



Impact of pelagic *Sargassum* on coastal ecosystems in the Mexican Caribbean

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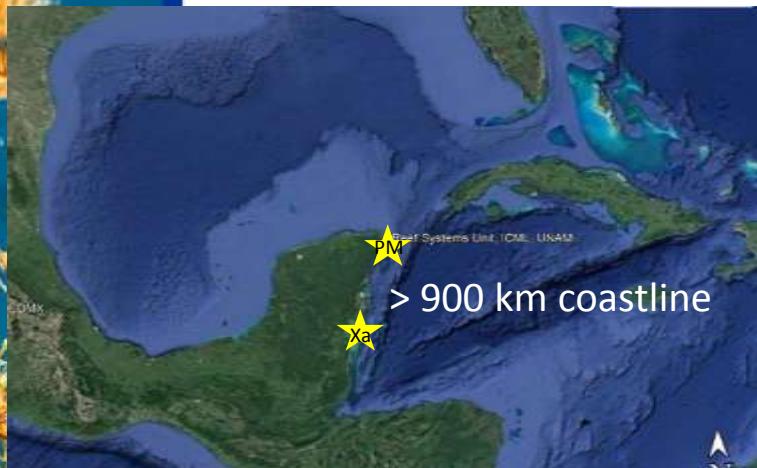
Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

25/10/2019



Mexican Caribbean



(FRINGING) REEF SYSTEMS

1989 - 2014



March 2018



Oct 2019

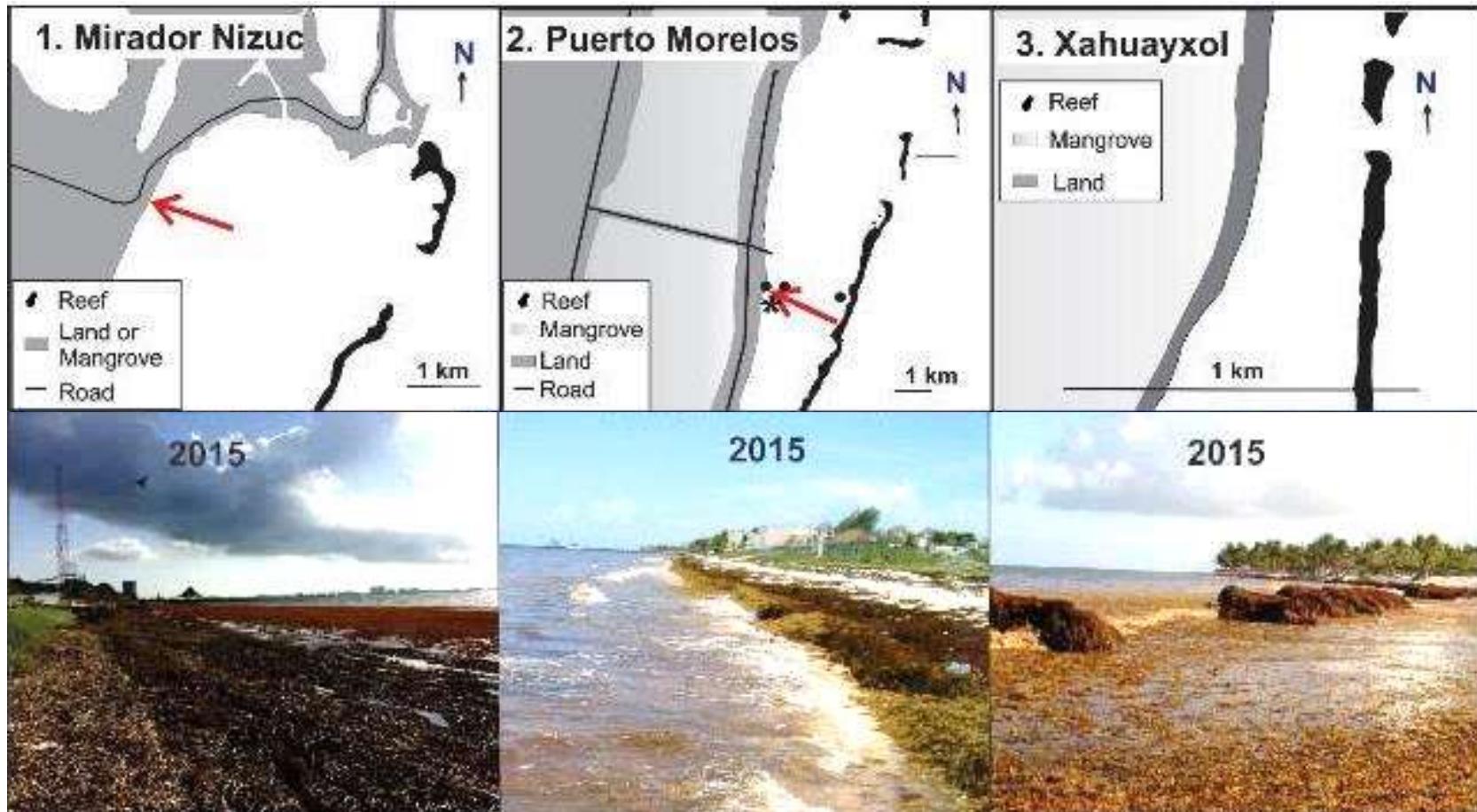




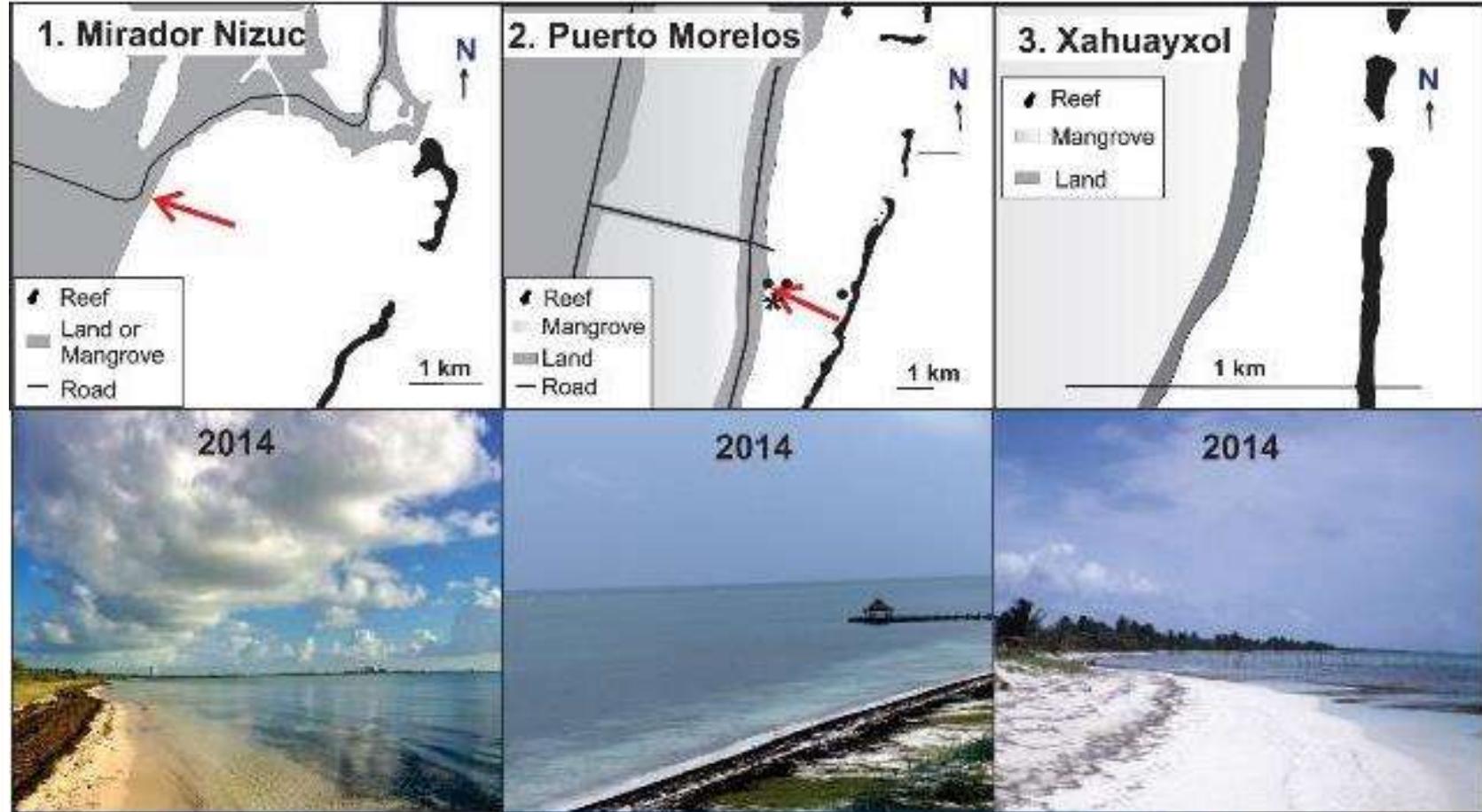
Golden tide vs Sargasso brown tide



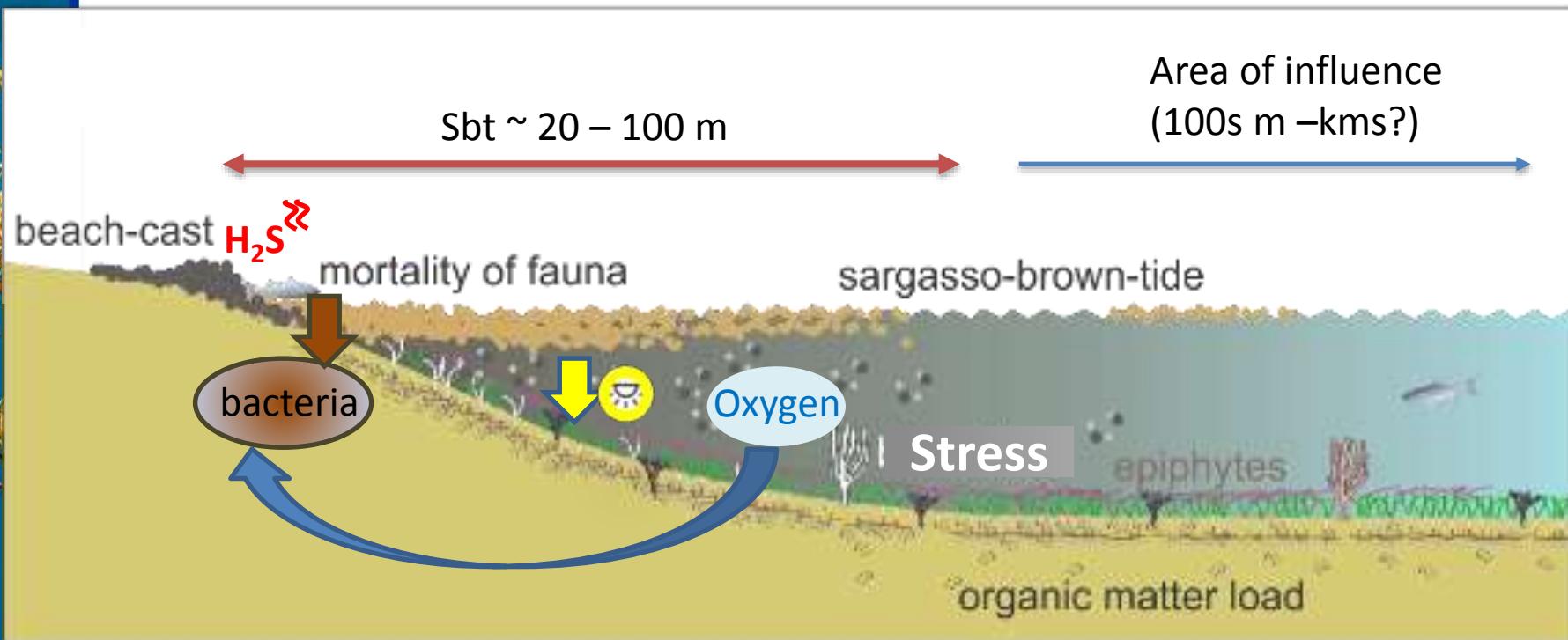
Sargasso brown tide (2015)



Before Sargasso brown tide



Sargasso brown tide (Sbt)

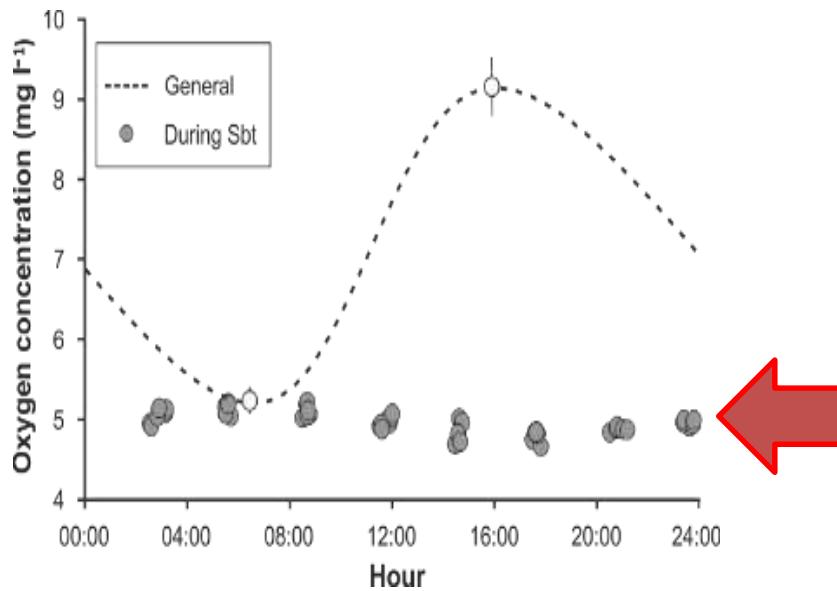


Sbt – Oxygen deficit

- Light reduction results in failure of oxygen production through photosynthesis by primary producers
- Increased bacterial activity due to decomposition of organic material depletes Oxygen

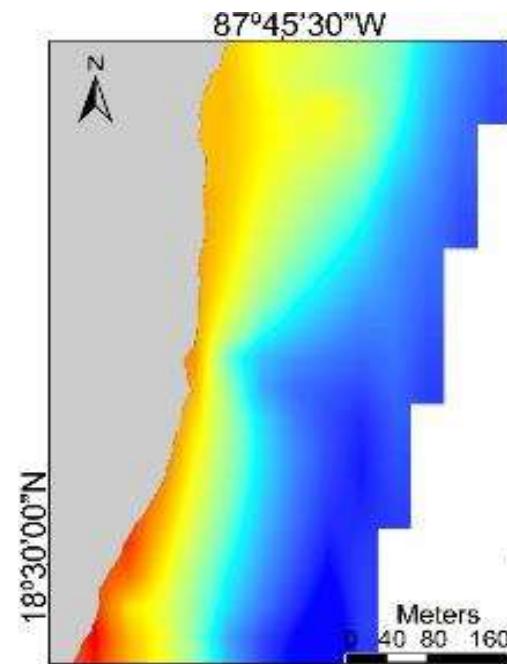
HYPoxia

Puerto Morelos
(daily O₂ cycle)



ANoxia

Xahuayxol
(anoxic coastal fringe)



Sbt – Mortality of motile fauna



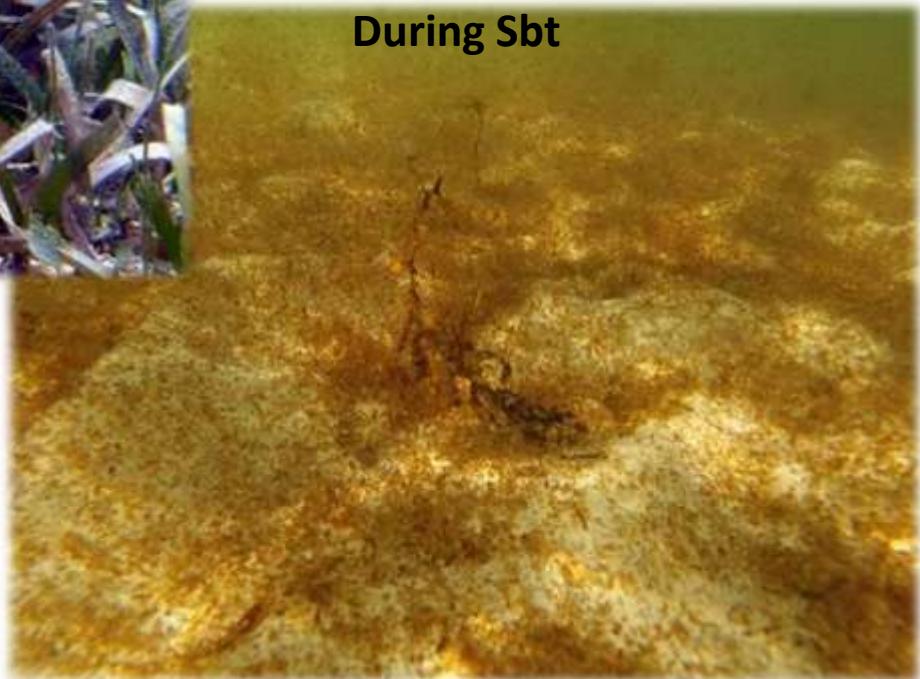
Fotos:
ECOSUR

Sbt – Mortality of benthos

Before Sbt



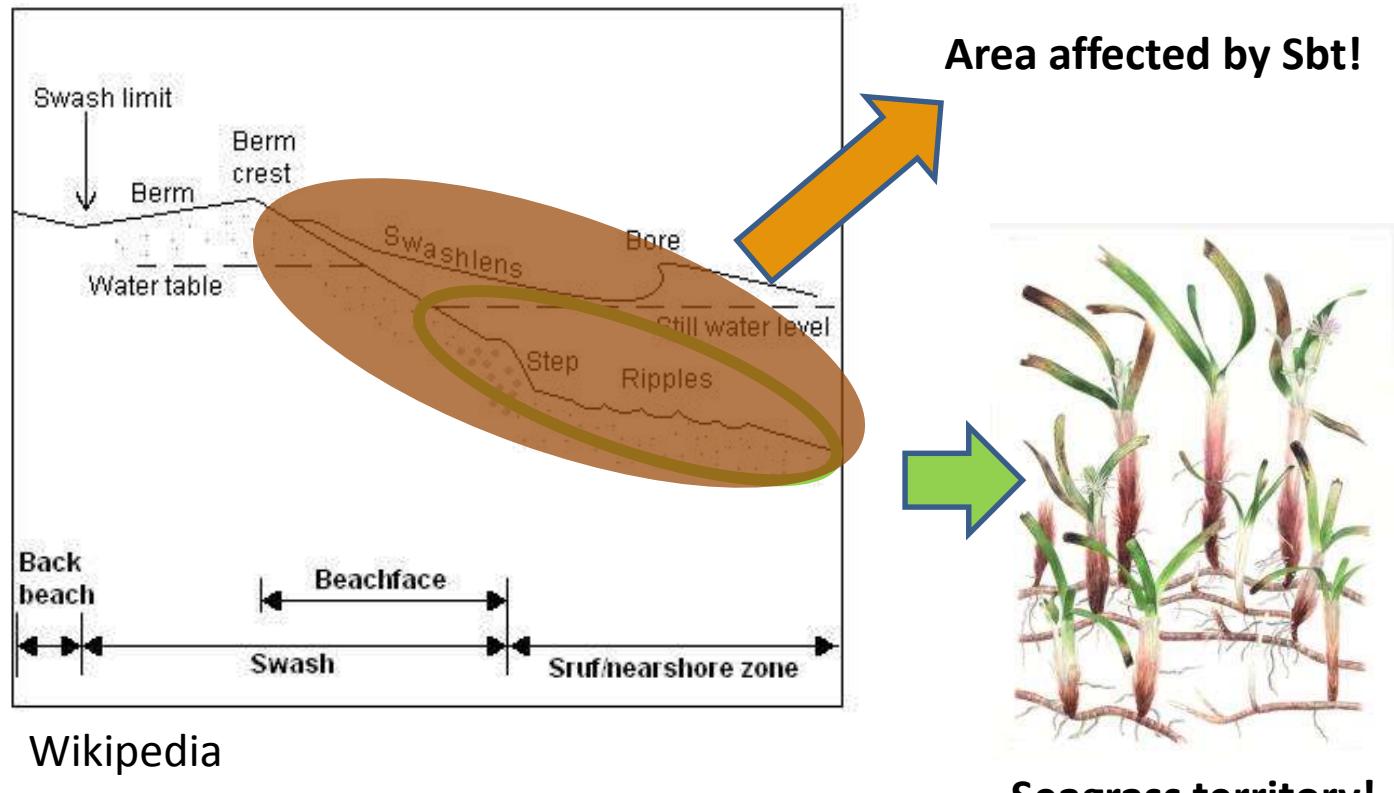
During Sbt



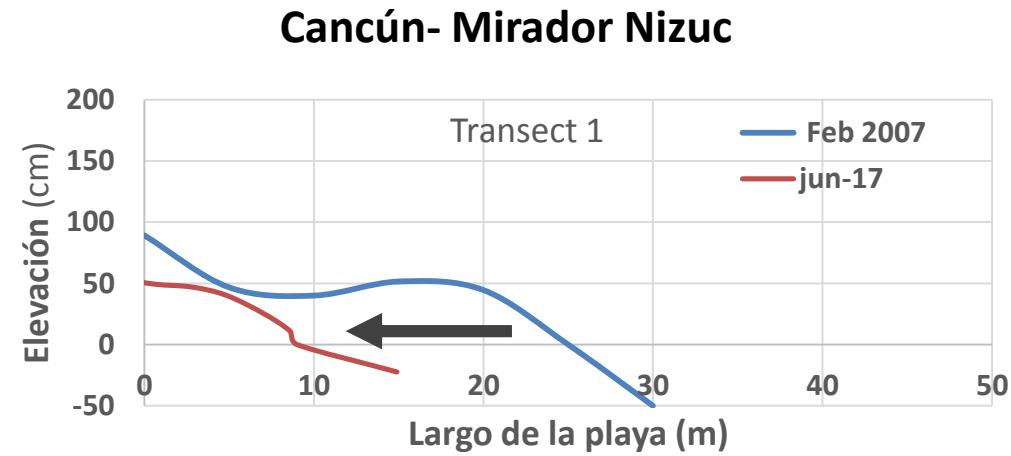
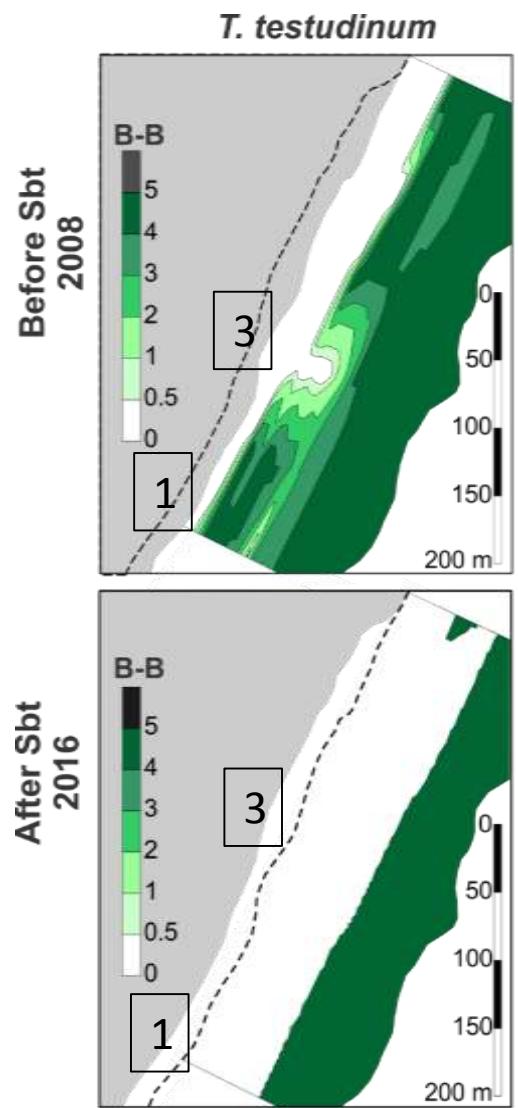


Benthic seagrasses fix sediments

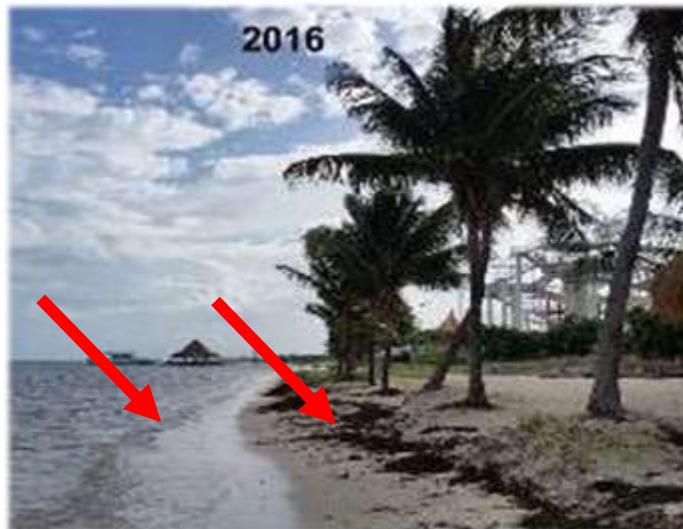
Waves can move tremendous amounts of sand in the surf and swash zones



Benthic seagrasses fix sediments



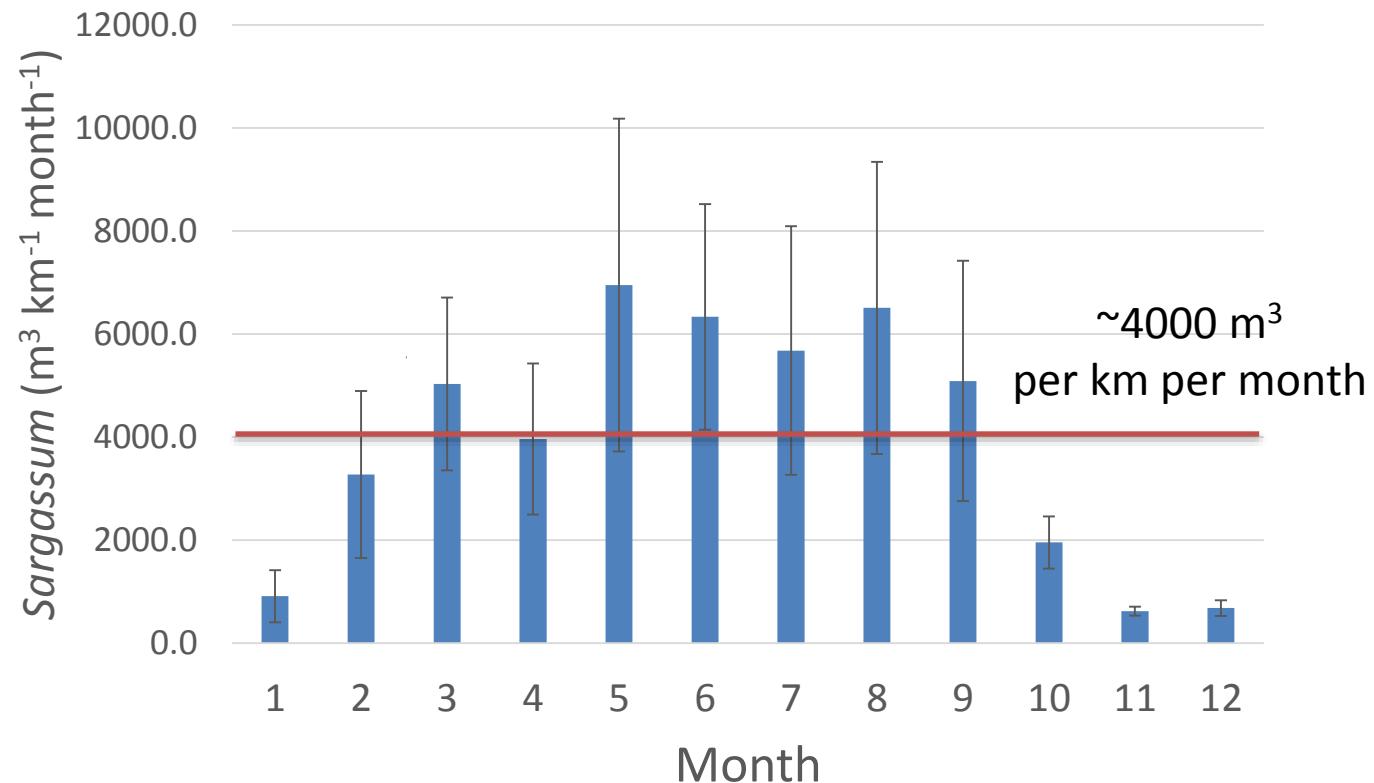
Beach erosion





How much Sargassum arrived?

Sargasso collected from beach sections of hotels
and the public beach at Puerto Morelos 2018

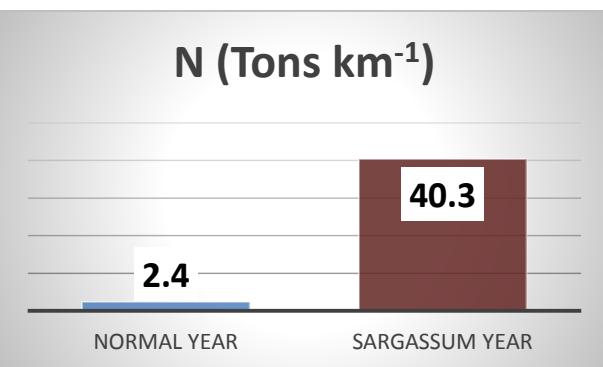


Data collected by ICML, UNAM
See also Protocolo Puerto Morelos

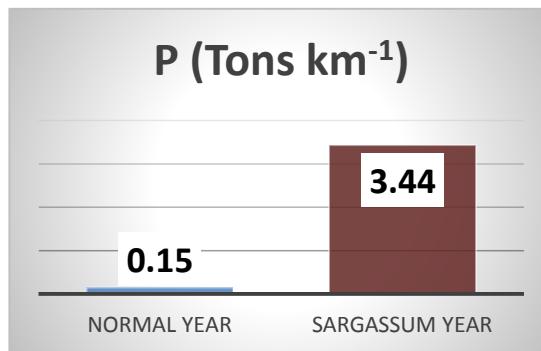
How much is 4000 m³ /month / km?

Input of N & P

N (Tons km⁻¹)



P (Tons km⁻¹)



1 dry g \equiv 7.53 mg N & 0.075 mg P
(van Tussenbroek et al. 2017)

Normal year:
Hernández-Terrones et al. 2011

Input of Organic C

- \approx 48000 m³ Sargassum / km / year
 - 84 dry kg por m³
 - 1 dry g \equiv 25 mg C_{org}

1008 Tons C_{org} / km / year

¿How much is this in C credits?

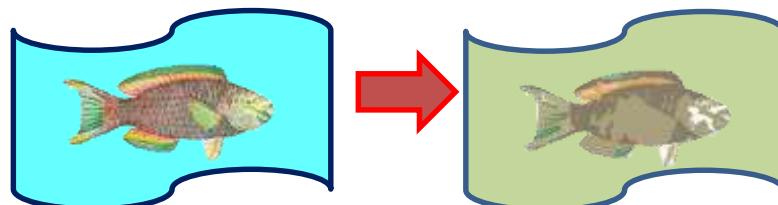
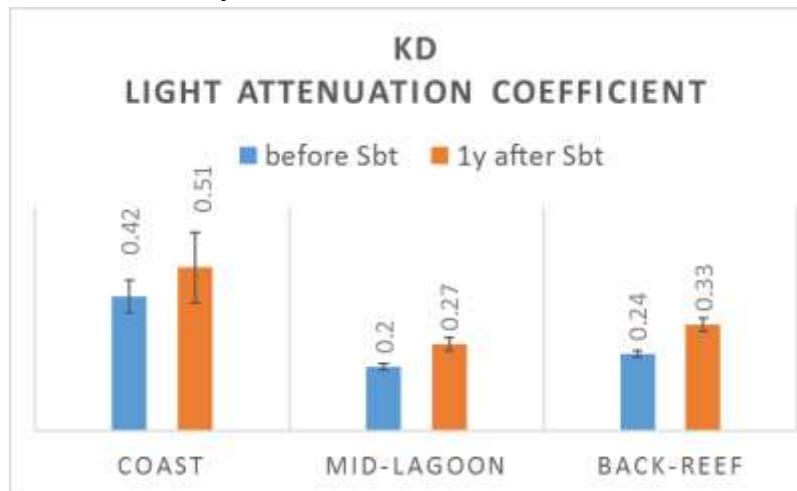
- 1008 ton C_{org} = 3696 ton CO₂
 - C trade US\$28 por ton of captured CO₂

103,488 US\$ per km per year

Sbt - Impact on ecosystems

Water Transparency

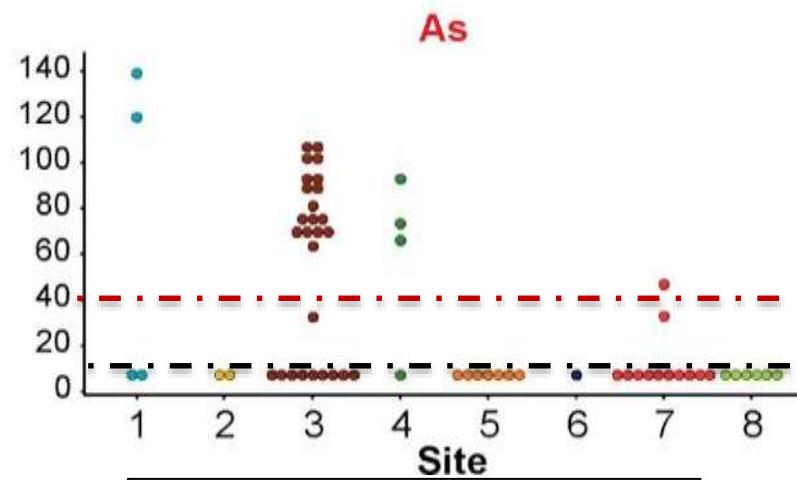
Puerto Morelos Reef Lagoon 1 year after Sbt of 2015



Van Tussenbroek et al. 2017

Heavy metal contamination?

Concentration in Sargassum tissues

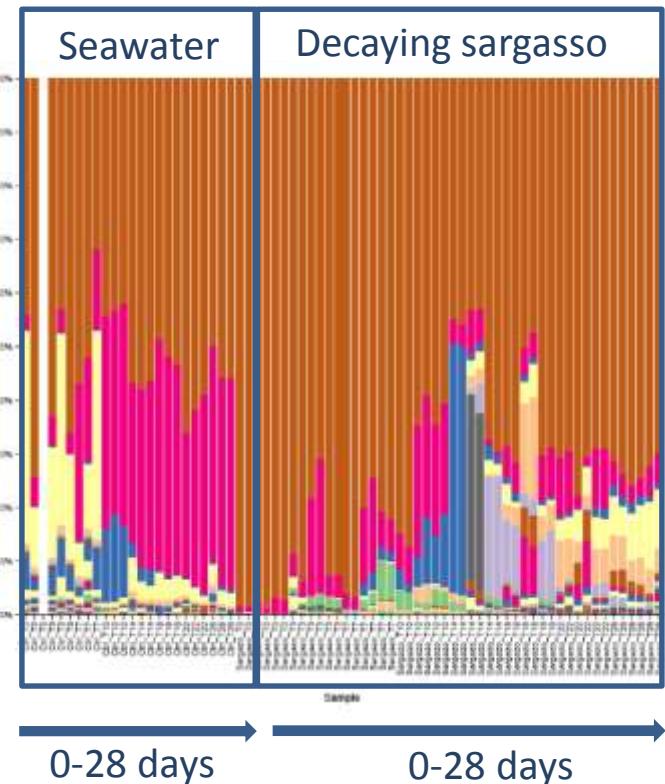


Torrescano-Valle et al. in prep.

Sbt - Impact on communities

Microbial community ?

Sargasso has a different microbioma than seawater



Shift in seagrass community

Before Sbt



After Sbt



Beltrán et al. in process

Lab. Pastos-UNAM - et al. in process

Sbt - Impact on communities

New Introductions ?

Sargasso - Associated fauna

*Idotea
metalica*

*Litopia
melanostroma*



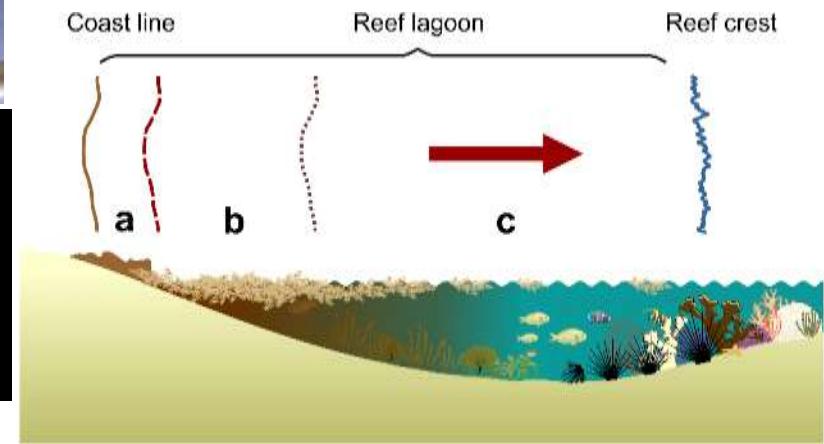
*Sygnatus
pelagicus*

*Stephanolepis
hispidus*

Monroy-Velázquez et al. 2019

Trophic relationships ?

Sargassum blooms alter the trophic structure of the sea urchin
Diadema antillarum



Cabanillas-Terán et al. 2019

Sbt - Impact on communities

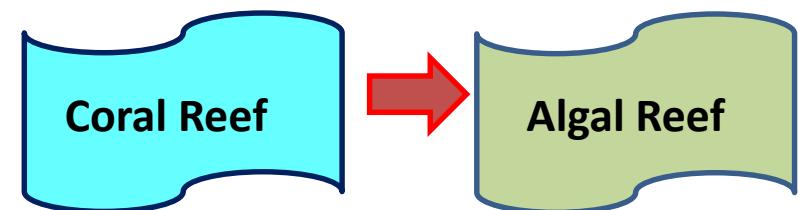
Increasing coral death & disease?



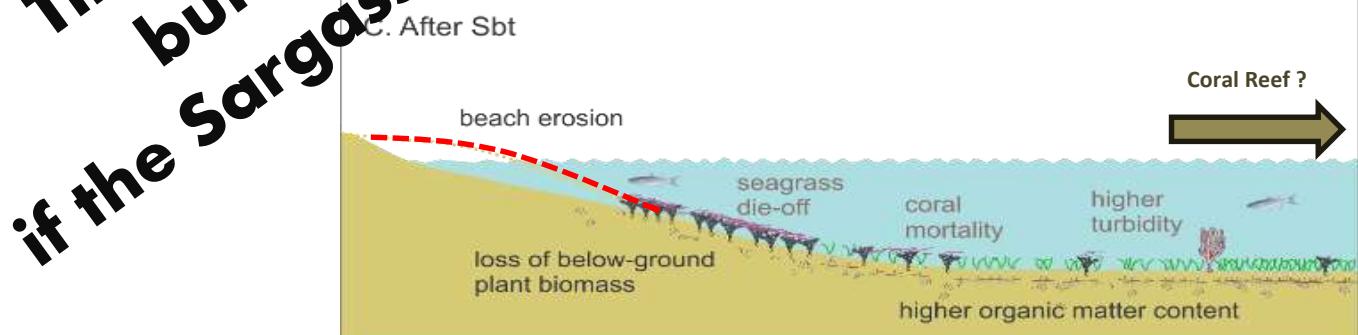
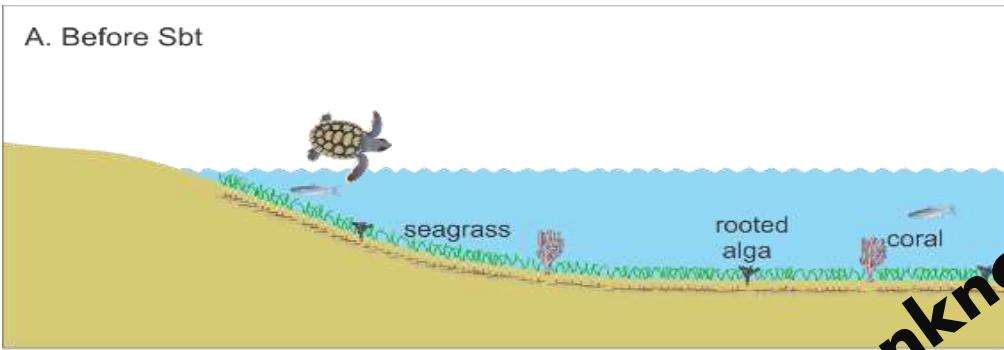
Likely due to decrease in water quality, but no direct relationship with Sbt has been established

Various Reef Labs – UNAM
Reef Park Pto. Morelos - CONANP

Shift in reef community?



After a Sbt – The system has changed!



Time for recovery is unknown
but likely covers decades,
if the Sargassum influx does not recur

Conclusion

**Management of the massive
Sargassum influx is urgently needed
and poses a major challenge**



**ButRestoration of the damaged ecosystems
after we have properly attended this massive influx
will be an equally large challenge!**

Thank you



SAMMO, UASA-ICML

In collaboration with:

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