

# Indian Ocean microborers in a living coral: How explore their abundance's variability over 50 years?

Diego Alaguarda\*, J. Brajard, F. Le Cornec, G. Coulibaly, M. Canesi,  
E. Douville, A.C. Simon, M. Agelou, C. Lelabousse, A. Tribollet

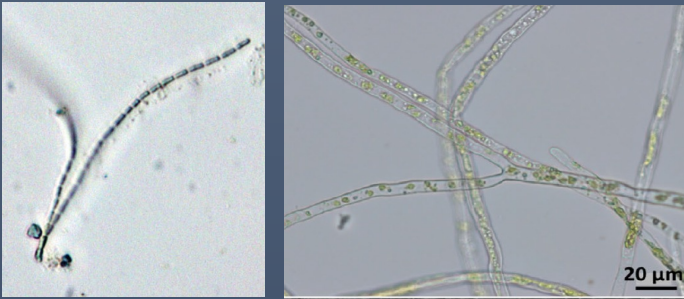
Email: [diego.alaguarda@locean.ipsl.fr](mailto:diego.alaguarda@locean.ipsl.fr)



## Context

Reef carbonate budget :  
balance between constructive  
and destructive forces

Boring Microflora  
(cyanobacteria, algae,  
fungi): One of the main  
agents of bioerosion in reefs



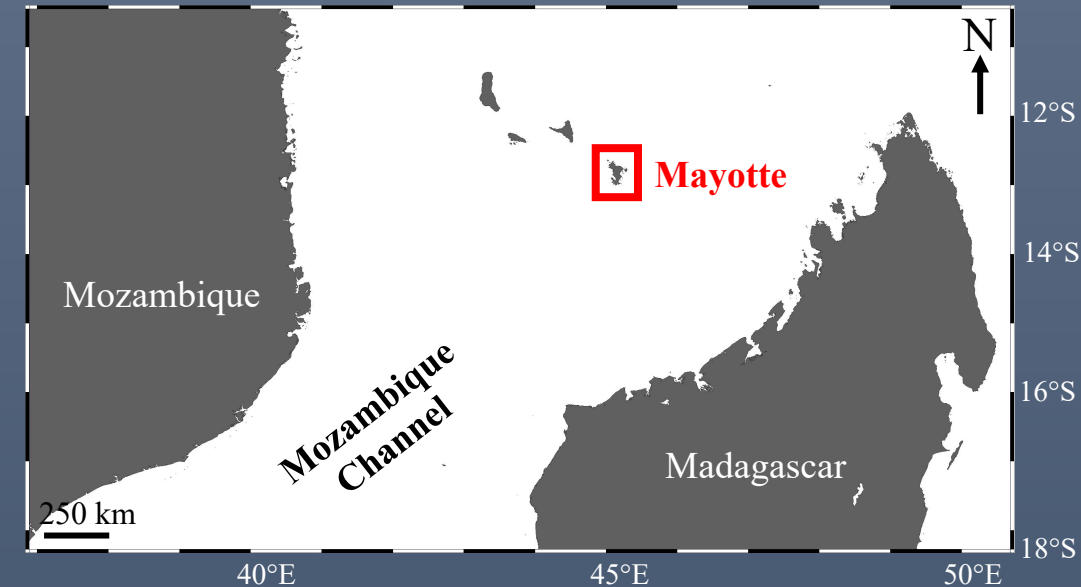
## Context

Reef carbonate budget :  
balance between constructive  
and destructive forces

Boring Microflora  
(cyanobacteria, algae,  
fungi): One of the main  
agents of bioerosion in reefs

## Main Objectives

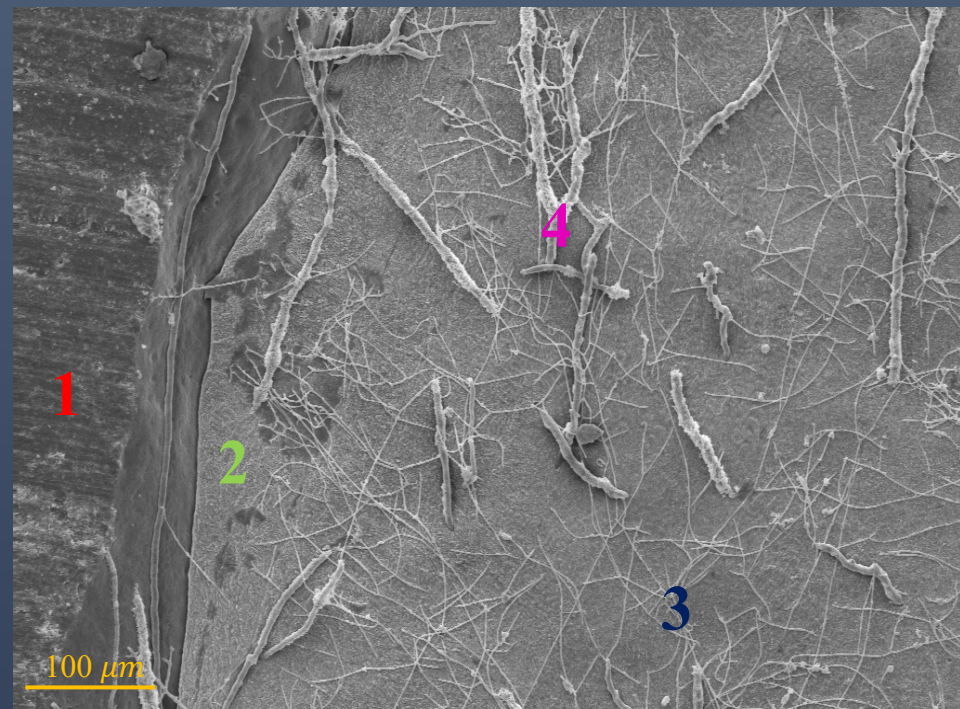
- **Develop a new method** allowing the study of the abundance of traces left by microborers (microborings) in the skeleton of living corals relying on a Machine Learning approach
- **Apply this innovative method to a coral core** of a living massive coral *Diploastrea* sp collected in Mayotte in October 2018 and covering the last 50 years
- **Determine the possible factors influencing microborings' abundance** in the studied coral core



## ➤ Quantification of microborer's traces

### *Holy Machine Learning!*

- Studied coral core = 50 years (1964-2018)
- > 1500 SEM images to cover the period!
- Machine learning → Quick analysis of images



4 classes were  
determined

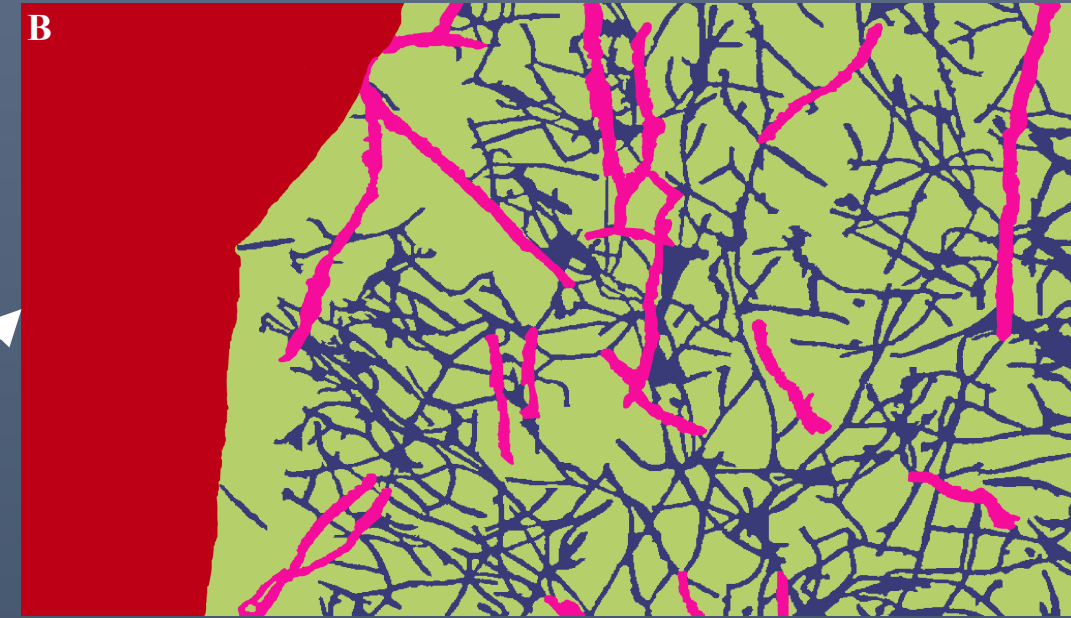


## ➤ Quantification of microborer's traces

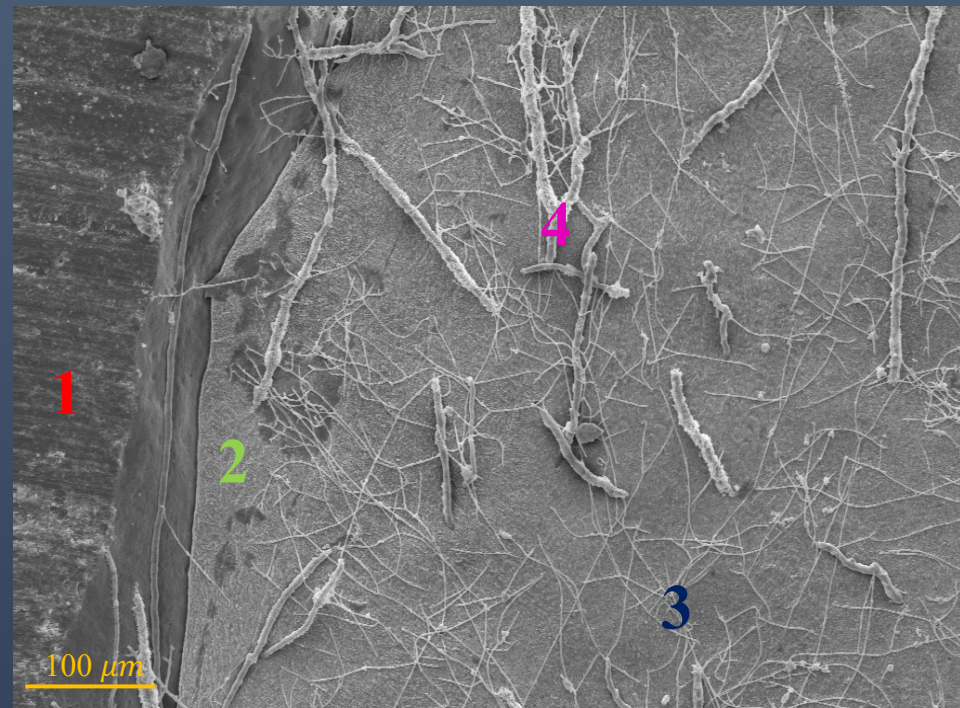
### *Holy Machine Learning!*

- Studied coral core = 50 years (1964-2018)
- > 1500 SEM images to cover the period!
- Machine learning → Quick analysis of images

Manually produced :  
**3 to 5 hours**



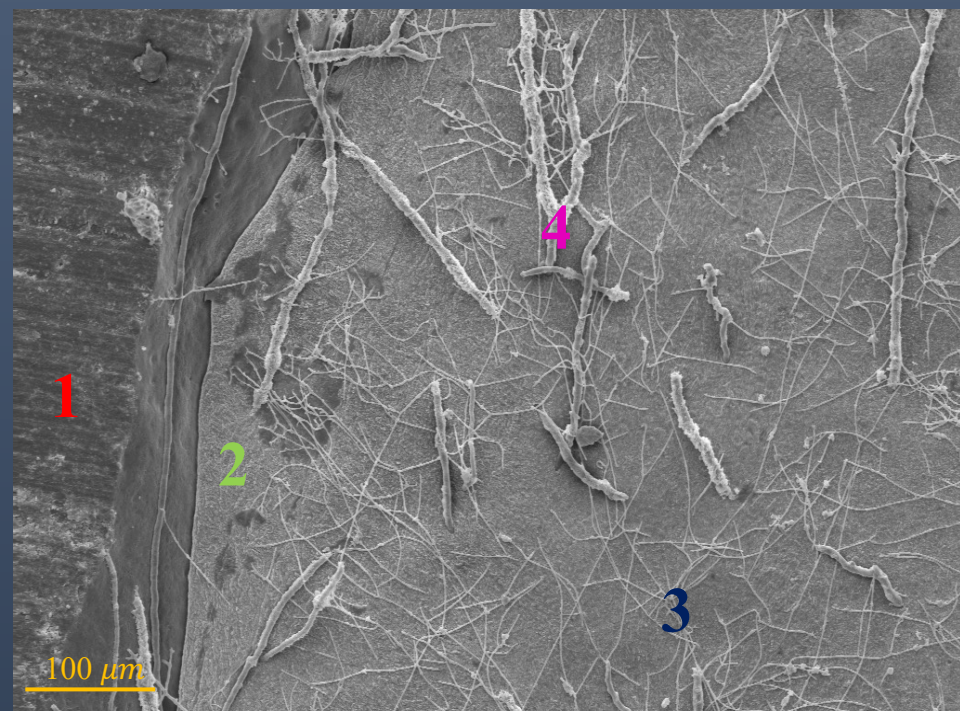
4 classes were  
determined



## ➤ Quantification of microborer's traces

### *Holy Machine Learning!*

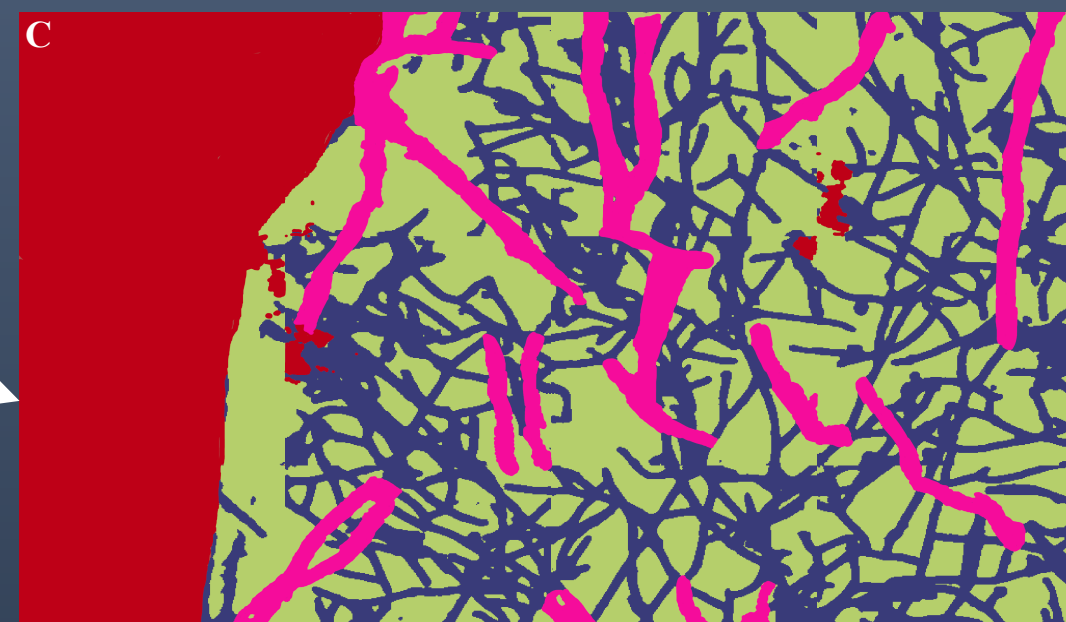
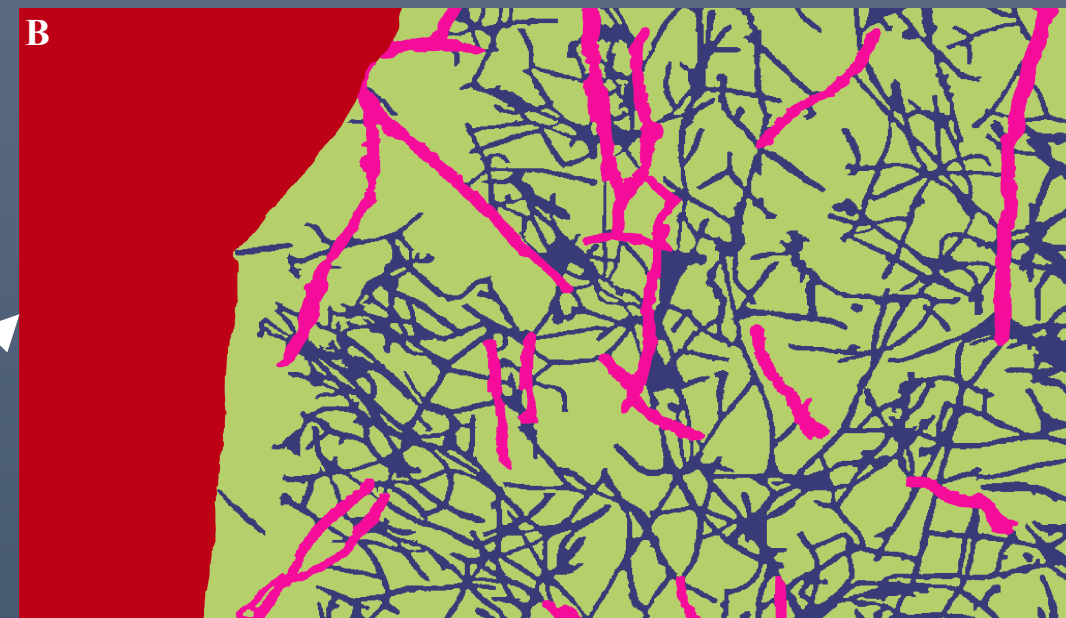
- Studied coral core = 50 years (1964-2018)
- > 1500 SEM images to cover the period!
- Machine learning → Quick analysis of images



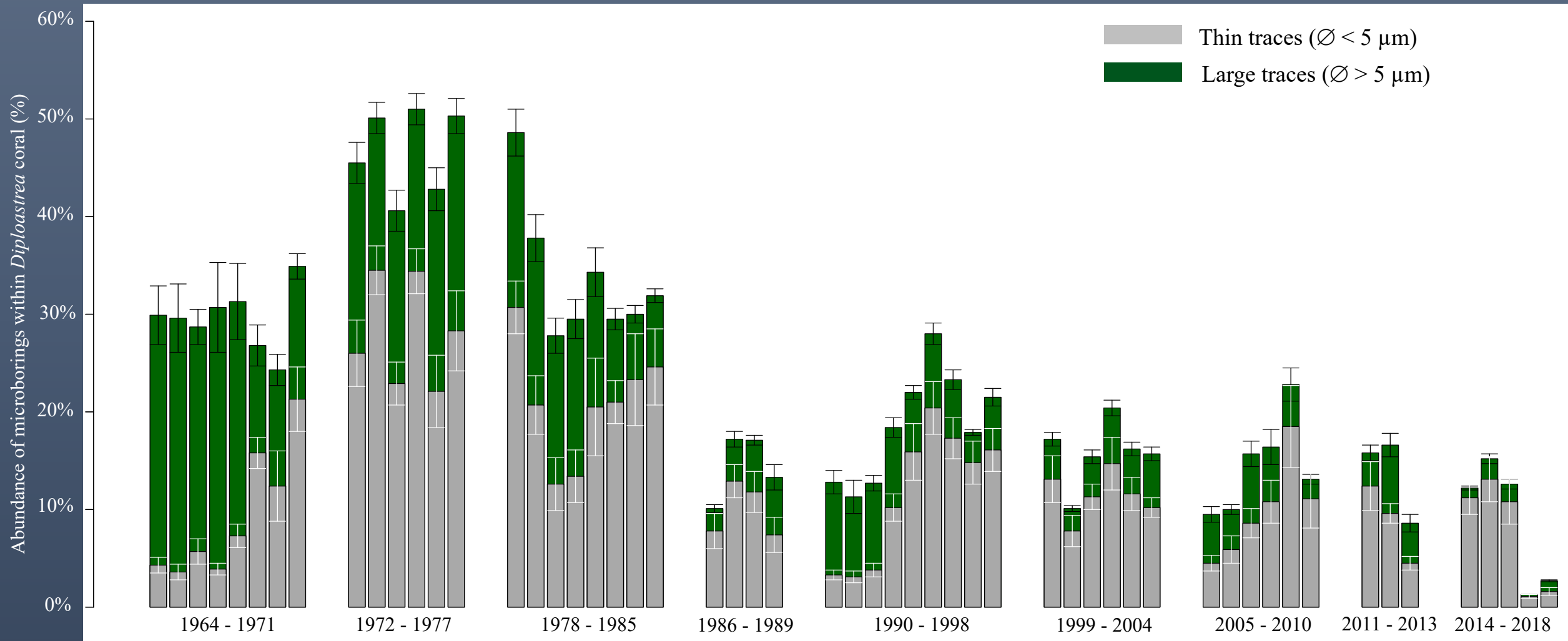
Manually produced :  
**3 to 5 hours**

4 classes were  
determined

Using the Machine  
Learning algorithm :  
**< 1s**  
**Accuracy: 93%**

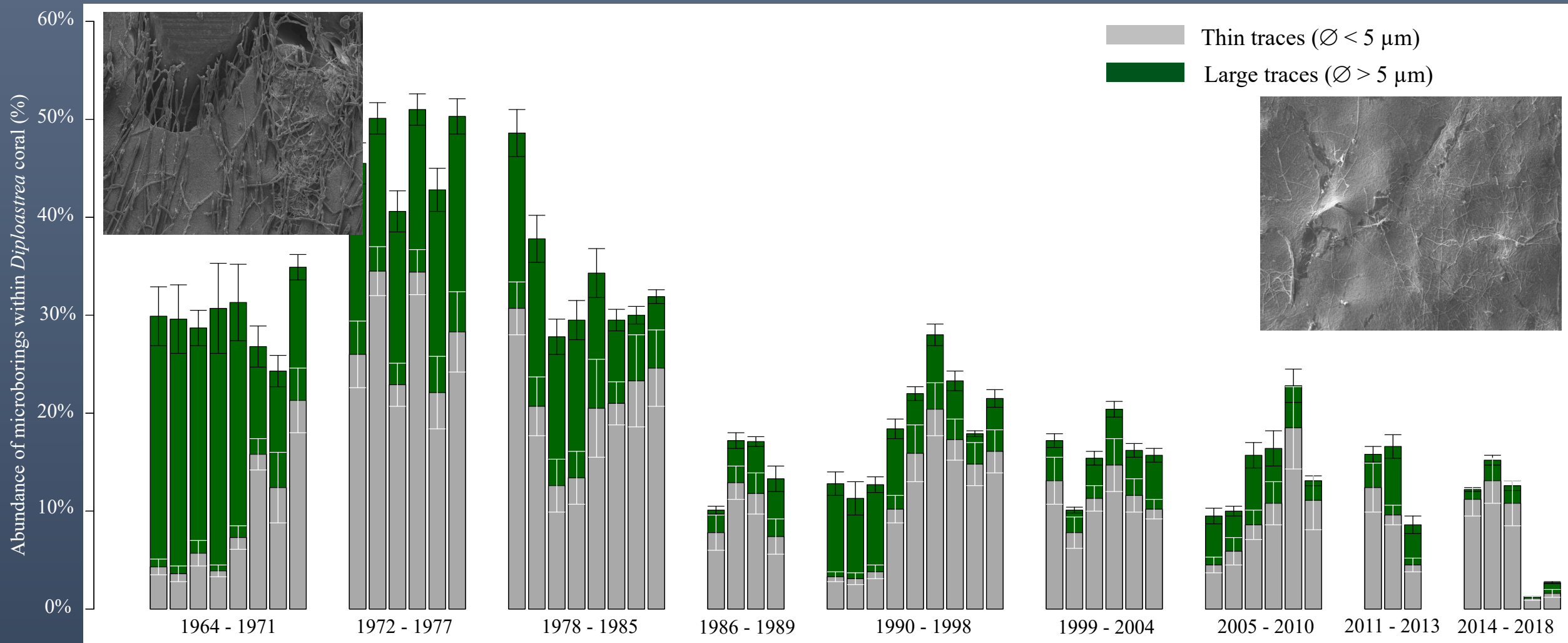


## ➤ Variability of microborings' abundance over the last 50 years



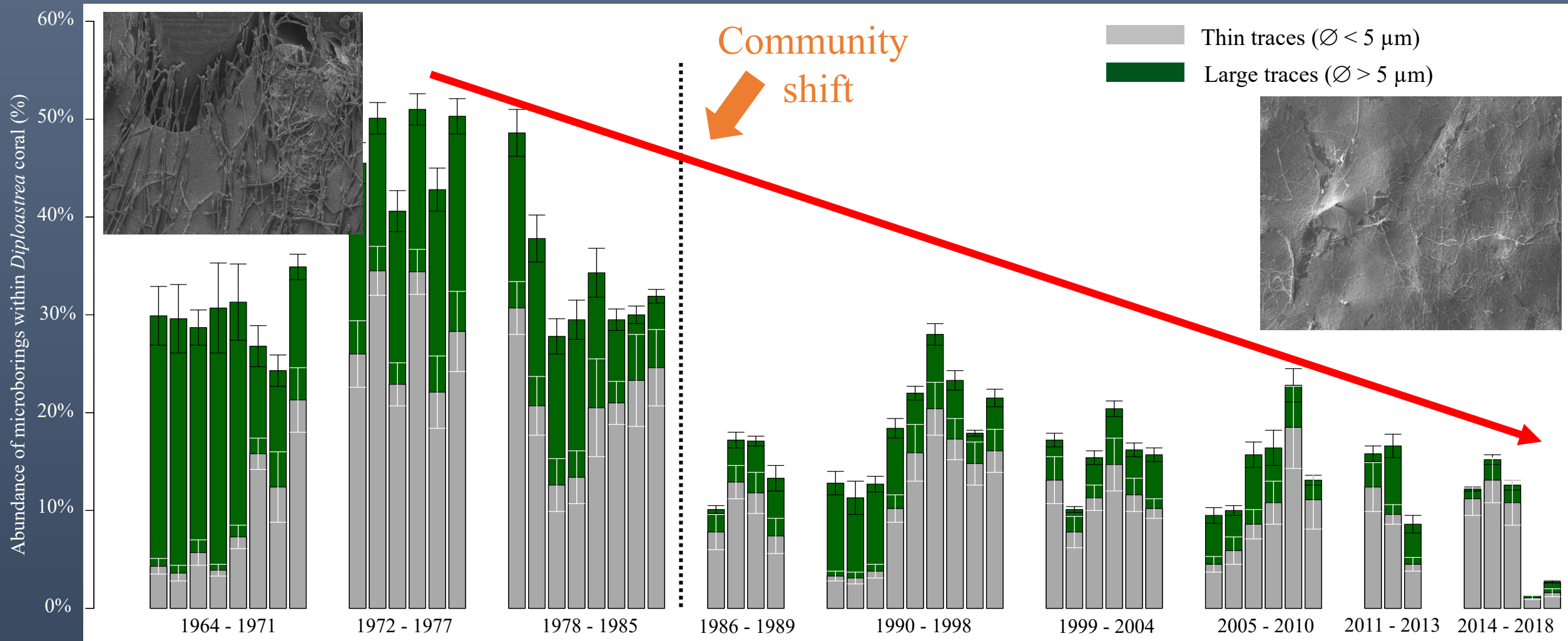


## ➤ Variability of microborings' abundance over the last 50 years





## ➤ Variability of microborings' abundance over the last 50 years

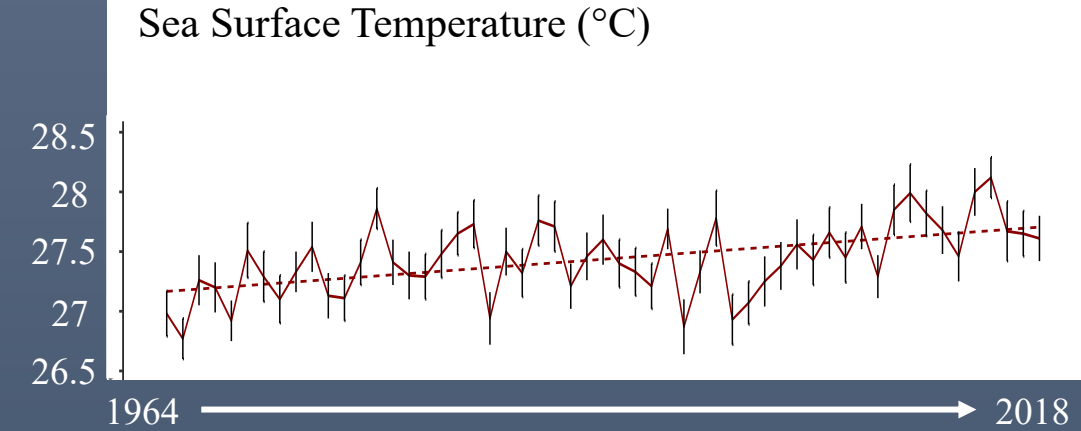


- Significant decrease of microborers' abundance over the last 50 years with an important community shift around 1985

## ➤ Main Conclusions:

- **The increase of SST and positive SST anomalies** over the last decades, (+0.12°C/decade) **could explain the significant decrease of microborers' abundance in the massive coral *Diploastrea* sp. from Mayotte**. These factors may be combined to other abiotic and/or biotic factors such as seawater pH, metal trace pollutions, nutrient concentrations (under investigation).

- Article in Review in *Frontiers in Marine Sciences*

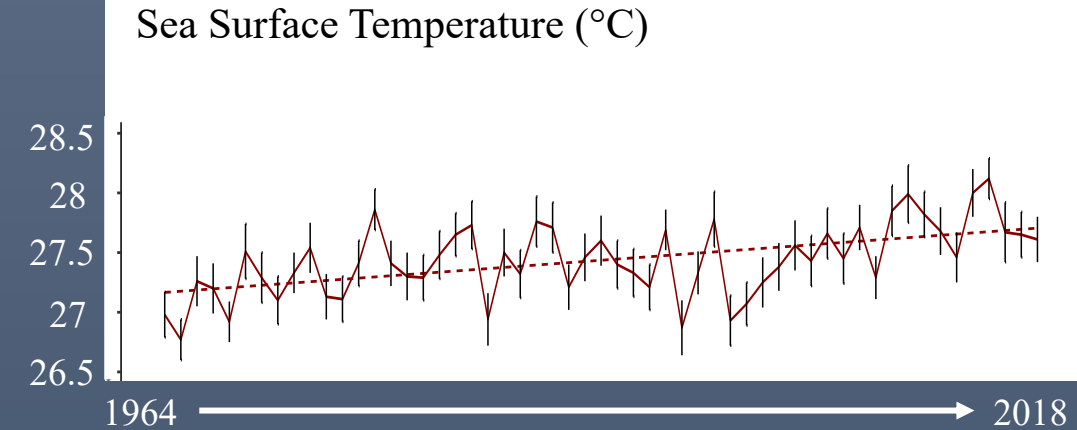




## ➤ Main Conclusions:

• Article in Review in *Frontiers in Marine Sciences*

- **The increase of SST and positive SST anomalies** over the last decades, ( $+0.12^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{decade}$ ) **could explain the significant decrease of microborers' abundance in the massive coral *Diploastrea* sp. from Mayotte.** These factors may be combined to other abiotic and/or biotic factors such as seawater pH, metal trace pollutions, nutrient concentrations (under investigation).



## ➤ Take Home Message

[diego.alaguarda@locean.ipsl.fr](mailto:diego.alaguarda@locean.ipsl.fr)

- **The new developed approach allows** analyzing a large number of SEM images and in a very short time with an accuracy of 93 %.
- This innovative method **could be applied to other coral species** (branching/massive). Need to be tested due to differences in skeletal composition, structure.
- **Significant decrease of microborers' abundance over the last 50 years** in the studied coral core from Mayotte. Trend needs to be confirmed in other massive coral cores from the Western Indian Ocean. Then, extend to world's coral reef to understand its origin and consequences for the resilience of coral reefs.