Biodiversity of Sydney harbour • Pat Hutchings, Australian Museum

- Joint study with colleagues from the Australian Museum, Shane Ayhong (crustaceans), Mandy Reid (molluscs) Mick Ashcroft (GIS) and Mark McGrouther(fish)
- Very much a collaborative program





Australian Museum

- Oldest natural history museum in Australia, founded 1827- a state museum
- Collections date from around 1850 onwards, largely databased
- Obviously collections from Sydney Harbour well represented

Background to study

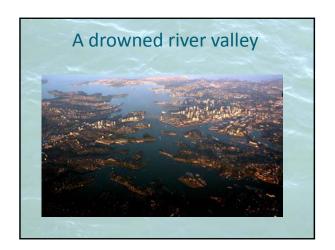
Australian Museum an associate member of SIMS (Sydney Institute of Marine Science- a consortium of the five Sydney Universities) based at Chowder Bay

Developing the Sydney Harbour program- the Biodiversity Survey part of this program-essential baseline for any subsequent surveys, based on AM collections.

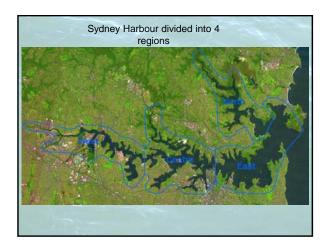


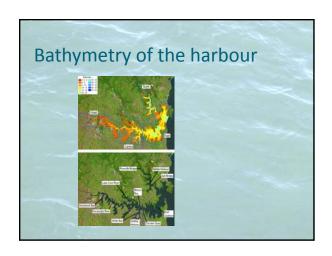
Sydney Harbour

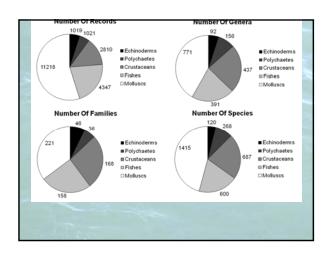
- Drowned river valley formed during a rise in sea level ~10,000 years ago
- Entrance, between North and South Heads ~3 km wide, depth 30 m
- Estuary then opens up into Port Jackson, fed by Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers to the west and Middle Harbour to the north
- 30 km long with a surface area of about 50 km² and a total catchment of 500 km² most of the harbour (49.7 km²) is under tidal influence
- Australia's largest city built around the harbour



- Strategy for survey
 Basically we extracted all records of fish, polychaetes, molluscs, echinoderms & crustaceans from AM databases
- Lists checked, names updated, but material not checked
- Over 20,415 records (1250 polys, 2778 crustaceans, 1017 echinoderms, 10,732 molluscs, 586 fishes)
- Plotted distributions across the 4 regions, by group and when collected

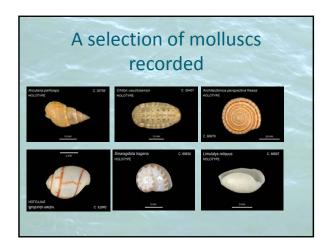


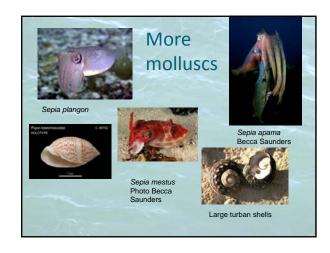


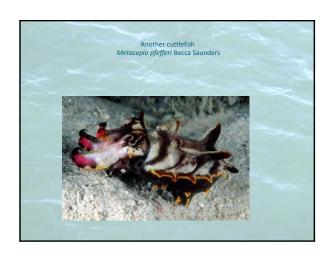


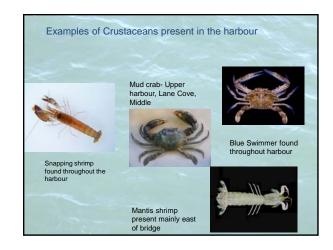
Summary of Biodiversity

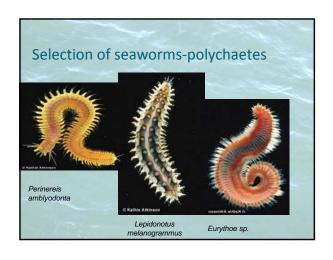
- Over 3000 species (doesn't include several groups like the bryozoans, sponges, corals & minor phyla)
- Fish, 586- (only 540 known from entire Mediterranean)
- Polychaetes, 308 species
- Crustaceans, 672 species
- Molluscs, 1375 species
- Echinoderms, 118 species
- This is without there ever having been a full survey-so would anticipate much higher nos actually present

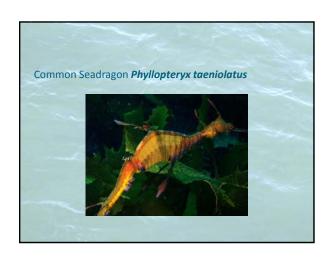






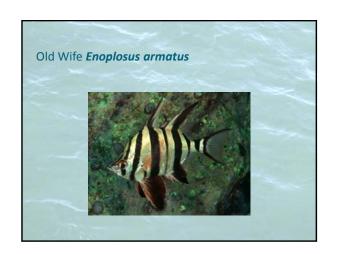


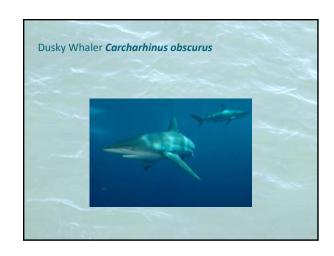


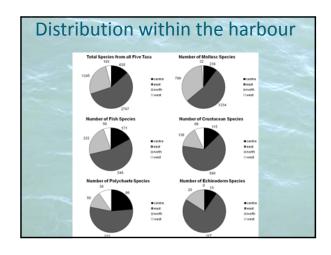


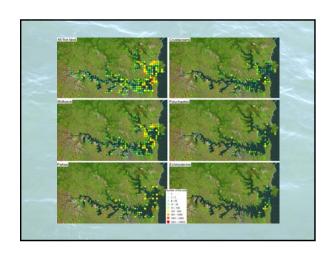


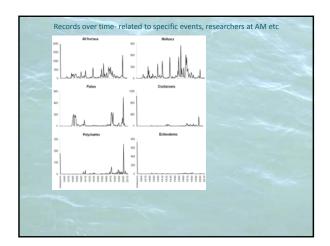


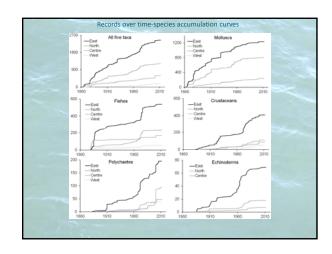




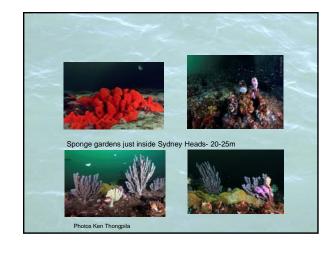




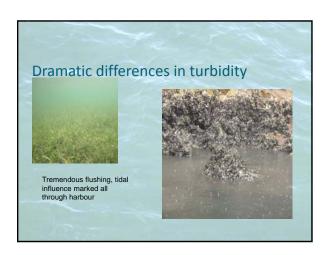






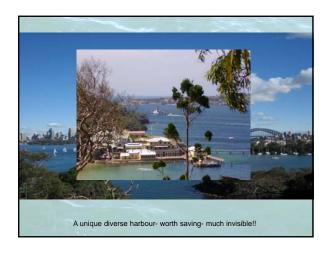






Where to now?

- Identify gaps in sampling areas
- Has diversity changed over time- have we lost species?
- Can we increase the diversity?
- Problems- pollution- storm water drains, loss of habitat- building of seawalls
- Invasive species, climate change
- How do we maintain this diverse harbour for its biodiversity, recreational and economic values?
- Much remains to be studied-



Acknowledgements

- Thanks to Mark McGrouther, Mandy Reid, Shane Ayhong, Ken Thongpila for slides and Emma Johnson from SIMS
- Paper summarising these findings in press Australian Zoologist- will be available on line early next week