**Supplementary Table S2:** *Resilience indicator provided to participants of the expert workshop (adapted from Obura & Grimsditch 2009).*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Index guide** | | | | |
| Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very high |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Resistant coral species | Very few bleaching-resistant species | Low | Moderate | High | Very high predominance of bleaching-resistant species |
| Temperature variability (daily) | Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very high |
| Nutrients (pollution) | None | Some evidence of greater algal growth, but no impact on coral communities | Visible impact, some indicators present, but no phase shift | Increasing levels of mortality, algal/microbial communities, and silt | Very high, clear evidence of eutrophication, phase shift, coral mortality, and algal/silt enrichment |
| Sedimentation | Low turbidity environment | Minor effect of human sedimentation above natural levels | Natural high sediment regime, somewhat increased by human activity | Sediment regime strongly altered/worsened by anthropogenic activities | Almost all high-turbidity and sedimentation due to anthropogenic sources |
| Coral diversity | Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very high |
| Herbivore biomass | Very few species | Reasonable schools of small herbivores | Diversity of/within guilds, moderate schools | High diversity and abundance of fish | Very high diversity and abundance of fish |
| Physical human impacts | None | Some physical damage, no impact on overall mortality of corals | Some physical damage clear with some impact on mortality, but at low levels compared to natural mortality | Physical damage is clearly an important contributor to overall mortality, but only minor decline in coral cover | Very high, clear evidence of disturbance and high mortality |
| Coral disease | None | Low incidence at site (1 per 25m transect) | Moderate diseased coral prevalence (2–4 per 25m transect) | High prevalence, >10% of population | Predominance of disease with large proportions of colony affected |
| Macroalgae | Very low | Low | Moderate | High | Very high |
| Recruitment | None | Low  <1 per m2 | Moderate  2–4 per m2 | High  5–10 per m2 | Very high  >15 per m2 |
| Fishing pressure | No fishing pressure | Low pressure, carnivores target species, but low impact in water | Moderate pressure, but sustainable catch. Good fish population sin water, few large individuals | Populations depleted, no large fish underwater or in catch, catch mainly of small-medium fish | Very high depletion of fish, above-maximum sustainable yield catches and small sizes |

**References**

Obura, D. & Grimsditch, G. (2009) ‘Resilience Assessment of coral reefs – Assessment protocol for coral reefs, focusing on coral bleaching and thermal stress’,IUCN working group on Climate Change and Coral Reefs. *IUCN,* Gland, Switzerland. 70 pages.