

1. Sugar kelp (Saccharina latissima) Length: 5–16 feet 2. Bladderwrack (Fucus vesiculosus) Length: 8–35 inches 3. Winged Kelp (Alaria esculenta) Length: 6–12 feet 4. Horsetail kelp (Laminaria digitata) Length: 1–5 feet 5. Irish moss (Chondrus crispus) Length: 2–6 inches 6. Gracilaria (Gracilaria tikvahiae) Length: 5–15 inches 7. Sea lettuce (Ulva lactuca) Length: 6–18 inches 8. Skinny kelp (Saccharina angustissima) Length: 14 feet and longer 9. Dulse (Palmaria palmata) Length: 6–10 inches 10. Purple Laver (Porphyra spp.) Size: round and hand-sized, up to 7 inches across 11. Northern pink laver (Wildemania amplissima) Length: 1–5 feet 12. Rockweed (Ascophyllum nodosum) Length: 3–8 feet or longer

Seaweeds are classified into three categories based on pigments—**reds**, **browns**, and **greens**—and the different species belonging to each group have their own unique attributes and habitats. **Red** seaweeds are complex and form the largest group of seaweeds worldwide. **Brown** seaweeds are well known for large, canopy-forming species, like the kelps. **Green** seaweeds live in a wide range of habitats, including fresh water.



