

DOWNLOAD PDF COLD-WATER CORAL REEFS : STATUS AND CONSERVATION EMILY CORCORAN AND STEFAN HAIN

Chapter 1 : Coral Reef Conservation: Edited By: Isabelle M CotÃ© and John D Reynolds | NHBS Book Shop

Coral Reef Conservation Coral reefs are the 'rainforests' of the ocean, containing the highest diversity of marine organisms and facing the greatest threats from humans.

Australia and Indonesia each have about 50 km² of reef and account for nearly 35 per cent of the world's tropical coral reefs and about half have mangroves. Distribution of tropical coral reefs and mangroves Fig. Reefs cover an estimated 1.5 million km², or just 1. The total area of mangrove forest is less certain but is even smaller, estimated at between 0.5 and 1 million km² Valiela et al. As a comparison, tropical and subtropical forests cover 1.5 million km². In many countries, such as island nations and those with inhospitable and arid interiors, humankind lives almost entirely on the coast. With the exception of some isolated atolls, all reefs and mangroves lie adjacent to the coast; more than half these ecosystems occur within 25 km of urban centres inhabited by 1 billion or more people Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. Not surprisingly, the health and extent of both reefs and mangroves have declined dramatically over the last century. More recent regional predictions, using the same method, paint an even more disturbing picture. In the Caribbean, 30 per cent of coral reefs are at risk in the area of mangrove lost to human activities assessments, but several studies have shown this per cent ecosystem to be as much at risk as coral reefs. The amount of mangrove lost varies widely among countries but, where data are available, mangroves are on a declining trend. An estimated 35 per cent of mangrove forest has disappeared in the last two decades Valiela et al. The average annual rate of disappearance or conversion to other forms of land use is estimated at 2.5 per cent. Eventually ponds often trigger an escalating series of problems. Dynamite, small-mesh nets and nets that are dragged over the seabed, although illegal in many countries, are still used and cause widespread physical damage as well as removing or killing immature fish and other species of no commercial value. Mangroves can be completely wiped out when forests are cleared for salt production operations, for industrial, residential and tourism development, or, particularly, for aquaculture. In contrast, coral reefs generally suffer from 9 In the front line UNEP In Honduras, shrimp farms have progressively transformed the coast of the Gulf of Fonseca since the early 1950s. Although there were still large areas of mangrove in 1950, by the 1980s the only substantial forests were in protected areas such as Estero Real Nature Reserve UNEP, 1996. Inland deforestation is causing sediment run-off on to nearby coral reefs. More than 77 per cent of the pollutants entering the oceans UNEP-WCMC originate on land, and 44 per cent of these pollutants come from improperly treated wastes and run-off Cicin-Sain et al. The nutrient content of the oceans has increased dramatically in recent years as a result of fertilizer and other agricultural run-off, sewage and aquaculture waste. Nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus deplete oxygen in the water and promote the growth of algae on reefs Hughes et al. Many coastal development activities, such as residential, tourist, industrial and port development, involve land reclamation and dredging which invariably results in sediment being stirred into the water column. This reduces light penetration, may directly smother corals and can damage mangroves. Construction activities inland, agriculture and deforestation, and poor management also contribute to increased sediment.

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(WWF), Stefan Hain and Emily Corcoran (UNEP Coral Reef Unit), as well as constructive input from their colleagues, especially the marine and coral reef experts at the UNEP World Conservation.

Status of coral reefs of the world: Death and resurrection of Caribbean coral reefs: Precht and Richard B. A seascape-level perspective of coral reef ecosystems Peter J. Mumby and Alastair R. Ecological and Socioeconomic Issues: Challenges and accomplishments towards sustainable reef fisheries Tim McClanahan; 6. Live food and non-food fisheries on coral reefs, and their potential management Amanda C. Tourism and coral reef-based conservation: New approaches to estimating recent ecological changes on coral reefs Isabelle M. Hutchinson and Andrew R. Assessing management effectiveness of marine protected areas as a tool for improving coral reef management Sue Wells; Environmental impact assessment for coral reefs: Time for a third generation economics-based approach to coral management James Spurgeon; Collaborative and community-based conservation of coral reefs, with reference to marine reserves in the Philippines Angel C. Russ and Portia Nillos; Education as a tool for coral reef conservation: Finlay and Lorna R. Adaptive institutions for coral reef conservation Katrina Brown; Coral reef restoration with case studies from Florida Walter C. Harold Hudson, Richard E. Dodge, David Gilliam and Richard Shaul; Redesigning coral reef conservation Callum M. Cote and Julie P. The author is to be congratulated for bringing to our attention the very important contributions made by individuals working within the confines of a huge and important continent The editors have managed to include a wide array of subjects and authors with good reviews of relevant research and many suggestions for further work.

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Chapter 3 : Conservation Biology: Coral Reef Conservation Series Number 13 : John Reynolds :

Coral reefs are the 'rain forests' of the ocean, containing the highest diversity of marine organisms and facing the greatest threats from humans.

Continuing with the tradition of the 1st Symposium in Halifax, Canada , and 2nd Symposium in Erlangen, Germany , the 3rd International Symposium on Deep-Sea Corals will facilitate global exchange of the current scientific knowledge of deep-sea corals and associated fauna and to discuss possible statutory means available to conserve and protect deep-sea habitat. The 3rd International Symposium will provide attendees from around the world with an opportunity to share their research results, identify information gaps, and discuss if deep-sea corals need special protection and if so, the statutory means available to do so. Being international and interinstitutional in nature, the symposium also allows scientists to develop collaborative partnerships for future projects. A public forum presented by selected deep-sea coral researchers will be held one evening. This international event will focus on scientific exchange and establishing collaborative partnerships. Robert Brock, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service and Bob George, GIBS Symposium Organizers Return to Index Who Should Attend This symposium is designed to bring together scientists, resource managers, students, and policy-makers from around the world who are actively involved in the monitoring and research management of deep-sea corals and other deep-sea habitats as well as the animals associated with them. As responsible management decisions are based upon the best available science, resource managers and policy-makers will also find this symposium invaluable to identifying information gaps and planning management activities. Return to Index Call for Abstracts All individuals involved in deep-sea coral research are strongly encouraged to submit an abstract under the appropriate symposium theme for consideration as an oral or poster presentation. Abstracts must be submitted electronically by June 1, [Extended to June 10,] following the detailed submission instructions provided in the link below. Thematic topic co-conveners will decide which abstracts will be presented orally and those by poster. ALL abstracts, both oral and poster, will be published in the symposium book of abstracts. Abstract submission is closed. Tape is not permitted. A limited supply of Velcro tape will be available for your use during mounting, but we recommend you bring a supply with you. Multiple strips two inches in length work best. Posters must be presented using the poster boards provided by the Symposium. The poster boards are contiguous, and presenters may not use their own self-contained displays. Due to space constrictions, no tables will be provided. If this is your first poster presentation, please refer to poster display guidelines PDF format. Poster Session Set-up is Tuesday, November 29 from 8: Please have all posters up by 2: All posters will be arranged by theme then in alpha order, unless a presenter requested another poster be positioned beside their poster. The Poster Reception will be held Tuesday, November 29, 5: Presenters are required to be stationed at posters from 5: Poster must be removed on Friday, December 2, The poster display boards will be dismantled and removed by the vendor at 1pm on Friday, so please have your poster down by this time. If not, the conference organizers are not responsible for lost or damaged posters removed by the display board vendor. For authors presenting multiple posters, we make every attempt to position your posters within close proximity of each other. However, please note that posters are topically divided and it is possible you may have a poster presentation in different themes.

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Chapter 4 : Conservation Biology

Recent underwater studies have shown the beauty and high diversity of cold-water coral reefs, which are comparable in size and structural complexity to the warm-water coral reefs of the tropics.

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Chapter 5 : Cold-water coral reefs | Anthony Grehan - theinnatdunvilla.com

Cold-water coral reefs: status and conservation Emily Corcoran and Stefan Hain; Part II. Uses and Abuses: Ecological and Socioeconomic Issues: 5. Challenges and accomplishments towards sustainable reef fisheries Tim McClanahan; 6.

As shallow-water coastal habitats, they support a wide range of economically and culturally important activities, from fishing to tourism. Their accessibility makes reefs vulnerable to local threats that include over-fishing, pollution and physical damage. Reefs also face global problems, such as climate change, which may be responsible for recent widespread coral mortality and increased frequency of hurricane damage. This book summarises the current state of knowledge about the status of reefs, the problems they face, and potential solutions. The topics considered range from concerns about extinction of coral reef species to economic and social issues affecting the well-being of people who depend on reefs. The result is a multi-disciplinary perspective on problems and solutions to the coral reef crisis. The editors have managed to include a wide array of subjects and authors with good reviews of relevant research and many suggestions for further work.

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Chapter 6 : International Symposium on Deep-Sea Corals

CORAL REEFS Cold-water coral reefs, like their tropical warm and shallow-water counterparts, are built predominantly by stony corals (Scleractinia, Box 2). Wilson (b) found that a typical mature cold-water coral reef structure passes through several evolutionary stages.