



# Bocas ARTS

Video transcript

## How to Explant Polyps

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- Hi, today I'm going to show you how to do polyp explants
- A polyp explant is a very easy way to propagate a field collected colony.
- This is very useful when you need multiple colonies, that are clones of each other, to do a series of laboratory experiments.
- You are going to need fishing line, tweezers, scissors, possibly precision scissors, slides, and two glass containers filled with filtered sea water and, in one of them, you will put your colony of choice.
- So now we are going to prepare the slide with the fishing line around.
- This is going to be our substrate on which the colony will grow. And the fishing line will keep the polyps very tight in contact with the substrate, which is the glass.
- So you will need your slide and your fishing line, you will need to wrap the fishing line very tightly around your slide, and make a couple of very tight knots.
- Cut the excess fishing line and move it so it's really tight around the slide, put it in your bowl with the sea water.
- So you will need to hold your colony tight, and with the precision scissors find a few polyps that you want to cut.
- Transfer the polyps from one container to the next.
- Now you will need to secure the few polyps under the fishing line.
- Just the base of the polyps will have to go under the fishing line.
- The fishing line will hold the colony tight against the substrate and the polyps eventually will start growing on the new substrate forming new hydrorhiza.
- After 24 hours to 48 hours you can start feeding the colony with *Artimia* napauli, the polyps should grow and eventually they will bud new polyps and they will start colonizing the new substrate.

