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BSc (Hons)

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Summary

During the summer of 2015–16, mangroves in the Gulf of Carpentaria in northern Australia suffered a particularly severe occurrence of dieback. More than 7,000 ha of mangroves have died along 1,000 km of the coast. The scale of the dieback appears to be unprecedented. Climatic extremes are predicted to be the likely cause of mortality. Mangroves are essential for healthy marine ecosystems and provide essential ecosystem services. They provide habitats for various marine organisms including valuable fisheries species. The dieback has implications for fisheries, biodiversity and the understanding of climate change. This project will provide key insights into how the massive mangrove dieback is influencing marine ecosystems, particularly how marine food webs may be altered.

Research Expertise

- Marine Ecology
- Stable Isotope Ecology