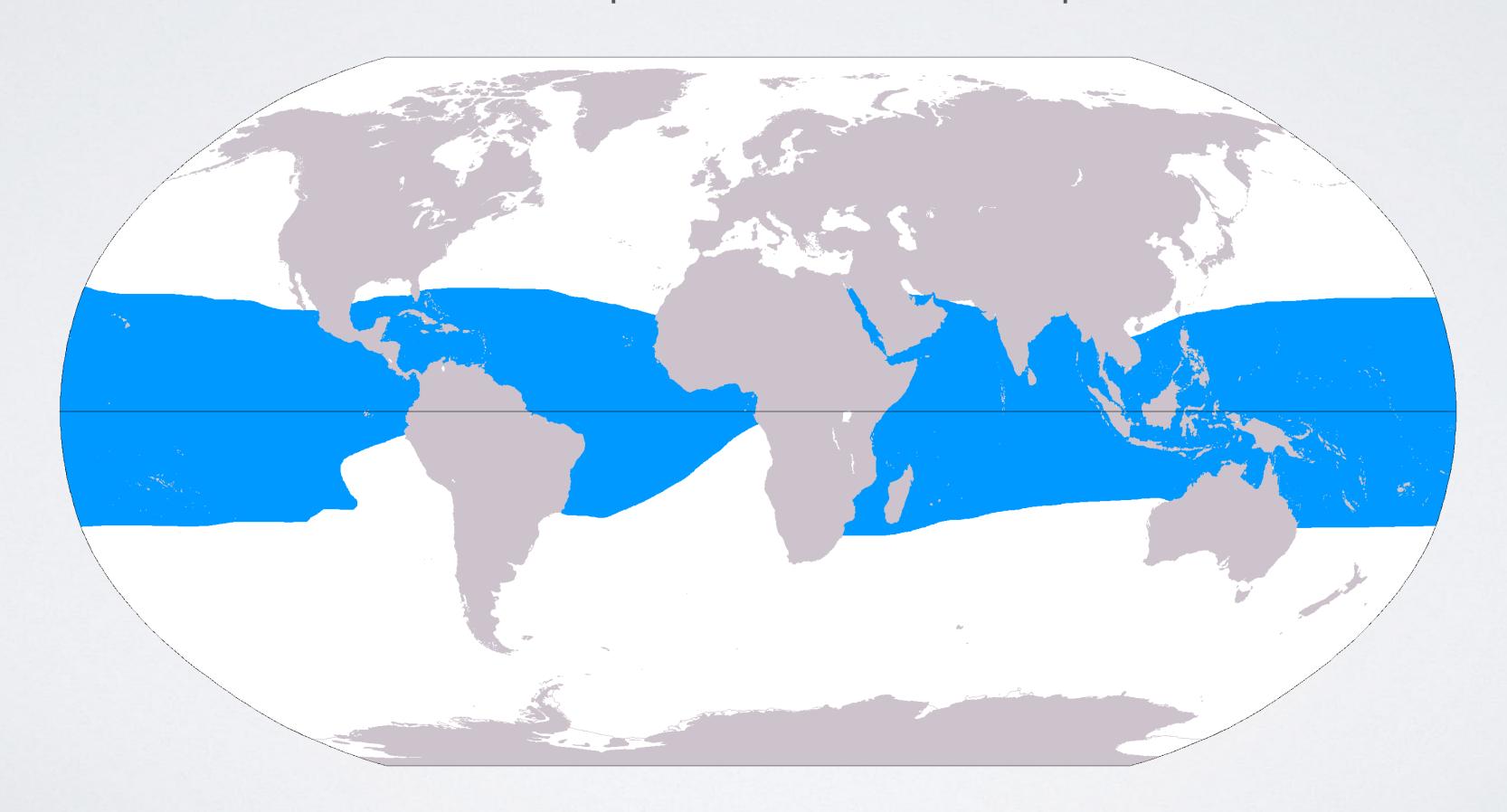


- Coral Reef stony formation that is built up from the ocean floor by living organisms
- Coral reefs are the "rain forests" of the ocean due to their abundance of life



· 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





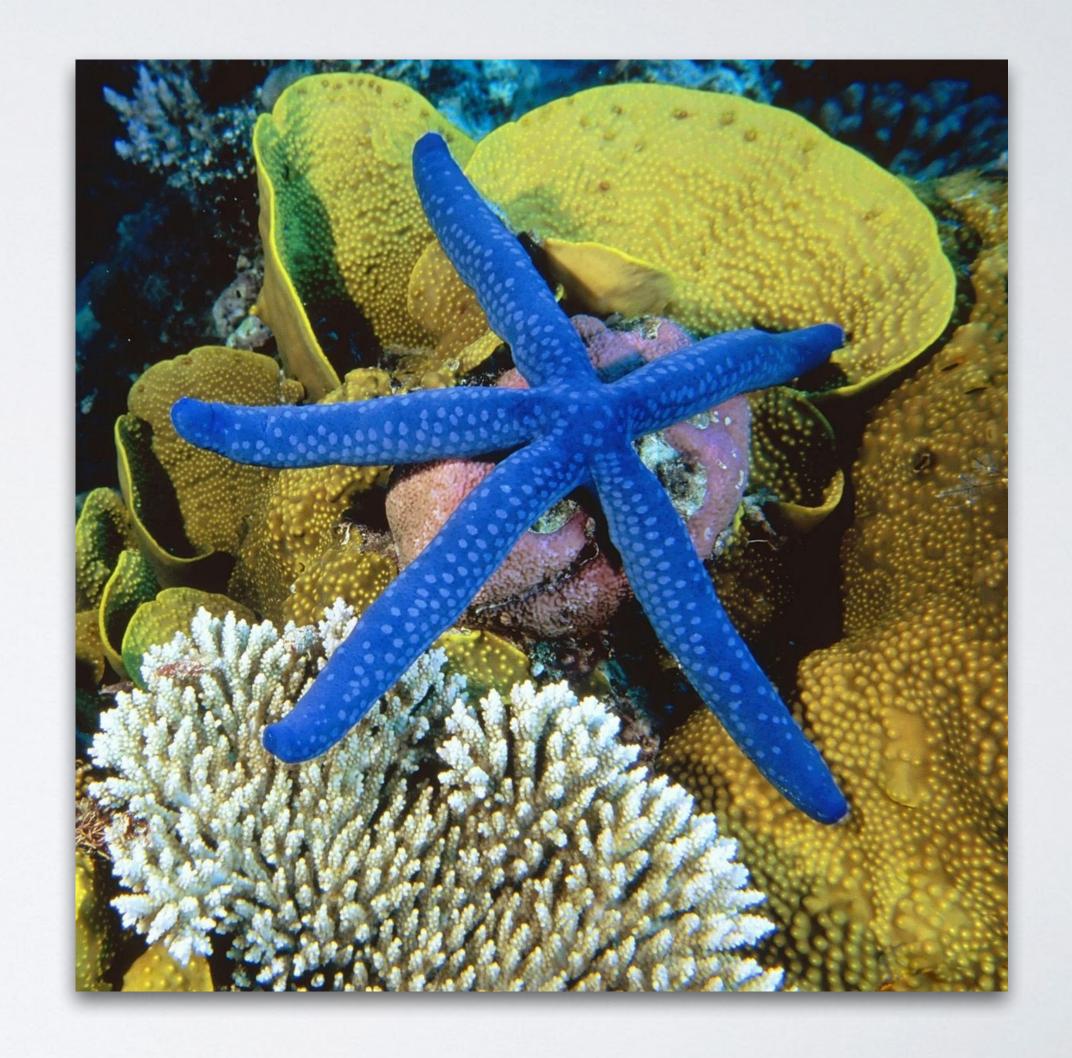


Time Laps Coral Reefs

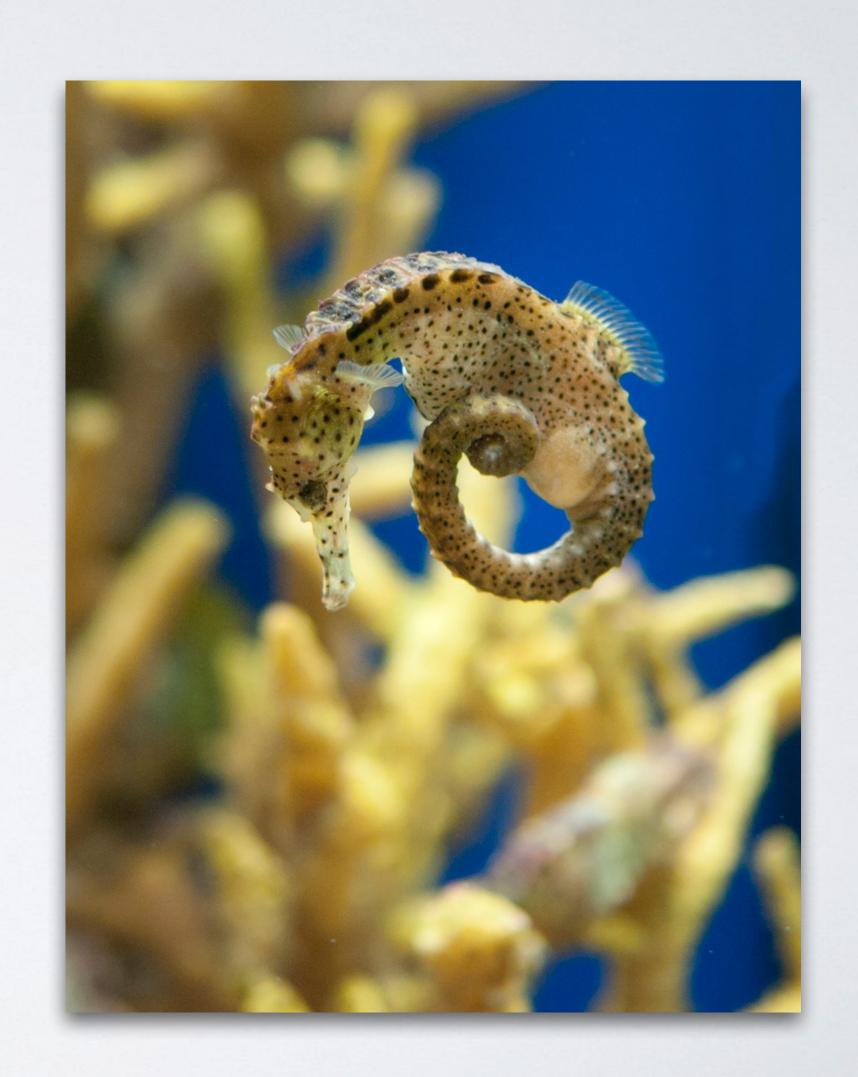
- · Symbiosis relationship of mutual benefit or dependence
- Most reef-building corals contain photosynthetic algae called zooxanthellae that live in their tissues
 - The coral provides the algae with a protected environment and compounds needed for photosynthesis and in return the algae produce oxygen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



Atoll Reef



Fringing Reef



Barrier Reef

- 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...



Sharks



Sea Turtles



Clown Fish

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