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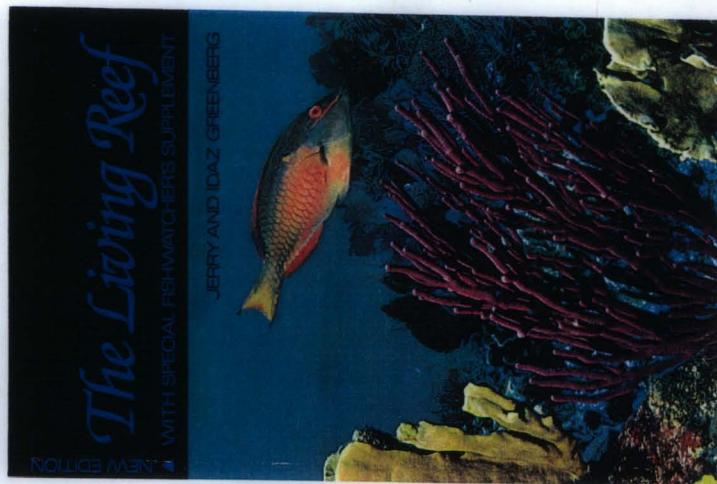
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THE CORAL REEF

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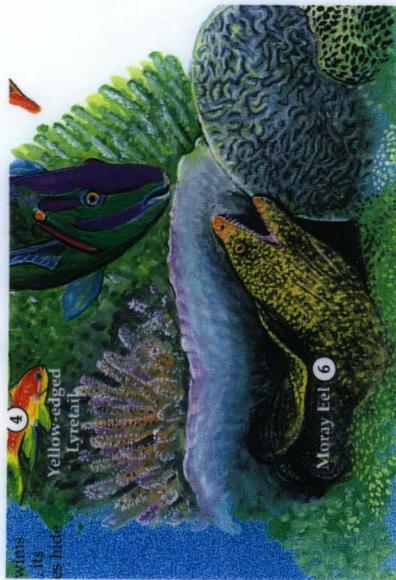
Parrotfish

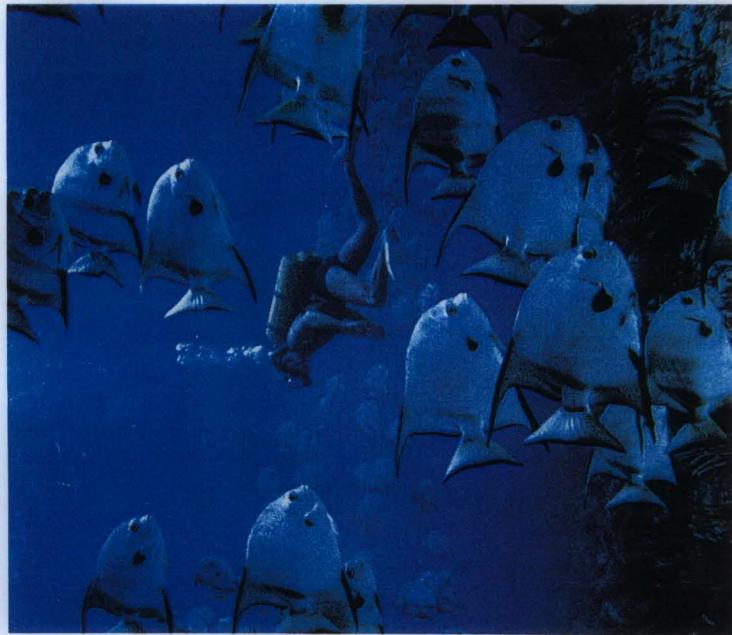
An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish turns coral and rock into fine sand in the process of grazing algae. Females are males often share a color pattern, but an occasional male attains larger size and more brilliant color and is called a terminal-phase male. The stoplight parrotfish (*Sparisoma viride*) below right, may be male or female, while its companion to the left is a terminal male of the same species, reaching about 20 inches. The terminal male redband parrotfish (*Sparisoma aurofrenatum*) left, is a smaller species, about ten inches in length.





Moray eels

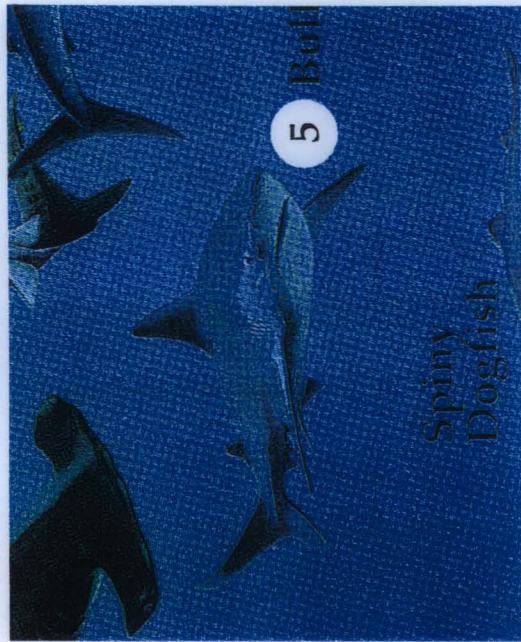




True each statement correctly. ■

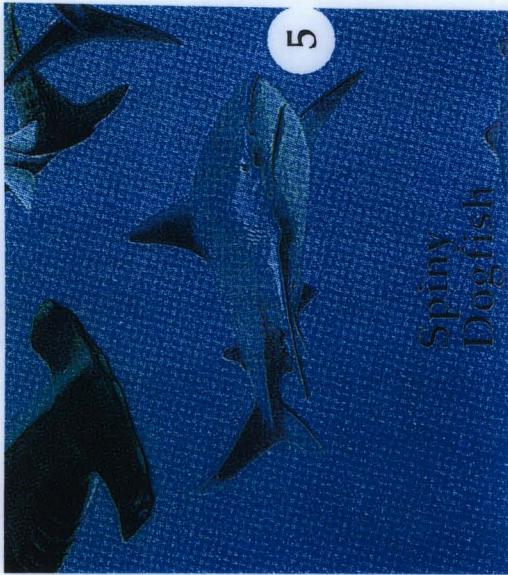


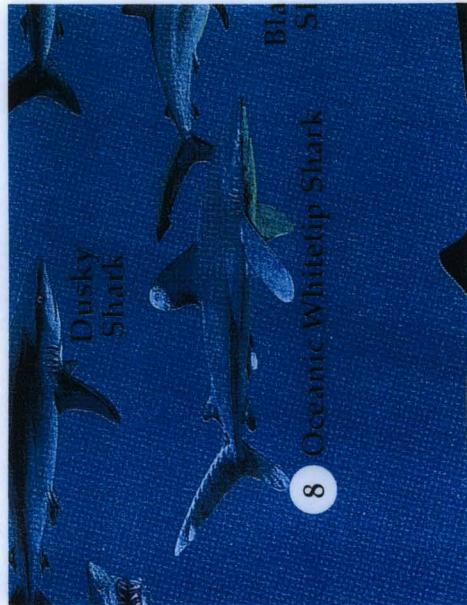
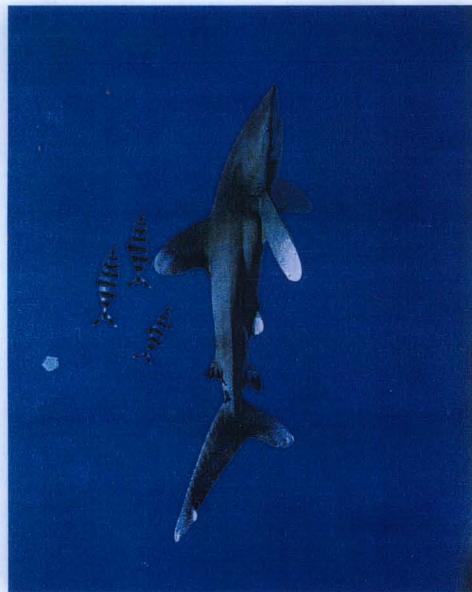


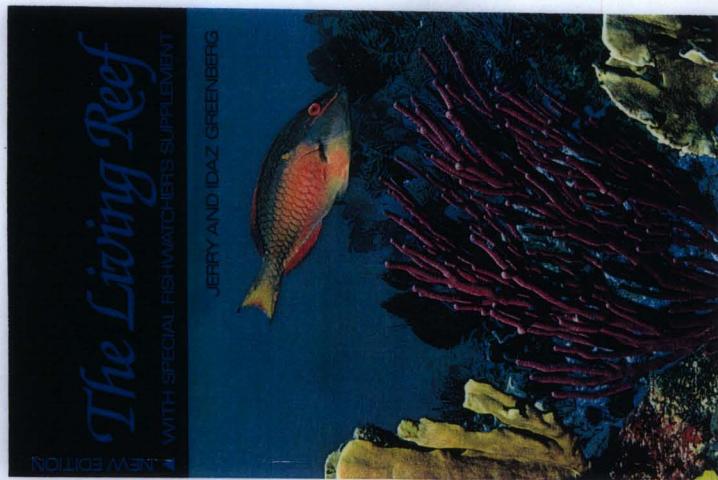




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Parrotfish

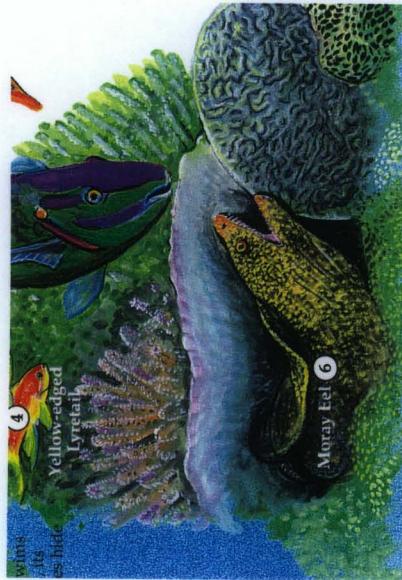
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Moray eels

In the world of the oceans, they're known as the "slugs of the sea." They're not the prettiest fish around, and some people even consider them ugly. But they're fascinating creatures. They're called "muraenae," which means "harmful" in Greek. That's because they're predators that hunt other fish and even small mammals. They're also known for their ability to change color to match their surroundings.



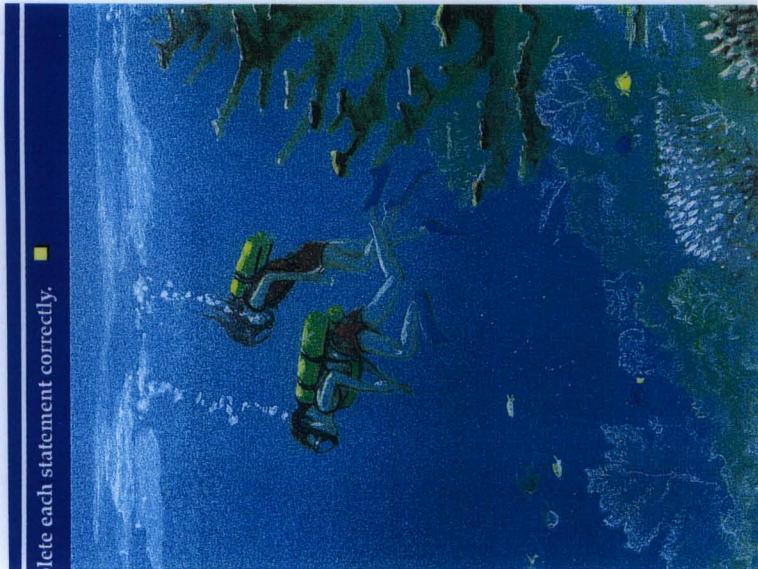
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Yellow-edged
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Moray Eel 6

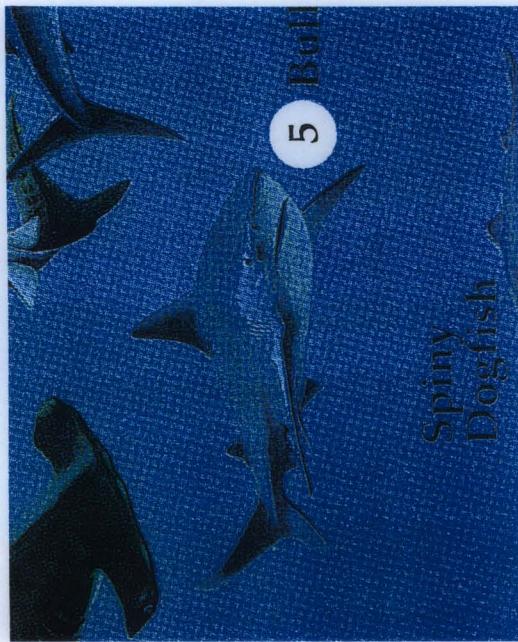


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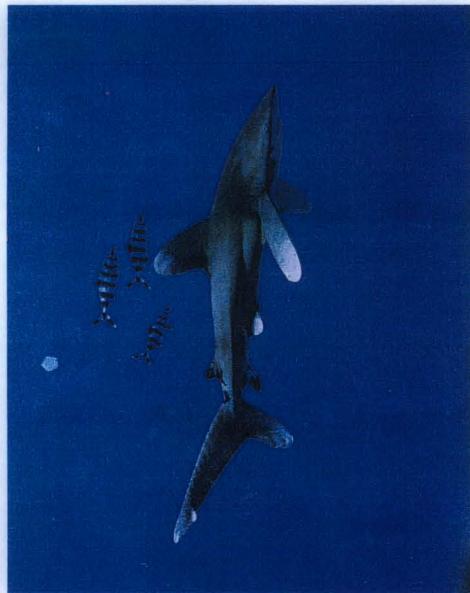




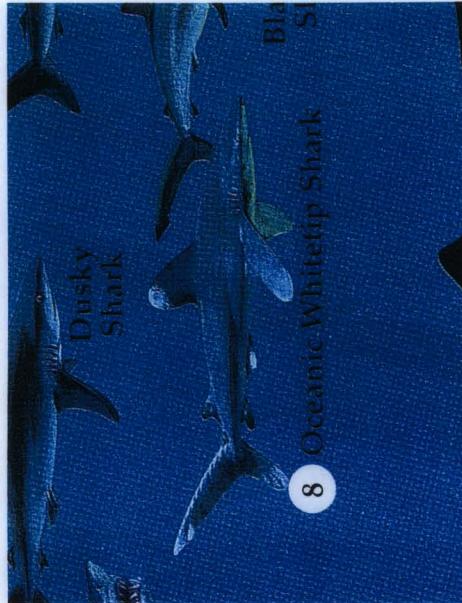
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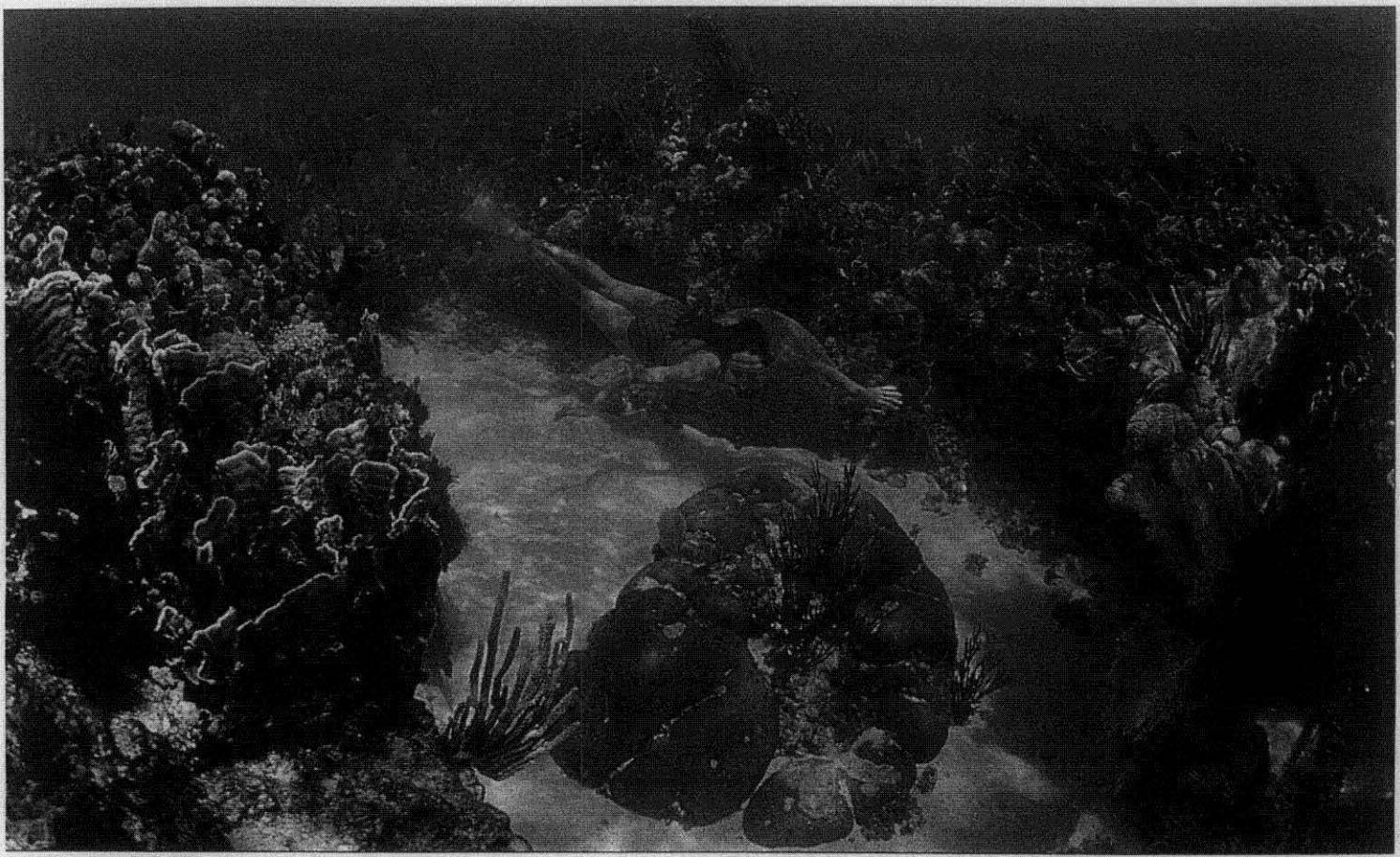
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Christ of the Deep (right) presides over a coral sanctuary in the underwater park (above).

F l o r i d a
JOHN PENNEKAMP
C O R A L R E E F

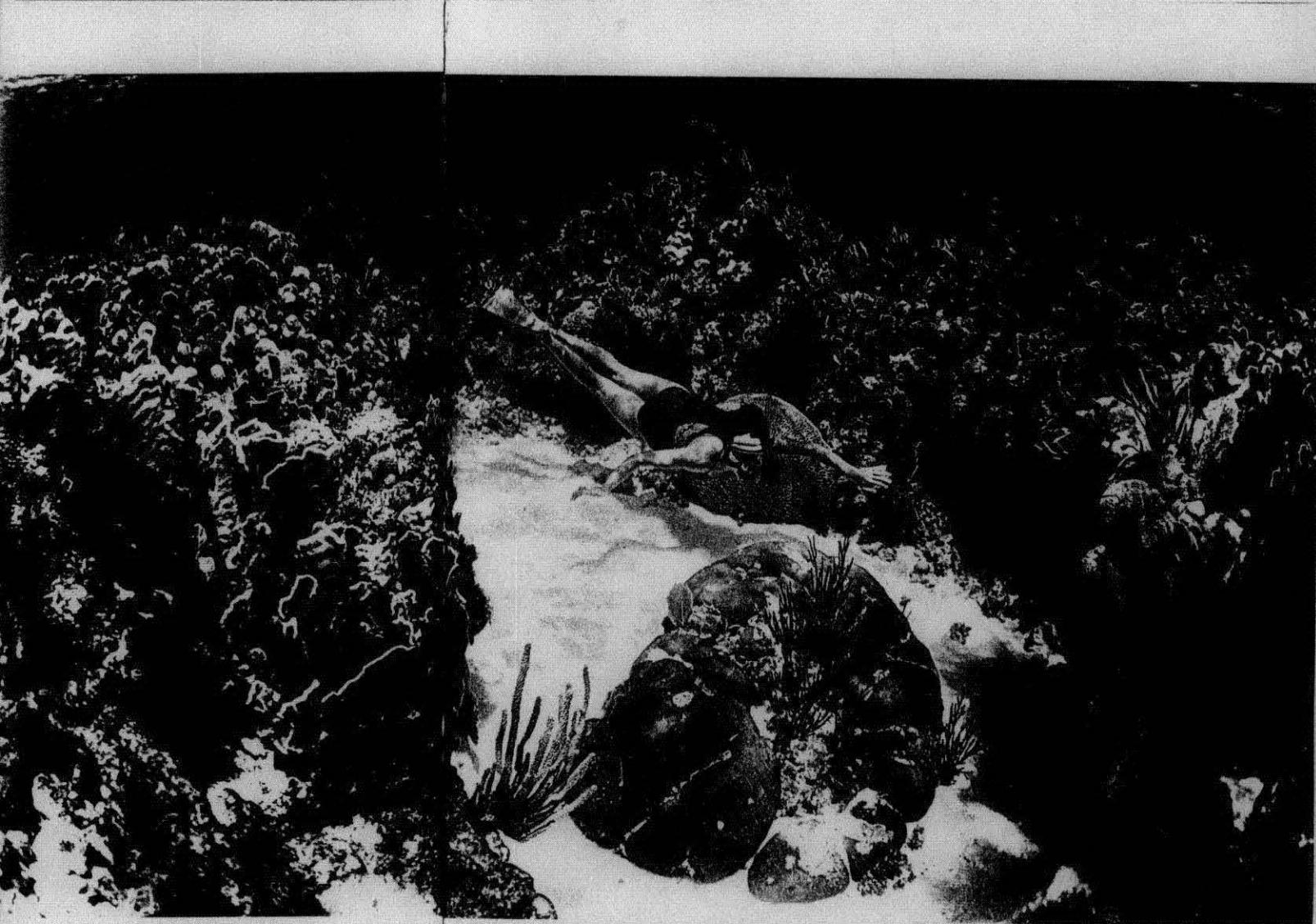


Christ of the Deep (right) presides over a coral sanctuary in the underwater park (above).

An underwater forest of bold colors and extravagant shapes, this reef-park arcs out from the Florida Keys for 78 square miles. Over 100,000 years in the making, its intricate, living-coral architecture supports a wealth of sea creatures.

stay dry, opt for one of the glass-bottom boats that shuttle from the mainland to the reef. Or stop off at the park visitors center, where aquarium tanks display the gaudy natural glamour of creatures of the deep.

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mounds, elkhorn and staghorn coral in
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indicated by small animals called polyps,
is of poison—the reef as predator.

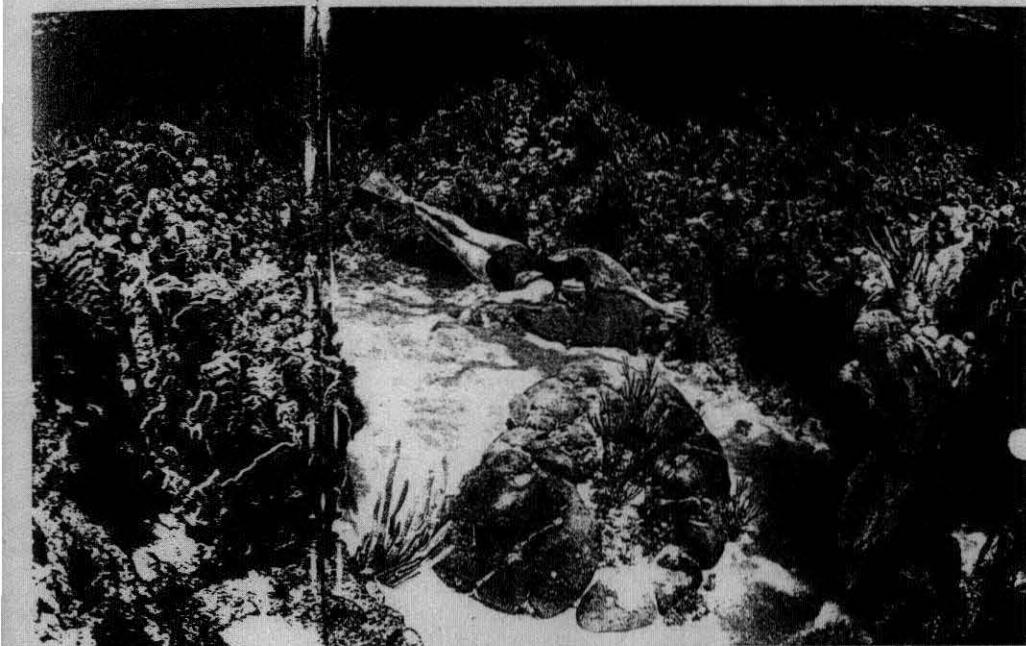
the trumpetfish (right), stands on its
gills, then sucks up unsuspecting prey
grouper (above, left) would rather
it changes to an unobtrusive color for
of company, the friendly queen
s to approach within a few feet.



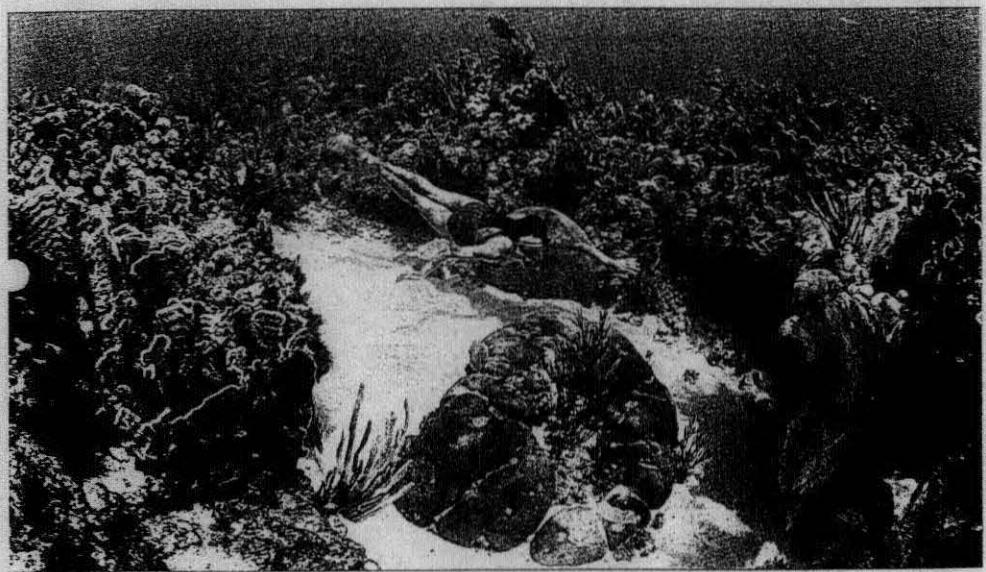


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Christ of the Deep (right) presides over a coral sanctuary in the underwater park (above).

PART II

PART II



The long look

Beyond the sun-dappled shadows lies the world of the deep wet. In the afternoon from 7:30 to 8:00 I sat alone, only the distant breeze from the surface my only company. I was given 50 minutes off, all alone for a long look at the intensely wonderful world.

65%



You will become, not a subscriber, but a member of the National Geographic Society. Of course you will receive the magazine—but you'll also have the satisfaction of knowing that a portion of your dues will be used to finance explorations which enlarge the world's store of knowledge. More than a half-century ago, we helped send Peary and Byrd to the ends of the earth. Now the total number of Society research grants is in excess of eleven hundred.

The Society has supported explorations which have changed the face of the world...

1880 - Discovery of Mount Logan, North America's second highest peak.

1899 - Support of Robert E. Peary, first to reach the North Pole.

1912 - Exploration of Machu Picchu, lost mountaintop city of the Incas.

1928 - Support of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

1934 - Co-sponsor of Explorer I stratosphere balloon flight.

1949 - Support of Palomar Observatory's Atlas of the Heavens.

Today, Society-sponsored scientists are working in many fields, in many lands...

Archeologists in Yucatan, Israel, Honduras, Greece.

Anthropologists in Nepal, Nigeria, Borneo, New Zealand.

Naturalists are studying flamingos, stingrays, sharks, golden eagles, gorillas, iguanas, wolverines... and other species.

Your membership dues will help broaden the horizons of knowledge.

If you visit Washington, D. C., tour Explorers Hall—the handsome museum on the ground floor of our Headquarters Building—and have the thrill of reliving some of those explorations. Or watch for the television programs, which the Society produces; they, too, are frequently built around the adventures of National Geographic-sponsored scientists.

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The long lo

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where a tank of air can last an experienced diver about an hour and a half.

And what wonders we saw!

Let me show you this world beneath the waves that I find so intriguing and that claims so much of my life. Slip a mask over your face, clench the Aqualung's rubber mouthpiece between your teeth, and drop down with me into the sea.

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72

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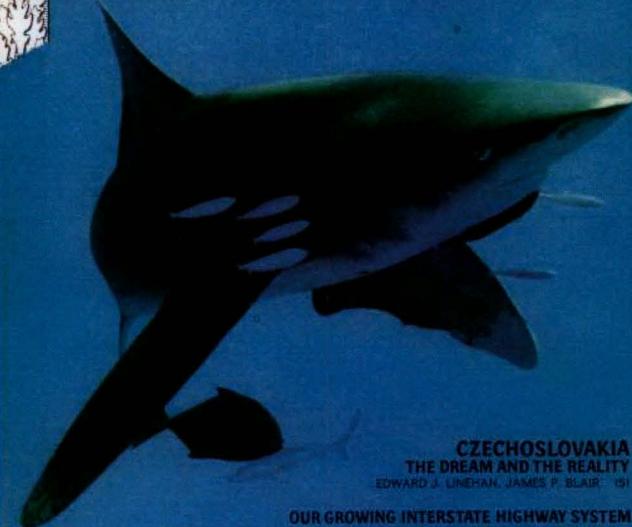


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ECUADOR—LOW AND LOFTY LAND

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LOREN MCINTYRE 259

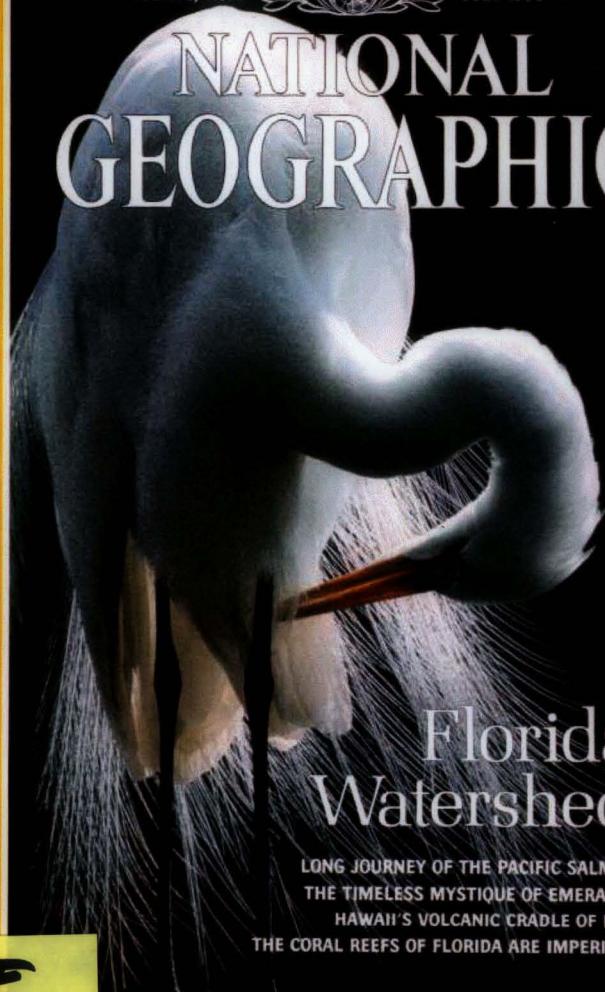
SEE "AMAZON" TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, ON CBS TV (page 295A)

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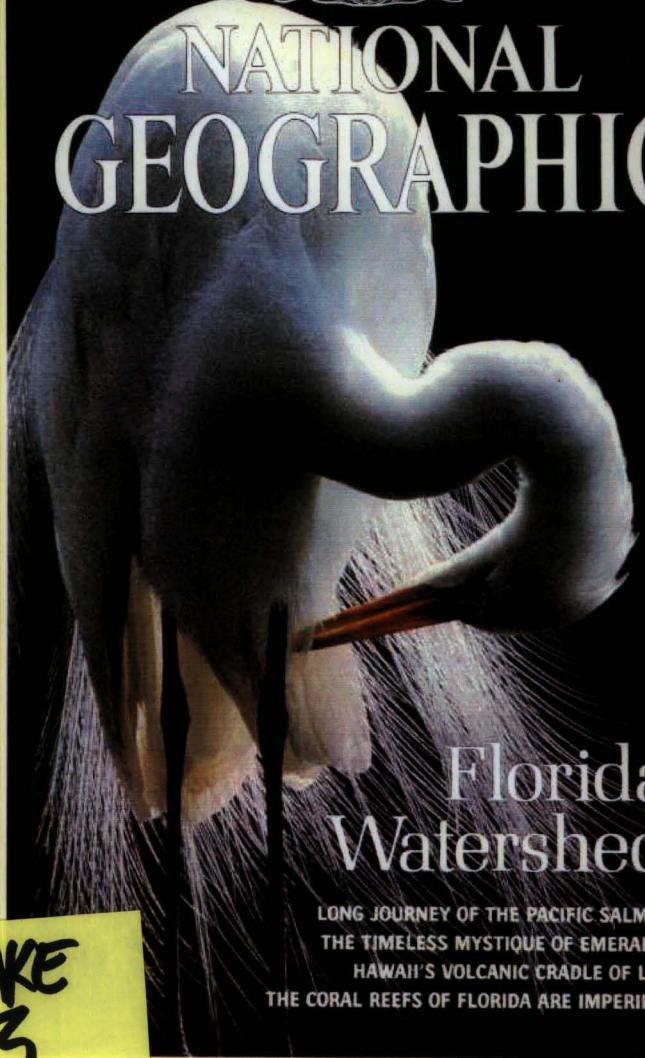
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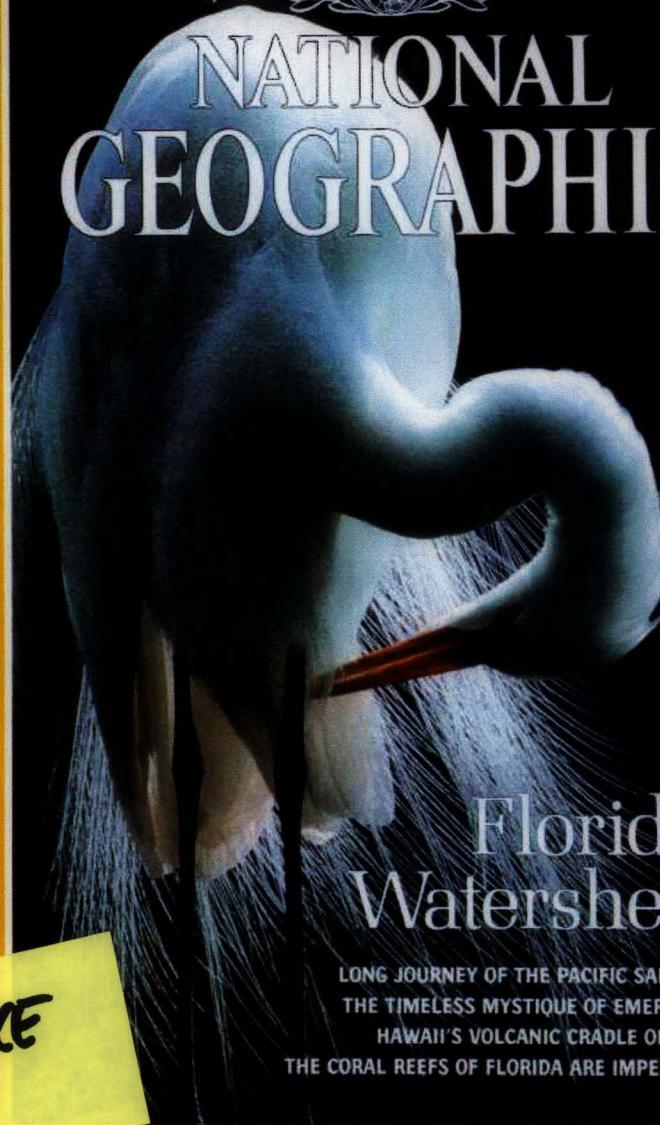
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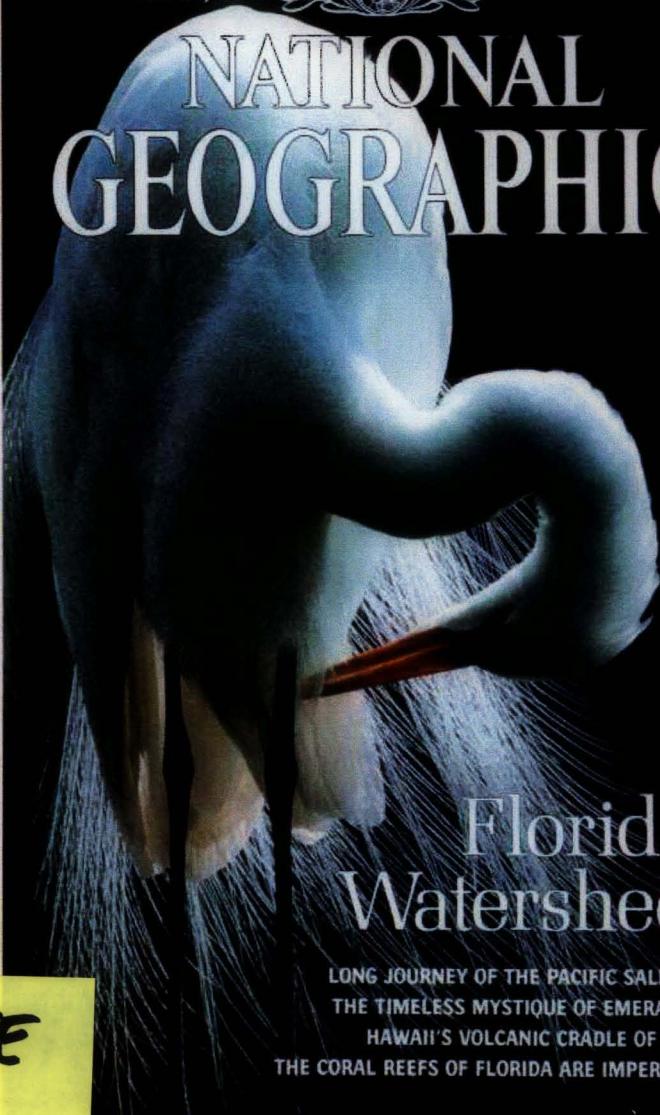
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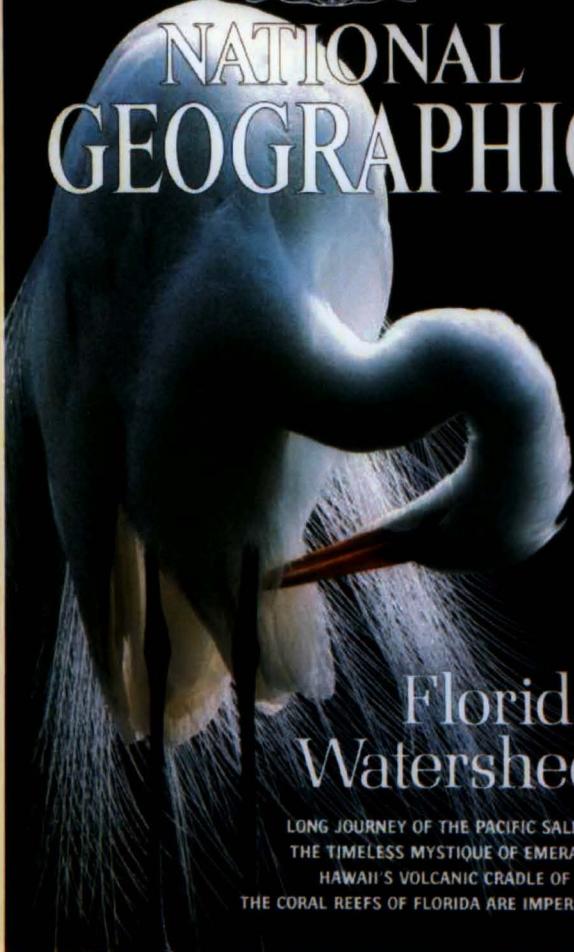
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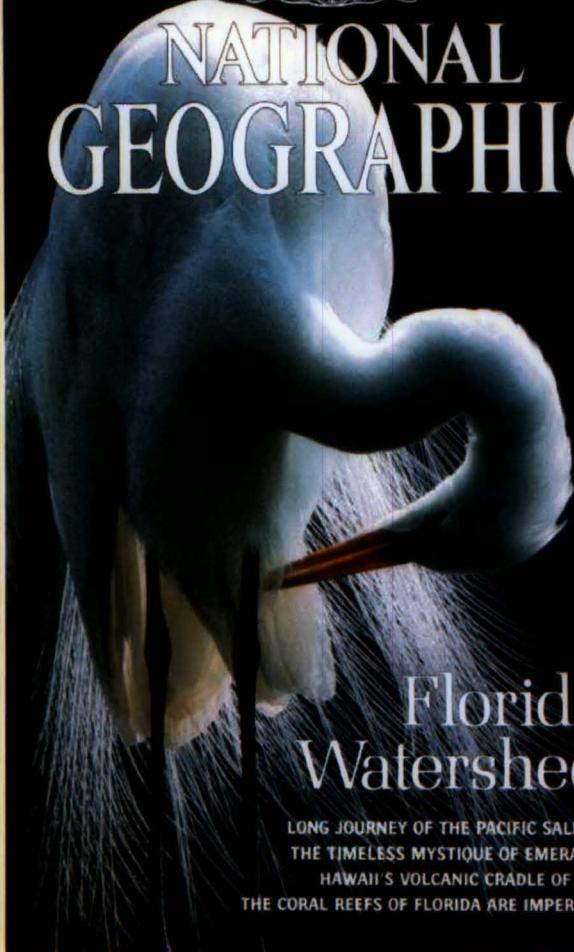
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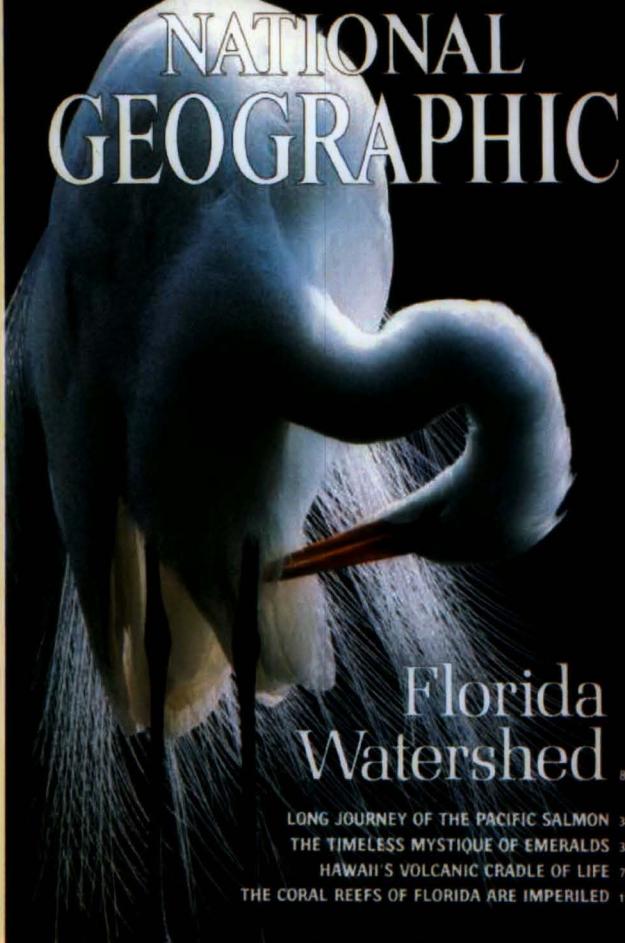
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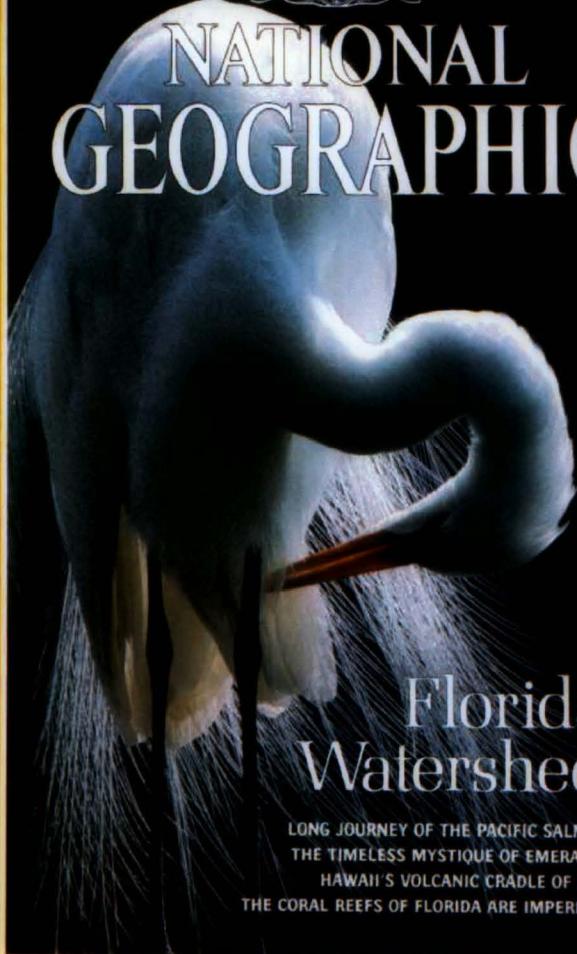
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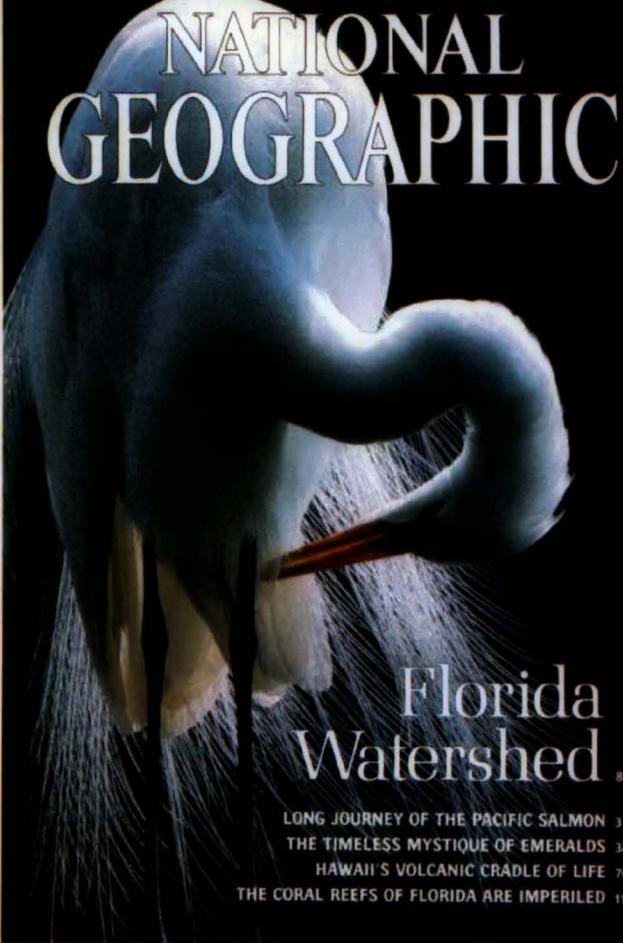
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And what wonders we saw!

Let me show you this world beneath the waves that I find so intriguing and that claims so much of my life. Slip a mask over your face, clench the Aqualung's rubber mouthpiece between your teeth, and drop down with me into the sea.

Awed Diver Feels Like Trespasser

As you sink slowly, you experience an exhilarating sense of buoyancy. The air tank felt heavy above the surface, now you are scarcely aware of it on your back. Freed from the demands of gravity, you move like a bird,

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KATHLEEN FOLEY AND HER DAUGHTER BY JERRY GREENBERG © NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY





Silhouetted against blazing sun, a diver glides to the floor of the coral reef preserve.

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Actually, *Aluterus scriptus* is making a grunting sound as he swims. Other brilliant reef fish share John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park with artist-diver Judy Meade. Wide-eyed French grunt (*Harengula flavolineatum*) inspects her fingers, gaudy sergeant major (*Abudefduf saxatilis*) darts between her flippers, feet. Bluehead wrasses and yellowtail snappers (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) swim past leisurely. Stinging coral at upper right resembles a basket of flowers. Lobed star coral decorates the reef at lower right.

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Actually, *Ahalutera scripta* is making a grunting sound as he swims. Other brilliant reef fish share John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park with artist-diver Judy Meade. Wide-eyed French grunt (*Haemulon flavolineatum*) inspects her fingers, gaudy sergeant major (*Acanthurus saxatilis*) darts between her flippers; feet; Bluehead wrasses and yellowtail snappers (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) swim past leisurely. Stinging coral at upper right resembles a basket of flowers. Lobed star coral decorates the reef at lower right.

welcomes the free diver, the rod-and-reel fisherman, and the fish watch her. But to the spear-fisherman, it is forbidden territory.

While exploring this magnificent marine realm, I encountered only three or four sharks. They did not molest me or any member of my diving party, and we interrupted their privacy only long enough to capture their portraits (pages 71 and 80).

My crew members, who doubled as models, included Judy Meade, a commercial artist; Carl Gage, Paul Dammann, and young Van Cadenhead. Van learned to use an Aqualung three years ago, when he was 10 years old. Now he swims and dives with the best.

72

Working off my 20-foot runabout, I dived four or five days a week. Many days I stayed submerged six hours, as ending only to switch air tanks and reload the cameras.

Often we made underwater photos at dusk. Sometimes we dived under a full moon, and the visibility was good enough to see 30 feet in any direction.

To photograph the reef's eerie beauty, I used four Rolleiflex cameras in Rolleimarin housings, four Leicas in special Seahawk housings, three electronic flashes in underwater casings, and assorted flash guns. To facilitate the changing of cameras, I suspended all gear on lines dropped over the boat's side. We worked mostly in depths of 15 to 30 feet,





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where a tank of air can last an experienced diver about an hour and a half.

And what wonders we saw!

Let me show you this world beneath the waves that I find so intriguing and that claims so much of my life. Slip a mask over your face, clench the Aqua-Lung's rubber mouthpiece between your teeth, and drop down with me into the sea.

Awed Diver Feels Like Trespasser

As you sink slowly, you experience an exhilarating sense of buoyancy. The air tank felt heavy above the surface; now you are scarcely aware of it on your back. Freed from the demands of gravity, you move like a bird,

free to dive or soar with no other power but your arms and flippered feet.

Just below the surface, jellyfish pump past as you submerge. Living parachutes, they range in size from a dime to a dinner plate. At 20 feet you touch down on the reef. What had seemed a blurred tapestry of color at the surface now assumes dimensions and patterns.

Deep, winding gullies carpeted with sand slice plateaus of coral seemingly so soft, so untouchable you fear they may fade away before your eyes. Such primitive beauty and solitude make a man feel he is trespassing on forbidden ground.

The silence is awesome. Only the sound of breathing through the mouthpiece and

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ARTWORK BY JEFFREY M. STANLEY; PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFFREY M. STANLEY © NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY





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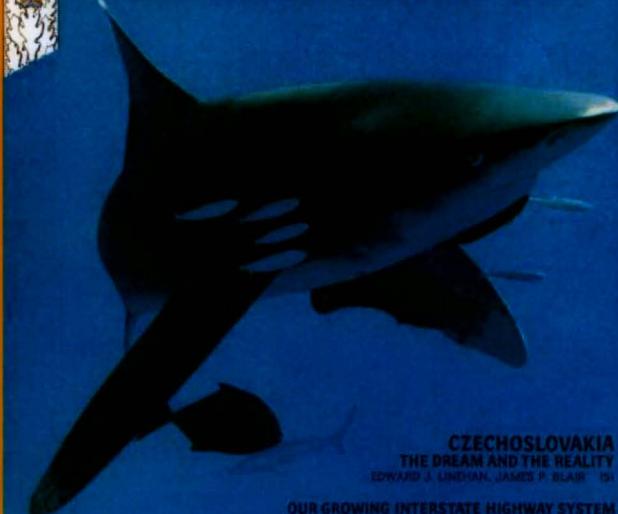
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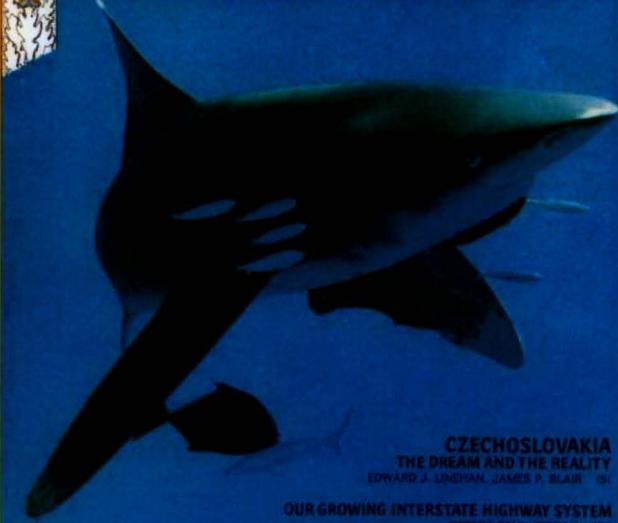
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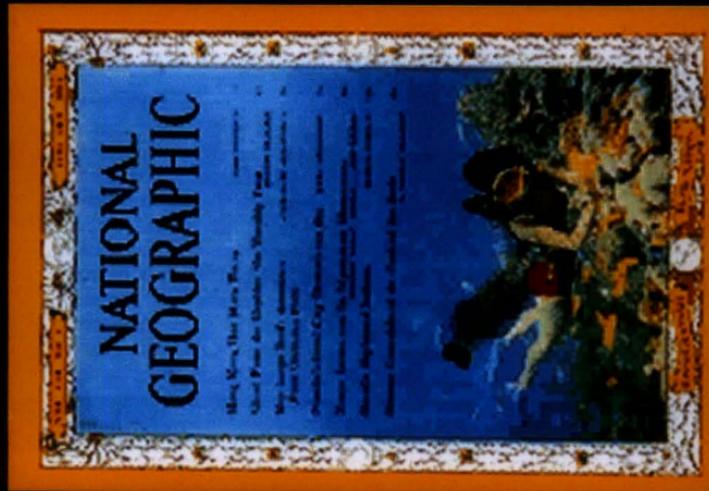
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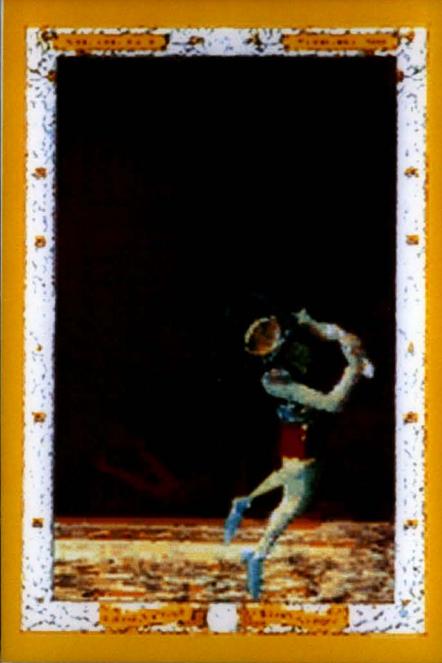
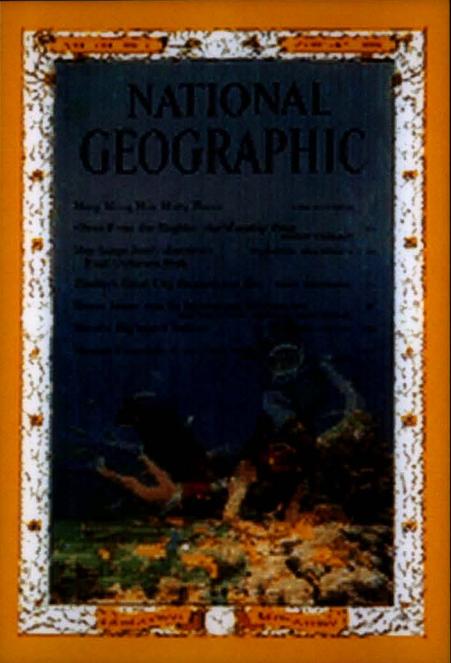
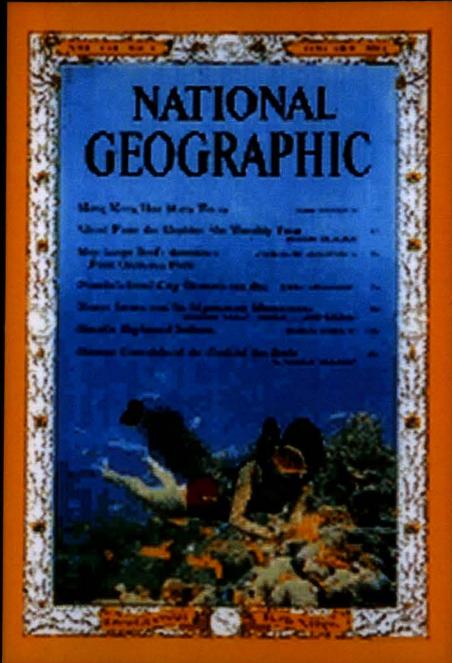
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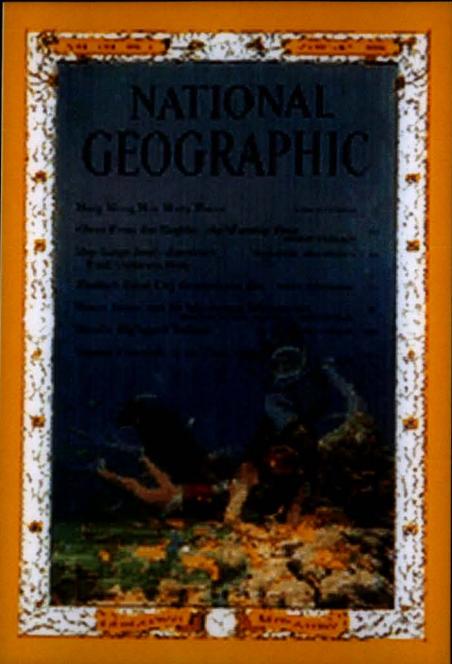
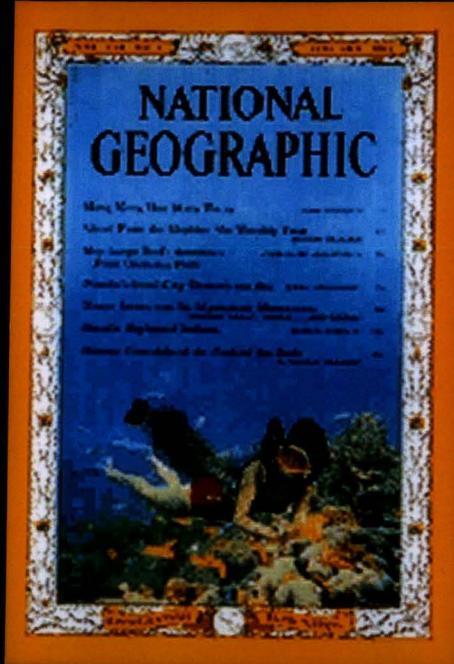
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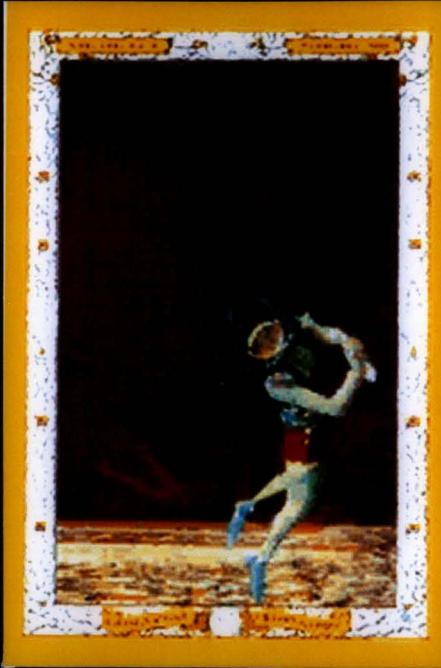
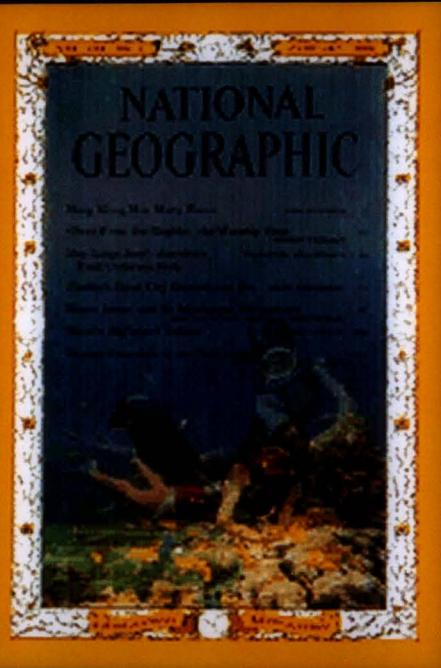
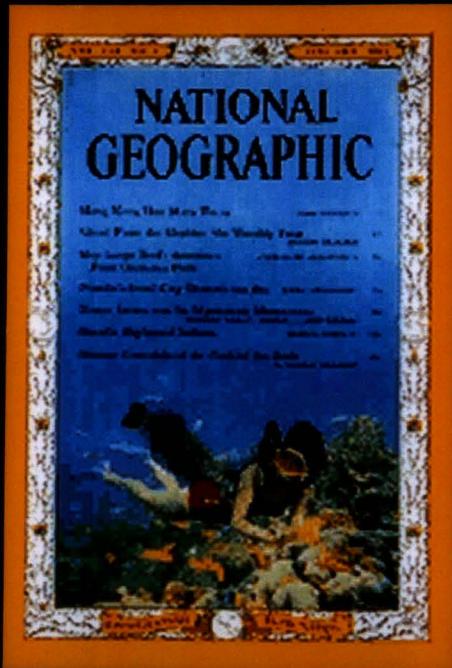


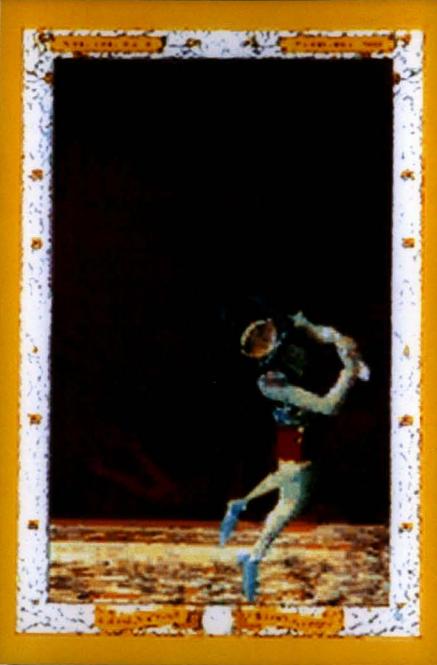
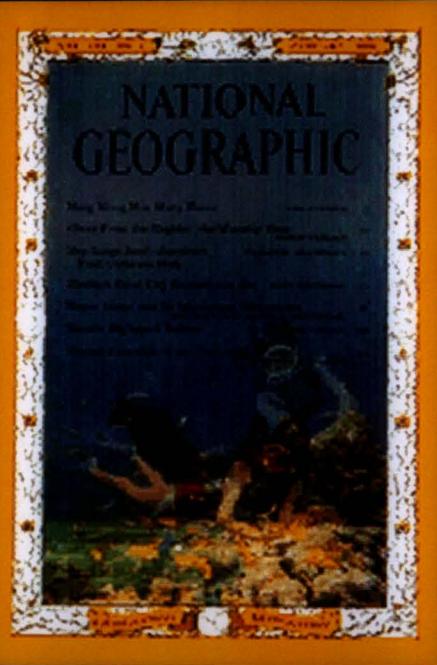
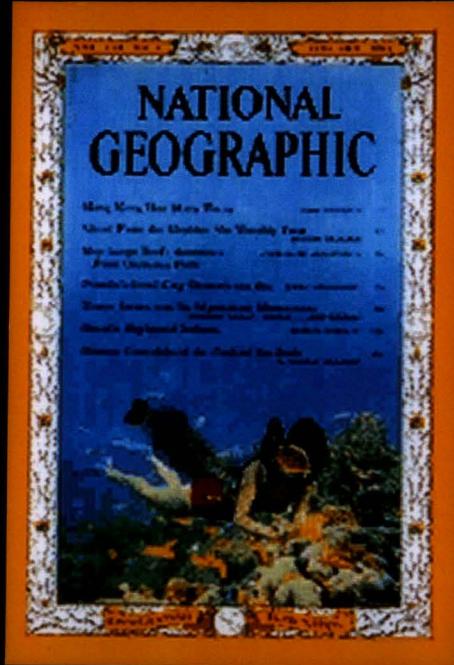
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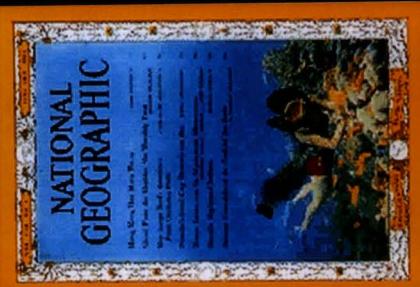




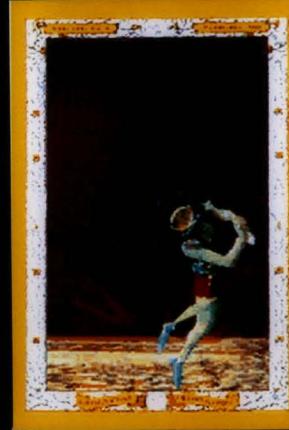
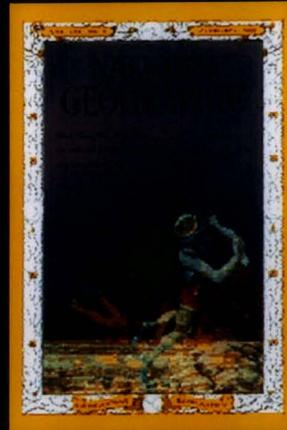
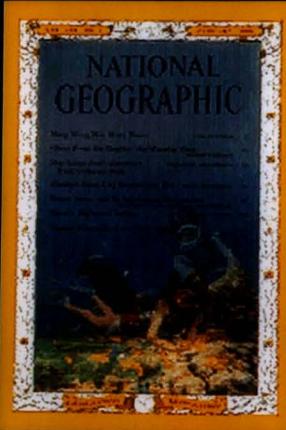
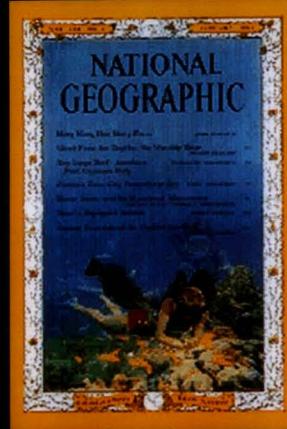
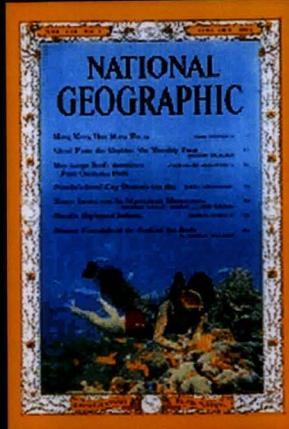
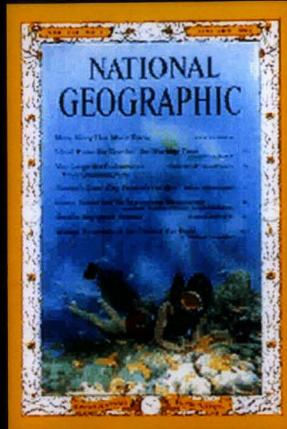
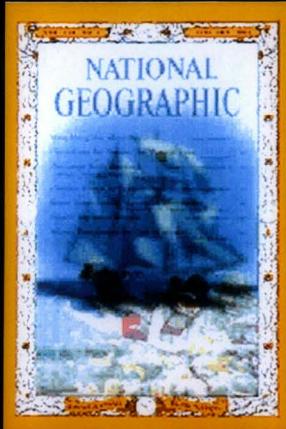


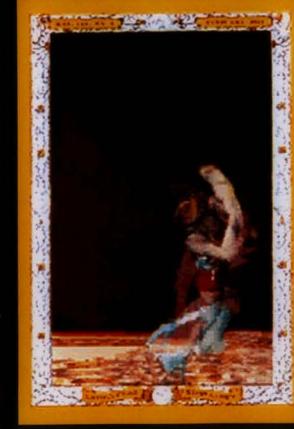
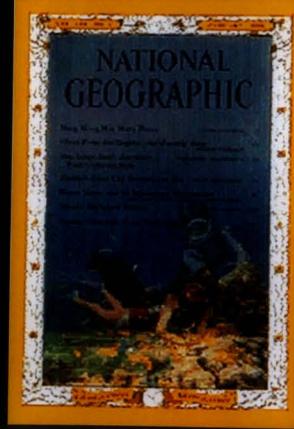
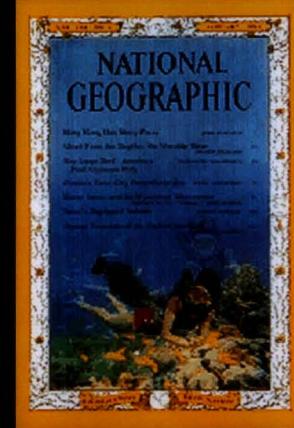
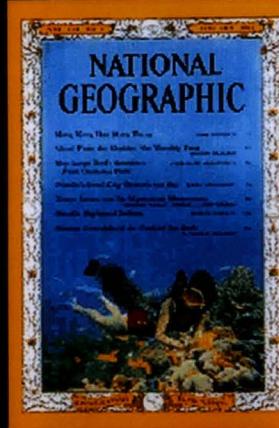
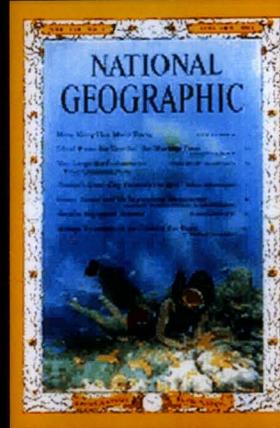
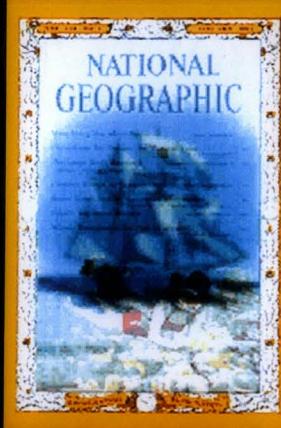


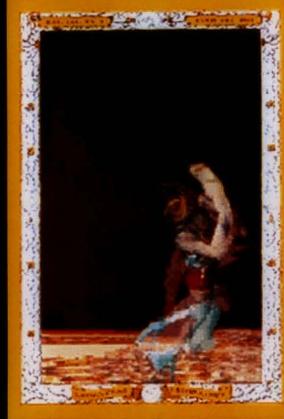
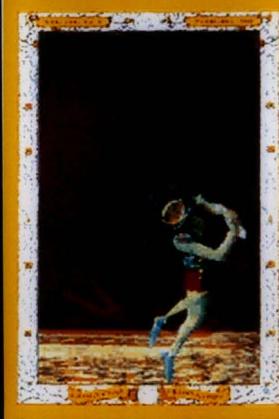
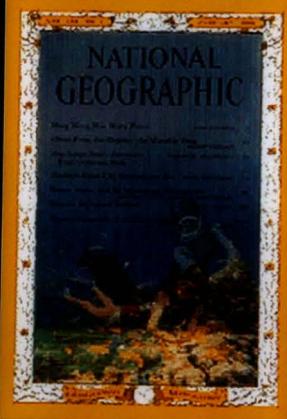
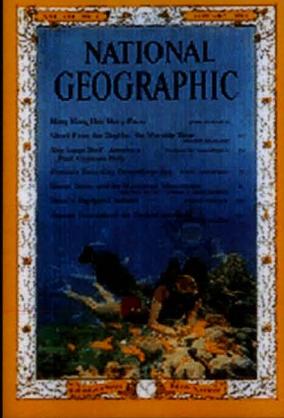
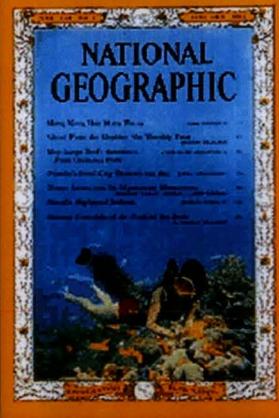
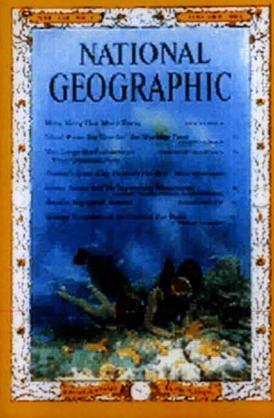
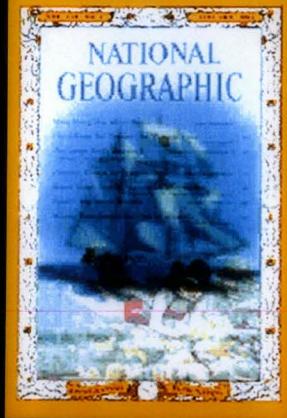
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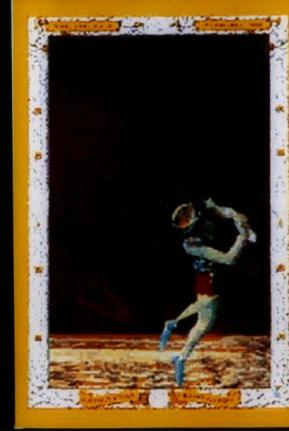
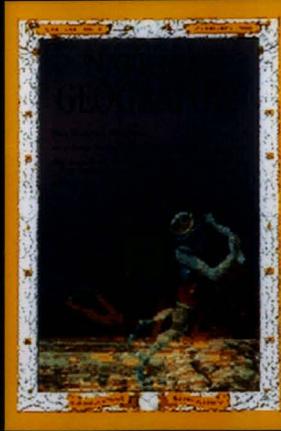
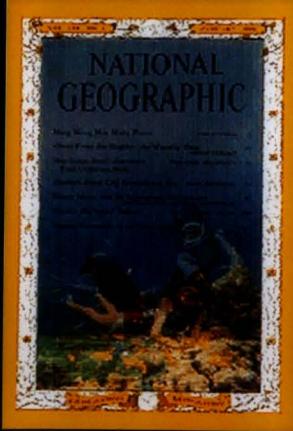
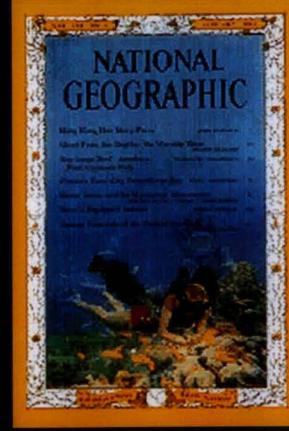
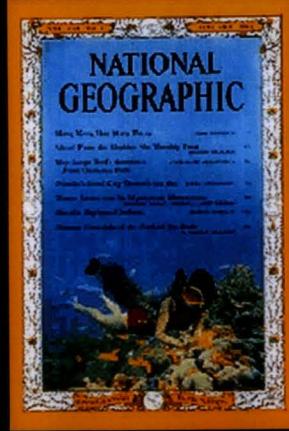
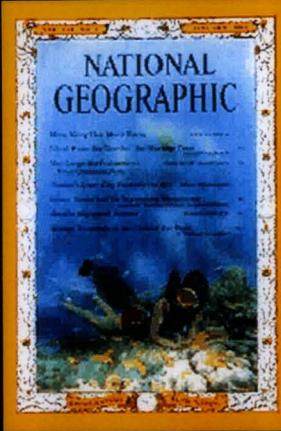
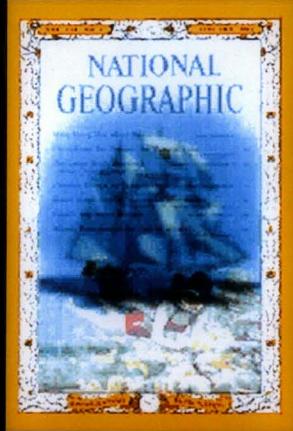


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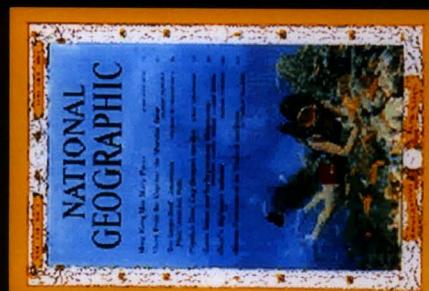
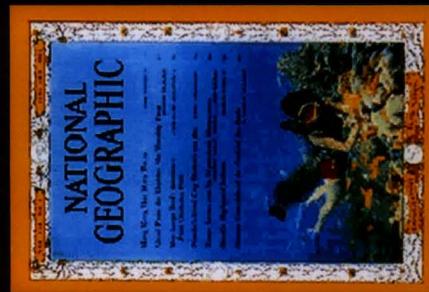
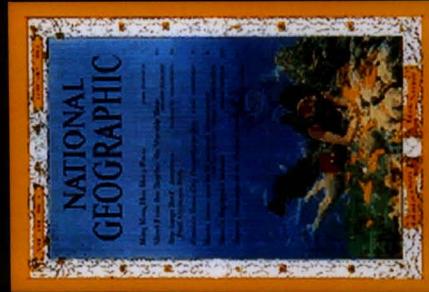


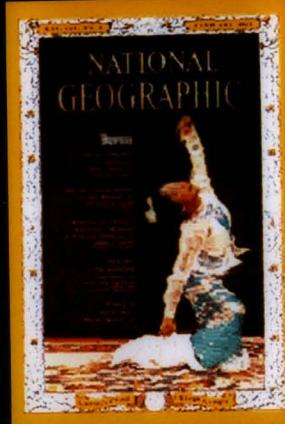
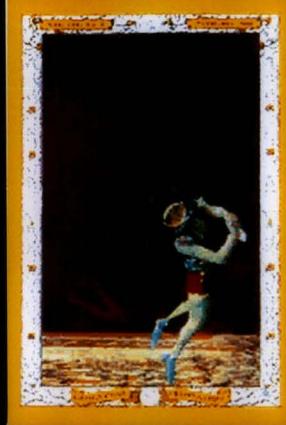




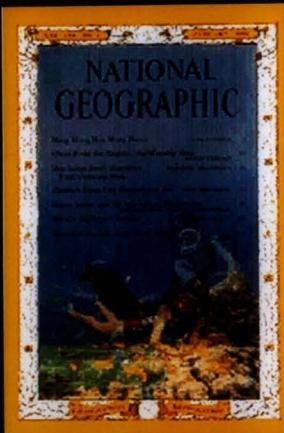
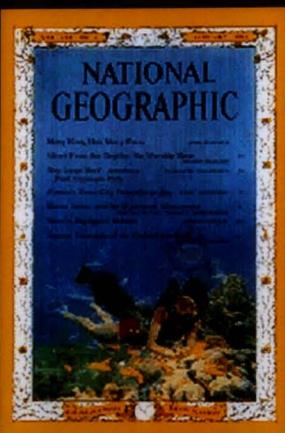
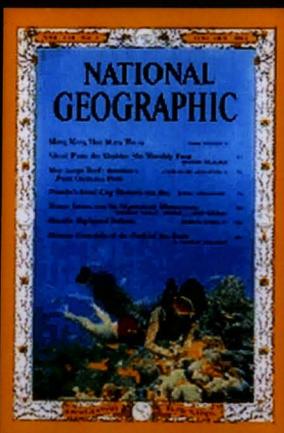
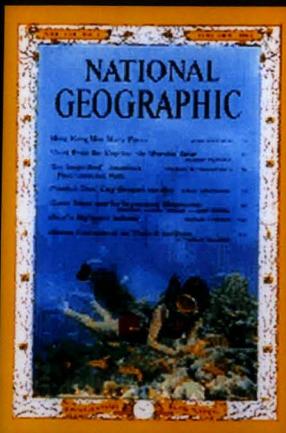
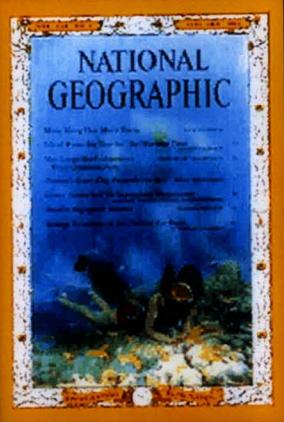
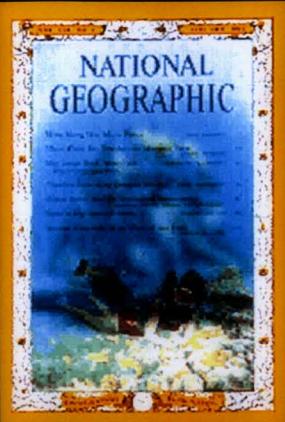
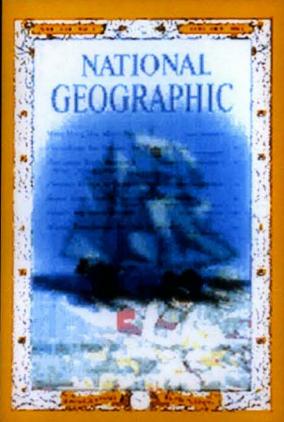
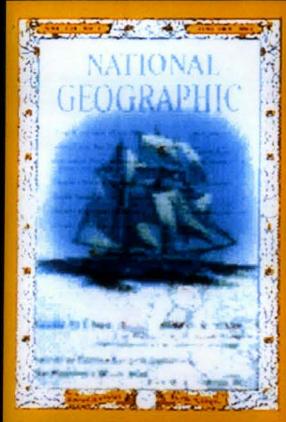


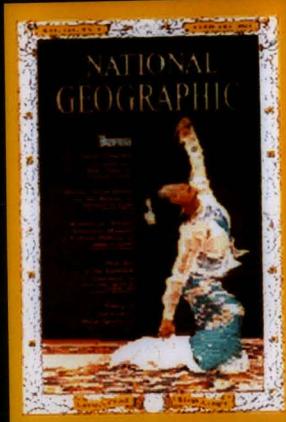
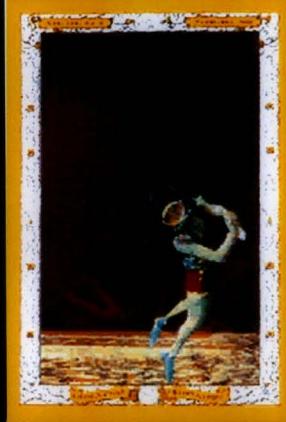
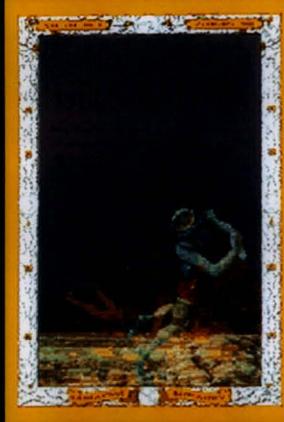
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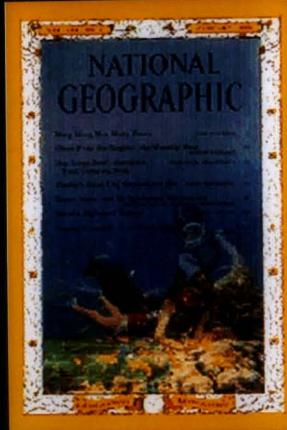
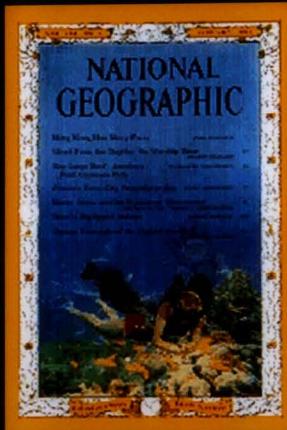
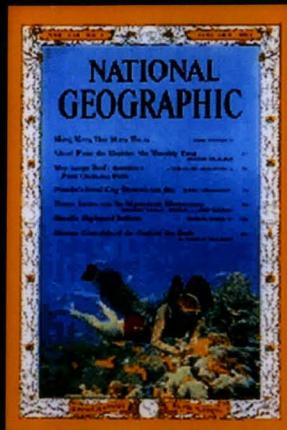
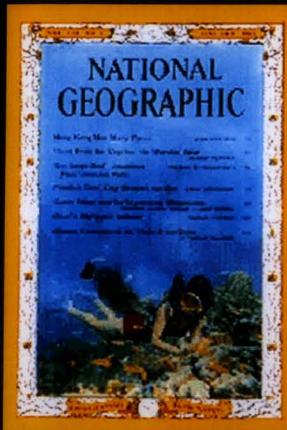
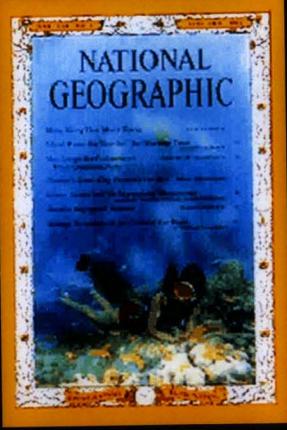
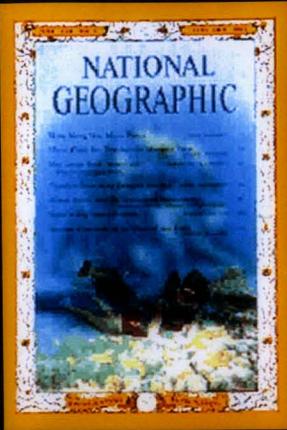
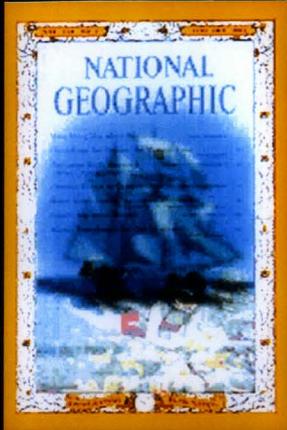
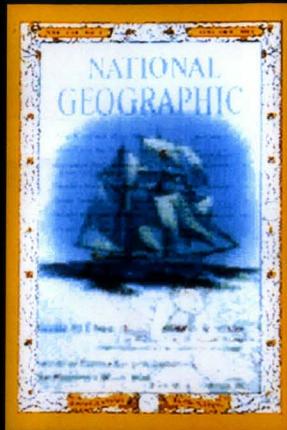


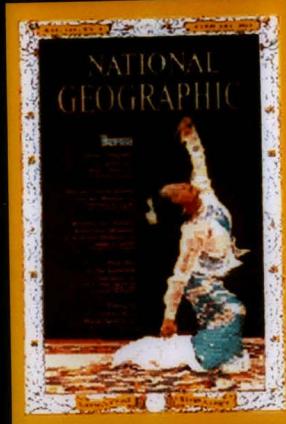
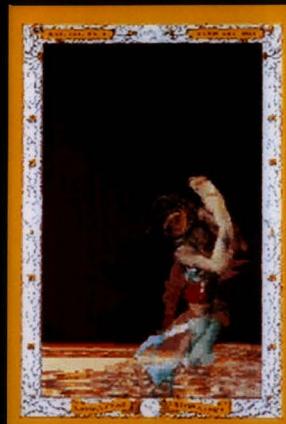
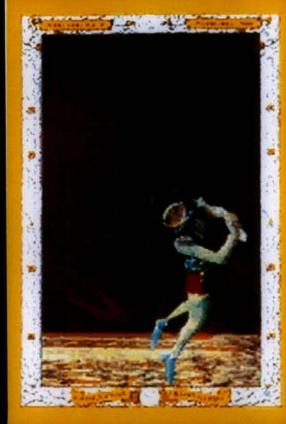


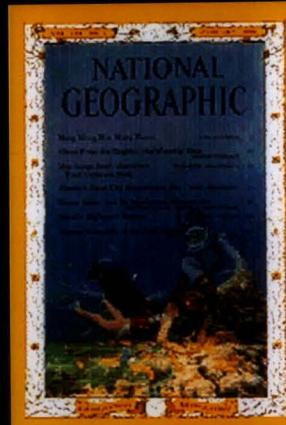
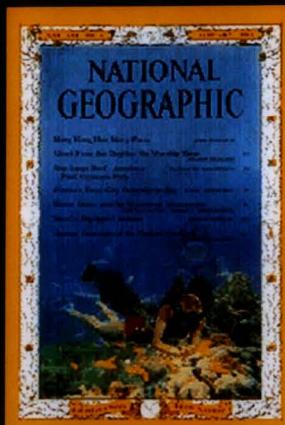
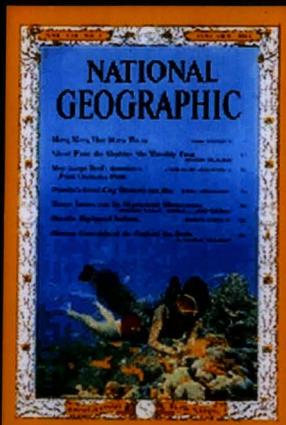
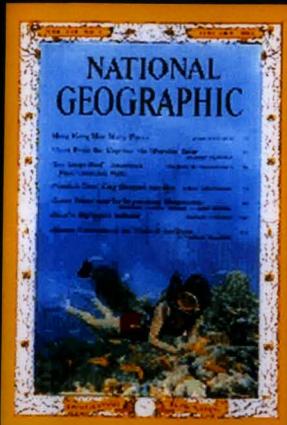
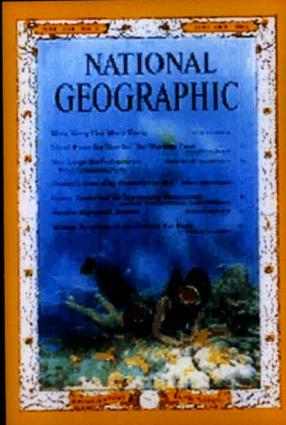
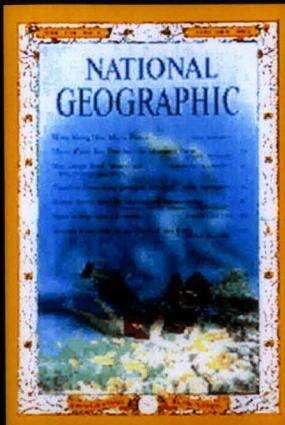
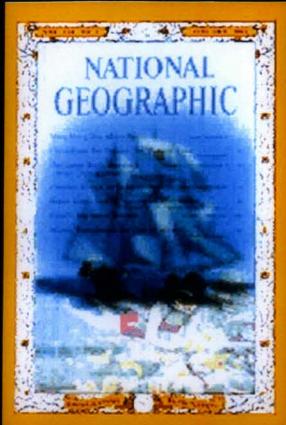
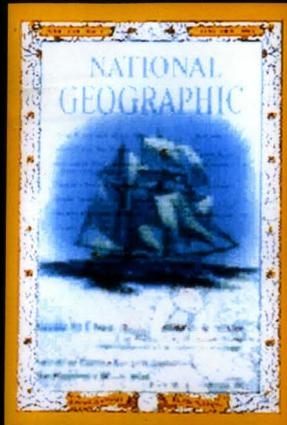
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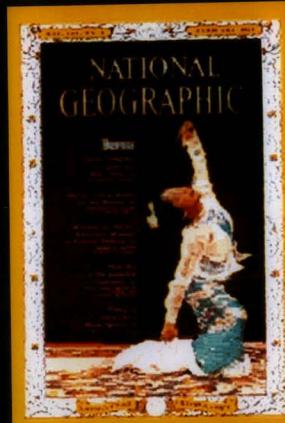
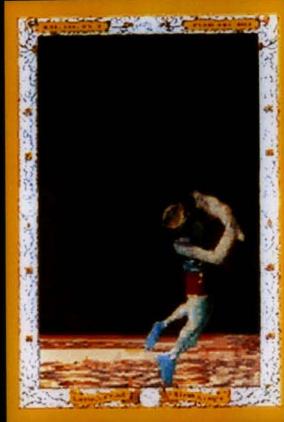
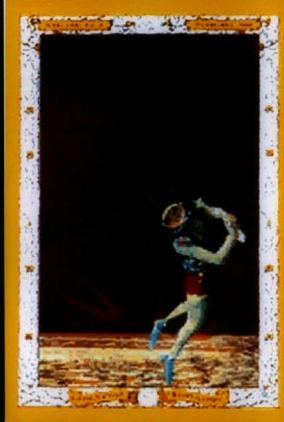












FISH OF THE CORAL REEF

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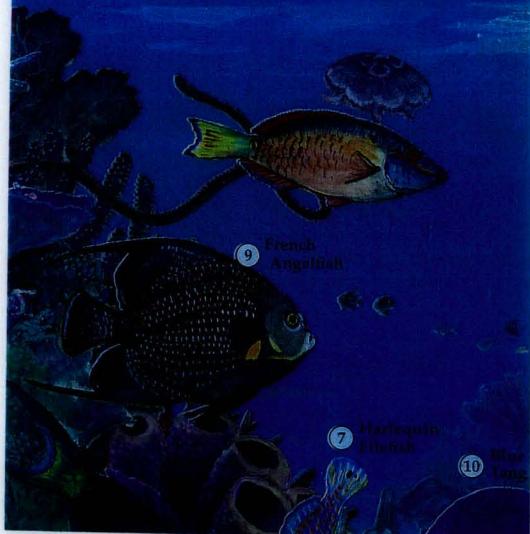
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1
Reefs
and Oceans

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OF THE CORAL REEF

■ Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the

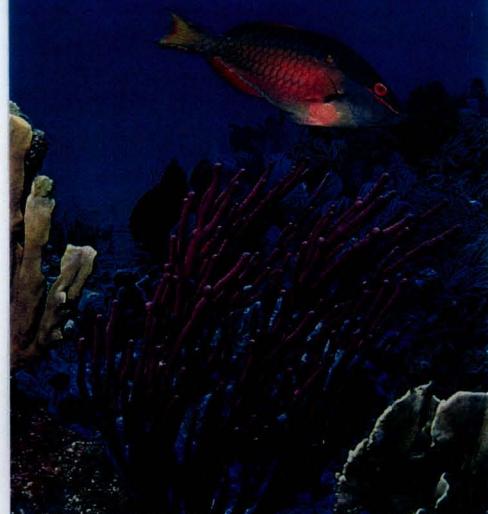


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The Living Reef

WITH SPECIAL FISHWATCHER'S SUPPLEMENT

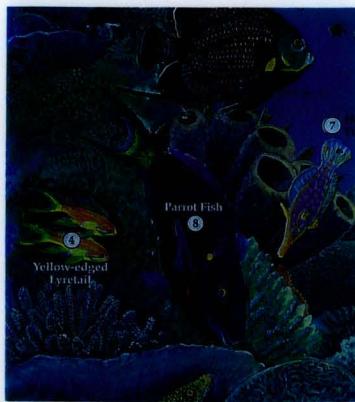
JERRY AND IDAZ GREENBERG



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Parrotfish

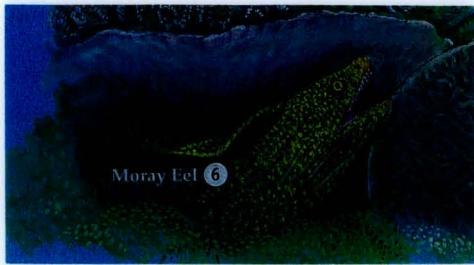
An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish rock into fine sand in the process of grazing males often share a color pattern, but an occ larger size and more brilliant color and is call phase male. The stoplight parrotfish (*Sparis* right, may be male or female, while its comp a terminal male of the same species, reaching The terminal male redband parrotfish (*Sparis* left, is a smaller species, about ten inches in



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Moray Eel 6

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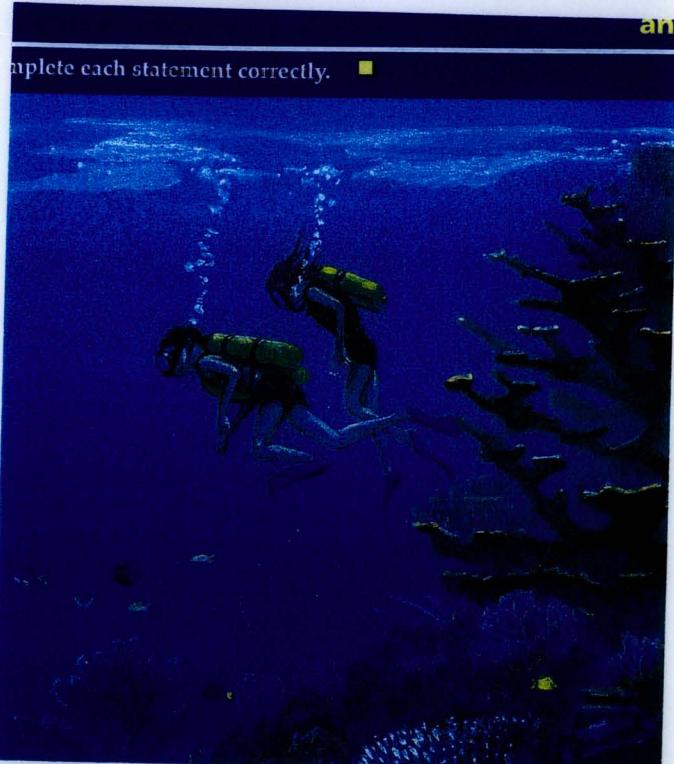


Moray eels

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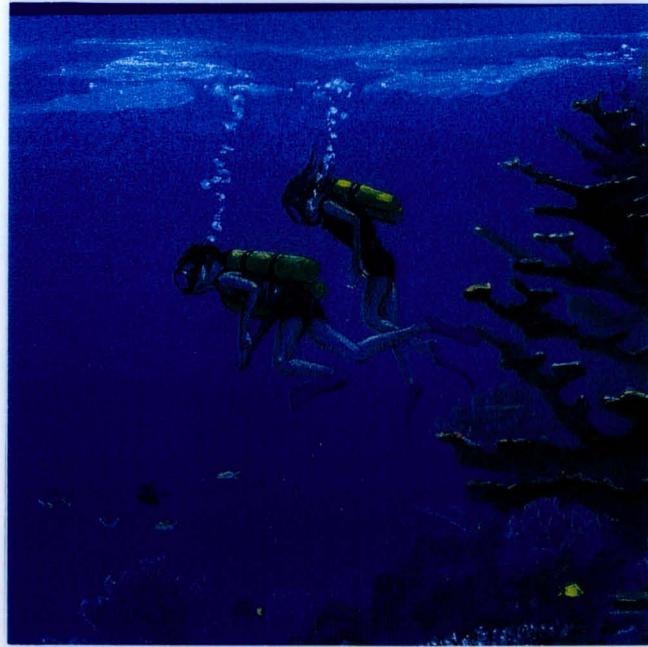
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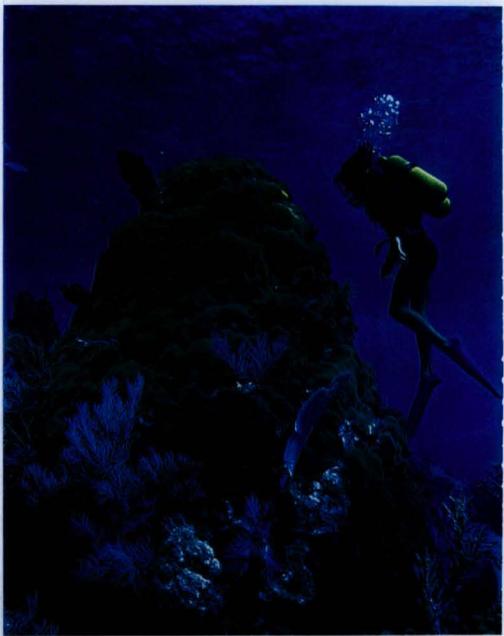
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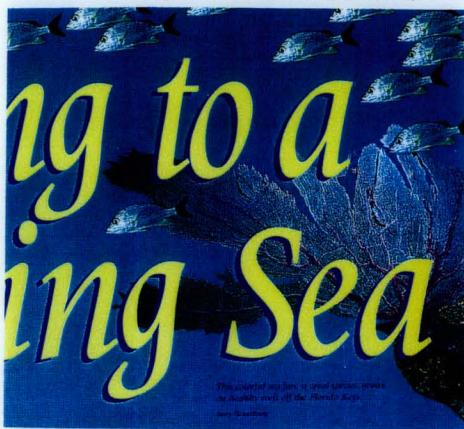


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Sea fan, Copyright © 1990 Jerry Greenberg



Jason Project, Copyright © 1995 National Geographic Society



This colorful sea fan, a coral species, grows
on healthy reefs off the Florida Keys.
Jerry Greenberg

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2015

Reefs and Oceans

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This year's theme
has a coral reef
ringing to ashes. It's
a moment of great
profound sadness
in the oceans.

The Great Barrier Reef
is one of the last
unspoiled areas of our
planet. But it's under
grave threat.

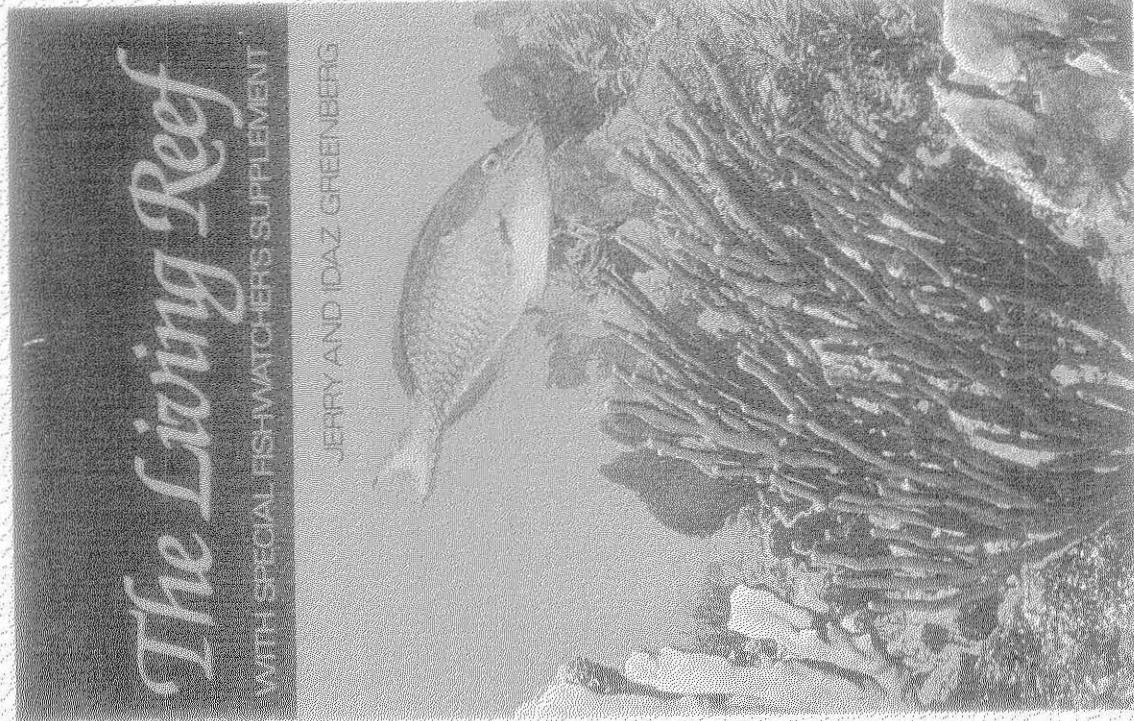
The Great Barrier
Reef is a field of
corals, a field of
reef sharks, a field
of turtles, a field
of manta rays, a
field of schools of
fish.

Fused together by
beautiful microalgae,
this living crag... 10
feet above the ocean.

It's home to 1,500
species of fish, 400
species of coral, 40
species of sharks, 20
species of rays, 10
species of turtles.

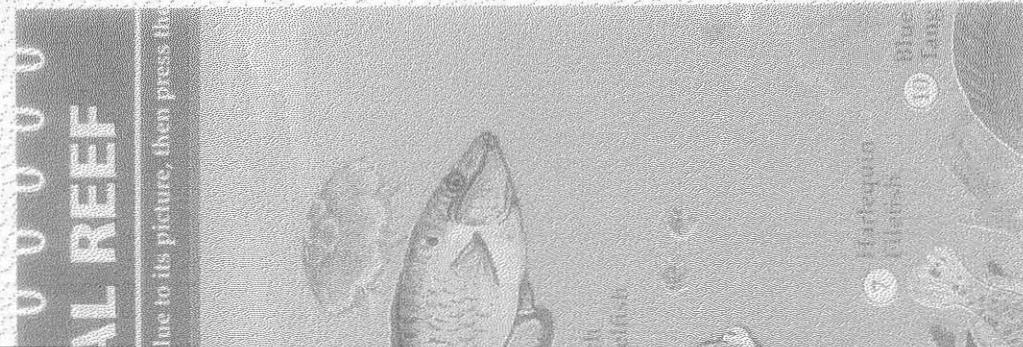
Reef Fish
Brimming with color
and life, a coral reef
shelters many kinds of
fish, no two exactly
alike. The special
colors and patterns of
each fish help other
fish of their kind
find them.





JERRY AND DAZ GREENBERG

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ALL REEF

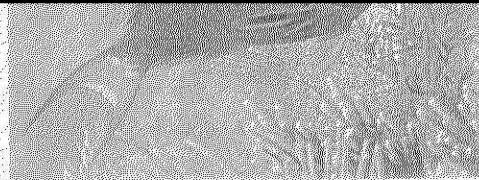
line to its picture, then press Do

Graphic Society

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Paraffin

Paraffin is a waxy, solid hydrocarbon. It is a
hydrocarbon that contains only hydrogen and
carbon atoms. Paraffin is used for many purposes,
such as oil and wax. It is also used in
candles, soaps, lotions, and other products.
It is also used in some types of
plastics and in some types of insulation.

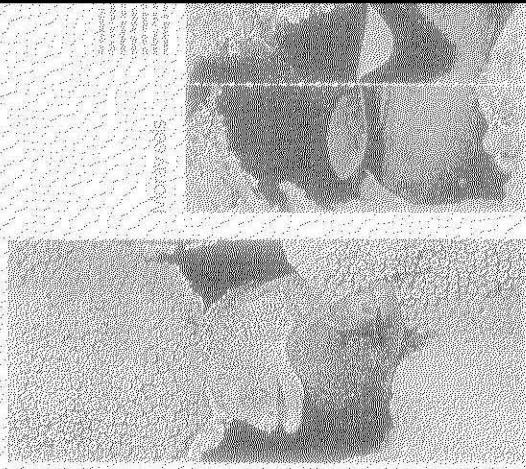
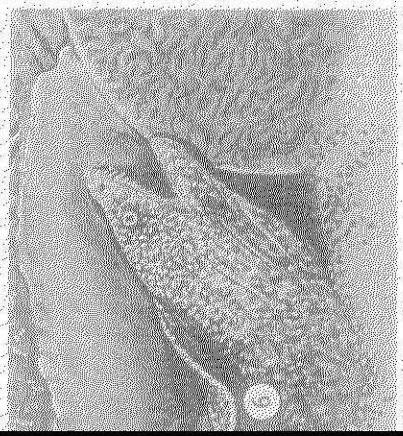
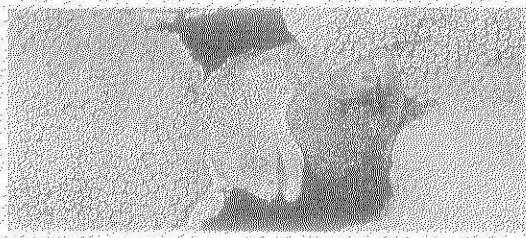
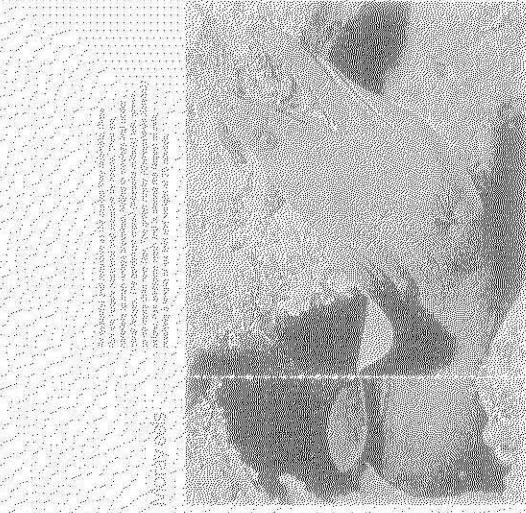
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It is also used in some types of
plastics and in some types of insulation.

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American Geophysical Society

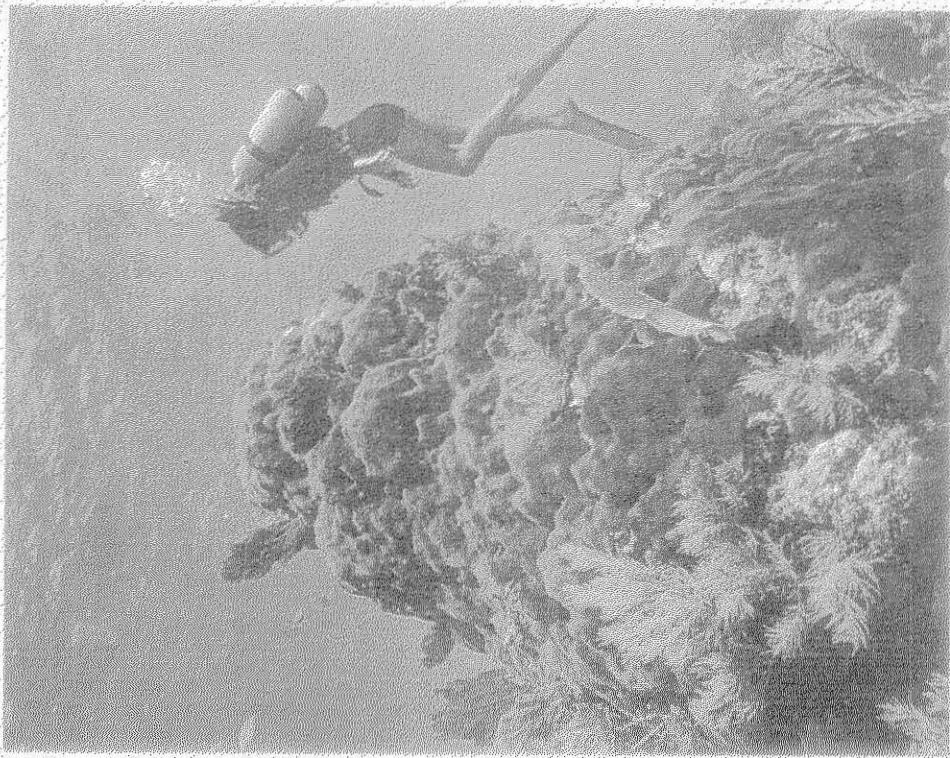
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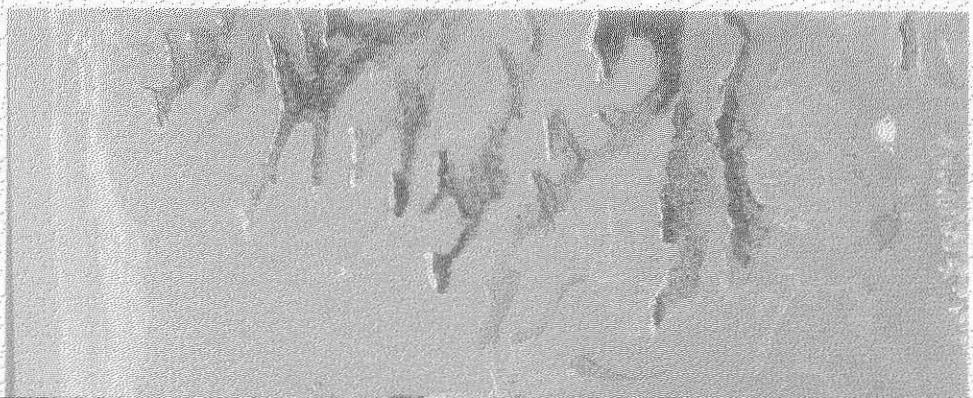


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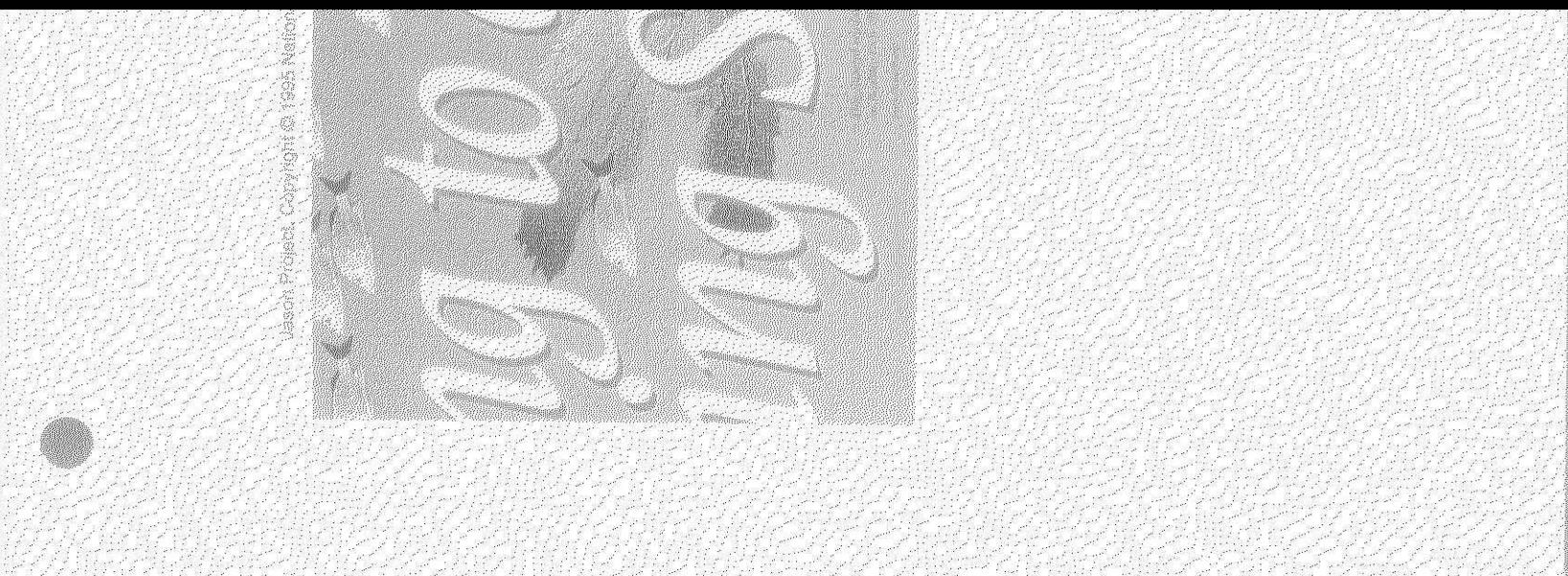
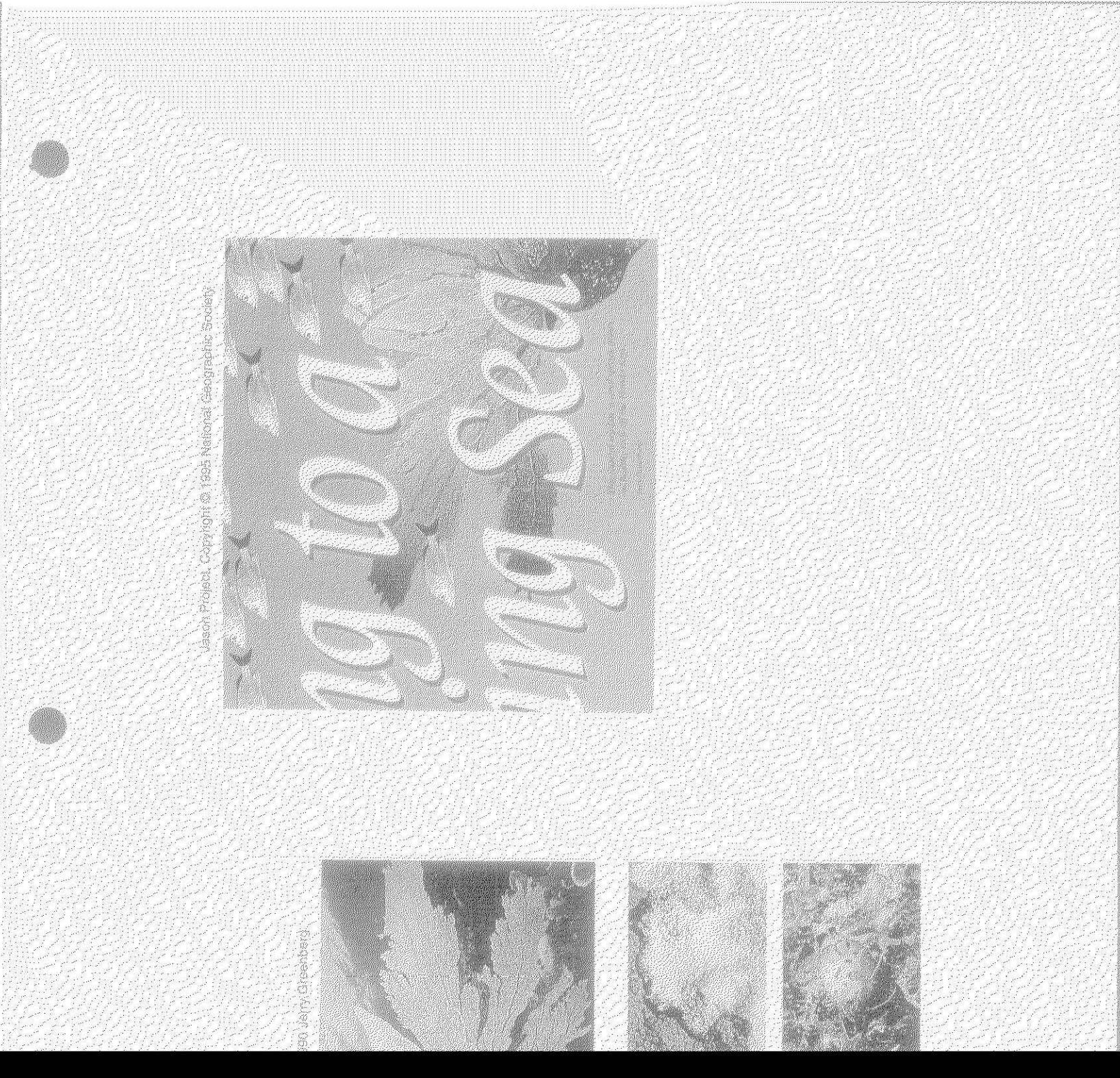




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The Living Reef

WITH SPECIAL FISH MATCHERS SUPPLEMENT

JERRY AND IDA Z GREENBERG

THE CORAL REEF

Match the lighted due to its picture, then press the picture's number.



⑨ French
Angelfish



Bull

Parrotfish

An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish turns coral and rock into fine sand in the process of grazing algae. Females are more often seen with a color pattern, but an occasional male attains larger size and more brilliant color and is called a terminal-stage male. The stoutest parrotfish (*Sparisoma viride*) below right, may be male or female, while its companion to the left is a terminal male of the same species, reaching about 20 inches. The terminal male reefband parrotfish (*Sparisoma aurofrenatum*), left, is a smaller species, about ten inches in length.





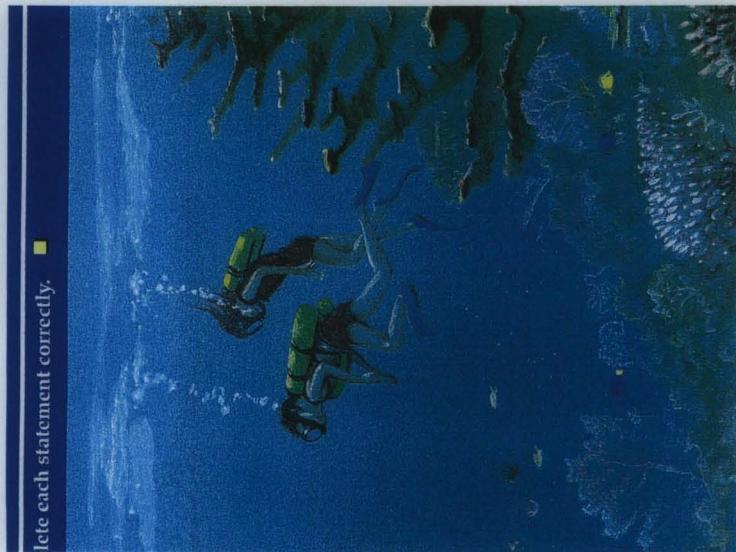
Moray eels

An eel's body and head are covered in thick, smooth skin. The skin has a protective layer of mucus that helps it move easily through sand and rocks. The eel's body is long and thin, which makes it very good at squeezing through small spaces. It also has a very strong, sharp set of teeth.





9



Ice each statement correctly. ■

8



plete each statement correctly. ■



*This alga is just for a soft green grass
in a healthy reef off the Florida Keys.*

—Amy Dennerup

ting to a nging Sea

Students investigating corals for
clues about climate change.
They'll also see how technology
makes it possible for these scien-
tists to actually live underwater
for weeks at a time as they tour
the National Undersea Research
Center's underwater habitat.

AQUARIUS, West of Key
Largo in Florida Bay, students
will explore mangrove islands
and sea grass beds that offer
shelter to a wide range of
creatures, from baby sharks,
tarpon, and dolphins to lobsters
and sea turtles. And they'll find
out how fresh water management
schemes in south Florida and
the Everglades may affect
the endangered American
crocodile.

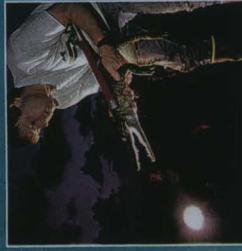


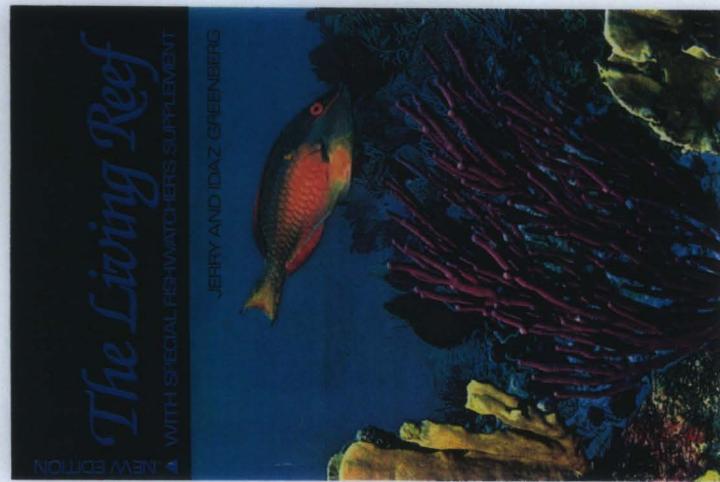
Photo: T. J. Miller

A biology student (right) inspects a coral colony to understand how this
endangered species is adapting in the changing environment
of south Florida.



**Agricultural runoff, garbage,
sewage, and thousands of prod-
ucts that humans discard have
seriously raised the level of**

**strases of people, boats, storms,
oil, chemicals. Anything can
push them over the edge.
That fatal "anything" can**



THE CORAL REEF

Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.

• Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.



⑨ French
Angelfish

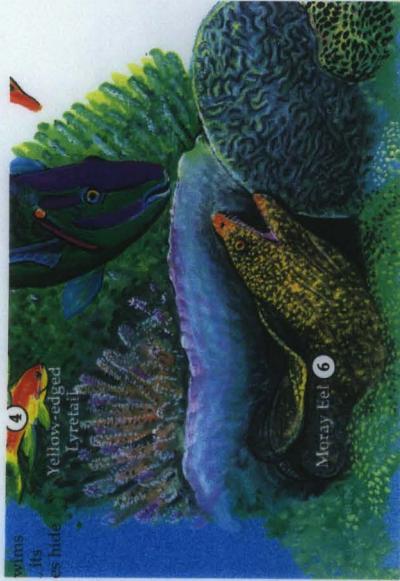


Butti

Parrotfish

An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish turns coral and rock into fine sand in the process of grazing algae. Females are often share a color pattern, but an occasional male attain larger size and more brilliant color and is called a terminal-phase male. The stoplight parrotfish (*Sparisoma viride*) below right may be male or female, while its companion to the left is a terminal male of the same species, reaching about 20 inches. The terminal male redband parrotfish (*Sparisomaxanthostictum*), left, is a smaller species, about ten inches in length.







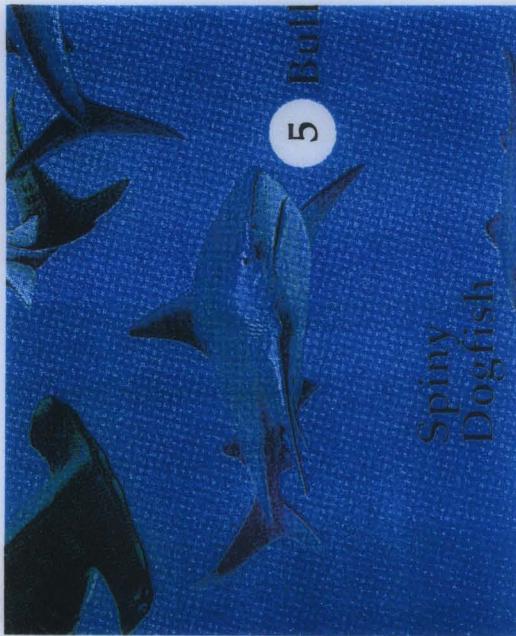
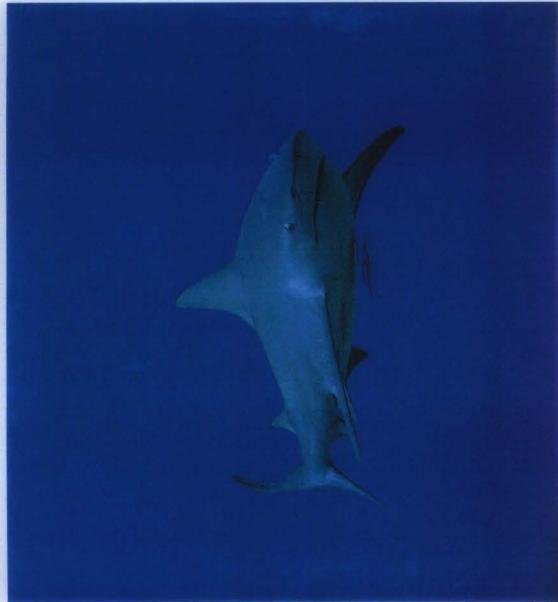
9

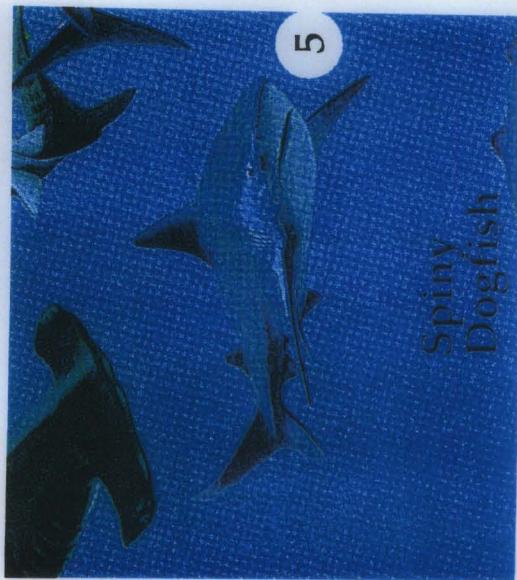


Circle each statement correctly. ■

8

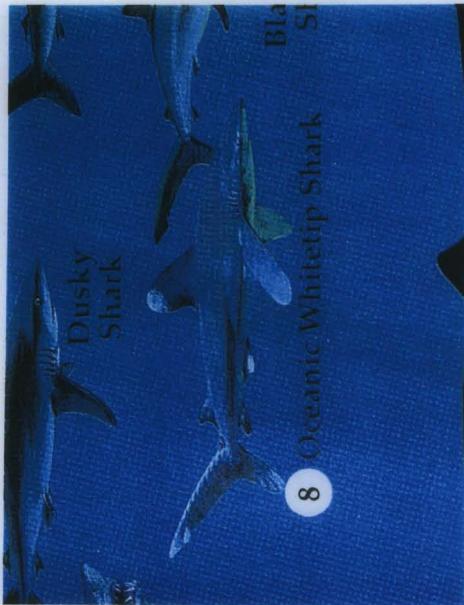


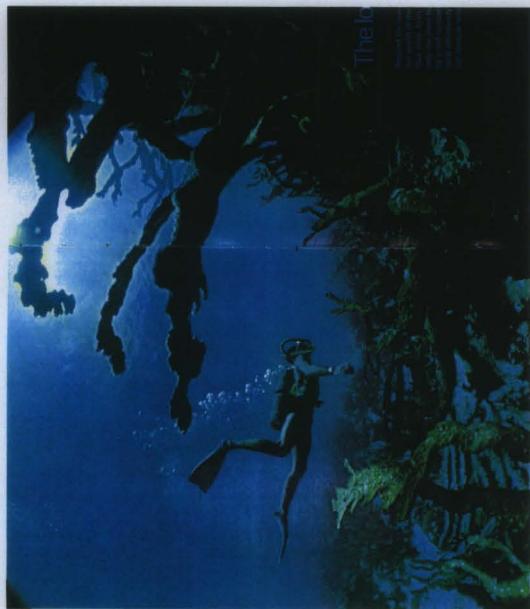




Spiny
Dogfish

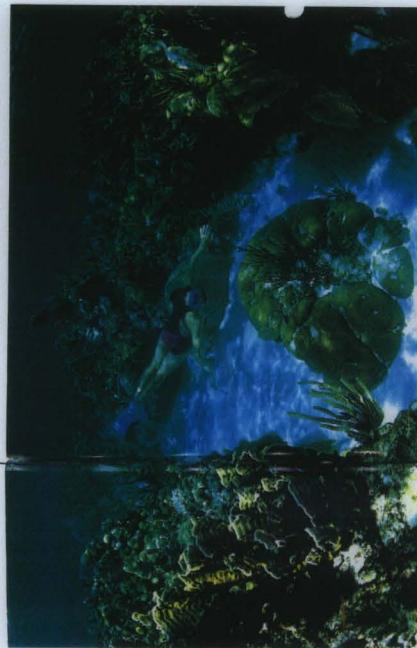








Christ of the Deep (right) presides over a coral sanctuary in the underwater park (above).



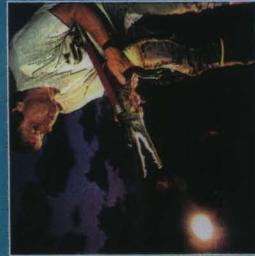
*Iver, finds that it takes all
the time and requires care / in
that a housing development,
small animals called polyps,
on-the reef as predator.
impetuous (right); stands on its
sucks up unsuspecting prey
(above, left) would rather
try to an unobtrusive color for
try, the hide, quee, for
road within a few feet.*



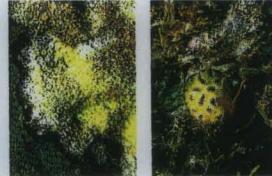
ting to a niging Sea

ologists investigating corals for clues about climate change. They also see how technology makes it possible for these scientists actually to live underwater for weeks at a time as they too work for the National Undersea Research Program.

Center's underwater habitat, AQUALIRUS, West of Key Largo in Florida Bay, studies will explore mangrove islands refuge to a wide range of creatures from sharks, tarpon, and dolphin to lobsters and sea turtles. And they'll fine-tune fresh water management schemes in south Florida and the Everglades may affect the endangered American crocodile.



Endangered species is adapting to the changing environment of south Florida.



Agricultural runoff, garbage, sewage, and thousands of products that humans discard have greatly raised the level of



⑨ French
Angelfish

Butt

FISHES OF THE CORAL REEF

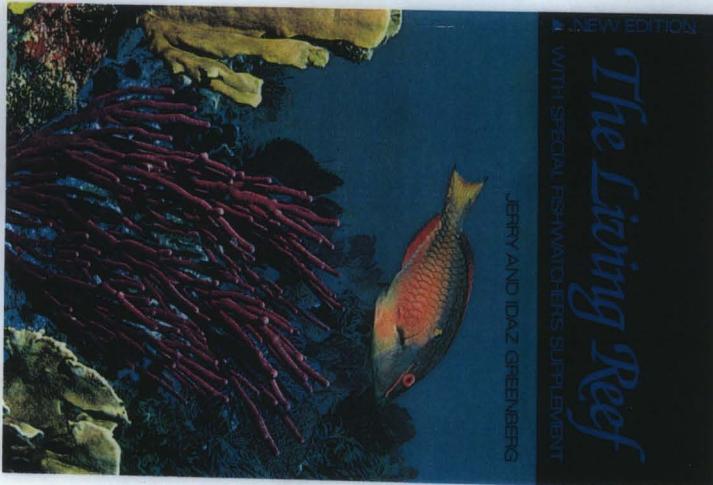
Match the numbered clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.

A NEW EDITION

The Living Reef

WITH SPECIAL FISHWATCHERS' SUPPLEMENT

JERRY AND IDA Z. GREENBERG



Parrotfish

An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish turns coral and rock into fine sand in the process of grazing algae. Females often share a color pattern, but an occasional male attains larger size and more brilliant color and is called a terminal-phase male. The stoplight parrotfish (*Sparisoma viride*) below right, may be male or female, while its companion to the left is a terminal male redband parrotfish (*Sparisoma xanthophyllum*). The terminal male redband parrotfish (left) is smaller species, about ten inches in length.

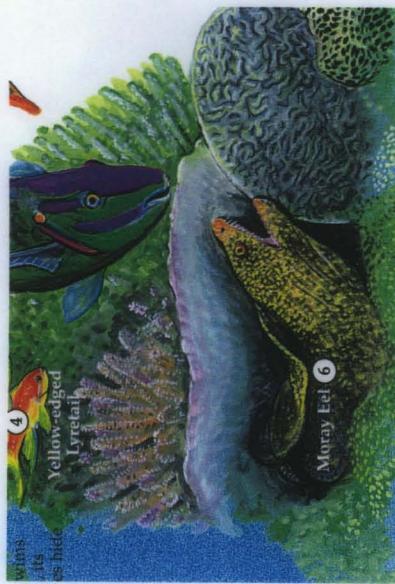


Same
size





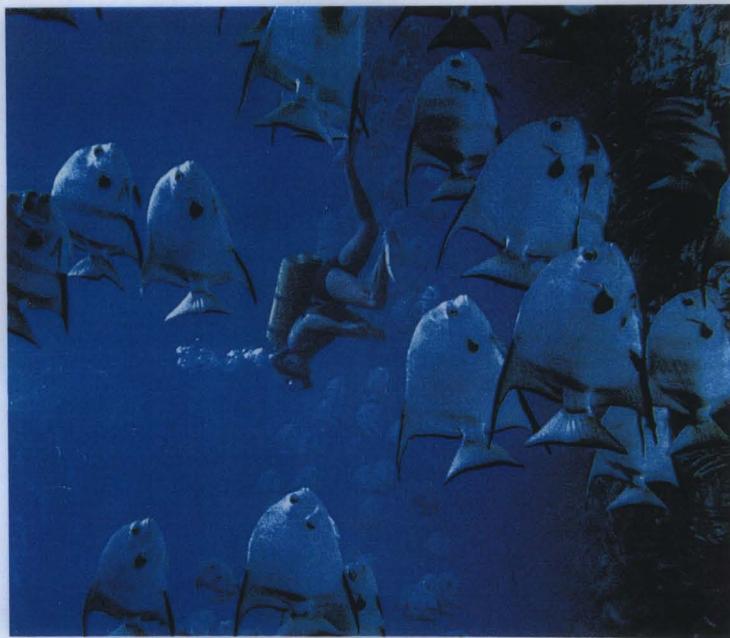
Moray eels



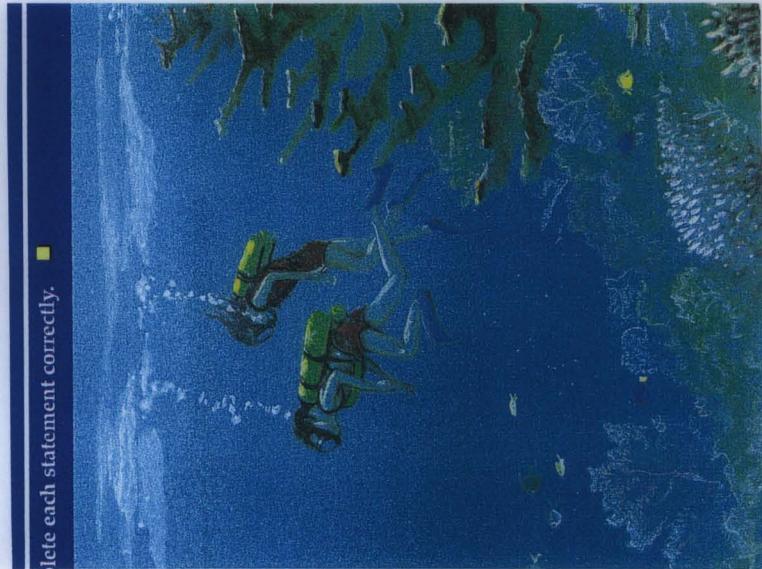
4

Yellow-edged
Lyretail

Moray Eel 6



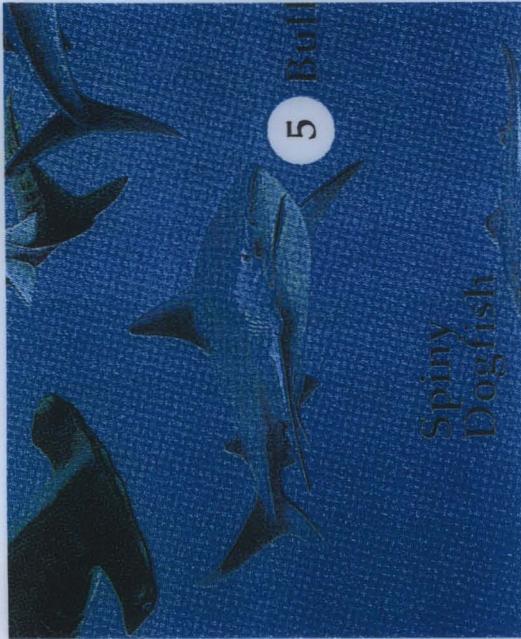
lete each statement correctly. ■







13



Spiny
Dogfish

12

SLIDE
RD-13



15

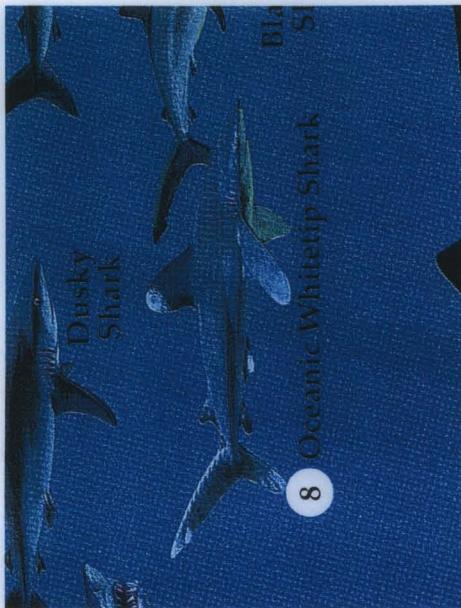
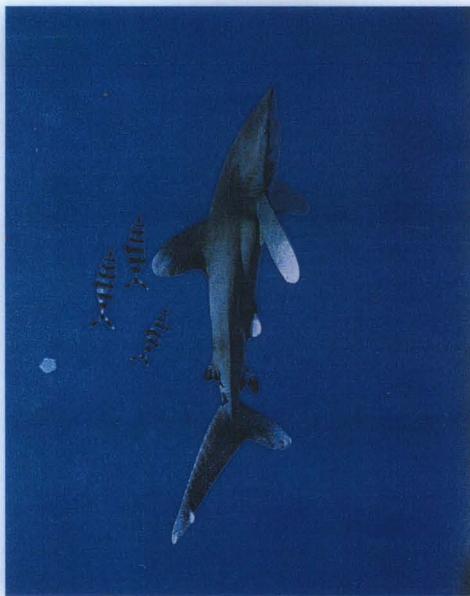


5

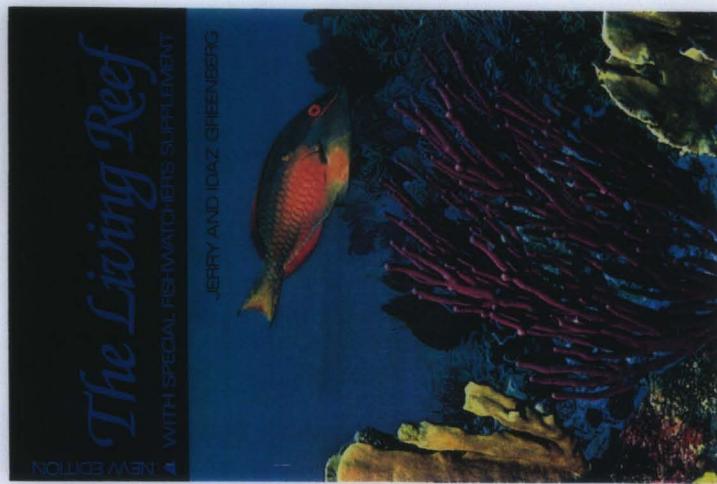
Spiny
Dogfish

(Triaenodon obesus)
RDI-12

14



8 Oceanic Whitetip Shark



THE CORAL REEF

Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.

• Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.





4

Parrotfish

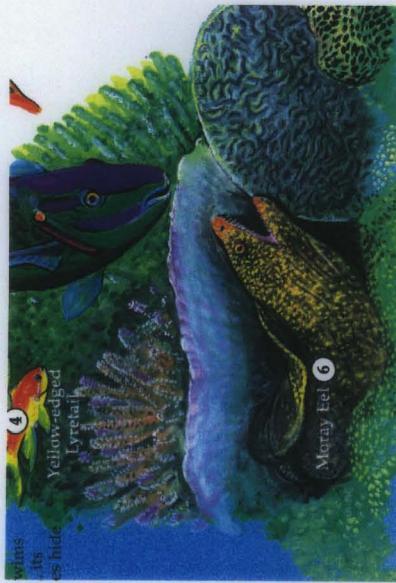
An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish turns coral and rock into fine sand in the process of grazing algae. Females are males often share a color pattern, but an occasional male attains larger size and more brilliant color and is called a terminal-phase male. The stoplight parrotfish (*Sparisoma viride*) below right, may be male or female, while its companion to the left is a terminal male of the same species, reaching about 20 inches. The terminal male redband parrotfish (*Sparisoma eurofrenatum*), left, is a smaller species, about ten inches in length.



5



Moray eels



wins
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es hide

4

Yellow-edged
Lyretail

6

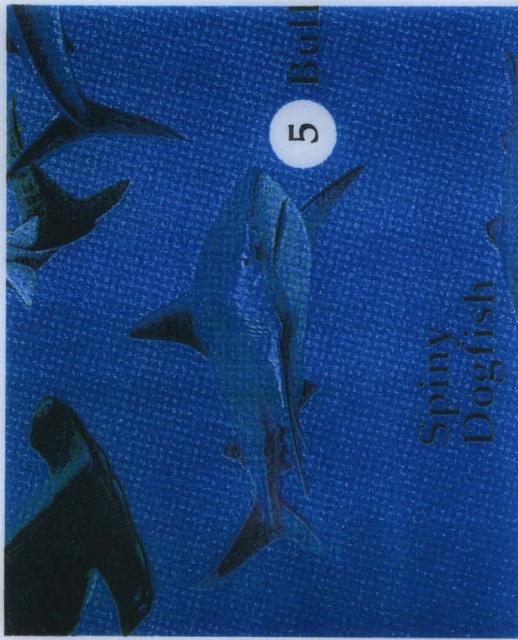
Moray eel



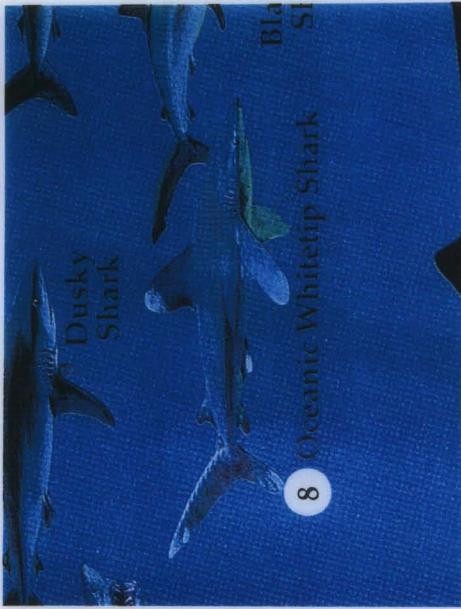
Write each statement correctly. ■

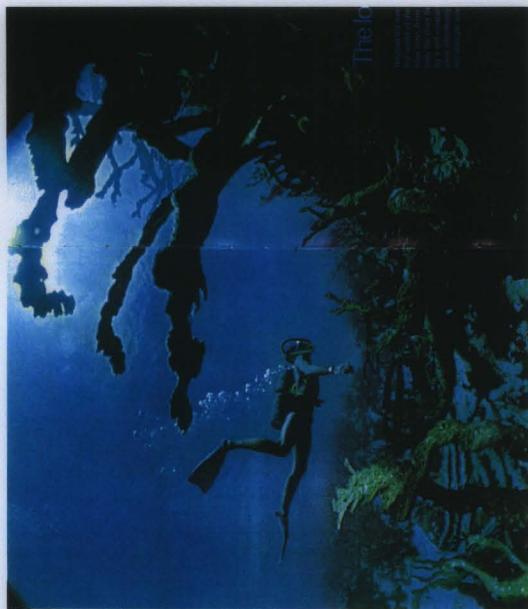














Christ of the Deep (right) presides over a coral sanctuary in the underwater park (above).



tiver finds that it takes all, alhorn and staghorn coral in, but a housing development, small animals called polyps, on—the reef grows again. Right stands on its rocky cliff, stands on its rocks to inspecting prey (above, left) would rather try to an unobtrusive color for try, the friendly queen roach within a few feet.

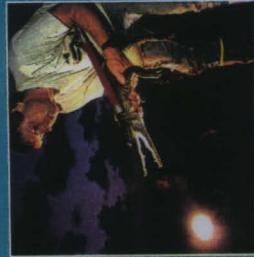




Waking to a Morning Sea

ologists investigating corals for clues about climate change. They'll also see how technology makes it possible for these scientists eventually to live underwater for weeks at a time as they look for the National Undersea Research Program.

center's unique water nations. **AQUARIUS**, West of Key Largo in Florida Bay, students will explore mangrove forests and sea grass beds that offer refuge to a wide range of creatures, from baby sharks, tarpon, and dolphins to lobsters and sea turtles. And they'll find out how fresh water management schemes in south Florida and the Everglades may affect the endangered American crocodile.



100/100

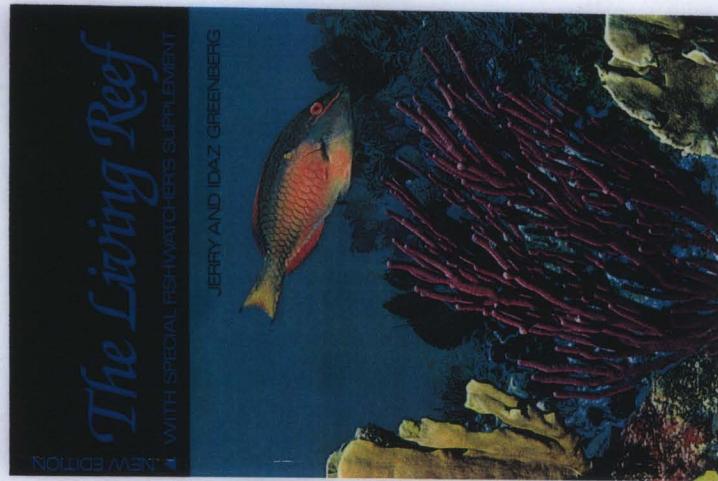
in danger species is helping to its declining numbers
of south Florida.



Agricultural runoff, garbage, sewage, and thousands of products that humans discard have seriously raised the level of

stresses of people, boats, storms, silt, chemicals. Anything can push them over the edge. That fatal "something" can

15



THE CORAL REEF

Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.



French
Angelfish



Butt

Parrotfish

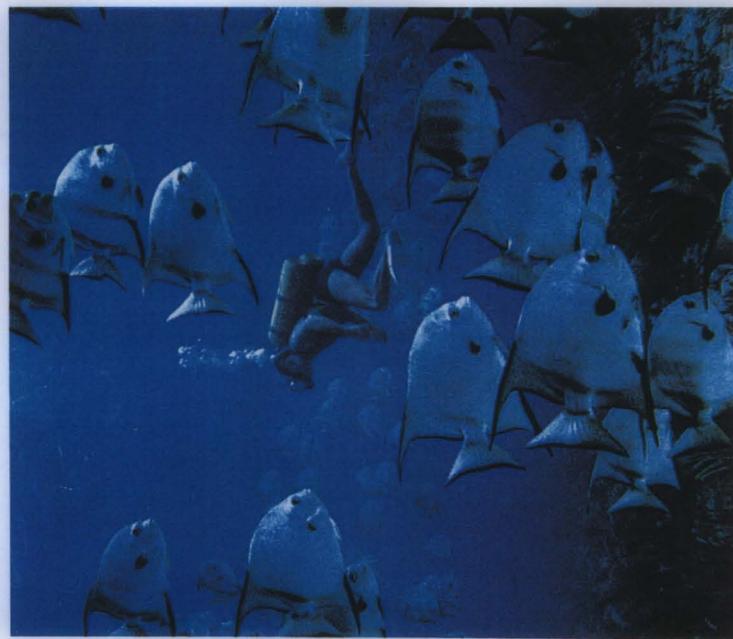
An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish turns coral and rock into fine sand in the process of grazing algae. Females often share a color pattern, but an occasional male attains larger size and more brilliant color and is called a terminal-phase male. This stoplight parrotfish (*Sparisoma viride*) below right, may be male or female, while its companion to the left is a terminal male redband parrotfish (*Sparisoma aurofrenatum*). Left, is a smaller species, about ten inches in length.



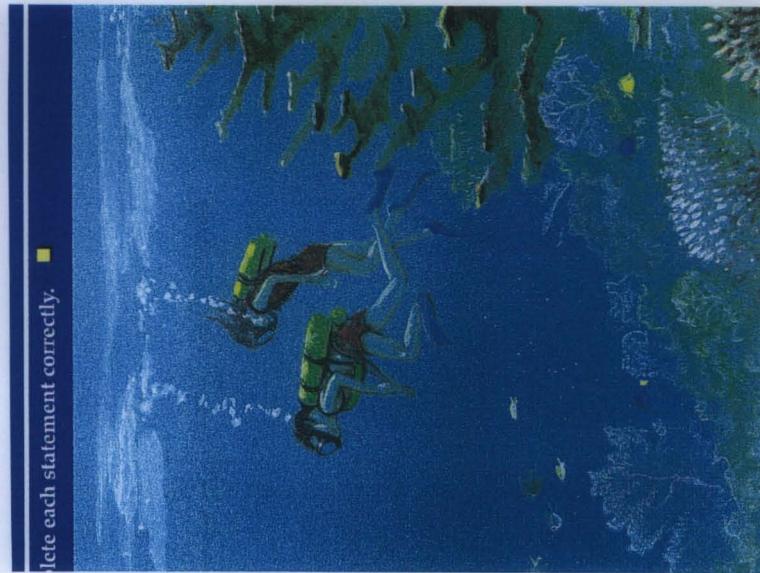


Moray eels





9

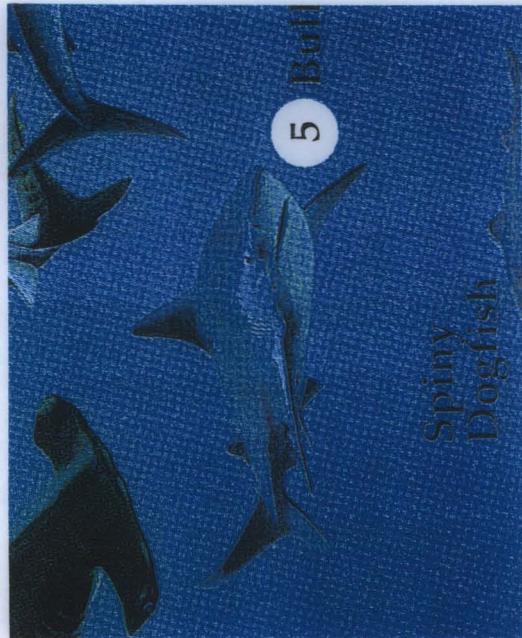


Rate each statement correctly. ■

8

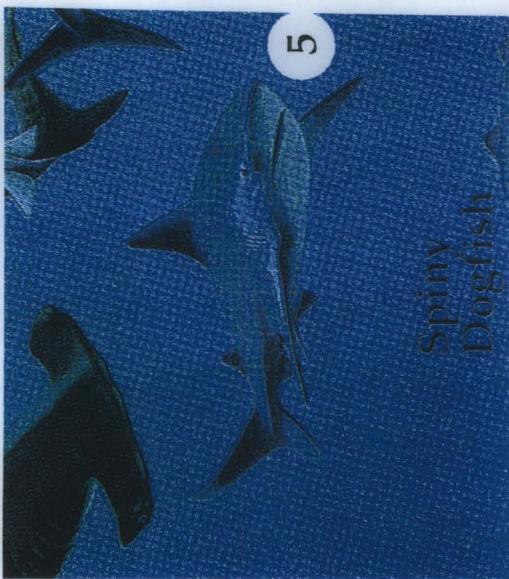


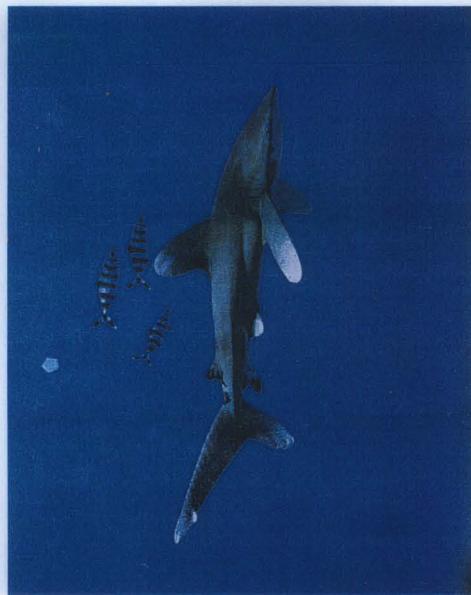
plete each statement correctly. ■



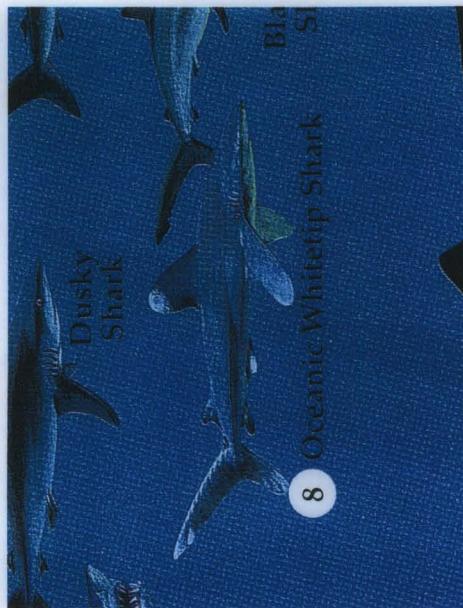


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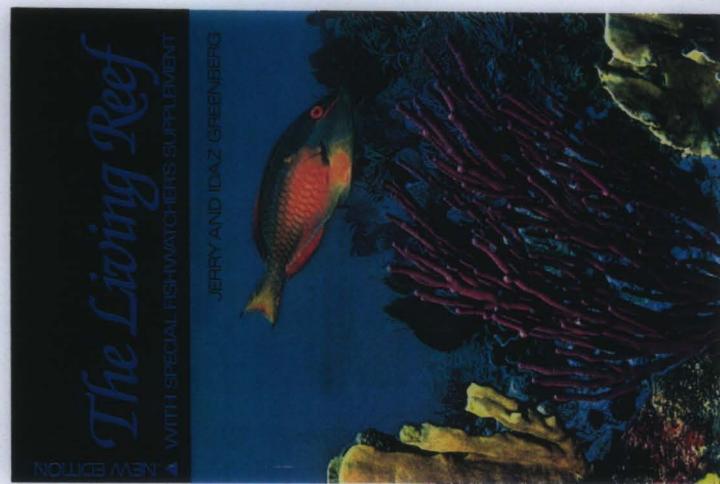


17



8 Oceanic Whitetip Shark

16



THE CORAL REEF

- Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.

Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.



Parrotfish

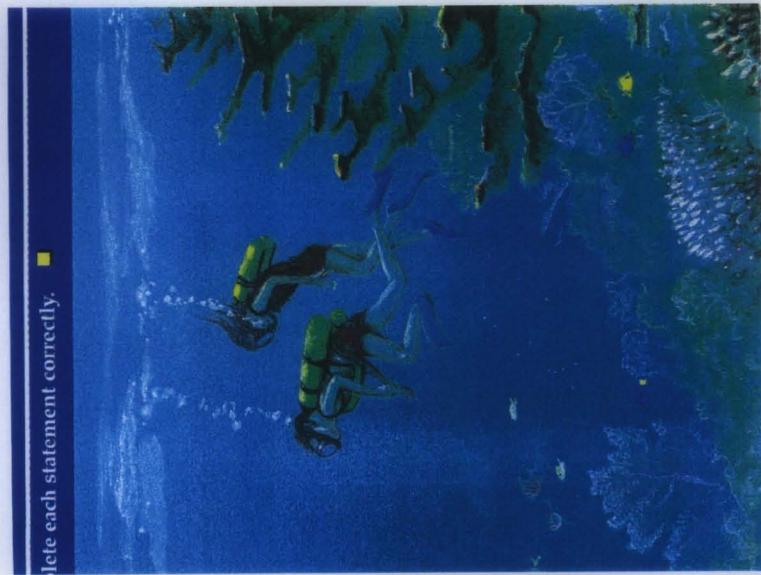
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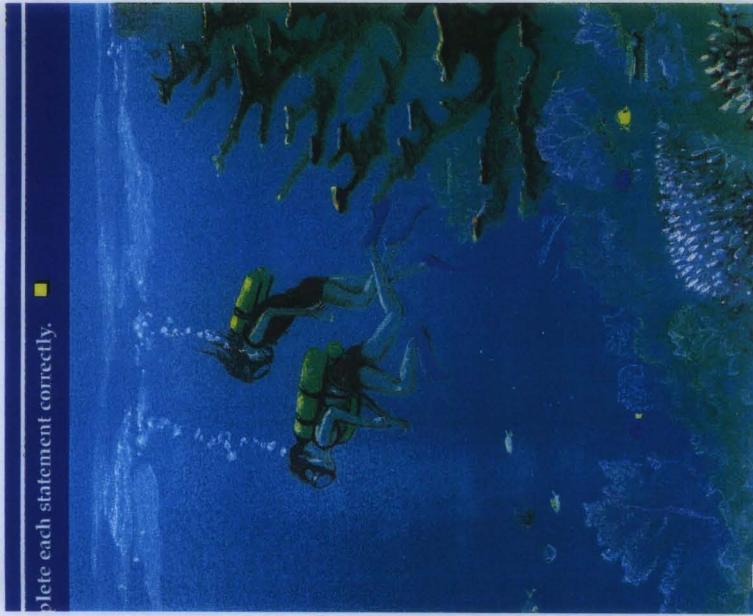


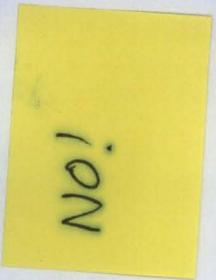
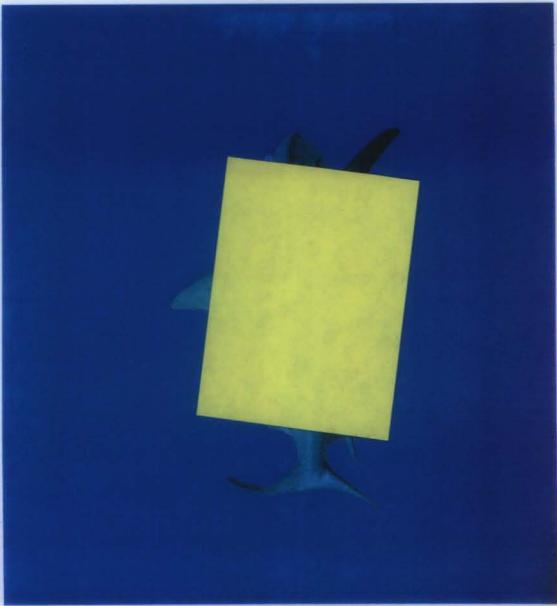
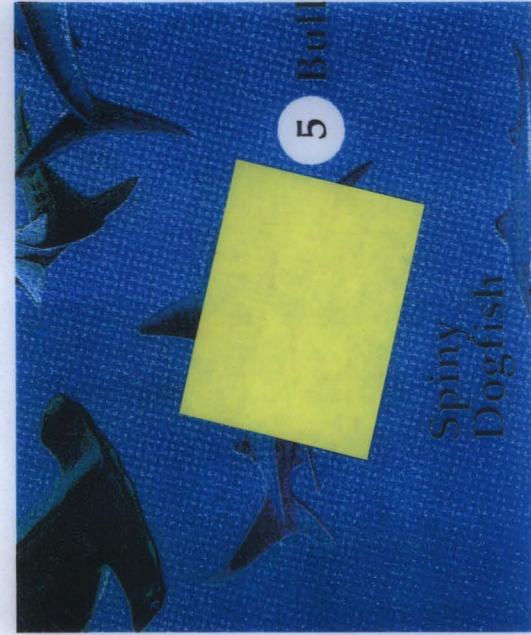
Delete each statement correctly. ■





plete each statement correctly. ■



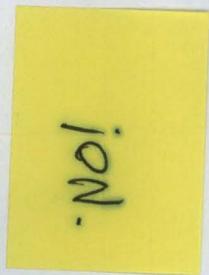




15



14





17

Blue
Marlin

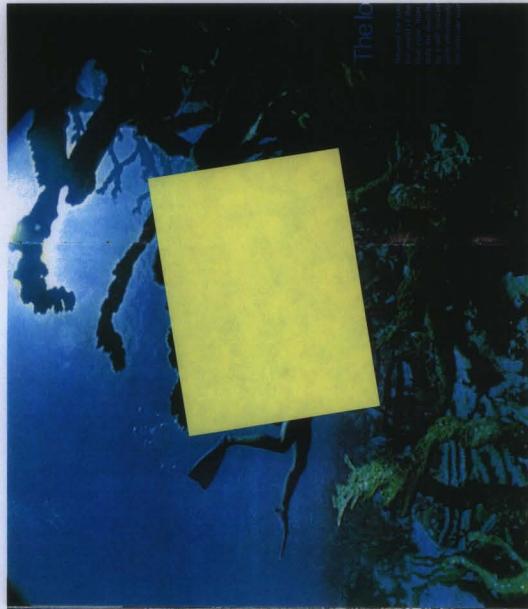


16

Bla
St

8 Oceanic Whitetip Shark

No!





Christ of the Deep (right) presides over a coral sanctuary in the underwater park (above).

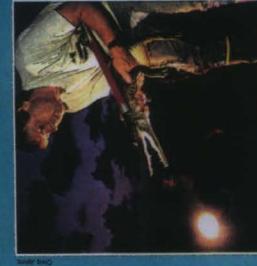


*it even finds that it takes all
; elkhorn and staghorn coral in
; but a floating colony of polyps;
; and sometimes it even
; another reef as predator.
; mapfish (right), stands on its
; sucks up unsuspecting prey
; above, left, would rather
; yes to an unobtrusive color for
; inv., the friendly queen
; roach within a few feet.*

ting to a nging Sea

This crocodile, less than a year old, gives an healthy crop off the Florida Keys.

Q&A: Investigating events for others about climate change, they'll also see how technology makes it possible for these scientists to live underwater for weeks at a time as they tour the National Undersea Research Center's underwater habitat, AQUARIUS, West of Key Largo in Florida Bay. Students will explore mangrove islands and sea grass beds that offer refuge to a wide range of creatures, from baby sharks, manatees, and dolphins to lobsters and sea turtles. And they'll find out how fresh water management in south Florida and the Everglades may affect the endangered American crocodile.



SARAH KNOX

A biology student observes a young crocodile in underwater view this submerged species is adapting to the changing environment of south Florida.



red
coral



yellow
starfish



yellow
starfish

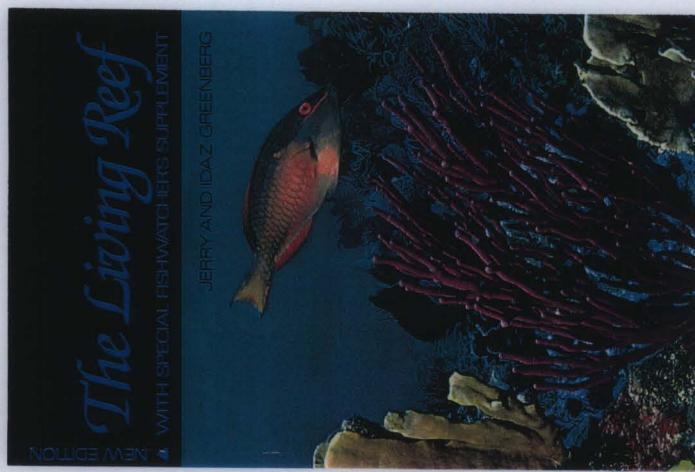


yellow
starfish

Agricultural runoff, garbage, sewage, and thousands of products that humans discard have seriously raised the level of

stresses of people, boats, storms, silk chemicals. Anything can push them over the edge.

"This is a real '�environmental' camp."



THE CORAL REEF

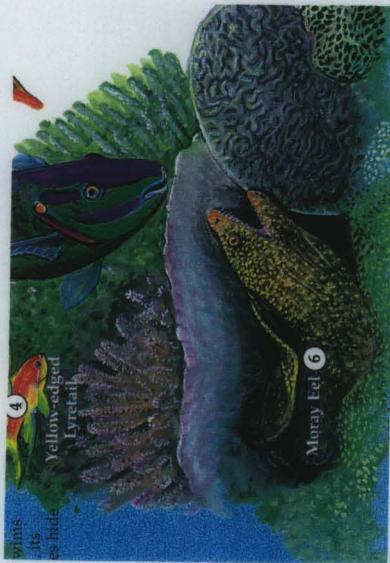
Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.



Parrotfish

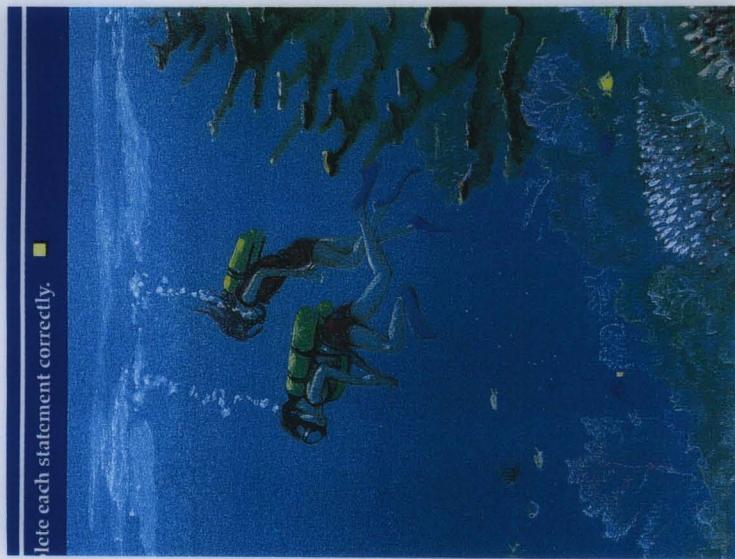
An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish turns sand and rock into fine sand in the process of grazing algae. Small-scale art masses have the same pattern as a terminal male, but are larger, slimmer and have brilliant colors and is called a terminal-phase male. The stout parrotfish (*Sparisoma viride*) below right, may be male or female, while its companion to the left is a terminal male of the same species, reaching about 20 inches. The terminal male redband parrotfish (*Sparisoma aurofrenatum* left), is a smaller species, about ten inches in length.







9



Circle each statement correctly. ■

8



plete each statement correctly. ■



The colorful reef is a rare, young, green healthy reef off the Florida Keys, as many are now.

Scientists investigating corals for clues about climate change.

They'll also see how technology makes it possible for these scientists actually to live underwater for weeks at a time as they tour the National Undersea Research Center's underwater habitat, *AQUARIUS*, West of Key Largo in Florida Bay. Students will be exploring the islands and sea grass beds that offer refuge to a wide range of creatures, from bay sharks, tarpon and dolphins to lobsters and sea turtles. And they'll find out how fresh water management schemes in south Florida and the Everglades may affect the endangered American crocodile.

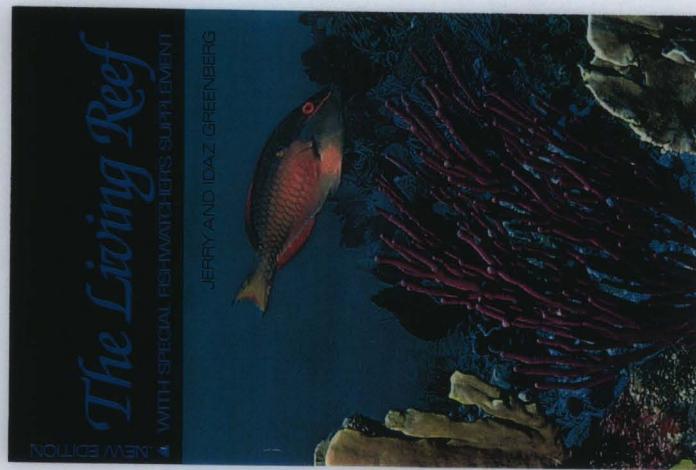
CORBIS

A biological puzzle: a young crocodile is surrounded by the damaged environment of salt flats.



Agricultural runoff, garbage, sewage, and thousands of products that humans discard have seriously raised the level of

stresses of people, boats, storms, oil, chemicals. Anything can push them over the edge. That fatal "anything" can



THE CORAL REEF

Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.

■ Match the lighted clue to its picture, then press the picture's number.



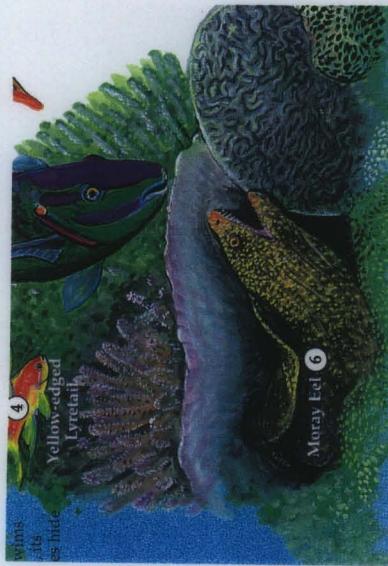
Parrotfish

An efficient recycling machine, the parrotfish turns coral and rock into a nutritious meal. It has two forms. It can either be mottled or have a color pattern, but an ocean male attains large size and more brilliant color and is called a terminal phase male. The stoplight parrotfish (*Sparisoma viride*) below right, may be male or female, while its companion to the left is a terminal male of the same species, reaching about 20 inches. The terminal male orbicular parrotfish (*Sparisoma aurofrenatum*) left, is a smaller species, about ten inches in length.





Morav eels



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4
Yellow-edged
Lyretail

6
Moray Eel



Circle each statement correctly.

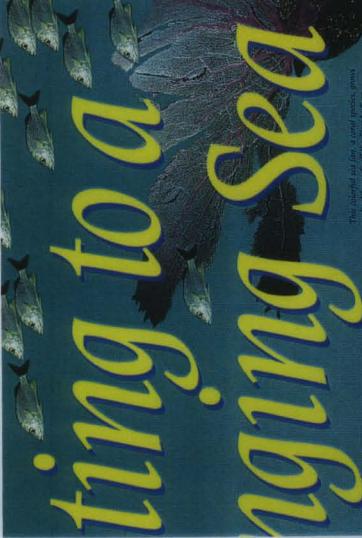




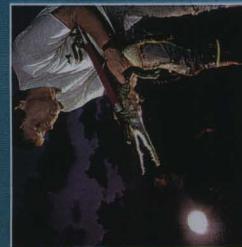
plete each statement correctly. ■

*The colorful reef is used primarily for
recreational diving off the Florida Keys.
Zach Gammie*

ting to a naging Sea



Oasis is investigating corals for clues about climate change. They'll also see how technology makes it possible for these scientists actually to live underwater for weeks at a time as they tour the National Underwater Research Center's underwater habitat, AQUARIUS, West of Key Largo in Florida Bay. Students will explore mangrove islands and sea grass beds that offer refuge to a wide range of creatures, from baby sharks, tarpon, and dolphins to boners and sea turtles. And they'll find out how fresh water management schemes in south Florida and the Everglades may affect the endangered American crocodile.



A diver holds a young crocodile to understand how this animal interacts with its environment. *Steve Jones*

Agricultural runoff, garbage, sewage, and thousands of products that humans discard have seriously raised the level of stresses of people, boats, storms, silk chemicals. Anything can push them over the edge. That fatal "anything" can

