

Surface area

Overview

The chlorophyll concentration and Symbiodiniaceae counts have to be normalized to the coral surface (living tissue). The surface area is estimated with the difference of the weight of the coral fragment before and after immersion in paraffin wax. Each sample is immersed two times in the wax: the first time to close all pores and the second time for the actual surface estimation. Each time, wax at parts without tissue (the cut sides) have to be scratched off. The tissue surface is estimated with conversion factors based on custom-made calibration blocks (see [here](#) for more info) with the formula

$$A = 0.52 + 43.6 * \Delta w$$

, where A is the surface area in cm^2 and Δw the increase in weight in g between the first and second immersion.

Alternatively, the conversion factor in Veal et al. (2010) can be used:

$$A = 34.32 * \Delta w$$

Materials

- ☐ Yarn
- ☐ Paper for labels
- ☐ Scale
- ☐ Paraffin dispenser with paraffin wax

Method

1. Attach yarn to coral fragment, keep one end with a length of ca. 15 cm.
2. Attach paper label with sample ID to yarn.
3. Heat the paraffin dispenser (SELECTA) to 63°C (takes about 40 min). Stir and make sure that the paraffin wax is completely melted. Keep the left dial (regulates the temperature when removing the wax) at low position. Refer to the [manual](#) to refill paraffin wax.
4. Dip in the fragment for 2 s.
5. After removal, rotate sample by turning the yarn for about 3 s.
6. Use spatula to scratch off parts without tissue (edges where fragment was cut), weight, and not as `w1_scratched`.

7. Repeat steps 5 to 7 and note weight as w2_scratched.

Veal, C. J., Holmes, G., Nunez, M., Hoegh-Guldberg, O., & Osborn, J. (2010). A comparative study of methods for surface area and three-dimensional shape measurement of coral skeletons. *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods*, 8(5), 241–253. <https://doi.org/10.4319/lom.2010.8.241>