

Nanny Cay Coral Transplant Status Report (2025)




ENVIRONMENTAL
SYSTEMS LTD.

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Nanny Cay

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Nanny Cay Coral Transplant Status Report (2025)



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List of Acronyms

BVI	British Virgin Islands
CMC	Coastal Management Consulting
DT	Dead Tissue
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
ESL	Environmental Systems Ltd.
LT	Live Tissue
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PAC	Peyssonnelid Algae
RDT	Roving Diver Technique

1 INTRODUCTION

Coral reefs in the British Virgin Islands (BVI) are quintessential to the ecological integrity of the marine environment (e.g., biodiversity) and the various ecosystem services that they provide (e.g., fisheries, coastal protection etc.) inclusive of the Territory's tourism product. In the BVI, nearshore coral reefs have increasingly come under pressure from coastal development, sedimentation, nutrient input from point- and non-point sources, elevated sea surface temperatures, and the proliferation of coral diseases. Considering these escalating threats, proactive conservation and mitigation measures have become vital to maintaining a thriving marine ecosystem.

In anticipation of the proposed expansion works at Nanny Cay, priority corals in the footprint of the proposed outer marina and breakwater, at the existing sandy beach, were identified for coral relocation as a mitigation strategy. Coral relocation was cited in the 2014 Nanny Cay Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP), to mitigate the loss of corals and other marine flora and fauna due to proposed land reclamation and shoreline stabilisation. Initial relocation efforts were implemented in 2016 by Coastal Management Consulting (CMC), where 500+ coral colonies were manually transplanted to adjacent sites. CMC completed a one-year follow-up monitoring period and reported a 79% success rate on colony survivorship. A subsequent evaluation by Environmental Systems Ltd. (ESL) in 2023, roughly 7 years later, determined that only 10% of those originally photographed colonies were confidently confirmed, with approximately 51% of coral colonies still showing signs of life. ESL's 2023 findings highlighted two things. Firstly, some of the transplanted corals were still alive and part of an artificial reef thus contributing to the ecology of the marine environment. Secondly, future coral transplants required some type of tags to identify coral transplants for ecological tracking, and effective long-term monitoring.

In April 2024, ESL launched a second coral relocation initiative at Nanny Cay to mitigate coral loss and/or degradation from the construction of the outer marina and extended revetment, which encompasses the existing sandy beach. This relocation effort resulted in the transplantation of 500+ coral and coral fragments, 230 of which were initially tagged and documented using a standardised photographic protocol, with the remainder to be tagged at a later stage. The corals and fragments were affixed to cleaned rock surfaces on the revetment and nearby boulder-strewn hard-bottom zones, that ranged in depth from approximately 4 to 8 meters (i.e., ~ 13 to 27 ft.). Although the transplant site was previously modified by coastal development from Nanny Cay's 2016 expansion, the relocation site offered favourable conditions required for coral survival and growth. These conditions included, but are not limited to:

- habitat complexity;
- consistent water movement; and
- adequate sunlight.

This report summarises the outcomes of the one-year post-transplantation monitoring survey for corals that were transplanted in April 2024. The assessment includes both quantitative and qualitative observations on coral survivorship, live tissue coverage, signs of bleaching,

disease incidence, predation damage, and algal overgrowth. This report also evaluates the performance of the transplant technique, the effectiveness of tagging and monitoring protocols, and the ecological suitability of the relocation site. Lastly, early evidence of juvenile coral recruitment and substrate stabilisation is discussed as a positive indicator of ecological succession and restoration potential within a human-altered seascape.

2 METHODS

In compliance with approval conditions set forth by the Government of the Virgin Islands, ESL was contracted by Nanny Cay to execute coral transplantation works in 2024. The objective was to relocate priority corals from the footprint of the proposed “new” outer marina, expanded revetment and island beach development. This work was undertaken from April 8th to 11th, and April 15th to 19th 2024. The primary goal of the transplantation was to safeguard priority coral species from potential burial or destruction from proposed dredging and construction activities. By relocating these coral colonies to a nearby stable environment, it was anticipated that the corals would recover over a period of time and continue to fulfill their ecological roles while supporting biodiversity at the transplant site (**Figure 1**).

This report provides an assessment on the health status and survival of the corals transplanted in April 2024, roughly one year post transplant. Monitoring parameters during the April 2025 field survey included:

- an assessment of live tissue (LT) and dead tissue (DT) cover;
- recording signs of bleaching and/or coral diseases;
- detecting signs of predation; and
- evaluating the effectiveness of the transplantation efforts undertaken in 2024.

A total of 566 corals were transplanted in 2024 by ESL along the revetment of the marina that was completed by Nanny Cay in 2017. The 2024 transplanted corals included:

- Lobed Star Coral (*Orbicella annularis*): n = 443;
- Boulder Star Coral (*Orbicella franksi*): n = 25;
- Mountainous Star Coral (*Orbicella faveolata*): n = 18;
- Symmetrical Brain Coral (*Pseudodiploria strigosa*): n = 17;
- Knobby Brain Coral (*Pseudodiploria clivosa*): n = 3;
- Mustard Hill Coral (*Porites astreoides*): n = 10;
- Finger Coral (*Porites porites*): n = 16;
- Massive Starlet Coral (*Siderastrea siderea*): n = 17;
- Boulder Brain (*Colpophyllia natans*): n = 2;

- Groove Brain (*Diploria labyrinthiformis*): n = 1; and
- Unidentified: n = 14.

Species were selected based on their ecological value, presence within the project footprint, and demonstrated resilience to physical stress and environmental variability. Massive and encrusting coral species (e.g., brain and star corals) were prioritised due to their historically lower mortality post transplantation, and greater tolerance to physical damage compared to branching corals (e.g., elkhorn, pillar and staghorn corals). Colonies were carefully removed from the project footprint and reattached to suitable substrate using one of three adhesives: (a) Apoxie®, a waterproof modelling compound; (b) hydraulic cement; or (c) Splash Zone®, a marine-grade epoxy. Prior to attachment, base surfaces were cleaned to remove algae and sediment to improve adhesion and transplant stability.

Coral transplants were positioned in a nearshore, shallow water environment characterised by a hard bottom substrate, which included: (i) large boulders; (ii) consolidated rock outcrops; and (c) artificial revetment structures that were built in 2017. These stable rock surfaces were selected to support coral attachment and long-term survivorship. The surrounding benthos was comprised of coarse rubble and sand interspersed with exposed rock, which created a mosaic of microhabitats suitable for the creation of an artificial coral reef.

All coral transplants were placed on upward facing or gently inclined surfaces to enhance light exposure and reduce sediment accumulation at the base. While the overall structural complexity of the area could be described as moderate, the elevation provided by the rock features was considered a suitable habitat for coral growth. Water clarity at the site was generally moderate; however, the site has the propensity to be compromised by increased wave action that can stir the sand making the water cloudy. Overall, the transplanted area represents a rehabilitated hard bottom habitat with physical conditions that support coral survivorship in a modified coastal environment over the long-term.

In April 2025, the ESL Team conducted a comprehensive monitoring assessment using the roving diver technique (RDT) using SCUBA. Photographic documentation of each transplanted coral (i.e., top-down and lateral images) in conjunction with established best practices for coral relocation was completed to:

- evaluate if there was any incidence of coral bleaching;
- determine the percentage of coral tissue loss (i.e., live tissue vs. dead tissue);
- assess for the presence of disease(s); and
- evaluate if predation occurred visibly.

The approach described above enabled accurate year-on-year comparisons needed to support long-term monitoring objectives and to remain compliant with the approval conditions set out by the Government of the Virgin Islands.

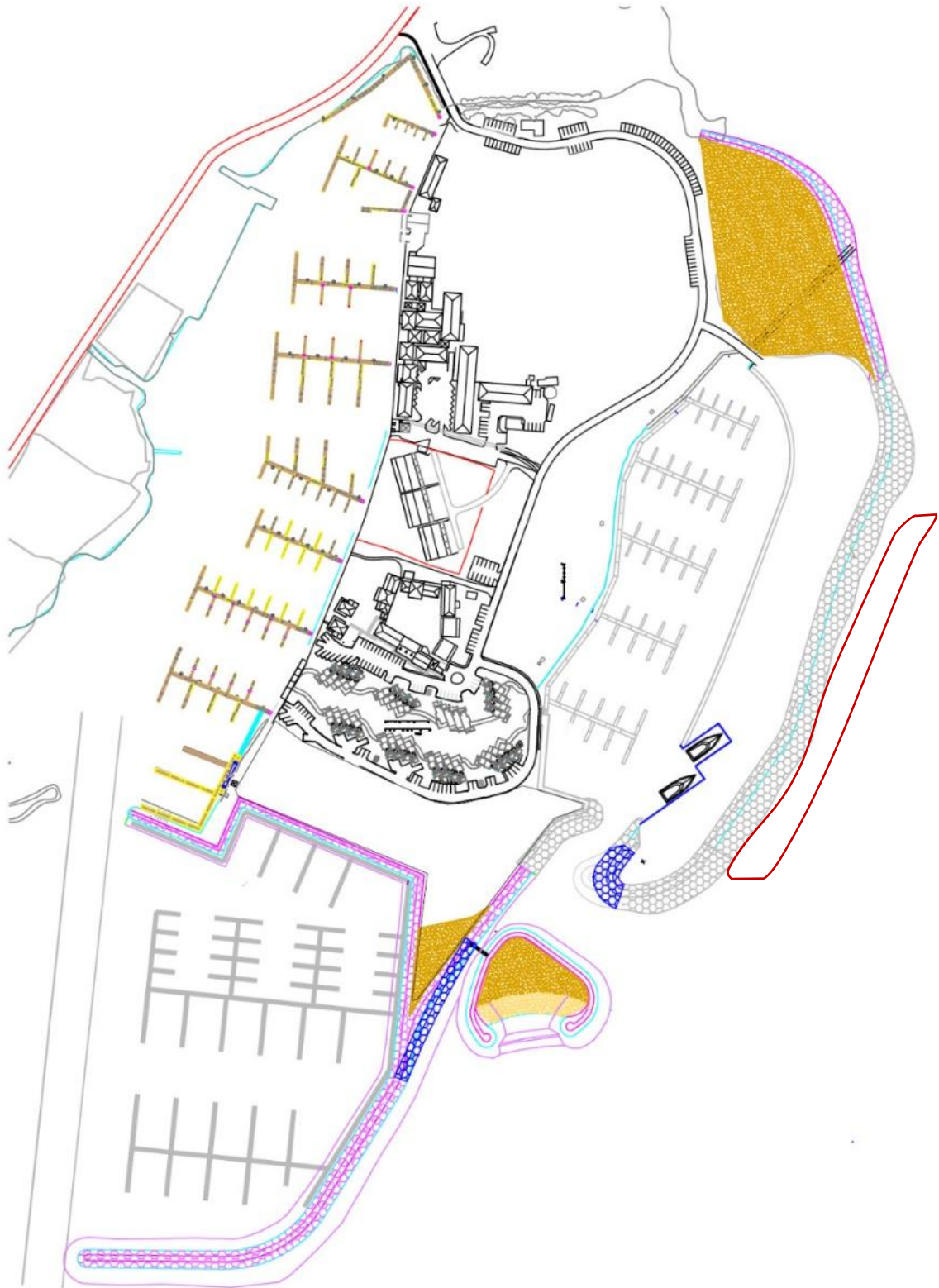


Figure 1: Site plan of a section of Nanny Cay, Tortola. The dark **RED** outline indicates the general relocation area where the 2024 transplanted corals are situated. This area was selected based on its depth, substrate stability, exposure to sunlight, and adequate wave exposure from the Sir Francis Drake Channel.

3 TRANSPLANTED CORAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPARISON: 2024 vs. 2025

A comprehensive photographic monitoring of the transplanted coral colonies was conducted on April 5th, 2025, using the tagged IDs to verify, document and compare coral health status from 2024 to those taken in 2025 (**Table 1**). At the coral transplant site, field observations revealed the transplanted coral colonies endured multiple stressors, including two consecutive global bleaching events, intense ground swells, and high sedimentation loads. Most colonies now display varying degrees of paling, partial tissue loss and visible recovery from predation scars. These changes occurred as the Territory experienced two back-to-back regional bleaching events, which have increased considerably due to rising sea surface temperatures. Key changes observed by the ESL Team in April 2025 are outlined below:

- **Coral Bleaching:** is the loss of pigment in corals, which is an indication that the coral has experienced and/or is experiencing thermal stress due to elevated sea surface temperatures for an extended period. Paling, is the initial stage of coral bleaching, which was observed in 2024 and 2025. When a coral shows signs of paling or bleaching, the coral is lighter in colour due to the loss of their symbiotic algae, which gives corals their vibrant colours.

Many of the transplants in 2024 showed visible signs of paling (e.g., 017W, 018, 30W etc., **Table 1**). However, during the 2025 survey, many of those corals recovered, even though the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) noted that a significant coral bleaching event occurred in the Caribbean from February 2023 to April 2024. The 2025 field observations, suggests that those corals that showed visible signs of paling and/or bleaching in 2024 were very resilient post transplantation, as no signs of paling or bleaching were observed in 2025.

- **Tissue loss:** is a serious threat to stony coral reefs, causing significant damage to the coral and mortality over the long-term. The presence of necrosis (i.e., dead tissue) is also consistent with thermal stress and reflects prolonged exposure to elevated sea surface temperatures like bleaching/paling. Some of the corals, post transplantation in 2025, showed visible signs of dead tissue when compared one year ago (e.g., 007W, 009, 012, 017 etc., **Table 1**).
- **Snail Predation:** evidence of *coralliophilla* snail activity in 2025 was noted on several colonies, e.g., tag no. 021 and 025 (**Table 1**). Corallivorous snails, are tiny molluscs that can occur in great abundance and contribute to reef decline by lowering the total abundance of living coral and changing the population structure of reef communities. When these snails feed on live coral tissue, they often leave behind distinct scars as evidence of predation, and they also contribute to basal tissue loss (**Figure 2**). If not removed, these corallivorous snails can significantly impair coral health and recovery.



Figure 2: Evidence of snail predation on a transplanted *Orbicella annularis* colony at Nanny Cay. The exposed tissue lesion and adjacent white scar are characteristic of predation by corallivorous snails, likely *Coralliophila abbreviata*. The camouflaged snail (circled in **RED**) is partially embedded in surrounding algae, a typical strategy used to avoid detection by larger predators [**Source:** Environmental Systems Ltd].

- **Algal Overgrowth:** colonies that were in shaded or in low-lying areas exhibited signs of colonisation by turf and macro algae along the marginal base of several coral transplants. Additionally, peyssonnelid algal crusts (PACs) were observed growing adjacent to transplanted corals (**Figure 3**). PACs is a red encrusting alga that forms dense, rubbery mats on hard substrate and live coral tissue. Unlike beneficial crustose coralline algae (CCA), PAC inhibits coral larval settlement and outcompetes coral tissue, thereby limiting coral regrowth. Further, PAC acts as a physical and chemical barrier to coral recovery. The proliferation of PAC is often associated with nutrient enrichment and reduced herbivory such as the decline of long spined sea urchins (*Diadema antillarum*).
- **Evidence of Tissue Regrowth and/or Regeneration:** despite increased surface water temperatures, sedimentation, increased wave action from tropical disturbances in 2024, and ground swells, several of the coral transplants showed great signs of recovery. This was further substantiated as many coral transplants in 2025 exhibited signs of tissue regeneration and/or regrowth along their margins when compared with pictorial evidence from 2024, e.g., tag no. 068 and 083W (**Table 1**).



Figure 3: Evidence of golden encrusting algae growth (likely Peyssonnelid) adjacent to transplanted coral at Nanny Cay. The golden patch indicated by the **WHITE** arrow suggests recent proliferation of this benthic algae on the surrounding substrate [Source: Environmental Systems Ltd].

- **Recruitment:** as it relates to corals is the process by which new coral individuals join an existing coral reef population, typically through the successful settlement and survival of coral larvae. Coral recruitment is a critical process for coral reef health and resilience, especially in the face of disturbances like climate change and ocean acidification.

During the April 2025 field surveys to assess the health of coral transplants, numerous juvenile coral recruits were observed at the transplant site (**Figure 4**), and adjacent to some of the coral transplants as they attached to exposed boulders, and adjacent hard-bottom substrates. The presence of coral recruits which were absent during the initial transplant phase in 2024, suggests successful natural coral larval settlement, indicating that local coral reproduction is occurring in the Territory. As some of the coral recruits were observed near coral transplants, this may be linked to biological settlement cues released by the live coral transplants. In the scientific community, it has long been established that biological cues by live corals enhance larval settlement and attachment. The presence of the coral transplants at the transplant site, appeared to: (a) have played a positive role in attracting coral recruitment; and (b) supported the site's potential for sustained ecological function. Moreover, the coral transplants have the potential to ensure coral reef development over the long-term once environmental conditions are satisfactory to support coral growth and complex structure. These early signs of coral recruitment highlight the importance of coral density and survivorship for restoration success and reef resilience *via* natural propagation.






Figure 4: Juvenile coral recruit observed on the rock substrate, within the transplanted site likely a member of the brain coral Family Mussidae or Merulinidae [Source: Environmental Systems Ltd].



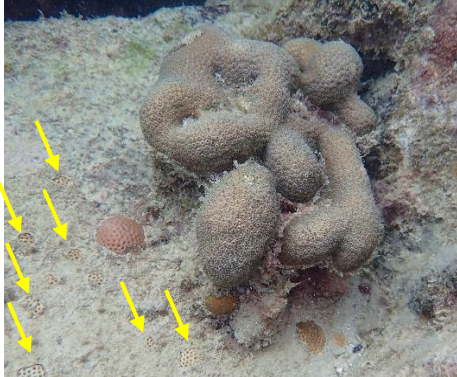

3.2 CHALLENGES





a) Lost Tags and Identification

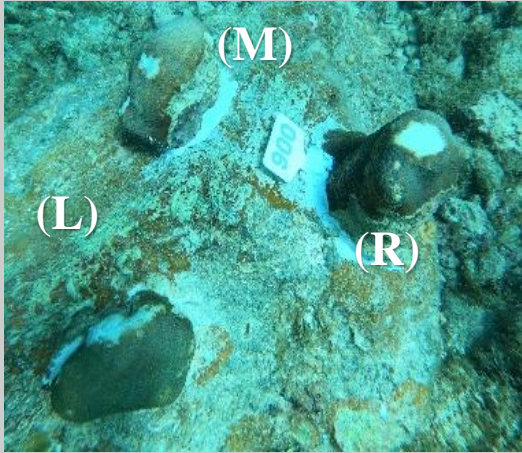


During the initial transplantation of the corals in 2024, several challenges arose, one of which was the weather. Unfavourable weather conditions such as unexpected ground swells, affected the safety and visibility at the site. As the safety of the diving Team was ESL's top priority, the initial focus was to transplant as many corals as possible and tagged them during the process. However, during the monitoring phase in 2025, ESL Team members observed that several of the tags were detached from their intended coral colonies or coral fragments. Loss tags made comparison with 2024 observations difficult. As a result, ESL Team members relied on distinct features (e.g., shape of coral, indentations and the like) from the 360° photographic comparisons to narrow down the best possible matched colonies with that from their 2024 counterparts. However, this method proved to be extremely challenging especially when it came to the smaller circular boulder corals and it was very time consuming. It was therefore decided that a separate table with untagged corals and fragments would be created (**Table 2**), as it was apparent that some of the tags did not cure at all. When weather conditions are favourable, the ESL Team will return to site and properly tag and document these transplanted corals and coral fragments.

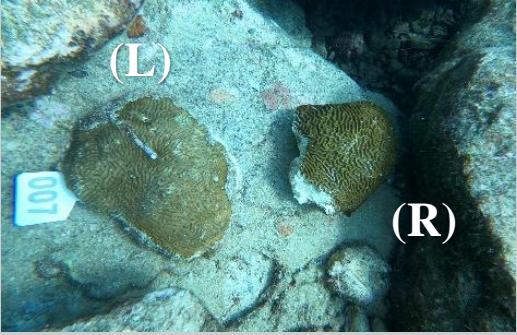
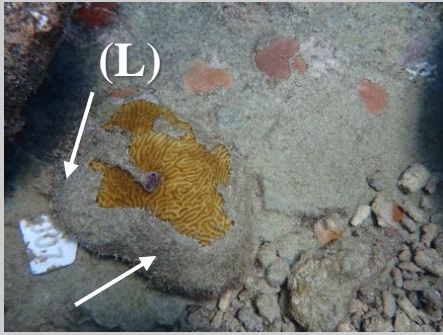


Table 1: 2025 assessment of transplanted coral colonies and fragments along the revetment of the outer marina at Nanny Cay. Corals and fragments were assessed for survival (dead vs. live), estimated tissue coverage (%), and observed changes over a one-year period after transplantation [*Source:* Environmental Systems Ltd.]

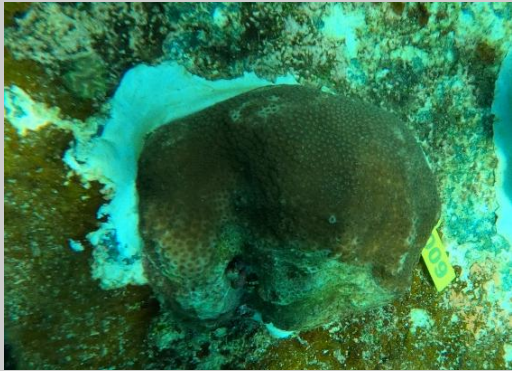
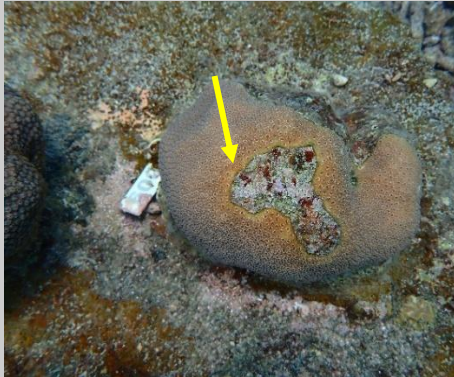



TAG No.	Coral Name	Pictorial Evidence April 2024	Pictorial Evidence March 2025	Observations	Active Tissue Loss (Yes/No)
001	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Tissue coverage remained intact. No visible signs of tissue loss, lesions or disease observed. Skeletal shape and structure remain unchanged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue = 100% 	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>
002	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		

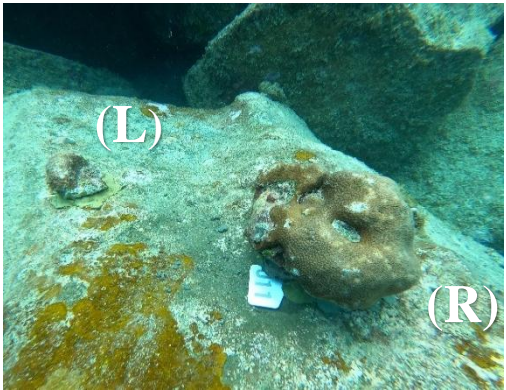
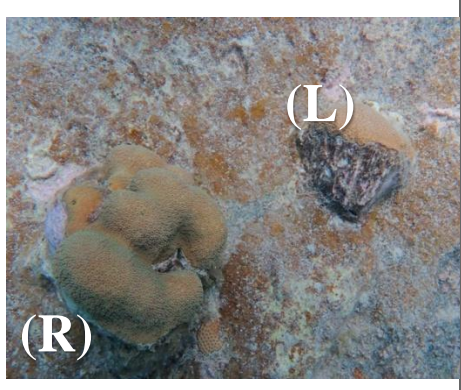


003	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
003W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthier in 2025 vs. 2024. Previous lesions and patches from 2024 were not prominent. Data suggests regeneration of coral tissue. Juvenile coral recruits (YELLOW arrow) observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue 5% 	<p>No</p>
004	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		






005	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
005W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
006	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Tissue at the lower end of the coral base receded with noticeable algal overgrowth colonising the dead areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue 80% • Estimated dead tissue 20% 	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>






006W	LOBED STAR <i>Corbicula annularis</i>		<p>These coral fragments (L, M and R) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
007	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral showed signs of recovery. The polyp structure is clear and undisturbed. No visible signs of lesions, paling or exposed skeleton in 2025 vs. 2024. Coral shape unchanged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 100% 	No





007W	SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>			PARTIALLY ALIVE Left fragment (L): severe tissue loss observed. Dead tissue colonised by thick sedimentation (WHITE arrows). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 40% • Estimated dead tissue: 60% Right fragment (R): not found.	No
	SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>				
008	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.		
008W	SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>	No photo available from 2024. This coral may not have been documented during the 2024 transplantation efforts. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed for comparison with 2025.			



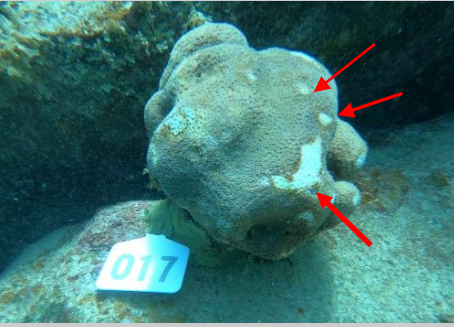

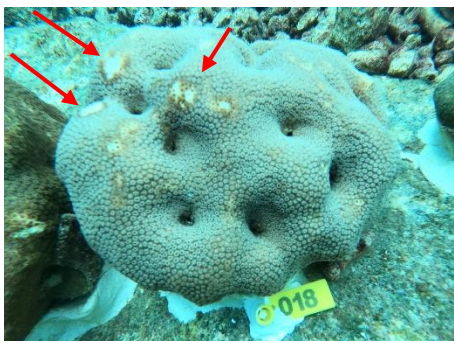

<p>009</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Tissue loss observed in the large central area of of the coral (YELLOW arrow) which exposed bare seketon that is overgrown by turf algae. Remaining live tissue appears healthy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 75% • Estimated dead tissue: 25% 	<p>No</p>
<p>010</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appears to have survived and has remained stable. Coral growing out from under the overhanging boulder. Some visible signs of mild paling. No visible tissue loss, lesions or algal overgrowth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 50% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(Mild paling potentially from ↓ sunlight, or some other unknown stress)</p>
<p>011</p>	<p>BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the tag was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		



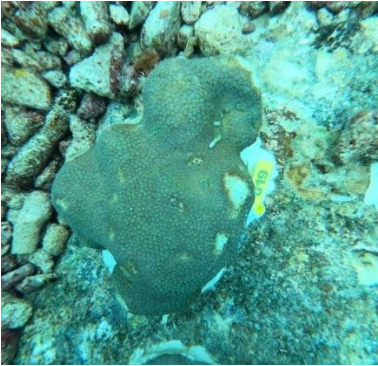

011W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			ALIVE	<p><u>Right (R) fragment:</u> recovered, no signs of tissue loss, lesions or disease.</p> <p><u>Left (L) fragment:</u> still in recovery with some live tissue. PAC growth visible on the rock substrate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue (L): 90% • Estimated live tissue (R): 40% 	No
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>					
012	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			PARTIALLY ALIVE	<p>Coral suffered severe tissue loss with a small section of live tissue on the top right frontal lobe (YELLOW arrow).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 20% • Estimated dead tissue: 80% 	No

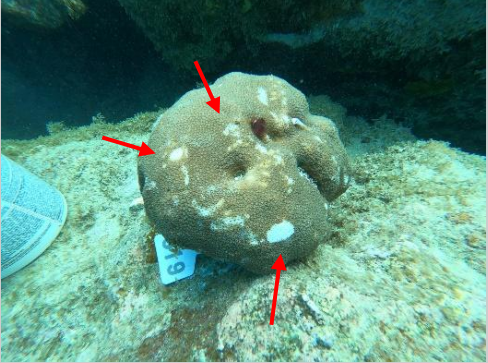




012W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Retaged as 004 due to tag displacement following initial transplantation. No signs of visible lesions, tissue loss or disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% 	<p>No</p>
013	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Signs of recovery from predation. No visible signs of lesions, bleaching or diseases. Algal overgrowth on fragmented cut.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 85% • Estimated dead tissue: 15% 	<p>No</p>
013W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the coral transplant and the tag were dislodged and the transplant subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, the coral transplant may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		



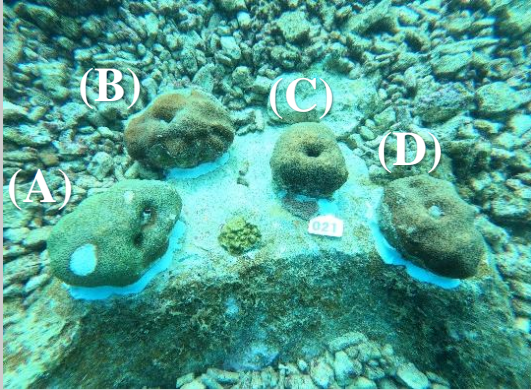
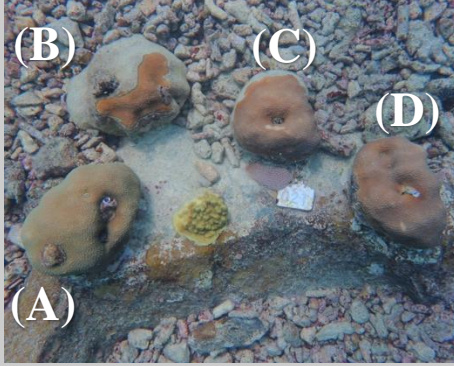
014	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the transplant and tag were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
014W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Possible same coral. Tag was missing and later retagged as #133 due to its morphology. Coral healthy with no lesions or predation marks. minor pale spots (WHITE arrow) present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(minor paling)</p>
015	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Original tag was lost. Transplant was identified, and re-tagged as #134 based on matching morphology, species identity, and growth form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 85% • Estimated dead tissue: 15% 	<p>No</p>






015W	BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy. No visible predation marks, lesions or paling spots seen in 2024 (RED arrows). Juvenile coral recruit observed adjacent to transplant (YELLOW arrow).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% 	No
016	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>	<p>No photo available from 2024. Possible reasons: (a) transplant was not documented in 2024; or (b) the transplant lost its 2024 tag. Colony was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not compared in 2025.</p>			
016W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the transplant and tag were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, the coral transplant may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		





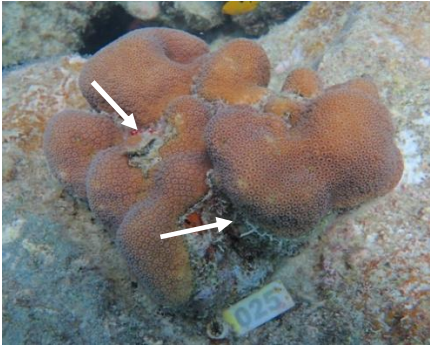
<p>017</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">DECLINING</p> <p>Coral transplant was dislodged and buried resulting in smothering. The transplant suffered tissue loss → overall health declined within the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 20% • Estimated dead tissue: 80% 	<p>No</p>
<p>017W</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="background-color: #c8e6c9; text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthier in 2025. Recovery from lesions and predations marks in 2024 (RED arrows). No signs of bleaching or other diseases in 2025 survey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>No</p>
<p>018</p>	<p>BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>			<p style="background-color: #c8e6c9; text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Recovery from the white lesions in 2024 (RED arrows) possibly from environmental factors in 2025. Moderate tissue loss on the upper right lobe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 85% • Estimated dead tissue: 15% 	<p>Yes (minor paling)</p>




<p>018W</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant showed signs of recovery from previous lesions and/or paling (RED arrow) observed in 2024. No new signs of lesions or stress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% 	<p>No</p>
<p>019</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>PARTIALLY ALIVE</p> <p>Missing tag. Coral recognised by its distinctive lobe shape. Dead tissue overgrown with algae (RED circle). Sedimentation at the base of coral (WHITE arrow).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 65% • Estimated dead tissue: 35% 	<p>No</p>

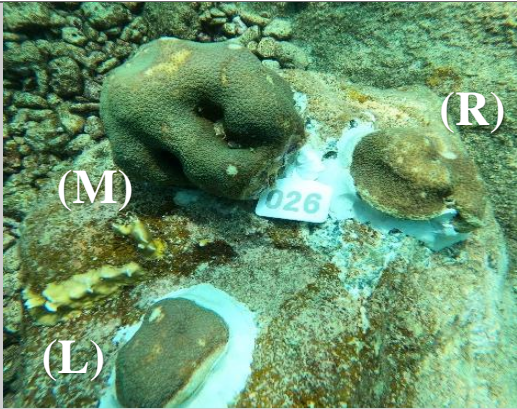


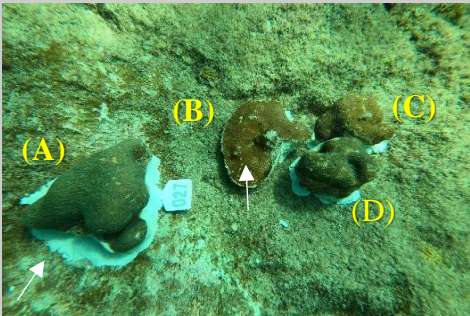

019W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Improved coral health as localised lesions in 2024 (RED arrows) healed for the most part. Signs of paling in 2025 (YELLOW arrow) suggests stress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 90% • Estimated dead tissue: 10% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(paling)</p>
020	<p>BOULDER STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>			<p>DECLINING</p> <p>Coral dislodged from its original attachment location and buried in rocky rubble.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 25% • Estimated dead tissue: 75% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(abrasion occurred from rocks and sediment)</p>
020W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the transplant and tag were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, the transplant may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		




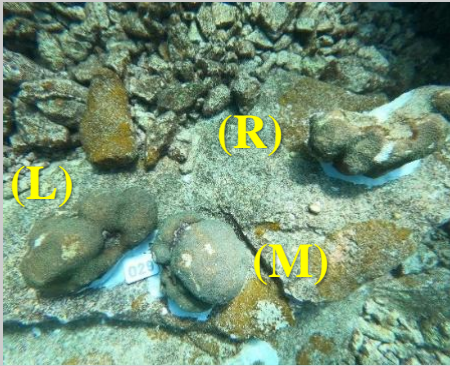
021	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral identified by its lobe structure and indentation in the lobe. No signs of lesions, but signs of predation by coralivorous snail (RED circle). No signs of paling or bleaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No
021W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>Colony A = Lesion healed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% <p>Colony B = ↓ coral health and ↑ sedimentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 30% <p>Colony C = minor scaring and ↑ sedimentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 70% <p>Colony D = minor scaring but good condition overall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% 	No
	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				
	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				
	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				



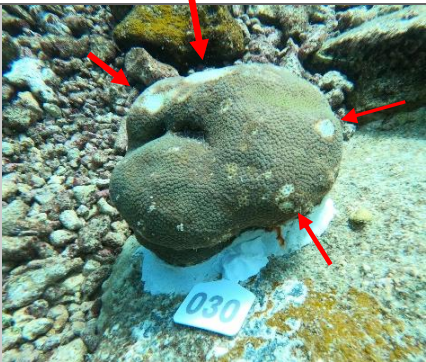



022	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the transplant and tag were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, the coral transplant may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
022W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant showed signs of recovery. Previous lesions reduced in size. Area of concern highlighted by the WHITE circle and arrow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>No</p>
023	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant remained inact. Overall improvement in tissue colour and uniformity. Previous paling healed and polyp structure was clear. Base had some turf algae.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 85% • Estimated dead tissue: 15% 	<p>No</p>






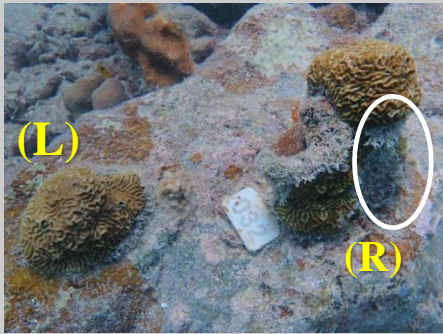
<p>024</p>	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthy with improved tissue colouration and uniformity in 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>No</p>
<p>024W</p>	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
<p>025</p>	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Colony showed some tissue loss (WHITE arrows) possibly due to predation. Areas with exposed skeleton shows growth of turf algae.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 88% • Estimated dead tissue: 12% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(Signs of predation)</p>





<p>025W</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
<p>026</p>	<p>BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant showed improved recovery. Tissue colour was uniformed and vibrant. Small lesions possibly due to light stress found at the base of the coral (WHITE circle).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>No</p>

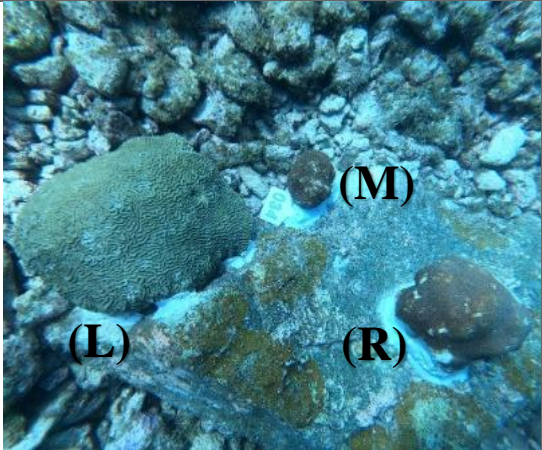

026W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>These coral fragments (L, M and R) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
	BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i>				
027	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant showed signs of recovery from 2024. No signs of new lesions, predation, disease or bleaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No
027W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Only fragment A observed in 2025. Fragments B, C and D were not observed and may have become dislodged or buried.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue for Fragment A: 100% 	No
	BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i>				
	BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i>				
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				






028	BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant showed signs of recovery from 2024 with major lesions successfully healed and tissue regeneration evident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No
028W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
029W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>These coral fragments (L, R, and M) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				



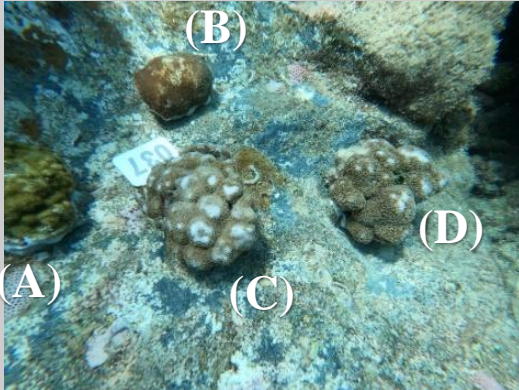
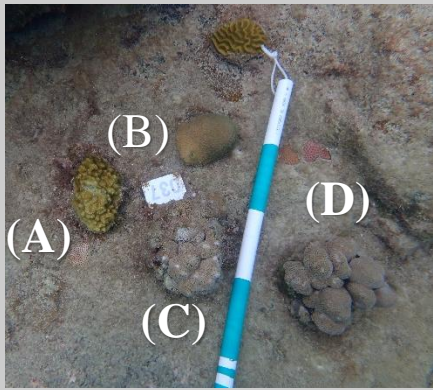
030	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral was still intact and recognisable. Coral appeared dull with some paling on the upper right side (RED circle). No active signs of disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 88%, • Estimated dead tissue: 12% 	No
30W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant showed signs of improvement from 2024. Previous lesions and/or paling (RED arrows) were resolved, indicating high resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No
031	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Recovery from lesions, predation, disease, paling or bleaching (RED arrows) evident. Coral appeared healthier in 2025 vs. 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% 	No




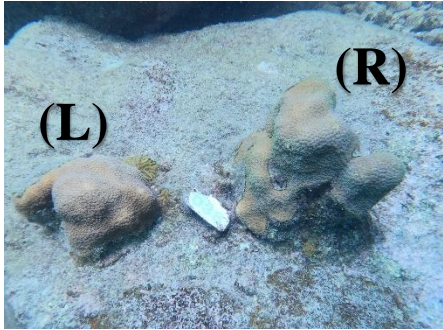
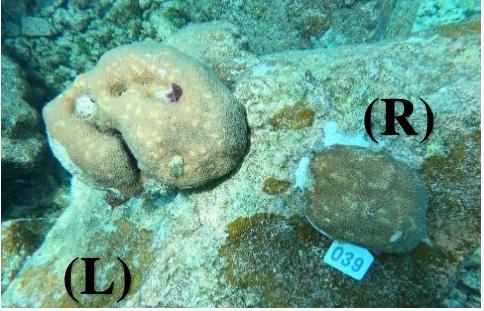
031W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>No new evidence of active lesions, predation, disease, paling or bleaching observed in 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 85% • Estimate dead tissue: 15% 	No
032	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant appeared stable. Localised area of cover highlighted by RED arrow- likely tissue paling or starting to partially bleach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 80% • Estimated dead tissue: 20% 	No
032W	KNOBBY BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria clivosa</i> KNOBBY BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria clivosa</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p><u>Left fragment (L):</u> no tissue loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% <p><u>Right fragment (R):</u> tissue loss on the lower right side of the coral (WHITE circle).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 60% • Estimated dead tissue: 40% 	No




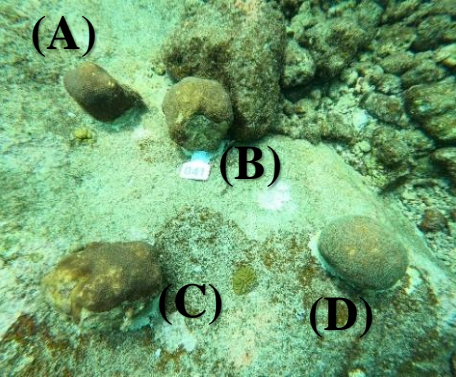
<p>033</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the transplant and tag were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
<p>033W</p>	<p>SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant appears healthy. More uniform pigmentation. Some areas of concern (RED arrows).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 97% • Estimated dead tissue: 3% 	<p>No</p>
<p>034</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the transplant and tag were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		


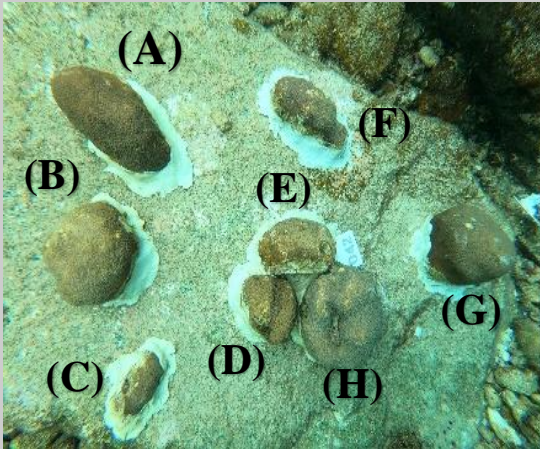
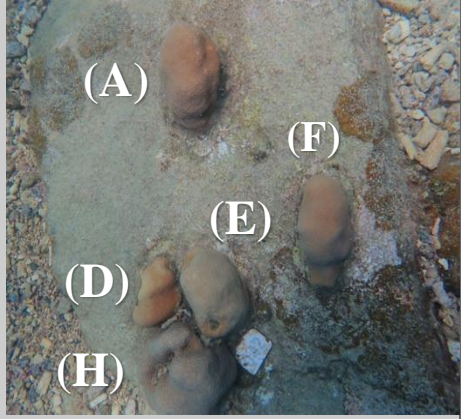
034W	SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>		<p>These coral fragments (L, M and R) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the fragments and tag were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		
035	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>	



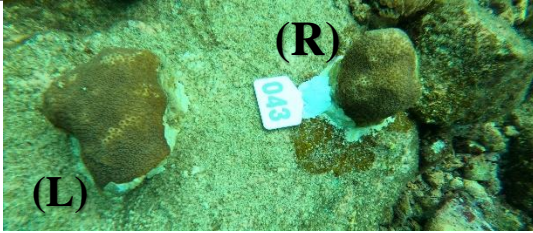


035W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
036	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Lesions healed. Increased sedimentation in available rock space. There was evidence of paling (WHITE circle) on the upper surface possibly from mild bleaching or environmental stress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 90% • Estimated dead tissue: 10% 	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(light stress)</p>
036W	LOBED STAR (L) <i>Orbicella annularis</i> SYMMETRICAL BRAIN (R) <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p><u>Right (R) fragment:</u> healthy, and showed signs of tissue regeneration. No visible signs of stress, bleaching or disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% <p><u>Left (L) coral fragment:</u> not found.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>


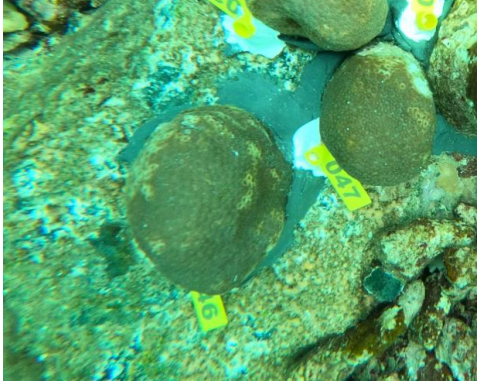

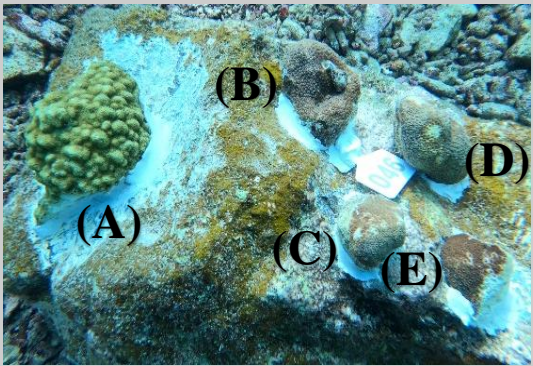
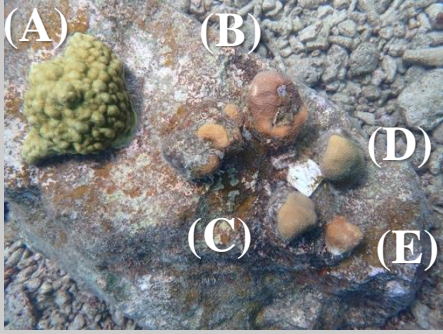
037	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant remained intact but shows signs of minor paling and reduced vibrancy compared to 2024. No major lesions or tissue loss observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 93% • Estimated dead tissue: 7% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(light stress)</p>
037W	<p>MUSTARD HILL (A)</p> <p><i>Porites astreoides</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p><u>Fragment A</u>: significant recovery. Some paling on the top of the fragment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate live tissue: 95% <p><u>Fragment B</u>: appeared stable and healthy. Some paling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% <p><u>Fragment C</u>: recovery from past redation. Pale colouration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 80% <p><u>Fragment D</u>: appeared healthy. No signs of paling, bleaching, disease or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% 	<p>No</p>
	<p>BOULDER STAR (B)</p> <p><i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>				<p>No</p>
	<p>FINGER CORAL (C)</p> <p><i>Porites porites</i></p>				<p>No</p>
	<p>FINGER CORAL (D)</p> <p><i>Porites porites</i></p>				<p>No</p>

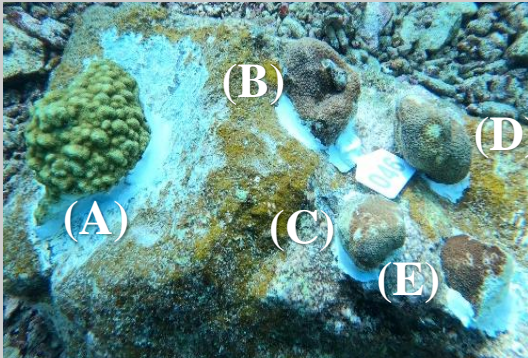
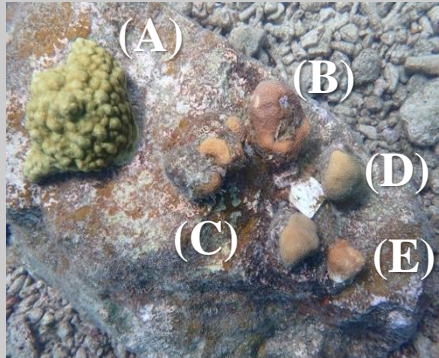




038	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant appeared healthy. Visible polyps. Healed from previous predation. No visible lesions, paling or disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 90% • Estimated dead tissue: 10% 	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>
038W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p><u>Left Coral (L)</u>: maintained its structure and form. Some signs of paling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 90% <p><u>RIGHT Coral (R)</u>: recovery from predation and lesions. Turf algae and increased sedimentation at base of coral.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 85% 	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes (minor)</p>
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>	
039	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>These coral fragments (L and R) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		






040	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
041	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy. Signs of recovery from predation. There was no evidence of lesions, or bleaching present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	No
041W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>These coral fragments (A, B, C, and D) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				





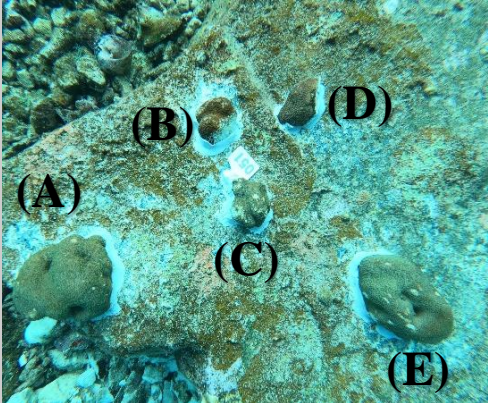
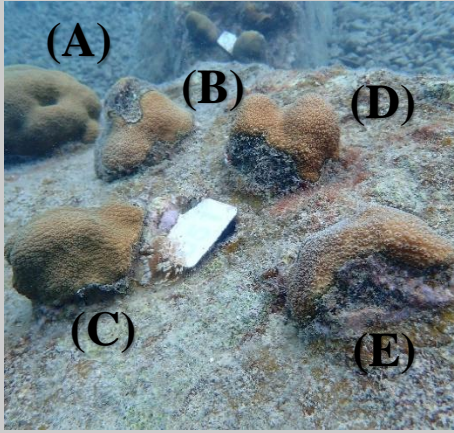
042	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
042W	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p><u>Missing colonies in 2025:</u> ✓ Fragments B, C and G.</p> <p><u>Potential causes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dislodgement ▪ Burial by coral rubble and/or sediment. <p><u>Observed colonies in 2025:</u> ✓ Fragments A, D, E, F & H.</p> <p><u>Fragment observations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fragment A = Healthy ○ Fragment D = Paling ○ Fragment E = Healthy ○ Fragment F = Healthy ○ Fragment H = Healthy 	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Only</u> fragment D with minor paleness.</p>
	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				
	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				
	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				
	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				
	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				
	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>				
<p>Lobed Star <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>					





043	<p>SYMMETRICAL BRAIN</p> <p><i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i></p>			<p style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">DECLINING</p> <p>Coral skeleton was exposed, covered with sediment and turf algae. Some small pale sections was present on live tissue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 25% • Estimated death tissue: 75% 	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(minor)</p>
043W	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p> <p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>These fragments (L and R) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
044	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="background-color: #c8e6c9; text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant appeared healthier with deeper pigmentation in 2025. Live tissue coverage improved. No signs of bleaching, tissue loss or disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 90% • Estimated dead tissue: 10% 	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>

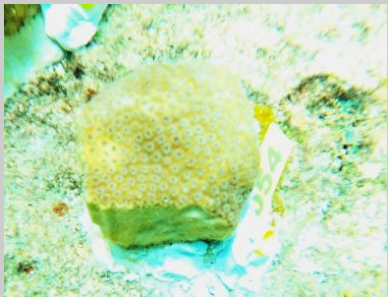

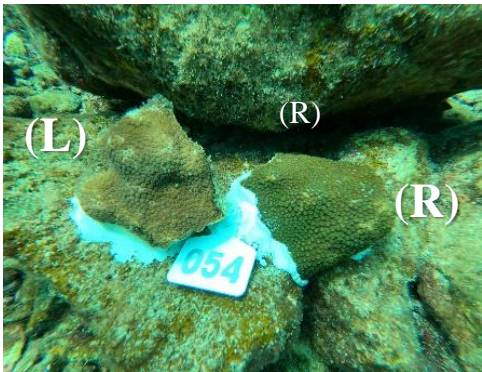
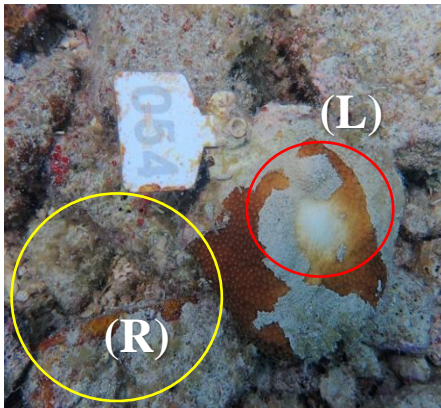

045	MASSIVE STARLET <i>Siderastrea siderea</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
046	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral (RED circle) appeared healthy in April 2025. No sign of lesions, bleaching, paling or disease observed in 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 96% • Estimated dead tissue: 4% 	No
046W	MUSTARD HILL (A) <i>Porites astreoides</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Fragment A: retained all its live tissue.</p> <p>Fragment B: some signs of tissue regression and sedimentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 70% <p>Fragment C: slight tissue regression, but appeared stable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 50% 	No
	LOBED STAR (B) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			No (Predation)	
	LOBED STAR (C) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			No	






	LOBED STAR (D) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			Fragment D: slight paling at the upper lobe of the fragment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 100% 	No
	LOBED STAR (E) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			Fragment E: some paling. Presence of a white lesion at the lower base of the fragment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 90% 	Yes (Tissue loss noted)
047	MOUNTAINOUS STAR <i>Orbicella faveolata</i>			<div style="background-color: #90EE90; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">ALIVE</div> Coral transplant appeared healthy and vibrant in colour. No sign of disease, tissue loss or paling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 100% 	No
047W	SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>			<div style="background-color: #FF0000; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">DECLINING</div> Coral fragment showed significant tissue loss. Turf algae and sedimentation encroached around the dead margins. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 35% Estimated dead tissue: 65% 	No




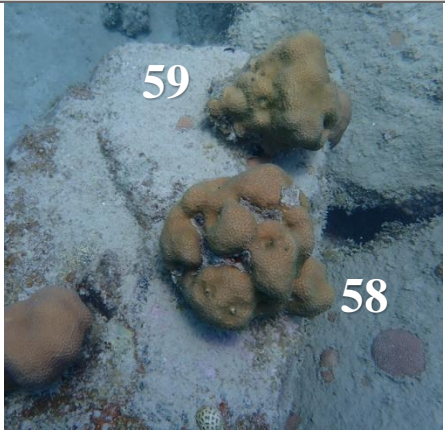
048	<p>MASSIVE STARLET</p> <p><i>Siderastrea siderea</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant lost original tag and was retagged #186. Transplant appeared healthy and vibrant in colour. No sign of disease, tissue loss or paling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% 	<p>No</p>
048W	<p>FINGER CORAL</p> <p><i>Porites porites</i></p>			<p>PARTIALLY ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant showed significant tissue loss. Turf algae and sediment accumulated in dead areas. Scaring remained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 40% • Estimated dead tissue: 60% 	<p>Yes</p>
049W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			





050	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy and vibrant in colour. Previous lesions healed suggesting tissue regeneration. No signs of disease or tissue loss. Some pale spots (RED arrow).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(minor)</p>
051	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthy. No signs of bleaching, predation or physical damage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 90% • Estimated dead tissue: 10% 	<p>No</p>
051W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p> <p>(A to E)</p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral cluster stable but showed tissue loss post transplantation. Turf algae and sediment present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated LT Fragment A: 95% • Estimated LT Fragment B: 80% • Estimated LT Fragment C: 95% • Estimated LT Fragment D: 80% • Estimated LT Fragment E: 75% 	<p>No</p>





052	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
052W	<p>GROOVED BRAIN</p> <p><i>Diploria labyrinthiformis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy post transplant. Previously exposed margin remained stable with no signs of recession or new tissue loss. Coral pigmentation remained vibrant. No visible signs of disease, bleaching or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	<p>No</p>
053	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		

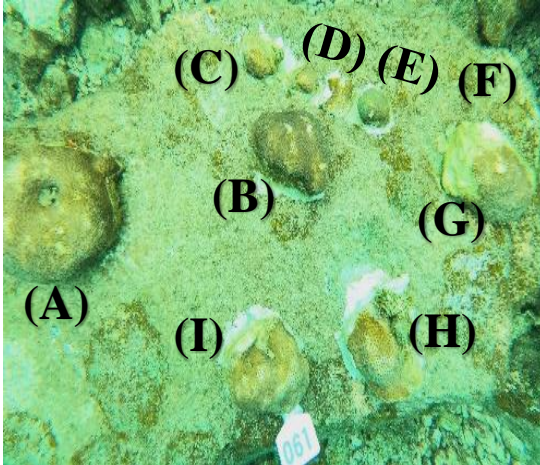

054	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">DECLINING</p> <p>Severe tissue loss. Bare skeleton exposed possibly due to disease exposure → Extensive tissue degradation observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 20% • Estimated dead tissue: 80% 	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>
054W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">DECLINING</p> <p>Fragment (L): tissue severely degraded, and sediment accumulated in dead spaces. Active tissue loss (RED circle).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 25% • Estimated dead tissue: 75% <p>Fragment (R): buried (YELLOW circle) with an estimated 5% live tissue remaining.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>
	<p>MOUNTAINOUS STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella faveolata</i></p>				
055	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		

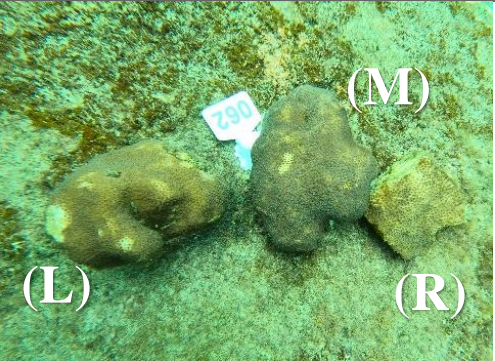




055W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Significant tissue loss (YELLOW arrow). Previous tissue loss showed bare skeleton with algae accumulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 70% • Estimated dead tissue: 30% 	<p>No</p>
056	<p>BOULDER STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
056W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant appeared healthy. No visible signs of predation, disease, paling, bleaching or tissue loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>No</p>


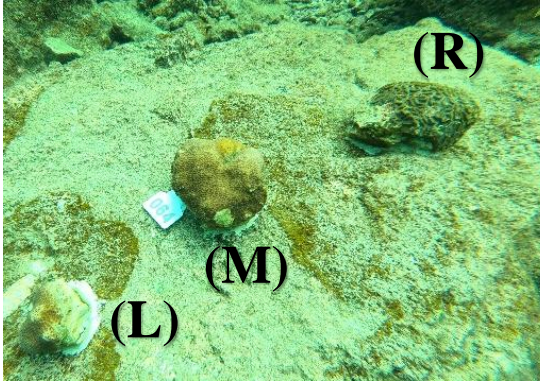
057	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Stable transplant. Algae and sediment accumulation in dead regions. Remaining live tissue pigmentation was vibrant. No visible signs of disease, predation, new or action tissue loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 60% • Estimated dead tissue: 40% 	No
058 & 059	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplants appeared healthy and recovered from previous lesions. Pigment was vibrant. Algae and sediment accumulated in dead areas. No signs of tissue loss, diseases or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated LT (#058) fragment: 85% • Estimated TL (#059) fragment: 90% 	No





058W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
059W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the coral and the tag were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
060	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthy and polyps were clearly visible. No visual evidence of lesions, disease or predation observed in 2025. Turf algae grew at the transplant's base.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No

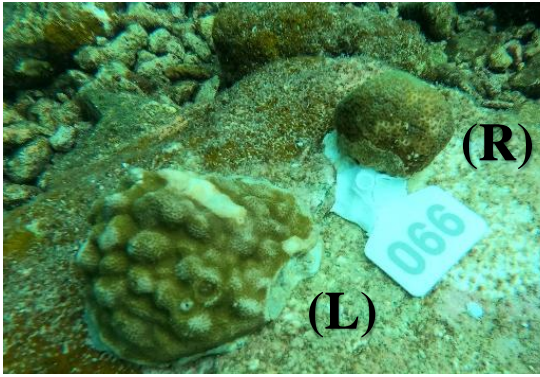
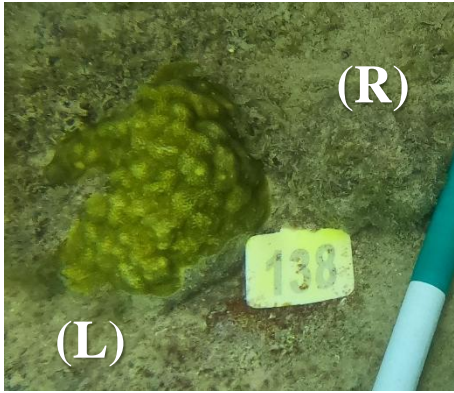



<p>060W</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>MISSING</p> <p>Transplant not observed in 2025 eventhough the coral tag was present. Transplant was dislodged from its location. Possible that the transplant died and was buried.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>061</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Ooriginal tag lost and was retagged with a new tag (i.e., #061). No visible sign of disease, tissue loss or disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue = 98% with paling that can reduce health over the long-term. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(Pigment on the upper porpotion appeared pale)</p>



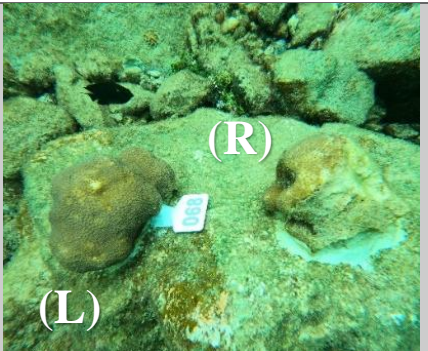
<p>061W</p>	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p> <p>(A to H)</p>		<p>These coral fragments (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that the fragments and tags were dislodged and possibly buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>
<p>062</p>	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>






062W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>These coral fragments (L, M and R) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
	BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i>				
063	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy. Shape did not change over time. No visible signs of paling, bleaching, disease or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 100% 	No
063W	SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">DEAD</p> <p>Significant tissue loss was observed as the available surface space was covered by algae and sediment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 0% • Estimated dead tissue: 100% 	



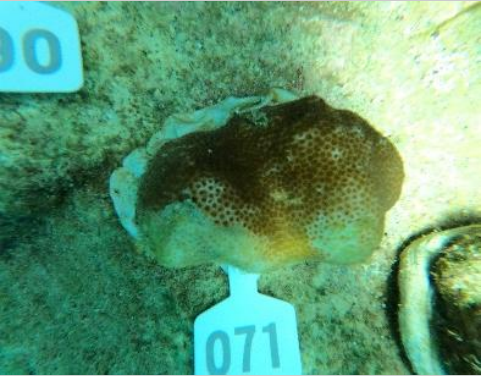



064	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>
064W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>These coral fragments were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		
	SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>		


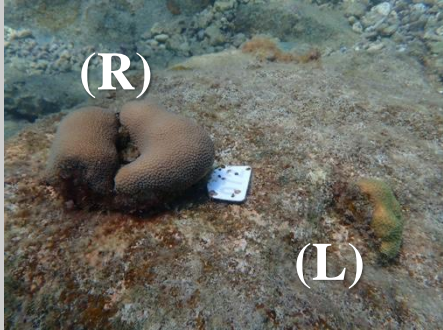


065	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
065W	MASSIVE STARLET <i>Siderastrea siderea</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
066	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthy and displayed a more vibrant pigment colour. No bleaching or tissue loss observed. Tagg was missing but coral structure was identifiable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 70% • Estimated dead tissue: 30% 	No

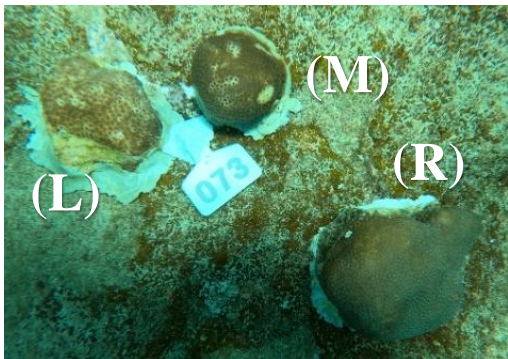




066W	MUSTARD HILL (L) <i>Porites astreoides</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Fragment L - appeared healthy. No signs of bleaching, disease or tissue loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	No
	(R)LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>DEAD</p> <p>Fragment R - over grown with sediment and turf algae.</p>	
067	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthy post transplant. No visible signs of bleaching, disease or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No
067W	FINGER CORAL <i>Porites porites</i>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		


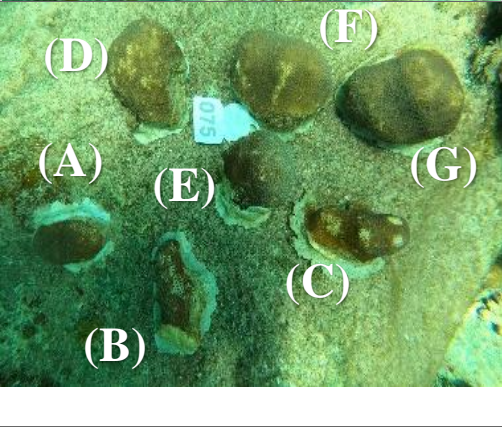

068	<p>MASSIVE STARLET</p> <p><i>Siderastrea siderea</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral showed signs of improvement with lesions from 2024 (WHITE arrows) fully healed. Tissue surface appeared more uniform. Very good pigmentation and no signs of bleaching, disease or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 96% • Estimated dead tissue: 4% 	<p>No</p>
068W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p> <p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>These coral fragments (L and R) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		






069W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
070	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthier in 2025. No visible signs of lesions, bleaching, diseases or paling. Coral shape retained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>No</p>
070W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy. No signs of bleaching, paling, disease or predation. Tag remained intact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>No</p>

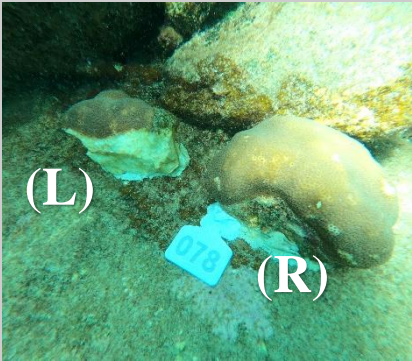
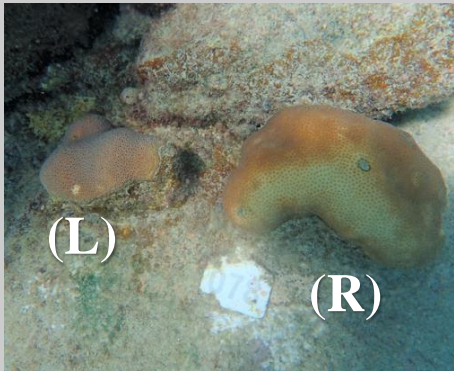



071	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy. Tissue loss from 2025 healed. No new lesions, bleaching or disease observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No
071W	<p>BOULDER STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant retained its structure but showed signs of partial mortality. Dead areas covered with sediment and algae. Remaining live areas appeared healthy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 75% • Estimated dead tissue: 25% 	No
072	<p>SYMMETRICAL BRAIN</p> <p><i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i></p>			<p>PARTIALLY ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant displayed severe tissue loss due to being dislodged from its original position. Rock abrasion caused tissue loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 45% • Estimated dead tissue: 55% 	No




072W	LOBED STAR (L) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			ALIVE Fragment (L): the exposed skeleton was covered with sediment and algae. Remainder of fragment appeared healthy. Some paling on the edges of fragment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 60% • Estimated dead tissue: 40% 	Yes (minor paling)
	LOBED STAR (R) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			Fragment (R): appeared healthy. No visible signs of bleaching, predation or disease. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	No
073	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			ALIVE Coral transplant remained intact and fully attached. Some spotting in the middle section of the lobe. Pale patches could indicate early stages of stress or localised predation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	Yes (possible predation or early stage bleaching due to light stress)




073W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>These coral fragments (L, M and R) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
074	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthier in 2025 vs. 2024 with apparent new growth. No visible signs of bleaching, disease or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No
074W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthy with no visible signs of lesions, predation or disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	No

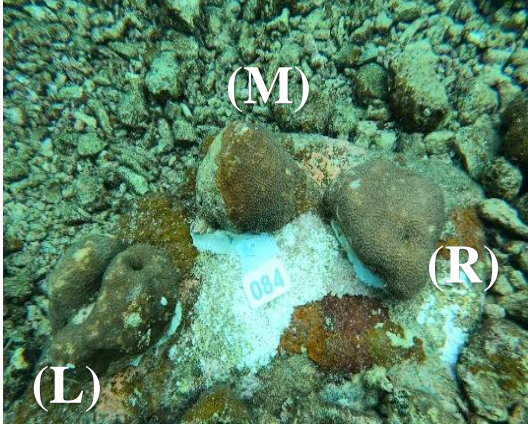
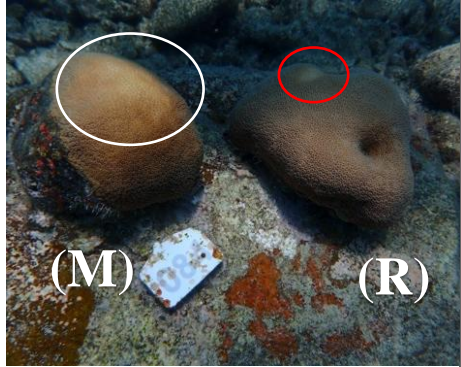


075	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>
075W	LOBED STAR LOBED STAR LOBED STAR LOBED STAR LOBED STAR LOBED STAR		<p>These coral fragments (A to G) were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>
076	BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>





<p>076W</p>	<p>KNOBBY BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria clivosa</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">DEAD</p> <p>Transplant appears to have dislodged from its original location, fell and was subsequently buried within the rocky substrate. Turf algae and sediment covered available space(s).</p>
<p>077</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>	
<p>077W</p>	<p>BOULDER BRAIN <i>Colpophylla natans</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">DEAD</p> <p>Transplant was dislodged from its original location, fell and was buried within the rocky substrate. The abrasion caused severe tissue loss and the exposed bare skeleton which was covered with sediment and turf algae.</p>





078	LOBED STAR (L) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p><u>Fragment (L):</u> fragment cut overgrown with turf algae.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 80% <p><u>Fragment (R):</u> some signs of stress. Pigmentation was pale in color.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 90% 	Yes (white spot and possible lesion)
	LOBED STAR (R) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				Yes
079W	MOUNTAINOUS STAR <i>Orbicella faveolata</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant healthy with vibrant pigment, and visible polyps. No visible signs of lesions, disease or predation. Minimal overgrowth of algae at the base of the transplant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 97% Estimated live tissue: 3% 	No
080	MOUNTAINOUS STAR <i>Orbicella faveolata</i>		This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.		





<p>081</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>
<p>081W</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>
<p>082</p>	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>





082W	<p>MASSIVE STARLET</p> <p><i>Siderastrea siderea</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
083W	<p>BOULDER STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral transplant appeared healthier with improved tissue colouration in 2025. Signs of tissue regeneration observed. Signs of turf algae and sponge growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 90% • Estimated dead tissue: 10% 	<p>No</p>





084	LOBED STAR (L) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			ALIVE Fragment L: missing, possibly dislodged and buried within the rocky substrate.	N/A
	LOBED STAR (M) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			Fragment M: signs of paling (WHITE circle). Previously exposed skeleton overgrown with turf algae and sponges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 80% 	Yes (minor paling)
	LOBED STAR (R) <i>Orbicella annularis</i>			Fragment R: appeared healthier in 2025. Vibrant pigment; however, there was a small area of paleness (RED circle). No sign of lesions, disease or predation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 99% 	Yes (minor paling)
085	SYMMETRICAL BRAIN <i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i>			ALIVE Coral fragment remained healthy with vibrant pigmentation. No evidence of bleaching, lesions or predation visible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated live tissue: 98 Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	No






085W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
086	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
086W	<p>BOULDER STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral fragment showed signs of recovery with improved pigmentation. There was a lesion on the upper region of the coral (RED arrow).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 99% • Estimated dead tissue: 1% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(white patch, possible lesion mark)</p>






<p>087</p>	<p>BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
<p>087W</p>	<p>MOUNTAINOUS STAR <i>Orbicella faveolata</i></p>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
<p>088</p>	<p>FINGER CORAL <i>Porites porites</i></p>			<p>PARTIALLY ALIVE</p> <p>Coral fragment displayed severe tissue loss. Lobes were overgrown with filamentous algae but did not smother the living tissue. No clear signs of disease or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 40% • Estimated dead tissue: 60% 	<p>No</p>





088W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>These coral transplants were not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that they were dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, they may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>				
089	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
089W	MUSTARD HILL <i>Porites astreoides</i>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Slight paling. Structural integrity is intact. No signs of predation. Coral lost original tag and was re-tagged #121.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	<p>Yes</p> <p>(minor)</p>






090	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
90W	<p>MASSIVE STARLET</p> <p><i>Siderastrea siderea</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy. Fragment had vibrant pigmentation. No visible signs of disease, predation, lesions or bleaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	<p>No</p>
091	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		





091W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
092	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy with slight base encroachment from early algal overgrowth and sedimentation. No visible signs of lesions, disease or predation observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 96% • Estimated dead tissue: 4% 	<p>No</p>
093	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment.</p> <p>Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		




093W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Fragment appeared healthier in 2025. No visible signs of stress, lesions, disease or paling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 98% • Estimated dead tissue: 2% 	<p>No</p>
094	<p>FINGER CORAL</p> <p><i>Porites porites</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral displayed signs of improvement post transplant. Areas of dead tissue have healed. No visible signs of predation, disease or tissue loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 85% • Estimated dead tissue: 15% 	<p>No</p>
094W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral fragment was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		




095	FINGER CORAL <i>Porites porites</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant showed signs of recovery. No visible signs of bleaching, disease or predation. Some algal growth at coral base.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 80% • Estimated dead tissue: 20% 	No
095W	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>		<p>This coral was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
096	MUSTARD HILL <i>Porites astreoides</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">DEAD</p> <p>No live tissue. Fragment was covered with sediment.</p>	


096W	<p>SYMMETRICAL BRAIN</p> <p><i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
097	<p>MASSIVE STARLET</p> <p><i>Siderastrea siderea</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
097W	<p>FINGER CORAL</p> <p><i>Porites porites</i></p>			<p>ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy with visible polyps and minimal signs of stress. No active disease or necrosis observed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 90% • Estimated dead tissue: 10% 	<p>No</p>




098	FINGER CORAL <i>Porites porites</i>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
098W	BOULDER STAR <i>Orbicella franksi</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Transplant was intact. Pigment and overall health appeared healthier than in 2024. No visible signs of predation, lesions or disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 85% • Estimated dead tissue: 15% 	No
099	MUSTARD HILL <i>Porites astreoides</i>			<p style="text-align: center;">DECLINING</p> <p>Severe partial mortality. Remaining tissue was clustered at the top. Sediment and algae covered the bare skeleton. Lost tag re-tagged with #192.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 10% • Estimated dead tissue: 90% 	




099W	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>		<p>This coral transplant was not observed during the 2025 survey. It is possible that it was dislodged and subsequently buried beneath rock rubble or covered by sediment. Alternatively, it may still be present but unidentifiable among untagged corals in the surrounding area, due to environmental changes at the site.</p>		
100	<p>SYMMETRICAL BRAIN</p> <p><i>Pseudodiploria strigosa</i></p>			<p style="text-align: center;">ALIVE</p> <p>Coral appeared healthy. No visible signs of lesions, disease or predation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated live tissue: 95% • Estimated dead tissue: 5% 	<p>No</p>
102	<p>MUSTARD HILL</p> <p><i>Porites astreoides</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			




107	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
110	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
113	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			

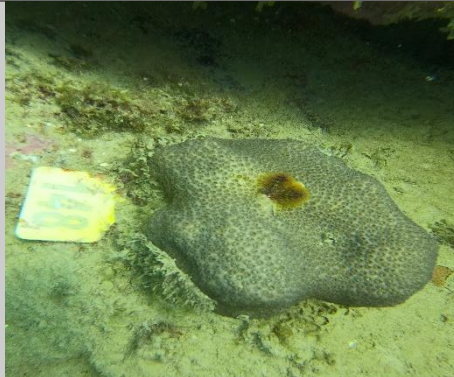


114	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
117	<p>FINGER CORAL</p> <p><i>Porites porites</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
119	<p>BOULDER STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			




120	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
122	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
124	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			




125	<p>MOUNTAINOUS STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella faveolata</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
127	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
128	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			




131	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
133	<p>MASSIVE STARLET</p> <p><i>Siderastrea siderea</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
136	<p>MASSIVE STARLET</p> <p><i>Siderastrea siderea</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			




137	<p>LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
146	<p>MOUNTAINOUS STAR <i>Orbicella faveolata</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
147	<p>MOUNTAINOUS STAR <i>Orbicella faveolata</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			




148	<p>MOUNTAINOUS STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella faveolata</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
149	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
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154	<p>UNKNOWN</p>	<p>Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2025, the identity and history of this transplant could not be confirmed.</p>		<p>DEAD</p>	

155	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
159	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
160	<p>BOULDER BRAIN</p> <p><i>Colpophyllia natans</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			

164	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
165	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
166	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			

172	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
173	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
179	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			

180	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
182	<p>BOULDER STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella franksi</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
183	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			

187	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
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195	<p>LOBED STAR</p> <p><i>Orbicella annularis</i></p>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			




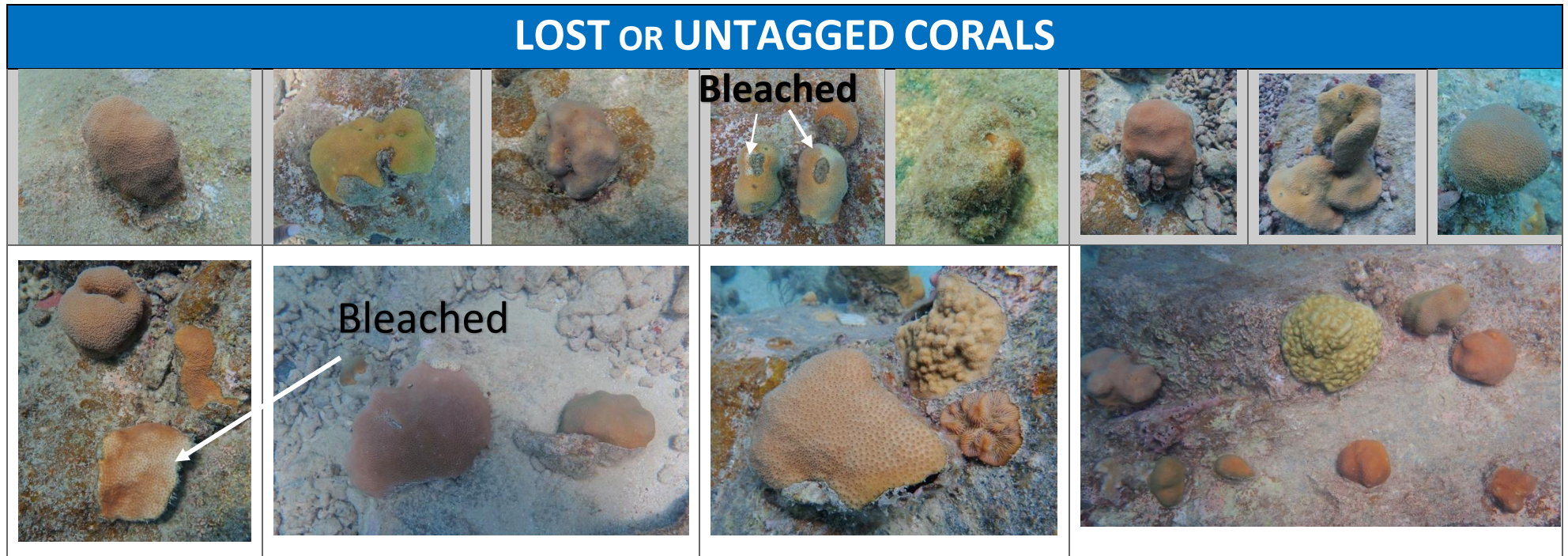
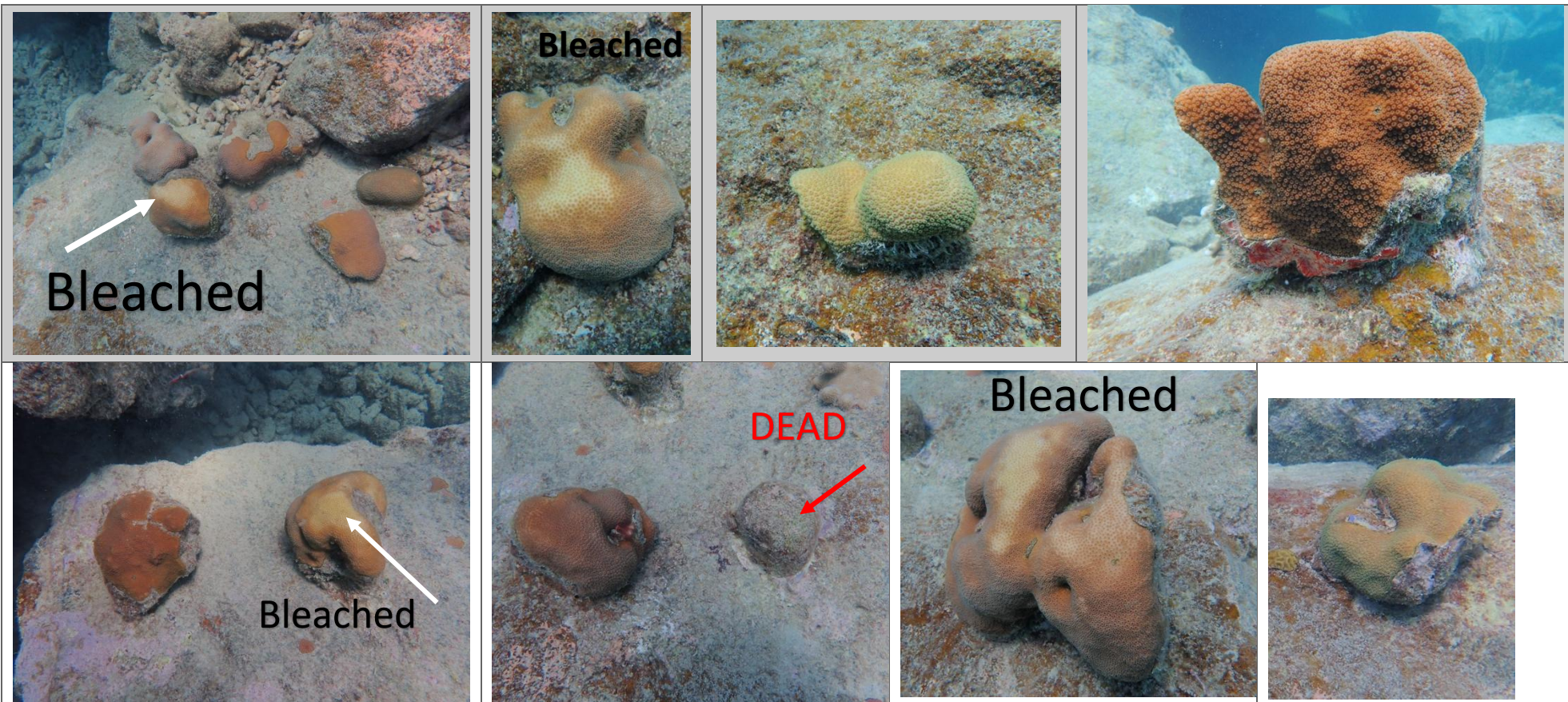
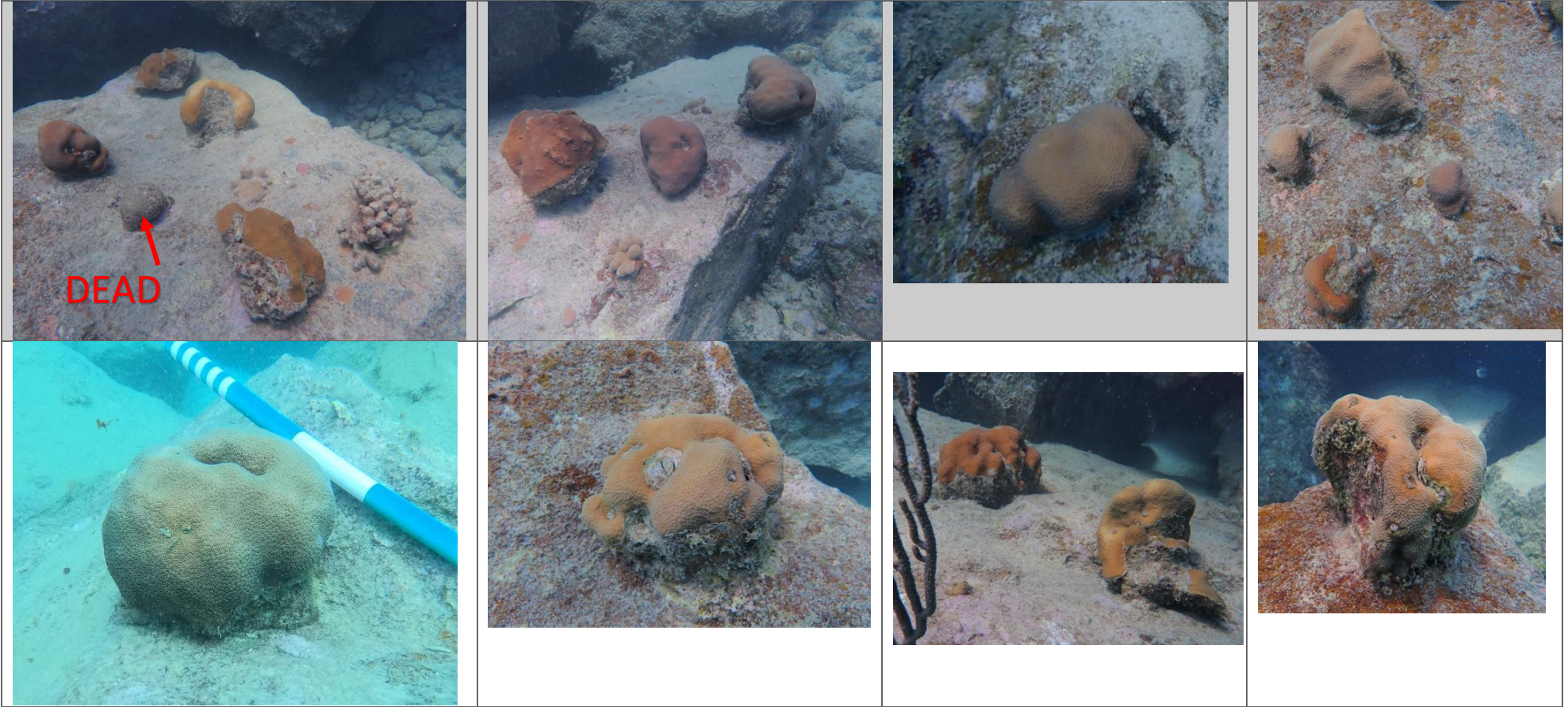
196	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			
197	UNKNOWN	<p>Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2025, the identity and history of this transplant could not be confirmed.</p>		DEAD	
200	LOBED STAR <i>Orbicella annularis</i>	<p>No photo available from 2024. It is possible that: (a) this coral was not documented during the initial transplantation in 2024; or (b) the tag was dislodged as it was re-tagged in 2025. Due to a lack of photographic evidence from 2024, coral health was not assessed in 2025.</p>			

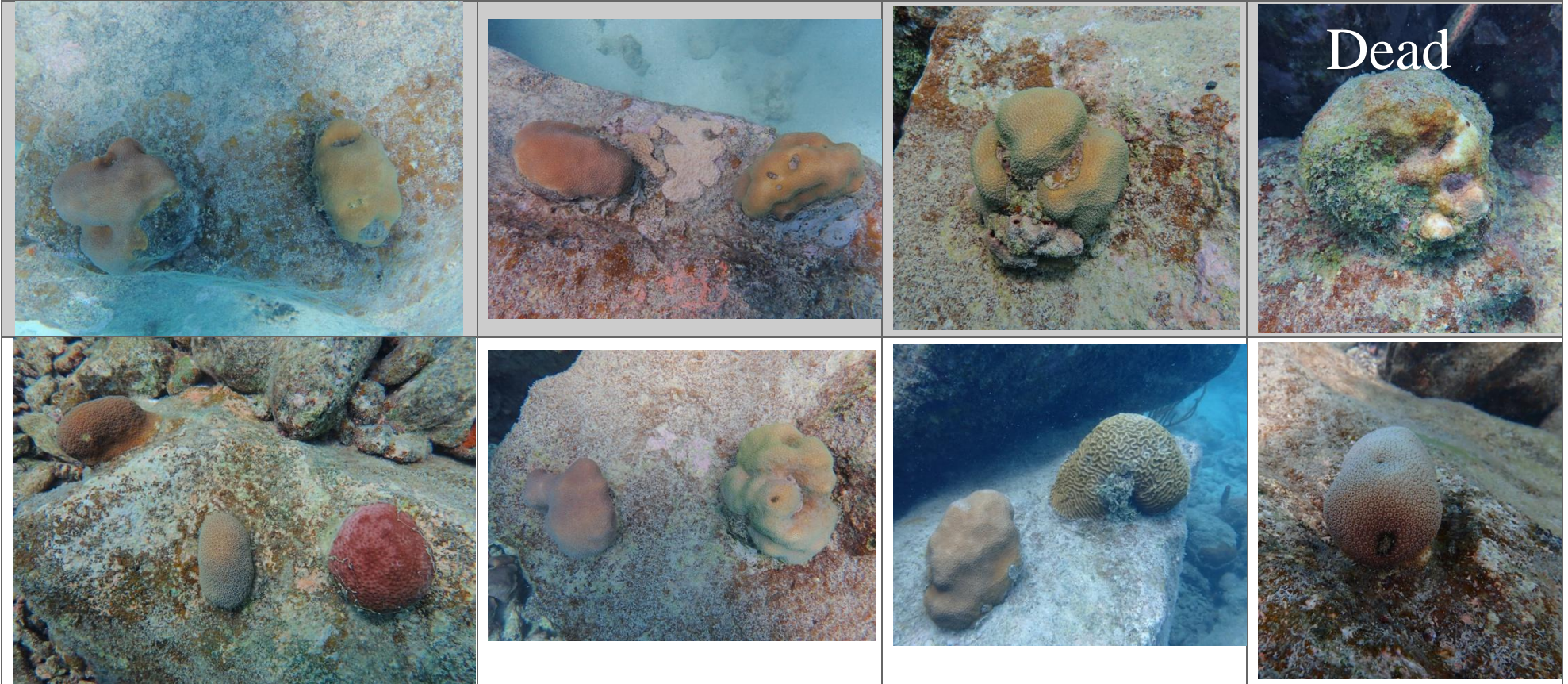
Table 2: Untagged transplanted coral and coral fragments whose identity were not confirmed due to tag loss and/or morphological changes [**Source:** Environmental Systems Ltd].

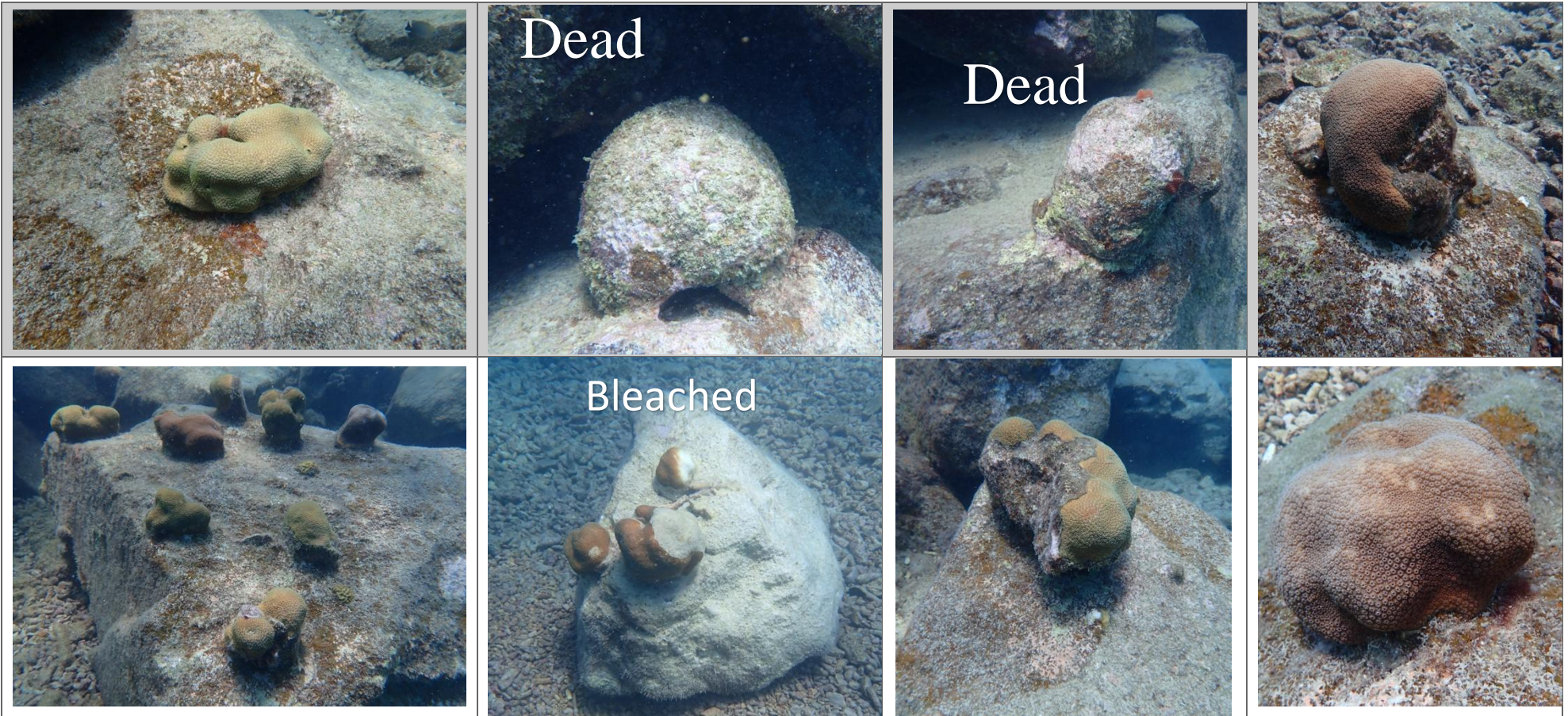


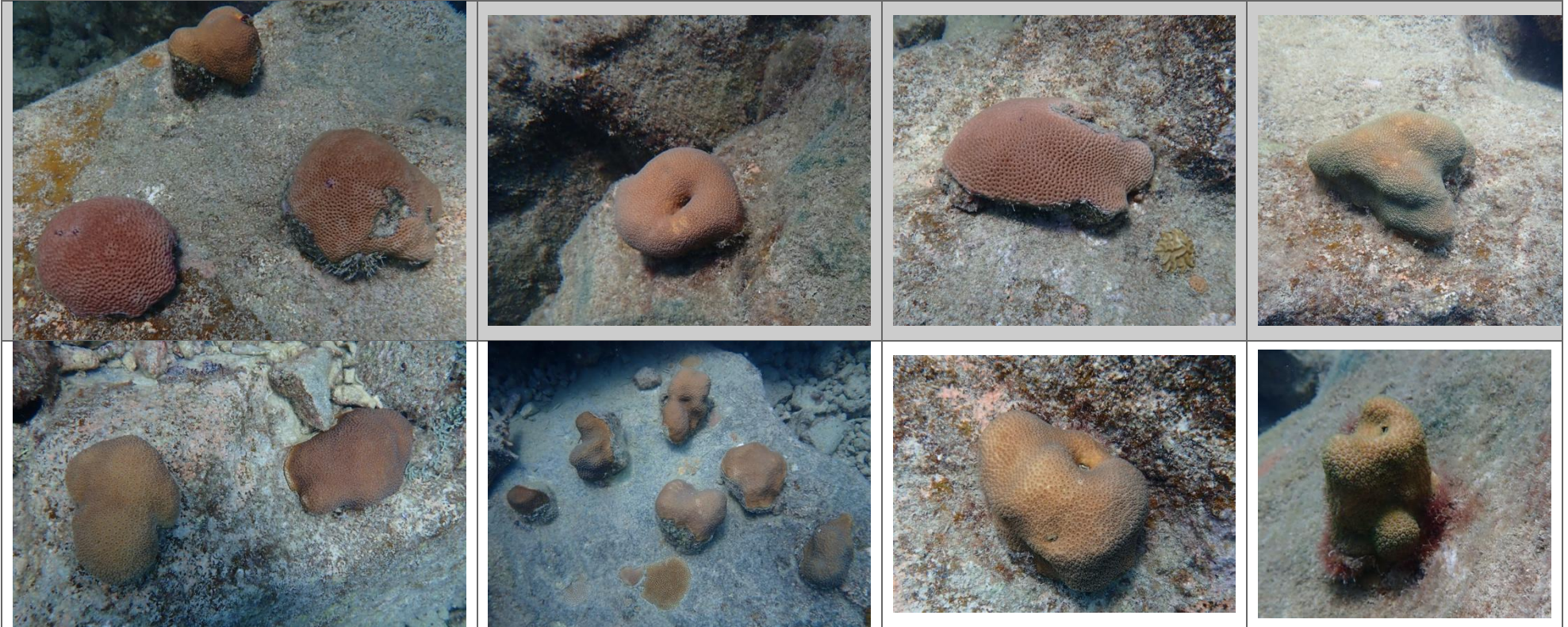




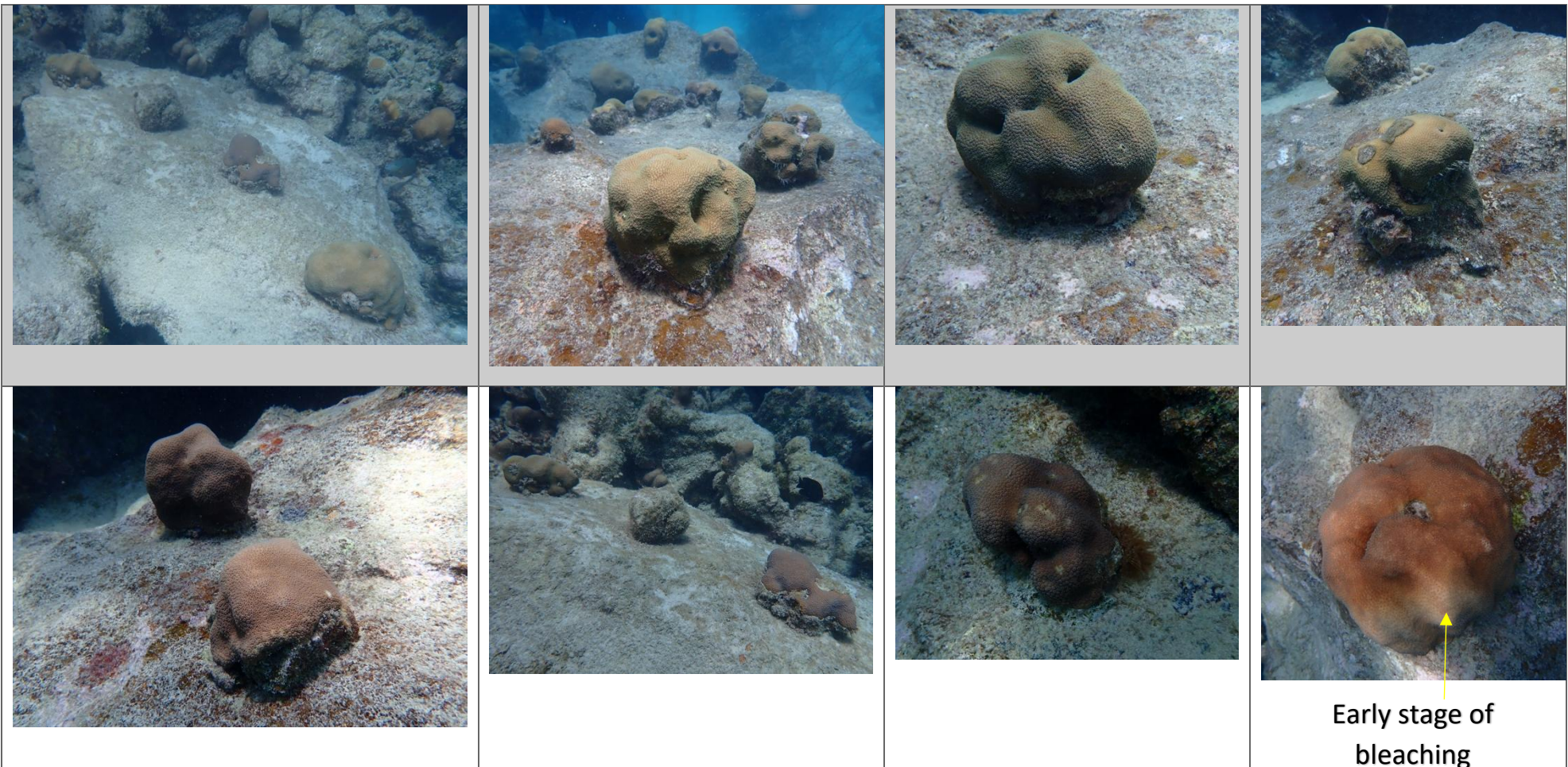






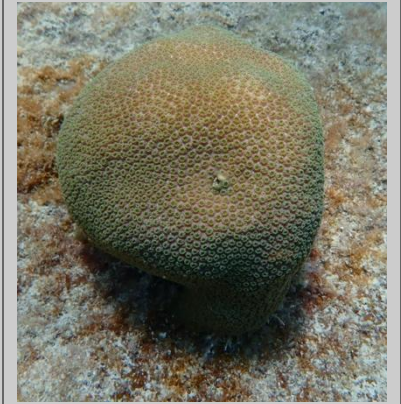


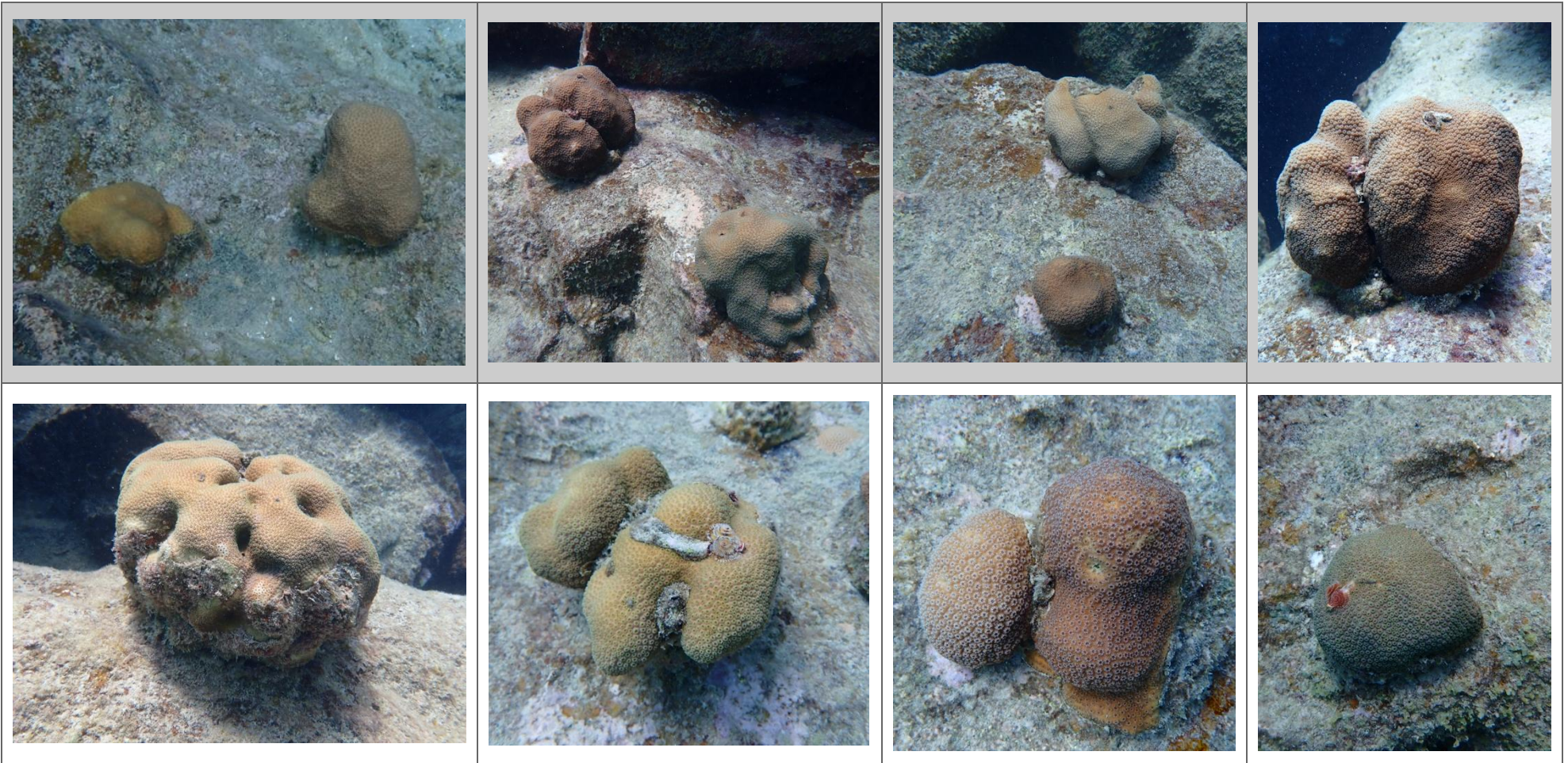




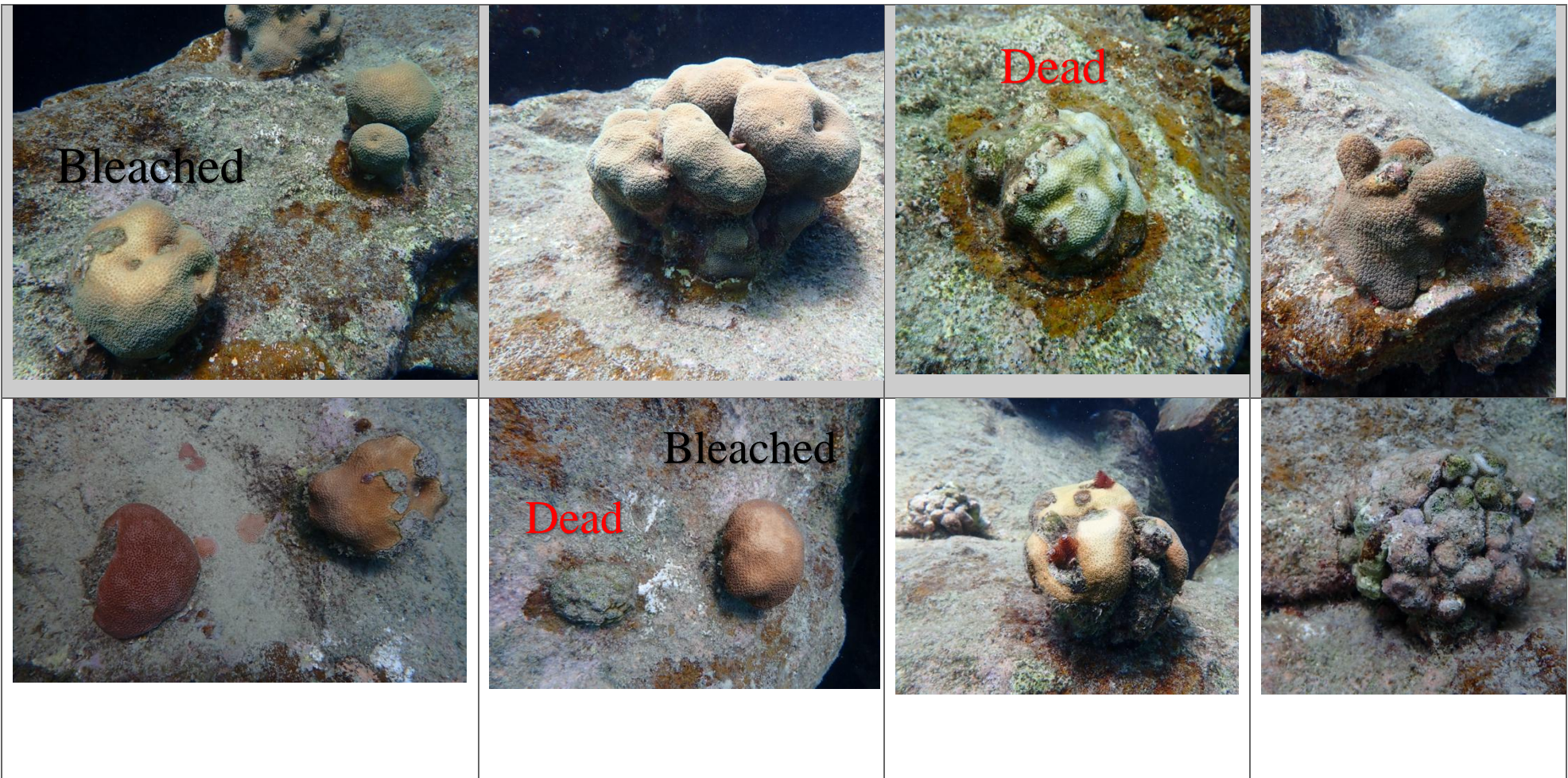
















Bleached

Another notable observation was that several of the coral colonies were found dislodged or toppled over in the sediment and were buried within the rubble (**Figure 5**), suggesting that the colonies had not fully adhered to the substrate at the time of transplantation.



Figure 5: Coral transplant found buried within the rubble in April 2025 [*Source:* Environmental Systems Ltd].

b) Site Location and Sediment Impacts

The transplanted corals were affixed to available rock surfaces on the revetment situated on the eastern side of the existing marina. Prior to transplantation, the site was affected by sedimentation. Hence, the ESL team member, undertook site preparation by cleaning sediment and algal growth from the revetment using a power brush, and handheld brushes. Despite these efforts, sediment loads in the vicinity remained high (**Figure 6**). Corals in low lying areas were vulnerable to smothering, which can lead to tissue mortality and eventually overgrowth by turf and macroalgae. These impacts not only hinder recovery efforts but also creates space for algal dominance which may ultimately affect coral health over the long-term and may result in eventual coral death.



Figure 6: Site conditions surrounding coral colony #015 in 2024 (left) and 2025 (right). The images show increased sediment accumulation (**RED** arrows) over a one-year period, despite initial site preparation and cleaning with a hydraulic scrubber [**Source:** Environmental Systems Ltd].

c) **Peyssonnelid Algae (PAC) Overgrowth and Herbivory**

Peyssonnelid algae (PAC) are a type of calcareous algae that are rapidly spreading and overgrowing corals on Caribbean reefs. These algae are a thalloid red alga that can reach up to 20 cm (roughly 8 inches) in size and are known for their aggressive spatial occupancy, potentially leading to a decline in coral dominance. At the transplant site, PAC formed dense mats on the benthic substrate extensively around the base of many transplanted corals. To reduce PAC proliferation, ESL recommends translocating long spined sea urchins (*Diadema antillarum*) from the existing outer marina to the transplant site. Increased herbivory should help to limit PAC growth and maintain open substrate space for coral recovery. It is assumed that the natural crevices in the revetment rock will provide suitable refuge for the urchins, offering them protection from predators and improving their chances of survival post translocation.

3.3 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

ESL completed a brief statistical analysis of the 566 transplanted corals and coral fragments at Nanny Cay that were observed in April 2025. Of the tagged transplanted corals and coral fragments, 81% (n = 458) were assessed for coral health, while the remaining 19% (n = 108) did not have tags as pictured in **Table 3**. In addition, there were 56 transplanted corals/fragments that were unverified tag matches, and roughly 108 to 254 corals/coral fragments that need to be tagged once weather conditions are favourable later this year.

Of the 566 transplanted corals/coral fragments, roughly 81% (n = 458) were tagged and assessed for coral survival. Coral survival of tagged corals/coral fragments was ranked: alive

(91%) > dead (5%) > partially dead (4%; **Table 3**). Once the remaining untagged corals/coral fragments have been tagged, they will be submitted as a supplemental report.

Table 3: Summary of transplanted coral and coral fragments at Nanny Cay, British Virgin Islands, post-transplantation - April 2025.

Parameter	Number (No.)	Percentage (%)
Tagged corals/fragments that survived	419	74.0
Tagged corals/fragments that died	21	3.7
Tagged corals/fragments with declining health	18	3.2
Corals/Fragments with missing tags – Potentially present among untagged corals***	108	19.1
Total	566	100.0

****Note well:* transplanted coral/coral fragments with missing tags could potentially be among the untagged corals and coral fragments in Table 2.

4 DISCUSSION

The coral transplantation exercise at Nanny Cay yielded encouraging results overall as 81% of tagged and reobserved corals and/or coral fragments survived one year post-transplantation (**Figure 7**). On the other hand, 5% were confirmed dead, and the remaining 4% were partially dead. The majority of transplanted corals/coral fragments remained securely attached one year post-transplantation. Splashzone®, the marine-grade epoxy, was the most effective securing mechanism, particularly for upward-facing rock surfaces. Species such as *Pseudodiploria strigosa* (the Symmetrical Brain Coral) and *Porites porites* (Finger Coral) exhibited strong resilience, retaining high tissue cover with minimal signs of paling, bleaching or disease. In contrast, *Orbicella annularis* (Boulder Star Coral), though commonly transplanted, showed variable performance, as some colonies remained healthy, while others suffered tissue loss most likely due to shading and/or increased sedimentation.

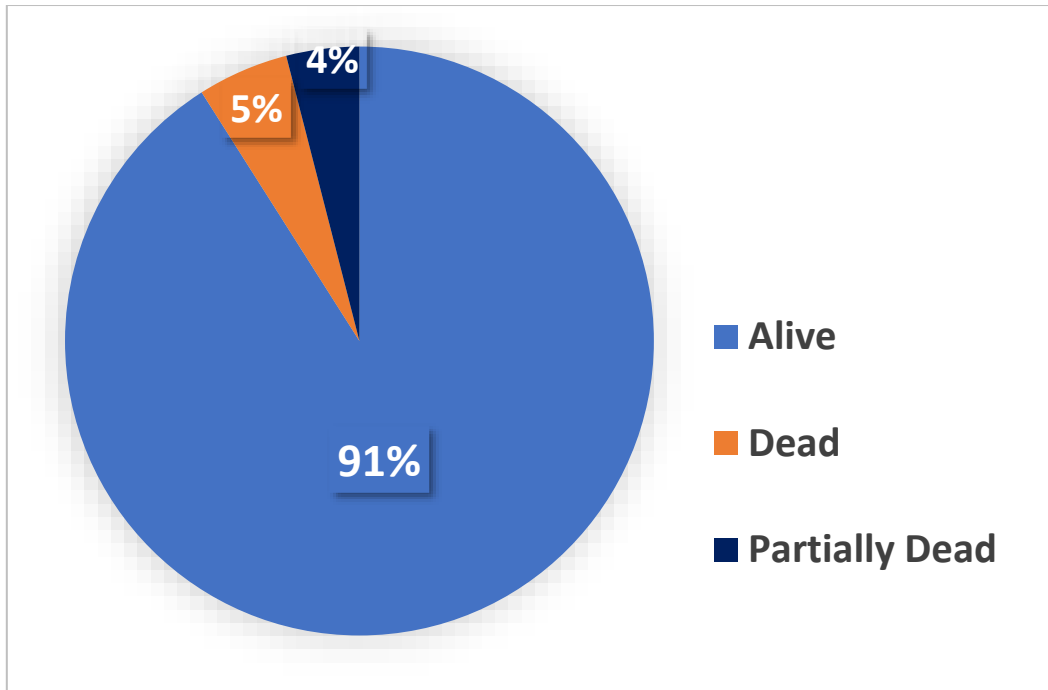


Figure 7: Percentage of live, dead and partially dead transplanted corals and coral fragments at Nanny Cay one year post transplantation.

The two consecutive regional bleaching events, increased sedimentation, especially in crevices and low-elevation zones, and active predation by *Coralliophila* snails contributed to declining coral health and in some instances coral death. Moreover, the proliferation of PAC algae further inhibited tissue regrowth of transplanted corals/coral fragments and coral recruitment, particularly in areas with reduced water flow and/or available sunlight. Despite these pressures, several coral colonies showed signs of tissue regeneration. On the other hand, the presence of juvenile coral recruits on previously uncolonised boulders adjacent to coral transplants provided evidence that the transplant site supports some degree of natural larval settlement for corals.

Monitoring efforts in 2025 were challenged by reduced visibility, the presence of biofouling organisms, and widespread tag loss. A total of 108 transplanted coral colonies /fragment were recorded as missing tags and are likely among the untagged group, making individual identification difficult (**Table 3**). In addition, 56 of the coral colonies showed partial tag matches but could not be definitively verified. An estimated 254 colonies, roughly 45% of all transplants, were entirely untagged at the time during the April 2025 survey.

Transplant dislodgement, particularly in the surge-affected zone, was more than likely attributed to incomplete epoxy curing and/or unstable substrate conditions. While the rock revetment and surrounding rubble field provided structurally stable surfaces and suitable microhabitats, long-term survival was clearly influenced by local exposure and hydrodynamics. Areas with persistent sedimentation and limited water movement were notably less suitable for sustained coral health.

To improve outcomes, future efforts should incorporate more durable tagging methods to reduce tag loss, minimise sediment and algae growth with regular cleaning, and translocating herbivores such as *Diadema antillarum* to control PAC growth. Continued monitoring guided by site-specific conditions like elevation, water flow, and light availability will be critical to improving coral transplant survivorship and supporting long-term restoration goals.

5 WAY FORWARD

To build on the current findings and improve future transplant outcomes, several key actions are recommended in this report. Continued long-term monitoring should be prioritised, with particular emphasis on replacing lost or dislodged tags. Although epoxy-backed plastic tags were used in this project, widespread tag loss highlights the limitations of this method under existing environmental conditions. ESL is actively exploring the use of a more secure and scientifically recognised tagging system to improve long-term colony tracking and site monitoring reliability.

Given the observed impact of *Coralliophila* snail predation, routine surveys should incorporate targeted removal of these corallivores to minimise chronic tissue loss. Algae management is also necessary, especially in areas where Peyssonnelid Algal Crusts (PACs) and turf algae have overgrown stressed or partially dead coral colonies. Manual clearing during monitoring visits, alongside the translocation of herbivorous organisms such as *Diadema antillarum*, the long-spined sea urchin, from nearby reef zones, may help control algal proliferation and support coral recovery.

While sedimentation was noted as a contributing stressor—particularly in sheltered, low-lying areas, broad-scale mitigation may be unfeasible without hydrodynamic modification. However, future site selection should avoid locations prone to fine sediment accumulation and poor water exchange. Instead, priority should be given to areas with:

- elevated substrate;
- consistent water movement;
- sufficient light availability for photosynthesis; and
- structurally stable surfaces.

Implementing these adaptive strategies will enhance coral survivorship, improve monitoring accuracy, and support the long-term ecological function of the transplant site, as these measures will promote oxygenation, waste removal, and larval recruitment.

The identity of the untagged coral colonies or fragments outlined in **Table 2** should be identified and tagged to ensure proper document and assessment to ensure that Nanny Cay remains compliant with the terms of approval granted by the Government of the Virgin Islands.