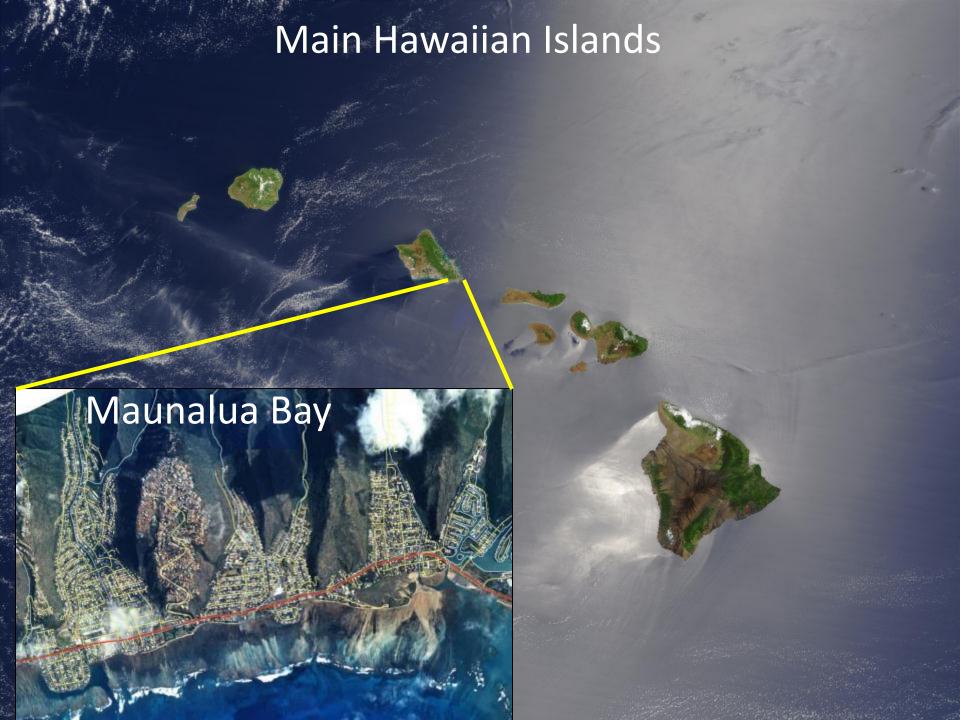
Reef Flat Recovery Following Large-scale Removal of Invasive Algae

Dwayne Minton & Eric Conklin The Nature Conservancy



Maunalua Bay Was Once a Productive Reef Ecosystem



Circa 1930







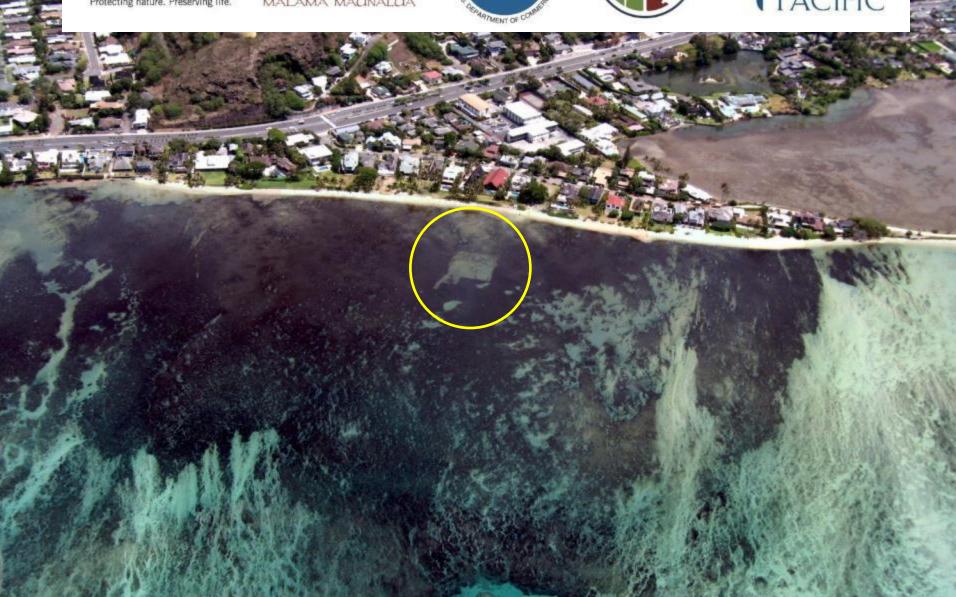












Maunalua Bay Reef Restoration Project

Goals:

- 1. Create jobs
- 2. Build community management capacity in the Bay
- 3. Remove the densest growth A. amadelpha

Manual Removal







27 acres cleared



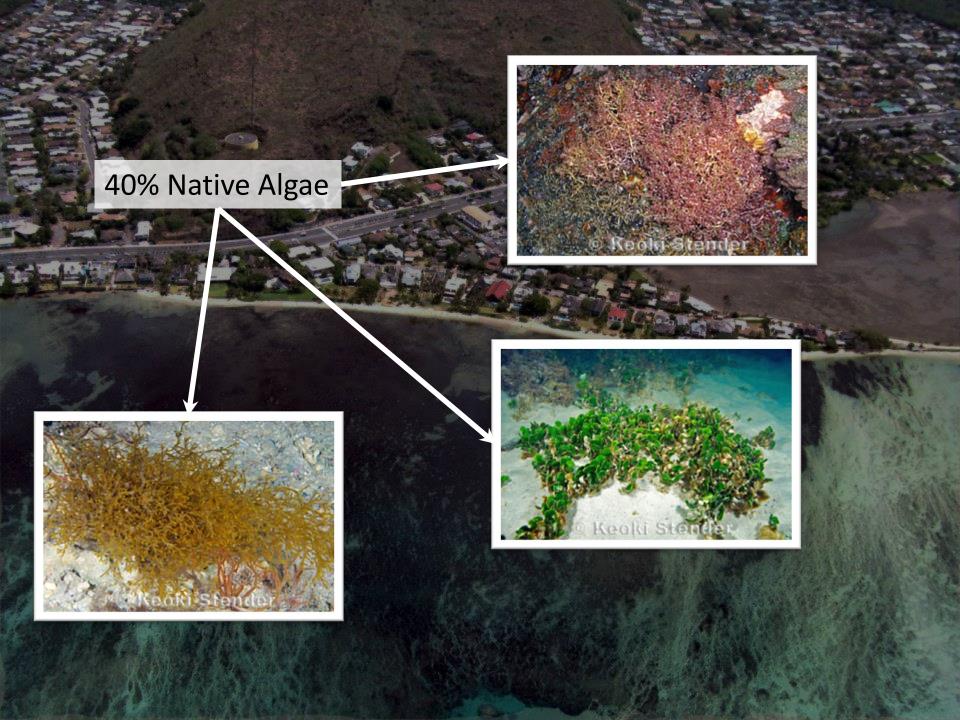
Over
3,000,000 lbs
removed

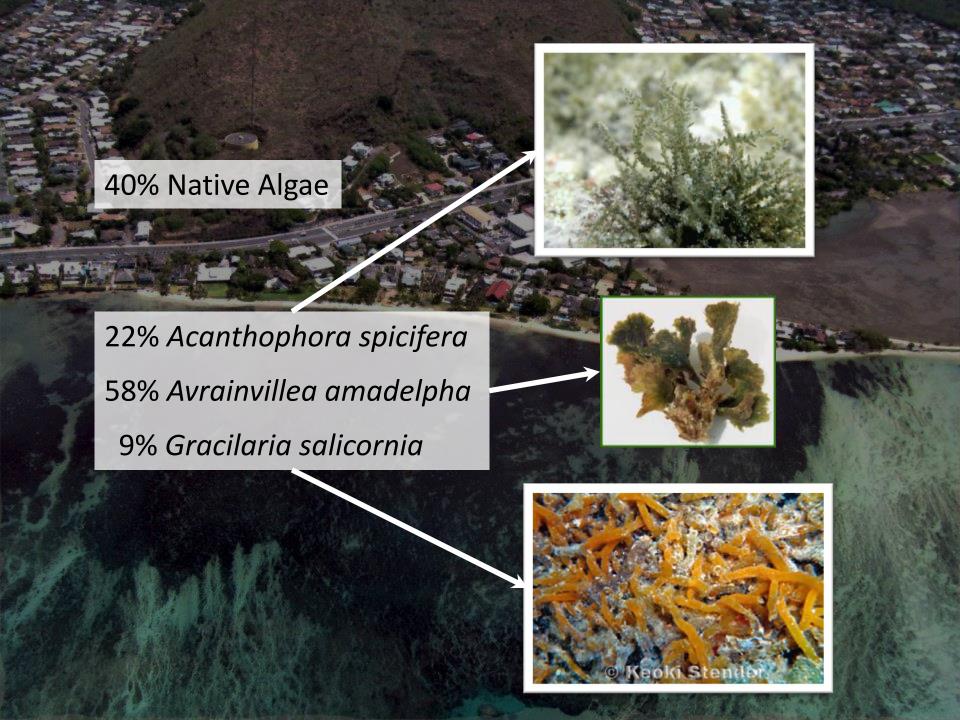
Maunalua Bay Reef Restoration Project

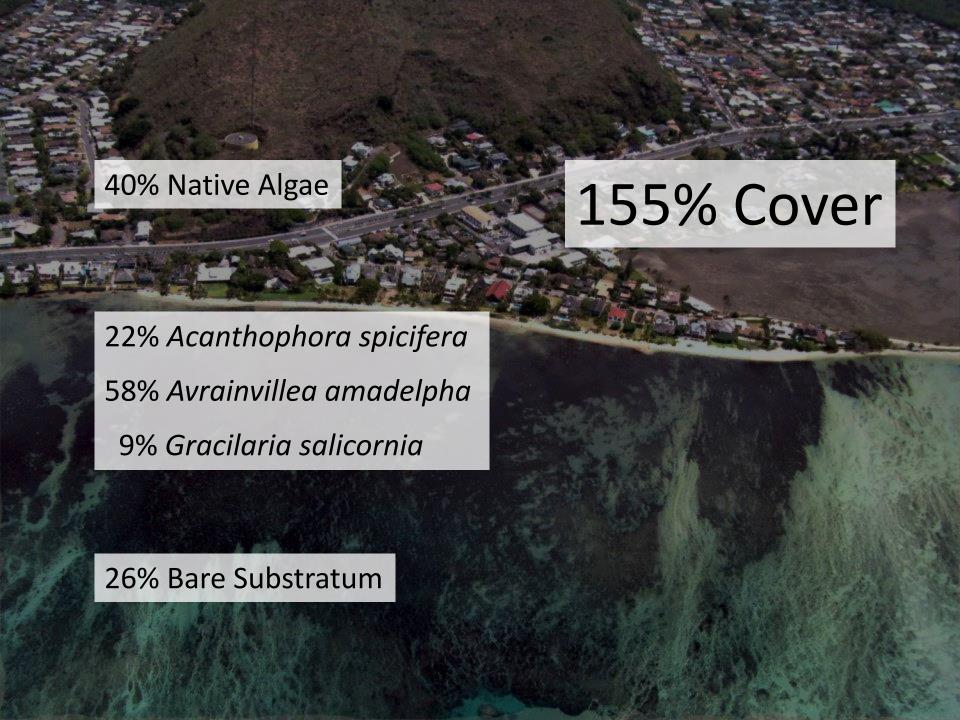
Goals:

- 1. Create jobs
- 2. Build community management capacity in the Bay
- 3. Remove the densest growth A. amadelpha
 - a. Response of algal community to removal
 - b. Recovery of reef flat community
 - c. Fate of sediment trapped by algal mats

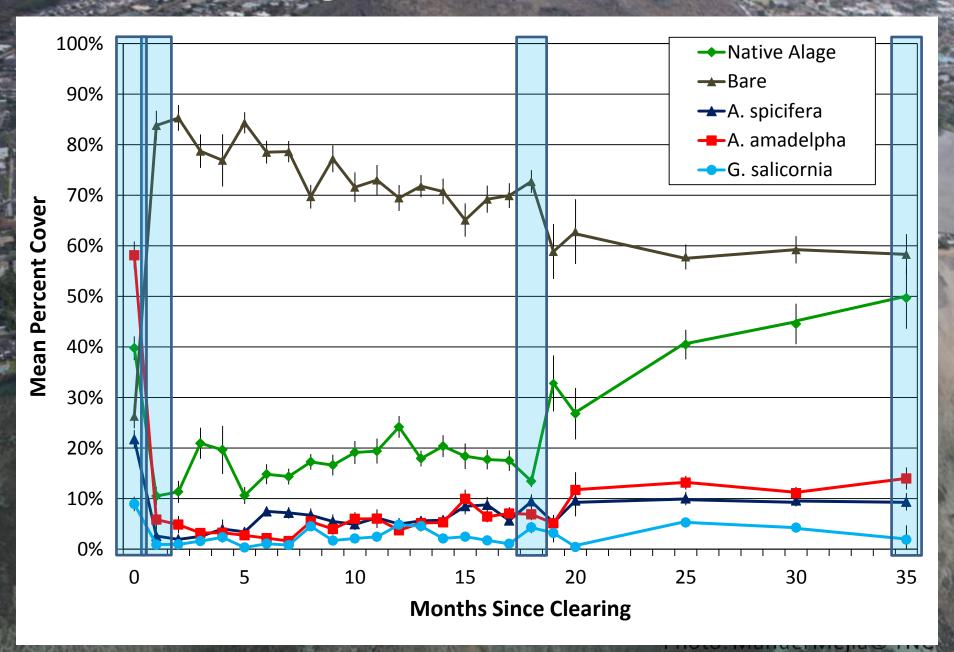




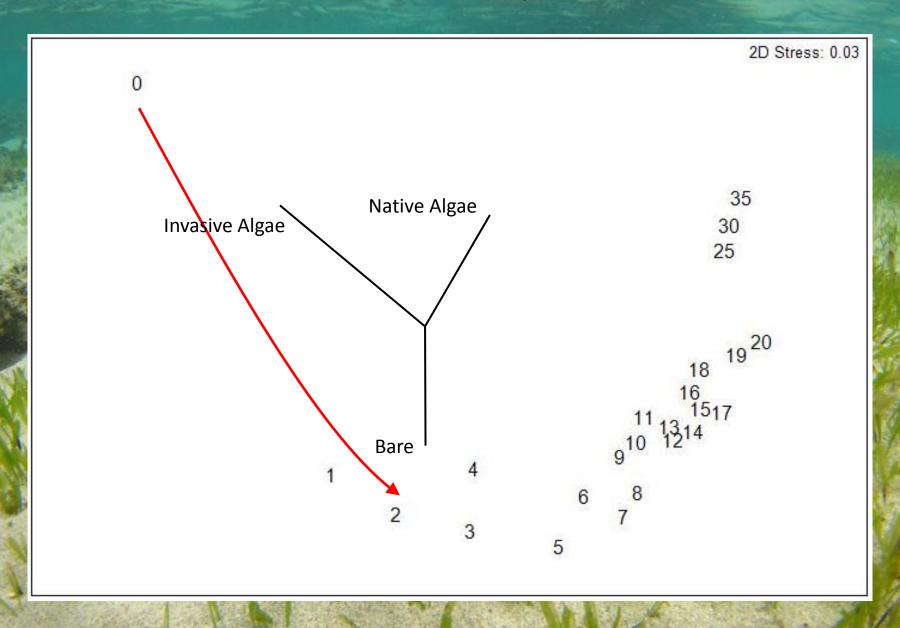




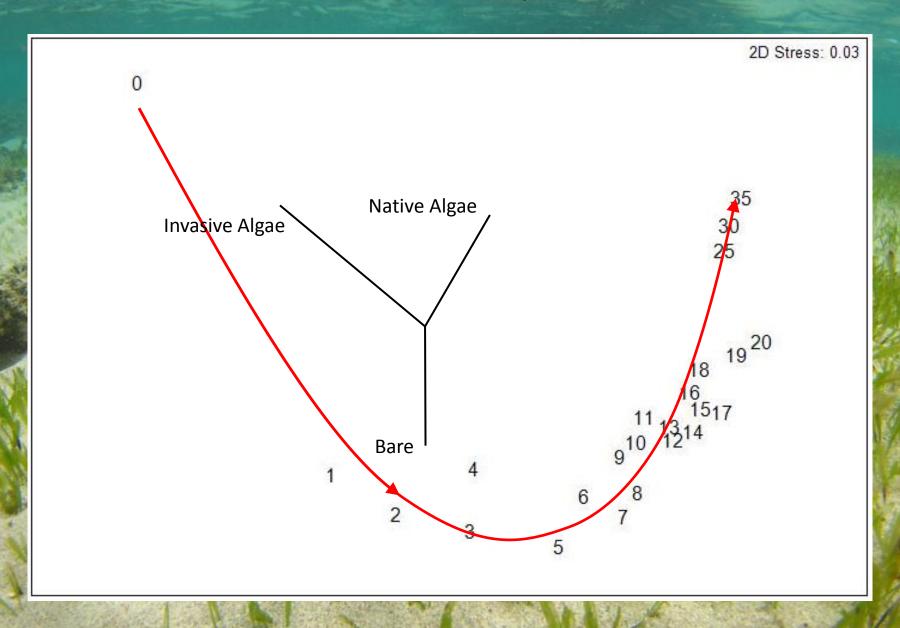
Changes in Benthic Cover



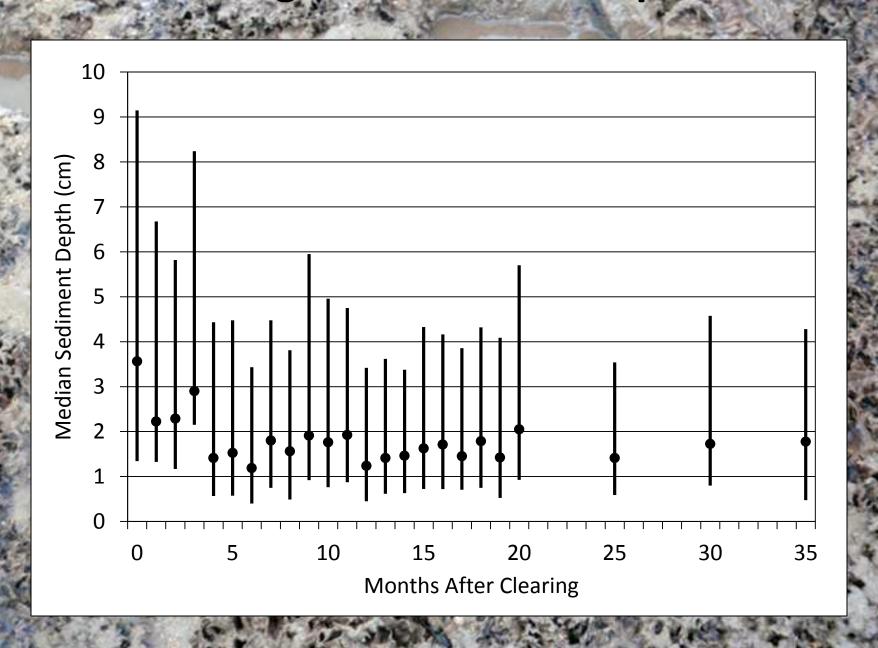
Shifts in Community Structure



Shifts in Community Structure

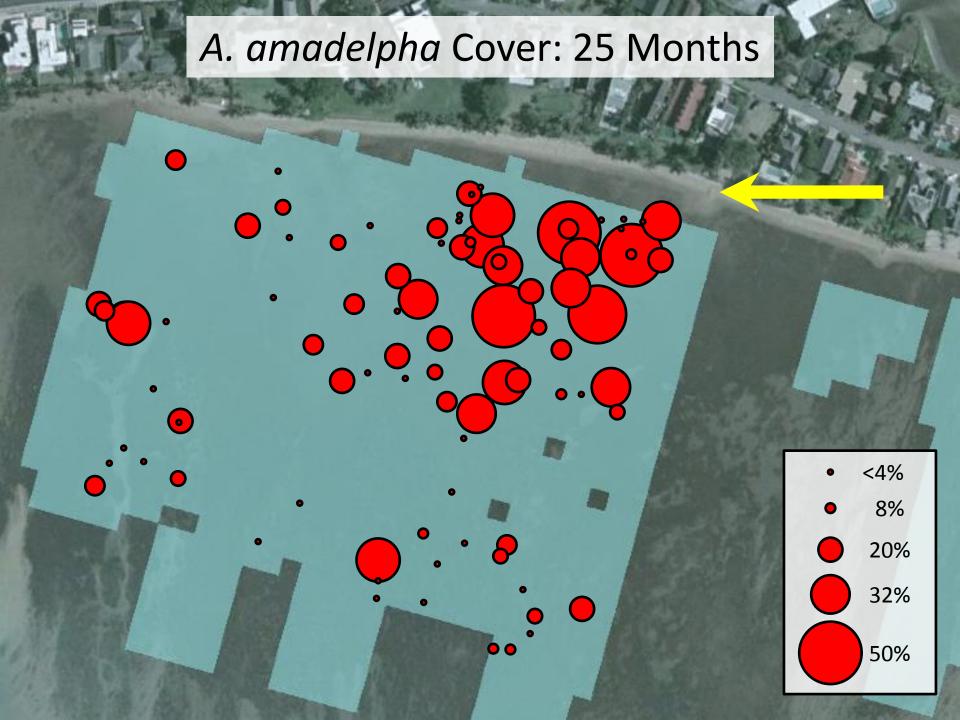


Change in Sediment Depth









What Does It All Mean?

- Clearing was effective, reducing invasive algae cover below 10% (<5% for mudweed)
- Invasive algal cover remains low after 3 years
- Native algal cover and species diversity has exceed pre-clearing levels
 - Silt has been replaced by marine sand
 - Incidence of endemic seagrass has increased





- Proof of concept for large-scale marine restoration in Hawai'i
- Increased community involvement
- Expanded green bus
- Re-invigoration of "



























