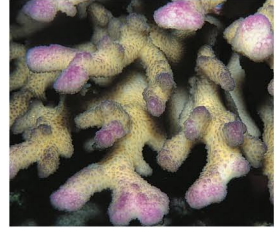


# SURG - Targeted Coral Families

## Pocilloporidae - Pocillopora & Stylophora

Colonies variable; branches have blunt or slightly flattened ends as if squeezed slightly at the tips.

Corallites small and usually with hoods



Colonies made of knobby branches covered in skeletal bumps called verrucae. Corallites immersed or among the verrucae. A fine 'fuzz' of tentacles is often present.



## Dendrophylliidae - Turbinaria

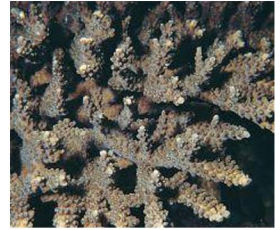
Thin, contorted plates, often tiered, corallites round (2.5-6mm), tubular or level with the colony surface. Surface texture smooth between corallites.



# SURG - Targeted Coral Families

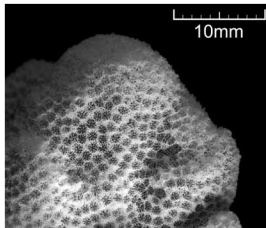
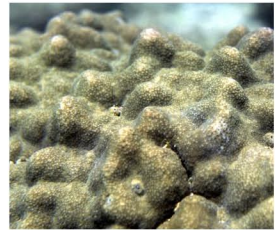
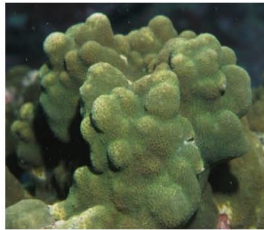
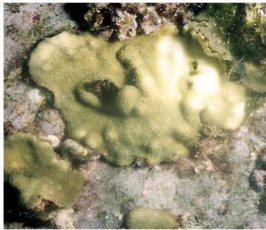
## Acroporidae - Acropora

Acropora can form plate and table shaped colonies from clusters of tiny branchlets  
An axial corallite at branch tips is surrounded by radial corallites



## Poritidae - Porites & Goniopora

Porites - Thin or encrusting plates with ridges or bumps of skeleton on colony surface. Colonies often appear fragmented. Corallites very small (<1.5mm) with well-defined walls

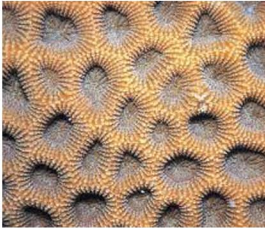




# SURG - Targeted Coral Families

## Faviidae - Goniastrea, Favites & Favia

Colonies can typically form mounds, encrusting, thick plates & domes. Some species can form short or long meandering valleys from 4-20mm wide. Others have corallites forming cones or tubes in which corallites may be rounded to sub-angular.



# SURG - Targeted Coral Families

## Coral Morphologies

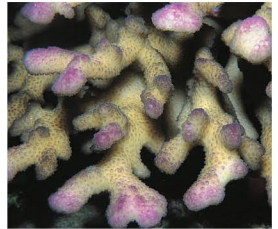
### Boulder/Encrusting



### Plate /Foliose



### Branching



### Soft

