Operational products supporting the future management of the Great-Barrier Reef

Richard Brinkman¹, Claire Spillman², Roger Beeden³, Jessica Benthuysen¹, Craig Steinberg¹, Neal Cantin¹, Grant Smith², William Skirving⁴

¹Australian Institute Of Marine Science, ²Bureau of Meteorology, ³Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, ⁴NOAA,



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Great Barrier Reef Marine Park



AREA 344,400 km²

LENGTH 2300 km long

70 million football fields

Roughly the same area as...



ITALY



JAPAN



GERMANY







continental islands



1625 types of fish

600

600

133 varieties of sharks and rays



types of soft and hard corals

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park



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2300 km long

70 million football fields

Roughly the same area as...



MALAYSIA

 Economic, social and icon asset value of \$56 billion.

• Supports 64,000 jobs

Contributes \$6.4
billion to the
Australian economy.

Global Marine Heatwave Event 2014-17

Two years of coral heat stress worldwide



NOAA Climate.gov, adapted from State of the Climate 2017

2016 – 2017 Heat wave



Contours – temp climatology Colours – degree heating weeks

2-3 months above historical summer maximum

Mass Coral Bleaching



More Severe mass bleaching than ever before...

154 156



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144 146

148

150 152

154 156 142 144

146

148 150 152

...and widespread ecological impacts



So what caused it? **Increasing summer SST**

Summer ocean temperatures have risen dramatically on the GBR over the last century



Annual SST warmed by 0.54°C (1998-2015 vs 1871-

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Anomalies against a 30 year climatology 1961-1990. Data from ERSSTv4.

So what caused it? The 2015/16 El Nino



- One of the top three strongest El Niño events in past 50 years
- El Niño delayed the monsoon, reducing cloud cover & weakening winds
- As El Niño started to break down in late summer, warmer waters in the central equatorial Pacific were brought towards Australia



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The Risk

Climate change is <u>the</u> most significant threat to reefs around the world:

- more frequent and severe coral bleaching
- more frequent and severe weather events, such as cyclones and floods
- ocean acidification.

Based on current emissions trajectory, world's reefs predicted to be catastrophically declined by 2050





How is the Reef currently managed?

Conventional management practices to reduce environmental stressors including:

- improving water quality
- managing predatory crown-of-thorns starfish
- zoning of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- Small scale/temporary interventions



Photographer: D. Shultz, Copyright: Commonwealth of Australia (GBRMPA)

What do Reef managers use? Seasonal forecasts for coral bleaching risk

- ACCESS-S1: New Bureau global seasonal prediction system
- Operational seasonal forecasts of thermal stress out to 6 months
 - SST & SST anomalies
 - Regional SST indices for reef regions
 - Hotspots & Degree Heating Months
 - Probability of exceedance
- 25 km x 25 km resolution
- 1990-2012 climatology
- Updated twice weekly in realtime





http://www.bom.gov.au/oceanography/oceantemp/sst-outlook-map.shtml



Seasonal forecasts in reef management



- Reef managers use seasonal forecasts to plan operational activities for the upcoming summer
- Provide an early window to implement management strategies to minimise impacts
- Integral part of GBRMPA Early Warning System for coral bleaching
- Brief government, tourist operators, general public
- First operational dynamical seasonal forecasts for coral bleaching risk – service coverage now Australia wide



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....and similar forecast from NOAA

Modelled outlooks – Daily 5km Bleaching Alert

NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km Bleaching Alert Area 7d Max (Version 3) 7 Mar 2018 NOAA **Coral Reef Watch** Alert Level 1 Alert Level 2 No Stress Watch Warning No Data

Modelled outlooks – Four-month coral bleaching outlook



ReefTemp Next Generation



IMOS 14-Day Mosaic: DHD 1 December 2015 GBR region



Thermal stress accumulation (Degree Heating Days) for the summer 2015/2016





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Contact: Dr Claire Spillman

NRT in situ sea water temperatures

Coral bleaching risk indicators



Event Based Sampling for Marine Heatwaves – delivered through the Ocean Glider Facility



Benthuysen et al. 2018, Extreme marine warming across tropical Australia during austral summer 2015-2016. Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans.

But not all of the GBR bleached...



-26

26.0

Gympie

What caused spatial variability of Temperature?



-Satellite derived heat accumulation (Degree Heating Week) observed in the Coral Sea for as at March 30 for 2016 (left) and 2017 (right) summers.

..and can new products improve it's observation and prediction ?

Local weather

- Reduced cloud cover led to increased solar radiation loading
- Weaker winds reduced lagoon over-turning
- A less active tropical cyclone season & fewer storms
- EAC kept warm waters near the coast



New blended products

29 July 2018 – BoM AVHRR 0.02deg L3S NOAA 0.05deg Geo-Polar Blend L4



BoM collates IMOS HRPT AVHRR SSTs from NOAA-18/19 and VIIRS SST a into night-only L3S, multisensory. Testing as input for ReefTemp NextGen Coral Bleaching Nowcasting System.



Downscaled models – a new dimension

A (multiple) nested modelling approach

- Multiple nests are required to achieve boundary ratios not exceeding 5:1
- SHOC and Orthogonal curvilinear grid





New, useful data outputs









SSTs Over and Around Reefs (SOAR) Workshop

Recommendatio

The most urgent

potential improvements to cater for them were identified:

- Compatibility between multiple sources of data, e.g. standard climatologies
- Higher temporal and spatial resolution of data
- Estimates of diurnal and vertical temperature variations
- Uncertainty information

Consistent maintenance of products

<u>Consistent frequency</u> of information updates

GBR Marine Park Authority Priorities:

- Importance of three dimensionality of the reef system considered and incorporated
- Any new products should have an option for GBR (or other regions) specific view/query
- Simple explanations of product strengths, weaknesses and limitations

Gateway to environmental data on the GBR - Temperature

Temperatures

eAtlas....



Data: MOS. Map generation: AIMS

Licensing: CC-BY 4.0 Aust



Licensing: CC-BY 4.0 Aust



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Data: Bureau of Meteorology. Map generation: AIMS Depth measured as % from surface to seafloor, Licensing: CC-BY 4.0 Aust Observations and Model intercomparisons:

Products are often found on different locations with different ranges and colourbars



New Products:

- Replicating accepted products using models
- Hybrid model observation products
- Fill gaps add depth







Using Reprocessed Blended SST and OSTIA SST-based climatology

Improved Climatology

improved products



Moving to Interventions - At-scale restoration and adaptation

Modelling shows restoration and adaptation interventions needed <u>in addition to</u> reducing emissions and continued best-practice Reef management.

The longer we wait:

- the more expensive and difficult to successfully intervene at any scale
- the greater the risk the window of opportunity will close.



Source: modified from Anthony (2016)

Multiple approaches

Interventions to be implemented in an integrated three-point approach:

- cooling and shading the Reef to help protect it
- restoring damaged and degraded reefs
- 3. assisting Reef species to adapt to the changing environment
 → minimise need for ongoing intervention



Shading and cooling options being explored

Reef Restoration and Adaptation Program

Reef Restoration and Adaptation Program

tore the Great Barrier Reef

- Evaluation of options
 - Triage / 'Fortunate' reefs.
 - Site selection (e.g.)

Will require tools for :

- Environmental suitability
- Tidal/wave energy
 - Water quality (light, temp, salinity etc)
 - Connectivity

During bleaching events, deeper

Based on the same princip

a water could be pumped from

distributed via pipes into shallower ree

uld likely be constrained to

Scales – kms to ms

limate change is widely recognised as the greatest threat to the Great Barrier Reef. Increasingly warmer waters stress corals and lead to more requent and severe coral bleaching events. With prolonged or extreme emperature stress, corals can die. Even with strong action to reduce

• Logistics of operations and deployments

Excess natural coral spawn could be carefully collected from reefs that survived higher temperatures for harvesting and redistributed to damaged reefs.

Reef Restoration and

Adaptation Program

-seeding units allow corals raised ulture to be placed on natural reefs quantities, with minimal handling.



Larval seeding could help speed the return of coral cover to a damaged reef, particularly when the reef has a low level of larval

supply. Larvae would be sourced from either natural slicks or

aquaculture broodstock

Requirements for Reef Management

Needs:

Tactical – response

- Bleaching, flooding, TC tracks and damage zones,
- Maritime operations
- *Strategic* Planning and intervening
 - Management, planning usage, zoning
 - RRAP

Tools need to be able to integrate obs and models –

- Fill gaps/dimensions
- Understand current state and assess future state, predictions of impacts.
- fortunate reefs triage

Priority:

- Consistent maintenance of products
- Consistent frequency of information updates
- Importance of three dimensionality of the reef system considered and incorporated
- new products should be agnostic of data source (observations versus models)
- Higher resolution capture scales of most relevant variability
- Higher frequency of information updates







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Proposed RIMReP Program Design

REEF 2050 PLAN

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PROGRAMS AND ORGANISATIONS



INTEGRATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH AND CAPACITY



Bringing ideas

aurecon