

Seaweed, kelp flies, wasps and global warming.

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Rise in sea temperature of the East Australian Current is having profound effects on marine life along the coast of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. We postulate that its effect on reducing the brown alga *Durvillaea potatorum* will have a flow on effect on the specialised insect community that uses it as a food source when it is washed up on the beach. This study looked at the kelp flies and their parasitoids along the eastern Tasmanian coastline, which is strongly influenced by the EAC, and King Island in Bass Strait where introgression of the EAC is less pronounced. Results are preliminary and may be used as a baseline to monitor changes over time.

