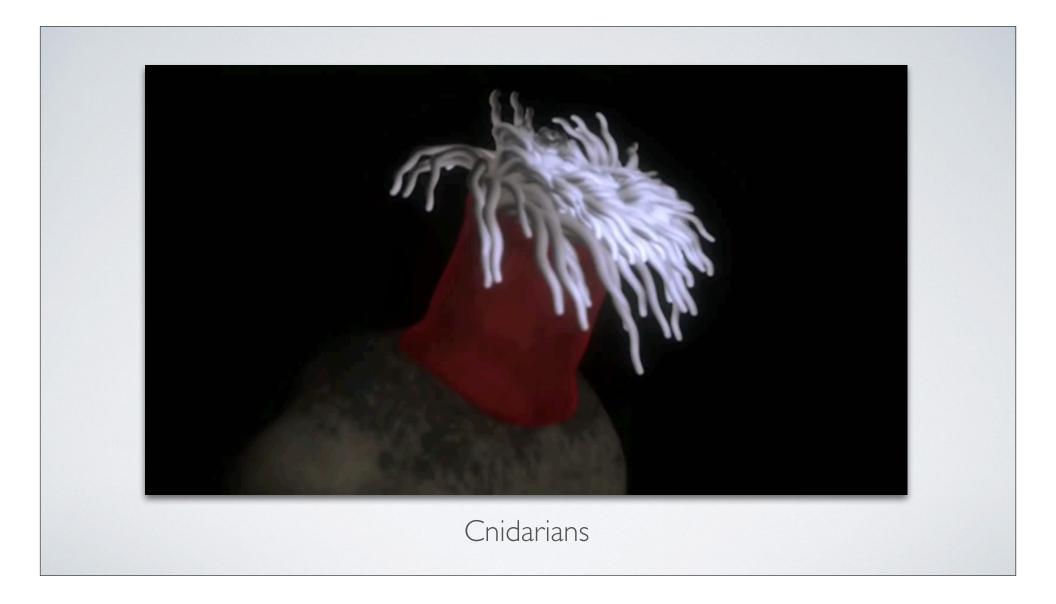
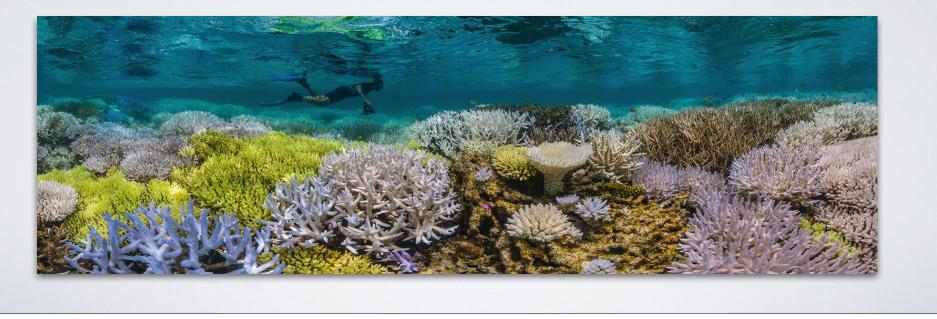


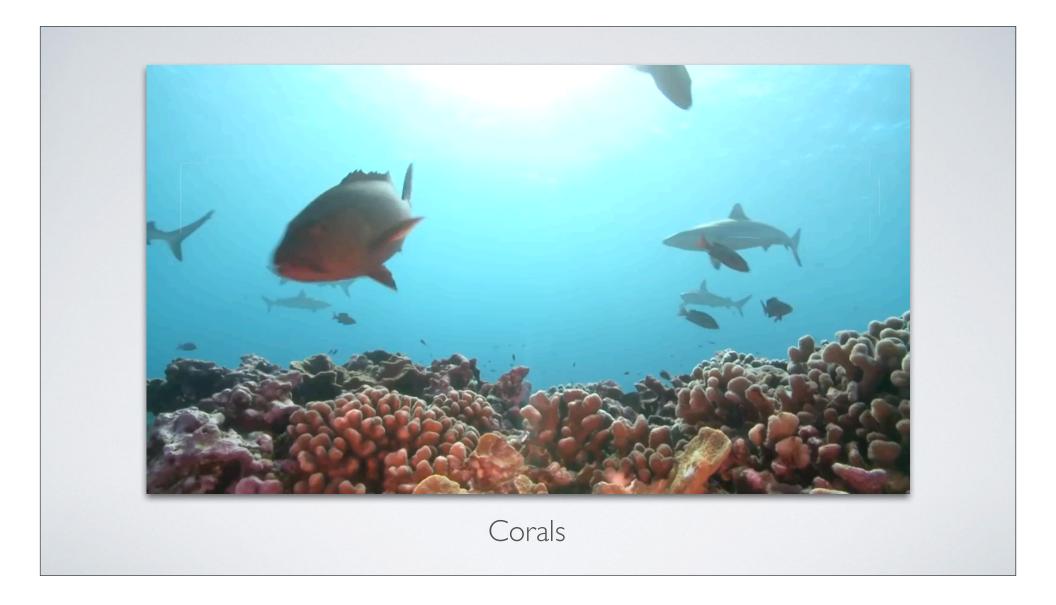
• Cnidaria [cnidarians] - diverse group of animals that are believed to be from a single common ancestor that had stinging cells





• Corals - hard stony substance secreted by certain marine organisms as an external skeleton





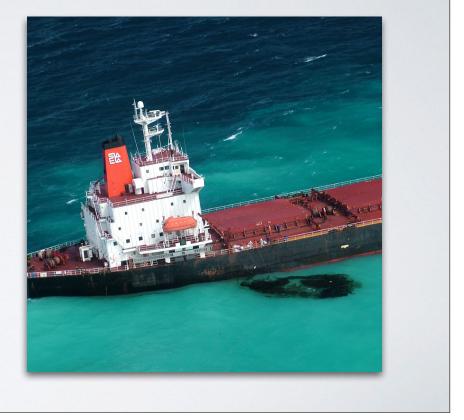
- Corals are small organisms that make up larger structures
 - Example: Great Barrier Reef



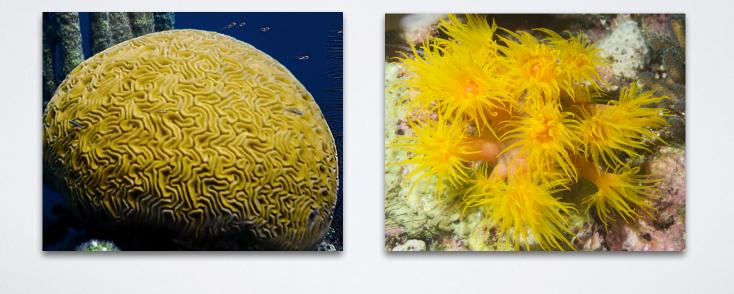
 Coral Polyp - soft-bodied organism that are actually animals that rely on a symbiotic relationship to survive



- Corals provide food sources and protection for many organisms
- Constitute a hazard to shipping



• Corals come in a variety and shapes, sizes, and usually resembles familiar objects for which it is named

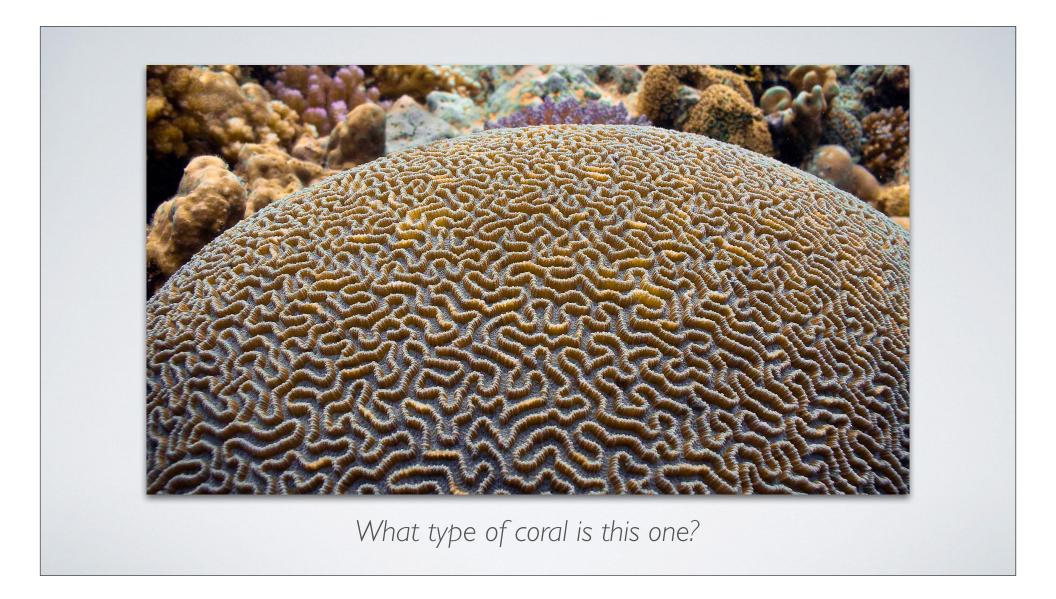


- Stony Corals:
 - Made of limestone and can
 form massive structures
 - Examples: Brain, Staghorn and Star Corals



Types of Stony Corals

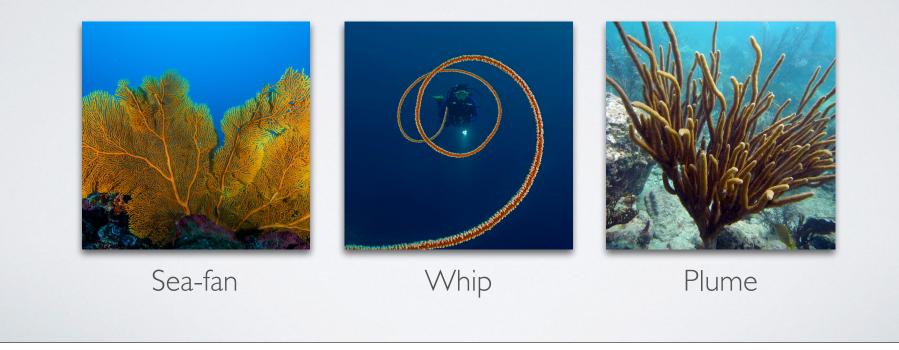




- Soft Corals:
 - Composed of fibrous protein, which gives them flexibility
 - Appear to look more like plants
 - Sway back and forth with current and waves
 - Examples: Sea-fan, Whip and Plume



Types of Soft Corals

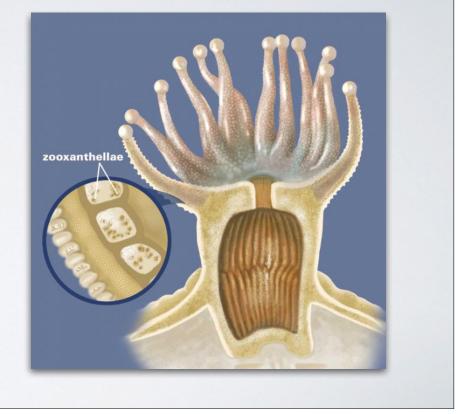




- Coral Production:
 - Coral reef building is similar to that of creating bones or teeth
 - Coral is composed of calcium
 - Coral polyp take up calcium and carbon dioxide from sea water to form limestone (CaCo₃)

Coral Production: [continued]

- Special cells [algae] called zooanthellae are captured by the coral polyp and help absorb Co₂
- The trapped algae use sunlight to photosynthesize and thus produce O₂ as a by product, used by coral



- Coral Bleaching:
 - Warmer water temperatures cause corals will expel the zooxanthellae and turn completely white



