CORAL FEEDING



STANDARDS

- CCSS: RST.9-10.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10; RST.11-12.1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10; W.9-10.2, 4; W.11-12.2, 4; SL.9-10.1, 2, 3, 6; SL.11-12.1, 2, 3, 6; HSN.Q.A.1; HSA.CED.A.1
- <u>NGSS</u>: ESS 2.A, HS-LS1-5, HS-LS1-7, HS-LS2-5, HS-LS2-6, PS 1.B, PS 3.D
- <u>OLP</u>: 4.A.1, 5.A.2, 5.A.6,
 5.A.7, 5.B.5, 5.C.23, 5.C.40,
 5.C.41, 5.C.42, 5.C.43

ONLINE CONTENTS

- <u>Coral Feeding Quiz</u>
- <u>Coral: What Does it Eat?</u> <u>Video</u> Coral polyps are mostly stomach, with a mouth on top. Symbiotic algae, zooxanthellae, live in the coral and provide them with energy. Corals also snatch zooplankton and other food particles right out of the water.

CORAL FEEDING

This lesson is a part of the *Coral Feeding* unit, which explains what corals eat, how they feed, and additional ways that they obtain energy. Below is a summary of what is included in the entire unit.

UNIT CONTENTS

A. Background Information

- Predation
- Symbiosis
- Photosynthesis
- Cellular Respiration
- B. Lessons

Watch it! Coral – What Does It Eat?

A worksheet to accompany the <u>Coral – What Does It Eat?</u> video

It's Tentacular!

An activity to simulate feeding strategies of corals

Symbiosis Charades

 A game of charades adapted to learn different forms of symbiosis

Round and Round

• An art project to show the relationship between coral and zooxanthellae, photosynthesis and cellular respiration

Read it! What's on the Menu?

 A worksheet to accompany the <u>What's on the Menu:</u> <u>Sunlight, Plankton or Organic Debris?</u> field blog





INSTRUCTIONS: Research the organisms in *italics* on the **Symbiosis Charades Card** assigned to you by your teacher. Take notes on their symbiotic relationship below.

NOTES:				
١.	Organisms involved in this relationship: and			
2.	What happens to the first organism in this relationship?			
3.	What happens to the second organism in this relationship?			
4.	Types of symbiosis represented:			
5.	Additional notes to help you act this relationship out during charades:			

You have just participated in Symbiosis Charades. Now, answer the following questions.

1. In your own words, define the following and give an example from Symbiosis Charades:

Term	Definition	Example
Symbiosis		
Parasitism		



Term	Definition	Example
Commensalism		
Mutualism		
Facultative		
Symbiosis		
Obligate Symbiosis		
Cymbrodic		
Endeer webient		
Endosymbiont		
Ectosymbiont		

2. Which types of symbiosis are found between coral and zooxanthellae? Explain your answer.

3. Provide three different examples of symbiotic relationships that were not acted out during Symbiosis Charades.

4. Which of the symbiotic relationships acted out by your classmates was your favorite? Why?

Mutualism Facultative	Parasitism Obligate Ectosymbiont
The <i>boxer crab</i> has a unique type of boxing glove anemones!	The <i>tongue-eating louse</i> gets its name from what it does to a <i>fish</i> .
Parasitism Obligate Endosymbiont	H
Can a <i>coral</i> get pimples? When they are invaded by a <i>trematode</i> , it looks like it.	Decorator crabs get their name from what they do with sponges.
H	├ / Parasitism Obligate Ectosymbiont
A <i>wrasse</i> is like a dentist to the <i>sea bass</i> .	Loxo is a barnacle that makes male <i>mud crabs</i> think they are females.
H	├ / Parasitism Obligate Ectosymbiont
Anemonefish are named for their home in an an anemone.	A unique symbiosis is found within one species the male and female anglerfish.
Parasitism Obligate Endosymbiont –	├
Find out what this <i>copepod</i> has to do to a <i>fish</i> to be known as the eye maggot.	The <i>pearlfish</i> makes its home during the day in an odd part of a <i>sea cucumber</i> .
Commensalism Facultative – – – –	├ / Commensalism Facultative /
<i>Hermit crabs</i> get their homes secondhand, from a sea snail.	The <i>titan triggerfish</i> helps out smaller <i>fish</i> while it goes about its daily routine.
⊢	├
The <i>shrimp goby fish</i> and <i>pistol shrimp</i> are sometimes known as the odd couple of the ocean.	An <i>imperial shrimp</i> has an interesting mode of transportation a <i>nudibranch</i> .
Mutualism Obligate Endosymbiont –	┼────────────────────────────────────
Zooxanthellae live in the endoderm of many corals.	Barnacles are often found on <i>whales</i> , especially around their mouths.