

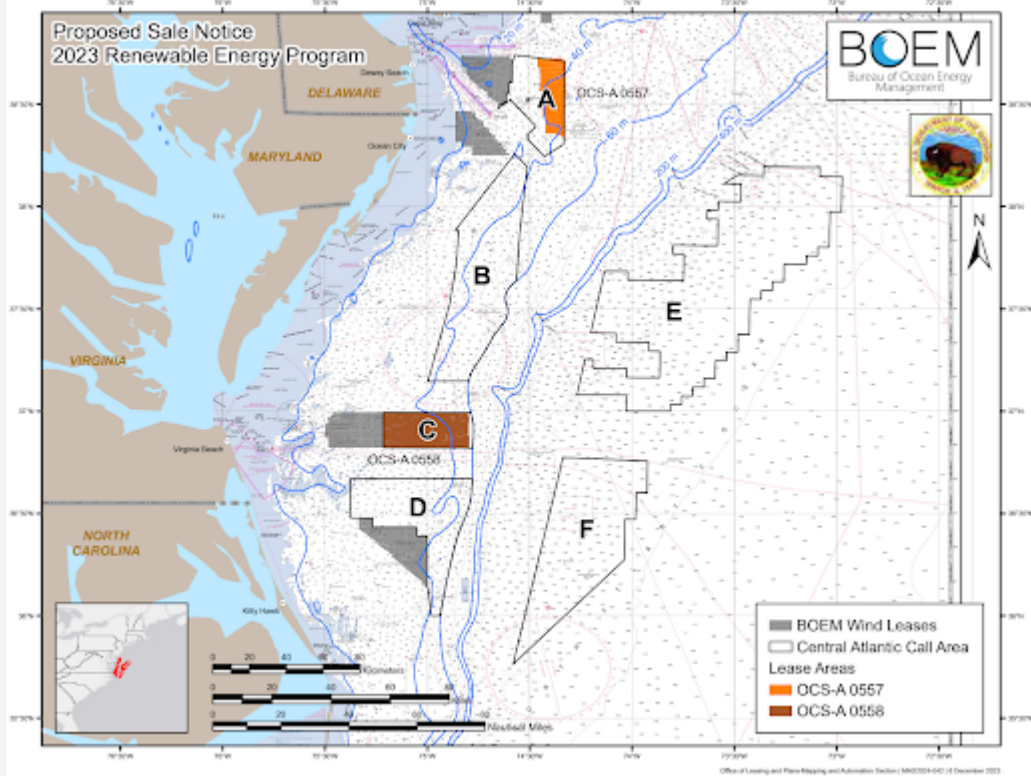


News from the [National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science](#)

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) formed the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) in 1999 as the focal point for NOAA's coastal ocean science efforts. We provide coastal managers with the scientific information necessary to decide how best to protect environmental resources and public health, preserve valued habitats, and improve the way communities interact with coastal ecosystems.

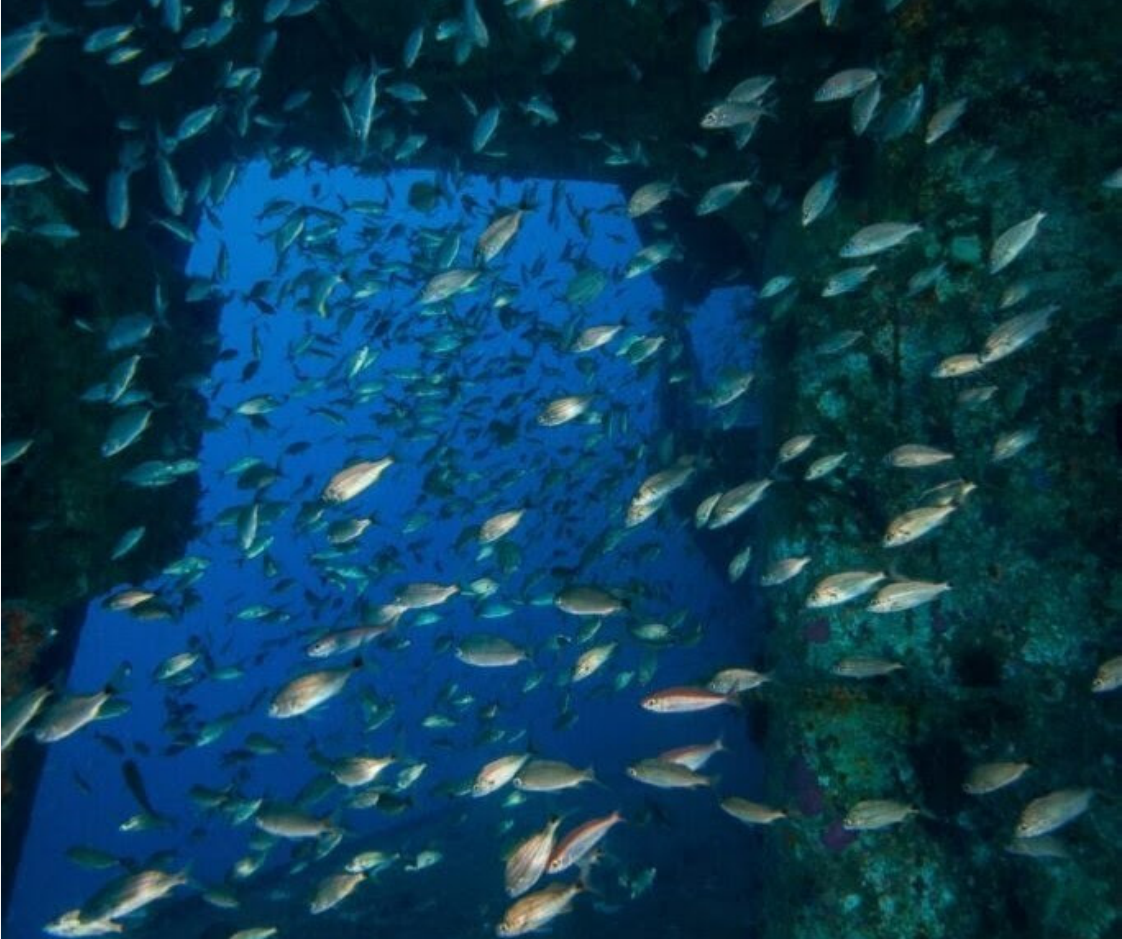
NCCOS Modeling Helps Guide Proposed Offshore Wind Project in Central Atlantic

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) unveiled plans today for a proposed offshore wind lease sale in the Central Atlantic, underscoring the Biden administration's commitment to a clean energy future. NCCOS was a key partner in this work, harnessing the power of spatial modeling to identify optimal locations for offshore wind development that have the least conflict with other ocean uses. [Continue reading](#)



[First Calculation of Artificial Reef Area in U.S. Ocean Published](#)

A new peer-reviewed publication in *Nature Sustainability* details the process and findings of an NCCOS and partner study that calculates the artificial reef footprint in the U.S. ocean. [Continue reading](#)



NOAA Awards \$4.2 Million for Multi-stressor Research on South Florida's Coastal Ecosystems

NOAA has awarded \$1,793,983 of an anticipated four-year, \$4.2 million project to support research on multi-stressor impacts on marine ecosystems under climate change. [Continue reading](#)



Studying the Effects of Marine Diesel Fuel on Marsh Grass

Marine-based oil spills are not an uncommon occurrence in the U.S. Worse still, they often occur near sensitive coastal areas that teem with aquatic life that people depend on for food and livelihoods. Even small spills — such as those that might occur by refueling a ship — can harm critical species. [Continue reading](#)



Using Unoccupied Aerial Systems to Collect Dolphin Health Data

Tamanend's bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops erebennus*) are commonly seen in coastal and estuarine waters of the southeast U.S. However, in the past 20 years, they have been observed moving into waters with low salinity (<15 ppt). This has become a growing problem in estuaries around Charleston, South Carolina, with dolphins often requiring rescue and displaying signs of poor health, such as skin lesions. [Continue reading.](#)



California Tribal Communities Ready to Monitor Culturally Important Marine Resources Impacted by Harmful Algal Blooms

Shellfish are often the lifeway for tribes along the U.S. West Coast who rely on indigenous fisheries for subsistence. However, the expanding range of harmful algal blooms (HABs) in the region threatens to contaminate shellfish and poison local communities. NCCOS engages with tribal nations both locally and through regional partnerships to design workshops specific to community needs for toxin detection to reduce HAB-related health threats. [Continue reading](#)



NCCOS Helps Strengthen Science Education in Alaska

At this time of year in the remote village of Seldovia, Alaska, the best low tides occur long after dark. That didn't stop over 20 grade school kids and their parents from venturing out to the intertidal to explore the diversity of crabs, sea stars, and other marine life exposed at the very low end of the day's 25-foot tidal exchange. [Continue reading](#)



Supporting Dolphin Restoration: Collaborative Project Investigates How Multiple Stressors Impact Houston-area Dolphins

Set amongst the vast, shimmering waters of Galveston Bay, Texas, an arched, gray fin gracefully crests the surface. It is followed closely by the emergence of several others, just slightly out of sync. Their fluid motion unfaltering, the fins continue rotating forward. They descend below the surface in succession, just as quickly as they appeared. [Continue reading](#)




NOAA Scientific Research Permit #23203





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