In the year 2100 the sea level may have risen between 80-100cm from climate change, which would flood areas that would have been sugar cane fields. Professor Catherine Lovelock, Centre for Marine Studies and School of Integrative Biology, University of Queensland joins the program to talk about other options. Lovelock says that land managers are taking action against sea water flooding, such as putting up walls. She says that these can also create "ponded pastures" and creates adverse ecological consequences. Her research suggests that rising sea levels may produce an opportunity in the "carbon economy" by letting land go back to mangroves for carbon farming. Mangroves are very tolerant of toxic materials and so previous use with herbicides wouldn't be an issue. Lovelock says that at the moment, carbon sells for about $9 a tonne and the dark soils associated with mangrove growth is very carbon rich. She adds it would take further research to work out potential profits.

**Interviewees:** Professor Catherine Lovelock, Centre for Marine Studies and School of Integrative Biology, University of Queensland

**Duration:** 4.19

**Summary ID:** W00050799327

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Cavanagh plays an excerpt of Karen Hunt's interview with Professor Catherine Lovelock, Centre for Marine Studies and School of Integrative Biology, University of Queensland.

**Interviewees:** Professor Catherine Lovelock, Centre for Marine Studies and School of Integrative Biology, University of Queensland [excerpt]

**Duration:** 3.10

**Summary ID:** W00050799984

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