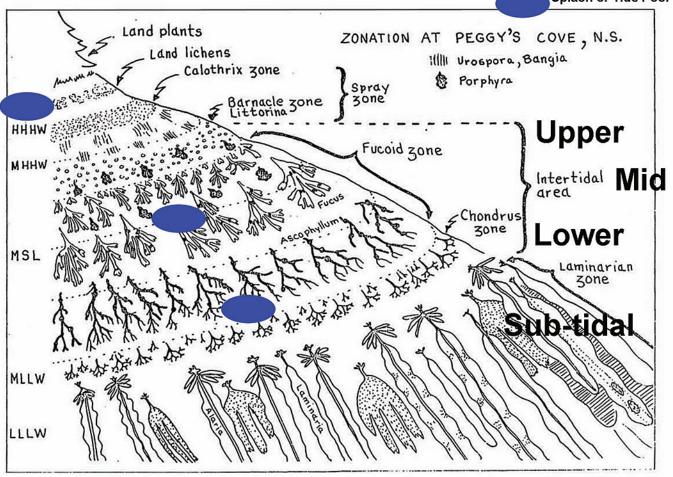
LEVEL	HABITAT & ORGANISMS	OBSERVED check;
		add number(s); note
		others not on list.
Above regular	ON ROCK	
splash level	1. Orange Lichen, Xanthoria parietina – stimulated by bird pooh	
	ON SAND	
	2. Atriplex spp land plant with triangular leaves; salt tolerant	
	3. Wild Radish spp with 4-parted flowers; salt tolerant	
Splash zone	ON ROCK	
	4. Cyanobacteria - black	
	5. Rough Periwinkle, Littorina saxatilis – very small snail that	
	grazes on cyanobacteria; look in crevices for it	
Upper	UPPER TIDE POOLS	
Intertidal	6. Hollow Green Weed , Enteromorpha intestinalis – a small light	
	green seaweed shaped like a tube.	
	EXPOSED ON ROCK	
	7. Spiral Wrack , <i>Fucus spiralis</i> - short brown seaweed; blade	
	spirals; no air bladders; ridged, swollen receptacles	
	8. Smooth Periwinkle , <i>Littorina obtusata</i> – small periwinkle with	
	flattened spire; grazer.	
Mid intertidal	9. Rock Barnacles (Balanus balanoides) - begin at the top and are	
	found in the top 2/3 of the intertidal zone; filter feeder	
	10. Bladder Wrack, Fucus vesiculosis - brown seaweed with air	
	bladders and round receptacles	
	11. Knotted Wrack, Ascophylum nodosum - long strong fronds	
	with egg-shaped air bladders	
	12. Polysiphonia lanosa – fine red seaweed attached to	
	Ascophyllum.	
	13. Common Periwinkle , <i>Littorina littorea</i> – to 3 cm; grazer	
	14. Dog Whelk, Thais lapilis – an elongated opening; carnivores	
	that eat other snails, barnacles and mussels	
	15. Blue Mussel , <i>Mytilis edulus</i> - filter feeders; not many at Sandy	
	Cove poss. because of sand scour	
Lower	EXPOSED ON ROCK	
Intertidal	16. Encrusting seaweeds – the lower rocks under fleshy	
	seaweeds and in tide pools are covered with red or pink	
	calcareous encrusting seaweeds; mostly reds	
	17. Arctic Wrack , Fucus evanescens – with elongated, flat	
	receptacles	
	18. Irish Moss , <i>Chondrus crispus</i> - small red seaweed LOWER TIDE POOLS	
	19. Coral Weed, Corralina officinalis – red. calcified seaweed	
	20. Sea Fingers, Codium fragile – green alga	
	21. Kelps (sev spp.) – in drift, or attached in lowest pools	
	22. Limpets (several spp) – in the snail family but not coiled	
	23. Hermit Crab – hermit crabs occupy old shells of periwinkles,	
	dogwhelks; look in tide pools for a snail that seems to be moving	
	too quickly; scavengers	
	24. Green Crab – may be hiding in the crevices in the tide pool	
	25. Rock Crab – crabs with pink shells	
	26. Green Sea Urchin – once common, not now; grazer	
	27. Starfish – <i>Asterias rubens;</i> carnivore (predator)	
	28. Amphipods – bodies flattened sideways; flea-like movement.	
	Also in other zones; "Sand Fleas" in beach seaweed	

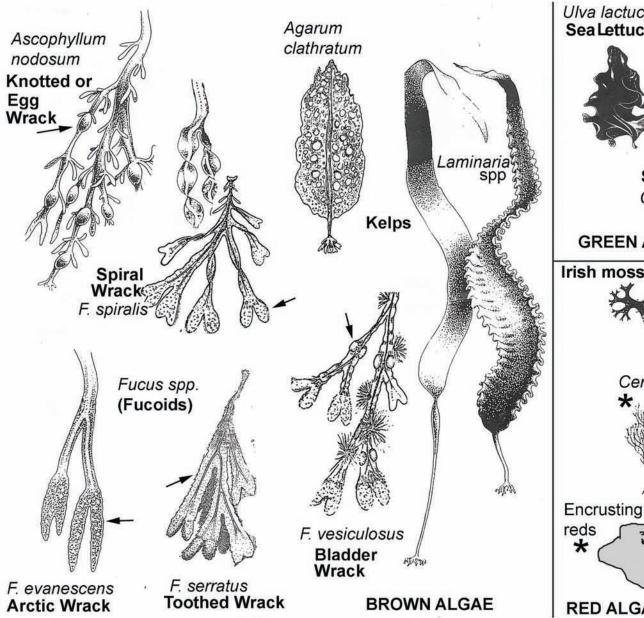
Name/Group		
name/Group		

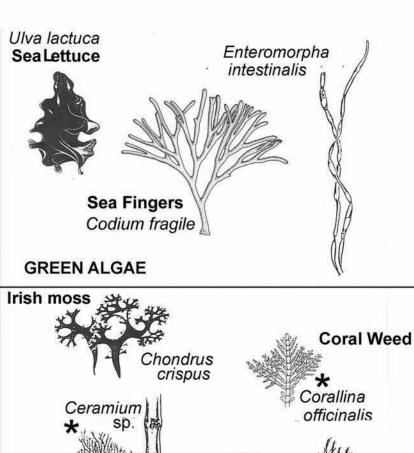


At Peggy's Cove area the following zones are well defined.

- A lichen zone, consisting of land lichens, with an orange lichen, <u>Xanthoria</u>, being typical. This extends from the highest of higher high waters (HHHW) upwards to the land vegetation.
- 2. An upper black zone consisting mainly of <u>Calothrix</u> with <u>Urospora</u>, <u>Bangia</u>, and <u>Porphyra</u> occurring during winter and spring. This occurs in the spray zone, between the mean of higher high waters (MHHW) up to the highest of higher high waters.
- A barnacle zone. This occurs at about the mean of the higher high tides (MHHW).
- 4. A fucoid zone extending from about mean sea level (MSL) down to mean of the lower low waters (MLLW). The fucoids consist of <u>Fucus spiralis</u> at the top, <u>Fucus vesiculosus</u> in the middle and <u>Ascophyllum nodosum</u> at the lower edge.
- A laminarian zone extending from the mean of lower low waters (MLLW) down to about minus 40 feet.
- 6. A Chondrus zone jammed in between the fucoid and laminarian zones.

Source: Louie A. Hanic. 1974. A Guide to the common seaweeds of Prince Edward island. PEI Marine Science Club/Action Press, P.E.I.





Polysiphonia sp.

*calcified

RED ALGAE

