LONGSPINED SEA URCHIN CENTROSTEPHANUS RODGERSII

WHAT ARE LONGSPINED SEA URCHINS?

Longspined sea urchins are marine invertebrates with long, hollow spines. Their spines can reach up to 9cm in length and have brown/black hues with a subtle sheen. They consume both macro and microalgae and were first sighted in lutruwita/Tasmania in 1978. Climate change has driven their movement southward in search of warmer waters¹.



"THE SINGLE LARGEST IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT TO ROCKY REEF COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN TASMANIA" JOHNSON ET AL. 2011.



THE IMPACT

The high numbers of urchins grazing on kelps beds has seen a shift in reef structure from healthy diverse reefs to desolate urchin barrens.

Longspined sea urchins can maintain barrens by moving into a static state and switching their diet from macroalgae to microalgae or drift seaweed. They can also take up amino acids directly from seawater that allows them to persist in harsh environments. There are no significant predators of the urchins to help reduce and maintain their numbers (except people!). If left unchecked, up to 50% of Tasmania's east coast reefs could be subject to urchin barrens in the future³.

DID YOU KNOW?

FROM HEALTHY, BIODIVERSE REEFS TO DESOLATE URCHIN BARRENS



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Did you know, Tasmania has a native shortspined sea urchin that looks very similar to the longspined sea urchin? Click **here, or scan the QR code** to learn how to identify between the species.

OCEAN TO PLATE

Longspined sea urchin is a delicacy both in Australia and internationally. Ask your local seafood supplier whether they sell urchin roe, or forage for it yourself. Search for suppliers, or recipes at **Gotta Love Tassie Seafood** and ask your favourite restaraunt or food van if they sell it.



If you spot a longspined sea urchin, report it to **centro.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au.** Make sure to include a GPS location or waypoint in your email.

