**Define:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Larval dispersal** |  |
| **Site selection** |  |
| **Settlement** |  |
| **Recruitment** |  |

 Coral reef development 2

* describe the process of coral feeding (including night-feeding patterns and the function of nematocysts)
* identify and describe the symbiotic relationships in a coral colony (including polyp interconnections and zooxanthellae)
* recall the life cycle stages of a typical reef-forming hard coral (asexual: fragmentation, polyp detachment; sexual: gametes, zygotes, planulae, polyp/asexual budding)
* explain the process of larval dispersal, site selection, settlement and recruitment
* explain that growth of reefs is dependent on accretion processes being greater than destructive processes

**What are some symbiotic relationships that corals have?**

Explain the difference between:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Autotrophs  | Heterotrophs |
|  |  |

Explain diel migration (also known as diurnal vertical migration):

**Gametes**

Define the following terms:

**Zygote**

**Planulae**

**Budding**

**Fragmentation**

Describe coral feeding process:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DAY** | **NIGHT** |
|  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Comparing Life cycle stages of a typical reef-forming hard coral** |
| **Asexual reproduction** | **Sexual reproduction** |
| **Define:****Stages:****Advantages/disadvantages:** | **Define:****Stages:****Advantages/disadvantages:** |

**Explain destructive processes that prevent reef growth.**

**Erosion:**

**Chemical erosion:**

**Atmospheric CO2:**

**Explain the process of site selection and settlement for coral planula:**

**Accretion**

 What role do currents have in larval dispersal?