



Seagrass or Seaweed?

Equipment required

- Print out or share the photos on sheet (S_S_1), one per class/group
- Print out of the 'Seagrass or Seaweed?' worksheet, one per pair
- Pencils or pens
- Internet enabled devices and internet access

To complete the activity

1. Share the photos on sheet (S_S_1) with the class by printing copies or displaying on a digital device. Ask learners to examine the images closely, noting details like texture, shape, colour, and habitat.
2. Provide time for learners to consider and research what they can see. Can they distinguish between seagrass and seaweed? Support learners to understand the difference between plants like seagrass (with roots, stems and leaves) and algae like seaweed (with holdfasts, stipes and blades).
3. Discuss the different parts of each organism and their functions.
4. Split the class into pairs. Provide each pair of learners with the 'Seagrass or Seaweed?' worksheet, and guide them to match each part of seagrass and seaweed to its correct function (A-I). Encourage learners to discuss how these roles contribute to the survival of seaweed and seagrass, and to identify any similarities and differences between them.
5. Support learners to label the parts of seagrass and seaweed on the diagram, ensuring each feature is correctly identified.

ANSWER KEY

Seaweed

- Holdfast → F
- Stipe → D
- Blade → A

Seagrass

- Leaves → B
- Stem → H
- Rhizome → G
- Roots → C
- Flowers → I
- Seeds → E



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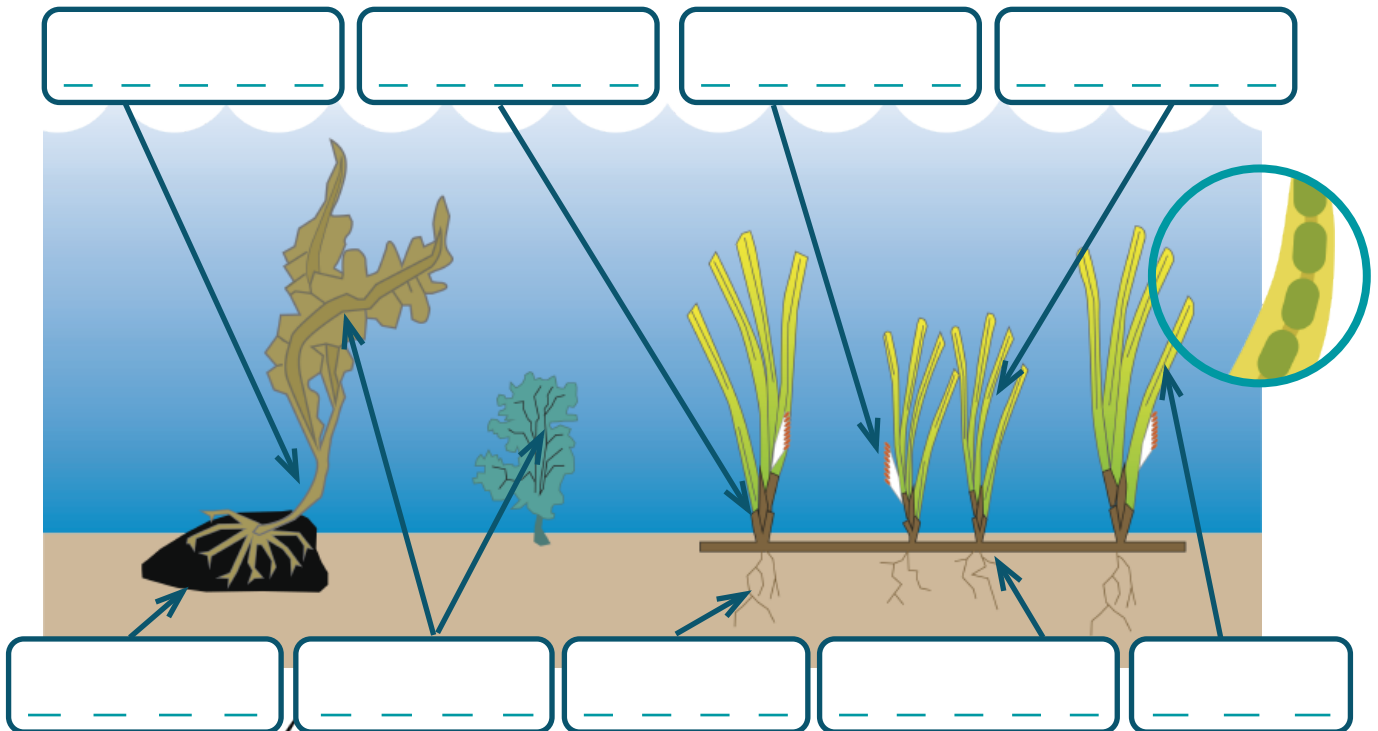
Match each part of the seaweed and seagrass to its correct function by writing the corresponding letter (A-I) next to the name of the part.

Functions

- A. Absorbs sunlight and produces food for the seaweed through photosynthesis.
- B. Absorbs sunlight to produce food for the seagrass through photosynthesis.
- C. Anchors the seagrass to the seabed and absorbs nutrients and water.
- D. Supports the blades of seaweed, acting like a stem.
- E. Floats through the water to grow new seagrass plants elsewhere.
- F. Attaches the seaweed to rocks or other surfaces.
- G. Spreads out under the sand to store food and nutrients for the seagrass.
- H. Supports the leaves and transports water, nutrients, and energy between roots and leaves in seagrass.
- I. Produces pollen and seeds for seagrass reproduction.

- ☐ Holdfast
- ☐ Leaves
- ☐ Stem
- ☐ Rhizome
- ☐ Roots
- ☐ Flowers
- ☐ Seeds
- ☐ Blade
- ☐ Stipe

Label the diagram below using the correct parts and functions from the list:



Seagrasses are the only flowering plants that have adapted to live in the ocean.