

## Some Common Intertidal Plants



This branching marine plant is known commonly as nail brush seaweed which while it may appear brown is actually in the red algae group.



This species is known as black pine since it looks like pine needles. It is also a red algal species.



This species rough, towel like texture gives it the common name of Turkish washcloth. It is another member of the plant division, rhodophyta (red algae).

“Tar spot” (blobs on rocks that look like paint or tar) is a different stage in the life cycle of this red alga.



This species is known commonly as sea cauliflower or sea bugger.

Thin, green sheet-like algae is probably *Ulva*, or sea lettuce. It is very common in Oregon’s rocky intertidal (not pictured here).



Both of these species are rockweeds. However, the species on the left is known as little rockweed and the one on the right is simply, rockweed or *Fucus*. The easiest way to tell the difference is that *Fucus* has mid-ribs on its branches. Both are common in Oregon’s rocky intertidal areas.



Sea palms (*Postelsia sp.*) usually grown on exposed rocky areas with high wave activity (top). The easiest way to see this species is finding it washed up on a beach (left).



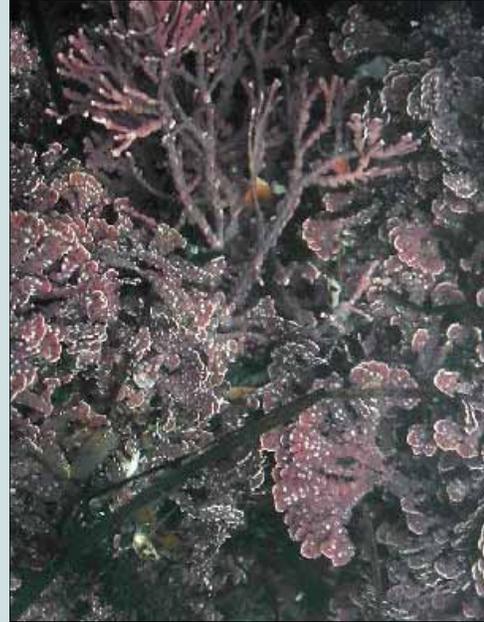
Feather boa kelp (left) and Giant Bull Kelp (right) often wash up on Oregon's beaches. They tend to grow in rocky subtidal areas.



Beds of kelp (above) provide habitat for many rocky intertidal and subtidal species, including small fish.



Photos: Laurel Hillmann



**What may at first appear to be simply a pink rock (top left), is probably one covered with coralline red algae. While not a coral (which are animals), this plant resembles some corals (and also secrete a carbonate shell), hence its common name.**



Photos: Laurel Hillmann