



**Saxon Reef**  
June 4<sup>th</sup> 2018



**Agincourt Reef**  
July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2018



**Moore Reef**  
July 14<sup>th</sup> 2018

## CAIRNS



**Fitzroy Island**  
July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2018



## REEF RECOVERY

Many locations on the Great Barrier Reef, including popular dive sites have recovered well from mass bleaching events in 2016 and 2017.



## Good news for our Great Barrier Reef: Encouraging signs of recovery

There are significant signs of recovery for corals affected by mass coral bleaching on the Great Barrier Reef. A milder 2017-2018 summer and an alliance between science, industry and government is supporting the recovery of the GBR in many important locations.

Reefs around the world bleached in 2016 and 2017 and whilst the northern part of the GBR experienced some severe bleaching and mortality, not all the reef bleached and there are encouraging signs of recovery at many key tourism sites.

Recent photos show healthy, colourful coral at numerous locations that suffered during the back-to-back coral bleaching events in 2016 and 2017.

Coral bleaching occurs when corals experience too much stress – eg from high water temperatures or poor water quality - and eject their symbiotic zooxanthellae, losing their distinctive colours.

If stressful conditions persist, the corals will die, but if conditions return to acceptable levels, some corals can re-absorb zooxanthellae and recover.

A relatively cooler 2017-2018 summer in the northern GBR has helped many corals affected by the mass bleaching to start the journey back to good health.

Tourism operators have reported improvements in the condition of corals at their high-profile dive sites.

Quicksilver Group Environmental Compliance Manager Doug Baird said there had been widespread recovery from the 2016 and 2017 mass bleaching events at the company's regular sites.

"All of our sites that survived the mass bleaching events have shown strong signs of recovery, they look great now. We were fortunate that the effects of bleaching were very patchy," Doug said.

"I was in the water a few weeks ago at our pontoon site at Agincourt Reef and it looks stunning, there's staghorn coral that's budding out and regrowing.

Photographs from Pablo Cogollos at the Reef Restoration Foundation taken in June and July 2018 show vibrant, healthy coral at Fitzroy Island, Moore Reef and Saxon Reef near Cairns.

The Reef and Rainforest Research Centre (RRRC) in cooperation with the Association of Marine Park Tourism Operators (AMPTO) conducted detailed surveys of bleaching levels at key dive tourism sites

around Cairns in 2016. Whilst many of the primary dive sites were not affected in the 2016 bleaching, quite a few were quite strongly affected in the 2017 event. Fortunately these are the same reefs showing strong signs of recovery.

“It is important to realise that bleaching occurs in multiple stages, ranging from the equivalent of a mild sunburn to coral mortality – so when a reef is reported as ‘bleached’ in the media, that often leaves out a critical detail on how severe that bleaching is, at what depth the bleaching has occurred and if it’s going to cause permanent damage to the coral at that site,” RRRC Managing Director Sheriden Morris said.

“The Great Barrier Reef is a very large and diverse coral system with a high level of biodiversity, and has significant capacity to recover from health impacts like bleaching events. Increasing temperatures experienced around the world from climate change means that the pressure on the Great Barrier Reef is going to continue into the future. In addition to whole of government and community actions to reduce carbon emissions and improve the quality of water running into the GBR, managers and operators on the Great Barrier Reef will need to do all they can to protect and support their individual sites.”

“The impacts of the bleaching was severe in the far northern region of the GBR and there was very little coral bleaching past Townsville and Mackay and the impacts around the Cairns region were patchy,” Sheriden Morris said.

Multiple recent reports and images from marine tourism operators and from the tourists themselves show some sites are recovering quite well.

“Saxon Reef, for example, suffered some form of bleaching on 47.1 per cent of its live coral cover during the 2016 event. Fortunately much of the bleached coral recovered thanks to better conditions experienced in 2018.

“However, this recovery is always going to be contingent on environmental conditions. It is critical that all efforts are made to promote the health and resilience of the Great Barrier Reef.”

“It is clearly a misconception that the whole of the GBR suffered from severe coral bleaching and that the reef is dead. This is blatantly untrue” said Sheriden Morris.

Sheriden Morris added “We all know that the reef may suffer further bleaching events as the climate continues to warm, but we have to do everything we possibly can to help protect our Great Barrier Reef.”

The RRRC co-hosted a major Great Barrier Reef Restoration Symposium in July which was held in Cairns. Over 300 scientists, engineers and marine tourism industry representatives from 14 countries explored ways to support tropical coral reefs in the face of the world’s warming climate.

The Great Barrier Reef Restoration Symposium was a first of its kind to be held that focused on restoration and recovery of coral reef systems.

The Symposium highlighted local actions that can be implemented to recover and be more resilient from impacts such as bleaching.

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