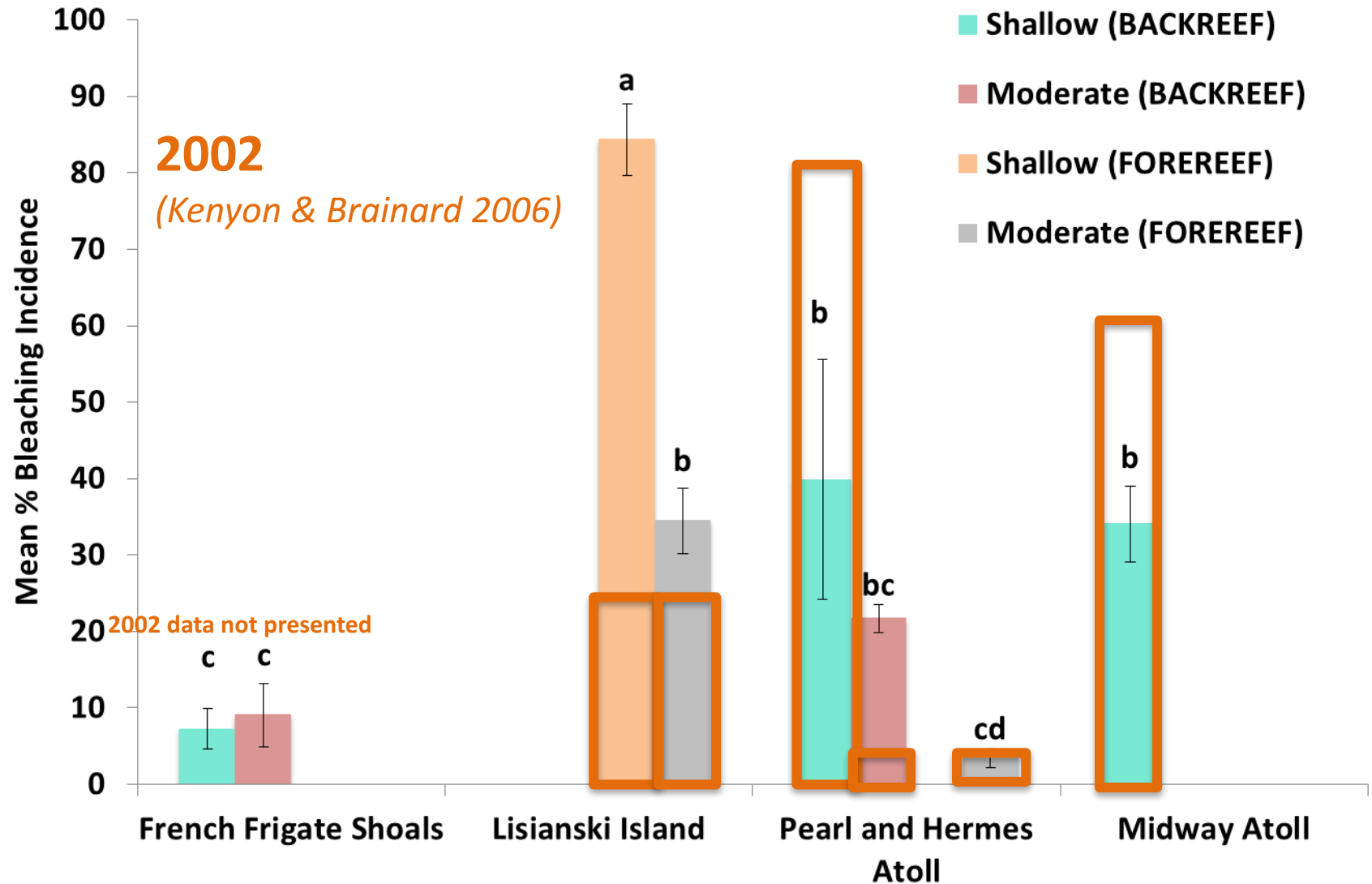


MIDWAY ATOLL

LISIANSKI ISLAND



How did Bleaching Compare to 2002?



Conclusions

A diver is silhouetted against the bright blue water of the ocean. The diver is holding a rope that extends from the top right towards the center. Bubbles are rising from the diver's regulator, creating a trail of white foam. The background is a deep blue gradient, suggesting an underwater environment.

- In 2014, PMNM experienced the 3rd and most severe mass bleaching.
- The 2014 and 2015 thermal stress events vastly different.
- Lisianski Island experienced the highest thermal stress with 45% of colonies bleached by September 2014.
- Highest bleaching in sheltered shallow habitats dominated by Montipora.
- Coral loss was associated with reductions in both habitat complexity .
- MID experienced higher thermal stress in 2014 compared to 2002, but lower bleaching and promising recovery, which highlights importance of bleaching history and possible potential for local acclimation.
- Study highlights need for continued monitoring of bleaching risk, long-term ecosystem impacts and to identify factors important for resilience.

Mahalo!

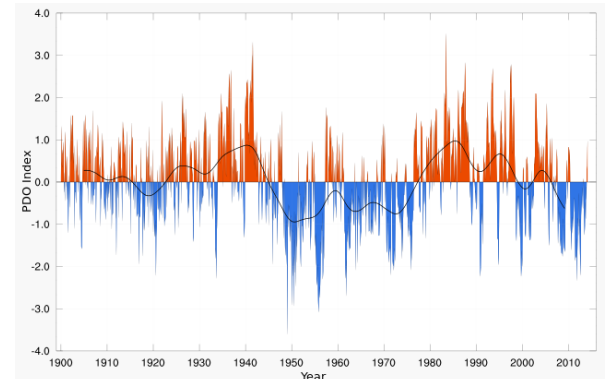
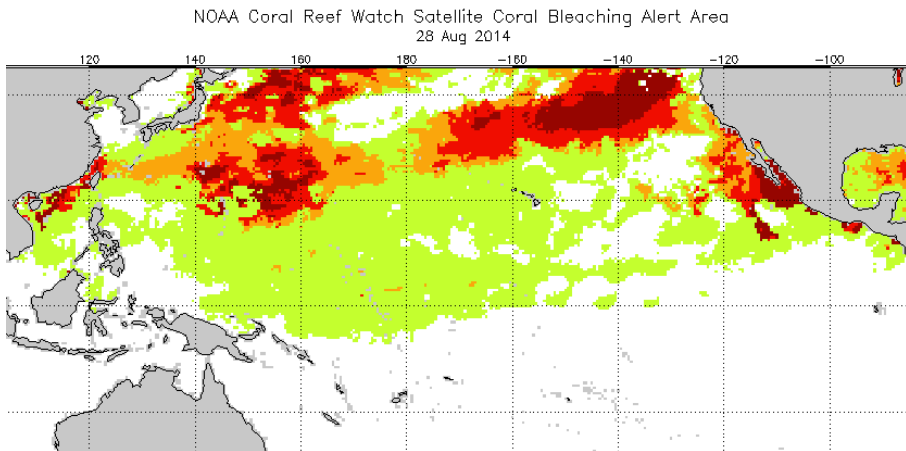
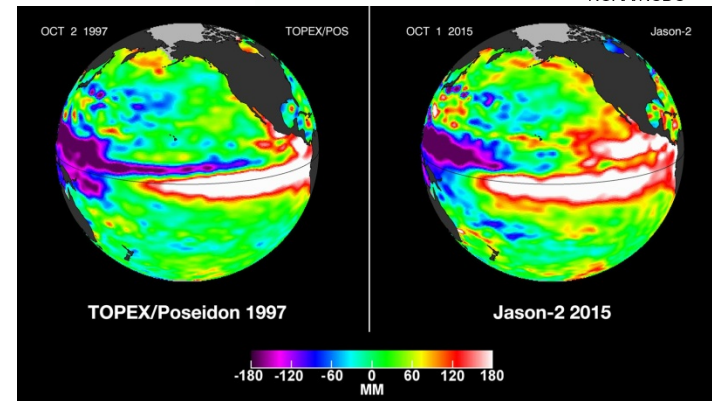
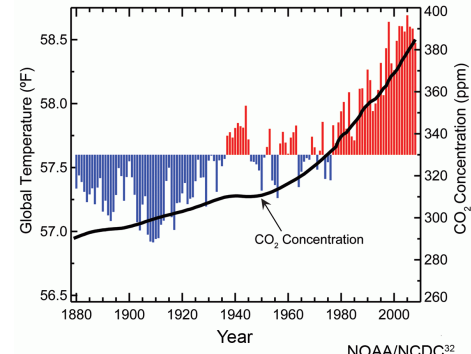
- Field Support
 - Crew of the Hi'ialakai
- Ruth Gates
- Scott Godwin
- Donahue Lab
- Funding:
 - NOAA/Papahānaumokuākea



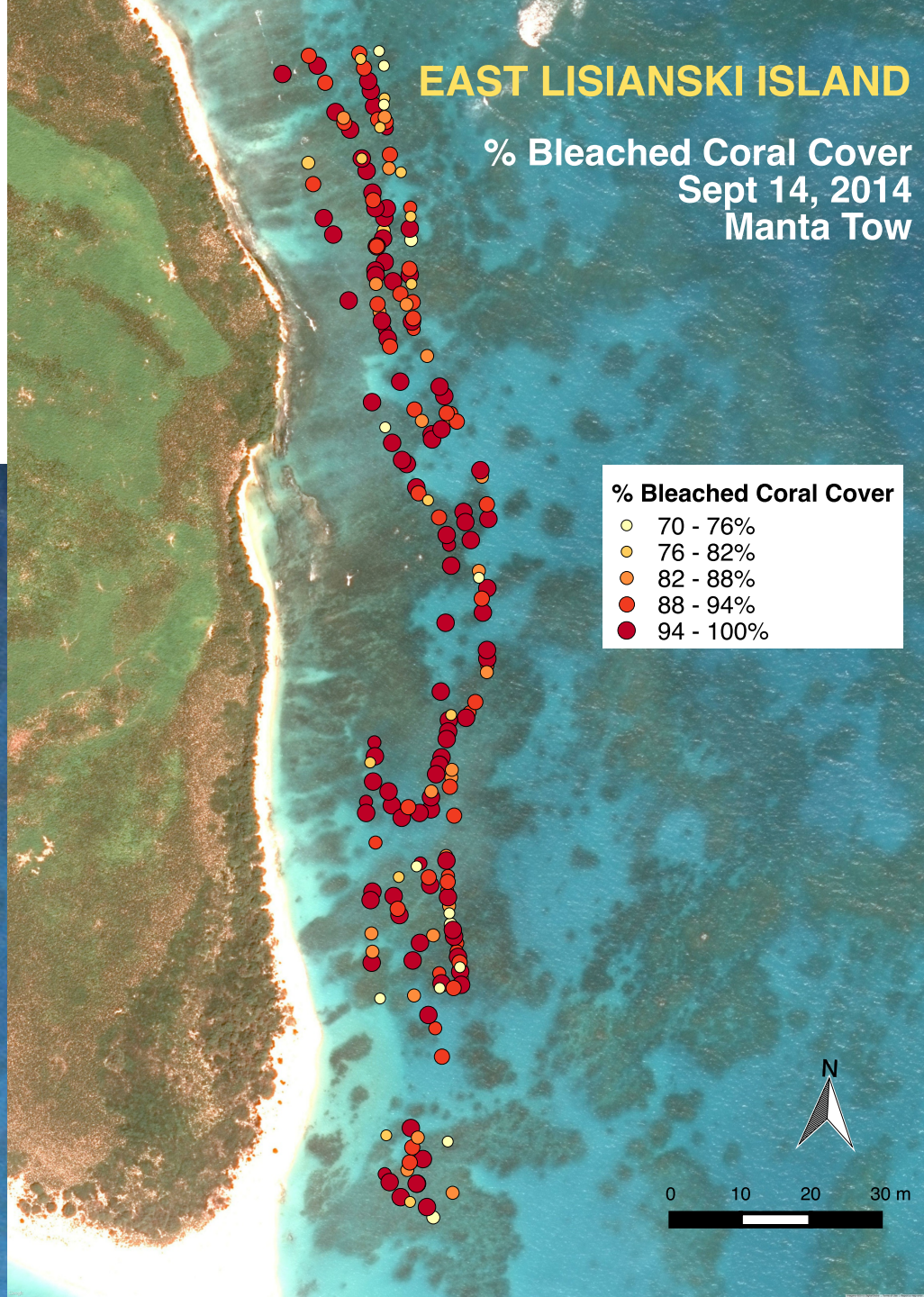
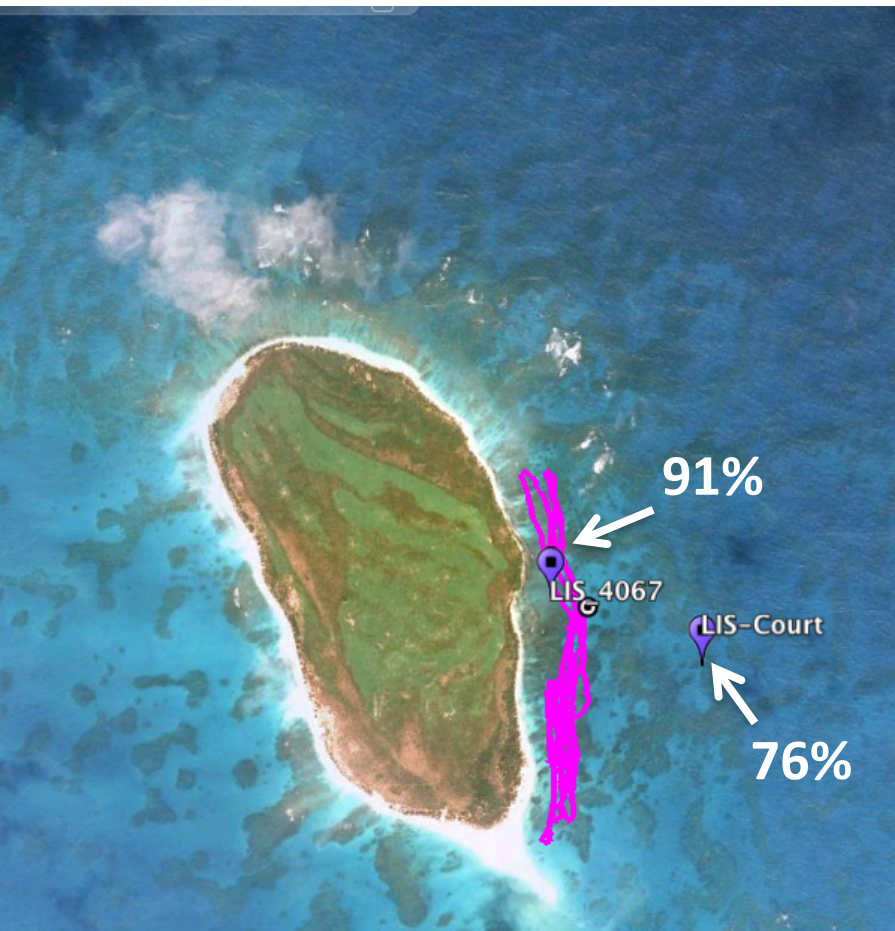
Extra slides

What Climatic Processes are Driving Mass Bleaching in Hawaii?

- Climate change
- El Niño
- Pacific Decadal Oscillation
- “The Blob”



How extensive was mass bleaching on Eastern Lisianski Island?



% cover change by species and region

Region	Species	2014 % Cover	2015 % Cover	p value
FFS	<i>Porites lobata</i>	12.44 (2.11)	15.22 (3.70)	0.5745
	<i>Porites lichen</i>	6.77 (2.40)	4.24 (2.51)	0.3065
	<i>Porites compressa</i>	3.88 (1.66)	4.84 (1.97)	0.834
	<i>Porites evermanni</i>	1.59 (1.05)	0.09 (0.09)	0.1038
	<i>Montipora capitata</i>	1.36 (0.31)	0.75 (0.19)	0.1412
	<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>	1.22 (0.05)	0.31 (0)	0.2207
LIS	<i>Montipora dilitata</i>	50.02 (9.92)	0 (0)	0.00227*
	<i>Porites compressa</i>	17.17 (1.07)	9.94 (6.26)	0.1508
	<i>Porites lobata</i>	10.515 (1.99)	8.88 (1.71)	0.8408
	<i>Montipora capitata</i>	6.74 (1.40)	4.44 (1.35)	0.2973
	<i>Montipora patula</i>	3.89 (1.06)	0.14 (0.07)	0.0019*
	<i>Pocillopora meandrina</i>	1.05 (0.21)	0 (0)	0.0636
PHR	<i>Montipora capitata</i>	19.53 (5.87)	18.18 (4.70)	0.9372
	<i>Montipora flabellata</i>	3.06 (0.83)	0 (0)	0.0217
	<i>Pocillopora ligulata</i>	2.05 (0.73)	3.49 (0.77)	0.4
	<i>Porites lobata</i>	10.31 (5.38)	9.00 (4.35)	0.9453
MID	<i>Montipora flabellata</i>	14.31 (3.74)	12.68 (2.84)	0.7738
	<i>Montipora capitata</i>	12.34 (3.75)	3.46 (1.30)	0.0943

