

THE PROCESS OF REEF RESTORATION

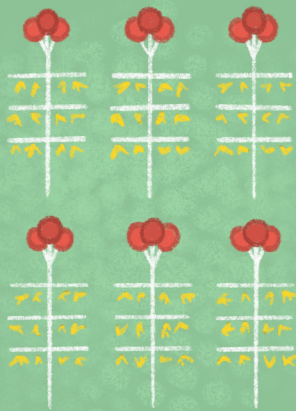
CORALS OF OPPORTUNITY



Our first corals came from wild colonies. We still occasionally rescue corals during infrastructure projects, but our nurseries are mostly self-sustaining.

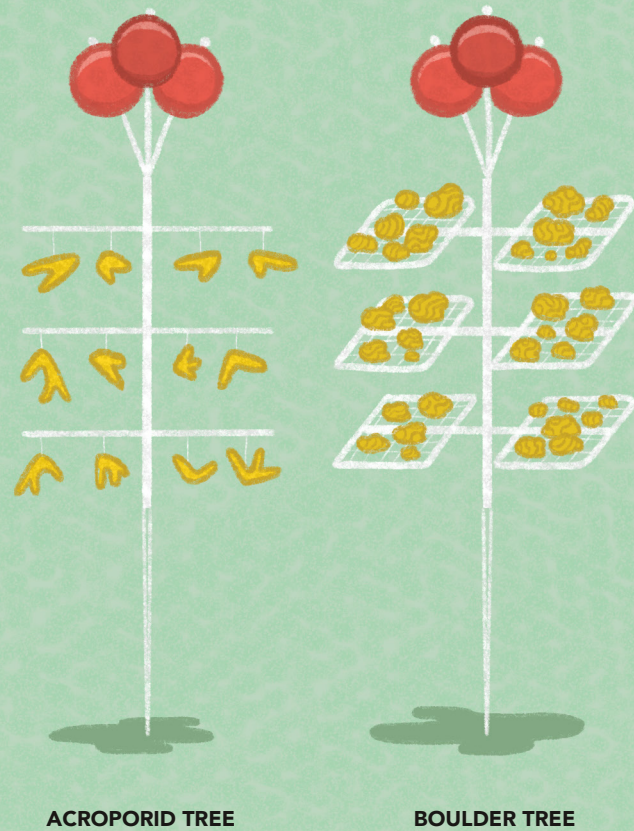
GENE BANK

Preserving coral genotypes for the future



PRODUCTION NURSERY

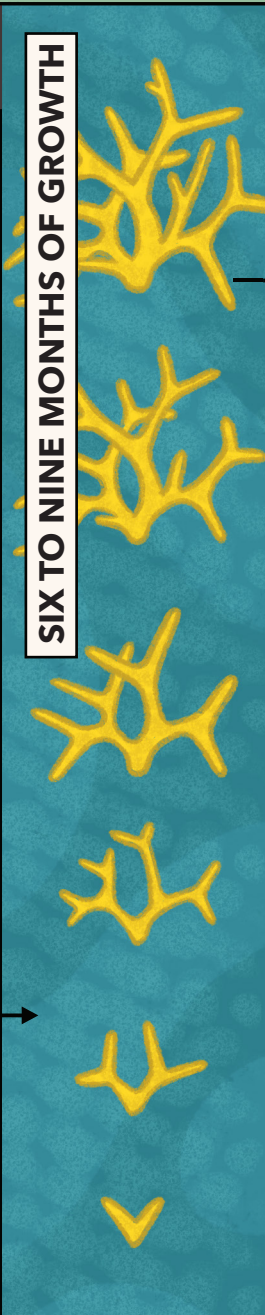
In our production nurseries we raise tens of thousands of corals to return to the reef. The species and genotypes we move into production are carefully selected to ensure we are restoring both diversity and functionality to the wild.



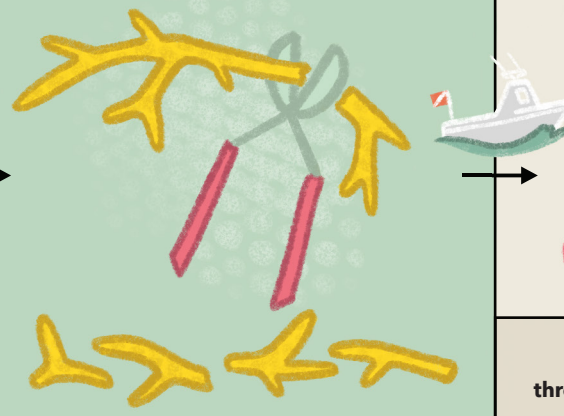
ACROPORID TREE

BOULDER TREE

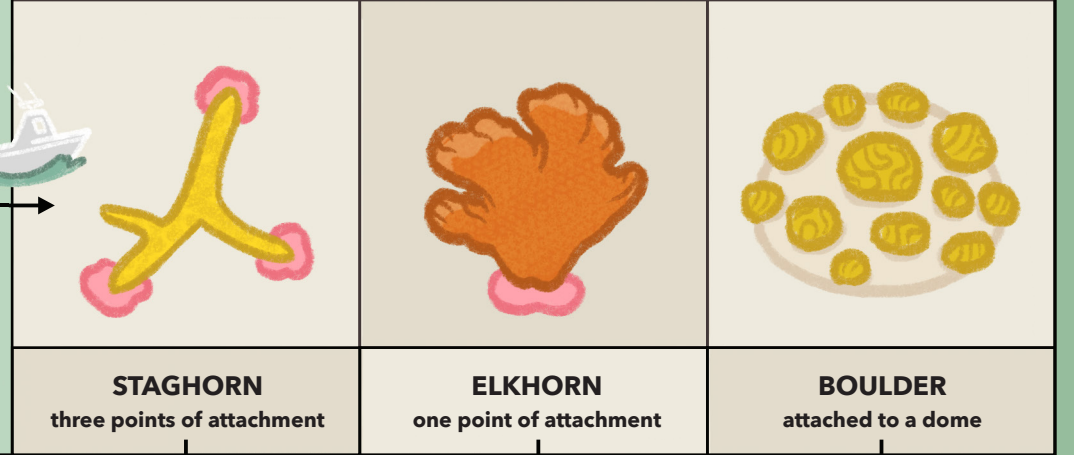
SIX TO NINE MONTHS OF GROWTH



HARVESTING



OUTPLANTING TECHNIQUES



STAGHORN
three points of attachment

ELKHORN
one point of attachment

BOULDER
attached to a dome

COHORTS OF CORALS

Restoring natural coverage



We return Acroporid corals to the reefs in "cohorts" of 50 corals of the same genotype, blanketing the reef with multitudes of genetically diverse colonies. This method allows each colony to grow as much as possible before fusing with its neighbors, maximizing coverage per coral and restoring the natural fields for which these species are known.

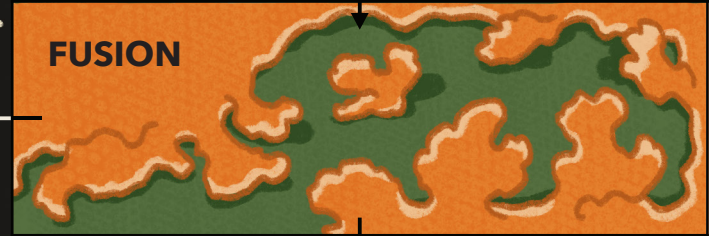
SPAWNING



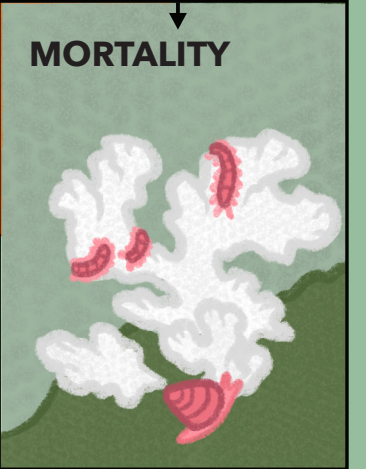
MONITORING



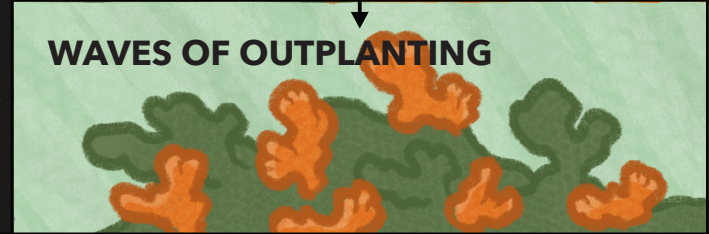
FUSION



MORTALITY



WAVES OF OUTPLANTING



STABILIZED CORAL POPULATIONS

Self-sustaining ecosystem

