{rokbox title=|Dendrophyllia ramea colonies :: Image: Authors| thumb=|images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-dendrophylla-ramea-chipre-orejas-et-al-2017-thumb.jpg|}images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-dendrophylla-ramea-chipre-orejas-et-al-2017.jpg{/rokbox}

Covadonga OREJAS, Andrea GORI, Carlos JIMÉNEZ, Jesús RIVERA, Claudio LO IACONO, Louis HADJIOANNOU, Vasilis ANDREOU and Antonis PETROU, 2017.
First in situ documentation of a population of the coral *Dendrophyllia ramea* off Cyprus (Levantine Sea) and evidence of human impacts.
Galaxea, Journal of Coral Reef Studies. 19: 15-16 (2017)

Abstract: In June 2015, the deepest population of the coral *Dendrophyllia ramea* (Linnaeus, 1758) observed until the present day in the Mediterranean Sea, was discovered on soft bottom areas off Protaras, eastern Cyprus (35º02′N, 34º05′E). During the CYCLAMEN research expedition on board the RV *AEGAEO*, video data (ROV Max ROVER) showed a healthy, well-developed and dense population of *D. ramea* at 125-170 m depth. Video surveys revealed numerous and dense patches (up to 4 colonies m□2) of candelabra-shaped *D. ramea* colonies (Fig. 1A) of different lengths and heights, some larger than 50 cm (Fig. 1B).

Keywords: Temperate coral, Levantine Sea, Mediterranean, population density, anthropogenic impact