

Acropora are a very common species of hard coral, but also very vulnerable to bleaching.



<u>Atoll</u> Atoll :

A ring shaped island made of corals. in the middle of the atoll, there is a lagoon : a circle of shallow water.



<u>Coral</u> Corail :

Corals are animals living in shallow waters. They are very colourful and shelter many fish, but global warming is making them white and vulnerable.



<u>Coral reef</u> <u>restoration</u> Restauration des récifs coraliens

The act of recovering coral samples, growing them in the laboratory and replanting them in the wild. The goal is to protect the marine ecosystem from coral bleaching.



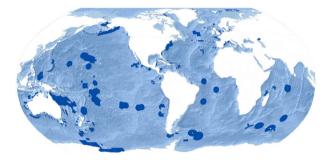
<u>Great Barrier Reef</u> Grande barrière de corail :

A very large coral reef situated in the south of Australia. It is threatened by global warming.



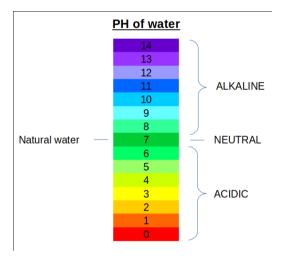
<u>Marine protected</u> <u>areas (MPA)</u> aire marine protégée (AMP)

MPA are protected places in the oceans and seas. Their purpose is to conserve the nature in the long term. They have also other goal, like protect the marine endangered species or improve water quality.



<u>potential of Hydrogen</u> Potentiel hydrogène (p.H.) :

Unit of measurement of water acidity, on a scale from 1 to 14. CO₂ human activity upgrade the water pH



Limestone Calcaire :

Limestone is a rock mainly composed of calcium. Hards corals secrate limestone to build their external skeleton. It is vulnerable to ocean acidification, which dissolves it.



Symbiosis Symbiose :

Two organism are in symbiosis when they both need the other to survive. Corals and Zooxanthellae live in symbiosis. Zooxanthellae procures oxygen and nutrients for corals, in exchange of a shelter and enough light for photosynthesis.



Clownfish live in symbiosis with anemones.

Zooxanthellae Zooxanthelle :

A single-celled algae that can live in symbiosis with coral. They are responsible for the corals'colour. When they leave out of them because of a very low pH or a too high water temperature, they bleache.

