

GROWTH FORMS

1. Thin encrusting. Feels like underlying rock; like a coat of paint.



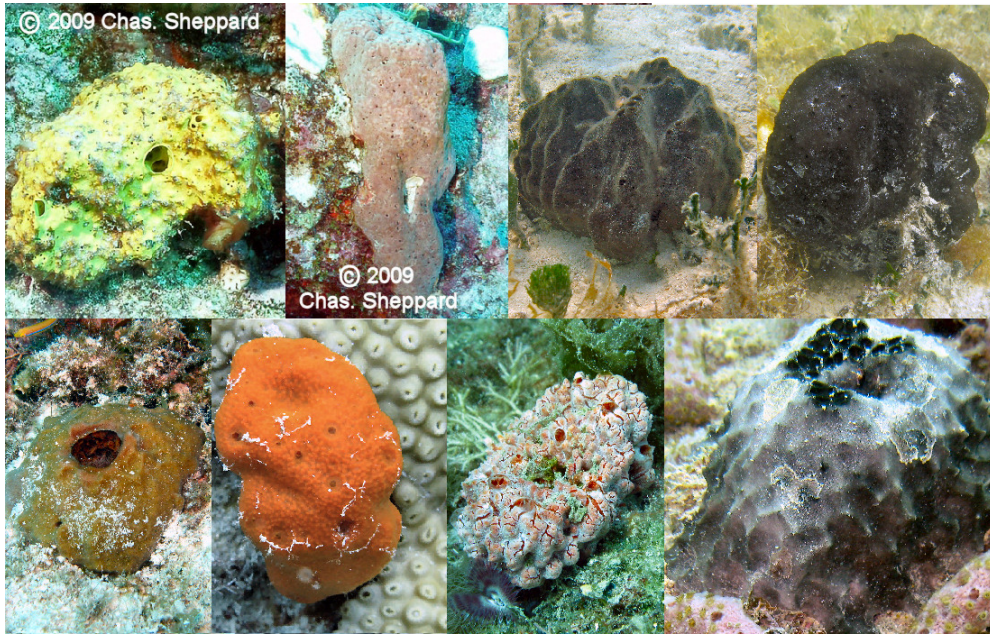
2. Thick encrusting. Up to about 5 cm (~2 inches) thick. Any thicker approaches massive (choice 4) or flat lobe or plate (choice 6).



3. Tube(s), barrel(s), cup, vase. Hollow cylinder or cone with large terminal opening accounts for most of body. May be compressed.



4. Massive, irregular, chiefly a single large mass. Includes small lumps.



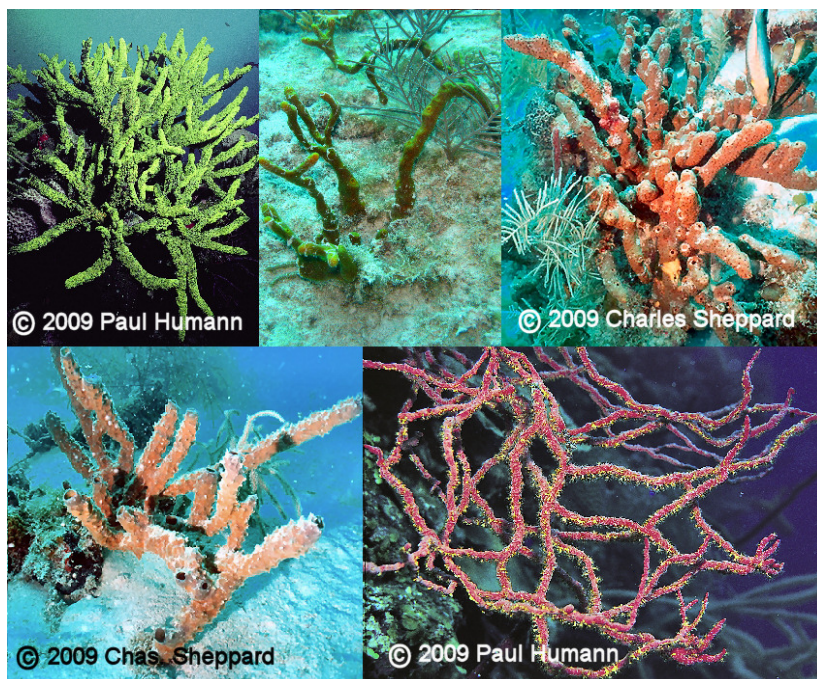
5. Massive, irregular, partly subdivided into connected units (e.g., lobes, ridges), and/or bearing lobes, tubes, chimneys or ridges.



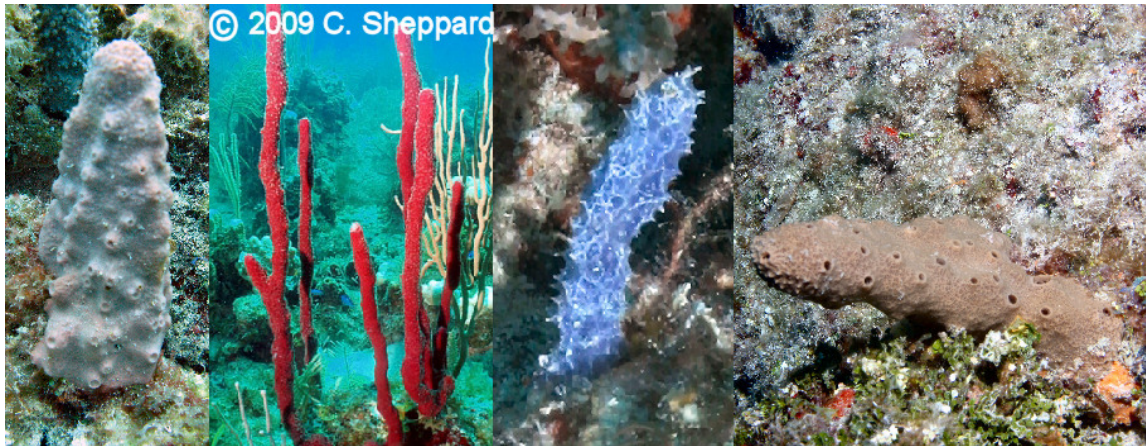
6. Flat lobe or thick plate, not completely attached.



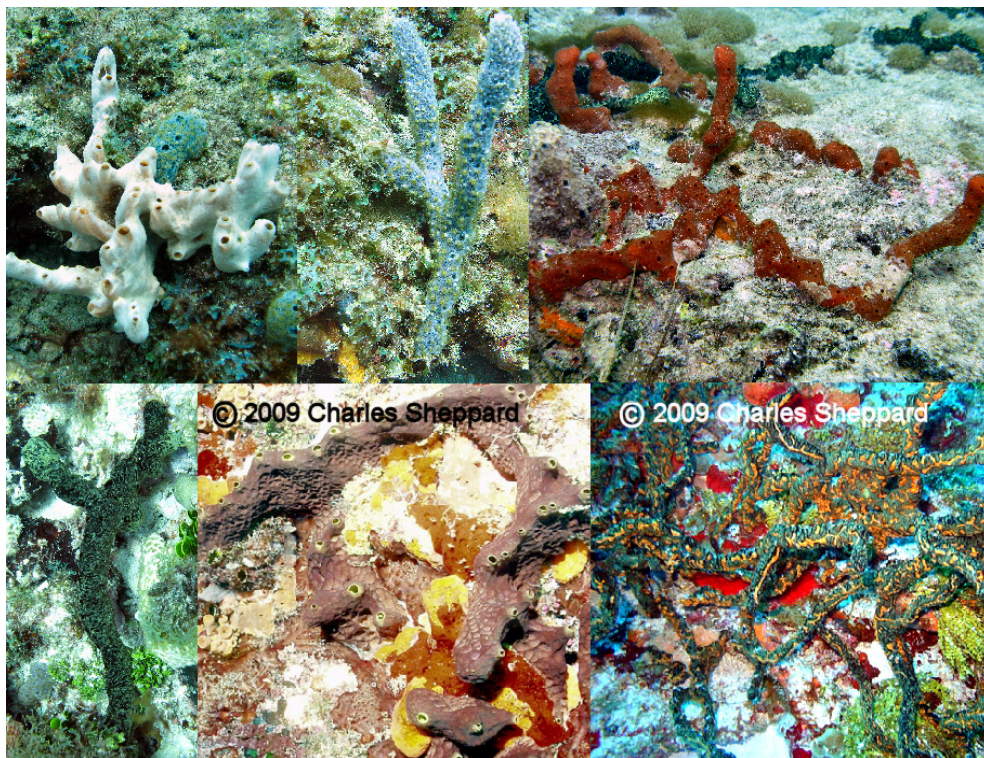
7. Branched, ramose. Branches chiefly unattached to substrate and arising from a more or less common base.



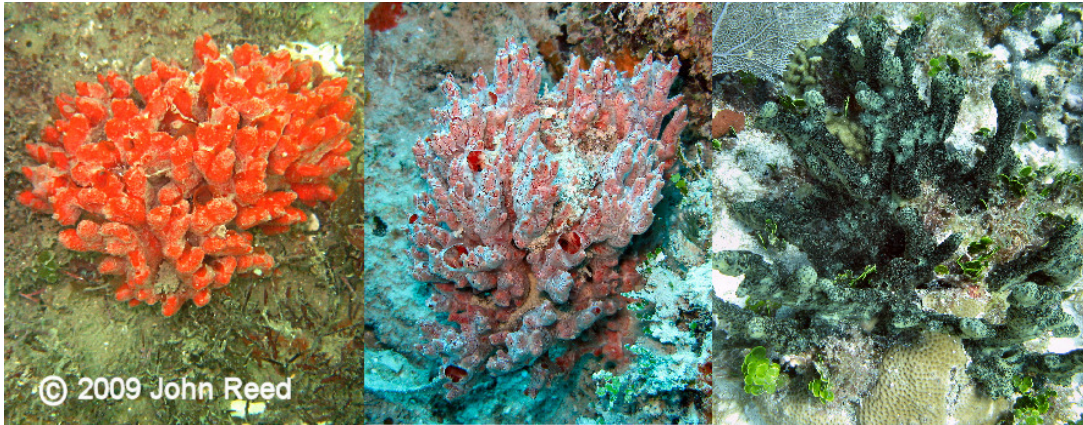
8. Upright rod, column or finger. Little or no branching. If horizontal, then attached only at base.



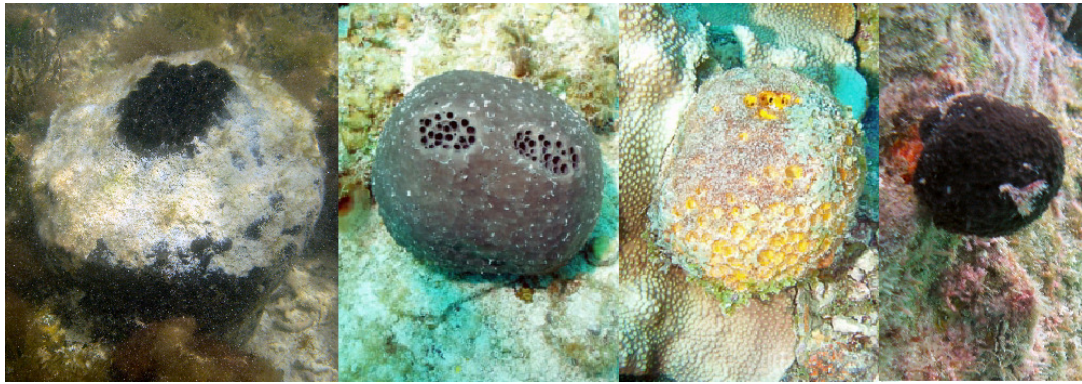
9. Ropes, runners. Chiefly along bottom; at least partly attached along length; unbranched or branching.



10. Bushy. With numerous more or less upright or outward projections shorter than common mass, rather than chiefly composed of branches.



11. Ball. Distinctly circular.



12. Fan-shaped. Flat or curved; upright from narrow base. May be a torn or regenerating cup or vase.



13. Chiefly buried in sediment

