

Nature's Web

Issue No. 55

Autumn 2019

INSIDE THIS ISSUE...

Editor's Page

Black John—
the Bogus Pirate:
The Sunfish

Baltimore
Lifeboat—
Celebrating
100 Years

Activity:
Make a Pop-up
"Rescue" Card

Sanderlings

Sycamore

Colour In: When
Autumn Falls

Parts of a Tree

A to Z of Trees

The World
Around Us

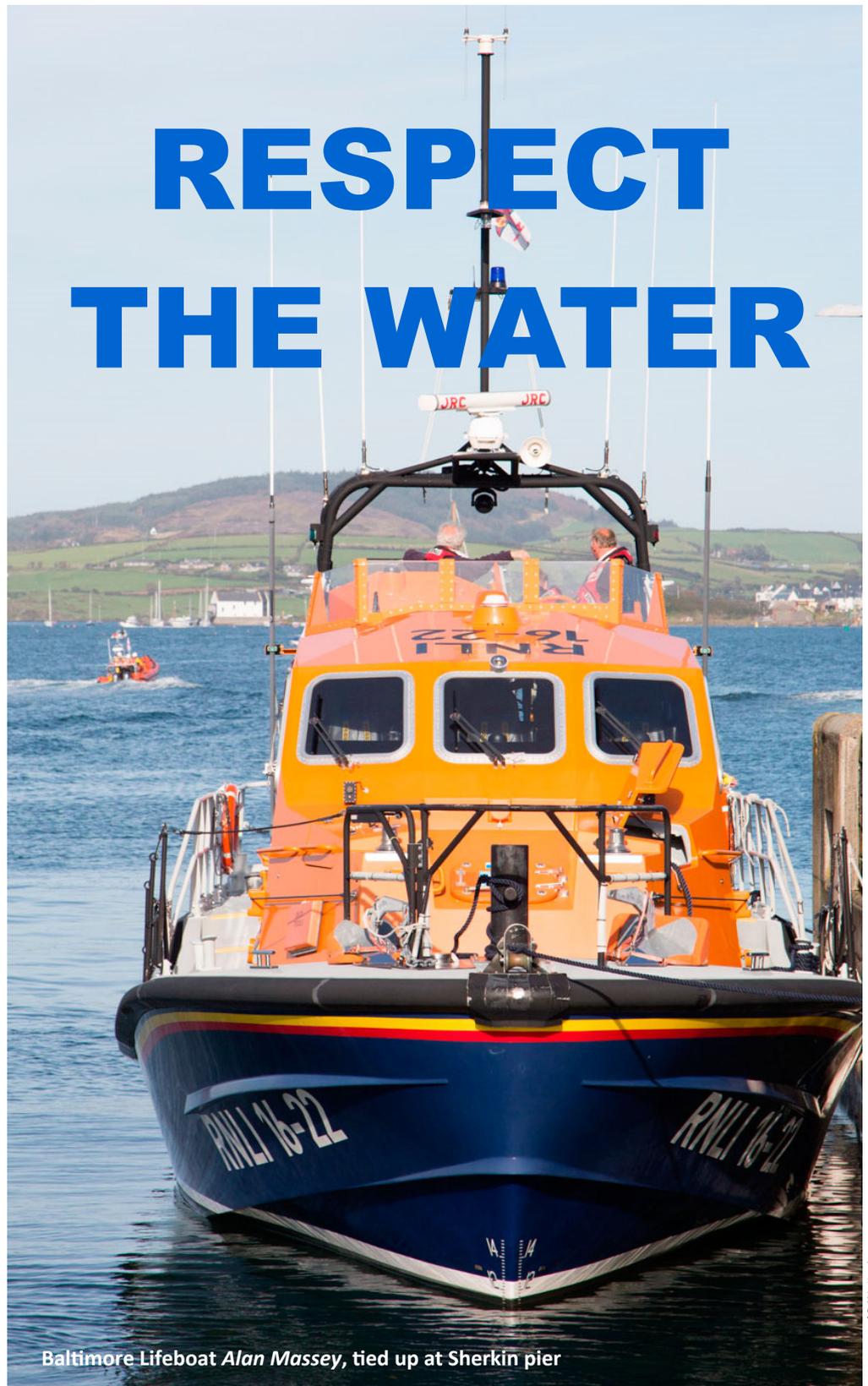
Fun Page

Learn More

Autumn
Wordsearch

Nature's
Noticeboard

Template



Baltimore Lifeboat *Alan Massey*, tied up at Sherkin pier

© 2019 Sherkin Island Marine Station & its licensors. All rights reserved.

Editor's Page

Spider, spider on the

I couldn't resist including this photograph of a spider peering out of its funnel web, captured by my brother Robbie. Generally known by its scientific name *Agelena labyrinthica*, it is sometimes called the Labyrinth Spider.



Image courtesy of Robbie Murphy

This species of spider spins a large sheet web, with a tubular retreat. It waits inside this funnel for its prey to land on the web and become tangled in it. When the spider pounces, it drags its victim back to the funnel to consume it. At the end of the summer, the spider creates a labyrinth of passages in which it lays numerous eggs. This is where the spider gets the "labyrinthica" part of its name.

Agelena labyrinthica is commonly found in short grassland and in low-growing gorse and heather. We have plenty of gorse on Sherkin and sometimes, when there is a heavy morning dew, you can see blankets of spider's webs covering it. I wonder how many have been created by *Agelena labyrinthica*?

AS GAELIGE! We are delighted to have teamed up with An Gúm, who are translating Nature's Web into Irish. Issues are now available, as gaeilge, at:
<http://www.gaeilge.ie/maidir-le-foras-na-gaeilge/an-gum/lion-dulra/>

Smoked Mackerel Pâté



Photo courtesy of www.bordbia.ie

What to do:

1. Remove the skin from the mackerel fillets and discard any bones, then break up the flesh into a bowl.
2. Add the cream cheese, crème fraîche, one tablespoon of the horseradish, the Tabasco and lemon juice.
3. Mix thoroughly until well combined, then taste and add the remaining horseradish, if liked.
4. Season and transfer to a serving bowl.

Serves 4

Brought to you by Bord Bia www.bordbia.ie

Welcome to the Autumn Edition of Nature's Web!



Dear Reader,

Welcome everyone to the Autumn 2019 issue of Nature's Web. In this issue, on the 100-year anniversary of Baltimore Lifeboat, we find out all about it and the lives it has saved throughout its service. We show you how to make a cool pop-up "rescue" card of a lifeboat going to the rescue of a yacht. Black John tells us about the large bony fish in the world—the Sunfish and we look at the Sanderling, a small wading bird that can be seen in Ireland on its migratory passage further south, where it overwinters. This issue is also about the A to Z of Trees, including the parts of a tree. It also features a familiar, but non-native, tree in Ireland - the Sycamore tree. Check out nature news from around the world on page 12 and enjoy a giggle with jokes on page 13.

We would love to hear your views and comments and suggestions for future articles. Have a good read!

Susan

Email: editor@naturesweb.ie

Web: www.naturesweb.ie

Editor: Susan Murphy Wickens

Layout and Design:

Susan Murphy Wickens

Photographs & Clipart:

Copyright © 2019 Sherkin Island Marine Station & its licensors.

All rights reserved.

Foreign Correspondent:

Michael Ludwig

© Sherkin Island Marine Station 2019



THE SUNFISH

THE LARGEST BONY FISH IN THE WORLD

By John Joyce

“Avast there, Mateys! Have you ever missed the chance to get your Mum a card for Mothers’ Day? Then spare a thought for the Ocean Sunfish *Mola mola*, which lays a staggering 300 MILLION eggs into the Ocean at one time!”



Since Ocean Sunfish can grow up to three metres long, four metres ‘tall’ and reach almost three metric TONNES in weight, you’d wonder why they’d need to lay so many eggs in order to survive. The answer lies in the fact that Sunfish keep themselves to themselves and don’t often come across a mate. So they increase the chances of having their eggs fertilised by laying as many as possible.

The chances of survival have also been stacked against Sunfish in recent years with the advent of plastic bags which, when dropped carelessly into the Ocean, look almost exactly like jellyfish – the Sunfish’s favourite food. One sunfish can eat up to 147 jellyfish in one day, which could also mean a lot of unwanted and indigestible plastic bags!

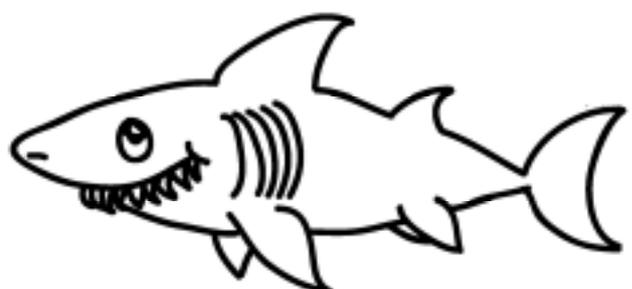
Sunfish are the largest bony fish in the world and have developed into five species – Ocean, Sharptail, Southern and Slender (which is a mere one metre long!), as well as the newest discovery, the ‘Hoodwinker’, so called because it looks so much like the Ocean Sunfish. The German name for Sunfish translates as ‘swimming head’, while the Hawaiian name ‘Kaumakani’ means literally “eyes stuck on it”! In Taiwan, the local name for Sunfish literally translates as ‘the fish that looks like a toppled car!’ So no beauty prizes there!

Sunfish are no stranger to Irish waters – particularly in summer when the water temperature rises. A recent international study recently recorded 12,700 of them around Ireland in the summer and more than 8,200 in winter. Numbers appear to be on the increase, which is thought to be due to global warming of the Ocean, which makes Irish waters more and more to the Sunfish’s liking, particularly in July, August and September. While these visitors are usually much smaller than their tropical relatives, one truly spectacular specimen caught off the coast of Kerry in 2003 was over three metres long!

HOW TO DRAW A SHARK



Draw the streamlined body with the fins



Put in the eyes, the five gill slits and the TEETH!

Follow ‘Black John the Bogus Pirate’ on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/BlackJohntheBogusPirate/>

© 2019 Sherkin Island Marine Station & its licensors. All rights reserved.

BALTIMORE LIFEBOAT

Celebrating 100 Years



Tamar Class lifeboat, *Alan Massey*, passing underneath the Beacon, at the mouth of Baltimore Harbour.



Images courtesy of Robbie Murphy

Baltimore Lifeboat has been crewed by local volunteers for the last 100 years.

One hundred years ago, on 8th September 1919, the RNLI put the first lifeboat into service at Baltimore, Co Cork. It was the fourth lifeboat station in County Cork. Since then, Baltimore RNLI lifeboats have launched more than 940 times and their crews have rescued 867 people including 280 lives saved.

Six years previously, on 26th May 1913, the first official meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the RNLI took place in The Coastguard Station in Baltimore. The newly formed branch was set up to control and govern the new station, including locating a site for the slip and boat house, finding the best type of boat for the area and defining the area in which the lifeboat would work.

Baltimore Lifeboat station is located near Bull Point, in Baltimore. The all-weather lifeboats used to be housed inside the station but when the Tamar Class lifeboat *Alan Massey* arrived in 2012, it was too big to be housed inside so since then it has been moored at a specially constructed pen on the east side of the station. In 2013, the station underwent a major refurbishment and was fitted with state-of-the-art facilities. The Inshore Atlantic lifeboat is now housed in the station and launched down the slipway.

To learn more about Baltimore Lifeboat and the RNLI visit: www.rnli.org

On Call 24 hours a day

The RNLI provides a volunteer on call 24-hour lifeboat service to cover search and rescue up to 100 nautical miles off the coast of Ireland. The crews are made up of volunteers from all walks of life that give up their time and comfort to carry out rescues and train for them, in difficult and often dangerous conditions.

The Baltimore Station, provides a service in the waters between Galley Head and Mizen Head, encompassing the Island communities of Cape Clear, Sherkin, Heir and Long Islands and the well known and loved Fastnet Lighthouse.

Search and rescue operations are directed through the Irish Coast Guard service. They are often carried out with the support of the Coast Guard Sikorski helicopters based at Shannon & Waterford, Cliff Rescue based at Toe Head, Glandore and Goleen and adjacent RNLI Lifeboat Stations at Union Hall, Courtmacsherry and Castletownbere.



Baltimore Lifeboat on trials with the Irish Coast Guard helicopter, with Baltimore Lifeboat station in the background.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institute (RNLI) is a charity that saves lives at sea. There are 233 Lifeboat stations in the UK and Ireland, 55 of which are based on the island of Ireland.



Coxswain Kieran Cotter (left), with Mr. Hugh Tully (right), of the RNLI Irish Council.

Saving Lives at Sea

Over the years the crews of Baltimore Lifeboat, have been presented with 15 awards for gallantry.

During the ceremony to mark 100 years of Baltimore Lifeboat Station, Mr. Hugh Tully, a member of the RNLI Irish Council and former Commodore of the Irish Naval Service, presented Coxswain Kieran Cotter with a 100th anniversary velum. Kieran accepted the velum on behalf of all past and present members of Baltimore RNLI.

On presenting the award Hugh recounted some of the outstanding rescues carried out by the lifeboat crew in Baltimore throughout the years. These included the Fastnet disaster of 1979 where the Baltimore RNLI rescued the crews of *Regardless* and *Marionette* in force 10 winds and 40ft seas.



Fastnet Lighthouse

Other memorable callouts included the rescue of former Taoiseach, Charles Haughey, when his yacht *Celtic Mist* sank at Mizen Head in October 1985; the callout which saw the crew battling challenging conditions when a RIB capsized and sixty bales of cocaine were left in Irish waters; and the *Rambler* rescue where seventeen crew were rescued from the upturned racing yacht.



Fifty RNLI volunteers came from 28 lifeboat stations around the Irish coast and inland to parade through Dublin City Centre to mark the centenary of the Easter Rising in 1916.

Lifeboats through the years

Images courtesy of Robbie Murphy



Rita Daphne Smyth

The Robert

Alan Massey

Baltimore Lifeboat has had a number of lifeboats in its 100 years. The 8th September 1919 saw the arrival of its first lifeboat, *The Shamrock*. A Watson Type lifeboat, it was originally named *Duke of Connaught* but due to the sensitive political situation at the time it was changed to *The Shamrock*. *The Shamrock* remained in service until 1950 when a new Watson class lifeboat *Sarah Tilson* was placed on service.

In 1978 the *Sarah Tilson* was replaced by another Watson class lifeboat called *The Robert*. In 1984, *The Robert* was replaced by an Oakley class lifeboat called *Charles Henry*. In February 1988, a new Tyne class lifeboat *Hilda Jarrett* was placed on service.

In April 2008, a second lifeboat, an inshore Atlantic 75 called *Bessie* was placed on service at the station to complement the existing all-weather lifeboat. In February 2012 a new Tamar class lifeboat *Alan Massey* replaced the *Hilda Jarrett*. In the same year inshore Atlantic 75 lifeboat B-753 *City of Bradford* replacing *Bessie*.

In July 2013 a complete refurbishment of the lifeboat house was finished, leaving the station with state-of-the-art facilities. That same year, inshore Atlantic 75 B-760 *Alice and Charles* was placed on service, replacing *City of Bradford*.

At the 100th anniversary celebration of Baltimore Lifeboat Station, on 8th September 2019, the new Atlantic 85 lifeboat *Rita Daphne Smyth* was placed in service. The new inshore lifeboat replaces the station's Atlantic 75 class lifeboat *Alice and Charles*.



The *Rita Daphne Smyth*, Baltimore Lifeboat's newest inshore lifeboat, was accepted into the care of the station by Tom Bush, Lifeboat Operations Manager and was named from the end of the slipway by Richard Bushe, former Deputy Launching Authority and Honorary Secretary of the Baltimore Lifeboat station.

Activity

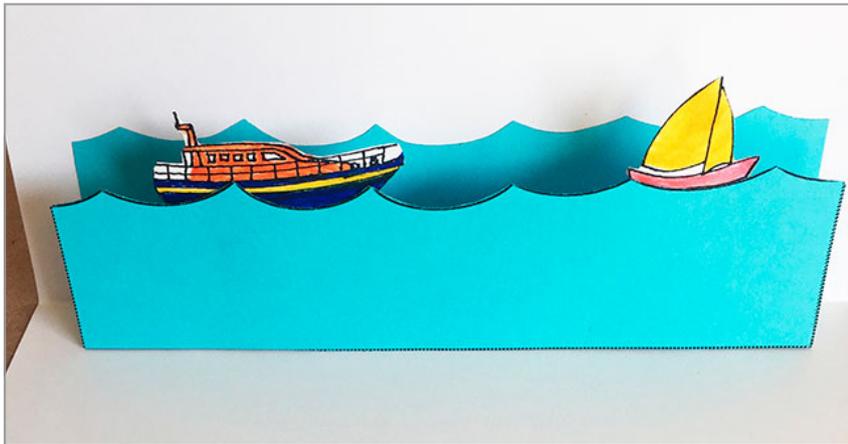
Make a Pop-Up "Rescue" Card

YOU WILL NEED

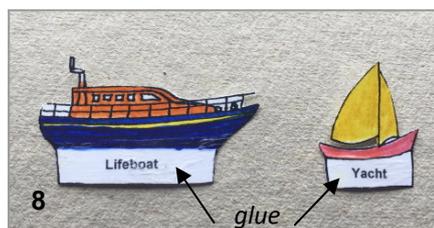
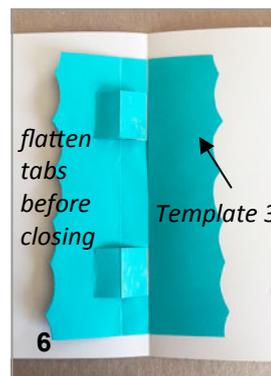
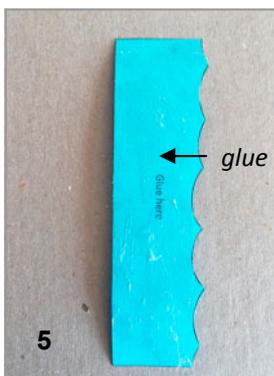
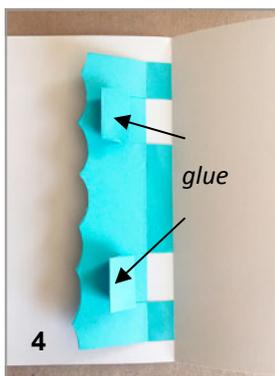
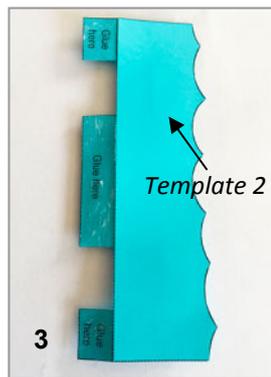
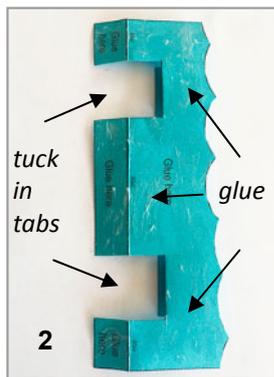
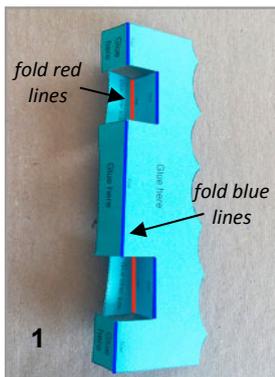
- Coloured A4 card
- White A4 card
- Scissors
- Glue stick
- Markers
- Templates on p17

Print or trace the templates on page 17. Cut along the dotted lines and along the top of the waves. Fold the A4 sheet of white card in half.

1. Fold the red and blue solid lines on Templates 1 as directed.
2. Tuck tabs in and put glue on Template 1 where it says "Glue Here". Place a scrap of paper underneath the section to be glued to stop glue going everywhere.
3. Place Template 2 on top of Template 1, lining up the top of the waves. Press down.
4. Stick both Templates 1 and 2 down on to the centre of the A4 card. Line up the glued edge with the centre crease of the card. Put glue on the ends of the tabs, slipping scrap paper underneath glue neatly.
5. Put glue on all of one side of Template 3.
6. Stick Template 3 down on the opposite side of the crease of the white card. Flatten the tabs and gently close the card and press down. Allow the glue to set for a minute.
7. Gently open the card and all the layers should open together.
8. Colour in the lifeboat and yacht and put glue on the front of the tabs. Stick each on the inside of the wave.



Images courtesy of Susan Murphy-Wickens



TIP

- When gluing, be as careful as possible so that only the necessary parts of the card stick together, otherwise layers might not separate properly.

Bird Life

Late summer and early autumn sees the arrival in Ireland of many birds, either looking for wintering grounds or just to rest and refuel on their journey further south to their winter homes. A common visitor to Irish coasts and most often found on sandy beaches.

Sanderlings are one of these birds. They breed in the High Arctic Tundra—in North America and North Russia and islands in the Arctic and then fly south to warmer climates to overwinter, avoiding the freezing Arctic winters. The breeding season is very short, lasting from June to August. Eggs are laid in an unlined shallow nest in an exposed site, with both the male and female incubating the eggs.

Different breeding populations move to different parts of the world. Sanderlings are passage migrants in Ireland, stopping over on their way south, some as far as South Africa. They can fly up to 10,000km to warmer climates.

Wading Birds

Sanderlings are wading birds and can be seen in flocks busily feeding at the edge of the shoreline, jabbing their bills into the sand to catch their prey. They feed on insects and small crustaceans, worms and fish on the shore but will also eat seeds and plant buds.

Sanderlings are part of a larger family of birds known as sandpipers. These are wading or shoreline birds and the family also includes such birds as the Curlew and the Snipe.



To show their size, here are two Sanderlings next to an Oystercatcher.



Sanderlings scurry along the sand at the edge of the waves with a distinctive run. It looks like they are making a “bicycling” or a clockwork toy motion.

Scientific Name:

Calidris alba

Irish Name:

Luathrán

What they look like

Sanderlings are about 20 cms in length. They have black legs and bill and a white wingbar. In winter their plumage is grey on top and white underneath. In late spring and summer it becomes redder on top, with darker tones through it.



Here you can see the white wingbar on their backs.

© 2019 Sherkin Island Marine Station & its licensors. All rights reserved.

Sycamore

Scientific Name: *Acer pseudoplatanus* **Irish Name:** Seiceamar

The sycamore tree is not native to Ireland. It was thought to have been introduced into Ireland centuries ago and has since naturalised here. It is native to central, eastern and southern Europe. The sycamore is species of maple tree, which are a group of trees known as Acer.

It is a large, fast-growing tree, reaching 25-30 metres in height, with a large domed crown that can spread about 16 metres. It is deep rooted and has a thick trunk, covered in a grey-brown scaly bark. Its branches are greyish and smooth and its crown has a dense covering of leaves.

Come the spring, it produces buds, which open up to produce leaves that are palmate. This means they have lobes which radiate out from a common point. The sycamore's five-lobed leaves have a serrated outer edge. When young, the stems of the leaves are red in colour but turn green as the tree matures. A deciduous tree, the leaves turn yellowish-orange in autumn and by wintertime the branch are bare.



The 5-lobed leaf of the sycamore.



Top: Its flowers. Bottom: Its fruits.

Tiny Helicopters!

In the spring, the sycamore tree produces hanging clusters of small, yellowish-green flowers. These are pollinated by the wind and by insects and go on to produce a pair of winged fruit (known as samaras). These fruits spread quickly, falling from the trees like tiny helicopters, spinning in the breeze. Some are eaten by wildlife and others find suitable conditions on the ground for the seeds to grow into new trees. Sycamore trees can be invasive as they spread so easily by seed.



The sycamore are a great source of timber.

A Hardy Tree

Sycamores will grow in almost any conditions. They are hardy and are tolerant of wind and are good for growing in coastal or other exposed areas. Because they also tolerate pollution, they grow well in cities. They can usually be found growing in woods, hedges and waste ground. They like a well-drained soil, which they prefer it to be acidic but will tolerate lime. They grow best in full sun or a little shade.

Sycamore can live for up to 400 years. It is a great source of timber, producing a light coloured wood that is used to make household utensils, doors, windows and flooring.



Image courtesy of Johan Carl Krauss

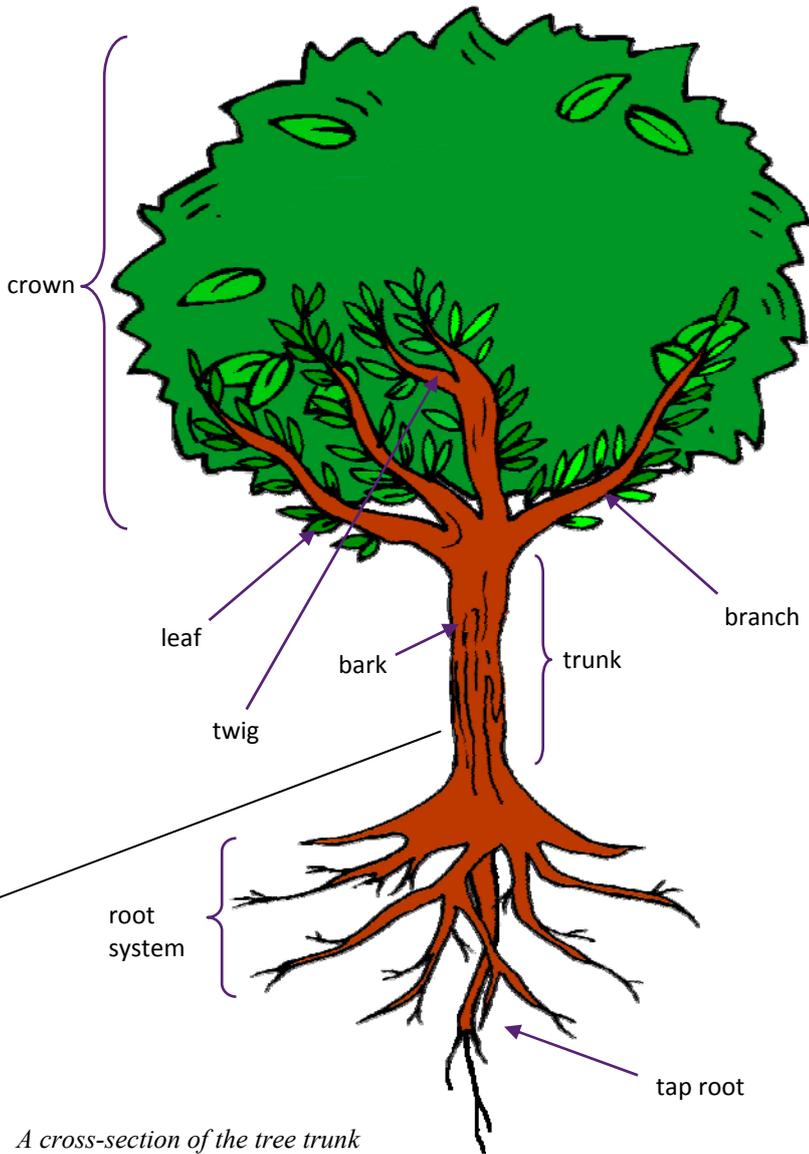
© 2019 Sherkin Island Marine Station & its licensors. All rights reserved.

Colour In

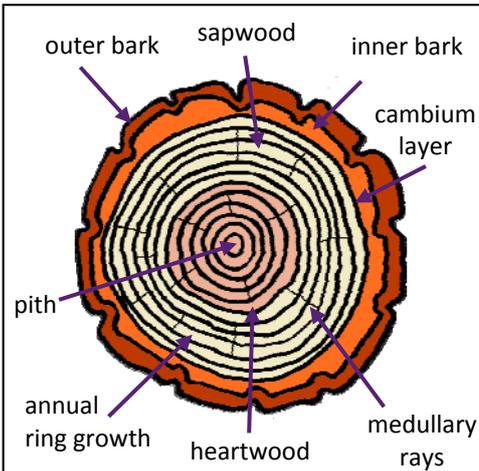
WHEN
AUTUMN
FALLS



Parts of a Tree



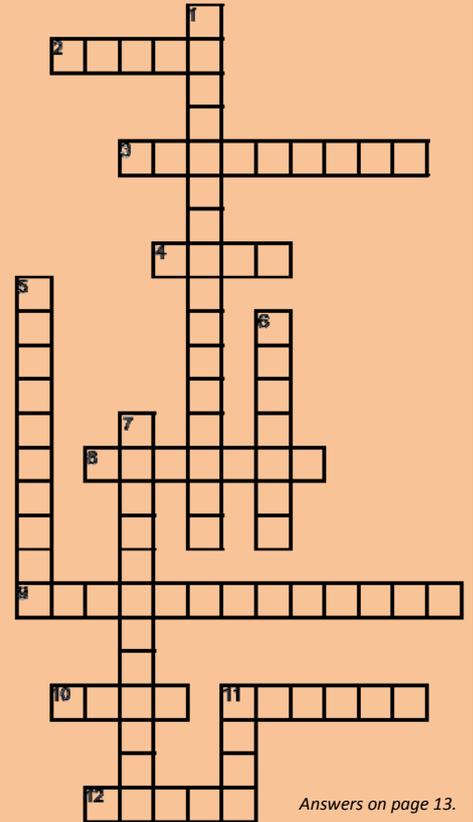
A cross-section of the tree trunk



A Tree's Timeline

This tree was planted 12 years ago and for every year that it has been growing it has added a ring of growth. Can you identify the rings where a milestone in your life occurred, such as when you were born, had a celebration or got a new brother, sister or pet?

Use the words on the left, along with the clues below, to see if you can work out what goes where?



Answers on page 13.

ACROSS:

2. This makes up the leaves and branches at the top of the tree.
3. The tree's older wood, which is usually darker in colour than the sapwood.
4. The first year of a tree's growth.
8. The tree's younger wood, which is usually lighter in colour than the heartwood.
9. The rays that transport sap through the tree.
10. Part of the tree that turns energy into food.
11. A limb which provides support for the twigs and leaves.
12. The main stem of the tree.

DOWN:

1. Each year of growth of the tree.
5. This holds the tree in the ground and absorbs water and nutrients.
6. Some trees have a long root that goes down deeper than other roots.
7. A thin layer of cells just between the bark and the sapwood.
11. The outer layer, which protects the tree.



The World Around Us



“Foreign Correspondent”
Michael Ludwig reports on
some interesting goings on
in the natural world.

NASA’s IceSat-2 space laser can tracks water depths from orbit

ICESat-2 (short for Ice, Cloud and land Elevation Satellite), launched by NASA on 15th September 2018, uses lasers and a very precise detection instrument to measure the elevation of Earth’s surface. By timing how long it takes laser beams to travel from the satellite to Earth and back, scientists can calculate the height of glaciers, sea ice, forests, lakes and more – including the changing ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica.



Image courtesy of NASA

ICESat-2’s ability to measure heights beyond the poles is also impressing scientists. For example, when pointed to coastal areas, in clear waters the satellite can detect the seafloor up to 100 feet (30 m) below the surface. Over forests, the satellite not only detects the top of the canopy, but the forest floor below – which will allow researchers to calculate the mass of vegetation in a given area. Other uses for the data being collected have yet to be imagined.



440 million trees by 2040

The Irish government is hoping to plant 440 million trees by 2040, as part of Ireland’s *Climate Action Plan 2019*. That would be equivalent to planting the size of 5000 Croke Park pitches each year. Forest cover in Ireland went from 80% after the last

Ice Age to 1% in the 1920s. By 2017, it had risen to 11% but this is still the second lowest percentage of forest cover in the EU. To reach the target, we need 18% forest cover by 2040. For tips on tree planting visit www.treecouncil.ie

20 years later and they are back!

Since 1991, the Irish Whale and Dolphin Group (IWDG), based in Kilrush, Co Clare, have been recording sightings of live whales, dolphins and porpoises



in the waters around the island of Ireland. Each time the identity of a particular individual is confirmed, by recording unique marks and scars on its body, it is given a unique catalogue number. The very first two Humpback Whales ever identified by them, numbers #1 and #2, was photographed in West Cork in 1999. Remarkably 20 years later, on 18th September 2019, Simon Berrow and Frances Bermingham, who were carrying out research at the time near the Blaskets, saw the same two whales together near the Blasket Islands off the coast of Kerry.

The story of your stuff winners

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has selected the 2019 winners of *The Story of Your Stuff* competition, and they are from Dublin. Shurooq Azam, Aldiana Hoxha, Kar Cong Leong and Tomi Ayibiowu from Hansfield Educate Together Secondary School, Dublin 15, have won **The Story of Your Stuff 2019** competition with 'The Story of Toothbrushes'. Their story tracks the life of a toothbrush and highlights the negative impact plastics toothbrushes can have on the environment and suggest an alternative. You can view their winning video, along with the runners up, at www.thestoryofyourstuff.ie



For the competition, students were asked to submit stories about the life cycle of an everyday object with an underlying theme of recycling and sustainability. **The Story of Your Stuff** is all about thinking about where your stuff comes from and becoming more aware of the life cycle of products and the transformations they go through along the way. By becoming more aware of the ‘story of your stuff’ you begin to understand why recycling and using recyclable materials on a daily basis is so important.

Polka-dot Baby Zebra

We all know that zebras have black and white stripes. The pattern of these stripes is unique for each zebra, so no two are alike, just like human fingerprints. Recently, in Maasai Mara National Reserve in southwest Kenya, a zebra foal was born that is a bit different. This zebra is brown with white polka-dots! Given the name Tira, the surname of the Maasai guide that found it. This colouration is caused by a genetic mutation, whereby the body produce more melanin than usual. Melanin is the pigment that is responsible for dark skin, hair and fur.



Fun Page

How much did you learn?

The answers to all these questions can be found in the newsletter...see if you can remember!

- 1 What household item is featured in the winning video of "The Story of Your Stuff"?
- 2 How old is the tree cross-section on page 3?
- 3 Is the Sycamore tree native to Ireland?
- 4 A specimen sunfish was caught off Kerry in 2003. How long was it?
- 5 Is a Sanderling a garden bird or a wader?
- 6 Which is older, heartwood or sapwood?
- 7 What pigment is causing the unusual polka dots on the zebra foal?
- 8 Who launched IceSat-2 in September 2018?
- 9 What stands for "S" in the A to Z of Trees?
- 10 What is Baltimore Lifeboat's new inshore lifeboat called?
- 11 How many trees do the Irish government want to plant by 2040?
- 12 Which organisation first catalogued Humpback Whales #1 and #2 in 1999?
- 13 Where does the Labyrinth Spider hide while waiting for its prey?
- 14 Where in Baltimore is the Lifeboat Station?
- 15 Which cheese is in the Smoked Mackerel Pâté recipe?

ANSWERS TO ABOVE: (1) A toothbrush; (2) 12 years old; (3) No; (4) Over 3 metres; (5) A wader; (6) Heartwood is older; (7) Melanin; (8) NASA; (9) Shade; (10) Rita Daphne Smyth; (11) 440 million; (12) Irish Whale & Dolphin Group (IWG); (13) In a funnel that it creates on its web; (14) Near Bull Point; (15) Cream cheese.
ANSWERS TO "PARTS OF A TREE" PAGE 10: ACROSS: 2. Trunk; 3. Heartwood; 4. Pith; 5. Root system; 6. Tap root; 7. Cambium layer; 11. Bark; 12. Annual ring.
ANSWERS TO "A TO Z OF TREES" PAGE 11: 1. Pine Cone; 2. Knot; 3. Trunk; 4. Mountain growth; 5. Root system; 6. Tap root; 7. Cambium layer; 11. Bark; 12. Annual ring.
ANSWERS TO "PARTS OF A TREE" PAGE 10: ACROSS: 2. Trunk; 3. Heartwood; 4. Pith; 5. Root system; 6. Tap root; 7. Cambium layer; 11. Bark; 12. Annual ring.
ANSWERS TO "A TO Z OF TREES" PAGE 11: 1. Pine Cone; 2. Knot; 3. Trunk; 4. Mountain growth; 5. Root system; 6. Tap root; 7. Cambium layer; 11. Bark; 12. Annual ring.



Image courtesy of Alan D Wilson www.naturespicsonline.com

Think of a Title

Have fun making up a title for this photo of a Least Auklet, taken at St Paul Island, Alaska, USA. The Least Auklet is the smallest member of the Auk family and the bird is about the size of a Sparrow.

Nature Jokes



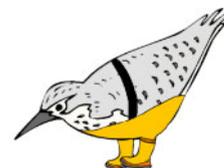
What sport do spiders like to do?
Fly fishing.

Which fish is the hottest?
The sunfish.



Why did the squirrel get lost in the forest?
It followed the wrong root.

What kind of footwear do Sanderlings wear?
Waders.



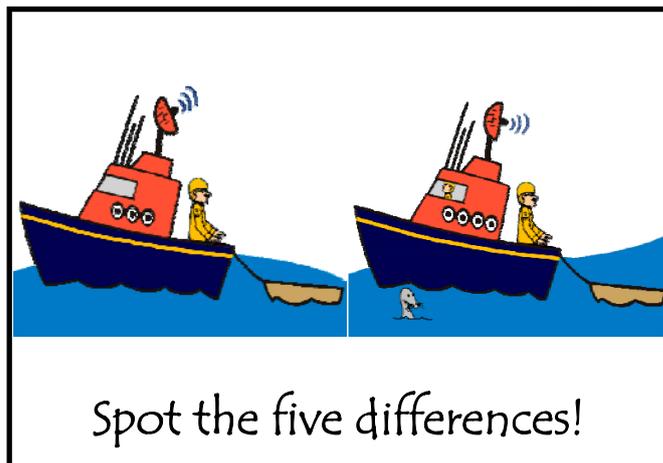
What do you call a tree with lots of friends?
Poplar.

Can you give a brief description of an acorn?
In a nutshell, it's an oak tree.



What is a gust of wind's favourite colour?
Blew.

What animal can you always find at a baseball game?
A bat!



Spot the five differences!

Learn More



Only €2.10 each including postage or €12.00 (plus €3.00 p&p) for all eight! 32pp each

Sherkin Island Marine Station has published a range of colouring books, guides and activity books for children. Each 32-page *Colouring & Guide Book* gives you the chance to colour, identify and learn about the wildlife around Ireland. *Safety Sam's Activity Book* is filled with activities to encourage safety for children. *My Nature Diary* contains lined pages to fill in a daily record of sightings and nature news.

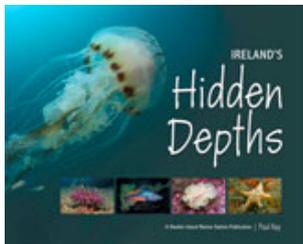
A Beginner's Guide to Ireland's Wild

Flowers With the help of this pocket-sized guide, beginners of all ages will be introduced to the many common wild flowers found around Ireland. 206pp

Only €8.50 inc postage



Ireland's Hidden Depths



is another Sherkin Island Marine Station publication. Ireland's amazing marine life, glorious kelp forests and spectacular undersea scenery are featured in over 200 spectacular photographs by nature photographer Paul Kay. 277 x 227 mm 160 pps
Only €13.00 including postage

Sea Life DVD:

"On the Water's Edge"

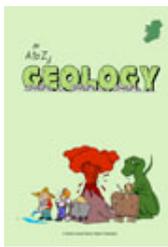
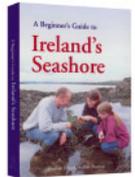
Produced by Sherkin Island Marine Station, the DVD 'On the Water's Edge', features a short film on life beside the sea.

Presented by Audrey Murphy, it includes 6-10 hours of interactive material for children of all ages. Only €6.00 plus €1.30 p&p.



A Beginner's Guide to Ireland's Seashore is a pocket-sized guide, suitable for beginners of all ages. This book will help you to explore the wonders of marine life found on the shores around Ireland. 206pp

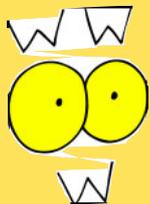
Only €8.00 inc postage



"An A to Z of Geology" explores the fascinating world of rocks and geology - a world of volcanoes, tsunamis, earthquakes, diamonds, gold and even dinosaurs! Produced by Sherkin Island Marine Station, in association with the Geological Survey of Ireland.

Only €5.99 plus €1.00 postage

To order books, visit: www.sherkinmarine.ie and pay by Paypal or send your name and address along with a cheque or postal order made payable to Sherkin Island Marine Station to: Sherkin Island Marine Station, Sherkin Island, Co.Cork. Ireland.



Useful Web Addresses

There are lots of websites to be found on the internet that will give you further information on topics we have covered in this newsletter. Here are a few that may be of interest:

Spider, spider on the....: <https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/Species/182566>
<http://srs.britishspiders.org.uk/portal.php/p/summary/s/Agelena+labyrinthica>

The Sunfish: <https://www.aquarium.co.za/blog/entry/everything-you-need-to-know-about-ocean-sunfish>
<https://www.facebook.com/BlackJohntheBogusPirate/>

Baltimore Lifeboat: <http://www.baltimorelifeboat.ie/>
<https://rnli.org/find-my-nearest/lifeboat-stations/baltimore-lifeboat-station>

Sycamore: <http://www.irishwildflowers.ie/pages-trees/t-19.html>
<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/british-trees/a-z-of-british-trees/sycamore/>

Trees: <https://treecouncil.ie/> <https://www.nativewoodlandtrust.ie/>

Sanderlings: <https://birdwatchireland.ie/birds/sanderling/>
<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/sanderling/>

NASA's IceSat-2: <https://icesat-2.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

440 million trees by 2040: <https://www.rte.ie/brainstorm/2019/0917/1076425-ireland-forestry-22-million-trees-a-year/>

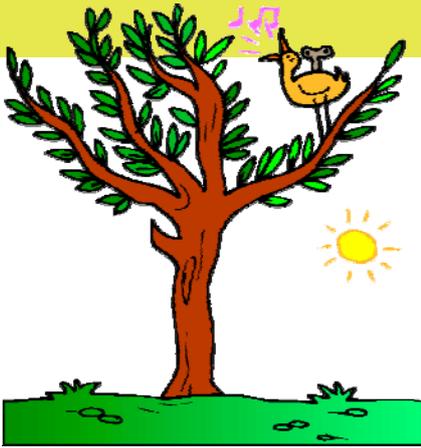
IWDG & Humpback Whales: <https://iwdg.ie/twenty-years-a-growing-humpbacks-1-and-2-seen-together-again-after-20-years/>

The Story of Your Stuff: <http://www.thestoryofyourstuff.ie/>

Polka-dot Baby Zebra: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/spotted-kenya-baby-zebra-polka-dots-180973180/>

We cannot be responsible for the content of external websites, so please observe due care when accessing any site on the internet.

Wordsearch



Nature's Web Autumn 2019 Wordsearch

Try out this giant wordsearch containing words found in this issue of the newsletter.



- A to Z of Trees
- Baltimore Lifeboat
- Humpback Whales
- IceSat
- Parts of a Tree
- Polka-dot Zebra
- RNLI
- Sanderlings
- Saving Lives at Sea
- Smoked Mackerel
- Spider
- Story of Your Stuff
- Sunfish
- Sycamore
- To the Rescue
- Tree Planting
- Wader
- When Autumn Falls



(Over, Down, Direction): A to Z of Trees (1,9,E); Baltimore Lifeboat (17,17,NW); Humpback Whales (4,15,E); IceSat (17,15,N); To the Rescue (14,2,W); Tree Planting (14,14,W); Wader (8,4,SE); When Autumn Falls (2,1,E); Sea (16,1,S); Smoked Mackerel (1,3,E); Spider (5,10,E); Story of Your Stuff (16,11,W); Sunfish (17,1,S); Sycamore (1,6,N); Parts of a Tree (15,13,NW); Polka Dot Zebra (4,16,E); RNLI (3,15,NE); Sanderlings (7,6,E); Saving Lives at (17,15,N); To the Rescue (14,2,W); Tree Planting (14,14,W); Wader (8,4,SE); When Autumn Falls (2,1,E).

Nature's Noticeboard!

Autumn 2019



Sherkin Island Marine Station would like to thank the following for their help with this newsletter, especially Bord Bia, Kate Callanan, John Joyce, Michael Ludwig, Eimear Murphy, Robbie Murphy, Jez Wickens and Alan D. Wilson.

Visit the Sherkin Island Marine Station website at www.sherkinmarine.ie



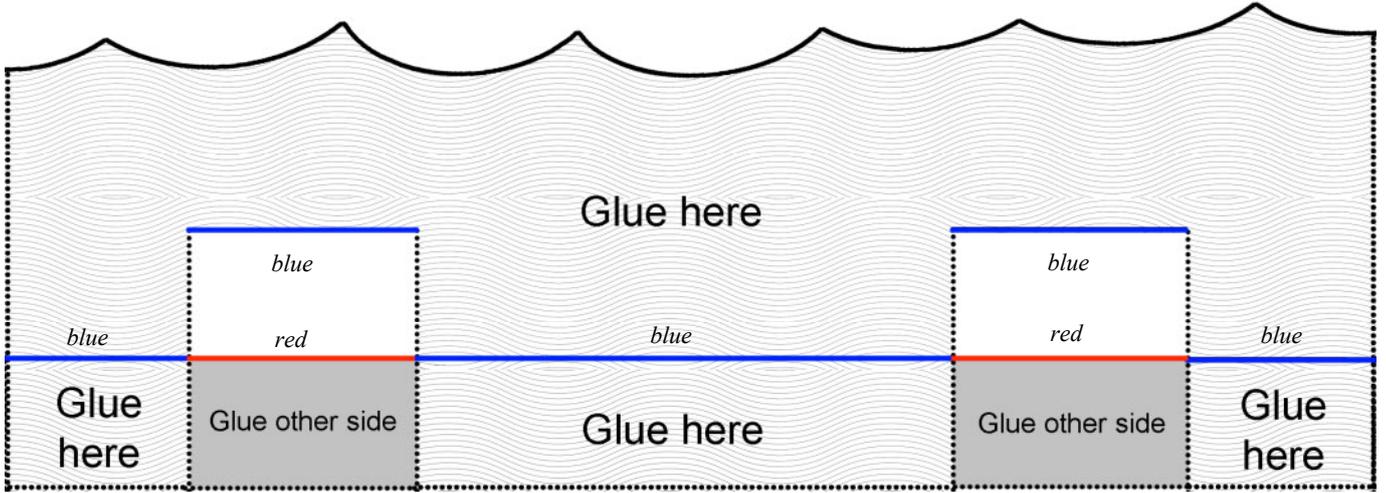
We appreciate support from the EPA toward the newsletter.

© 2019 Sherkin Island Marine Station & its licensors. All rights reserved.

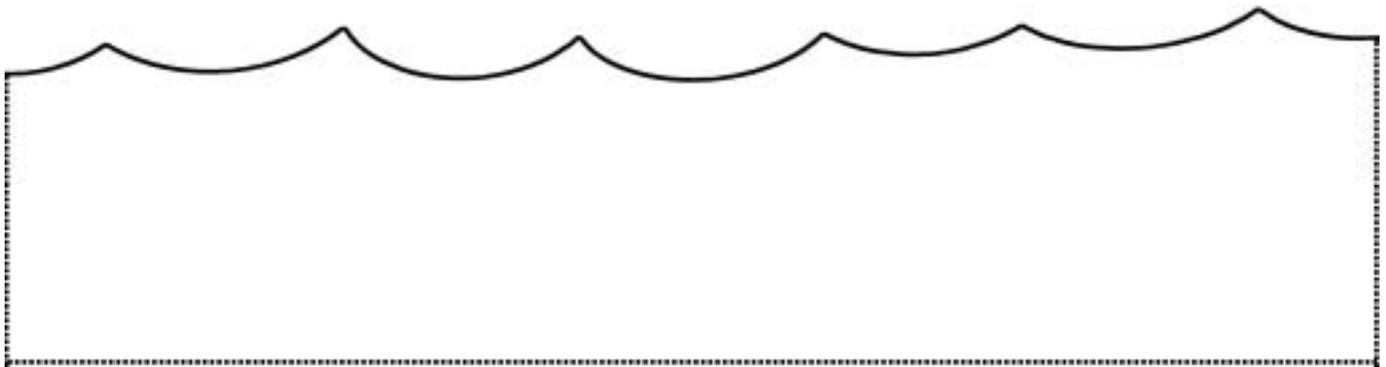
Templates

Templates for making the pop-up "rescue" card on page 6

Template 1



Template 2



Template 3

