Gray’s Reef National Marine Sanctuary (GRNMS) protects a vibrant hard-bottom area off the Georgia coast. The reef’s scattered rocky outcroppings and ledges provide homes for an abundance of marine life. Crabs, lobsters, soft corals, sponges, sea stars and other organisms form a dense carpet of living creatures, covering the nooks and crannies of Gray’s Reef and giving it the name “live bottom.” The reef attracts more than 200 species of fish, including black sea bass, snappers, groupers and mackerels. Loggerhead sea turtles, a threatened species, forage and rest year-round at Gray’s Reef, and the reef is within the only known winter calving ground for the highly endangered North Atlantic right whale. The 22 square mile sanctuary is the only protected natural reef and one of a few natural marine protected areas in the Atlantic Ocean between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Gray’s Reef also attracts people: recreational boaters, anglers and divers are among the sanctuary’s user groups. However, given the sanctuary’s remote location 16 miles east of Sapelo Island, Georgia, most people experience Gray’s Reef through pictures or videos showing some of its colorful fish and benthic organisms. No need to get your feet wet; Gray’s Reef has exhibit partnerships with the Georgia Aquarium, the Tybee Island Marine Science Center, the Fernbank Museum of Natural History, Georgia Southern University and South Carolina Aquarium, among others.

Research and Monitoring
GRNMS provides a living laboratory for study of this unique marine ecosystem. The sanctuary’s research team, in partnership with scientists from other agencies and universities, undertake numerous investigations to understand the status and condition of marine life and habitats. Whether it is the study of coral settlement on the reef or research on native fish populations, science conducted in Gray’s Reef National Marine Sanctuary helps NOAA make informed decisions that protect the sanctuary.

Education and Outreach
GRNMS invites Georgia residents and visitors to explore and learn about the sanctuary’s delicate ocean ecosystems and how they can help protect and conserve the ocean. Exhibits are on display in a variety of locations, and the sanctuary hosts events for all ages, such as the Gray’s Reef Ocean Film Festival and an exciting regional ROV team competition in which students create, launch and operate underwater robots.

Gray’s Reef National Marine Sanctuary is one of the largest near-shore live-bottom reefs off the southeastern United States.
Gray’s Reef National Marine Sanctuary

**Location**
16 miles off the coast of Sapelo Island, Georgia

**Protected Area**
22 square miles

**Designation**
January 1981

**Habitats**
- Flat bottom troughs
- Flat top ridge
- Ledges and crevices
- Scarps
- Slopes and sandy areas

**Key Species**
- Black sea bass
- Grouper
- Hard and soft coral
- Loggerhead sea turtle
- North Atlantic right whale
- Nurse shark
- Red snapper
- Sea whips
- Tunicates
- Vase sponge

**Find Us**
10 Ocean Science Circle
Savannah, GA 31411
912-598-2345

**On the Web**
Email: graysreef@noaa.gov
www.facebook.com/graysreef
Twitter: @graysreefnms

**Office of National Marine Sanctuaries**
Network of marine protected areas
Encompasses more than 600,000 square miles
Established October 1972

**On the Web**
sanctuaries.noaa.gov
www.facebook.com/NOAAOfficeofNationalMarineSanctuaries
Instagram: @noaasanctuaries
Twitter: @sanctuaries
Tumblr: @noaasanctuaries

**Gray’s Reef researchers deploy monitoring equipment on the reef.**

**Divers enjoy the abundant marine life protected and conserved for present and future generations.**

**Gray’s Reef lies within the calving grounds of the endangered North Atlantic right whale.**

http://graysreef.noaa.gov