

Using Habitat Support Structures to Address Habitat Deficits within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary

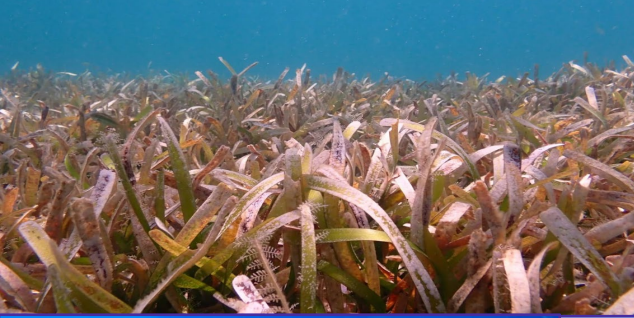
Hanna Koch, William Sharp, Andy Bruckner, Carolyn Kalinowski, Keith Mille, & John Hunt



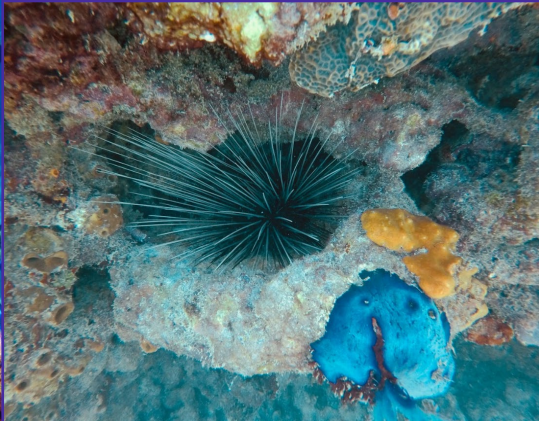
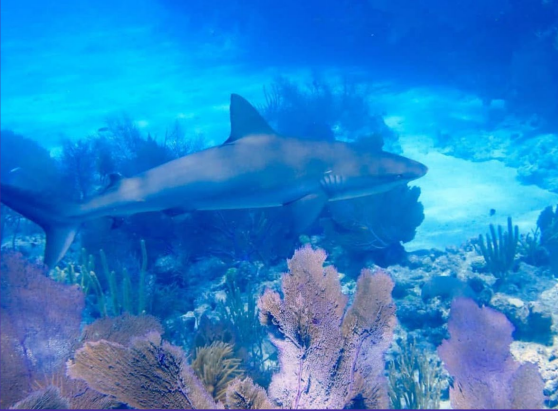
NATIONAL MARINE
SANCTUARIES

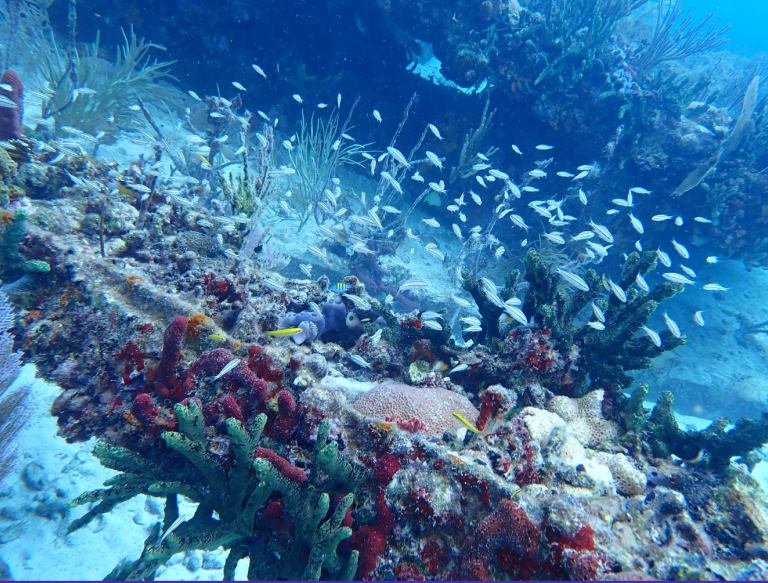
FLORIDA KEYS





Florida Keys Marine Ecosystem





W. Sharp

W. Sharp

W. Sharp

[Habitat]

The resources and conditions present in an area that produce occupancy, which may include survival and reproduction, by a given organism

Hall et al. 1997

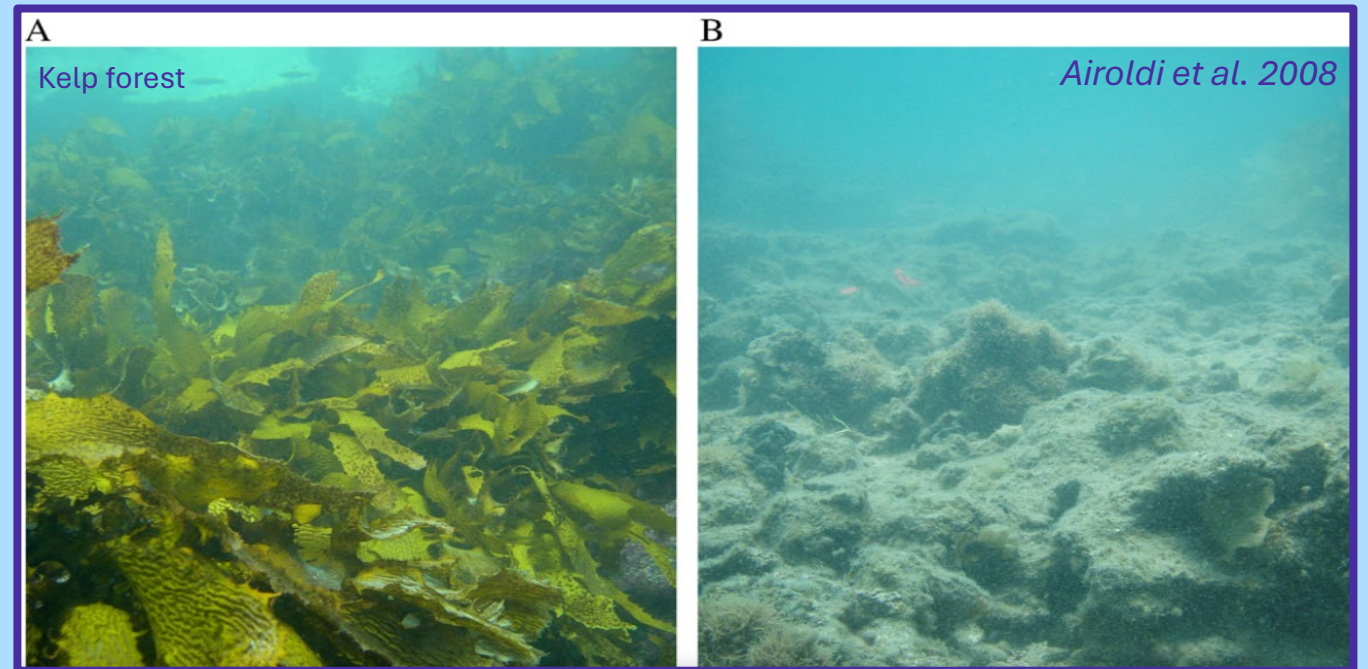
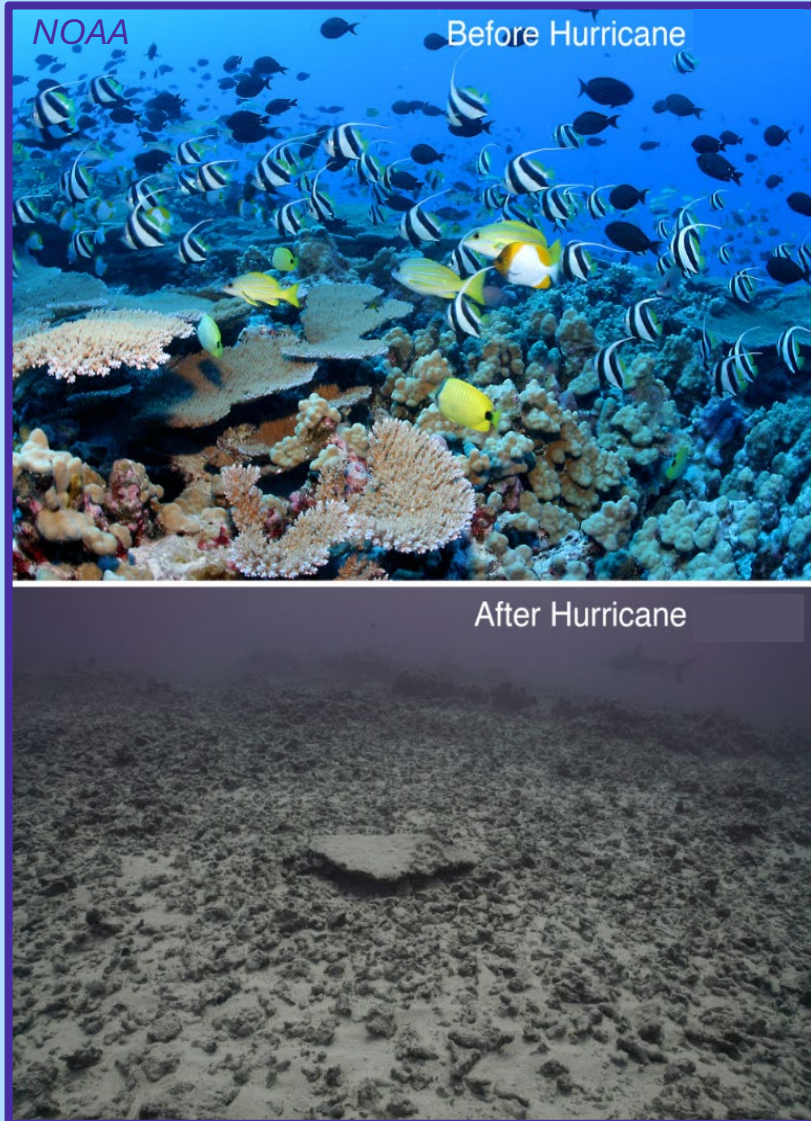


Structurally Complex Habitats = Greater Species Abundance & Diversity



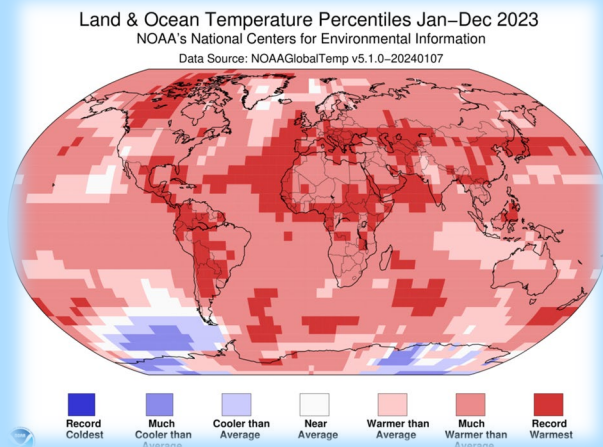
Chabanet et al. 1997
Gratwicke & Speight 2005a, 2005b
Kuffner et al. 2007
Alvarez-Filip et al. 2009
Graham & Nash 2013

Habitat Loss & Degradation = Reductions in Abundance & Diversity



Drivers of Marine Habitat Loss and Degradation

Ocean warming



Coastal development



Declining water quality



Direct human impacts



Storms



Butler et al. 1995
Fourqurean & Rutten 2004
Finkl, Charlier & Krupa 2005
Chiappone et al. 2005
Uhrin, Matthews & Lewis 2014
Kuffner et al. 2015

Examples of Habitat Loss & Degradation in the Florida Keys

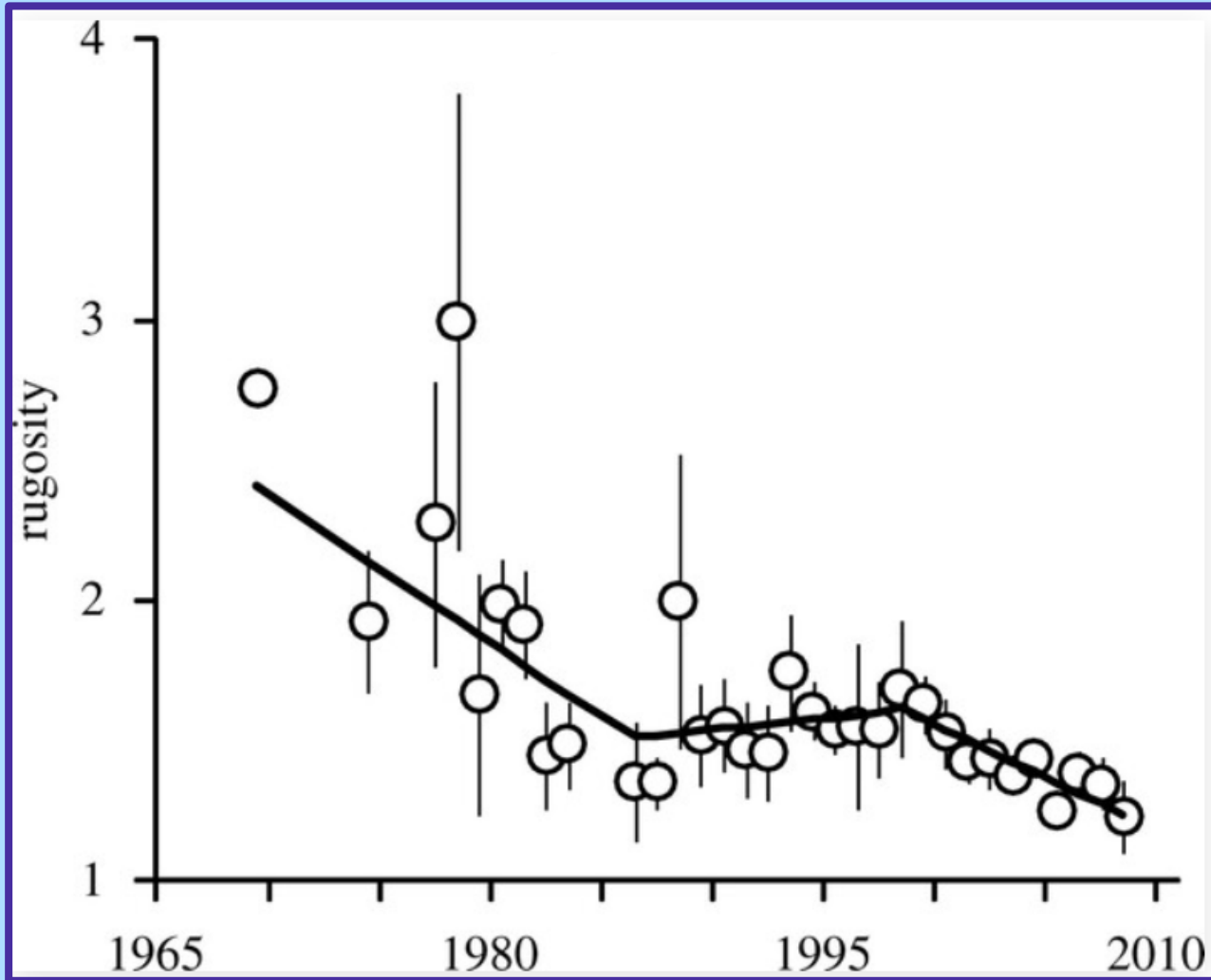


W. Sharp

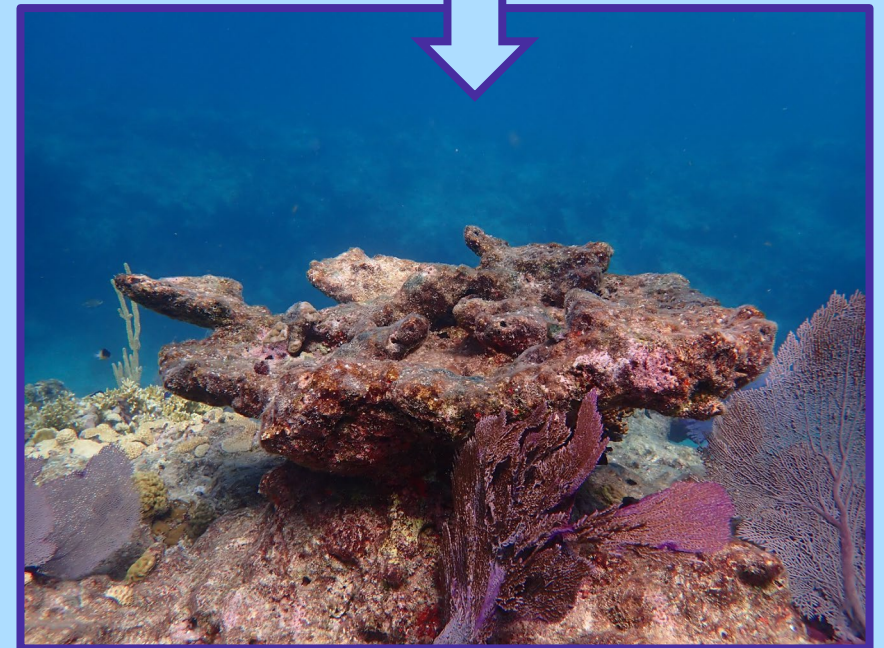
Coral Reefs



Caribbean Reefs are Flattening



Alvarez-Filip et al. 2009



Reef Flattening Threatens Ecosystem Services & Functions

Reef flattening is a significant threat to coral reefs, which are vital ecosystems providing numerous services and functions. The loss of reef structure can lead to a decline in biodiversity, reduced fish populations, and diminished coastal protection.

Reef flattening is caused by various factors, including climate change, ocean acidification, and human activities such as overfishing and coastal development. These threats can lead to the degradation of reef structures and the loss of essential ecosystem services.

The loss of reef structure can have severe consequences for the ecosystem. It can lead to a decline in biodiversity, reduced fish populations, and diminished coastal protection. Additionally, reef flattening can impact the tourism industry and local economies that rely on the reef's health.

Reef flattening is a global issue that requires urgent action. Conservation efforts, such as marine protected areas and sustainable fishing practices, are essential to protect and restore coral reefs. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is also crucial to mitigate the effects of climate change on the oceans.

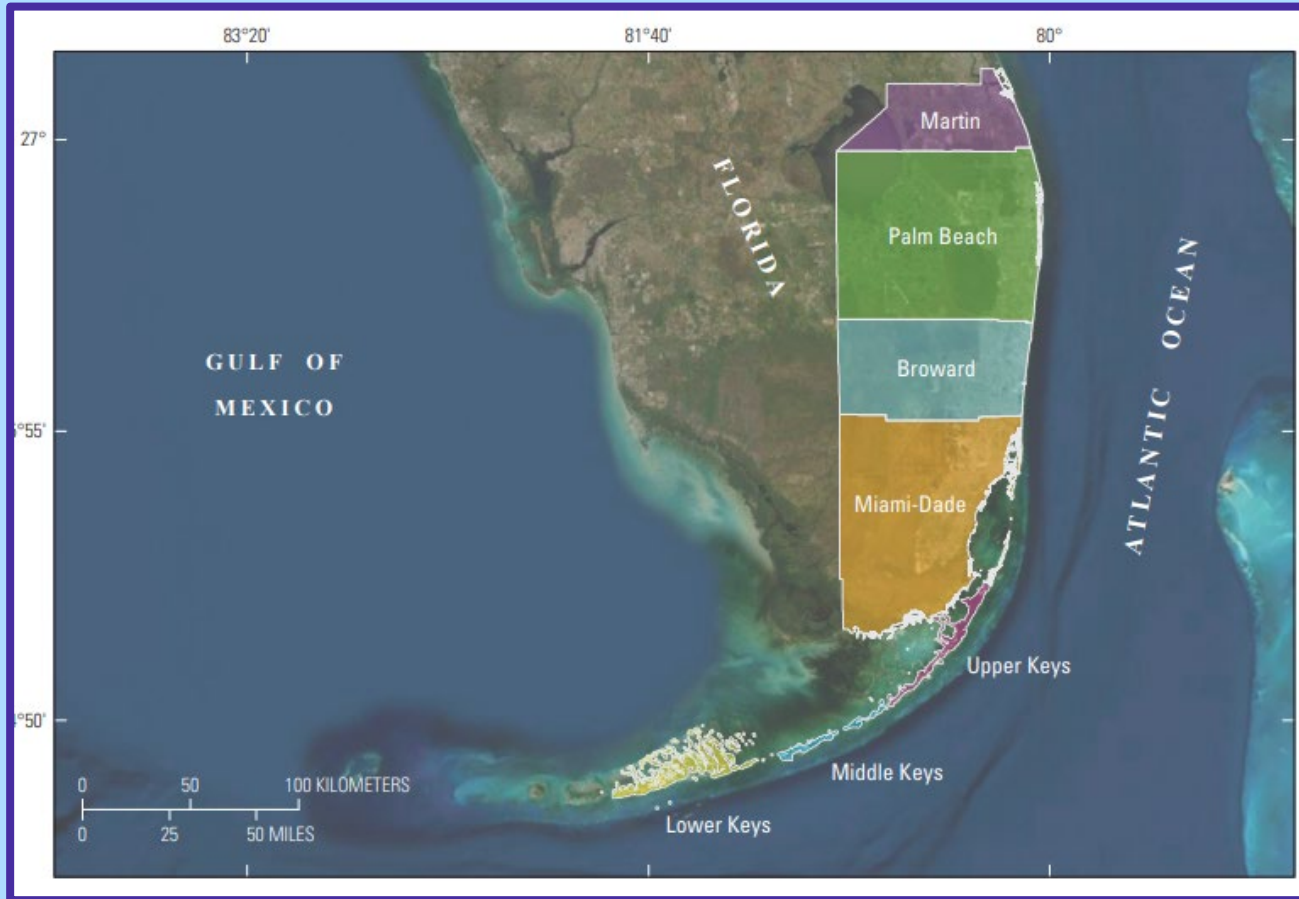
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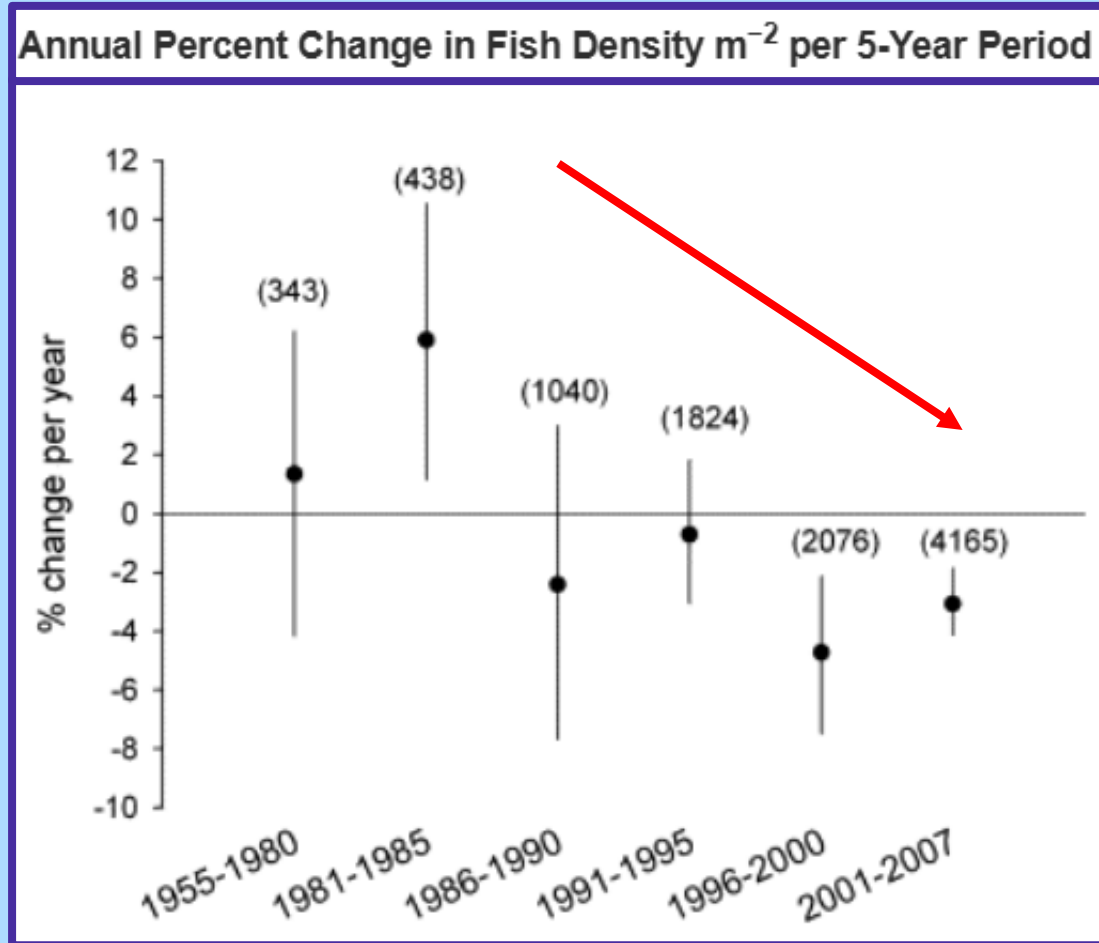
Reef Flattening Threatens Ecosystem Services & Functions



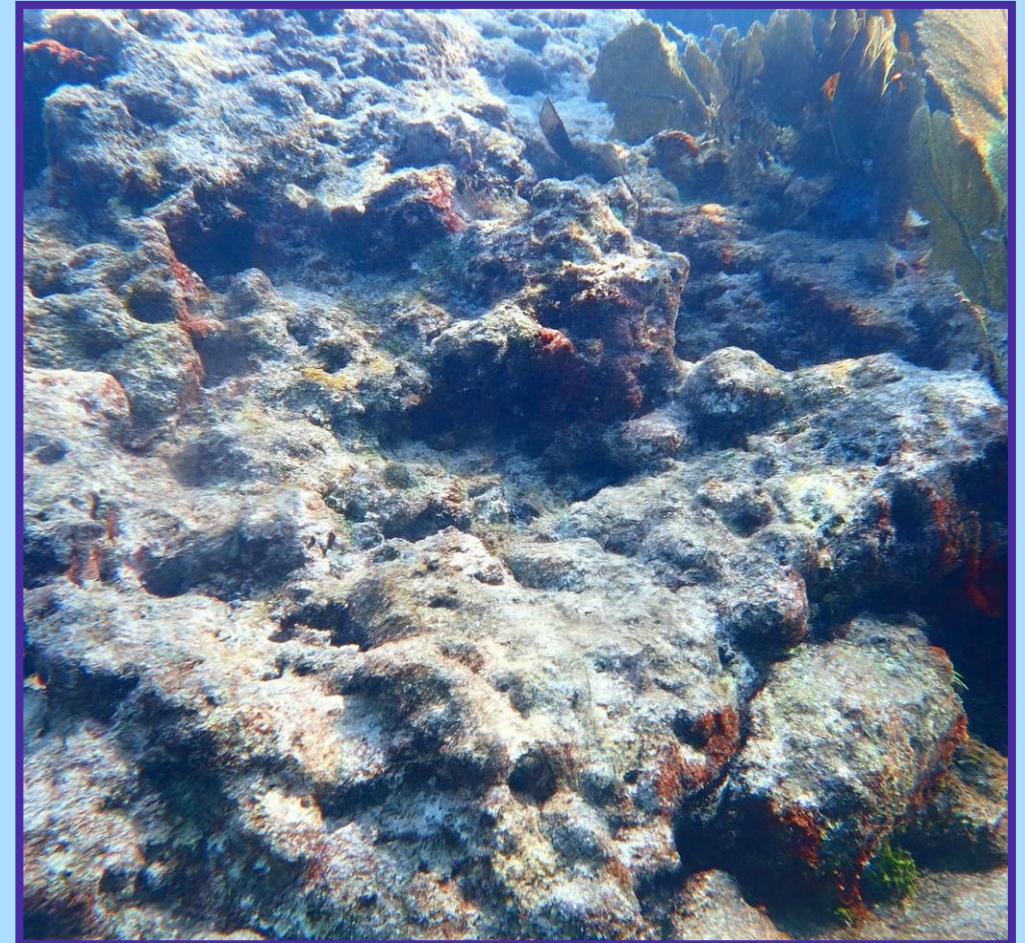
Projected coral reef degradation in Florida could increase the coastal flood risk to more than 7,300 people at the cost of \$824 million annually

Storlazzi et al. 2021

Reef Flattening Threatens Ecosystem Services & Functions



Paddack et al. 2009



Helder, Burns & Green 2022

Burman et al. 2012

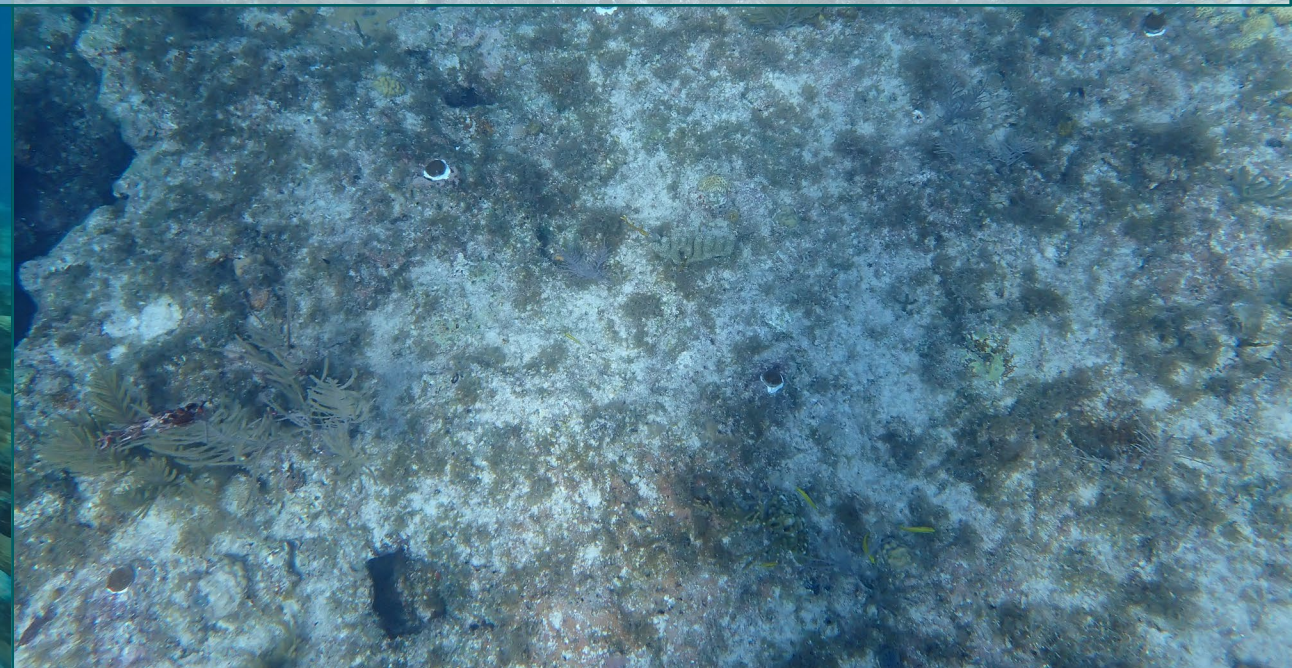
Alvarez-Filip et al. 2009

Alvarez-Filip et al. 2015

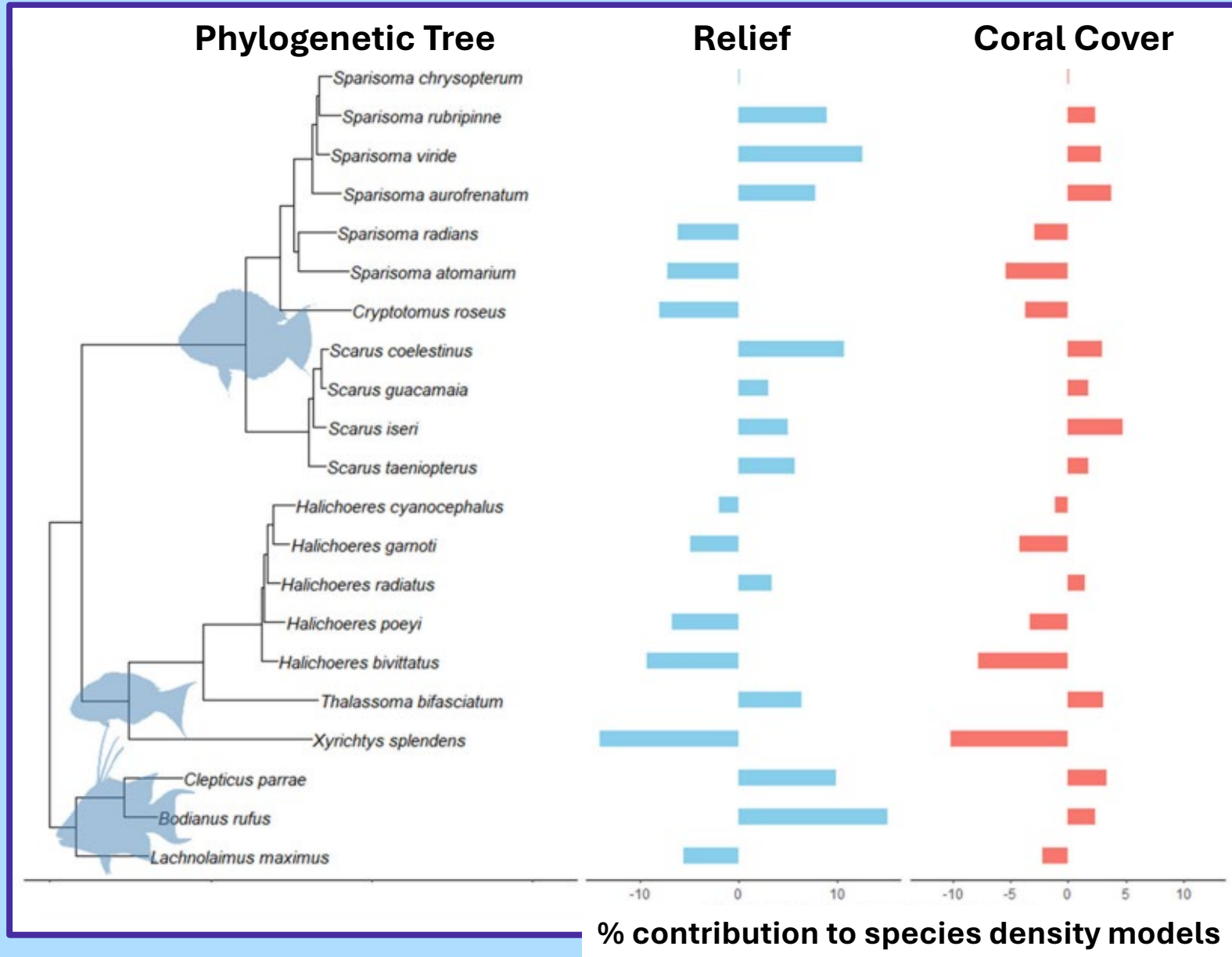
Rogers, Blanchard & Mumby 2014



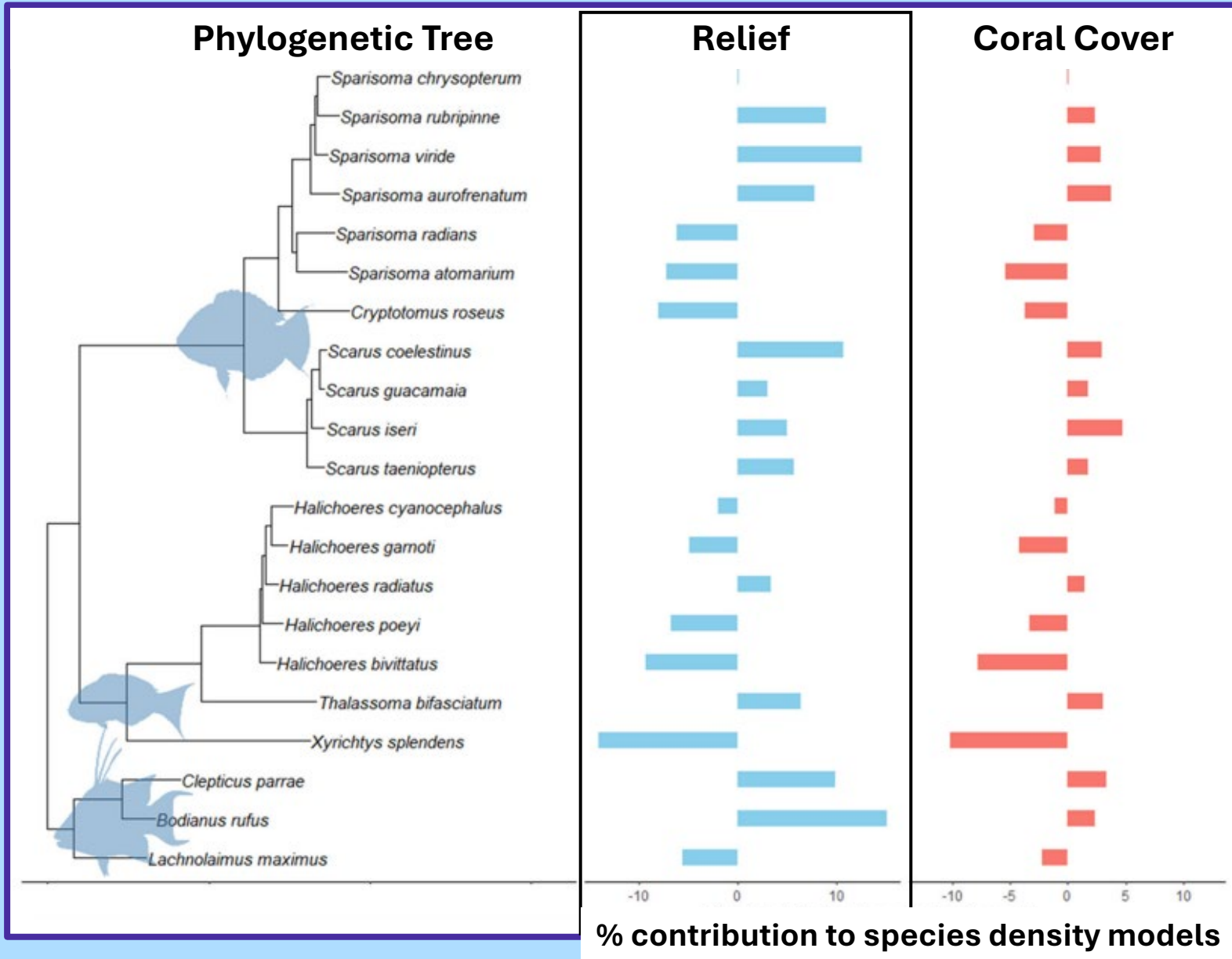
Consider New Synergistic Management Strategies



Coral Cover $\neq$ Structural Complexity on Low Coral Cover Reefs



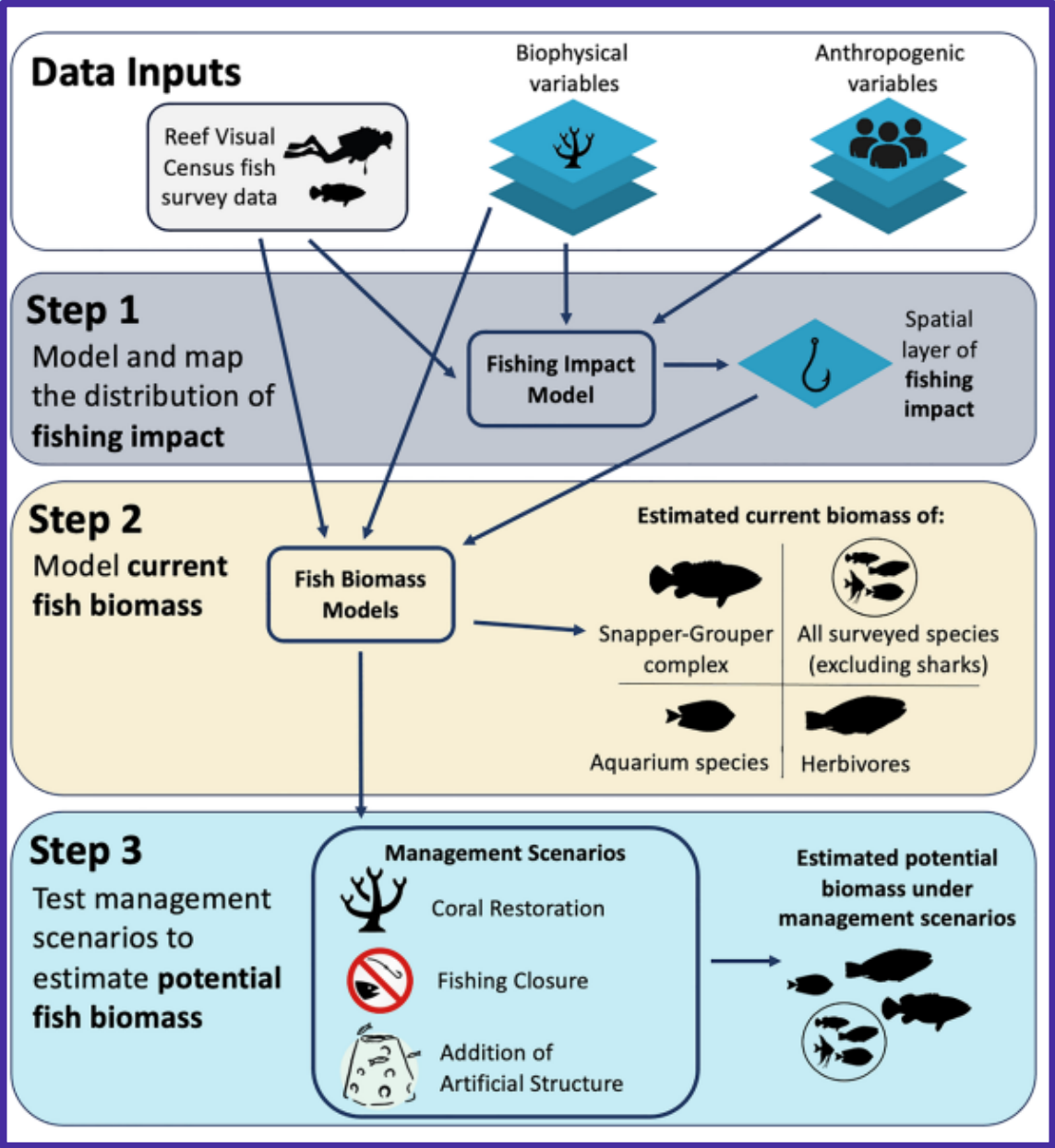
Coral Cover $\neq$ Structural Complexity on Low Coral Cover Reefs



Maximum hard relief

- Explained more variation in species densities across Florida's Coral Reef
- Linked to larger # of species than coral cover

Estimating Potential Fish Biomass under Different Management Scenarios



The most effective single management measure for increasing predicted fish biomass → substantial increase in reef complexity

Management scenario	All species		Snapper-grouper		Grazing species		Aquarium species	
	kg ha ⁻¹ (SD)	%Δ	kg ha ⁻¹ (SD)	%Δ	kg ha ⁻¹ (SD)	%Δ	kg ha ⁻¹ (SD)	%Δ
Current	657 (252)	—	218 (137)	—	98 (35)	—	189 (52)	—
I: Reef restoration – phase 1a (moderate)	689 (242)	5%	237 (159)	8%	94 (33)	-4%	198 (52)	5%
II: Reef restoration – phase 2 (extensive)	996 (508)	52%	285 (191)	31%	103 (41)	5%	225 (69)	19%
III: Artificial structure	1,132 (482)	72%	314 (208)	44%	121 (42)	23%	258 (70)	37%
IV: Fishing closure	698 (204)	6%	269 (110)	23%	112 (42)	14%	201 (52)	6%
V: Reef restoration + fishing closure	1,094 (520)	67%	369 (150)	69%	117 (48)	19%	240 (72)	27%
VI: Artificial structure + fishing closure	1,241 (477)	89%	411 (160)	89%	136 (49)	39%	274 (73)	45%

But Beneficial Synergies have Greater Potential for Greater Impacts

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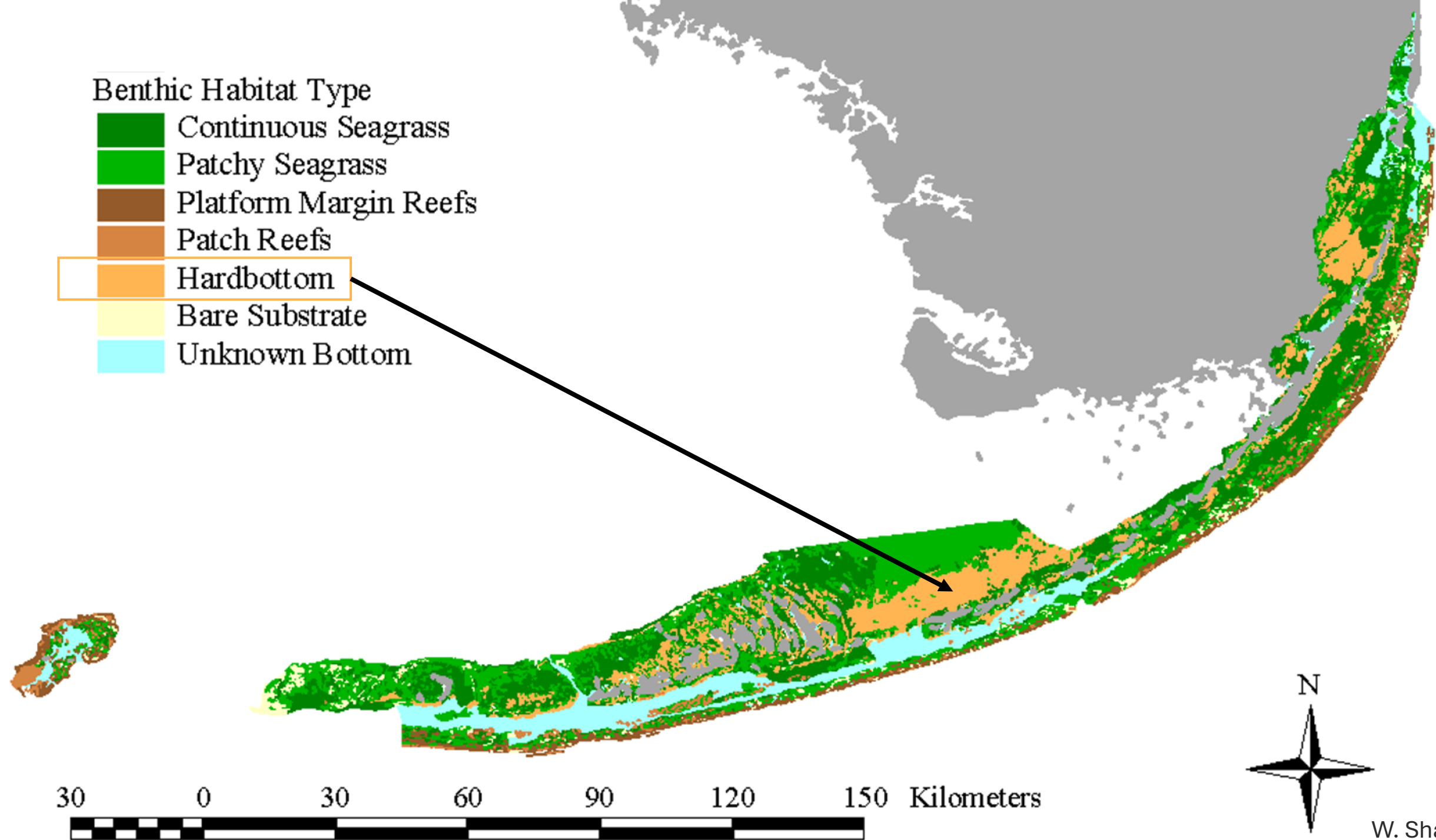
→ ?? Artificial structure + reef restoration (hybrid reefs)

An underwater photograph showing a shallow nearshore hardbottom habitat. The scene is filled with various marine life, including a large, dark, textured rock formation on the right, a large, light-colored, rounded rock in the center, and a tall, brown, branching structure on the left. The seabed is covered with a mix of sand, small rocks, and diverse coral and algae. The water is clear, and the lighting is bright, suggesting a shallow depth.

Shallow Nearshore Hardbottom

Benthic Habitat Type

- Continuous Seagrass
- Patchy Seagrass
- Platform Margin Reefs
- Patch Reefs
- Hardbottom
- Bare Substrate
- Unknown Bottom





Shallow Nearshore Hardbottom (Bayside)



Field & Butler 1994
Chiappone & Sullivan 1994

W. Sharp

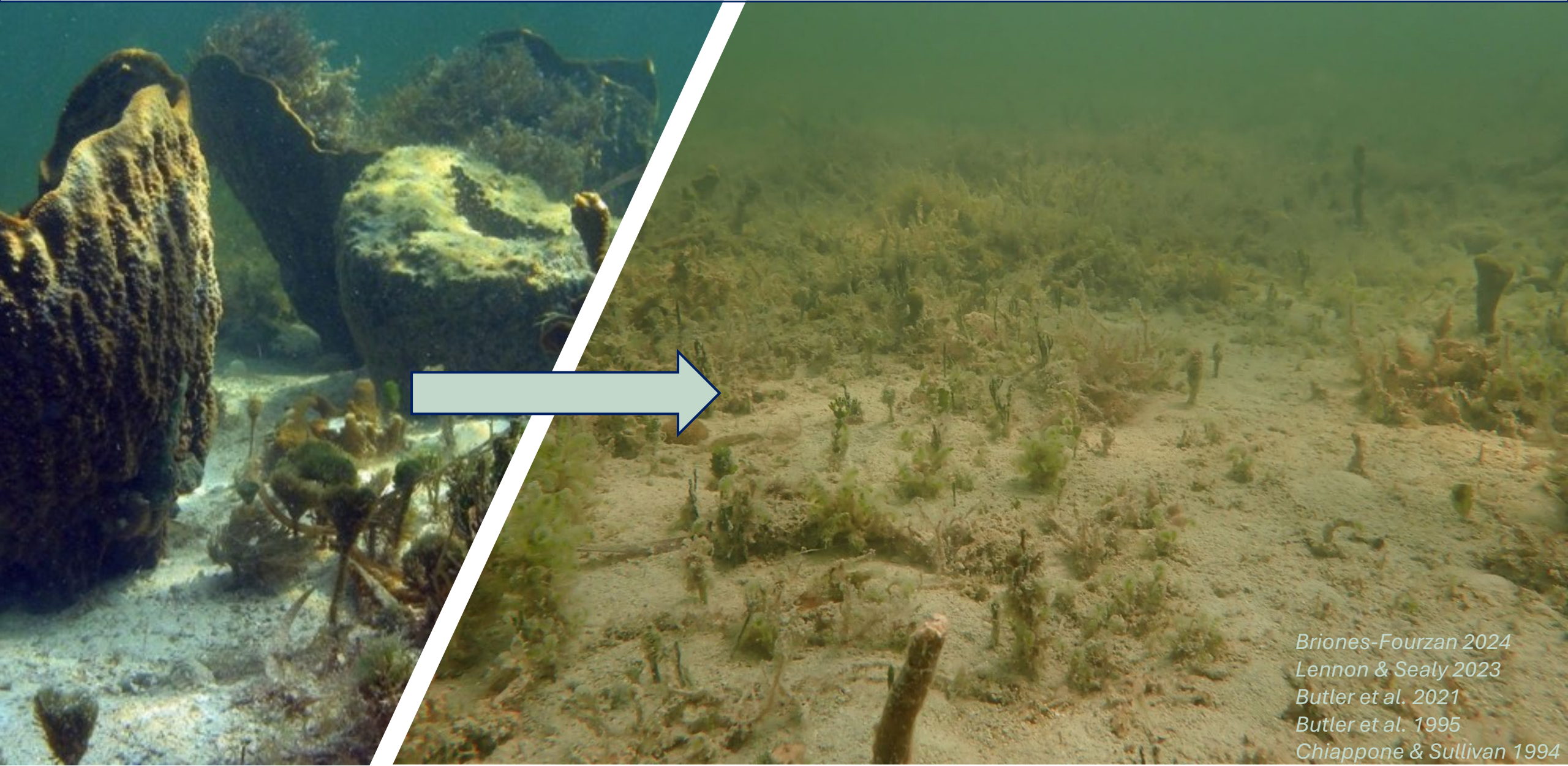


Essential Fish & Invertebrate Habitat (Shelter, Refuge, Foraging, Nursery)



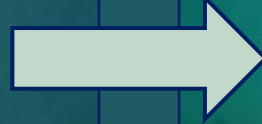
Hunt 1994
Davis & Dodrill 1989
Herrnkind et al. 1994

Reductions in Habitat & Structural Complexity



*Briones-Fourzan 2024
Lennon & Sealy 2023
Butler et al. 2021
Butler et al. 1995
Chiappone & Sullivan 1994*

Substantial Changes in Habitat Landscape, Community Composition, & Ecology



W. Sharp

Briones-Fourzan 2024

Lennon & Sealy 2023

Butler et al. 2021

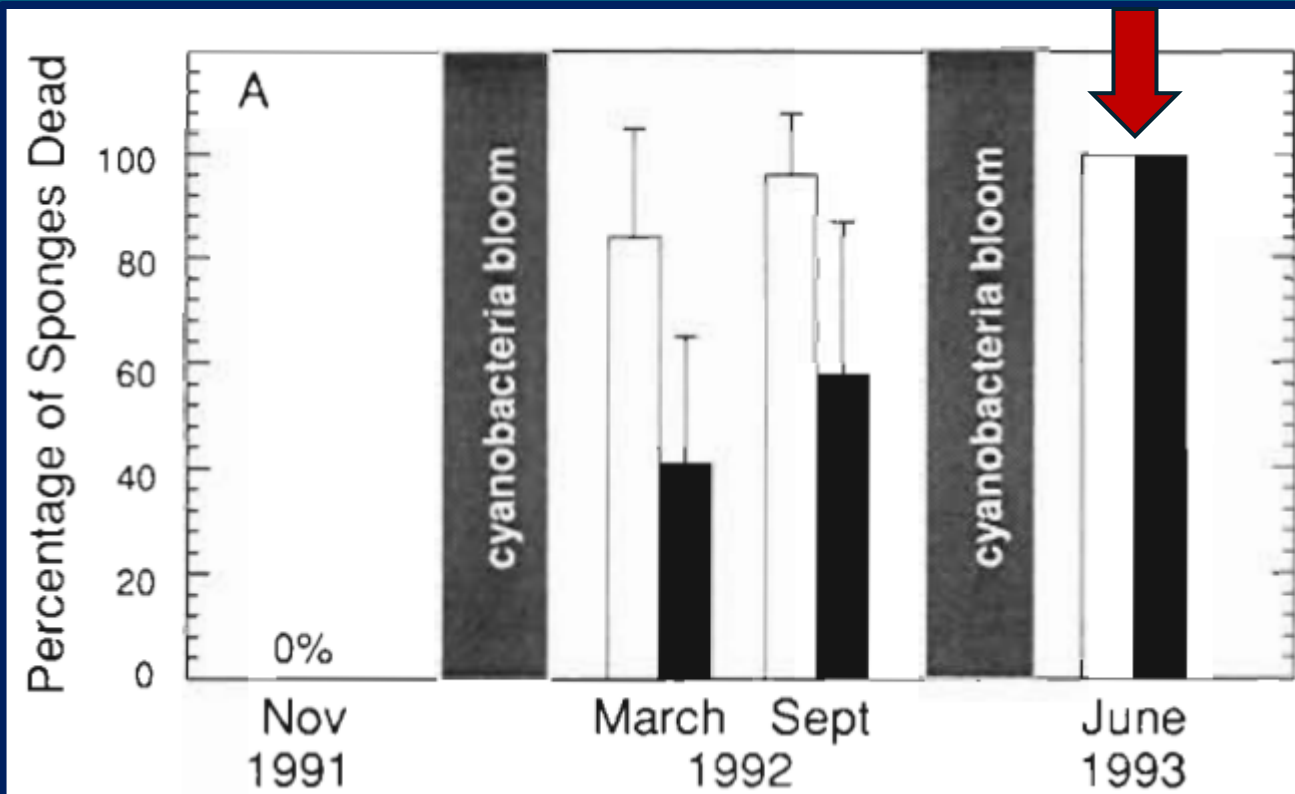
Butler et al. 1995

Boesch et al. 1993

Cascading disturbances in Florida Bay, USA: cyanobacteria blooms, sponge mortality, and implications for juvenile spiny lobsters

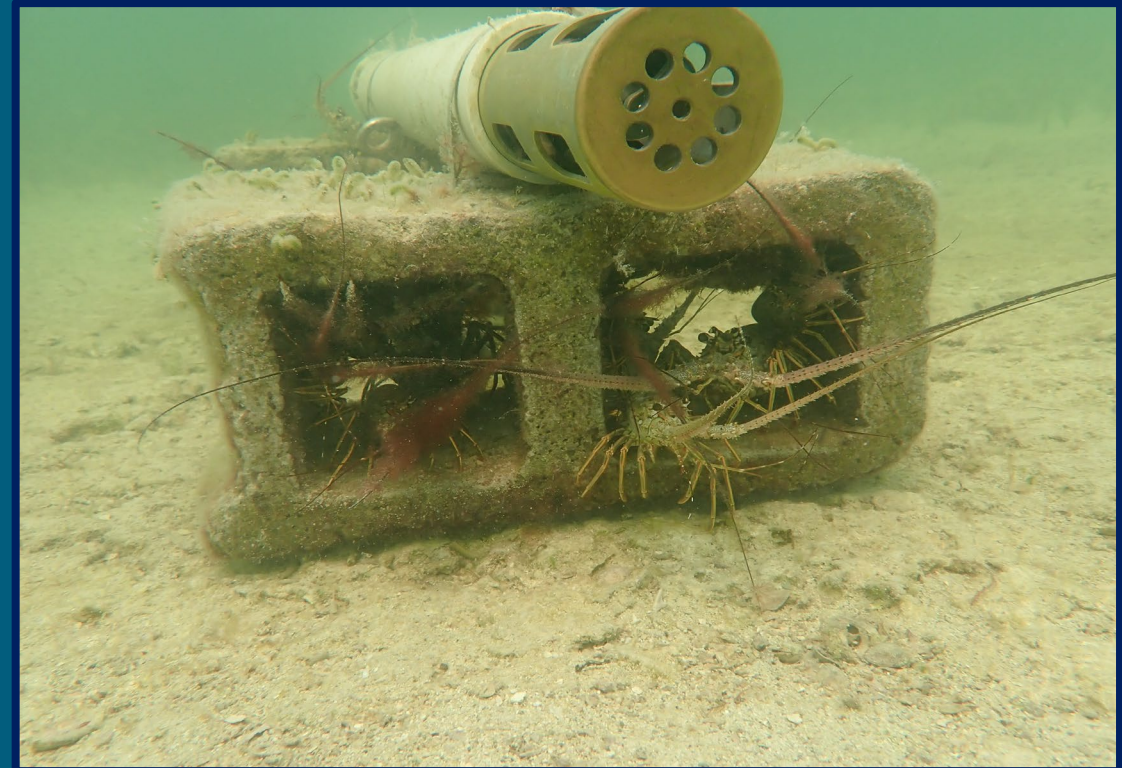
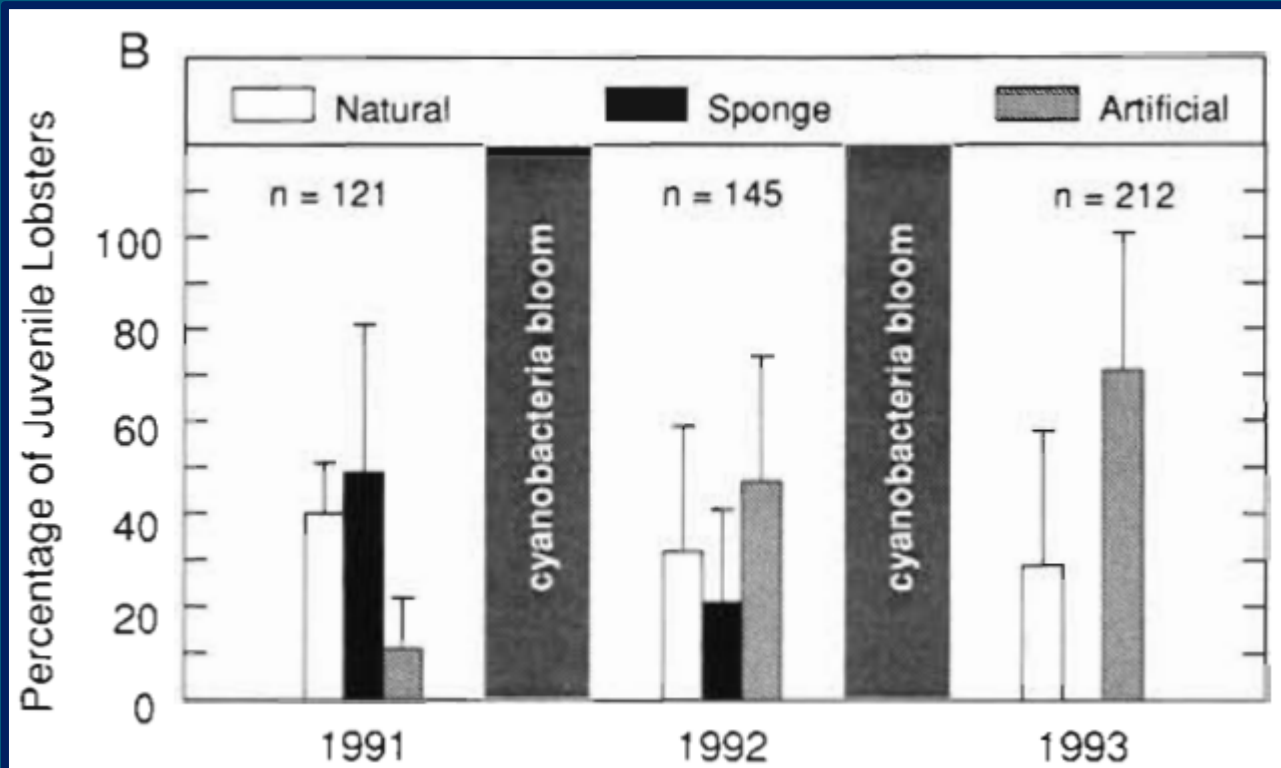
Panulirus argus

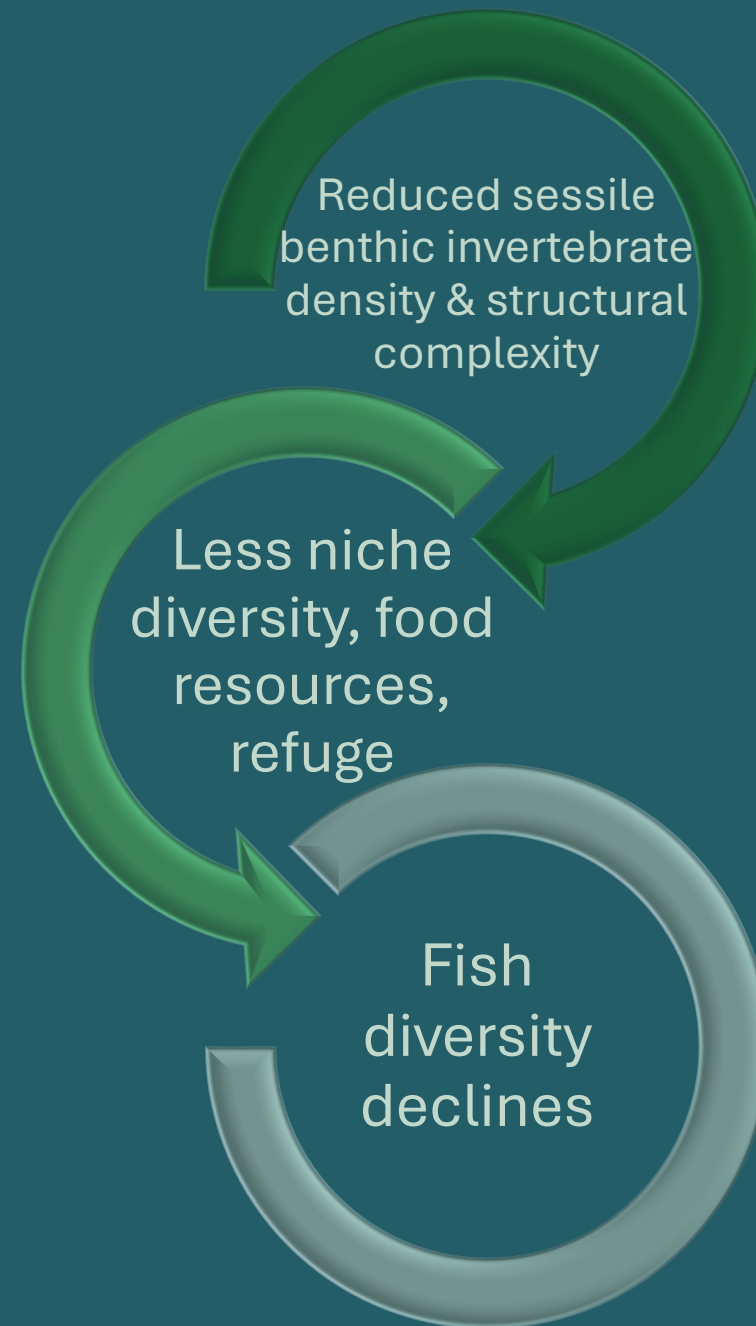
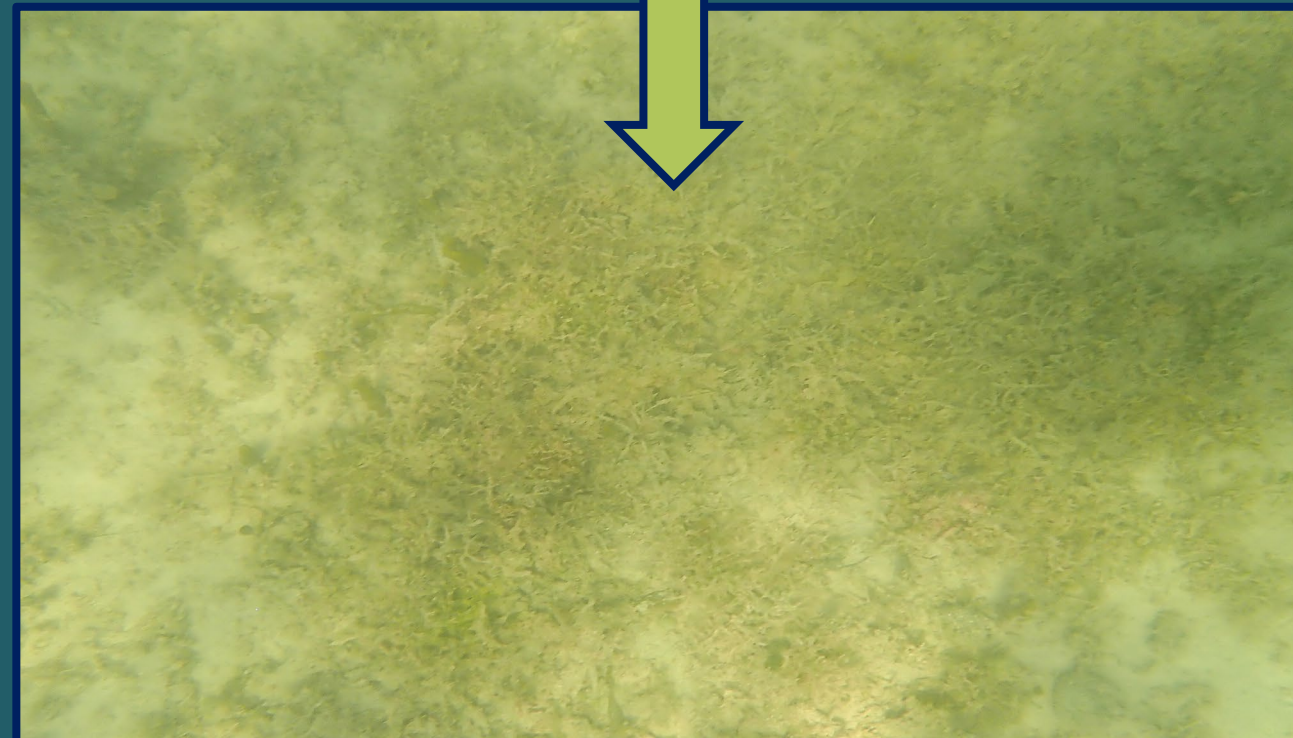
Butler et al. 1995 MEPS



Cascading disturbances in Florida Bay, USA: cyanobacteria blooms, sponge mortality, and implications for juvenile spiny lobsters *Panulirus argus*

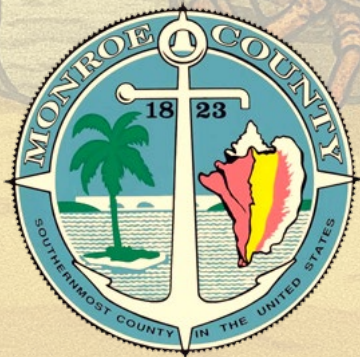
Butler et al. 1995 MEPS





Briones-Fourzan 2024
Lennon & Sealy 2023
Butler et al. 2021
Butler et al. 1995
Chiappone & Sullivan 1994

Habitat Support Structures Pilot Program



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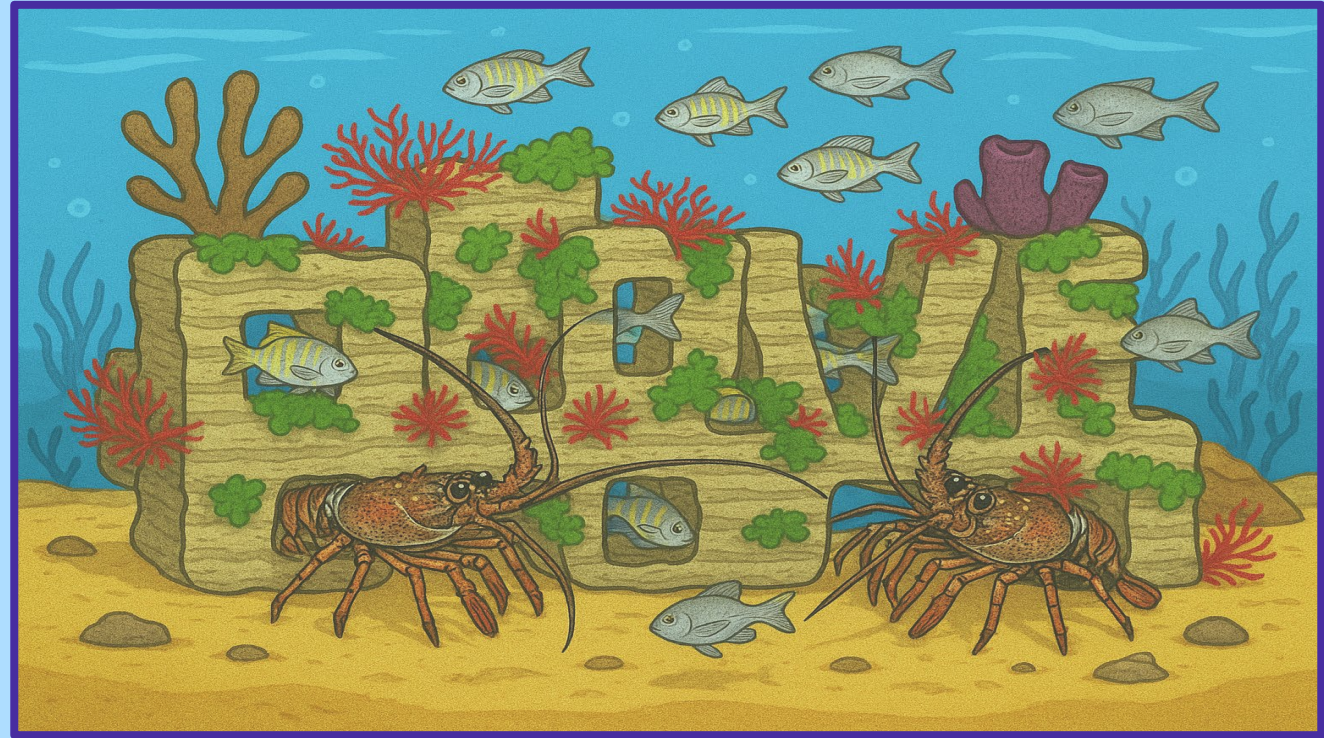
FLORIDA KEYS



Objective:

Establish framework for the design, placement, & monitoring of HSS that:

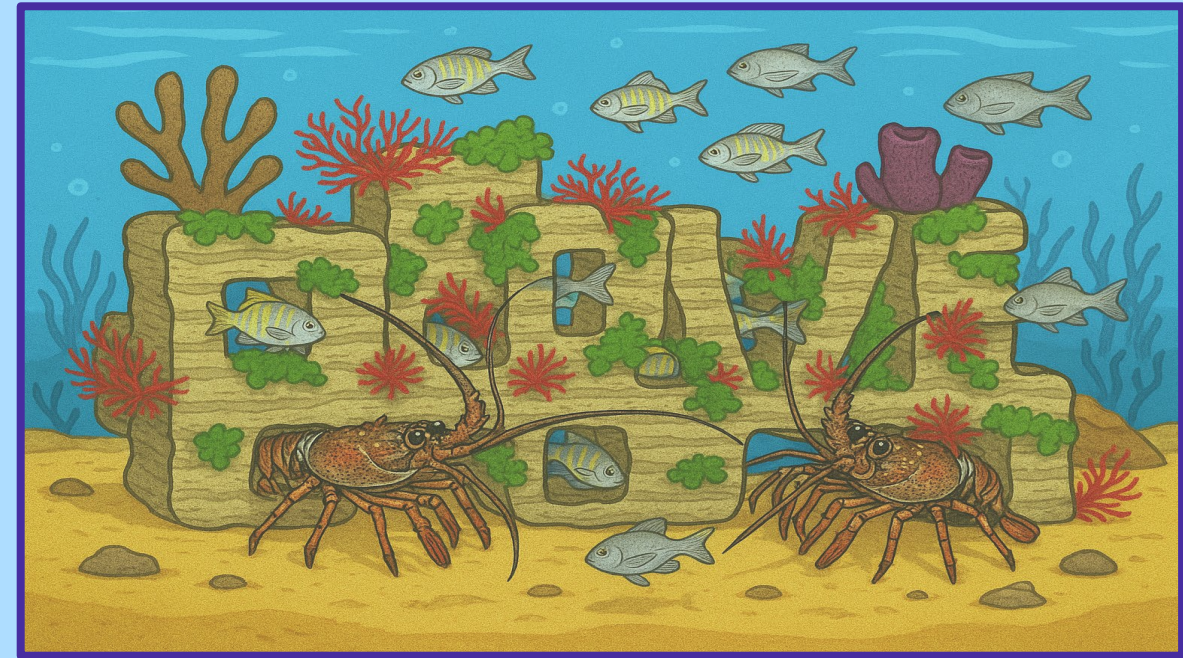
- 1. Address habitat deficits as related to fish and invertebrate life histories*
- 2. Promote 3D complexity, biodiversity, & diverse fish assemblages*
- 3. Provide ecological support and improve ecosystem function*



Basis of Approach:

Characterize habitats and their (structural)
deficits as related to fish and invertebrate
life histories

*Lack of specific habitat (from loss) &
quality habitat (from degradation)*



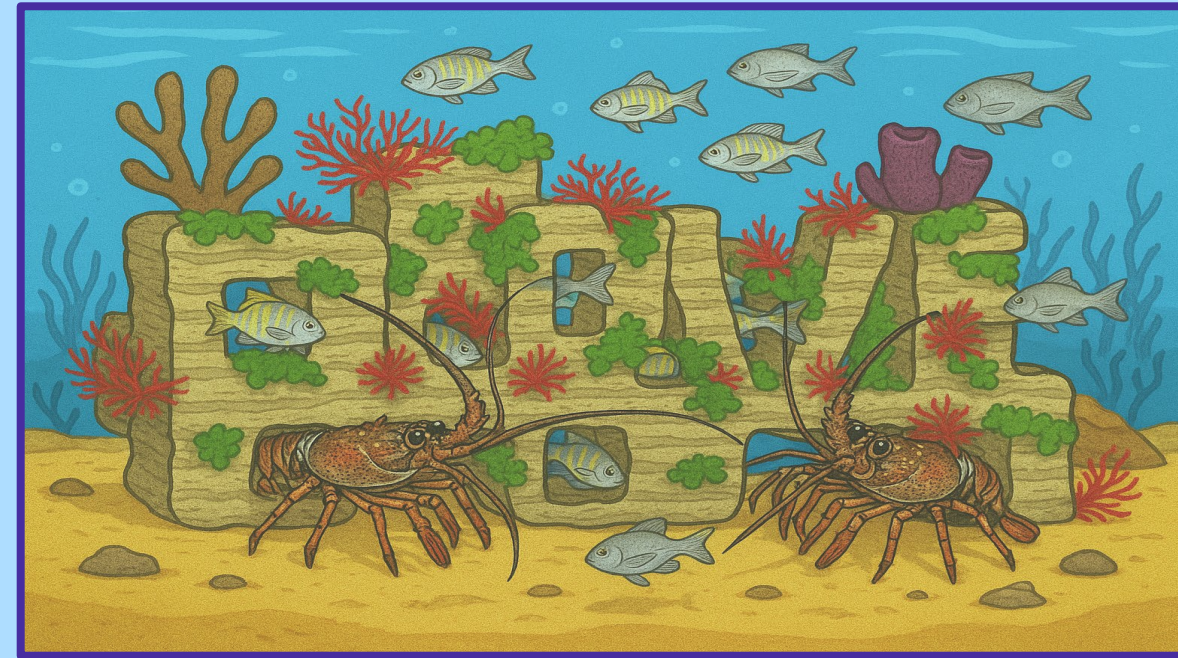
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Lack of specific habitat (from loss) & quality habitat (from degradation)

Test HSS that functionally mimic and/or enhance the structural components that historically provided complexity

Treatments: material type, structure style, size, scale (benthic footprint), restoration component (hybrid reefs)



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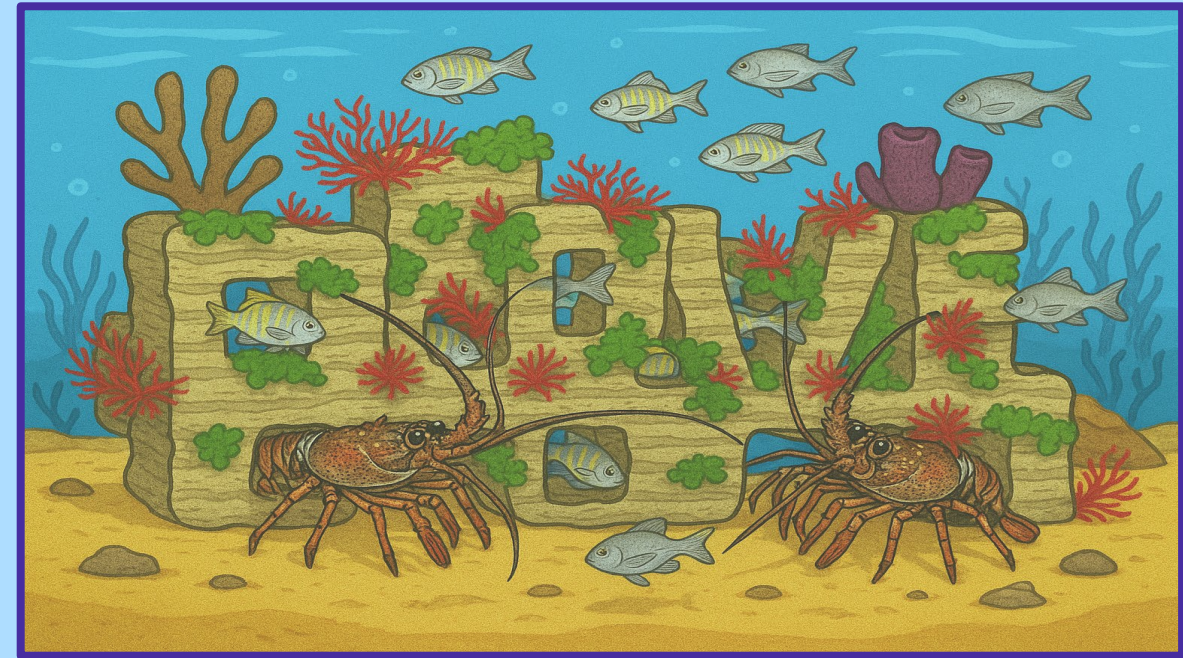
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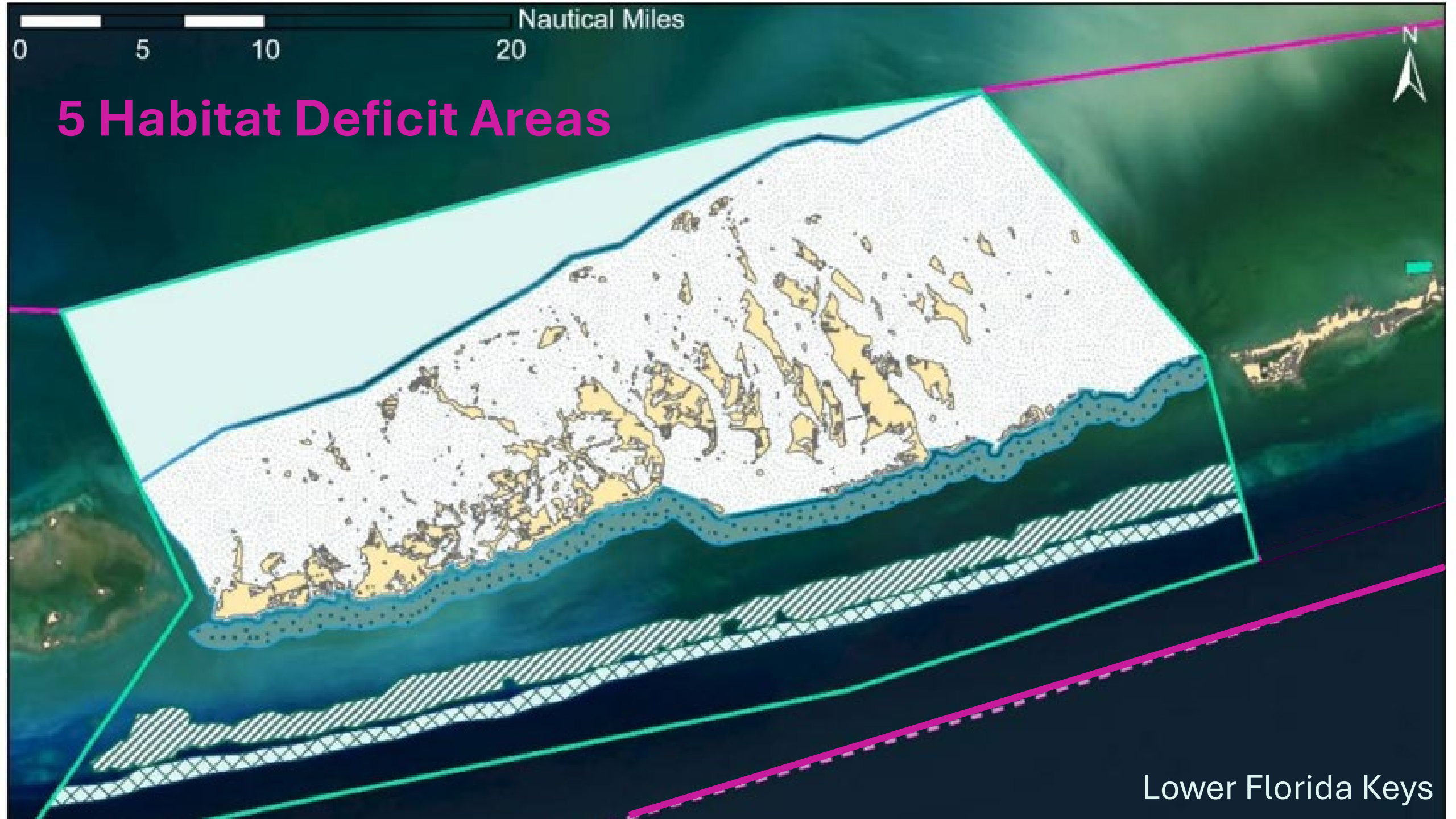
Evaluate net ecological outcomes (negative, neutral, positive) based on comprehensive monitoring plan

Executed by a team of local experts & scientists



0 5 10 20 Nautical Miles

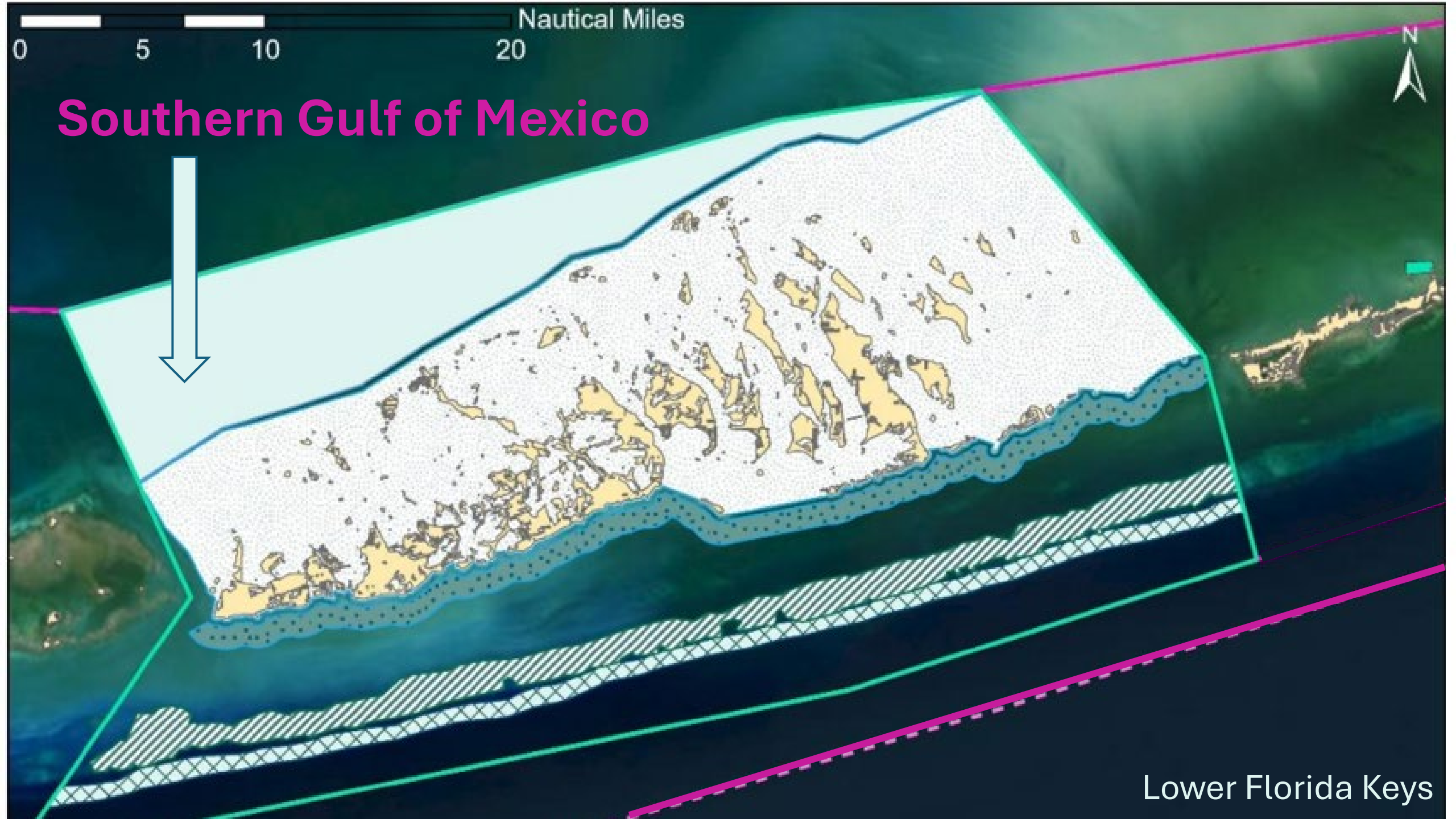
5 Habitat Deficit Areas



Lower Florida Keys

0 5 10 20 Nautical Miles

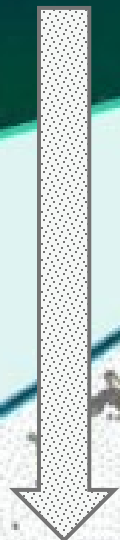
Southern Gulf of Mexico



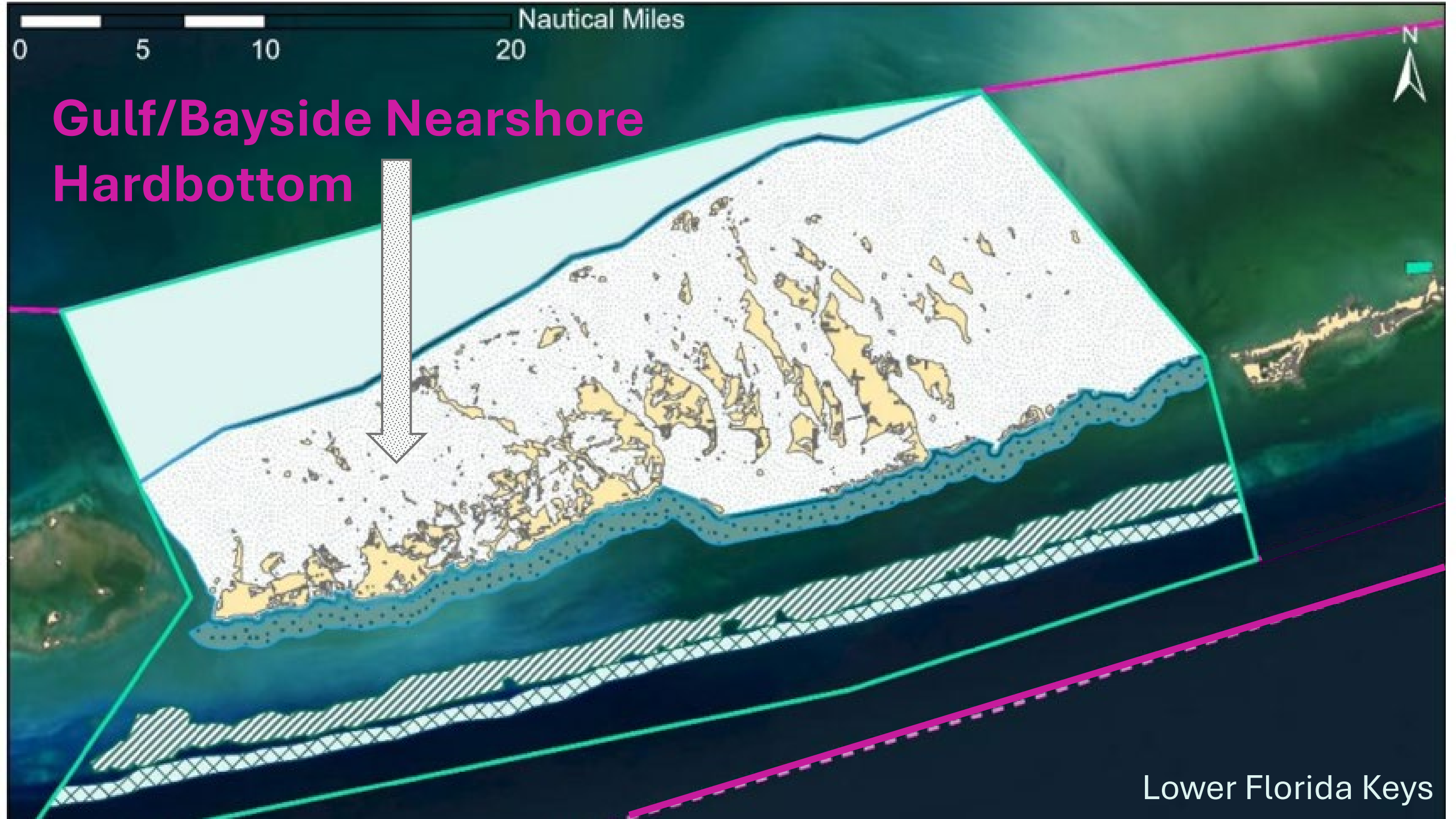
Lower Florida Keys

0 5 10 20 Nautical Miles

**Gulf/Bayside Nearshore
Hardbottom**

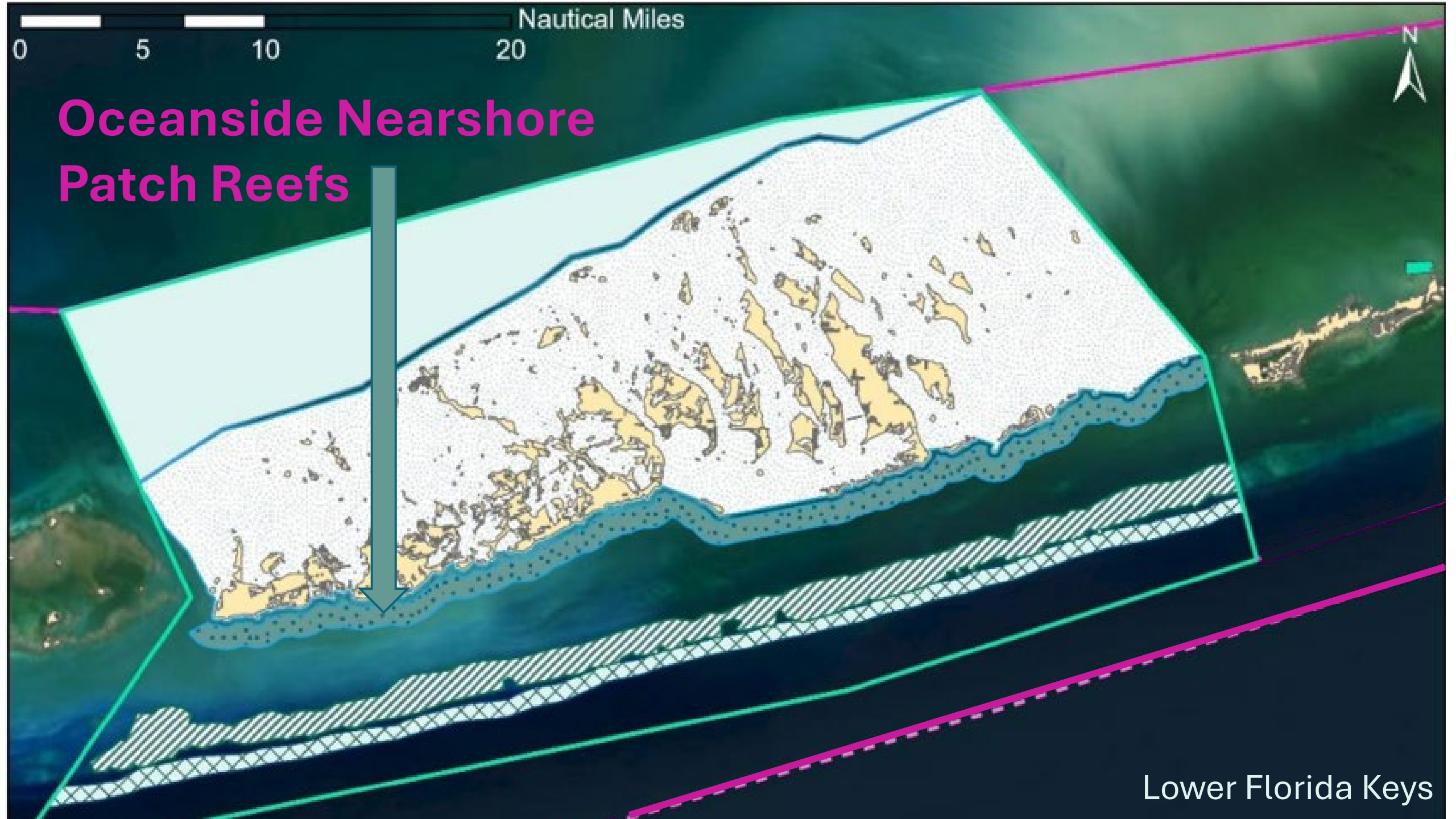


Lower Florida Keys



0 5 10 20 Nautical Miles

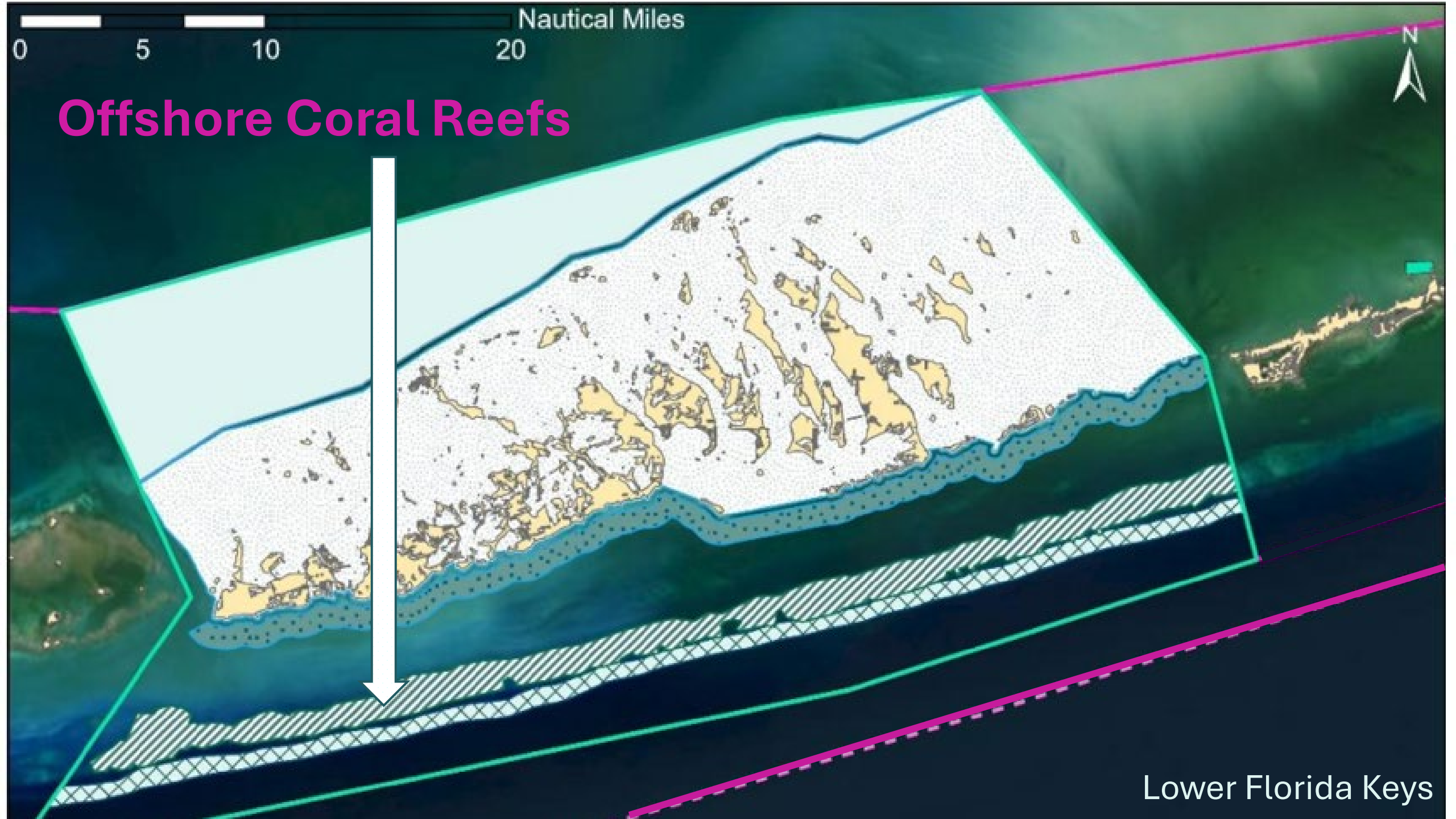
Oceanside Nearshore Patch Reefs



Lower Florida Keys

0 5 10 20 Nautical Miles

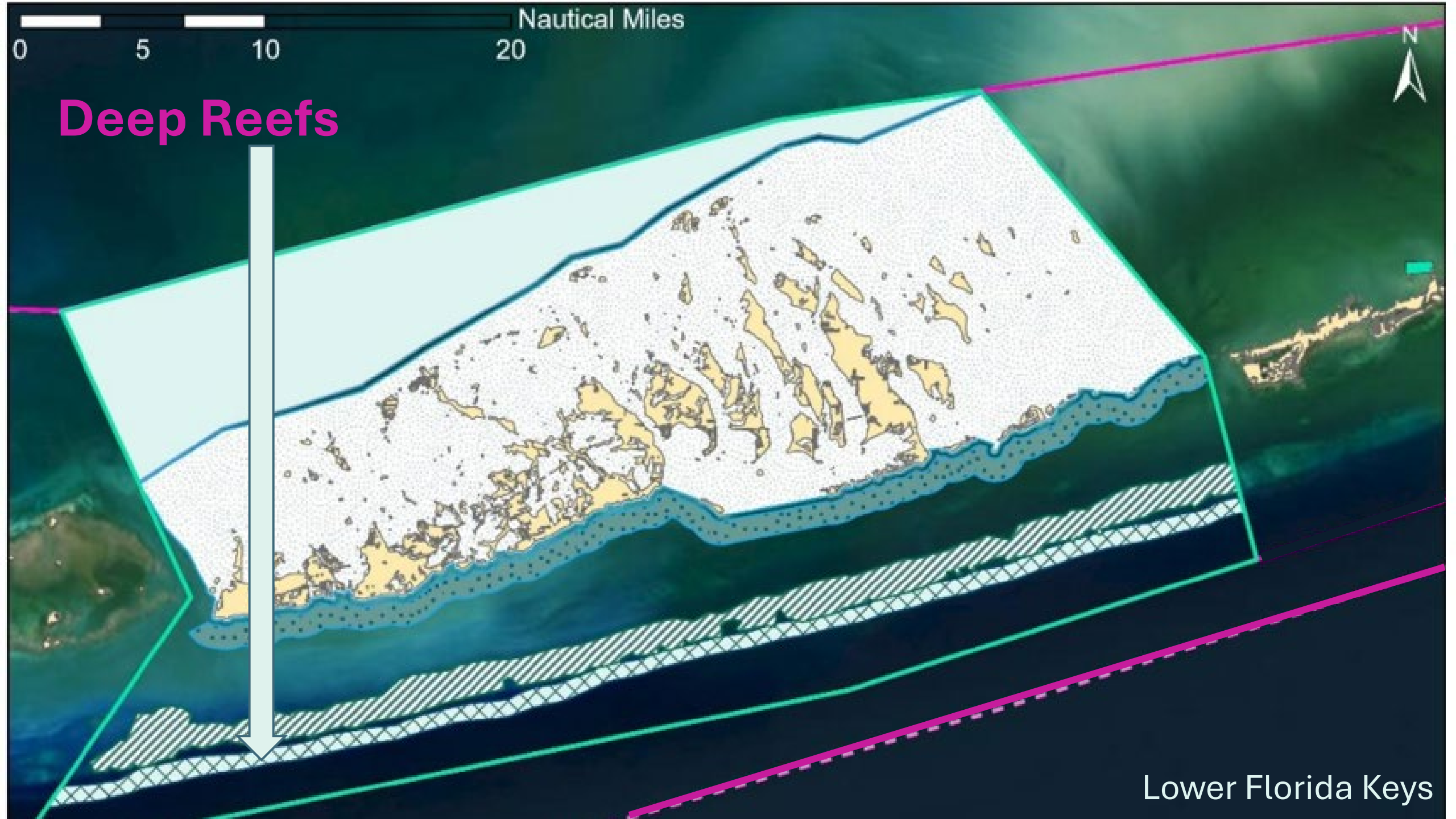
Offshore Coral Reefs



Lower Florida Keys

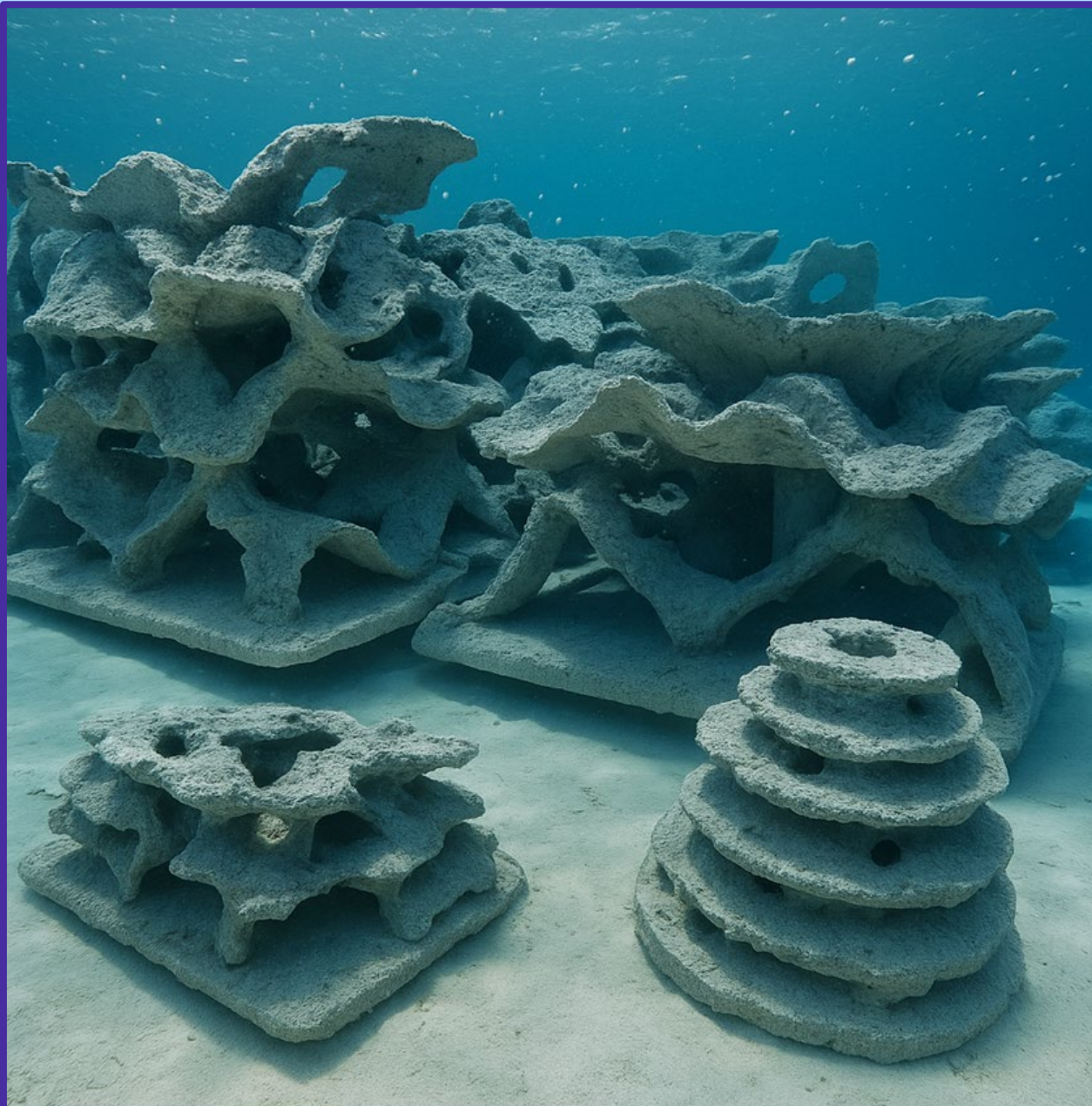
0 5 10 20 Nautical Miles

Deep Reefs



Lower Florida Keys

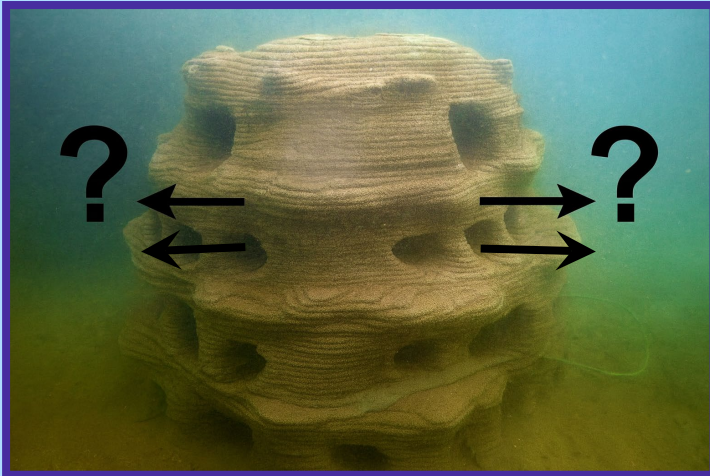
Materials | Innovative 3DP Tech



Methods | Comprehensive Monitoring

Physical

Stability (storms)
Subsidence
Scouring



Biological

Biodiversity

Fish
Motile + Sessile Inverts
Algae/Seagrass

Processes

Colonization
Settlement/Recruitment
Restoration Success
Seasonal Patterns



Social

Understanding
Attitudes
Usage



Methods | Comprehensive Monitoring

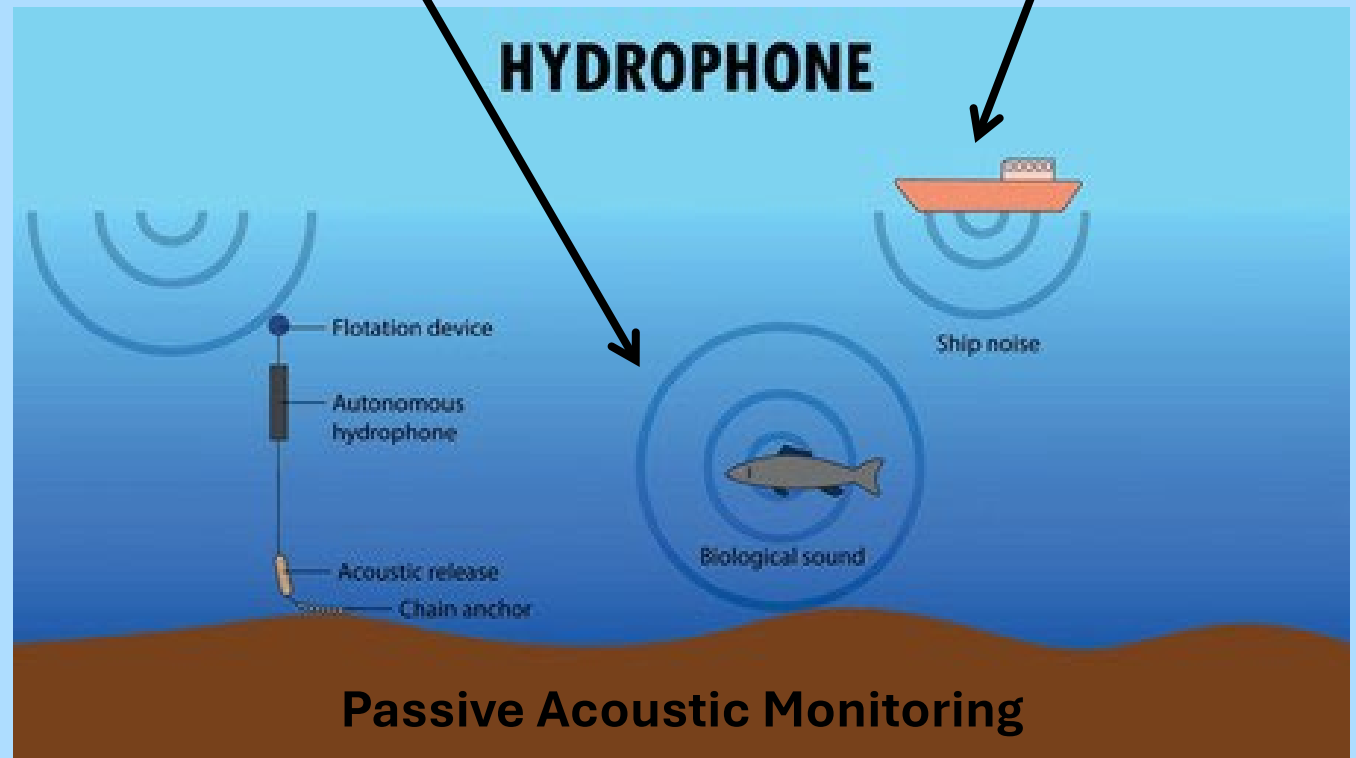
Biological

Social

Fish

Usage

HYDROPHONE

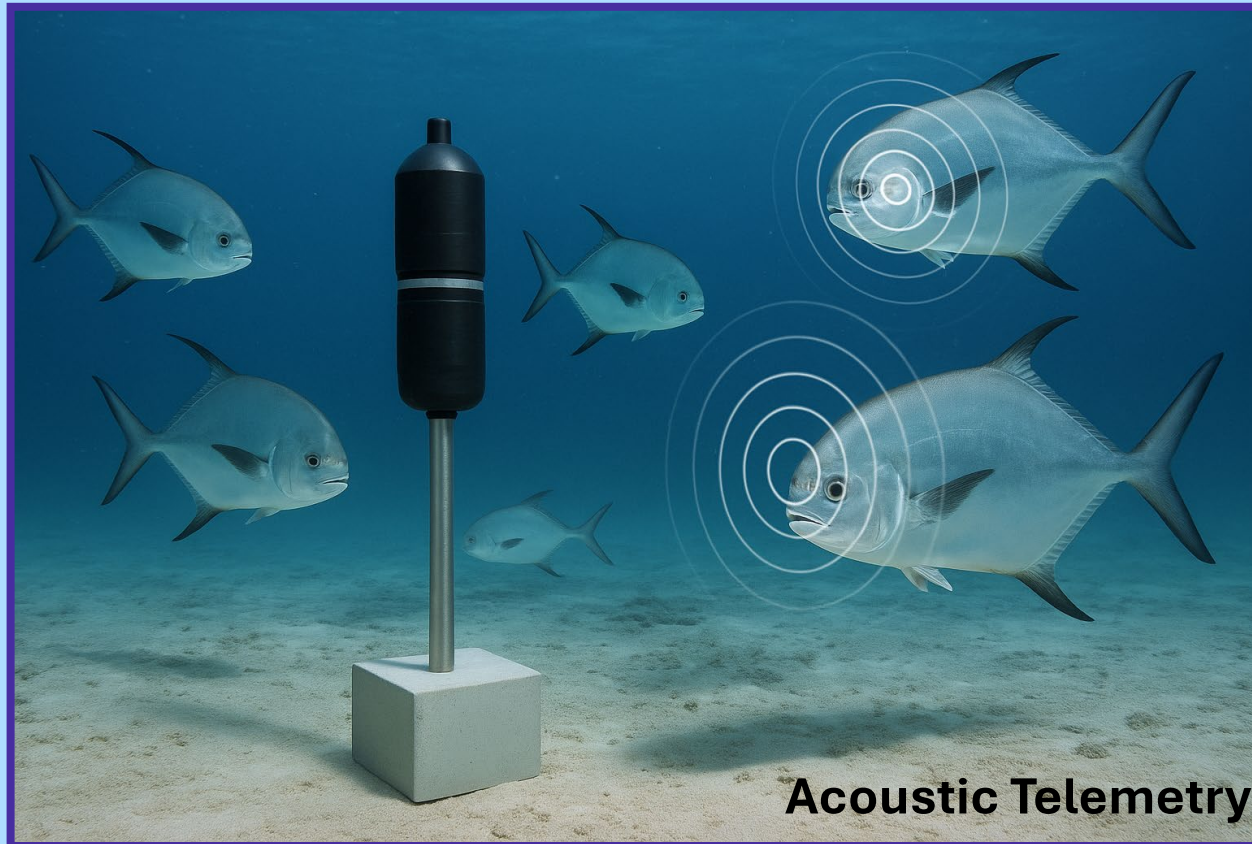


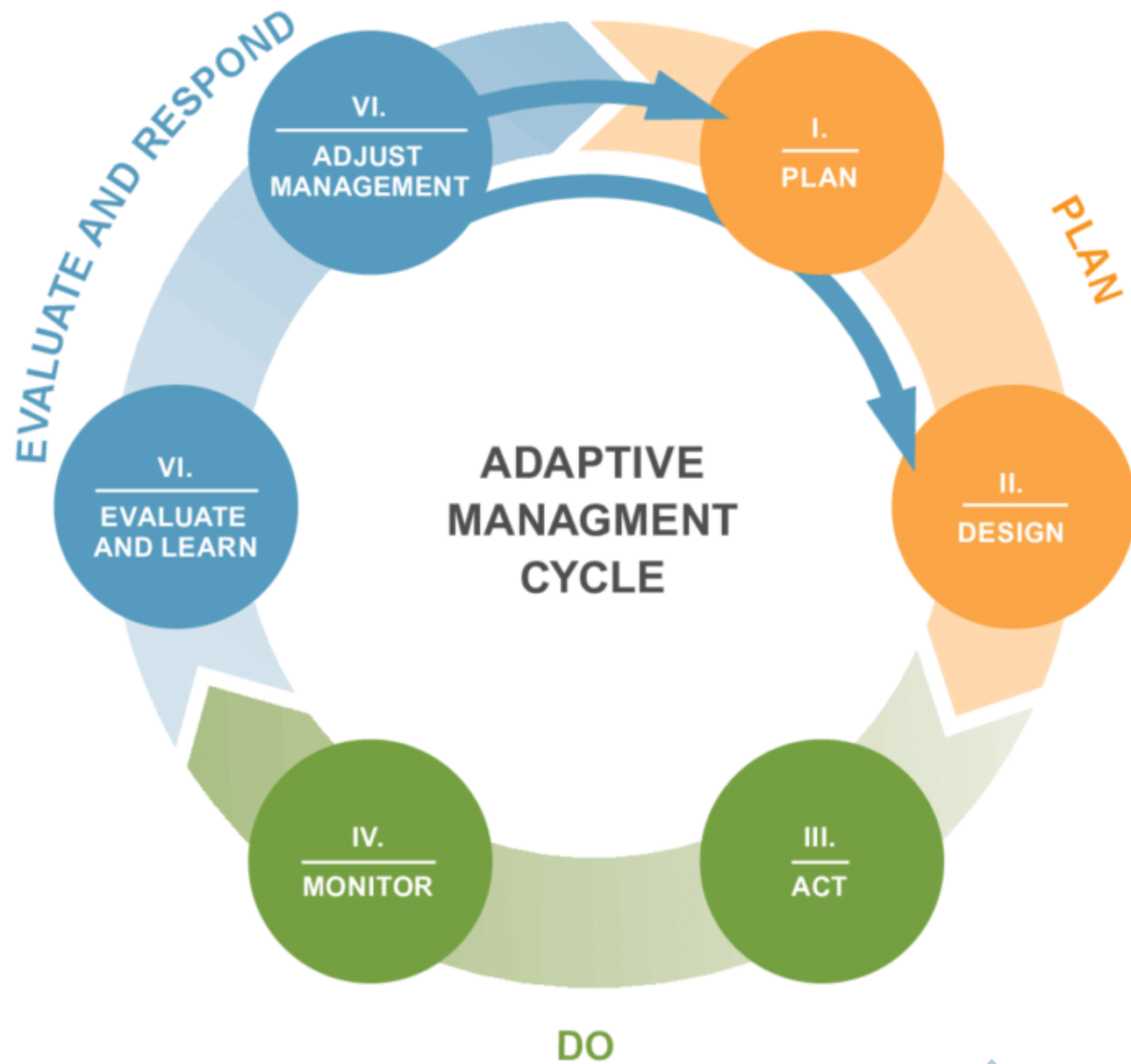
Passive Acoustic Monitoring

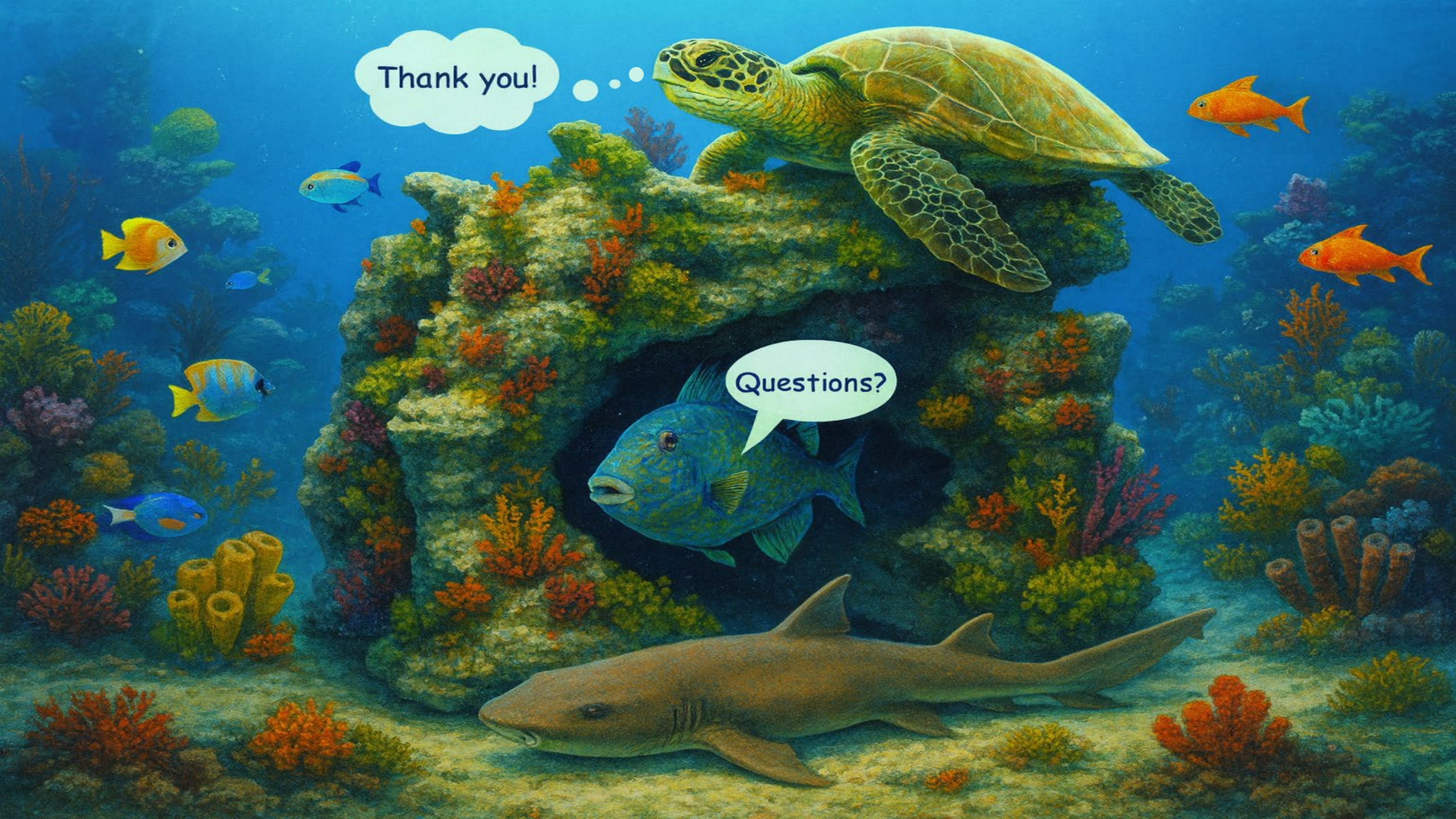
Methods | Comprehensive Monitoring

Biological

Fish
↓





A detailed illustration of an underwater scene. In the upper right, a large sea turtle with a green and brown patterned shell swims towards the left. In the center, a blue fish with white stripes is positioned in front of a large, porous rock formation covered in colorful coral and seaweed. Below the rock, a large, grey shark swims towards the left. The background is a deep blue ocean with various other fish, including yellow and blue ones, and more coral structures on the seabed.

Thank you! ...

Questions?

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