

A map of the Persian Gulf region showing Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and oil fields. The map includes the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Oman. Key locations marked include Ad Damman, Manama, Bahrain, Doha, Dubai, and Abu Dhabi. A scale bar indicates distances up to 200 km. An inset map shows the location of the Persian Gulf within the context of Africa and the Middle East.

Figure 1 displays the spatial distribution of various factors in the Red Sea, organized into two rows and three columns. Each map shows the Red Sea region with a color scale indicating the magnitude of the factor.

Top Row:

- Fishing:** Market Pressure. Scale: 0 to 1,000,000 (ton / km²).
- Pollution:** Sedimentation. Scale: 0 to 10,000 (ton / km²).
- Pollution:** Nutrients. Scale: 0 to 100,000 (ton / km²).

Bottom Row:

- Coastal Development:** Human Population. Scale: 0 to 10,000,000 (Number of individuals).
- Industrial Development:** Ports. Scale: 0 to 6 (Number of ports).
- Tourism:** Reef Value. Scale: 0 to 250,000 (USD (thousands)).

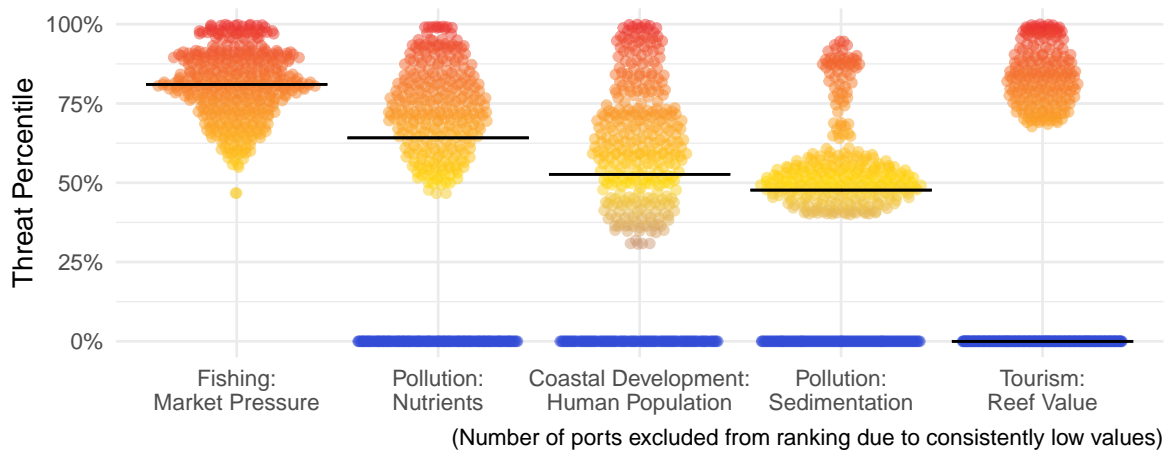
1) This is a mapping exercise that ranks a series of global data layers to understand the different contexts and/or threats of various reef locations. Local knowledge and validation is crucial.
2) Preliminary results are subject to change following scientific peer review; updated data layers can be found on <https://programs.wcs.org/vibrantocceans/Map>

Top Two Threats

1. Fishing: Market Pressure
2. Pollution: Nutrients

Threat Ranking

Threats ranked from highest to lowest; BCU average and pixels compared to all reef pixels
A value in the 50th percentile means that the BCU's average is higher than 50% of the world's coral reefs values



Global Context

