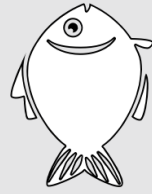


2019 CORAL BLEACHING ALERT

REPORT CORAL BLEACHING AT
hawaiicoral.org



1

LET FISH PROTECT REEFS

Fish eat the algae that can cover and kill corals. Avoid fishing for parrotfish, surgeonfish, and other herbivores.



2

CORALS LIKE THEIR SPACE

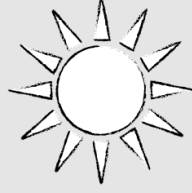
Corals can break easily. Next time you're on a reef, give both fish and corals some more room.



3

STAND ON THE SAND

Make sure you touch down on sand and not on the reef. It's safer for your feet and keeps the reef intact.



4

USE REEF-SAFE SUNSCREEN

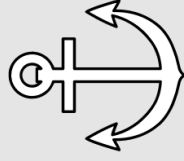
Look for sunscreens that don't contain oxybenzone or octinoxate, which can harm corals. Choose a mineral-based sunscreen instead.



5

CONTAIN ANY CHEMICALS

Take extra measures to catch chemicals like fertilizers, oil, and detergents and dispose of them properly.



6

ANCHOR AWAY FROM REEFS

Drop your anchor in sandy patches. Even better, tie onto diving moorings. Keep anchor chains off the reef.

CORAL BLEACHING

Ocean heatwaves are becoming more and more common due to climate change. Ocean heatwaves are the main cause of coral bleaching that often leads to coral death. The Hawaiian Islands are now entering ocean heatwave conditions.



ASU Center for Global Discovery and Conservation Science



NOAA FISHERIES