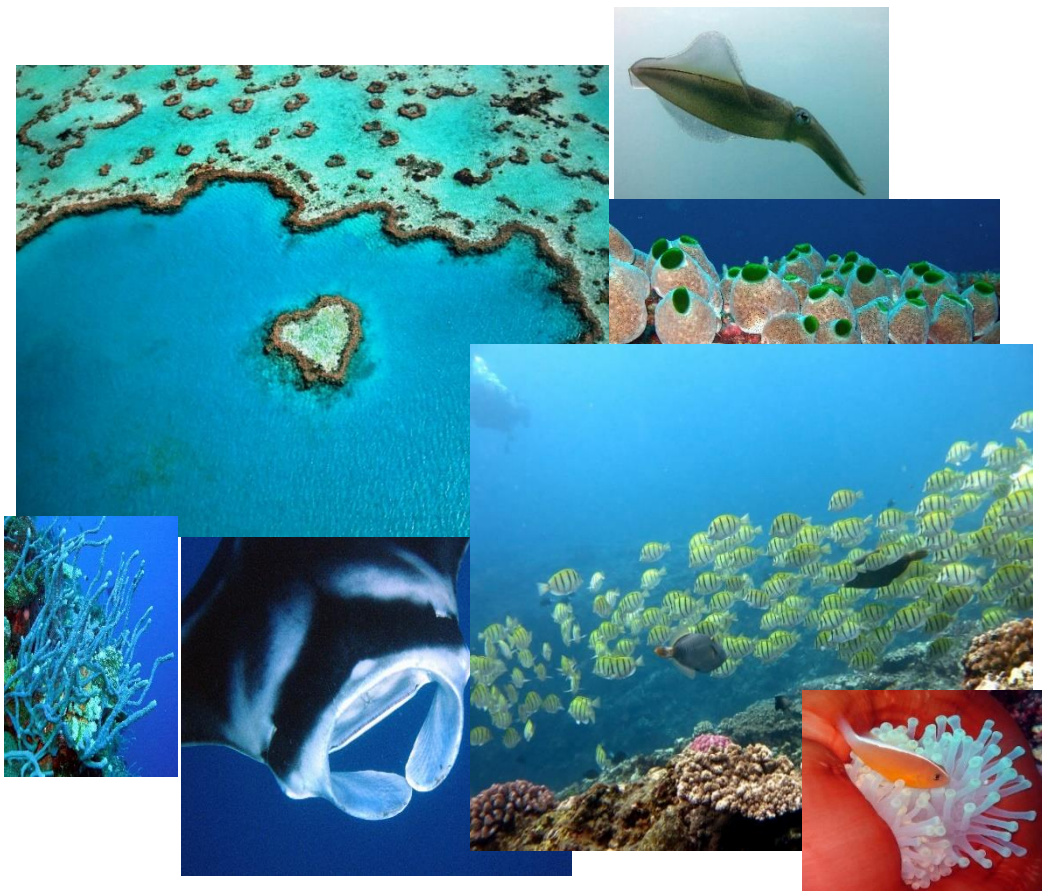


Coral Reef challenges & Objectives of the 'Future Maore Reefs' project

Aline Tribollet
(Senior Scientist, IRD)
UMR IPSL-LOCEAN

'Ecole d'été Future Maore Reefs'
25/09-01/10/2023, Mayotte



Oasis of life!

- < 0,2% world ocean surface
- Hot spots of biodiversity
1/4 marine biodiversity
- **Natural barriers** (protection against storms, erosion...)
- **1/15 world population** depends on reef systems
- **>170 Md \$US/year**
- **Carbon cycle**
- Biomolecules source

Coral reefs :

80% sand + ~ 20% hard substrates



~20% living corals worldwide (since 1998)



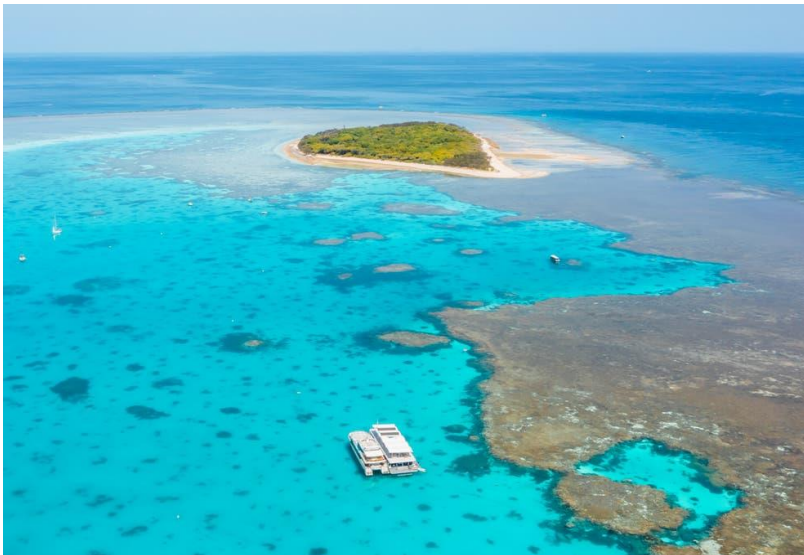
Coral reefs :

80% sand + ~ 20% hard substrates

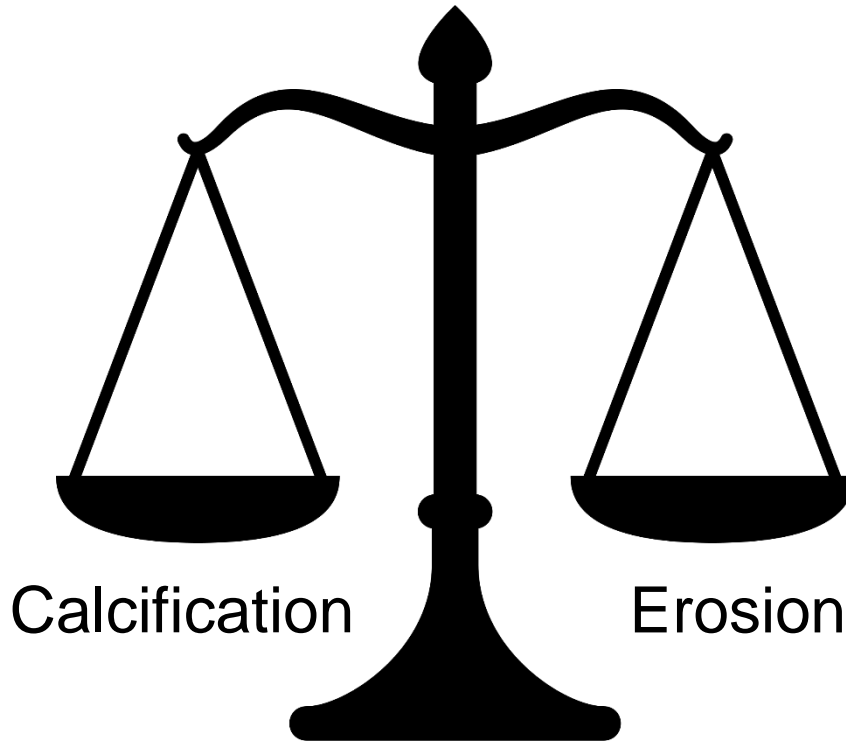


~20% living corals worldwide (since 1998)

Mozambique
Channel coral cover
~28%

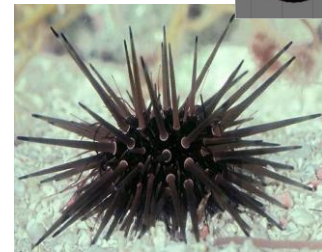
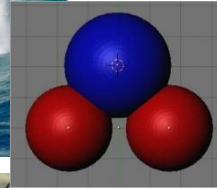


Reef maintenance = balanced carbonate budget



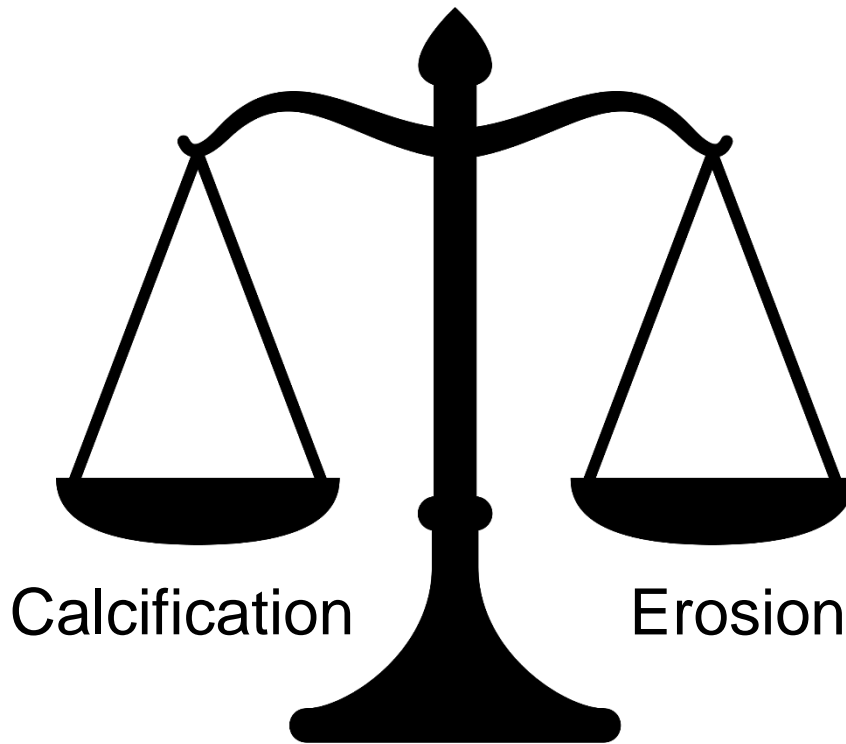
Calcification

Erosion



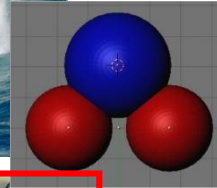
Reef maintenance = balanced carbonate budget

Coral growth



Calcification

Erosion

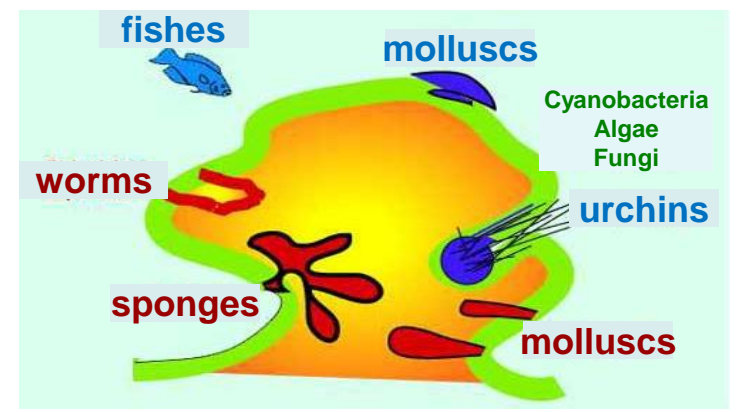


Bioerosion

An underwater photograph showing a diver on the right side, silhouetted against the blue water. The diver is wearing a full scuba gear, including a tank, regulator, and fins. To the left, a large, dark, cylindrical structure, possibly part of a ship's hull or a large pipe, is visible. The water is clear and blue, with some light reflections on the surface. A white rectangular box with a thin border is centered in the lower half of the image, containing the text.

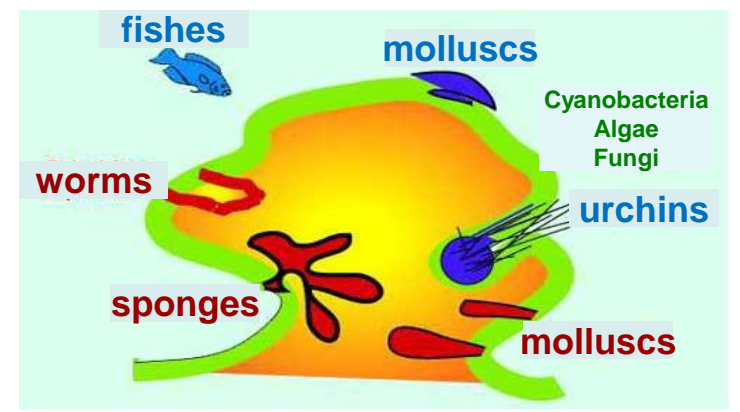
**BRIEF INTRODUCTION
ON BIOEROSION PROCESSES**

BIOEROSION AGENTS & PROCESSES



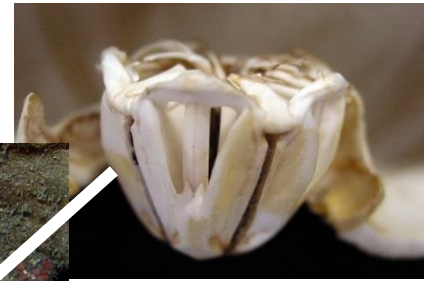
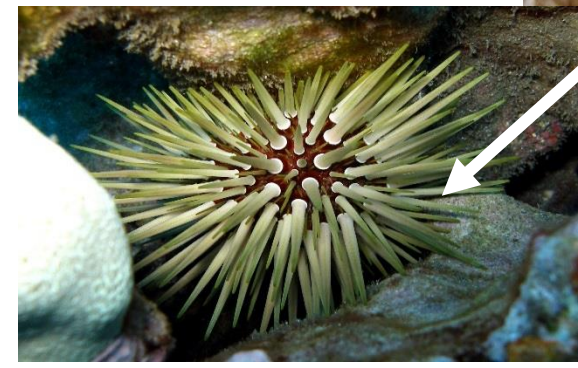
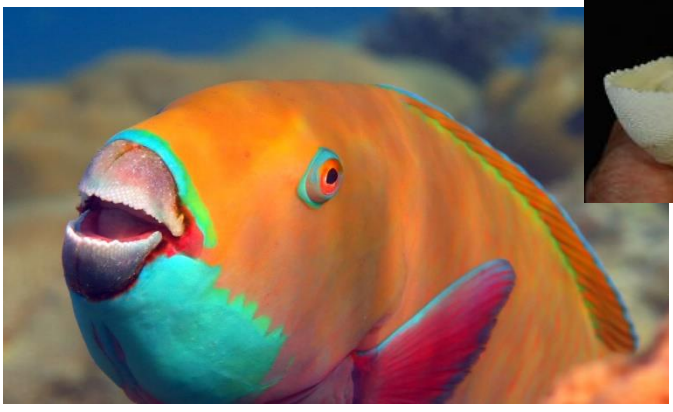
Hutchings (1986); Tribollet (2008); Tribollet et al. (2011); Schönberg et al. (2017)

BIOEROSION AGENTS & PROCESSES

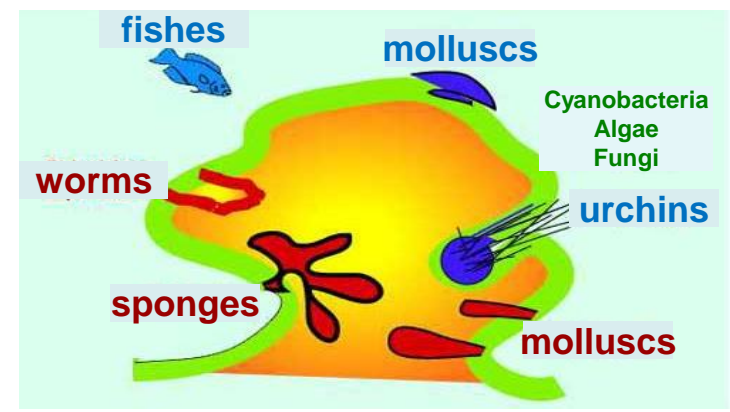


Hutchings (1986); Tribollet (2008); Tribollet et al. (2011); Schönberg et al. (2017)

GRAZERS : Mechanical process

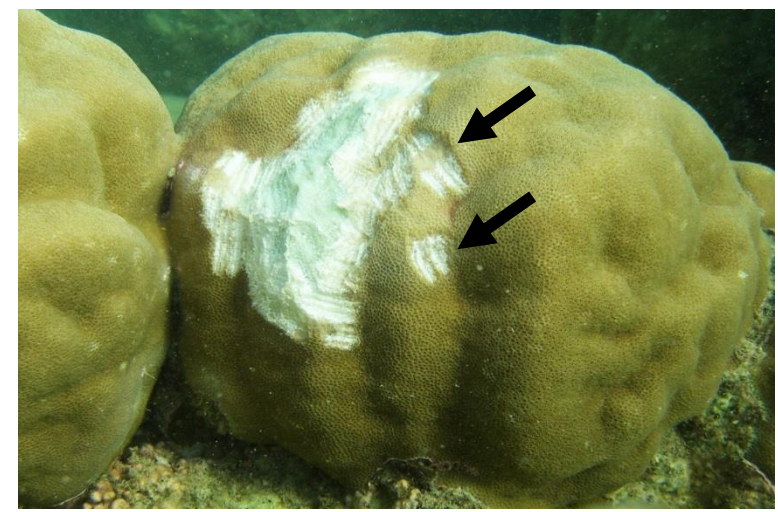
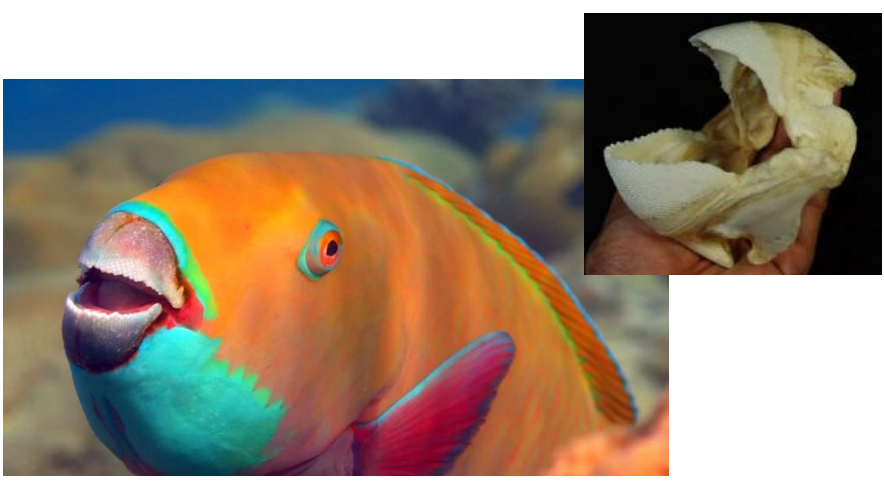


BIOEROSION AGENTS & PROCESSES



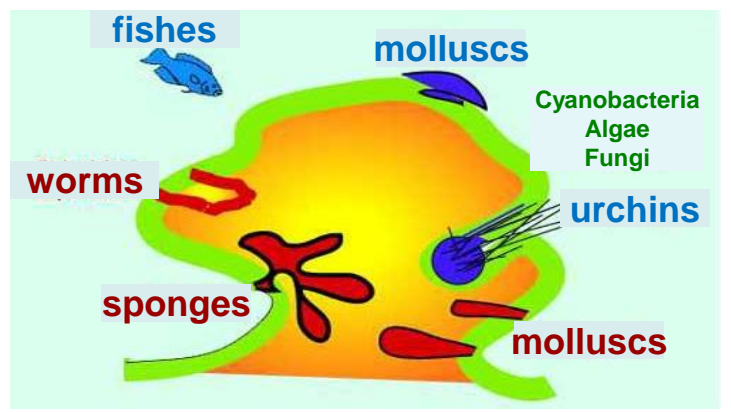
Hutchings (1986); Tribollet (2008); Tribollet et al. (2011); Schönberg et al. (2017)

GRAZERS : Mechanical process



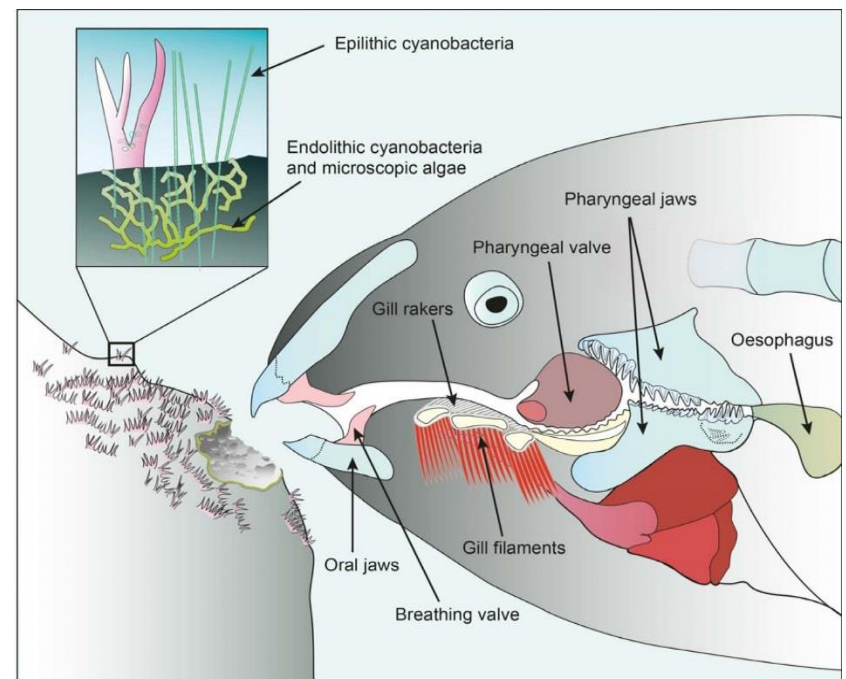
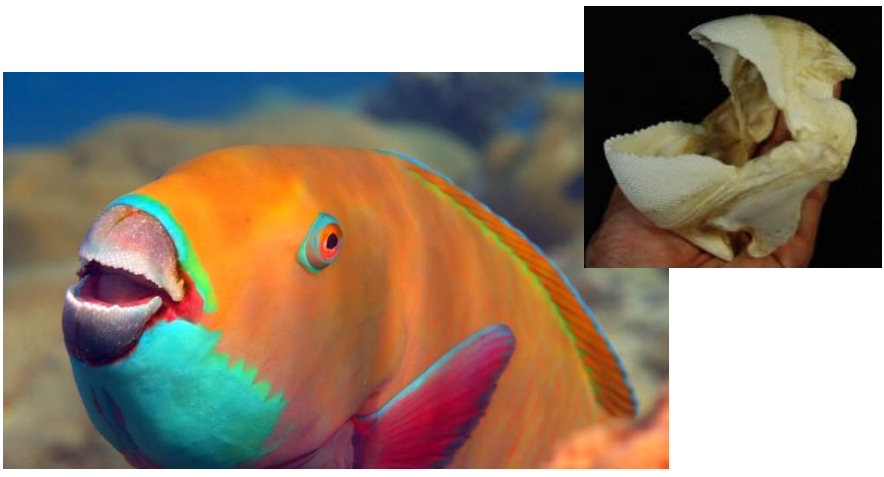
Grazing rate : a few kg of CaCO_3 up to more than $20 \text{ kg m}^{-2} \text{ y}^{-1}$

BIOEROSION AGENTS & PROCESSES



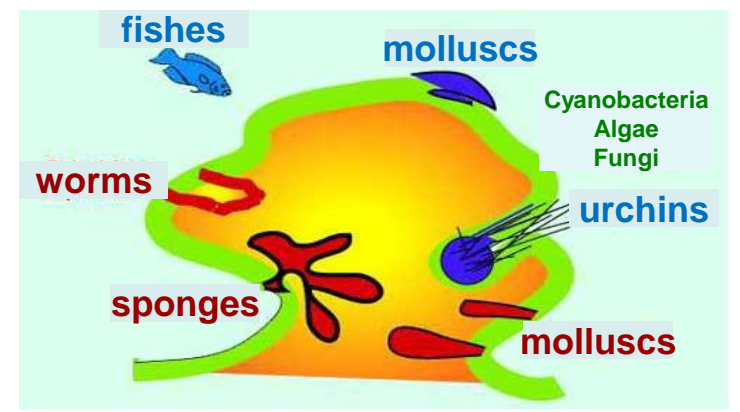
Hutchings (1986); Tribollet (2008); Tribollet et al. (2011); Schönberg et al. (2017)

GRAZERS : Mechanical process



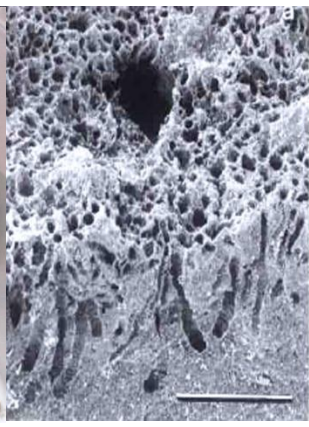
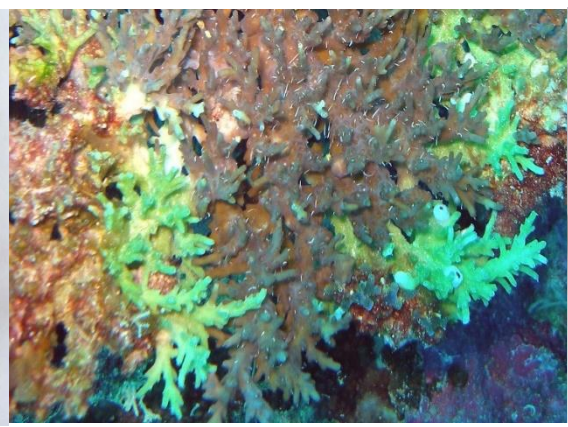
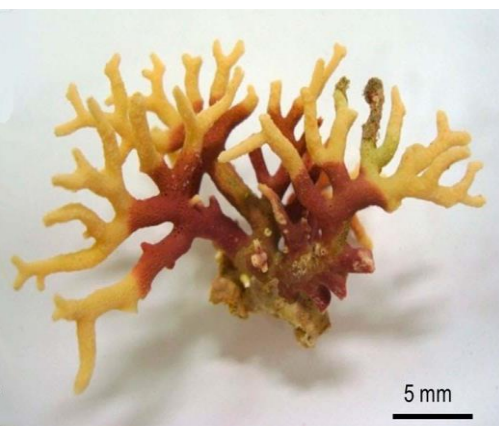
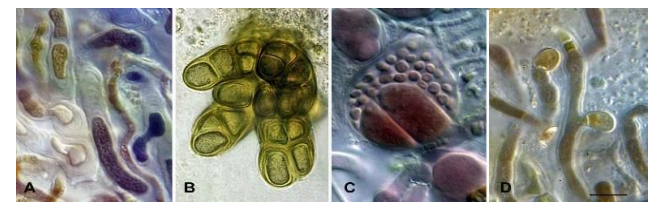
Tribollet & Golubic (2005) Coral Reefs; Clements et al. (2017) Biol. J. Linnean Soc.

BIOEROSION AGENTS & PROCESSES



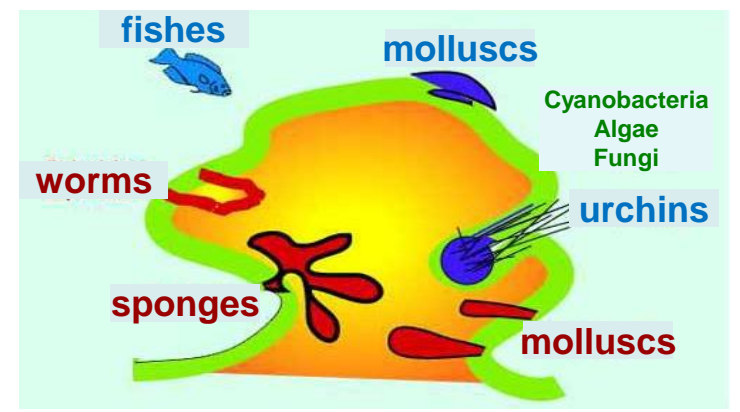
Hutchings (1986); Tribollet (2008); Tribollet et al. (2011); Schönberg et al. (2017)

MICROBORERS : Dissolution process



Golubic et al. (1981); Le Campion-Alsumard et al. (1995); Grange et al. (2015); Tribollet et al. (2019); Alaguarda et al. (2023)

BIOEROSION AGENTS & PROCESSES



Hutchings (1986); Tribollet (2008); Tribollet et al. (2011); Schönberg et al. (2017)

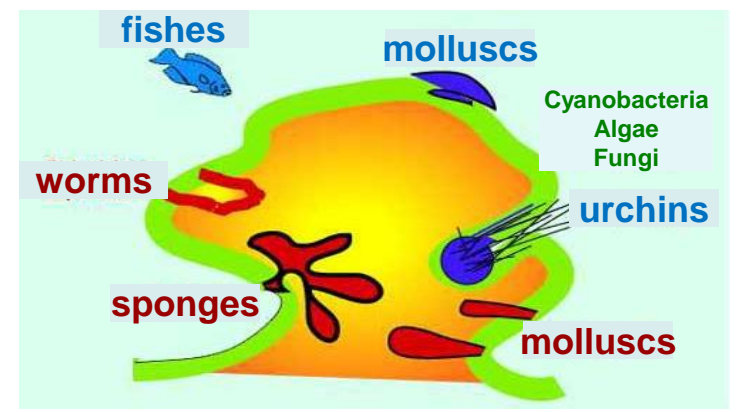
MICROBORERS + Grazers



Biokarst formation
Sediment production
Primary production
Recycling CaCO₃

**(Dissolution rate :
 0.05 – 1.1 kg m⁻² y⁻¹)**

BIOEROSION AGENTS & PROCESSES



Hutchings (1986); Tribollet (2008); Tribollet et al. (2011); Schönberg et al. (2017)

MACROBORERS: Mechanical and/or chemical processes



Macrobioerosion rate: $< 1 \text{ kg CaCO}_3 \text{ bioeroded m}^{-2} \text{ y}^{-1}$

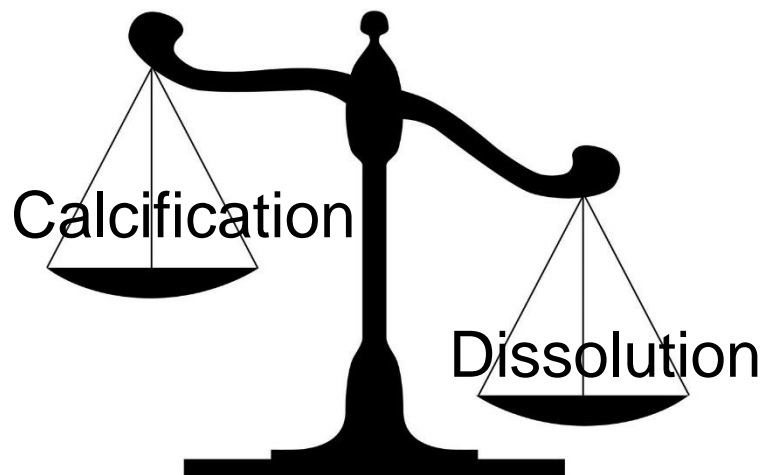
Kiene & Hutchings (1994); Chazottes et al. (1995); Edinger et al (2000); Newman et al (2023)

An underwater photograph showing a diver in silhouette on the right, swimming towards a large, dark, cylindrical structure on the left. The water is a deep blue, and there are bubbles and light reflections around the structure. A white rectangular box with a thin border is centered in the lower half of the image, containing the text "ARE REEFS IN BALANCE ?".

ARE REEFS IN BALANCE ?

Where do reefs stand & projections ?

Reef degradation = Erosion > Calcification



Loss of complexity (3D), resources, protection...

We already lost ~50% of world reef surface!
(14% between 2009-2020 !)

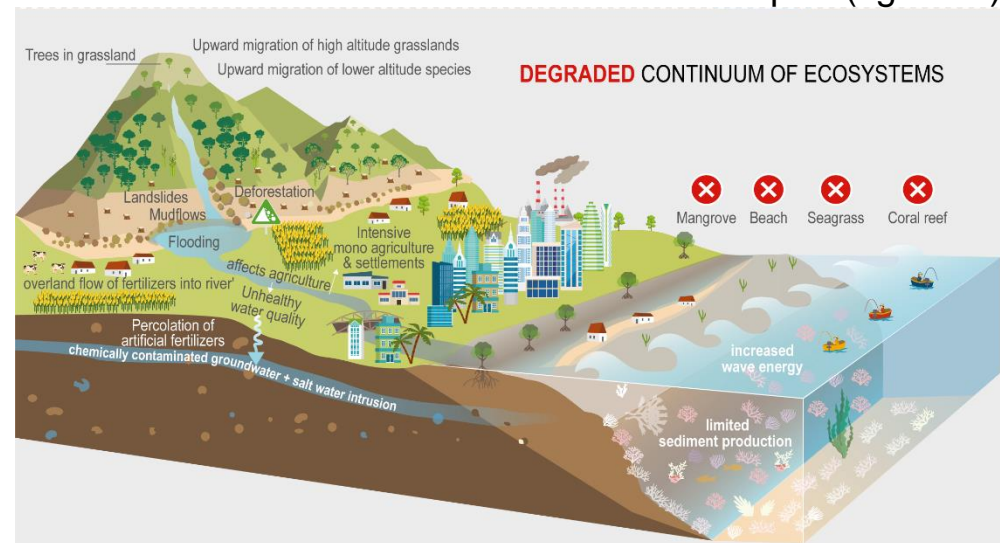
World status of coral reefs (2020)

FORCING FACTORS



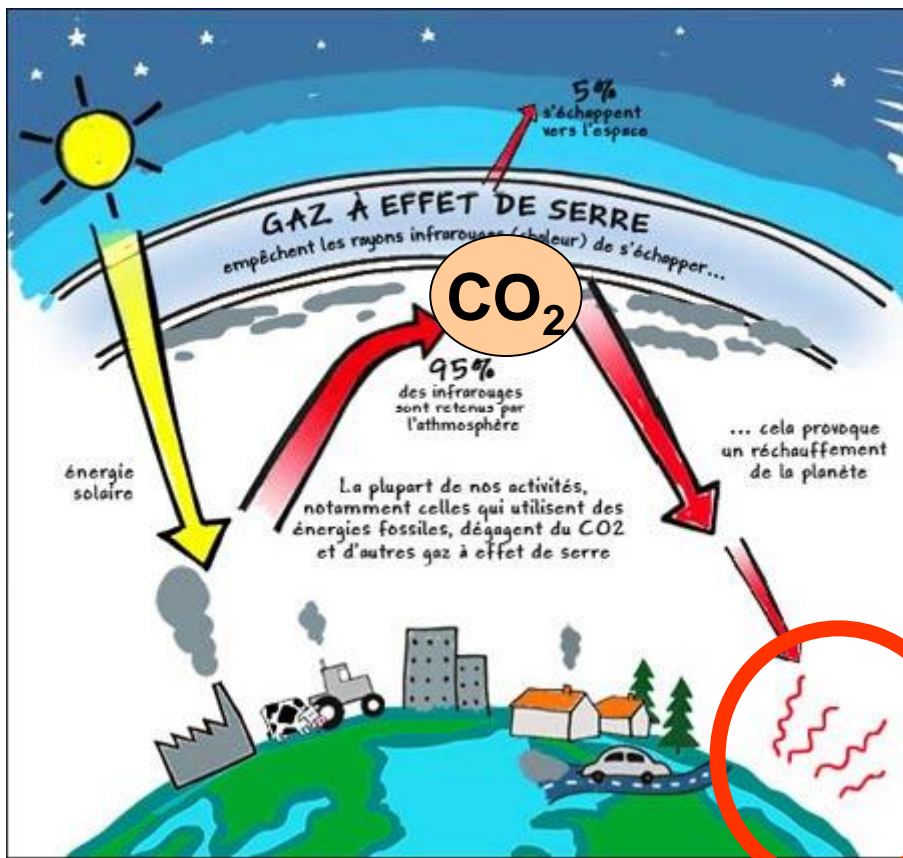
Climate change

IPCC 6th Ass. Report (fig. 15.4)



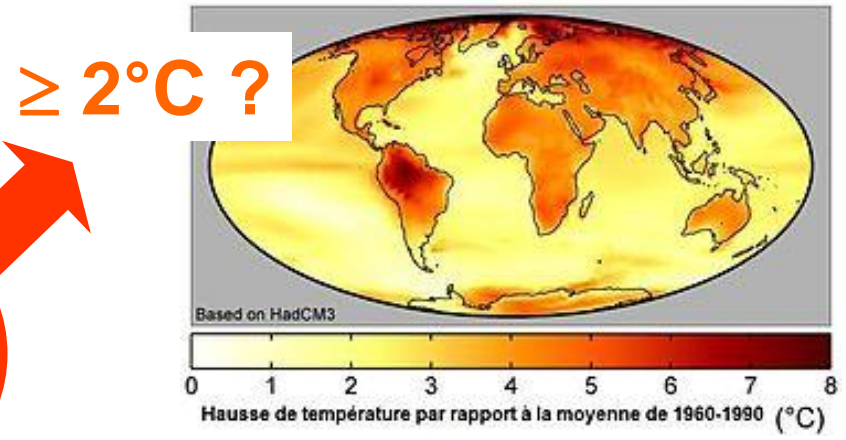
Local human disturbances

CLIMATE CHANGE



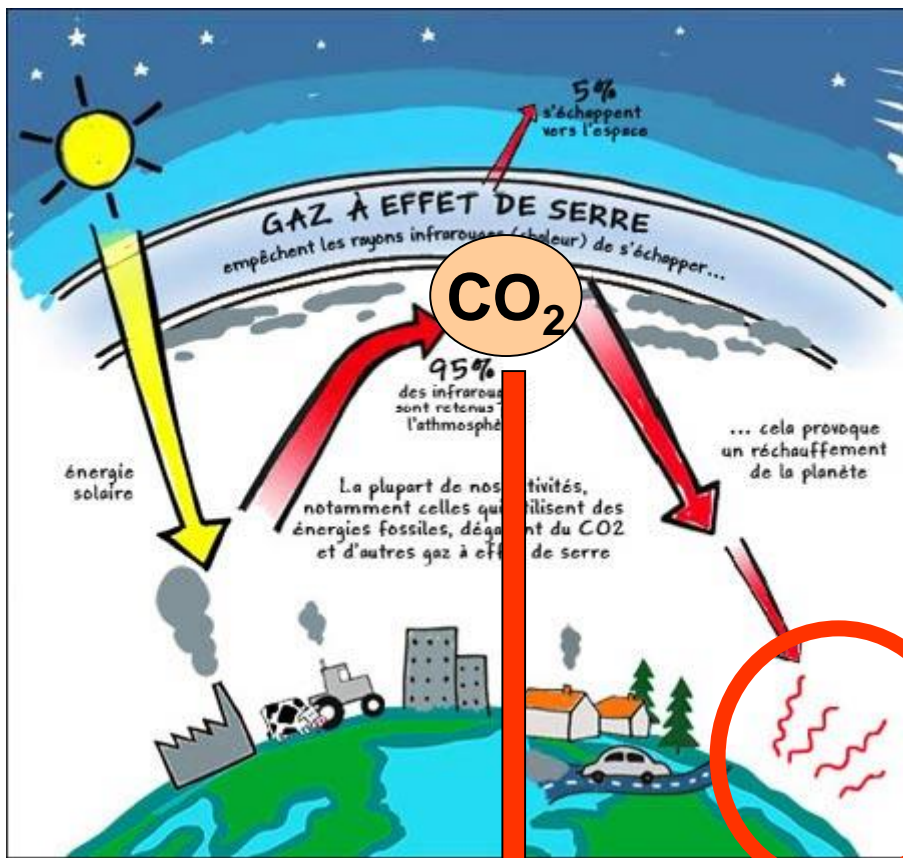
Global warming

Prévisions des hausses de températures pour 2070-2100

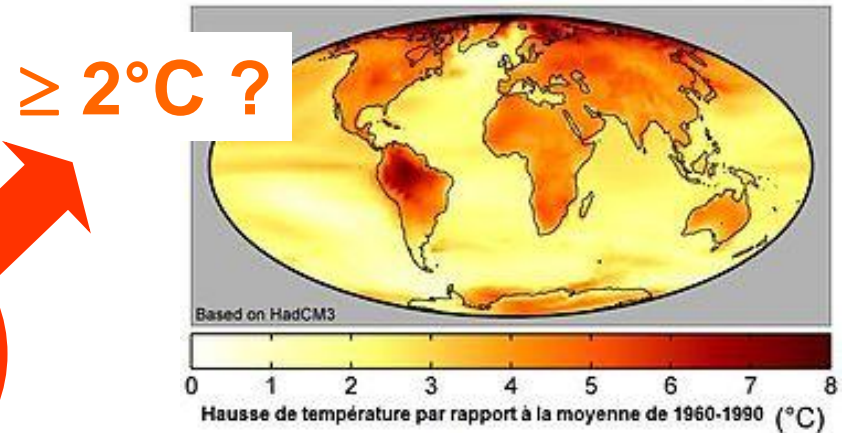


SROCC, IPCC (2019)

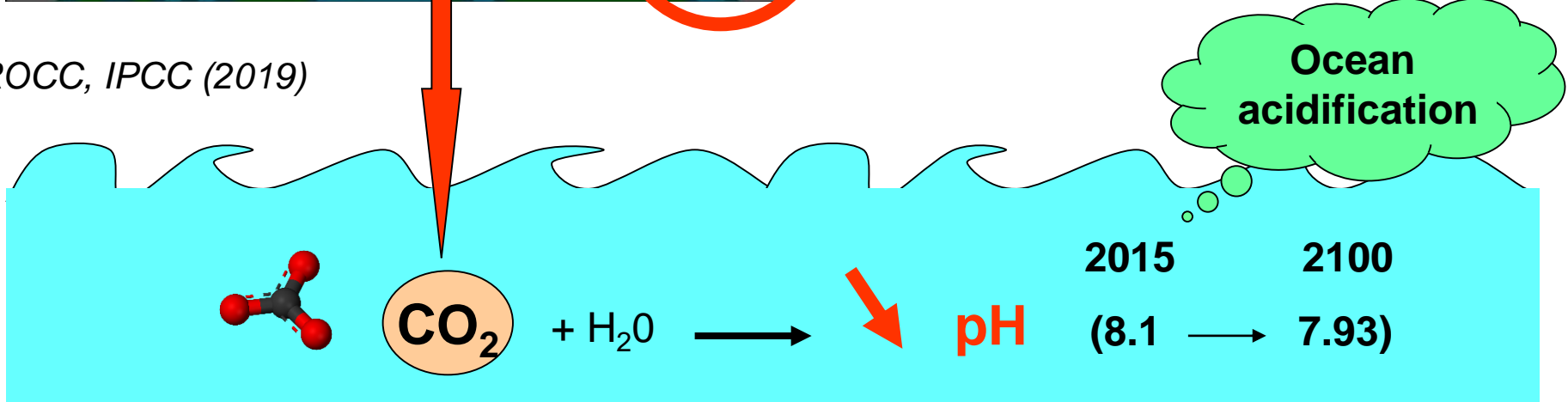
CLIMATE CHANGE



Prévisions des hausses de températures pour 2070-2100

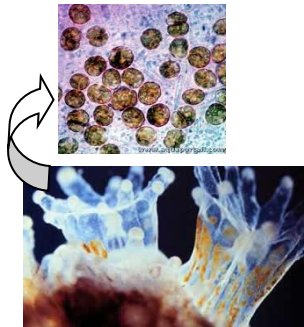


SROCC, IPCC (2019)





Coral bleaching



Hughes et al. (2017)

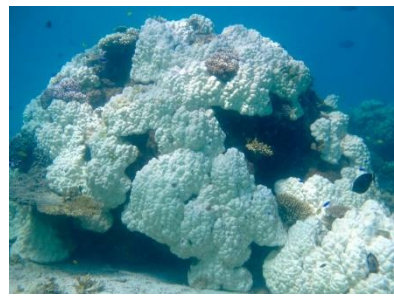
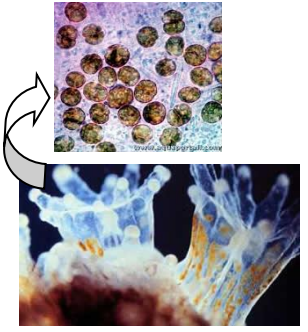
➔ Massive coral mortality
(MHW increase in frequency & intensity)



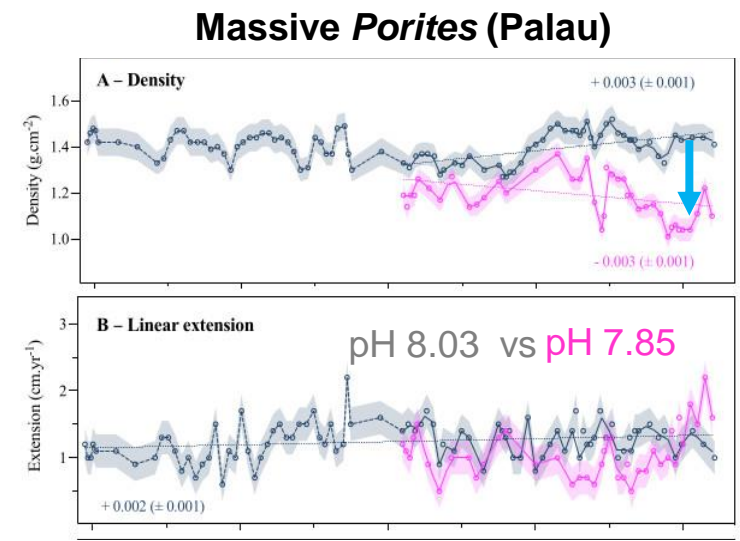
Coral bleaching



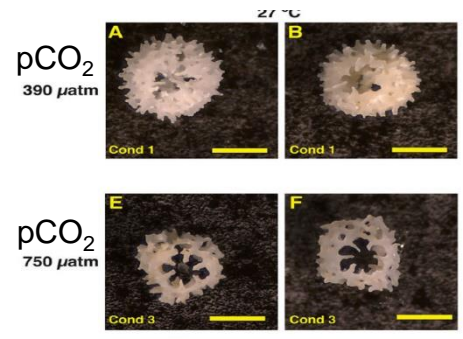
Coral density & growth



Hughes et al. (2017)



Canesi thesis (2022)



Acropora millepora
 (ex situ conditions)

Wu et al. (2017)

➔ **Massive coral mortality**
 (MHW increase in frequency & intensity)

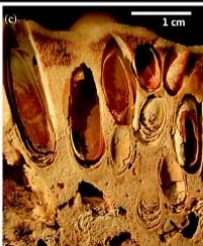
➔ **Coral density, growth decrease**
 (± combined to warming /species)



Soil erosion:
Hypersedimentation
Eutrophication
Lower salinity
Plastic pollutions...



Edinger et al. (2000); Tribollet & Golubic (2005); Aeby et al. (2015)





Mining activities :
Metal pollutions, turbidity...

Prouty et al. (2013); Allen et al. (2017)



Plastics:
Toxicity,
diseases...

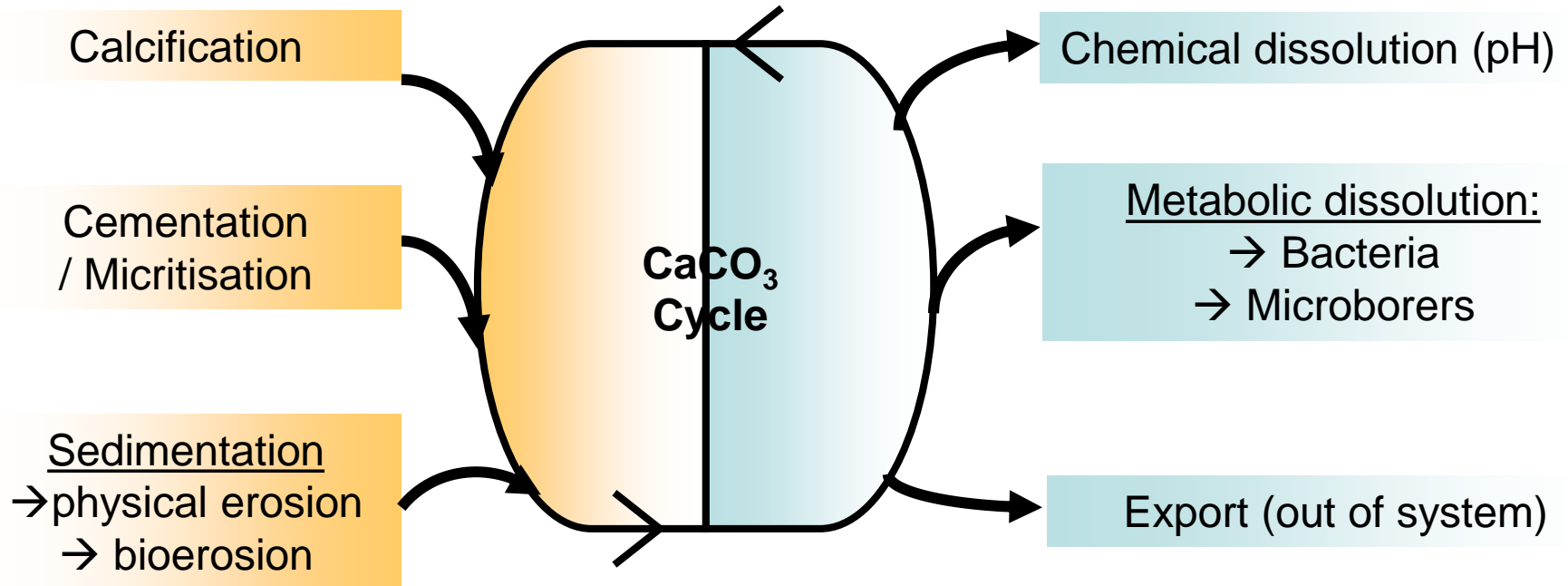




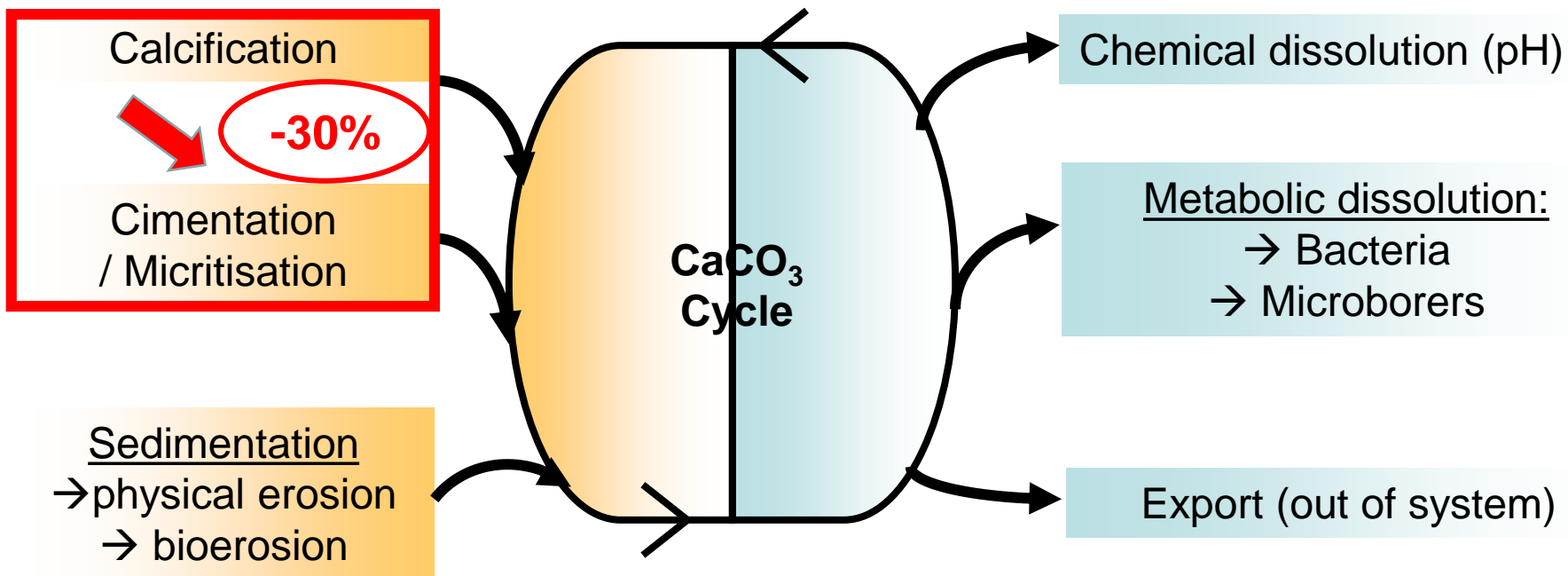
Overfishing, fishing techniques:
Habitat destruction, removal of key organisms (grazers, ...)



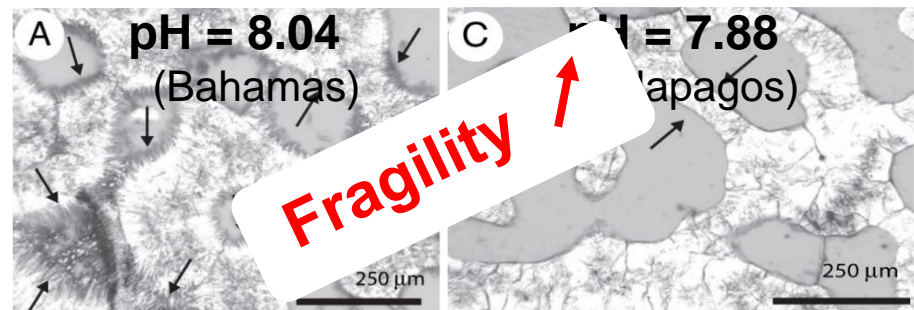
Acidification ± combined to other factors?



Acidification ± combined to other factors?

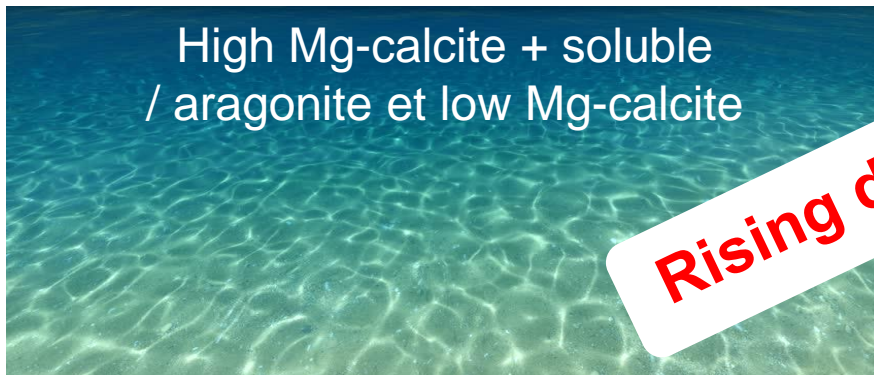
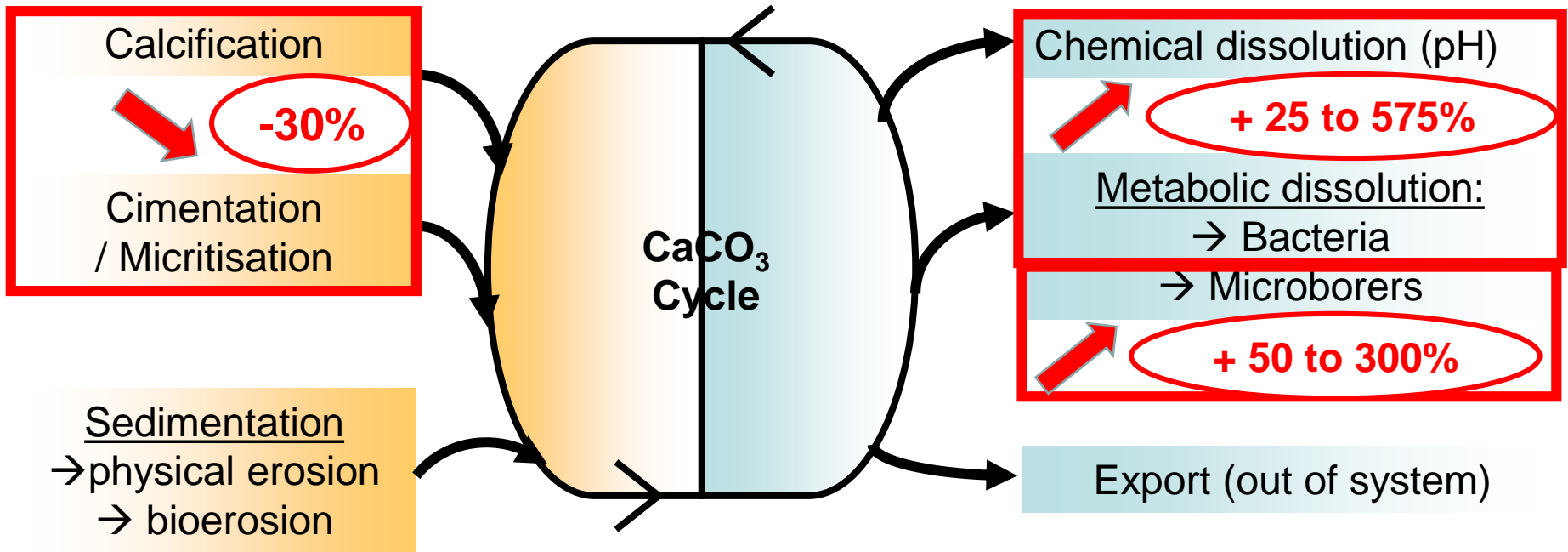


Beby et al. (2015), Hughes et al. (2017)



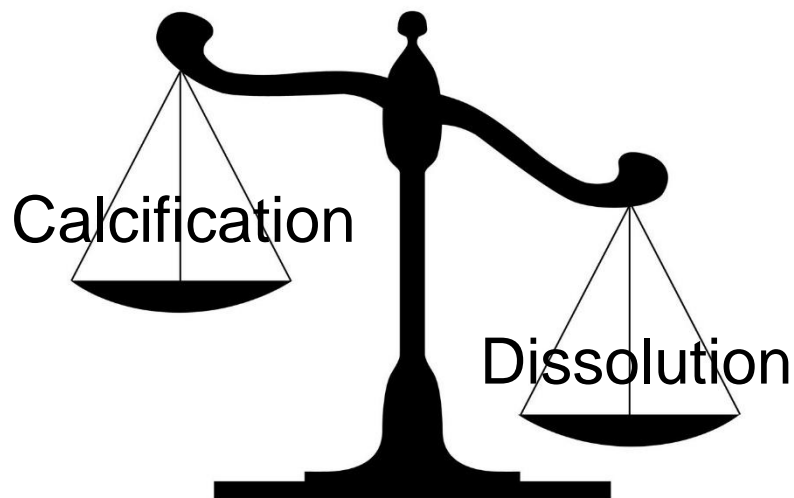
Manzello et al (2008)

Acidification ± combined to other factors?



MAJOR LOSS OF REEFS BY 2050 ?

IPCC (AR6) : 70-90% reef loss with +1.5°C
99% reef loss with +2°C



**But uncertainties remain (coral adaptation, buffering processes...)
& actions can be done to target a warming $\leq 2^\circ\text{C}$!**

An underwater photograph showing a diver in silhouette on the right, swimming towards a large, dark, cylindrical structure on the left. The water is a deep blue, and there are bubbles and light reflections around the structure. A white rectangular box with a thin border is centered in the lower half of the image, containing the text 'FUTURE MAORE REEFS OBJECTIVES' in white, uppercase, sans-serif font.

FUTURE MAORE REEFS OBJECTIVES



MAYOTTE

- 3rd largest lagoon in the world
- One of the rare double barrier reef
- A hot spot of biodiversity (~ 350 coral species / 1500 worldwide)
- Highly resilient reefs
- Highly dynamic demography (→ rising human pressure)
- Major needs for development

Sustainable science for a better protection of the reef socio-ecosystems and coastal populations' development

*PIs: Aline TRIBOLLET & François Guilhaumon (IRD)
with Georgeta Stoica (CUFR)*



Sustainable science for a better protection of the reef socio-ecosystems and coastal populations' development

*Pls: Aline TRIBOLLET & François Guilhaumon (IRD)
with Georgeta Stoica (CUFR)*



Ecole A. Boulloche, Ile de France
Ecoles Pamandzi 2 et 5, Mayotte





- ✓ **Better understand reef dynamics and resilience in Mayotte in a changing environment**
- ✓ **Study of new reef restoration approaches based on Nature**
- ✓ **Understand the diverse interactions that the Mayotte population has with its marine patrimony (reefs)**
 - ✓ **Develop innovative outreach education approaches based on the interdisciplinarity (human & marine sciences) & evaluate their efficiency and relevance**



How to better protect coral reefs in a changing world ?

✓ Study of past and present effects of global change on coral growth and bioerosion agents
→ ***Improvement of prediction models & identification of refuge zones***

✓ Understand reef community complexity and functioning under diverse environments (5 sites)
→ ***Identify the main functional corals structuring communities and their spatio-temporal variability***

✓ Understand the diverse interactions between Mayotte society and reefs

→ ***Adapt outreach tools and involve as much as possible people in the protection of their environment***



How to support Mayotte' development while preserving and restoring reefs?

- ✓ Implementing a long-term study of coral assemblages designed on the basis of natural observations and fixed on original artificial reefs produced locally
→ ***Capacity of assemblages to grow and reproduce functional naturel reefs***
- ✓ Study artificial substrates used for marine infrastructures and their interactions with corals
→ ***Identify the best compromises for a sustainable coral restoration / blue economy dvlpt***
- ✓ Creation of a public underwater trail at Musical Plage with an artificial reef on which coral frags (nubbins) prepared by school children have been affixed
→ ***New tool for outreach education & participatory science***



Evaluate the efficiency of the new outreach activities via a double human sciences' approach (anthropology/education sci.)

- ✓ School twinning between Mayotte and Bondy (4 classes involved in 2 yrs)
→ **Teaching of coral biology, socio-ecosystems, coral observations, coral fragging practice**

- ✓ Combined study (anthropology/education sciences) to evaluate knowledge acquisition by children, how teachers seize the project opportunity to reach their educational goals...
→ **Impacts of the project on children, their families, teachers...**

- ✓ Propose improvements to the approach if necessary
→ **E.g. Better meet school cycle expectations by developing children's critical thinking skills**

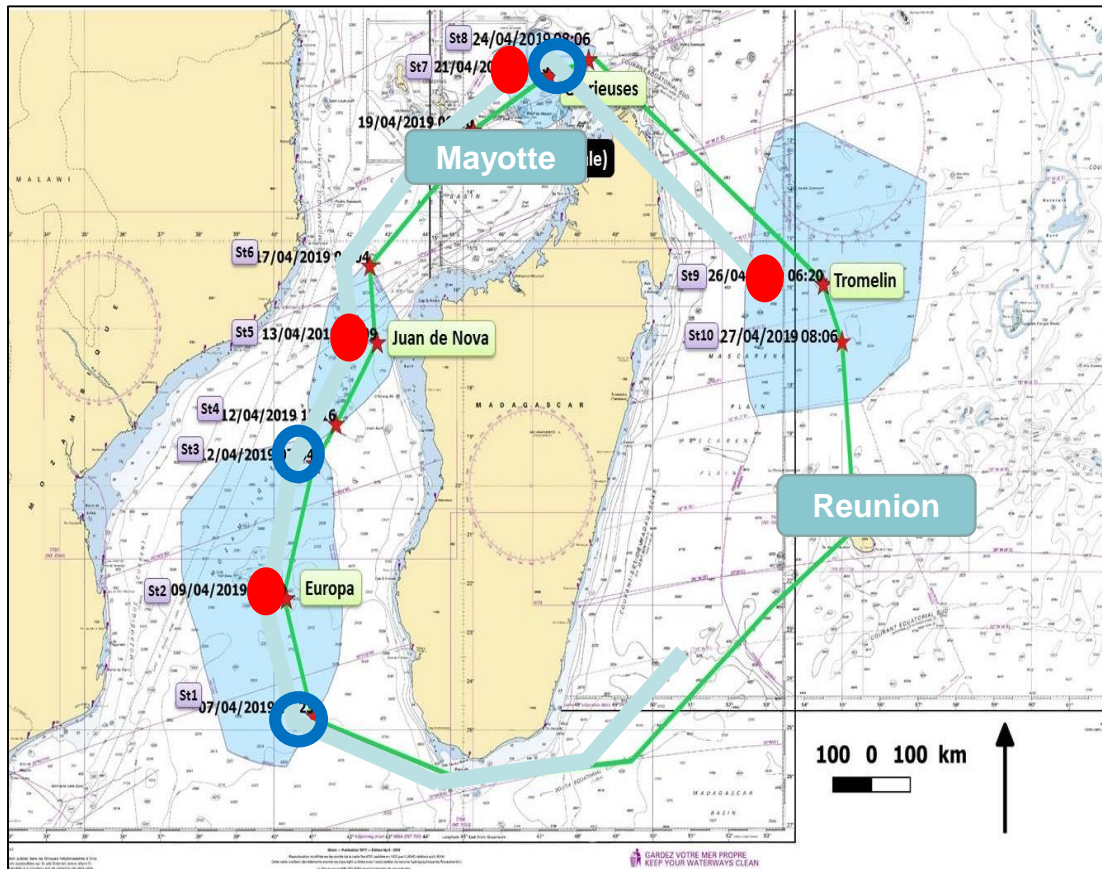
CLIM-EPARSES' project (2019-2021)

2 oceanographic campaigns in Avril 2019 et 2021



Study of

- C cycle /acidification
- Water masses
- Impacts of pH/SST & metal traces on corals and bioeroders



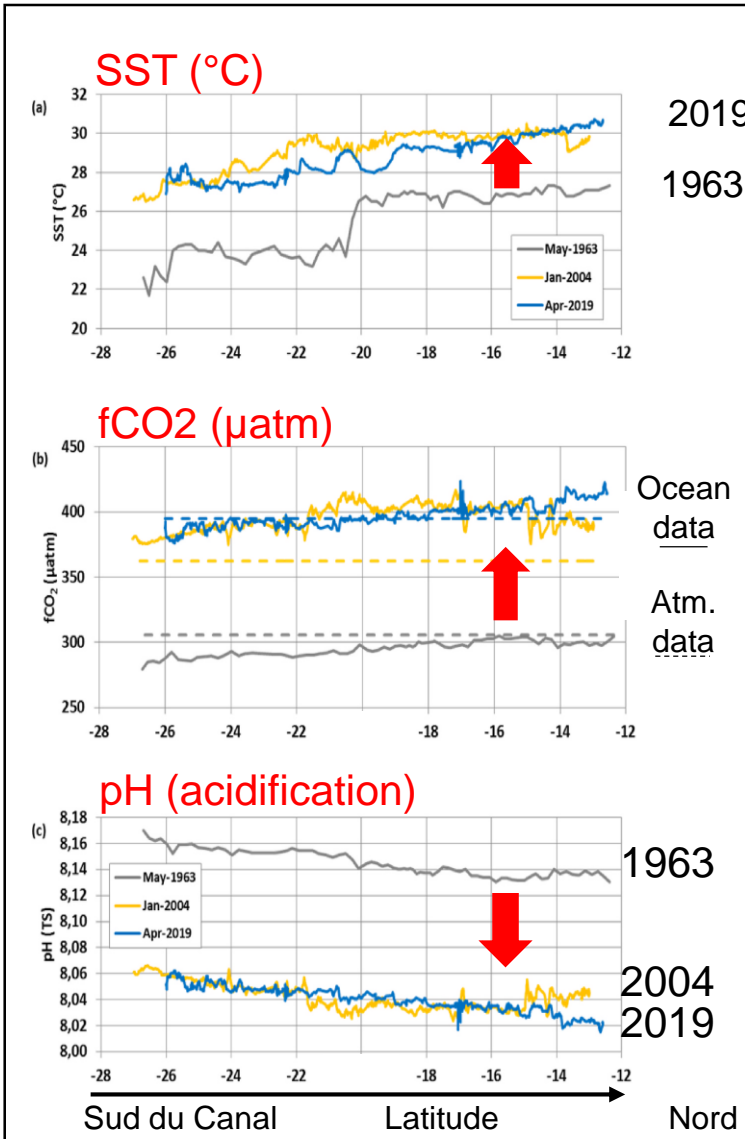
Suivi chimie marine / acidification :

- Continuous measurements of surface fCO₂, SST, Salinity
- 48h measurements near islands and on reefs
- Offshore stations (0-1000m)



CLIM-EPARSES' project (2019-2021)

Lo Monaco, Metzl, Fin, Mignon, **Cuet**, Douville, Gehlen, Chau, **Tribollet** (2021) Deep Sea Res. II

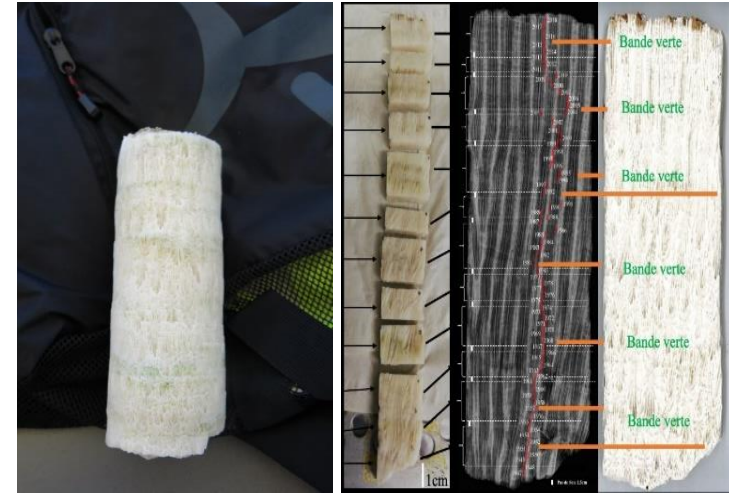
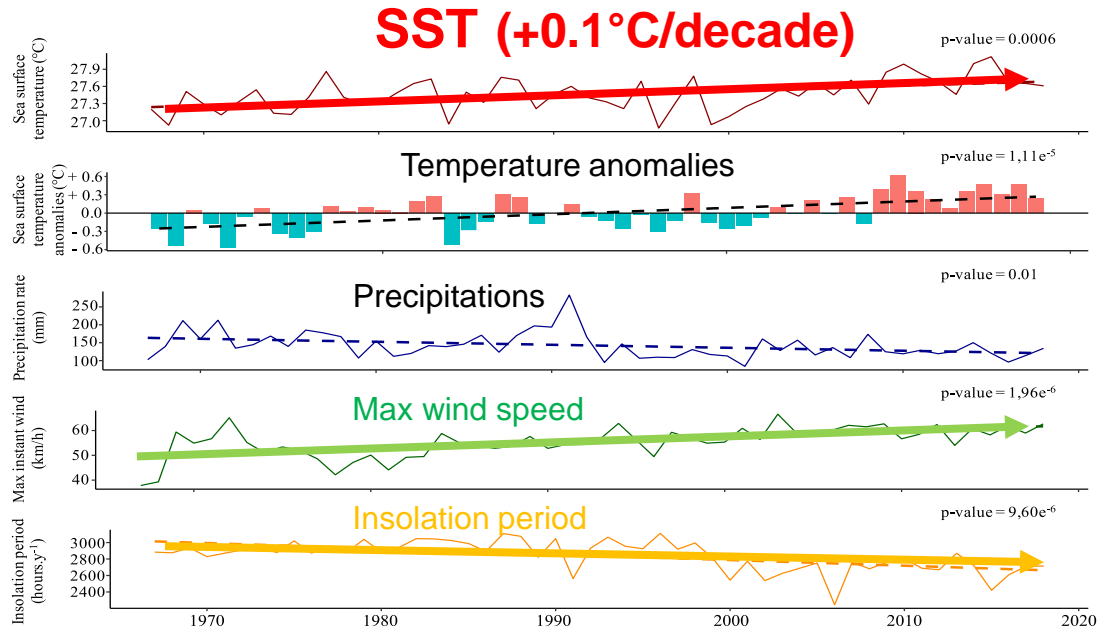


Main results:

- **Rising SST in the Channel: + 0.11°C/ decade**
- **Comparison 1963-2004-2019 : increase of fCO₂ in the Channel due to CO₂ emissions (+ 90 µatm) ; only 10 µatm due to SST**
- **Ocean Acidification** in the channel has **accelerated** during the last 20 yrs
- **Important spatial variability of pH along the Channel** but seasonal variability poorly known
→ Reef refuges / hot spot of vulnerability ?

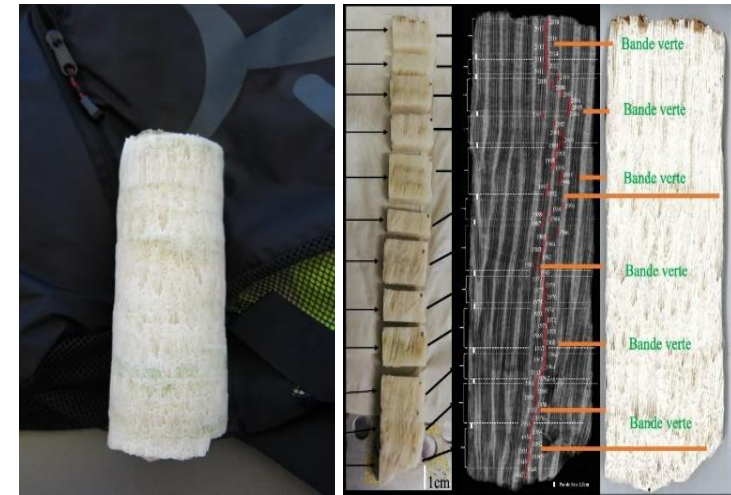
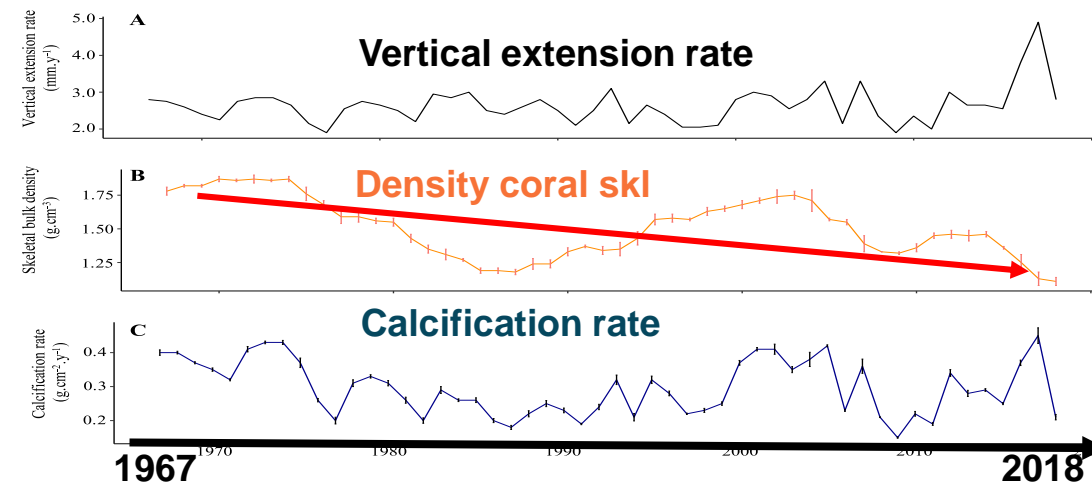
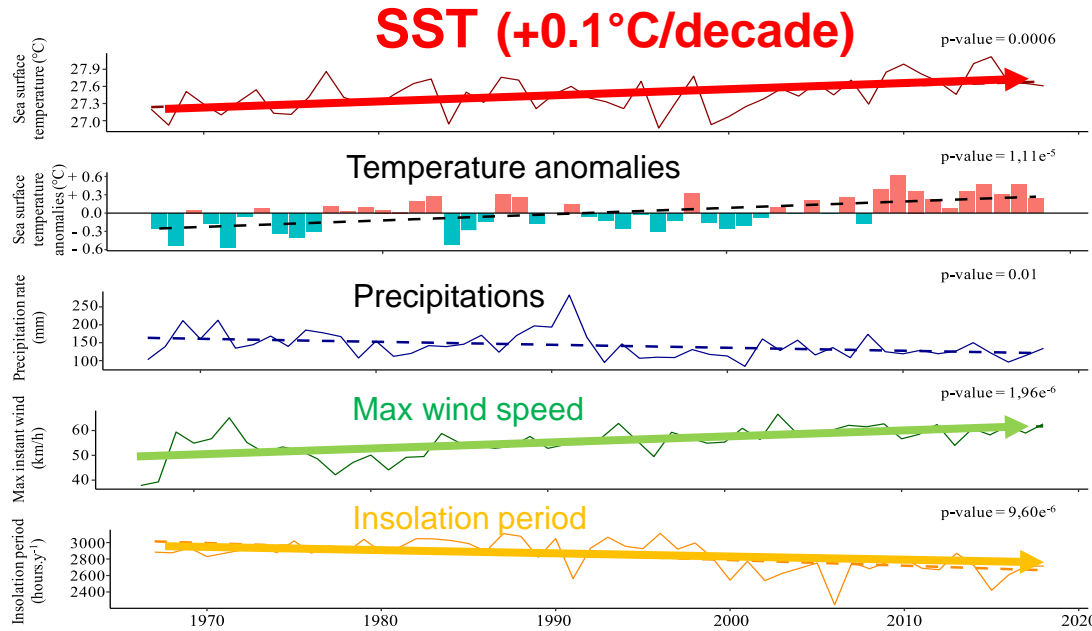
Core of *Diploastrea* sp. (NE lagoon, Mayotte) ~ 54 yrs record

Alaguarda et al (2023) *Frontiers in Marine Sci.*



Core of *Diploastrea* sp. (NE lagoon, Mayotte) ~ 54 yrs record

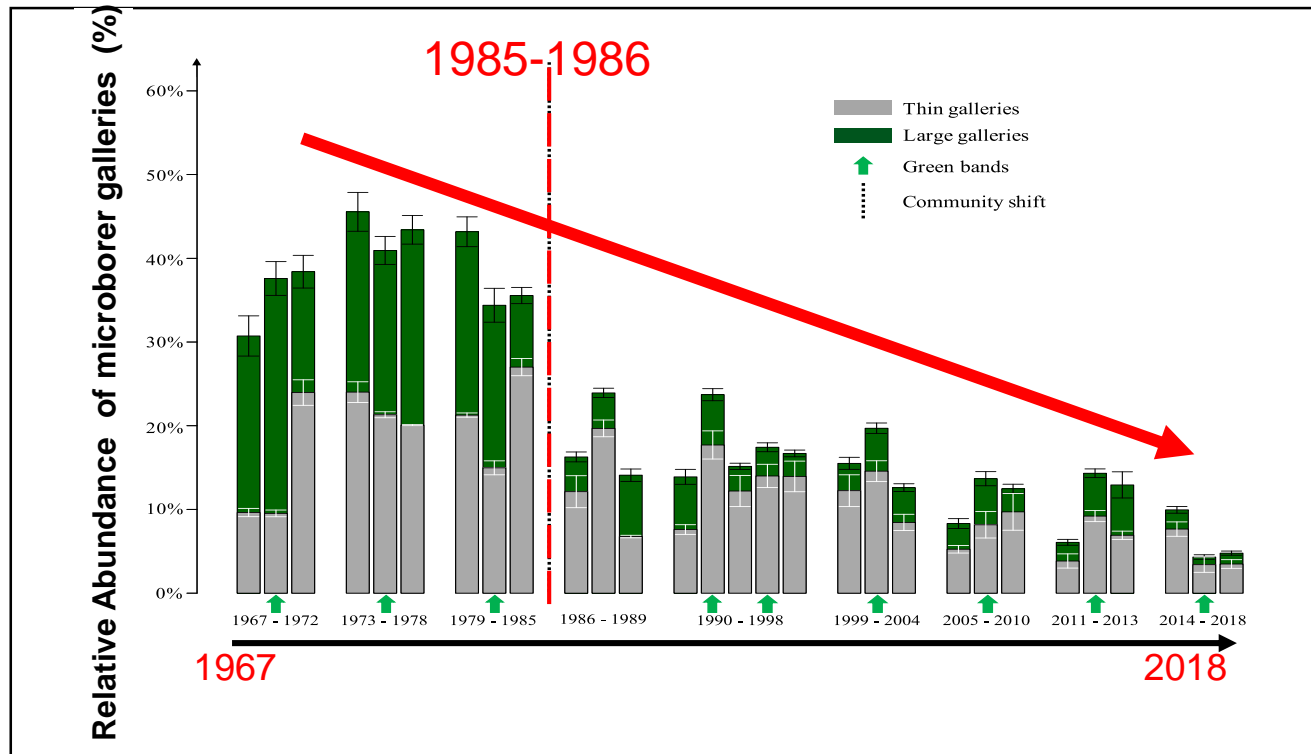
Alaguarda et al (2023) *Frontiers in Marine Sci.*



Negative effect of
 global warming
 on coral density
 (-40% in 50 yrs)

Core of *Diploastrea* sp. (NE lagoon, Mayotte) ~ 54 yrs record

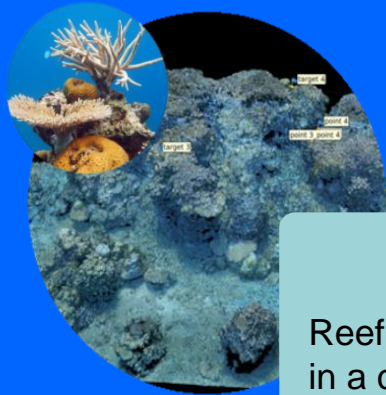
Alarguarda, Brajard, Coulibaly, Canesi, Douville, Le Cornec, Lelabousse, **Tribollet** (2021) *Frontiers*



Reduction of microborer communities by **90%** in 54 yrs
and shift in their species composition due to SST, precipitations & insolation
→ **Consequences on coral survival in the context of global warming?**

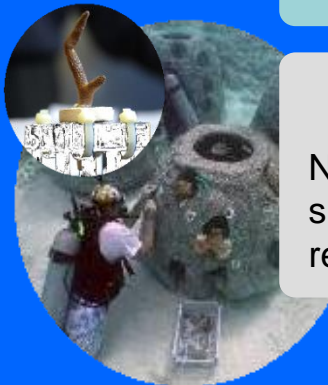
Future Maore Reefs

Sustainable science for reef conservation & Mayotte development



Science

Reef functioning/resilience in a changing world



Innovation

Nature based solutions & sustainable substrates for reef restauration & compensation

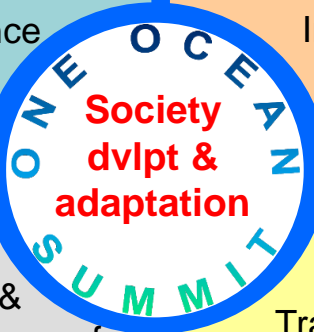
Society Awareness

Interdisciplinary education approaches (ecology & social sciences)



Transfer

Training of reef managers & students to new methods



Thank you for your attention !

