

Table 1. Reported taxa harvested from the Keppel region of the southern Great Barrier Reef classified as either **A.** large polyp corals (LPS) or **B.** small polyp corals (SPS). Taxa marked with ** are listed as at low ecological risk and all others at negligible ecological risk [1].

A. LPS				B. SPS			
Class	Subclass	Order	Blastomussa**	Class	Subclass	Order	Agariciidae
ANTHOZOA	Hexacorallia	Scleractinia (stony corals)	<i>Catalaphyllia jardinei**</i>	ANTHOZOA	Hexacorallia	Scleractinia (stony corals)	Pocilloporidae
			Caulastrea				Montipora
			Dendrophylliidae** (Duncanopsammia**)				Oculinidae
			<i>Euphyllia glabrascens</i>			Order	<i>Heteractis</i>
			Euphyllia**			Actiniaria (solitary sea anemones)	<i>crispa</i>
			Faviidae			Order	<i>Entacmaea</i>
			Fungiidae			Zoanthidia (clonal sea anemones)	<i>quadricolour**</i>
			Goniopora/Alvepora spp.			Order	Corallimorphs
						Corallimorpharia	
					Subclass	Order	Nephtheidae
					Octocorallia	Alcyonacea (soft corals)	
					Subclass	Order	Gorgonacea
					Alcyonaria	Alcyonacea (gorgonians)	
			Mussidae**			Order	Paralcyoniidae
			Pectiniidae			Alcyonacea	
			<i>Scolymia vitensis**</i>			Order	<i>Tubipora musica</i>
			<i>Scolymia australis</i>			Alcyonacea (Tubipora)	
			<i>Trachyphyllia geoffroyi**</i>			Order	Tubiporidae
			Turbinaria			Stolonifera	
				Class		Order Capitata	Milleporidae
				HYDROZOA		Order	Stylasteridae
						Stylasterina	

Table 2. Summary of consequence and likelihood rankings for the four taxa in the study sourced from Roelofs and Silcock [1].

Taxa	Consequence	Likelihood
Mussidae (<i>Acanthastrea lordhowensis</i>)	Detectable but minimal localised impact on populations	Never heard of, but not impossible
Mussidae spp. (all others)	Insignificant impacts to populations, (dynamics/structure/size)	
<i>Scolymia vitensis</i>	Detectable but minimal localised impact on populations	Never heard of, but not impossible
<i>Scolymia australis</i>	Insignificant impacts to populations, (dynamics/structure/size)	
<i>Blastomussa wellsii</i> , <i>B. merletti</i>	Detectable but minimal localised impact on populations	Never heard of, but not impossible
Actiniaria (<i>Heteractis crispa</i>)	Insignificant impacts to populations, (dynamics/structure/size)	

Table 3. Data for the number of specialty coral specimens collected in the Keppel Islands region and exported from Australia to the US between 2006/07-2007/08 and 2008/09. Export data are sourced from the database of the Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species [2].

	Keppels			Australia to US exports (CITES)		
	2006/07-2007/08	2008/09	% change	2006/07-2007/08	2008/09	% change
Blastomussa	201	0	-100	753	2465	228
Euphyllia**	361	11	-97	7	0	-100
Euphyllia glabrescens	169	10	-94	296	1097	271
Faviidae	3330	394	-88	3241	8286	156
Tubipora musica	679	186	-73	12	25	117
Goniopora/Alvepora spp.	1901	1274	-33	136	804	493
Turbinaria	284	214	-25	88	157	79
Catalaphyllia jardinei**	2240	1979	-12	1604	3136	96
Duncanopsammia**	1412	1316	-7	2012	2685	33
Dendrophylliidae	746	833	12	176	19	-89
Trachyphyllia geoffroyi	72	95	33	960	1413	47
Fungiidae	91	146	60	242	672	178
Caulastrea	5	9	80	18	111	534
Scolymia**	217	533	146	1608	4622	187
Mussidae**	4036	12298	205	8746	15205	74
Pectiniidae	263	1382	426	1083	5089	370
Agariciidae	29	218	665	23	21	-7

Table 4. Units of measure for live corals harvested in the Queensland Coral Fishery between 2006 and 2009.

Reporting category	Description
Category LC1*	<p>Very small corallimorphs, zoanthids, anemones (ie. manipulated pedal disc less than 5 cm diameter) and small <i>Cycloseris</i> mushroom corals. The major component of these specimens is generally their attached substrate (or live rock). A free trip limit of one x 68.2L Nally bin (or equivalent volume container) of substrate (plus attached coral) applies to this category. Any excess must be debited from the live rock quota. Individual counts must be performed and recorded for ALL coral collected from this category, including the initial “free” 68.2L.</p> <p>*NOTE: This category was removed on 1 July 2009.</p>
Category LC2	<p>Live hard coral pieces from 1 to 100 g (estimated weight) will have an attributed measure of 15 pieces kg⁻¹ (1 kg being the initial equivalent of 1 unit).</p>
Category LC3	<p>Live hard coral pieces from 101 to 500 g (estimated weight) will have an attributed measure of 7 pieces kg⁻¹ (1 kg being the initial equivalent of 1 unit).</p>
Category LC4	<p>This group covers the following: all live coral (soft & hard) over 500 g (estimated weight); curio pieces too fragile or too large to place in a bin; public aquaria pieces; and mats of colonial species that cannot be classified into any other live coral category. Quota deductions for this group will be based initially on estimated weights, and conversion factors will be explored subsequently.</p>
Category LC5	<p>Pieces of live soft coral weighing less than 500 g (estimated weight) will have an attributed measure of 25 pieces kg⁻¹.</p>

References and Notes

1. Roelofs, A. *Ecological Risk Assessment of the Queensland Coral Fishery*; The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries: Queensland, Australia, 2008.
2. UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre CITES Trade Database. Available online: www.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade/ (accessed on 22 March 2011).

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