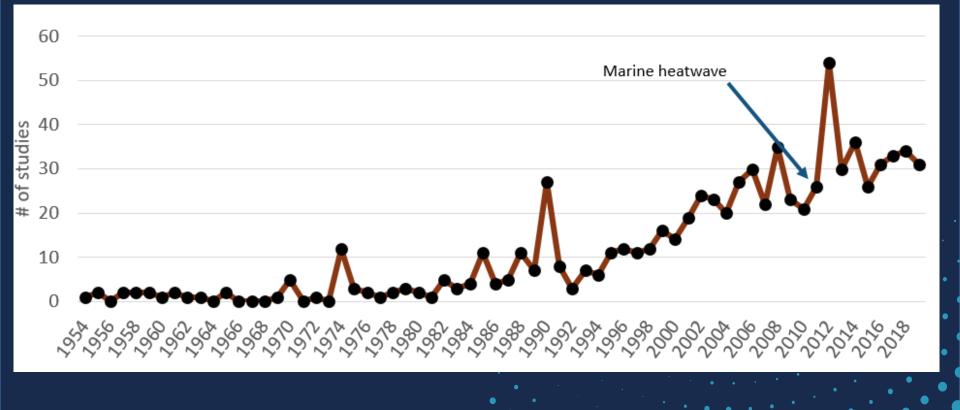
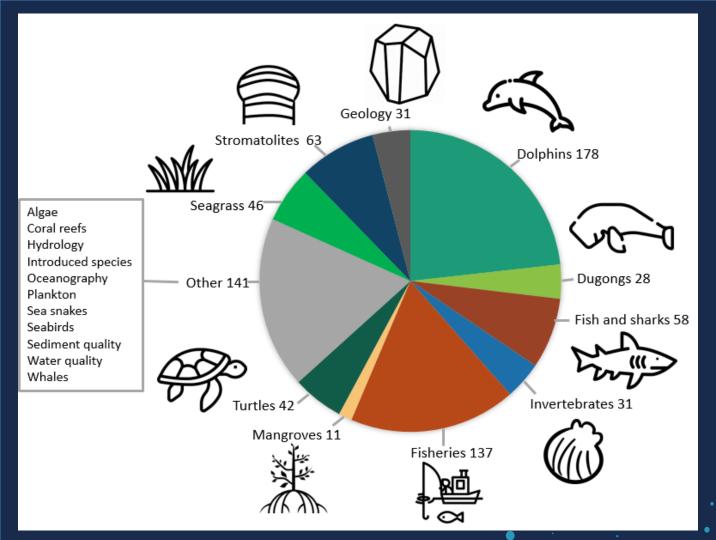




Number of Studies per Year from 1954-2019 (773 in total)







Number of studies by subject 1954-2019



		-			
Value	Lead Researcher	Researcher contact	Institution/ organisation	Publications/datasets	Brief summary of research
Algal communities	G Barry		La Trobe University	Rhodophyta) in Shark Bay, Western Australia: biodiversity, salinity tolerances and	10 species of non-geniculate Corallinaceae occur in Shark Bay and 7 are new records for the region.
Algal communities	Gary Kendrick, John	John.Huisman ⁿ @dbca.wa.gov. au	Herbarium	Kendrick, G.A., Huisman J.M. and D.I. Walker 1990.Benthic macroalgae of Shark Bay, Western Australia. Bot. Mar. 33:47-54	Spatial distribution list reporting 161 taxa of benthic macro-algae found on either subtidal rock platforms, sandflats or as epiphytes on seagrasses and other algae reported from Shark Bay.
Algal communities	John Huisman		. Herbarium	Huisman, J.M., De Clerck, O., Prud'homme van Reine, W.F. & Borowitzka, M.A. 2011. Spongophloea, a new genus of red algae based on Thamnoclonium sect. Nematophorae Weber-van Bosse (Halymeniales). European Journal of Phycology 46: 1-15.	Description of new genus based primarily on Shark Bay specimens
Algal communities	John Huisman			cyanobacteria in Shark Bay, Western Australia. Journal of the Royal Society of Western	Annotated checklist of macroalgae and cyanobacteria associated with the pneumatophores of mangroves. Included 31 new records for Shark Bay and three new red algae records for WA.
Algal communities		John.Huisman @dbca.wa.gov. au	WA . Herbarium (DBCA)	Huisman, J.M., Kendrick, G.A., Walker, D.I. & Couté, A. 1990. The Marine Algae of Shark Bay, Western Australia. In: Berry, P.F., Bradshaw, S.D. & Wilson, B.R. (eds.). Research in Shark Bay- Report of the France-Australe Bicentenary Expedition Committee. Western Australian Museum, Perth. pp. 89-100.	Annotated checklist of marine algae of Shark Bay
Algal communities		John.Huisman @dbca.wa.gov. au			
Algal communities	Marilyn Harlin		University of	eninhytic ("orallinaceae (Rhodonhyta) in Shark Ray, Western Australia, Phycologia 74(4), 389-	Influence of salinity on the epiphytic Corralinaceae on A. antarctica leaves. Overall, density of epiphytes decreased as salinity levels increased.

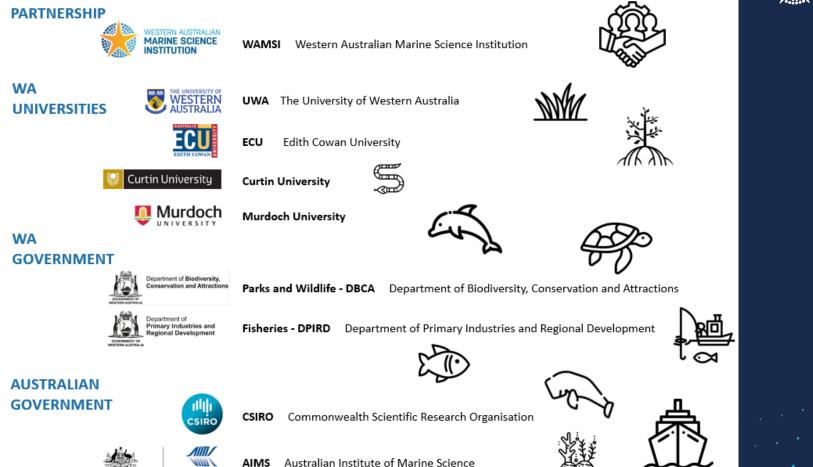


Study region Time period Data description Data availability Data location Data contact Shark Bay 1982-1988 Species records Available John.Huisn an@dbca.
wa.gov.au
Monkey Mia,John.HuisnPeron?Availablean@dbca.Peninsuladescriptionwa.gov.au
John.Huisn Shark Bay 2009 Species records Available an@dbca. wa.gov.au
John.Huisn Shark Bay ? Species records Available an@dbca. wa.gov.au
Specimen records, Julia.Percy Shark Bay specimens held in Available Herbarium ca.wa.gov. au
Eastern shore of Peron Species ID, Peninsula 1984 densities and Dirk Hartog Island
Shark Bay 1850-1930



WHO ARE SOME OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN MARINE RESEARCH?



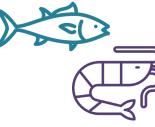


AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE

OF MARINE SCIENCE

Australian Government

Key Shark Bay Monitoring Programs







Fish and prawns DPIRD 1960's-ongoing Seagrass DBCA 2010-ongoing Coral reefs DBCA 2011-ongoing



Mangroves DBCA 2007-ongoing



Water quality DBCA 1989-ongoing



River input Dep of Water 1957-ongoing



Sea level BoM 1985-ongoing



Groundwater BoM 1945-ongoing





Seagrass changes in coverage





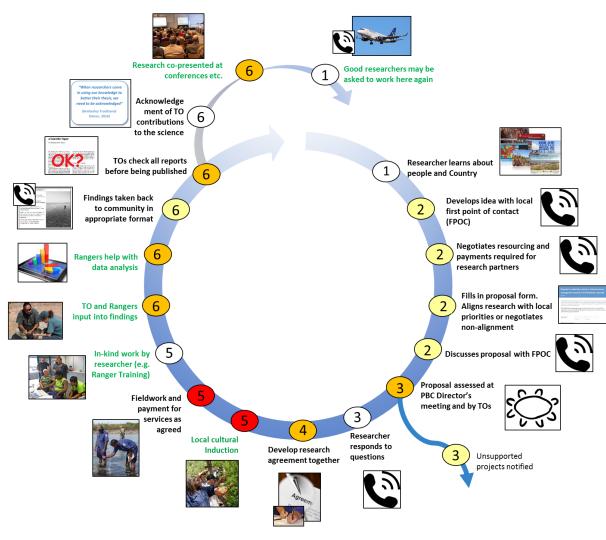


Shark Bay Prawn Trawl Fishery





Research process



Community work on these steps is usually in-kind for small projects and funded for big projects Researcher usually pays Indigenous service providers for this work Numbers refer to steps in the Guide for Researchers* Steps in black text are essential for all research projects Steps in green text may be negotiated for some projects Learn about people and Country (1) Develop the research idea with 2 local first point of contact (FPOC) In jointly managed conservation 2 Coordinator for advice on

2

Community work on these steps is usually provided

These steps are usually done by the researcher

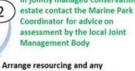


steps in the

essential for

chers*

in-kind



payments required for research partners

Working towards



- Building trust and respect
- Returning knowledge to Country
- Sharing knowledge
- Supporting processes (for science projects and collaboration)
- Increased Indigenous partnerships and collaboration in WAMSI outcomes



[V17.03]

Collaborative Science on Kimberley Saltwater Country - A Guide for Researchers -

