

2019 CORAL BLEACHING ALERT

REPORT CORAL BLEACHING AT
hawaiicoral.org

HELP PROTECT HAWAII'S REEFS

Let fish protect reefs

Herbivorous fish eat the algae that can cover and suffocate corals. Try to limit your harvest of parrotfish, surgeonfish, sea urchins, and other herbivores.

Corals like their space

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

Use reef-safe sunscreen

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

Stand on the sand

When swimming, make sure you touch down on sand and not on the reef.

Anchor away from the reef

An anchor can pack a wallop on the reef and it can scare fish away! Drop your anchor in sandy patches or — even better — keep an eye out for diving moorings to tie onto.

Be careful with pollutants

Any chemicals that reach the ground or the drain will eventually make it to the ocean. Take extra measures to catch chemicals like fertilizers, oil, and detergents and dispose of them properly.

AN OCEAN HEATWAVE

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.

