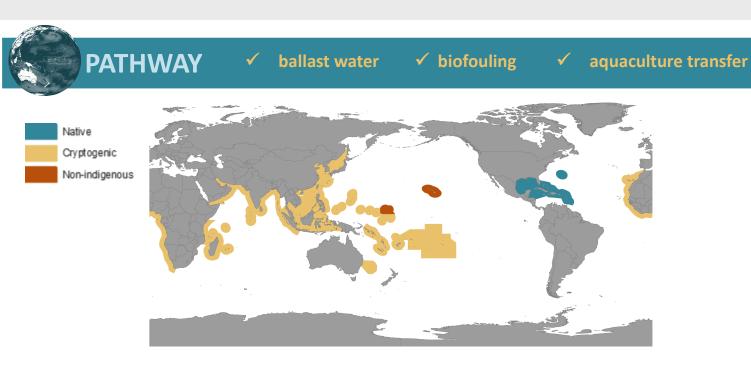
KEY FEATURES



- Erect seaweed up to 40 cm tall, branches 2–3 mm wide, sparingly branched with spined lateral branches, no spines on main axes
- Colour highly variable with shades of red, purple, yellow, orange, or brown; often very dark in intertidal, high-motion areas, and lighter in shallow areas with low water motion and reflective sandy or silty bottoms
- Inhabits a wide range of substrates from reef to mudflats worldwide
- Known from places with high water motion as well as calm tidepools
- Occurs on hard substrates (rocks, basalt ledges, dead coral heads) and epiphytic on other algae, or floating in large mats
- Typically, intertidal to subtidal, 1–8 m, down to 22 m depth in the Virgin Islands (West Tropical Atlantic)





IMPACTS



Environmental impacts



Human health impacts



Economic impacts

This species adapts to a wide range of conditions which allows it to invade a diverse variety of habitats. It has a high recruitment rate and has displaced many native species of seaweed in Hawai'i where it has now become a widespread and dominant species

None known

None known

Through displacement of native algae may indirectly affect the abundance of fish and invertebrates of commercial interest

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

• Complex life history, with a triphasic alternation of generations; has distinct haploid sexual and diploid asexual reproductive stages, allowing species to have a high reproductive output, and can spread through fragmentation due to brittle morphology

DISTRIBUTION

range

Native range Type locality St Croix, Virgin Islands; found around central America, Mexico, Caribbean,

and Bermuda

Non-indigenous Non-indigenous in Hawai'i, cryptogenic distributions in Australia, Africa, Asia, Indian

Ocean, and the Pacific islands

CREDITS AND REFERENCES (click reference for more information)

Images Modified from, top: M. M. Littler, D. S. Littler (CCO 1.0), bottom: J Smith from Goodwin et al.

<u>(2015)</u>

References Abbot (1999), Weijerman et al. (2008)









