
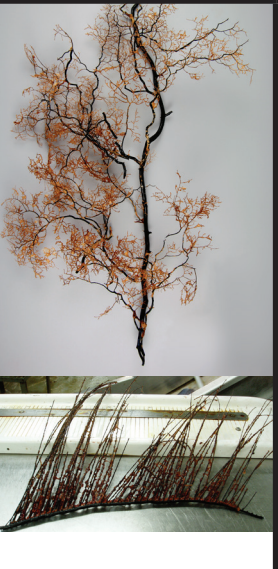





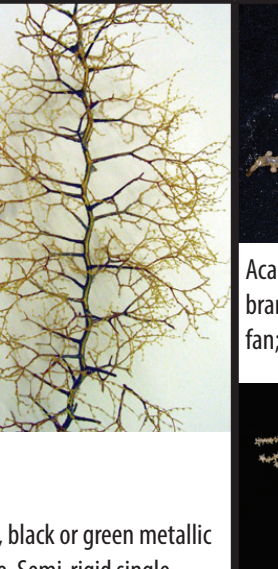
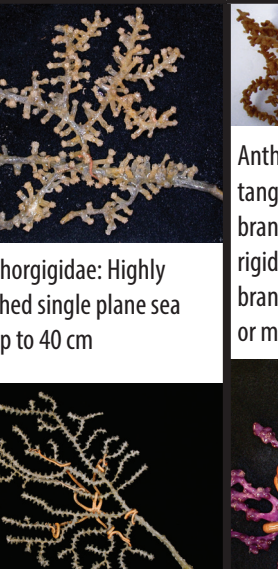
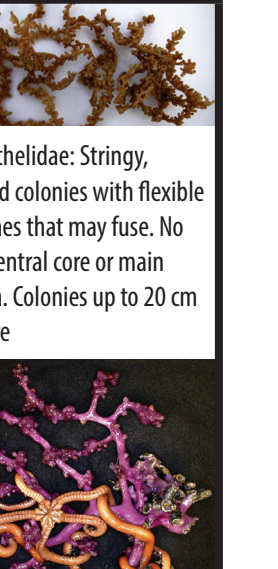
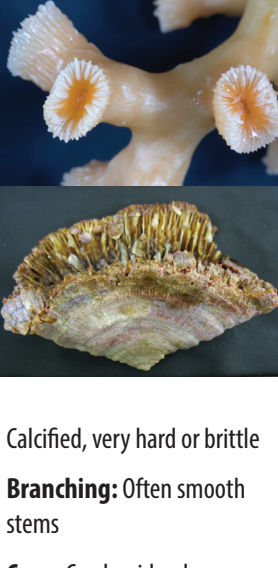



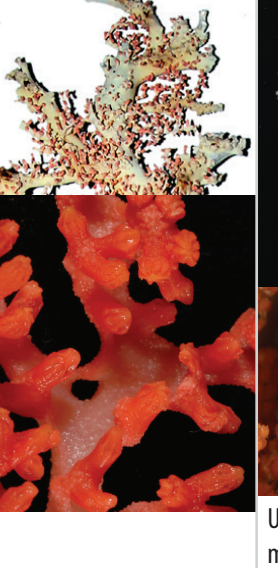
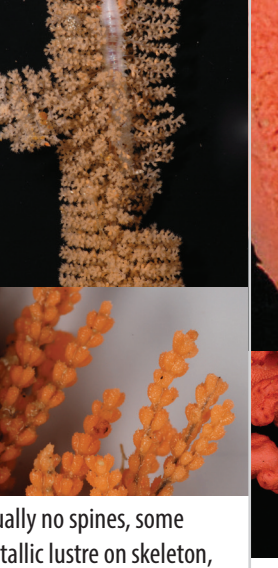
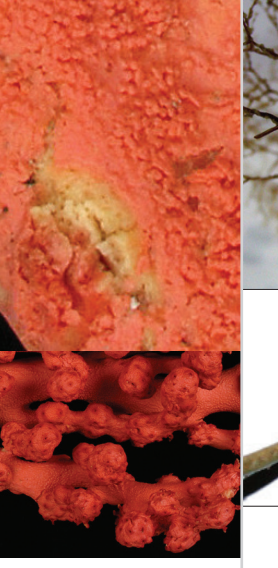
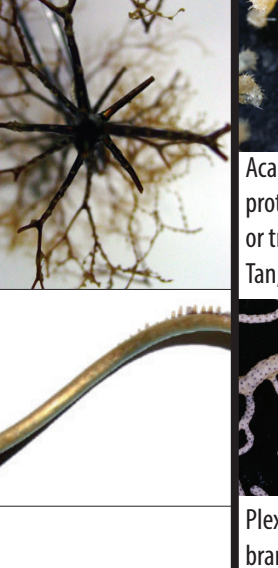
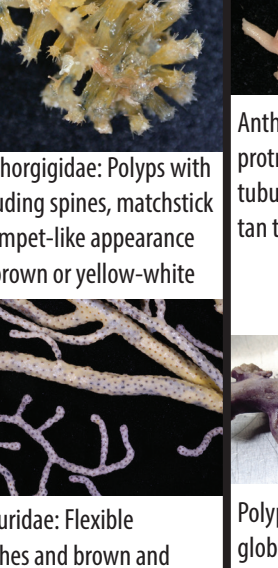
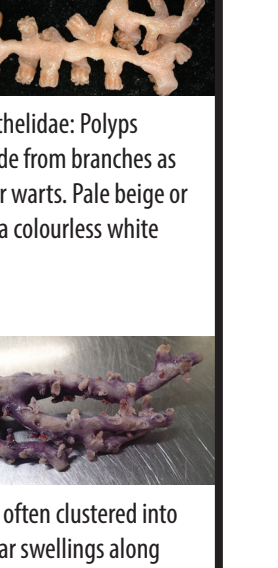


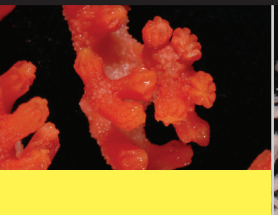
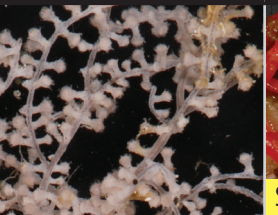


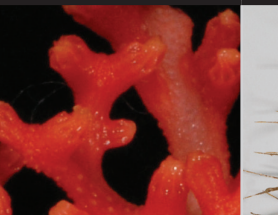


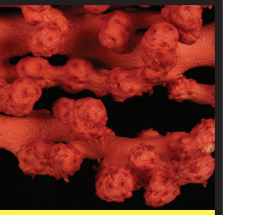


Note these are FAO 3-Alpha Species Codes (ASFIS)

Classification guide for potentially vulnerable invertebrate taxa in the SPRFMO Area







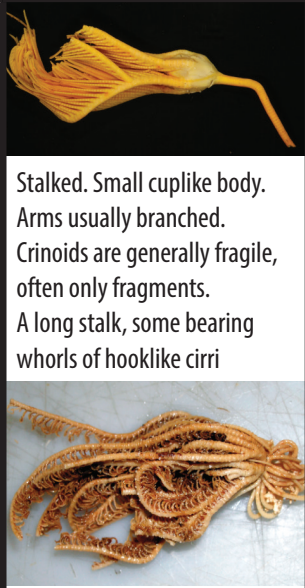
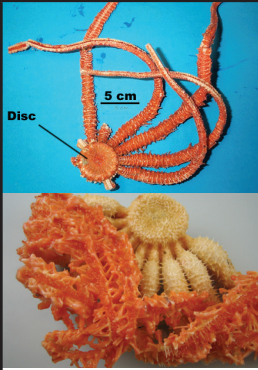


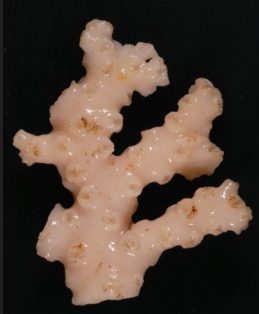





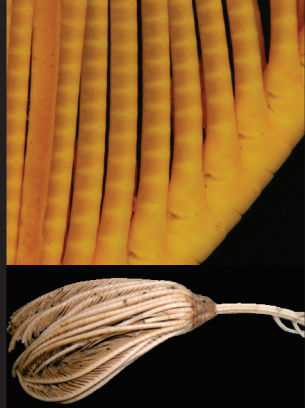


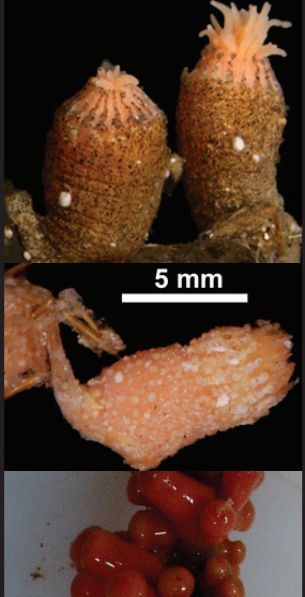









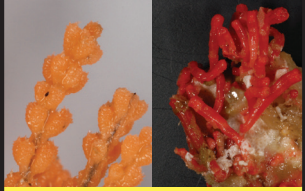
These groups are not included


Code	CSS	AQZ	AJZ	GGW						
Level	Scleractinia (Order)	Antipatharia (Order)	Alcyonacea (Order)	Alcyonacea (Order) – Sea fan octocorals (Gorgonian Alcyonacea)						
Taxon	Stony corals	Black corals	True soft corals	Keratoisididae Mopseidae (Bamboo)	Coralliidae (Red / Precious)	Primnoidae (Bottle brush, Sea fans)	Paragorgiidae (Bubblegum)	Chrysogorgiidae (Golden)	Acanthogorgiidae, Plexauridae	Anthothelidae, Victorgorgiidae
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>Acanthogorgiidae: Highly branched single plane sea fan; up to 40 cm Plexauridae: Variable form, highly branched, flattened fan-or candelabra like. Up to 1m, usually 20-50cm</p>	 <p>Anthothelidae: Stringy, tangled colonies with flexible branches that may fuse. No rigid central core or main branch. Colonies up to 20 cm or more Victorgorgiidae: Branching irregular, branches lack a hard central core. At least up to 30 cm</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. Polyps/calyses are usually arranged in obvious pairs or rosettes</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>Acanthogorgiidae: Polyps with protruding spines, matchstick or trumpet-like appearance Tan, brown or yellow-white Plexauridae: Flexible branches and brown and woody core. Polyps conical, mound-like or flat. Red, purple, yellow, brown, white/tan</p>	 <p>Anthothelidae: Polyps protrude from branches as tubular warts. Pale beige or tan to a colourless white Polyps often clustered into globular swellings along branches and tips, with smooth, polyp-free segments of branches in-between. Magenta or lavender</p>
Commonly mistaken for:	 <p>Branching form can look like hard sponges, pieces of hydrocorals, and bryozoans</p>	 <p>Hydroid if small, or small pieces of dead Gorgonians</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. Red stylasterid hydrocorals but these have minute pores</p>	 <p>Hydroids but they have no distinct polyps. Small bottlebrush forms can resemble black corals</p>	 <p>Small pieces of Coralliidae</p>	 <p>Antipatharia, but tips are not slimy</p>	 <p>Other gorgonians, but Acanthogorgiidae, Plexauridae have woody skeletons</p>	 <p>Other Gorgonians. Anthothelidae, <i>Victorgorgia</i> easily distinguished by colour</p>

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Classification guide for potentially vulnerable invertebrate taxa in the SPRFMO Area

These groups are not included


Code	AXT	HQZ	PFR		ATX	NTW	CWD	BHZ	BZN	ZOT
Level	Anthoathecata (Order)	Leptothecata (Order)	Porifera (Phylum)		Actiniaria (Order)	Pennatulacea (Order)	Crinoidea (Class)	Brisingida (Order)	Bryozoa (Phylum)	Zoantharia (Order)
Taxon	Stylasteridae Hydrocorals	Hydrozoa (hydroids)	Hexactinellida (Glass sponges)	Demospongiae (Siliceous sponges)	Anemones	Sea pens	Stalked crinoids (sea lilies) Feather stars	Armless stars	Bryozoans (lace corals)	Hexacorals (Zoanthids)
Form, Size	 <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>	 <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 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>	 <p>Typically small, (<30 cm). Variable forms. Can be hard or soft (most commonly hard) branching, lace-like, or cornflake shaped, calcified, and brittle, surface cannot be scraped off</p>	 <p>Erect "coral-like" colonies. Often grow on, or colonise, other living corals.</p>
Detail (Texture, colour, polyps)	 <p>Coarse sandpaper texture, can't scrape off surface tissue. Has minute pores</p>	 <p>Indistinct polyps, feathery tips</p>	 <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>	 <p>No polyps</p>	 <p>Large roundish polyps; often bright orange.</p>
Commonly mistaken for:	 <p>Small, hard Bryozoans or pieces of Coralliidae</p>	 <p>Small specimens of Gorgonians or Antipatharia</p>	 <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, coral-like anemone</p>	 <p>Alcyonaceans or some Gorgonians, that have large polyps</p>	 <p>Arm fragments can be confused with brisingid and other sea-star arms</p>	 <p>Other sea stars with multiple arms (e.g., brittle stars) and crinoid arms</p>	 <p>Stylasterids if hard, hydroids if soft, carnivorous demosponge</p>	 <p>Large brooding gorgonian coral polyps; branching soft corals</p>