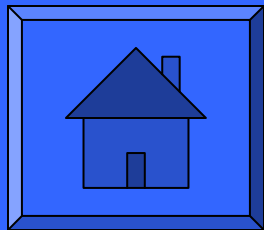
 Life on the reef	Coral reefs get risqué	Corals zone out	Coral grief	Our local reefs
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

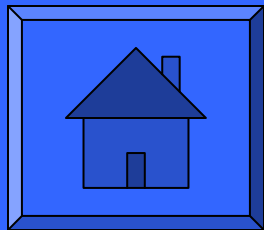
I have a backbone, 4 flipper-like legs, and a hard shell. I breathe air.

Sea Turtle



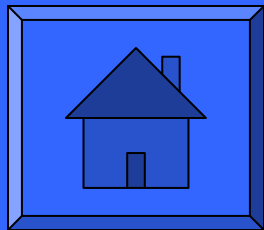
I have a backbone, fins, and scales. I
have a long, smooth body, very
sharp teeth. I swim fast and eat small
fish.

Barracuda



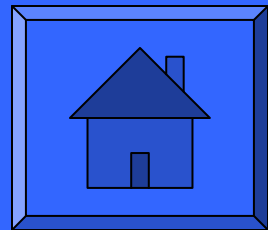
I am a spiny-skinned animal, with a circular body shape. I eat algae on the reef. My long spines protect me.

Long-spined sea urchin



I am a jointed-legged animal, with a hard, outside skeleton. I have 10 legs. I have 2 large antennae to defend myself.

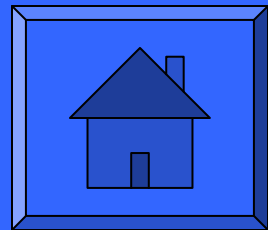
Spiny lobster



I belong to a group of unrelated animals that come in many shapes.

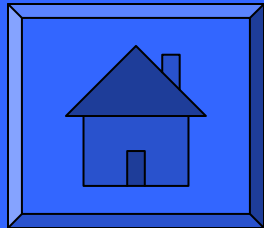
You can only see me through a microscope. We drift through the waters. Some of us eat algae and others eat their own group.

Zooplankton



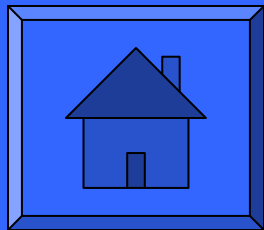
Corals reproduce by releasing their eggs and sperm into the water. This is called

Spawning



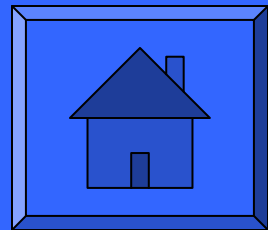
The sperm and egg joined together
to form larvae is called

Planulae



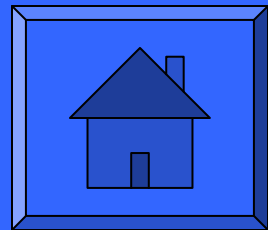
When a planula finally settles on hard substrate, it turns into a single

Coral polyp



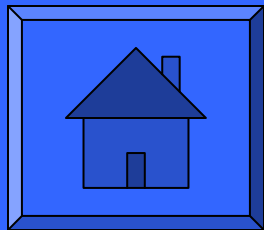
One polyp divides to make 2 polyps, and each new polyp continues to divide, forming a

Coral colony



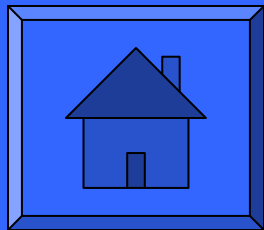
Most corals spawn this many times
during a year

Once



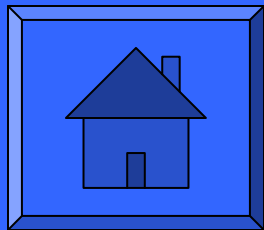
The seaward facing slope of the reef
is called

Fore reef



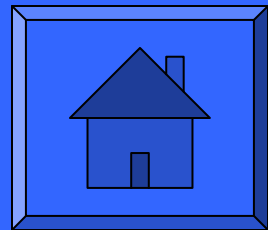
The highest and shallowest part of
the reef is called

Reef crest



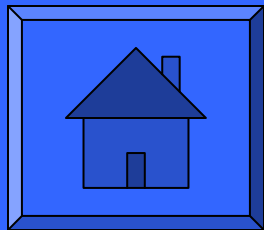
This type of coral grows in deeper water where less light is needed and has a flat shape on top

Plate-like leaf coral



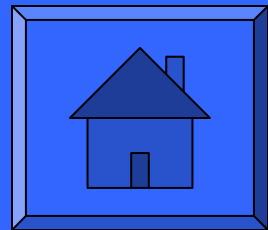
On the reef crest types of coral can provide protection from strong storms and waves. This coral can also sting you if accidentally touched.

Fire coral



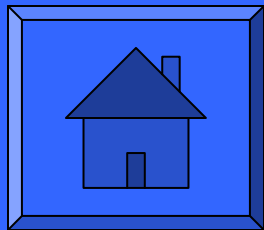
This coral can be found on the seaward side of the reef and looks more like moose antlers.

Elkhorn coral



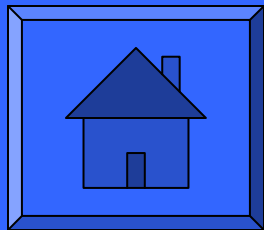
This explosive material is sometimes
used on reefs to capture fish

Dynamite



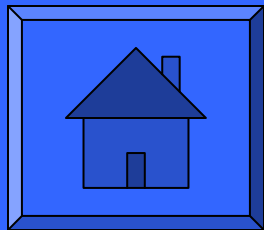
This material in the water can smother a reef or decrease the amount of light needed for coral growth

Sediment



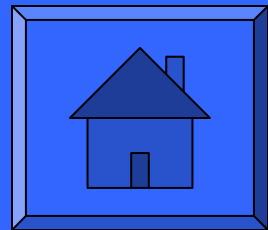
Mooring buoys are placed in the
water to prevent this

Anchoring on the reef



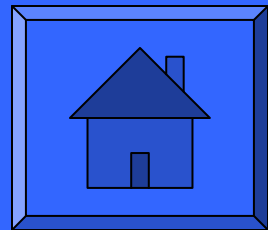
Extremely high temperature waters
may cause this to happen to coral

Coral bleaching



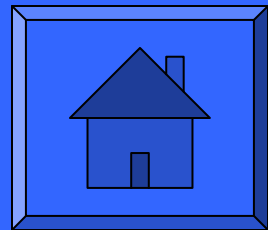
The removal of herbivorous fish will
result in the overgrowth of this

Algae



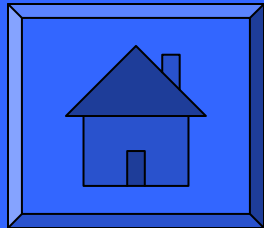
The major fast-moving ocean current that runs close to Florida's southeast coastal shore is called

The Gulf Stream



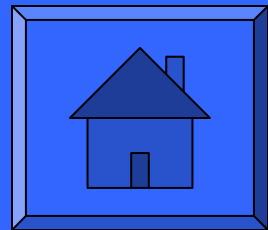
Not including the Florida Keys,
these are the 4 counties where the
southeast coral reef tract can be
found

Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach,
Martin



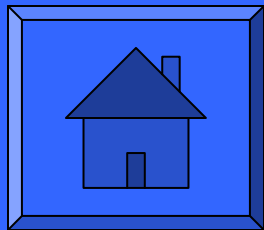
Coral reefs in southeast Florida can
be found as close as this many
meters from shore

500 meters



Coral reefs in South Florida generate
this many dollars to the economy

2 billion



These 2 coral species were listed as
threatened on the endangered species
list

Staghorn and elkhorn (*Acropora cervicornis* and *Acropora palmata*)

