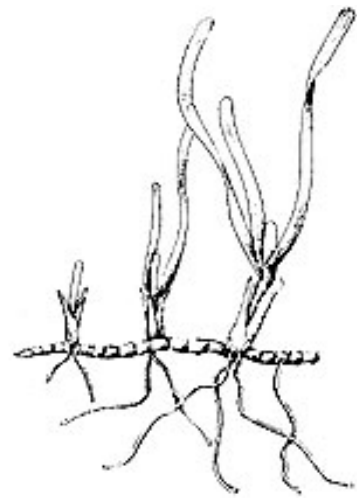


Turtle Grass (*Thalassia testudinum*)
 Blades are flat, with rounded tips. Up to 14" long and 1/2" wide. Often colonized by epiphytes.



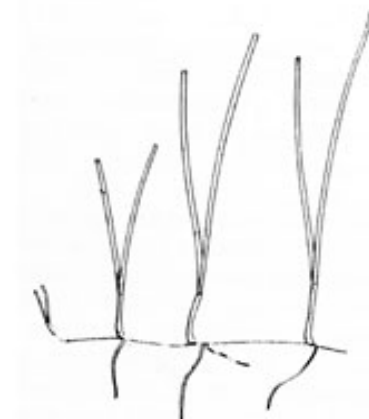
(photos: www.floridaoceanographic.org)

Manatee Grass (*Syringodium filiforme*)
 Cylindrical blades up to 20" in length.
 Commonly found with other species.



(photos: Ron Phillips)

Shoal Grass (*Halodule Wrightii*)
 Flat narrow blades with notched tips.
 Up to 6" in length



(photos: upper Jon Perry, lower Ron Phillips)

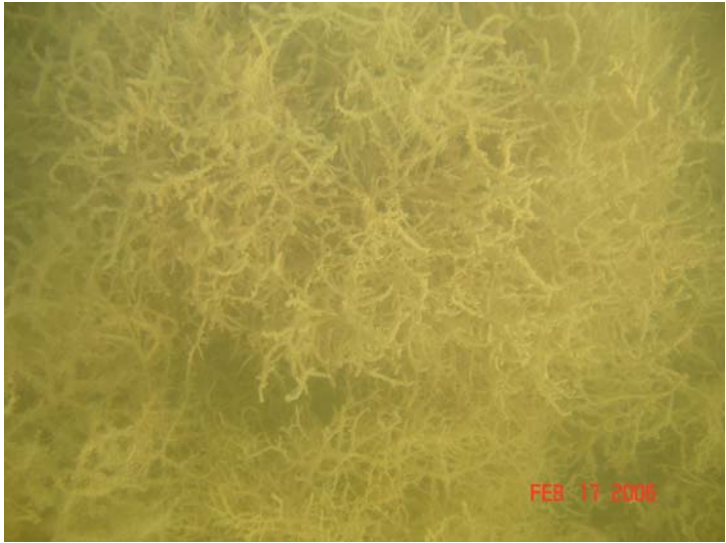
Macroalgae

Epiphytic Algae



Algae attached to the blades of the seagrass, particularly Thalassia. Crustaceans may also be visible. Harmful to the seagrass as it blocks light from reaching the blades.
(photo: Jon Perry)

Drift Algae



Unattached algae. Easily swept out of the way to see underneath. Seagrass may trap drift algae which will block light from reaching the blades. Also found in bare bottom “sinks”.
(photo: Jon Perry)

Caulerpa



Both native and invasive species exist in Florida waters. Natives have strap like blades up to 12” long.

Ulva



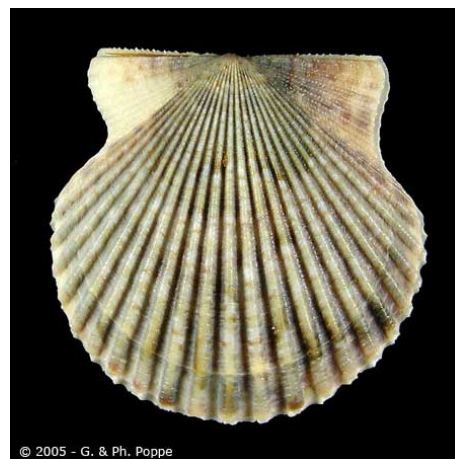
Also known as sea lettuce. Usually attached to shell and gravel.

Sarasota County Seagrass Survey - Field Sheet

Date: 12-15-2007		Surveyors: Amanda Dominguez, Jon Perry		Station		Latitude (DD.DDDDD)		Longitude (-DD.DDDDD)		Depth (m)		Secchi (m)		Present/Absent		Seagrass Species (Relative %Species)		Algae (Relative %Cover)		Sediment Description		Other Biology		Method of Collection	
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
1	12:15	27.7165	-82.4361	0.70	70	0A	100	T	H	S	unknown	D	E	R	1	soft sand								S	
Comments:																									
2	12:35	27.7165	-82.5895	0.90	0.50	0A	50	T	H	S	unknown	D	E	R	2	?							coral	S	
Comments:																									
3	12:50	27.7165	-82.5438	0.60	70	0A	100	T	H	S	unknown	D	E	R	1	silt soft								S	
Comments:																									
1	11:00	27.7165	-82.6321	1.5	1.2	0A	75	T	H	S	unknown	D	E	R	3	firm sand								✓	
Comments:																									
2	11:15	27.7165	-82.6631	1.5	70	0A	100	T	H	S	unknown	D	E	R	4	Live Bay scallops								S	
Comments: Live Bay scallops + shells of Bay scallops all over the area.																									
						P/A		T	H	S	unknown	D	E	R											
Comments:																									
Date and time are required for tide corrections.																									
Methods: Oysters, jellyfish, scallops, Bryozoans, live bottom, reef balls and any other																									

Bay Scallop (*Argopecten irradians*)

Shell length of 2.5 to 2.8 inches with distinct convexity of the right (lower) valve and 17 to 20 ribs on each shell. Shell color varies and is generally a uniform light gray to gray-brown color with distinct convexity of the right (lower) valve. They are most commonly found in calm waters 1 to 2 feet deep.



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(photos: upper www.shellmuseum.org, lower Conchology, Inc.)

Calico Scallop (*Argopecten gibbus*)

Shell height of 2 inches, shell length over 3 inches, distinct convexity of the left (upper) valve and 17 to 23 ribs on each shell. The base color of the shell is creamy white to yellowish, spotted with patches of bright red, maroon, or lavender, with the left valve typically more brightly colored than the right. Generally found in waters ranging from about 30 to 1,300 feet deep but have been reported in shallower waters.



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(photos: upper www.shellmuseum.org, lower Conchology, Inc.)

Asian Green Mussel (*Perna viridis*)

Large (> 3 inches) bivalve, with a smooth, elongate shell. It has visible concentric growth rings and attaches to hard surfaces. Typically occurring at depths of less than 33 feet.



(photos: upper www.shellmuseum.org, lower www.dnr.sc.gov)