

# Marine reserve monitoring in New Zealand: opportunities for citizen science?

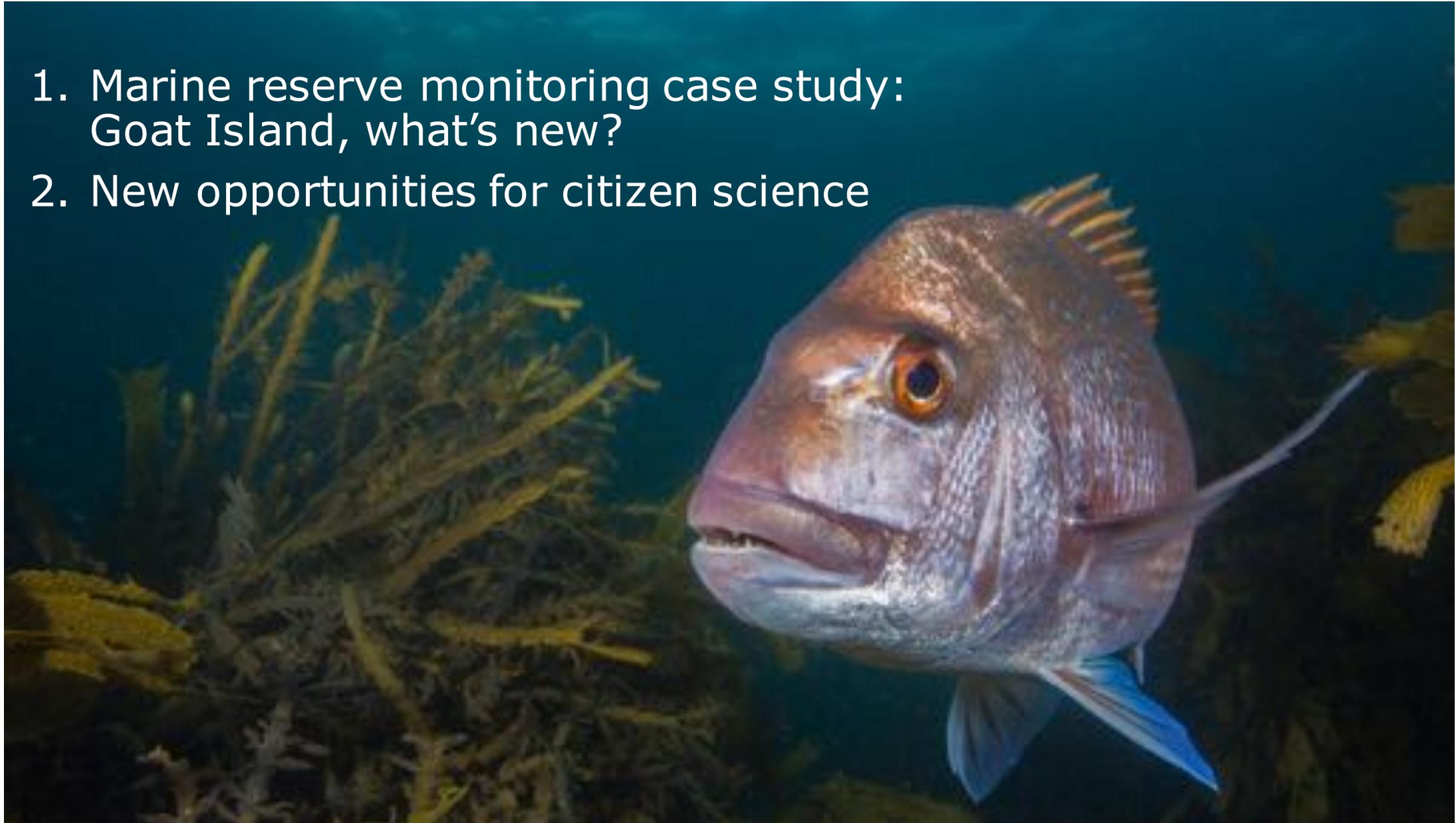
Nick Shears

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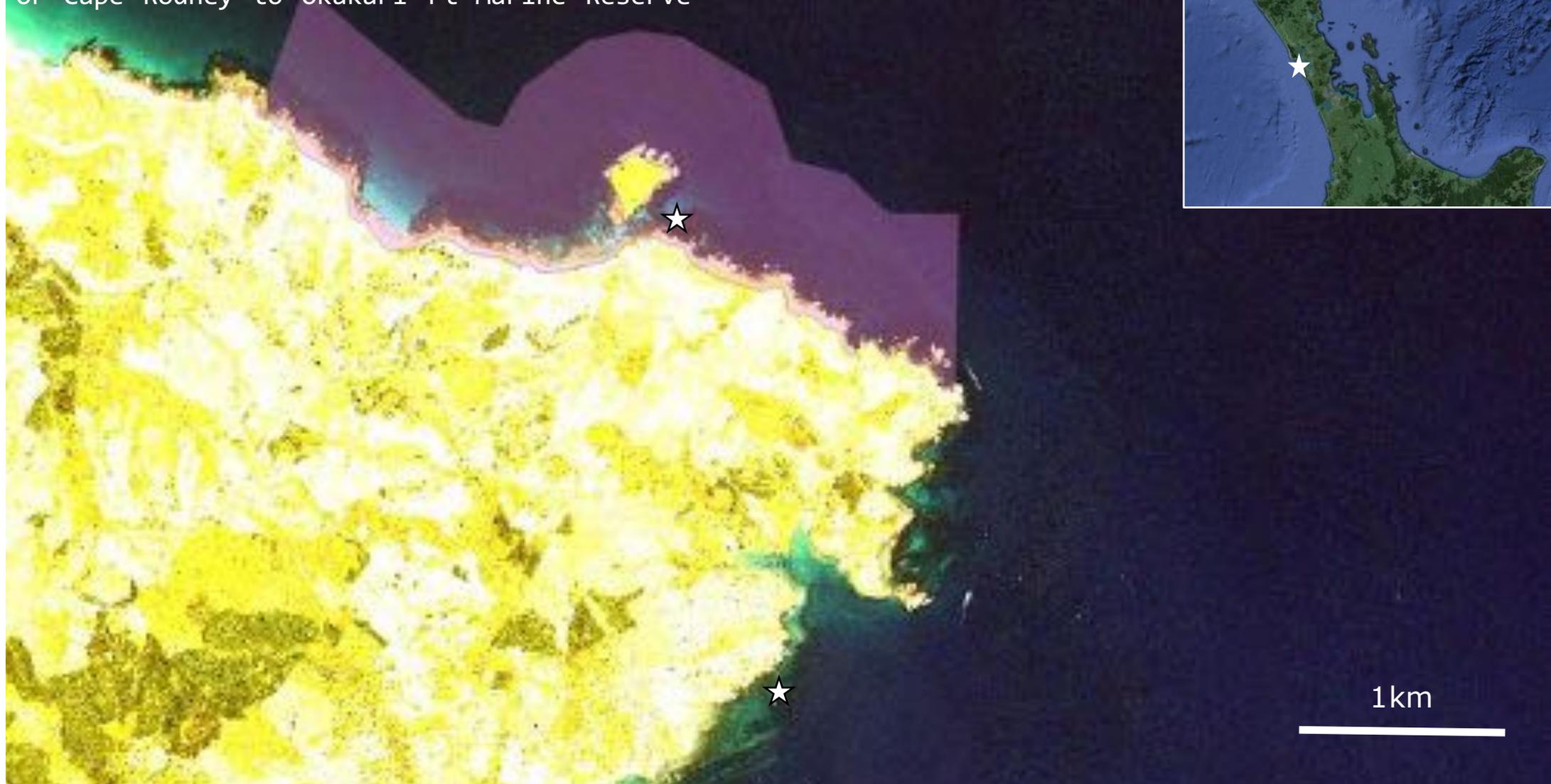
THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**AUCKLAND**  
Te Whare Wananga o Tamaki Makaurau  
NEW ZEALAND

1. Marine reserve monitoring case study: Goat Island, what's new?
2. New opportunities for citizen science



# Goat Island or Leigh Marine Reserve (est. 1975)

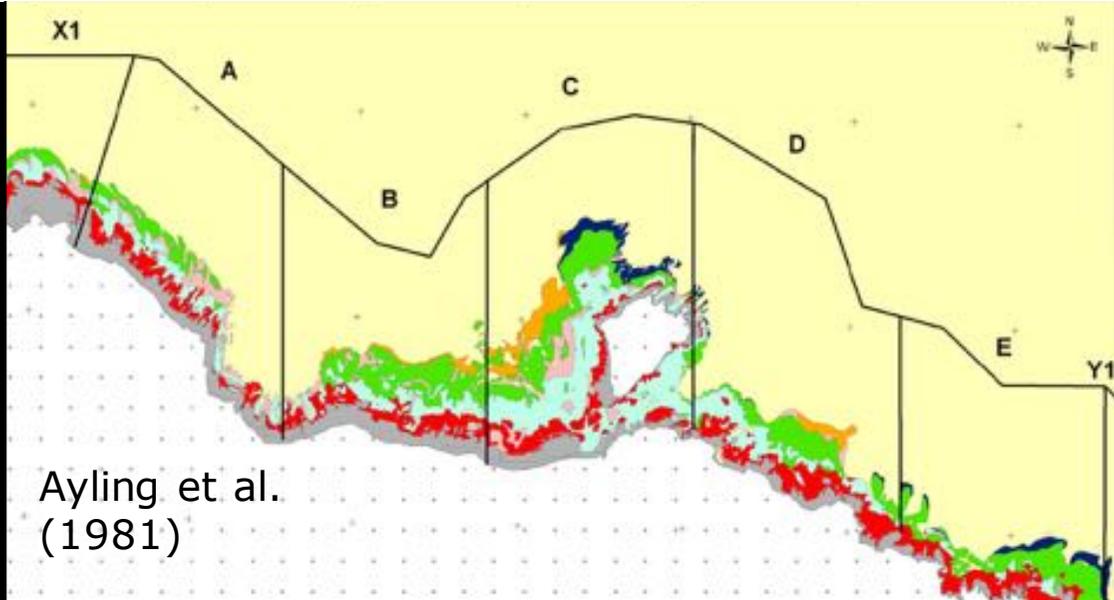
Or Cape Rodney to Okakari Pt Marine Reserve



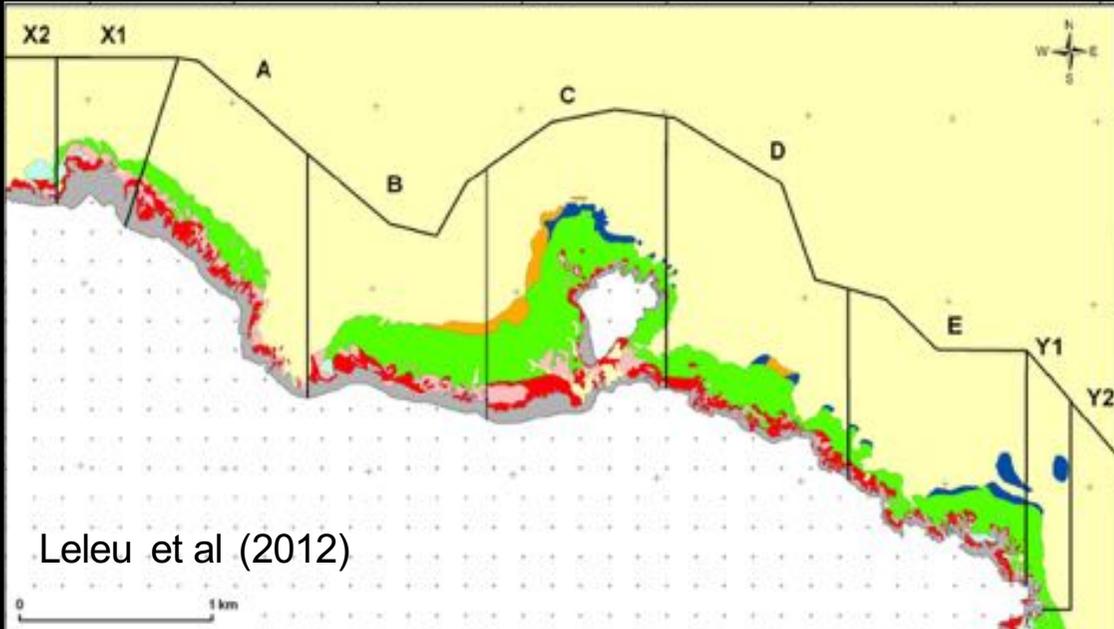
# Recovery of exploited species



# Ecosystem changes



Ayling et al. (1981)



Leleu et al (2012)

# What about outside reserves?



Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe

Similar patterns in other old marine reserves – Tawharanui and Hahei



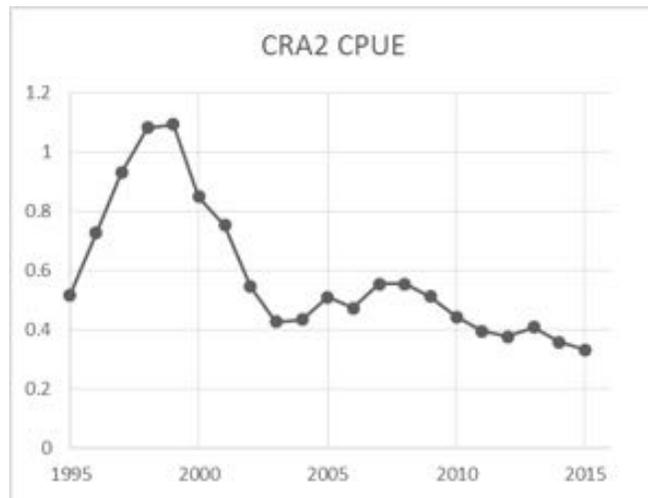
## Goat Island – So, what's new?



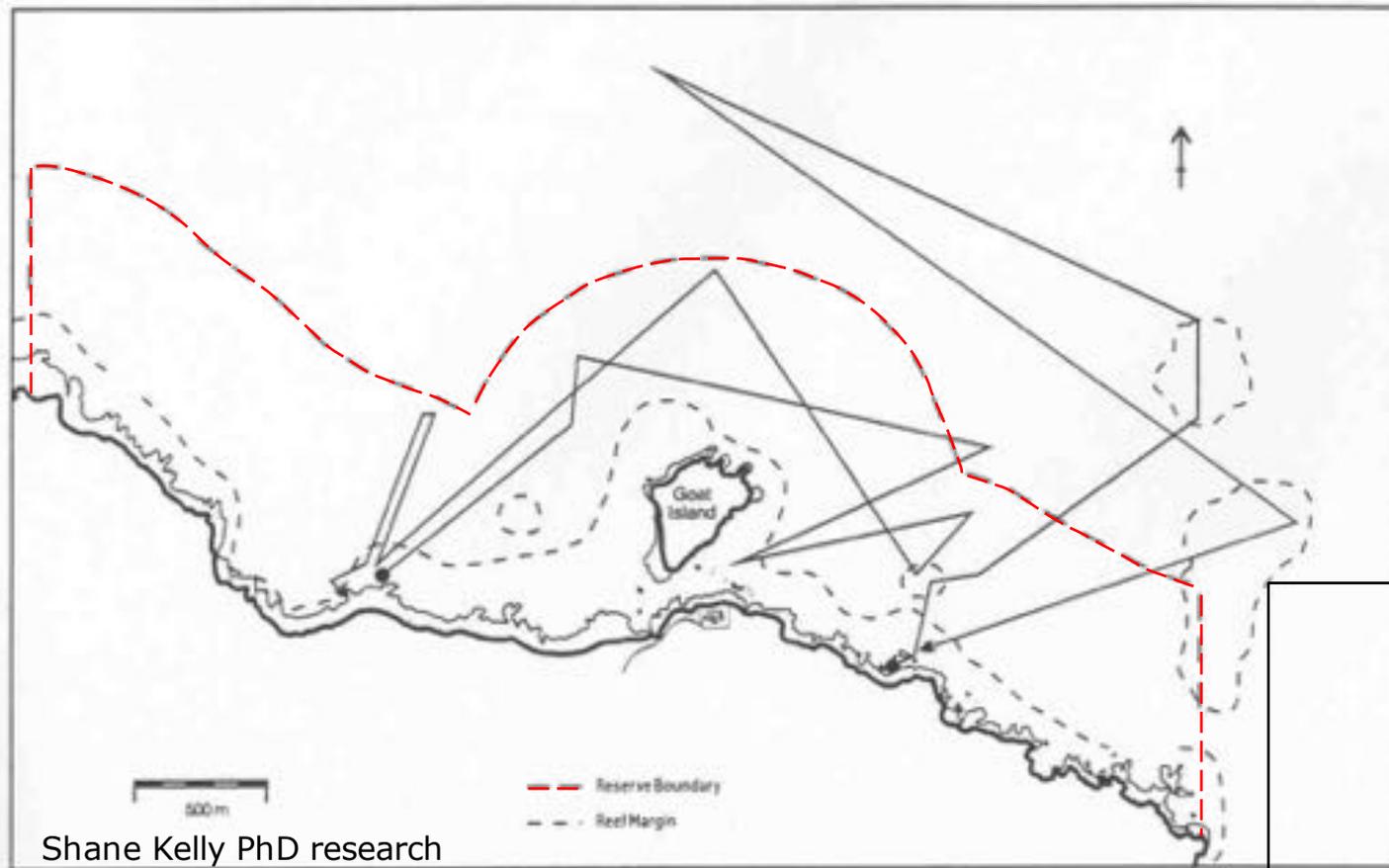
- Ever increasing pressure and stressors on marine ecosystems
- What's changing and how are we investigating these changes?
- Case studies:
  - Long-term trends in crayfish
  - How should we be monitoring snapper?
  - Mapping reef habitats from space

# Long-term monitoring of crayfish in northeastern NZ marine reserves

- Declines in recent years across three reserves
- Biomass in fished areas <5% unfished levels
- Trends in reserve populations reflect wider fishery
- Need for management action



# Why have crayfish declined?

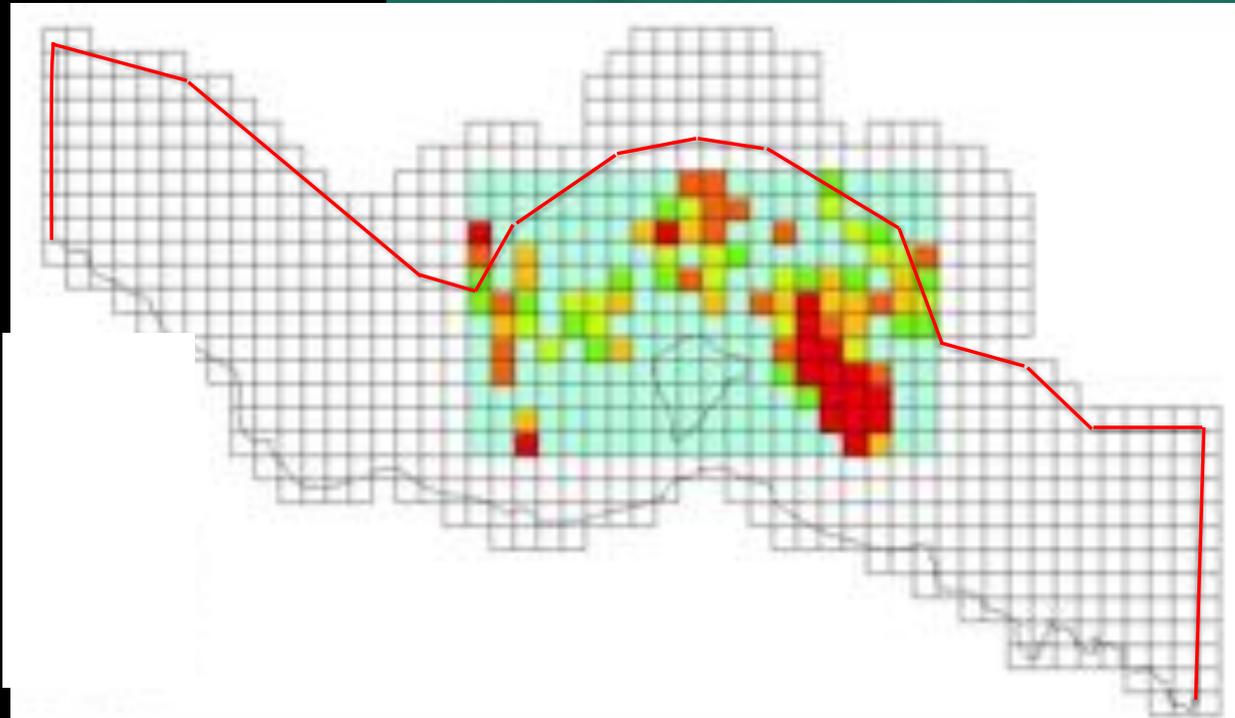


Small reserves not effective at fully protecting crayfish – populations vulnerable to overfishing



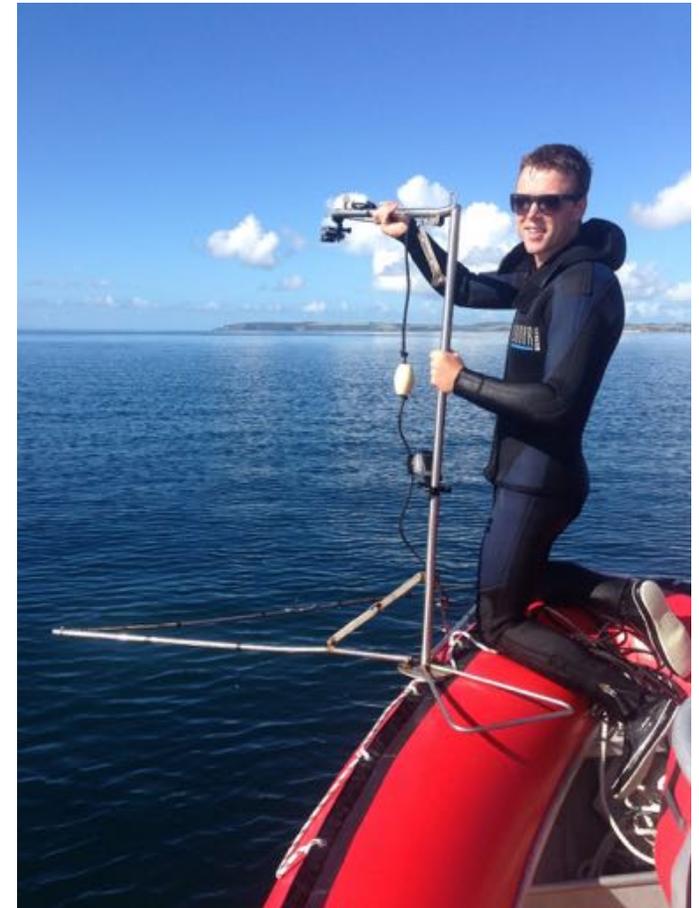
# What about Snapper?

- Recent monitoring suggests declines
- Potentially reflects increasing pressure on Hauraki Gulf
- Concerns over BUV method

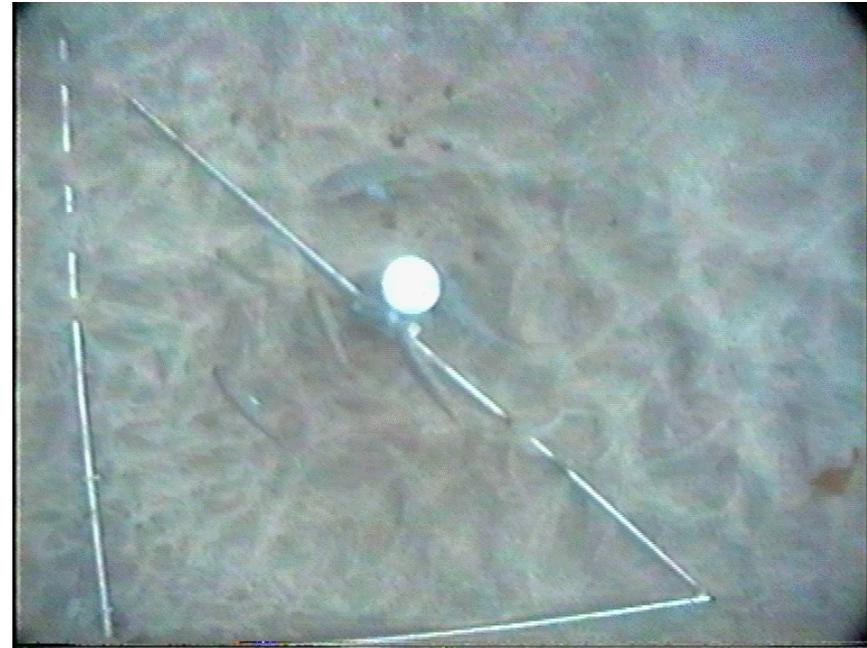
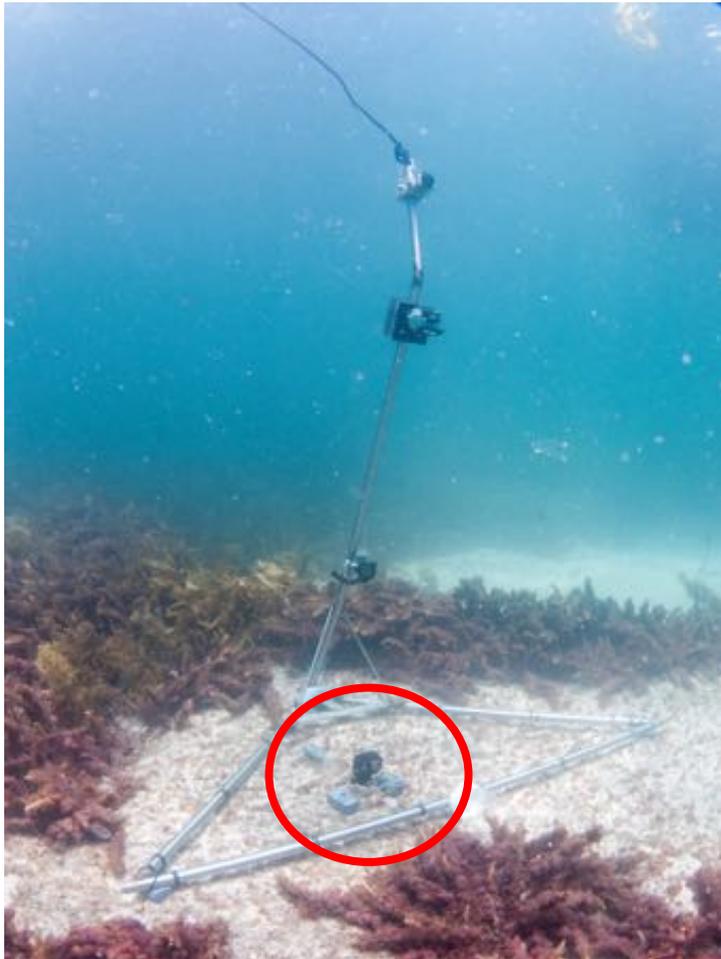


# Measuring the effect of reserves on snapper

- Josh Richardson and Oliver Evans, MSc students (Supervisors: Taylor and Shears)
- Trialling new video methods



# Baited Underwater Video (BUV)

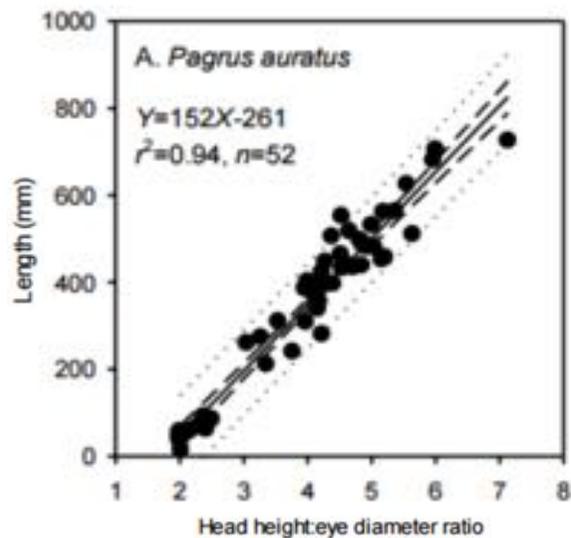


# Unbaited underwater video (UUV)



# UUV: size estimation

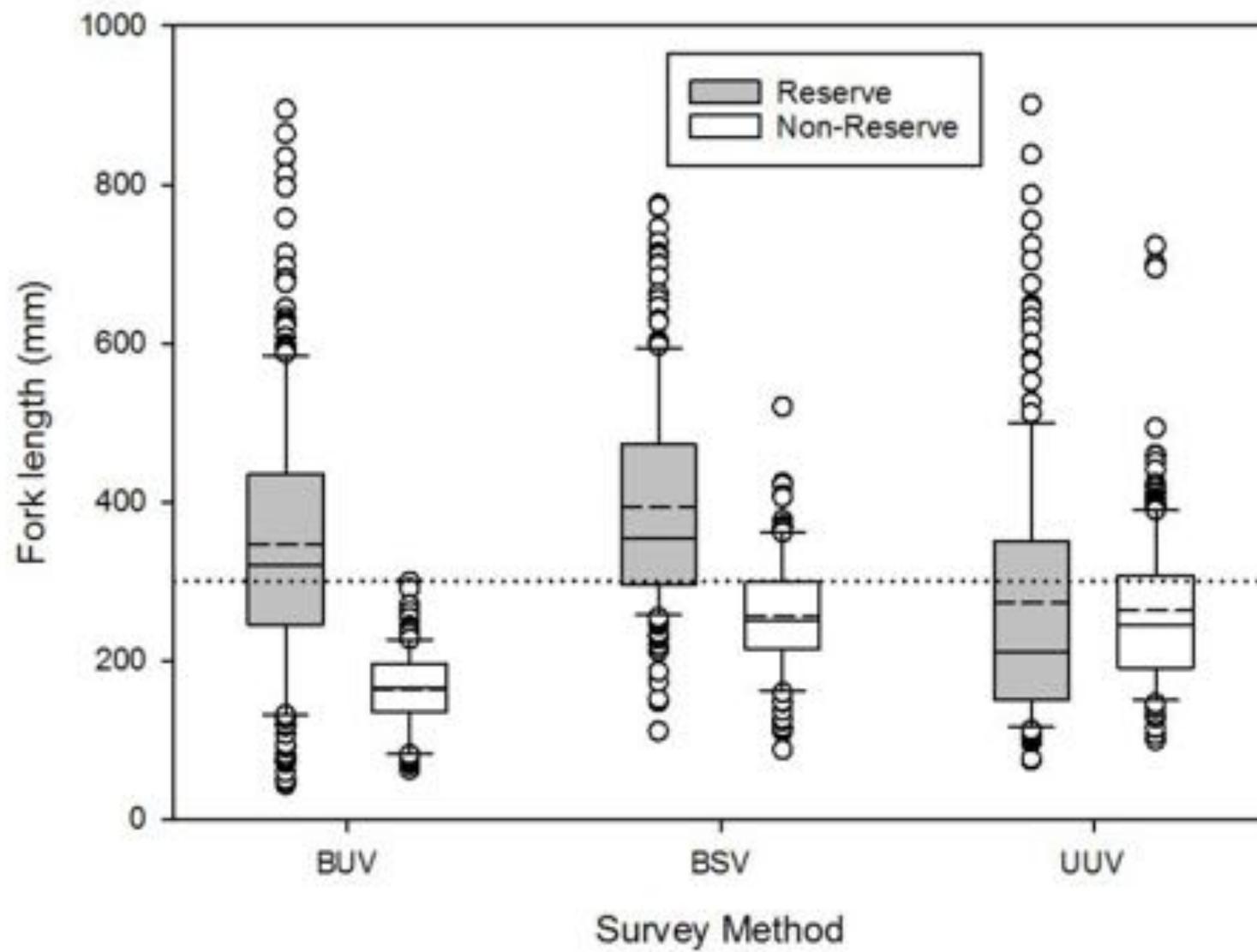
- Relative eye size used to estimate length of fish from a single image.



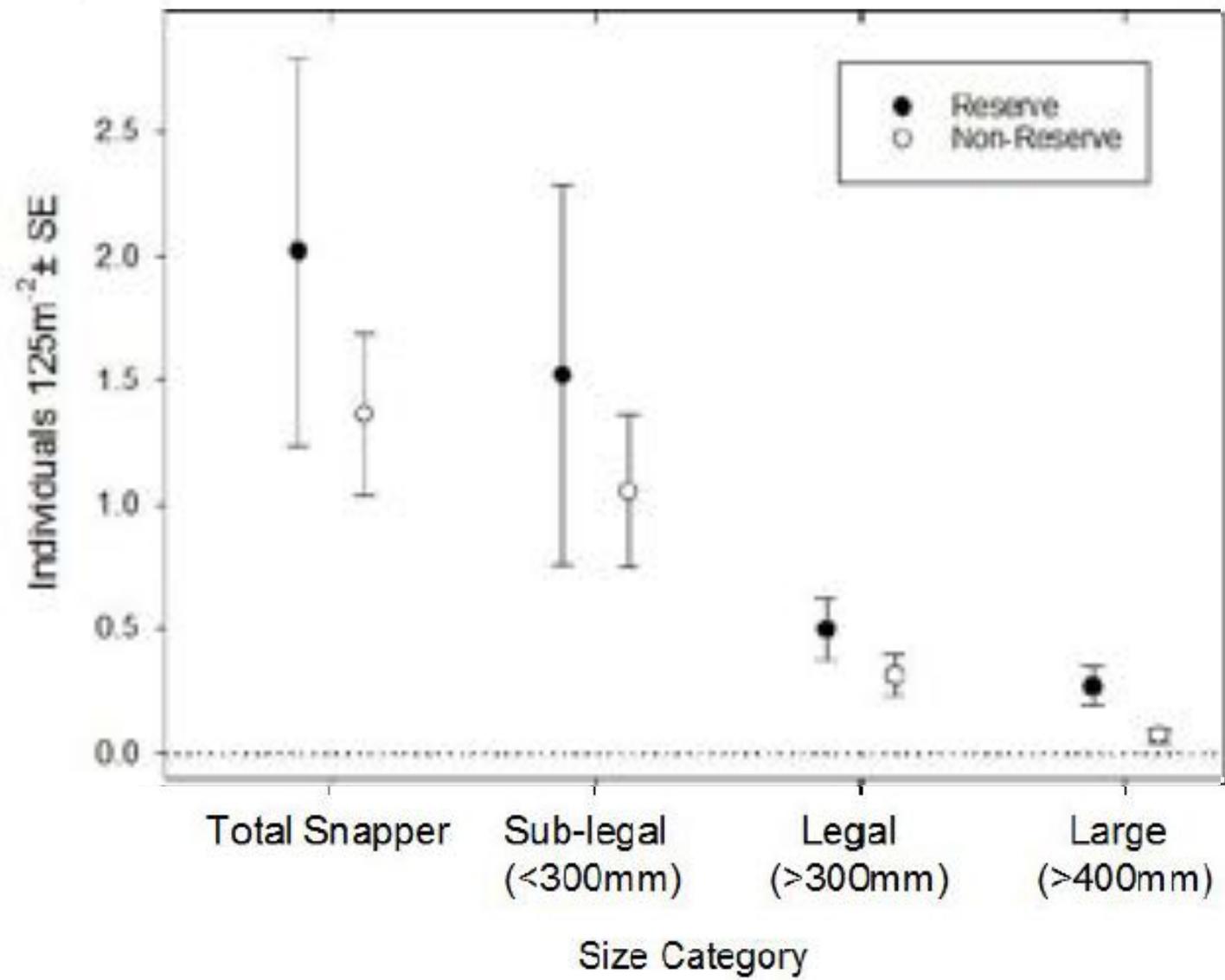
Richardson et al. (2015) *MEPS*

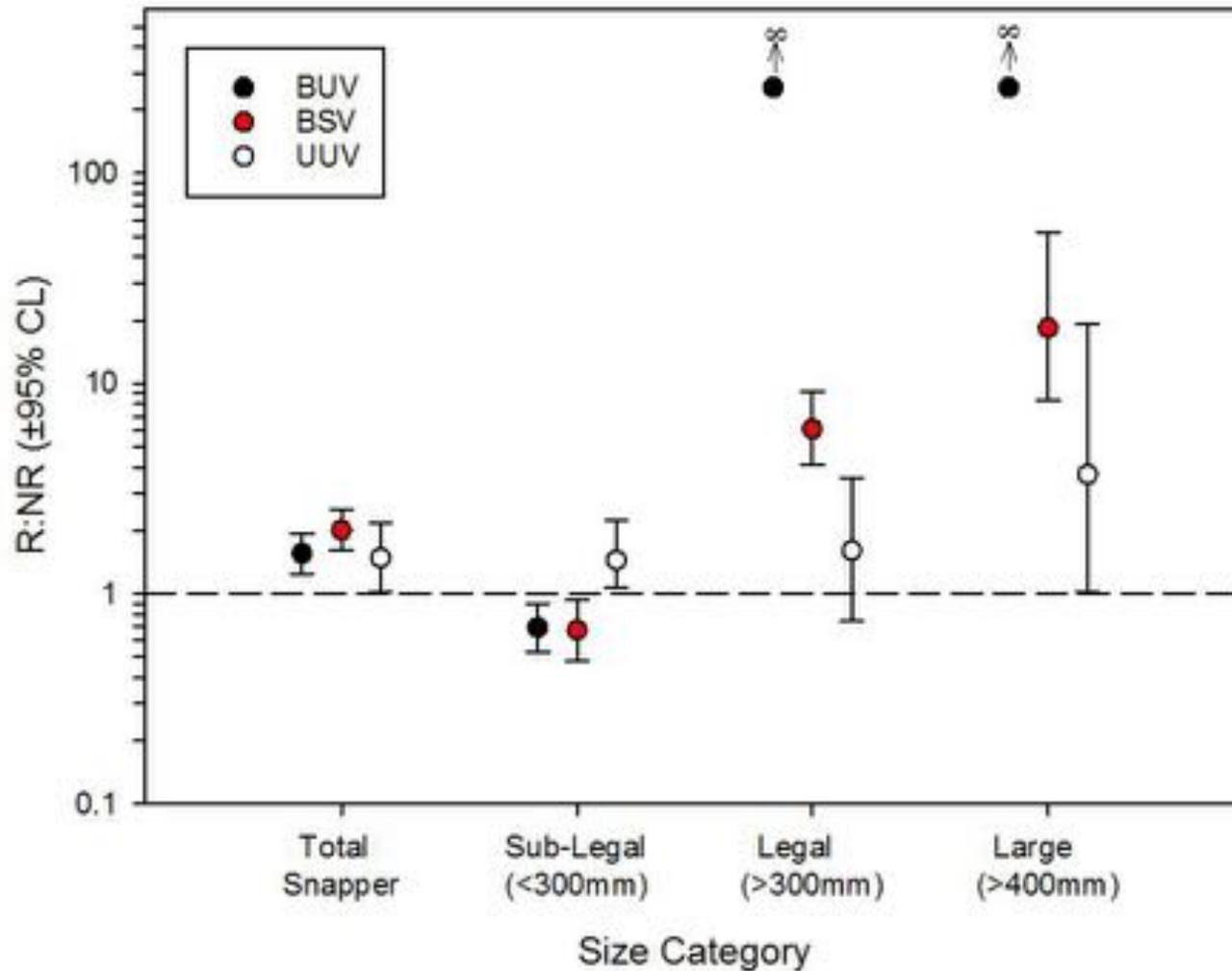
# Baited Stealth Video (BSV)





UUV





- BUV greatly overestimates reserve effect on snapper due to behavioural effects
- UUV suggests limited effect of reserve on legal-sized snapper!?
- More research needed to understand variability in UUV
- Reserve not big enough to adequately protect snapper



# Mapping reef habitats from Space



Jared Kibele

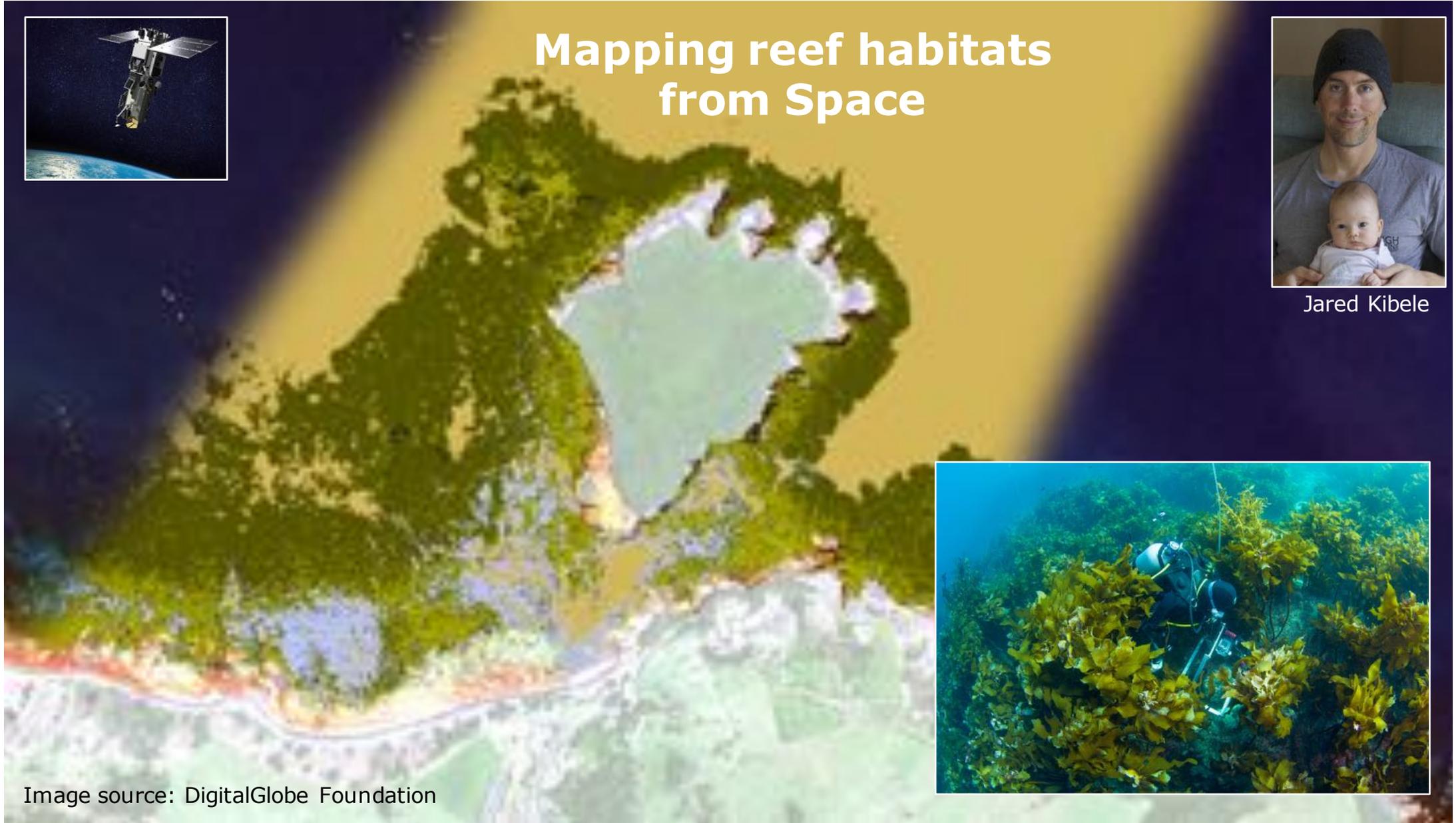
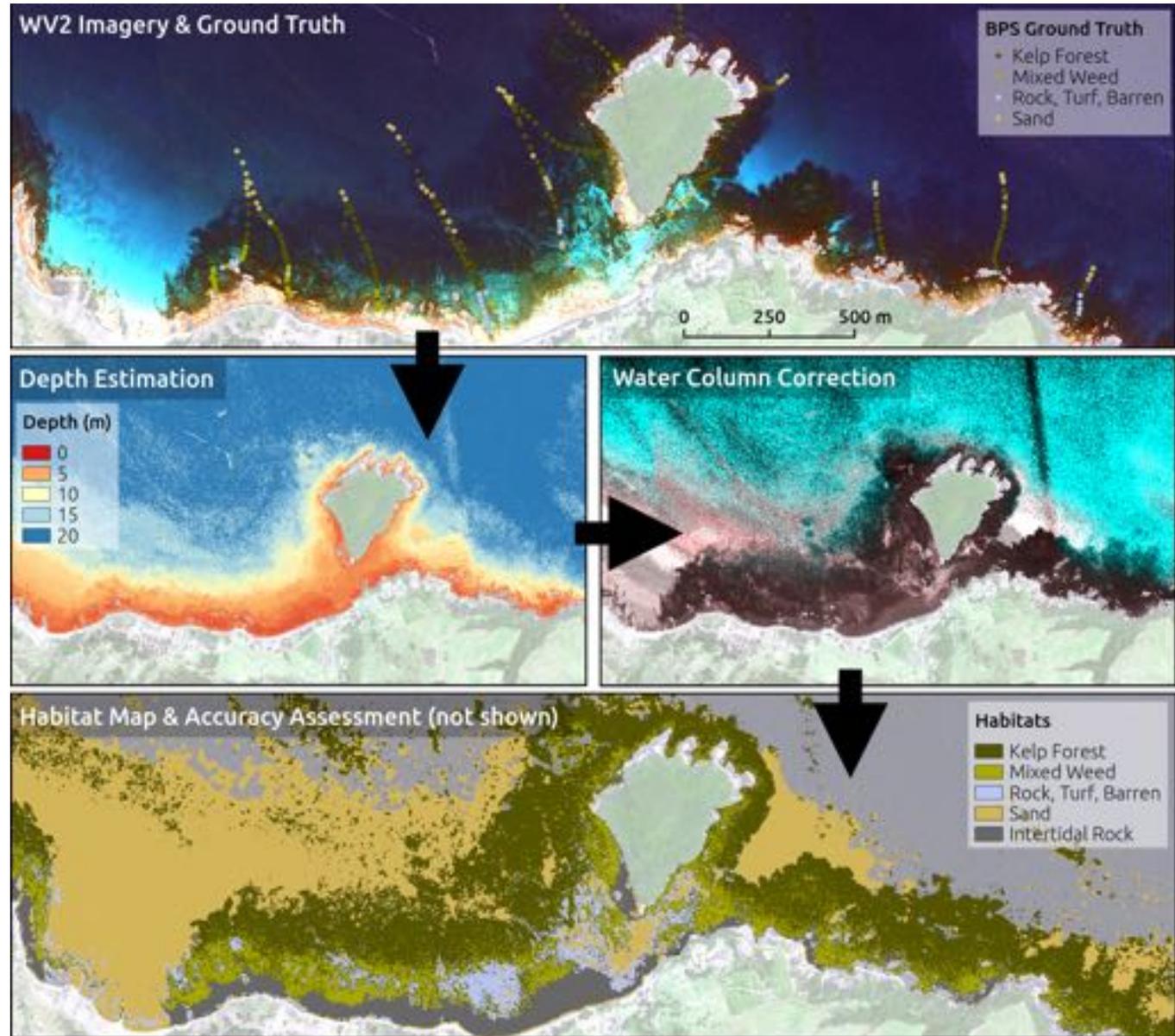


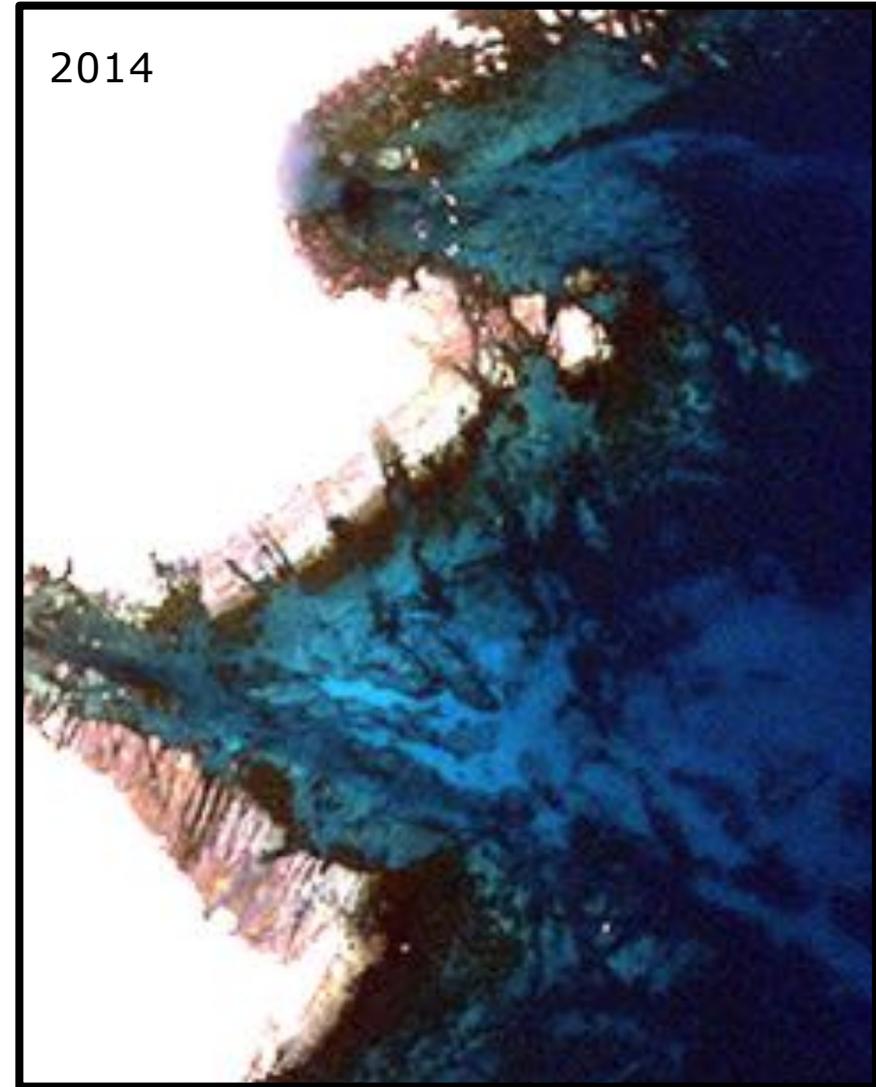
Image source: DigitalGlobe Foundation

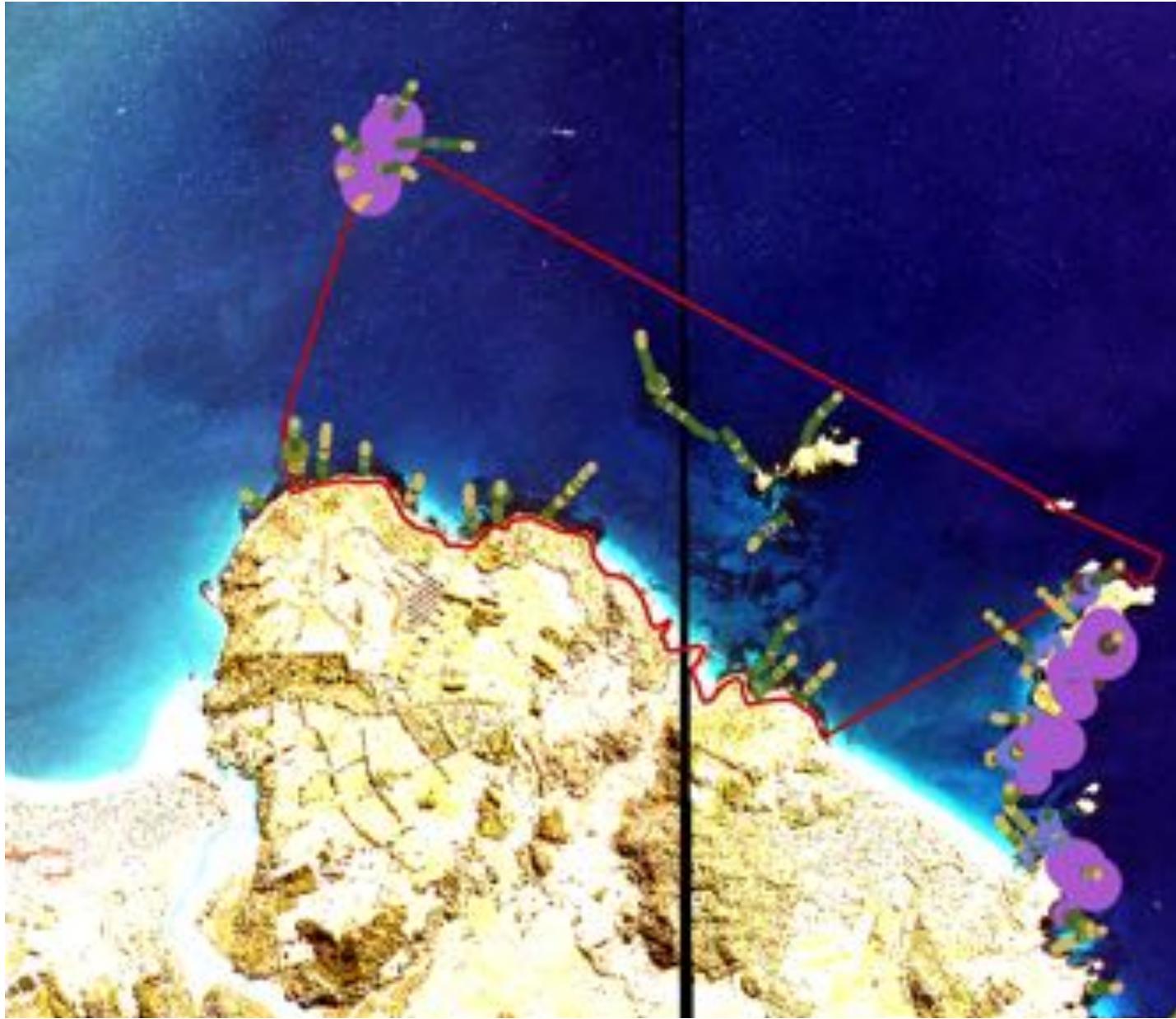
# “MORE-MAPS”

- **M**arine **O**ptical **R**emote **s**ensing **M**ap and **A**ssessment **P**roduction **S**ystem
- A complete and low cost system for mapping marine habitats from satellite imagery
- Drop camera surveys to collect ground truth photos and depth info
- Used to classify habitats in satellite image



# Mapping changes in reef habitats





# Opportunities for citizen science

- Surveys – variable levels of training required, generally small-scale
- Observations – “no” training, large spatial scales
- Online analysis/classification, e.g. Zooniverse



**seawatchers**





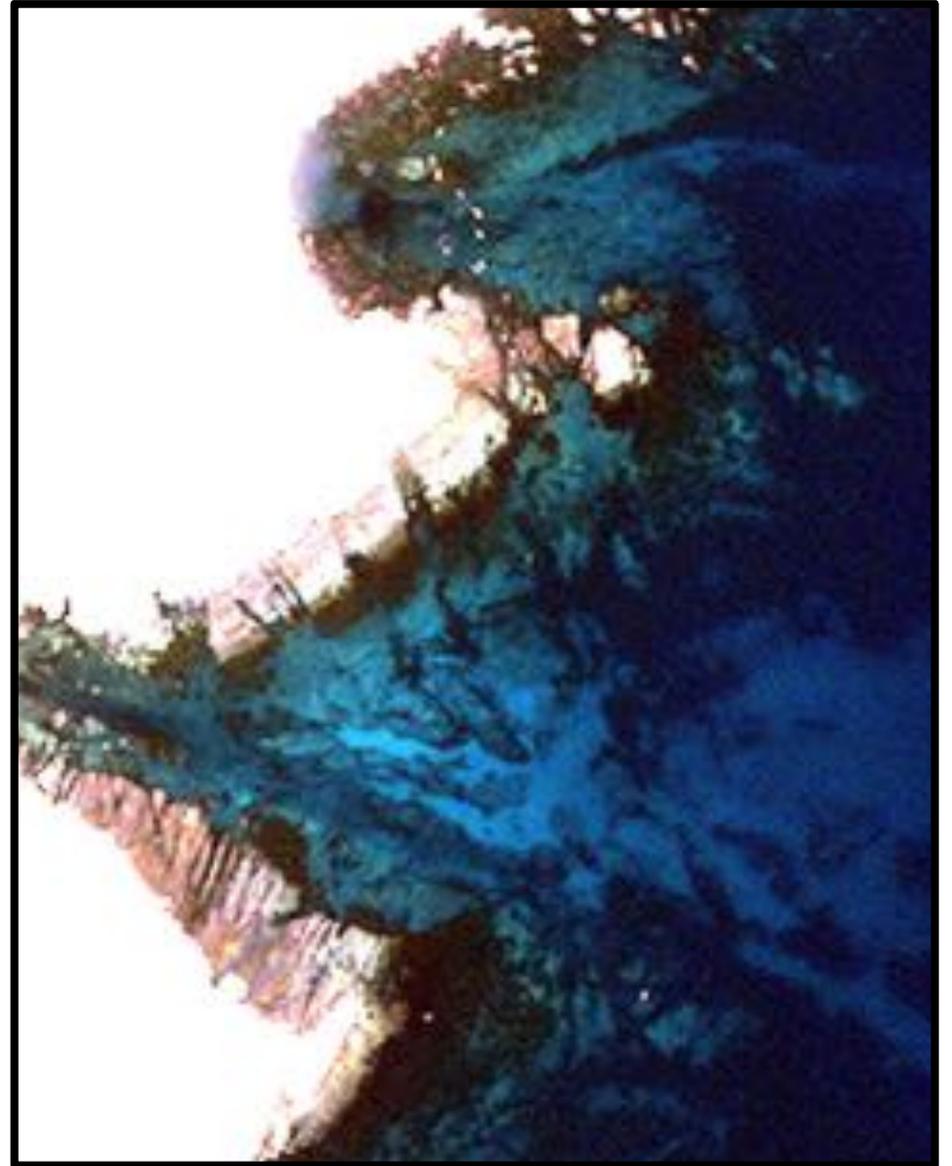
# Geo-referenced underwater photos (and potentially video)

- Mapping spread of invasive species
- Changing species distribution with climate change
- Documenting the occurrence of new underwater phenomena, e.g. disease, harmful algal blooms
- Collecting ground-truth images for habitat mapping
- Potentially quantification of species abundance, habitat covers etc



# Case study: Collecting ground-truth images for habitat mapping

- Essential for habitat mapping and accuracy assessment
- Easy to take photos (diving, snorkelling, from boat)
- Uses Benthic Photo Survey software



# Geo-referenced photos - field work



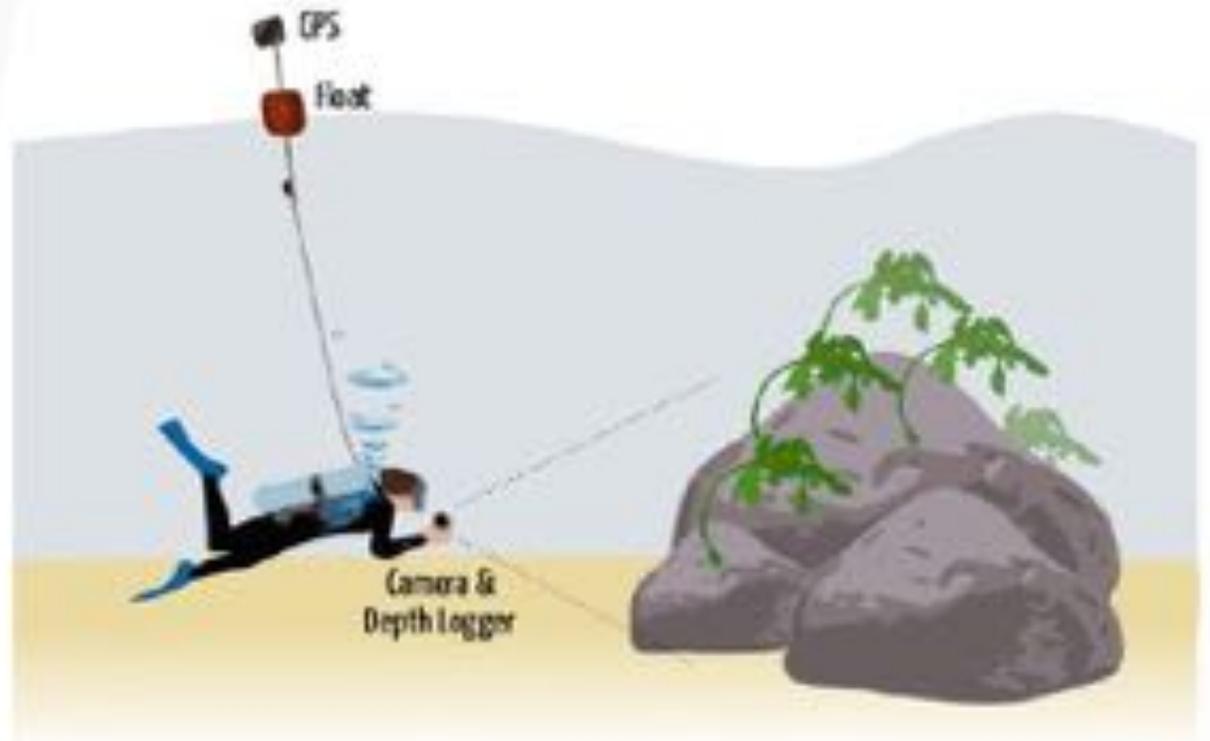
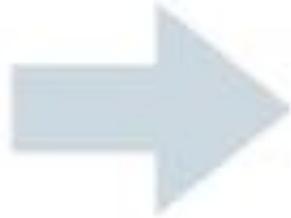
Camera (in housing)



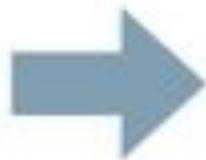
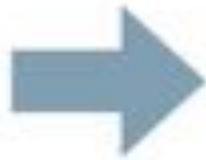
Depth  
Logger



GPS



# Classification of images in Benthic Photo Survey Software



The screenshot shows the Benthic Photo Survey software interface. The main window displays an underwater photograph of a sandy seabed with green seaweed. To the right of the photo is a panel with the following information:

**Photo Info**  
18 of 51  
Directory: .\..\images\towf\_south\_20152015  
Filename: P1629661.JPG

**Exif Data**  
Date: 10/06/2013  
Time: 13:54:16  
Latitude: -18° 23.8000'  
Longitude: 174° 04.8000'  
Direction: 225.0  
Depth: 7.67 m  
Temperature: 14.55 celsius  
Habitat: sand  
Substrate: Shell

**Habitat: Substrate**

kelp forest	0.40
mixed weed	0.00
barrons	0.00
sand	0.10
turf	0.00
red foliose	0.10

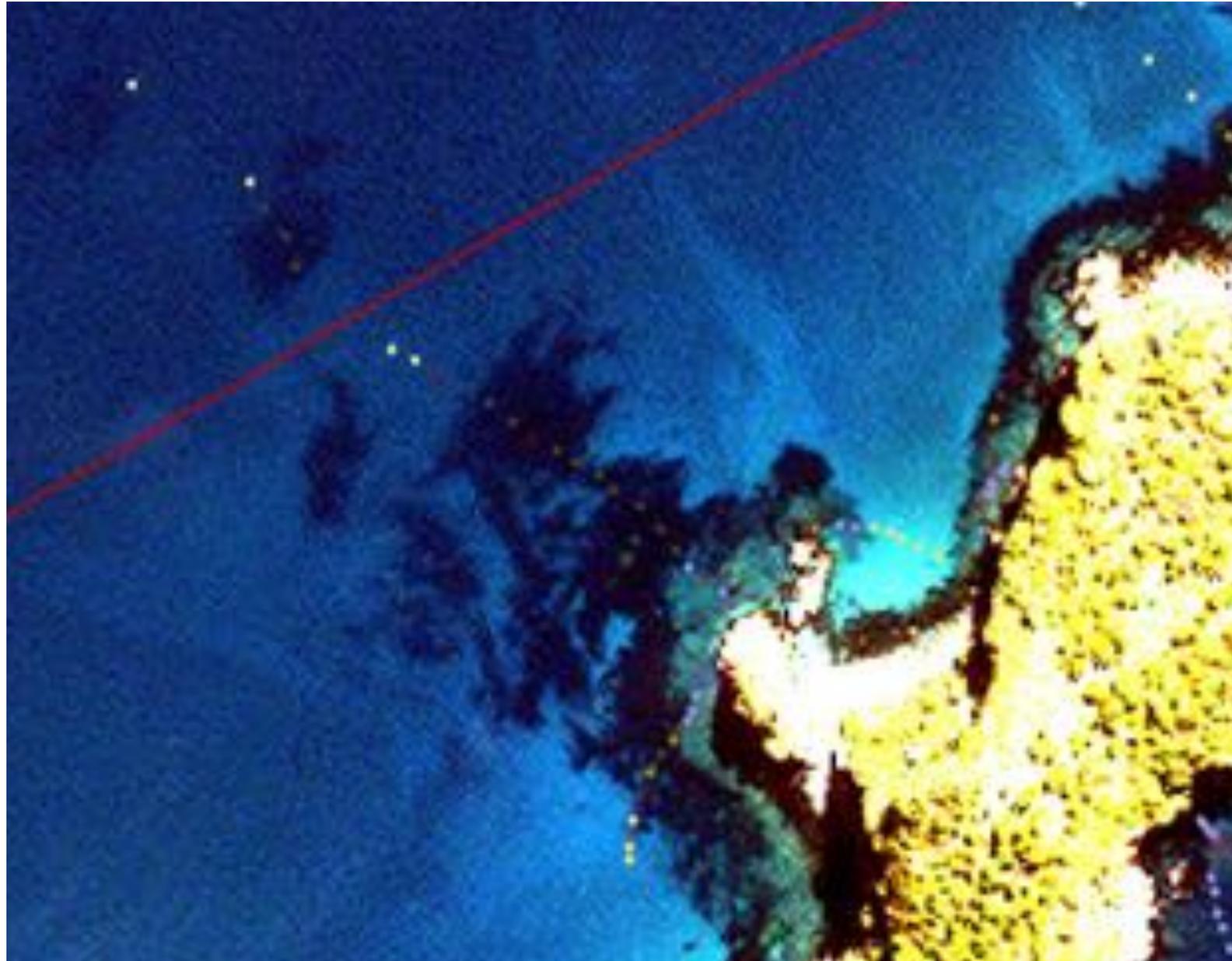
Buttons at the bottom: Previous, Geo Tag, Depth/Temp Tag, Next, Save.

# Export shape file

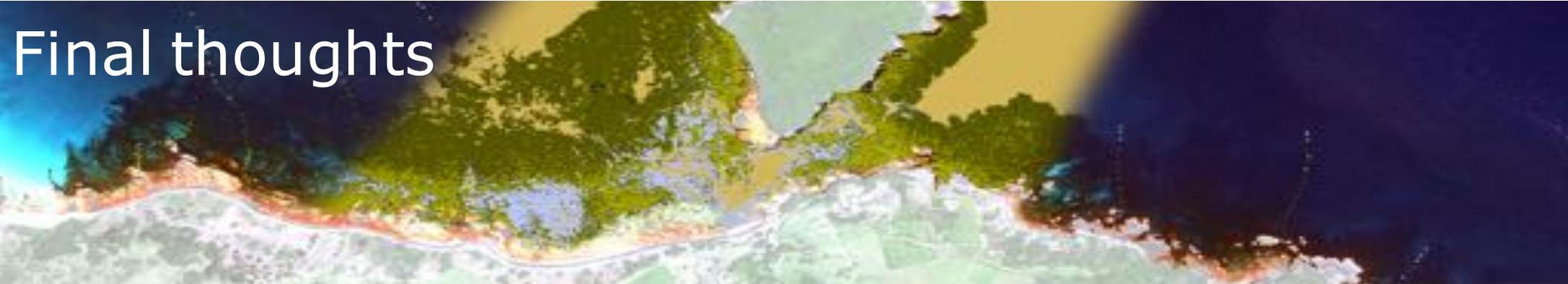
View in GIS software

Used in mapping  
process

Need to develop web  
application so users  
can click on points and  
view photos



# Final thoughts

An aerial photograph of a coastal region. The land is covered in dense green vegetation, with some brownish areas that could be roads or cleared land. The coastline is irregular, with several inlets and peninsulas. The water is a deep blue, and there are some white, possibly rocky or sandy, areas near the shore. The overall scene is a natural, somewhat rugged coastline.

- Huge opportunity for CS in marine environment beyond reserves
- New technology creating new opportunities for citizen science
- Increasing costs and H&S requirements mean that citizen-science increasingly important
- Work needed on developing a national citizen-science platform for marine environment, e.g. for hosting, classification of georeferenced images

