

# Effects of shading on health indicators of two branching corals, *Acropora formosa* and *Acropora hyacinthus*, in Central Queensland, Australia

Using nature for management of dredge projects

Ralph Alquezar

Felicity Melville

PRIMARY OFFICE (AUSTRALIA) | +61 7 4972 7530

Unit 3, 165 Auckland Street, Gladstone  
PO BOX 1267, GLADSTONE QLD 4680

NEW ZEALAND OFFICE | +64 273 053 353

35/115 Bamford Street, Woolston  
CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, 8023

E [office@visionenvironment.com.au](mailto:office@visionenvironment.com.au) | [www.visionenvironment.com.au](http://www.visionenvironment.com.au)



# VISION ENVIRONMENT

*A Trinity Consultants Company*

# Introduction

- Port of Gladstone - Port Curtis, Central Queensland – Managed by GPC
- Port Curtis/Gladstone Harbour – Multi commodity port including coal, LNG and alumina – Deep harbour.
- 5<sup>th</sup> largest port in Australia
- Surrounds two large island with many rivers and creeks.
- Mangrove forests, seagrass beds, soft sediments, rocky and coral reefs (shorebirds, turtles, crustaceans, fish, dugongs and cetaceans).
- Western Basin Expansion 2011-2013 – up to 32 million m<sup>3</sup> of dredge material

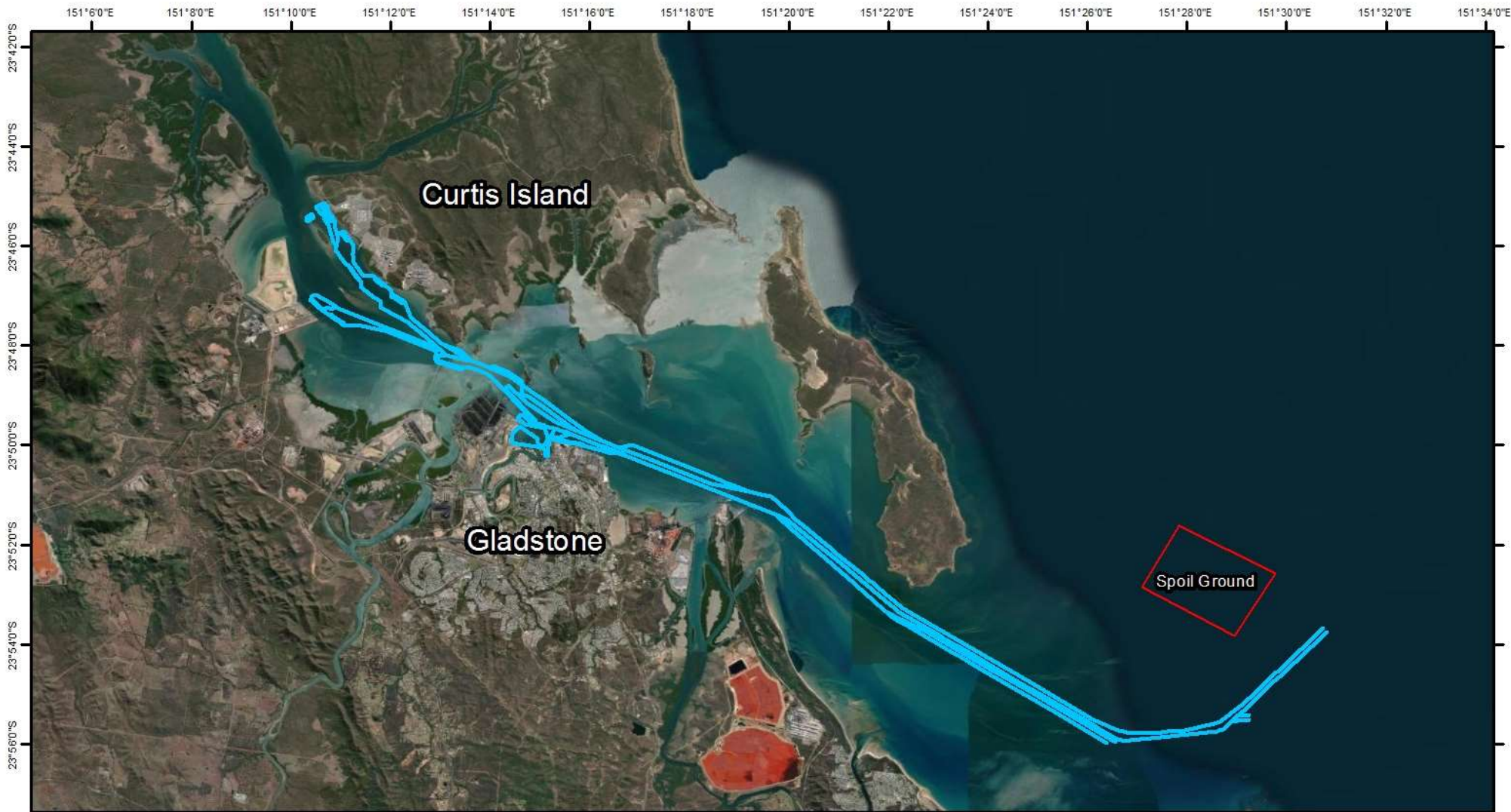


Water quality

- Turbidity

Seagrass studies

- Chartrand *et al.*
- No coral info



— Shipping Channels



### Port Curtis

Image Background: ESRI 2022  
 UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION - ZONE 56  
 GEODETIC DATUM OF AUSTRALIA - 1994



# Potential factors affecting seagrass and corals

- Annual maintenance dredging
- Capital dredging
  - Clinton Vessel Interaction Project (CVIP)
  - Western Basin Dredge and Disposal Project (WBDDP)
- Turbidity – shading
- Sedimentation - smothering
- Contamination – direct toxicity

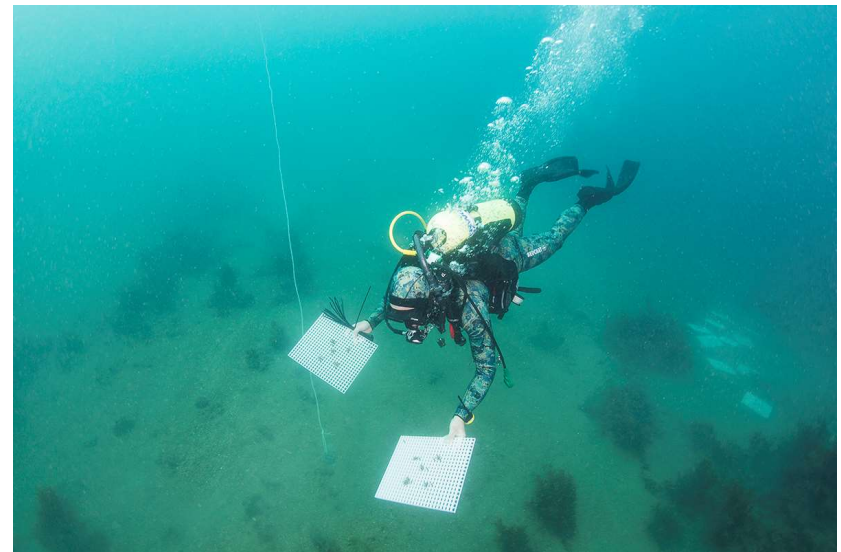


# Port Curtis, Gladstone Harbour



## Experimental design

- Two sites (6m & 8m depths)
- Two coral species
- Two shading treatments
- Acclimation period
- 3 different endpoints



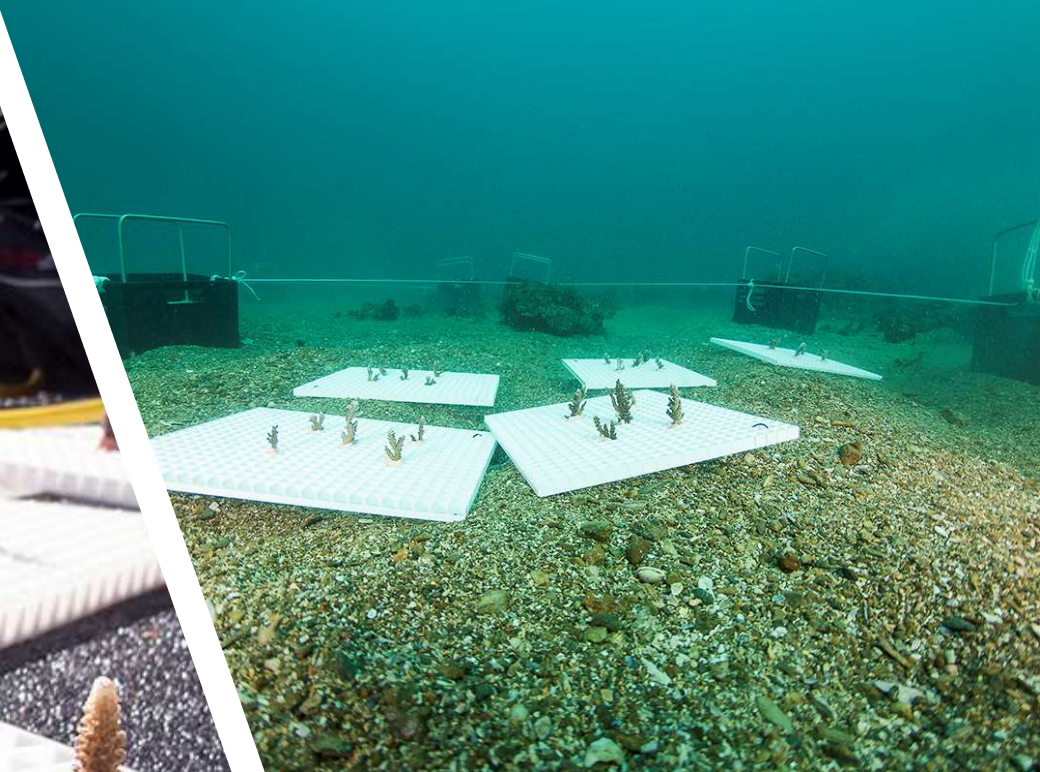


*Acropora hyacinthus* –  
Plate coral

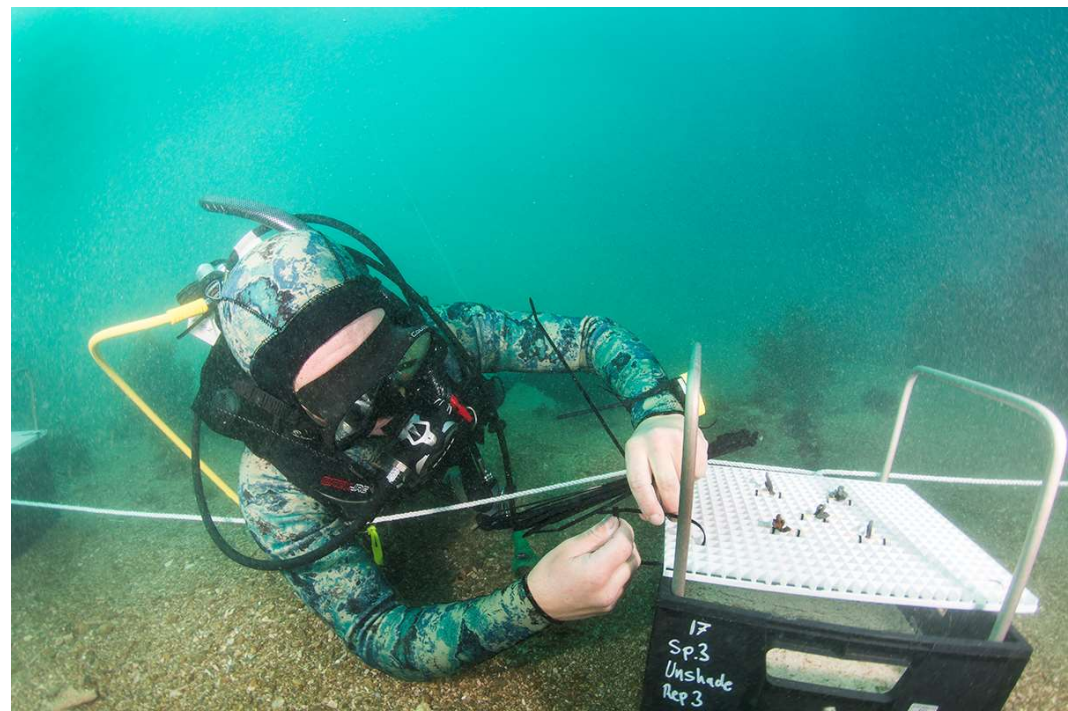
*Acropora formosa* –  
Branching coral



GBRMPA Permit: G13/556811



- Acclimation period up to one month
- Experimental period of 60 days



### Treatments

- Control (No shading)
- Shading (80-95% light reduction)
- Continuous light measurements

### Measurements every 7-14 days

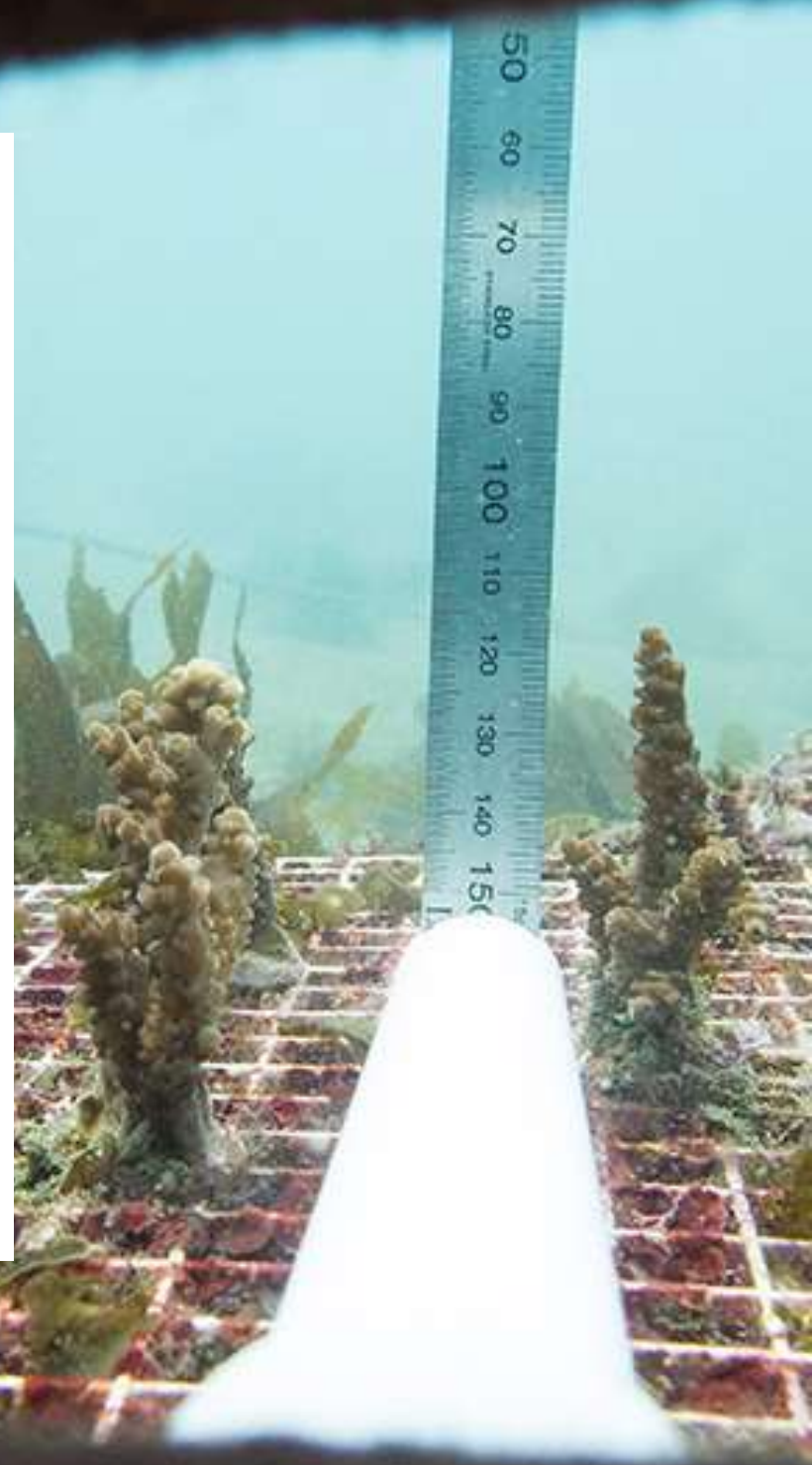
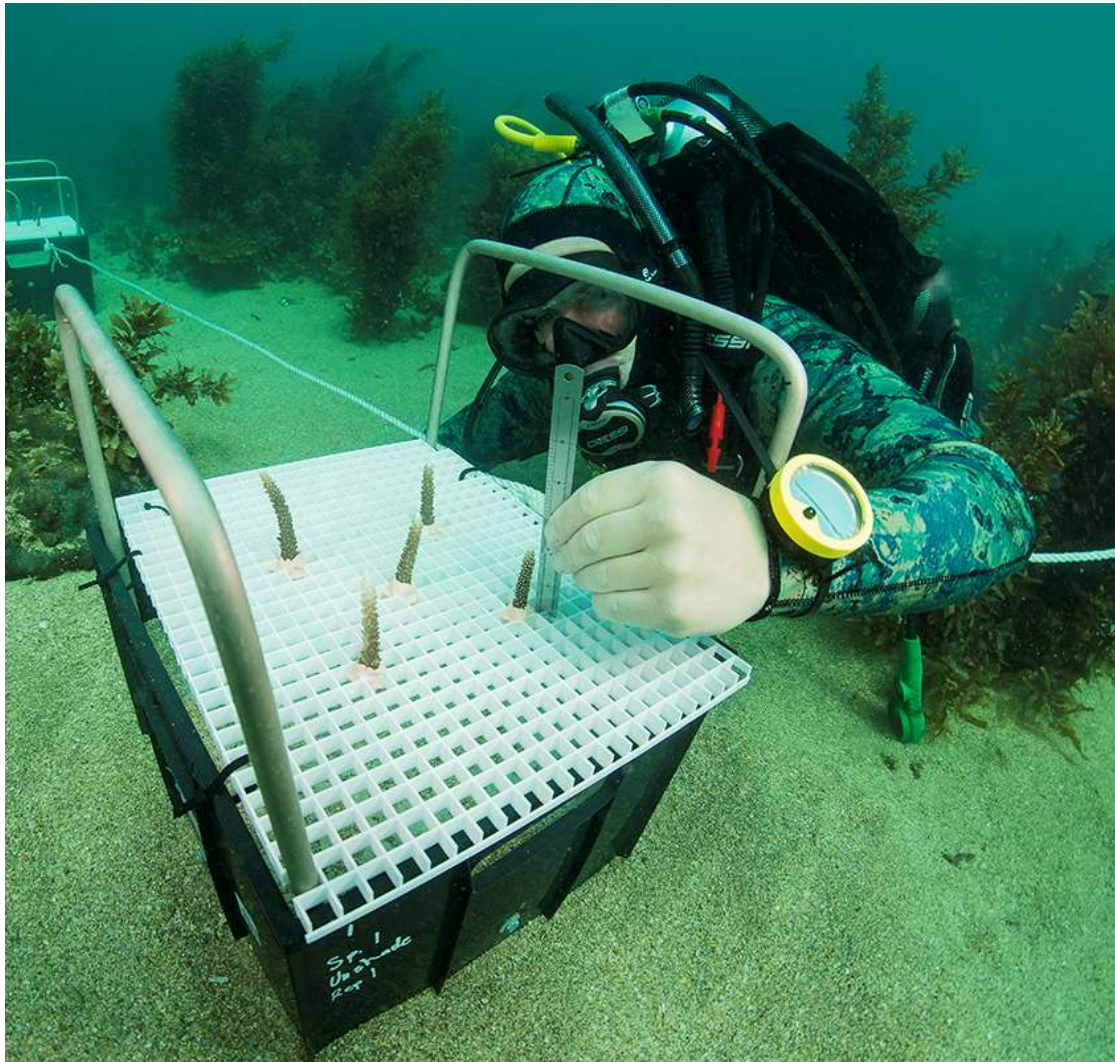
- Apical growth
- Pigment colour
- Herbivory

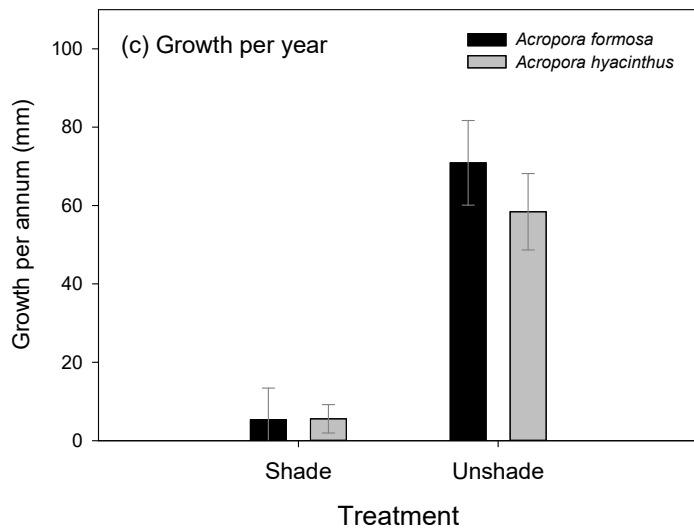
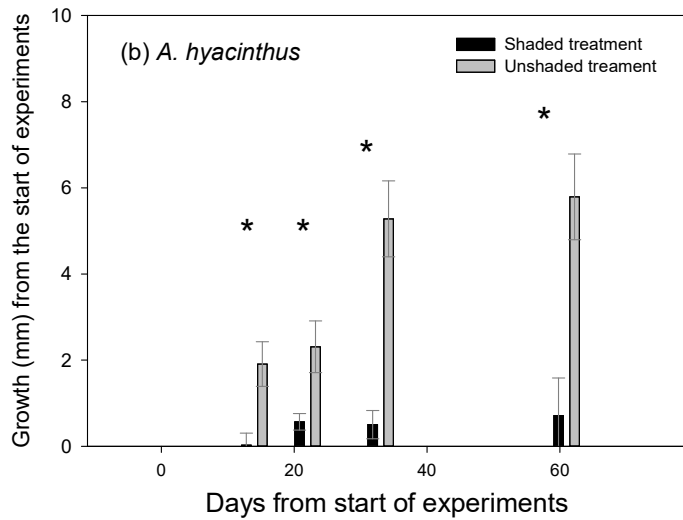
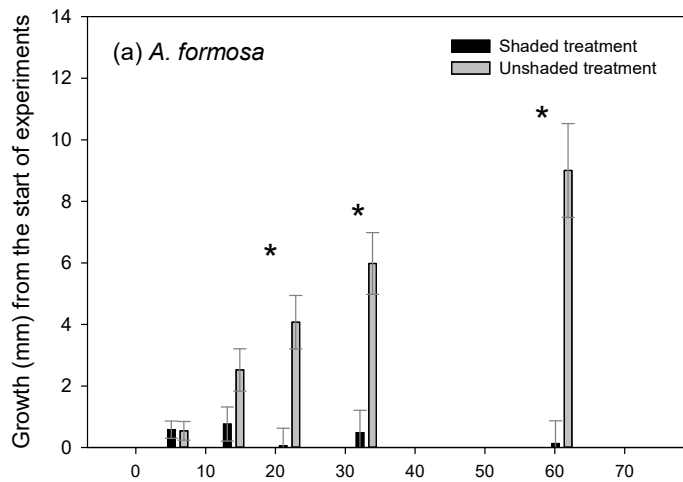




2  
Sp.1  
Shade

GBR MPA  
613/15/011



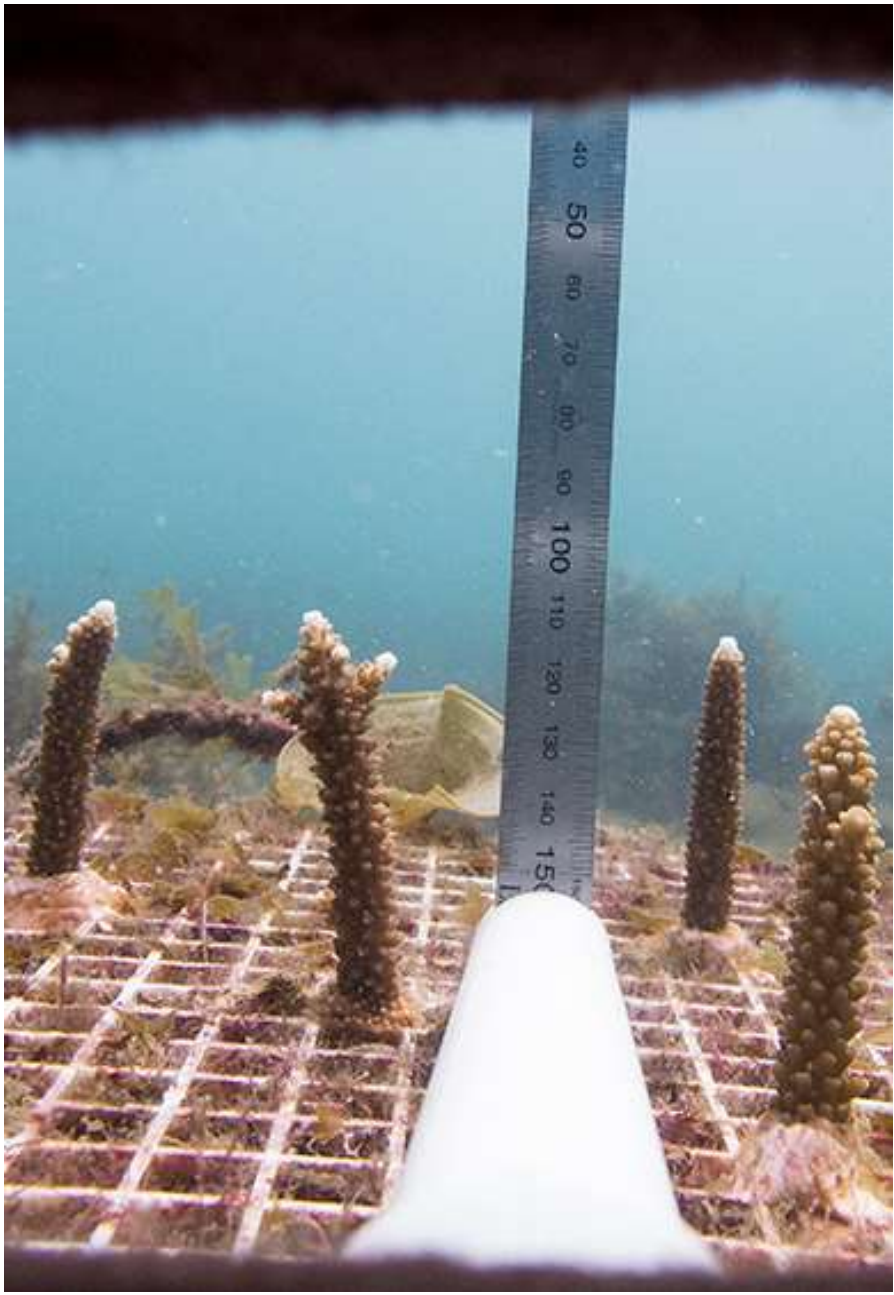


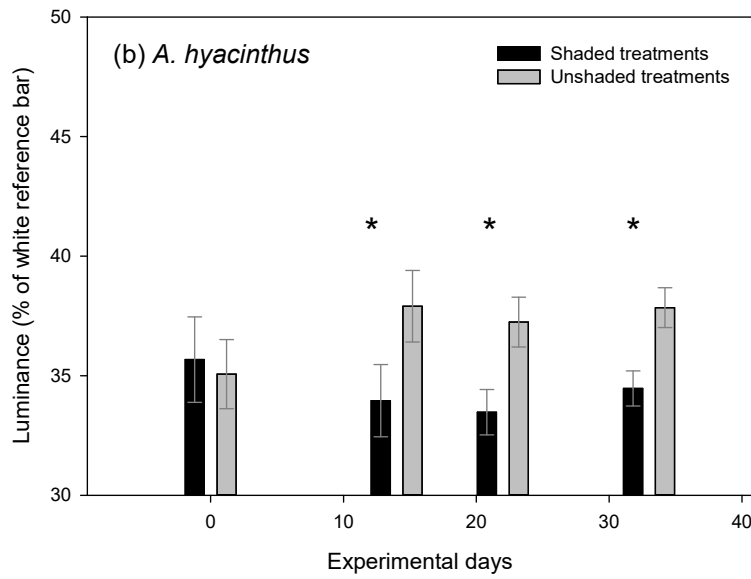
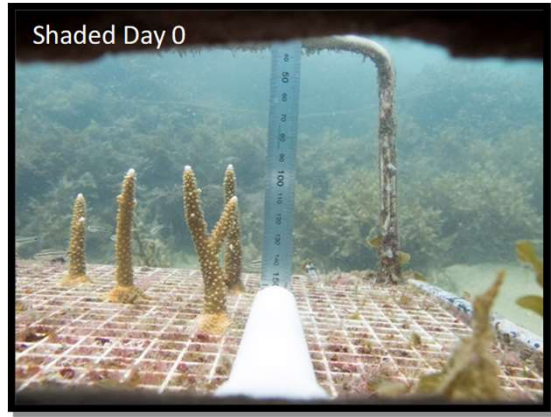
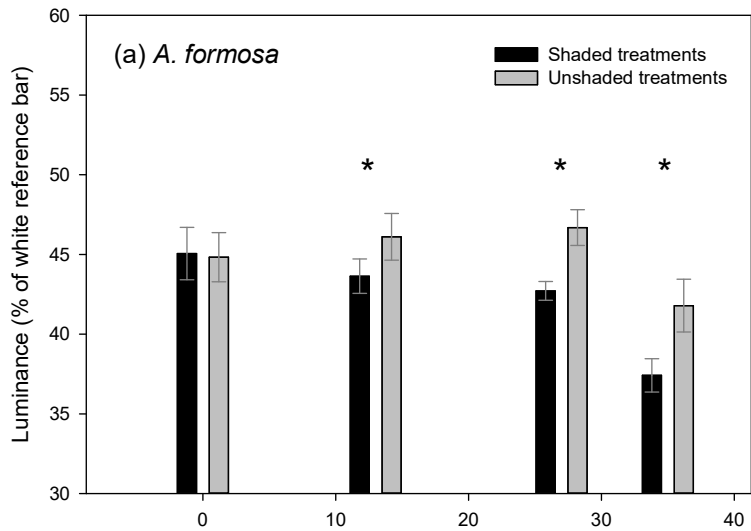
## Total daily PAR

- Shaded - 0.6 mols/m<sup>2</sup>/day
- Unshaded - 6.1 mols/m<sup>2</sup>/day

## Growth results

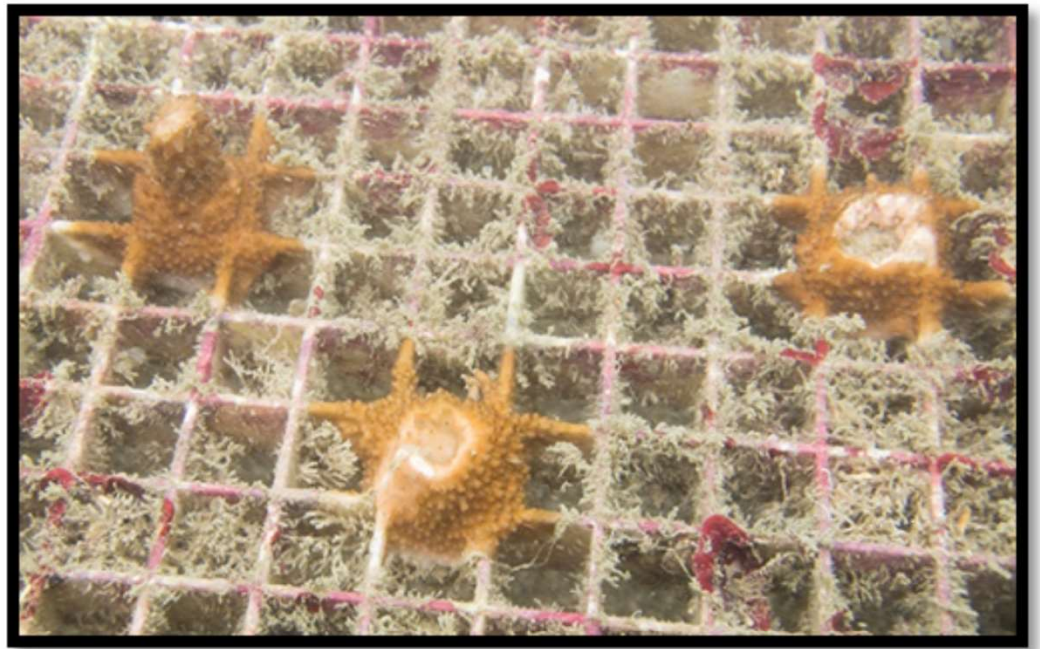
- *A formosa*
  - Unshaded - 9.7 mm /30 days
  - Shaded - 0.9 mm /30 days
- *A. hyacinthus*
  - Unshaded - 5.3 mm /30 days
  - Shaded - 0.5 mm /30 days





### Pigment change

- *A. formosa*
  - >8% increase after 14 days of shading
  - >10% increase after 20 days of shading
- *A. hyacinthus*
  - >10% increase after 14 days of shading

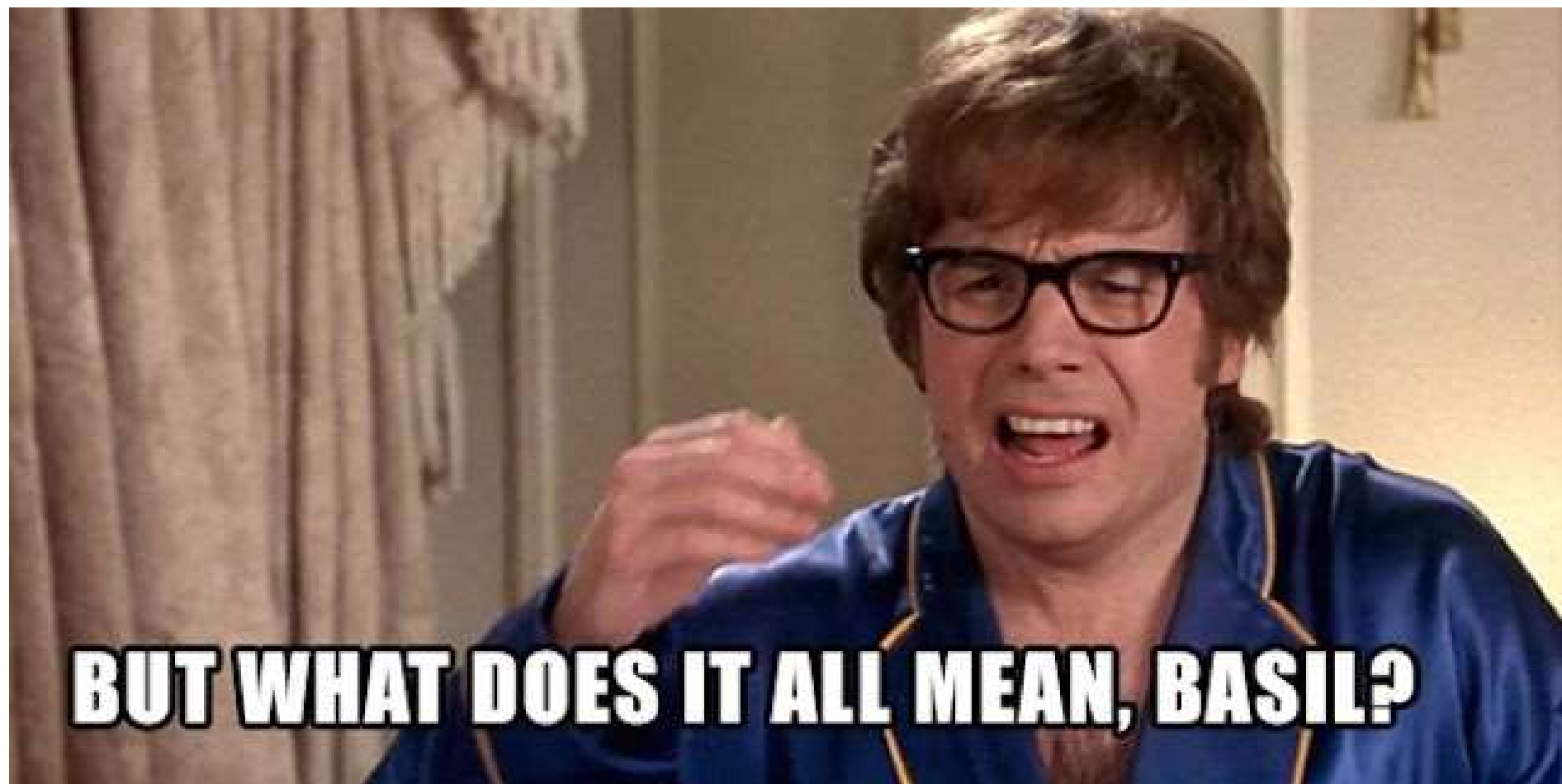


- Grazing pressure
- >85% grazing for *A. formosa* shaded after 60 days
  - First observed after 22 days
- ~27% grazing for *A. hyacinthus* shaded after 60 days
  - First observed after 33 days
- Significantly higher grazing pressure for *A. formosa* compared to *A. hyacinthus*



## Future directions – fine tuning

- Minimum light levels for effect
- (20, 40, 60, 90% light reduction)
- Other suitable indicators
  - Lipid changes
  - Polyp (zooxanthellae) densities
  - Chlorophyll concentrations
- Other sensitive species

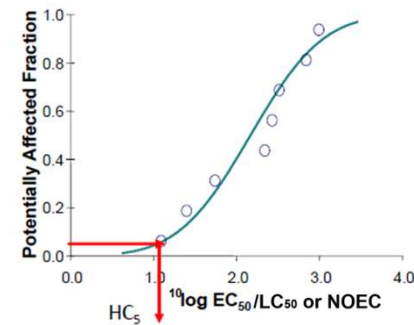
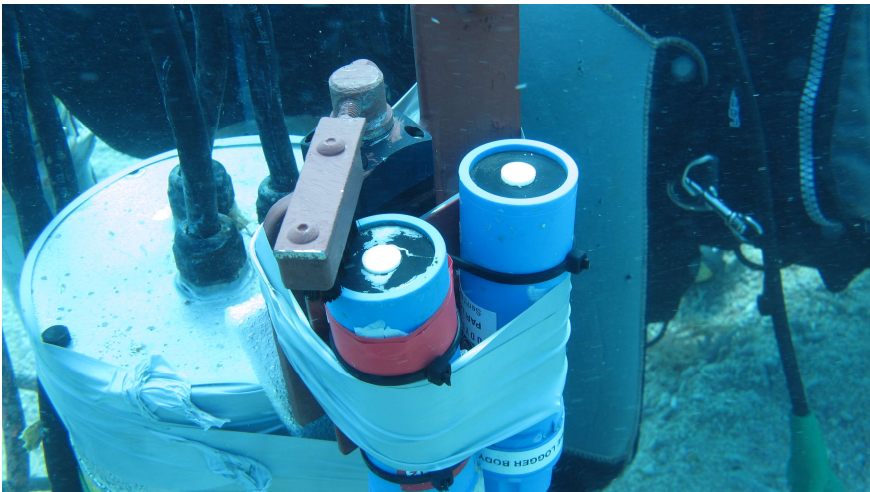


**BUT WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN, BASIL?**



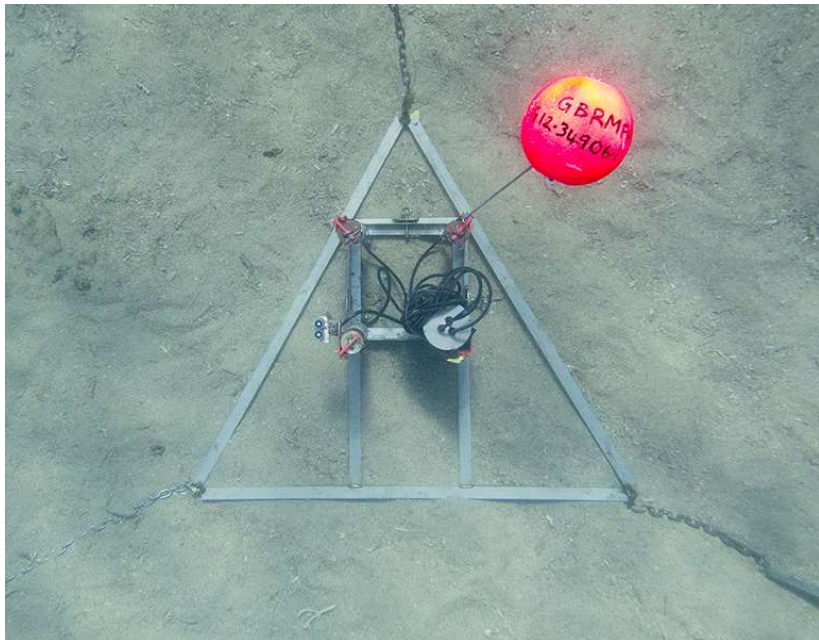
## Example use of data

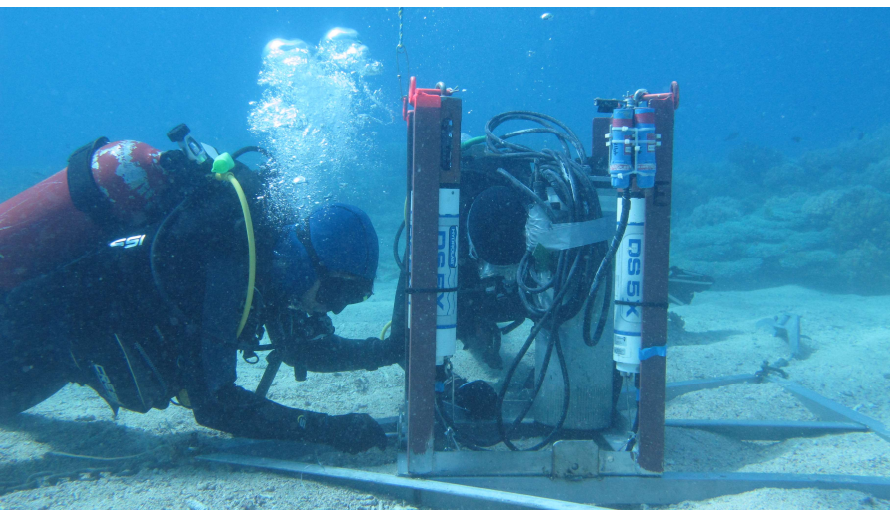
- 2 coral species showing similar sensitivities to measured endpoints
- Common in areas of potential dredge plumes (Spoil dumping sites)
- Fast growing corals
- Receptive to changes in water quality, inc. light availability
- 14 days required to observe change in apical growth and pigment change
- Sub lethal – chronic effects
- PAR a good use of light availability
- Other indicators of WQ inc. Turbidity, pH, DO, EC etc...
- Can adapt results from other light sensitive habitats, like seagrass beds (Chartrand *et al*).
- In the past – Turbidity (WQ) as a percentile of pre-dredge conditions
  - Not representative of surrounding sensitive ecosystems
- Obtain threshold results from SSD's



**VISION ENVIRONMENT**

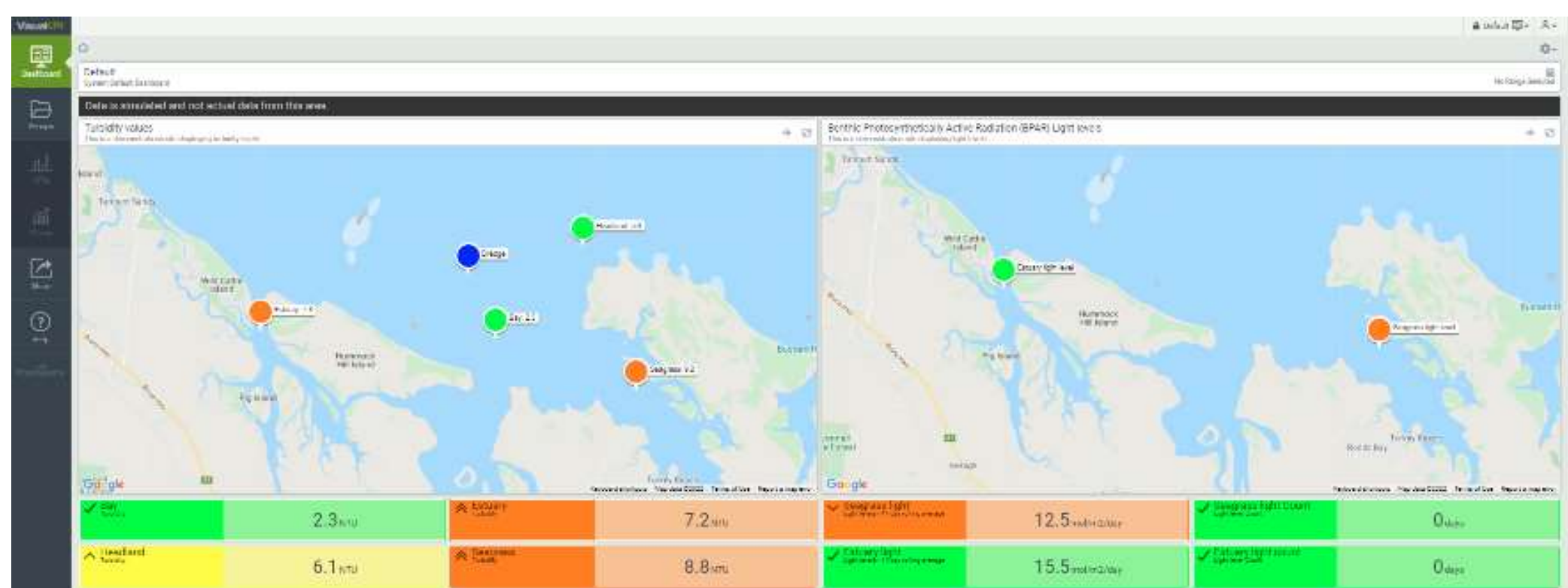
A Trinity Consultants Company





Example data thresholds based on experimental results

- PAR Rolling average – based on 50% reduction
- 7 days continuous light below 1 mol/m<sup>2</sup>/day
- Using traffic light triggers for managers

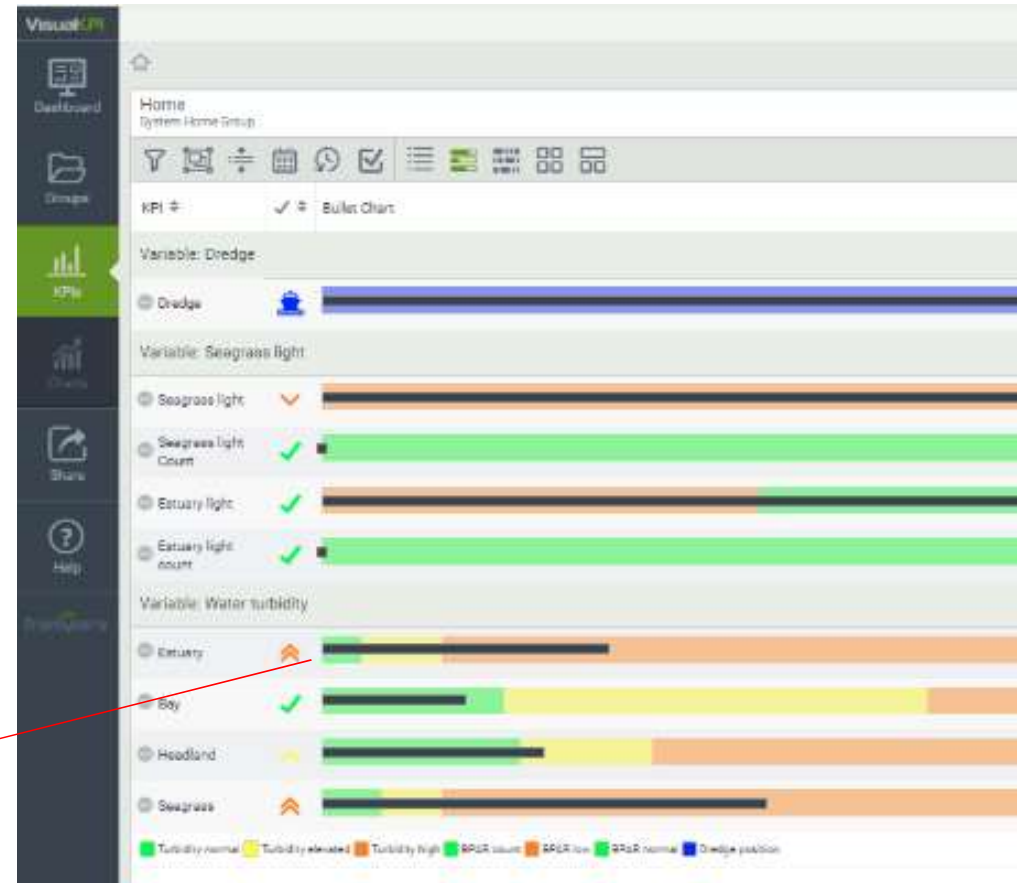


• Turbidity (left), light (right)

• Traffic light system

• Site data and trigger value compliance is also summarized below the map in coloured blocks.

- SMS Capability when triggers activated
- Download summary daily dataset to clients
- Comparisons with metocean data



# Questions?





# VISION ENVIRONMENT

*A Trinity Consultants Company*



[www.visionenvironment.com.au](http://www.visionenvironment.com.au)