

1 of 3 1/26/2008 10:26 AM

But the project didn't run a smoothly as it could have.

Pilings slipped into the ocean in rough seas, and the anchors didn't hold. The barge drifted a mile northwest while the excavator scattered a trail of concrete off target before officials realized what was happening.

Netherton said the mishap didn't set them back. They originally planned to dump two piles of material, but the new reef would become one big pile instead, he said.

The bridge material was shipped from Jacksonville and Bunnell to a staging area in Green Cove Springs, and Mandarin High School pitched in 55 reef balls -- porous concrete made specifically for artificial reefs.

In time, officials say the site will add to Flagler County's offshore recreation.

The Atlantic seabed is flat like a desert, save for a few rock outcroppings, from the shoreline to the continental shelf about 50 miles out, Netherton said. Fish will stop at the reefs to rest and feed as they migrate, he said.

Flagler County began its artificial reef program in the early 1990s with the encouragement of Commissioner George Hanns, and the county has two permitted sites for reefs.

The new reef -- named George Hanns Reef -- will create a triangle with Big George's Reef that was built in 1995 and the sunken sailboat. The five other reefs at the second site are almost 22 miles southeast of Matanzas Inlet.

Volusia County has an artificial reef program with more than 40 reefs at 13 permitted sites. Last year, the Volusia County Council approved plans to acquire and sink a freighter called Antilles Star. County officials said within the next month the ship will be towed to a reef site and sunk about 18 miles northeast of Ponce de Leon Inlet.

Netherton said an eighth reef is planned for Flagler County near the Matanzas Inlet. The program is waiting for funds from Tallahassee, he said.

michael.reed@news-jrnl.com

Did You Know?

Artificial reefs are one solution to the disappearance of natural coral reefs. Scientists continue to discover ways the natural reefs are destroyed. Here are a few coral killers.

- Abandoned fish nets get tangled up with corals, causing damage as well as preventing other species from using the reef. Boat anchors dropped onto reefs also cause damage.
- Runoff from land, including sewage, can smother corals. In waters off Thailand, nutrients in some runoff has led to the growth of starfish, which devour corals.
- · Sometimes corals lose all their color due to bleaching, which can be caused by disease, excess shade, change in water temperature or other stresses. Scientists still don't entirely understand bleaching, but they do believe the coral polyps expel the nutrient-recycling algae that live in their tissues and produce the bright and vibrant colors corals

2 of 3 1/26/2008 10:26 AM

are noted for. If the stress continues to effect the coral, it will eventually die.

SOURCE: National Wildlife Federation, www.marinebiology.org, www.uvi.edu/coral.reefer/bleach.htm

-- Compiled by news researcher Megan Gallup.

Q Search our archives for related stories

spacer

© 2004 News-Journal Corporation | news-journalonline.com (SM) | Our privacy policy | Terms of Service |

3 of 3 1/26/2008 10:26 AM