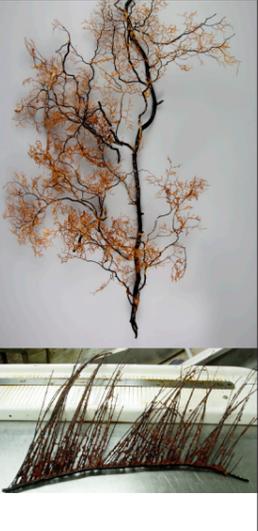
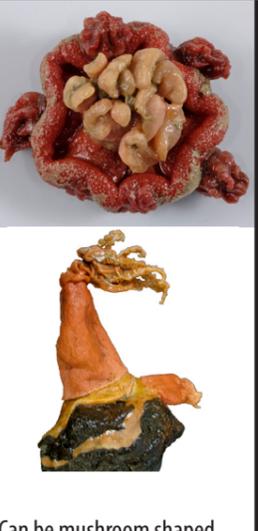
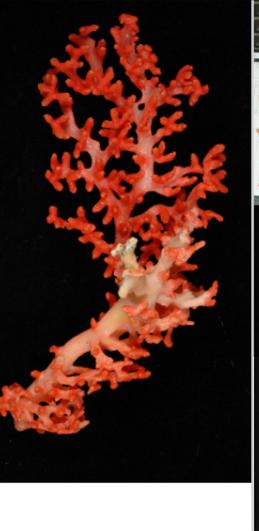
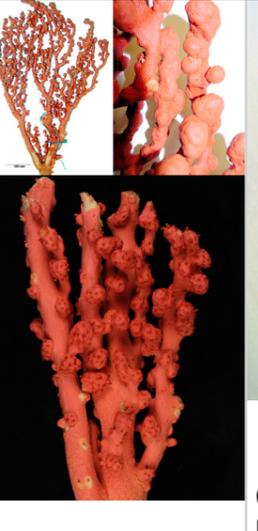
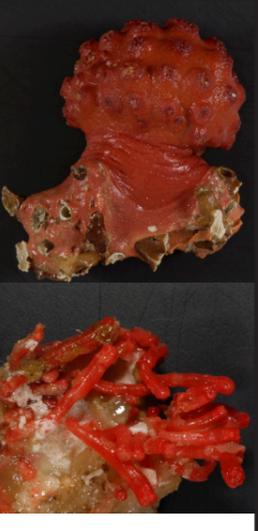
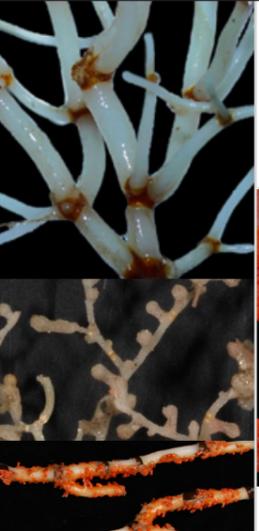


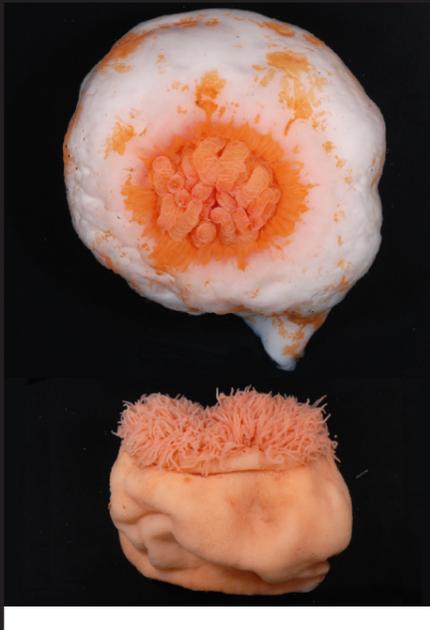
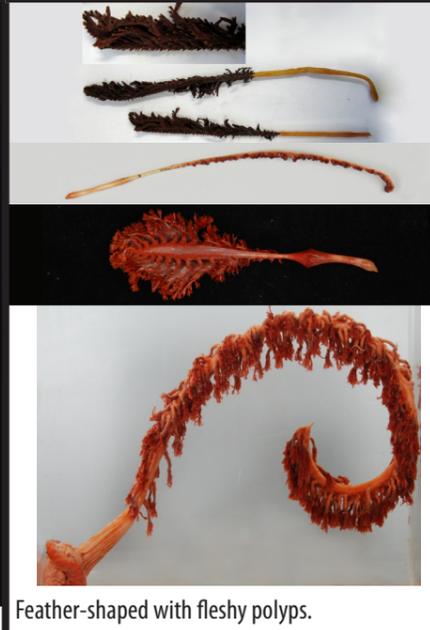
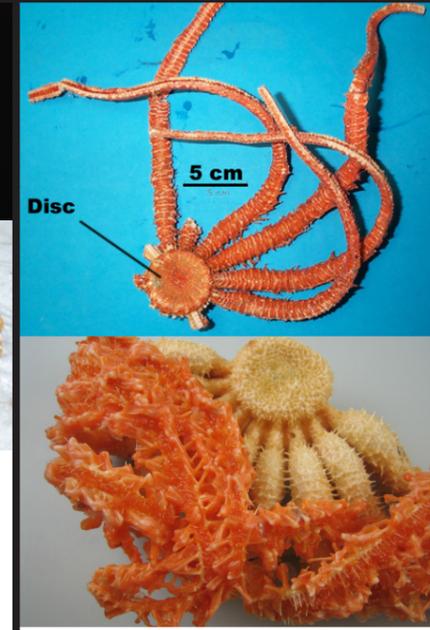
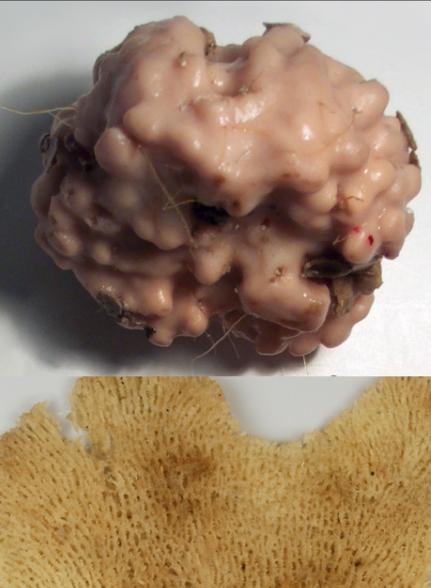
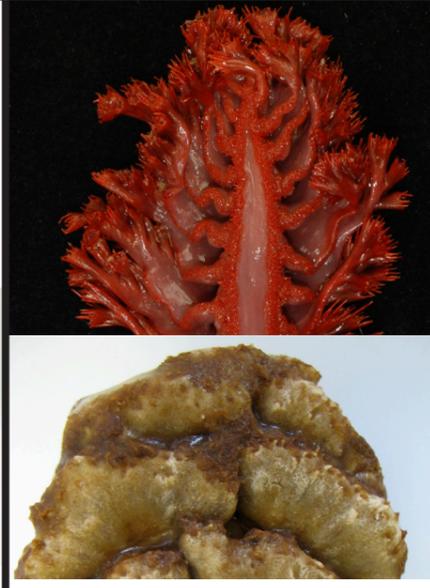
Classification guide for potentially vulnerable invertebrate taxa in the SPRFMO Area

Code	SIA p71-79	COB p 57-58	SOC pg 55-56	GOC p 59-65					HDR p 9; 66-68	
Level	Scleractinia (Order)	Antipatharia (Order)	Alcyonacea (Order)	Gorgonacea (Order)					Anthoathecate (Family)	Hydroida (Order)
Taxon	Stony corals	Black corals	Soft corals	Isididae (Bamboo)	Coralliidae (Red / Precious)	Primnoidae (Bottle brush, Sea fans)	Paragorgiidae (Bubblegum)	Chrysogorgiidae (Golden)	Stylasterids (Hydrocorals)	Hydroids
Form, Size	 <p>Branching: Can form large matrices, often forms thickets Cups: usually small (<20cm), solitary or in small clusters</p>	 <p>Semi-rigid, woody, not very dense, dark brown or black skeleton, can be large (>2m). Branch tips can look like hydroids or small gorgonian</p>	 <p>Can be mushroom shaped. Floppy or soft, leather-like surface texture. Usually multiple large polyps, body not symmetrical, no foot or stalk</p>	 <p>Solid calcified trunk with brown joints (nodes), rings in x-section, branching 2D or 3D, fine tips, tree like branch tips</p>	 <p>Calcified skeleton, no spines. Thick, stubby stems with fine side branches</p>	 <p>Dark or metallic tree-like branches, flexible</p>	 <p>Large (up to 2m), red, thick stems, breaks when flexed</p>	 <p>Gold, black or green metallic lustre. Semi-rigid single, main axis with semi-soft tissue cortex. Small specimens can be feathery like hydroids or bushy like black coral</p>	 <p>Calcified, no rings in X-section, often pink or white. Often uniplanar, side branches lattice from obviously thicker main stems</p>	 <p>Entire organism small, <30cm, flexible and plant-like, often feathery, no soft tissue covering</p>
Detail (Texture, colour, polyps)	 <p>Calcified, very hard or brittle Branching: Often smooth stems Cups: Can be ridged Polyp calyces well formed with ridged edges, large, hard polyps</p>	 <p>Slimy flesh on branches. Surface with minute spines, may appear smooth. 3D, fine or bushy tips</p>	 <p>Similar polyps to seapens, but soft corals are not stalked</p>	 <p>Can scrape off surface tissue, skeleton surface smooth between nodes</p>	 <p>Can scrape surface tissue off. Smooth (not sandpaper) with knobby ends. No pores on skeleton</p>	 <p>Usually no spines, some metallic lustre on skeleton, 3D Bushy branches, obvious polyps</p>	 <p>Chalky material, not hard. No spines, can scrape off surface. Bulbous ends with polyps</p>	 <p>Can be non-branching and whip-like. Usually no spines, metallic lustre. Fine or sparse 3D branching</p>	 <p>Coarse sandpaper texture, can't scrape off surface tissue. Has minute pores</p>	 <p>Indistinct polyps, feathery tips</p>
Commonly mistaken for:	 <p>Branching form can look like hard sponges but sponges are light with spicules</p>	 <p>Hydroid if small, or small pieces of dead Gorgonacea</p>	 <p>Small pieces of Coralliidae. Can also resemble Demosponges, which have no polyps</p>	 <p>Other gorgonians if in small pieces, but won't break easily</p>	 <p>Soft corals, which always have soft stems</p>	 <p>Hydroids if small pieces, but have distinct polyps</p>	 <p>Small pieces of Coralliidae</p>	 <p>Antipatharia, but tips are not slimy</p>	 <p>Small, hard Bryozoans or pieces of Coralliidae</p>	 <p>Small specimens of Gorgonacea or Antipatharia</p>

Note these are MFish codes

Classification guide for potentially vulnerable invertebrate taxa in the SPRFMO Area

These groups are not included


Code	ONG p 30-45		ATR p 51-54	PTU p 69-70	CRI p 230-232	BRG p 207
Level	Porifera (Phylum)		Actiniaria (Order)	Pennatulacea (Order)	Crinoidea (Class)	Brisingida (Order)
Taxon	Hexactinellida (Glass sponges)	Demospongiae (Siliceous sponges)	Anemones	Sea pens	Crinoids	Armless stars
Form, Size	 <p>Often hollow central chamber can be vase like. Diverse shapes; fibrous or crystalline hard forms</p>	 <p>Many shapes, some small & hydroid-like to round hard solid masses</p>	 <p>Rubbery bottom with single polyp with lots of tentacles. Usually in retracted hardened cylinder form when captured</p>	 <p>Feather-shaped with fleshy polyps. Non-branching to whip-like cartilaginous stalk. Fleshy foot or anchor present, body symmetrical. Can be tall, >1 m</p>	 <p>Stalked. Small cuplike body. Arms usually branched. Crinoids are generally fragile, often only fragments. A long stalk, some bearing whorls of hooklike cirri</p>	 <p>At least 6 arms, usually more than 10. Arms easily separated from central disc and often all that is taken</p>
Detail (Texture, colour, polyps)	 <p>Pores often visible, glass spicules visible or fibre-glass like texture in hard forms</p>	 <p>Fleshy, slimy or rubbery. Textures stony, woody, fibrous or airy</p>	 <p>Knobbly, slimy, with tentacles. Tentacles sometimes look like worms when detached</p>	 <p>Fleshy polyps. Flower or feather like polyp mass</p>	 <p>Fragile, not flexible. Brittle and segmented</p>	 <p>Long spines on ventro-lateral margin</p>
Commonly mistaken for:	 <p>Bryozoans or scleractinians that are small and of a hard matrix</p>	 <p>Alcyonaceans or ascidians, which are not spongy and have polyps or siphons</p>	 <p>Alcyonaceans, which usually have several polyps or the Corallimorpharia a coral called jewel anemone</p>	 <p>Alcyonaceans or some Gorgonians due to large polyps and size</p>	 <p>Arm fragments can look like other animals such as brisingids</p>	 <p>Other sea stars with multiple arms (e.g., brittle stars) and crinoid arms</p>