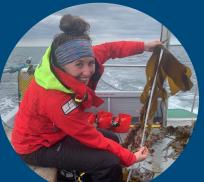
The GEcoKelp Project: Unravelling the impacts of climate change and anthropogenic activities on Norwegian kelp forests



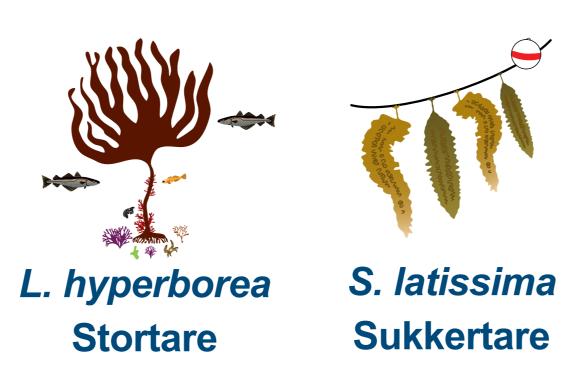
Hannah Earp¹, Rowen Monks², Grace Edwards³, Antoine Minne^{1,3}, Karen Filbee-Dexter^{1,3}, Georgina V. Wood^{3,4}, Thomas Wernberg^{1,2}



Underwater forests

Kelp forests are dominant marine ecosystems in Norway and along up to one-third of the world's coastline¹.

Despite their ecological, social and economic value, kelp forests are threatened by stressors including climate change (e.g. ocean warming, marine heatwaves) and anthropogenic activities (e.g. coastal darkening)².

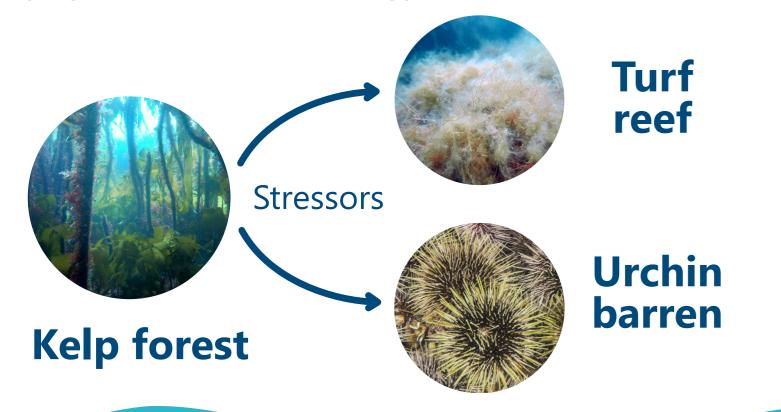


GEcoKelp scope

GEcoKelp aims to reveal the effects of ocean warming and marine heatwaves on Norwegian kelp forests in multi-stressor seascapes, at the genomic, ecological and ecosystem levels

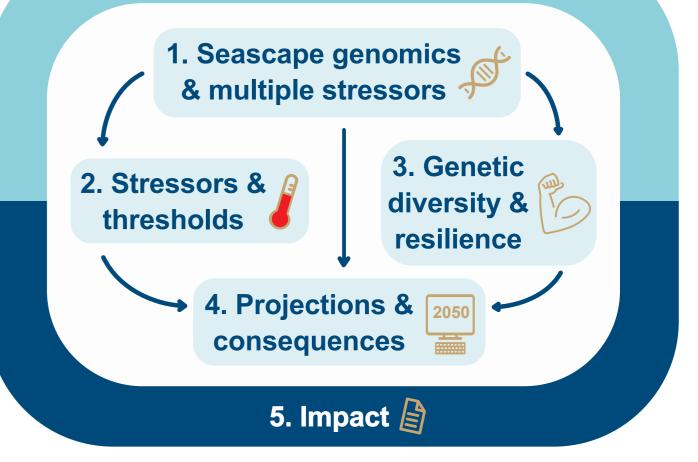
1. Map genetic structure of Norway's kelp forests.

5. Management 🤱



2. Lab: determine how genetic diversity and adaptation influence responses to environmental stressors.

- **3.** Field: assess the influence of genetic diversity and adaptation on resilience.
- 4. Predictive modelling of kelp forest responses to future climate change.
- 5. Co-ordination and communication of findings.



15x sites along the Norwegian coast officer of the second s Investigate the genetic diversity and structure of L. hyperborea using **SNP** analysis

Genetic structure

High genetic diversity can allow species to adapt to future environmnetal change.

Genetic studies on *L. hyperborea* have used microsatellites but **single** nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) may be more accurate for determining genetic structure and within-population variation.

DNA from 143 kelp	ddRAD sequencing	→ Identified 12,345 SNPs
----------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------

Nutrient uptake dynamics

Assess the impact of ocean warming and coastal darkening on nitrogenous nutrient uptake and cycling by L. hyperborea and S. latissima



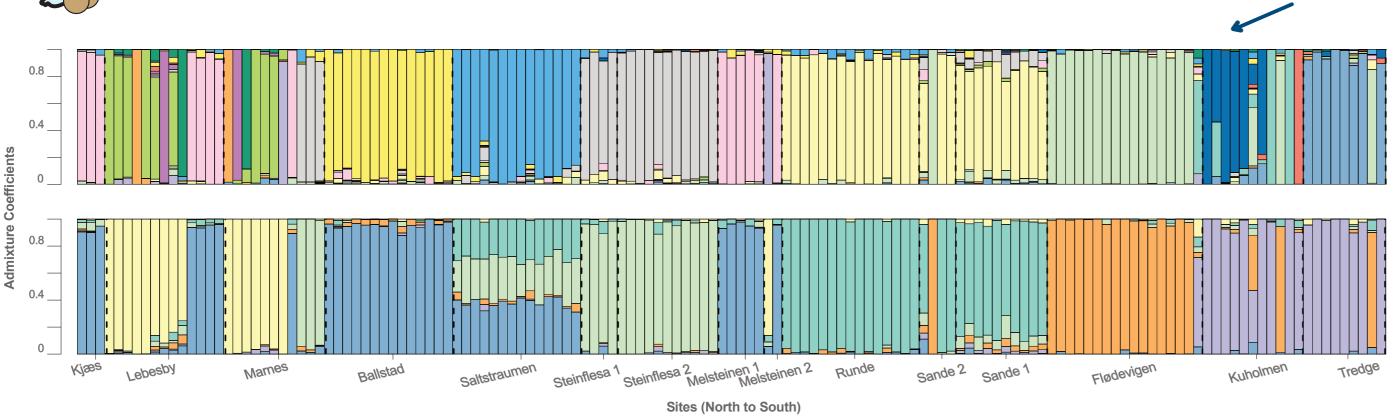












At most sites, L. hyperborea exhibited low genetic diversity and high differentiation. Cluster analysis identified 6 populations across the 15 sites.

The results suggest that many of Norway's *L*. hyperborea populations may be small with a low resilience to climatic stress, meaning management and conservation is imperative. The analysis will be repeated with S. latissima.

This experiment will be repeated to explore spatiotemporal variation. The findings will provide insights into kelp functioning and nutrient competiton under varying environmental conditions, with implications for natural forests and kelp-farming operations.

Coming soon

Fieldwork: Runde, Posangerfjord & Svalbard 2025

Lab: Gametophyte 0.0 culture experiments

Modelling: Genomic vulnerability & future scenarios

Aquarium: Heatwave experiments with kelp sporophytes/gametophytes & associated species

Impact: Publications & conferences

Over the next 4-years, GEcoKelp will continue to unravel the impacts of threats facing Norway's kelp forests, enabling science-based management of both natural kelp forests and the expanding kelp farming industry, ultimately paving the way for a **sustainable** ocean future.



References: ¹Wernberg *et al.* (2019). World

Affiliations: ¹Havforskingsinstituttet, Norway.













