

Mote Marine Laboratory / Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
Coral Bleaching Early Warning Network
Current Conditions Report #20210701



Updated July 1, 2021

Summary: Based on climate predictions, current conditions, and field observations, the threat for mass coral bleaching within the FKNMS remains **LOW**.

NOAA Coral Reef Watch Current and 60% Probability Coral Bleaching Alert Outlook June 30, 2021 (experimental)

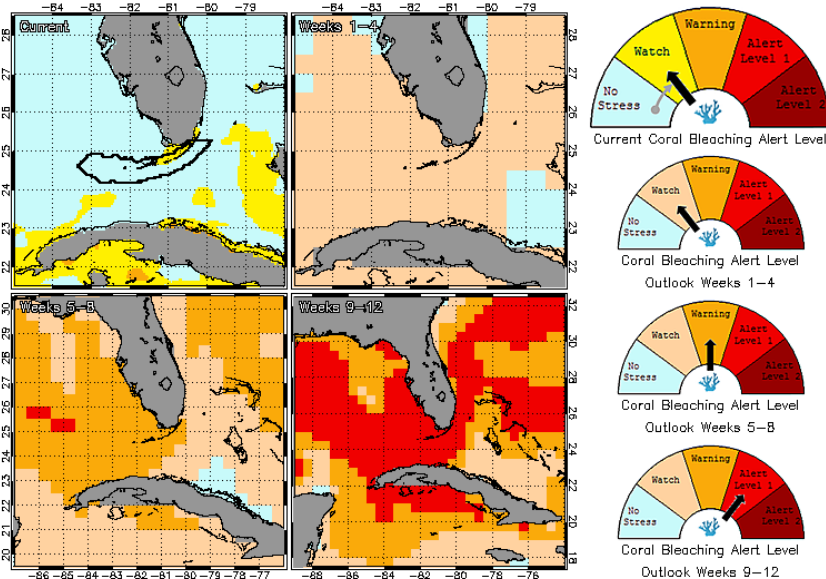


Figure 1. NOAA's 5 km Experimental Current and 60% Probability Coral Bleaching Alert Outlook Areas through September 2021. Updated June 30, 2021.
http://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/vs/gauges/florida_keys.php

Weather and Sea Temperatures

According to the newly released NOAA Coral Reef Watch (CRW) experimental 5-kilometer (km) Satellite Current and 60% Probability Coral Bleaching Alert Area, there is currently a bleaching watch for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, with the potential for more bleaching warnings and alerts if sea temperatures continue to increase in the next few weeks (Fig. 1).

Recent remote sensing analysis by NOAA's CRW program indicates that the Florida Keys region is currently experiencing minimal thermal stress. NOAA's new experimental 5 km Coral Bleaching HotSpot Map (Fig. 2), which illustrates current sea surface temperatures compared to the average temperature for the warmest month, shows sea surface temperatures are currently not elevated above normal in the Florida Keys. Similarly, NOAA's experimental 5 km Degree Heating Weeks (DHW) map, which illustrates how much heat stress has built up over the past 12 weeks (Fig.3), indicates no accumulated temperature stress currently evident in the Florida Keys region. NOAA's Integrated Coral Observing Network (ICON) and Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) monitoring stations, which provide near real time *in-situ* sea temperature and wind data along the outer reef tract throughout the Florida Keys as well as Mote Marine Laboratory (MML) *in-situ* temperature collected at Looe Key SPA Newfound Harbor SPA, and Sand Key Nursery confirm that temperatures have been steadily increasing over the past four weeks, occasionally to 30°C or above (Fig.4), likely due in part to lighter wind conditions during this period (Fig. 5). Mote Marine Laboratory will continue to monitor the NOAA HotSpot maps, DHW maps, and ICON sea temperature data from NOAA monitoring stations on a weekly basis for the remainder of the bleaching season.

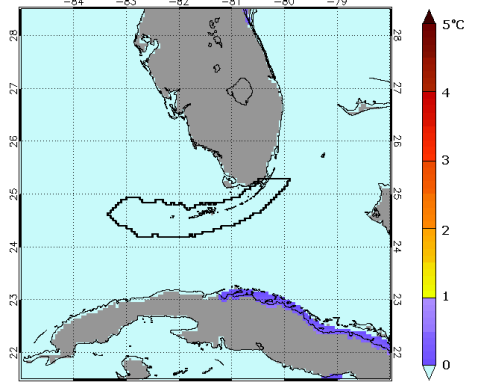


Figure 2. NOAA's Experimental 5km Coral Bleaching HotSpot Map for Florida June 30, 2021.
https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/vs/gauges/florida_keys.php

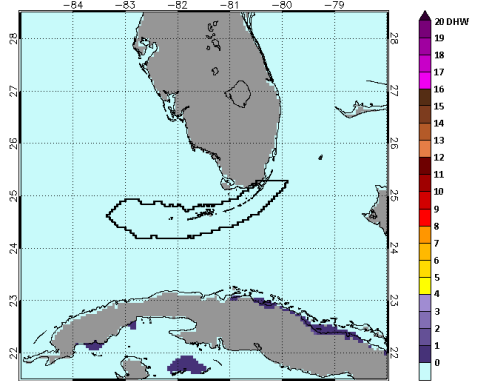


Figure 3. NOAA's Experimental 5km Degree Heating Weeks Map for Florida June 30, 2021.
https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/vs/gauges/florida_keys.php

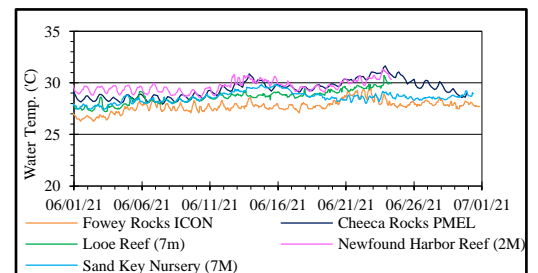


Figure 4. *in-situ* sea temperature from NOAA/ICON monitoring stations (June 1-30, 2021).

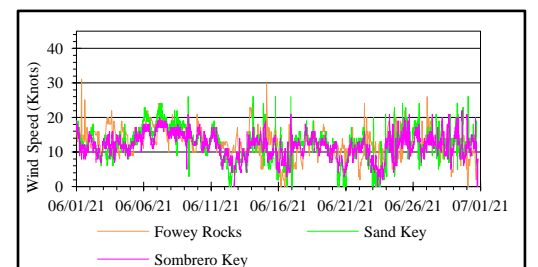


Figure 5. Wind speed data from NOAA/ICON monitoring stations (June 1-30, 2021).



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Current Coral Conditions

A total of 32 BleachWatch Observer reports were received during the month of June (Fig. 6), with no significant signs of coral bleaching observed. Other observations included paling of *Palythoa spp.*, and Fire Coral as well as several reports of coral disease, mainly the Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease (SCTLD) (Fig. 7).

Continued field observations are needed as widespread coral bleaching could potentially develop if environmental conditions continue to be favorable. Please remember to report even if there is no bleaching at your site. Report at www.mote.org/bleachwatch.



Photo: Sarah Hamlyn, MML
 Figure 7. *Diploria labyrinthiformis* with Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease off of Marathon on 6/24/2021.

BleachWatch Reports for June 1-30, 2021

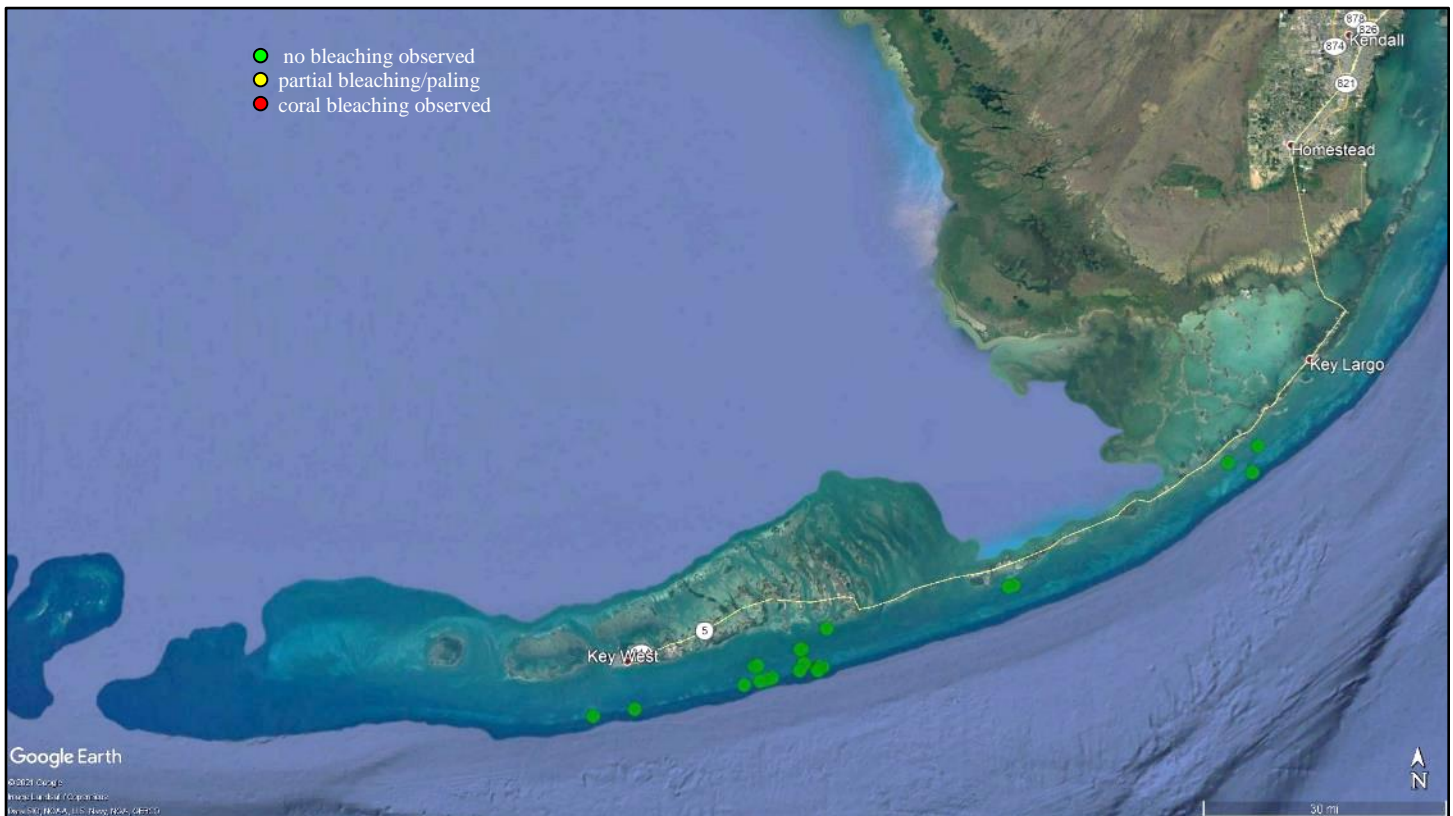


Figure 6. Overview of BleachWatch observer reports submitted from June 1-30, 2021

**For more information about the BleachWatch program,
 or to submit a bleaching observation, contact:**



Cory Walter
 Mote Marine Laboratory
 24244 Overseas Highway
 Summerland Key, FL 33042
 (305) 395-8730

<http://www.mote.org/bleachwatch>

FUNDING THANKS TO....

