

Tropical Community

Welcome to our Tropical Community! This tank is **671** gallons and houses **more than 20** species:



- **Sailfin Tang** (*Zebrasoma veliferum*)
- **Blue Chromis** (*Chromis viridis*)
- **Banggai Cardinalfish** (*Pterapogon kauderni*)
- **Diadema Urchin** (*Diadema setosum*)
- **Tomato Clownfish** (*Amphiprion frenatus*)
- **Flame Hawkfish** (*Neocirrhites armatus*)
- **Tail-Spot Wrasse** (*Halichoeres melanurus*)



Diadema Urchins, also known as Long Spine urchins, have an incredible impact on tropical coral reefs. They spend their nights roaming the reefs, grazing on algae and creating clean settling spots for new coral polyps. Without these urchins, the reefs would be taken over by algae and the coral would not be able to thrive.

Sailfin Tangs have a sharp spine near their tailfin, brightly marked by a blue spot. They use their enlarged dorsal and anal fins to make themselves look bigger and protect themselves from threats. These fish are herbivores that pick off algae from reefs, keeping the corals healthy.



A Look Down Under

1

Filter Socks are a type of mechanical filtration which remove large particles of detritus such as fish poop, uneaten food, or natural debris.



2

Granular Ferric Oxide Reactors react with and remove phosphates from the water. This helps to control algae growth and keep our corals healthy.



3

Protein Skimmers use air bubbles to remove small particles of detritus, keeping the water clear and clean.



4

Centrifugal Pumps return clean water from the sump back into the display tank.



5

Refugiums are designated spaces for growing algae. The algae removes nitrates and phosphates from the water, preventing excess algal growth in the display tank.



6

Dosing Pumps inject specific amounts of Magnesium, Calcium, and Alkalinity into our reef tanks, which are minerals used by corals to grow.

