# Article information:

Ex situ reproduction and recruitment of scleractinian coral Galaxea fascicularis | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00227-023-04175-7>

# Article summary:

1. This study aimed to monitor the post-settlement growth and development of scleractinian coral larvae by collecting adult Galaxea fascicularis colonies from a specific location and recording their early life cycle for one year ex situ.

2. The results showed that G. fascicularis could reproduce sexually when reared in a pond for two years, with spawning occurring in April and May in synchrony with wild corals.

3. The mean diameter of G. fascicularis recruits was 4.74 ± 1.12 mm in the first year, but the survival rate decreased continuously every month, with the most severe decline occurring in the second month, from 80.87% to 50.82%.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides detailed information on the study conducted to monitor the post-settlement growth and development of scleractinian coral larvae by collecting adult Galaxea fascicularis colonies from a specific location and recording their early life cycle for one year ex situ. The results are presented clearly and objectively, without any bias or promotional content, and all potential risks are noted throughout the article. Furthermore, both sides of an argument are presented equally, allowing readers to make up their own minds about the findings presented in this article.

However, there are some points that could be improved upon in order to make this article more reliable and trustworthy. For example, there is no mention of any potential confounding factors that may have influenced the results of this study such as water temperature or salinity levels which could have had an effect on the reproductive success of G. fascicularis colonies or on their recruitment rates after settlement. Additionally, there is no discussion on how these results compare to other studies conducted on similar species or how they can be applied to other contexts such as conservation efforts or management strategies for coral reefs which would have been useful additions to this article.

# Topics for further research:

* Coral reef conservation strategies
* Effects of water temperature on coral reproduction
* Salinity levels and coral recruitment
* Comparative studies of scleractinian coral larvae
* Ex situ monitoring of coral larvae
* Management of coral reefs

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/02335d8e4c0ee55d9a02cb91d10403c3>