Sleepless hangout on Reef
Cairns Post, 27/09/12, General News, Page 2
By: Denise Carter Carterd@tcpnewsltdcomau

Channel 7 (Sydney)
Sunrise - 27/09/2012 6:50 AM
David Koch and Melissa Doyle

Google unveils street views underwater trialling in Australia, with the University of Queensland's Ove Hoegh-Guldberg saying these street views have identified some new marine species, such as pygmy seahorses.

Interviewees: Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland
Duration: 1.41
Summary ID: S00050476782
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- Prime7 Wagga Wagga (Wagga Wagga),
- Prime7 Warrnambool (Warrnambool),
- Prime7 Wollongong (Wollongong),
- Seven Bundaberg (Bundaberg),
- Seven Cairns (Cairns),
- Seven Central (Alice Springs),
- Seven Mackay (Mackay),
- Seven Mt Isa (Mt Isa),
- Seven Rockhampton (Rockhampton),
- Seven Sunshine Coast (Sunshine Coast),
- Seven Toowoomba (Toowoomba),
- Seven Townsville (Townsville),
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The Global Change Institute is putting Townsville's reefs on Google Street View. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg says he hopes it will make people want to help the cause.

**Interviewees:** Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, Global Change Institute  
**Duration:** 0.35  
**Summary ID:** W00050481102  
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18/09/2012

**ABC North Queensland (Townsville)**  
06:30 News - 18/09/2012 6:32 AM  
Newsreader  

Scientists say two thirds of the planet’s coral reef systems could disappear due to the warming of oceans. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland, says carbon dioxide emissions are leading to ocean acidification at a greater rate than first thought.

**Interviewees:** Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland  
**Duration:** 0.41  
**Summary ID:** W00050344969  
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**ABC Far North (Cairns)**  
06:30 News - 18/09/2012 6:32 AM  
Newsreader  

Scientists say two thirds of the planet’s coral reef systems could disappear due to the warming of oceans. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland, says carbon dioxide emissions are leading to ocean acidification at a greater rate than first thought.

**Interviewees:** Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland  
**Duration:** 0.40  
**Summary ID:** W00050344638  
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Scientists say two thirds of the planet's coral reef systems could disappear due to the warming of oceans. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland, says carbon dioxide emissions are leading to ocean acidification at a greater rate than first thought.

Interviewees: Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland
Duration: 0.39
Summary ID: W00050345680
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Scientists predict the loss of the majority of the world's reef systems if more isn't done to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland, says politicians should do more to slow the impacts of global warming. Hoegh-Guldberg says the Australian Academy of Science, the Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO, and 97% of experts say there is a problem.

Interviewees: Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland
Duration: 0.40
Summary ID: W00050345616
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Scientists predict the loss of the majority of the world's reef systems if more isn't done to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland, says politicians should do more to slow the impacts of global warming. Hoegh-Guldberg says the Australian Academy of Science, the Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO, and 97% of experts say there is a problem.

Interviewees: Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland
Duration: 0.40
Summary ID: W00050347973
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Scientists predict the loss of the majority of the world's reef systems if more isn't done to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland, says politicians should do more to slow the impacts of global warming. Hoegh-Guldberg says the Australian Academy of Science, the Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO, and 97% of experts say there is a problem.

Interviewees: Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland
Duration: 0.36
Summary ID: W00050346284
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31/08/2012

Shadecloth: a great reef barrier?
The Week, 31/08/12, General News, Page 14
By: None

24/08/2012

The future looks shady for our oceans
My Weekly Preview, 24/08/12, General News, Page 18
By: None
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20/08/2012

- **Barrier Reef shadecloths**
  Maitland Mercury, 21/08/12, General News, Page 5
  By: None

- **FED: Scientists want more protection for oceans**
  AAP Newswire, 20/08/12, National, Page 0
  By: AAP

- **Sun-block bid on coral**
  MX Brisbane, 20/08/12, General News, Page 4
  By: None

- **QLD: Shade cloth could save Great Barrier Reef**
  AAP Newswire, 20/08/12, National, Page 0
  By: AAP

- **FED: Time to look at novel ways to protect reef**
  AAP Newswire, 20/08/12, National, Page 0
  By: AAP
Warren Moore

Compere says shade cloth could be soon protecting coral from heat stress if scientists concerned about saving oceans from global warming have their way. He says if current trends continue, atmospheric carbon dioxide could increase to more than 80% above pre-industrial levels by 2050. He says University of Queensland's Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg has stated in a paper published in Nature Climate Change that rising ocean temperatures and acidity could outstrip the ability of marine species to survive. Compere says Guldberg and fellow researchers say current actions identified in national and international policy will not be enough to counter the impacts of the carbon dioxide emissions, if the trends continue. Guldberg says shade cloth could protect corals from heat stress, which leads to bleaching and death, while selective breeding or genetic engineering could help species develop biological resistance and adaptation.

**Duration:** 1.15
**Summary ID:** L00049961713
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Cathy Bell

Interview with Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, from the Global Change Institute at the University of Queensland, about the current state of coral reefs in Australia. Hoegh-Guldberg says that by the middle of this century, ocean temperatures will be hostile to coral reefs where they are growing today. He says they can slow this trend by being careful with coastal planning. He talks about how shade cloths could be used to slow down coral bleaching on reefs. He says tourists could use companies like Quicksilver to go out to platforms covered by shade cloths, but these would be actions of last resort. Bell and Hoegh-Guldberg discuss the possibility of using electrical current and genetic engineering.

**Interviewees:** Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, Global Change Institute, University of Queensland
**Duration:** 4.13
**Summary ID:** L00049982380
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Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, a leading climate change scientist from the University of Queensland, says Australia needs to investigate novel ways of protecting the Great Barrier Reef such as giant shade cloths and low voltage electric currants to stimulate coral growth. Also canvassed is the plan to add base materials to the water around the reef to off-set high acidity levels which harm coral.

**Duration:** 0.32
**Summary ID:** W000499969054
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Scientists are looking for a new way to protect the Great Barrier Reef. Giant shade cloth and low voltage electric current to stimulate coral growth are possibilities. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg from the University of QLD Global Climate Change Institute says the time is fast running out to take action on climate change.
WHILE you were sleeping Richard Fitzpatrick was conducting the world’s first live Google hangout underwater at the Great Barrier Reef that was beamed across the world.

The James Cook University marine biologist, shark expert, and Emmy-winning underwater cinematographer was in the Google hangout team as part of the launch of underwater Street View for Google Maps, with the Catlin Seaview Survey.

“I’m whacked out,” Mr Fitzpatrick said before the

3.30am launch today after a full night’s rehearsal on the Reef on Tuesday.

“I’ve been involved with the project since the beginning when Richard Vevers (Underwater Australia), Prof Ove Hoegh-Guldberg (University of Queensland), and I pitched the idea to Catlin Insurance last year.”

“It has involved massive development of camera systems and new science.

“I developed the technology to do the underwater hangouts – I invented and built the equipment that could stream video externally to Google.”

The project was scheduled to be launched in California at Monterey Bay at the Blue Ocean Film Festival with attending celebrities including James Cameron, the Avatar and Titanic director, who recently piloted his own submarine to the bottom of the Mariana Trench.

To participate in future live Catlin Seaview events, visit plus.google.com/+catlinseaviewsurvey or youtube.com/seaview.
Shadecloth: a great reef barrier?

Scientists have suggested using giant shadecloth to shield the Great Barrier Reef from the effects of climate change, says The Advertiser. Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg of the University of Queensland’s Global Change Institute believes time is “running out” to save the reef. He proposes exploring techniques such as floating shadecloth to cover and protect coral from heat stress; low-voltage electric currents to stimulate coral growth; and genetic engineering to help marine life cope. Hoegh-Guldberg also wants to investigate a plan to add base minerals to the waters around the reef. This would help offset higher levels of acidity that are harmful to coral. “We’re not promoting one idea, but we do need to evaluate them so that we can see their value or disregard them,” he said.
The future looks shady for our oceans

Shade cloth could be soon protecting coral from heat stress if scientists concerned about saving oceans from global warming have their way.

If current trends continue, atmospheric carbon dioxide could increase to more than 80 per cent above pre-industrial levels by 2050.

Rising ocean temperatures and acidity could outstrip the ability of marine species to survive, says Ove Hoegh-Guldberg of the Global Change Institute, at University of Queensland.

In a paper published in Nature Climate Change on Monday, Professor Hoegh-Guldberg and fellow researchers say current actions identified in national and international policy will not be enough to counter the impacts of the carbon dioxide emissions, if the trends continue.

Shade cloth could protect corals from heat stress, which leads to bleaching.
Radical reef salvation plan

GIANT shade cloths, electric shocks and mineral additives are among novel ways of protecting the Great Barrier Reef, a leading climate change scientist said yesterday.

Ove Hoegh-Guldberg of the University of Queensland's Global Change Institute warned time for saving the reef through global action on climate change may be running out.

In a paper published in the journal *Nature Climate Change* yesterday, Professor Hoegh-Guldberg called for studies into solutions.

Some of the professor’s more novel ideas include using very large shade-cloths to protect coral from heat stress, using low-voltage electric currents to stimulate coral growth, and genetic engineering to help marine life cope.

Also canvassed was a plan to add base minerals to the waters around the reef to help offset higher levels of acidity, which harm the coral.

Prof Hoegh-Guldberg said research on even the more bizarre solutions was needed if the reef was to survive climate change.
Reef rescues:

Australia needs to investigate novel ways of protecting the Great Barrier Reef, such as giant shadecloths, a leading climate change scientist has said. Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, of the University of Queensland’s Global Change Institute, said the time for saving the reef through global action on climate change may be running out. Some of the professor’s more novel ideas include using very large shadecloths to protect coral from heat stress, using low-voltage electric currents to stimulate coral growth, and genetic engineering to help marine life cope. Professor Hoegh-Guldberg said research on even the more bizarre solutions was needed if the reef was to survive.
Call for Reef shadecloth

CAIRNS: Australia needs to investigate novel ways of protecting the Great Barrier Reef, such as giant shadecloths, a leading climate change scientist says.

Ove Hoegh-Guldberg of the University of Queensland’s Global Change Institute says the time for saving the reef through global action on climate change may be running out.

In a paper published in the journal Nature Climate Change yesterday, Professor Hoegh-Guldberg calls for studies into solutions for damage done to the area.

His more novel ideas include using huge shadecloths to protect coral from heat stress, low-voltage electric currents to stimulate coral growth, and genetic engineering to help marine life cope.
Australi Needs to investigate novel ways of protecting the Great Barrier Reef, such as giant shadecloths, a leading climate change scientist says.

Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, of the University of Queensland's Global Change Institute, said the time for saving the Reef through action on climate change may be running out.

In a paper published in the journal *Nature* Climate Change yesterday, Professor Hoegh-Guldberg calls for studies into solutions for damage done to the area.

Some of the professor's more novel ideas include using very large shadecloths to protect coral from heat stress, using low-voltage electric currents to stimulate coral growth, and genetic engineering. Prof Hoegh-Guldberg said research on even the more bizarre solutions was needed.
Coral in need of help

SHADE cloth could be soon protecting coral from heat stress if scientists concerned about saving oceans from global warming have their way.

If current trends continue, atmospheric carbon dioxide could increase to more than 80 per cent above pre-industrial levels by 2050.

Rising ocean temperatures and acidity could outstrip the ability of marine species to survive, says Ove Hoegh-Guldberg of the Global Change Institute, at University of Queensland.
Barrier Reef shadecloths

Australia needs to investigate novel ways of protecting the Great Barrier Reef, such as giant shadecloths, a leading climate change scientist says.

Ove Hoegh-Guldberg of the University of Queensland’s Global Change Institute, says the time for saving the reef through global action on climate change may be running out.
FED: Scientists want more protection for oceans

Shade cloth could be soon protecting coral from heat stress if scientists concerned about saving oceans from global warming have their way.

If current trends continue, atmospheric carbon dioxide could increase to more than 80 per cent above pre-industrial levels by 2050.

The University of Queensland’s Professor OVE HOEGH-GULDBERG says rising ocean temperatures and acidity could outstrip the ability of marine species to survive.

In a paper published in Nature Climate Change, Prof HOEGH-GULDBERG and fellow researchers say current actions identified in national and international policy won’t be enough to counter the impacts of the carbon dioxide emissions, if the trends continue.

He says shade cloth could protect corals from heat stress, which leads to bleaching and death, while selective breeding or genetic engineering could help species develop biological resistance and adaptation.

AAP RTV lk/klm/ar/psm/
Sun-block bid on coral

SHADE cloth could soon be protecting coral from heat stress if scientists concerned about saving oceans from global warming have their way.

If current trends continue, atmospheric CO2 could increase to more than 80 per cent above pre-industrial levels by 2050.

Rising ocean temperatures and acidity could outstrip the ability of marine species to survive, University of Queensland’s Prof Ove Hoegh-Guldberg said.

In a paper published in Nature Climate Change today, he and fellow researchers said planned action was not enough to counter the impacts of CO2 emissions.
QLD: Shade cloth could save Great Barrier Reef

Scientists have proposed stringing up shade cloth over coral reefs and sending electric currents through the sea to help marine ecosystems weather the effects of climate change.

In a paper published in the journal Nature Climate Change, three scientists, including the Global Change Institute's OVE HOEGH-GULDBERG, have advocated proactive and novel solutions to help protect the marine environment.

Ideas canvassed in the paper include using shade cloth to protect coral from heat stress and using low-voltage electrical currents to stimulate coral growth.

The paper also discusses the genetic engineering of species to help them adapt better to climate change, and mitigating ocean acidification by adding base minerals to the water.

Professor HOEGH-GULDBERG has pointed out conventional approaches to climate change have so far failed to prevent damage to the reef.

AAP RTV pbc/tnt/crh
FED: Time to look at novel ways to protect reef

By Patrick Caruana

CAIRNS, Aug 20 AAP - Australia needs to investigate novel ways of protecting the Great Barrier Reef, such as giant shadecloths, a leading climate change scientist says.

Ove Hoegh-Guldberg of the University of Queensland's Global Change Institute, says the time for saving the reef through global action on climate change may be running out.

In a paper published in the journal Nature Climate Change on Monday, Professor Hoegh-Guldberg calls for studies into solutions for damage done to the area.

Some of the professor's more novel ideas include using very large shadecloths to protect coral from heat stress, using low-voltage electric currents to stimulate coral growth, and genetic engineering to help marine life cope.

Also canvassed is a plan to add base minerals to the waters around the reef to help offset higher levels of acidity, which harm the coral.

Prof Hoegh-Guldberg said research on even the more bizarre solutions was needed if the reef is to survive.

"We should be ready to investigate what might be called non-traditional solutions," he told AAP.

"We're not promoting one idea, but we do need to evaluate them so that we can see their value or disregard them."

He said the ideas, even if successful, would not be as effective as preventing higher temperatures and ocean acidification.

"Engineering fixes only work at the local scale, and they're hugely expensive.

"But we need to do the research, because we are looking at a future which is pretty grim for coral, and if we don't do the research no amount of local solutions will work."

AAP pbc/bar t /mar