

Facts and consequences



Perception of reef fish stocks from Indonesian fisherman shows that, at Derawan there has been a 74% decrease of fish stocks available in the last 10 years and at Riung MPA site there was a decrease of 42%	Southeast Asia is considered the global epicentre of marine diversity. Its 100,000km ² of coral reefs (34% of the world's total) are home to over 600 of the 800 reef-building coral species in the world	Loss of reef fish favored by tourists such as: - Baramundi Cod were absent from 95% of Indo-Pacific reefs. - Bumphead Parrotfish were absent from 89% of Indo-Pacific reefs
Coral reefs dissipate 97% of wave energy	NOAA estimates the commercial value of U.S. fisheries from coral reefs is over \$100 million	In the Caribbean scuba diving generates \$1.2 billion
Coral reefs are a treasure trove of medicines with more than half of all new cancer drug research coming from marine environments	More than 500 million people depend on coral reefs for food, coastal protection and tourism income. 30 million of the world's poorest people depend entirely on coral reefs for food	Properly managed coral reefs can yield an average of 15 tonnes of fish and other seafood per square kilometre each year
Coral reefs have an estimated global value of £6 trillion each year. This is due to their contribution to fishing and tourism	More than a quarter of all known marine species spend at least some of their life cycle in coral reefs	Currently 22% of the world's coral reefs are under medium to high risk from land-based sources of pollution
Local economies generate \$375 billion annually from tourism and fishing	62 million people live less than 33 feet above sea level and less than 2 miles from a coral reef	Out of 931 coral reefs surveyed in Australia, 93% showed some degree of bleaching