Status and trends of the Corals of the Saba Bank

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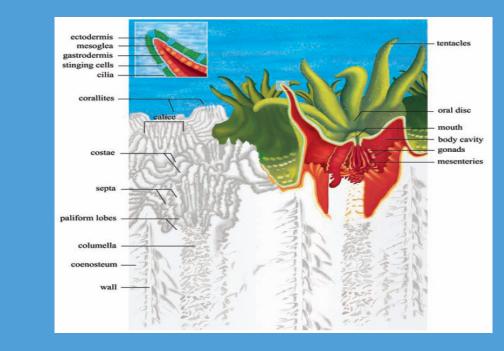
December 2016

The importance of corals: what is a coral?

Animals with algae!

- A symbiosis that leads to high growth (i.e. Calcium carbonate production).
- Dependent on light.
- Clonal: extremely long lived.





The importance of corals: Habitat builders



Habitat builders

- The coral reef is a building and the coral its brick!
- Living space and food for numerous fish, plants, invertebrates.
 - Highly complex with many feedback loops.
 - Highest biodiversity and productivity of any marine ecosystem.

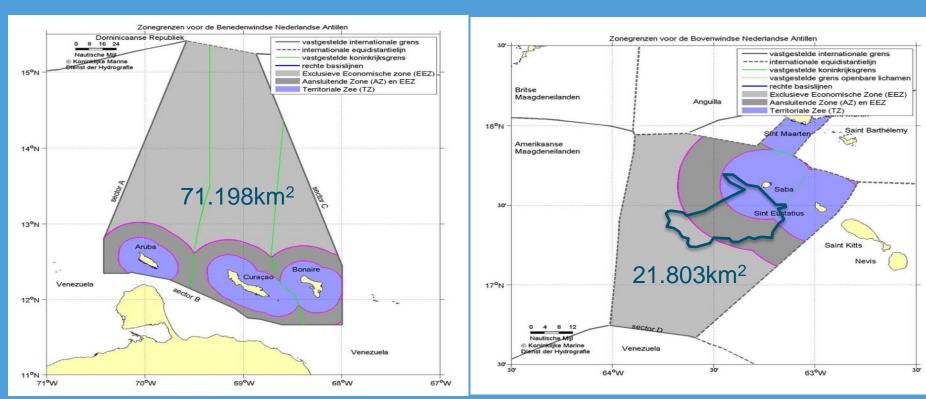
The importance of corals: Services for humanity?

- Providing food for many subsistence fishermen and their families as well as commercial fishermen (primary and secondary production).
- Important for tourism (aesthetic values, cultural services).
- Important for coastal protection (regulating against extreme environmental conditions).
- Important for (undiscovered) medicines/maintenance of biodiversity/genetic resources.

Important for sand production (e.g. building material).



Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)Dutch Caribbean



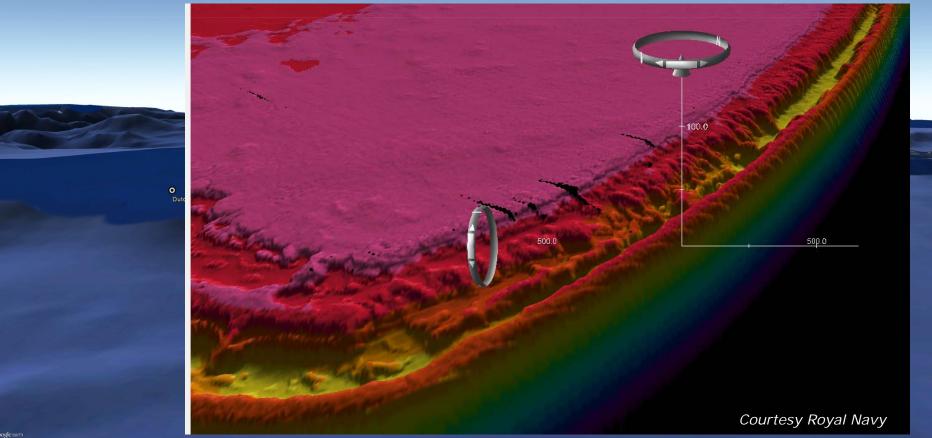
The size of the Saba Bank

Netherlands

Compared to the Netherlands



Bathymetry



e Research station

Saba Bank

Saba Bank expeditions

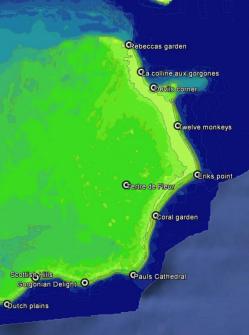
Now surveyed:

- 1977, 25 diving stations (Van der Land)
- 1996, 7 dive locations (Meesters)
- 1999, 3 dive sites (Klomp & Kooistra)
- 2006, 17 dive sites (Conservation International)
- 2010, 200 video drops (CARIPES)
- 2011, 10 sites, app. 1500m (IMARES)
- 2013, 11 sites, app. 1650m (IMARES)
- 2015, 11 sites, app. 1650m (IMARES)
- 2016, 30 sites, app. 20.000m (NIOZ)



Research locations

2011
2013
2015



Research station

9

Photographing transect lines

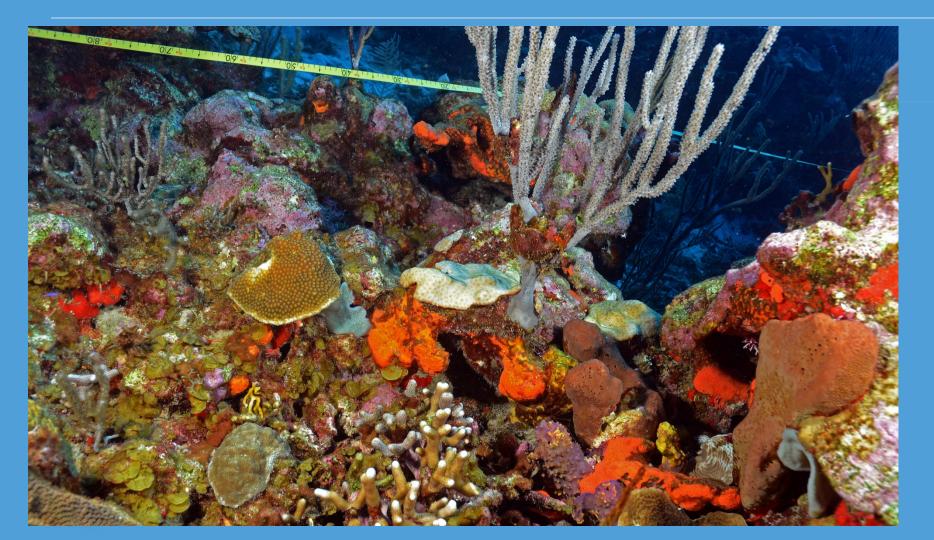




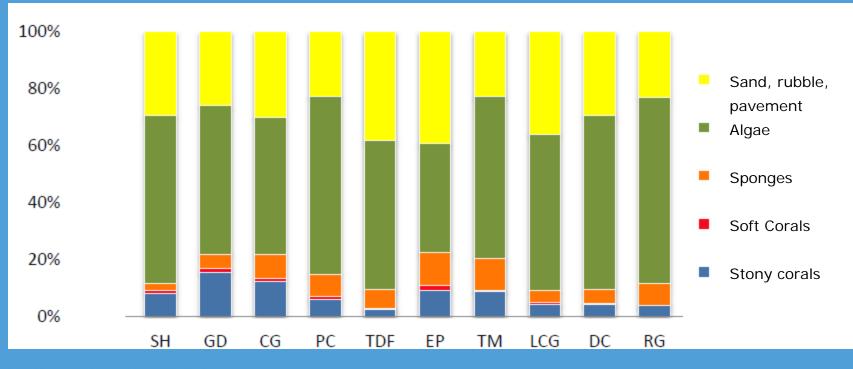


Corals of the Saba Bank



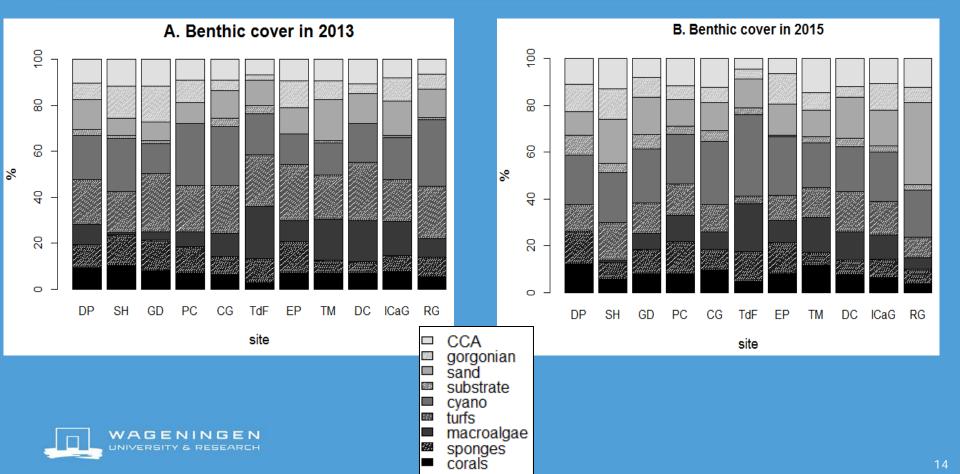


2011 survey: main bottom cover





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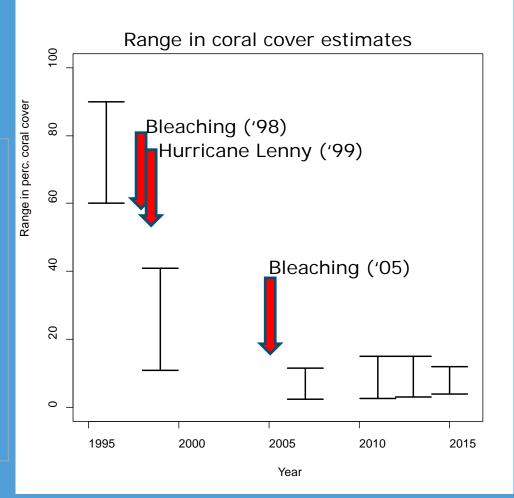
What has happened?



Historic data for coral cover

The last 20 years severe events have severely reduced the coral cover of the Saba Bank.

It is not clear if the coral community will be able to recover nor do we know the exact impact of fishing on the capacity of corals to bounce back.





Any reasons for optimism?

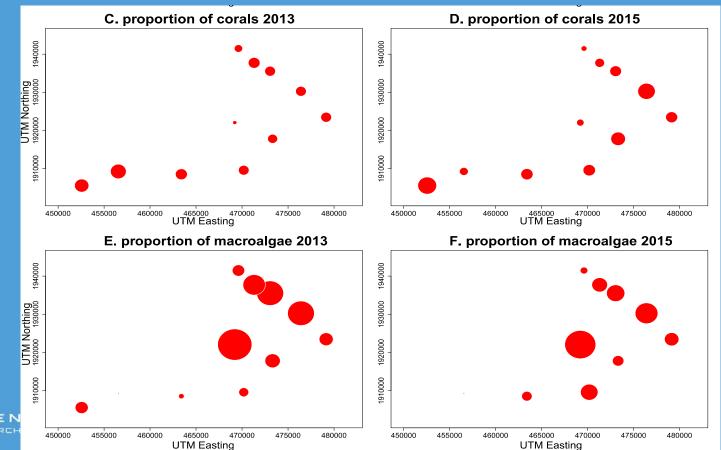
+ No land based pollution

- +Little disease
- +Large predators
- +No runoff
- +high water exchange



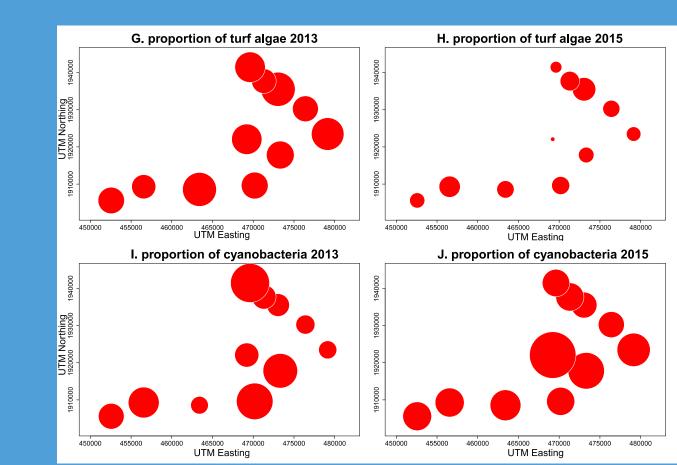
- -Lion fish
- -Fisheries
- -Hurricanes
- -Few grazing sea urchins





Or not?

Is the Caribbean becoming eutrophied?





Many different ecosystems on the bank

Coral reefs
Fields of calcareous algae
Sargassum fields
Algal fields
Sand plains



Concluding on the Status and Trends of the corals of the Saba Bank

We need to Improve resilience of Sababank to cope with the effects of Climate change.

Sustainable?



Improving?

Resilient enough?

Thank you

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