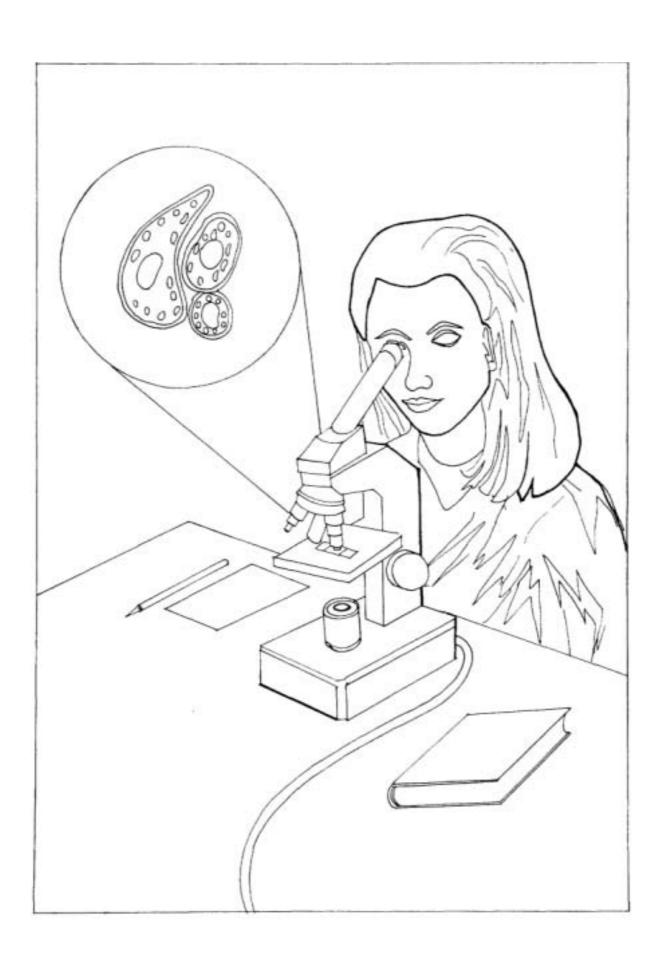
# ١- ٨رُيرُور وورمرد عيم

### 1. OUR ISLAND HOME

Do you know that our islands are made of a kind of rock called **CORAL** which is nearly 1000 feet thick in some places? This coral 'stage' on which we live is thousands of years old and has been built by billions and billions of little animals. They lived, grew shells and died in this coral forest that is all the time becoming thicker. The corals, the islands on which we live and the reefs on which we depend are very important to us and we must learn to treat them carefully and not harm or overuse them.

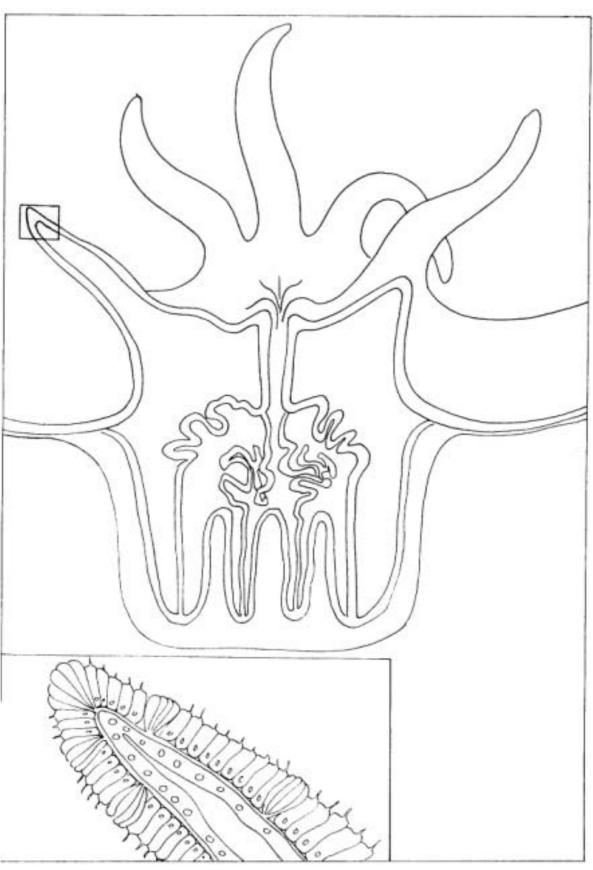


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### 2. THE ANIMAL THAT MAKES CORAL

The very small animal which helps to make the coral rock needs clean sea water and plenty of sunlight to live in.

When this animal is young and very tiny, it is called a **LARVA.** The larva of the animal which makes coral, swims about in the sea looking for a hard rock surface on which to fix itself. Once it attaches itself to the rock, it starts to grow. Let us explore what happens next.



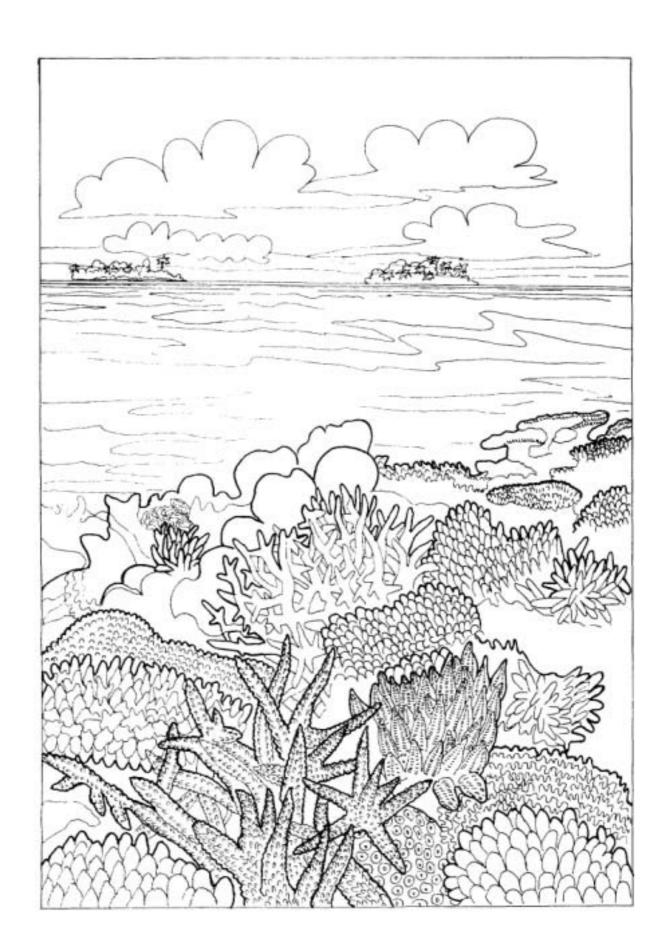
## 3- تَمْرُ رُحِرُ شُرَوْمُ مُوْمُ مُوْرُدُ وُمُوا

و درور عدد وروده فالوود دود بدر الرودور دود دود سِرَوْدٍ وَمُرْدُ رِوْدٍ وَمُوْدُو الْمُؤْدُونُ سِرْدُوْ وِالْوِادُ وَقُوادُ وَفُوْدُ 1212 - 5. 132 - 27 11 11816. 14181 14 KK - 1866. 64 1111 و و و دَوَوَهِ وَيَهُوْ وِيْرِدُو وَدُوا وَمُرْدُووَ وَ فَرَدُو وَمُوَ وَمِرْدُو وَمُرْدُووُ وَمُرْدُو وَمُرْد غِيرُغِنَا وَصَارُونَ وَغِيرُهُمَا وَضَّى الْمُرْدُونِ وَرُودُ وَالْمُورُ الْمُرْدُونُ الْمُرْدُونُ الْمُرْدُ 13764374 747711673 ورور دو مدد وصورت مروث دور مدد سرس بهورد ورود ور دوور عددور دورود دورود دورو ودورو مودورو ورورورون ومورون وهروم ووزو دواوروروم وو الدو 3131, 267, 313131 115-7 113 1437 25 335 23.55 ورونا وود وروود ورود ودو والمرد ودور وورد وود مود مود بد وَوَوْ وَمُولِولُونَ مُنِي وِلْمُورُ وَمُولِ وَمُورُ وَمُنِ الْمُولُولُ وعود فردددو ودورو وو دوداد دومه فرمه فروه فرفاده تَدَوِدُنَا لَا يُرِينُ الْمُلْلِدُةُ مُلِكُودُكُ فِي الْمُرْجِعُهُمُ لَمَاكُ בַּבְנַבְנָ עַנְיֵנָ עַנִינְנָנִי

### 3. THE CORAL POLYP

When a larva grows big, it becomes a **POLYP.** It is then a small, soft tube, and looks like a little tree with its 'branches' swaying in the water. The other end of the tube, which is fixed to the rock, is really a 'mouth'. The long, finger-like 'branches' are called **TENTACLES** and they collect food for the polyp.

Many big fish and other animals in the sea attack the polyp. So it has to protect itself. For this, it grows a hard, cup-like shell fixed around its base, or 'mouth'. These tiny stone cups are made of limestone and are called **CORAL**. When there is danger around, the tentacles quickly fall back into this shell.



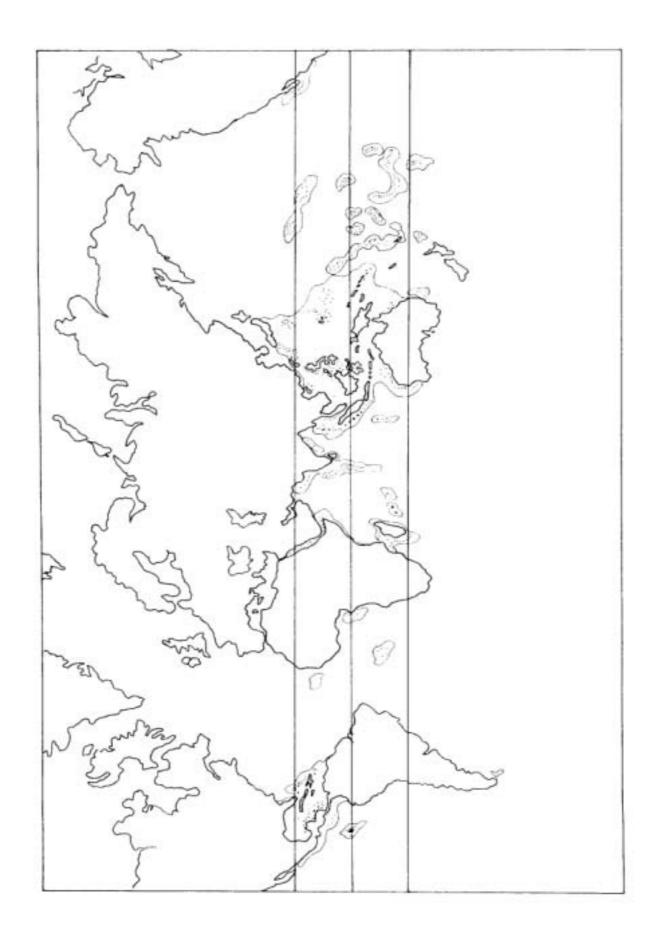
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المرو لموتد لا المفروط المامودوم لالله المي الإر المؤرد وتبياد ولادودون. لمالمه فاقتاع وترو ومصورو بيلام لادور الله ود المعادر ويرتبو المتاه المعلمولالمولال

لمَدُ وَقَلَدُ وَعَلَمُ لَمُلَاثِمُ مَنَالًا وَعَلَمُ وِكَمُو كَامُو وَمِوْ وَوَوَلَا اللَّهُ تَمِنَهِ مَمَدُ هَوِ لَلْوَقَالِمُ وَمَدُ ظَامٍ لَمِلْمِنَالُا لِلْلِلَّ غَوْمُ ظَامٍ مُحَمَّدُونَالُا فَلَمُلَكَ مَنَافِقًا مُثَلِّقَةٍ نَفَمَ رَفَوْتَهِ مِلْلًا كَمُو بِلَالًا

### 4. OUR CORAL REEFS

Corals grow and branch outwards all the time. Slowly, very slowly, they form an underwater forest of skeletons and living creatures. Over a very long time, overthousands of years, new coral polyps regularly build their colonies layer upon layer on skeletons of the old, forming huge blocks of coral which are called coral reefs.



## 5- تائر و مرو در شرم و برائه و تاريخ مرو مرور مردور؟

لريالا الرائدلانو الدو يرو المداول الريا ويا الالاوو المهادوني بالمهادي المراويون المراوال 14 2335 23,0035 340 332 1 46,253,33133 344,344 .333222 213 ورو ويناو يودون و ووور رون ودور وروز الروودية يواده (الانزر فرووور ويوور ويواد وويروور يو وهنا نواد عزاد الماد ولا نونند ولانالمدود رَوْدَهُ دَوَلَهُ وَلَا عَمُهُمُ وَهُرُولُ لِأَوْلِهُ وَوَلَمُوا كَامُورُ عَمْ عَمَاهُمِ دُورُودُ لَيْحِيْدُلُهُ مَوْلَتِي شَالَ لَمْ لَيْ الْفِيدُ وَالْوَدُو وَفَرَ وريون وريون المراها والمن المراه المرين المراه الموادور. ورود الرياد المون الرياد المراه المراه المراد المان المراه المراد دور. ورود عوددو ودوده. ورودشیداد شنه دودو دوسید عرده. ورودشیداد شنه دودو چېددېدې ددې دېدې پېرېدون دېدېدې دېدېدې دېدېدېږ. ددېدې پوټې څوپې ددېدې درې دونې د دروم ديد لا فللله وهود مرسة ومورود عددو مد ودووو وورو فرور المرا المراور والمراور والمراور والمراور المرا المرور فَيِنَهِ خَفَفَةً رُوْ لَهُوَ وَهُوَا لَا يُولِّي وَنَدُوْ رُفِي رَبِيلًا لِرَمُ وفرورون الدو برو ودوو.

### 5. WHERE ARE CORAL REEFS FOUND?

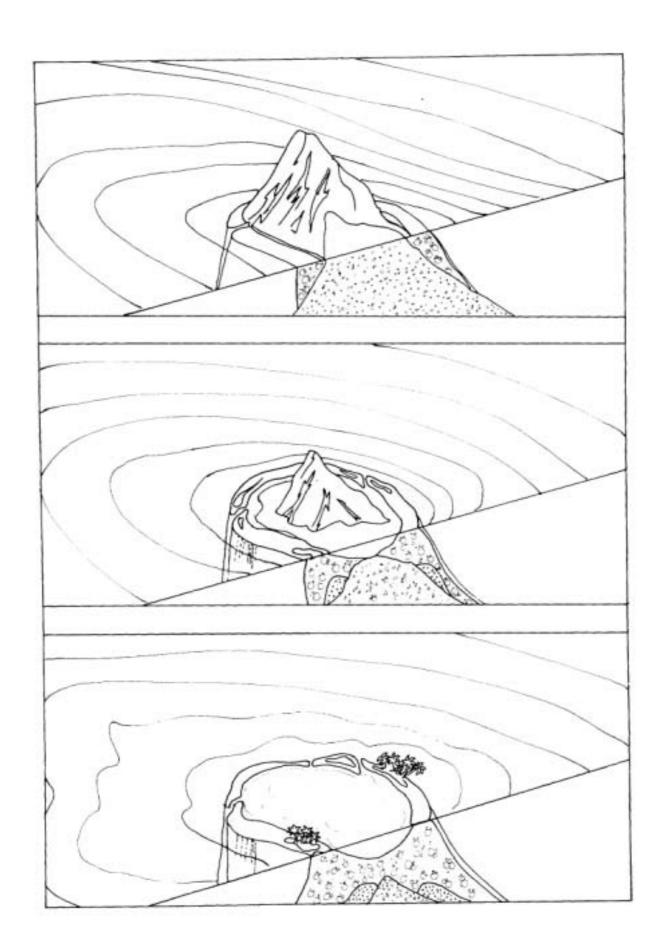
Corals are not found all over the world. They can grow only under certain conditions:

- They need a solid base to attach themselves to.
- The seawater should be warm and not get colder than 20°C.
- The water must be shallow, clear, clean and salty.

Clear and clean water allows sunlight to pass through it and this helps the food, on which polyps feed, to grow. Only shallow, clear warm waters can give coral polyps the three things they need:

- The plants that live within the coral polyp's body;
- Plankton to feed on; and
- Calcium carbonate to build their shells.

Such water is found all around the Maldives. We are, thus, lucky to have the conditions which allow coral reefs to grow. And in our coral reefs there are many wonderful things to see.



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عَلَمُونَمُوْ تَامُوْ دُوْمُو رُوْمُو قَوْدُ مُومُ مُرَةٍ مُرَمُ مُرَةٍ وَلَمُومُ وَمِرْهِ وعلق وحفد خدوده عملت فقد وعدد سارونو دودع دهدد المراور والرواد من والمرواد ورو والرار والمراد والمراور عروم برودو. دولانه دعرم وعروب عدد وردو دووو دوده المناف المروع وفر ولا وقر فرون والمراق المراود وتروورون وال فرد زفر دفرو ودور وادرا الارتدارو والرا . 33337 26 3336 . 2823 . 3375 مَمُوْدُ وَمُورُ وُرُمُونُ وُلُولُمْ بِإِلْمُدُودُولُوا وَمُرْدُ بِيرَ سَوِيرُوسُومُ وَالْمُمْوَ لَمُمُ وَجِمَعُ مُنْفُدُ عُمِمُ مَعُوْ مَهُوْ وَيَ مُجِوِّهِ مِحْدُرُودُ اللهُ الْمُدْعُدُو المَدْرُ الدِيْرُ اللهِ وَالْمُدْ الْرُوْمُورُولُ مَعِرْمُ مُنْهُ مُورِدُ وَمُرِدُهُمُ مُعْرَهُونِهِ عَمُو كَمِدُ وَمِدْمُ وَدُرُ ب رُون عُوم مُعُدُد برون ورد دُار بردو وعد والمراد و مرد دو. وقفت فالمروورة ورث لمنوزع وفهزمه غيرت ور وعرع ووب ئو فدم فر دوروم كاووم ند برفورم زودوو بروم دود دودود

### 6. THE CORAL RING

Sometimes the coral forms a ring-shaped wall which encloses a pool of water. The wall is called a REEF and the pool is called a LAGOON. A lagoon is protected by living coral reefs and is a very rich fishing ground. This ring of coral and the lagoon within is called an ATOLL. Our country has 26 atolls.

How did atolls form? Many scientists think that, millions of years ago, there were big volcanoes rising from the seabed and their peaks were near the surface of the water. Corals began to grow around these peaks and, over time, circled them almost like a ring around a finger. Gradually, the volcanoes sank back into the sea, leaving behind only the circular ring of coral which then enclosed a shallow lagoon.

