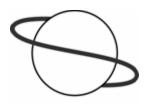
Two world's apart: Coastal resources and rapid global change: What can we do to avoid disaster?





Global Global Environment Facility Ove Hoegh-Guldberg Queensland Premier's Fellow Director, Global Change Institute University of Queensland St Lucia, Australia



Food, building materials, income, coastal stabilization and protection, as well as cultural and spiritual values

500 million people, billion dollar industries (fisheries, tourism).

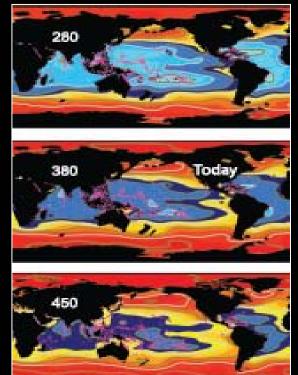
Coastal resources: mangroves, seagrass meadows, soft sediment communities, rocky shores, coral reefs etc.

Overexploitation



Coastal development





Climate change

The likely response of tropical marine ecosystems to climate change

Coral reefs as a key focus



Coral Reefs: The most diverse marine ecosystem

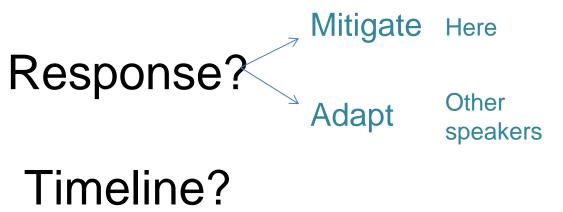




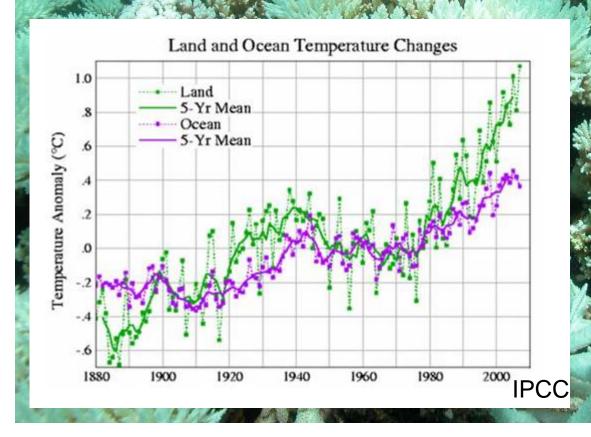
Outline

What are the implications of climate change for coral reef ecosystems?

Limits?



1-2°C, over 6 week





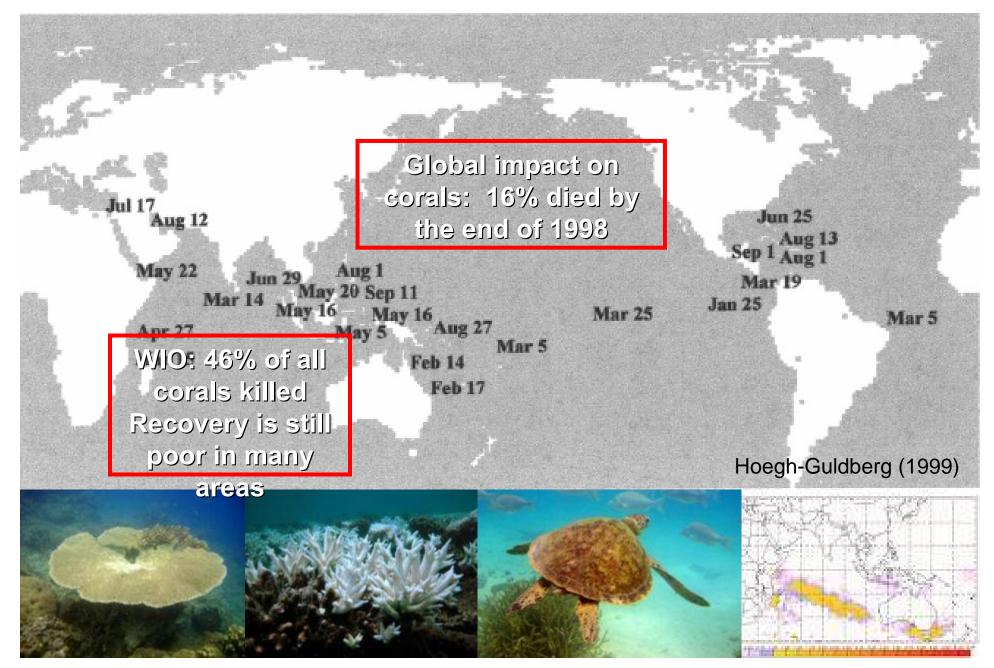
Coral bleaching and mortality



7 major events since 1979
None reported formally before 1979
Thousands of square miles affected
May be followed by huge mortalities
Increasing frequency and severity

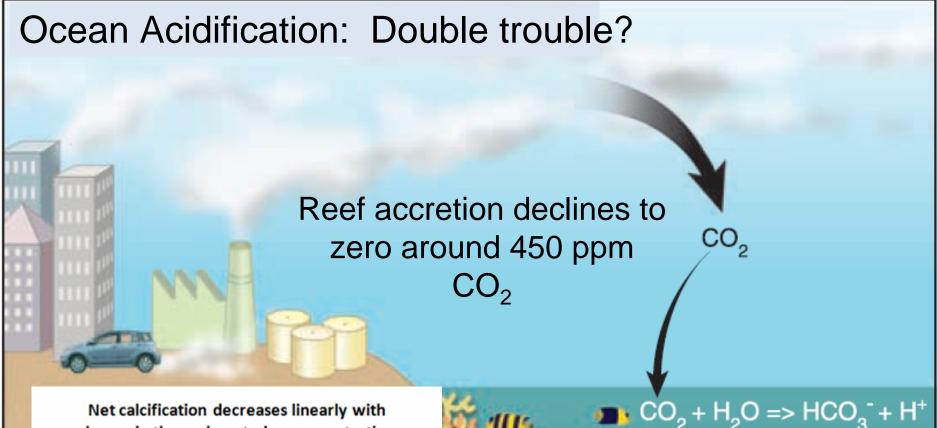
Major factors associated with mass bleaching events: High sea temperatures, still and sunlit conditions

1998: Dates of sites of major coral bleaching



Projections for the future?

Bleaching events are mber of reef provinces derate to severe blead blea increasing in concert with sea temperatures **Bleaching events** A. Tahiti Sea Surface Temperature (°C) Sea surface temperature (°C B. Phaket 嘉 C. South ceast of Jamaica Bleaching becomes chronic at +1 Critical threshold = $+2^{\circ}C$ Year Hoegh-Guldberg (1999), Done et al. (2003); Donner et al. (200

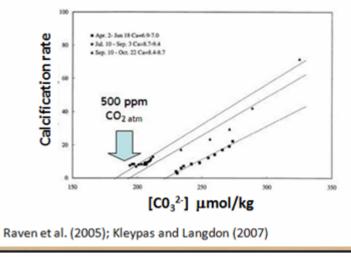


 $H^{+} + CO_{3}^{2-} => HCO_{3}^{-}$

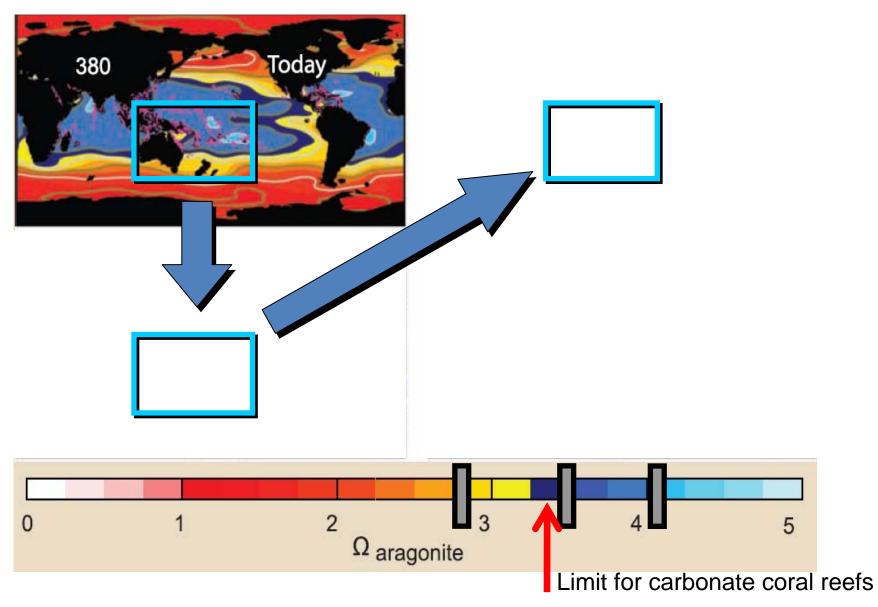
 $CaCO_3 => Ca^{2+} + CO_3^{2-}$ (coral)

.

Net calcification decreases linearly with change in the carbonate ion concentration



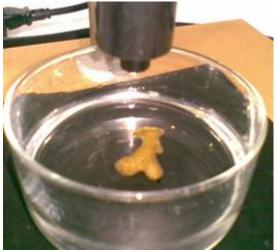
Ocean acidification and aragonite saturation Ω_{arag}

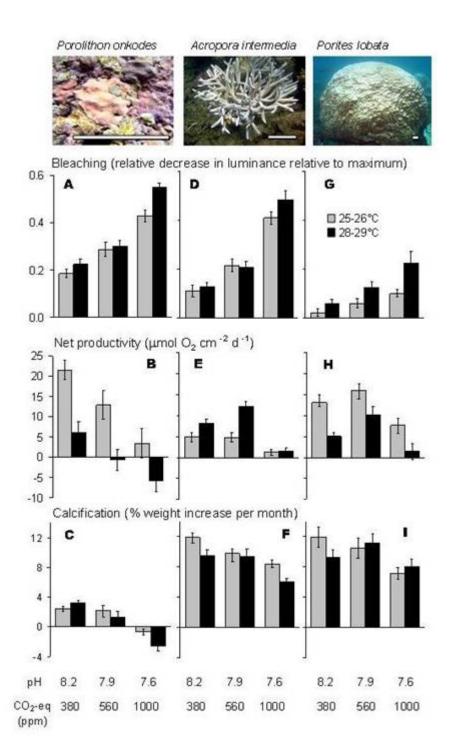


Hoegh-Guldberg et al. 2007 (Science review)

Synergies are also important as are processes outside







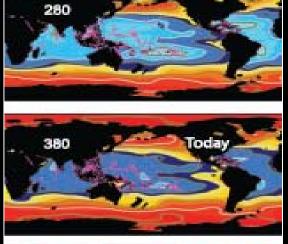


Overexploitation



Coastal development Climate change





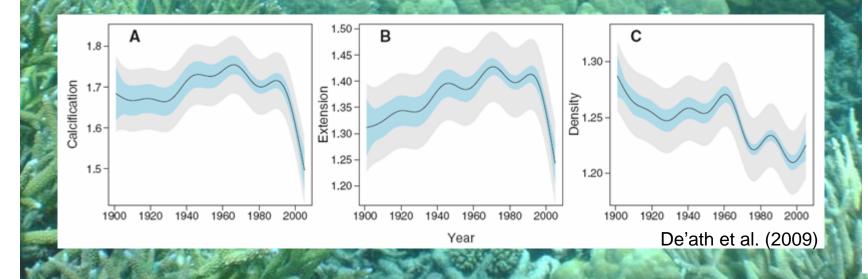


Opportunities?

Effects being seen in the field: 15% decline in coral calcification since 1990

Great Barrier Reef: De'ath et al. (2009, Science)

Thailand: Tanzil et al. (2009)



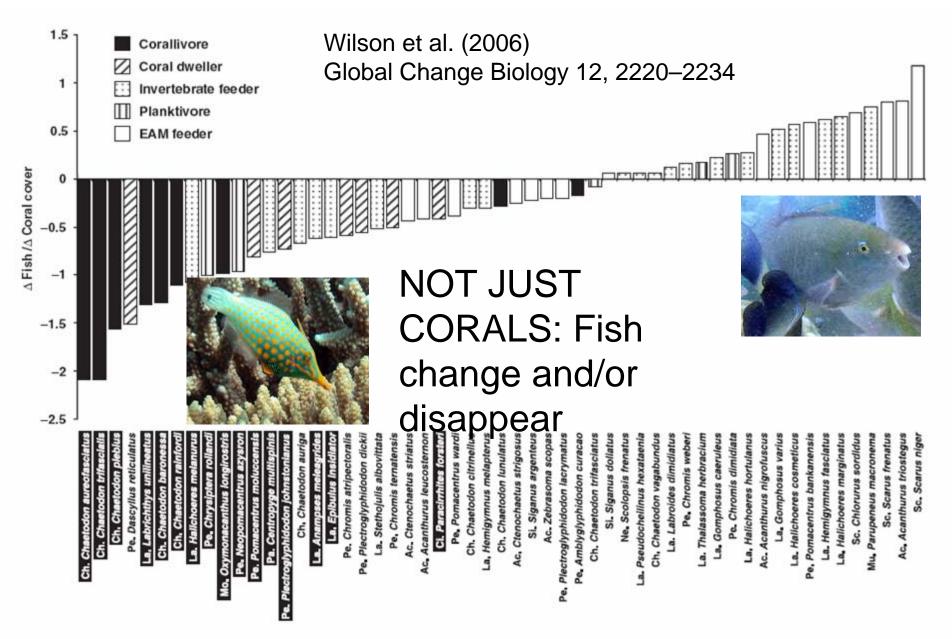


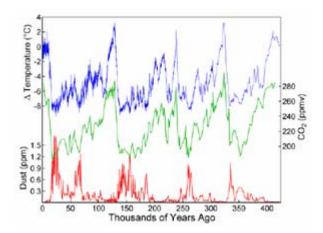
Fig. 2 Response of 55 fish species to decline in coral cover. Responses are mean values, calculated from four or more locations. Species names are highlighted if mean value with 95% confidence interval fails to intersect 0, indicating consistency of response among locations. Letters preceding species name indicate family: Ac, Acanthuridae; Ch, Chaetodontidae; Ci, Cirrhitidae; La, Labridae; Mo, Monacanthidae; Ne, Nemipteridae; Pa, Pomacanthidae; Pe, Pomacentridae; Sc, Scaridae; Si, Siganidae.

Dangerous limit450 ppmHoegh-G
Science

Hoegh-Guldberg et al. 2009 Science 318: 1737-1742

10584 0125-3218

Safe limit? 350 ppm



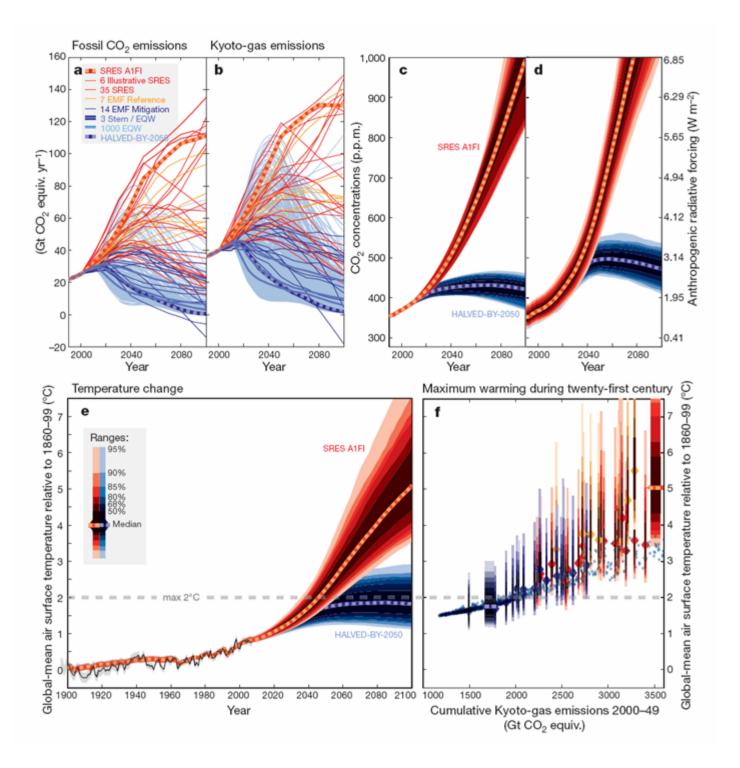
Veron et al. 2009 Marine Pollution Bulletin 58: 1428 1436

Response and Timeline?

Mitigate

&

Adapt

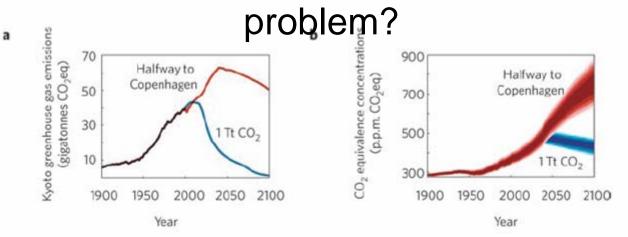


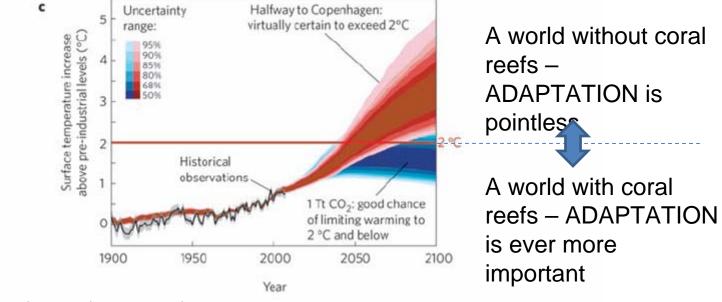
Only scenarios that bring emissions down to 5% of today by 2050 have any chance of stabilizing CO_2^* 450 ppm.

How are we doing on our way to the Copenhagen negotiations?

*Other GHGs aside

The current emission targets that international negotiators have committed do not solve the





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Rogelj et al. 2009

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Sea Level Rise? Storm intensity?

500 million people, billion dollar noustries (fisheries, tourism).

Two worlds apart?

