Status of ecosystems: Coral Bleaching

Coral reefs are one of the most biodiverse marine ecosystems on Earth. Their rich and diverse inhabitants are very sensitive to environmental factors, such as warming and ocean acidification. Coral bleaching is a major threat as ocean temperatures rise. Coral bleaching occurs when corals stressed by increasing seawater temperatures expel the microscopic algae living within their tissues, turning white. Bleaching can be a reversible process. However, if bleaching events become too frequent or last too long, the coral will die. Coral reefs are under threat from increasing temperature and ocean acidification. In just 20 years, a greater percentage of the world's coral reefs have bleached than in the last 30 years. If we don't act to reduce the drivers of climate change and ocean acidification, coral reefs will likely face bleaching every few years for the next century. Marine reserves can help protect reefs and weaken the impacts of bleaching. Where marine reserves are in place, bleaching impacts are less severe and recovery is faster. Coral reefs are one of the most biodiverse ecosystems on Earth, providing habitat for millions of species and supporting fisheries for millions of people. Coral reefs are threatened by climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, pollution, and human development. Climate change and ocean acidification are the greatest threats to coral reefs. Coral reefs are under threat from increasing temperature and ocean acidification. In just 20 years, a greater percentage of the world's coral reefs have bleached than in the last 30 years. If we don't act to reduce the drivers of climate change and ocean acidification, coral reefs will likely face bleaching every few years for the next century. Marine reserves can help protect reefs and weaken the impacts of bleaching. Where marine reserves are in place, bleaching impacts are less severe and recovery is faster. Coral reefs are one of the most biodiverse ecosystems on Earth, providing habitat for millions of species and supporting fisheries for millions of people. Coral reefs are threatened by climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, pollution, and human development. Climate change and ocean acidification are the greatest threats to coral reefs.

Integrity of ecosystems: Forests and Mangroves

The massive Mangroves forest across a Near 80% of the planet’s surface, but much of the world’s biodiversity richness is concentrated in tropical forests and coastal areas, where as many as 20-30% of all species are found. In developing new green energy technologies, it is essential that we keep losses of forests and mangroves to a minimum, and that we quickly reverse the damage done. Forests and mangroves are critical for their role in carbon storage, and for the services they provide, such as disaster risk reduction, water quality improvement, and livelihoods.

Trends in distribution of species: Wildlife migration

Understanding how marine animals use the ocean environment and its constituents is crucial for the development of sound management strategies for wildlife species that are threatened by human activities. For the first time, a global network of marine protected areas is being developed to help reduce the threat that overfishing poses to marine species. In particular, the network should help protect species that live in areas where there are no protected areas. As marine protected areas become more widespread, species that rely on these areas for their survival will be able to more easily migrate between them. In this context, understanding how marine species use their environment is crucial. Wildlife migration is a complex process that involves a range of factors, such as temperature, ocean currents, and food availability. In order to understand how marine species are using their environment, it is important to collect data on their movements and to analyze this data to identify patterns and trends. This information can then be used to develop effective management strategies for marine protected areas.