**Belize Barrier Reef/Photo and Video Captions, Credits**

**Photo #1** – The Carrie Bow Cay pictured in the 1980s. Located fifteen miles offshore on a small island, scientists conduct research on the biology, ecology, and geology of coral reef ecosystems. The location allows immediate access to reef environments, seagrass habitats, and mangrove islands. (Photo credit: B. Lapointe)

**Photo #2** – Brian Lapointe, Ph.D., examines *chaetomorpha*, a genus of green algae in the family *Cladophoraceae*, collected from Glover’s Reef located off the southern coast of Belize approximately 45 kilometers from the mainland (Photo credit: A. Tewfik/Brian Lapointe)

**Photo #3** – A brain coral (stony/hard coral) (*Diploria labyrinthiformis*)in Glover’s Atoll infected with *Dictyosphaeria*, a genus of green algae in the family *Siphonocladaceae*. (Photo credit: Brian Lapointe)

**Photo #4** – A stony/hard coral (*Scleractinia*) in Glover’s Reef covered with *Sargassum.* (Photo credit: Brian Lapointe)

**Photo # 5** – A Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) diver conducts a coral bleaching survey in Glover’s Atoll (Photo credit: A. Tewfik/WCS)

**Photo #7** – Brian Lapointe, Ph.D., pictured holding macroalgal blooms at Man-O-War Cay in the South Water Caye Marine Reserve (SWCMR). (Photo credit: A. Tewfik/WCS)

**Photo #8** – A reef flat covered with macroalgal blooms near Tobacco Caye (Photo credit: A. Tewfik/WCS)

**Photo #9** – Brian Lapointe, Ph.D., pictured sampling macroalgae on mangrove prop roots, Twin Cayes, a small group of islands within the SWCMR Belize. (Photo credit: A. Tewfik/WCS)

**Photo #10** – A large coral (*Siderastrea siderea*) colony at Glover’s Atoll (2018) shows dead surfaces covered with boring sponge (*Cliona sp.*), which bio-erodes the calcium carbonate coral skeleton framework resulting in lost structure and physical complexity all impacting biodiversity. (Photo credit: A. Tewfik/WCS)

**Photo #11** - A large coral (*Siderastrea siderea*) colony in Glover’s Atoll (2018) shows the dead surface covered with boring sponge (*Cliona sp.*), which bio-erodes the calcium carbonate coral skeleton framework resulting in lost structure and physical complexity all impacting biodiversity. (Photo credit: A. Tewfik/WCS)

**Photo #12** – An algae overgrown shallow patch reef at Glover's Atoll with parrotfish and tangs (herbivores) in June 2017. (Photo credit: A. Tewfik/WCS)

**VIDEO CAPTION:** Video depicts the dramatic decline of hard coral cover in the Belize Barrier Reef from 1993 compared to 2017 and 2019. Video from 2017 and 2019 were taken at Curlew Caye, an island in Stann Creek, Belize and Glover’s Reef, located off the southern coast of Belize. (1993 video credit: B. Lapointe/ FAU Harbor Branch) (2017 and 2019 video credit: Brian Lapointe and A. Tewfik/WCS)