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Commentary: Reconstructing Four Centuries of Temperature-Induced Coral Bleaching on the Great Barrier Reef

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A Commentary on

Reconstructing Four Centuries of Temperature-Induced Coral Bleaching on the Great Barrier Reef

by Kamenos, N. A., and Hennige, S. J. (2018). Front. Mar. Sci. 5:283. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2018.00283

Mass coral bleaching events have occurred with increasing frequency over the past several decades (Hughes et al., 2018). It is generally thought that bleaching events either did not occur, or were exceedingly rare, prior to the 1980s (Glynn, 1993), which supports the attribution of recent bleaching events to increasing sea surface temperature (SST) associated with anthropogenic climate change (Hughes et al., 2017, 2018). Information preserved within the skeletons of long-lived corals is currently the only way to identify past bleaching events that were not directly observed by humans, and several studies have done so by detecting anomalous high-density "stress bands" (Carilli et al., 2009; Cantin and Lough, 2014; Barkley and Cohen, 2016; DeCarlo et al., 2017, 2019; Barkley et al., 2018; Mollica et al., 2019). A recent study (Kamenos and Hennige, 2018; hereafter "KH18") proclaimed a new bleaching proxy based on coral annual extension rates inferred from densitometer data made publicly available by the Australian Institute of Marine Science. KH18 presented provocative results, claiming to show that the Great Barrier Reef (GBR) of Australia has a long history of bleaching events dating back to the seventeenth century. According to KH18, widespread bleaching occurred in almost every decade since 1650, with a total of 88 bleaching events over this time and as many as 6 bleaching events striking the GBR per decade during periods of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. If true, these results would completely re-write the history of coral bleaching on the GBR and would up-end several decades of scientific literature in coral reef ecology.

KH18 both misused the publicly available dataset and did not present any evidence that their theoretical bleaching proxy is accurate. In fact, KH18's own results clearly demonstrate the flaws in their method. Ignoring for now the improper use of the data (discussed in Hoegh-Guldberg et al., 2019), I tested the "validation" of their purported bleaching proxy, shown in Figure 3 of the original publication. Panel A shows a reasonably good correlation between "GBR bleaching prevalence (%)" and "SST anomaly (°C)". Critically though, this panel does *not* show any kind of validation for two reasons: the data shown are the historical reconstruction (1700-1989) that extends far prior to direct observations, and a correlation between reconstructed bleaching and SST says nothing about the skill of the proxy in capturing real bleaching events. That the original article claims the correlation between SST anomaly and "reconstructed bleaching" is a validation of the proxy, and that the authors continue to make this claim in their Reply, demonstrates

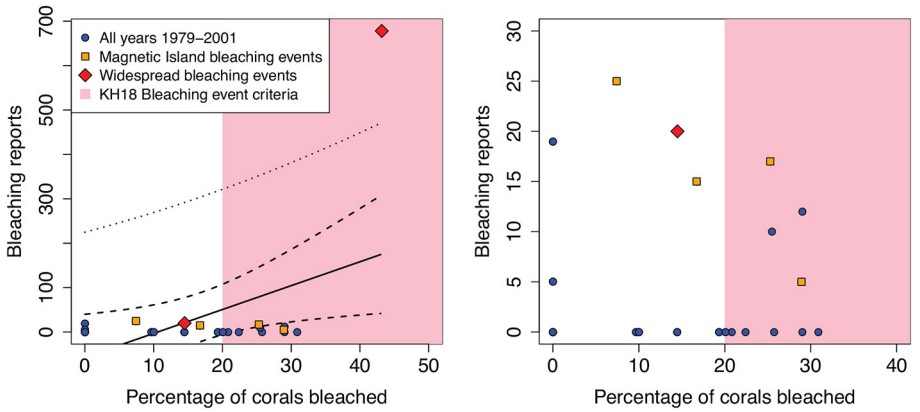

FIGURE 1 | Comparison of bleaching reports and KH18's proxy-based percentage of corals bleached, per year between 1979 and 2001. The data were extracted directly from Figure 3 of KH18. Years with described bleaching events, both localized and widespread (see text for references), are shown with orange squares and red diamonds, respectively. The pink shaded background indicates KH18's 20% of corals bleached threshold for defining a widespread bleaching event. The best-fit line (solid black), standard error of the curve (dashed black), and standard error of prediction (dotted black) are shown for a regression between bleaching reports and percentage of bleaching corals. The right panel shows the same data, but zoomed in to show all years except 1998.

that they simply do not understand what it means to validate a proxy (in this case, comparing known bleaching events to reconstructed ones). Rather, the data that potentially could be used for validation are provided in Panels Bi and Bii, which show number of reports (i.e., direct observations) of bleaching events and the proxy-based reconstruction of the percentage of bleached corals, respectively, during recent decades (1979-2001). Unfortunately, the data are only presented in separate bar charts, and it is only by comparing the two that KH18 could have made an attempt at validating their proxy. Here, I perform such a validation with two different approaches, but as described below, I find concerningly little skill in the KH18 methodology.

First, I plotted the number of bleaching reports against the proxy-based percentage of corals bleached, per year (**Figure 1**). I extracted these data directly from Figures 3Bi, Bii of KH18 using image analysis. A simple linear regression does show a significant positive relationship ($p = 0.025$) between the two, as is expected from the purported bleaching proxy. However, this relationship is clearly driven entirely by a single year (1998) and we must ignore obvious statistical fallacies such as heteroskedasticity and structure in the residuals. Furthermore, despite the significance of the relationship, the uncertainties associated with the regression highlight the problems with KH18's proxy. According to their methodology, years in which more than 20% of corals "bleached" (as inferred from extension rates) were counted as widespread GBR bleaching events in the reconstruction. Yet, at 20% of "bleached" corals, the standard error of the regression line (dashed black line) ranges from −6 to 108 bleaching reports, and the standard error of prediction (dotted black line) ranges from −220 to 321 bleaching reports. In other words, the regression fit is so poor that at KH18's 20% threshold, there is not even enough skill to predict whether the number of bleaching reports would exceed 0.

Nevertheless, it is well-known that numbers of bleaching reports may not be an effective measure of coral bleaching because they can be cofounded by reporting biases such as increases both in the number of observers and in awareness over time (Oliver et al., 2018). Therefore, as a second approach, I evaluated KH18's skill in capturing the presence/absence of directly observed bleaching on the GBR. Two years in the validation time period can reasonably be considered as widespread bleaching events: 1982 (Oliver, 1985) and 1998 (Berkelmans and Oliver, 1999). Since these two events do not provide a large testbed for the validation, I also included the locally observed events in 1980, 1987, 1992, and 1994 at Magnetic Island in the central GBR (Jones et al., 1997), which is the sector where the majority of the corals used by KH18 were collected. A contingency table of the predicted versus observed bleaching events is shown in **Supplementary Table 1**. I applied a variety of test statistics used in the evaluation of binary (presence/absence) event detection (**Supplementary Table 2**). These results demonstrate–resoundingly–that KH18's methods cannot be trusted. Their proxy has little accuracy above that of a coin toss, a strong bias in overpredicting bleaching events, a 73% probability of false alarms, a 47% probability of erroneously labeling each non-bleaching year as a bleaching event, and very little skill in accurately separating bleaching and non-bleaching years.

The most concerning aspect of KH18's approach is its high propensity for false positives. During just the 23-year validation period, they erroneously predict eight widespread bleaching events during years in which bleaching did not occur. How, then, can we be expected to believe that KH18's reconstruction of 88 widespread bleaching events during 1650-1979 represents anything resembling reality? The 35% (8/23) rate of false positives during the validation period is similar to the upper limit of annual bleaching prevalence in their reconstruction post-1650, and it is consistent with the average of approximately 3 bleaching events per decade in the reconstruction. If we assume similar rates of false positives between 1650 and 1979, then effectively all of the "bleaching events" detected by KH18 disappear. In

other words, their analysis fails to show, with any reasonable confidence, that a single widespread bleaching event occurred on the GBR prior to the 1980s. KH18 has already come under heavy criticism (Hoegh-Guldberg et al., 2019), based primarily on improper handling of SST data and errors in the analysis of the coral extension rates themselves. While these are critical issues, the absence of skill, and particularly the propensity for false positives, as demonstrated here falsifies the validity of any of KH18's results.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

TD conducted the analyses and wrote the manuscript.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.00030/full#supplementary-material

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