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Evaluation of Artificial Coral Reef and Natural Coral Reef

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Abstract

An artificial reef is a man-made, underwater structure, generally built for the cause of promoting marine life in areas of the generally featureless bottom surface. Many reefs are built by the deploying existing materials to create a reef. An artificial reef is a human made structure base that is built up of specific aim of promoting the marine life of an area.

Some artificial reefs were generally built such as reef balls made from concrete or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) whilst others are manmade coral reef items that have been sunk on purpose such as wrecks or construction debris matter. Regardless of how they are built artificial reefs generally provide hard surfaces where invertebrates such as oysters and barnacles as well as corals attach. The accumulation of these things can be easily making artificial reefs popular with other species of fish who will visit the areas to feed.

Keywords: Artificial Coral Reef; Natural Coral Reef; Underwater Sea; Marine Life

Discussion

The history of artificial reefs is a relatively new phenomenon however the history of them dates to the Ancient Persians. The artificial reefs built back then they were not for ecological reasons as described above conditions based on that but rather for trapping enemy ships and thwarting Indian pirates. The first time that an artificial reef was built for mainly purpose of the ecology is believed to have been in 17th century Japan when rocks and rubble were used to grow kelp and hence increase fish yields popularly.

Due to the vast number of manmade objects that can be sunk environmental laws are in place to protect the world's oceans. These laws are varying from country to country but most states that the items that are used should be sunk in areas where they will not disturb a current habitat as well as in places where they will not cause hazards for divers or marine life. Furthermore, the objects should be environmentally friendly and not be harmful towards the marine life.

The underwater museum in Cancun Mexico. The reef is a perfect one to place for an afternoon dive or a snorkel tour. There are organizations that help build reefs to restore reefs that have been damaged. You can volunteer and help with "planting" corals to restore reefs. Centuries-old practices to enhance subsistence and artisanal fishing have evolved to encompass increasing efficiency of commercial and recreational fisheries, producing new biomass in fisheries and aquaculture, boosting recreation and ecotourism opportunities, maintained of long life, and restoring coastal habitats and biodiversity, and advancing research.

Conclusion

Artificial reefs are used at different ways based on their scales in the marine environment's conditions of all inhabited continents, with the varying impacts. Whereas the much early scientific characterization of reef ecology addressed by the colonization and succession, more over the recent experimentation has been described by hydrodynamics, bioenergetics, food webs, the role of reefs in species recruitment.

A growing number of reefs are designed according to the life history of coral reef requirements of the species, assemblages, and systems of the different concern in the marine environment and are being intensely evaluated for performance. Ecological simulation is one advanced procedure being applied to integration of large data sets and forecasting results in a context of fishery and ecosystem management.

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