Main Heading

# Introduction

Some macroalgal species are negatively buoyant and sink to the seafloor when detached from the substrate, while other species have air-filled pneumatocysts or stipes which allow the plants to reach the surface where light is more abundant. The positively buoyant pneumatocysts also cause plants to float to the surface when dislodged from the substratum. The structure and number of pneumatocysts varies between species. For example, species belonging to the genera Macrocystis, Sargassum, Ascophyllum, and Fucus have thalli with many small pneumatocysts, while other kelp species such as Nereocystis luetkeana, Pelagophycus porra, Ecklonia radiata, and Ecklonia maxima have single, large pneumatocysts (Dayton, 1985; Smith, 2002; Thiel and Gutow, 2005; Graiff et al., 2016; Batista et al., 2018). In some cases, the stipe itself may be air-filled, such as with E. maxima and E. radiata. Although there have been reports of floating Chlorophyta species and Rhodophyta species, Phaeophyceae species are the most reported forms of floating algae. This is most likely because the green and red species reported to float are not actually positively buoyant, but instead are kept at the surface by gas trapped in-between or in their thalli (Dromgoole, 1982; Bäck et al., 2000).

# Heading 1

## Heading 2

**Heading 3**

Bla bla bla bla lower1 and upper2