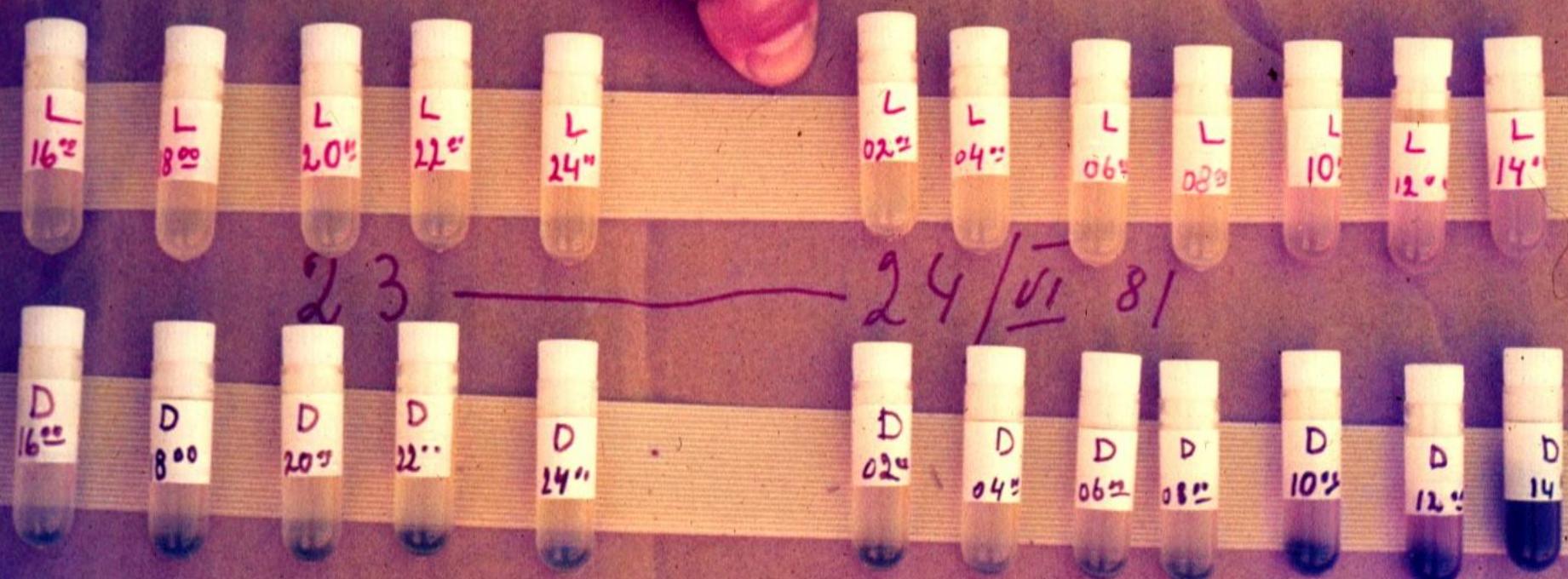


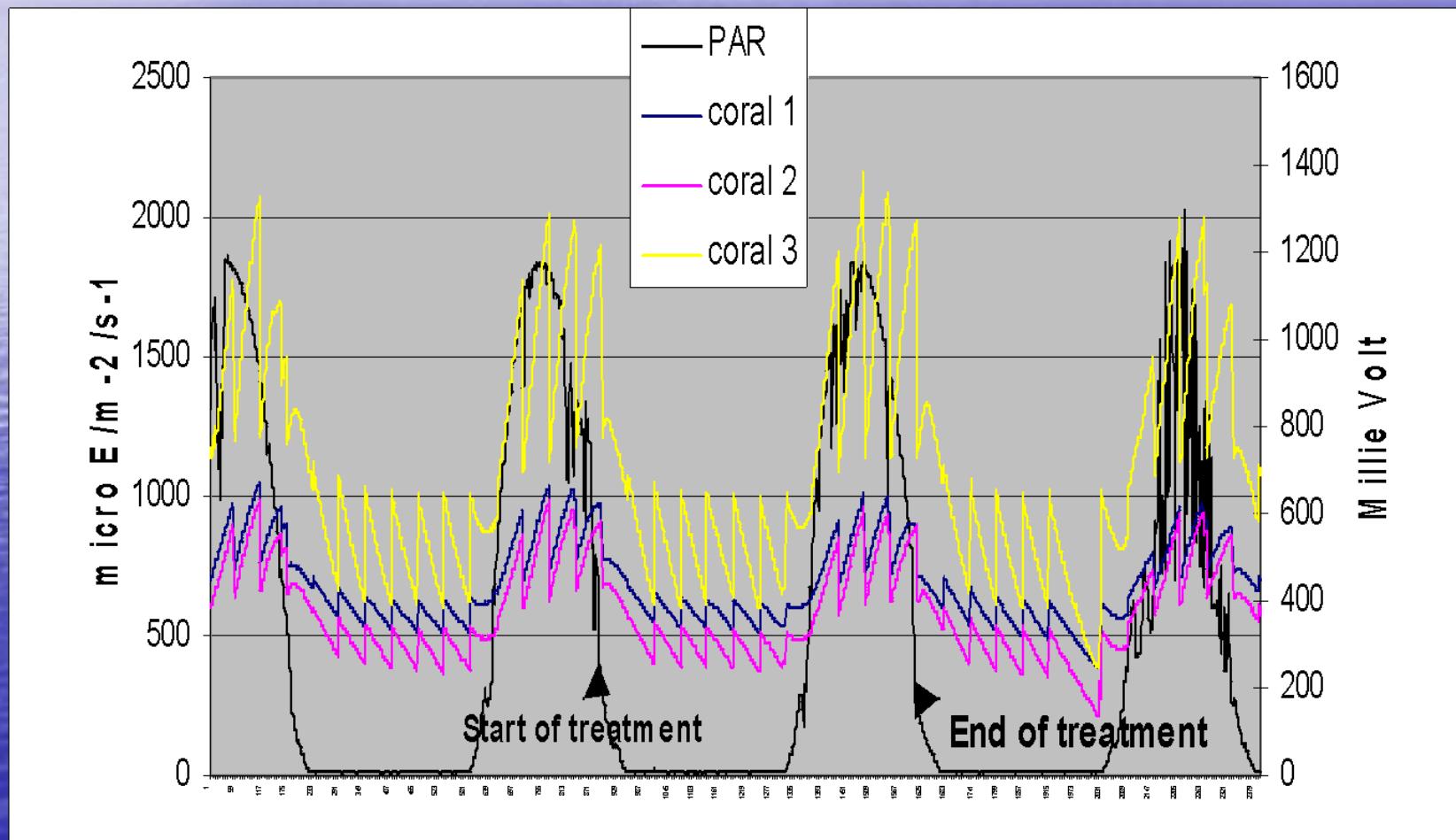
ח^יים זמ^וות בשז^ונית האלמ^גאים

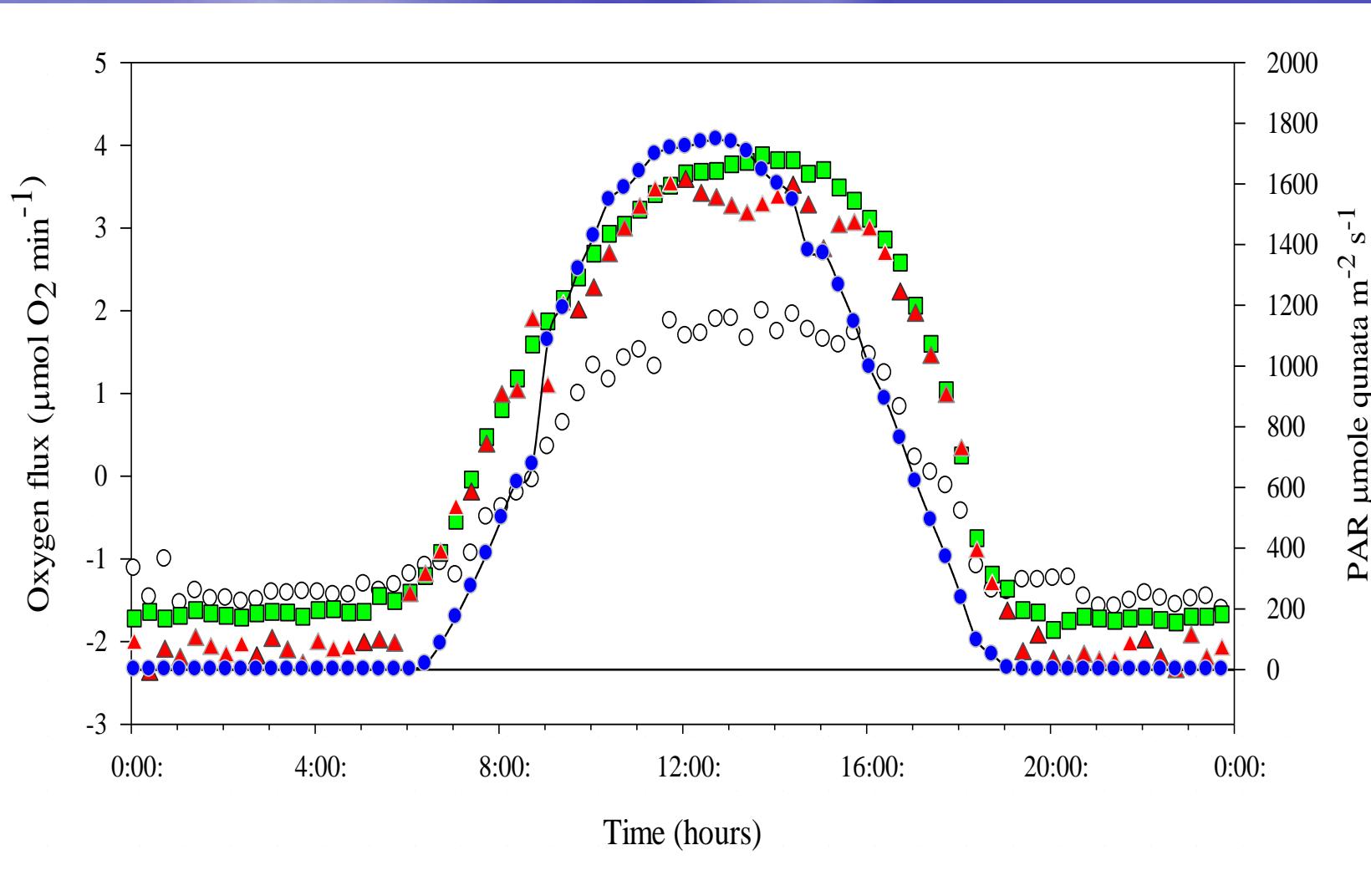
צבי דובינסקי, המוני תלמידיו ועמיתיו
הפקולטה למדעי החיים
אוניברסיטת בר אילון
כנס המורים למדעי הסביבה תשע"ג
חלק ב (27.6.13)

Zoxanthellae from high (L) -and low (D) light *Stylophora pistillata* colonies sampled over 24 h

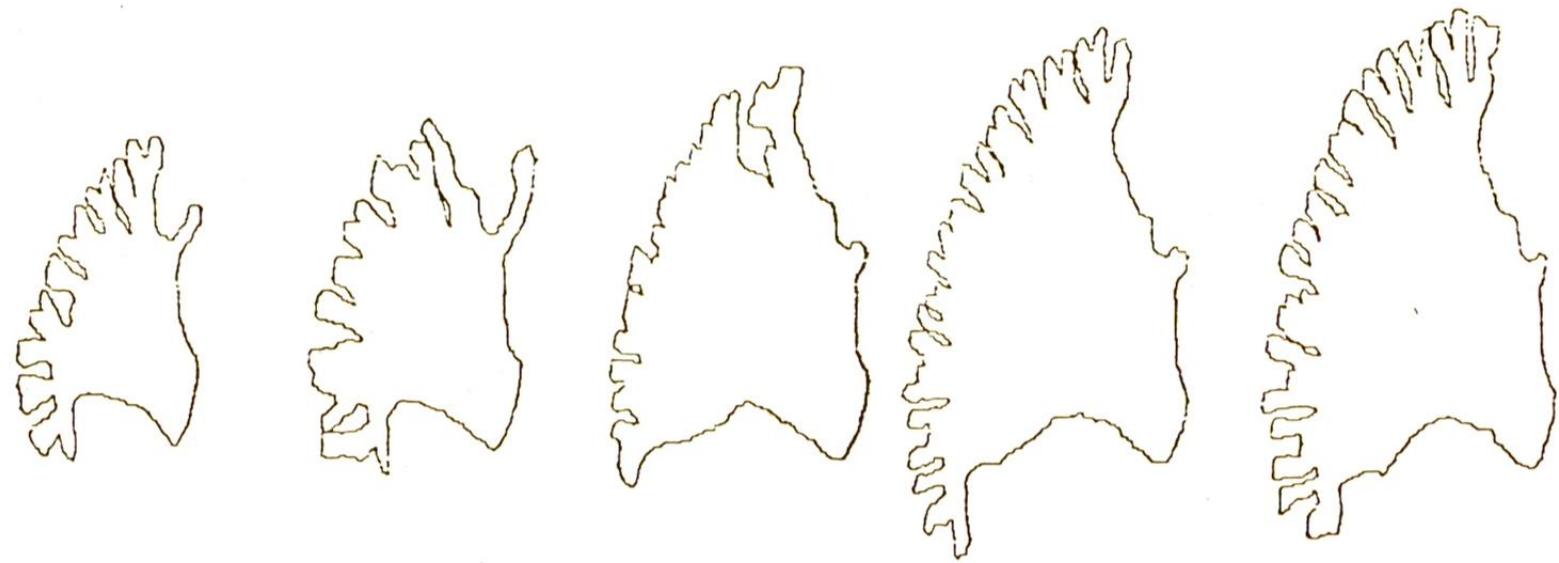


Respirometer tracing showing flush- pump action





Corrected 24 h oxygen fluxes in three corals
(colour) and PAR course (white diamonds)



12-31-85

6-24-86

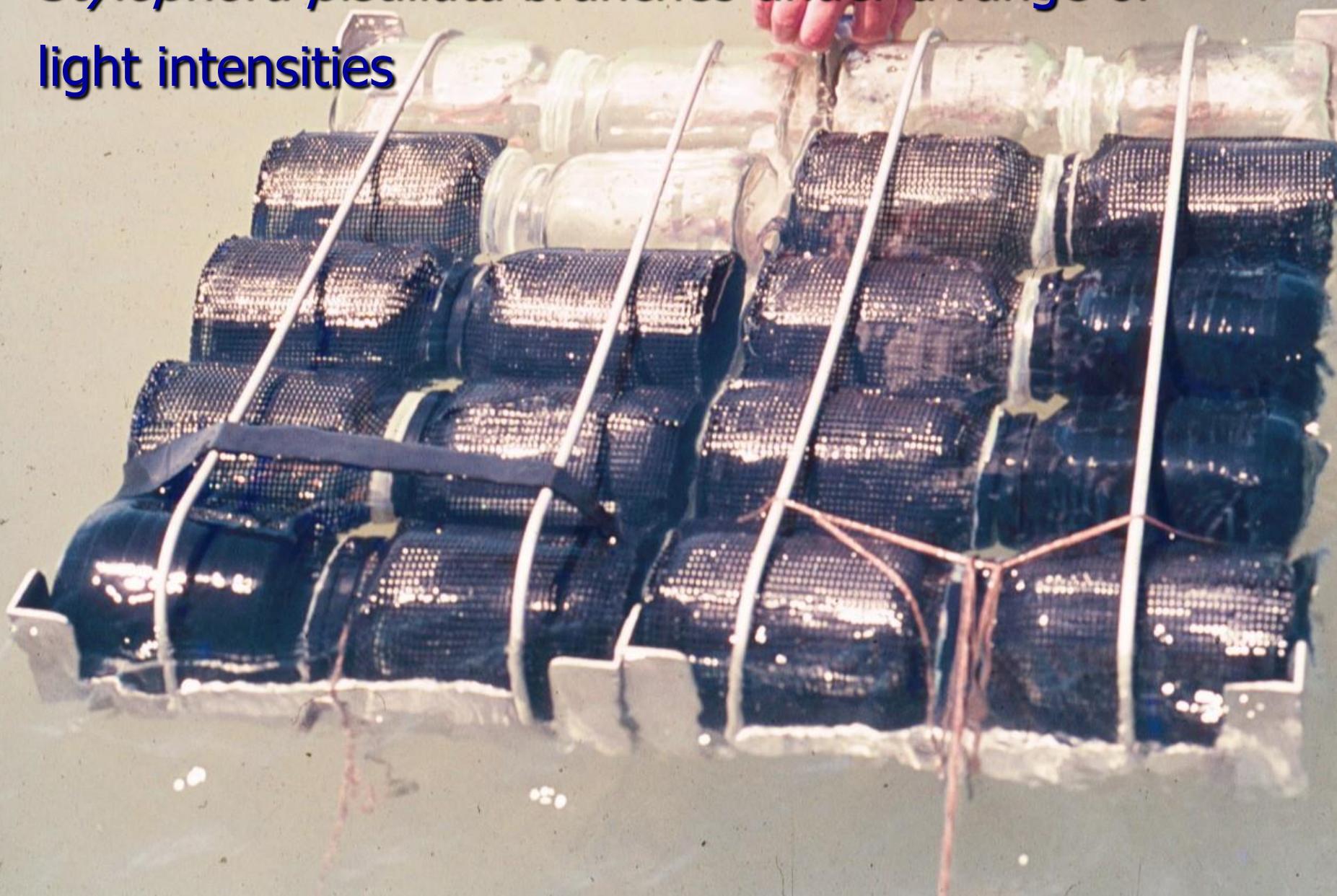
9-07-86

12-01-86

2-02-87

Digitised images of a *Millepora dichotoma* colony over two years

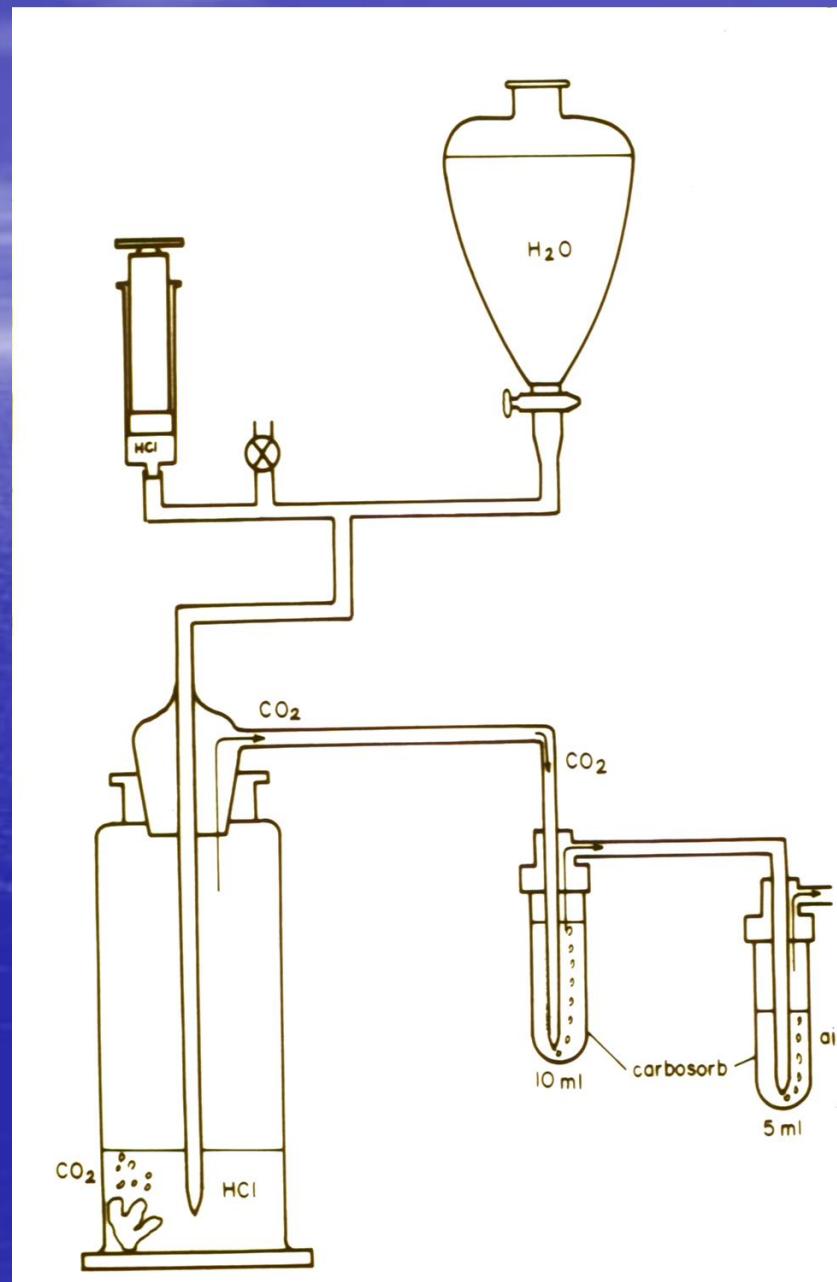
Radioactive carbon labelling of high and low light
Stylophora pistillata branches under a range of
light intensities

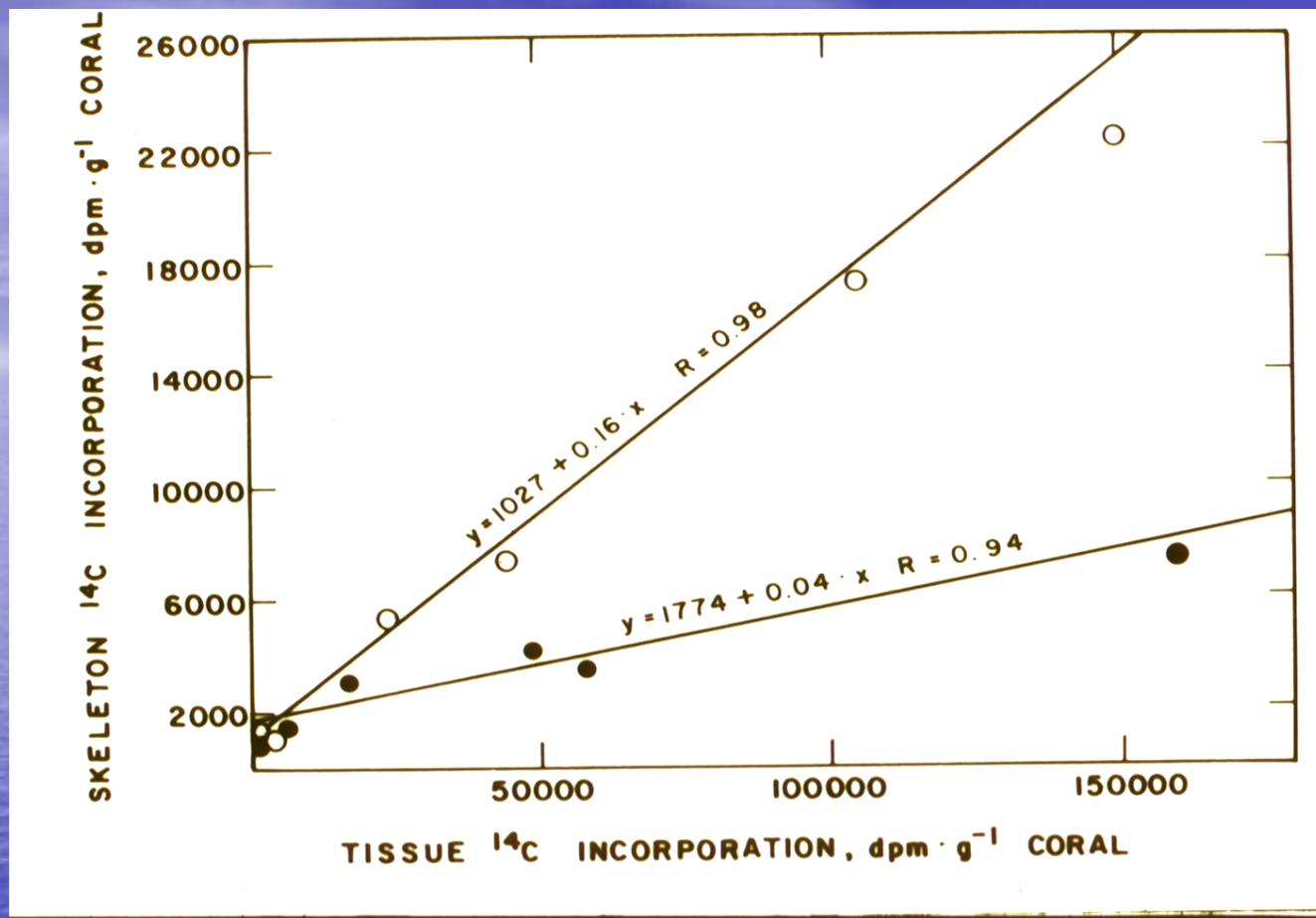




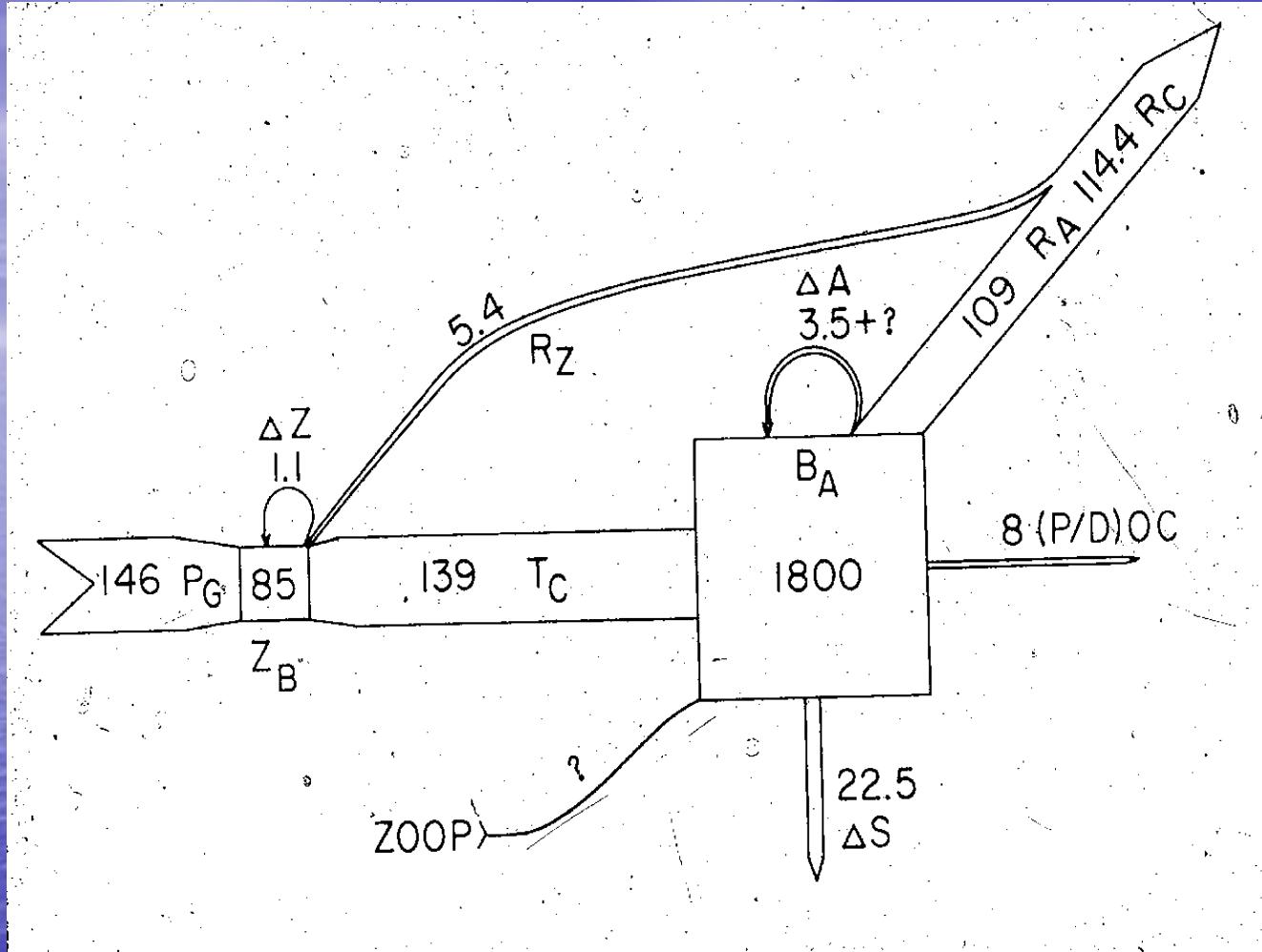
**Radiocarbon incubation, Nabeq
lagoon, Sinai**

Set up for coral skeleton dissolution and trapping of radioactive CO₂

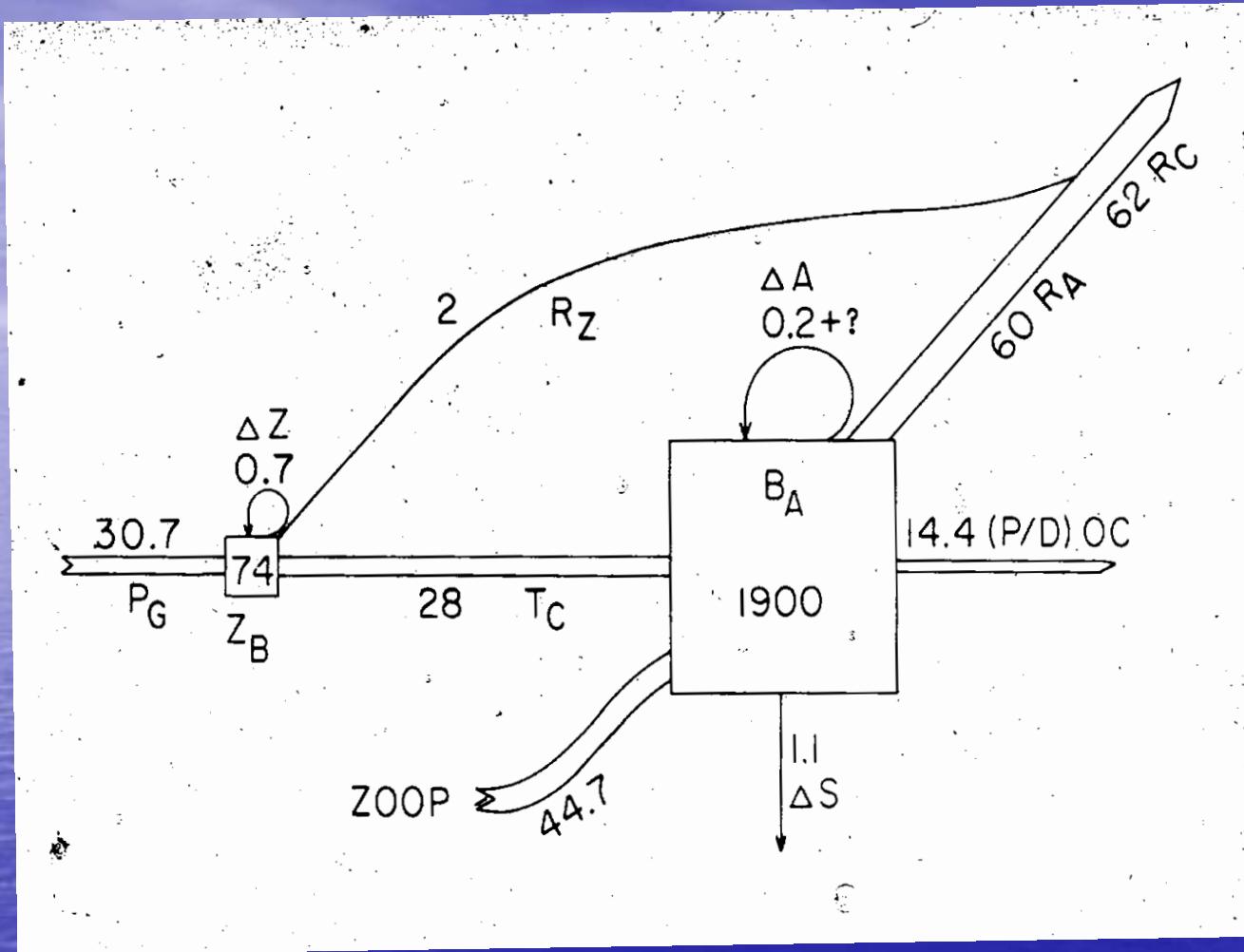




^{14}C incorporation into skeleton and tissue, high and low light *S. pistillata*

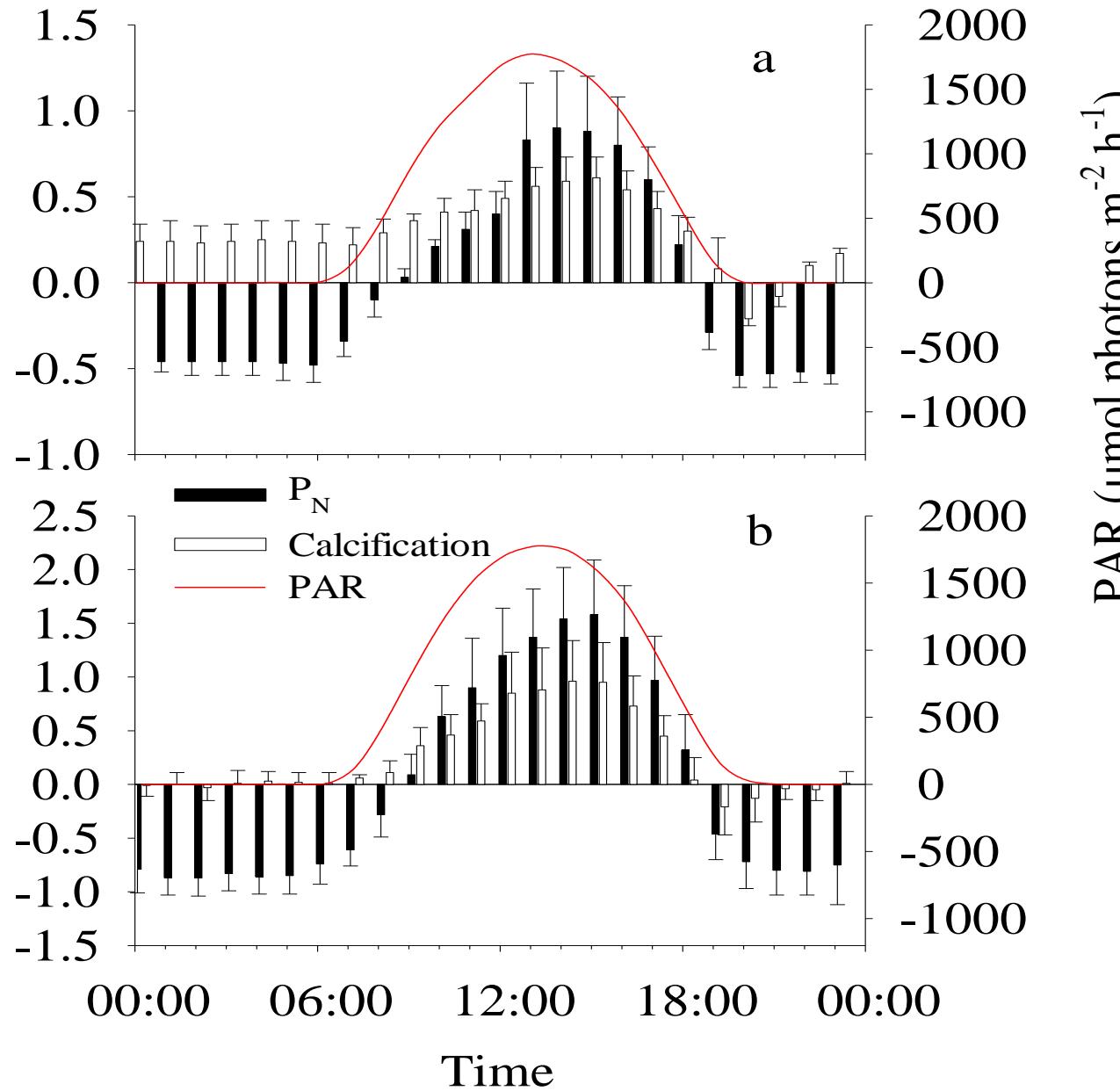


Carbon flow in high light *S. pistillata* colony, $\mu\text{g cm}^{-2}\text{d}^{-1}$

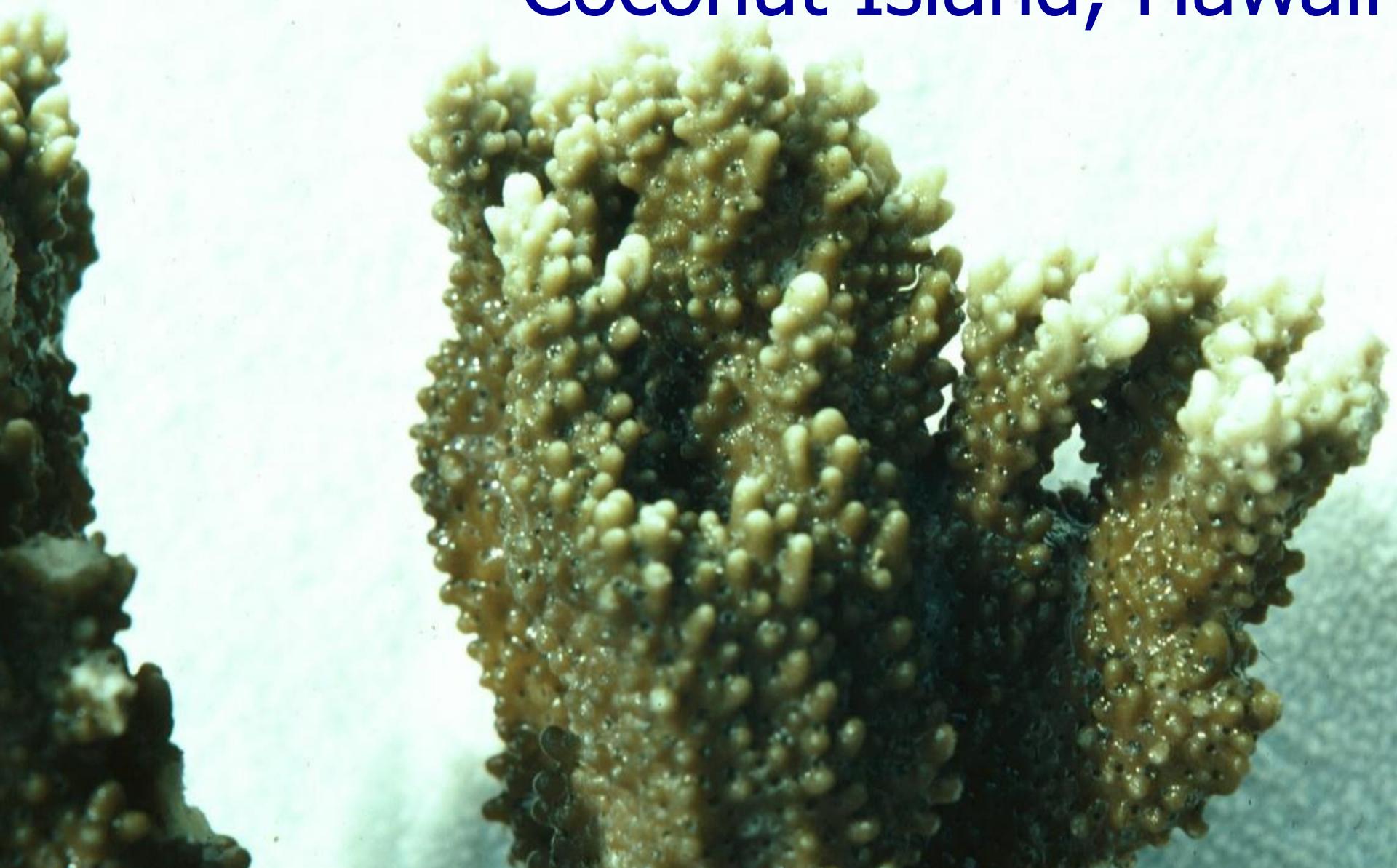


Carbon flow in low light *S. pistillata* colony, $\mu\text{g cm}^{-2}\text{d}^{-1}$

Oxygen flux ($\mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{cm}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$) or
Calcification rate ($\mu\text{mol CaCO}_3 \text{cm}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$)



Montipora verrucosa, High light,
Coconut Island, Hawaii



Montipora verrucosa, Low light,
Coconut Island, Hawaii



A close-up photograph of a coral colony, specifically Lobophyllia, showing its polyps in a contracted state. The coral has a light-colored, textured surface with darker, irregular patches. The polyps are small, rounded, and tucked into the coral's surface, appearing as small white or yellowish protrusions. The background is dark, making the coral stand out.

Lobophyllia, daytime, tentacles
contracted

A close-up photograph of a Lobophyllia coral polyp at night. The polyp is fully extended, showing its numerous small, rounded tentacles. The body of the polyp is a light cream or yellowish color, contrasting with the dark, silhouetted background. The surrounding coral structure is visible in the background.

Lobophyllia at night, tentacles
expanded

A close-up photograph of a Favia coral polyp. The polyp has a textured, reddish-brown body with several small, circular openings. Its tentacles are retracted, appearing as small, dark, circular indentations on the surface. The background is dark, making the reddish-brown color of the polyp stand out.

Favia, daytime, tentacles
contracted

A close-up photograph of a Favia coral colony at night. The tentacles are fully extended and illuminated from within, giving them a translucent, glowing appearance. Small, bright white dots, likely symbiotic organisms or sensoria, are visible along the length of each tentacle. The overall color palette is warm, dominated by yellows and oranges.

Favia at night, tentacles expanded



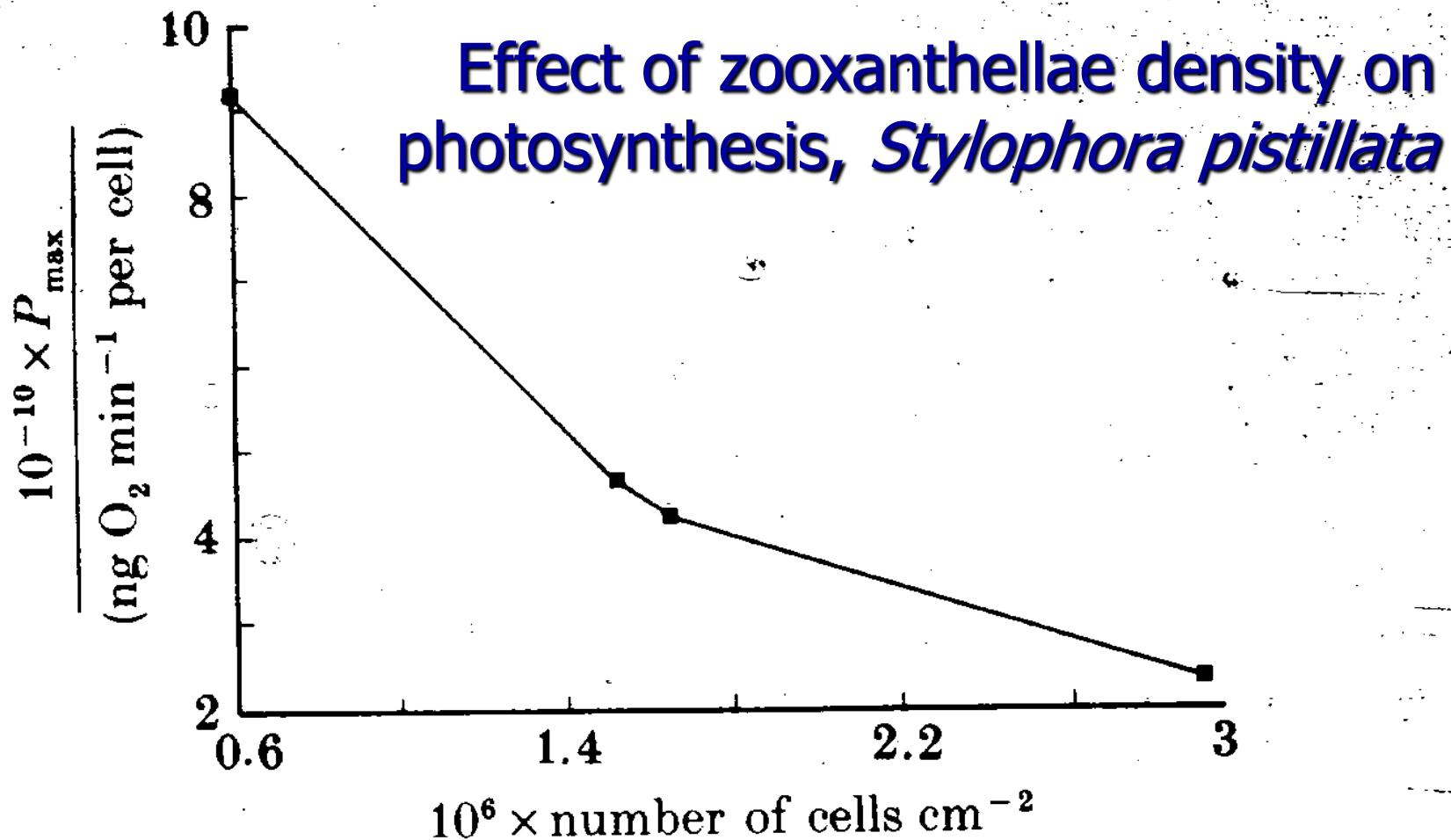
Acropora

Parameter Treatment	$\mu\text{g ch } a$ cm^{-2}	10^6 cells cm^{-2}	$\text{pg ch } a$ cell
Control	1.82	0.6	3.00
N+P	12.65	2.9	4.34
N+P/C	6.95	4.83	1.45

Effects of nutrient enrichment, *Stylophora pistillata*

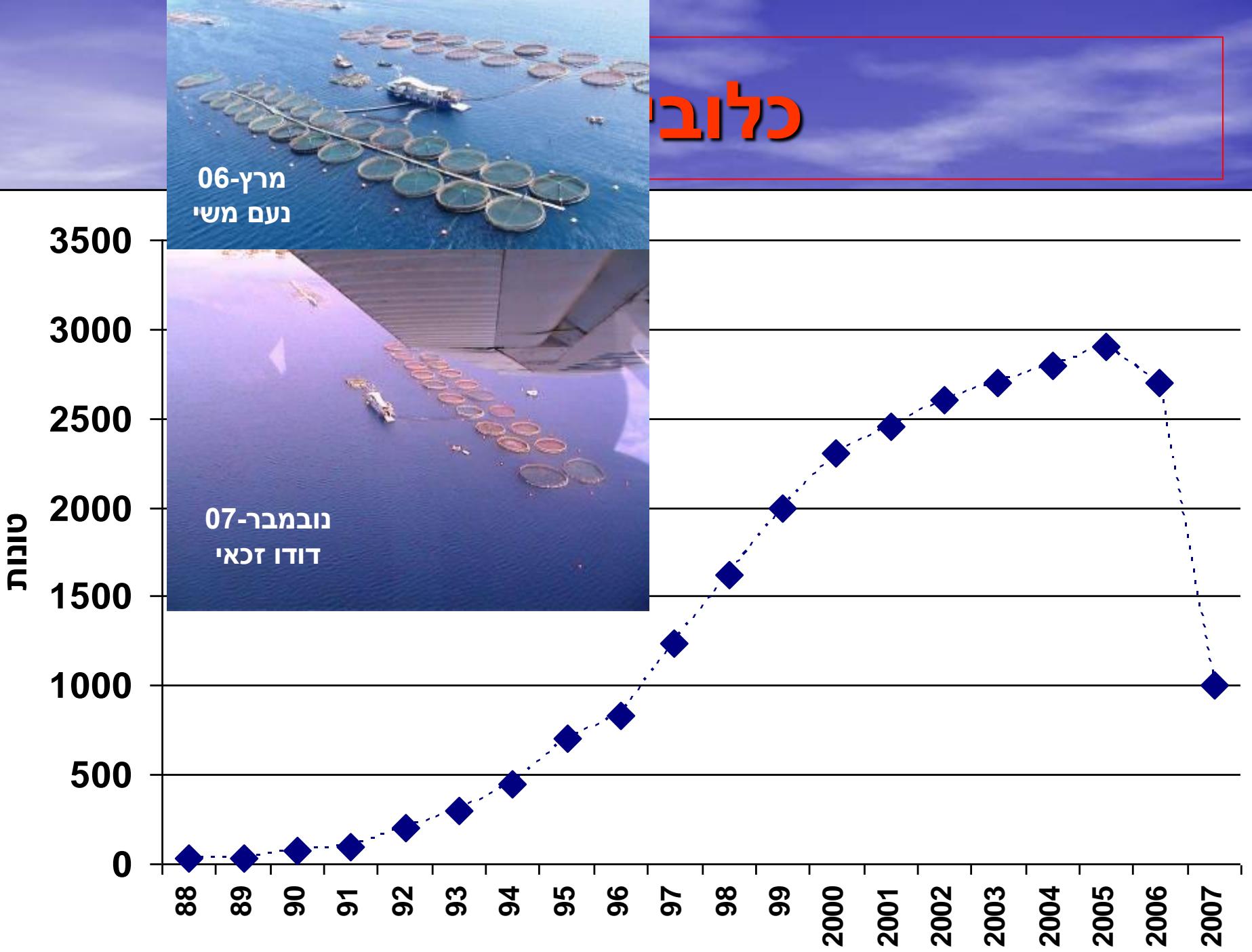
Parameter Treatment	$\mu\text{g ch } a$ cm^{-2}	10^6 cells cm^{-2}	$\text{pg ch } a$ cell
HL	3.6 ± 1.1	1.7 ± 0.3	2.2 ± 0.3
LL	14.2 ± 4	1.6 ± 0.1	8.3 ± 0.5
LL/HL	3.9	1.1	3.7

Effects of photoacclimation, *Stylophora pistillata*

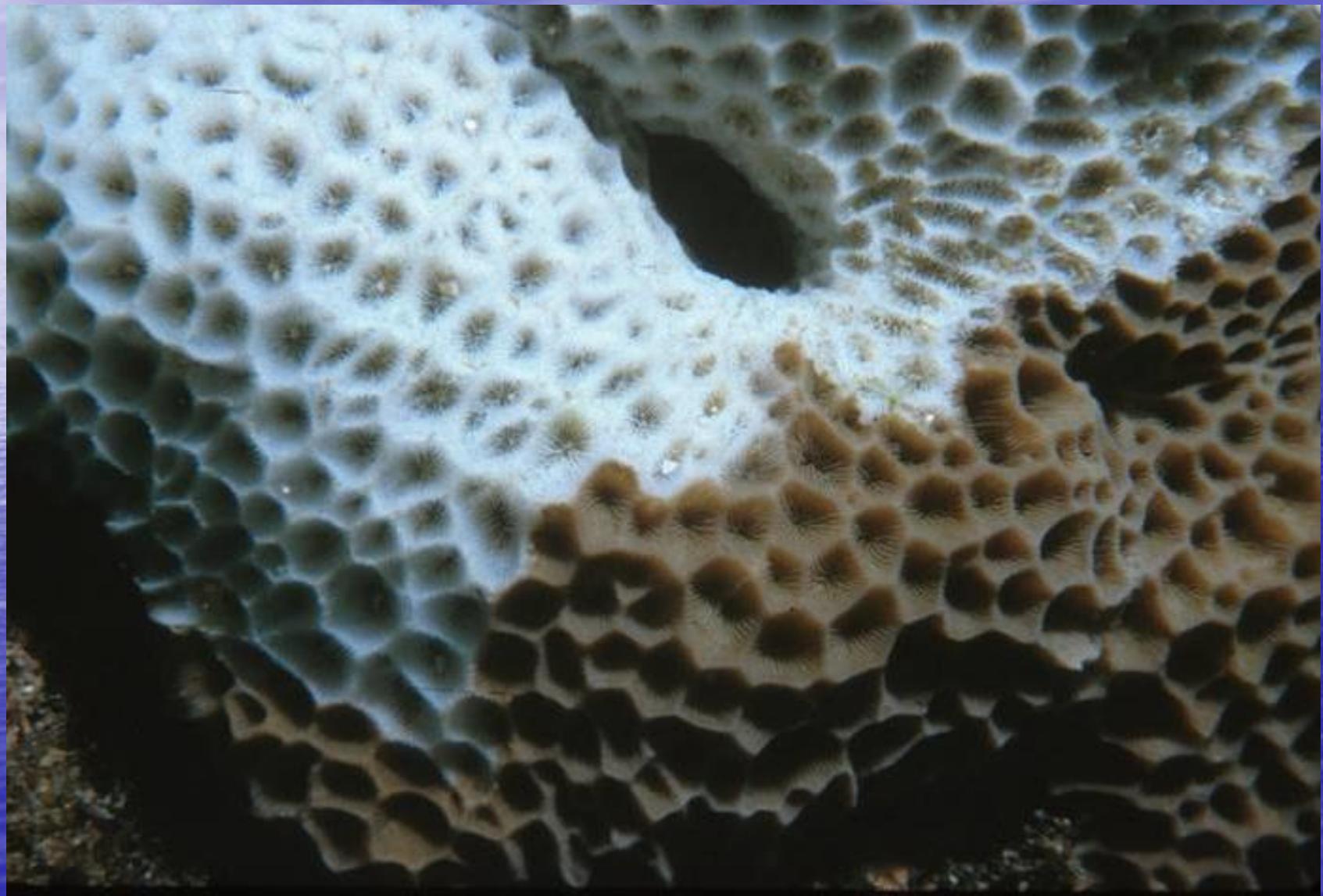


Eutrophication and algal overgrowth





Partial bleaching of coral colony



Sea surface temperatures in Tahiti and bleaching events

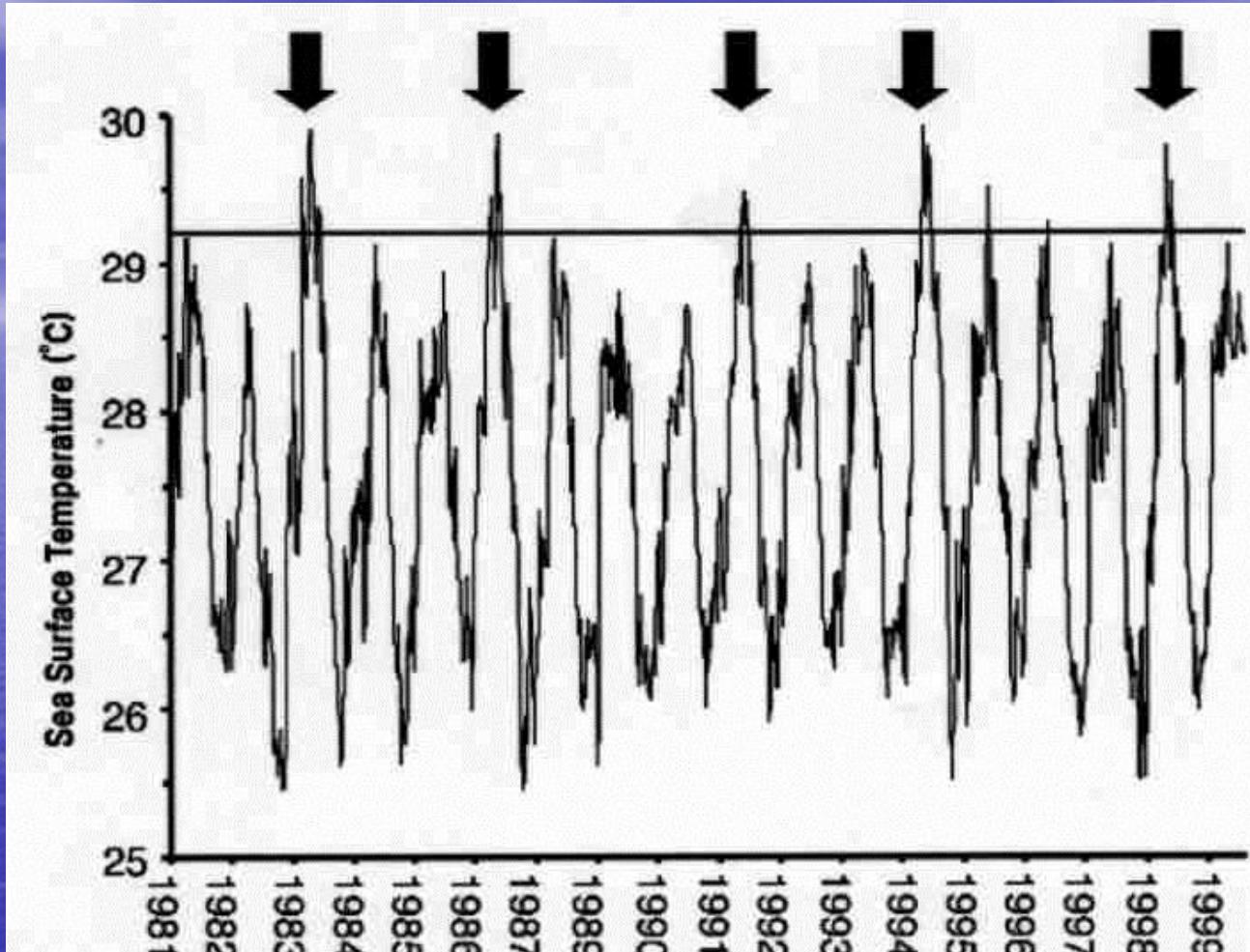


Figure 7. Weekly sea surface temperature data for Tahiti (149.5°W 17.5°S). Arrows indicate bleaching

Hoegh-Guldberg, 1999

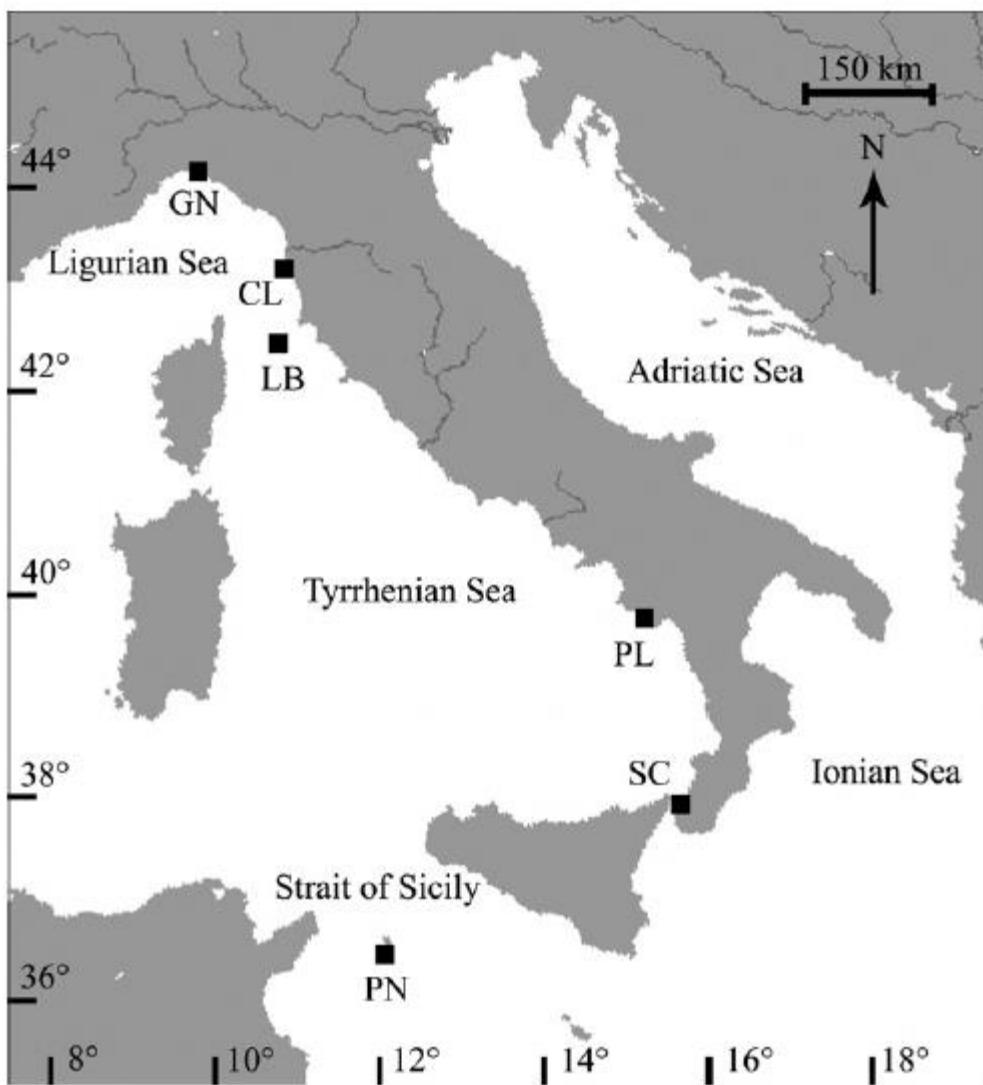


Fig. 2. Map of the Italian coastline indicating the sites where the corals were collected. Abbreviations and coordinates of the sites in decreasing order of latitude: GN, Genova, 44°20'N, 9°08'E; CL, Calafuria, 43°27'N, 10°21'E; LB, Elba Isle, 42°45'N, 10°24'E; PL, Palinuro, 40°02'N, 15°16'E; SC, Scilla, 38°01'N, 15°38'E; PN, Pantelleria Isle, 36°45'N, 11°57'E.

As a result of increases in pCO₂ and changing CaCO₃ saturation state, there was a 10 % decrease in calcification from 1890 - 1990 and 9 - 30 % from 1990 - 2100.

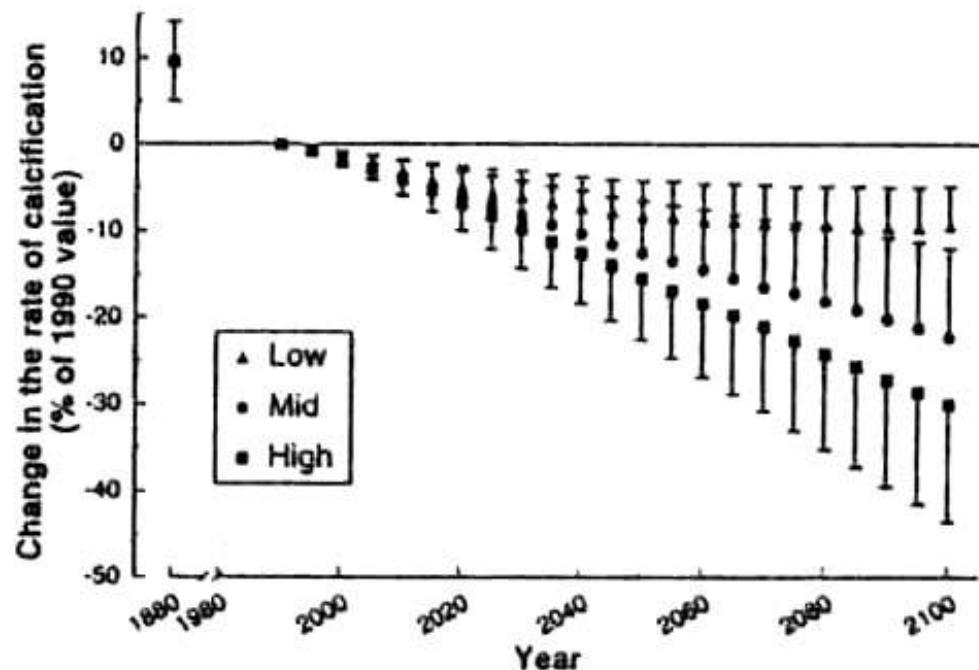
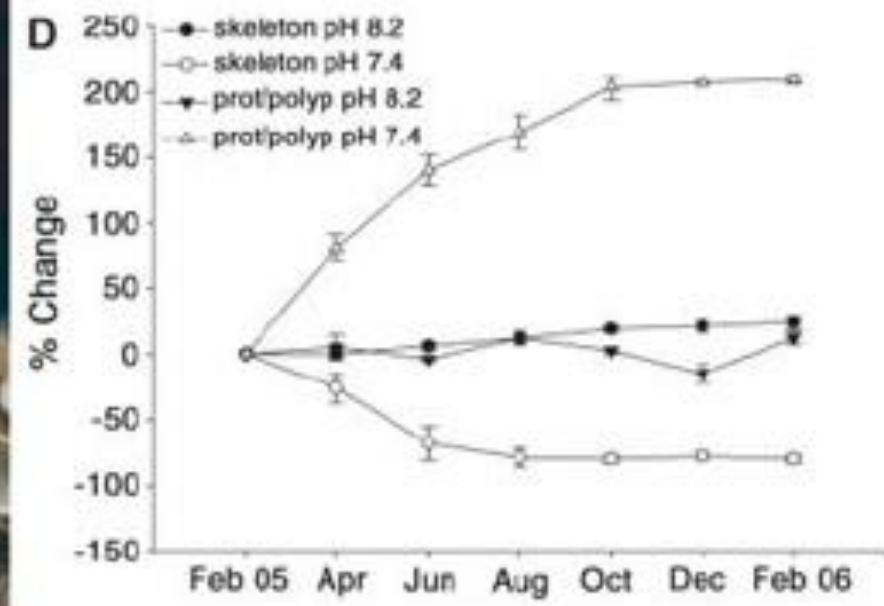
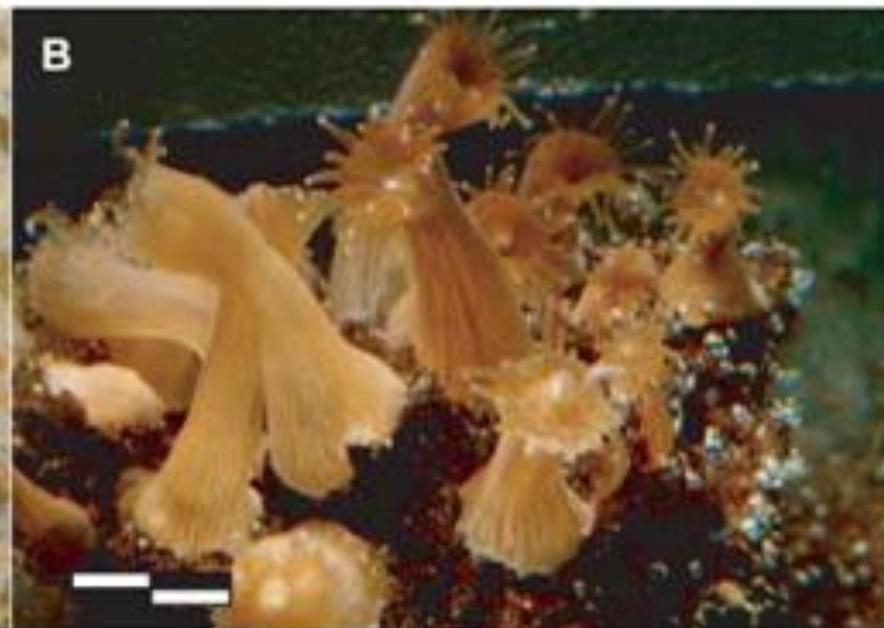
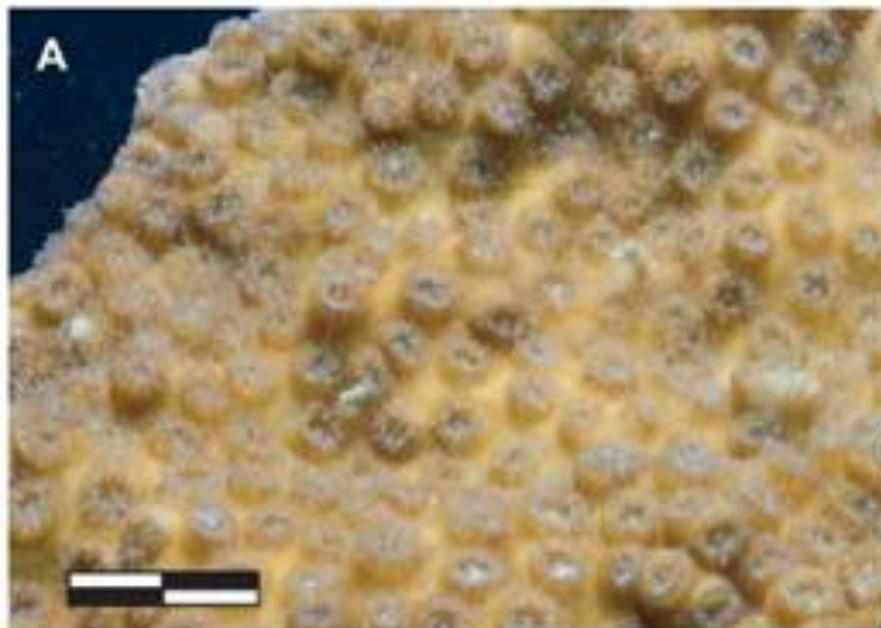


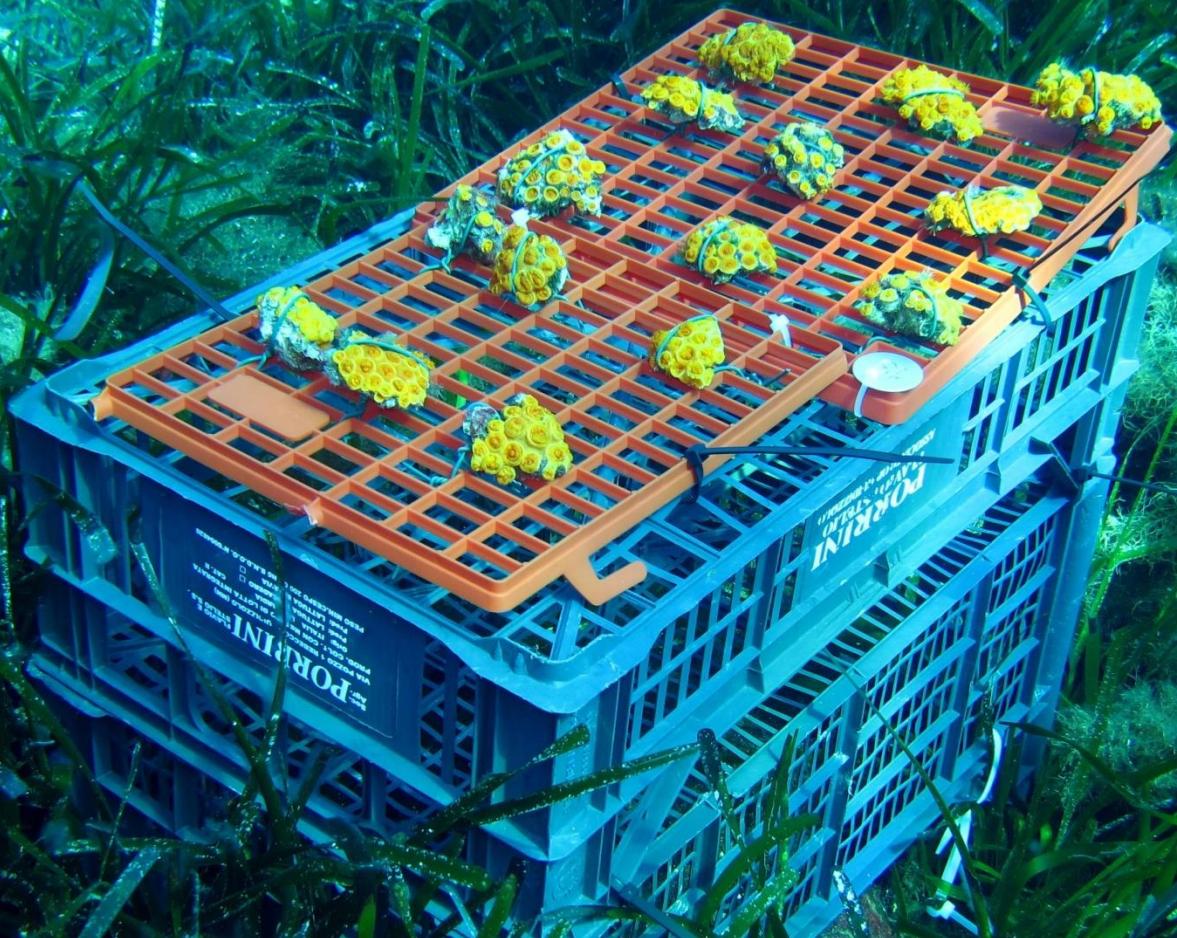
FIG. 9. Past and future changes in rate of CaCO₃ deposition (relative to 1990) of various marine photosynthetic and calcifying organisms and communities. Ω was calculated as described for Table 3. The following revised IPCC scenarios were considered (Houghton *et al.*, 1996): high (IS92e), mid (IS92a) and low (IS92c). Five of the data sets shown in Table 3 were used; the remaining two (Gao *et al.*, 1993a; F. Marubini and M. J. Atkinson, personal communication) could not be used because they did not cover the entire range of Ω encountered during the period 1880–2100. Mean \pm standard error of the mean; N = S.

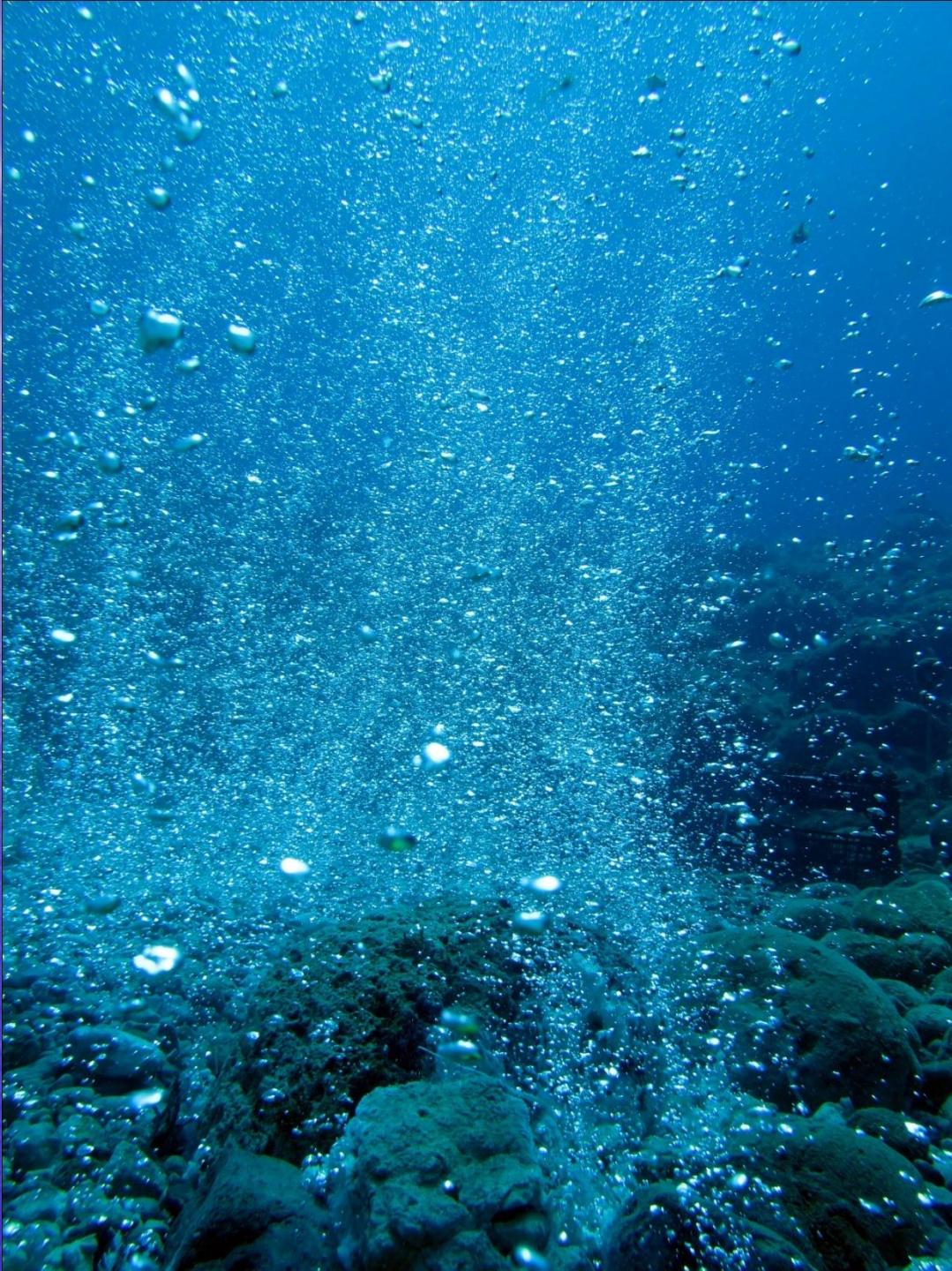


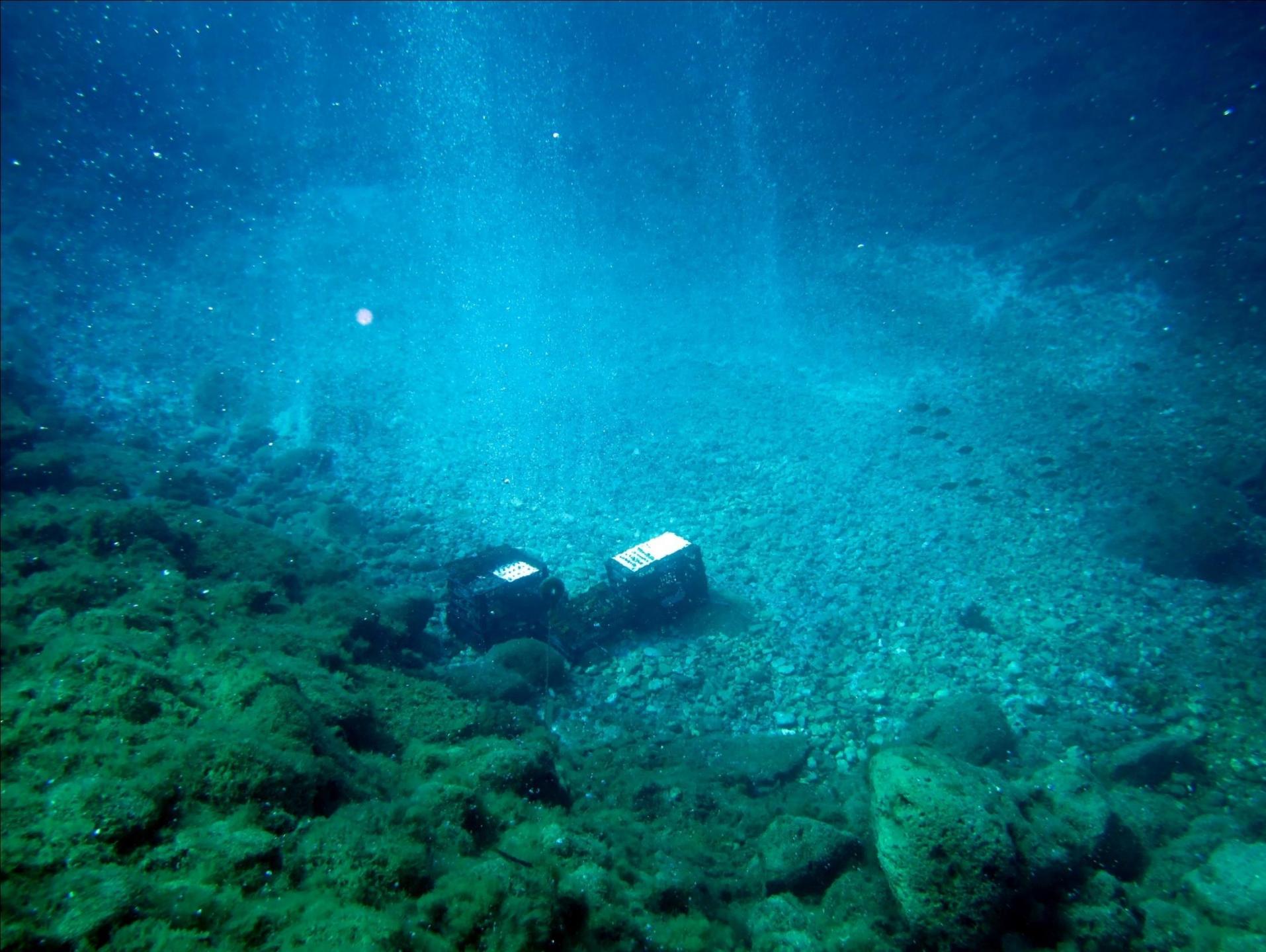








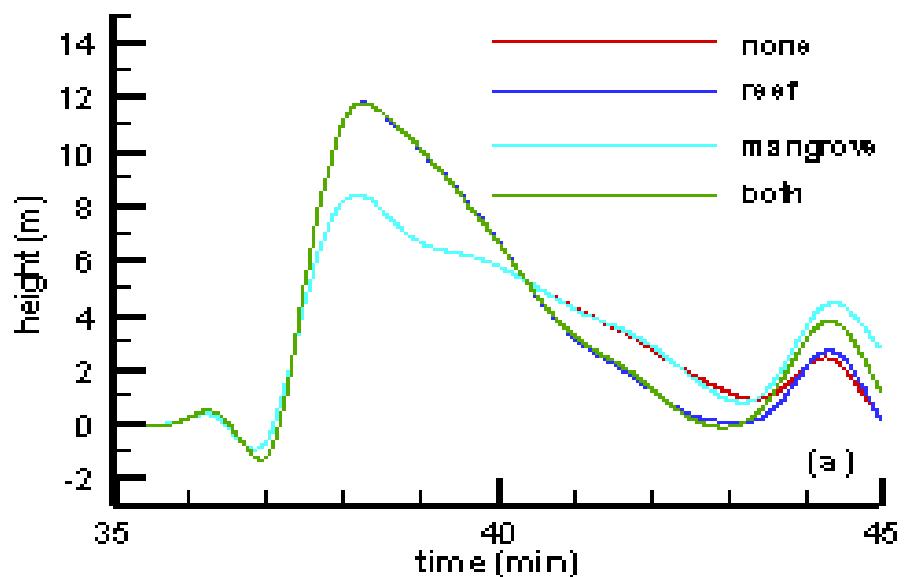




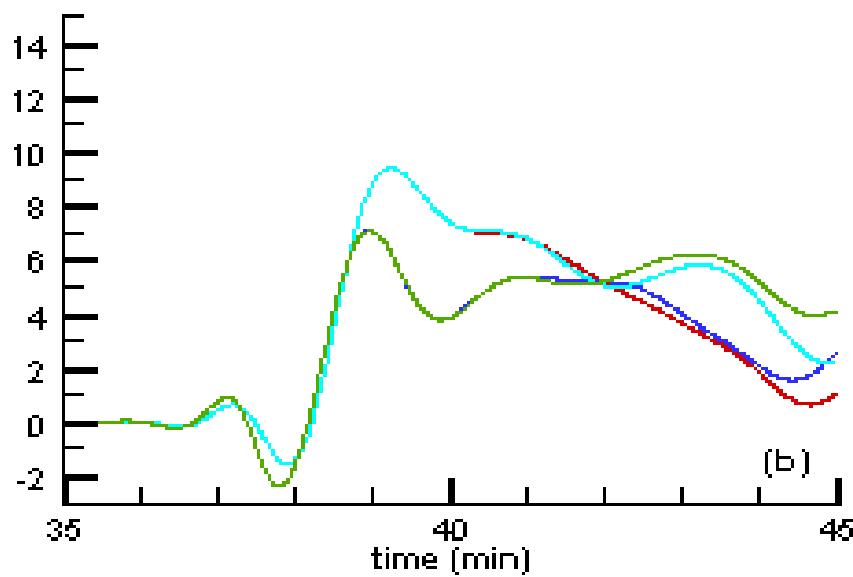




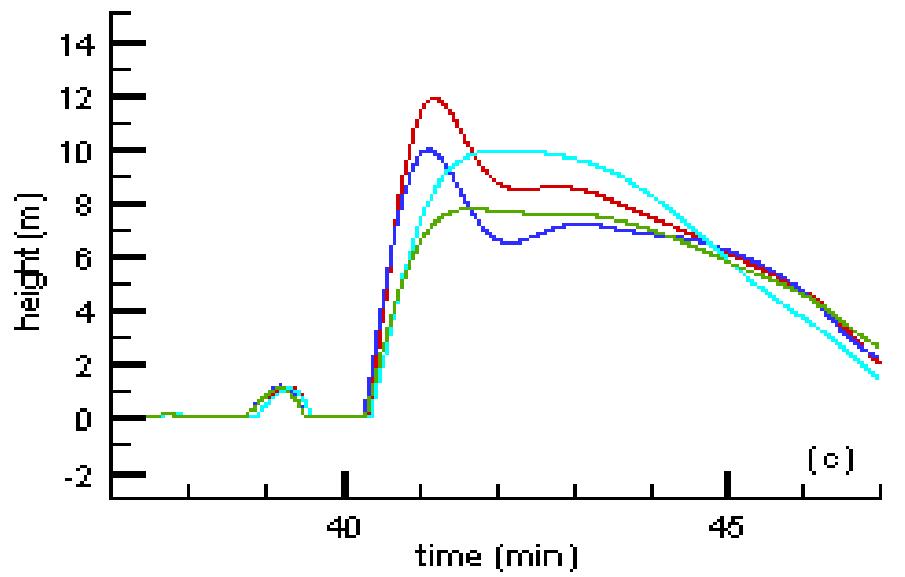




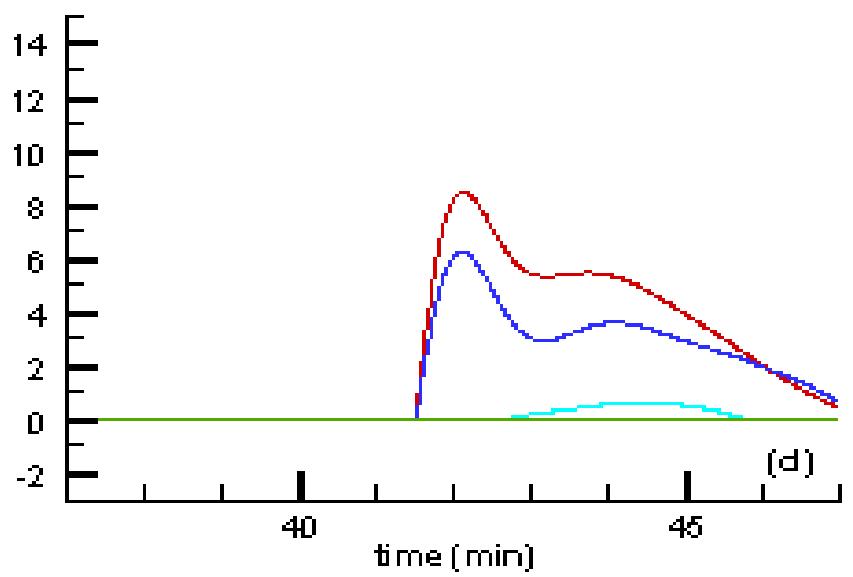
(a)



(b)



(c)



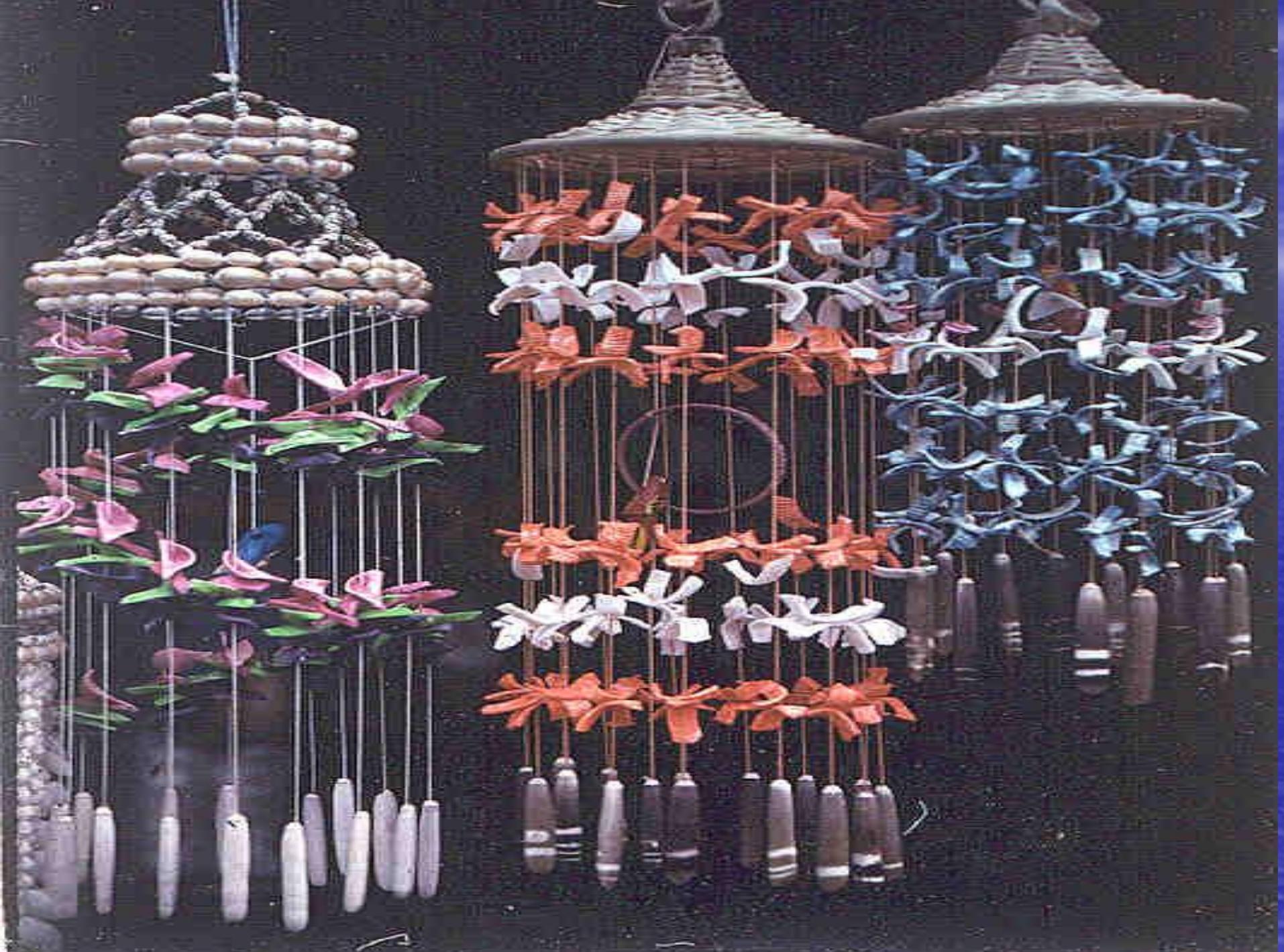
(d)

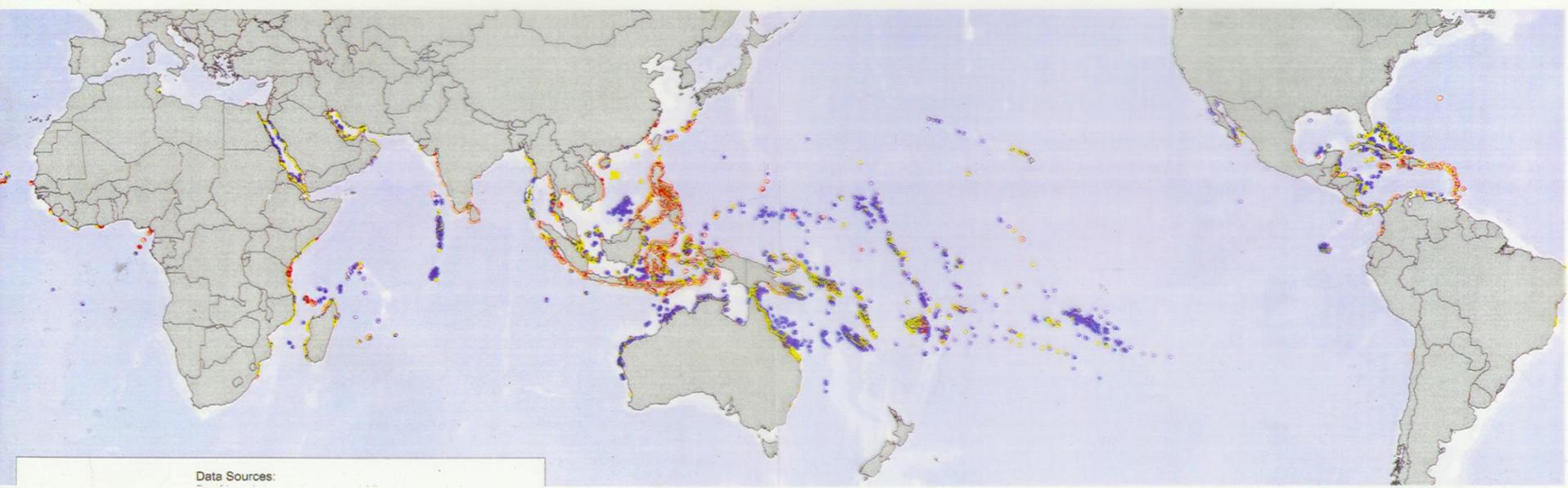


**Turkish 19th century
fort, Wasit, Sinai**

Sun drying parrot fish and giant clams, Eastern Sinai







LOSEICOM: החדשנות הרעות

- **עלית מפלס האוקיינוסים**
מקשה בתנאי החמצה
గוברת על השארות
האלמוגים באור
- **העשרה האוקיינוסים**
בחמרי דישון פוגעת
באלמוגים ומביאה
להשתלטות אוצרת
במקום
- **התהממות של מי**
האוקיינוסים מגבירה את
עצמתם ושיכחותם של
ארועי "הלבנה" של
אלמוגים והרס שוניות
- **חמצת האוקיינוסים**
מקשה על השקעת הגיר
על ידי אלמוגים ומאטה
את גדיותם

הוֹגֶן



של שוביות האלמוגים???

