

## Classifying Australia's submarine canyons

Submarine canyons have
been identified in marine
bioregional plans as areas
of high productivity and
marine life aggregation,
ranging from deep water
corals to iconic species such
as blue whales. Surprisingly
we do not know the number
of canyons around Australia,
how they vary, nor how this
changes their biodiversity value.

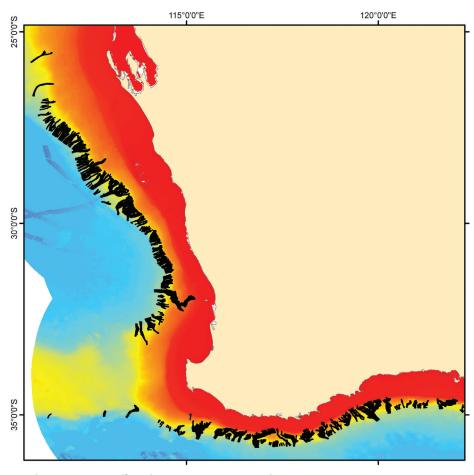
The NERP Marine Biodiversity Hub is classifying Australian canyons to identify their physical variation and biodiversity potential. Importantly for managers, this will show how unique a particular canyon is – in a local, regional and national context – and how likely it is to support a higher level of biodiversity than surrounding areas.

The classification will draw on the national bathymetry grid compiled by Geoscience Australia (GA) at a spatial resolution of 250 metres and will incorporate finer resolution data collected by CSIRO and GA for many years from the Marine National Facility Research Vessel *Southern Surveyor*.

It will derive a range of metrics that describe canyon form (location and exposure to large-scale ocean currents), and which may influence biodiversity

through processes such as upwelling. These physical parameters will be tested against available biodiversity data that describe communities on the seafloor through to large charismatic megafauna.

Results from this work will be available as digital maps showing the location of canyon types for the entire continental EEZ and associated biodiversity values.



Submarine canyons off south-western Western Australia. The Marine Biodiversity Hub is evaluating the physical variation and biodiversity potential of Australian canyons.



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MUSEUMVICTORIA









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