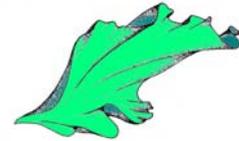


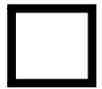
I-Spy Seaweed at Stokes Bay

Sea Lettuce
(*Ulva lactuca*)
Green seaweed.

This grows up to 2 metres or more in length. The long blades, growing from a common centre, have a single, large air bladder growing along them. These resemble eggs, hence the name. It is harvested for use in fertilisers and the manufacture of seaweed meal for animal and human consumption.

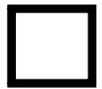


Found one!



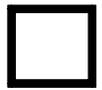
Sweet Kelp
(*Saccharina latissima*)
Green Seaweed

Varying in colour from dark brown to yellowish brown it grows to 2m to 4m in length. It has a very short stipe. It has elongated, frilly, crinkled blades. Tough and leathery with a branched holdfast at the bottom. It was known as the Poor Man's Weather Glass



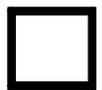
Finger Kelp
(*Laminaria digitata*)
Brown seaweed

Recognisable by its finger like blades. It has a conical holdfast, with branching finger-like roots which spread out, anchoring it to a rock or the seabed. It was traditionally used as a fertiliser and spread on the land. In the 18th century it was burnt to extract the potash it contained for use in the glass industry.



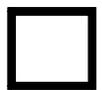
Egg Wrack or
Knotted Wrack
(*Ascophyllum nodosum*)
Brown seaweed

This grows up to 2 metres or more in length. The long blades, growing from a common centre, have a single, large air bladder growing along them. These resemble eggs, hence the name. It is harvested for use in fertilisers and the manufacture of seaweed meal for animal and human consumption.



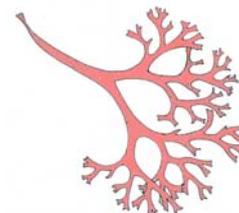
Sea Oak
(*Halidrys siliquosa*)
Brown seaweed

0.3 -1 m in length (occasionally up to 2 m) rising from a strong, flattened cone shaped holdfast. One flat single stipe with several long blades branching out from it. The ends of some blades bear characteristic pod-shaped air bladders. You may see some on the lower shore but it is difficult to find.



Irish Moss,
or Sea Moss
(*Chondrus crispus*)
Red seaweed

Flat and membrane like, growing from a disc shaped holdfast its blades fan out, varying in color from a greenish-yellow, through red, to a dark purple or purplish-brown. The blades are 2-15 mm broad. There are many different varieties but all have the same branching form.



If you have found this sheet useful why not visit our website. www.friendsofstokesbay.co.uk
Or better still, join us and work with us to safeguard the environment of Stokes Bay for present and future generations.

Plant equivalent terms
Blades: Leaves
Stipe: Stem
Holdfast: Roots

