Cook Islands Marine Park Rapid Reef Assesment



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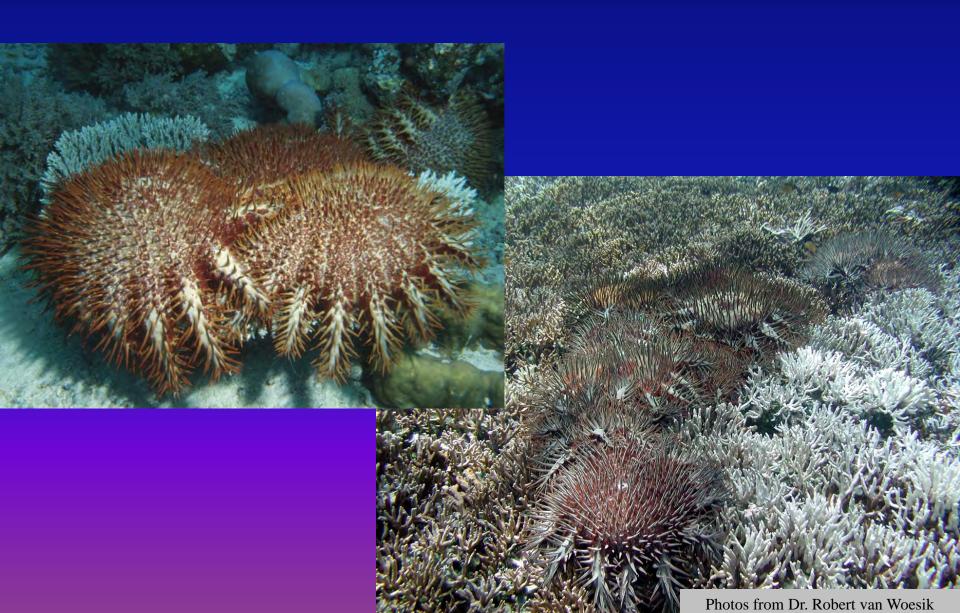






Disturbances that influence coral reef ecosystems in the southern Cook Islands

Crown-of-thorn starfish



Cyclones



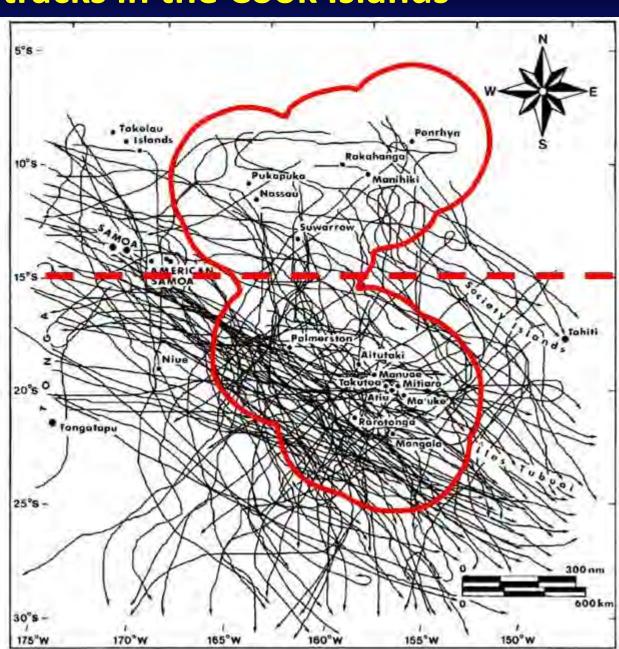




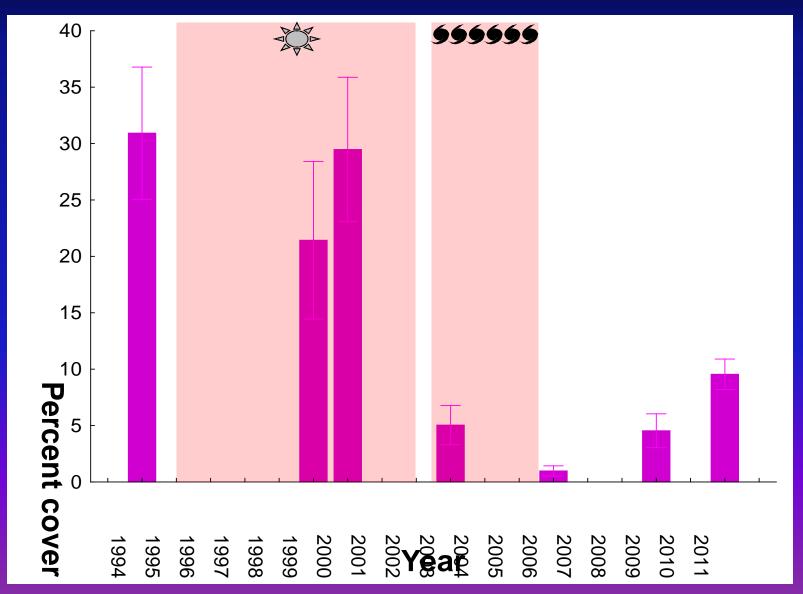
Cyclone tracks in the Cook Islands



Tracks of 104 cyclones in the Cook Islands from 1820–2006 (de Scally, 2008)



Hard coral cover for Rarotonga

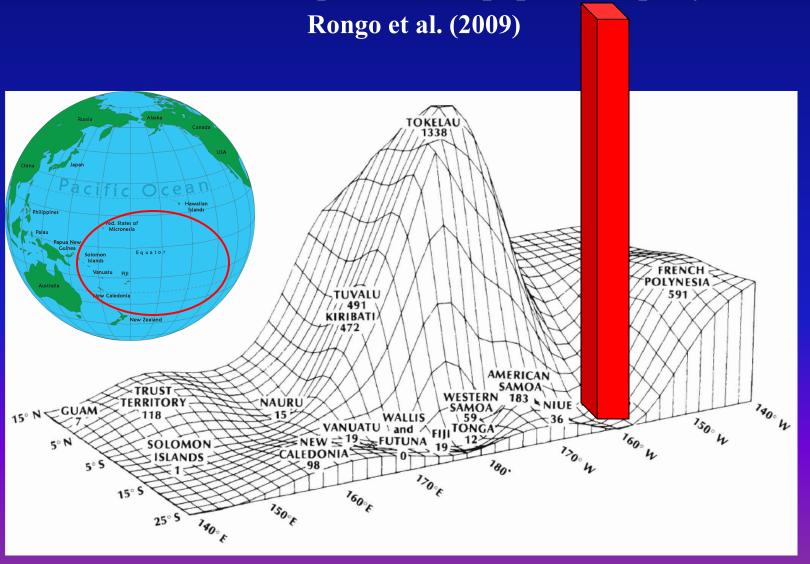


Friedman test (2006 – 2011)

 $\chi^2 = \overline{63, p} < \overline{0.001}$

Ciguatera fish poisoning

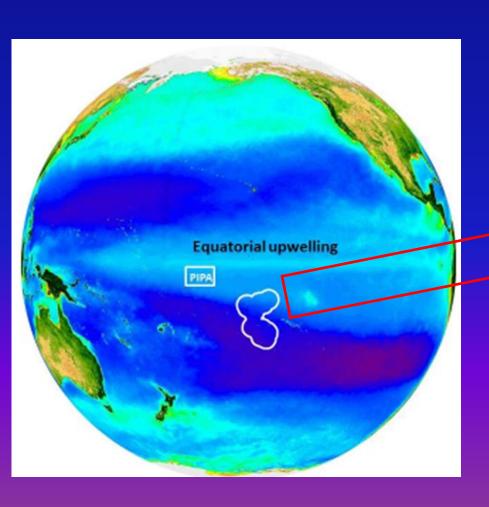
1994 – 2006: 1,790 per 100,000 population per year

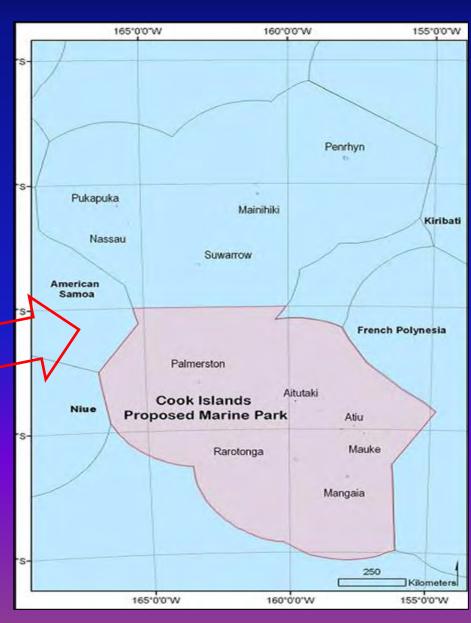


Lewis (1986) Marine Fisheries Review 48, p. 8.

Globe: http://www.free-extras.com/images/pacific_ocean_globe-12033.htm







Rapid Assessment of Coral Reefs in the southern Cook Islands

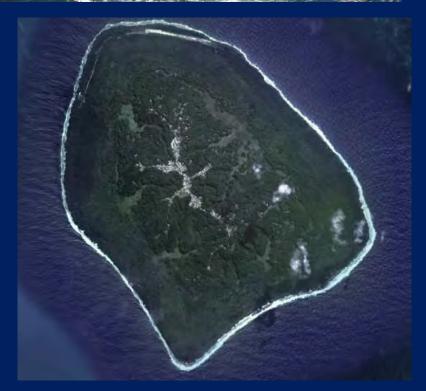








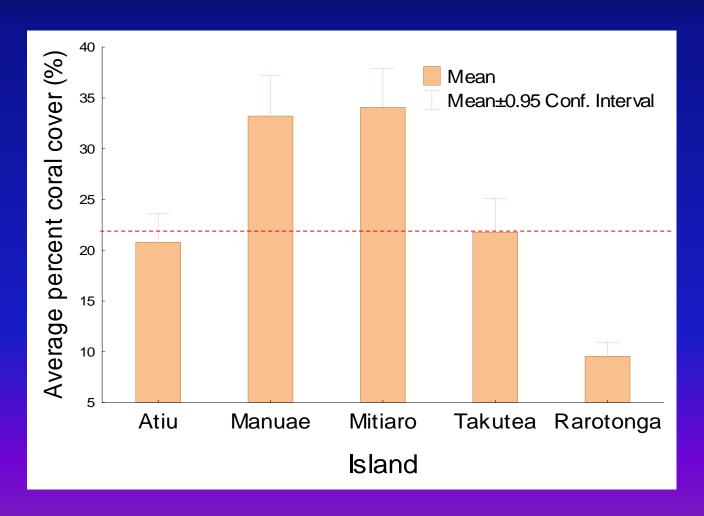




Capacity Building



Coral cover



Average coral cover of the four islands surveyed in 2013; coral cover for Rarotonga was taken the 2011 survey (Rongo, 2011). Dotted line indicated the average coral cover of 22.1% in 2003 estimated from 2,667 reefs within the Indo-Pacific (Bruno & Selig, 2007)

Giant Clam (Tridacna maxima)



On average clam density is around 3 Individuals per m². In some cases up 50 individuals per m².







Healthy Reefs

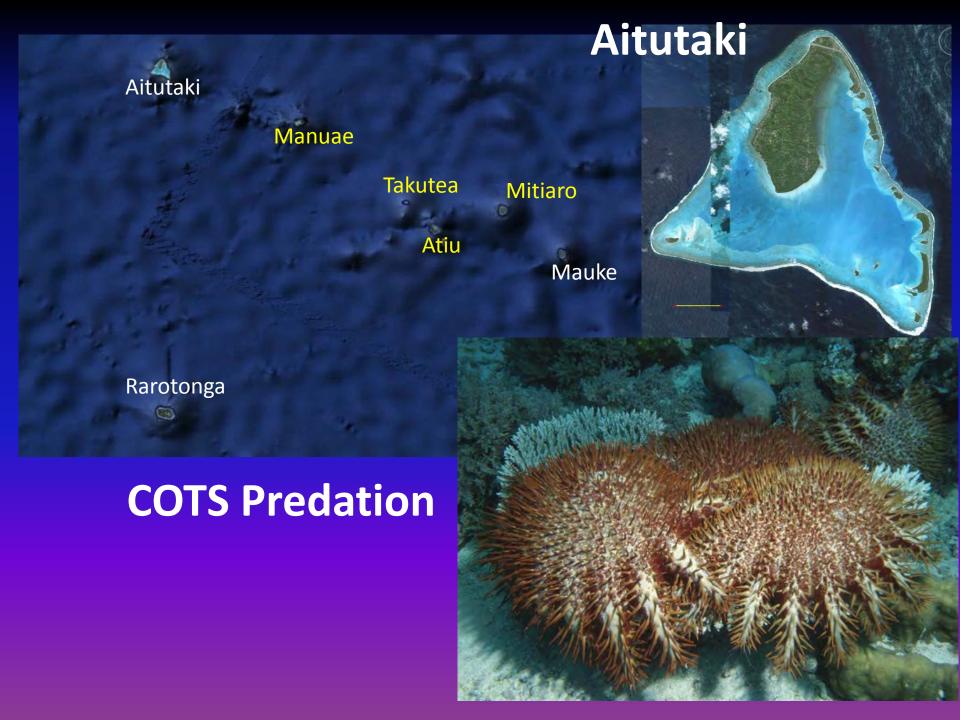


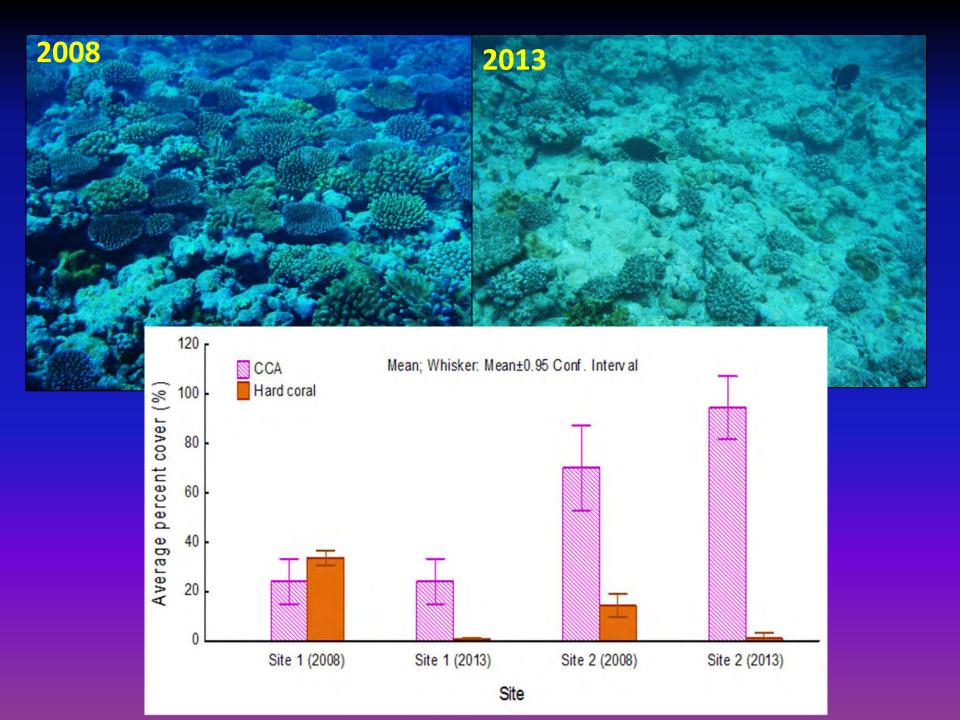




Degradation and Recovery

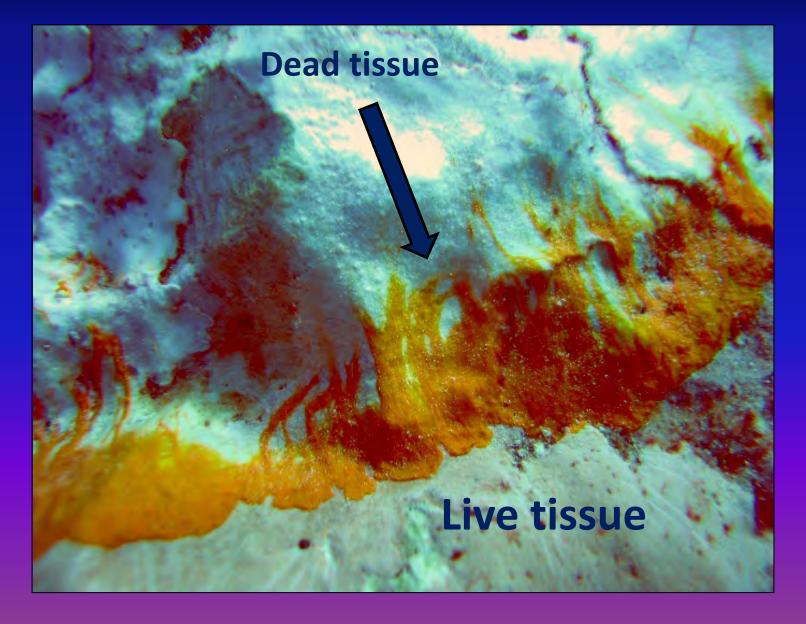






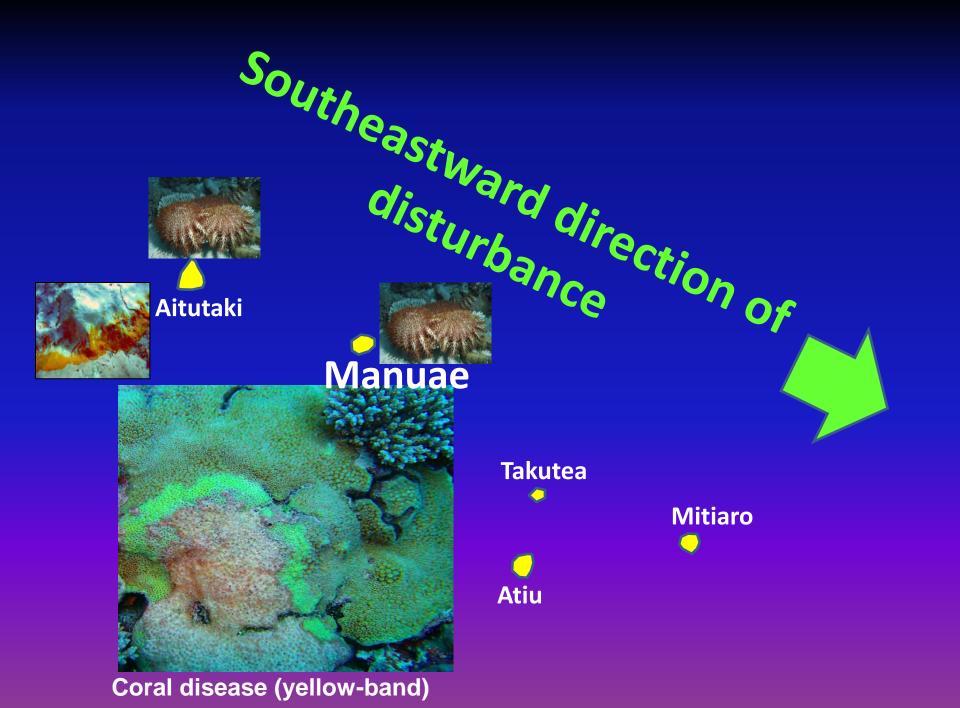
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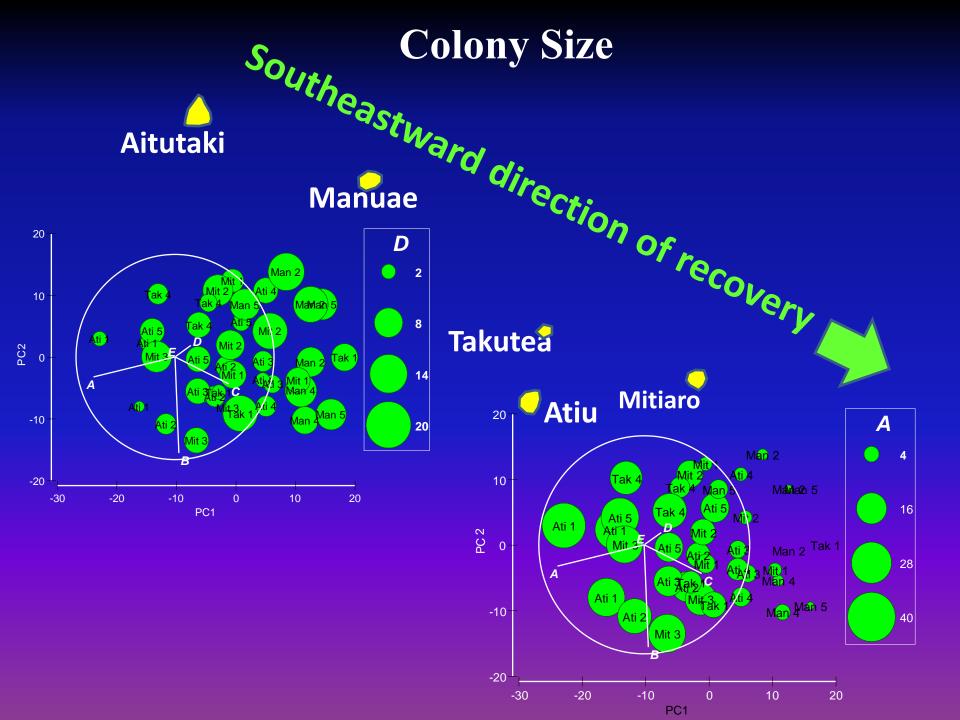
Coralline Lethal Orange Disease



Eutrophic conditions and macro-algal dominated







Summary

- Reefs are recovering
- High degree of similarity
- Baseline Information for some islands
- Managing the island of Aitutaki may benefit the rest of the island chain