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Attack of the coral eaters

Surtida, Augusto P.

Aquaculture Department, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

Surtida, A. P., & Ledesma, E. T. (1999). Attack of the coral eaters. SEAFDEC Asian Aquaculture, 21(5), 35-36.

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by a.p. surtida & e.t. ledesma

COT IS A PREDATOR. IT EATS SMALL REEF BUILD-ING ANIMALS CALLED CORAL

THE STARFISH HIDES UNDERNEATH THE CORAL IN CREVICES DURING THE DAY AND FEED ACTIVELY AT NIGHT.

POLYPS.

[ATELY, A SPINY-SPINY SKINNED SEA CREATURE BELONGING TO THE MARINE GROUP OF ANIMALS CALLED ECHINODERMS HAS BEEN CAUSING GREAT CONCERN AMONG MARINE SCIENTISTS AND ENVIRONMENTALISTS. THE CULPRIT-THE CROWN-OF-THORNS (COT) STARFISH (ACANTHASTER PLANCI). OUTBREAKS OF COT POPULATION CAN INFLICT SERIOUS DAMAGE ON BROAD AREAS OF CORAL REEFS.

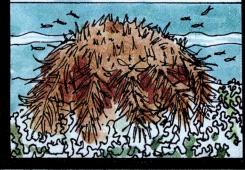


AND SIZES THAT EVENTUALLY GIVE RISE TO WHAT IS KNOWN AS "CORAL REEF."

ONE ADULT STARFISH CAN DEVOUR AS MUCH AS 13 SQUARE METERS OF CORAL A YEAR ...



AFTER FINDING A SUITABLE PREY, THE COT PULLS ITS STOMACH OUT THROUGH ITS MOUTH (A PROCESS KNOWN AS "STOMACH EVERSION") OVER THE CORAL POLYPS AND RELEASES DIGESTIVE JUICES ONTO THE CORAL, BREAKING DOWN THE POLYP'S TISSUE INTO A READILY ABSORBED "POLYP SOUP"



T LEAVES ONLY A BLEACHED-WHITE CORAL SKELETON WHICH IS SOON INVADED BY ALCAE, WORMS BORING MOLLUSCS OR REEF SETTLING ORGANISMS...



WHEN PRESENT IN LARGE NUMBERS, THE COT OFTEN EAT TOGETHER IN A GROUP CALLED "AGGREGATIONS." RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT CHEMICALS RELEASED DURING THE DIGESTION OF CORALS CAN ACTUALLY ATTRACT OTHER STARFISH TO A FEEDING SITE ...



