

Given a compact, connected, orientable surface, we can define many associated graphs whose vertices represent curves or multicurves in the surface. A first example is the curve graph, which has a vertex for every simple closed curve in the surface and an edge joining two vertices if the corresponding curves are disjoint. We could alternatively restrict to those curves which separate the surface into two components. While the curve graph is known to always be Gromov hyperbolic, this is not the case for the separating curve graph. I will present joint work with Jacob Russell classifying for which surfaces the separating curve graph is hyperbolic, for which it is relatively hyperbolic, and for which it is neither of these.