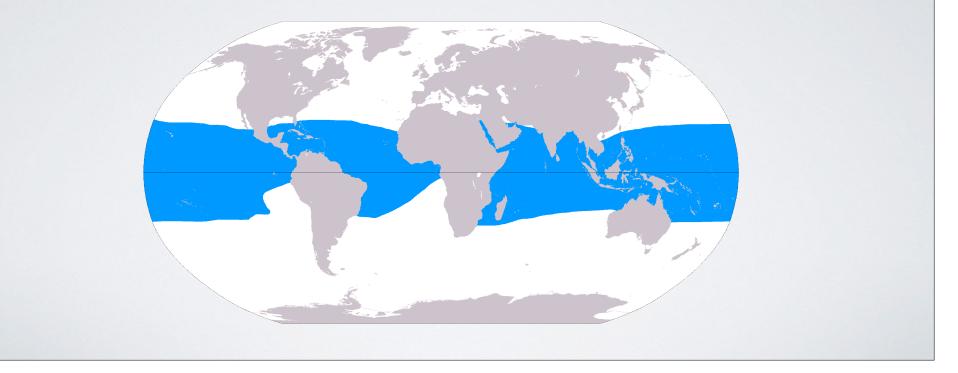
THE CORAL REEF What are the characteristics of a coral reef environment?

- Coral Reef stony formation that is built up from the ocean floor by living organisms
- Coral reefs are the "rain forests" of the ocean due to their abundance of life



• Coral reefs are found in tropical and subtropical waters



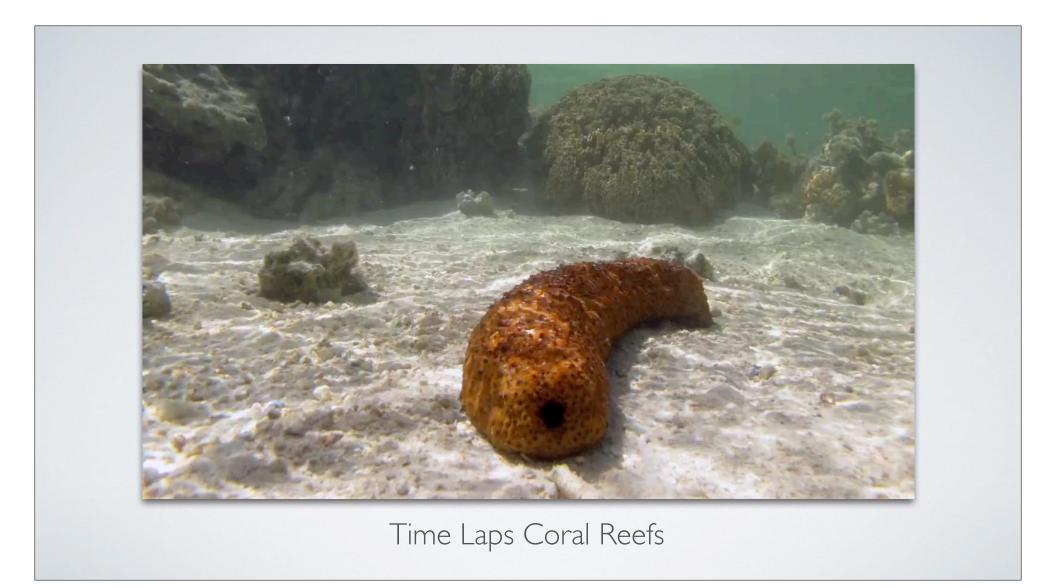
- Coral reefs form when coral polyps combine calcium and carbon dioxide in their tissue and excreted calcium carbonate (CaCO₃)
 - CaCO3 is also known as limestone



- Coral Polyps tiny mound of tissue (related to sea anemones and jellyfish) that contains a saclike digestive tracts
 - Responsible for the structure of coral reefs







- Symbiosis relationship of mutual benefit or dependence
- Most reef-building corals contain photosynthetic algae called zooxanthellae that live in their tissues
 - The coral provides the algae with a protected environment and compounds needed for photosynthesis and in return the algae produce oxygen and help the coral to remove wastes

- Coral reefs support a wide variety of marine life with as many as 4,000 fish species living by or in coral reefs world wide
 - Some fish rely on the reefs for protection



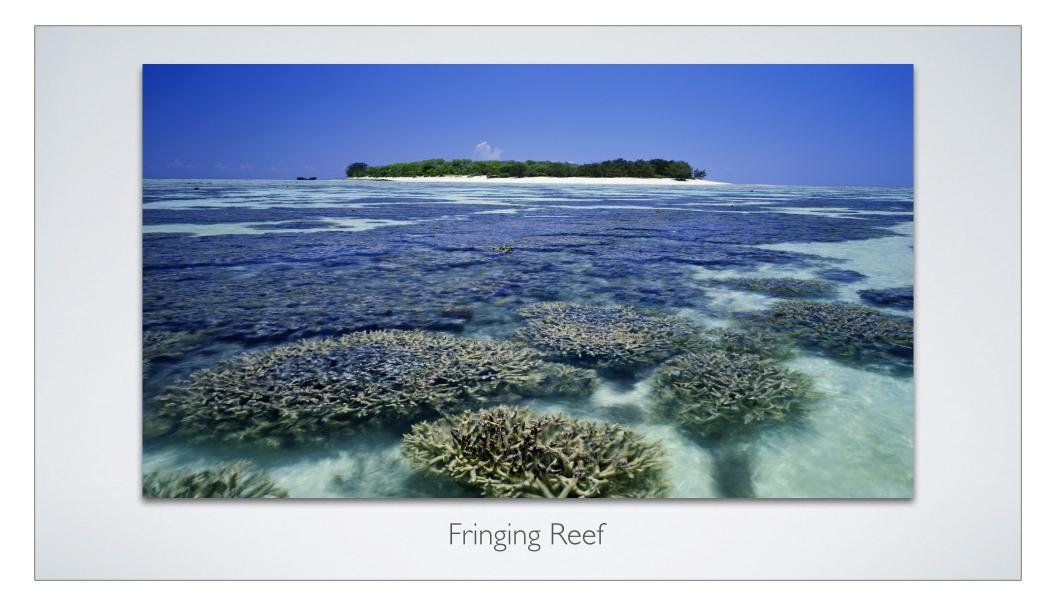
- Coral reefs are important because they:
 - Provide protection for marine species
 - Preserve an environmental balance
 - Regulate CO₂

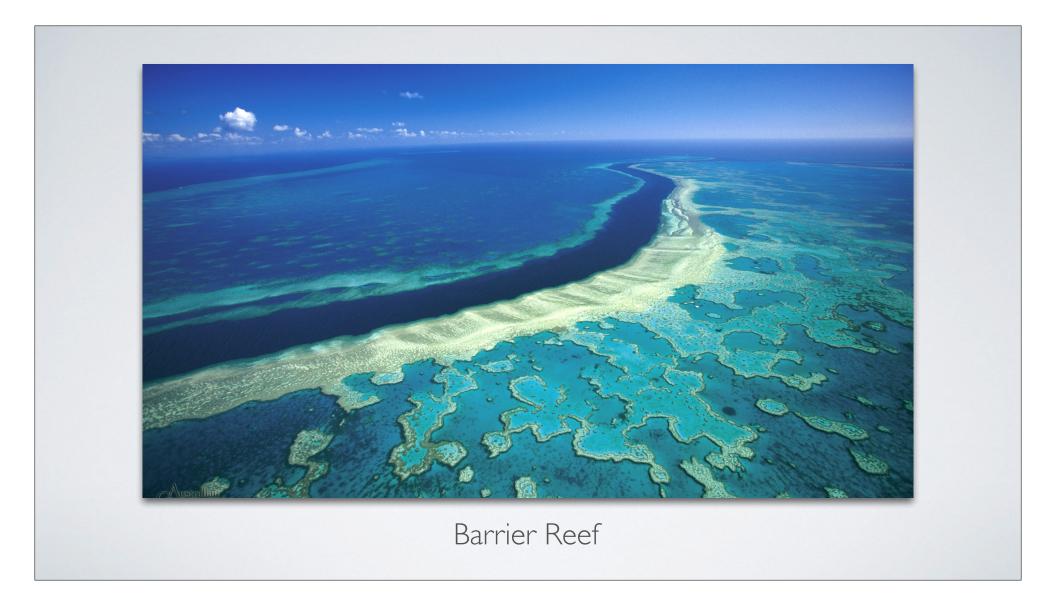


• Different types of coral reefs include:

- Atoll Reef a string of coral islands that form a circle around a sunken island
- Fringing Reef a shallow reef that grows directly from the shoreline and extends right to the beach
- Barrier Reef a reef running parallel to the shore but separated from it by a channel of deep water







- The largest coral reef is the Great Barrier Reef
 - Located in Australia
 - Can be seen from space
 - 133,000 square miles
 - 2,900 individual reefs



Marine life in and around the reef will be cover soon...

