

# Coral Planting Processes



# Corals build the home of the reef community

Large fish & predators

Small fish & animals

Corals





# Corals grow best:

- In clean water – (no mud and sediments)
- When there is no algae to overgrow them (low nutrient / high herbivory conditions)

These ideal conditions are often found in MPAs

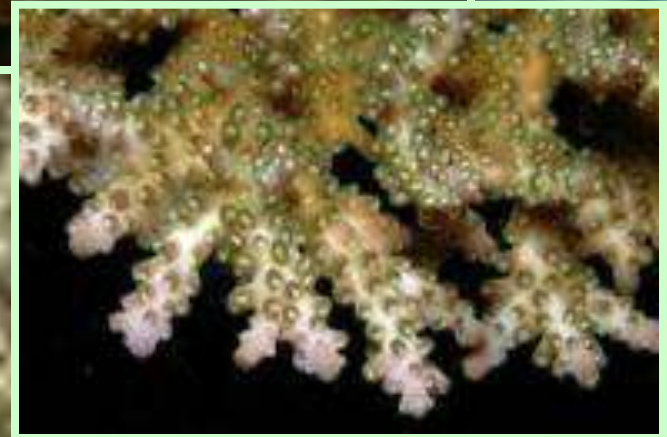
# Materials needed:

- Cement & mixing drum, plastic bottle
- Spade
- Stick
- Marine epoxy (Emerkit, Coral glue)
- Growing rack (mesh wire with metal or PVC frame)



# Collect "seed" material

- Small fragments of rare or desired corals are collected (genus *Acropora* commonly used).



# Prepare bases for new corals

- Cement bases are made for the coral fragments.





# Create new coral colonies

- "Seed" material is fragmented into small pieces & attached into cement bases.





# Grow new coral colonies

- New coral colonies are grown out on racks until they are larger (6-12 months).





# Transplant coral colonies

➤ Once larger, new colonies are transplanted to suitable habitats (MPAs & snorkeling trails).





# Option 2: Direct planting of coral fragments

- Requires less materials, but is fixed in place
- Best done with large fragments
- Use nails or glue to secure coral fragments to the reef







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