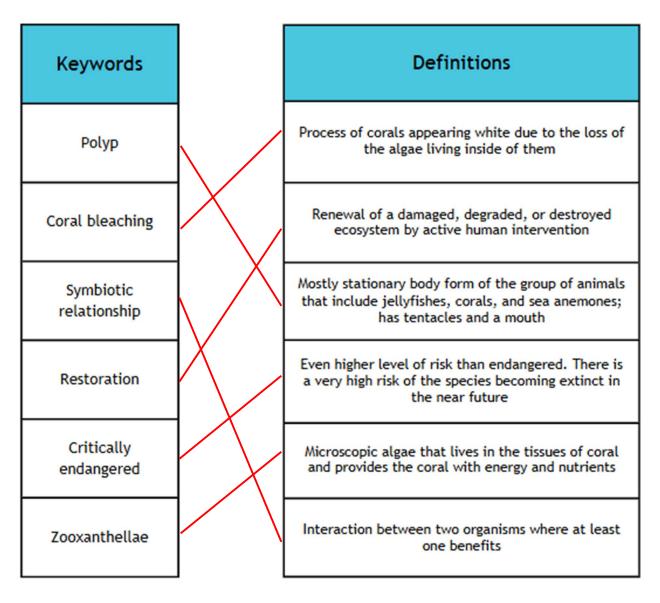




Episode 3: Endangered Corals: Finding and Restoring Rare Coral Species

Scientists at the Central Caribbean Marine Institute (CCMI) have been explaining many aspects of coral biology and restoration in this episode of Reefs Go Live, including some key terms any marine scientist should be familiar with. Draw a line between the keywords in the left column to the correct definition in the right column.





What are corals?

Fill in the blanks using these key terms:

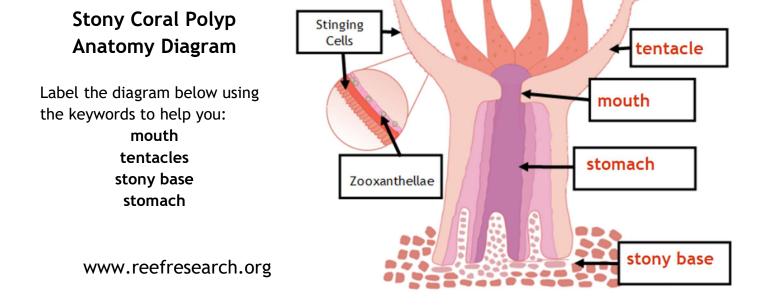
thousands	animals	polyps	symbiotic	tentacles
	photosynthes	is	zooxanthellae	

1) Corals are tiny soft bodied <u>_animals_</u> related to jellyfish and sea anemones.

When viewed up close, you can see that corals are made up of many individual <u>polyps</u>. Each polyp has a mouth, stomach, and tentacles. Polyps are generally grouped together by the <u>thousands</u>, forming colonies.

 Corals often have a <u>symbiotic</u> relationship with a special type of algae called <u>zooxanthellae</u>.

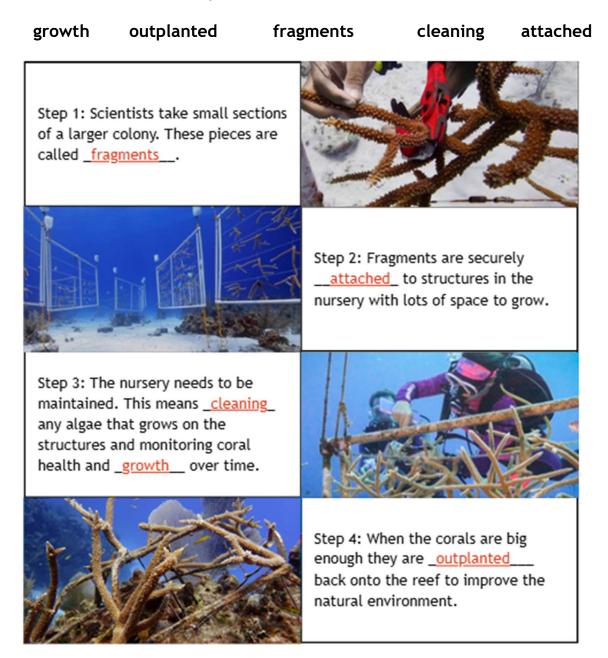
4) Zooxanthellae live inside the cells of the coral and provide up to 95% of the coral's food through <u>__photosynthesis</u>. The other 5% of nutrients comes from the coral polyps using their <u>__tentacles</u> to reach out and grab food that floats by in the water column.





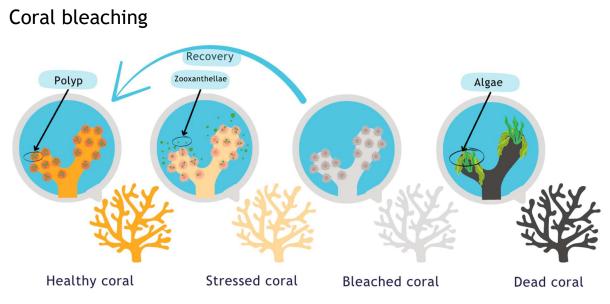
How to build a coral nursery

A coral nursery is a place where scientists grow corals underwater on specialized structures. This helps corals recover after their numbers have declined after major environmental disturbances or diseases. Below are the steps involved in coral restoration, fill in the missing words:



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The diagram above shows what happens when the temperature in the ocean becomes too hot. Use the diagram to explain:

a) What happens when the temperature stays too hot for a long time: <u>_____The coral loses their zooxanthellae and they cannot produce enough energy to survive.</u> <u>Eventually the coral will die_____</u>

b) What happens when the temperature quickly goes back to normal: <u>Zooxanthellae will re-enter the tissues of the coral; the coral animals will get their</u> <u>colour back, recover, and become healthy again</u>

Fill in the blank letters to complete the names of some threats to corals:

- Ris<u>ingt</u>em<u>p</u>erat<u>u</u>res
- D<u>i</u>se<u>ase</u>
- Inc<u>r</u>eased s<u>t</u>o<u>r</u>m ac<u>t</u>iv<u>i</u>ty
- Pollution
- H<u>a</u>bi<u>t</u>at d<u>e</u>st<u>r</u>ucti<u>o</u>n
- Ov<u>e</u>rf<u>i</u>shi<u>n</u>g

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Endangered coral species

Below are some of the most endangered coral species in the Caribbean. Label each type of coral with its common name and the matching fact about its status in the Cayman Islands from the list below.



Common name: Elkhorn coral

Scientific name: Acropora palmata

Endangered coral fact: This is an important reef building coral in shallow waters

Common name: Staghorn coral

Scientific name: Acropora cervicornis

Endangered coral fact: This species is fast growing and used in CCMI's coral restoration projects

Common name: Pillar coral

Scientific name: Dendrogyra cylindrus

Endangered coral fact: There are 10 colonies mapped at dive sites around Little Cayman

Facts:

- 1. There are 10 colonies mapped at dive sites around Little Cayman.
- 2. This species is fast growing and used in CCMI's coral restoration projects.
- 3. This is an important reef building coral in shallow waters.

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Find the keywords

Some of the keywords in this worksheet have been hidden inside this wordsearch puzzle. There are 12 words in total. Can you find them all?





Restoring the reef

Using coloured pencils, crayons, or markers, colour the images on this page. Then using your scissors, cut them out. Finally, arrange them on another piece of paper, and glue them in place to create your own restored, healthy coral reef. You can also add more drawings of a nursery, fish, or corals to colour in yourself. Be careful as there are some images that do not belong on a healthy reef!

