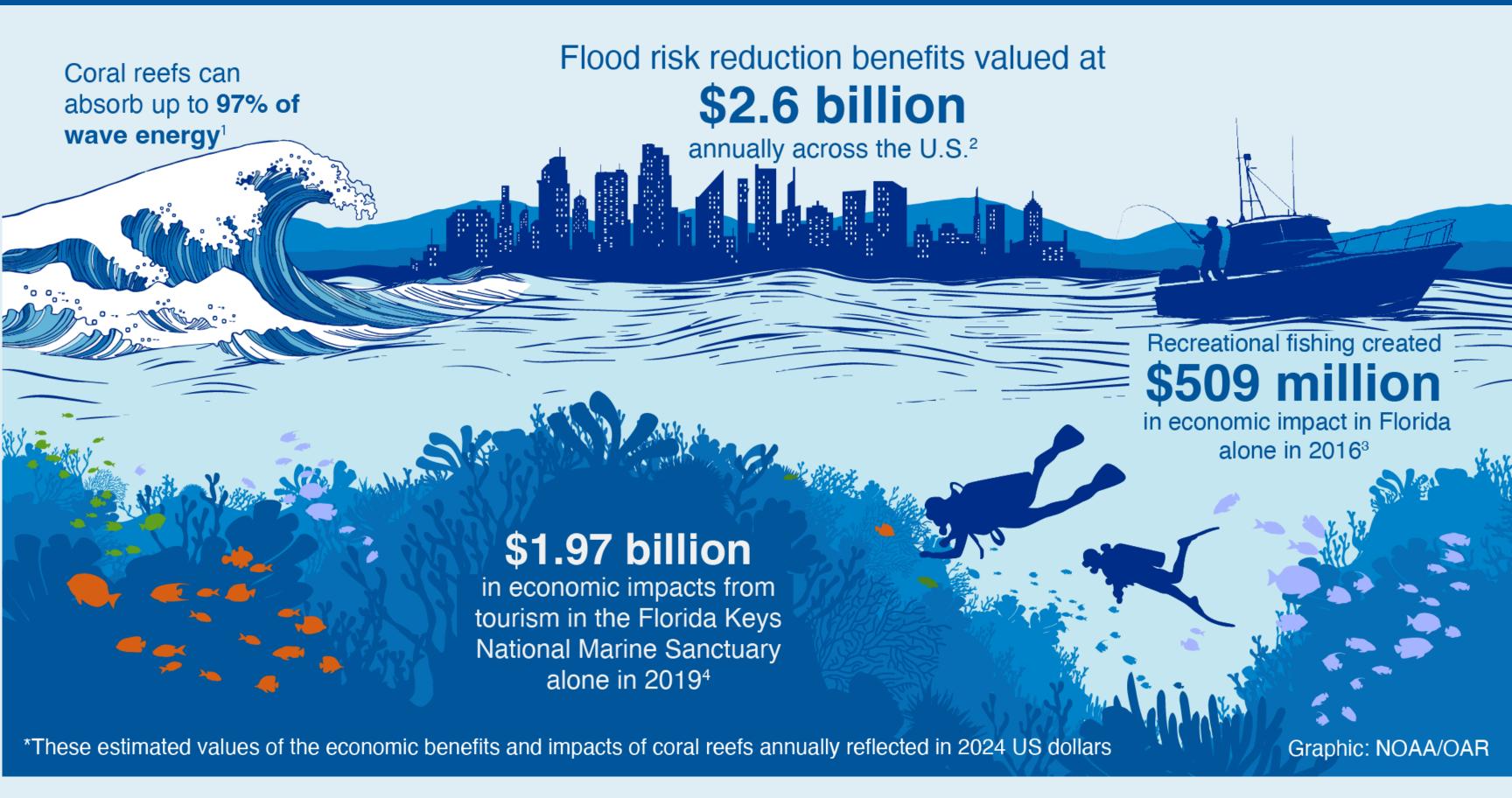
NOAA'S ATLANTIC OCEANOGRAPHIC & METEOROLOGICAL LABORATORY

The Value of Coral Reef Infrastructure

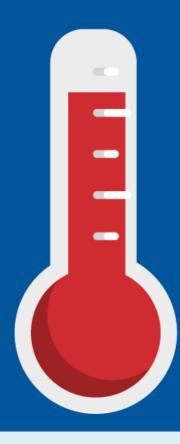
Coral reefs span an estimated 3,400 miles of United States coastline, dramatically mitigating storm surge and flooding for houses, businesses and city infrastructure across coastlines from Florida and the Caribbean to Hawaii and the greater U.S. Pacific. Despite covering one percent of the Earth's surface, reefs host an estimated 25% of marine species, making them drivers of fisheries and tourism, fueling entire economies.



Increasingly acidic oceans, above-average sea surface temperatures, and rapidly spreading coral diseases are among the major stressors threatening corals. These rising environmental stressors are outpacing the ability of reefs to adapt naturally - but we can still do something about it.

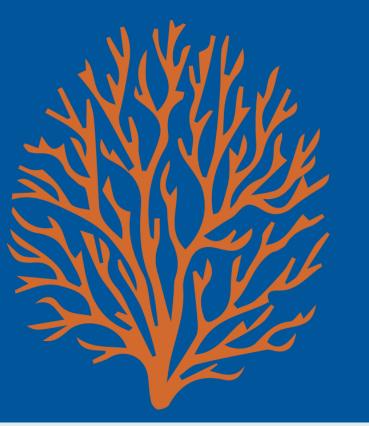


of the
Earth's live
coral cover
has been
lost in the
last 30
years⁵



99%

of Atlantic coral reefs have experienced bleaching-level heat stress since 2023⁶



70%

of Florida's 350-mile barrier reef is eroding⁷

- Ferrario et al., 2014. The effectiveness of coral reefs for coastal hazard risk reduction and adaptation, Nature Communications 5(3794) (2014).
- 2 Storlazzi et al. Estimated benefits U.S. coral reefs provide annually, valued in 2010 USD, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2019-1027, (2019).
- ³ Wallmo, K, et al. Economic Impact Analysis of Recreational Fishing on Florida Reefs. NOAA Technical Memorandum CRCP 41, 11 (2021).
- 4 Gazal, K. et al. Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending in Ocean Recreation in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. Water 14(2), 198 (2022).
- ⁵ Towle, E et al. NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program Coral Reef Condition: A Status Report for Florida Coral Reefs. NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP), 1 (2020).
- 6 Thiem, H. How does 2023-24 global coral bleaching compare to past events?, *Climate.gov*. (2024).
- 7 Morris, J et al. Low net carbonate accretion characterizes Florida's coral, Sci Rep 12, 19582. (2022).





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CORAL RESEARCH

Our team at AOML is comprised of ecologists, molecular biologists, engineers, chemists, computer programmers, modelers and students committed to advancing research that enhances the resilience of reef-building coral species and maximize the success of restoration efforts. Working across the breadth of projects, we focus our efforts on three main areas:



1. Sustained Ocean Observations



Leading one of the longestrunning coral reef monitoring efforts in the US

Tracking ecosystem changes over decades allows us to evaluate reef health, identify drivers of decline, and provide robust management recommendations. As part of NOAA's National Coral Reef Monitoring Program (NCRMP), our team has monitored reefs across Flower Garden Banks, Florida, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands since 2013.



2. Understanding Coral Resilience



Actively stress-testing and hardening reef-building corals

In our state-of-the-art Experimental Reef
Lab, our team is manipulating ocean
conditions in independent aquaria to stresstest reef-building coral species and identify
thresholds to specific environmental
stressors including ocean acidification,
above-average temperatures and coral
diseases.



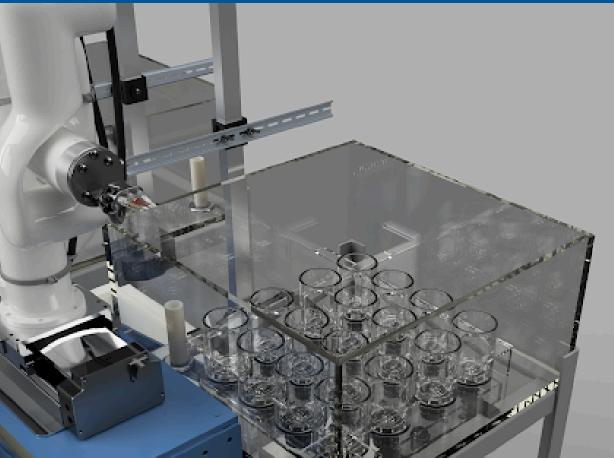
3. Enhancing Coral Restoration



Fueling restoration efforts, informing key management decisions

In collaboration with managers and restoration practitioners, we aim to stress-harden key species through experimentation to enhance corals' resiliency, automate coral propagation and increase their growth rates. We also monitor ocean conditions and inform best management for NOAA's ambitious Mission: Iconic Reefs restoration project throughout the Florida Keys.

Innovating customizable and scalable technologies to expand the research we are able to perform



We are integrating
Robotic Automation and
Advanced Aquaculture
control systems to test
reef-building corals'
response to ocean
conditions

Explore Our Research:





