



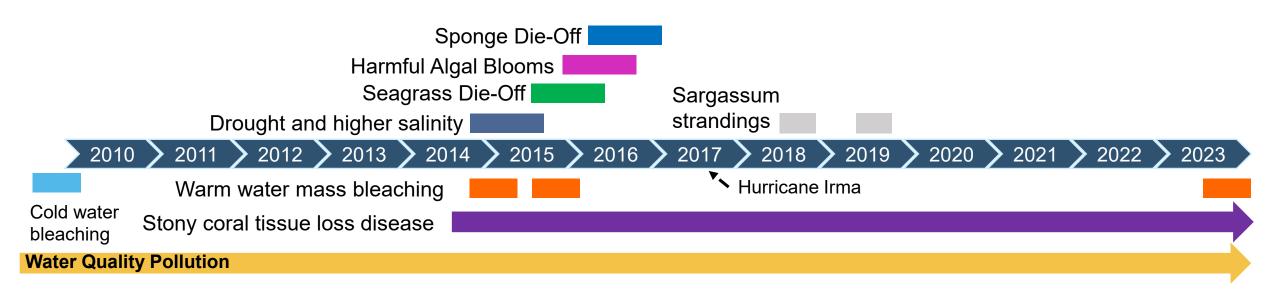
Florida's Coral Reef: 2023 Coral Bleaching Response

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FLORIDA'S CORAL REEF ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL STRESSORS OVER TIME









FLORIDA'S CORAL REEF

2023 BLEACHING







FLORIDA'S CORAL REEF RESILIENCE PROGRAM LEVERAGING EXISTING NETWORKS

Coral Rescue & Propagation and Restoration Networks

Rapidly coordinated to implement conservation actions.

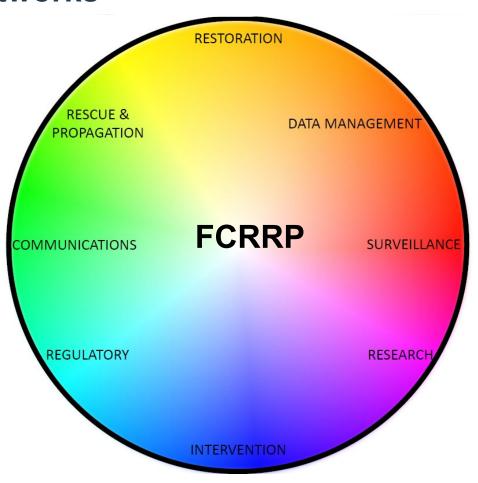
Collated emergency triage funding needs.

Leadership Network

- Collaborated to ensure that funding was made available to practitioners.
 - ~\$1M in Federal funding.
 - ~\$3M in State funding.

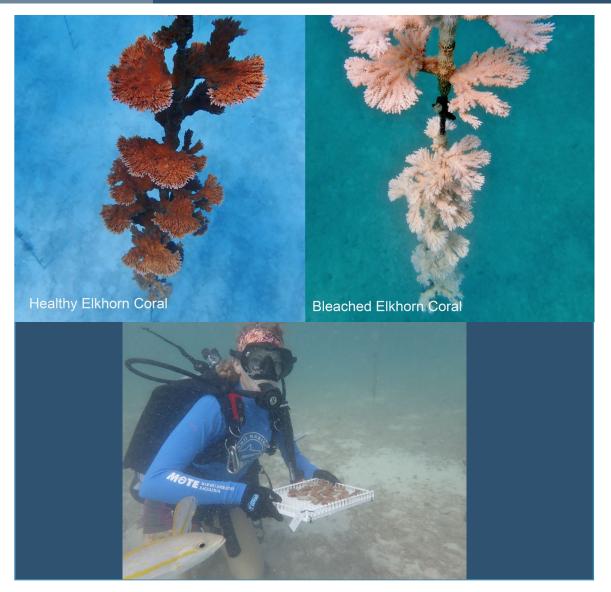
Communications & Outreach Network

 Rapidly developed common talking points and coordinated media requests.





NURSERY EVACUATIONS ESA-LISTED CORAL COLLECTIONS



Evacuated thousands of corals from *in* situ nurseries to land-based facilities

Focused first on acroproids.

- ESA-listed.
- Limited genotypes remain.
- Exhibited signs of stress rapidly.
- Traditional 'rescue' species were well represented in land-based holding.

Supplemental collections of known (or assumed) unique genetic individuals of *Acropora palmata* and *Dendrogyra cylindrus*.

Photos: T: FWC FWRI; B: K. Fusco, Mote



NURSERY EVACUATIONS ESA-LISTED CORAL COLLECTIONS



Evacuee care

At least 7 facilities held evacuated corals.

HeaRT (**Heat R**esponse **T**eams).

 Aquarists from 8 institutions across four states and the Bahamas assisted with coral care.

In situ practitioners learned land-based care "on the job".

Photo: The Florida Aquarium



Physical interventions

Moved some nurseries into deeper water or areas of higher circulation.

• FKNMS designated a 'special use area' using emergency authorities.

Shading experiments.

- Permitting challenges for fixed structures.
- Considered vessel-tended shades for priority nursery and outplant locations.



INTERVENTIONS SMALL TRIALS & MONITORING

Other actions

Supplemental feeding (considered).

Passive: glowsticks to attract zooplankton.

Corallivore removal.

 Snail collection derbies held at sites where predation is known to cause extensive mortality.

Monitoring to assess the event and identify hardy corals, resilient locations, etc.

 Recent NOAA survey shows ~22% survivorship of outplanted Acropora cervicornis across all Mission: Iconic Reef sites.

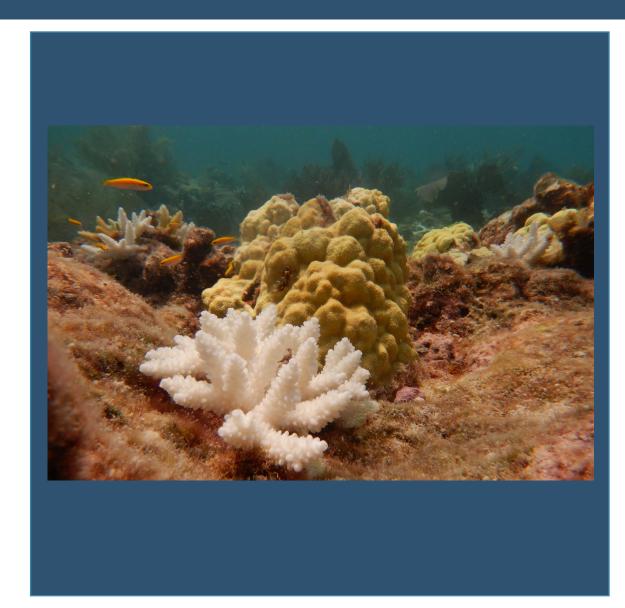


Photo: FWC FWRI



LESSONS LEARNED PATH FORWARD

National Academies of Science: Interventions to Increase the Resilience of Coral Reefs

Genetic and Reproductive

- Supportive breeding and managed selection and breeding.
- Genetic manipulation: corals and symbionts.

Physiological

- Stress Manipulations: corals, symbionts, and microbiome.
- Antibiotics, phage therapy to reduce pathogens.

Coral Population and Community

Managed Relocation: assisted gene flow, migration, etc.

Environmental

- Shading: marine and atmospheric
- Mixing of cool water.

Florida Keys Restoration NOAA's Misson: Iconic Reefs

Overall: focus on preservation of genetic diversity rather than preservation of biomass.

Limit large-scale evacuations.

Permanently establish deeper nurseries.

Consider refocus from Acroporids to other corals and organisms.

Reframe communications: restoration is only one piece of the puzzle!



