

Underwater habitats dot desert-like coastal, artificial reefs offer shelter, rooms, ocean view

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for USA TODAY

Day
County's ocean floor
isn't more than an
oasis — sandy and
deserted, or seagrass
and there.

United travelers search
an oasis, marine
life a safe haven in
desolation. Their
lives prove to be a

long, thin natural
rib north-south
shore, most in
to 200 feet deep.

Along the natural
rib, artificial reef
concrete walls, old
steel from Cape
can pads — all
act fish.

could hope to
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such sundry items
as buses, washing
machines. Even if
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artificial reefs
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Johnsack, a fishery
National Oceanic
Administration.
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people think.
"Going to increase
an overfished, then
dealing.

Functioning reef:
colored signs
the surface.

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make a meal.
Fisherpeople do
the.

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the biologist Walt
a half-mile area of
South Sebastian
types of seaweeds
total of 35
nd animals, from

speaking of Brevard's natural reefs.

Scattered pieces of inch-thick coral rest on the local ocean floor, but this county does not get the elaborate coral structures that are found in South Florida, or even as close as Port Pierce. The water is just a little too cold.

Brevard's natural reefs are made of two other substances: Coquina and worm rock.

Some of these reefs are 15 to 20 miles offshore, under more than 100 feet of water. But others are so close to shore that beachgoers can see and venture out to reefs during low tide.

The reefs are known by a variety of local names: 8-A Reef, the Lumps, 27-Fathom Reef and the Worms, all east or northeast of Cape Canaveral; the Chris Benson Reefs, east of Canaveral National Seashore; and Pelican Flats, running from Cocoa Beach south to Indiantown.

"Some of the ridges out there are only a couple of inches high, but they attract an amazing amount of life," said Larry Beggs, a local diver.

So much life, in fact, that the natural reefs became crowded with fish which led to overfishing.

Fish attractors

People started wanting their own "private" reefs. With the advent of LORAN — an incredibly accurate radio-based navigation system that allows a boat captain to repeatedly find a precise spot in the ocean — they began dropping into the drink anything that could attract a fish.

The fishermen created their own private little fishing spots. The coordinates of these "habitats" are considered top-secret by their owners, as sacred as any matter of national security.

"I've been out there when some things have been dumped," said David Shaver, captain of the party boat Pelican Princess. "The cylinder part of cement trucks, worn-out dumpsters, dump trucks, buses — pretty much anything of size and structure that would stay out there for a while. Anything that wouldn't continuously roll around, that would create some growth."

Retired Commercial Fisherman Ryan Moore fondly recalls his "Chevy Rock" — a 1977 Monte Carlo with swivel chairs he dumped in the early 1980s for use as a reef.

Moore said the man who taught him what he knew about fishing always left the port with two old washing machines strapped to the back of his boat. "The machines were never seen again, but the man did bring in some Warsaw grouper that he attributed to the machines.

The practice continues to n-

owhere," said Capt. Scott Allen, who should start forming the reef.



Dennis Thompson Jr., FLORIDA

Workers at Rinker Materials Plant in Orlando pour cement molds for reefballs to be sunk off Brevard regulations on ocean dumping — led to a series of larger artificial reefs that now dot the ocean floor.

"They produce so well that people started saying, 'We need to do this on a larger scale,'" said Moore, who has become the county's premier artificial reef builder. He has created every one of the six publicly known artificial reefs in the county.

Firms: AT&T, KFC

The first attempt to create a legal-made artificial reef came in 1980, when Brevard County received its first artificial reef permit from the federal government. The county hired Moore to dump material on the site, but funding ran out quickly. Some waste concrete, a derelict barge and a 100-foot sailboat called the Moby Dick were the only objects to end up on this reef.

The next reef came about in 1983, although at the time Port Canaveral officials were more concerned with getting rid of a nuisance than they were interested in starting a reef.

The Damned was a 150-foot ship confiscated in a drug bust around 1981. Authorities left it docked at the port while several different parties argued over who now owned the ship. Unfortunately, the ship — a World War II-era cargo transport — developed a habit of visiting the port's floor.

"It sat over there on the north side of the port and it just kept沉没, and every time it sank it caused an oil spill," said Ken Karpinski, who was a port commissioner at the time.



Joseph Donner, FLORIDA

Pork fish swim at a reefball off the coast near West Palm Beach.

Association obtained a permit for the reefsite. Moore towed the Damned offshore and sank it in 85 feet of water.

The Damned Reef proved a tremendous producer, attracting all sorts of sport fish. So the Florida Sports Fishing Association followed it in 1988 with the Lois Dulets Artificial Reef.

Named after the late wife of the association's then-president, the reef consists of a 100-foot work barge with some other port junk thrown in, including the bow.

Artificial reef sections are

pad 20. Moore's crew took apart space junk, loaded it onto a 145-foot barge and sent it in 110 feet of water.

The reef was named the Hamminkin Space Reef after the Alabama-based firm Hamminkin Depth Scourers, which donated \$12,500 for the reef's formation.

The Space Reef provides better cover for fish than expected, according to local diver Jim Greener — the open reef structure has proven a magnet for expensive tackle.

Fish have been seen

http://www.artificialreefs.org/Articles/Article%20Scans/USATodaypage1.gif