

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES 1–12

PLATE 1

- Fig. 1.—Point Sinclair at very low tide. The smooth granite point in the background shows clear-cut zonation; the dark upper band is *Calothrix* in the supralittoral, the light grey bands are *Chamaesipho* and *Catophragmus* in the upper and mid littoral, and the dark band just above water level is the *Balanus*-coralline mat zone of the lower littoral. The calcareous sand-rock reef in the foreground is typical of those on Recent exposed coast.
- Fig. 2.—Point Sinclair. Typical zonation on granite. The black *Calothrix* of the supralittoral shows several "*Meluraphe* patches"; below this two barnacle zones (upper and mid littoral) are shown, and part of the lower littoral zone is just exposed.

PLATE 2

- Fig. 1.—Point Sinclair. The edge of *Calothrix* in the supralittoral. The sharply defined but irregular edge is shown, with numerous *Meluraphe* on the bare rock below.
- Fig. 2.—Point Sinclair. A general view of the barnacle associations of the littoral, passing from *Chamaesipho* on the left through a wide area of *Catophragmus* to *Balanus* near the sea.

PLATE 3

- Fig. 1.—Cape Du Couedic. *Chamaesipho columna* (honeycomb barnacle) in the upper littoral.
- Fig. 2.—Point Sinclair. *Splachnidium rugosum* association in the mid littoral.

PLATE 4

- Fig. 1.—Cape Westall. Mid littoral zone with *Splachnidium rugosum* superimposed on the *Catophragmus* association, and *Galeolaria* prominent on the lower left.
- Fig. 2.—Point Sinclair. *Brachydontes rostratus* as a relatively pure community in the mid littoral. A few *Catophragmus* are present.

PLATE 5

- Fig. 1.—Point Sinclair. *Balanus nigrescens* as a pure association in the upper part of the lower littoral.
- Fig. 2.—Cape Westall. General view of the lower littoral mat of coralline and other algae covering *Balanus*.

PLATE 6

- Fig. 1.—Point Sinclair. The sublittoral fringe of *Cystophora intermedia*. A few *Balanus* are seen on the left.
- Fig. 2.—Sleaford Bay. Sand-rock cliffs at the rear of a rock platform showing a good mid-littoral association of *Brachydontes rostratus*.

PLATE 7

- Fig. 1.—Point Sinclair; sand-rock reefs. Mid littoral zone at the rear of a reef, showing prominent patches of blue-green algae (*Symploca hylnoides*), the gastropods *Ocellana iramoserica* and a few *Patelloida albicostata*, and scattered *Galeolaria* tubes near *Hormosira* of the lower littoral.
- Fig. 2.—Point Sinclair; sand-rock reefs. *Hormosira banksii* on the reef surface (lower littoral).

PLATE 8

- Fig. 1.—Point Sinclair; sand-rock reefs. The reef surface, under water, showing dark-coloured algae and whitish nodules of lithothamnia. Two *Haliotis roei* are present.

Fig. 2.—Pennington Bay, Kangaroo I. The "mixed *Cystophora* complex" on the reef surface. On the lower left is *Cystophora siliquosa*; on the lower right and elsewhere is *C. subfarcinata*; the dark-coloured species is *C. wifera*; and an odd plant of *Hormosira* is present.

PLATE 9

Fig. 1.—Cape Westall. The mid littoral on the sheltered side of rock, showing the distinct subzone of *Galeolaria* with *Cellana tramoserica* and a few *Melanerita melanotrachus* just above and *Hormosira* of the lower littoral below.

Fig. 2.—Port Willunga; Aldinga Reef. The upper sublittoral showing the broad thalli of *Ecklonia radiata* and several species of *Sargassum* and *Cystophora*.

PLATE 10

Fig. 1.—Proper Bay, Port Lincoln. *Brachydontes erosus* association of the lower littoral.

Fig. 2.—Streaky Bay. A general view of the tidal flats, showing the razor shell *Pinna dolabrata* in the lower littoral.

PLATE 11

Fig. 1.—Elliston. The *Posidonia* association within the bay at very low tide.

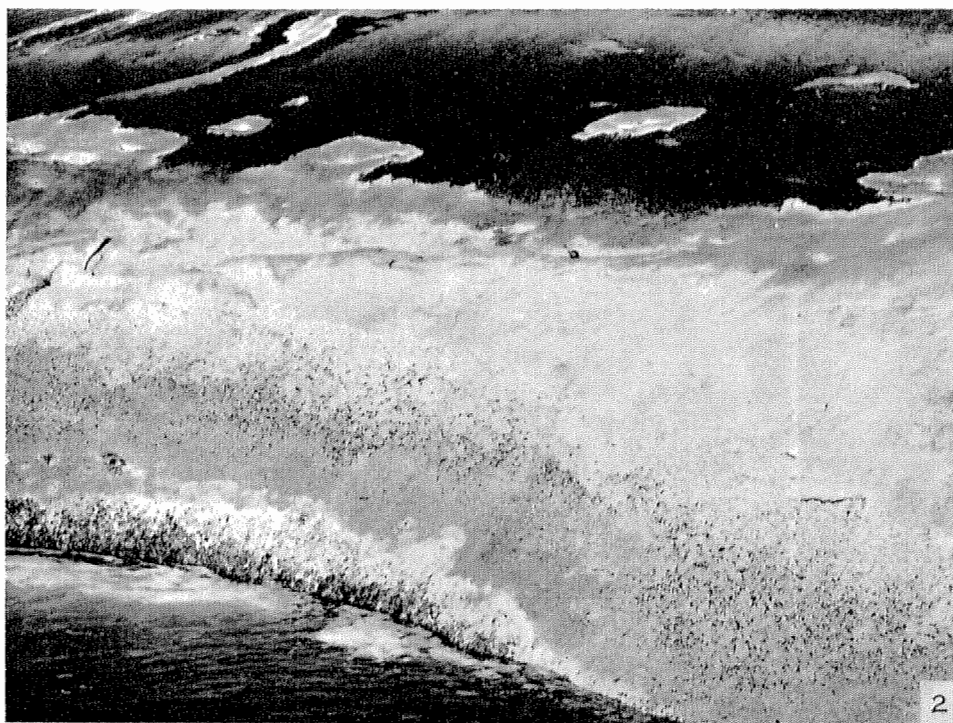
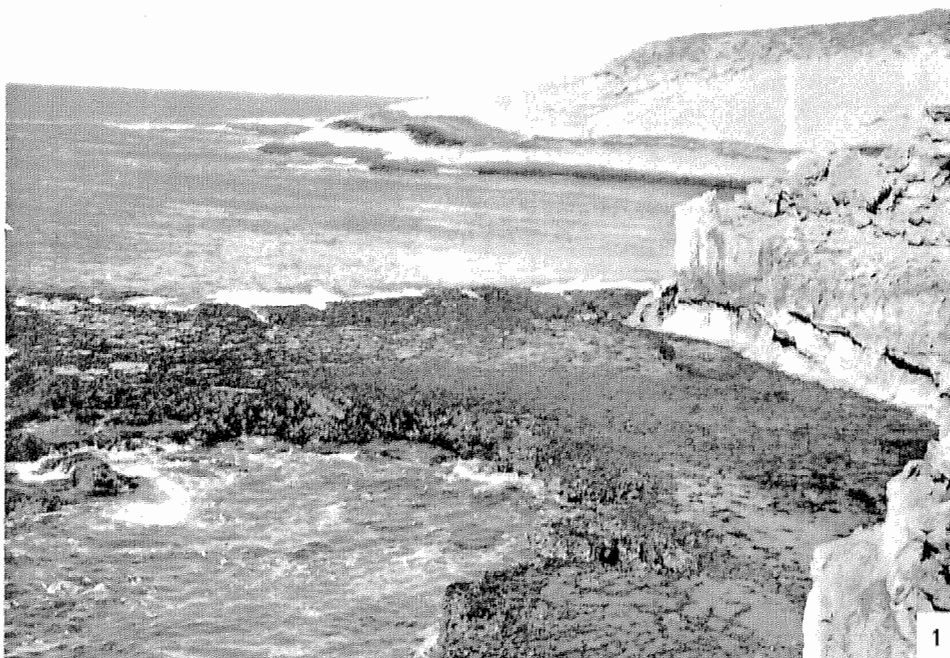
Fig. 2.—Robe. The lichen *Lichina confinis* well developed in the supralittoral.

PLATE 12

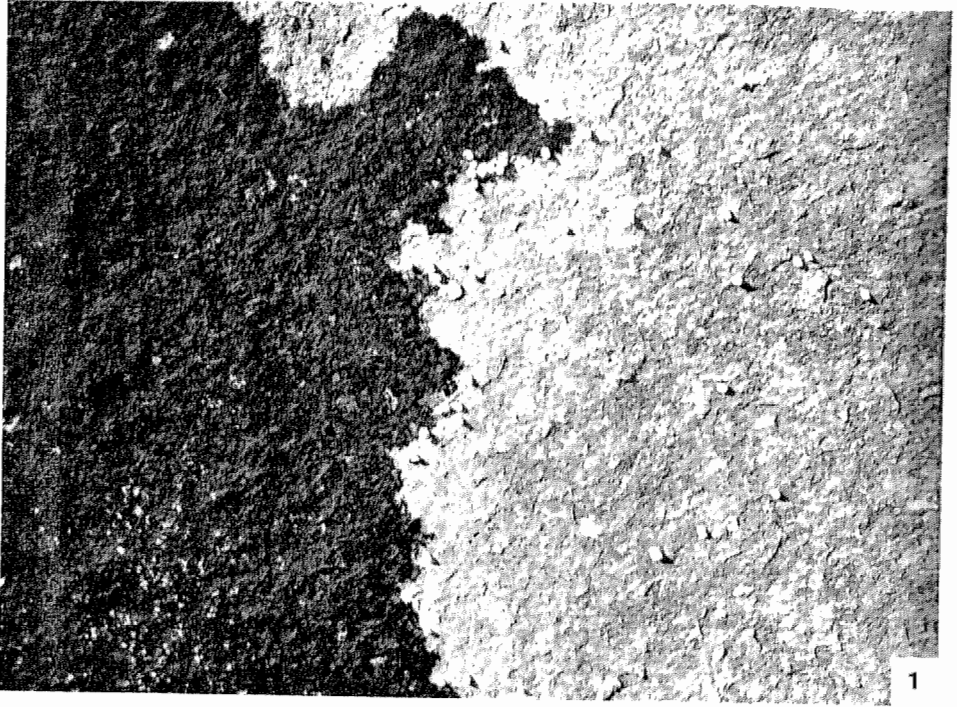
Fig. 1.—Robe. The mid-littoral mollusc association on sand-rock reefs. Mainly *Siphonaria diemenensis*, a single *Cellana* on the left, and a few *Patelloida alticostata*. Blue-green algae and *Galeolaria* are virtually absent here.

Fig. 2.—Robe. *Macrocystis angustifolia* exposed at very low tide just within the bay.

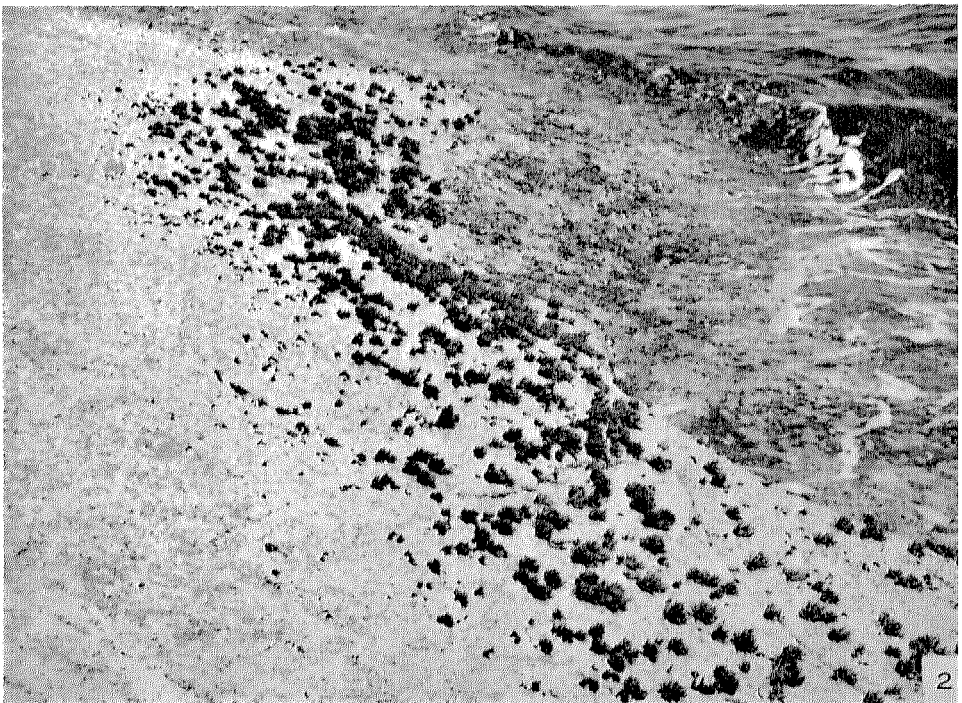
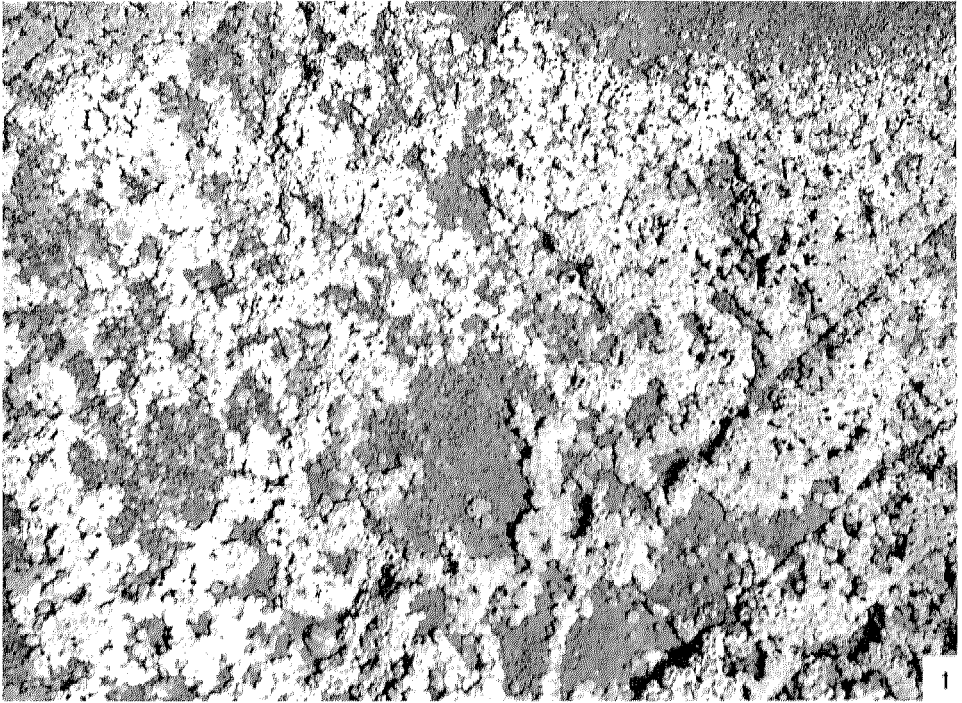
INTERTIDAL ECOLOGY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COASTS



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