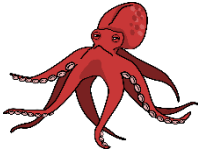


Circle the organisms closely related to coral



Sea pen



Octopus



Anemone



Sea urchin



Sea star



Sea nettle



Kelp



Upside-down Jellyfish

About one third of all marine animals spend all or a part of their lives in coral reefs. List two reasons why coral reefs are important to animals.

Coral is incredibly **slow** growing; their growth rate is only one centimetre per _____. In fact, some coral reefs alive today began growing over 50 million years ago!

Most corals consist of a translucent exterior skeleton and base made of _____ that house colourful _____ (specifically, called zooxanthellae).

Corals use two methods to gain nutrients & energy. Their primary source of food is through a _____ relationship with the zooxanthellae; the coral provides _____ for the zooxanthellae, and the zooxanthellae provide _____, the by-products of photosynthesis. However, many corals are also capable of _____, using barbed, venomous stinging cells (cnidocytes) on their _____.

Observe the live coral in the **Living Coral tank**, in the Gallery, for two minutes. Coral is divided into two groups (stony coral and soft coral); draw one type of each kind.

Stony coral (ex. brain coral) as the name suggests are hard-bodied and rigid.

Soft coral (ex. torch coral) have skeletal elements, but are mostly soft-bodied and flexible.

When the environment is no longer suitable (ex. the average temperature of the water increases), what happens to the coral?

This is called _____

Name three things you can do to help coral reefs. Write your answers in the format "I will...".

STUDENT NAME: _____