

Blue planet seas of life coral seas worksheet answers

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How would you classify the relationship between coral and small crabs? The corals and crabs are dependent on each other for survival, a relationship called obligate coral symbionts.

Would you classify the coral polyps as a keystone species? Answer and Explanation: Coral polyps are a keystone species. Coral polyps are able to form coral reefs in symbiosis with photosynthetic algae. The coral reefs in turn provide both food and shelter for a wide range of organisms.

How would you classify the relationship between coral and the crown of thorns starfish? How would you classify the relationship between coral and the crown-of-thorns starfish? Their relationship is predator-prey, with the crown-of-thorn starfish acting as the predator and the coral polyps as the prey.

How would you classify the relationship between the tangs feeding on the reef? How would you classify the relationship between the powder blue tangs and the convict tangs? Their relationship is competition as they compete for algae on or around the reef itself.

How to classify corals? Presently, corals are classified as species of animals within the sub-classes Hexacorallia and Octocorallia of the class Anthozoa in the phylum Cnidaria.

What type of relationship is coral? Coral polyps, which are animals, and zooxanthellae, the specialized cells that live within them, have a mutualistic relationship. Learn more about polyps up close.

How would you classify the relationship between sponge and shrimp? The relationship between the sponge and the shrimp is actually symbiotic in nature: the shrimp clean the inside of the sponge and, in return, receive food and protection from the sponge.

What type of keystone species is coral? Corals. Corals are widely considered keystone ecosystems. They support an abundance of marine life through their complex structures, and are critical to the survival of a number of fish species. Coral polyps create the foundation of the reef, and only grow a few centimeters each year.

What is the difference between the two types of coral? Hard corals that form reefs are called hermatypic corals. Soft coral, also known as Alcyonacea and ahermatypic coral, do not produce a rigid calcium carbonate skeleton and do not form reefs, though they are present in a reef ecosystems.

What is the symbiotic relationship between brittle star and coral? The brittle stars and the corals live in the Gulf of Mexico in a symbiotic relationship. The brittle stars use the branches of the coral to gain easy access to drifting food particles and the corals are helped by the stars in the event of an oil spill.

How would you classify the relationship between the algae and the coral? Final answer: The symbiotic relationship between coral and algae is a mutualistic one, where the coral provides the algae a place to live and the algae provides the coral with food and energy, facilitating its growth in nutrient-poor marine environments.

What is the keystone species in the Blue Planet seasonal seas? The kelps allow the sea otters be anchored in the rough currents and keep them stationed in the right place. A keystone species in this video would be the plankton because of their absorbing sunlight ability . It makes them a prime producer , which is at the bottom of the food chain .

What is the relationship between the corals and the algae in the coral reefs considered mutualistic? Corals and algae live in a mutually beneficial relationship with each other. Healthy corals are home to algae that photosynthesize, giving the coral energy and their bright color hues, while coral provide algae with shelter; both rely on each other for important nutrient exchanges for survival.

What two types of organisms are involved in the symbiotic relationship of coral reef ecosystem? Shallow water, reef-building corals have a symbiotic relationship with photosynthetic algae called zooxanthellae, which live in their tissues. The coral provides a protected environment and the compounds zooxanthellae need for photosynthesis.

What is the relationship between parrotfish and coral? Parrotfish are colorful, tropical creatures that spend about 90% of their day eating algae off coral reefs. This almost-constant eating performs the essential task of cleaning the reefs which helps the corals stay healthy and thriving.

What are the 3 main types of coral? The three main types of coral reefs are fringing, barrier, and atoll. Schools of colorful pennantfish, pyramid, and milletseed butterflyfish live on an atoll reef in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The most common type of reef is the fringing reef. This type of reef grows seaward directly from the shore.

What is the largest structure made by life on Earth? The Great Barrier Reef can be seen from outer space and is the world's biggest single structure made by living organisms. This reef structure is composed of and built by billions of tiny organisms, known as coral polyps. It supports a wide diversity of life and was selected as a World Heritage Site in 1981.

What are the 4 types of coral reefs? Scientists generally agree on four different coral reef classifications: fringing reefs, barrier reefs, atolls, and patch reefs.

What group does coral belong to? Corals are anthozoans, the largest class of organisms within the phylum Cnidaria. Comprising over 6,000 known species, anthozoans also include sea fans, sea pansies and anemones.

Are corals asexual? Corals can reproduce asexually and sexually. In asexual reproduction, new clonal polyps bud off from parent polyps to expand or begin new colonies. This occurs when the parent polyp reaches a certain size and divides. This process continues throughout the animal's life.

What is a group of corals living together? Corals live together in very large groups called colonies. The coral polyps secrete calcium carbonate to create

calicles—a hard and protective limestone exoskeleton—that form the supportive rocky structure for coral reefs.

What is the symbiotic relationship between corals and sponges? Sponges are very abundant in coral reefs. If they become too successful, however, they take needed food and other resources from the corals that make up the reef. Sponges may outcompete corals for resources in the short term, but if too many corals die, the reef itself becomes damaged.

What is the relationship between coral and small crabs? The scientists found that “guard-crabs” and stony corals surrounding the island of Moorea in the French Polynesia have a symbiotic relationship: The corals shelter and provide nutrients to their residential crabs in exchange for protection from predators known as corallivores—or in this case, sea stars.

What is the relationship between coral and shrimp? These invertebrates were initially not understood to be associated with the corals, although upon closer examination, were observed to have commensal relations with them. The shrimps seek refuge in the coral heads. The diameter of these heads determines how many shrimps can and will seek refuge there.

How many animals live in coral reefs? Healthy coral reefs provide: Habitat, feeding, spawning, and nursery grounds for over 1 million aquatic species, including commercially harvested fish species.

What three intertwined features create strong biodiversity? What three intertwined features build biodiversity? Genetic Diversity, Species Diversity, Ecosystem (or habitat) Diversity.

Why are coral reefs bleaching? Warmer water temperatures can result in coral bleaching. When water is too warm, corals will expel the algae (zooxanthellae) living in their tissues causing the coral to turn completely white. This is called coral bleaching. When a coral bleaches, it is not dead.

What type of relationship do the crab and algae have? Mutualism also occurs between spider crabs and algae. This relationship benefits both of these species because the greenish-brown algae live on the spiders back, which helps the spider

crab blend into the shallow areas of the ocean floor where they live. In return, the algae benefit from a good place to live.

How would you classify a crab in an ecosystem? Crabs, lobsters, shrimp, barnacles and many other animals belong to the phylum arthropods. In fact, 75% of all animals belong to the phylum arthropoda (which also includes spiders and insects). All arthropods have a hard exoskeleton made of chitin, a type of protein.

What is the relationship between commensalism and crabs? The commensal organism may depend on its host for food, shelter, support, transport, or a combination of these. One example of commensalism involves a small crab that lives inside an oyster's shell. The crab enters the shell as a larva and receives shelter while it grows.

How would you classify the interaction between coral and the algae? What is the symbiotic relationship that created coral? Coral reefs are the result of a symbiotic (mutually beneficial) relationship between tiny animals called polyps and tiny single-celled algae called zooxanthellae that live in the tissues of the polyps.

What are the 3 different symbiotic relationships found in the ocean? These effects of high competition can cause species to turn to 1 of 3 different symbiotic relationships for survival. They are called mutualism, commensalism, and parasitism. In the famous Disney movie Finding Nemo, Nemo and his father, Marlin, live in a sea anemone.

What are five examples of mutualism?

What is an example of a symbiotic mutualism relationship? If we were in the warm waters of the Pacific or Indian Oceans, we'd likely spot an excellent example of mutualism: the relationship between clownfish and sea anemones. In a mutualistic relationship, both species benefit. Sea anemones live attached to the surface of coral reefs.

What is the 7 classification of crab?

What class is the blue crab in?

What are some adaptations that help the blue crab survive? Most blue crabs live in TURBID or cloudy water. Because of this they need a way to know where they are going. They use their antennae to smell and sense chemicals in the water, and also to feel the current and movement of water. Blue crabs also have COMPOUND EYES that sit on stalks.

What is an example of mutualism with a crab? And which category the urchin and the crab would fall in? DITA O'BOYLE: This would be an example of mutualism where both organisms are benefiting, the crab gets protection, the urchin more food. Another type of symbiosis would be commensalism, where only one animal benefits.

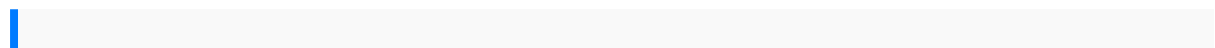
How does the hermit crab and the anemone both benefit in their symbiotic relationship? Protection against predators is a benefit for the sea anemones too, since symbiosis with hermit crabs ensures their mobility, in addition with their active defence by hermit crabs against animals which endeavour to prey on their symbiotic sea anemones (Brooks and Gwaltney, 1993).

What are five examples of commensalism?

What does coral eat? Food. Some corals eat zooplankton (tiny drifting animals) or small fishes. Others consume organic debris. Many reef- building corals derive their nutrition from zooxanthellae.

What is the name of the symbiotic algae that lives in coral reefs? Corals have a symbiotic relationship with microscopic algae called zooxanthellae that live in their tissues.

How does coral breathe? The zooanthellae provide the coral polyps with oxygen and nutrients produced from photosynthesis. In return, the coral polyps provide zooanthellae with carbon dioxide (a byproduct of the polyps' "breathing" oxygen) and shelter.



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