13195.1.1

Impact of the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill on a deep-water coral community in the Gulf of Mexico

Helen K. White^{s. 1}, Pen-Yuan Hsing^b, Walter Cho^c, Timothy M. Shank^c, Erik E. Cordes^d, Andrea M. Quattrini^d, Robert K. Nelson^e, Richard Camilli¹, Amanda W. J. Demopoulos^g, Christopher R. German^b, James M. Brooksⁱ, Harry H. Roberts^j, William Shedd^k, Christopher M. Reddy^e, and Charles R. Fisher^b

*Department of Chemistry, Haverford Colege, Haveford, PA 19041; *Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802; *Biology Department, *Department of Marine Chemstry and Geochemistry, *Applied Ocean Physics and Engineering, and *Department of Geology and Geophysics, Woods Hole McCeanographic institution, Woods Hole Mc2543, *Biology Department reple University, *Biladelphia, PA 19122; *Southeast Ecological Science Center, US Geological Survey, Gainsville, FL 32653; *TDI-Brooks International Inc. College Station, TX 77845; *Department of Oceanography and Coastal Sciences, Coastal Studies Institute, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; and *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, US Department of the Interior. New Orleans, LA 70115

tions comit upshould associates displayed disserted view makes
tenth and a contract of the contract of personal and the contract of the

To assess the potential impact of the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill on offshore ecosystems, 11 sites hosting deep-water coral communities were examined 3 to 4 mo after the well was capped. Healthy coral communities were observed at all sites >20 km from the Macondo well, including seven sites previously visited in September 2009, where the corals and communities appeared unchanged. However,

in the part of a differentiable deep mean of a mile of the part of a differentiable deep mean of a mile of the part of a differentiable deep mean of the part of a mile of the part of a mile of the part of a mile of the part of the p