Seaweed Database - Kerala

"Seaweed as a completely sustainable future food for Kerala"

Kerala State Biodiversity Board

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1. Enteromorpha compressa.

1. Crop : **Enteromorpha compressa**.

2. Local Name : Ulva compressa

3. Scientific name : ***Enteromorpha compressa*** (L.) Nees.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light- yellowish green in colour, up to 2-11cm long fronds profusely branched from the stalk-like base, narrow, tubular at the base and gradually expanded and compressed above with obtuse or round apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating.

8. Uses : used as Food.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes.

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as a food.

14.Associated species if any : *Enteromorpha flexuosa, Enteromorpha prolifera*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes.

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

2. Enteromorpha flexuosa

1. Crop : **Enteromorpha flexuosa.**

2. Local Name : Ulva flexuosa.

3. Scientific name : ***Enteromorpha flexuosa*** (Wulfen) J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light- yellowish green in colour, up to 21cm long and 3-10mm broad tubular, hollow, lithophilic.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating.

8. Uses : Food.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as a food and also have medicinal values.

14.Associated species if any : *Enteromorpha compressa, Enteromorpha prolifera*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

3. Enteromorpha intestinalis

1. Crop : **Enteromorpha intestinalis**

2. Local Name : Ulva intestinalis

3. Scientific name : ***Enteromorpha intestinalis*** (L.) Nees

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light- yellowish green in colour, up to 20cm long and 2-6mm wide, tubular, contorted, mature filaments intestine like, lithophilic. Holdfast minute, discoid. Fronds usually simple, mature thallus sometimes proliferated, thin, cylindrical below and margins to undulate

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Poultry feed

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post monsoon season.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as poultry feed

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva Lactuca, Enteromorpha linza, E. flexuosa.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products :

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

4. Enteromorpha linza var linza

1. Crop : **Enteromorpha linza var linza**

2. Local Name : Ulva linza

3. Scientific name : ***Enteromorpha linza* (L.) J.Agardh *var linza.***

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light- dark green in colour, foliaceous, flattened to slightly tubular, 7 to 20cm long and 0.5-2cm wide apex without any projections. Fronds simple, flattened, linear to lanceolate, tubular below and gradually flattened upwards.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating.

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock feed in several countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post monsoon season.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha intestinalis*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

5. Enteromorpha linza var bicornuta

1. Crop : **Enteromorpha linza var bicornuta**

2. Local Name : Ulva linza

3. Scientific name : ***Enteromorpha linza var bicornuta*** H.V. Joshi & V. Krishnan

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light- dark green in colour, foliaceous, flattened to slightly tubular, 1.5-4cm long and 8mm wide apex with 2 marginal projections. Fronds simple, flattened, linear to lanceolate, tubular below and gradually flattened upwards.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post monsoon season.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha intestinalis.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

6. Enteromorpha prolifera

1. Crop : **Enteromorpha prolifera.**

2. Local Name : Ulva linza

3. Scientific name : ***Enteromorpha prolifera*** (O.F.Muell.) J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark- yellowish green in colour, up to 35cm long and 0.5-1.5cm wide, proliferated, growing in densely intricated masses, regularly tubular at base and compressed above.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible, dry powder is used as a garnishing agent.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Edible

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha intestinalis*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

7. Ulva fasciata

1. Crop : **Ulva fasciata**

2. Local Name : Ulva

3. Scientific name : ***Ulva fasciata Delile***

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-light green in colour, usually 8-50 cm long but can grow even up to 2 m long, 5-20 cm wide at base, leafy, ribbon shaped, mostly gregarious, tufted, lithophilic. Holdfast small, rhizoidal, tufted, firmly attached. Stipe small, foliaceous, simple or branched, up to 2 cm long and 0.8 cm wide. Fronds leafy, deeply divided into several linear blades; blades 2-5 cm wide, almost uniformly flattened in middle portion, surface smooth, membranous, irregularly lobed, gradually tapering towards apex, margins entire to frequently undulate, apex acute to obtuse

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any :

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Aqua feed

14.Associated species if any : *Gracilaria, Ulva lactuca,Caulerpa*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products :

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

8. Ulva Lactuca

1. Crop : **Ulva lactuca**

2. Local Name : Sea lettuce

3. Scientific name : ***Ulva lactuca*** L.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc:

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8◦44'08"N latitude 76◦42'13"E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dak green in colour, 4-10 cm long and 5-15 cm broad, leafy, tufted, translucent, membranous, rosette like, lithophilic. Holdfast minute, discoid, attached firmly on rocky substratum, sometimes epiphytic on mollusc shells. Stipe small, simple or branched. Fronds foliaceous, surface smooth, thin, delicate, much broader and obovate in young stage, rounded, lanceolate to irregularly proliferated into several small lobes in mature stage; margins undulated, wavy or ruffled; apex acute to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The dry powder of this alga is used as a component in poultry feed. It is an edible species and used by cooking with meats and fish and also in salads and soups.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post monsoon.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Highly nutritious, have medicinal values

14.Associated species if any : *Enteromorpha prolifera, E. compressa, Grateloupia.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

9. Ulva quilonensis

1. Crop : **Ulva quilonensis**

2. Local Name : Ulva quilonensis

3. Scientific name : ***Ulva quilonensis*** Sindhu & Panikkar

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8◦53'36"N latitude76◦33'15"E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark green in colour, up to 35 long, leafy, long ribbon like, tufted, lithophilic. Holdfast small, discoid, attached firmly on rocky substratum. Stipe prominent, simple or branched. Fronds foliaceous, 5 mm broad below and gradually increasing and reaching up to 20 mm towards apex, deeply divided into lobes linear, margins wavy to curving; apex acute to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season, Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any :

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gracilaria, Ulva lactuca,Caulerpa*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products :

17.Possibility of value-added products:

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

10. Ulva rigida

1. Crop : **Ulva rigida**

2. Local Name : Ulva rigida

3. Scientific name : ***Ulva rigida*** C. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8◦44'08"N latitude 76◦42'13"E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark light-yellowish green, 6-15 cm long, leafy, leathery, ovate in young stage, later becomes broadly orbicular to deeply lobed, forming small rosette like structure, lithophilic. Holdfast minute, discoid, distinct, attached firmly on rocky substratum. Stipe small, foliaceous, solid, tapering towards base. Fronds foliaceous, ovate, orbicular to slightly lobed, tufted, 2-5 cm wide, 50-120 cm thick, surface smooth; margins entire, undulated or slightly serrate; apex obtuse or acute.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons

11. Processing techniques if any : yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Edible

14.Associated species if any : *Gracilaria, Ulva Lactuca Chnoospora*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : NO

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

11. Acrosiphonia orientalis

1. Crop : **Acrosiphonia orientalis**

2. Local Name : Acrosiphonia orientalis

3. Scientific name : ***Acrosiphonia orientalis*** (J.Agardh) P.C.Silva

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11◦28'38"N latitude 75◦36'58"E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-muddy green in colour, 2-8 cm long, caespitose, remiform, bushy, growing gregariously, profusely branched, corymbose, lithophilic. Holdfast small, discoid, attached firmly on calcareous bedrocks in intertidal zones. Stipe up to 2 cm long, stalked, tufted, branched from the base. Fronds repeatedly branched, cylindrical, uniseriate, filamentous, 2-5 cm long and up to 1.5 mm in diameter, branching pseudo-dichotomous or trichotomous sometimes alternate, margins entire, apex acute.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Manilal & al. (2009) reported that the polysaccharide extracted from this species shows antiviral activity against the shrimp pathogen White Spot Syndrome Virus (WPSV). Thus, it can be utilised as a prophylactic drug in shrimp disease management.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Edible, high medicinal values

14.Associated species if any : *chondracanthus acicularis*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : Yes

17.Possibility of value-added products:Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

12. Chaetomorpha antennina

1. Crop : **Chaetomorpha antennina**

2. Local Name : Chaetomorpha antennina

3. Scientific name : ***Chaetomorpha antennina*** (Bory) Kuetz

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 9◦25'27"N latitude 76◦20'16"E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark green in colour, 5-15 cm long, filamentous, brush like, caespitose, tufted, erect, growing gregariously, lithophilic. Holdfast small, rhizoidal, irregularly branched, attached tightly on rocky and muddy substrata in the tidal or intertidal zones. Stipe and fronds undifferentiated, filamentous, differentiated into nodes and internodes, unbranched, uniseriate, cylindrical or barrel shaped with regular nodes and internodes; basal cells long, usually barrel shaped with narrow base; apical cell with acute apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Paper manufacturing

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva, Grateloupia, Centrocerus*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : Yes

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

13. Chaetomorpha crassa

1. Crop : **Chaetomorpha crassa**

2. Local Name : Chaetomorpha crassa

3. Scientific name : ***Chaetomorpha crassa*** (C. Agardh) Kuetz.,

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11◦28'38"N latitude 75◦36'58"E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark green in colour, up to 10 cm long, unbranched, coiled, forming loose clumps or entangled, tufted. Holdfast small, discoid, entangled tightly with other seaweeds and waste fishing nets, cloths etc, in the intertidal regions, sometimes free floating. Stipe and fronds undifferentiated, filamentous, divided into nodes and internodes, unbranched, prominently coiled, tapering towards apex.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Paper manufacturing

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Centroceros clavulatum, Chaetomorpha antennina*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

14. Chaetomorpha linum

1. Crop : **Chaetomorpha linum**

2. Local Name : Chaetomorpha **linum**

3. Scientific name : ***Chaetomorpha linum*** (O.F. Muell.) Kuetz.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11◦28'38"N latitude 75◦36'58"E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus bright light-dark green in colour, filamentous, unbranched, up to 20 cm long, wiry, stiff, usually free floating. Fronds filamentous, often loosely entangled mass, margin entire with acute apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Paper manufacturing

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomorpha antennina, C.crassa*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

15. Chaetomorpha litorea

1. Crop : **Chaetomorpha litorea** Harv,

2. Local Name : **Chaetomorpha litorea**

3. Scientific name : ***Chaetomorpha litorea*** Harv,

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light green in colour, filamentous, unbranched, loosely entangled up to 25 cm long, tufted, usually free floating or entangled with other substrata. Fronds filamentous, loosely entangled and often forming a subglobose to irregular mass.

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomorpha antennia Ulva fasciata*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

16. Chaetomorpha spiralis

1. Crop : **Chaetomorpha spiralis**

2. Local Name : Chaetomorpha spiralis

3. Scientific name : ***Chaetomorpha spiralis*** Okamura

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8◦53'36"N latitude 76◦33'15"E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus usually dark green in colour, becomes light green to white towards apex in mature thallus, up to 10 cm long, filamentous, straight towards base and spirally twisted or coiled upwards, stiff, growing gregariously, lithophilic. Holdfast small, discoid, loosely attached on rocky substrata in the low intertidal pools. Stipe small with cylindrical cells. Fronds filamentous, unbranched, cylindrical below and moniliform towards apex, loosely entangled, margin entire to undulate; apex usually obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Moderate.

11. Processing techniques if any :

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gelidiopsis variabilis. G. repens*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

17. Cladophora albida

1. Crop : **Cladophora albida**

2. Local Name : Cladophora

3. Scientific name : ***Cladophora albida*** (Nees) Kuetz.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11◦28'38"N latitude and 75◦36'58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to dark green in colour, filamentous, 2-7 cm long, tufted, non cacspitose, epilithic, Holdfast small, usually discoid, up to 4 mm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata in and muddy intertidal zones. Stipe stalked, filamentous, tufted. Fronds usually densely and irregularly branched into short and long laterals; short branches up to 2 mm long, usually unilateral, occasionally alternate or opposite, straight or rarely slightly curved; long branches develop at irregular intervals, usually interwoven and clumped; ultimate branched usually with acute apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon season. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha intestinalis.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

18. Cladophora echinus

1. Crop : **Cladophora echinus**

2. Local Name : Cladophora

3. Scientific name : ***Cladophora echinus*** (Biasol.) Kuetz

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53' 36" N latitude and 76° 33' 15" E longitude E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light green in colour, filamentous, 4-10 cm long, tufted, non-caespitose, epilithic, occasionally epiphytic. Holdfast small, discoid with rhizoidal outgrowths, disc up to 4.5 mm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal zones. Stipe stalked, tufted. Fronds filamentous, distinctly differentiated into nodes and internodes, densely and irregularly branched in lower portion; branched on main axis usually alternate, sparse, up to 5 mm long; lateral branches mostly dichotomous, trichotomous or in small group; ultimate branches simple, slightly curved with acute apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha intestinalis*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

19. Cladophora vagabunda

1. Crop : Cladophora vagabunda

2. Local Name : Ulva linza

3. Scientific name : ***Cladophora vagabunda*** (L.) C. Hoek

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53' 36" N latitude and 76° 33' 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-olive green in colour, filamentous, 5-18 cm long, tufted, non-caespitose, usually sparingly branched below and densely fasciculated above, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizoidal, firmly attached on rocky substrata in tidal or intertidal zones. Stipe stalked, filamentous, simple or branched. Fronds densely fasciculated, flexible; branching usually pseudo dichotomous-irregular or alternate below and fasciculated above, ultimate branches usually unilateral with slightly curved and acute apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Common.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Bryopsis plumosa.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

20. Boodlea composita

1. Crop : **Boodlea composita**

2. Local Name : Boodlea

3. Scientific name : ***Boodlea composita*** (Harv.) F. Brand

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53' 36" N latitude and 76° 33' 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to dark green in colour, net like, interwoven, up to 3.5 cm long, tufted, sparsey branched, forming spongy clusters towards apex, lithophilic. Holdfast rhizoidal, small, up to 2 mm long, richly branched, firmly attached on substratum. Stipe stalked, subcylindrical, up to 1 cm long, simple or branched. Fronds consists of interwined filaments, loosely packed, main axis uniseriate, cylindrical, up to 3 cm long, produces secondary branches in opposite pairs; secondary branches up to 2 cm long, richly branched into several further branches, branches opposite or irregular, extended in all directions and giving a spongy appearance, cylindrical; ultimate branchlets single, usually produced from equally curved Y shaped mother branches, attached by distinct tenacula; margins entire; apex round to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : Centroceras, Ceramium Cladophora, Ulva.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

21. Cladophoropsis sundanensis

1. Crop : **Cladophoropsis sundanensis**

2. Local Name : Cladophoropsis

3. Scientific name : ***Cladophoropsis sundanensis*** Reinbold zollingeri(Kuetz) Reinbold

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 40 ' 00" N latitude and 76° 98’ 28" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-medium green in colour, filamentous, forming spongy and moss like small clumps, usually 2-7 cm across and 1-3 cm long, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, hapteroid, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Fronds filamentous, usually sparsely and irregularly branched; lateral branches mostly unilateral; ultimate branches straight or slightly curved, up to 5 mm long and terminates into round to obtuse apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata, Grateloupia.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

22. Struvea anastomosans

1. Crop : **Struvea anastomosans**

2. Local Name : Struvea

3. Scientific name ***: Struvea anastomosans*** (Harv.) Picc. & Grunov ex Picc

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53' 36" N latitude and 76° 33' 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus bright-dark green in colour, small, branched interconnected, forming net like like globular structure. Holdfast well developed, rhizoidal, multicellular, dichotomously branched, septate or not, firmly attached to rocky substrata. Stipe cylindrical, unbranched, up to 1 cm long and 210 µm in diameter, annular constrictions at base. Fronds profusely branched, forming net like loosely entangled globular to circular structure, up to 5 cm long, sparsely branched below and profusely branched above, fan shaped, branches usually tri-tetra-pinnate, upwardly curved, lateral branches formed of 2 to several cells, cells interconnected with distinct structures called tenacula.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Used as aquafeed

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomorpha, Caulerpa, Valoniopsis*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

23. Valoniopsis pachynema

1. Crop : **Valoniopsis pachynema**

2. Local Name : Valoniopsis pachynema

3.Scientific name : ***Valoniopsis pachynema*** (G. Martens) Boergesen

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53' 36" N latitude and 76° 33' 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark green in colour, spongy, 2-8 cm thick and 5-15 cm in diameter, dense, firmly entangled, forming stiff, hemispherical to flattened or elongate cushioned mats. Holdfast rhizoidal, irregularly branched with septate hapteroids, loosely attached on bedrocks in the intertidal zones. Stipe small, cylindrical, stiff. Fronds irregularly interwoven, cushioned, spongy, irregularly ramified or clustered, branches cylindrical, coenocytic, curved, up to 1 cm long and 300-900 µm in diameter to, apex obtuse to slightly acute; ramuli unilateral, umbellate or clumped up to 3 mm long and 250-450 µm in diameter, erect with obtuse apex;

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Common.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha intestinalis*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others : This species have greater capacity to absorb heavy metal from the surrounding's.

24. Bryopsis hypnoides

1. Crop : **Bryopsis hypnoides**

2. Local Name : Bryopsis hypnoides

3. Scientific name : ***Bryopsis hypnoides*** J.V. Lamour

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53' 36" N latitude and 76° 33' 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-pale or dark green in colour, tubular, remiform with radially ranged branches, 2-10 cm long, tufted, gregarious, siphonous, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, firmly attached on rocky substrata. Stipe stalked, cylindrical, 120-200 um in diameter. Fronds numerous, tubular, cylindrical-terete, main axis 80-240 µm in diameter, progressively tapering towards apex, branches usually naked or with scars in basal portion and dense and radially arranged in middle and apical portion; pinnules almost uniformly cylindrical or linear-lanceolate, facing upwards and gradually or sometimes irregularly becoming shorter, ultimate branches usually terminate into a long and round to acute apex.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Hypnea musciformis, Ulva fasciata, Caulerpa*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

25. Bryopsis pennata

1. Crop : **Bryopsis pennata**

2. Local Name : Bryopsis pennata

3. Scientific name : ***Bryopsis pennata*** J.V. Lamour

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53' 36" N latitude and 76° 33' 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark green in colour, feathery, usually 3-8 (-15) cm long, tufted, gregarious, erect, siphonous, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, stoloniferous, attached firmly on rocky substrata. Stipe stalked, cylindrical, 340-590 µm in diameter. Fronds usually numerous, tubular with feathery appearance, main axis cylindrical to terete, 175-550 µm in diameter, progressively tapering towards apex, usually densely branched, branches often dense and closely arranged in middle and less or absent towards apex, pinnately divided; pinnules linear-lanceolate, facing upwards and gradually becoming shorter with round to acute apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Caulerpa peltata, C racemosa, Chaetomorpha antennina and Valoniopsis pachynema*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

26. Bryopsis plumosa

1. Crop : **Bryopsis plumosa**

2. Local Name : Bryopsis plumosa

3. Scientific name : ***Bryopsis plumosa*** (Hudson) C. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53' 36" N latitude and 76° 33' 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to olive green in colour, tubular with sparingly branches, feathery, small, usually 2-6 (-10) cm long, growing as tuft of patches, siphonous, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizoidal, stoloniferous, firmly attached on rocky substrata. Stipe stalked, tubular or cylindrical, 150-320 µm in diameter. Fronds numerous and directly arise from the holdfast, tubular with feathery appearance, main axis cylindrical to terete, 150-420 µm in diameter, erect, irregularly tapering towards apex, sparingly branched; branches erect, naked below and regularly plumose above, usually distichous; pinnules cylindrical, linear-lanceolate, distinctly constricted at the base, gradually or irregularly becoming shorter with round apices.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Caulerpa peltata, C racemosa,*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

27. Caulerpa parvula

1. Crop : **Caulerpa parvula**

2. Local Name : Caulerpa parvula

3. Scientific name : ***Caulerpa parvula*** Svedelius

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light green in colour, rhizomatous, 1-4 cm long, tufted, growing as patches, prostrate, stoloniferous, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, colourless, stout, often loosely attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Fronds consist of creeping stolon and erect assimilators. Stolon stalked, slender to terete, up to 2 mm in diameter, colourless to blackish green, tufted, sparsely branched. Assimilators usually arranged at intervals of 1.5 em long, cylindrical, 1-3 cm long, usually simple with radially arranged ramuli, ramuli broadly discoid to peltate, smooth, entire, 2-5.2 mm in diameter, rachis 0.8-2.5×0.4-1.6 mm

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed and raw material for manure

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha intestinalis*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

28. Caulerpa peltate

1. Crop : **Caulerpa peltata**

2. Local Name : Caulerpa peltata

3. Scientific name : ***Caulerpa peltata*** J.V. Lamour

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates: 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-bright green in colour, rhizomatous, 3-15 cm long, tufted, growing as patches, prostrate, stoloniferous, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, colourless, stout, variable in length, often loosely attached on rocky substrata in intertidal belts. Fronds cornsist of creeping stolons and erect assimilators. Stolon stalked, slender to terete, up to 1.8 mm in diameter, colourless to blackish green in older regions, tufted, branched. Assimilators usually arranged at intervals of 1.4-5 cm long, cylindrical, 2-6 cm long, simple or branched with radially arranged ramuli; ramuli peltate, disc like, smooth, entire, 2-5 mm in diameter; rachis 1.4-2 × 0.5-1 mm

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : It is one of the economically important seaweeds and is used as food, fodder and as raw materials for manure in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed and raw material for manure

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata,.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

29. Caulerpa racemosa

1. Crop : **Caulerpa racemosa**

2. Local Name : Caulerpa racemosa

3. Scientific name : ***Caulerpa racemosa*** (Forssk.) J. Agardh var. ***racemosa***

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23' 9" N latitude and 76° 58' 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-pale green in colour and becoming light brownish after drying. sparsely branched and spreading laterally, rhizomatous, 5-15 (-20) cm long, tufted, growing as patches, prostrate, stoloniferous, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, numerous, colourless, prostrate, loosely attached on rocky and calcareous substrata. Fronds consist of creeping stolons and erect assimilators. Stolon stalked, slender to terete, up to 10 cm long and 1.6 mm in diameter, usually colourless, stout, branched. Assimilators usually upright, spreading and arranged at intervals of 1-4 cm long, simple, rarely branched, cylindrical-terete, 2-8 cm long with densely and racemosely arranged ramuli; ramuli spherical, pear shaped or grapes like, smooth, entire, 1.5-4 mm in diameter, rachis short, 2 cm long, bearing several stipitate branchlets and rounded apices

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : *Grateloupia lithophila, Ulva fasciata, Gelidiopsiss repens.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

30. Caulerpa racemosa var. turbinata

1. Crop : **Caulerpa racemosa** var. **turbinata**

2. Local Name : Caulerpa racemosa

3. Scientific name : ***Caulerpa racemosa*** (Forssk.) J. Agardh var. ***turbinata*** (J.Agardh) Eubank

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23' 9" N latitude and 76° 58' 33" E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus often dark green in colour, rhizomatous, 3-6 cm long, prostrate, lithophilic, tufted, coenocytic, siphonous, stoloniferous, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, colourless, stout. Fronds consist of creeping stolons and erect assimilators. Stolon stalked, slender, small, up to 6 cm long and 1.5 mm thick, colourless tufted, branched. Assimilators cylindrical, short, 3-8 cm long, usually branched with several densely arranged ramuli; ramuli distinctly turbinate or trumpet shaped and facing upwards, smooth, entire, up to 5 mm long and 2 mm broad.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Nutritious

14.Associated species if any : *Hypnea esperi. Ulva fasciata*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

31. Caulerpa scalpelliformis

1. Crop : **Caulerpa scalpelliformis,**

2. Local Name : Caulerpa scalpelliformis

3. Scientific name : ***Caulerpa scalpelliformis*** (R. Br. ex Turner) C. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus pale-dark green in colour, rhizomatous, 5-25 cm long, prostrate, stoloniferous, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, numerous, colourless, loosely attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Fronds consist of creeping stolons and erect assimilators. Stolon stalked, slender, 1.5-3 mm in diameter, colourless, tufted. Assimilators usually arranged at intervals of 0.8-2.5 cm long, foliose, flat, usually up to 20 cm long and up to 2 cm broad, usually simple with marginally lobed camuli, ramuli compressed, scalpelliform, linear and slightly curved upward with an acute to spinous apex, densely arranged, entire, 1.8-4 0.4-2 mm. Microscopic In crous section, thallus siphonous, coenocytic, traversed internally by a network of trabeculae.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons,

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed and some antioxidant properties

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata, Caulerpa sertularioides, C. peltata*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

32. Caulerpa sertularioides

1. Crop : **Caulerpa sertularioides**

2. Local Name : Caulerpa sertularioides

3. Scientific name : ***Caulerpa sertularioides*** (S.G. Gmel.) M. Howe

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus bright-yellow green in colour, rhizomatous, 5-15 cm long, prostrate, growing as patches, stoloniferous, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, numerous, colourless, loosely anchored on rocky substrata with fine sediments in intertidal regions. Fronds consist of creeping stolons and erect assimilators. Stolon stalked, slender, 0.6-2 mm in diameter, colourless, tufted, bearing several up-ring assimilators. Assimilators usually arranged at intervals of 0.5-2.5 cm long, feathery or foliose to slightly flattened, 2.4-10 cm long, simple or occasionally branched with marginally lobed ramuli, ramuli compressed, linear, needle like and slightly curved upward with an acute to mucronate apex, opposite-distichous and densely arranged, entire, 0.5-2.4 0.2-1 mm, densely packed and conical at apex.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Summer season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Contains high amount 0f antioxidants.

14.Associated species if any : *Caulerpa scalpelliformis, C. peltata*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

33. Caulerpa taxifolia

1. Crop : **Caulerpa taxifolia**

2. Local Name : Caulerpa taxifolia

3. Scientific name : ***Caulerpa taxifolia*** (Vahl) C. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus yellow-dark green in colour, rhizomatous, up to 20 cm long, tufted, growing as patches and forming thick mat like structures, prostrate, stoloniferous, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, colourless, stout, often loosely attached on rocky substrata. Fronds consist of creeping stolons and erect assimilators. Stolon stalked, slender, 0.6-1.8 mm in diameter, colourless to light green in older regions, tufted, branched. Assimilators usually arranged at intervals of 0.4-2.5 cm long, foliose to slightly feathery, compressed, 4-12 (-20) cm long and up to 1.2 cm broad, simple or branched with densely arranged ramuli; ramuli linear to sickle shaped, flexible, slightly curved upward, usually longest in middle portion, opposite-distichous and densely arranged, entire, 0.5-4.2 × 0.2-0.6 mm, ramuli at apex usually dense and forked

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Contains high amount 0f antioxidants

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata, Caulerpa sertularioides, C. peltata.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

34. Asteronema rhodochortonoides

1. Crop : **Asteronema rhodochortonoides**

2. Local Name : Asteronema

3. Scientific name : ***Asteronema rhodochortonoides*** (Boergesen) D. G. Muller & Parodi

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 00" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-yellowish brown in colour, filamentous, up to 3 cm long, composed of densely entangled filaments, develop in groups and form dense mats of rope-like structures, tufted, epilithic, occasionally epiphytic, sometimes growing on coastal wastes like ropes, nets etc. Holdfast minute, discoid, firmly attached on substrata in surf-exposed areas in intertidal regions. Filaments irregularly branched in all directions; branches profuse towards apex, simple, usually forked in apical region, hook like or curved.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomoepha antennina*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

35. Sphacelaria rigidula

1. Crop : **Sphacelaria rigidula**

2. Local Name : Sphacelaria

3. Scientific name : ***Sphacelaria rigidula*** Kuetz.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 17 ' 49" N latitude and 76° 05’ 29" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to olive or dark brown in colour, filamentous, 0.8-3 cm long, tufted, heterotrichous, usually epiphytic. Holdfast minute, rhizoidal, multicellular. Stipe minute or undifferentiated. Fronds filamentous, cylindrical-terete, 18-50 cm in diameter, main axis irregularly and profusely branched towards apex and terminates1cm long colourless hairs; branches bilaterally arranged, segmented,

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Chnoospora implexa*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

36. Sphacelaria tribuloides

1. Crop : **Sphacelaria tribuloides**

2. Local Name : Sphacelaria tribuloides

3. Scientific name : ***Sphacelaria tribuloides*** Menegh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light brown in colour, filamentous, 0.7-2 cm long, tufted, heterotrichous, epilithic or epiphytic. Holdfast minute, rhizoidal, usually irregularly branched, firmly attached on substrata. Stipe minute or undifferentiated. Fronds filamentous, 30-38 um in diameter in basal portion and gradually increasing up to 56 µm in middle, main axis usually profusely and irregularly branched, longitudinally segmented.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Chnoospora implexa.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

37. Dictyopteris delicatula

1. Crop : **Dictyopteris delicatula**

2. Local Name : Dictyopteris

3. Scientific name : ***Dictyopteris delicatula*** J.V. Lamour

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light brown in colour, flat, strap shaped, up to 5 cm long, tufted, epilithic, Holdfast minute, discoid, firmly attached on substrata. Stipe flat, small, up to 1 cm long. Fronds strap shaped, uniformly flat, 4 cm long and 0.5-3.5 mm wide, dichotomous or irregularly branched, branching usually at intervals of up to 1 cm; surface smooth; midrib prominent towards base, slightly raised; margins entire to slightly wavy; apex usually rounded to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : Dictyota and Padina.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

38. Dictyota bartayresii

1. Crop : **Dictyota bartayresii**

2. Local Name : Dictyota

3. Scientific name : D*ictyota bartayresii* J.V. Lamour.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-yellowish brown in colour, foliose, 10-20 cm long, ribbon or strap like, bushy, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast discoid, conspicuous, firmly attached on rocky substrata. Stipe flat, up to 2 cm long and 2-5 mm broad. Frond foliose, almost uniformly flattened, usually up to 15 (-20) cm long and 2-8 cm wide, regularly dichotomously branched in upper region, angles of dichotomy usually narrow; surface membranous, smooth; margins entire; apices simple or equally to unequally forked, acute to occasionally obtuse

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Dictyota ciliolate, Sargassum.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

39. Dictyota ceylanica

1. Crop : **Dictyota ceylanica**

2. Local Name : Dictyota

3. Scientific name : ***Dictyota ceylanica*** Kuetz

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to olive green in colour, frondose, small, 2-3 cm long, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast minute, cuneately discoid, firmly attached on rocky substrata. Frond foliose, almost uniformly flattened, up to 1 mm wide, membranous, dichotomously branched in upper portion; margins entire; apices broadly rounded to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Dictyota ciliolata, Sargassum, Caulerpa pelteta.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

40. Dictyota ciliolate

1. Crop : **Dictyota ciliolata**

2. Local Name : Dictyota

3. Scientific name : ***Dictyota ciliolata*** Kuetz.,

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-yellowish brown in colour, becomes dark brown after drying, 6-15 (-20) cm long and 0.4-1.2 cm wide, leafy, flat, ribbon like, bushy, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast minute, discoid, firmly attached on rocky substrata in surf-exposed areas. Stipe flat, Fronds foliose, usually 5-10 cm long and 0.4-1 (-1.2) cm wide, width gradually increases from base towards apex, membranous, regularly dichotomously branched in upper portion, irregular towards apex, angles of dichotomy narrow; branches flat, lobed; margins entire in basal region and ciliate to irregularly dentate or proliferated towards apex; proliferations flat, strap like, sometimes branched; apices simple or dichotomously forked, rounded to obtuse or acute, occasionally truncate.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Padina tetrestomatica, Sargassum, Caulerpa pelteta.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

41. Dictyota dichotoma

1. Crop : **Dictyota dichotoma**

2. Local Name : Dictyota dichotoma

3. Scientific name : ***Dictyota dichotoma*** (Huds.) J.V. Lamour

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-yellowish brown in colour, 3-10 cm long, leafy to frondose or ribbon like, bushy, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast minute, discoid, firmly attached on rocky substrata in surf-exposed areas in intertidal region. Stipe foliose to stalked, 0.5-2 cm long. Fronds foliose, up to 8 cm long, membranous, regularly dichotomously branched, angles of dichotomy less than 90°; branches profuse towards apex, flat, uniform, slightly broader at base; margins entire; apices dichotomously forked, rounded to obtuse, occasionally acute.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Moderate.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Padina tetrestomatica, Sargassum, Caulerpa pelteta*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

42. Lobophora variegata

1. Crop : **Lobophora variegata**

2. Local Name : Lobophora

3. Scientific name : ***Lobophora variegata*** (J.V. Lamour.)

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark brown in colour, up to 15 cm long and 10 cm wide, crustose, circular to fan shaped or rosette, prostrate, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizoidal or discoid, anchored tightly on calcareous bedrocks in intertidal zones. Stipe stalked or sessile, rigid, 0.5 to 3 cm ling. Fronds leafy, fan shaped, up to 12 cm long, irregularly lobed to overlapped in upper portion, with distinct (variegated) sub-marginal rows of cells; surface rough, rigid; base often cuneate; margins entire to wavy; apex usually obtuse, apical margins involute, thick, light- brown in colour

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection :

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Padina tetrestomatica, Bryopsis plumosa, Caulerpa pelteta*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

43. Padina boergesenii

1. Crop : **Padina boergesenii**

2. Local Name : Padina boergesenii

3. Scientific name : ***Padina boergesenii*** Allender & Kraft

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus usually dark brown in colour, frondose, circular to fan shaped, 5-15 4-8 cm, usually without calcification, moderately calcified in ventral surface, epilithic. Holdfast small, thick, rhizomatous, several small proliferations or young branches develop from the disc, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe flat to slightly stalked, 2-5 x 0.2-0.5 cm wide. Fronds leafy, circular to fan shaped, surface membranous, alternate rows of microscopic hairs (piliferous zones) and glabrous surface, irregularly cleft into several broad lobes, lobes reaching up to half or even more in young stage; base cuneate; margins entire to slightly wavy: apex obtuse or acute with involute margins.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Padina tetrestomatica, Bryopsis plumosa, Caulerpa*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

44.Padina boryana

1. Crop : **Padina boryana**

2. Local Name : Padina

3. Scientific name : ***Padina boryana*** Thivy

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to dark brown in colour, frondose, circular to fan shaped, 4-10 x 2-6 cm broad, lightly calcified on both surfaces of thallus, whitish with occasional blue tinge, epilithic. Holdfast small, thick, rhizomatous or bulbous, 2-5 mm across, attached firmly on rocky substrata in intertidal zones. Stipe stalked, narrowly flat, up to 1.5 cm long and 2-4 mm wide. Fronds leafy, spreading, circular or fan shaped, usually dichotomously branched, surface membranous, younger fronds usually entire, mature fronds irregularly cleft into several lobes; usually incised up to half, rarely more; lobes narrow, up to 8 cm long and 2-6 cm broad; base cuneate; margins entire to slightly undulate; apex obtuse to circular with involute margins.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gelidiopsis repens, Gracelaria corticata*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

45. Padina pavonica

1. Crop : **Padina pavonica**

2. Local Name : Padina pavonica

3. Scientific name : ***Padina pavonica*** (L.) Thivy

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to dark brown in colour, circular to fan shaped, 4-8 x 2-5 cm broad, heavily calcified on lower surface and light on upper surface of mature thallus, whitish, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast small, bulbous or discoid, 2-4 mm across, attached firmly on rocky substrata in intertidal zones. Stipe small, stalked, narrow to gradually flat upwards, up to 1.5 cm long and 2-5 mm wide. Fronds leafy, spreading, forming fan shaped structure, surface membranous, younger fronds usually simple, entire, mature fronds usually dichotomously cleft down up to half or sometimes up to the base into several lobes; lobes flat, circular to fan shaped, up to 5 cm long and 0.5-3 cm broad, occasionally mature lobes further divided into several irregular parts, surface membranous, with alternate rows of microscopic hairs (piliferous zones) and globous surface, base cuneate; margins entire to slightly undulate, apex obtuse to circular with involute margins.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Padina tetrastromatica, Gelidiopsis repens*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

46. Padina tetrastromatica

1. Crop : **Padina tetrastromatica**

2. Local Name : Padina tetrastromatica

3. Scientific name : ***Padina tetrastromatica*** Hauck

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to yellowish brown in colour, frondose, circular to fan shaped, 4-15x 2-10 not calcified, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast small, thick, rhizomatous to bulbous, up to 6 mm across, anchored tightly on calcareous rocks in intertidal zones. Stipe stalked or flat, up to 2.5 cm long and 5 mm in diameter. Fronds fan or club shaped, fragile, surface membranous with alternate rows of microscopic hairs (piliferous zones) and glabrous surface, irregularly cleft into several broad lobes, lobes narrow in young stage, later become wide and divide up to base, individual lobes usually 2-8 cm long and 2-4 cm wide towards apex; base cuneate; margins entire to slightly wavy; apex usually obtuse with involute margins.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata, Padina pavonica, Bryopsis plumosa, Caulerpa.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

47. Spatoglossum asperum

1. Crop : **Spatoglossum asperum**

2. Local Name : Spatoglossum asperum

3. Scientific name : ***Spatoglossum asperum*** J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to dark brown in colour, up to 30 cm and 1-3 cm broad, frondose, flattened to ribbon shaped, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizomatous, attached tightly on substratum. Stipe flat to foliose, sometimes stalked, 1-3 x 0.5-2 cm, margins slightly spinous. Fronds foliaceous, thin, usually 8-25 cm long, tufted, irregularly dichotomously branched or sub-divided into several broad lobes; surface usually glabrous, shining, base attenuate; margins entire to wavy or slightly dentate with several small proliferation.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and Post-monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Acanthophora, Padina, Dictyota*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

48. Stoechospermum marginatum

1. Crop : **Stoechospermum marginatum**

2. Local Name : Stoechospermum marginatum

3. Scientific name : ***Stoechospermum marginatum*** (C. Agardh) Kuetz.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light to yellowish brown in colour, up to 20 cm and 1-3 cm broad, foliaceous, tufted, erect, frondose, ribbon shaped, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizomatous, attached firmly on calcareous rocks in shallow and intertidal zones. Stipe stalked, slightly flat, 1-3 cm long and 1-5 mm wide, rigid, rough. Fronds foliose, flat, 6-15 cm long, regularly dichotomously branched into several broad lobes; lobes uniformly broad, strap (belt) like; surface rough, provided with microscopic hairs, margins entire to slightly undulate towards base; apex with median notch and regular dichotomy, obtuse, margins distinctly involute.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and Post-monsoon season.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Acanthophora, Padina, Dictyota*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

49. Chnoospora bicanaliculata

1. Crop : **Chnoospora bicanaliculata**

2. Local Name : Chnoospora bicanaliculata

3. Scientific name : ***Chnoospora bicanaliculata*** V. Krishnamurthy & P.C. Thomas

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 40 ' 00" N latitude and 76° 98’ 28" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark brown in colour, 8-20 cm long, cylindrical to filiform, tufted, irregular to sub-dichotomously branched, epilithic. Holdfast discoid, hard, 0.3-3 mm across, attached firmly on rocks. Stipe stalked, 1-10 cm long and 0.5-2 mm wide. Fronds sub-cylindrical to slightly flattened, 5-10 cm long and 0.5-2 mm wide, irregularly sub-dichotomous; median dichotomy with two distinct grooves on both sides, apical dichotomy 1-5 × 0.3-1 mm, slightly curved in mature stage; margins entire; apex acute to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : Acanthophora, Padina, Dictyota.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

50. Chnoospora implexa

1. Crop : **Chnoospora implexa**

2. Local Name : Chnoospora implexa

3. Scientific name : ***Chnoospora implexa*** J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 44 ' 08" N latitude and 76° 42’ 13" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark brown in colour, cylindrical to compressed, 5-18 (-30) cm long, intricately branched, several small marginal proliferations develop towards apex, clumped, rigid, bushy, epilithic. Holdfast discoid or fibrous, rigid, up to 3 mm across, attached firmly on rocks in low intertidal regions. Stipe stalked, 0.5-4 cm long and 0.5-1 mm wide, simple, cylindrical to slightly flattened, microscopic hairs present towards base. Fronds cylindrical to compressed, 4-15 cm long and 0.4-3 mum across, dichotomously branched towards base and densely intricately branched towards apex, margins entire towards base and densely proliferated towards apex; proliferations single or on both sides of the margins, , apex usually rounded or obtuse; apical dichotomy up to 3 mm long and 1 mm wide, usually equal or undivided, straight with rounded or obtuse apex.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha intestinalis*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

51. Chnoospora minima

1. Crop : **Chnoospora minima**

2. Local Name : Chnoospora minima

3. Scientific name : ***Chnoospora minima*** (K. Hering) Papenfuss

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 44 ' 08" N latitude and 76° 42’ 13" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark brown in colour, gradually becomes light brown towards apex, cylindrical to filiform, 4-8 cm long, rigid, bushy, densely clumped, epilithic. Holdfast discoid, hard, 0.2-2 mm across, attached tightly on rocks in low intertidal regions. Stipe stalked, 0.5-2 cm long and up to 1 mm wide, simple, cylindrical towards base and flattened towards apex. Fronds sub cylindrical to filiform or wiry, slightly flattened, 2-6 cm long and 0.5-2 mm across, regularly dichotomously branched, compressed with sunken points at dichotomy, grooves only on one side; margins entire, apical dichotomy up to 4 mm long and 0.8 mm wide, usually unequal, straight with acute to rounded apex.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha compressa*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

52. Sargassum cinctum

1. Crop : **Sargassum cinctum**

2. Local Name : Sargassum cinctum

3. Scientific name : ***Sargassum cinctum*** J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark brown in colour, usually 8-40 (-50) cm long, foliose, bushy, tufted, erect, epilithic, Holdfast discoid, up to 2 cm in diameter, rigid, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal zones. Stipe stalked, simple or branched, terete, cylindrical to terete, slightly compressed towards apex, 1-3 mm wide, margins smooth or rough. Fronds well developed, differentiated into several primary and secondary branches and much crowded towards apex; leaves develop on secondary branches, rarely on primary axis in basal areas, linear-lanceolate or slightly ovate, 0.5-3 x 0.4-1.2 cm, usually basal leaves smaller, thin, transparent or translucent, stalked or subsessile, stalk up to 2.5 mm and 1.5 mm wide; base cuneate or gradually tapering, surface usually smooth; midrib prominent towards base; margins serrate to sparsely dentate; dentation upward, much crowded towards apex, 150-340 × 180-250 µm, apex narrowly obtuse to round.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Production of alginates and preparation of liquid fertilizer.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha antennina*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

53. Sargassum cinereum

1. Crop : **Sargassum cinereum**

2. Local Name : Sargassum cinereum

3. Scientific name : ***Sargassum cinereum*** J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark brown in colour, usually 4-20 (-40) cm long, bushy, foliose, tufted, erect, epilithic. Holdfast usually discoid, 2-6 mm wide, attached tightly on rocky substrata in lower intertidal zones. Stipe stalked, dark, wiry to terete, tufted differentiated into the primary and secondary branches; primary branches usually 5-15 cm long and 0.5-2.5 mm wide, cylindrical to terete, slightly flattened towards apex and near nodes, producing several secondary lateral branches, radially or alternately organized, 2-6 cm long, densely and much crowded towards apex; leaves usually develop on primary laterals or sparsely on lower portion of the main axis in mature thallus, simple, wedge shaped, ovate, mature leaves slightly elongate or lanceolate in apical region, 1-3.5 x 0.3-1.2 cm, stalked; stalk cylindrical to flat, up to 2 mm long; base slightly curved, cuneate; surface membranous, smooth, transparent or translucent.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Production of alginates and preparation of liquid fertilizer.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Moderate.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gelidiopsis repens, Sargassum tenerimum, Gracilaria*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

54. Sargassum cristaefolium

1. Crop : **Sargassum cristaefolium**

2. Local Name : Sargassum cristaefolium

3. Scientific name : ***Sargassum cristaefolium*** C. Agardh,

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark brown in colour, usually 10-40 cm long, bushy, foliose, tufted, erect, occasionally calcified in basal portion, epilithic. Holdfast discoid, large. Stipe or main axis stalked, dark, cylindrical to terete, tufted, up to 2 cm long and 1.5-3 mm wide, rough. Fronds well developed, bushy, differentiated into several primary and secondary branches; primary branches up to 35 cm long and 1-2.5 mm wide, cylindrical to terete, slightly flattened, glabrous; secondary branches cylindrical or terete, 2-8 cm long. ultimate branches small, up to 2 cm long and 1 mm wide, usually densely crowded towards base; leaves develop on lateral branches, simple, thick, turbinoid-spathulate or oblong to elliptical, 1-2 x 0.4-1 cm, stalked or subsessile; base cuneate, surface coriaceous, rough; midrib distinct in basal region, gradually disappearing towards apex; margins irregularly dentate to broadly serrate; apex round to broadly obtuse

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Production of alginates and preparation of liquid fertilizer.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gelidiopsis repens, Sargassum cinctum, Gracilaria.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

55. Sargassum swartzii

1. Crop : **Sargassum swartzii**

2. Local Name : Sargassum swartzii

3. Scientific name : ***Sargassum swartzii*** C. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark brown in colour, usually 10-50 (-70) cm long, bushy, tufted, profusely branched, epilithic. Holdfast discoid, 0.6-1.8 mm wide, attached tightly on rocky substrata. Stipe stalked, dark, cylindrical-terete, 0.8-2.5 mm wide, rough, stout. Fronds well developed, profusely branched into several primary and secondary lateral branches; primary branches cylindrical to terete or slightly compressed, usually 8-45 long, sometimes up to 1 m long or more, 0.4-1.5 mm wide, smooth or slightly rough; secondary branches several, usually distichous, cylindrical to compressed, 4-12 cm long, usually densely crowded towards apex, distance between the branches 1.2-3 cm, bearing leaves, vesicles and receptacles; leaves simple, elongated, linear-lanceolate, 4-8 x 0.3-1.2 cm, alternate, leaves towards apex usually larger, subsessile to stalked, base cuneate; surface thick, coriaceous; midrib distinct towards apex; margins wavy to lightly serrate; apex narrowly acute to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Production of alginates and preparation of liquid fertilizer.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : Gelidiopsis repens, Sargassum cinctum, Gracilaria.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

56. Sargassum tenerrimum

1. Crop : **Sargassum tenerrimum**

2. Local Name : Sargassum tenerrimum,

3. Scientific name : ***Sargassum tenerrimum*** J. Agardh,

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus yellowish-dark brown in colour, becomes dark brown after drying, up to 40 cm long, bushy, tufted, erect in young stage, epilithic. Holdfast discoid, up to 2 cm in diameter, rigid. Stipe stalked, stout, simple or branched, cylindrical to terete, up to 4 cm long and 1-2.6 mm wide. Fronds well developed, stout, primary branches 10-30 cm long and 0.6-3.8 mm wide, glabrous, cylindrical towards base and terete to compressed towards apex, bearing several secondary branches in upper region; secondary branches cylindrical or terete to compressed, usually alternate to radial; leaves develop on primary as well as on secondary branches, linear-lanceolate, 2-8 × 0.3-1.2 cm, alternate, usually large towards base and gradually become smaller towards apex, sometimes irregular, stalked or subsessile.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Production of alginates and preparation of liquid fertilizer.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : Gelidiopsis repens, Sargassum cinctum, Gracilaria.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

57. Sargassum wightii

1. Crop : **Sargassum wightii**

2. Local Name : Sargassum wightii

3. Scientific name : ***Sargassum wightii*** Greville

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark brown in colour, becomes black after drying, usually 10-30 cm long, bushy, tufted, erect, epilithic. Holdfast discoid, 1-3 mm wide, stout, occasionally calcified, firmly attached on rocky substrata. Stipe stalked, cylindrical to terete, 1-3.6 mm wide, rough, occasionally calcified in older thallus. Fronds well developed, forming bushy appearance, differentiated into primary and secondary branches; primary branches cylindrical-terete, 5-25 cm long and 1.5-5 mm wide, usually glabrous; secondary branches cylindrical or terete, occasionally slightly compressed in upper region, alternately arranged; leaves develop on primary as well as on secondary branches, narrowly oblong-linear or lanceolate, 2-8 × 0.6-1 cm, alternate, stalked or subsessile; stalk up to 2 mm long; base cuneate; surface glabrous or rough, thick; midrib usually inconspicuous; margins entire to wavy or sinuate; apex broadly acute.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : The seaweed powder is used as aquafeed and livestock in some countries.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Used as aquafeed

14.Associated species if any : Gelidiopsis repens, Sargassum cinctum, Gracilaria.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

58. Porphyra chauhanii

1. Crop : **Porphyra chauhanii**

2. Local Name : Porphyra chauhanii

3. Scientific name : ***Porphyra chauhanii*** Anilkumar & Panikkar

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 50 ' 53" N latitude and 76° 37’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-pinkish red in colour, leafy, flat, usually lobed, 3-15 × 0.8-1.5 cm, membranous, fragile, mucilaginous, monostromatic, epilithic. Holdfast minute, discoid, up to 3 mm wide, loosely attached on rocky substrata in surf-exposed areas in upper intertidal regions, forming slippery surface. Stipe small, sometimes indistinct, flat to slightly rolled, up to 5 mm long. Fronds membranous, usually incised into 3-6 lobes; lobes elongate or linear to lanceolate, usually widened in middle and gradually tapering towards apex; surface smooth, slippery; margins entire to slightly wavy to folded or lacinate, with a number of microscopic spinulose processes; apex acute to obtuse

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha antennia.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others : Endemic to kerala coast

59. Porphyra crispata

1. Crop : **Porphyra crispata**

2. Local Name : Porphyra crispata

3. Scientific name : ***Porphyra crispata*** Kjellman.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-pale reddish pink in colour, foliaceous, flat, 3-8 (15) x 1-6 cm, membranous, transparent, fragile, mucilaginous, monostromatic, epilithic. Holdfast minute, discoid, up to 2 mm wide, loosely attached on rocky substrata in surf-exposed areas, forming a slippery surface. Stipe minute, stalked to subsessile or slightly flattened, sometimes indistinct. Fronds membranous, simple or lobed, elongate or oval to suborbiculate; surface smooth, slippery; base usually cuneate; margins entire in young stage, usually crispate, lacerate or decomposed in old thallus, without any microscopic spinulose processes; apex round to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Contain high mineral composition

14.Associated species if any : *Grateloupia lithophila, Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

60. Porphyra indica

1. Crop : **Porphyra indica**

2. Local Name : Porphyra indica

3. Scientific name : ***Porphyra indica*** V. Krishnamurthy & Baluswami

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-reddish pink in colour, leafy, flat, 8-20×2-10 cm, membranous, fragile, mucilaginous, monostromatic, epilithic. Holdfast minute, discoid, up to 2 mm in diameter, further divided into several minute hairlike branches called rhizines, firmly attached on rocky substrata in surf-exposed areas in upper intertidal regions, forming a slippery surface. Stipe small, stalked to subsessile, sometimes indistinct, Fronds membranous, linear-lanceolate; surface smooth, mucilaginous; margins entire without any microscopic spinulose processes; apex acute or obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Contain high mineral composition

14.Associated species if any : *Grateloupia lithophila, Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others : Endemic to Indian coast

61. Porphyra kanyakumariensis

1. Crop : **Porphyra kanyakumariensis**

2. Local Name : Porphyra kanyakumariensis

3. Scientific name : ***Porphyra kanyakumariensis*** V. Krishnamurthy & Baluswami

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-pinkish red in colour, leafy, flat, 8-25 x 2.5-8 cm, membranous, fragile, mucilaginous, monostromatic, epilithic. Holdfast minute, discoid, 1.3 mm wide, loosely attached on rocky substrata in surf-exposed areas in upper intertidal regions, usually forming a slippery surface, Stipe small, stalked or subsessile. Fronds membranous, linear or lanceolate; surface smooth, slippery with reticulate orientations; margins entire to deeply laciniate with a number of unicellular microscopic spinulose processes; apex acute or obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Like other species of Porphyra, it is an edible seaweed.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon, Post-monsoon. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Contain high mineral composition

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata. and Hypnea musciformis*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

62. Porphyra vietnamensis

1. Crop : **Porphyra vietnamensis**

2. Local Name : Porphyra vietnamensis

3. Scientific name : ***Porphyra vietnamensis*** Tak. Tanaka & P. H Ho

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 6° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark purple red in colour, foliaceous, 3-7×0.5-3 cm, membranous, transparent, fragile, mucilaginous, epilithic. Holdfast minute, discoid, up to 1.8 mm wide, loosely attached on rocky substrata in surf-exposed areas. Stipe minute, usually stalked or slightly flattened, occasionally (sub)sessile. Fronds membranous, usually lobed into 2-6 parts, sometimes simple; lobes usually lobed, linear-lanceolate, surface smooth, slippery, base cordate to ovate; margins usually undulate, dentate with frequent microscopic spinulose processes; apex round to obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : It is an edible seaweed and reported to contain high mineral composition than several other edible seaweeds and land vegetables.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection :

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Contain high mineral composition

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata, Enteromorpha compressa, E. flexuosa*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

63. Ahnfeltia plicata

1. Crop : **Ahnfeltia plicata**

2. Local Name : Ahnfeltia

3. Scientific name : ***Ahnfeltia plicata*** (Hudson) E.M.Fries

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-reddish purple in colour, becomes blackish red after drying, bushy, wiry, tufted, corymbose, 2.4-10 cm long, epilithic. Holdfast small, discoid, up to 3 mm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe erect, stalked, cylindrical to terete or compressed, 0.3-1.2 cm long and 0.4-1.3 mm wide. Fronds erect, usually cylindrical-terete towards base and distinctly compressed towards apex; usually dichotomously branched and giving corymbose appearance; surface smooth; margins entire, slightly swollen below dichotomy, apex with equal dichotomy, usually obtuse to round, occasionally acute, 0.3-2.6 mm long, 0.2-0.4 mm wide at base; holdfast small, discoid, loosely attached on rocky substrata in the tidal and intertidal zones.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Hypnea musciformis, Chnoospora bicanaliculata, Ulva* fasciata.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

64. Gelidium micropterum

1. Crop : **Gelidium micropterum**

2. Local Name : Gelidium micropterum

3. Scientific name : ***Gelidium micropterum*** Kuetzing

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-purple red in colour, flattened, tufted, erect, eartilaginous, 2-5 cm long, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizoidal, branched, up to 1.5 mm long and 0.2 mm wide, firmly attached on calcareous stones and bedrocks in tidal and intertidal regions. Stipe small, flat, rarely cylindrical, up to 4 mm long and 0.5 mm wide. Fronds erect, flattened more in middle portion and gradually narrowing towards both ends, profusely branched; branches irregular, pinnate, flattened, 2-4.6 cm long and 0.3-2.4 mm wide; pinnules usually develop marginally in opposite or irregular fashion, dense in middle and upper portion, thick, flat to slightly slender in shape, sometimes spathulae, up to 5 mm long and 1 mm wide; surface smooth; margins entire in lower portion and wavy to truncate or irregular in upper portion; apex acute or obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : It is one of the most economically important seaweeds and widely used as raw material for the production of agar-agar

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Hypnea musciformis, Ulva fasciata*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

65. Gelidium pusillum var. pusillum

1. Crop : **Gelidium pusillum** var. **pusillum**

2. Local Name : Gelidium pusillum

3. Scientific name : ***Gelidium pusillum*** (Stackh.) Le Jolis var. ***pusillum***

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus 1-2 cm long, densely caespitose, matted into cushions; fronds usually compressed, tetra sporangial sori scattered on surface throughout. Holdfast very minute, rhizoidal or stoloniferous, branched, up to 0.5 mm long, firmly attached on calcareous stones and bedrocks in tidal and intertidal regions. Stipe small, flat, up to 3 mm long and 0.4 mm wide. Fronds erect, terete in lower portion and flattened in middle, gradually narrowing towards both ends, profusely branched in upper region; branches irregular, pinnate, flattened, 0.5-1.6 cm long and 0.3-2 mm wide; pinnules develop marginally in opposite or irregular fashion, thick, tufted, usually truncate to slightly flat, up to 3 mm long and 0.8 mm wide; surface smooth; margins entire or truncate or irregular; apex acute or obtuse; fertile tip blunt or rounded.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : This species is also used along with Gelidium micropterum as raw material for the production of agar-agar

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

66. Gelidium pusillum var. pulvinatum

1. Crop : **Gelidium pusillum var. pulvinatum**

2. Local Name : Gelidium pusillum

3. Scientific name : ***Gelidium pusillum*** (Stackh.) Le Jolis var**.** ***pulvinatum***

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-bright purple red in colour, cylindrical towards base and gradually flattened towards apex, tufted, erect, cartilaginous, small, up to 1.2 cm long, epilithic. Holdfast very minute, rhizoidal or stoloniferous, produces several hairlike branches, firmly or loosely attached on rocky substrata in tidal and intertidal regions. Stipe small, cylindrical to flat, up to 2 mm long. Fronds erect, cylindrical to terete or compressed, irregularly or sub-pinnately branched; surface smooth; margins entire or truncate or irregular, apex acute or obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : This species is also used along with Gelidium micropterum as raw material for the production of agar-agar.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

67. Gelidiella acerosa

1. Crop : **Gelidiella acerosa**

2. Local Name : Gelidiella acerosa

3. Scientific name : ***Gelidiella acerosa*** (Forssk.) Feldmann & Hamel

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark brownish red in colour, cylindrical to terete, wiry, flexible, cartilaginous, 2-10 cm long, densely caespitose, creeping or erect, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizoidal, branched, arising from the creeping stolons, up to 0.4 mm long. attached firmly on rocks in surf-exposed areas in intertidal regions. Stipe stalked, cylindrical, up to 1.5 cm long and 0.8-3 mm wide. Fronds erect, cylindrical to terete, slightly compressed towards apex, up to 8 cm long and 1-3.2 mm wide, profusely branched in middle and upper portions, older branches often naked towards apex; branches usually regularly pinnate or bipinnate, rigid; pinnules usually develop in opposite or irregular fashion, cylindrical, up to 8 mm long and 0.5 mm wide; surface usually rough or smooth; margins entire; apex acute or bluntly obtuse.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : This species is used as raw material for the production of agar-agar

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoom season. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata. Hypnea musiformis.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

68. Gracilaria corticata

1. Crop : **Gracilaria corticata**

2. Local Name : Gracilaria corticata

3. Scientific name : ***Gracilaria corticata*** (J. Agardh) J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark brownish or yellowish red in colour, flattened, 5-20 cm long, bushy, tufted, cartilaginous, rigid, epilithic. Holdfast small, discoid, up to 5 mm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata in tidal and intertidal areas. Stipe flattened, rigid, 0.4-2 cm long and 1.5-3 mm wide. Fronds cartilaginous, flattened to slightly cylindrical, up to 18 cm long and 1.4-3 mm wide; regularly dichotomously branched with narrow segments; surface usually smooth; margins entire; apex mostly acute to narrowly obtuse, rarely proliferated.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : This species is used as raw material for the production of agar-agar

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Grateloupia, Hypnea, Padina and Ulva*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

69. Gracilaria corticata var. cylindrica

1. Crop : **Gracilaria corticata**

2. Local Name : Gracilaria corticata

3. Scientific name : ***Gracilaria corticata*** (J. Agardh) J. Agardh var. ***cylindrica***

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark to yellowish red in colour, 6-15 cm long, bushy, tufted, cartilaginous, rigid, epilithic. Holdfast small, discoid, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal zones. Stipe flattened to slightly terete, rigid, 0.4-1.5 mm wide. Fronds flattened below and gradually become cylindrical to subterete upwards, up to 15 cm long and 0.3-2 mm wide, alternately or irregularly dichotomously branched; branches usually sparse below and dense towards apex; margins entire; apex acute or narrowly pointed

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : This species is used as raw material for the production of agar-agar

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Summer season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Grateloupia, Hypnea, Padina and Ulva.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

70. Gracilaria foliifera

1. Crop : **Gracilaria foliifera**

2. Local Name : Gracilaria foliifera

3. Scientific name : ***Gracilaria foliifera*** (Forssk.) Boergesen

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-brownish red in colour, foliose, compressed, 5-18 cm long, bushy, tufted, cartilaginous, older thallus usually heavily calcified towards base because of epizoans, epilithic. Holdfast discoid, tufted, up to 2 mm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata in heavy surf-exposed areas in tidal and intertidal zones. Stipe flattened, rigid, up to 4 cm long and 3 mm wide. Fronds cartilaginous, flattened, up to 15 cm long and 0.5-3 mm wide; regularly (sub) dichotomously or polychotomously branched, dense towards apex, ultimate branches laciniate (gradually pointed) or acuminate; surface usually smooth, older thallus rough due to calcification of deposition of sands.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : This species is used as raw material for the production of agar-agar

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gracilaria, Grateloupia, Hypnea, Sargassum.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

71. Gracilaria verrucosa

1. Crop : **Gracilaria verrucosa**

2. Local Name : Gracilaria verrucosa

3. Scientific name : ***Gracilaria verrucosa*** (Huds.) Papenf.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 0 ' 73" N latitude and 75° 49’ 32" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-brownish red in colour, cylindrical to terete, profusely branched in upper region, appearing hair like when free floating, usually 10-50 cm long. occasionally up to 1 m long, profusely branched, rigid, usually epilithic, sometimes found growing on coastal wastes like ropes, damaged boats, wooden materials etc. Holdfast small, circular to discoid, firmly attached on substrata in shallow intertidal zones, occasionally found free floating. Stipe cylindrical, variable in size, up to 1.5 mm wide. Fronds almost uniformly cylindrical in basal region and gradually becoming narrow upwards, variable in length, 0.2-1.5 mm in diameter, profusely branched up to 3-5 orders; branches irregular, opposite, alternate or sub dichotomous with attenuated apical tips; margins entire; apex usually acute, ultimate branchlets.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : This species is used as raw material for the production of agar-agar

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

72. Asparagopsis taxiformis

1. Crop : **Asparagopsis taxiformis**

2. Local Name : Asparagopsis taxiformis

3. Scientific name : ***Asparagopsis taxiformis*** (Delile)

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus pink to purple red in colour, frondose, bushy, gregarious, brush like, usually 4-20 cm long and 1-3 cm wide, rigid, erect or prostrate, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizomatous, arising from the creeping stolon’s, attached firmly on calcareous stones and bedrocks in intertidal zones. Stipe uniaxial, erect, cylindrical to terete, variable in size, Fronds cylindrical to terete, up to 15 cm long, usually naked below gradually becoming shortened towards apex, sub-opposite, pinnate, further divided into branchlets in all directions, densely covering the main axis in upper region; apex portion often incurved.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Used as a flavouring agent in meat and fish dishes in Hawaii.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Source of multiple halogenated compounds. Feed supplement to mitigate enteric methane production in ruminants due to its high bromoform content, which inhibits a key enzyme involved in methane production. It is also a potential source of innovative plant-based.

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

73. Grateloupia filicina cirrhosa

1. Crop : **Grateloupia filicina cirrhosa**

2. Local Name : Grateloupia filicina

3. Scientific name : ***Grateloupia filicina*** (J. V. Lamour.) C. Agardh f. ***cirrhosa*** Boergesen

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus brownish to greenish or violet red in colour, foliose, irregularly flattened, usually 5-15(-20) cm long, bushy, tufted, mucilaginous, epilithic. Holdfast small, discoid, up to 5 mm in diameter, dark, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe small, subcylindrical to slightly flattened, to up to 1.5 cm long and 1-3 mm wide, sometimes indistinct. Fronds foliose, linear-elongate, up to 20 cm long, usually pinnately branched into several branches; branches and ipodial, pectinate, cirrhose or irregular length, surface thick, Smooth, heavily mucilaginous, margins profusely proliferated and highly variable, apex more or less acute found or rarely truncate. It differs from the type in having very narrow and almost filiform fronds of up to 2 mm width. The main axis is irregularly ramified and densely proliferated, ultimate branches often end in thread like tendrils.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : The plants are an excellent source of food and lambda carrageenan

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomorpha, Chnoospora, Enteromorpha, Gracilaria, Hypnea, Sargassum.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

74. Grateloupia filicina horrida

1. Crop : **Grateloupia filicina horrida**

2. Local Name : Grateloupia filicina

3. Scientific name : ***Grateloupia filicina*** (J.V. Lamour.) C. Agardh f. ***horrida*** (Kuetz.)

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus brownish to greenish or violet red in colour, foliose, irregularly flattened, usually 5-15(-20) cm long, bushy, tufted, mucilaginous, epilithic. Holdfast small, discoid, up to 5 mm in diameter, dark, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe small, subcylindrical to slightly flattened, to up to 1.5 cm long and 1-3 mm wide, sometimes indistinct. Fronds foliose, linear-elongate, up to 20 cm long, usually pinnately branched into several branches; branches and ipodial, pectinate, cirrhose or irregular length, surface thick, Smooth, heavily mucilaginous, margins profusely proliferated and highly variable, this form of G filicina differs from its type in having comparatively wide fronds of up to 5 mm width with numerous proliferations, which are distichous and densely arranged.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and summer seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : The plants are an excellent source of food and lambda carrageenan

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

75. Grateloupia filicina pectinata

1. Crop : **Grateloupia filicina pectinata**

2. Local Name : Grateloupia filicina pectinata

3. Scientific name : ***Grateloupia filicina*** (J.V. Lamour.) C. Agardh f. ***pectinata*** Boergesen

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus brownish to greenish or violet red in colour, foliose, irregularly flattened, usually 5-15(-20) cm long, bushy, tufted, mucilaginous, epilithic. Holdfast small, discoid, up to 5 mm in diameter, dark, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe small, subcylindrical to slightly flattened, to up to 1.5 cm long and 1-3 mm wide, sometimes indistinct. Fronds foliose, linear-elongate, up to 20 cm long, usually pinnately branched into several branches; branches, pectinate, cirrhose or irregular length, surface thick, Smooth, heavily mucilaginous, margins profusely proliferated and highly variable. This form of *G filicina* differs from its type in having uniform narrow fronds of up to 1 mm width with numerous linear to narrowly elongate proliferations which develop in almost uniform fashion from both the margins of the fronds, giving it a distinct pectinate (like the teeth of a comb) appearance.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : The plants are an excellent source of food and lambda carrageenan

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomorpha antennina, Ulva fasciata.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

76. Grateloupia indica

1. Crop : **Grateloupia indica**

2. Local Name : Grateloupia indica

3. Scientific name : ***Grateloupia indica*** Boergesen

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark purple-greenish red in colour, foliose, distinctly flat, linear-oblong, usually 8-45 cm long, but can grow up to 100 cm long, thick, mucilaginous, epilithic. Holdfast small, discoid, up to 8 mm in diameter, dark, tufted, firmly attached to rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe distinct, slightly cylindrical to gradually compressed towards fronds, cuneate at base, up to 2.4 cm long and 0.4-6 mm wide. Fronds foliose, linear-oblong, simple or lobed, usually broadly flat in basal region and uniform to irregular at middle region and narrowly tapering towards apex lobes up to 45 (-100) cm long and 1-2.8 cm wide; surface consistently thick, heavily mucilaginous, smooth, occasionally perforated; margins usually entire to wavy or sinuate, sparsely proliferated towards apex in older thallus, apex acute to obtuse. occasionally truncate with irregular proliferated.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsson seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : The plants are an excellent source of food and lambda carrageenan

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomorpha antennina, Gracilaria corticata, Grateloupia lithophila.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: No

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

77. Grateloupia lithophila

1. Crop : **Grateloupia lithophila**

2. Local Name : Grateloupia lithophila

3. Scientific name : ***Grateloupia lithophila*** Boergesen

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-greenish red in colour, becomes dark olive- brown after drying, leafy, flattened, 5-18 cm long, bushy, tufted, usually caespitose, mucilaginous, epilithic. Holdfast small, discoid, up to 6 mm in diameter, dark, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe small, flattened or subcylindrical, up to 1.6 cm long and 4-10 mm wide, sometimes indistinct. Fronds foliose, linear-lanceolate, tapering from the middle to both ends, up to 16 cm long and 0.4-1.6 cm wide, usually several fronds arise directly from discoid base; surface thick, smooth, heavily mucilaginous; margins usually entire to sinuate or undulate, rarely sparsely proliferated; apex more or less truncate, obtuse to round, rarely acute, occasionally proliferated in mature thallus.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Extract can be used as biofertilizer.

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomorpha antennina, Ulva fasciata*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

78. Amphiroa fragilissima

1. Crop : **Amphiroa fragilissima**

2. Local Name : Amphiroa fragilissima

3. Scientific name : ***Amphiroa fragilissima*** (L.) J.V. Lamour.

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-pinkish grey in colour, occasionally yellowish white or colourless, cylindrical-terete, up to 4 cm long, calcified, solid, fragile, caespitore, usually epilithic. Holdfast minute, discoid, sometimes indistinct, brittle, attached on rocky substrata in intertidal region. Stipe stalked, cylindrical, up to 5 mm long and 260 510 µm in diameter. Fronds erect, cylindrical to terete, 1.2-3.8 cm long and 190-500 µm in diameter, usually regularly dichotomously branched, articulated, sometimes irregularly proliferated, consist of alternate segments of cylindrical intergenicula and narrow bands of genicula, nicula, mature fronds usually covered with prominent hemispherical reproductive parts.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : It contains several bioactive compounds

14.Associated species if any : *Jania rubens Cheilosporum spectabile*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

79. Cheilosporum spectabile

1. Crop : **Cheilosporum spectabile**

2. Local Name : Cheilosporum

3. Scientific name : ***Cheilosporum spectabil***e Harvey ex Grunov

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-whitish or purple red in colour, calcareous, bushy, 0.8-4 cm long, fragile, erect, articulated, caespitose, epilithic. Holdfast minute, rhizoidal, brittle, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal region. Stipe minute, stalked, up to 0.6 mm long, sometimes indistinct. Fronds erect, filamentous, up to 4 cm long, usually regularly dichotomously branched, articulated, segmented, consist of alternate segments of long and flattened intergenicula and narrow bands of genicula.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : It contains several bioactive compounds

14.Associated species if any : *Amphiroa fragilissima, Jania rubens*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

80. Jania rubens

1. Crop : **Jania rubens**

2. Local Name : Jania rubens

3. Scientific name : ***Jania rubens*** (L.) J.V. Lamour

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark purple red in colour, cylindrical, 2-5 cm long, bushy, calcareous, erect, articulated, solid, fragile, caespitose, epilithic. Holdfast minute, rhizoidal or discoid, firmly or loosely attached on rocky substrata in intertidal region. Stupe stalked, cylindrical, up to 8 mm long and 240-310 µm in diameter, calcified. Fronds erect, cylindrical, 1.5-4.5 cm long and 100. 280 cm in diameter, filamentous, regularly differentiated into long and cylindrical intergeniculata and narrow bands of genicula, slightly constricted in geniculata region and widened near dichotomies, main axis usually regularly dichotomously branched; branches profuse in upper regions, forming a cymoid structure, up to 3 cm long.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : It contains several bioactive compounds

14.Associated species if any : *B. pennata, M.papulosa and V. pachynema*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

81. Catenella impudica

1. Crop : ***Catenella impudica***

2. Local Name : Catenella impudica

3. Scientific name : ***Catenella impudica*** (Mont.) J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 0 ' 73" N latitude and 75° 49’ 32" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus blackish to dark-purple red in colour, foliose or frondose, 0.5-2.5 cm long, creeping, decumbent, fragile, epilithic, attached by discoidal haptera at nodes. Holdfast discoid, fimbriate or branched, up to 2 mm long and 180-300 µm wide, delicate, firmly attached on calcareous substrata in the intertidal regions. Stipe minute, indistinct. Fronds articulated, irregularly di-trichotomously branched; branches usually sparse below and profuse towards apex; differentiated into nodes and internodes; internodal segments slender to slightly flattened in young stage, later become spindle, expanded or sickle shaped, deeply constricted at nodes; surface smooth; margins entire, apex irregularly forked with acute to acuminate tips.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : This alga has been used as an herbal medicine for treating goitre, scrofula, and haemorrhoids

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon season. Rare.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : Medicinal value is very high

14.Associated species if any : *Eteromorpha compresasa.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

82. Chondracanthus acicularis

1. Crop : **Chondracanthus acicularis**

2. Local Name : Chondracanthus acicularis

3. Scientific name : ***Chondracanthus acicularis*** (Roth) Fredericq

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-purple red in colour, occasionally greenish towards base in young stage, usually cylindrical, wiry, 2-10 cm long, cartilaginous, prostrate, loosely intricate, tufted, epilithic; Holdfast minute, rhizoidal, delicate, firmly attached on rocky substrata in surf-exposed areas in intertidal regions. Stipe small or indistinct. Fronds slender, slightly compressed, up to 10 cm long and 0.3-1 mm thick, rigid, sparsely or profusely branched; branches irregular, pinnate or dichotomous, slightly with usually light purple colour, apical dichotomy 0.4-5.5 mm long and 180-340 um broad.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Used as a source for carrageenan production.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : High potential in medicinal applications.

14.Associated species if any : *Centroceras clavulatum, Ulva fasciata*.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

83. Hypnea esperi

1. Crop : **Hypnea esperi**

2. Local Name : Hypnea esperi

3. Scientific name : ***Hypnea esperi*** Bory

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light greenish-dark red in colour, bushy, terete or cylindrical to slightly flat, up to 25 cm long, tufted, usually forming thick mat like layer in suitable condition, epilithic. Holdfast small, usually discoid, up to 0.6 cm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata mainly in surf-exposed areas in intertidal regions. Stipe small, up to 1 cm long, sometimes indistinct or undifferentiated, smooth or sparsely clothed with ramuli. Fronds usually cylindrical to terete in basal region and slightly compressed upwards, up to 25 cm long, several, arise directly from the common base, profusely branched; branches alternate or irregular, upwardly directed and closely arranged, up to 15 cm long, densely and almost uniformly covered with ramuli throughout; ramuli hair like, soft, 0.3-8 mm long and 100-180 µm in diameter, apex acute to acuminate, simple, rarely forked

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : It is an economically important species and used for the production of Carrageenan for industrial and medicinal purposes.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon and summer seasons. Moderate.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : High potential in medicinal applications.

14.Associated species if any : *Acanthophora., Gracilaria, Bryopsiss*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

84. Hypnea musciformis

1. Crop : ***Hypnea musciformis***

2. Local Name : Hypnea musciformis

3. Scientific name : ***Hypnea musciformi***s (Wulfen) J.V. Lamour

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark pinkish or brownish red in colour, bushy, cylindrical to slightly flattened, freely and irregularly branched with characteristic hook like apices, up to 30 cm long, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast small, usually discoid, up to 6 mm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata, sometimes free floating. Stipe develops singly from the holdfast, up to 1.4 cm long and 0.5-1.5 mm wide, usually clothed with minute ramuli. Fronds cylindrical to slightly flattened, 4-28 cm long and 340-1480 mm wide, lax, alternate, opposite or irregularly branched, densely or sparsely covered with minute ramuli; ramuli develop in all directions, smooth or spinous, 0.4-4 mm long and 190-520 µm wide; surface usually rough; apex acute with distinctly hook like curves.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : It is an economically important species and used for the production of Carrageenan for industrial and medicinal purposes

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : High potential in medicinal applications.

14.Associated species if any : Acanthophora., Gracilaria, Bryopsiss

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

85. Hypnea spinella

1. Crop : **Hypnea spinella**

2. Local Name : Hypnea spinella

3. Scientific name : ***Hypnea spinella*** (C.Agardh) Kuetzing

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus pinkish-purple red in colour, sometimes light-yellowish green, bushy, cylindrical to terete, small, usually 2-3 (-5) cm long, tufted, pulvinate, intricately branched, occasionally cushioned, caespitose, epilithic. Holdfast small, usually discoid, up to 2.8 mm in diameter, usually loosely attached on rocky substrata, later usually free floating. Stipe small, up to 5 mm long, sometimes indistinct. Fronds cylindrical, up to 1.5 mm in diameter, irregularly entangled, erect, tapering towards apex, profusely branched; branches intricately alternately, sub dichotomous or irregular, up to 2 cm long, frequent in basal region; main axis and branches densely covered with minute spines or ramuli; spines minute with pointed apices, 0.4-2 mm long, closely arranged; apex of the branches and branchlets acute.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Used as a source for carrageenan production.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : High potential in medicinal applications.

14.Associated species if any : *Grateloupia filicina, Hypnea musciformis and Ulva fasciata.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others

86. Hypnea valentiae

1. Crop : **Hypnea valentiae**

2. Local Name : Hypnea valentiae

3. Scientific name : ***Hypnea valentiae*** (Turner) Montagne

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark greenish-pinkish red in colour, bushy, cylindrical to terete to slightly flattened, usually 4-10(-20) cm long, caespitose, epilithic. Holdfast small, usually discoid, up to 5 mm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata, occasionally free floating. Stipe small, sometimes indistinct. Fronds cylindrical or terete to slightly flattened, up to 10 cm long and 0.8-2 mm in diameter, gradually decreasing towards apex, several, arise directly from the common base, lax, usually alternate or irregularly branched, densely covered with spinous ramuli throughout, usually sparse towards the apex, branches and branchlets.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Used as a source for carrageenan production.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : High potential in medicinal applications.

14.Associated species if any : *Grateloupia filicina, Hypnea musciformis and Ulva fasciata.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

87. Meristotheca papulosa

1. Crop : **Meristotheca papulosa**

2. Local Name : Meristotheca papulosa

3. Scientific name : ***Meristotheca papulosa*** (Montagne) J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-rose red in colour, frondose, flat, 5-20 cm long and 2-7 cm wide, cartilaginous, fleshy, erect, epilithic. Holdfast small, crustose or discoid, 0.52 mm across, firmly attached on bedrocks and coralline stones in intertidal zone Stipe small, cylindrical to slightly compressed, gradually flattened upwards, up 1 cm long and 1-5 mm broad, sometimes indistinct. Fronds foliose, up to 18 cm long. tufted, irregularly pinnately-palmately dissected, lobed; lobes usually uniformly flat, elongate or irregular, surface usually smooth in young thallus and rough or enrolled in mature thallus; margins entire to irregularly proliferated; apex obtuse, acute or narrow lobed.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : It is an edible seaweed and is popularly used for food in Japan

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : High nutrient profile.

14.Associated species if any : Ulva lactuca, Ulva fasciata.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

88. Gelidiopsis intricata

1. Crop : **Gelidiopsis intricata**

2. Local Name : Gelidiopsis intricata

3. Scientific name : ***Gelidiopsis intricata*** (C. Agardh) Vickers

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus brownish-dark red in colour, bushy, cylindrical or wiry to slightly compressed, 5-12 cm long, caespitose, intricately or densely branched, erect, cartilaginous, epilithic. Holdfast usually rhizoid, irregularly branched, branches up to 1.2 cm long, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal region. Stipe stalked, cylindrical, variable in length, up to 0.5 mm in diameter. Fronds solid, tufted, flexible, cylindrical or filiform, occasionally slightly compressed, up to 10 cm long and 300-680 µm in diameter, irregularly or intricately branched; branches usually sparse in lower parts and moderate to densely clumped towards apex, irregular to (sub)opposite or pinnate; surface smooth; margins entire; apex acute, straight, simple or forked, occasionally curved.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Acanthophora., Gracilaria., Gelidiopsis variabilis.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

89. Gelidiopsis repens

1. Crop : **Gelidiopsis repens**

2. Local Name : Gelidiopsis repens

3. Scientific name : ***Gelidiopsis repens*** (Kutszing) Weber Bosse

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus light-dark or purple red in colour, bushy, cylindrical or wiry, 2-10 cm long, usually regularly dichotomously branched, creeping or erect, cartilaginous, flexible, epilithic. Holdfast minute, usually rhizoidal, profusely branched, branches up to 1 cm long, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal region. Stipe stalked, cylindrical, up to 1 em long and 0.5 mm in diameter. Fronds solid, tufted, erect, cylindrical or filiform to slightly compressed or terete, regularly dichotomously or pinnately branched up to 5 orders; branches usually sparse in lower parts and more towards apex; surface smooth; margins entire; apex acute.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gelidium, Gracilaria, Hypnea, Sargassum and Ulva.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

90. Gelidiopsis variabilis

1. Crop : **Gelidiopsis variabilis**

2. Local Name : Gelidiopsis variabilis

3. Scientific name : ***Gelidiopsis variabilis*** (J. Agardh) F. Schmitz

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-brownish red in colour, bushy, cylindrical or wiry, usually 4-10 cm long, branched, erect, cartilaginous, epilithic. Holdfast discoid or rhizoidal, rough, up to 8 mm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata. Stipe stalked, cylindrical, variable in length, up to 0.6 mm in diameter. Fronds solid, tufted, cylindrical or filiform to slightly compressed towards apex, up to 10 cm long and 360-850 µm in diameter, simple or branched; branches usually dense in lower parts and moderate towards apex, irregular to (sub)opposite or pinnate, up to 5 cm long; surface smooth; margins entire; apex acute, slightly compressed, light pinkish-purple in colour

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edible

9. Parts used : Thsllus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gelidium, Gracilaria, Grateloupia and Sargassum.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

91. Centroceras clavulatum

1. Crop : **Centroceras clavulatum**

2. Local Name : Centroceras clavulatum

3. Scientific name : ***Centroceras clavulatum*** (C. Agardh) Montagne

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark to pinkish red in colour, filamentous, usually 2-5(-8) long, bushy, gregarious, erect, fragile, epilithic, occasionally epiphytic. Holdfesmall, clustered, discoid, 0.5- 2 x 0.2-0.4 mm, loosely attached on rocky sub ta in intertidal regions. Stipe small, cylindrical, usually undifferentiated frond filamentous, dichotomously branched, up to 8 em long, filaments differentiated into corticated nodes and internodes; surface smooth in internodal region and spinous in cortical regions.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Potential uses in aquaculture, showing antimicrobial and antioxidant properties.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Throughout the year. Common.

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gracilaria, Grateloupia, Padina, Sargassum*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

92. Ceramium flaccidum

1. Crop : **Ceramium flaccidum**

2. Local Name : Ceramium flaccidum

3. Scientific name : ***Ceramium flaccidum*** (Kuetz.) Ardisson

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark to purple red in colour, filamentous, usually 5-12 mm long and 40-110 µm in diameter, bushy, gregarious, creeping, usually forming entangled mass, fragile, epilithic, occasionally epiphytic. Holdfast minute, rhizoidal, loosely attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe small or usually inconspicuous. Frond filamentous, usually alternately branched, distinctly differentiated into nodes and internodes; cortication only at nodes, cortical bands distinctly divided into two zones by a transverse line; apices divergent, non-forcipate, occasionally slightly incurved.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Gracilaria corticata*,

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others : Minute algae

93. Spyridia hypnoides

1. Crop : **Spyridia hypnoides**

2. Local Name : Spyridia hypnoides

3. Scientific name : ***Spyridia hypnoides*** (Bory) Papenfuss

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark to purple red in colour, becomes colourless or faded after drying, filamentous, usually 7-15 (-25) cm long, corticated, bushy, tufted, gregarious, densely branched, erect, epilithic, occasionally found offshore. Holdfast conspicuous, discoid, 0.7-1.5 cm in diameter, firmly attached on rocky substrata in intertidal regions. Stipe stalked, tufted, filamentous, corticated. Frond well developed, filamentous, 0.5-4 mm in diameter, densely ramified into several branches and branchlets giving a plumose or feathery appearance; branches indeterminate and determinate, distichous or alternate on main axis and spiral to occasionally irregular on laterals; cortication throughout on main axis and branches and only in nodal region on branchlets.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : High potential for the synthesis of bioactive compounds, particularly sulphated galectin’s, which may have anti-cancer properties.

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : High potential in medicinal applications.

14.Associated species if any : *Grateloupia filicina, G lithophila, Hypnea musciformis*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

94. Acanthophora spicifera

1. Crop : **Acanthophora spicifera**

2. Local Name : Acanthophora spicifera

3. Scientific name : ***Acanthophora spicifera*** (Vahl) Boergesen

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 11° 28' 38" N latitude 75° 36' 58" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus greenish-dark purple red in colour, remiform, bushy, compressed or cylindrical to terete, usually 4-10 (-20) cm long, gregarious, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast small, rhizoidal, clustered, colourless, branched, firmly attached to the rocky and muddy substrata in surf-exposed areas in intertidal regions. Stipe small, stalked, up to 1.5 cm long and 0.4-2 mm wide, rigid. Fronds bushy, consists of main axis and lateral branches; main axis usually compressed to terete, up to 15 cm long, spines usually absent; branches usually alternate or irregular; branchlets densely and spirally arranged, ultimate branchlets determinate, 210-900 × 160-280 µm, densely covered with spines; spines short, broadly subulate, 120-210 x 80-160 µm.

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : It is also used in vegetable salads, as soup flavouring and as a thickening agent in the Philippines, and is reported to contain carrageenan's, used as an emulsifying agent.

9. Parts used : Thallus

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Moderate

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : Caulerpa, Gracilaria, Grateloupia, and Hypnea

15. Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

95. Bostrychia tenella

1. Crop : **Bostrychia tenella**

2. Local Name : Bostrychia tenella

3. Scientific name : ***Bostrychia tenella*** (J.V. Lamour.) J. Agardh

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 44 ' 08" N latitude and 76° 42’ 13" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-brownish to reddish purple in colour, prostrate, decumbent, bushy, 1-5 cm long, profusely branched and giving feather like appearance, tufted, usually intermingled with other seaweeds, polysiphonous, epilithic. Holdfast rhizoidal, develops from the pericentral cells, further branched into several uniseriate hair-like structures, up to 1.2 mm long, attached to the substratum at regular intervals. Stipe small, stalked, up to 5 mm long and 280-360 im wide, scars usually found in mature thallus. Fronds bushy, main axis filamentous, subcylindrical, 1-4 cm long and 130-360 µm wide; branched alternately, pinnate, further divided up to 3 orders, branches profuse in apical region, cylindrical, up to 800 µm long and 90-150 µm wide at base

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Summer season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Ulva fasciata.*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others : Because of its restricted distribution in Indian coast, particularly in the west coast, this species has been categorised as Endangered (EN) at national level (Biodiversity Conservation Prioritisation Project (BCPP) India, Report, 1998).

96. Laurencia obtusa

1. Crop : **Laurencia obtusa**

2. Local Name : Laurencia obtusa

3. Scientific name : ***Laurencia obtusa*** (Hudson) J.V. Lamour

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus dark-pinkish red in colour, bushy, terete to slightly compressed, 4-12 (-25) cm long, caespitose, tufted, epilithic. Holdfast small, usually discoidal, firmly attached to the rocky substrata in heavy surf-exposed areas in intertidal region. Stipe small, stalked, tufted, up to 3.5 mm in diameter. Fronds terete to complessed towards apex, profusely branched; branches usually pinnate to verticilate or opposite deccusate, cylindrical to terete or compressed, 4-12 × 0.8-2.4 mm, upper branches usually shoter and form a pyramidal shape; ramuli

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses : Edibile

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post-monsoon season. Rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value : High potential for bioactive compounds.

14.Associated species if any : *Chaetomorpha, Gelidium,* Grateloupia

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

97. Laurencia perforata

1. Crop : **Laurencia perforata**

2. Local Name : Laurencia perforata

3. Scientific name : ***Laurencia perforata*** (Bory) Montagne

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 23 ' 09" N latitude and 76° 58’ 33" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Thallus purple red to green in colour 2-3cm tall, erect, primary branches curved with attenuated tips which often attached to substratum by rhizoids. Secondary branches second flavate, surface cells in the thallus elongate;

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Post monsoon season rare

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Caulerpa peltata*, Accanthophora.

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

98. Leveillea jungermannioides

1. Crop : **Leveillea jungermannioides**

2. Local Name : Leveillea jungermannioides

3. Scientific name : ***Leveillea jungermannioides*** (Haring & G. Martens) Harvey

4. Cultivar/Landrace/ Farmers variety/ wild etc: Wild

5. Geographical location (coordinates): 8° 53 ' 36" N latitude and 76° 33’ 15" E longitude.

6. Distinguishing characters : Plants dark red to brownish red in colour, up to 5cm tall, creeping with dorsiventral axes (Figs, a, b), attached to the substratum by multi-cellular thizoids arising from the ventral surface, two series of leaf like branches producing alternately along the dorsal surface of the polysiphonous axis (Fig. c); sometimes branches arise from the basal segments of determinate branches, apices of the main axis incurved

7. Cultivation practices : In India it is not cultivating

8. Uses :

9. Parts used :

10.Age/ Season of collection : Monsoon and post monsoon

11. Processing techniques if any : Yes

12. Yield :

13.Nutritive value/ medicinal value :

14.Associated species if any : *Sargassum cinctum, Sargassum tenerrimum*

15.Associated Traditional knowledge if any: Nil

16. Existing value-added products : No

17.Possibility of value-added products: Yes

18.Methods for poularization/ palatability:

19.Any others :

Class	Order	Family	Species
Chlorophyceae	Ulvales	Ulvaceae	1. ***Enteromorpha compressa*** (L.) Nees
			2. ***Enteromorpha flexuosa*** (Wulfen) J. Agardh
			3. ***Enteromorpha intestinalis*** (L.) Nees
			4. ***Enteromorpha linza* (L.) J.Agardh *var linza***
			5. ***Enteromorpha linza var bicornuta*** H.V. Joshi & V. Krishnan
			6. ***Enteromorpha prolifera*** (O.F.Muell) J. Agardh
			7. ***Ulva fasciata*** Delile
			8. ***Ulva Lactuca*** L.
			9. ***Ulva quilonensis*** Sindhu & Panikkar
			10. ***Ulva rigida*** C. Agardh
	Acrosiphoniales	Acrosiphoniaceae	11. ***Acrosiphonia orientalis*** (J.Agardh) P.C.Silva
	Cladophrales	Cladophoraceae	***12. Chaetomorpha antennina*** *(*Bory) Kutzing
			13. Chaetomorpha crassa (C. Agardh) Kuetz.,
			14. ***Chaetomorpha linum*** (O.F. Muller) Kutzing
			15. Chaetomorpha litorea Harv.
			16. ***Chaetomorpha spiralis*** Okamura
			17. ***Cladophora albida*** (Nees) Kuetz.
			18. ***Cladophora echinus*** (Biasol.) Kutzing
			19. ***Cladophora vagabunda*** (L.) C. Hoek
	Siphonocladales	Boodleaceae	20. ***Boodlea composita*** (Harv.) F. Brand
			21. Cladophoropsis sundanensis Reinbold
			22. ***Struvea anastomosans*** (Harv.) Picc. & Grunov ex Picc
		Valoniaceae	23. ***Valoniopsis pachynema*** (G. Martens) Boergesen
		Bryopsidaceae	24. ***Bryopsis hypnoides J.V.*** Lamour
			25. ***Bryopsis pennata*** J.V. Lamour

	Bryopsidales		26. ***Bryopsis plumosa*** (Hudson) C. Agard
		Caulerpaceae	27. ***Caulerpa parvula*** Svedelius
			28. ***Caulerpa peltata*** J.V. Lamour
			29. ***Caulerpa racemosa*** (Forssk.) J. Agardh var. ***racemosa***
			30. ***Caulerpa racemosa*** (Forssk.) J. Agardh var. ***turbinata*** (J.Agardh) Eubank
			31. Caulerpa scalpelliformis (R. Br. ex Turner) C. Agardh
			32. Caulerpa sertularioides (S.G. Gmel.) M. Howe
			33. Caulerpa taxifolia (Vahl) C. Agardh
Phaeophyceae	Ectocarpales	Ectocarpaceae	34. ***Asteronema rhodochortonoides*** (Boergesen) D. G. Muller & Parodi
	Sphacelariales	Sphacelariaceae	35. ***Sphacelaria rigidula*** Kuetz
			36. Sphacelaria tribuloides Menegh
	Dictyotales	Dictyotaceae	37. ***Dictyopteris deliculata*** J.V. Lamour
			38. ***Dictyota bartayresii*** J.V. Lamour
			39. ***Dictyota ceylanica*** Kuetz
			40. ***Dictyta ciliolata*** Kutzing
			41. ***Dictyota dichotoma*** (Huds.) J.V. Lamour
			42. ***Lobophora variegata*** (J.V. Lamour.)
			43. ***Padina boergesenii*** Allender & Kraft
			44. ***Padina boryana*** Thivy
			45. ***Padina pavonica*** (L.) Thivy
			46. ***Padina tetrastomatica*** Hauck
			47. Spatoglossum asperum J. Agardh
			48. Stoechospermum marginatum (C. Agardh) Kuetz.

	Scytosiphonales	Chnoosporaceae	49. ***Chnoospora bicanaliculata*** V Krishnamurthy & Thomas
			50. ***Chnoospora implexa*** J. Agardh
			51. ***Chnoospora minima*** (Hering) Papenfuss
	Fucales	Sargassaceae	52. ***Sargassum cinctum*** J Agardh
			53. ***Sargassum cinereum*** J. Agardh
			54. ***Sargassum cristaefolium*** C. Agardh,
			55. ***Sargassum swartzii*** C Agardh
			56. Sargassum tenerrimum J.G. Agardh
			57. Sargassum wightii Greville
	Bangiales	Bangiaceae	58. ***Porphyra chauhanii*** Anilkumar & Panikkar
			59. ***Porphyra crispata*** Kjellman
			60. ***Porphyra indica*** V. Krishnamurthy & Baluswami
			61. ***Porphyra kanyakumariensis*** V. Krishnamurthy & Baluswami
			62. ***Porphyra vietnamensis*** Tak. Tanaka & P. H Ho
	Ahnfeltiales	Ahnfeltiaceae	63. ***Ahnfeltia plicata*** (Hudson) E.M.Fries
	Gelidiales	Gelidiaceae	64. ***Gelidium micropterum*** Kutzing
			65. ***Gelidium pusillum*** (Stackh.) Le Jolis var. ***pusillum***
			66. ***Gelidium pusillum*** (Stackh.) Le Jolis var**.** ***pulvinatum***
		Gelidiellaceae	67. ***Gelidella acerosa*** (Forssk.) Feldmann & Hamel
			68. ***Gracilaria corticata*** (J. Agardh) J. Agardh

Rhodophyceae	Gracilariales	Gracilariaceae	69. ***Gracilaria corticata*** (J. Agardh) J. Agardh var. ***cylindrica***
			70. ***Gracilaria foliifera*** (Forssk.) Boergesen in Dansk Bot.
			71. ***Gracilaria verrucosa*** (Huds.) Papenf
	Bonnemaisoniales	Bonnemaisoniaceae	72. ***Asparagopsis taxiformis*** (Delile)
	Cryptomaniales	. Halymeniaceae	73. ***Grateloupia filicina*** (J. V. Lamour.) C. Agardh f. ***cirrhosa*** Boergesen
			74. **Grateloupia filicina** (J. V. Lamour.) C. Agardh f. ***horrida*** (Kutzing.)
			75. ***Grateloupia filicina*** (J.V. Lamour.) C. Agardh f. ***pectinata*** Boergesen
			76. Grateloupia indica Boergesen
			77. ***Grateloupia lithophila*** Boergesen
	Corallinales	Corallinaceae	78. ***Amphiroa fragilissima*** (L) J.V. Lamour
			79. ***Cheilosporum spectabil***e Harvey ex Grunov
			80. ***Jania rubens*** (L.) J.V. Lamour
	Gigartinales	Caulacanthaceae	***81. Catenella impudica (Mont.) J. Agardh***
		Gigartinaceae	82. ***Chondracanthus acicularis*** (Roth) Fredericq
		Hypneaceae	83. ***Hypnea esperi*** Bory
			84. ***Hypnea musciformis*** (Wulfen) J.V. Lamour.
			85. ***Hypnea spinella*** (C. Agardh) Kutzing.
			86. Hypnea valentiae (Turner) Montagne
		Solieriaceae	87. ***Meristotheca papulosa*** (Montagne) J. Agardh
	Rhodomeniales	Rhodomeniaceae	88. ***Gelidiopsis intricata*** (C. Agardh) Vickers
			89. ***Gelidiopsis repens*** (Kutzing) Weber Bosse
			90. ***Gelidiopsis variabilis*** (J. Agardh) F. Schmitz
			91. Centroceras clavulatum (C. Agardh) Montagne

	Ceramiales	Ceramiaceae	92. ***Ceramium flaccidum*** (Kuetz)Ardisson
		Rhodomelaceae	93. ***Spyridia hypnoides*** (Bory) Papenfuss
			94. ***Acanthophora spicifera*** (Vahl) Boergesen
			95. ***Bostrychia tenella*** (J.V. Lamour.) J. Agardh
			96. ***Laurencia obtusa*** (Hudson) J.V. Lamour
			97. Laurencia perforata (Bory) Montagne
			98. Leveillea jungermannioides (Haring & G. Martens) Harvey