**Label the diagram of a coral polyp. Use the word list:**

coelenteron, coral polyp, corallite, mouth, nematocyst, skeleton, tentacles, zooxanthellae

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 Coral reef development 1

* recall the following groups of coral: Alcyonacea ‘soft corals’ and the two morphological groups within Scleractinia ‘hard corals’ — reef-forming/hermatypic and non-reef forming/ahermatypic
* classify a specific coral to genus level only, using a relevant identification key
* identify the anatomy of a typical reef-forming hard coral including skeleton, corallite, coelenteron, coral polyp, tentacles, nematocyst, mouth and zooxanthellae
* recall that the limestone skeleton of a coral is built when calcium ions [Ca2+] combine with carbonate ions [CO32–]

**What is the function of a nematocyst? Where are they located on a coral polyp?**

Explain the difference between:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hexacorals  | Octocorals |
|  |  |

How is a limestone skeleton of a coral built?

**Tentacles**

Define the following terms:

**Coral skeleton**

**Corallite**

**Coelenteron**

**Coral polyp**

Describe how soft and hard corals are different:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Alcyonacea – soft corals** | **Scleractinia – hard corals** |
|  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Comparing Scleractinia hard corals. List key features and distinguish differences.** |
| **Hermatypic**  | **Ahermatypic** |
|  |  |

How do zooxanthellae provide energy to the coral polyp?

**Nematocyst**

**Describe the following coral growth forms. Include a diagram.**

Boulder:

Plate:

Branching:

Soft:

**What is the chemical formula for calcium carbonate?**