

Pulse exposure - to simulate a spill-type release in a flow-through laboratory setting, an initial and relatively high concentration of a contaminant is allowed to dissipate under continuous water flow.

Reef crest – shallowest seaward margin of reef.

Reef slope - reef seaward of reef crest.

Scleractinia - order of the Phylum Cnidaria, usually producing calcareous skeletons with six-part symmetry.

Sessile - immobile because of attachment to a substratum.

SST- sea surface temperatures; considered elevated when they are at least 1°C higher than the summer maximum.

Sublethal - toxic effect that does not cause death, but impairs the organism in various ways (includes in corals reduced ability to retract polyps, impaired feeding ability, impaired ability to clear sediment, impaired settlement of larvae).

Vegetative reproduction – asexual reproduction, such as through budding or fragments

WAF - water-accommodated fraction

WSF - Water-soluble fraction

Weathering - changes in the physical and chemical properties of oil due to natural processes, including evaporation, emulsification, dissolution, photo-oxidation, and biodegradation.

White band disease (WBD) - coral disease affecting only acroporid corals, it appears in a band form, and kills coral tissues as it spreads over the entire coral structure.

Windward - the side of an island or reef that faces the prevailing wind.

Zooxanthellae - a group of dinoflagellates living symbiotically in association with one of a variety of invertebrate groups (e.g., corals).

CORAL WEBSITES

<http://www.coralreef.noaa.gov/index.html>

NOAA's main coral website. Links to bleaching predictions for Florida Keys, coral health and monitoring program, NOAA, Marine Sanctuaries, U.S. Coral Reef Task force.

<http://response.restoration.noaa.gov>

NOAA website that includes response guidance such as dispersant and in-situ burning use, SMART monitoring, spill case histories, and spill response software tools

<http://psbsgi1.nesdis.noaa.gov:8080/PSB/EPS/SST/climohot.html>

NOAA's bleaching hot spot website with satellite data

http://orbit-net.nesdis.noaa.gov/orad/coral_bleaching_index.html

NOAA's satellite bleaching research website

<http://www.darp.noaa.gov>

NOAA's damage assessment and restoration program. Includes descriptions of several coral restoration sites, including *Fortuna Reefer*, *Elpis*, and *Alec Owen Maitland* incidents.

<http://www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/>

NOAA's National Marine Sanctuaries home page with links to existing and proposed sanctuaries. Includes link to *Columbus Iselin* restoration site.

<http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/welcome.html>

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/coral/>

EPA's coral reef home page

<http://coral.aoml.noaa.gov/>

NOAA's coral health and monitoring program

<http://www8.myflorida.com/environment/learn/waterprograms/preserves/habitats/coral.html>

State of Florida Coral Reefs

<http://www.state.hi.us/dlnr>

State of Hawai'i

<http://www.coralreefnetwork.com/default.htm>

Hawai'i Coral Reef Network

<http://www.reefrelief.org/>

Reef Relief- nonprofit reef protection organization

<http://www.wcmc.org.uk/marine/coraldis/home.htm>

Global coral disease database

http://www.wcmc.org.uk/marine/data/coral_mangrove/

Coral reefs and mangroves of the world. Joint page from numerous government and non-government data sources

<http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/>

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Links to published papers, and numerous sources of information on coral and associated habitats.



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