## WAKING UP

# ON THE REEF

# WHAT'S FOR -O- LUNCH?

### **Navigation Instincts**

- → Bumphead Parrotfish exhibit a behaviour known as **site** fidelity, meaning even without a GPS, they can return to the same sleeping spots and feeding zones
- → They rely on visual cues from coral formations, water depth, and light



parrotfish used to be potted reguarly, bu ow they're quite difficult to find.

### "Not-so-great at hide-and-seek"

→Sleeping in groups in shallow, predictable spots makes it easy for fishers to find them night after night

 $\rightarrow$  Listed on the IUCN Red List as vulnerable - meaning their population is declining

### Habitat Highlight - where do we hangout?

→ Small caves and crevices in the reef slopes or lagoons

bometopon muricatum), a reef-cleaning,

coral-crunching herbivore!

- → Areas with rich coral cover and minimal fishing pressures
- → Prefer massive hard corals like Porites or overhangs in rocky reef

### Distribution

Cocos (keeling) Island

→ Great-barrier reef

→Micronesia



click the map for more info



### **Biomineral Superpower**

The Parrotfish Beak

The beak is made of some of the strongest biomineralised

[ Diamond	]	10
[ Fluorapatite	]	5
[ Gold (Au)	]	2.5–3
[ Silver (Ag)	]	2.5–3
[ Copper (Cu)	]	2.5–3
		*** 1

### \*Mohs Hardness Scale

material in nature - great for scraping coral!

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[ Fluorapatite	]	5
[ Gold (Au)	]	2.5–3
[ Silver (Ag)	]	2.5–3
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### Healthy parrotfish populations help coral reefs ( bounce back after storms or bleaching events by supporting a healthy balance

### Supporting reef recovery

**Ecological** 

**Importance** 

Parrotfish use their beaks to scrape off

algae and bite bits of dead coral helping

clean the reef and create new sand

How much sand?

Each fish can produce hundreds of

kilograms of sand per year!

between corals, algae, and invertebrates