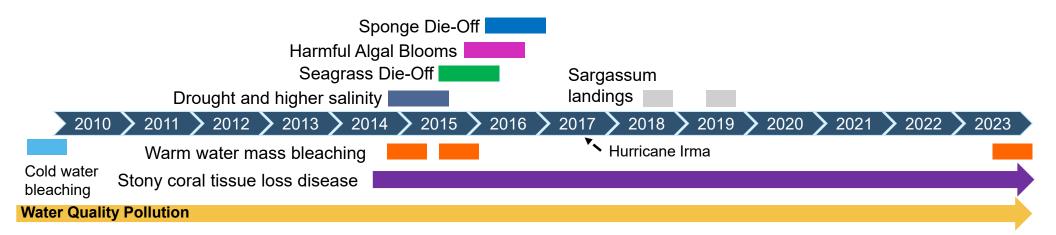




FLORIDA'S CORAL REEF ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL STRESSORS OVER TIME



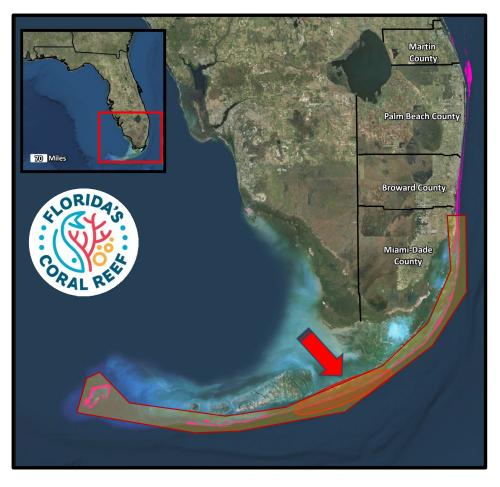


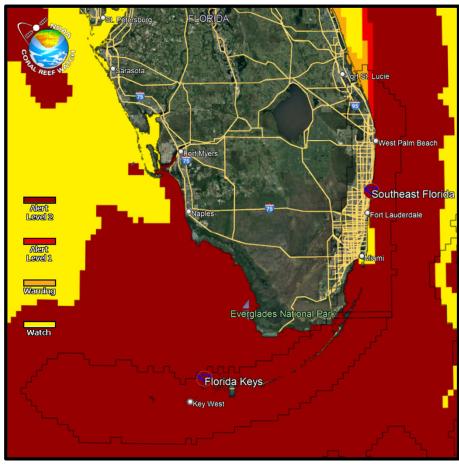




FLORIDA'S CORAL REEF

2023 BLEACHING







FLORIDA'S CORAL REEF RESILIENCE PROGRAM (FCRRP) LEVERAGING EXISTING NETWORKS

Coral Rescue and Propagation and Restoration Networks:

• Rapidly coordinated to implement conservation actions.

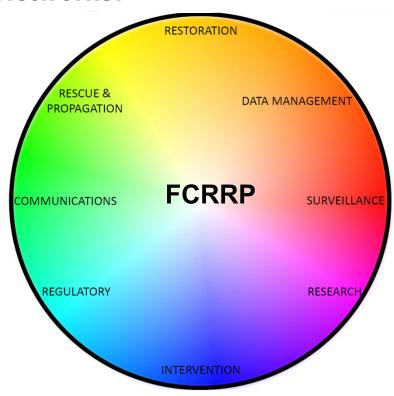
Collated emergency triage funding needs.

Leadership Network:

- Collaborated to ensure that funding was made available to practitioners:
 - Approximately \$1 million in federal funding.
 - Approximately \$3 million in state funding.

Communications and Outreach Network:

 Rapidly developed common talking points and coordinated media requests.

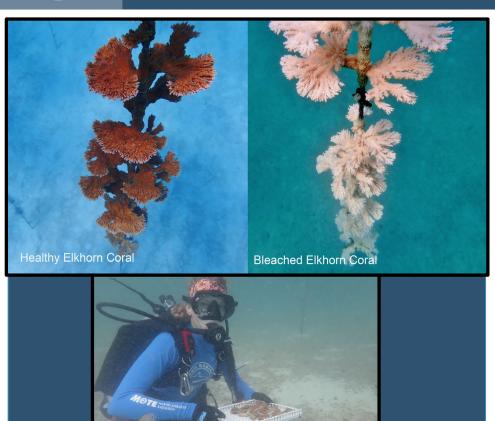




NURSERY EVACUATIONS

Source: T: FWC FWRI; B: K. Fusco, Mote Marine Lab

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)-LISTED CORAL COLLECTIONS



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

- Focused first on Acroporids:
 - FSA-listed
 - Limited genotypes remain.
 - o 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.



NURSERY EVACUATIONS ESA-LISTED CORAL COLLECTIONS



Evacuee Care:

- At least seven facilities held evacuated corals.
- HeaRT (**Hea**t **R**esponse **T**eams).
 - o Aquarists from eight institutions across four states and the Bahamas assisted with coral care.
- In situ practitioners learned landbased care "on the job."



Physical Interventions:

- Moved some nurseries into deeper water or areas of higher circulation:
 - Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (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.



Source: I. Kuffner, United States Geological Survey (USGS)



Other Actions:

- Supplemental feeding (considered).
 - o 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.
 - NOAA survey across all Mission: Iconic Reef sites:
 - Approximately 22% survivorship of 1,500 outplanted *Acropora* cervicornis colonies.
 - Boulder, massive and brain coral outplants may have fared better.



Source: Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission's (FWC) Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI)



Florida's Bleaching Response Preparation

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!

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 and 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.

