



CORAL PLANTING FACTSHEET

The facts are clear – coral reefs and their communities are on the front line of climate change and we know this is the critical decade in which to act with urgency.

CORAL PLANTING

CORAL IVF

During annual coral spawning, millions of tiny coral eggs and sperm from healthy reefs are collected in specially-designed floating larvae pools. The coral larvae is reared in the pools, then the ‘babies’ are delivered onto damaged reefs so they can be restored.

CORAL FRAGMENT PLANTING

Broken coral fragments are collected and grown in underwater nurseries, then planted onto damaged areas of the Reef to restore and repopulate them.

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest living structure on Earth and one of the richest and most complex natural ecosystems in the world. It's home to thousands of species of marine life including fish, dolphins and six of the world's seven species of marine turtle.

THREATS

Climate change is the biggest threat to the future of our Reef. Its impacts, which include rising water temperatures, ocean acidification and more severe weather events, make it difficult for the Reef to recover and adapt fast enough to survive



The Great Barrier Reef Foundation is part of the world's largest and most ambitious effort to protect, restore and adapt coral reefs at unprecedented scales. It aims to restore 10 million corals on the Great Barrier Reef by 2030. Visit barrierreef.org to learn more.



**Great Barrier
Reef Foundation**