

MSC Cruises is committed to the restoration of marine resources and the ongoing conservation of existing marine resources, including habitats and species supported by them in the lease area. This will include the restoration of endangered corals, and the implementation of other conservation and educational programs. MSC Cruises commissioned a Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA), that provided a short-term, yet comprehensive overview of the waters around Ocean Cay in order to better understand the conservations needs.



Divers recorded habitat characteristics at

37 sites to understand coral reef health and conch populations.



Qualitative photo/video assessments of habitats were conducted at an additional





transects were conducted to quantitatively assess conch populations.



Video surveys were conducted at

sites with photos from an additional 11 sites



benthic surveys (a study of the seafloor) were conducted with

2,500 observations of what was growing on the seafloor



surveys of coral recruits and substrate type, and over **2,045 sq. ft.** of seafloor searched for mobile invertebrates



A total of 816 free standing coral colonies were surveyed



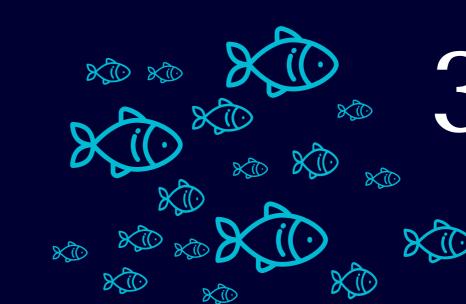
fish surveys were conducted covering the water column above

28,416 sq. ft. of seafloor

Assessments were conducted at

A total of Corals were identified, measured and their condition assessed within

1,722 sq. ft. of the seafloor



3,249 fish belonging to

different species were identified and measured.





The coastal and nearshore waters of Ocean Cay support a high diversity of fish in healthy abundance. Furthermore, observations presented here, suggest a mosaic of seemingly well established and healthy habitats, including seagrass meadows, coral reefs and fan gardens.

Seagrass ecosystems are critical for a range of ecologically and economically important marine species. They provide a foraging area for many reef fish and invertebrate species, including Caribbean spiny lobster, *Panulirus argus* and the queen conch, *Lobatus gigas*.

It is also possible to find gorgonians (soft corals including sea fans, sea rods, and sea plumes) and macroalgae (seaweeds), such as benthic sargassum in the waters.



Coral reefs
support
the highest
biological
diversity of
any ecosystem
in The

Bahamas and are home to ecologically, economically and critically endangered species.

The most common coral to be found close to Ocean Cay includes:

Agaricia agaricites - lettuce coral or tan lettuce-leaf coral

Porites astreoides commonly known as mustard hill coral or yellow porites

Siderastrea massive starlet coral or round starlet coral

Around the island, the critically endangered *Acropora palmata* known as elkhorn coral was found. Four distinct colonies of this species were observed along the rocky shoreline of these cays.

Larger reef building corals were less common but still in evidence including: the mounding *Orbicella* boulder star coral, as well as brain corals, such as *Diploria labrynthiformes, Pseudodiploria strigosa,* and *Colpophyllia natans*

