## REEF FLAT ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

**NOSY HAO** 

12,2,21

Science Team



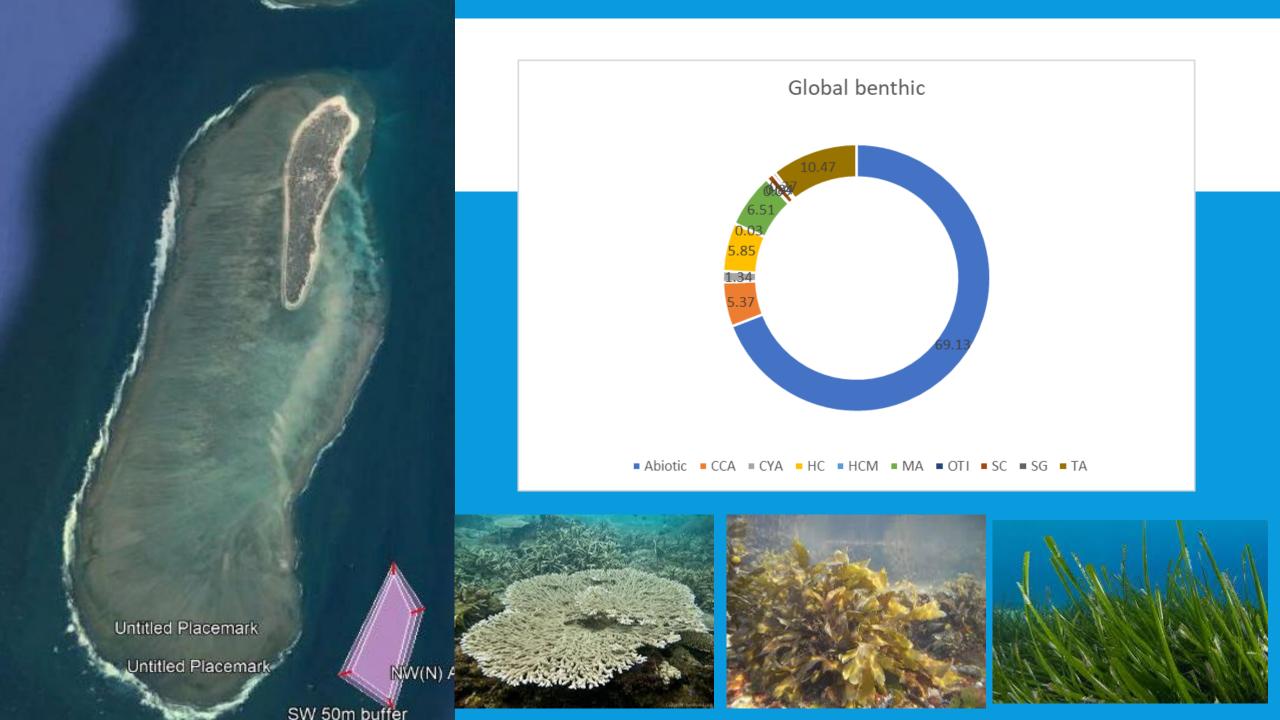






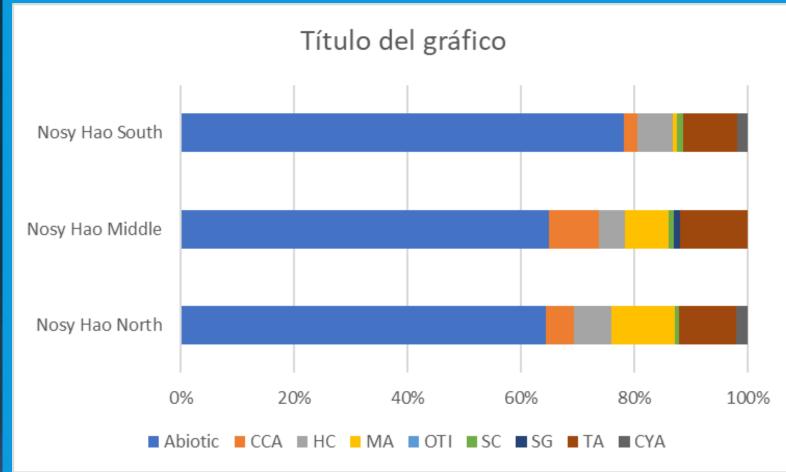






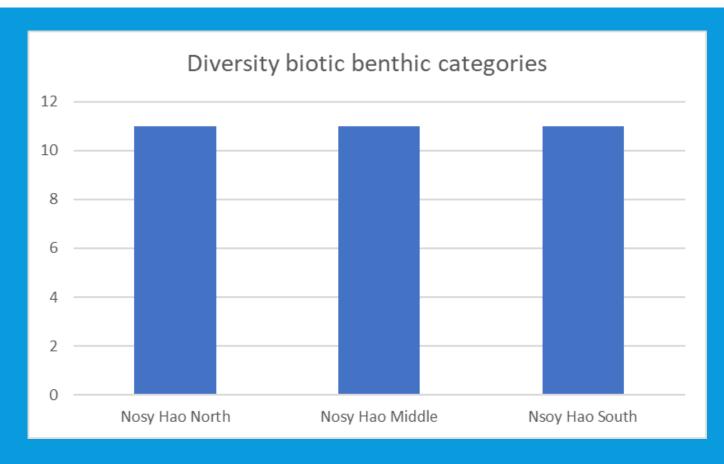


### BENTHIC PER SITE

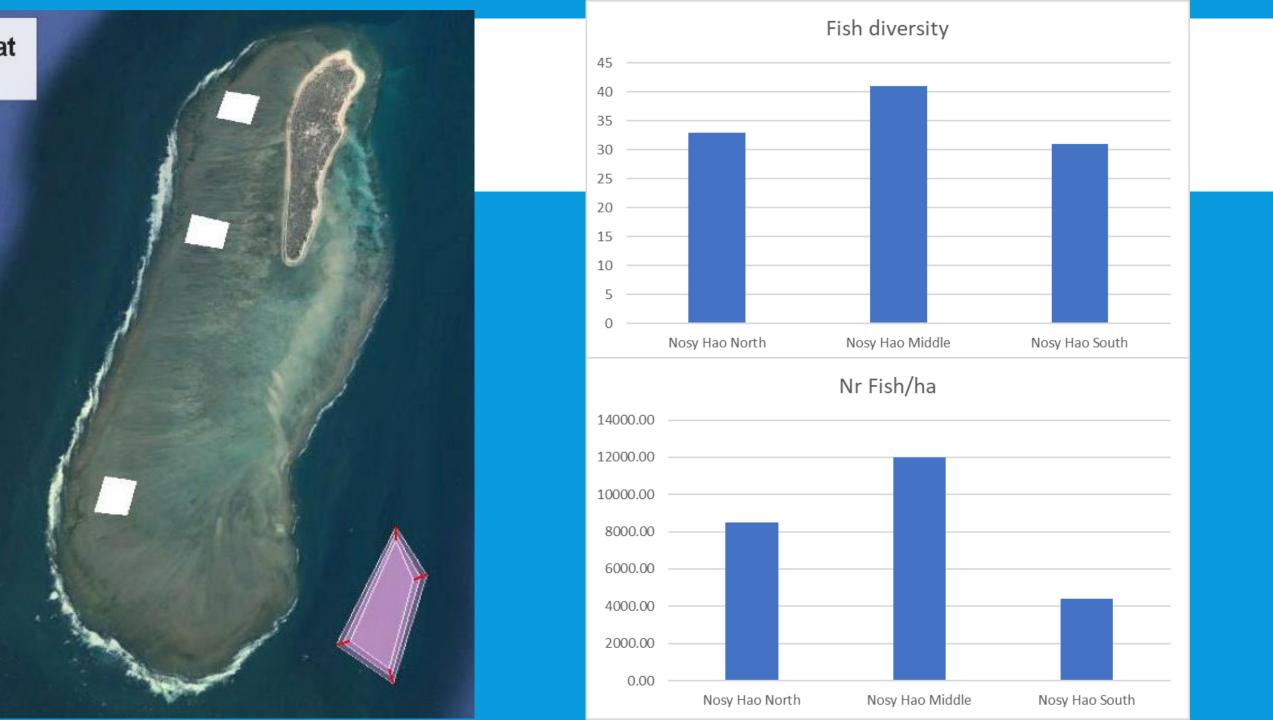


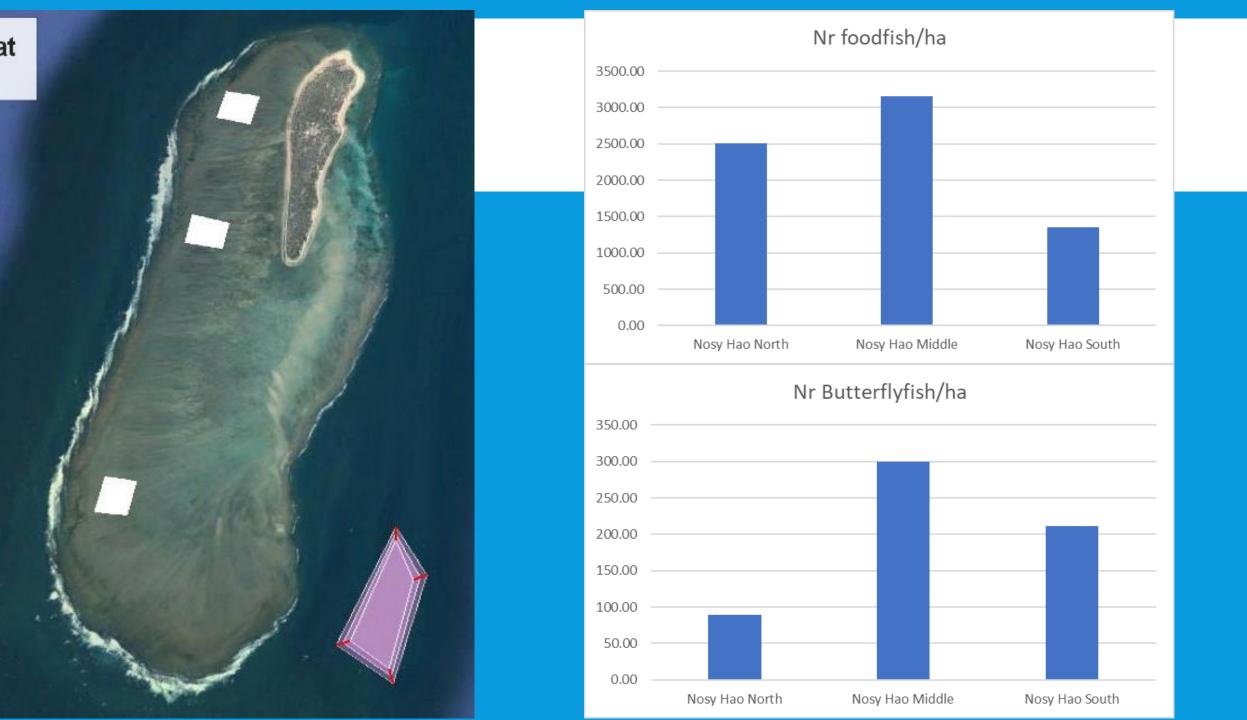


### **BENTHIC PER SITE**

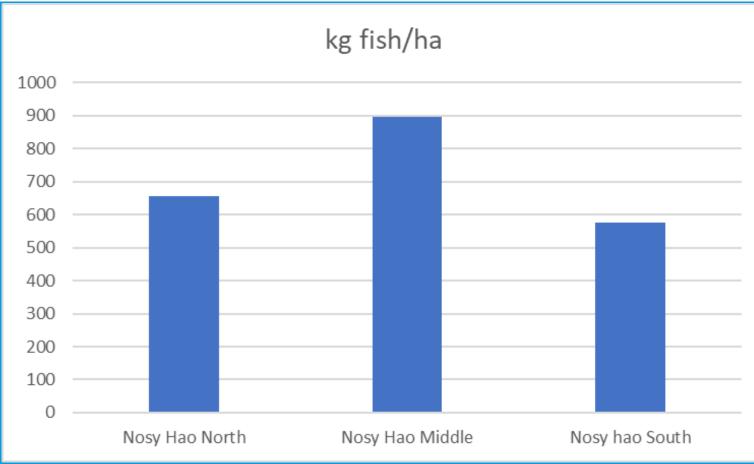










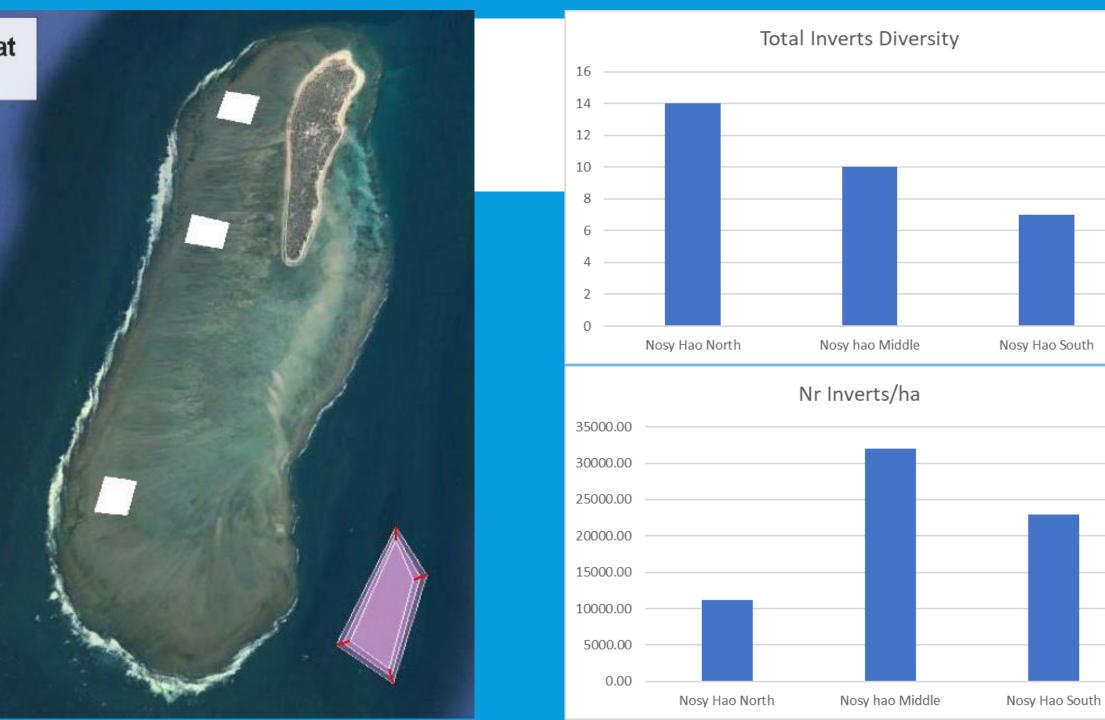


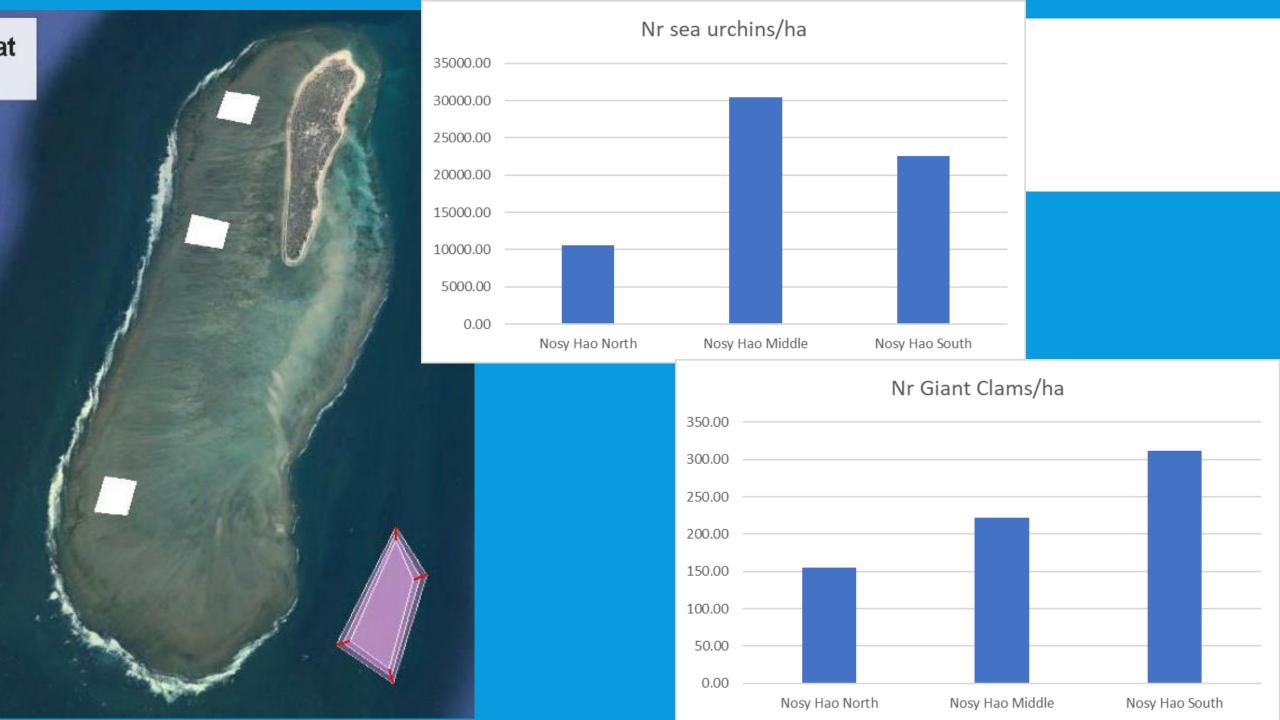


#### **INVERTEBRATES**

Global Diversity: 16 sp Global relative abundance: 22.055 invert/ha





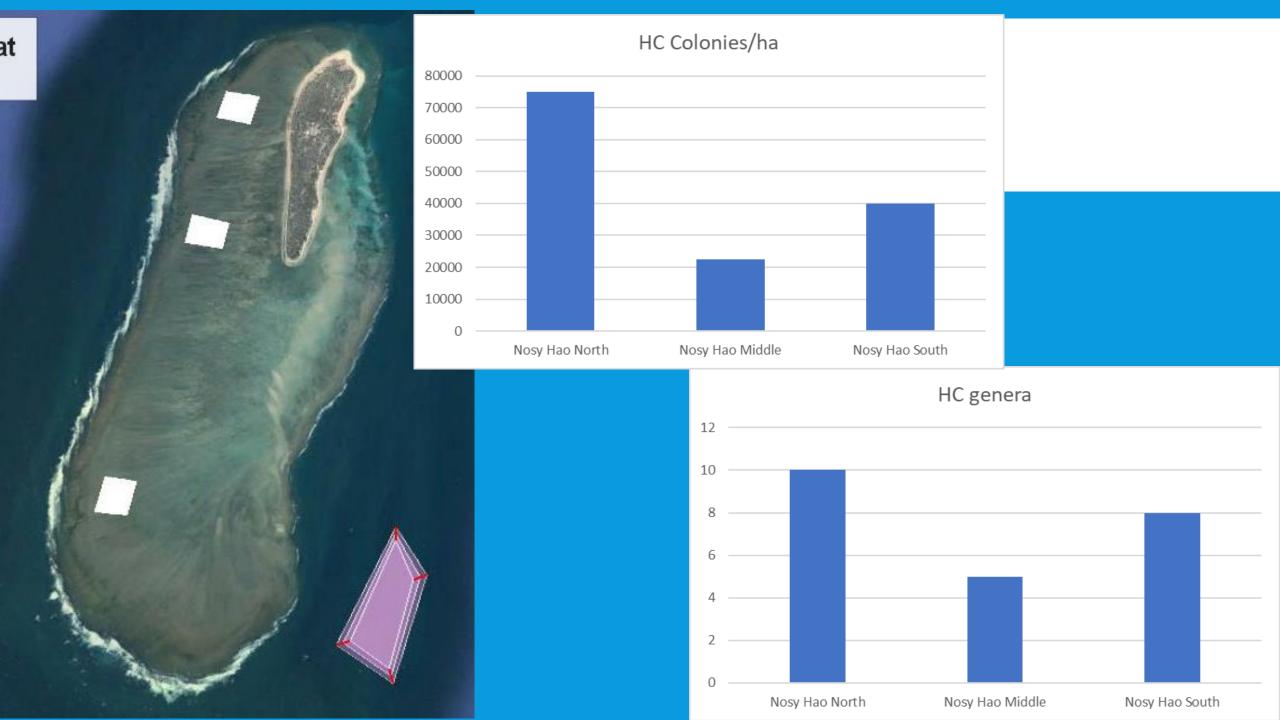


# Untitled Placemark Untitled Placemark SW 50m buffer

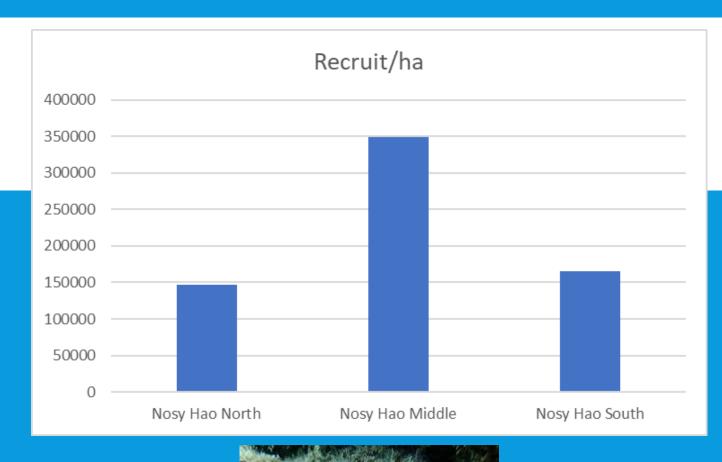
### **HARD CORALS**

15 genera 45.833 Hard coral colonies/ha











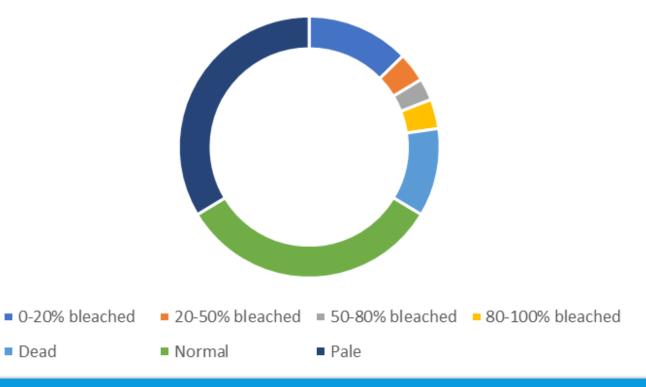




# Untitled Placemark Untitled Placemark SW 50m buffer

### **IMPACTS**



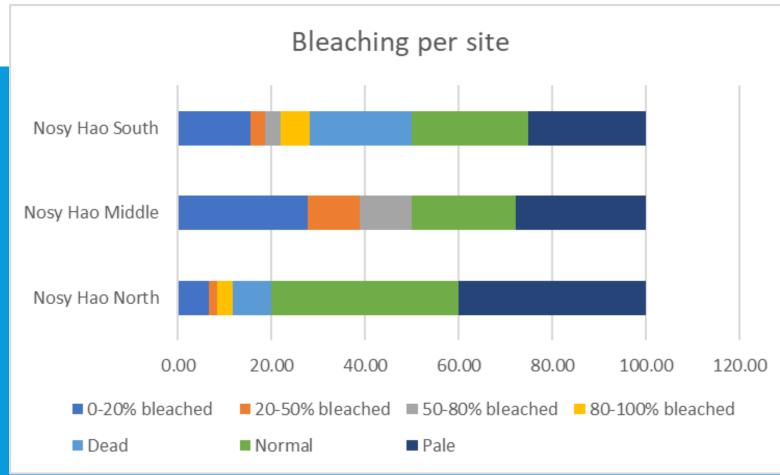


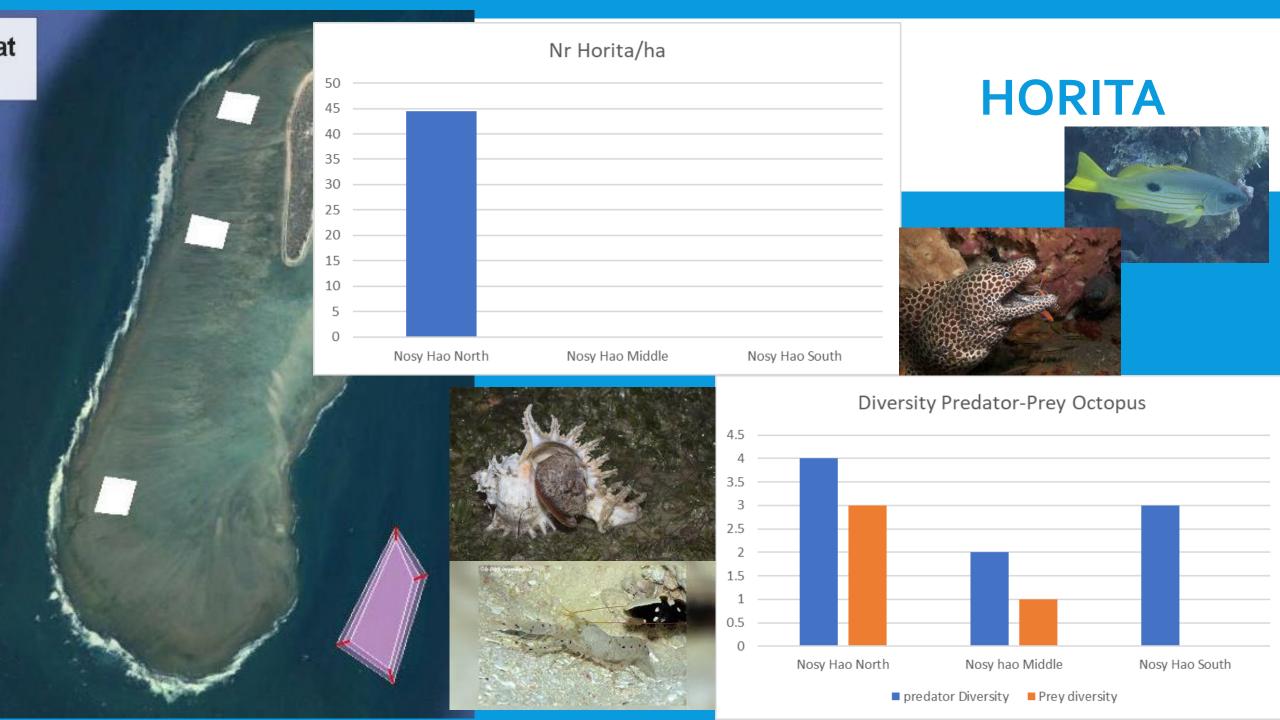


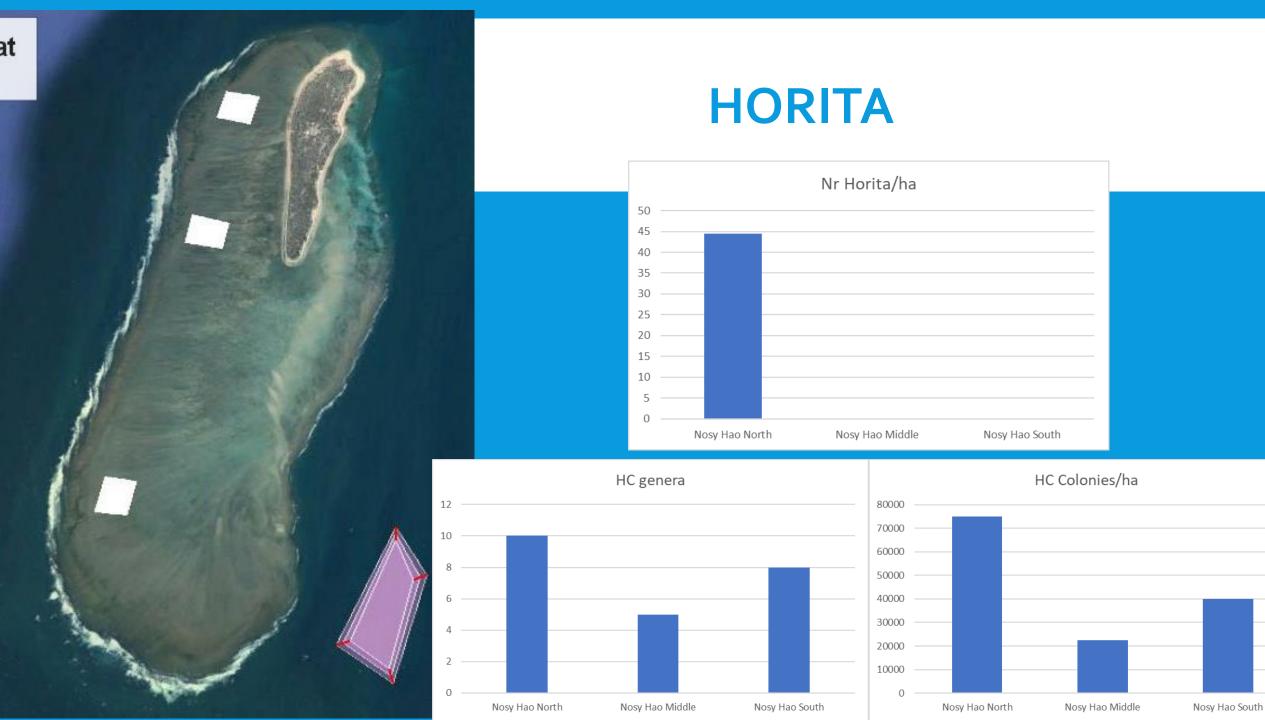
Dead

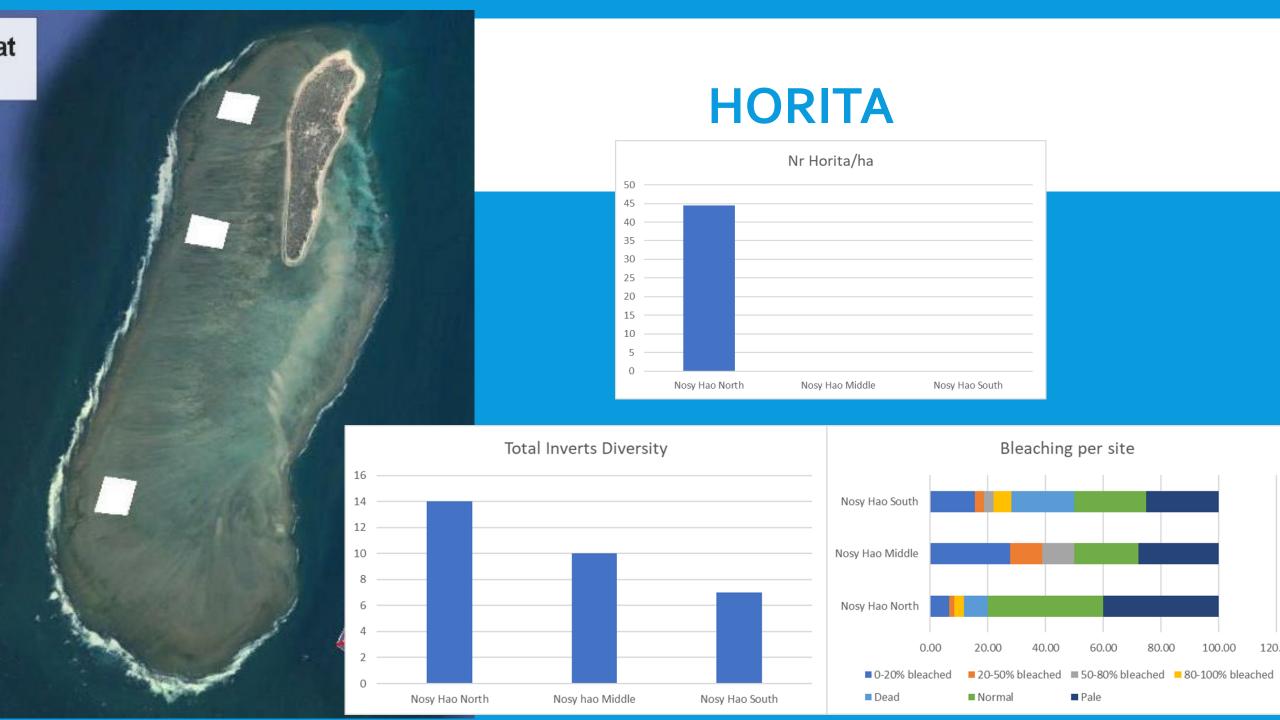












### CONCLUSIONS

- High environmental and human impacts on Nosy Hao Reef Flats (big swell, strong currents, fisheries pressure,....)
- Nosy Hao North has the highest environmental quality score.
- Nosy Hao South has the lowest environmental quality score
- The highest abundance of octopus has been found in Nosy Hao North
- Positive correlation between abundance of octopus and predatorprey diversity
- Positive correlation between abundance of octopus and environmental quality
- High density of hard coral recruitment showing signs of recovery



- Creation of a permanent NTZ in the reef flat for octopus protection
- Environmental and Fisheries good practices for horita gleaners
- Limitations in the by-catch related to octopus fisheries
- Limitations in Giant Clam harvesting
- Assessment of the evolution of the ecosystem: conduct ecological surveys at least once a year
- Linking ecological information with octopus fisheries information