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### 14. Photographic credits

The pictures were made during numerous stays in Sri Lanka between 1998 and 2008. Most habit pictures were taken *in situ* in February 2008 by O. Dargent. High magnification details were photographed after formalin preserved specimens by F. Leliaert and O. De Clerck, either using a dissecting microscope or a light microscope provided with a digital camera in the laboratory in Ghent. The material was first stained, green algae with methylene blue, red algae with aniline blue. The herbarium specimens were scanned.

Coppejans Eric: 2A-D; 3A-F; 5E; 6A-H; 7B; 8B, C; 9A, E; 11A; 12C, E, F; 13A-D, F; 15A, B, D-F; 16A, C, E, F; 17B-H; 22A-C, F, I; 23B, C; 26A, C; 28A-F; 29A-G; 32A; 33D, F; 37A; 42A; 46A, C, D, F, G; 47A-G; 48A-F; 49A-G; 67A; 69; 70A; 125A; 129A, B; 145A, B; 151A, B; 161A, B; 171B.

Dargent Olivier: 2E; 4A-G; 5A-D; 7A, C-E; 9B-D; 8A; 10A-F; 11B-D; 12A, B, D; 13E; 14A-D; 15C; 16B, D; 17A; 18A-D; 19A-F; 20A-F; 21A-G; 22D, E, G; 23A, D-F; 24A-F; 25A-D; 26B, D-F; 27A-H; 30A-D; 31A, B; 32B-H; 33A-C, E; 34B-F; 35A-C, E, G-I; 37B-G; 39A, B, D; 40A-G; 41A, C-H; 42B-F; 44E, F, I; 45E, F, J; 46B, E; 50A-C; 51-63; 64A; 65; 68; 71-87; 90-103; 106-108; 110; 111A, B; 112A; 113A, B; 114A; 115A; 116-118; 120-124A; 126-128, 130-144; 146-148A; 149; 152-154A; 155-160; 162-166A, B; 168A; 170A; 171A; 174, 175; 177, 178A, B; 180A; 181; 182A; 183A; 184; 185.

De Clerck Olivier: 31C-E; 35D, F-H; 39E; 44A-D, G, H; 45A-D, G-I; 105; 109; 111C, D; 112B; 113C; 114B.

Leliaert Frederik: 34A; 36A-F, J; 39C; 41B; 64B; 66; 67B; 70B, C; 88; 89; 104; 115B; 119A, B; 124B; 125B; 145C, D; 148B; 150; 154B; 166C; 167A, B; 168B, C; 169; 170B, C; 172; 173; 176; 178C; 179; 180B; 182B; 183B, C.

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## 16. Appendix 1 – Taxonomic index

Taxa described in this book are **bold**, taxa illustrated (but not described) are underlined, taxa only mentioned in the text are in normal font, recent synonyms only discussed in relation to identification and to names of species are in smaller font. Species epithets, as well as infraspecific epithets, are followed (between brackets) by genus and/or species names. Numbers in bold indicate the page the taxa are described.

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## 17. Appendix 2

Table 1. The Tansley scale for indication of species abundance in a quadrat (quantitative sampling) or larger area (semi-quantitative sampling).

Tansley scale	
d	dominant
c	co-dominant
a	abundant
f	frequent
o	occasional
r	rare
s	sporadic

Table 2. The Braun-Blanquet's sociability scale for the indication of a species' life form.

Braun-Blanquet's sociability scale	
1	solitary
2	in small groups or tufts
3	in larger groups, cushions or humps
4	in mats or very large groups
5	covering approx. the entire quadrat

Table 3. Braun-Blanquet cover-abundance scale.

Braun-Blanquet scale	Range of cover
r	< 5 %; very few individuals
+	< 5 %; few individuals
1	< 5%; numerous individuals
2	5 – 25 %
3	25 – 50 %
4	50 – 75 %
5	75 – 100 %



# Sri Lankan Seaweeds

## Methodologies and field guide to the dominant species

Seaweeds are macroalgae that are important primary producers in coastal zones. The many species belong to different and unrelated groups of organisms, classified as the red, green and brown algae. These colours are of relevance, because they reflect their different photosynthetic pigments. Nice colour photographs of seaweeds in these different groups are included in the present work. Professor Coppejans and his team, however, have, amongst others, also elaborated on survey methodologies, seaweed communities, seasonality and zonation. These important chapters are richly illustrated and as such provide an apt entry point to marine phycological research. These chapters are of great importance in capacity building in research on seaweeds. For more experienced phycologists the descriptions and photographs of the different species form certainly the backbone of the book. Next to generously illustrated taxonomic information, this work also provides additional insight on ecology and distribution of the treated taxa.

This book will serve the phycological community well as collected material will become readily identifiable thanks to the concise descriptions and the appropriately chosen pictures. As also stressed by the authors, this work covers only a fraction of the rich marine flora of Sri Lanka, but it will form a solid fundament on which future studies can be built. It is certain that the present book will be of great help during these so necessary future studies. And not only for Sri Lanka, but for all surrounding maritime countries that can use this book as an agreeable addition to the possibility to identify their often so colourful and splendid seaweeds.

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