*Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park, Bahamas*

The Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park was declared a marine reserve in 1985, making it one of the first marine reserves in the Caribbean. After decades of widespread overfishing in the region, populations of top predators like large groupers were extremely low. In their absence, numbers of their prey, such as mid-level predators like graysbys, increased. However, large groupers rebounded in dramatic fashion when they were protected from fishing inside this reserve, eventually reducing the numbers of graysbys. Similarly, studies have shown that the reserve also benefits herbivorous fishes, which increased in number, ate more algae, and cleared space for coral to settle and begin rebuilding these coral reefs. Additional data from:[Mumby et al (2006)](http://www.sciencemag.org/content/311/5757/98.short)

*South El Ghargana, Egypt*

South El Ghargana is a no-take zone in the Nabq Protected Area, a multi-use MPA in the South Sinai area of Egypt. The Nabq Protected Area includes a network of no-take reserves, which are protected from extraction, as well as areas where the local Bedouin community can fish using traditional methods. Studies have demonstrated that commercially valuable species such as snapper, grouper, and emperors have rebounded inside the marine reserves throughout the protected area. This increase has in turn led to spillover as adult fishes leave the no-take area to supplement the fisheries outside the reserves, increasing the local catch per unit effort by 66%.

*Soufriere Marine Management Area, St. Lucia*

The Soufriere marine reserves were established in 1995 and protect over 12 kilometers of St. Lucia's considerable marine resources. Since the management area was established, many parrotfish species have increased both in number and in biomass. Repeated monitoring by a team of multinational scientists has demonstrated similar increases in surgeonfish, snapper, and grunts. The success of St. Lucia's first marine reserve led to the creation of additional reserves, such as those in the Canaries/Anse la Marine Management Area.

Malindi Marine National Park, Kenya

Founded in 1968, extractive practices are forbidden inside the Malindi Park marine reserve while the areas outside the park are open to a managed, traditional fishery. This protection has allowed the recovery of many fish populations. A study of 17 local fish species demonstrated that despite species-specific responses to the reserve’s creation, the average density of fishes common to the park increased by over four times and size averaged across all species increased by 18% when compared to the areas outside the park. While more study is needed, there is substantial evidence of spillover in many species, especially those moving from fringing reefs. Given the protection afforded to many of Kenya’s most commercially valuable species, the Malindi Marine National Park may prove to be a key part of protecting Kenya’s fish stocks.

Leigh Marine Reserve, New Zealand

Created in 1975 and covering 547 hectares of waters from Cape Rodney to Okakari Point, New Zealand’s oldest marine reserve highlights the benefits of ocean protection. Prior to 1975, fishing pressure on the larger predators in the ecosystem led to extremely low numbers of commercially valuable New Zealand snapper and southern rock lobster. Furthermore, heavy fishing on these species had the indirect effect of allowing their sea urchin prey to proliferate, leading to a decrease in the cover of algae as the urchins grazed down this important habitat structure. With protection inside the marine reserve, however, data show that the numbers of snappers and lobsters have grown steadily. As snapper and lobster populations have recovered, their urchin prey have stabilized and promoted the return of algal habitats. Additional information from Shears & Babcock (2003).

San Diego-La Jolla Ecological Reserve, California, USA

This marine reserve illustrates how a reserve can be beneficial to the ecological community, even if the reserve’s small size limits its effectiveness with highly mobile species. Created in 1971 as a no-take zone in the larger La Jolla Underwater Park, the Ecological Reserve covers 2.2 square kilometers and a variety of habitats. As a result of its relatively small size, however, studies have shown that more mobile species benefit less than species that don’t move as far. Far-ranging fish like kelp bass, which can move in and out of the reserve, exhibited a small decline. However, species that are stationary or have small home ranges – like rock scallops, spiny lobsters, and red sea urchins – have grown in density compared to areas outside the reserve. In addition, the reserve protects key populations of green abalone and vermilion rockfish, which have been overfished in areas outside the reserve. The greater numbers of adults inside the reserve produce offspring that can be critical for replenishing fished areas.

Arquipélago, Abrohlos Reefs, Brazil

Brazil’s coral reefs have many endemic species (organisms found nowhere else in the world), leading some scientists to believe that this coastal region should be considered its own biogeographic province. The Arquipélago marine reserve is an 802 square kilometer no-take reserve many miles off Brazil’s coast that has successfully protected many of the region’s major commercial fish species since 1983. When compared to a partially protected area, grouper numbers increased 10% inside the marine reserve. Although most of the groupers found at the partially protected site were 10-30 centimeters in length, 70% of the groupers inside Arquipélago marine reserve were 30 centimeters or greater. Partially protected areas in this region have produced benefits, yet full protection inside Arquipelago marine reserves has provided even greater numbers of larger groupers. Since a larger fish produces more eggs than a smaller one every time it spawns, the greater numbers and sizes of grouper inside this and other marine reserves can provide more offspring for the next generation.

Abore Reef, New Caledonia

The Abore Reef marine reserve was created in 1990 to protect a 25 kilometer portion of the New Caledonia Barrier Reef, one of the largest coral reef systems in the world. After three years of protection, much of the reserve was opened to fishing and only the southern portion remained a no-take zone. In 1995, all of Abore Reef was again closed to fishing. Meanwhile, the overall density of fishes on the reef had declined almost universally across both the protected and fished areas from 1993 to 1995, most likely due to high fishing pressure on the unprotected area of the reef. However, in the area that remained protected for those two years, the density of fishes was higher across almost all levels of the food web, with significantly greater numbers of fish that eat plants (herbivores), fish that eat prey like urchins and crabs (macrocarnivores), and fish that eat primarily other fish (piscivores). Abore Reef is an important reminder that isolated areas can be very sensitive to fishing pressure, and that marine reserves are most effective when they cover larger areas for longer periods of time.

*Not included: The study also showed a dramatic decline in the family Acanthuridae (surgeonfishes), possibly because one of the most sought-after species also has a large home range and probably left the reserve to the fished area.*

Mandu Sanctuary Zone, Ningaloo Marine Park, Australia

Ningaloo Marine Park encompasses the entire 300 kilometer-long Ningaloo Reef, where all commercial fishing is banned. In over 65% of the park, however, recreational fishing is allowed and targets fishes like those in the emperor family (Lethrinidae). Scientists have shown that even though commercial fishing is banned throughout the study area, the no-take Mandu Sanctuary Zone had greater numbers and larger sizes of emperors than a nearby site where recreational fishing is allowed. These results are intriguing because they illustrate that even moderate levels of recreational fishing can be enough to deplete certain fish populations. This supports the idea that establishing more no-take zones around the world can contribute to the protection of fishes and other marine resources.

Kisite Marine National Park, Kenya

In 1973, Kenya established [Kisite Marine National Park](http://mpas.appspot.com/pa?id=agRtcGFzchULEg1Qcm90ZWN0ZWRBcmVhGMX3AQw) in an area of coral reefs along its southern coast. In the 1990s, authorities began to enforce rules that prohibited fishing, and the park became a marine reserve. A study assessed the effectiveness of the Kisite marine reserve and the Tanzanian Mtang’ata fished MPA by comparing similar types of habitat at both locations with each other and also with nearby unprotected reefs. The scientists determined that reduced use of destructive fishing gear in the fished MPA had successfully increased fish stocks and had kept ecological diversity the same. However, at the marine reserve, fish biomass was 2.8 times greater than at the fished MPA and 11.6 times greater than in fully fished areas. The marine reserve also had higher fish diversity, with approximately 10 more fish species per area sampled than the fished MPA. Overall, both protected areas had more fish and biodiversity than unprotected areas, but the marine reserve produced even greater ecological benefits than the fished MPA.

Glover’s Reef, Belize

The Glover’s Reef marine reserve was created in 1993 to protect valuable spiny lobster and queen conch populations on a coral atoll 45 kilometers off the coast of Belize. However, real enforcement of the reserve did not begin until 1998, which reduced poaching and allowed these populations to thrive within the reserve boundaries. Surveys conducted by scientists in 1997, before the reserve was effectively closed, compared to surveys conducted in 2001 show that the density of lobster and conch increased within the reserve by 3 and 4.5 times, respectively. Despite these successes for lobster and conch, fishes that range in and out of the 73 square kilometer reserve are not well-protected. This has led scientists to suggest that increasing the size of the reserve would benefit more fish populations.

Anacapa Marine Reserve, California

Established in 1978, the Anacapa Island marine reserve demonstrates how effective reserves can be. While kelp forests in fished areas outside the reserve suffer due to urchin predation, the Anacapa reserve has maintained a healthy kelp forest habitat for the entire twenty-year monitoring period. The main reason for this success is the abundance of spiny lobster within the reserve, which prey upon urchins and keep that population balanced. With lobster populations reduced outside the reserve, urchin populations grow unchecked and consume much more kelp, leaving behind “urchin barrens” – areas fully devoid of the kelp that once defined that habitat. Within the reserve, however, lobsters are six times more abundant, leaving a population of urchins thirteen times less dense that the fished area. As a result, kelp cover in the reserve is over five times as dense, leading to a healthier habitat. With increased kelp cover the marine reserve also showed higher resiliency to climatic stress, with kelp remaining abundant even in warm water years when kelp forests outside the reserve died back.