## ENCYCLOPEDIA of MODERN CORAL REEFS

Structure, Form and Process

## **Encyclopedia of Earth Sciences Series**

#### ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN CORAL REEFS – STRUCTURE, FORM AND PROCESS

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edited by

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	CON	CONTENTS	
Mangroves Norman C. Duke	655	Nutrient Pollution/Eutrophication Katharina Fabricius	722
Mariana Islands, Coral Reef Geology Bernhard Riegl	663	Ocean Acidification, Effects on Calcification Joan A. Kleypas	733
Mass Extinctions, Anoxic Events and Ocean Acidification John E. N. Veron	671	Oceanic Hotspots Paul Wessel	737
Mayor, Alfred Goldsborough (1868–1922)  Lester D. Stephens	678	Octocorallia Katharina Fabricius	740
Megablocks Cliff Frohlich, Matthew J. Hornbach and	679	Oil and Gas Reservoirs and Coral Reefs <i>J. Frederick Sarg</i>	745
Frederick W. Taylor  Meltwater Pulses	683	Ooids Maurice Tucker	752
Paul Blanchon Micrite	691	Pacific Coral Reefs: An Introduction James E. Maragos and Gareth J. Williams	753
Ian G. Macintyre  Microatoll	691	Packstone Peter Flood	776
Scott Smithers Microbes	697	Palaeosols Colin D. Woodroffe	776
Elizabeth A. Dinsdale  Mid Holocene	698	Paleoclimate from Corals Helen V. McGregor	777
Sarah Woodroffe  Midway Atoll (Hawaiian Archipelago)	700	Patch Reefs: Lidar Morphometric Analysis  John C. Brock and Monica Palaseanu-Lovejoy	785
James E. Maragos, Donald C. Potts, Barbara Maxfield, Daria Siciliano and Elizabeth Flint		Permian Capitan Reef System Rachel Wood	789
Mining/Quarrying of Coral Reefs Barbara E. Brown	707	Persian/Arabian Gulf Coral Reefs Bernhard Riegl and Samuel Purkis	790
Moating Scott Smithers	711	Peysonnell, Jean-Andre (1694–1759) <i>James Bowen</i>	798
Moats Scott Smithers	712	Phosphatic Cay Sandstone David Hopley	798
Molluscs José H. Leal	712	Plate Tectonics Paul Wessel	801
Mururoa Atoll Lucien F. Montaggioni	713	Platforms (Cemented) Roger McLean	812
New Caledonia Guy Cabioch	717	Poleward Extension of Reefs Colin D. Woodroffe	813
Notch and Visor Stephen Trudgill	721	Porites Michel Pichon	815

Time:09:30:26

### Au1 MOLLUSCS

#### **Definition**

The Mollusca are soft-bodied animals that usually have a hard, protective shell. They constitute the most diverse marine phylum and the most diverse group of coral-reef organisms (Paulay, 1997). Coral reefs provide substrata, protection, and food for molluscs (Caterall, 1998; Morton, 1983). In turn, molluscs influence reef growth and internal biological processes. Some gastropods prey directly on live coral tissue, causing, in some cases, a significant impact in structuring of reef communities. Bioerosion of live coral skeletons and coral rock alters and destroys, ultimately reducing them to fine, unconsolidated sediments. Bioeroders may be divided into the epilithic and the endolithic (Glynn, 1997). Using their reinforced radular teeth, epilithic bioeroders abrade limestone in the process of grazing on algae or other organisms. These include chitons, patellids, trochids, littorinids, and neritids (Glynn, 1997). Endolithic bioeroders bore into coral skeletons using chemical and/or mechanical processes. Bivalves in the genera Lithophaga, Gastrochaena, Fungiacava, and Choristodon are active borers, whereas Tridacna and

Hippopus show a limited degree of downward penetration (Glynn, 1997; Morton, 1983). Reef-building vermetid gastropods in the genera Vermetus and Dendropoma can be important contributors to the structure of coral reefs.

José H. Leal

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