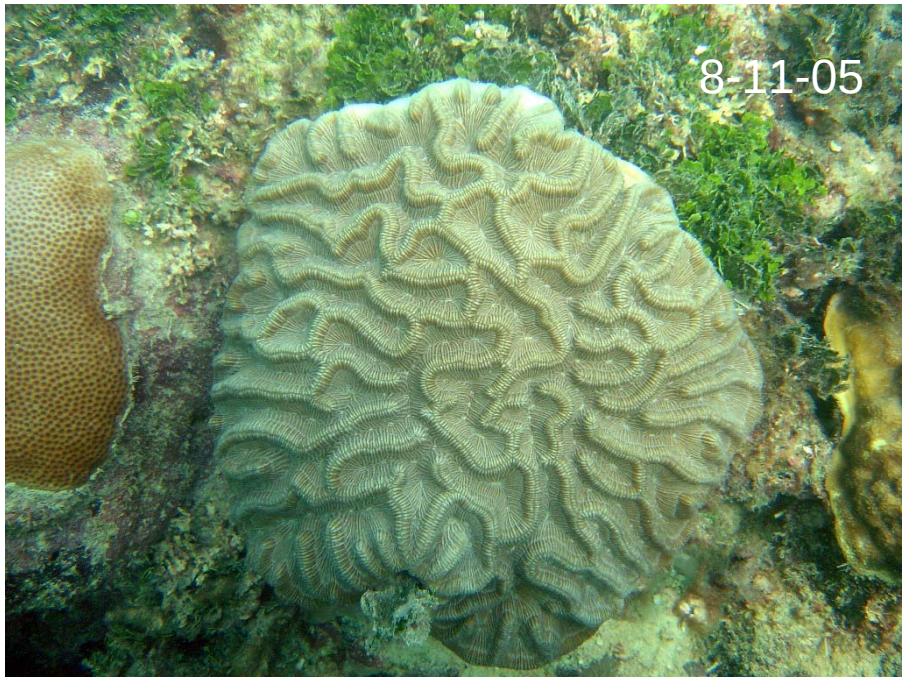
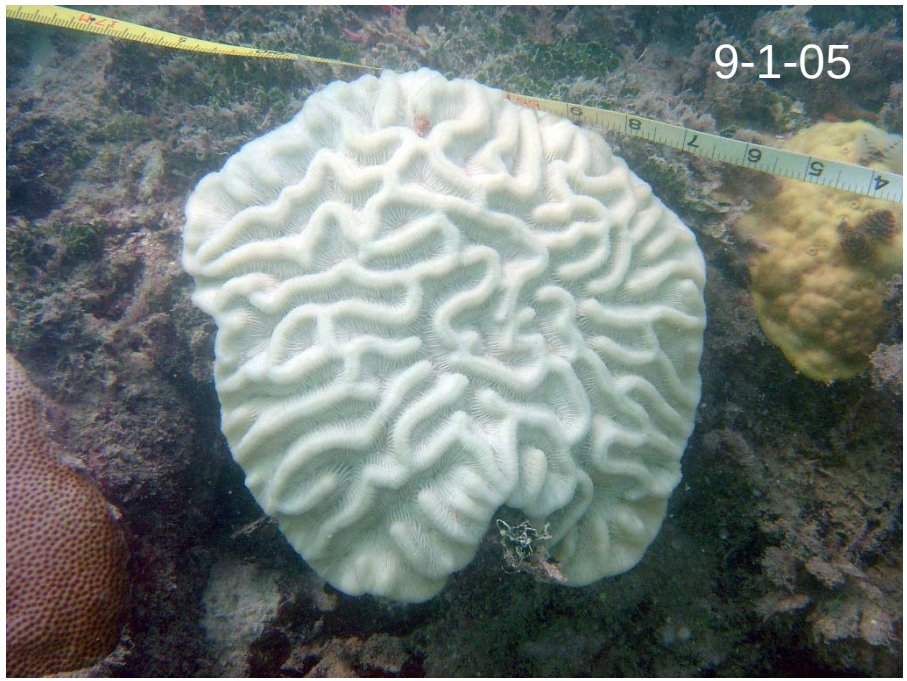
Inshore patch reefs,
Middle Florida Keys,
8/10/05 – 9/7/05

Photos by
Marilyn E. Brandt

Department of Marine Biology and Fisheries
Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science
University of Miami



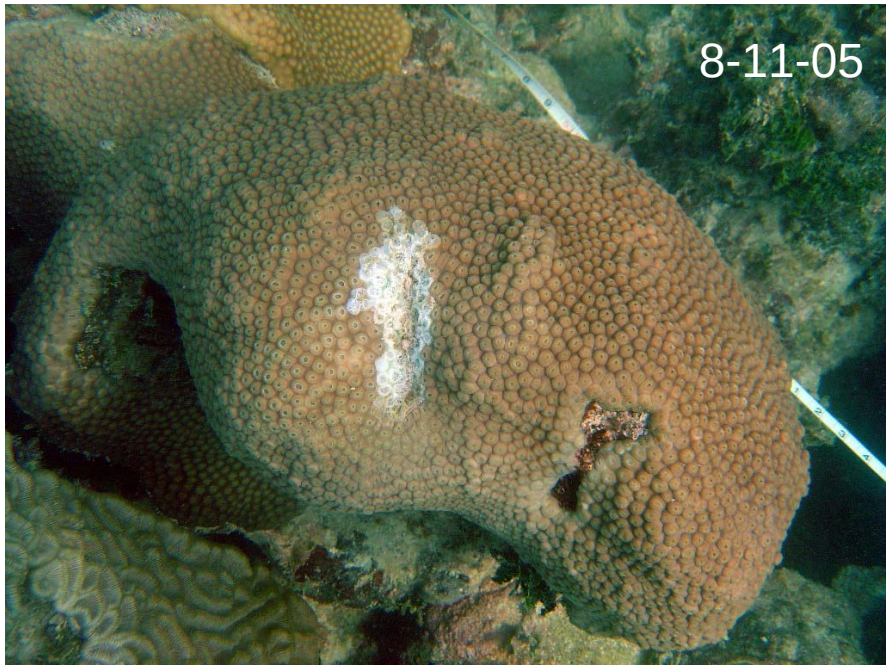

Coral Gardens
*Colpophyllia natans*




Coral Gardens
*Colpophyllia natans*

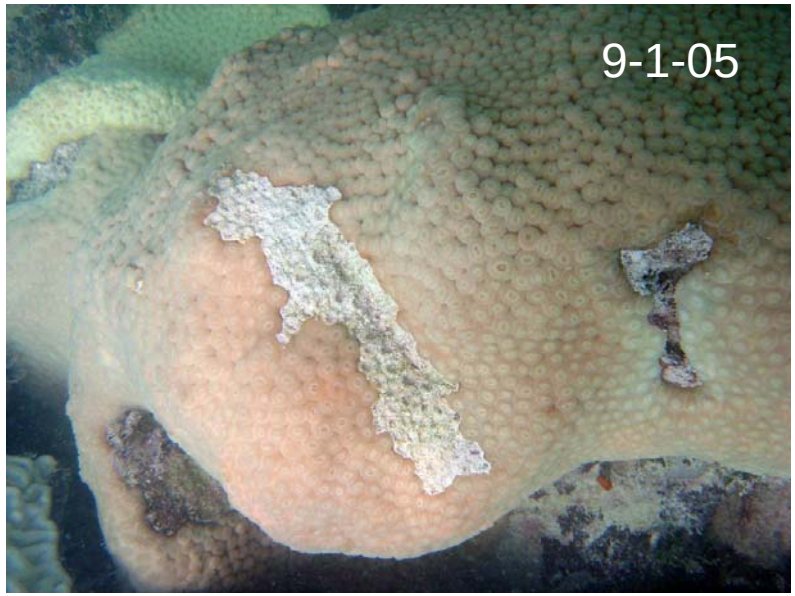

Coral Gardens
*Colpophyllia natans*

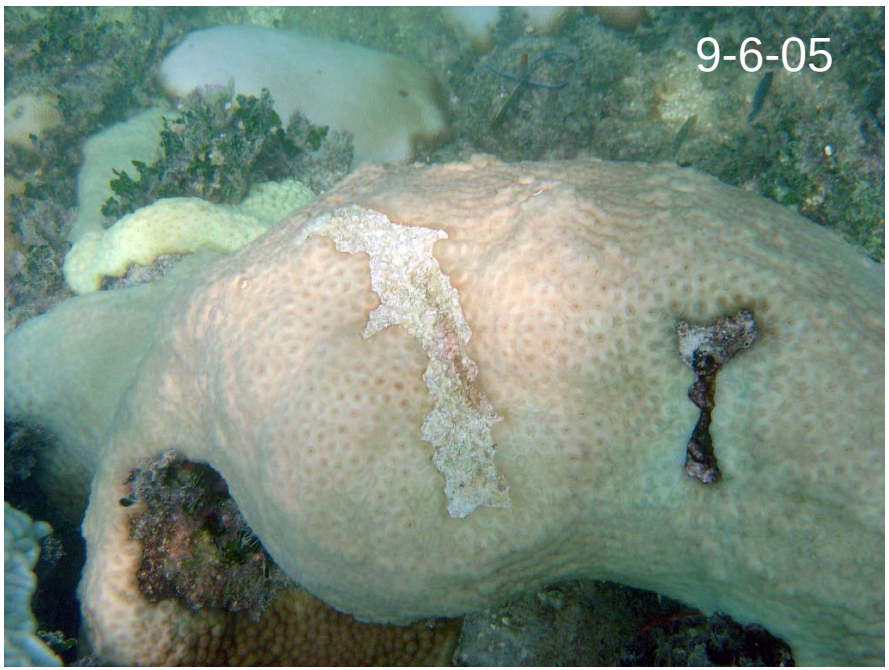





Coral Gardens

*Montastrea cavernosa*



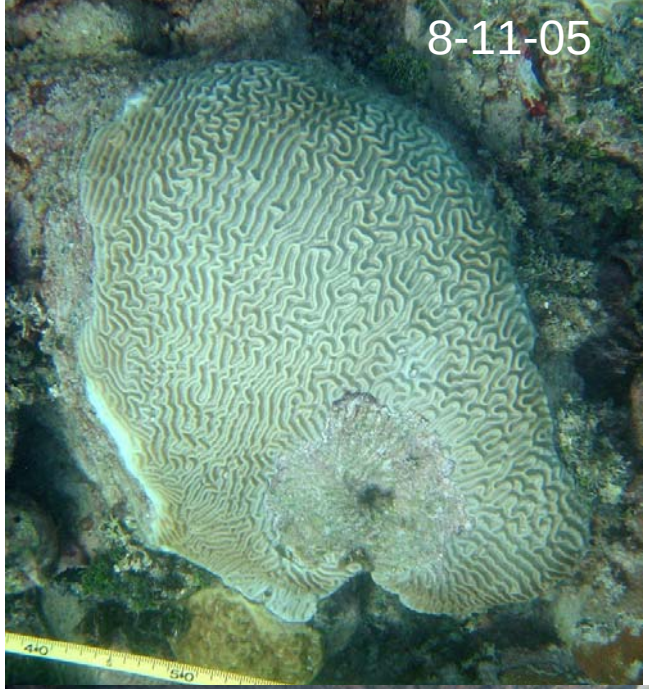




Coral Gardens

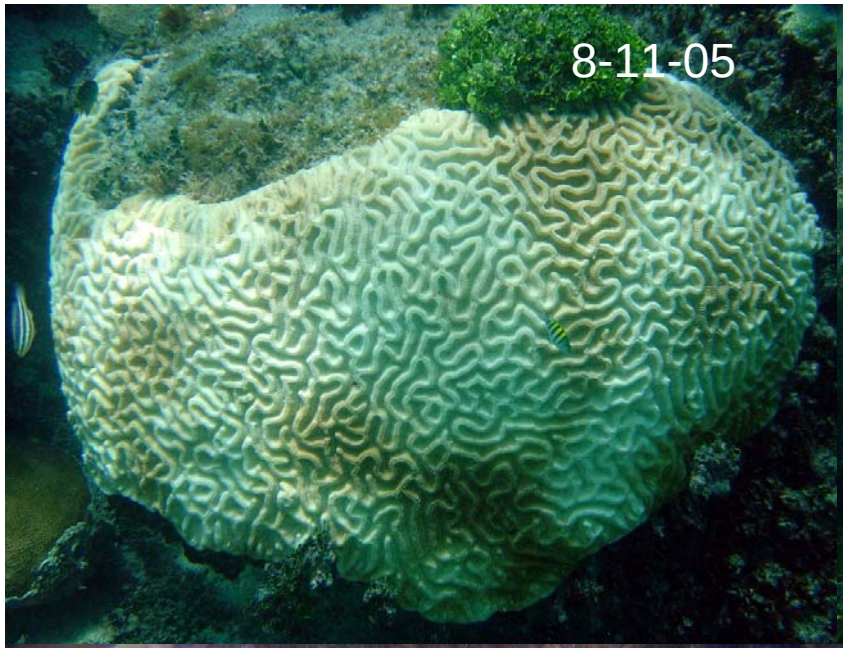
*Diploria strigosa*


Coral Gardens

*Diploria strigosa*





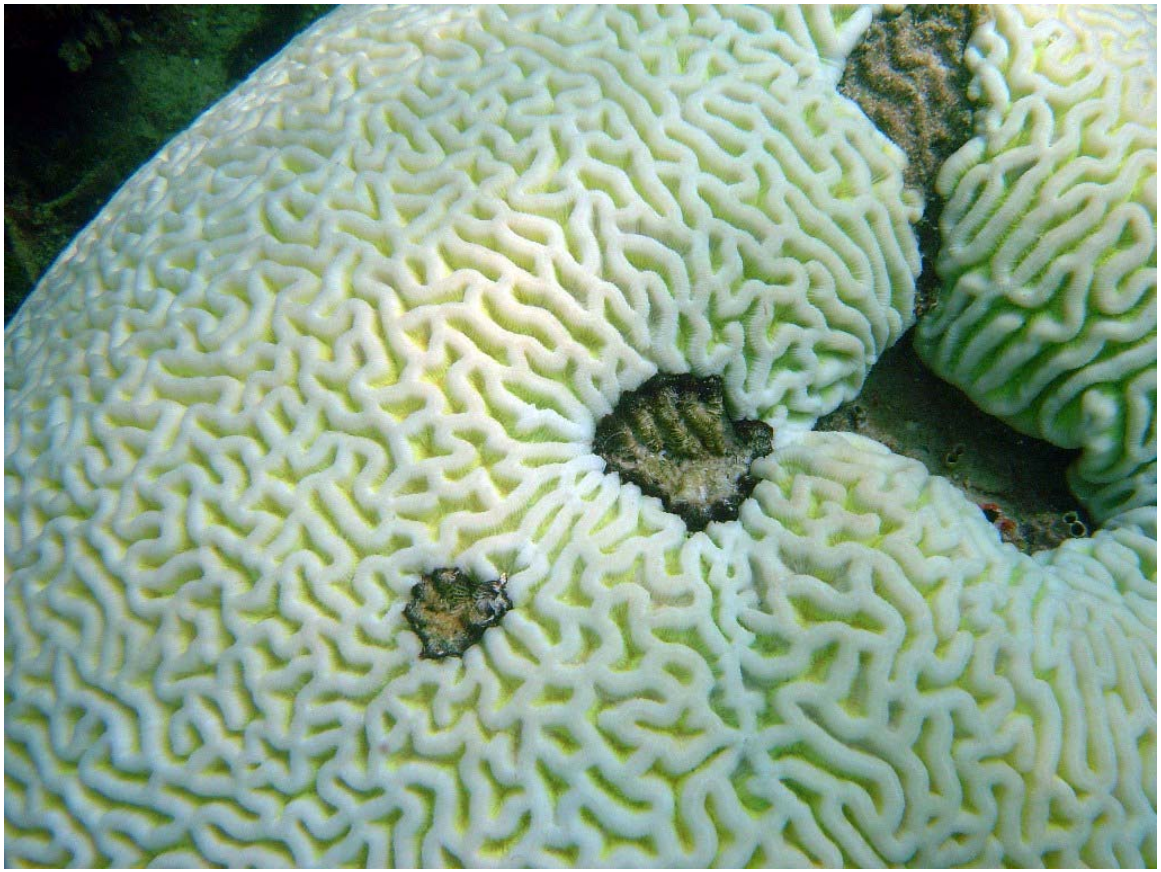







Cheeca Rocks

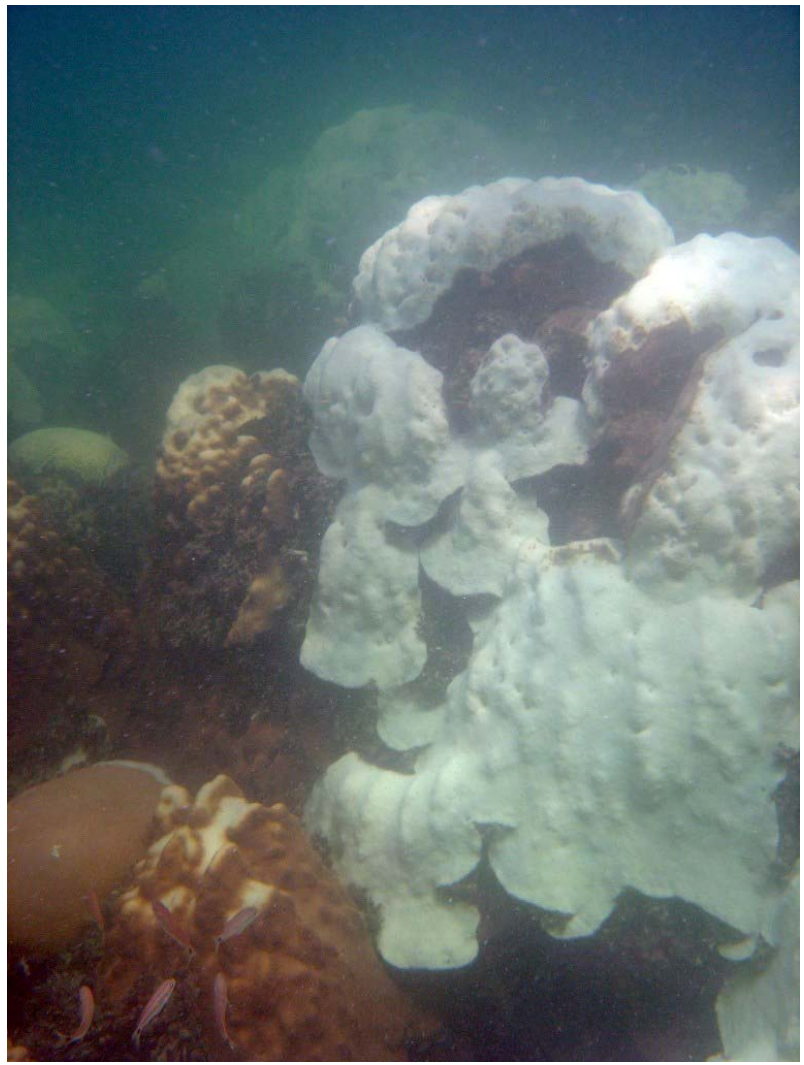
*Colpophyllia natans*



Cheeca Rocks, 9-6-05
Several completely bleached colonies of *Colpophyllia natans* were developing Black-band infections.

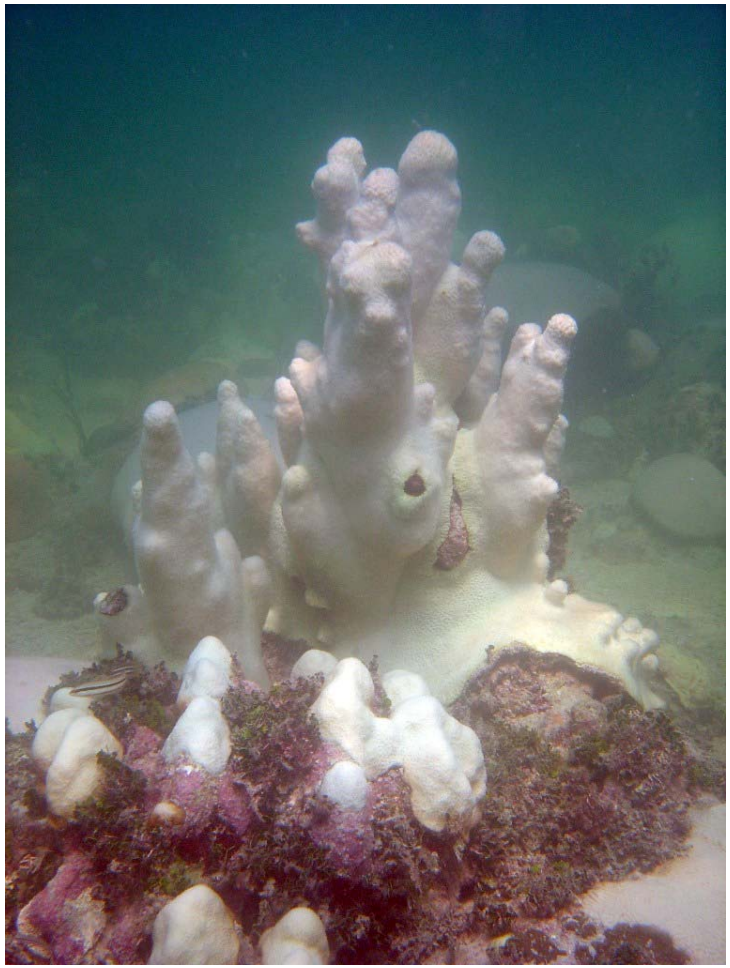
Cheeca Rocks , 9-1-05

*Erythropodium caribaeorum* colonies were noted to be bleached at both Coral Gardens and Cheeca Rocks.



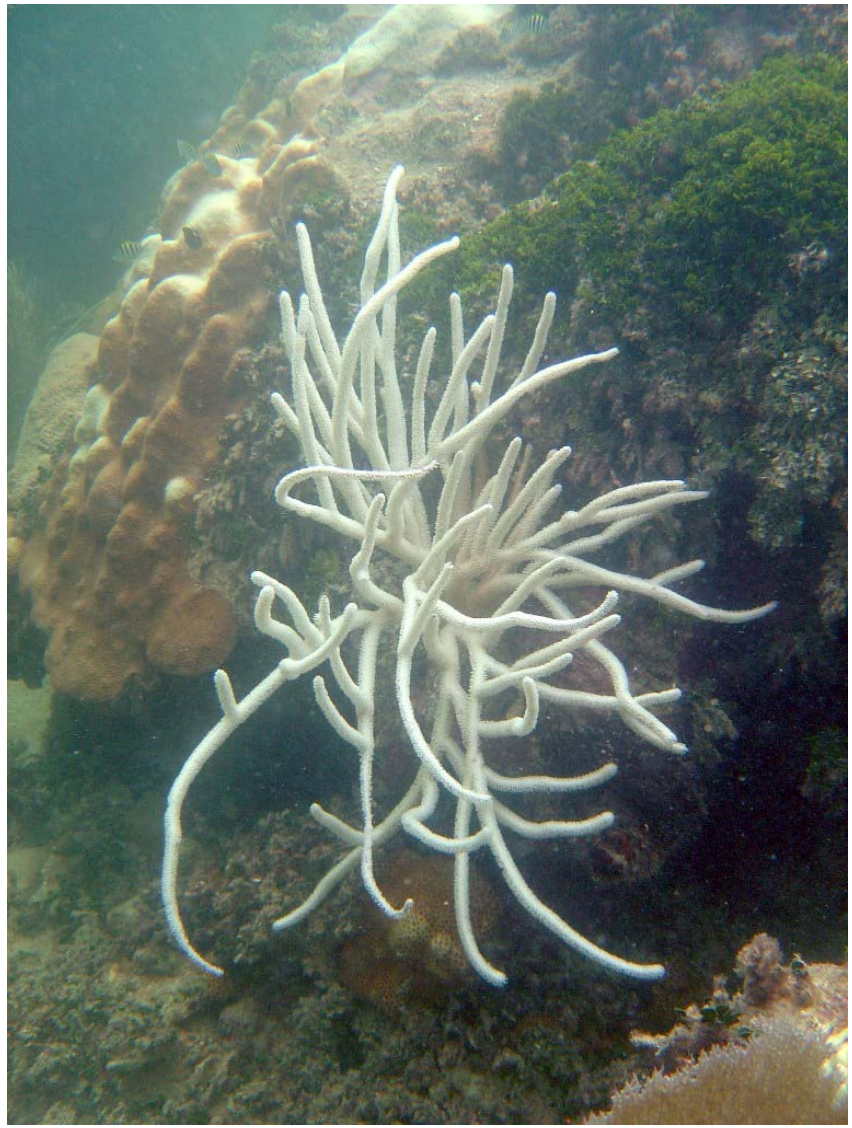
There was great inter-individual variability in the degree of bleaching although the majority of colonies were experiencing some bleaching.

Cheeca Rocks , 9-6-05



Bleaching *Dendrogyra cylindricus.*

Coral Gardens, 9-6-05



Octocoral species were noted to be bleaching as well.

Cheeca Rocks , 9-6-05

There were extreme color variations between colonies of *Siderastrea siderea* that were experiencing bleaching. Some were bright violet, others were light blue or white.

Coral Gardens, 9-6-05


On colonies of *Siderastrea siderea* previously noted to have Dark Spot syndrome, the dark spots appeared purple when the colony bleached.

Coral Gardens, 9-6-05

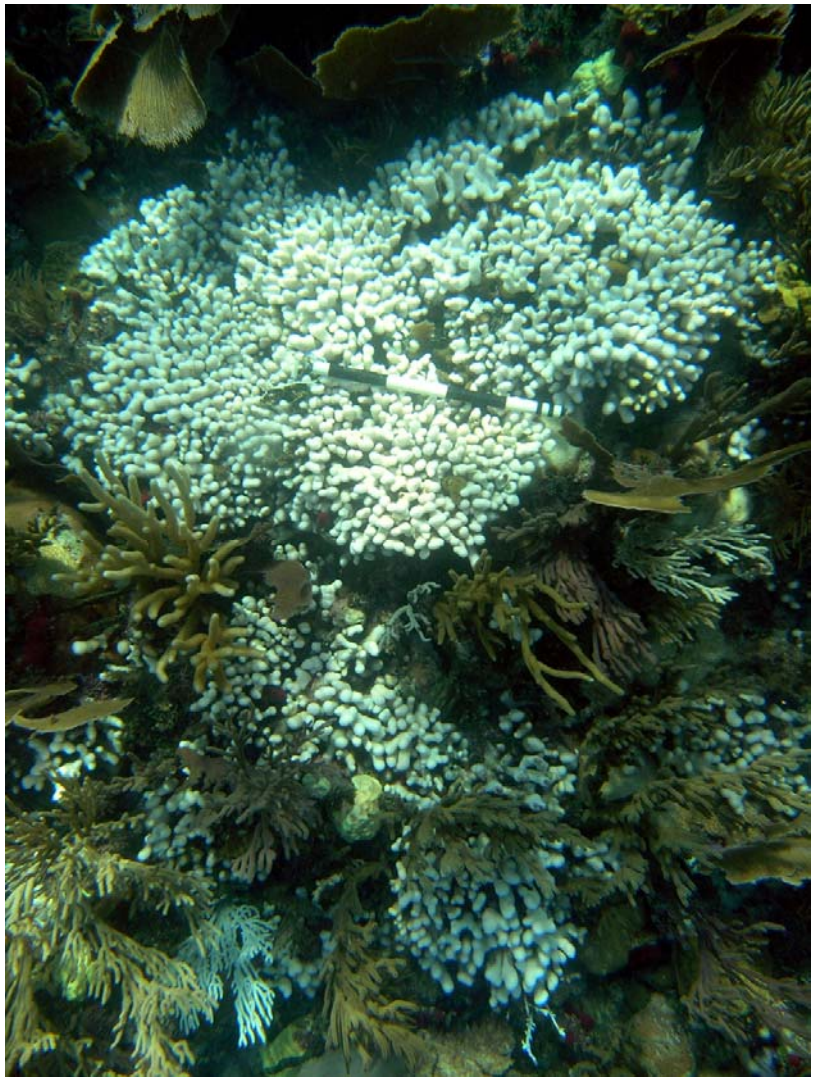
# Inshore patch reefs,
# Biscayne National Park
# 9/10/05

Photos by
Tyler B. Smith, Ph.D.,
Rebecca Albright, and Peter Lafemina

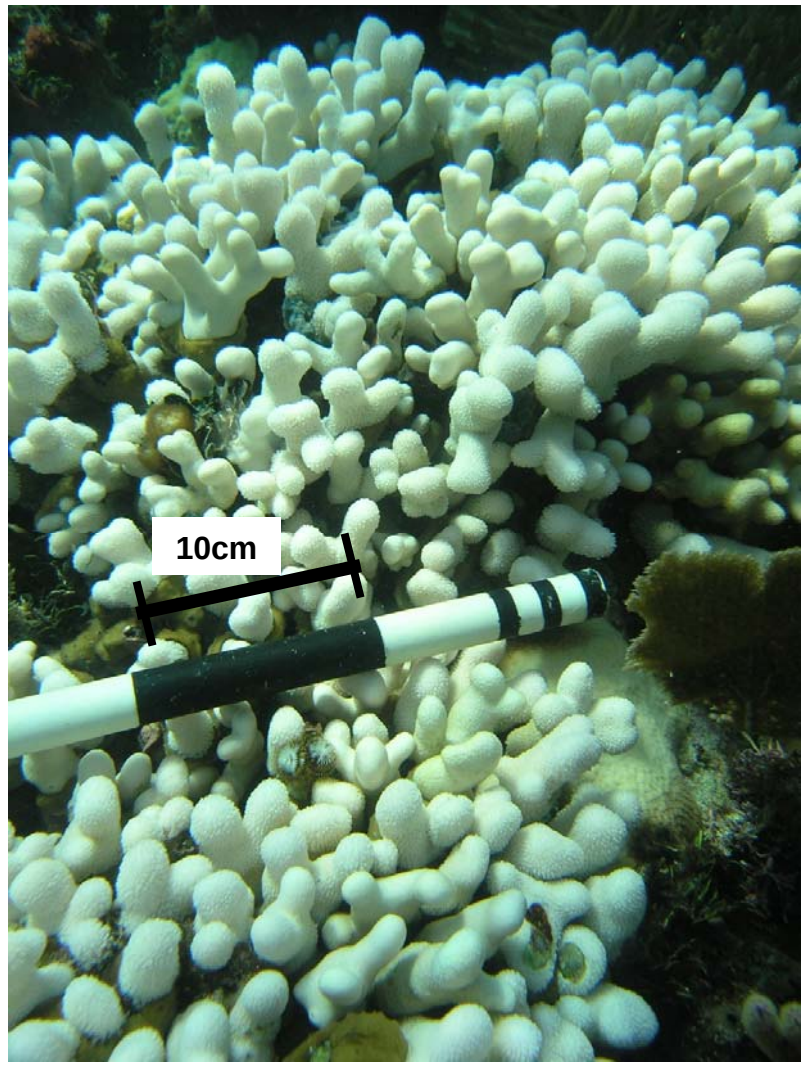
Department of Marine Biology and Fisheries
Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science
University of Miami

Variable bleaching of *Diploria strigosa*
9/10/05

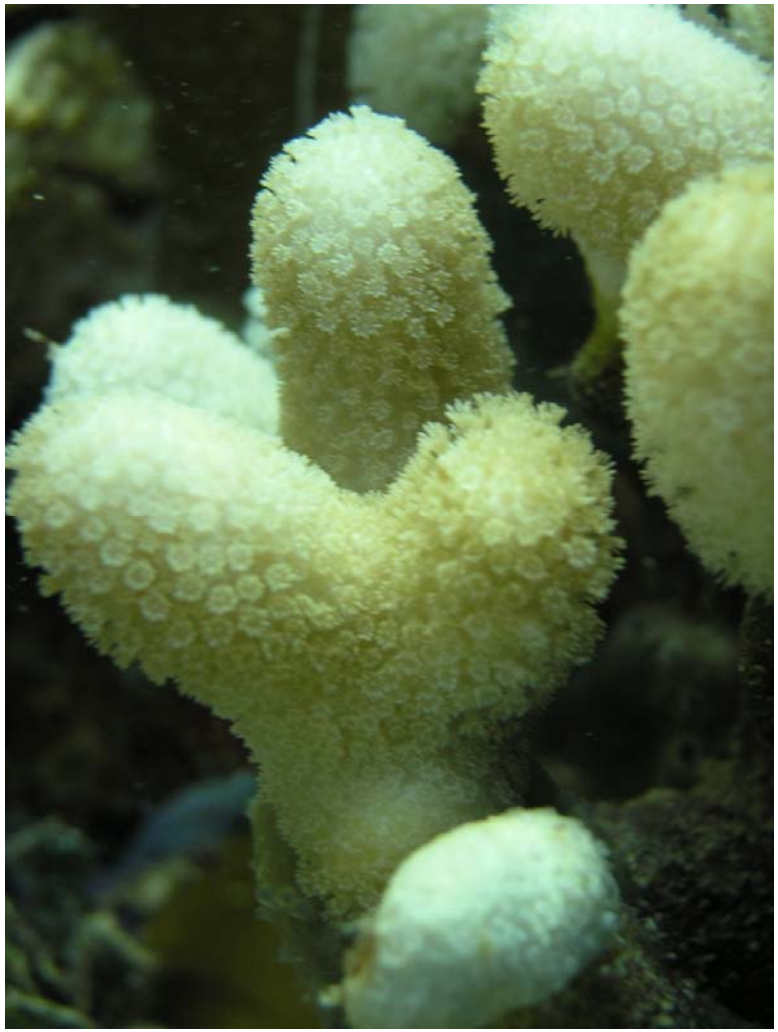
Shallow bleaching obvious by white patches of bleached coral (3m)
9/10/05



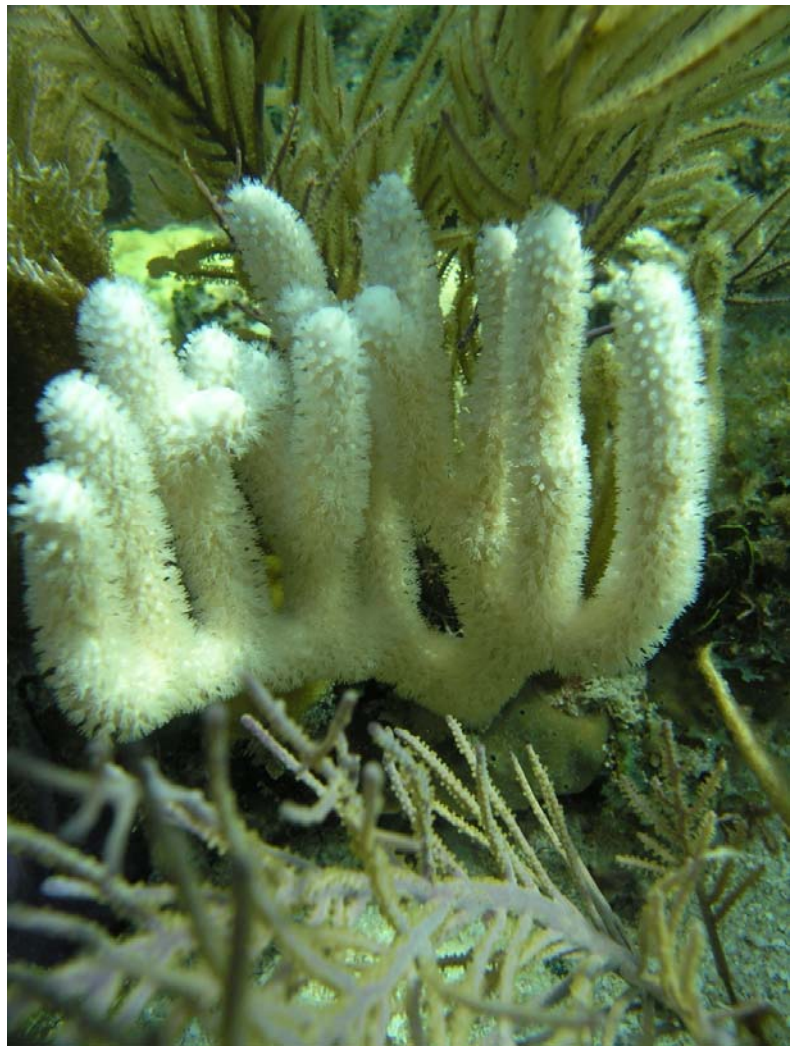
*Porites porites*, the most obviously affected coral species in BNP. Nearly 100% of colonies completely bleached.
9/10/05




*Porites porites* nearly evenly bleached except partial bleaching in shaded regions of colonies (middle right)
9/10/05

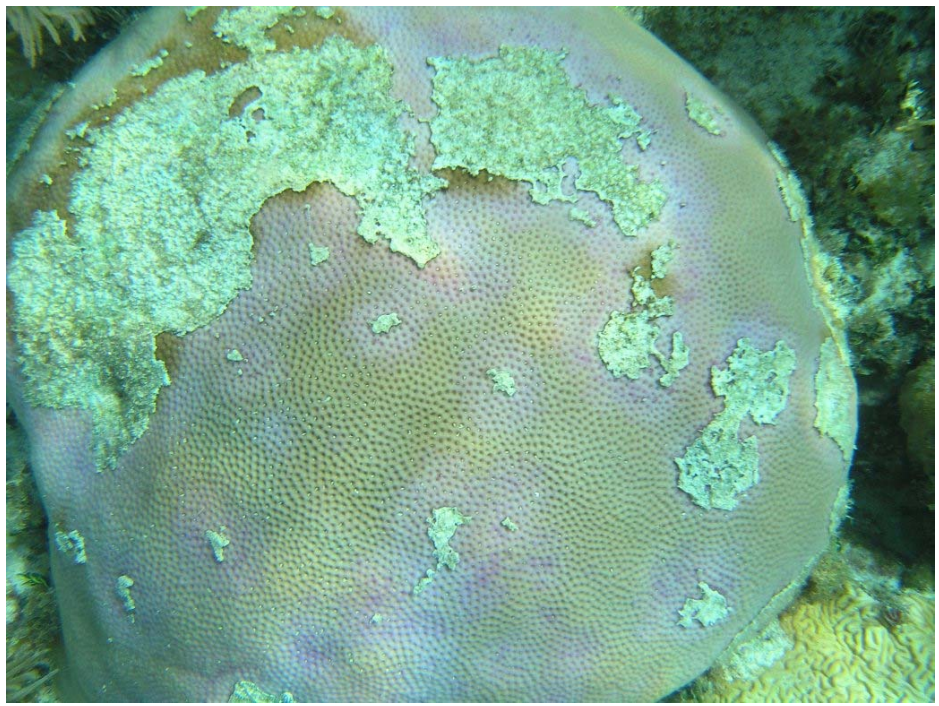


Shaded colony of *Porites porites.* Shows variability of apparent zooxanthellae population.
9/10/05



Octocorals also affected by bleaching. Octocorals were not counted in either method but estimated that 5% of populations were bleached
9/10/05

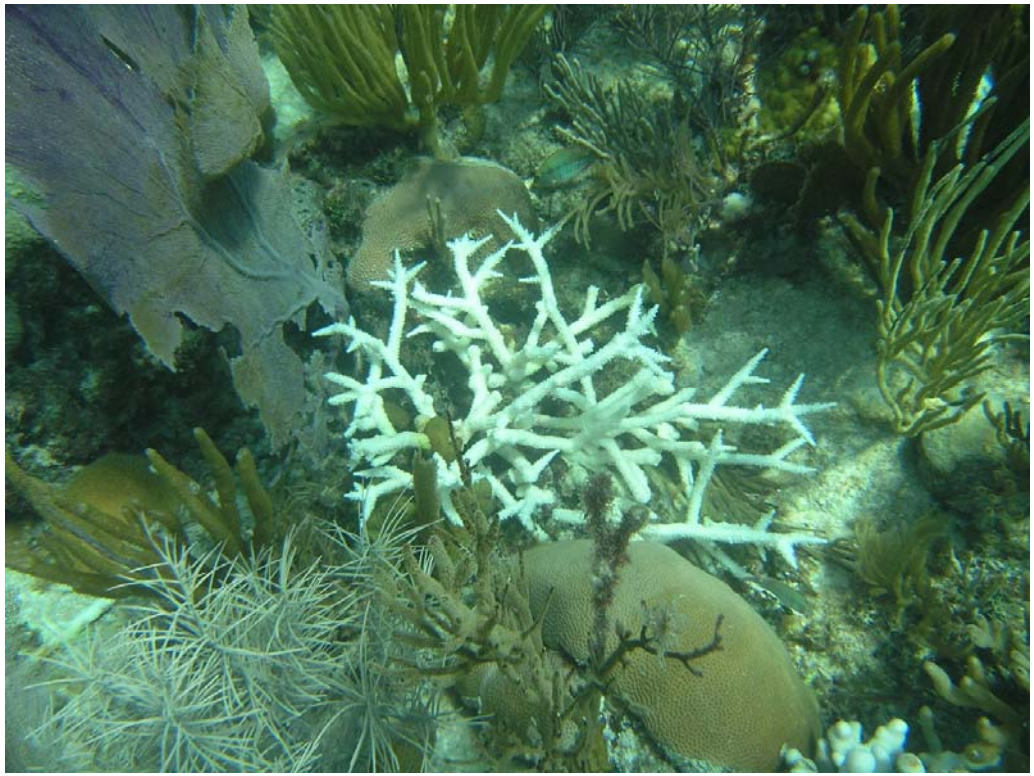
A broad range of species were effected with much variability in the degree of bleaching. 9/10/05



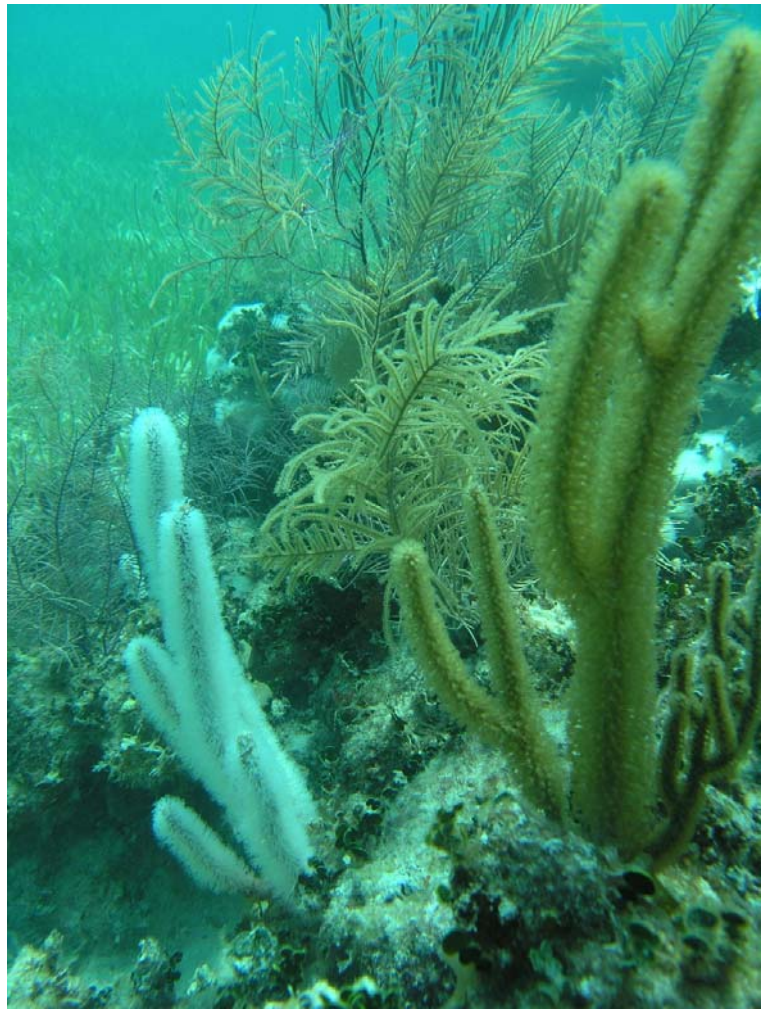
Patchy loss of zooxanthellae in this *Siderastrea siderea.* 9/10/05

*Montastrea* spp. showed patchy bleaching, often with shaded portions of the colony exhibiting less bleaching.
9/10/05

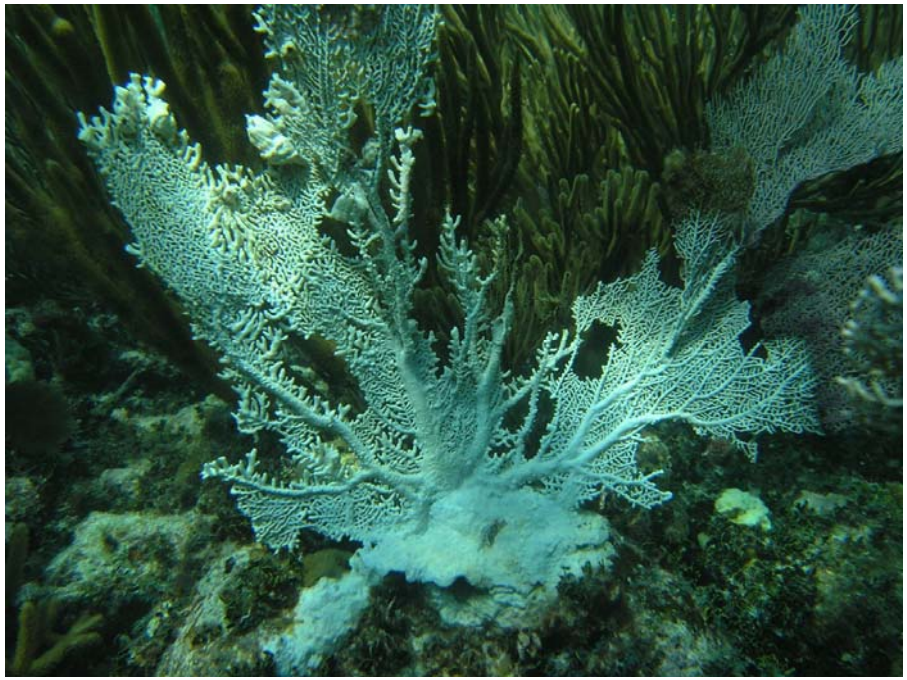
Bleaching *Diploria strigosa.*
9/10/05



All *Acropora cervicornis* colonies seen in BNP were partially to fully bleached.
9/10/05



These two octocoral colonies demonstrate the high inter-colony variability in the pattern of bleaching.
9/10/05

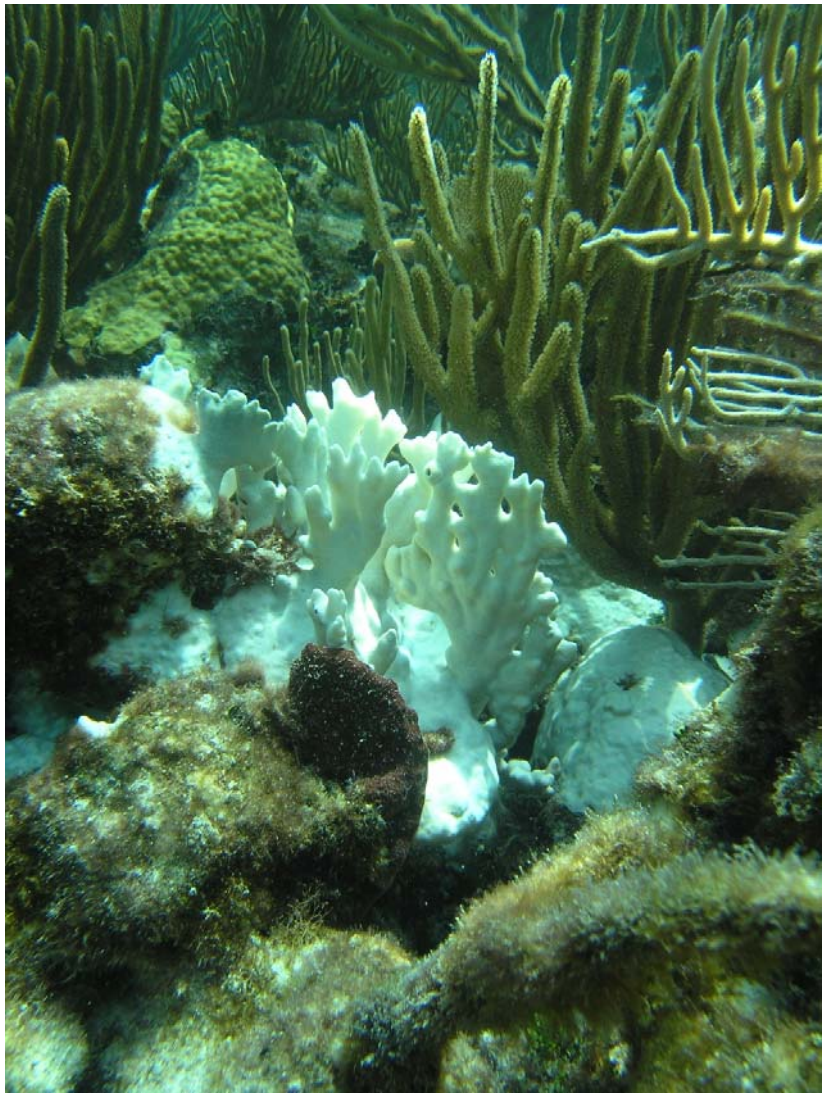


All hydrocorals, such as this encrusting *Millepora alcicornis*, were bleached.
9/10/05

Some *Montastrea* spp. showed an unusual pattern of patchy bleaching. Parts of the colony most subjected to high light intensities, a factor synergistic with temperature in inducing bleaching, were not bleached, while shaded portions were. Symbiont diversity?
9/10/05

Colonies of the encrusting gorgonian *Erythropodium caribaeorum* were all bleached. 9/10/05

Large colonies (2-3m) of *Montastrea faveolata* showed moderate to strong paling. 9/10/05



Bleached *Millepora complanata.*
9/10/05

Nearly all *Siderastrea siderea* colonies showed some degree of paling.
9/10/05