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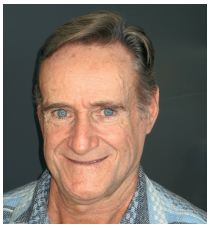
14. Photographic credits

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.

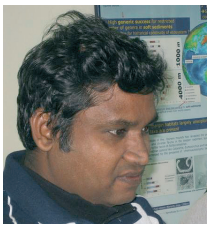
15. About the authors



Eric Coppejans (°1948) is Senior Full Professor at Ghent University (Belgium) and Visiting Professor at the University of Ruhuna (Sri Lanka). He carries out phycological research since 1970, with focus on taxonomy of Caulerpales and floristic accounts, mainly from the Indo-Pacific. His scientific research resulted in about 150 scientific papers, a Seaweed Flora of the northern French coast and several Field Guides. His first contact with the Sri Lankan seaweeds was in 1997, with observations and collecting on a yearly basis since then.

Frederik Leliaert (°1973) is a postdoctoral fellow in the Phycology Research Group at Ghent University. His main research interest has been systematics and evolution of green seaweeds, in particular siphonocladalean algae. During the past 10 years he has also been involved in several collecting trips and floristic studies in the tropical Indo-Pacific. Currently, he is investigating bacterial associations in green macro-algae, using culture experiments and molecular tools.

Olivier Dargent (°1973) is a biology teacher in a secondary school in France. His PhD-thesis (1998), prepared in the Ghent Phycology Research Group, was on taxonomy of the genus *Halimeda.* Since 1998, he has been involved in fieldwork, for collecting and underwater photography of seaweeds, mainly in the Indo-Pacific area. His pictures have been published in several Field Guides or to illustrate books on marine biology.



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Olivier De Clerck (°1971) is Assistant Professor and head of the Phycology Research Group at Ghent University. He is interested in systematics and evolutionary diversification of marine macroalgae. He, therefore, combines molecular phylogenetic techniques with morphology and culture experiments. Although having acquired a broad floristic knowledge of European and tropical Indo-Pacific macroalgae over the years, his main interest remains with the brown algal genus *Dictyota*. His current research focuses on diversification and molecular aspects of speciation of brown algae in European waters.

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

Abc Taxa

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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