

CORAL REEF NEWS
Coral Reef Conservation Program
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
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NOAA Coral Reef News is a monthly e-newsletter established to provide current information on the activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP) and other relevant NOAA programs. The CRCP supports effective management and sound science to preserve, sustain and restore valuable coral reef ecosystems. Back issues are available at <http://www.coralreef.noaa.gov>.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOAA's International Registry of Coral Pathology (IRCP) Seeking to Acquire Specimens to Expand Archives. NOAA's IRCP is soliciting accessions of fixed tissues, paraffin blocks, and microslides representative of pathology, normality, and abnormality in corals. Specimens are being archived into a repository with the goal of providing a training resource in coral histology and pathology. The repository of slides, blocks, tissues, and related photographs and reprints will represent a broad spectrum of species, geographic locales, and disease types. It will be made available to researchers, students, and managers for study and teaching purposes. Contributed specimens are diagnosed by panels of pathologists, coral biologists, and medical and veterinary experts in the Coral Disease and Health Consortium to establish a consensus on diagnostic criteria for specific coral diseases. Fixatives, supplies, shipping, and histology services will be provided in collaborative efforts to expand IRCP archives. For submission form, protocols, chemicals, supplies and additional guidelines contact Coral.Registry@noaa.gov. Learn more about the IRCP at <http://www.chbr.noaa.gov/InternationalRegistry.htm>.

National Center for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research (CSCOR) to Host Special Session on Coral Reefs at Summer Meeting of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography (ASLO). At the next ASLO meeting in Spain, June 19-24, 2005, CSCOR will host a special session entitled "Applied Ecosystem-level Research to Reverse Coral Reef Degradation (SS07)." The session will focus on the use of basic ecosystem research to address resource management needs. Its goals are to provide an international forum for scientists and resource managers to (1) provide examples of basic and applied research

activities that have management implications, and to (2) share views and evaluate the success of such an approach. Participation is encouraged from agency and academic researchers as well as managers with experience in collaborative efforts between government agencies and academia. The abstract deadline is February 1, 2005. For information on the meeting and submitting abstracts, visit the meeting website at <http://aslo.org/santiago2005/>.

Call for Papers for the 32nd Scientific Meeting of the Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean (AMLC) in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, June 13-17, 2005. Under the general theme of Regional Ecological Connectivity, David Wilson (Center for Marine Resources, The School for Field Studies) and Ivan Nagelkerken (Department of Animal Ecology and Ecophysiology, University of Nijmegen) wish to encourage oral presentations, posters and/or paper submissions for the 32nd AMLC Scientific Meeting within three major themes: (1) larval connectivity between reefs/islands/habitats; (2) ecological connectivity among habitats by juvenile and adult fishes and invertebrates; and (3) connectivity between habitats with respect to nutrients and other physio-chemical factors. To submit a paper for presentation at the Curacao meeting, for this or other sessions, refer to submission guidelines provided on the AMLC website at http://www.amlc-carib.org/en/future_meetings/2005_scientific_meeting_curacao/about_the_meeting/index.html. The deadline for abstracts is April 1, 2005. Submissions regarded as appropriate for a Connectivity Session should be copied to David Wilson, who serves on the Curacao Meeting Program Committee.

UPDATES

U.S. Coral Reef Task Force Leads Training Workshop For Florida Teachers. More than forty south Florida teachers took a break from busy classrooms and the looming holiday season to attend a coral reef training workshop on November 20. The workshop, hosted by the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School for Marine and Atmospheric Science (RSMAS), provided teachers with a rare opportunity to interact with leading coral reef researchers and conservation experts to bring the latest scientific and educational resources into their classrooms. The day-long workshop consisted of a series of presentations and activity demonstrations on topics ranging from "Under the Sea Cities: Comparison of Coral Reef Systems to Our Own Communities Above the Sea" to "Coral Reefs: Medicines from the Sea" to information on how to get involved with local coral reef conservation efforts through the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative. Participants also learned about local opportunities for students to experience coral reefs first hand in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Biscayne National Park, and were introduced to a variety of interactive games for children by RSMAS and Florida Sea Grant educators. The day ended with a detailed orientation to key educational products, tools and services available. The workshop was held in conjunction with the December 1-4 U.S. Coral Reef Task Force meeting in Miami, and was sponsored by RSMAS, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and NOAA's CRCP.

National Center for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) Biogeography Program Completes 5th Year of Caribbean Reef Ecosystem Monitoring Activities. NOAA's NCCOS Biogeography Program recently completed their last coral ecosystem survey for 2004 and their 25th survey mission overall. Nearly 600 surveys (out of over 2000 total) were

performed this year, with 130 from the latest mission to Buck Island Reef National Monument in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Each survey records detailed information on the local fish communities including size, structure, abundance and biomass. The surveys also record associated habitat information such as coral and algae cover, rugosity and water quality. This work represents an ongoing collaborative effort among NOAA, the Department of Interior, the USVI government and academia. The monitoring data will be used by all parties to provide a baseline of the current state of the nearshore ecosystems, to understand the spatial and temporal distribution of populations in those ecosystems, and to relate the status of those populations to any change in management strategy. Learn more about the NCCOS Biogeography Program at <http://biogeo.nos.noaa.gov/>.

U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) Seafloor Topography Products Now Available. Multibeam data products that characterize nearshore coral reef habitats around Buck Island Reef and the Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monuments in USVI are now available at http://biogeo.nos.noaa.gov/foster_mission/products.html. The products, including high-resolution images of the sea floor and data depicting seafloor roughness and hardness, were collected this year aboard the NOAA research vessel Nancy Foster by the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, Office of Coast Survey, and the U.S. National Park Service (NPS). The sea floor topography will be used to develop habitat maps and models of how fish use these habitats. Development of these products supports NOAA's commitment to the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, as well as the assessment and management needs of NOAA and NPS.

National Center for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) Biogeography Program Develops Software to Capture Fish and Habitat Data.

NOAA's NCCOS Biogeography Program recently completed the development of a database application to capture fish and habitat data gathered during Caribbean ecosystem monitoring activities in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Data are entered into the database through a dynamic web interface designed specifically for members of the Biogeography Program and their partners. The database stores all information in normalized database format to facilitate accuracy and consistency. Currently the querying capability of the database is being developed to facilitate detailed and accurate analysis and reporting. This capability will help track important information, such as diversity, biomass, and species richness, and will be sortable by survey year, region or taxonomy at the family, genus or species level. The database will be made public for purposes of query and analysis early in 2005. Learn more about the NCCOS Biogeography Program at <http://biogeo.nos.noaa.gov/>.

U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) Marine Reserve Signage Project Completed. The Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) of the USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources has completed a project to create and install signage informing tourists about the location of and regulations within Cas Cay/Mangrove Lagoon, St. James, and Compass Point Wildlife Sanctuaries and Marine Reserves. The project has been so successful that DFW decided to produce additional signs to install in local businesses at the request of the owners. Using the DFW signs as a model, the Renaissance Grand Beach Resort designed and installed similar signs along their beach to inform visitors about the reserves. Visit the USVI DFW at <http://www.vifishandwildlife.com/>.

3rd Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) Scientific Symposium Helps to Identify Need for Coordinated Regional Research Plan.

The 3rd NWHI Scientific Symposium, held in Honolulu, Hawai'i from November 2-4, 2004, was co-sponsored by the NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council, the State of Hawai'i, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the University of Hawai'i and the Northwestern Hawaiian Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, with funding from the NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Grants Program. About 150 attendees, largely local and regional investigators, participated in the first such symposium in 20 years to share scientific findings from past and current research conducted in the NWHI. More than 50 presentations were given at the conference on topics including marine and terrestrial living resources, fisheries, oceanography, mapping, socio-economic research, management strategies and assessment methodologies. The conference helped to identify information gaps and research needs, and in the closing plenary session, participants discussed creating a collaborative and cooperative management structure among agencies to develop a coordinated NWHI regional research plan based on ecosystem management principles. Participants agreed it would be beneficial to hold this symposium on an annual basis. All manuscripts from the symposium will be published in the *Atoll Research Bulletin Scientific Journal*. For more information, please visit <http://www.hawaiianatolls.org/sym3/>.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) Public Outreach Event Draws Crowd of 400.

Staff members of the NWHI Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve (Reserve) manned a booth and handed out posters and information on the NWHI during the November 3, 2004, evening public outreach event held in conjunction with the 3rd NWHI Scientific Symposium. Attendees

enjoyed lively, informative videos and presentations by NOAA agency partners on ongoing research in the NWHI. “*In the Wake of Canoes,*” a video produced by the Reserve, highlighted the history of research in the NWHI, tracing back to the early days of Polynesian exploration. The event was held at the Hawai’i Convention Center and was very well attended by about 400 members of the general public who turned out despite stormy weather. Learn more about the NWHI Reserve at <http://biogeo.nos.noaa.gov/>.

National Center for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) Coral Reef Institutes Receive Funding to Research Key Threats to Reefs in Hawai’i, Florida, and Puerto Rico. NCCOS-sponsored coral reef research is integrating ecological studies, physical oceanographic research, and social science to respond to priority problems identified by NOAA and the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (Task Force). Three coral reef institutes are being funded in FY 2005 to conduct peer-reviewed research on regional threats to reefs. The research aims to identify the most effective and efficient ways for resource managers to prevent, and possibly reverse, the degradation of coral reef resources. The three institutes – the Hawai’i Coral Reef Initiative Research Program (HCRI-RP) at the University of Hawai’i, Caribbean Coral Reef Institute (CCRI) at the University of Puerto Rico, and National Coral Reef Institute (NCRI) at Nova Southeastern University – are part of the NOAA CRCP. Visit <http://www.hawaii.edu/ssri/hcri/> for more information on HCRI and <http://www.nova.edu/ocean/ncri/> to learn more about NCRI.

Florida Seagrass Scheduled for Destruction Survives Transplanting and Hurricanes. Seagrass that would have been destroyed by maintenance dredging of residential canals in Sarasota Bay, Florida, was salvaged by

NOAA’s National Center for Coastal Ocean Science and the Florida Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) and transplanted to other locations in the Bay. Seventy-eight percent of the seagrass survived the transplanting and twenty-six percent increased in size after 18 months that included Florida’s intense 2004 hurricane season. This innovative transplantation approach saves seagrass from destruction, avoids using healthy seagrass as donor plants, increases potential size of transplant operations, reduces the manual labor involved in traditional transplanting efforts by mechanically-harvesting the seagrass, and may result in improved transplant survival. Learn more about FWRI’s seagrass activities at http://www.floridamarine.org/features/category_main.asp?id=1323.

GhostNet Project Receives NOAA Silver Medal. James Churnside of NOAA Oceans and Atmospheric Research (OAR) and William Pichel of the NOAA’s National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS) were awarded a group Silver Medal “for development of a technique to detect ghostnets in the open ocean using satellites and aircraft.” The GhostNet project’s goal is to develop satellite, aircraft, and *in-situ* techniques to efficiently locate derelict nets and fishing gear at sea so they can be recovered to prevent continued loss of marine life. These nets trap fish, birds, marine mammals and marine turtles and eventually wind up on coral reefs or beaches where they continue to cause physical damage to coral and entrap reef inhabitants. This on-going project had a very successful flight in the summer of 2003 to locate marine debris in the Gulf of Alaska. A flight on the NOAA P3 is scheduled for March and April 2005 to search the North Pacific Subtropical Convergence Zone for debris, particularly derelict fishing nets. Learn more about the GhostNet project at <http://www.highseasghost.net/>.

Over 100 Additional NOAA Data Sets Available from NOAA's Coral Reef Information System (CoRIS).

Recent data additions to CoRIS include: (1) *Vectorized Shorelines*, from National Ocean Service (NOS)/Coastal Services Center (CSC), for Guam, Rota, Saipan, Tinian, and Tutuila, plus CSC Vectorized Shorelines from historical National Geodetic Survey data for Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands; (2) *GIS Mosaiced LandSat Habitat Maps*, from NOS/Special Projects, for Palau, Micronesia and Marshall Islands; (3) *Bathymetric Atlas of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands*, consisting of 30 primary and 60 ancillary maps, developed by the Coral Reef Ecosystem Division, NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, and the Hawai'i Mapping Research Group at the University of Hawai'i; and (4) *Environmental Sensitivity Index Maps* for Puerto Rico, provided by the NOS Office of Response and Restoration in the form of 68 PDF files. Discover NOAA's coral reef data at <http://www.coris.noaa.gov/data/welcome.html>.

NOAA Coral Reef Information System (CoRIS) Representative Conducts Data Outreach Workshops in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI). A CoRIS representative has recently conducted a series of eight workshops attended by over eighty members of the Puerto Rican and U.S. Virgin Island coral reef communities. The purpose of the meetings was to provide an overview of the development of CoRIS, demonstrate its current resources, discuss plans for future development, and engage the participants in order to determine constraints and opportunities for the effective communication of coral reef science data and information, and related policy and education concerns. Participants represented a wide range of communities including academia, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, small businesses and the general public. While a few participants

had previously made practical use of CoRIS, the majority of the participants were unfamiliar with CoRIS and indicated that they intended to make use of the resource in the future. Feedback from the meetings is currently being analyzed and compiled for submission to CoRIS management and the NOAA CRCP. Visit CoRIS at <http://www.coris.noaa.gov/>.

CORAL REEFS IN THE NEWS

“Fiji’s Rainbow Reefs” – November, 2004 (*National Geographic*). “Fiji's reefs can take a punch and come back swinging. Expert at being both whopped and resilient, these reefs are prime ground for scientists struggling to understand the catastrophic decline of Earth's coral habitats.”

<http://magma.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0411/feature3/index.html>

“NASA and Partners Create New Worldwide Coral Reef Library” – November 4, 2004 (NASA Press Release). “A NASA-funded project has created an archive of approximately 1,500 images of worldwide coral reefs. The archive is a tool international researchers will use, as they track reef health... The final map products are due for release in early 2005. To access the raw archive on the Internet, visit:

<http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi/landsat.pl>.”
http://www.nasa.gov/home/hqnews/2004/nov/HQ_04355_coral_reef.html

“Possible New Species of Sea Squirts Discovered Off Georgia Coast in Gray’s Reef National Marine Sanctuary” – November 5, 2004 (NOAA Press Release). “Three previously unknown sea creatures have been found at Gray’s Reef National Marine Sanctuary by Georgia Southern University scientists working there to document all the invertebrates living at the sanctuary.”

<http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2004/s2334.htm>

“Shallow-water anchorage could be eliminated: The Coast Guard hopes to protect coral reefs from groundings by waiting freighters” – November 6, 2004 (*Orlando Sentinel*). “FORT LAUDERDALE -- The Coast Guard is preparing to restrict the ability of ships to drop anchor a few hundred yards off Fort Lauderdale's beach, after two

freighters ran aground this year and shattered coral reefs.”

http://www.orlandosentinel.com/news/orlando-ships06110604nov06_1_950752.story?coll=orlando-news-headlines

“Sea Change: Skeletons Of Ancient Corals Different From Today's” – November 8, 2004 (*Science Daily Press Release*). “A Johns Hopkins University graduate student may have solved a problem that has been baffling marine biologists and paleontologists for years: Why do coral reefs disappear from the fossil record during the beginning of the Cretaceous period – 120 million years ago – only to reappear after its end 35 million years ago?”

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2004/11/041109235235.htm>

“Field Guide to Alaskan Corals Released” – November 10, 2004 (NOAA press release).

“Two marine scientists, Dr. Bruce Wing of NOAA Fisheries in Juneau and Dr. David Barnard of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Kodiak, have released a photographic field guide to deep sea Alaskan corals.”

<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/newsreleases/akcoral111004.htm>=[p

“Underwater watch; Novel probe offers easier, cheaper way to do research” – November 11, 2004 (*San Diego Union-Tribune*). “Counting the density of tiny shrimp-like krill off Antarctica is no easy task... Mapping coral reefs in the Gulf of Mexico and near Hawai'i is similarly challenging... But now there's a one-of-a-kind, wireless underwater probe that will make those tasks and many others far easier and cheaper to accomplish... The eight scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will be in San Diego through tomorrow to train.”

<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/science/20041111-9999-1m11remote.html>

“Coral Society Appeals for Removal of Ship Wreckage” – November 13, 2004 (Central News Agency, Taiwan). “Members of the Taiwanese Coral Reef Society environmental group appealed yet again yesterday to government agencies not to let the ‘Amorgos’ pollution case go any further and see to it that the undersea wreckage is removed at the earliest possible date.”

<http://english.www.gov.tw/index.jsp?action=cn&cnaid=4227>

“Reserves save ecosystems; Biscayne National Park” – November 15, 2004 (Miami Herald). “Something is amiss at Biscayne National Park. Biscayne has always been a haven for saltwater enthusiasts. It has become so popular, in fact, that we may be loving it to death... With the establishment of reserves in the nearby Florida Keys Marine Sanctuary and the new efforts of the United States Coral Reef Task Force in South Florida, Biscayne is a logical place for a marine reserve in the much larger network.”

<http://www.miami.com/mld/miamiherald/news/opinion/10183922.htm>

“Huge net threatens bay's coral” – November 19, 2004 (Honolulu Advertiser, HI). “Marine debris specialists yesterday began cutting up and removing a huge tangle of rope and net that has been ripping up coral on a patch reef in northern Kane'ohe Bay... The crew included divers from the NOAA Fisheries Coral Reef Ecosystem Division and personnel from the state Division of Land and Natural Resources.”

<http://the.honoluluadvertiser.com/article/2004/Nov/19/ln/ln06p.html>. See also:
<http://starbulletin.com/2004/11/19/news/index1.html> and
<http://the.honoluluadvertiser.com/article/2004/Nov/20/ln/ln17p.html>.

“Scientists See Hope Amid Coral Doom and Gloom” – November 19, 2004 (Reuters, NY). “BANGKOK - Even though nearly two thirds of coral reefs are now officially endangered, some are bouncing back despite warmer oceans and pollution, giving hope the marine marvels are not completely doomed, scientists said on Friday.”

<http://olympics.reuters.com/newsArticle.jhtml?type=scienceNews&storyID=6867031>

“Two-year survey reveals worrying coral bleaching” – November 23, 2004 (The Australian). “CANBERRA: Scientific studies of Australia's remote reefs over the past two years have revealed high levels of destructive coral bleaching. The Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) today reported the results of its marine surveys in eight of the nine coral reef Marine Protected Areas.”

http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/common/story_page/0,5744,11464045%255E30417,00.html

“Florida may limit catches of exotic fish for aquariums” – November 23, 2004 (South Florida Sun-Sentinel). “About three miles off the coast of Islamorada, Ken Nedimyer glides along the ocean floor, trailing bubbles from his scuba gear and carrying two nets. Two yellow jawfish emerge from their sandy hole. He squirts them with an anesthetic called quinaldine and scoops them up... Florida and Hawaii are the only states with substantial aquarium-trade fisheries. In Florida, an estimated 75 to 100 people make a living catching live fish for the aquarium trade, along with about the same number of part-timers. Most work out of South Florida, along the coral reefs that stretch from the Keys through Palm Beach County.”

<http://www.sun-sentinel.com/news/local/southflorida/sfl-caquarium23nov23,0,7717576.story?coll=sfla-news-front>

“Census Of Marine Life: Scientists Add More Than 4 Million Records, 13,000 Species” – November 24, 2004 (*Science Daily press release*).

“The Census database has assembled more than 5.2 million new and previously existing records mapping the distribution of 38,000 marine species, an exponential increase from 1.1 million records and 25,000 species at this time last year....To achieve the goal of sampling all major forms of marine life and ocean realms, the Census field program will soon expand to seamounts, coral reefs, and continental margins, as well as the Antarctic and Southern Ocean.”

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2004/11/041123214458.htm>

“Task force to discuss Florida's coral reefs: Federal group will consider conservation strategy” – November 29, 2004 (*Tallahassee Democrat*).

“A task force charged with leading the nation's efforts to protect and manage coral reefs will hear from regional experts next week as it considers a reef-conservation strategy for the waters off Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties.”

<http://www.tallahassee.com/mld/tallahassee/news/local/10292119.htm>

“Coral Thrives on Sunken WWII Ships in Gulf” – November 29, 2004 (*Associated Press in Yahoo News*).

“TUSCALOOSA, Ala. - A University of Alabama scientist and other researchers have found coral growing at extreme depths in the Gulf of Mexico — on several ships sunk during World War II by Nazi submarines.”

http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&cid=624&ncid=753&e=10&u=/ap/20041129/ap_on_sc/sunken_ships_coral

“St. Croix hopes to woo back tourists” – November 30, 2004 (*Associated Press in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer*).

“CHARLOTTE AMALIE, U.S. Virgin Islands -- Despite its white sand beaches, coral reefs and historic sites including centuries-old sugar mills, St. Croix has been bypassed recently by most tourists cruising the Caribbean.”

http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/business/apbiz_story.asp?category=1310&slug=St.%20Croix%20Cruise%20Ships

UPCOMING EVENTS

If you have events you would like listed in future newsletters please contact coralreef@noaa.gov.

December 2004

Nov 30 – Dec 4: **12th U.S. Coral Reef Task Force Meeting**. Miami, FL.

<http://www.ces.fau.edu/taskforce/>.

6: **Press Conference to Release the New Report “State of Coral Reefs of the World: 2004.”**

Washington, DC, World Wildlife Fund, 1250 24th Street, NW, 11:00-12:00pm.

13 – 17: **American Geophysical Union Annual Meeting**. San Francisco, CA.

<http://www.agu.org/meetings/fm04>.

16 – 17: **ZSL Coral Reef Conservation Symposium**. London, UK.

http://www.zsl.org/press/pml_0000001642.html

January 2005

12 – 14: **Fourth International Surfing Reef Symposium**. Manhattan Beach, CA.

<http://www.surfrider.org/reef4/>

25 – 28: **V Congress on Caribbean Biodiversity**. Abstracts due November 15, 2004. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Contact carlos_rguez96@yahoo.com for details.

February 2005

15 – 17: **MPA Federal Advisory Committee Meeting**. Washington, DC.

http://mpa.gov/fac/fac_meetings.html.

20 – 25: **American Society of Limnology and Oceanography (ASLO) 2005 Aquatic Sciences Meeting**. Salt Lake City, UT.

<http://www.aslo.org/meetings/slc2005/>

March 2005

1 – 2: **13th U.S. Coral Reef Task Force Meeting**. Washington, DC. <http://www.ces.fau.edu/taskforce/>.

April 2005

2 – 3: **Second International Coral Reefs Conference of Paris (CIRCoP)**. Paris, France.

http://www.circop.com/US_default.html

10 – 14: **Eighth International Conference on Artificial Reefs (and Related) Artificial Habitats**.

Biloxi, MS. <http://www.cfi.lsu.edu/carah/>

June 2005

13 – 17: **32nd Scientific Meeting of the Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean (AMLC)**. Abstracts due April 1, 2005. Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

http://www.amlc-carib.org/en/future_meetings/2005_scientific_meeting_curacao/about_the_meeting/

19 – 24: **American Society of Limnology and Oceanography (ASLO) Summer Meeting**. Abstracts due Feb. 1, 2005. Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

<http://aslo.org/santiago2005/>

November 2005

28 – Dec. 2: **Third International Symposium on Deep-Sea Corals**. Miami, Florida.

<http://www.conference.ifas.ufl.edu/coral>

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Questions, comments?

Contact coralreef@noaa.gov, NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program.

Access to NOAA's coral reef data and information is provided through NOAA's Coral Reef Information System at <http://www.coris.noaa.gov>. Current news on NOAA's coral reef activities can be found on the NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program Web site, <http://www.coralreef.noaa.gov>.

