

Conservation status and spatial patterns of AGRRA vitality indices in Southwestern Atlantic Reefs

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Abstract: Coral reefs along the Eastern Brazilian coast extend for a distance of 800km from 12° to 18°S. They are the largest and the richest reefs of Brazil coasts, and represent the Southernmost coral reefs of the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. Few reef surveys were performed in the 90's in reef areas of Bahia State, particularly in the Abrolhos reef complex, in the Southernmost side of the state. A monitoring program applying the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGRRA) protocol was initiated in 2000, in the Abrolhos National Marine Park, after the creation of the South Tropical America (STA) Regional Node of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) by the end of 1999. From that time up to 2005, nine reef surveys were conducted along the coast of the State of Bahia, including 26 reefs, with 95 benthic sites, 280 benthic transects, 2025 quadrats and 3537 stony corals. Eighteen of the 26 investigated reefs were assessed once and eight reefs of Abrolhos were surveyed twice to four times. The MDS ordination, analysis of similarity (ANOSIM, one way and two-way nested layouts) and similarity percentages (SIMPER) tests were applied to investigate the spatial and temporal patterns of reef vitality. Four indicators of the coral vitality: live coral cover, the density of the larger corals (colonies >20cm per reef site) and of the coral recruits (colonies <2cm per square meter), and the percentage of macroalgae indicate that the nearshore reefs, which are located less than 5km from the coast, are in poorer condition than the reefs located more than 5km off the coast. A higher density of coral colonies, lower macroalgal index, higher relative percent of turf algae and higher density of coral recruits in offshore reefs compared to the nearshore reefs are the conditions that contribute more than 80% to the dissimilarity between them. The offshore reefs are in better vital condition than the nearshore reefs and have a set of vitality indices more closely related to the Northwestern Atlantic reefs than the nearshore reef. These have been most severely impacted by the effects of direct human activities such as eutrophic waters associated with sewage pollution, higher sedimentation rates and water turbidity, inadequate use of the reefs and over exploitation of their resources. The implementation of a more effective coral reef monitoring program in Bahia is mandatory, in order to improve the strategies for protection and management efforts of the reefs. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 58 (Suppl. 1): 1-31. Epub 2010 May 01.

Key words: Eastern Brazil, coral reefs, AGRRA protocol, reef monitoring.

The coral reefs of Eastern Brazil are spread along 800km of the coastline of Bahia state (between 12°, 18°S), and are the Southernmost reefs of the Atlantic Ocean.

The first vital condition evaluation of the coral reefs located along the Brazilian Eastern coast were performed during the years of 1996 to 1998. In this opportunity, the major reef

building coral species present on the exposed top of fossil reefs (2.5 to 3.5 ky old) located adjacent to the coastline, were compared with the living surface of submerged shallow (4-6m) reefs. These studies showed that, the 5m decrease in sea level that occurred after 5 ky B.P., exposed the nearshore reefs to solar radiation and higher influx of land sediment,

and caused a catastrophic coral cover decline, from a maximum of 14.5% in fossil reefs to a maximum of 3.5% in live reefs (Leão *et al.* 1997, Kikuchi & Leão 1998, Kikuchi 2000).

Studies carried out in the last ten years, revealed that the reefs along the Eastern Brazilian coast are experiencing increasing degradation due to a variety of natural processes and anthropogenic perturbations, such as eutrophic waters, increasing sedimentation, marine pollution, and inadequate use of reef resources (Leão & Kikuchi 2005, Gasparini *et al.* 2005, Leão *et al.* 2006).

In the North coast of Bahia State, the concentration of nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, phosphate and silicate from groundwater of a highly urbanized area surrounding nearshore reefs, is higher than the one from a low human occupation area, suggesting that the eutrophication of coastal waters, due to contamination by domestic sewage, is affecting the community structure of these nearshore reefs. Furthermore, these areas are also characterized by an increasing growth of turf and macroalgae, causing a reduction in the living coral coverage and favoring the activity of planktivorous reef macroborers (Costa Jr. 1998, Costa Jr. *et al.* 2000). Measures of the bioerosion rate in corals from these nearshore reefs revealed that boring sponges and bivalves represented more than 50% of the macroborers infestation (Santa-Izabel *et al.* 2000, Santa-Izabel 2001, Reis 2001, Reis & Leão 2003).

Prior quantitative benthic surveys conducted in the reefs of the Abrolhos area (where species diversity of the shallow benthic fauna and flora were measured), in the Southern part of the state, pointed out some signals of reef degradation, mainly due to contamination of coastal waters (Pitombo *et al.* 1988, Coutinho *et al.* 1993, Figueiredo 1997, Villaça & Pitombo 1997).

After the creation of the Southern Tropical America Regional Node (STA) of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network by the end of 1999, patch reefs located near Salvador City, the Caramuanas Reefs, facing the ocean side of Itaparica Island at the entrance of Todos

os Santos Bay, were quantitatively assessed for the first time, as part of a training test for assessing the coral reefs of Bahia, applying the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGRRA) protocol (Ginsburg *et al.* 1998, Leão *et al.* 1999). After this training test, the methodology proposed in the AGRRA protocol was adopted by our group, in order to evaluate the present status of the Eastern Brazilian coral reefs and provide standards for future monitoring and conservation programs.

A survey of the reefs of the Abrolhos National Marine Park began in 2000. This survey included only the offshore reefs located within the park limits (Kikuchi *et al.* 2003 a, b), but in the following years (2001, 2002, 2003 and 2005) it was extended to the coastal bank reefs of all Abrolhos region, including an evaluation of sediment accumulation rate in the reefs (Dutra 2003, Dutra *et al.* 2006), and of the use of the Abrolhos Archipelago fringing reefs by tourists (Spanó *et al.* 2008).

Also, using the AGRRA protocol, in 2003 and 2004 reefs bordering Tinhare and Boipeba islands, and the ones located in the Cabrália area, were assessed. These reefs have been threatened, in recent time, by an accelerated coastal development particularly associated with tourism industry.

In 2003 the coral reefs located within Todos os Santos Bay were quantitatively assessed using an adaptation of the video-transect method (Dutra & Kikuchi 2003) from the techniques proposed by Aronson & Swanson (1997) and Page *et al.* (2001). The results were compared with data acquired by Laborel (1969) and they show a significant change in the reef coral and octocoral communities (Dutra *et al.* 2006) that may be due to the elevated water turbidity of the bay. Water quality analysis of the bay, which is impacted by the urban and industrial development surroundings, began about 50 years ago.

In early 2005, the condition of the Itacolomis reefs was also evaluated. These reefs mark the beginning of the occurrence of the giant mushrooms reef-coral pinnacles with a mushroom growth form-to the Southern coast

of the state of Bahia. Isolated bank reefs separated from one another by irregular deep (10-15m) channels present in this region as well. During the same year, a new assessment was accomplished in the fringing reef located in the South shore of St. Barbara Island (Abrolhos Archipelago), where effects of impact by inadequate use of the reefs were observed in previous surveys.

During these surveys, studies comparing the biotic parameters of the Abrolhos reefs with sedimentation rates, showed that sediment accumulation rates, measured with sediment traps, are negatively related with the vitality of the reef biota. The average rate of sediment accumulation $>15\text{mg/cm}^2\cdot\text{day}$ seemed to be detrimental for the vital condition of the reefs. The terrigenous content of sediment is also negatively related to the reef vitality (Dutra 2003, Dutra *et al.* 2006, & Leão *et al.* 2005). Moreover, a three year monitoring of the fringing reefs that border the Abrolhos Archipelago islands (2000-2002), indicate that there is already coral damage in sites where intensive diving is permitted. Spanó *et al.* (2008) found that the number of visitors diving in the South shore of St. Barbara Island reached over 10 000 persons per year, a number that it is considered high enough to be deleterious to reef's vitality (Hawkins & Roberts 1997).

Taking all these findings into account, this work establishes the baseline of the current condition of the Eastern Brazil reefs, having the benthic organisms as indicators-corals and algae: the vitality of the major reef building corals, and the relative abundance of algal functional groups-macro, turf and crustose coralline. The analyzed data are from surveys that were conducted applying the methodology proposed in the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment-AGRRRA protocol. In most assessments the complete protocol was applied and, in few cases, it was partially adapted. The major goals of this work are, thus, to describe the spatial variations of the reef vitality indices and to evaluate if the indices display identifiable changes in reef conservation in the outset of the millennium.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDIED REEF AREAS

Regional setting: The continental shelf along the coast of the State of Bahia varies considerably in width. It is very narrow at its Northern limits with an average width of 50km, and, at its minimum reaches about 15km off Tinharé and Boipeba islands. In its Southern portion, by contrary, particularly in the Abrolhos area, it widens *circa* 200km, forming the Royal Charlotte and the Abrolhos Bank. The shelf break is commonly at an average of 70m depth. Carbonate sediments dominate the middle and the outer shelves. The inner shelf constitutes a typical mixed zone of siliciclastic and carbonate sediments; the siliciclastics originate from river discharges, coastal erosion and reworked relict deposits of former lower sea-level stands and the carbonates are locally produced grains by the growth and transport of calcareous organisms (Leão & Ginsburg 1997, Leão & Dominguez 2000).

Easterly and Southeasterly trade winds dominate in this part of the Atlantic Ocean, with speeds that rarely surpass 5.5m/s (US Navy 1978). A tropical humid climate dominates with less than two consecutive dry months. The sea surface temperature in this part of the ocean varies from 30°C during summer (February to May) to 25°C during winter (June to August). However, during winter minimum temperature can reach 21°C in the region of Abrolhos (US Navy 1978).

The Brazilian Current (BC) and the North Coastal Brazilian Current (NCBC) are the main surface currents along the Brazilian continental margin (Stramma 1991, Silveira *et al.* 1994). They originate from the Southern Equatorial Current at about 5° and 6°S and flow to the South (BC) with average velocities of 50 to 70cm/s, and to the North and Northwest (NCBC) attaining velocities of 30cm/s.

Along the coast of the State of Bahia Easterly waves dominate during the whole year. The Northeast waves are dominant from November to February (summer) and the Southeast waves, from March to August (winter). The

tides are semi-diurnal, and classified as lower meso-tidal.

Reef types and distribution: According to a description given in Leão *et al.* (2003), coral reefs along the Eastern Brazilian coast occurs, from North to South, in six major reef areas: a) the North Coast of the State of Bahia, b) the Todos os Santos Bay, c) the Tinharé - Boipeba Islands and Camamu Bay, d) the Cabralia/Porto-Seguro area, e) the Itacolomis reefs, and f) the Abrolhos Reef complex (Fig. 1). Along the whole coast of the Bahia State, the poorest developed coral reefs are found in the North coast (NC) ($12^{\circ}30'-13^{\circ}45'S$) (Nolasco & Leão 1986, Kikuchi & Leão 1998, Kikuchi 2000). In Todos os Santos Bay (TSB)

($12^{\circ}40'-13^{\circ}10'S$), the second largest bay in Brazil (Lessa *et al.* 2000), fringing reefs border the shores of the islands in waters no deeper than 10m (Dutra *et al.* 2006). Surrounding the islands of Tinharé and Boipeba (TBC) ($13^{\circ}20'-14^{\circ}05'S$), there are fringing reefs and shallow bank reefs. In the Cabralia/Porto-Seguro area (CPS) ($16^{\circ}05'-16^{\circ}40'S$), shallow bank reefs, with varied shapes and dimensions, run parallel to the coastline. The Itacolomis reefs ($16^{\circ}50'-17^{\circ}10'S$) face the Corumbau Point, marking the beginning of the occurrence, from North Southward along the coast of Eastern Brazil, of the giant “Brazilian mushroom reefs-coral pinacles” with a mushroom shape growth form. The Abrolhos Reef complex ($17^{\circ}20'-18^{\circ}10'S$) constitutes two major reef arcs: the coastal arc

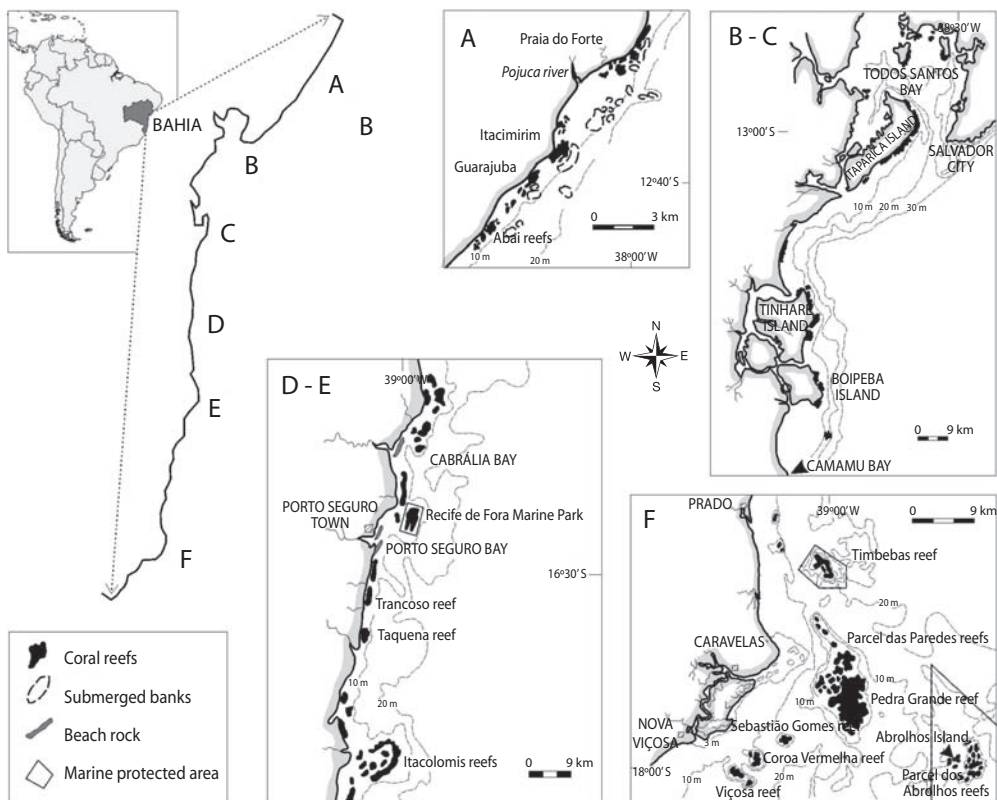


Fig. 1. Studied reefs location along the coast of the State of Bahia in Eastern Brazil. A= The North Coast (NC) of the state. B= Todos os Santos Bay (TSB). C= Tinharé and Boipeba Islands and Camamu Bay (TBC). D= Cabralia and Porto Seguro area (CPS). E= Itacolomis Reefs (ITA). F= Abrolhos reef complex (ABR).

that is composed by a complex of large reef structures formed by coalescent mushrooms reefs, usually surrounded by isolated ones, and the outer arc, that consists of isolated submerged giant mushroom reefs up to 50m diameter, in water depths exceeding 20m. Fringing reefs border the rocky shores of the islands of the Abrolhos Archipelago. These are not remarkable coral constructions, but are rather a veneer of reef organisms, which extend from the lower water level to depths of about 5m.

Reef-building coral fauna: The stony coral fauna of Bahian region reefs has a very low diversity and a significant endemism. From the eighteen species that were earlier registered in the Brazilian coast, sixteen are found in the Abrolhos reefs. The number of coral species reduces from the Abrolhos region Northward (Table 1) (Laborel 1969, 1970, Belém *et al.* 1986, Leão 1982, Araújo 1984, Nolasco 1987, Castro 1994). Six species of the reef building coral fauna are endemic species of the Western South Atlantic waters. Among these some have affinities with Caribbean coral forms and some are remnants of a more resistant relict fauna dating back the Tertiary time, which was probably preserved during Pleistocene sea level low stands, in a refuge provided by the sea-mountains off the Abrolhos Bank (Leão 1983). These archaic species are the most common forms in

all studied reefs. They are the three species of the genus *Mussismilia*: *M. braziliensis* (Verrill, 1868), *M. hispida* (Verrill, 1868) and *M. harttii* (Verrill, 1868) and the species *Favia leptophylla* (Verrill, 1868). The other two endemic species are *F. grävada* (Verrill, 1868) and *Siderastrea stellata* (Verrill, 1868), both related to the Caribbean coral fauna.

The species *M. braziliensis* and *F. leptophylla* are the Brazilian corals that show the greatest geographical confinement, because they are, so far, found only along the coast of the state of Bahia. The species *S. stellata* and *F. grävada* have a broader distribution along the coast of Brazil, and are the most common corals in the shallow intertidal pools of reef tops. These latter species are very resistant to variations in temperature, salinity and water turbidity.

The cosmopolitan species *Porites astreoides* (Lamark, 1859), *P. branneri* (Rathbun, 1887), *Agaricia agaricites* (Linne, 1758), *A. fragilis* (Dana, 1846), *Stephanocoenia michelinii* (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848) and *Madracis decactis* (Lymann, 1859) have a secondary role in the building-up of the reefs in Bahia. The species *Montastrea cavernosa* (Linne, 1766) is an abundant species in some patch reefs inside Todos os Santos Bay. The small corals *Scolymia wellsi* (Laborel, 1967) and *Astrangia braziliensis* (Vaughan, 1906),

TABLE 1
Corals and millepores of reefs from the coast of the State of Bahia, according to publications prior to our surveys. North Coast (Nolasco & Leão 1986, Nolasco 1987); Todos os Santos Bay (Laborel 1969, 1970; Araujo 1984); Abrolhos (Laborel 1969, 1970; Belém *et al.* 1986, Leão 1982, Castro 1994)

Reef sites	Species	<i>Stephanocoenia michelinii</i>	<i>Madracis decactis</i>	<i>Agaricia fragilis</i>	<i>Agaricia agaricites</i>	<i>Siderastrea stellata</i>	<i>Porites branneri</i>	<i>Porites astreoides</i>	<i>Favia grävada</i>	<i>Favia leptophylla</i>	<i>Montastrea cavernosa</i>	<i>Astrangia braziliensis</i>	<i>Phyllangia americana</i>	<i>Meandrina braziliensis</i>	<i>Mussismilia braziliensis</i>	<i>Mussismilia hispida</i>	<i>Mussismilia harttii</i>	<i>Scolymia wellsi</i>	<i>Millepora alcicornis</i>	<i>Millepora braziliensis</i>	<i>Millepora nitida</i>
North Coast		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		
Todos os Santos Bay		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Abrolhos		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

which are commonly found in cryptic habits, do not contribute significantly to the reef structure. More recently Neves (2004) added the species *Siderastrea radians* (Pallas, 1766) and *S. siderea* (Ellis & Solander, 1876) to the coral fauna found in Brazilian waters.

The distribution of these reef-building coral fauna on the reef tops and walls varies between the shallow bank reefs and the giant offshore mushroom reefs. On the top of the small mushroom reefs that surround the nearshore bank reefs it is commonly seen, at a flat surface that occur at a depth of 4 to 5m, dead coral colonies covered by *Palythoa* sp. The major corals growing in these small coral pinnacles are the three species of the genus *Mussismilia* and few colonies of *Siderastrea* sp. *Millepora alcicornis* grows on the borders of these small mushroom reefs, and reef walls are mostly bared of corals (Fig. 2 A).

The isolated offshore mushroom reefs that occur at the outer arc of reefs of Abrolhos can reach a height of about 25m with a surface area that has a diameter of approximately 50m. On the top of these mushroom reefs millepores surround central areas of corals. These central areas consist mostly of large columns of *Mussismilia braziliensis*, which can reach heights up to 2m and can be topped with a living colony having a diameter of approximately 1m. Between these columns, there are heads of *Favia leptophylla*, *Mussismilia hispida*, *Siderastrea stellata* and small colonies of *Porites asteroides*. The vertical walls of these mushroom reefs are covered by corals that show a zonation from photophile forms in its upper parts (e.g. *Mussismilia hispida*, *M. harttii*, *Siderastrea stellata*, *Favia gravida*) to the shade-loving species (sciaphile), which attain maximum development under the overhangs (e.g. *Agaricia fragilis*, *Scolymia wellsi*) (Fig. 2 B).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Reef survey: The present work presents the data from reefs surveyed using the AGRRA method, except for the reefs from the North

Coast. The AGRRA protocol is described, in details, at the web-page <http://www.agrra.org> (Ginsburg *et al.* 1998), updated in 2005. The assessment of coral status is performed along six 10m long transects, where the line intercept method is applied for coral cover. Colony diameter, dead surfaces, bleaching and diseases are analyzed in a belt 1m wide along the line transects. Five quadrats (25cm x 25cm) per transect are used for estimating the relative abundance of algal types: macro, turf (≤ 1 cm high), and crustose corallines. Within the quadrat, average canopy height of macroalgae is estimated, and number of coral recruits (colonies ≤ 2 cm) is counted. AGRRA originally established the 25cm as the minimum diameter for the surveyed coral colonies, but because in most surveyed reefs of Bahia, coral colonies rarely attain larger sizes, we changed to 20cm as minimum size for the coral colonies to be counted. No coral disease was observed in the corals from the reefs of Bahia during our surveys, but later in 2005 first occurrence of disease was seen affecting colonies of the endemic coral *Mussismilia braziliensis* in the Abrolhos reefs (Francini-Filho *et al.* 2008). *Diadema antillarum* was very rare in the surveyed reef sites.

Following the purpose of AGRRA for defining what is a region, an area, a reef and a site, we consider the Bahia state as a coral reef region, with six distinct areas, from North to South: A. the North Coast of the State, B. the Todos os Santos Bay, C. the Tinharé/Boipeba/Camamu area, D. the Cabrália and Porto-Seguro area, E. the Itacolomis reefs and F. the Abrolhos reef complex (Figure 1).

The reefs of the North Coast were assessed before the development of the AGRRA protocol. Three bank reefs (Guarajuba, Itacimirim and Praia do Forte) were surveyed using 1m wide belt transect, 20m long at depths varying between 4.5, 8.5m, and where coral cover, species richness, size of the coral colonies and density of coral recruits were measured (Leão *et al.* 1997, Kikuchi & Leão 1998, Kikuchi 2000, Leão & Kikuchi 2005) (Table 2).

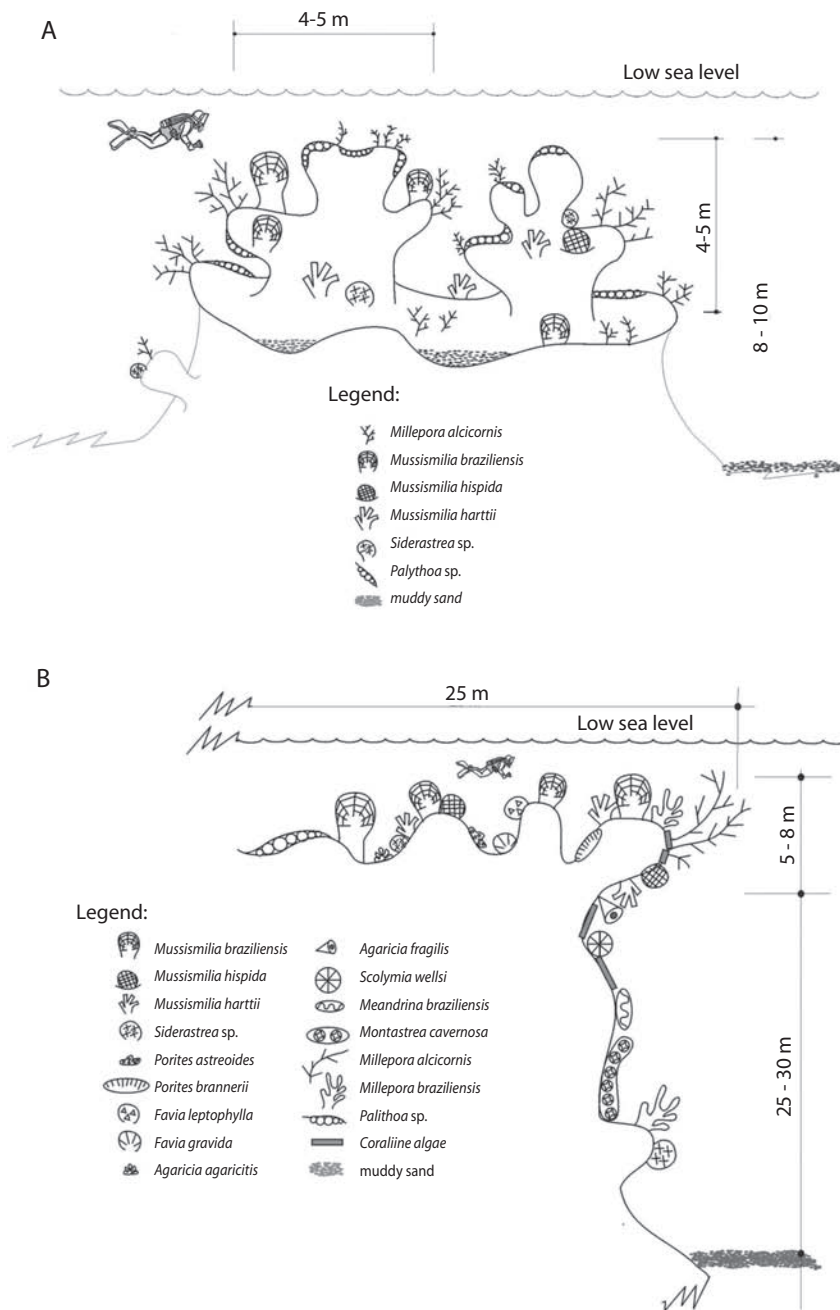


Fig. 2. Sketches of Brazilian mushroom reefs (coral pinnacles with a mushroom growth form). A- a small mushroom reef from the coastal arc of reefs of Abrolhos that is commonly found surrounding larger bank reefs. B- a giant mushroom reef of the outer arc of reefs-the Parcel dos Abrolhos.

TABLE 2
Reef site information of nearshore reefs (<5km off the coast) from the State of Bahia, in Eastern Brazil.
Shallow $\leq 5\text{m}$. Deep $> 5\text{m}$ (n = number of sites)

Reef name	Lat. (°S) / Long. (°W)	Reef Site	Site code	Reef type	Date of survey	Mean Depth (m)
North coast n = 6	12.3805 °S / 38.0200 °W	Praia do Forte 1	PFO1	shallow bank	1998	5.0
		Praia do Forte 2	PFO2	deep bank	1998	8.5
		Itacimirim 1	ITM1	shallow bank	1998	5.0
		Itacimirim 2	ITM2	deep bank	1998	8.5
		Guarajuba 1	GUA1	shallow bank	1998	4.5
		Guarajuba 2	GUA2	deep bank	1998	8.5
Tinhare-Boipeba n = 4	13.4910 °S / 38.9024 °W	Praia do Quadro	PQUA	shallow bank	May 2003	3.6
		Garapua	GAR	shallow bank	May 2003	3.9
		Morere	MOR	shallow bank	May 2003	4.0
		Bainema	BAI	shallow bank	May 2003	3.9
Cabrália n = 6	16.2397 °S / 38.9526 °W	Arajipe	ARA	deep bank	Sept 2004	6.8
		Coroa Alta N	CAN	shallow bank	Sept 2004	5.0
		Coroa Alta S	CAS	shallow bank	Sept 2004	5.0
		Itassepanema	ITA	shallow bank	Sept 2004	4.8
		Alagadas	ALA	shallow bank	Sept 2004	4.9
		Naufragio	NAU	shallow bank	Oct 2004	4.8

In the Tinharé/Boipeba/Camamu area four reef sites (Praia do Quadro, Garapua, Moreré and Bainema) were assessed during the year of 2003, applying the second version of the AGRRA protocol. In each reef site, six benthic transects (10m long), in depth around 4m, were used for measuring coral parameters; and 30 quadrats (25cm x 25cm) were applied for the survey of algal types and density of coral recruits (Table 2).

Six sites of the Cabralia reefs (Arajipe, Coroa Alta Norte, Coroa Alta Sul, Itassepanema, Alagadas and Naufrágio) were assessed during the year of 2004, applying the same number of transects and quadrats as in the Tinharé/Boipeba survey, in depth ranging from around 5 to 7m (Table 2).

Three sites of the Itacolomis reefs (Canudos, Pedra do Silva and Pedra do Cavalo) were evaluated at depths between 2.0m, 3.5m following the methodology already described for the previous reefs (Table 3).

The Abrolhos reef complex comprises coastal and offshore reefs. In the coastal arc of reefs the surveys were performed on the top of

small mushroom reefs that surrounded larger exposed bank reefs. The submerged tops of these mushroom reefs are in areas shallower than 6m, where the major reef builder organisms grow. In greater depths of the reef walls corals are very rare (Fig. 2 A). In the offshore giant mushroom reefs that form the outer arc of reefs, the assessment was also conducted on their tops, which occur in depths between 6 and 10m (Fig. 2 B). Because the lateral walls of these pinnacles are mostly inhabited by small coral colonies (such as *Agaricia fragilis*, *Scolymia wellsi*, *Meandrina braziliensis*) that do not have great importance as reef builders, they were not assessed.

During the 2000 survey, the AGRRA protocol was applied in the offshore reefs located inside the Abrolhos National Marine Park. Eight sites were located in three fringing reefs bordering the North (3 sites), the West (2 sites) and the South (3 sites) shores of St. Barbara Island, in water depths varying from 3.5m to 5.0m. Five sites were located at the top of the pinnacles of the Parcel dos Abrolhos in depths varying from 6 to 9m (Table 3). Ten benthic

TABLE 3

Reef site information of offshore reefs (>5km off the coast) from the State of Bahia, in Eastern Brazil. Shallow $\leq 5m$. Deep >5m (n = number of sites)

Reef name	Lat. (°S) / Long. (°W)	Reef site	Site code	Reef type	Date of survey	Mean depth (m)
Itacolomis n = 3	16.8976 °S / 39.0909 °W	Pedra do Cavalo	PCA	shallow mushroom reef	April 2005	2.0
		Pedra do Silva	PSI	shallow mushroom reef	April 2005	2.5
		Canudos	CAN	shallow mushroom reef	April 2005	3.5
Timbebas n = 5	17.4660 °S / 39.0094 °W	Timbebas 1	TIM1	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02/03	4.5
		Timbebas 2	TIM2	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02	4.0
		Timbebas 3	TIM3	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02	4.0
		Timbebas 4	TIM4	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02	5.5
		Timbebas 5	TIM5	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02	6.0
Lixa n = 5	17.6630 °S / 38.9595 °W	Lixa 1	LIX1	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02/03	5.5
		Lixa 2	LIX2	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02	4.5
		Lixa 3	LIX3	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02	4.5
		Lixa 4	LIX4	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02	3.5
		Lixa 5	LIX5	shallow mushroom reef	Mar2001/02	2.5
Pedra de Leste n = 2	17.7755°S / 39,0508 °W	Leste 1	LES1	shallow mushroom reef	Mar 2002	1.0
		Leste 2	LES2	shallow mushroom reef	Mar 2002	2.5
Paredes Sul n = 5	17.9004 °S / 38.9092 °W	Paredes S1	PAR1	shallow mushroom reef	Mar 2001/02	5.0
		Paredes S2	PAR2	shallow mushroom reef	Mar 2001/02	5.0
		Paredes S3	PAR3	shallow mushroom reef	Mar 2001/02	4.0
		Paredes S4	PAR4	shallow mushroom reef	Mar 2001/02	2.0
		Paredes S5	PAR5	shallow mushroom reef	Mar 2001/02	5.0
Popa Verde n = 5	18.0203 °S / 38.9883 °W	Popa Verde1	POP1	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2002	5.5
		Popa Verde2	POP2	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2002	6.0
		Popa Verde3	POP3	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2002	7.0
		Popa Verde4	POP4	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2002	7.5
		Popa Verde5	POP5	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2002	8.0
St. Barbara Is N n = 3	17.9673 °S / 38,7018 °W	St Barbara N1	SBN1	shallow fringing	Mar 2000/01/02/05	4.0
		St Barbara N2	SBN2	shallow fringing	Mar2000	4.5
		St Barbara N3	SBN3	shallow fringing	Mar 2000	3.5
St. Barbara Is W n = 2	17.9641 °S / 38.7066 °W	St Barbara W1	SBW1	shallow fringing	Mar 2000/01	3.5
		St Barbara W2	SBW2	shallow fringing	Mar 2000	4.5
St. Barbara Is S n = 3	17.9815 °S / 38.7036 °W	St Barbara S1	SBS1	shallow fringing	Mar 2000/01/02/05	4.0
		St Barbara S2	SBS2	shallow fringing	Mar 2000/01	5.0
		St Barbara S3	SBS3	shallow fringing	Mar 2000	5.0
Guarita Is. n = 1	17.9602 °S / 38.6922 °W	Guarita	GUA	shallow fringing	Mar 2002	4.5
Redonda Is. n = 1	17.9634 °S / 38.7083 °W	Redonda	RED	shallow fringing	Mar 2001/02	3.5
Siriba Is. n = 1	17.9697 °S / 38.7101 °W	Siriba	SIR	deep fringing	May 2005	6.5
Sueste Is. n = 1	17.9794 °S / 38.7080 °W	Sueste	SUE	deep fringing	Mar 2001	8.0
Parcel dos Abrolhos n = 6	17.9977 °S / 38.6713 °W	Parcel Abrolhos1	PAB1	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2001/02	6.0
		Parcel Abrolhos2	PAB2	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2000/01/02	7.0
		Parcel Abrolhos3	PAB3	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2000/01/02	7.0
		Parcel Abrolhos4	PAB4	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2000/01/02/03	7.0
		Parcel Abrolhos5	PAB5	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2000/01/02	8.0
		Parcel Abrolhos6	PAB6	deep mushroom reef	Mar 2000/01/02	9.0

transects were surveyed in the offshore pinnacles, but in the fringing reefs their numbers varied from 10 to 15 per site. The total number of quadrats varied among the analyzed reefs, from 50 to 75 (Kikuchi *et al.* 2003a, b). Coral cover, number and size of coral species, recent and old mortality, and density of coral recruits were also considered.

In 2001, the survey of Abrolhos reefs extended to the coastal zone where three reefs were assessed (Timbebas-5 sites, Lixa-5 sites and Paredes-5 sites) in depths varying from 2.5 to 6m. One more fringing reef of the Abrolhos Archipelago was added to the reefs surveyed in 2000-the Sueste Island, where one site was surveyed at a depth of 8m (Table 3). In all reef sites, six benthic transects were completed, and 30 quadrates were used to measure the algal relative abundance and density of coral recruits.

In 2002, the AGRRA protocol was applied in five fringing reefs bordering the islands of the Abrolhos Archipelago-the St. Barbara Island (North coast-2 sites, West coast-2 sites, South coast-2 sites), the Guarita island (1 site) and Redonda Island (1 site); in six sites in the mushroom reefs of the Parcel dos Abrolhos, and in other four coastal reefs: the Timbebas reef (5 sites), the Lixa reef (5 sites), the Paredes reef (5 sites) and the Popa Verde reef (5 sites), adding a total number of 34 analyzed reef sites. In each site the protocol was applied with six 10m long benthic transects and 30 quadrates for measurement of coral and algae parameters (Table 3).

During the year of 2003, only three reefs of the Abrolhos region were surveyed for coral bleaching. For Timbebas and Lixa coastal reefs four benthic transects were measured per reef site at depths between 5 and 6m. For the offshore coral pinnacles of the Parcel dos Abrolhos, six benthic transects were applied in five sites located at the top of the mushroom reefs, in depths averaging 6.5m (Table 3).

Three reef sites were evaluated in Abrolhos, after the occurrence of an ocean water temperature anomaly in early 2005 (February-March, end of summer): the North and the

South shores of St. Barbara and Siriba Islands. At each fringing reef of St. Barbara Island four 10m long transects and 30 quadrates were used to evaluate coral and algae condition, and six transect with 30 quadrates were used to assess the fringing reef of Siriba Island, for the first time (Table 3).

For statistical analysis, we seek both spatial (geographical) and temporal patterns in reef data and multivariate analysis techniques were used. For the spatial approach, an ordination of the reef sites by the AGRRA indices was made, using the non-metric multidimensional scaling (MDS) technique, based on Bray-Curtis similarity indices matrix. Because the indices have different nature and scales, they were standardized by row, this means that each index was divided by the maximum value of that index in all sites and multiplied by 100. A second step was to analyze similarities between reef regions and between nearshore and offshore reefs, by testing the null hypothesis of no differences across regions and/or distance from the coast, with ANOSIM (Analysis of Similarity) and the closeness of the indices using SIMPER (Similarity Percentages) (Clarke & Warwick 1994). We used the 2002 survey data from Abrolhos in this analysis.

The data series of Abrolhos region reefs (2000 to 2002) was submitted to similar treatments. We compared sites of each yearly survey based on a Bray-Curtis similarity indices matrix calculated with standardized data. Initially we applied an ordination using the MDS technique and, afterwards, the tests Analysis of Similarity (two-way nested layout, with years as "treatment" category) and Similarity Percentages to verify if there were differences among the successive yearly surveys.

The reefs studied in the Brazilian East coast, also named Southwest Atlantic reefs, were compared with the reefs of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean surveyed with AGRRA protocol, using data from Kramer (2003). For this analysis we took into account five coral indicators: live stony coral cover, density of coral recruits (number of individuals/m²), percentage of old and recent partial mortality and

percentage of bleached coral colonies. Reefs were grouped as nearshore, offshore (South-west Atlantic reefs) and North Atlantic reefs. The same multivariate approach (ordination, ANOSIM test and SIMPER test) was applied. PRIMER software package version 6.1.10 was used.

RESULTS

The condition of the reefs from the North coast of the State: The 1998 three reef sites survey in the North coast revealed, that the average coral cover on the top of submerged reefs ranged from $0.7 \pm 0.1\%$ to $2.4 \pm 1.6\%$, the number of coral colonies with diameter higher than 20cm was very low (<2 corals per site), and the average size of the colonies, counting the total number of colonies, was less than 7cm diameter. Additionally, the density of coral recruits was very low ($<1/\text{m}^2$), and no coral bleaching was observed during the survey (Table 4). All this previous work indicated a total of thirteen coral species and one milleporid for the Bahia coast (see Table 1) (Kikuchi & Leão 1998, Kikuchi 2000).

The coral survey of the reefs from Tinharé/Boipeba/Camamu area: Four reef sites selected in the reefs bordering the coast of the islands of Tinharé and Boipeba were assessed in the summer 2003. Coral colonies with diameter over 20cm were considered. Live coral cover attained $5.3 \pm 2.6\%$ in one site, but did not reach 3% in the other surveyed reefs. Partial old mortality ranged from $10.0 \pm 0.0\%$ to $13.0 \pm 12.5\%$, whereas recent death varied from $5.0 \pm 0.0\%$ to $10.0 \pm 0.0\%$, and coral bleaching, attained numbers between 12 and 23%. The number of recruits per square meter was very low (≤ 5 individuals/ m^2). Macro and turf algae dominate over corallines (Table 4).

The reefs along the coast of Cabralia/Porto-Seguro: Live stony coral cover varied between $2.3 \pm 0.4\%$ and $9.4 \pm 1.4\%$, old partial mortality reached values higher than 30% (max. $34.0 \pm 12.5\%$) and recent death varied

between zero and 20%. Coral recruitment was very low (maximum 3.0 individuals/ m^2) and coral bleaching was not observed at this time of the year of survey. The relative abundance of the macro algae presented percentages up to $62.3 \pm 27.1\%$, higher than turf ($28.1 \pm 25.5\%$ to $43.8 \pm 29.0\%$) and corallines ($7.9 \pm 9.7\%$ to $35.4 \pm 29.6\%$) (Table 4).

The monitoring program of the reefs from the Abrolhos area: Data from the 2000 survey, revealed that the average live stony coral cover in the shallow ($<5\text{m}$) fringing reefs of St. Barbara Island varied from $5.9 \pm 2.2\%$ to $9.7 \pm 3.0\%$; the lowest value was found in the reefs that border the South shore of St. Barbara Island, where the lowest coral colonies density (44.6 ± 12.8 individuals in the site) was found. In the offshore mushroom reefs the average coral cover reached values up to 20%. The average of recent death corals varied from $2.7 \pm 0.1\%$ to $4.5 \pm 1.3\%$ in the fringing reefs, and reached $5.6 \pm 0.8\%$ in the offshore coral pinnacles. On the other side, old mortality has almost similar results in all surveyed reefs (varying from a mean value $20.5 \pm 2.0\%$ to $24.3 \pm 10.1\%$ in the fringing reefs, and in the offshore mushroom reefs of $20.5 \pm 2.0\%$). Coral bleaching is less than 4% in all investigated reefs. The number of coral recruits per square meter varied from 10.3 ± 2.7 to 16.6 ± 11.7 recruits/ m^2 in the fringing reefs, and was over 37 recruits/ m^2 in the offshore mushroom reefs. Turf algae dominate in all reefs with percentages over 65% (Table 5).

During the 2001 survey, live stony coral cover in the fringing reefs of St. Barbara Island varied from $8.1 \pm 0.3\%$ to $15.4 \pm 4.4\%$, and the lowest values were found again in the fringing reefs of the South shore of St. Barbara Island where the density of coral colonies was, also, the lowest one (79.0 ± 1.4 corals in the site). In the Redonda and Sueste islands reefs, surveyed for the first time, the data obtained were similar to the St. Barbara Island reefs: coral cover varied from $13.8 \pm 2.8\%$ to $17.3 \pm 4.8\%$, a density of corals $>20\text{cm}$ reached values over 80 individuals per site, the coral recruits density ranged

TABLE 4

*Coral and algae condition of nearshore reefs (<5km off the coast) from the state of Bahia, in Eastern Brazil. Coral parameters measured along six (10m long) transects at each reef site, density of coral recruits and algae characteristics recorded in 30 (0.25cm) quadrats per transect. *Coral parameters measured using 1m wide belt transect 20m long, data averaged from reef sites. Mean and standard deviation*

Reef area	North Coast*				Tinhare/ Boipeba		
Reef name	Praia do Forte	Itacimirim	Guarajuba	Praia do Quadro	Garapua	Morere	Bainema
Number reef sites	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Coral cover %	2.4±1.6	0.7±0.1	0.8±0.1	2.7±1.3	5.3±2.6	2.8±1.4	2.0±0.7
Corals >20cm (#./site , 60m ²)	1.0±1.4	2.0±0.08	1.0±0.0	25.0±0.0	32.0±0.0	13.0±0.0	13.0±0.0
Colony size (cm)	5.8±0.4	7.0±0.0	6.8±1.1	23.5±4.0	22.0±4.5	28.0±10.0	24.0±7.0
Number of coral species	0.5±0.7	1.0±0.0	1.0±0.0	4.0±0.0	5.0±0.0	6.0±0.0	4.0±0.0
Coral recruits (#.m ⁻²)	0.8±0.4	0.1±0.0	0.8±0.4	5.0±0.0	5.0±0.0	2.0±0.0	2.0±0.0
Recent death (%)	-	-	-	5.0±0.0	5.0±0.0	5.0±0.0	10.0±0.0
Old mortality (%)	-	-	-	13.0±12.5	11.0±10.5	10.0±0.0	10.0±3.5
Bleached colonies (%)	-	-	-	12.0±0.0	19.0±0.0	23.0±0.0	23.0±0.0
Macro algae (%)	-	-	-	39.8±31.7	29.9±37.7	51.6±33.7	46.2±27.5
Turf algae (%)	-	-	-	41.1±26.9	47.3±43.6	28.1±25.5	36.4±22.3
Coralline algae (%)	-	-	-	19.2±16.2	22.7±26.1	20.3±19.8	17.3±18.3
Macro canopy height (cm)	-	-	-	1.6±1.5	1.0±1.6	1.7±1.6	0.4±0.7
Macroalgal index	-	-	-	51.7	36.9	82.5	50.4

Reef area	Cabrália					
Reef name	Arajipe	Coroa Alta N	Coroa Alta S	Itassepanema	Alagadas	Naufragio
Number reef sites	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coral cover %	3.2±1.8	2.3±0.4	9.4±1.4	6.4±4.9	3.4±3.8	5.2±5.0
Corals >20cm (#./site , 60m ²)	11.0±0.0	13.0±0.0	75.0±0.0	22.0±0.0	18.0±0.0	60.0±0.0
Colony size (cm)	34.0±14.5	28.0±7.0	33.5±13.5	45.5±35.5	44.5±47.5	33.0±16.0
Number of coral species	6.0±0.0	4.0±0.0	6.0±0.0	7.0±0.0	6.0±0.0	7.0±0.0
Coral recruits (#.m ⁻²)	3.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	2.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0
Recent death (%)	0.0±0.0	6.0±2.0	20.0±10.0	0.0±0.0	8.0±4.5	18.5±12.5
Old mortality (%)	34.0±24.5	9.0±5.0	23.0±18.0	23.0±21.0	25.0±17.5	16.5±13.5
Bleached colonies (%)	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0
Macro algae (%)	35.7±26.1	46.4±20.6	44.1±29.1	27.2±25.2	62.3±27.1	48.3±28.2
Turf algae (%)	30.3±28.9	28.7±20.4	33.2±23.5	34.1±36.4	18.6±21.0	43.8±29.0
Coralline algae (%)	34.0±21.6	25.0±13.8	22.7±19.7	35.4±29.6	19.1±16.6	7.9±9.7
Macro canopy height (cm)	2.8±2.9	3.7±5.4	1.0±1.0	2.0±2.6	3.1±2.8	2.6±2.0
Macroalgal index	103.9	152.3	37.9	51.6	134.1	86.1

from 12.8 to 35.2 recruits/m², and the turf algae dominated over macro and corallines. In the offshore mushroom reefs the average coral cover reached the value of 12.3±3.6%, whereas in the reefs from the coastal arc (Timbebas, Lixa and Paredes) these values ranged from 7.7±3.4% in Lixa Reef, to 12.1±4.6% in the Paredes reefs. Percentage of recent death

during this survey varied from 2.5±3.2% to 20.5±29.2% in the reefs from the coastal arc, while in the fringing reefs was less than 13%. The average percentage of recent death was of 18.4±9 for the offshore mushroom reefs; while old mortality varied between 9.5±20.0% and 30.6±12.1% in most of the surveyed reefs. The percentage of bleached coral colonies was

TABLE 5

Coral and algae condition of reefs from the Abrolhos region located >5km off the coast of the state of Bahia, in Eastern Brazil. Coral parameters measured along six (10m long) transects at each reef site, density of coral recruits and algae characteristics recorded in 30 (0.25cm) quadrats per transect. Survey performed in 2000. Data averaged from reef sites. Mean and standard deviation

Reef area	Abrolhos			
Reef name	St. Barbara N	St. Barbara W	St. Barbara S	Parcel Abrolhos
Number reef sites	3	2	3	5
Coral cover %	8.4±2.5	9.7±3.3	5.9±2.2	21.1±3.9
Coral >20cm (#.60m ⁻²)	85.3±35.9	166.0±31.1	44.6±12.8	108.4±7.7
Colony size (cm)	41.3±4.8	41.9±6.7	43.5±3.6	42.3±4.8
Number coral species	4.3±2.0	5.0±0.0	6.6±1.1	7.4±1.6
Coral recruits (#.m ⁻²)	16.6±11.7	12.5±3.7	10.3±2.7	37.4±6.8
Recent death (%)	4.5±1.3	2.7±0.1	4.3±5.1	5.6±0.8
Old mortality (%)	20.9±0.1	24.3±10.1	21.6±4.2	20.5±2.0
Bleached colonies (%)	0.0±0.0	2.4±0.4	1.7±1.6	3.4±2.1
Macro algae (%)	21.6±31.5	24.7±16.1	14.7±2.2	3.8±2.6
Turf algae (%)	70.9±29.9	67.2±16.0	75.7±2.8	69.5±7.2
Coralline algae (%)	7.5±2.8	7.9±0.2	8.9±1.3	26.6±6.4
Macro canopy height (cm)	2.1±0.2	2.6±0.0	3.4±0.6	1.3±0.4
Macroalgal index	49.6±72.3	64.2±42.3	51.1±16.5	5.4±3.4

less than 11% in all reefs. The number of coral recruits per square meters varied from 10.4±1.1 individuals/m² to over 40 and the highest values were found in the reefs from the coastal arc. Turf algae (69% to 90%) dominate, again, over macro and corallines (Table 6).

In 2002, live stony coral cover and the number of coral colonies still presented the lowest values in the reefs that surround the South coast of St. Barbara Island (7.0±3.4% and 47 colonies per site), as also the coastal reefs closest to the coastline, the Lixa Reef (6.8±2.2% and 71 colonies) and the Leste Reef (5.6±0.4% and 11 colonies per site), when compared with most of the other investigated reef sites. Recent death higher than 20% was found only in one site (Redonda Island reef), but old mortality reached values over 12% in all surveyed reefs. The density of coral recruits lower than 10 individuals/m² was only found in the reef that surrounds the South shore of St. Barbara Island. Turf algae still dominate with percentages over 45% in all reefs (Table 7).

The 2005 survey comprised only three reefs in Abrolhos. Live stony coral cover was

6.3±3.0% in the South St. Barbara Island Reef, where the number of coral colonies was also the lowest (60 corals per site) in the fringing reefs. In the other surveyed island (Siriba), coral cover reached values over 10%, and the corals density was >80 colonies in the site. The percentage of recent death reached the value of 5% in all surveyed reefs, and old mortality was more than 20% in the fringing reefs of St. Barbara Island. Observed bleached colonies had values higher than 20%. Coral recruits reached values higher than 30 individuals/m² in all sites. Turf algae (values from 60.0±34.8% to 83.5±17.5%) dominated over macro and corallines (Table 8).

The assessment of the reefs from the Itacolomis Group: In the three sites of the Itacolomis reefs (Canudos, Pedra do Silva and Pedra do Cavalo) assessed in 2005, live stony coral cover ranged between 11.7±6.8% and 16.0±12.7%, recent death was very low, less than 6% in all reef sites, but old mortality was over 27%. Bleached coral colonies ranged from 4.7% to 16.5% and coral recruits reached

TABLE 6

Coral and algae condition of reefs from the Abrolhos region located > 5km off the coast of the state of Bahia, in Eastern Brazil. Coral parameters measured along six (10m long) transects at each reef site, density of coral recruits and algae characteristics recorded in 30 (0.25cm) quadrats per transect. Survey performed in 2001.

Data averaged from reef sites. Mean and standard deviation

Reef area		Abrolhos									
Reef name		Timbebas	Lixa	Paredes	St. Barbara N	St. Barbara W	St. Barbara S	Redonda	Sueste	Parcel Abrolhos	
Number reef sites		5	5	5	2	1	2	1	1	6	
Coral cover %		9.6±3.6	7.7±3.4	12.1±4.6	15.4±4.4	11.6±3.8	8.1±0.3	13.8±2.8	17.3±4.8	12.3±3.6	
Corals >20cm (#.60m ⁻²)		91.4±37.0	83.4±39.8	72.2±24.2	153.5±54.4	174.0±0.0	79.0±1.4	152.0±0.0	87.0±0.0	104.0±35.9	
Colony size (cm)		32.2±5.5	34.9±2.7	34.6±5.4	34.1±3.9	35.9±14.9	32.1±2.9	31.7±11.1	36.9±16.0	34.7±5.4	
Number of coral species		5.4±0.8	5.2±1.3	6.0±1.0	4.5±0.7	7.0±0.0	5.0±1.4	4.0±0.0	3.0±0.0	6.5±1.8	
Coral recruits (#. m ⁻²)		34.9±24.8	42.2±17.8	33.6±11.3	23.4±0.8	19.2±0.0	10.4±1.1	35.2±0.0	12.8±0.0	30.6±12.1	
Recent death (%)		2.5±3.2	3.8±4.5	20.5±29.2	8.0±11.3	5.0±0.0	2.5±3.5	5.0±0.0	13.3±5.8	18.4±9.3	
Old mortality (%)		23.5±4.5	23.2±6.6	23.9±4.0	11.8±3.3	13.3±19.1	13.9±8.7	9.5±20.0	30.8±28.4	19.0±4.9	
Bleached colonies (%)		3.4±2.3	7.6±8.7	11.0±8.1	0.2±0.3	0.0±0.0	0.6±0.9	0.7±0.0	1.1±0.0	5.0±4.3	
Macro algae (%)		3.3±1.8	10.6±21.2	5.3±5.8	4.0±5.0	15.0±34.3	5.8±6.2	4.8±10.0	11.2±19.4	13.4±5.2	
Turf algae (%)		78.4±11.8	72.4±23.2	74.9±11.1	89.0±4.8	72.0±38.7	90.9±6.7	82.0±15.4	86.1±19.3	69.3±4.8	
Coralline algae (%)		18.1±10.9	16.9±7.4	19.7±13.2	6.9±0.2	13.0±26.5	3.2±0.4	13.2±15.0	2.7±4.2	17.3±4.1	
Macro canopy height (cm)		1.7±0.7	1.3±1.0	1.8±1.2	3.2±0.1	1.2±0.9	4.5±2.1	5.2±2.4	7.9±4.0	1.3±0.6	
Macroalgal index		5.6±3.6	25.7±53.0	8.1±10.5	12.4±15.2	18.4±0.0	30.9±38.3	25.1±0.0	89.2±0.0	19.5±17.5	

TABLE 7

Coral and algae condition of reefs from the Abrolhos region located > 5km off the coast of the state of Bahia, in Eastern Brazil. Coral parameters measured along six (10m long) transects at each reef site, density of coral recruits and algae characteristics recorded in 30 (0.25cm) quadrats per transect. Survey performed in 2002.

Data average from reef sites. Mean and standard deviation

Reef area	Reef name	Abrolhos										Parcel Abrolhos
		Timbebas	Lixa	Leste	Paredes	Popa Verde	St. Barbara N	St. Barbara W	St. Barbara S	Guarita	Redonda	
	Number of reef sites	5	5	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Coral cover %	10.1±3.3	6.8±2.2	5.6±0.4	8.5±2.7	11.0±1.8	16.2±6.9	14.0±4.6	7.0±3.4	15.8±6.8	13.8±6.9	11.4±2.8
	Coral > 20cm (# 60m ⁻²)	98.0±38.1	71.0±25.8	11.0±1.4	82.8±14.8	144.2±6.5	202.0±0.0	126.0±0.0	47.0±0.0	146.0±0.0	149.0±0.0	110.0±29.8
	Colony size (cm)	33.1±5.7	37.6±5.6	34.7±0.7	39.7±7.4	35.1±1.8	35.3±22.6	38.0±22.6	31.6±22.6	40.3±22.6	34.0±22.6	37.1±3.7
	Number of coral species	6.0±0.7	5.4±0.5	4.5±0.7	5.4±0.9	5.6±0.5	6.0±0.0	5.0±0.0	4.0±0.0	8.0±0.0	6.0±0.0	6.3±1.6
	Coral recruits (# m ⁻²)	27.5±10.3	21.7±11.9	13.6±3.4	36.5±18.2	31.4±14.3	14.4±0.0	16.0±0.0	8.0±0.0	28.8±0.0	22.4±0.0	28.2±9.6
	Recent death (%)	7.3±12.8	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	3.2±4.5	12.6±10.6	0.0±0.0	1.0±0.0	1.5±0.7	22.6±2.0	7.7±13.0
	Old mortality (%)	23.1±2.1	27.9±7.1	26.9±0.1	25.2±5.3	25.2±2.2	18.8±19.7	34.0±30.7	12.0±14.0	25.0±23.3	25.4±24.9	17.6±3.5
	Bleached colonies (%)	4.4±4.5	2.8±3.6	8.2±0.2	3.4±4.1	2.4±1.9	5.4±0.0	6.4±0.0	6.4±0.0	3.4±0.0	4.0±0.0	7.5±3.9
	Macro algae (%)	2.1±2.3	6.5±7.3	1.8±0.5	18.5±24.9	0.6±0.5	1.4±3.2	1.0±2.5	5.8±11.7	0.0±0.0	0.5±1.5	1.6±1.8
	Turf algae (%)	86.9±8.5	86.7±5.6	79.2±5.3	45.4±17.9	88.7±3.3	90.8±19.0	93.3±8.1	91.4±11.7	96.9±5.2	91.1±18.9	88.1±5.6
	Coralline algae (%)	6.4±3.8	5.8±2.7	3.4±0.2	33.4±32.9	8.7±3.9	4.4±7.0	5.7±8.1	2.9±3.3	3.1±5.2	8.5±18.8	9.2±3.8
	Macro canopy height (cm)	2.6±1.6	3.0±2.4	2.9±0.1	2.5±2.3	2.1±1.0	2.0±0.6	3.8±2.5	3.6±2.2	0.0±0.0	2.8±1.5	1.9±1.2
	Macroalgal index	7.7±9.4	33.8±58.5	5.4±1.9	86.8±117.5	1.4±1.3	2.8±0.0	4.0±0.0	21.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	1.3±0.0	3.9±4.4

TABLE 8

Coral and algae condition of reefs from Itacolomis reefs and the Abrolhos region, located >5km off the coast of the state of Bahia, in Eastern Brazil. Coral parameters measured along six (10m long) transects at each reef site, density of coral recruits and algae characteristics recorded in 30 (0.25cm) quadrats per transect. Survey performed in 2005. Mean and standard deviation

Reef area	Itacolomis			Abrolhos		
Reef name	Pedra do Cavalo	Pedra do Silva	Canudos	St. Barbara N	St. Barbara S	Siriba
Number reef sites	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coral cover %	11.7±6.8	16.0±12.7	15.0±12.5	16.2±0.0	6.3±0.0	10.7±0.0
Coral >20cm (#.60m ⁻²)	85.0±0.0	106.0±0.0	89.0±0.0	170.0±0.0	60.0±0.0	81.0±0.0
Colony size (cm)	42.7±34.8	41.2±25.7	35.5±24.1	34.6±0.0	31.9±0.0	30.5±0.0
Number coral species	8.0±0.0	7.0±0.0	7.0±0.0	6.0±0.0	6.0±0.0	4.0±0.0
Coral recruits (#.m ⁻²)	52.3±0.0	26.1±0.0	36.8±0.0	52.8±0.0	41.6±0.0	33.6±0.0
Recent death (%)	5.0±0.0	6.0±2.2	0.0±0.0	5.0±0.0	5.0±0.0	5.0±0.0
Old mortality (%)	27.1±18.4	29.0±22.0	28.5±25.0	23.6±22.9	21.6±19.3	16.1±17.5
Bleached colonies (%)	16.5±0.0	4.7±0.0	10.1±0.0	20.6±0.0	28.3±0.0	24.7±0.0
Macro algae (%)	0.0±0.0	42.5±37.8	10.5±22.9	0.0±0.0	7.4±9.3	22.5±31.3
Turf algae (%)	80.0±32.8	56.7±38.7	88.3±22.6	83.5±17.8	80.5±17.8	60.0±34.8
Coralline algae (%)	20.0±32.8	0.9±1.9	1.2±3.0	16.3±17.6	12.1±14.0	17.2±24.8
Macro canopy height (cm)	0.0±0.0	3.9±2.6	2.6±0.7	0.0±0.0	2.0±1.6	5.3±2.6
Macroalgal index	0.0	167.3	27.7	0.0±0.0	14.9±0.0	1.2±0.0

values that ranged from 26.1 to 52.3 individuals/m². Turf algae were dominant (56.7±38.7% to 88.3±22.6%) over macro and corallines (Table 8).

Spatial patterns: The spatial patterns in the reef vitality indices is clearly depicted based on four parameters of the coral community: percent of living coral cover, number of colonies >20cm per site, number of coral species and density of coral recruits (Fig. 3). The ordination plot (MDS) reproduces the reef geographic distribution quite well, from the North Coast (NC) down to Abrolhos reefs, in the Southernmost part of the region in focus, with a low stress (0.05). Four groups of reefs are recognized: 1. Northern Coast reefs, 2. Tinharé/Boipeba islands reefs grouped with Cabralia reefs, 3. Itacolomis reefs, and 4. Abrolhos reefs.

When the indices of bleaching, coral mortality (recent and old) and algae (macroalgal index and turf algae cover) were included, the NC reefs were excluded from the analysis

because these indices were not measured there. The MDS ordination (stress 0.12) depicts very well the distinction between nearshore reefs (Tinharé/Boipeba/Camamu and Cabralia/Porto Seguro regions) and offshore reefs (Itacolomis and Abrolhos reefs) (Fig. 4). This tendency occurs mainly due to a high algal cover and biomass (macroalgae and turf algae), to a low number of colonies and to a lower density of coral recruits, which is, may be, a sign of reef degradation in these sites.

The ANOSIM test, considering the proximity to shore as the test factor, results in a global R of 0.932. In a set of 999 permutations, no sample value was greater than or equal to the global R, which means that the dissimilarity of nearshore (from TBC to CPS reefs) and offshore (Abrolhos coastal and outer arcs reefs) reefs is significant in terms of the indices used at a significance level of 0.1%. The similarity degree among stations within each group (nearshore and offshore reefs) and dissimilarity between the reefs groups indicates that the grouping is consistent (Table 9). Similarity

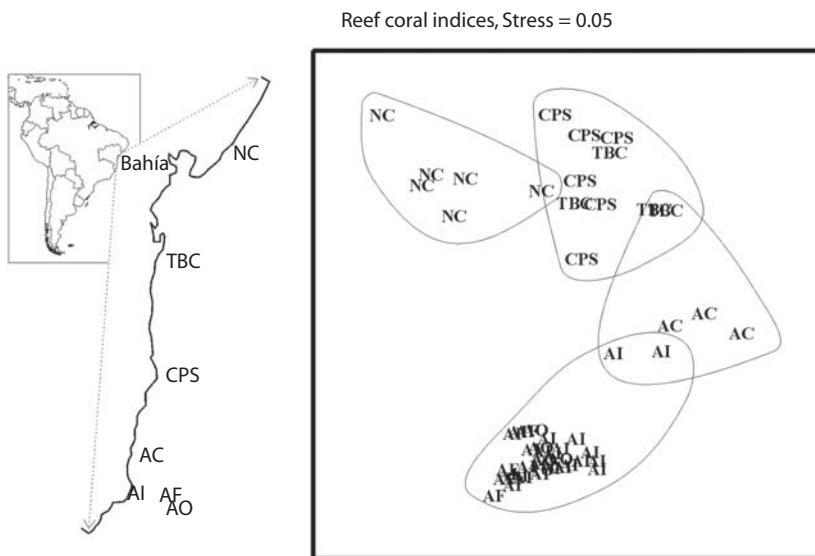


Fig. 3. MDS plot of all surveyed reef sites. NC= North Coast; TB= Tinharé and Boipeba islands; CPS= Cabrália; AC= Itacolomis; AI= Abrolhos inner (coastal) arc; AF= Abrolhos fringing reefs; AO= Abrolhos offshore mushroom reefs. Only coral related indices were used (percent of living coral cover, number of colonies >20cm per square meter, number of coral species per reef site and density (No. indiv./m²) of coral recruits).

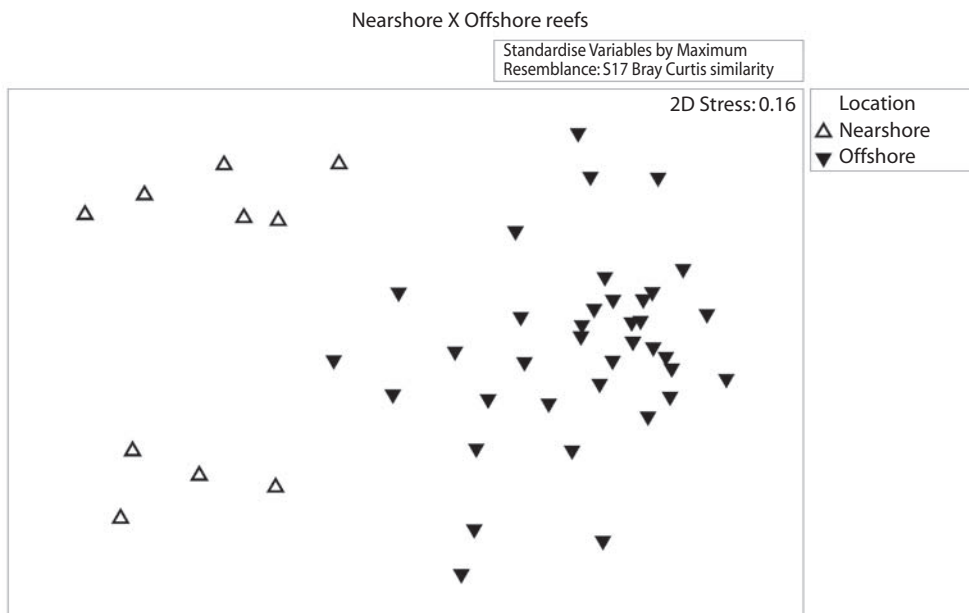


Fig. 4. MDS plot of sites surveyed south of Salvador City. TBC= Tinharé and Boipeba islands; CPS= Cabrália; C= Itacolomis; I= Abrolhos inner (coastal) arc; F= Abrolhos fringing reefs; O= offshore mushroom reefs. Sites gather into two groups: nearshore (upper part of graph) and offshore (lower part of graph). All indices used.

TABLE 9
Results of Similarity Percentages (SIMPER) test. Similarity within each group of reefs, nearshore and offshore, are high, as well as dissimilarity between the two groups

SIMILARITY WITHIN GROUPS OF REEFS (Nearshore X Offshore reefs)						
	AV. VALUE	AVERAGE		RATIO	CONTRIB%	CUM%
Nearshore reefs	Av. Similarity = 71.7					
Macroalgae index	78.7	31.6	3.27	44.11	44.11	
Turf algae (%)	34.2	17.5	3.40	24.34	68.45	
Old mortality (%)	17.4	7.4	2.63	10.35	78.79	
Offshore reefs	Av. Similarity = 71.19					
Turf algae (%)	81.1	25.3	3.09	35.51	35.51	
No. coral colonies	93.3	21.3	1.76	29.98	65.49	
Old mortality (%)	28.6	7.0	3.14	9.89	75.39	
Coral recruits (No. Ind./m ²)	26.8	6.6	2.06	9.24	84.63	
AVERAGE DISSIMILARITY BETWEEN GROUPS = 60.62						
	Offshore	Nearshore				
SPECIES	AV. ABUND.	AV. ABUND.	AV. DISS.	RATIO	CONTRIB%	CUM%
No. coral colonies	93.3	2.5	18.87	2.07	31.13	31.13
Macroalgal index	26.9	78.7	16.11	1.95	26.57	57.70
Percent turf algae	81.1	34.2	10.41	2.73	17.18	74.87
Coral recruits (No. Ind./m ²)	26.8	1.76	5.45	1.74	8.99	83.86

among nearshore reefs is assured mainly by macroalgal index, percentage of turf algae and of old mortality (Table 9); while in the offshore reefs, by turf algae cover, number of coral colonies, old mortality percent and the density of coral recruits. The density of coral colonies, macroalgal index, percent of turf algae and density of coral recruits are responsible of the average dissimilarity between these two groups (Table 9). The analysis of similarity (ANOSIM) between the reefs from the coastal and the outer arcs in Abrolhos region indicated no difference (significance level of 97.8%).

Temporal patterns: The question addressed here is if there are temporal trends in the coral health indices variation in the Abrolhos reefs. In this approach, assessments made in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2005 in the Abrolhos region were used.

For the evaluation of differences between years of survey, the first null hypothesis of the ANOSIM test, in its two-way nested layout, is that there is no difference among the reefs. The Global R is equal to 0.333, and the significance

level of the statistic is 0.1% (no permuted statistic is greater than the Global R). The relatively low rate (R) value, indicates that the differences between sites of the various reefs are not much greater than differences among sites of the same reef. Thus, separate MDS plots were made for each reef, so that the spatial pattern of the set of indices could be analysed. MDS ordination of the coastal arc reefs has a relatively high stress (0.10) and shows that the condition of Pedra de Leste reef in 2002 (E2) was different from the remaining stations (Fig. 5A). Separate plots of three reefs, Timbebas, Lixa and Paredes, were drawn (Fig. 5 B, C and D), as well, to check for differences within each group of reefs, but none seems to depict changes from 2001 to 2002. What appears in these plots, which have low stresses, is that one or two stations in each reef are less similar to the bulk of stations. This must be the reason for the low value of Global R of the ANOSIM test. We, then, proceeded to the testing of the second null hypothesis that there is no difference among the three years of survey. The test resulted in a Global R with negative value close

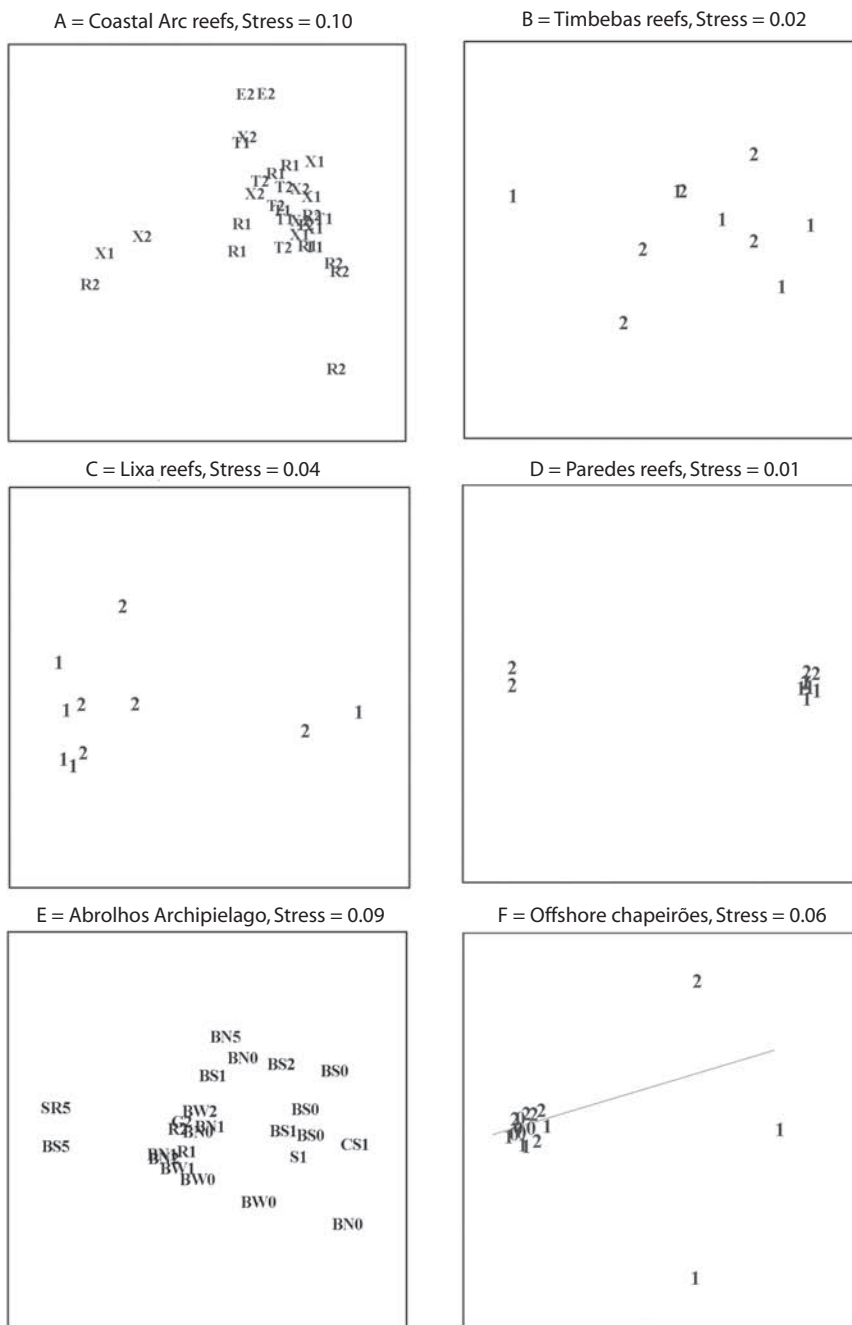


Fig. 5. MDS plots of Abrolhos reefs surveys of 2000 (0), 2001 (1), 2002 (2). In Abrolhos Archipelago there is a survey in 2005 (5). A= all sites; B= Timbebas reefs; C= Lixa reefs; D= Paredes reefs; E= Abrolhos Archipelago; F= offshore mushroom reefs. Where multiple sites are compared (5A and 5E) labels comprise a prefix letter denoting the site and a suffix digit denoting the year of the survey. In Abrolhos Archipelago the number that follows the acronym refers to the year of the survey; BS= Southern side of Santa Barbara Island; BW= Western side of Santa Barbara Island; BN= Northern side of Santa Barbara Island; R= Redonda Island; G= Guarita Island; SR= Siriba Island; S= Sueste Island; CS= mushroom reef near Siriba Island. Southern sites of SB Island tend to group together, independently of the year of survey.

to zero (-0.123) and a significance level of 85%, what indicates that no difference among years occurred.

Vital conditions of the reefs in the more offshore areas seem to be quite stable, both in the Archipelago plot (Fig. 5E) and in the offshore mushroom reefs plot (Fig. 5F). However, the assessment made in 2005 in the archipelago revealed a higher percentage of bleached coral colonies and higher recruits density (Table 8). An ANOSIM test for this group of reefs did not show a significant change in the overall vitality of the reefs, though, as shown by a Global R of 0.176, and a significance level of 2.9%.

The plot of the offshore mushroom reefs stations (Fig. 5F) depicts three stations very distinct from the others, but with no relation to assessment events (years). However, an interesting situation appears. Despite the aggregation of most stations and assessments, there is a subtle tendency to separate 2001 and 2002 assessments to opposite sides, while the

first assessment (2000) remains in between (Fig. 5F).

Brazilian East Coast reefs in the Atlantic context: A comparison of data from the reefs of East Coast of Brazil (Southwest-SW-Atlantic) with data means from AGRRA surveys in the Northwest (NW) Atlantic reefs (Kramer 2003) is presented in Table 10. It gives the mean sample effort for the 26 assessed reefs in Bahia for comparison with mean data from 19 assessments accomplished in shallow ($\leq 5\text{m}$) and deep ($>5\text{m}$) reefs of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean (including the Bahamas, Gulf of Mexico, Western Caribbean, Central Caribbean, Eastern Caribbean and Southern Caribbean). Most of the reefs in SW Atlantic are classified as shallow reefs, and the fewer ones identified in the class of deep reefs have depths less than 10m, that is the average depth of the NW Atlantic reefs. The MDS plot (stress of 0.22, Fig. 6) made with the mean value for each indicator of

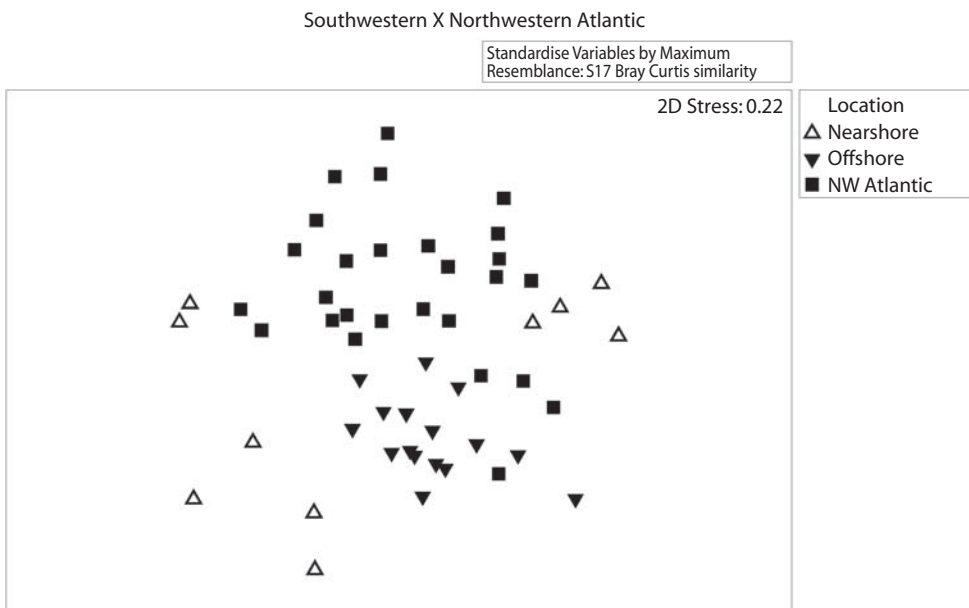


Fig. 6. MDS plot of East coast of Brazil (Southwest Atlantic) reefs, grouped as nearshore reefs (black triangles), offshore reefs (inverted black triangles) and North Atlantic reefs (grey squares). North Atlantic reefs data obtained from Kramer (2003). Indices used are, live coral cover, coral recruit density, and, percentages of recent death, old mortality and bleached colonies.

TABLE 10

Summary of means of selected coral indicators from AGRRA in Brazil, compared with means of 19 AGRRA surveys in the North Atlantic Ocean (Kramer 2003), in shallow ($\leq 5\text{m}$ depth) and deep ($> 5\text{m}$ depth) reef sites. Nearshore = reefs located less than 5km off the coast, Offshore= reefs located more than 5 km off the coast. Coral recruits = colonies $< 2\text{cm}$ diameter; n=number of reef sites. Mean and standard deviation

			Mean depth (m)	Live stony coral cover (%)	Coral recruits (#m ⁻²)	Recent death (%)	Old mortality (%)	Bleached coral colonies (%)
	REEF AREAS	SHALLOW REEFS ($\leq 5\text{m}$ depth)						
Nearshore reefs	Tinhare/Boipeba	Praia do Quadro n=1	3.6	2.7	5.0	5.0	13.0	12.0
		Garapua n=1	3.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	11.0	19.0
		Moreré n=1	4.0	2.8	2.0	5.0	10.0	23.0
		Bainema n=1	3.9	2.0	2.0	10.0	10.0	23.0
	Cabralia	Coroa Alta Norte n=1	5.0	2.3	0	6.0	9.0	0
		Coroa Alta Sul n=1	5.0	9.4	2.0	20.0	23.0	0
		Itassepanema n=1	4.8	6.4	0	0	23.0	0
		Alagadas n=1	4.9	3.4	0	8.0	25.0	0
		Naufração n=1	4.8	5.2	0	18.5	16.5	0
Offshore reefs	Itacolomis	Canudos n=1	3.5	15.0	36.8	0	28.5	10.1
		Pedra do Silva n=1	2.5	16.0	26.1	6.0	29.0	4.7
		Pedra do Cavalo n=1	2.0	11.7	52.3	5.0	27.1	16.5
	Abrolhos	Lixa n=11	4.1	7.7	32.0	3.8	23.2	5.2
		Leste n=2	1.8	5.6	13.6	0	26.9	8.2
		Paredes n=10	4.2	10.3	35.0	10.3	24.6	7.2
		Timbebas n=11	4.8	10.0	32.2	4.9	23.3	3.9
		S St. Barbara Is. n=8	4.6	6.8	17.6	3.2	17.3	9.3
		W St. Barbara Is. n=6	4.0	11.8	15.9	2.6	24.0	2.9
		N St. Barbara Is. n=7	4.0	14.0	26.8	7.5	18.8	6.6
		Redonda Is. n=1	3.5	13.8	28.8	13.8	17.5	2.4
		Guarita Is. n=1	4.5	15.8	28.8	1.5	25.0	3.4
		Mean	4.0	8.5	17.2	6.5	20.3	7.5
		Mean of North Atlantic reef sites	3.2	18.4±9.2	2.6±1.4	4.8±7.5	26.6±11.3	7.1±8.4
		DEEP REEFS ($> 5\text{m}$)						
Nearshore reef	Cabralia	Arajipe n=1	6.8	3.2	3.0	0	34.0	0
Offshore reefs	Abrolhos	Popa Verde n=5	6.8	11.0	31.4	3.2	25.2	2.4
		Sueste Is. n=1	8.0	17.3	12.8	13.3	30.8	1.1
		Siriba Is. n=1	6.5	10.7	33.6	33.6	16.1	24.7
		Parcel Abrolhos n=18	7.3	14.5	31.7	10.6	19.0	5.3
		Mean	7.0	11.3	22.5	12.1	25.0	6.7
		Mean of North Atlantic reef sites	10.6	26.1±13.2	7.5±13.5	4.3±4.9	21.6±6.7	10.3±8.7

every reef surveyed shows a clear distinction in the distribution pattern of these reefs. The points that represent Nearshore and Offshore reefs presently studied appear separated from each other, and are also apart from the NW Atlantic reefs. The ANOSIM test result shows that there are significant differences amongst the SW Atlantic nearshore and offshore groups, and between these and NW Atlantic group ($R=0.513$; no permutation above this value;

$p=0.1\%$). SIMPER test results are shown in (Table 11). Coral recruits density distinguished Southern from Northern reefs: offshore reefs have higher number of recruits and nearshore lower number, compared to the NW Atlantic reefs (Tables 10 and 11). Live coral cover percent is lower in the SW Atlantic compared with the NW Atlantic reefs. On the other hand, bleaching was less conspicuous in the Southern reefs than in the NW Atlantic, but recent death

TABLE 11
Results of Similarity Percentages (SIMPER) test. Similarity within each group of reefs, Nearshore, Offshore and North Atlantic reefs, are high, as well as dissimilarity between the three groups

SIMILARITY WITHIN GROUPS OF REEFS (Nearshore X Offshore X North Atlantic)						
	AV. VALUE	AVERAGE	RATIO	CONTRIB%	CUM %	
Nearshore reefs Av. Similarity = 49.10						
Old mortality (%)	1.47	18.40	1.64	37.47	37.47	
Recent death (%)	2.44	17.30	1.07	35.24	72.71	
Bleached colonies (%)	1.77	5.93	0.38	12.07	84.78	
Live coral cover (%)	0.50	5.78	2.25	11.78	96.56	
Offshore reefs Av. Similarity = 73.22						
Coral recruits (#.m ⁻²)	4.53	30.92	3.45	42.23	42.23	
Old mortality (%)	1.99	15.70	3.36	21.45	63.67	
Live coral cover (%)	1.39	9.99	3.28	13.65	77.32	
Recent death (%)	2.34	8.69	1.20	11.87	89.20	
North Atlantic reefs Av. Similarity = 60.13						
Live coral cover (%)	2.70	21.67	1.94	36.03	36.03	
Old mortality (%)	1.98	17.90	2.42	29.76	65.80	
Bleached colonies (%)	2.08	9.65	1.00	16.04	81.84	
Recent death (%)	1.41	6.35	1.18	10.57	92.40	
DISSIMILARITY BETWEEN GROUPS OF REEFS (pairwise tests)						
Av. Diss. = 57.08	Nearshore Offshore					
PARAMETERS	AV. ABUND.	AV. ABUND.	AV. DISS.	RATIO	CONTRIB%	CUM %
Coral recruits (#.m ⁻²)	0.30	4.53	23.42	2.92	41.03	41.03
Recent death (%)	2.44	2.34	12.27	1.27	21.49	65.51
Bleached colonies (%)	1.77	1.63	11.66	1.67	20.43	82.94
Live coral cover (%)	0.50	1.39	5.19	1.87	9.09	92.04
Av. Diss. = 55.01	Nearshore North Atlantic					
Bleached colonies (%)	1.77	2.08	15.61	1.35	27.83	27.83
Live coral cover (%)	0.50	2.70	14.93	1.53	27.15	54.97
Recent death (%)	2.44	1.41	14.14	1.21	24.70	80.68
Old mortality (%)	1.47	1.98	6.34	1.22	11.52	92.20
Av. Diss. = 48.13	Offshore North Atlantic					
Coral recruits (#.m ⁻²)	4.53	0.91	19.52	2.66	40.55	40.55
Recent death (%)	2.34	1.41	9.55	1.10	19.83	60.39
Bleached colonies (%)	1.63	2.08	8.24	1.23	17.11	77.50
Live coral cover (%)	1.39	2.70	7.47	1.16	15.51	93.01

is higher in the Southern reefs, especially in nearshore sites. No causal relation between these two indices should be done, though.

DISCUSSION

The assessment of the coral reefs along the coast of the state of Bahia: Taken into account several indices of the reef vitality, from the North Coast to Abrolhos-live coral cover, number of coral colonies >20cm per square meter, density of coral recruits (number of recruits per square meter), percent of bleached coral colonies and of partial recent and old mortalities of coral surface, the macroalgal index and percentage of turf algae-, the MDS ordination depicted four major reef groups (see Figs. 3 and 4), which are mostly composed by: 1. the reefs from the North Coast area, 2. the reefs from Tinharé/Boipeba and Cabralia areas, 3. the Itacolomis reefs area, and 4. the Abrolhos reefs. The reefs from groups 1 and 2, which are located attached to the coastline and/or less than 5km from the coast, have the lowest values for the reef vitality indicators in comparison with the reefs of groups 3 (Itacolomis) and 4 (Abrolhos), which are located more than 5km off the coastline.

Figure 6 illustrates the data from four indices of the reef condition, which reinforces the differences between the nearshore and offshore reefs. Live stony coral cover averages $3.6 \pm 2.4\%$ in the nearshore reefs (North Coast, Tinharé/Boipeba and Cabralia), whereas in the Itacolomis and Abrolhos reefs, the correspondent cover estimates averages $11.6 \pm 3.5\%$, with the reefs from the coastal arc and the fringing reef of South St. Barbara Island presenting the lowest value of this area.

The number of coral colonies >20cm diameter per square meter, shows similar results: the reefs closer to the coast present an average density of coral colonies of 22.0 ± 22.4 colonies per site, whereas the reefs located off the coast have an average of 102.6 ± 42.7 corals per site. Mean estimates of the number of coral recruits per square meter exhibit similar patterns to those above described reefs. The nearshore

reefs have an average of 1.6 ± 1.8 recruits/m², whereas the majority of the surveyed reefs of Itacolomis and Abrolhos have an average of over 20 recruits/m².

The algal populations also contributed to differentiate the nearshore and offshore reefs. In the North Coast, Tinharé/Boipeba and Cabralia reefs, (reef sites that belong to nearshore reef group of figure 4), the macroalgae index (% macroalgae x macroalgae height) varies among them, with an average of 78.7 ± 40.6 for the nearshore reefs and of 25.9 ± 46.9 for the offshore reefs (Fig. 7). Comparing the relative abundance of macroalgae with the coral density, an inverse relation among them, from which nearshore and offshore reefs can be clearly distinguished.

Partial mortality does not contribute to the dissimilarity between nearshore and offshore reefs (Table 9). The percentage of recent partial mortality ($\sim <1$ year death with loss of tissue but calices still visible) of the surveyed coral colonies, have a wide variation. It ranges from zero to little over 20% across the 24 surveyed reefs (the reefs from the North Coast were excluded because of lack of data), and does not characterize any of the reef groups. The old partial mortality ($\sim >1$ year death) varies from 9 to 35% and contributes to the similarity within nearshore and offshore reefs groups, with mean values of 17.4 and 28.6 percent of coral surface (Table 9). However, it does not contribute to the dissimilarity between nearshore and offshore reefs. Coral partial mortality can be the result of bioerosion, sedimentation, bleaching, competition and abiotic perturbations (Meesters *et al.* 1996). Except for diseases that have not been reported, before and during our surveys in Brazil reefs, any of the other cited stressors could have caused mortality in the surveyed reefs. Mass mortality due to bleaching has not occurred in Bahia reefs, suggesting that these may be resistant to this stressor or may be because sea surface temperature anomalies are not strong enough along the coast of Bahia.

Previous works about the Bahia coral reefs showed that dwelling communities on the top of shallow reefs located closer to the coast, are

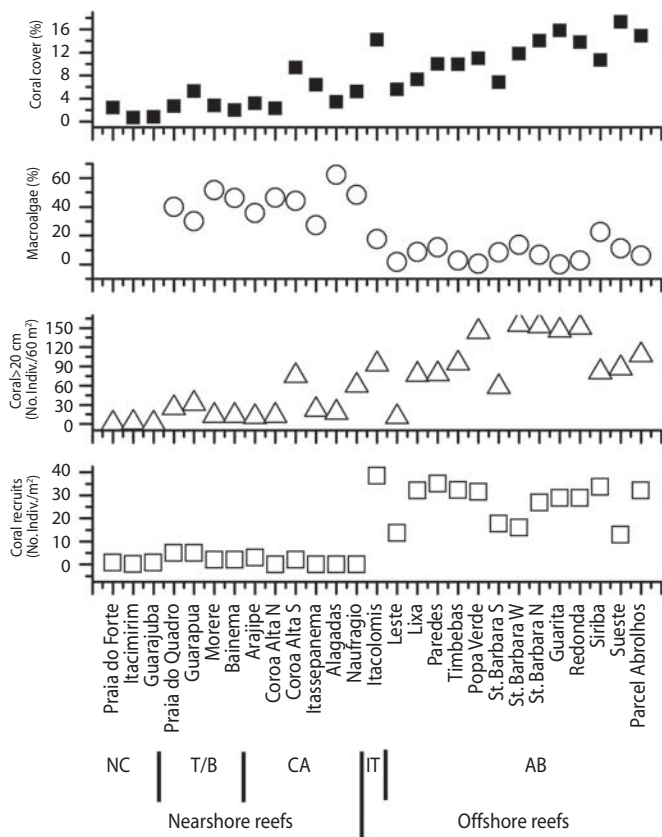


Fig. 7. Four indicators of the reef vitality depicting the major differences between the nearshore (reefs located ≤ 5 km off the coast) and offshore (reefs located > 5 km off the coast) reefs from Eastern Brazil. NC= North Coast; T/B= Tinhare and Boipeba islands; CA= Cabrália reefs; IT= Itacolomis reefs; ABR= Abrolhos reefs. Coral recruits= colonies ≤ 2 cm diameter.

experiencing a stress resulting, chiefly, from: strong solar radiation exposition and variation of sea surface temperature; the effects of increasing sedimentation influx (Dutra *et al.* 2006); an abnormal increase of nutrients in the coastal waters (Costa Jr *et al.* 2000, Costa Jr 2001); and, an elevated rate of bioerosion (Santa-Isabel *et al.* 2000, Reis & Leão 2003). Those inhospitable conditions appear to be clearly deleterious to the reef-building corals in the nearshore reefs. In the offshore reefs of Abrolhos, some reefs from the inner arc (for example the Leste Reef) as well as the fringing reefs that border the South shore of St. Barbara Island and the reefs of Siriba Island, show the lowest values for the selected coral indicators.

The South St. Barbara reef is the preferred site by tourists for diving and snorkeling (Spanó *et al.* 2008), but the condition of the reef from the Siriba Island need to be further investigated considering that it is a site closed to visitors. The Fig. 4 shows that some of these reefs fall closer to the nearshore reefs, mainly due to a high macroalgal cover and biomass, and to a lower density of coral colonies > 20 cm.

Thus the set of parameters assessed showed that there is a clear distinction between nearshore and offshore reefs, and that some sites from the latter group have already decayed to conditions similar to nearshore reefs (Figs. 4 and 7). These sites must be closely monitored and need to be target of management actions.

The coral and millepore diversity of the Bahia coral reefs is not impoverished yet, considering that out of the 17 species of corals and three of millepores that were so far identified for the reefs of Abrolhos (see Table 1), 15 species of corals and three of millepores were found during measurements accomplished along 1m wide band transects (10m long) in these reefs, excluding only the small corals *Astrangia braziliensis* and *Phyllangia americana* (Table 12).

Six years monitoring reefs of Abrolhos area: Reefs vital conditions have not changed significantly throughout the years of monitoring in the whole area of Abrolhos. It is evident that, despite the natural heterogeneity of the ecosystem, the numbers collected in some sites represent lowest vital conditions and show that these sites need to be managed in order to stop their degradation, as could be seen in Leste, Lixa, Paredes and South St. Barbara reefs, and some offshore mushroom reefs of Parcel dos Abrolhos (Figs. 5 and 7). Lixa and Paredes reefs are sites where fishing and tourism are frequent, thus these results are important alerts to entrepreneurs and environmental management authorities. Leste, in the whole Abrolhos area, is the closest reef to the shoreline and has been impacted by coastal processes. The sites in Abrolhos Archipelago with the lowest vital indices are those where tourism are more intense. Previous analysis on 2000 surveys (Kikuchi *et al.* 2003a) and 2002 (Spanó *et al.* 2008) had already shown this. The offshore reefs data display a difference on surveys from 2000 to 2002; however, this difference might rather be the result of inter-annual variability, than change in the ecological conditions. Continuation of monitoring campaigns will resolve this doubt. Timbebas reefs seem to be, among the coastal arc of reefs, those that exhibit the best conservation status regarding coral indices.

The occurrence of coral bleaching in the reefs of Bahia: The first register of coral bleaching in Bahia occurred in 1994, in the

area of Abrolhos (Castro & Pires 1999). In 1998 another sea surface temperature anomaly started in mid January (summer in the Southern hemisphere), attained its climax in mid March and beginning of April, and faded away by the end of May. During this event, two hot spots were registered, one in the North Coast of the State (Dutra 2000) and the other in Abrolhos (Leão *et al.* 2003). In both areas, the estimated sea surface temperature anomaly was about 1°C, and matched with measurements of sea temperature in the field, which ranged between 29.5°C and 30.5°C.

During our surveys from 2000 to 2005, coral bleaching registered attained more than 15% of the colonies in the reefs from Tinharé and Boipeba islands, and from the coastal arc of Abrolhos, in 2003, and in the Itacolomis reefs and, more extensively, in the fringing reefs of the Abrolhos Archipelago, in 2005 (Fig. 8).

Sea surface anomalies of 1°C occurred in 2003 in the areas of Tinharé/Boipeba/Camamu and of Abrolhos (Fig. 9A, B). In Tinharé/Boipeba/Camamu the sea surface temperature rose at the end of February, attained the maximum (1°C anomaly) at the end of March and dissipated at the end of April (Fig. 9A). Coral bleaching was registered at the beginning of the month of May, when the percentages of colonies affected ranged from 12 to 23% (see Fig. 8). In Abrolhos sea surface temperature anomaly started in mid February, attained its climax during the whole month of March and dissipated at the end of April (Fig. 9B). Coral bleaching was observed in mid of March, when sea surface anomaly had just reached its maximum value (1°C), but coral colonies were already affected, with up to 17.5% bleaching in the colonies (see Fig. 8).

During the hot spot event that occurred in Southern Bahia in 2005, two reef areas were affected, Itacolomis and Abrolhos, when bleached coral colonies attained values up to 28% in Abrolhos. A less extensive coral bleaching was observed in the Itacolomis Reefs where a maximum of 17% colonies per survey were found affected (see Fig. 8). The sea surface temperature started to rise in mid March,

TABLE 12

Corals and millepores identified along band transects during recent surveys in the reefs of Bahia. 1. North Coast (Kikuchi 2000); 2. Todos os Santos Bay (Dutra et al. 2005); 3. Tinharé, Boipeba, Camamu; 4. Cabralia and Porto Seguro (Costa Jr 2001); 5. Itacolomis; 6. Abrolhos

		<i>Stephanocoenia michelini</i>	<i>Madracis decactis</i>	<i>Agaricia fragilis</i>	<i>Agaricia agaricites</i>	<i>Siderastrea stellata</i>	<i>Porites branneri</i>	<i>Porites astreoides</i>	<i>Favia gravida</i>	<i>Favia leptophylla</i>	<i>Montastrea cavernosa</i>	<i>Astrangia braziliensis</i>	<i>Phyllangia americana</i>	<i>Meandrina braziliensis</i>	<i>Mussismilia braziliensis</i>	<i>Mussismilia hispida</i>	<i>Mussismilia hartii</i>	<i>Scolymia wellsi</i>	<i>Milepora alcicornis</i>	<i>Milepora braziliensis</i>	<i>Milepora nitida</i>
1	Praia do Forte			x	x		x	x	x		x				x	x			x		
	Itacimirim			x	x			x	x		x				x	x	x				
	Gaurajuba			x	x			x	x		x				x	x			x		
2	Mangueira					x					x					x		x	x		
	Gaituba					x					x										
	Pedra do Dentão					x					x					x					
	Cardinal				x	x					x					x		x			
	Poste 1		x			x					x					x			x	x	
	Poste 4		x			x					x					x			x		
	Poste 5					x					x					x			x		
	Poste 6		x		x	x		x	x		x					x	x	x	x		
	Caramuanas					x		x							x	x			x		
3	Praia do Quadro					x		x	x							x	x				
	Garapuá					x	x	x			x				x	x	x		x		
	Morerá		x			x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x		
	Bainema				x	x	x	x							x	x					
	Camamu <5m				x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x		
	Camamu >10m		x			x		x			x				x	x			x		x
	Aragipe				x	x	x		x		x				x	x	x		x		x
4	Coroa Alta Norte			x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x		x
	Coroa Alta Sul				x	x	x	x	x		x					x	x		x		x
	Itassepanema				x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x		x
	Alagadas				x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x		x
	Naufrágio			x	x	x			x						x	x	x		x		
	Coroa Vermelha					x		x	x		x										
	Ponta Grande					x		x	x		x										
	Recife de Fora		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	Canudos			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x		
5	Pedra do Silva				x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x		x		
	Pedra do Cavalo				x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x		x		x
	Leste				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x		x		x
6	Lixa				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	Paredes				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	Timbebas				x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x		x		
	Popa Verde				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		
	St. Barbara South				x	x	x		x	x					x	x	x		x		
	St. Barbara West				x	x	x		x		x				x	x	x		x		
	St. Barbara North				x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x		
	Sueste				x	x		x	x		x			x	x	x	x		x		
	Siriba				x	x	x		x	x					x	x	x		x		
	Redonda				x	x	x		x		x				x	x	x		x		
	Guarita				x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x		
	Parcel dos Abrolhos	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

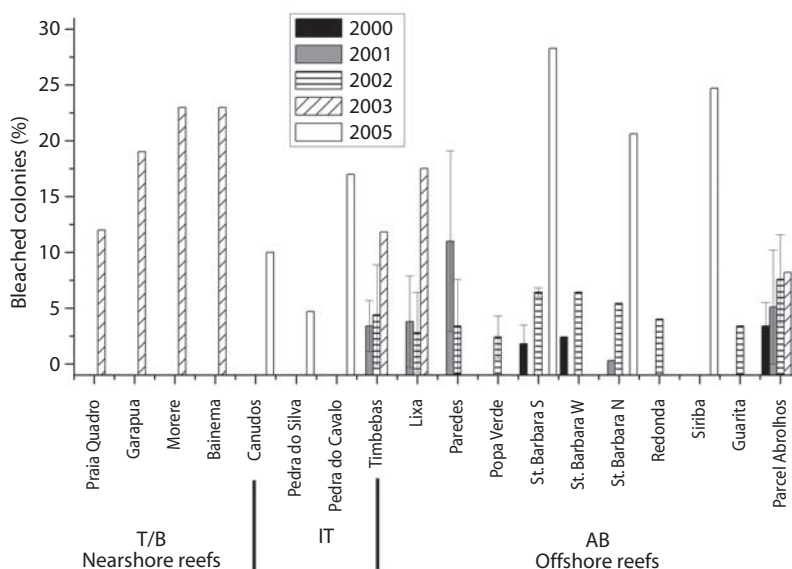


Fig. 8. Average percentages of bleached coral colonies measured during AGRRA surveys in the reefs along the coast of the State of Bahia, from 2000 to 2005. T/B= Tinharé and Boipeba islands. ITA= Itacolomis reefs. ABR= Abrolhos reef complex. Nearshore= reefs located ≤ 5 km off the coast. Offshore= reefs located >5 km off the coast. Dashed bars illustrate bleaching during the 2003 El Niño event, and gray bars during the 2005 El Niño event.

attained the maximum value (0.75°C) at the beginning of April, being completely dissipated at the end of this month (Fig. 9C).

An overall impression given by the occurrence of events of coral bleaching, in the surveyed reefs, is that there is a strong linkage between coral bleaching and periods of elevated sea surface temperatures, in the Bahia reefs.

The Southern reefs compared to the North Atlantic reefs: The set of coral vitality indices of the Southern reefs are distinct from those of the Northern reefs. Reefs in East cost of Brazil (SW Atlantic) have a lower live coral cover, lower bleached colonies in the years of survey and higher recent mortality compared to the NW Atlantic reefs. Despite the lower live coral cover, coral recruits density in offshore reefs of the SW Atlantic is much higher than the density found in the NW Atlantic reefs (Table 10). This contrast may be due to differences in species composition between the two

regions, that results in a high frequency of species that do not grow significantly or that suffer frequent fragmentation in the Southern reefs, such as *Siderastrea stellata*, *Porites branneri*, *Porites astreoides* and *Agaricia agaricites*. Overall, SW Atlantic offshore reefs have better vital conditions than the nearshore reefs, and are less dissimilar to the NW Atlantic reefs than to the nearshore reefs. In terms of indicators, a lower live coral cover is compensated by the higher density of coral recruits in the offshore reefs. The higher recent mortality in SW Atlantic reefs have a multitude of causes. It has been shown that impacts of tourism, dredging operations, sewage and industrial pollution are important stressors of nearshore reefs (Coutinho *et al.* 1993, Costa Jr. *et al.* 2000, Leão and Kikuchi 2005, Dutra *et al.* 2006).

An overall scenario of the coral reefs of Bahia is that the nearshore reefs, which are located less than 5km from the coast are in poorer condition (mean live stony coral cover $<4\%$, mean density of coral recruits <2

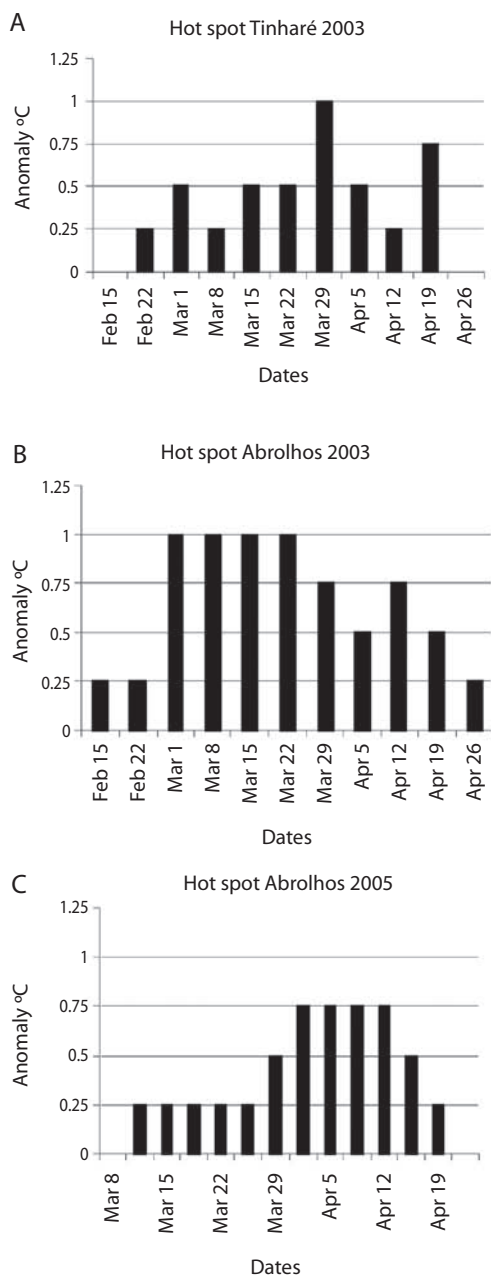


Fig. 9. Sea surface temperature anomalies along the coast of Eastern Brazil: Tinharé/Boipeba area for the year of 2003; Abrolhos area for the year of 2003, and Abrolhos area for the year of 2005. All based on hot spot charts available at <http://www.osdpd.noaa.gov/PSB/EPS/SST/climahot.html>.

recruits/m², mean density of corals larger than 20cm<25 individuals per reef site, the mean percentage of macroalgae >40%) than the reefs located more than 5km off the coast (mean live stony coral cover >11%, mean density of coral recruits >20 recruits/m², mean density of corals larger than 20cm>100 corals per square meter and the mean percentage of macroalgae <10%).

It is already documented that the near-shore reefs of Bahia have been most severely impacted by anthropogenic effects such as eutrophic waters associated with sewage pollution, higher sedimentation rates and water turbidity, inadequate use of the reefs by tourists and over exploitation of their resources. And those conditions should represent the main causes that have been affecting the vitality of these nearshore reefs. An alert is raised here to the vital condition of some Abrolhos reefs situated in the coastal arc, which are very close to those of the nearshore group, since they have been already impacted and require management initiatives.

With a rise of sea level that will favor coastal erosion and increases reef eutrophication and sedimentation rates in the coastal areas, reef habitats in nearshore reefs must be fragmented, causing disruption in the interactions among species, producing major changes in the communities structure, biodiversity, and in the ecosystem functioning. The survival of the reefs exposed to those processes will depend upon an appropriate understand of all processes involved in the reef ecosystem functioning and maintenance, and on the effective management and sustainable use of their resources.

A more intensive investigation of the reefs that border the shores of the islands of the Abrolhos Archipelago, for comparison of the islands that are inaccessible to visitors with the recreational dive sites of St. Barbara Island is warranted, as well as the possible effects of winter storms damage to the reefs of the islands exposed to the Southern cold fronts that commonly occur during winter time.

There is, thus, a need for creating a more effective monitoring program, in Bahia, with fixed reef sites in locations already known as having been impacted physically, biologically and chemically, as well as in areas where reefs are yet unaffected, in order to better identify indicators of the reef condition.

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RESUMEN

Desde el año 2000 se inició un programa de monitoreo utilizando el protocolo AGRRA en el Parque Nacional Marino de Abrolhos en el marco de la creación del Nodo STA de la GCRMN. Entre 2000 y 2005 se realizaron varias evaluaciones en 26 arrecifes. Los patrones espaciales y temporales de la vitalidad de los arrecifes fueron estudiados mediante análisis de ordenación (MDS), similaridad (ANOSIM) y porcentajes de similaridad (SIMPER). La cobertura de coral vivo, la densidad de colonias grandes

(>20cm) y de reclutas (<2cm) y la cobertura de macroalgas indicaron que los arrecifes ubicados a más de 5km de la costa presentan una mejor condición que aquellos ubicados a menos de 5km de la costa. Los arrecifes más alejados registraron una mayor densidad de colonias, un bajo índice de macroalgas, un relativo más alto porcentaje de coberturas algales y una más alta densidad de reclutas en comparación con los arrecifes más cercanos. Los arrecifes más cercanos a la costa han sido más severamente afectados por las actividades humanas. Por ejemplo, eutrofización de aguas (contaminación de aguas residuales), mayor sedimentación y turbidez del agua, mal uso de los arrecifes y sobreexplotación de sus recursos. La implementación de un programa integral de monitoreo en Bahia es urgente y obligatorio para mejorar las estrategias de protección y los esfuerzos de manejo de sus arrecifes.

Palabras clave: Brasil oriental, arrecifes coralinos, protocolo AGRRA, monitoreo de arrecifes.

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