This lesson is part of the Coral Reef Threats unit, which describes the natural and anthropogenic threats to coral reefs. Below is a summary of what is included in the entire unit. THIS UNIT IS STILL IN DEVELOPMENT.

UNIT CONTENTS

A. Lessons

Bleaching

Read It! Life & Death on the Reef
• A worksheet to accompany the Life & Death on the Reef field blog

Crown-of-Thorns

Watch It! Crown-of-Thorns Crisis
• A worksheet to accompany the Crown-of-Thorns Starfish Crisis video

Read It! Addressing Acanthaster
• A worksheet to accompany the Addressing Acanthaster field blog

Read It! Life, Death, and Rebirth
• A worksheet to accompany the Life, Death, and Rebirth (Part 1 and Part 2) field blogs

Overfishing

Watch It! Ocean Alert: Overfishing
• A worksheet to accompany the Ocean Alert: Overfishing video

Read It! The Man-eaters
• A worksheet to accompany the The Man-eaters field blog

Read It! Best Wishes for Reef Fishes
• A worksheet to accompany the Best Wishes for Reef Fishes field blog

Read It! Sea Cucumber Craze
• A worksheet to accompany the Sea Cucumber Craze (Part 1 and Part 2) field blogs

Pollution

Watch It! Pollution Everything is Connected
• A worksheet to accompany the Pollution Everything is Connected video

STANDARDS

• CCSS: RST.9-10.1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10; RST.11-12.1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

ONLINE CONTENTS

• Crown of Thorns Starfish Crisis Video The crown-of-thorns starfish (COTS for short), named for its bristling helmet of sharp venomous spines. These giant starfish, found in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, have up to 21 arms and can grow as large as a meter in diameter. They are a major coral predator and eat coral by extruding their stomach through their mouth and excrete digestive enzymes that allow them to absorb the dissolved coral tissue externally.

• Ocean Alert: Overfishing Video The world’s oceans are the biggest source of food for the whole planet. Almost 35% of the world’s population gets most of their protein from ocean animals. Although seafood markets around the market appear to be full, they hide a crisis: overfishing. Overfishing occurs when people catch more animals than the ocean can sustain.
INSTRUCTIONS:


2. While reading the blogs, take notes and connect it to your prior learning. Note things that you agree or disagree with. There is a space, below, for this.

3. Next, document what you like and dislike about the blogs into the space below. Be sure to pay attention to things like style and tone, along with the content and visual design. Be sure to explain what it is that you do or do not like about each element.

4. Answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIKES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISLIKES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. What is the central idea of these blogs?

2. Write a question that the author answers in these blogs.

3. What conclusion was made by the author? Cite specific textual evidence to support this.

4. Did the author fully support her claim? Explain why you think this.

5. *Detritus*, *fishery*, and *overfishing* are specific vocabulary for the topic of these blogs. Define them below.
6. Write a sentence of your own creation that connects the three words from #5, above.

7. Are these blogs a reliable source for scientific information? Why or why not?

8. Do you notice any bias in this writing? If so, what?

9. Describe three things that you learned while reading these blog entries (they do not have to relate to the central idea).

10. Construct a comment to post in response to these blogs. Remember that a good comment makes connections, asks a question, or gives an opinion in a respectful manner. You might want to quote the part of the blog that you are specifically referring to. Don't be afraid to disagree with another writer, but be sure to explain yourself and remain polite.