



## 9ICRS News Briefing Schedule Bali, Indonesia, Press Center, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor BICC

**ALL INFORMATION EMBARGOED  
UNTIL TIME OF NEWS BRIEFING**

**All News Briefings Will Be Held In The Bali  
International Convention Center Press Room**

**Contact:**

Nancy Baron (during conference)

Cell phone (during conference):

0182-390-3493

Hotel: Sheraton Nusa Indah

**Briefing Times Vary Each Day**

**Please Note: The schedule is subject to change. Please check the bulletin board in the Press Workroom for announcements. Please refer to the conference program to identify the times of specific sessions and papers. Many of the experts listed below will give several presentations during the conference period.**

### **Special News Briefing with Indonesian Ministers**

**Monday, October 23**

**11:00am to 11:30am**

Sony Keraf, *State Ministry of Environment, Indonesia, Minister*

Sarwono Kusmaatmadja, *Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia, Minister*

### **Status of Coral Reefs**

**Monday, October 23**

**11:45am to 12:45pm**

Since the last International Coral Reef Symposium (8ICRS) in Panama in 1996, coral reef communities have changed on both global and local scales. In 1996 the "Status of the Reefs" report concluded that the major problems for coral reefs were the direct result of human related stresses - nutrient pollution, excessive sediments and over-exploitation. Yet only four years later, evidence also points to global climate change posing an equal or even greater threat than human related impacts, radically changing the agenda for coral reef conservation.

Terry Done, Australian Institute of Marine Science, *Scientist*, and International Society for Reef Studies (ISRS), *President*

Chuck Birkeland, University of Hawaii, Department of Zoology, *Scientist*

Clive Wilkinson, Australian Institute of Marine Science, *Scientist*, and Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GRMCN), *Coordinator*

Rili Djohani, The Nature Conservancy Coastal and Marine Program, Indonesia, *Director*

### **Socio-economics of Reefs**

**Monday, October 23**

**12:45pm to 1:30pm**

Coral reefs provide valuable natural *and* economic services to coastal communities including shoreline protection, nutrient cycling, fisheries, recreation, and tourism income. Reef-based tourism, for example, is the fastest growing sector of the ecotourism market. Increasing evidence suggests that efforts to protect reef systems, such as the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) could simultaneously increase fisheries revenues while achieving conservation goals. Scientists are also investigating other potential benefits such as

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coral reef organisms as chemical sources for new pharmaceutical drugs. Meanwhile, economists are developing new ways to measure and evaluate the essential natural and socio-economic “services” that coral reefs provide.

Herman Cesar, Institute for Environmental Studies/ Free University, *Economist/Researcher*

Valerie Paul, University of Guam Marine Laboratory, *Chemical Ecologist/Professor*

Angel Alcala, Silliman University, Angelo King Center for Research and Environmental Management, Marine Laboratory, *Research Professor*

Cliff Marlessy, KEHATI, Indonesia, *Program Manager*

## **Marine Protected Areas**

**Tuesday, October 24**

**10:30am to 11:15am**

Around the world, protection of marine areas from human extractive activities lags far behind the initiatives undertaken for the sustainability of terrestrial environments. Scientific efforts to understand the principles and benefits associated with Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are rapidly gaining momentum. Simultaneously, many communities have adopted a “just do it” attitude and are monitoring the outcomes. The result is theoretical, quantitative, and anecdotal evidence that the establishment of MPAs can increase the amount of fish both inside and outside of reserve areas. These results are compatible with both economic and conservation goals.

Callum Roberts, University of York, Department of Environmental Economics and Environmental Management, *Senior Lecturer*

John Ogden, Florida Institute of Oceanography, *Director/Professor*

Bob Warner, University of California, Santa Barbara, *Professor*

Robert Pomeroy, *unconfirmed* World Resources Institute, Coastal and Marine Projects, *Senior Associate*

Alison Green, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, *Manager, Research & Monitoring Coordination*

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### Land Based Impacts to Reefs

**Tuesday, October 24**

**11:15am to 12:00pm**

Land based impacts to coral reef systems can be the result of human activities operating on local or global scales. At the local level, run off from land adds excess nutrients, contaminants, and sediments. These land based impacts can result from inadequate sewage facilities, coastal development, agriculture, and aquaculture. On the other end of the spectrum, there is evidence that an increase in long distance transport of African dust is changing Caribbean coral reef communities. Regardless of the source, in the wrong proportions, all types of land based inputs can be devastating to coral reefs.

Gene Shinn, US Geological Survey, *Senior Scientist*

Jon Brodie, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, *Director, Water Quality*

Miles Furnas, *unconfirmed*, Australian Institute Of Marine Science, *Scientist*

Ketut Sarjana Putra, World Wildlife Fund, Bali, Indonesia, *Deputy Director*

### Destructive Fishing Practices

**Wednesday, October 25**

**9:00am to 9:45am**

Destructive fishing practices (DFP) continue to pose some of the greatest threats to the sustainability of marine ecosystems. Activities such as blast fishing, cyanide fishing, bubu trap fishing, etc., not only indiscriminately devastate the numbers and diversity of fish on the reef, but also cause direct damage to the habitat required to support future fish populations. Despite the widespread use of these practices, there *are* examples of communities that are profiting as they adopt new fishing methods that do not destroy habitat.

Mark Erdman, University of California, Manado Field Station and USAID Natural Resources Management Program (NRM-EPIQ), North Sulawesi Office, *Marine Protected Areas Advisor*

Lida Pet-Soede, WWF, *Fisheries Program Manager for Wallacea*, and Ecosafe, *Director of Coastal and Marine Program*

Paul Holthus, Marine Aquarium Council, *Executive Director*

Ferdinand Cruz, International Marinelife Alliance, Philippines

### Biodiversity

**Wednesday, October 25**

**9:45am to 10:30am**

Coral reefs are home for a multitude of species, which is why they are often called the “rainforests of the sea.” Studies of the genetics, evolution, population biology and systematics of marine organisms are contributing to new understandings of past and present populations. Large-scale efforts to identify the true diversity in the ocean indicate that we grossly underestimate the number of marine species. And even though we do not yet have a good understanding of the true diversity in the marine environment, we continue to introduce non-native species that are dramatically changing marine ecosystems.

Gustav Paulay, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, *Curator*

Steve Palumbi, Harvard University, *Professor*

Jon Veron, Australian Institute of Marine Science, *Chief Scientist*

Lu Eldredge, Pacific Science Association, Bishop Museum, *Executive Secretary*

### Marriage of Traditional Knowledge and Science in Reef Management

**Thursday, October 26**

**10:30am to 11:15am**

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There is a growing understanding of the important lessons coming from the Pacific and other regions of the world. As researchers examine “customary practices,” many examples demonstrate that traditional ecological and cultural knowledge exceeds current scientific understanding. Efforts to increase understanding between science and customary practices can inform and improve reef management.

Noah Idechong, *unconfirmed* Palau Conservation Society, *Executive Director*

Bob Johannes, R.E. Johannes Pty Ltd, *Marine Conservation Consultant*

Nelson Kile, *Solomon Islands, the Pallo region, Chief*

Alifereti Tawake, The University of the South Pacific, Suva, *Future Chief of Kanadavu Island, Fiji*

Ian Dutton, Indonesian Coastal Resources Management Project, *Project Leader*

## Solutions to Coral Reef Damage

**Thursday, October 26**

**11:15am to 12:00pm**

At the same time that we are trying to understand how and why we are losing coral reefs, there is important work underway to try to stop, reverse, or repair coral reef damage. Large-scale mapping efforts help us understand current coral reef coverage. Locally based non governmental organizations (NGOs) can facilitate community efforts towards resource valuation, extraction, and conservation. Coral reef restoration efforts are still in their infancy, but these abilities to cultivate and repair corals are improving rapidly. With the proper training, “anyone with a coffee can, an eye dropper, and who can count to 100” can cultivate corals. Besides the obvious, albeit limited, protection that coral reef cultivation can offer, there is also potential for big business.

Bob Richmond, University of Guam, Marine Laboratory, *Professor*

Bill Precht, PBS & J, *Ecological Sciences Program Manager*

Vaughan Pratt, *unconfirmed*, International Marinelife Alliance, *Executive Director*

Sofia Bettencourt, The World Bank Group, *COREMAP Indonesia Task Manager*

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### Climate Change and Coral Bleaching Combined News Briefing

*Note. The Climate Change and Coral Bleaching news briefings will be held the morning after a special session on Thursday night entitled: “Coral Reefs and Climate change: A chance to discuss and debate.” In the Thursday night session, symposium chairs will deliver a 5-7 minute summary of their symposium or research area, particularly as it might relate to coral reefs and climate change. The symposium chairs will then form a panel that will lead a discussion of key questions associated with the debate concerning coral reefs in changing climate.*

### Climate Change

**Friday, October 27**

**10:30am to 11:15am**

Some say that coral reefs are the sentinel of climate change and that the message is loud and clear—“climate change is here.” Changes in seawater chemistry, such as increased levels of dissolved carbon dioxide, reduce the rate of calcification, result in slower coral growth, and ultimately result in more fragile corals. Large scale monitoring suggests dramatic, rapid increases in sea surface temperature. Paleontological evidence also indicates that there is no geological precedent to recent changes in the composition of coral reef communities.

Al Strong, National Coral Reef Institute, *Research Director/Oceanographer*

Richard Aronson, Dauphin Island Sea Laboratory, *Senior Marine Scientist*

Joannie Kleypas, National Center for Atmospheric Research, *Associate Scientist*

Mark Eakin, NOAA National Geophysical Data Center, *Chief, NOAA Paleoclimatology Program*

### Coral Reef Bleaching

**Friday, October 27**

**11:15am to 12:00pm**

The 1997-1998 El Nino event resulted in widespread coral bleaching throughout the world. In some areas of the Indian Ocean, there was nearly 90% coral mortality. In other regions, such as the Caribbean, coral bleaching was also widespread, but the corals did not die and have since shown remarkable recovery. Although there are still no real explanations for the patterns of coral bleaching, we are now beginning to understand the mechanisms of bleaching.

Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, University of Queensland, Center for Marine Studies, *Director*

Bill Fitt, University of Georgia, A & S Institute of Ecology, *Associate Professor*

Yossi Loya, Tel Aviv University, Department of Zoology Faculty of Life Sciences, *Professor*

Sue Wells, IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office, *Coordinator*