

## The Baltic Sea algae in Latvian seacoast

### **Bladder Wrack**     *Fucus vesiculosus*

Algae leafage is dark brown, regularly branched.

Branches are flat and well seen central lead.

Air bladders. Often washed ashore in the Gulf of Riga.

Grows in the depth of 1-6 meters on hard rocky bottom, they form wide stands where live many invertebrates and other algae species. Bladder wrack stands are threatened and their area reduces.

### **Cladophora**     *Cladophora sp.*

Algae threads are green, narrow, long and branched. Often you can see cladophora as a thick, green hair decorating stones or other objects in the water. At the beginning they fix on the stones or other substratum, but later get off and freely swim. Increasing pollution in the sea also amount of cladophora increases.

### **Red Seaweed**     *Furcellaria lumbricalis*

Reddish-brown algae, regularly branched, threads are tight and tubular. Typical seaweed of the coastal areas in the Baltic Sea that grows in the depth of 7-9 meters fixed on substratum. Many species of invertebrates lives in Red Seaweed stands, fish species, among them the Baltic herring use *Furcellaria* spawning grounds. The area of *Furcellaria* reduces in the sea. It is possible to produce agar from Red Seaweed.

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### **Kladofora**     *Cladophora sp.*

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### **Red Seaweed**     *Furcellaria lumbricalis*

Reddish-brown algae, regularly forked, threads are tight and tubular. Typical seaweed of the coastal areas in the Baltic Sea that grows in the depth of 7-9 meters fixed on substratum. Many species of invertebrates lives in Red Seaweed stands, fish species, among them the Baltic herring use *Furcellaria* spawning grounds. The area of *Furcellaria* reduces in the sea. It is possible to produce agar from Red Seaweed.