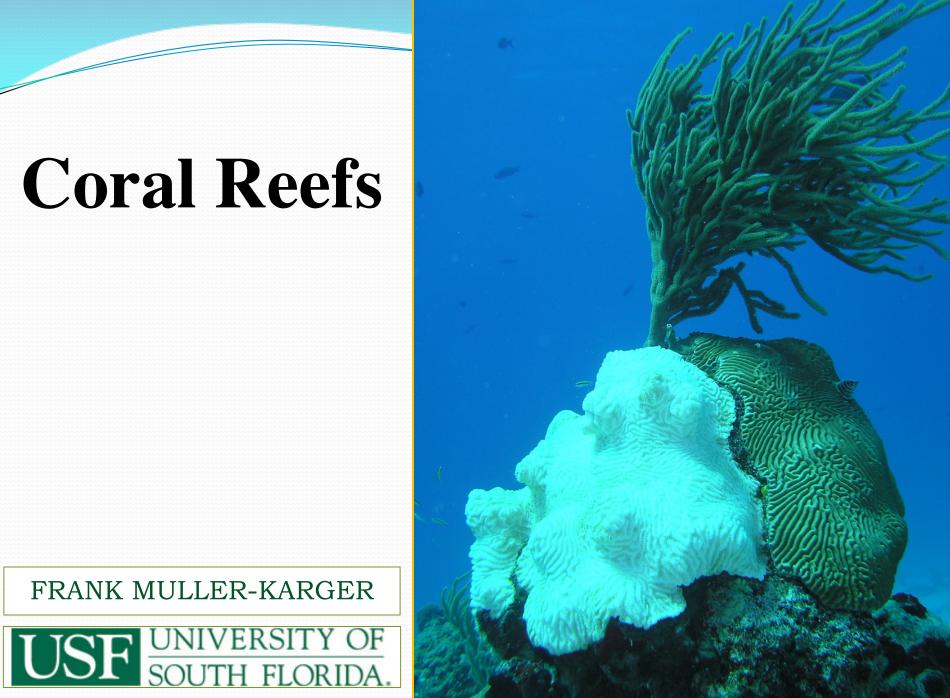
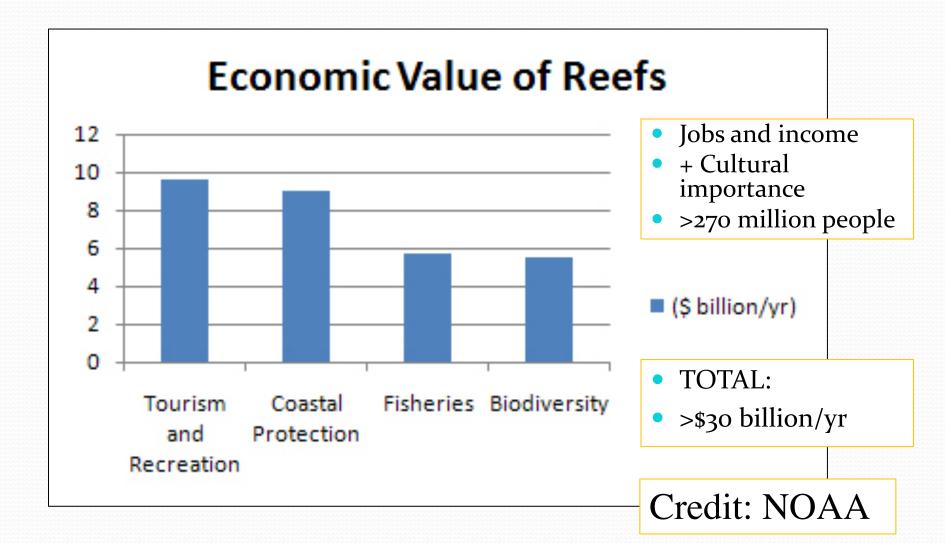
# **Coral Reefs**

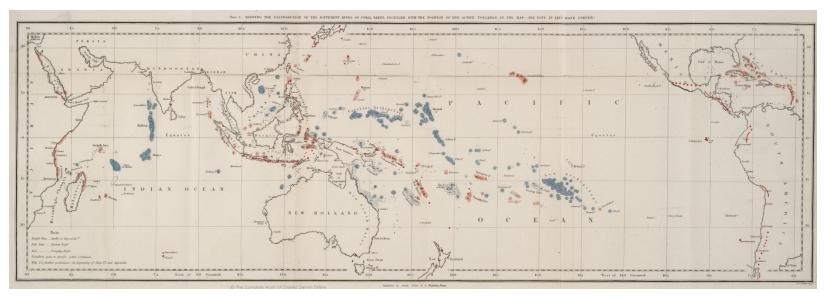




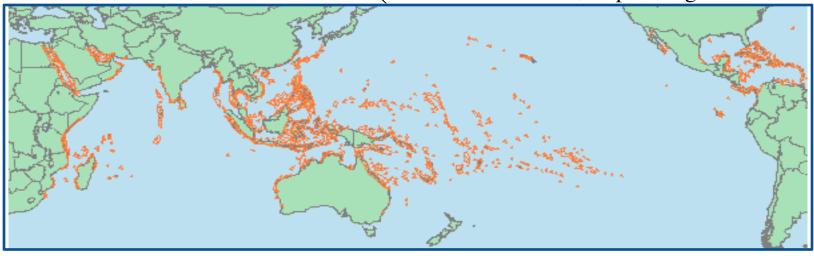
### Value of shallow tropical coral reefs



#### Charles Darwin: 1846 (The structure and distribution of coral reefs)



#### UNEP-WCMC: Reefbase (2001 and 2012; http://reefgis.reefbase.org/)

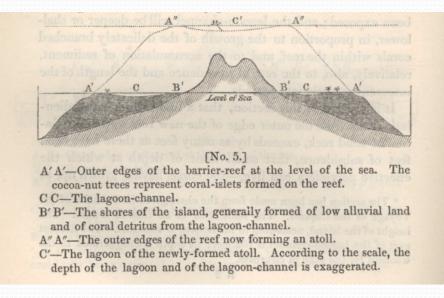


Status and trends for shallow tropical coral reefs

- 10,000 to ~3,000 y ago: Sea level rose ~120 m (~400 ft)
- Stable for past 2000 y +
- Last 100+ y sea level rising again (now 2-3 mm/y)
- Reefs we know have been stable for ~2000y+ of our history

#### The formation of an 'atoll'

Charles Darwin: 1846 (The structure and distribution of coral reefs)



# 1992/1993: **Rio World Environmental Summit** and **Coral reef conference in Miami** recognized that:

-we have poor information on global reef extent (area) -status, trends in health

Led to:

- International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)
- Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)
- Reef Check
- Local monitoring programs like CREMP (FL Keys)

### Coral reef stressors: Environmental

- Severe weather (cold, warm, storms/hurricanes)
- Long-term environment changes
  - Temperature
  - Excess atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> dissolution in water
  - Sea level rise
  - Rainfall and fresh water discharge
  - Sediment input and sedimentation patterns
  - Biological/ecological (competition, predation)
- Volcanism, earthquakes

## Coral reef stressors: Human

- Coastal development + tourism
- Extraction
  - Mining: sand, corals and other materials
  - Fishing/overfishing: fish, molluscs, sponges, etc.
  - Dredging
- Pollution (placing materials on reefs)
  - Chemicals, nets, plastics, sediment, people, boats/groundings

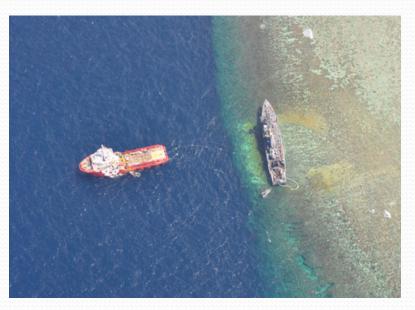
## Impacts:

- Ecological imbalances
- Bleaching
- Disease (bacteria, viruses)
- Physical destruction
- Chemical dissolution



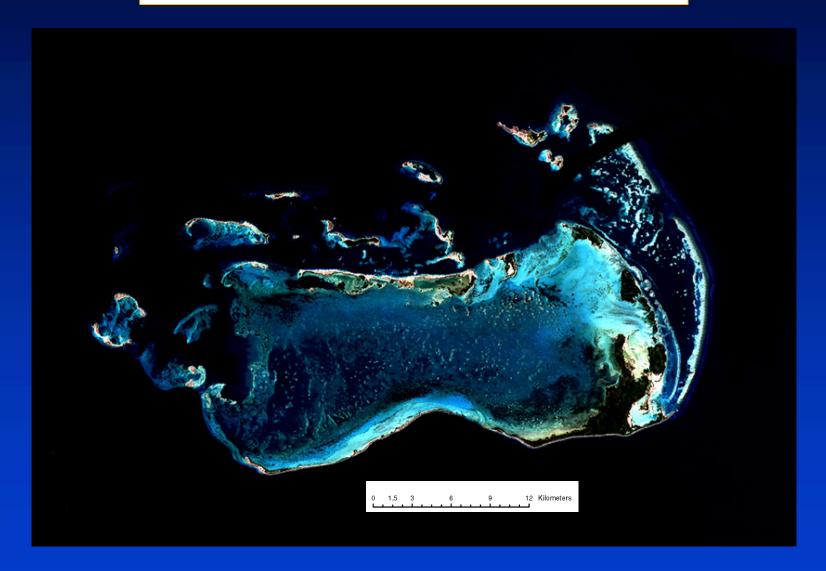
#### Hurricanes

National Hurricane Center Graphic



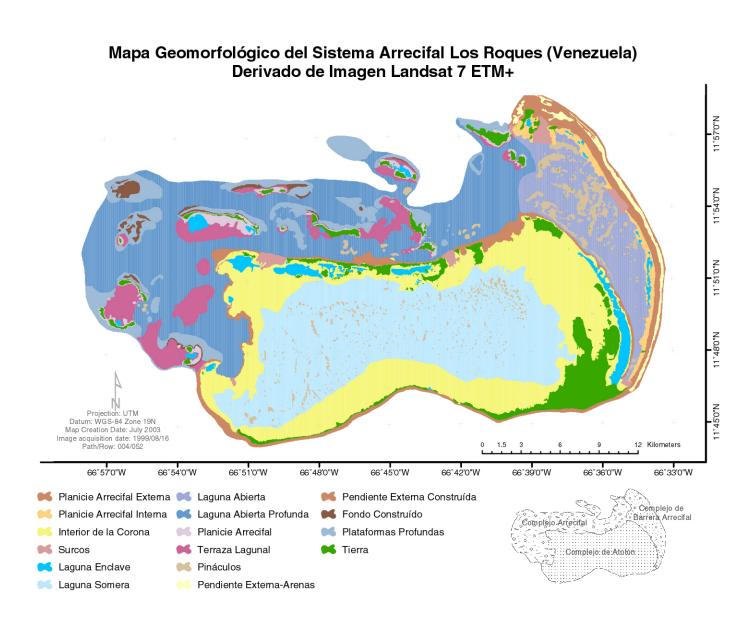
Ship and boat groundings (2013: U.S. Navy mine countermeasure ship USS Guardian, which ran aground on the Tubbataha Reef in the Sulu Sea) How do we evaluate the scale of the problem?

#### Mapping: divers, airplanes, and satellites

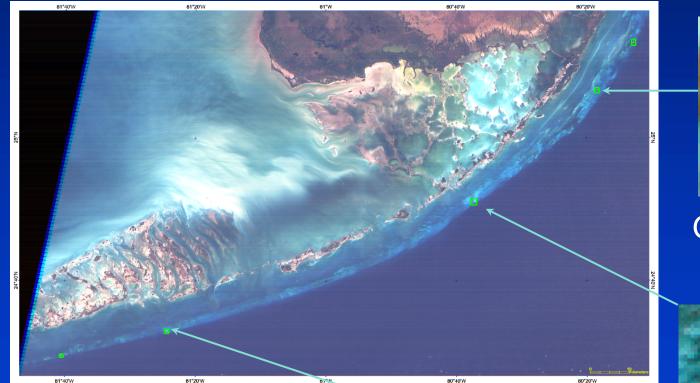


Los Roques, Venezuela

#### CARIBBEAN-Los Roques Archipelago, Venezuela Geomorphological map



### Landsat Satellite Data





#### **Grecian Rocks**

Classification based on benthic spectral signal

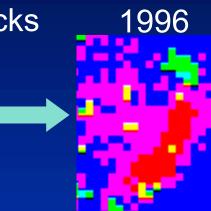


Alligator

### Coral Cover Change

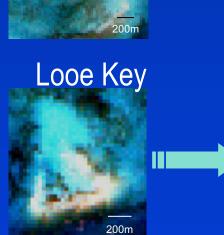


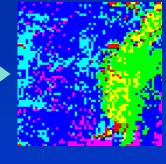
Alligator



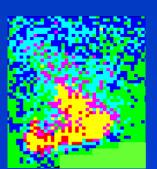




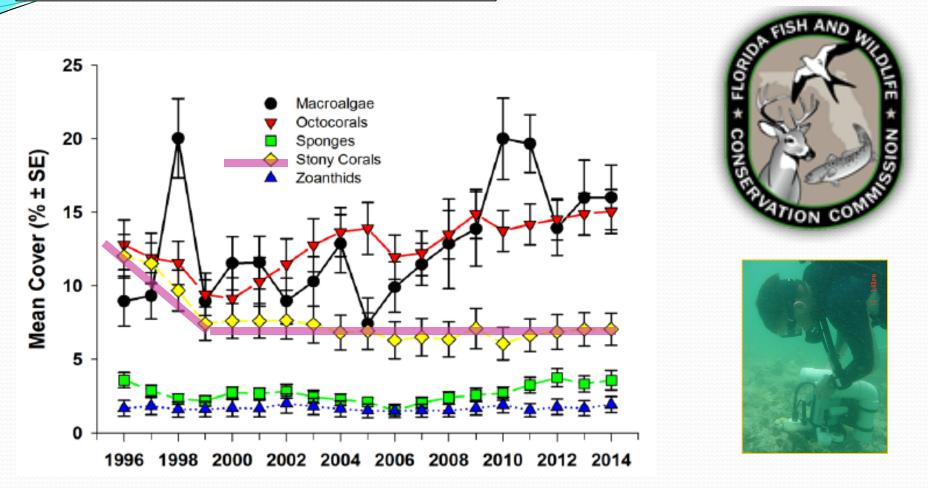








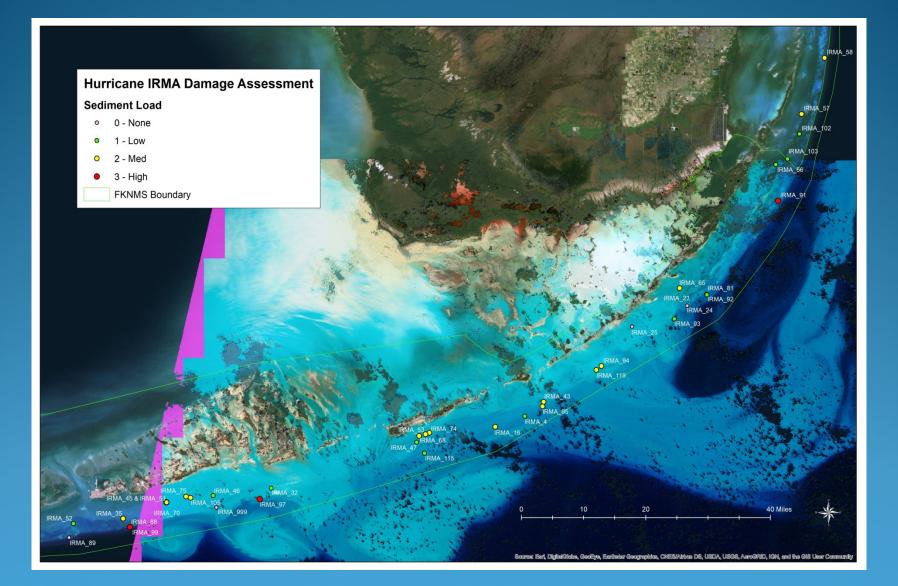
### Diver surveys: Florida Keys



Mean percent cover ( $\pm$ SE) of five most spatially common taxa in the Florida Keys between 1996 and 2014.

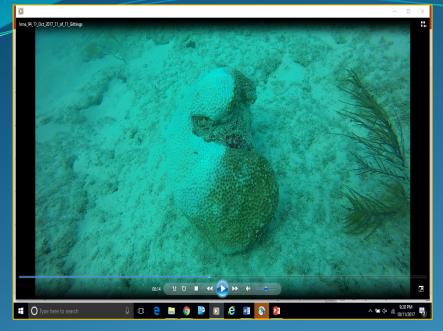
Credit: Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project (CREMP)

### Hurricane Irma: September 2017



#### Corals flipped over

#### Corals covered by debris Low light due to turbidity





#### Corals and sponges smothered or choked by sediment



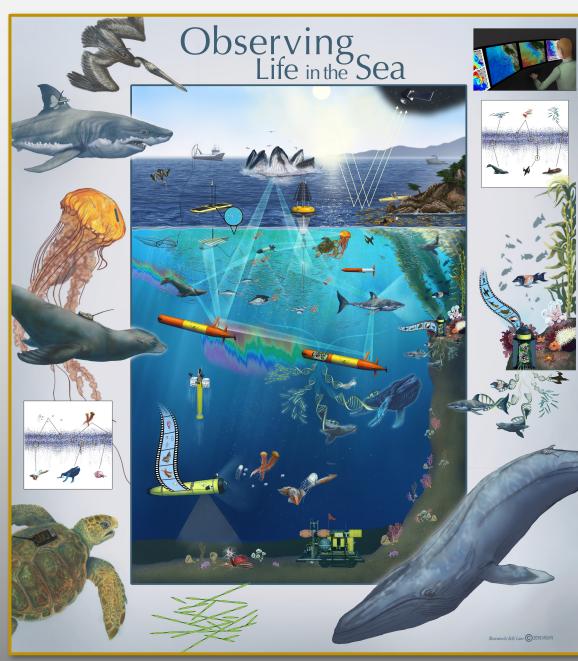
### Important goals

### Observations:

- Mapping
- Monitoring and research of reef condition
- Valuation (value to society, ecosystem)
- Reduce adverse impacts of human activities
- Conservation

## Relevant legal/policy framework (incomplete)

- International
  - Ramsar Convention
  - UN Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals)
  - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
  - Convention on Biological Diversity (Aichi Targets)
  - UNEP Regional Seas Programme
  - World Heritage Convention
  - Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)
  - The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- USA:
  - Endangered Species Act
  - Clean Water Act
  - Coral Reef Conservation Act
  - National Marine Sanctuaries, Parks, Monuments, etc.



GEOBON Marine Biodiversity Observation Network

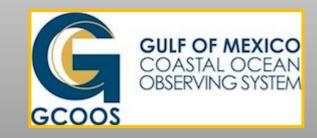




Image courtesy of Francisco Chavez / MBARI