

A partnership between:





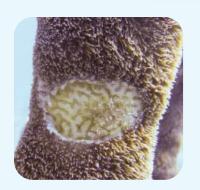
Total loss of affected tissue

MPAConnect guide to detect

Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease on Caribbean coral reefs



Bare skeleton with no tissue



Sloughing away of tissue

Be Alert!

A new coral disease is causing high mortality of stony corals

Cause is unknown but it is water-borne and may spread via direct contact

Take care not to confuse with other coral diseases, bleaching or fish bites

Correct field diagnosis depends on multiple factors

Highly susceptible species



Eusmilia fastigiata



Dendrogyra cylindrus



Meandrina meandrites



Dichocoenia stokesii



Pseudodiploria



Colpophyllia



Diploria labyrinthiformis



Pseudodiploria strigosa



Orbicella species



Montastrea cavernosa

Siderastrea siderea

Rapid spread

Within one week to two months

Typical order of infection

High prevalence and mortality

Among susceptible species

~2-3%

Normal background disease prevalence 66-100% Species-specific

Species-specific Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease prevalence

On coral colonies

Multiple lesions

Rapid mortality

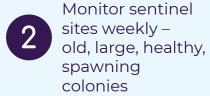
On dive sites

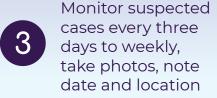
Rapid spread among corals



What can managers do?



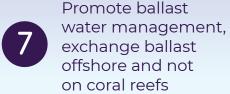








Prevent spread –
wash dive gear in lots of
fresh water and sun dry,
disinfect survey tools,
dive on clean sites
before infected sites



Seek training in protocols for treatment of priority corals

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Coral photography: K. Neely, Nova Southeastern University. Graphic Design: ©2019 Deviate Design Contact MPAConnect for advice and training mpaconnect@gcfi.org For more information, see https://floridakeys.noaa.gov/coral-disease/ and https://www.gcfi.org/emerging-issues-florida-coral-disease-outbreak/

