

Facts and consequences



<p>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%</p>	<p>Southeast Asia is considered the global epicentre of marine diversity. Its 100,000km² of coral reefs (34% of the world's total) are home to over 600 of the 800 reef-building coral species in the world</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Coral reefs dissipate 97% of wave energy</p>	<p>NOAA estimates the commercial value of U.S. fisheries from coral reefs is over \$100 million</p>	<p>In the Caribbean scuba diving generates \$1.2 billion</p>
<p>Coral reefs are a treasure trove of medicines with more than half of all new cancer drug research coming from marine environments</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Properly managed coral reefs can yield an average of 15 tonnes of fish and other seafood per square kilometre each year</p>
<p>Coral reefs have an estimated global value of £6 trillion each year. This is due to their contribution to fishing and tourism</p>	<p>More than a quarter of all known marine species spend at least some of their life cycle in coral reefs</p>	<p>Currently 22% of the world's coral reefs are under medium to high risk from land-based sources of pollution</p>
<p>Local economies generate \$375 billion annually from tourism and fishing</p>	<p>62 million people live less than 33 feet above sea level and less than 2 miles from a coral reef</p>	<p>Out of 931 coral reefs surveyed in Australia, 93% showed some degree of bleaching</p>