

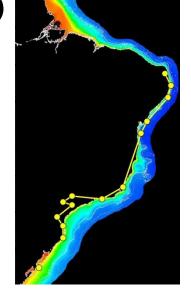


BLUE CARBON INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC WORKING GROUP II Workshop – Bali, July 26th to 29th

BRAZILIAN CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL COASTAL CARBON DATA ARCHIVE

Dra. Margareth S. Copertino

Institute of Oceanography,
Federal University of Rio Grande (FURG), BRAZIL
doccoper@furg.br



DiVAS Dinamycs of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

ReBENTOS





Global Coastal Carbon Data Archive Outline

1. Coastal science community involvement:

ReBENTOS network

2. Data and metadata needs:

Brazilian preliminary metadata

Seagrass data availability

- 3. Data storage and technical aspects of collocating auxiliary parameters
- 4. Data submission and data ownership issues

The potential of ReBENTOS

Rede de Monitoramento de Habitats Bentônicos Costeiros

"Monitoring Network for Coastal Benthic Habitats"

- Integrated Brazilian network for benthic studies, within the context of anthropogenic impacts, global climate changes and ecosystems biodiversity and function.
- Created in 2011 within the Brazilian Government grant: SISBIOTA Program
- Linked to major Brazilian climate change research programs, funded by government agencies

Rede CLIMA

Brazilian Network for Global Climate Change Studies





Support:

FINEP FAPESP





ReBentos Mission



Short term:

- To review the current knowledge and the health status of benthic habitats

Long term:

- To establish the continuous monitoring of intertidal and shallow subtidal benthic habitats along Brazilian coast
- To detect the effects of environmental changes, at local and regional scale.



5 Projects

Sand Beaches

Reefs

Mangroves and Salt Marshes

Vegetated bottoms (seagrasses)

Environmental Education and Outreach

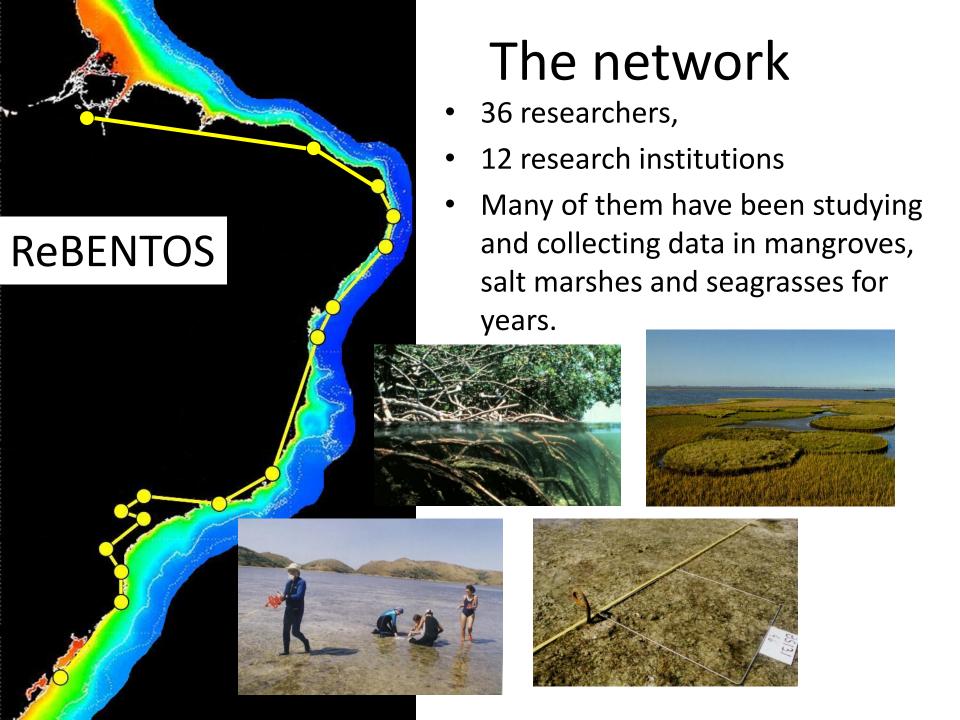












I Workshop of ReBENTOS: Happening now!

July 28-29 2011 – Arraial do cabo (Rio de Janeiro State)

 Overview and synthesis of benthic studies in Brazil: what we have done and where are we going to,

Discussion of monitoring protocols to be applied

Integration to international research networks, including Blue Carbon

Researchers that confirmed the interest to give contributions to GCCDA

(Total of 11, but waiting additional feed-back)

Management, Public Policy and Data Sets

Dr. Alexander Turra. ReBentos Coordinator Instituto de Oceanografia. Universidade de São Paulo (USP).

Mangrove Data:

Dr. Luis Drude Lacerda. Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFCE).

Dra. Cristina Rocha Barreira. Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFCE).

Dr. Ângelo Fraga Bernadino. Universidade Federal do Espírito Santos (UFES)

Seagrass Data:

Dr. Joel Creed. Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ).

Dr. Margareth da Silva Copertino. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG).

Dr. Karine Magalhães. Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (UFRPE),

Dr. Paulo Antunes Horta. Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC)

Salt Marsh Data:

Dr. Cesar Serra Bonifácio Costa. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG).

Dr. Juliano Marangoni. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG).

Satelite imagery and GIS:

MSc. Franciane Coimbra. Instituto Federal de Educação do Rio Grande do Sul (IFRS)

2. Data and metadata needs

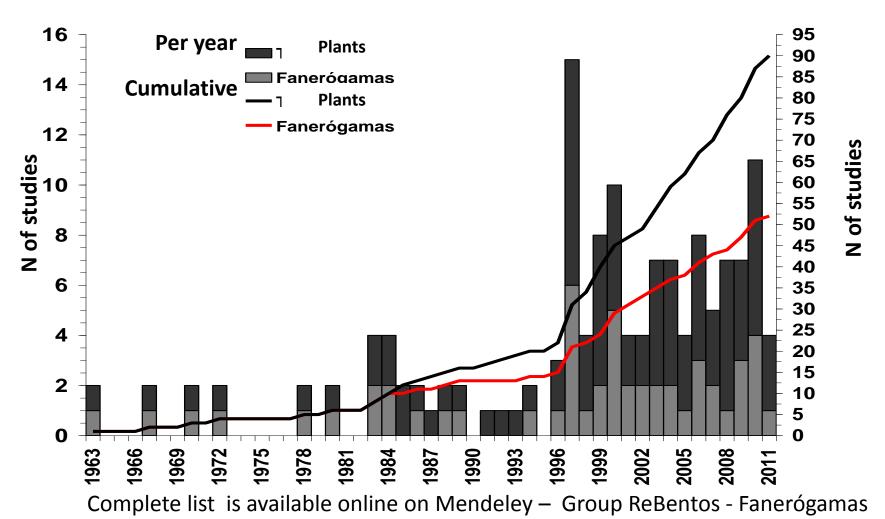
What can we provide soon?

Preliminary metadata

- List of studies on Brazilian seagrasses, mangroves and salt marshes.
- Locations and geographic coordinates;
- Type of data and parameters collected;
- Methodologies used;
- Period or date of collection;
- Publications associated to the data;
- Data owner or administration .

Studies performed on Brazilian seagrass habitats

100 Studies registered since 1963 - 52 focused on plant biology and ecology



DATA on SEAGRASSES

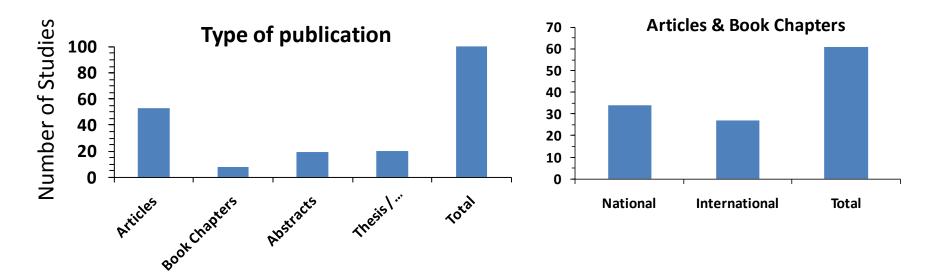
Position of seagrass data along Brazilian coast (Coordinates)



Distribuition of seagrass species along Brazilian coast (Marques & Creed 2010)



Where are these studies?



Information on temporal variability of seagrass populations **Total of 23 studies** 14 **Number of Studies** 12 10 5 studies have > 5 years data 6 4 2 0 Seasonal Interannual 2 to 5 years > 5 years

Temporal Scale

Long Term seagrass data: indication of <u>changes</u>

South

Patos Lagoon estuary (Rio Grande do Sul State), Brazilian LTER.
 Period: 1979-2011.

Southeast

 Araruama lagoon (Rio de Janeiro State), SeagrassNet. Period: 1985-2011.

Northeast

- Abrolhos Reef (Bahia State), SeagrassNet. Period: 1985-2008
- Itamaracá & Tamandaré (Pernambuco State), SeagrassNet.
 Period: 2001-2010

Basic common parameters measured are:

- Spatial limits of the meadow;
- Plant biomass and % cover;
- Species composition
- - Abiotic parameters (e.g. depth, salinity, temperature).



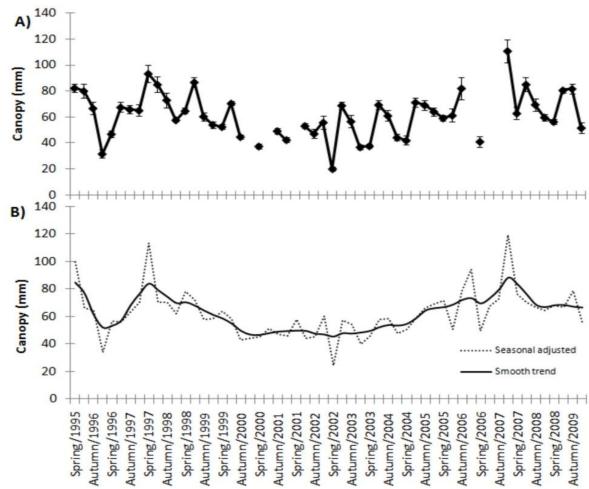


Cabo Frio, RJ – 15 years of monitoring – Dr. J. Creed & research team





Halodule beds



Period



DIVAS

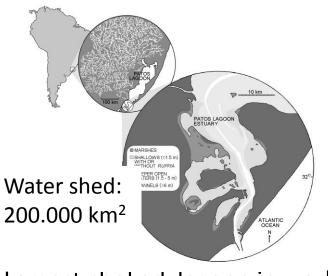
Dinamycs of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation



- Changes in structure and abundance of SAV in Patos Lagoon estuary during last 30 years
- -Their relationship to changes in climate, hydrology and water parameters

Effects of climate and hydrological variability on benthic habitats in Patos Lagoon estuary (South Brazil)

M. S. Copertino, U. Seeliger, L. A. Colling, C. E. Bemvenutti, O. Möller. In review.

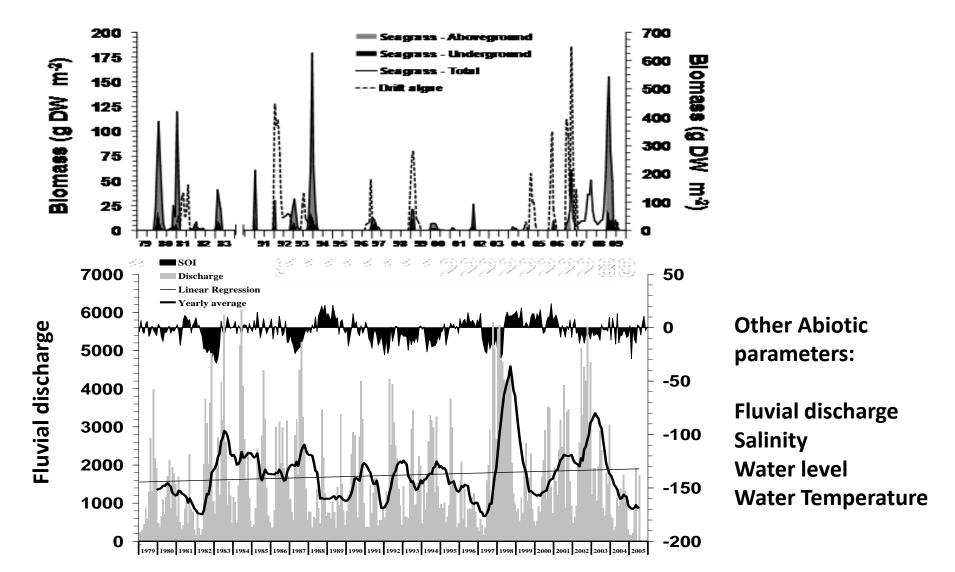


Largest choked lagoon in world





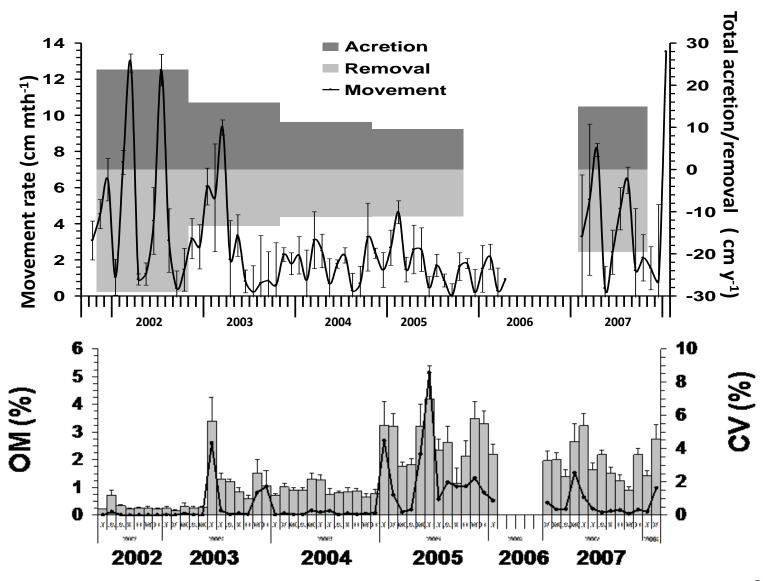
Fig. 7 Plant Biomass data (monthly)



Sources: Moler et al. 2009, Odebrecht et al. 2010; Copertino & Seeliger 2010

Sediment Dynamics & Organic Matter content

High interanual variabilityem in % OM

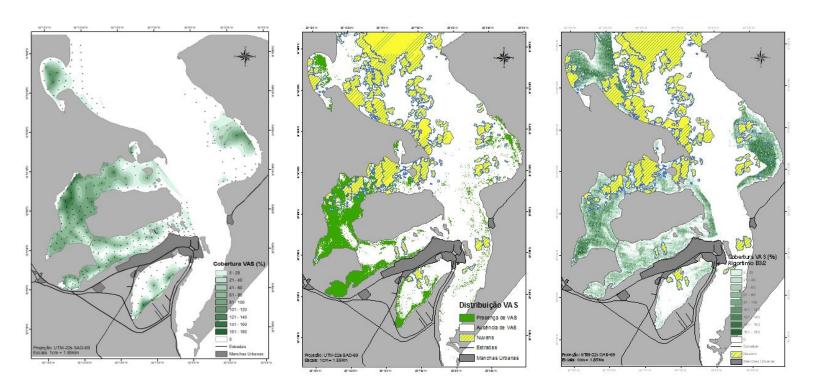


Spatial distribuition & abundance of seagrasses by in situ and satellite imagery (ongoing project)

February 2011

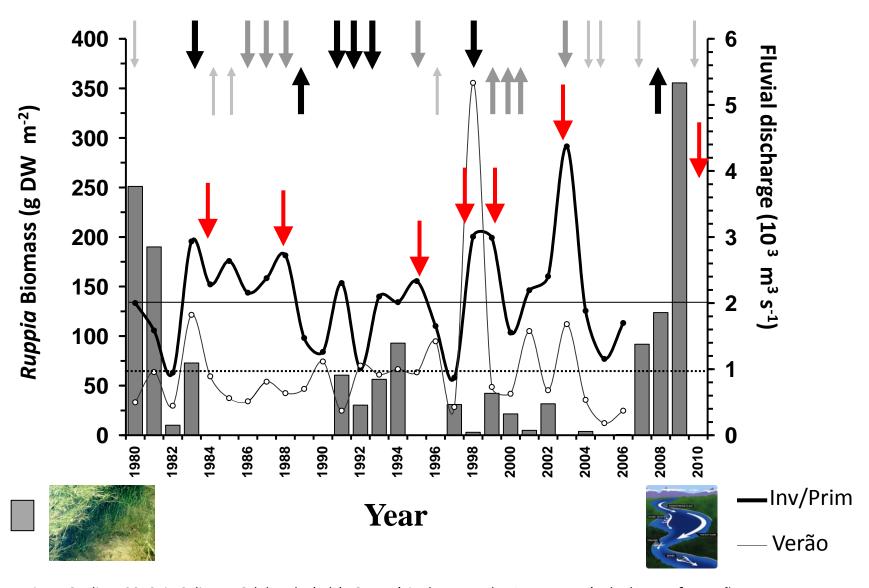
% Cover in situ (344 points)

Estimated by LANDSAT-5, from diferent methods



Satellite image processed by Supervisioned Classification method and by using an algorithm, calibrate with *in situ* data. Seagrasses covered about 80 km² of shallow areas. Gianasi & Copertino (not published).

Inerannual & Interdecadal variability Reductions under El Nino and High Fluvial Discharge Changes Biomassa



4. Data submission and ownership issues

- People would agree submitting the data and making them available for synthesis and other integrated products, since the data source and owner are properly cited and previously contacted.
- A DOI number to each data set upon submission is highly desirable. But it may not be enough to solve some other issues related to data submission.
- A considerable and unknown portion of the collected data on Brazilian mangroves and seagrasses has not been making available throughout publications
- Among the available studies, more than half have been published within the country (national journals, reports and grey literature of hard access) and most are only descriptive.
- Many researchers still have concerns about making data freely available to the public, and the reasons can be several.

4. Data submission and data ownership issues

- Strong efforts should be put towards encouraging data submission from scientific community, and additional status or data certification should be created.
- A previous agreement must be done regarding using the data for local, regional or global studies.
- Public submitted data should be used ONLY for global or regional synthesis and evaluations, modeling or integrated approaches, upon data owner acordance





PARA MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS

PESQUISAS ECOLÓGICAS DE LONGA DURAÇÃO **Rede CLIMA**



ReBENTOS



