

**Elliot Holmes**, [The School of Scottish Studies Archives and Library](#), University of Edinburgh

The presentation will explore what oral histories and folklore records at the School of Scottish Studies Archives can tell us about how the local Scottish community lived their lives and used marine resources. It will focus on oral history accounts and customs and superstition, and archival benefits to research.



**Craig Kennedy**, School of Energy, Geoscience, Infrastructure and Society, Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh

From the late 17th century to the 1840s, kelp was used in Scottish glassmaking. Burnt seaweed ashes mixed with sand to reduce its melting temperature, making glass easier to manufacture. The Scottish island kelp industry flourished in the 18th century servicing this industry, but declined in later years as synthetic agents replaced it.

**Fiona J. Mackenzie** <https://www.facebook.com/fionajmackenzie>

*Bho èirigh gu laighe na Grèine (From the rising to the setting of the sun)*

Fiona J. Mackenzie is a Gaelic singer and Archivist for the National Trust for Scotland owned Canna Collections of Gaelic Song & Folklore. She describes the cultural impact upon a west coast island community, by its coastal location and natural and human resources and how that is manifested within the Canna Archives, collected by Dr John Lorne Campbell and his wife Margaret Fay Shaw.



**Lesley McEvoy** (Aquaculture Trainer & Assessor at Shetland UHI (formerly called NAFC Marine Centre UHI, Shetland))

*Seaweed in Shetland and its relation to coastal communities: McEvoy, L., Rolin, C., Inkster, R.*

Shetland's involvement in *MacroBioCrude*: an EPSRC-funded project led by Durham and Harper-Adams Universities (developing seaweed-derived aviation biofuel) and the Coastal Community Fund's *Shetland Seaweed Growers* project (feasibility of cultivating rope-grown kelp in Shetland's stormy seas).