



CORALS

Known as the sea's rainforests owing to the numbers of species they support.

There are several threats but none of them are as straightforward as the conservationists would have us believe.

Coral Bleaching.

The second thing a scientist with a particular agenda will tell you, having previously said half a degree rise in seawater temperature is causing bleaching, is that it's not very much. Well no, it's not very much is it, and are we really to believe half a degree rise in temperature is actually causing all this carnage? I personally have my doubts.



I'm not a marine scientist so I'm in no position to conclusively say whether or not it's true but what I can do is look at the evidence of things I am a bit more familiar with.

Look at pages 29-33 in this next link with the all important word “donors” stated at the top of 29. **This ratio of funding is fairly typical of where most of the conservation groups are getting their cash from these days. Going through the list we notice within the mix are the high numbers of farming and wind lobbyists with relatively few contributions being made by fossil fuels concerns.** And even though there's more than a passing connection between farming and petrochemicals we still notice certain patterns emerging.

http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_8183b59e65b646ba912315b53efb38d7.pdf

And so by blaming this generic global-warming on bleaching they can both push for the need of more wind farms, and at the same time they're not offending farming interests too much either, and that way they can keep both donating parties happy. There's plenty of evidence that pesticides and nitrate runoffs and sediment combined are in fact causing far more bleaching than all of the warming put together. Here are some papers on the subject.

Dying Coral Reefs Linked to Chemical Fertilizers and Factory Farms.

Recent research from the UK's University of Exeter has determined in a study of 19 Caribbean reefs, that the reefs' production of carbonate – a measure of their health – is down by over 50%. They also found that 37% of the reefs were eroding – dying. Other studies of other reef systems around the world have found similar rates of decline and bleaching of coral reefs.

What is killing the reefs? Many have supposed that rising sea temperatures is primarily responsible for the bleaching and dying of coral reefs around the world. New research, however, suggests the major component is related to the increased levels of dissolved inorganic nitrogen in the water, and the health of the tiny algal species that live symbiotically within the coral.

A 2012 study by researchers from the UK's University of Southampton found that dissolved inorganic nitrogen starves the algae that symbiotically live in the coral. The large nitrogen concentrations block their ability to absorb phosphate necessary for their lifecycles.

<https://www.realnatural.org/dying-of-coral-reefs-linked-to-conventional-fertilizers/>

Pesticides Compound Climate Risk To Reef

Corals already under pressure from global climate change are facing an additional threat in the form of pesticides running off from the land, shows a new scientific study published in the journal Marine Ecology Progress Series.

Corals can be harmed by agricultural chemicals at levels so low as to be practically undetectable, a ground-breaking study by scientists at the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), the ARC Centre of Excellence for Reef Studies (ARC CoE) and James Cook University (JCU) concludes.

Reefs on a global scale are under threat from many sources; one of the most insidious is land based pollutants from agriculture – and the new research indicates that this threat may have been underestimated.

The study measured the sensitivity of the eggs, larvae and adults of the broadcast spawning coral, *Acropora millepora*, to a number of common pollutants including four classes of agricultural insecticides and a fungicide commonly used in Great Barrier Reef river catchments.

According to AIMS scientist, Dr Andrew Negri the novelty of the study is that it explored the effects of insecticides on many different life stages of the coral.

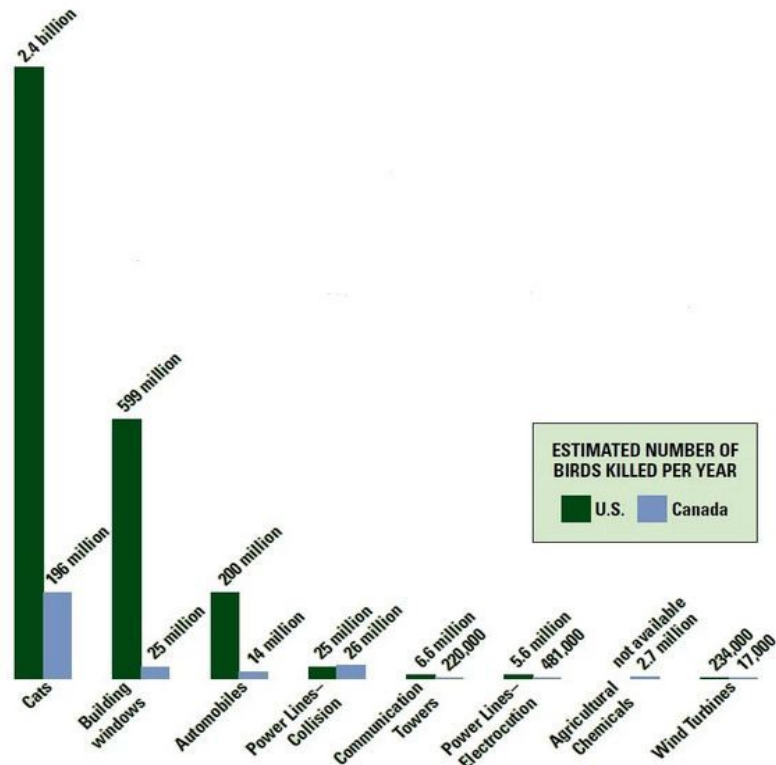
<https://www.aims.gov.au/docs/research/water-quality/runoff/pesticides-climate-risk.html>

There's evidence too that Crown of Thorns Starfish also increase when runoffs are high.

Terrestrial Runoff As A Cause Of Outbreaks Of *Acanthaster Planci*.

Outbreaks of adult *Acanthaster planci* (Linnaeus) have appeared at irregular intervals, arriving 3 yr after heavy rains (>100 cm in 3 months) following droughts (<25 cm in 4 months) or 3 yr after rains exceeding intensities of 30 cm in 24 h. Outbreaks of *A. planci* follow typhoons that bring heavy rains, but do not follow “dry” typhoons of equivalent wind force. Outbreaks occur around the high islands in Micronesia and Polynesia, but not around the atolls at intermediate locations. Phytoplankton blooms appear off high islands at the beginning of the rainy season in bays with large watersheds and with sufficient residence time of the waters; these are the initial sites of *A. planci* abundance on Guam. The spawning seasons of *A. planci* occur at the beginning of the rainy season on both sides of the equator. I hypothesize that, on rare occasions, terrestrial runoff from heavy rains (following the dry season or a record drought) may provide enough nutrients to stimulate phytoplankton blooms of sufficient size to produce enough food for the larvae of *Acanthaster planci*. The increased survival of larvae results in an outbreak of adults 3 yr later. This hypothesis can be tested by predicting future outbreaks. An outbreak of *A. planci* on Saipan in the summer of 1981 was predicted on the basis of heavy rains in August 1978.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2F00396897>



A chart with wind and farming featuring the lowest.

Reflecting this trend even within their own charts we find evidence of donor ratio bias, with wind and farming featured last on the list, even though the opposite is probably true.

Meanwhile this paper from NOAA., the American government's environmental watchdog, by contrast concentrates exclusively on sea water temperature rises.

What Is Coral Bleaching?

When corals are stressed by changes in conditions such as temperature, light, or nutrients, they expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, causing them to turn completely white.

Warmer water temperatures can result in coral bleaching. When water is too warm, corals will expel the algae (zooxanthellae) living in their tissues causing the coral to turn completely white. This is called coral bleaching. When a coral bleaches, it is not dead. Corals can survive a bleaching event, but they are under more stress and are subject to mortality.

In 2005, the U.S. lost half of its coral reefs in the Caribbean in one year due to a massive bleaching event. The warm waters centered around the northern Antilles near the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico expanded southward. Comparison of satellite data from the previous 20 years confirmed that thermal stress from the 2005 event was greater than the previous 20 years combined.

Not all bleaching events are due to warm water.

In January 2010, cold water temperatures in the Florida Keys caused a coral bleaching event that resulted in some coral death. Water temperatures dropped 12.06 degrees Fahrenheit lower than the typical temperatures observed at this time of year. Researchers will evaluate if this cold-stress event will make corals more susceptible to disease in the same way that warmer waters impact corals.

https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/coral_bleach.html

NOAA. in fact cares so little for the natural world they're pushing for the reintroduction of whaling off of their north-west coast.

Feds Propose Allowing Makah Tribe To Hunt Gray Whales Again.



The Makah tribe could soon be hunting gray whales again, under a proposal from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) that would grant a waiver to federal marine-mammal protections.

The tribe on the northwest tip of the continental United States last legally hunted gray whales in 1999, in its first known gray whale hunt in more than 70 years. The hunt revived a cultural tradition lost after nontribal commercial exploitation of the whales drove them nearly to extinction.

Protection under the Endangered Species Act beginning in 1970 allowed gray whale populations to thunder back, and they were removed from the list of endangered species in 1994. In 2017, an estimated 27,000 gray whales in the northeastern Pacific migrated between calving grounds in Baja and feeding grounds in the Arctic. The grays are migrating north off the Washington state coast now, in one of nature's longest treks.

<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/environment/feds-propose-allowing-makah-tribe-to-hunt-gray-whales-again/>

And they're not exactly anti-wind farms either.

The quest for renewable energy, or energy that has been collected from resources which are naturally replenished over time, has led us as a human race to investigate the power of wind. Wind power is a growing source of low-cost, renewable energy in the United States. The U.S. is home to one of the largest and fastest growing wind markets in the world, investing in wind research and development projects, both on land and offshore, to advance technology innovations, create job opportunities and boost economic growth.

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/podcast/mar17/nop02-wind-energy.html>



Off-shore wind farms are not beyond causing sediment problems.

There are of course many other examples we can look at. We know this generic scapegoat has been blamed for the disappearance of our own wildlife as well as the starvation of seabirds in the North Sea. Quickly dismissed are any of the real reasons such as pesticides, land mismanagement, wind farms, industrial fishing, scallop dredging, seismic exploration by the energy sectors or pollution.

No, all of those birds that disappeared from the countryside over four decades ago (long before a warming climate ever became an issue incidentally), that was all down to global-warming too, or so the RSPB. would have us believe. Just take a read in the link below. It is an insult to human intelligence.



https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_d1401f163dfa4ddd9886576c95a655ab.pdf

Here's by contrast is our own take on things.

Birds were being rendered infertile by farm chemicals four decades ago, just as they still are today, only added to that we now have wind farms going up everywhere making the problems they now face even more acute. The old destroyers of life never went away but added we have the greenie lefties making things even worse than they were then.

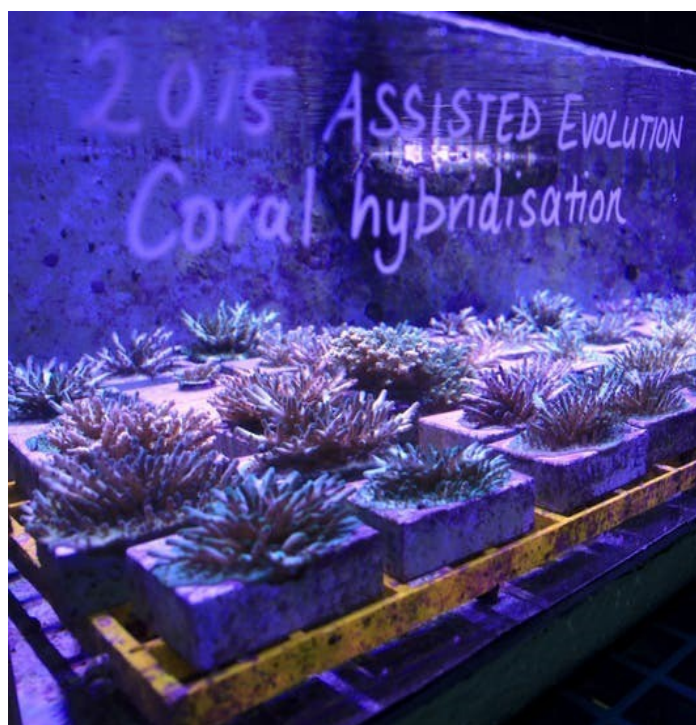
Please take a look at our link.



http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_4923e966f01f444cb641c85a823f0573.pdf

Always keep an open mind, never lose sight of exactly where much of the funding's coming from, and just what the agendas might be when things are being rolled out. And remember as well those who you'd think were on side aren't necessarily on side at all.

If all of this has deviated us far away from Corals itself it's because we really do need to delve into as it were and fully understand the murky background as to what's really happening everywhere and in all spheres.



https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_c0b8c6f26af8455e90ced9e6d4486f1f.pdf

Man-Made Assisted Evolution! - Says it all doesn't it!

Whilst this is not GMO. technology it is nonetheless interference which goes well beyond what is right, ethical or even desirable.

Who wants to dive onto a reef where natural systems have been exchanged for unnatural ones in any case? It would be like trying to botanise in a garden instead of a natural meadow and if anyone doesn't understand that then there's really no point in me trying to explain it.

When and wherever it is science and governments get involved this is so typical of the needless complications and mess they will make of things.

There are plenty of other perfectly simply solutions like manually moving some of the northern corals south in order to overcome that physical limitation of natural north-to-south larval flow. Moving species from one location to another by selectively harvesting those species that are native to the south they might then be a little closer to finding some natural warmer tolerant strains which could actually help. **And this assumes warming even is the problem in the first place.** But this at least would be far preferable to their 'assisted evolution.' The last thing reefs need is ham-fisted idiots muscling in.

Simply taking far better care of the reefs in the first place like putting an end to pollution and vastly increasing no-take fishing zones etc. These are answers that are given only a briefest consideration despite the fact that they are probably the main causes of reef degradation. More work I believe is needed in the study of what species prey on Crown-of-Thorns, *Acanthaster planci*, thus any future outbreaks could be better managed by protecting those.

All of these things need addressing certainly before they ever go down the horrendous and irreversible slope of introducing man-made hybrids onto the reefs. Although from what we're reading they're fully prepared to steamroll this ridiculous idea though no matter what.

Projects, organisations and individuals we support.

Mote Marine Laboratory. <https://mote.org/locations/details/international-center-for-coral-reef-research-and-restoration>

Coral Guardian. <https://www.coralguardian.org/en/coral-reef-conservation/>

Coral Cay Conservation. <https://www.coralcay.org/contact/>