

Nature'sWeb

Issue No. 33

Spring 2014

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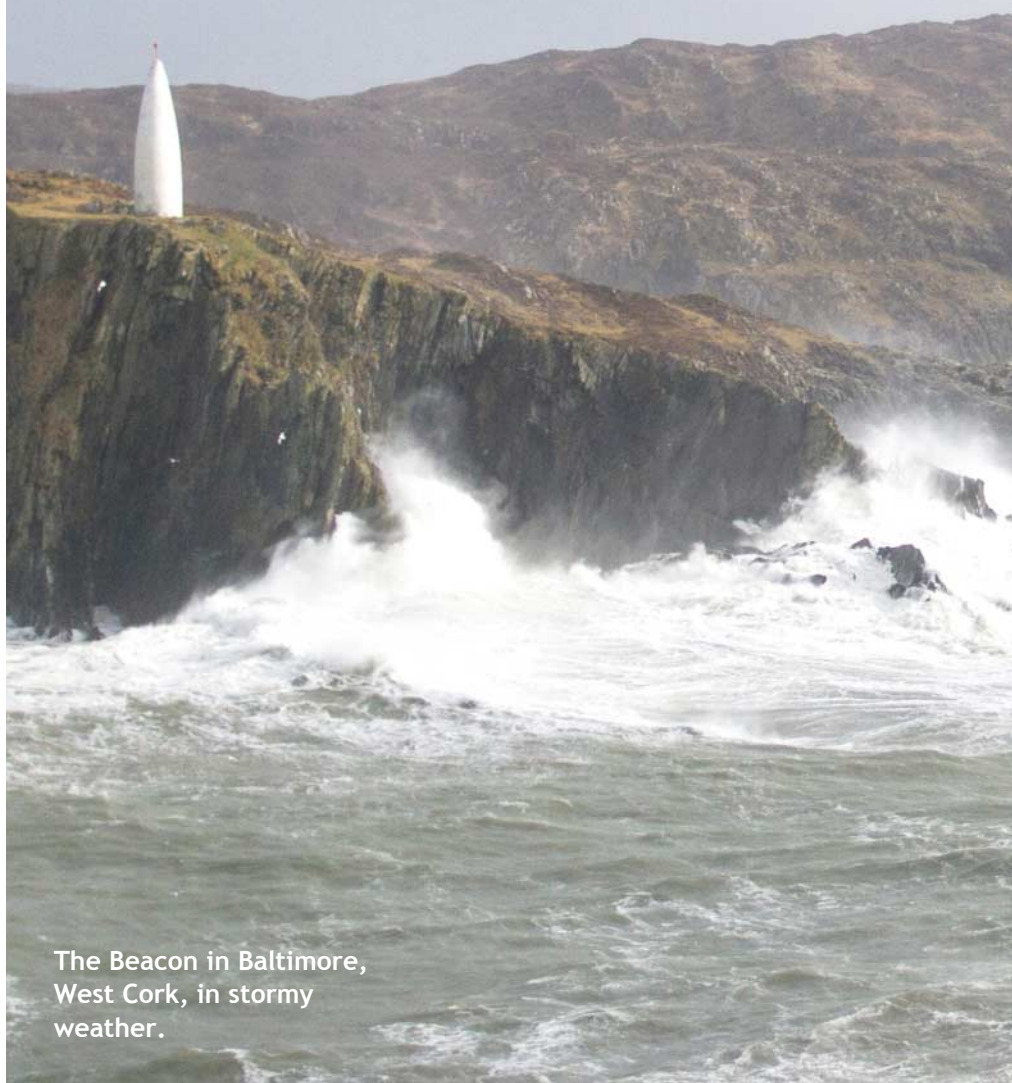
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The Beacon in Baltimore,
West Cork, in stormy
weather.

Image courtesy of Robbie Murphy

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Editor's Page

A Very Dramatic Display!

Sometimes you can be lucky and be in the right place at the right time. Not many people get a chance to see a whale in the waters around our coast. They are there but seeing them is another matter. To see one breaching (jumping out of the water) is even rarer but to actually get a photograph of the breach, which happens in seconds, is even more extraordinary. However that is just what my brother Robbie did at the end of last year. At the time, he was out on a whale watching trip with Sherkin Sea-Ventures on 1st December. He had just spotted the humpback whale breaching and had time to get his camera in position to catch a second breach 60 seconds later. Robbie was sure that the whale knew he wasn't ready to take the picture the first time round!



Images courtesy of Robbie Murphy

The breach itself took just two to three seconds! It happened very close to land - you can see Sherkin Island in the background.

AS GAELIGE! We are delighted to have teamed up with An Gúm, who have begun to translate Nature's Web into Irish. Check out the issues that are now available *as gaeilge*:
http://www.gaeilge.ie/ForasnaGaeilge/An_Bhunscoil.asp



Courtesy of BIM

Brill Fillets with Pear, Cream & Nutmeg

Method:

- Peel pears and cut in eighths.
- Cut fish fillets in half lengthways and wrap each around a section of pear. Arrange in a buttered dish, which has sides.
- Mix together egg yolk, cream, lemon zest, nutmeg, parsley and seasoning. Pour over fish and cover with foil.
- Place the dish in a bain marie (a baking tin half filled with water).
- Bake for 20-25 minutes at 175°C/350°F/Gas 3.

Serves 4.

What you need:

- 4 large or small brill fillets - skinned (you can substitute any white fish - turbot, black sole, lemon sole, plaice)
- 2 ripe dessert pears
- 1 egg yolk
- 150 ml / ¼ pt cream
- 1 teaspoon lemon zest
- 1/4 teaspoon grated nutmeg
- Freshly chopped parsley
- Salt and freshly milled pepper

Brought to you by BIM www.bim.ie

Welcome to the Spring Edition of Nature's Web!

Dear Reader,



Welcome everyone to the Spring issue of Nature's Web. This time around we are taking a special look at the Burren, a magical place that stretches from northern Co. Clare into Co. Galway. We learn about the work of Brigid Barry of the Burrenbeo Trust and find out what the Burren has to offer - its natural wildlife, history and landscape. We are also taking a look at weather alerts and warnings and what they mean. These have been quite frequent lately with so much bad weather. You can check out nature news from around the world on page 11 and enjoy a giggle with the jokes on page 13.

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

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The Hooded Crow



Scientific Name: *Corvus cornix*

Irish Name: Caróg liath

Hooded Crows are medium-sized birds. The typical image of a crow is of a completely black bird but the crow that is found in Ireland is the Hooded Crow and it is black and grey. It has a distinctive black head and throat, which looks like a hood, along with black wings and tail. Its body is a light grey. Hooded Crows are very closely related to the Carrion Crows (which are all black) and until recently they were considered to be the same species. However only the grey and black Hooded Crow is found in Ireland and north and west Scotland, while only the all black Carrion Crow is found in England, Wales and south and east Scotland. Other species of crow include the Rook, Jackdaw, Chough, Raven, Magpie and Jay.

Hooded Crows are common throughout Ireland and can be found in most habitats. They make loud, harsh calls, one of which includes 'kraa, kraa', which may be the reason they are known as crows. They are not a protected species as they are not considered to be at risk.

Like other crows, they are very clever birds.



Food

Hooded Crows, like other crows, are scavengers. They usually eat dead and decaying animals (known as carrion) rather than hunt live prey. They also eat insects, young birds and eggs and plant materials, such as seeds. Eating meat and plants makes them omnivorous.



FACT FILE

Wingspan: Approximately 1 m.

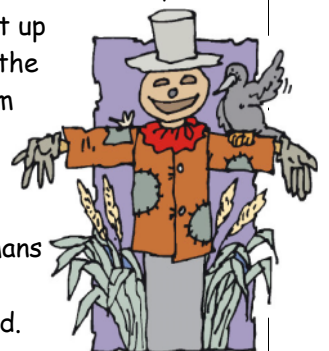
Colour: Grey and black. A black head, throat, tail and wings, with grey body.

Food: Insects, seeds, carrion (dead and decaying animals), young birds and eggs. Along the coast they feed on crabs and shellfish from the shore.

Eggs: 4 or 5 per clutch.

Guarding the Garden

Crows can be very troublesome for farmers and gardeners, especially in the spring when seeds have just been planted. To deter them, many farmers and gardeners put up scarecrows (can you see where the name came from?) to scare them away. They are usually made from old clothes stuffed with hay or straw and mounted on a pole. Crows think there are humans in the field so they are more cautious about entering the field.



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Aquatic Life



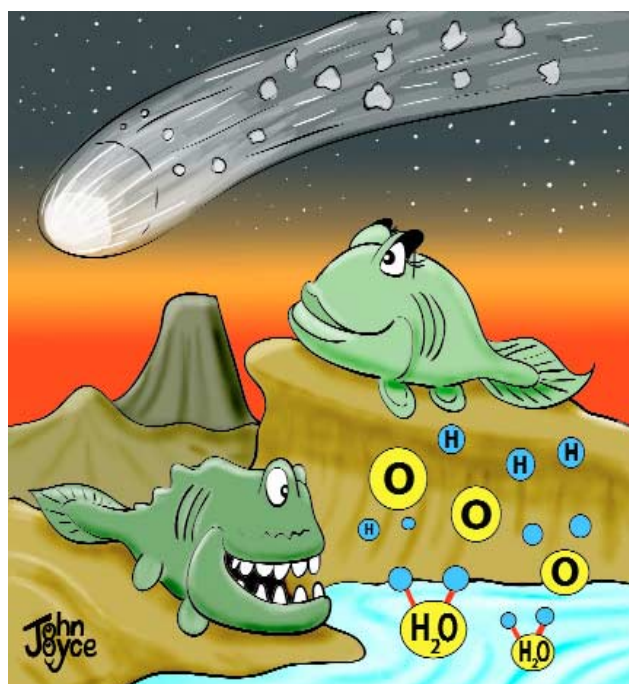
Where did the Sea come from?

Some scientists believe that the water which now covers over 70% of our planet was formed here on Earth. This was thought to have happened when hydrogen (the small 'H' atoms in the cartoon on the right) in Earth's primal atmosphere reacted with the larger oxygen atoms (represented by the yellow 'O' atoms) found in oxides in our planet's crust to form molecules of water (H_2O). According to this theory, water vapour then burst up through the crust of the Earth through volcanoes, cooled to a liquid and ran to the lowest point it could reach, forming lakes, oceans and sea. As it went, it took dissolved minerals from the rocks over which it flowed, which included the salts that make seawater salty (see below).

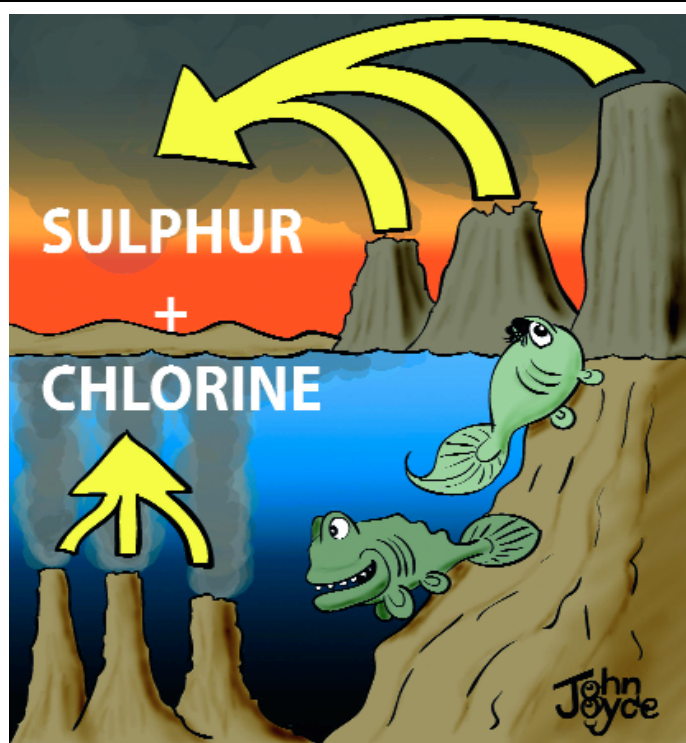
Other scientists are convinced that water was brought to this planet from outer space by water-rich asteroids and comets hitting its surface around 3.8 billion years ago in the form of ice. This is because the water molecules found on earth contain a special type of hydrogen atom called 'Deuterium' in the same ratio as water detected frozen as ice on comets and asteroids.

by John Joyce

For more Fun Facts check out www.spindriftpress.com



Images copyright John Joyce



Why is the Sea Salty?

Over 200 years ago the French pioneer of modern chemistry Antoine Lavoisier suggested that the salt in seawater was 'the rinsings of Earth' and had been washed there from the land by way of rain, streams and rivers.

Modern scientists know that this is only part of the answer, since the salts in seawater contain high levels of sulphur and chlorine, which could not have come from simple weathering and must have come from volcanoes which spew out gases containing both chlorine and sulphur.

These volcanoes occur not only on land, but deep under the ocean where the great 'tectonic plates' of solid rock that cover our planet meet. Seawater flows down between these plates, is heated under pressure to well above boiling point and spews back out into the ocean, taking rich amounts of minerals such as sulphur and chlorine with it.

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Weather Warnings

For the past few months Ireland has experienced particularly wet and stormy weather. There have been frequent weather alerts and warnings from Met Éireann, the Irish Meteorological Service, to make everyone aware of possible dangers from wind and rain. You may have seen or heard some of these warnings on television or radio or on Met Éireann's website (www.met.ie). These alerts and warnings are usually given a colour - yellow, orange or red. But what do these colours mean?

There are three categories of Weather Warnings:

A. Status Yellow - Weather Alert - Be Aware

B. Status Orange - Weather Warning - Be Prepared

C. Status Red - Severe Weather Warning - Take Action



There is a set list of measurements that forecasters use to determine whether an alert or warning is necessary. For example, coastal winds with a mean speed of Storm Force 10 would trigger a *Status Orange Weather Warning*, while mean wind speeds in excess of 80 km/h and gusts speeds in excess of 130 km/h would trigger a *Status Red Severe Weather Warning*. Sometimes it is necessary to issue a warning or alert even though set measurements are not reached. For example a combination of weather events, which individually might not be too severe, might be a cause for concern if they come together. While forecasters rely on past data and computer programs to make decisions, they must use their own judgement too.

MeteoAlarm

All countries around Europe have a National Meteorological Service that issue weather forecasts and weather alerts and warnings within their own country. These national services, including Met Éireann, have come together to create this very clear colour-coded weather warning system that is standard in every European country. It means that if you are travelling within Europe you can check for any severe weather and even if you do not fully understand the language, the colour of the alert will make you more aware of its severity and how to react. For alerts in all European countries visit www.meteoalarm.eu.

Weather events that might trigger alerts & warnings:

Warnings and alerts are not just issued for wind and rain. They are also issued for ice, snow and fog and many other weather-related events. Each type of warning is accompanied by a standardised symbol (see right), which helps to overcome language barriers within European countries.

Ireland also issues alerts (yellow only) for other weather-related phenomena. These are:

1. Potato Blight (May to Sept only)
2. UV/Sunburn (May to Sept only)
3. Pollen Levels (May to July only)



	Wind
	Snow/Ice
	Thunderstorm
	Ice
	Extreme high temperature
	Extreme low temperature
	Coastal Event
	Forestfire
	Avalanche
	Rain
	Flood
	Rain-Flood



No Severe Weather



Be Aware



Be Prepared



Take Action

Burren Life

Welcome to the Burren

By Brigid Barry
Burrenbeo Trust
www.burrenbeo.com

The Burren stretches between Counties Clare and Galway and is around 700km² in size. The Burren is like a magical kingdom. It is unique and amazing, and it is known as the land of the fertile rock because from flora to fauna, geology to archaeology, it is rich in so many ways.



Images courtesy of Burrenbeo Trust

So what do people think about when they think of the Burren?



Cinnabar moths on tufted vetch.

Flowers

For many it has to be the flowers. No surprise there, as the region hosts a spectacular array of over 70% of Ireland's native flora in just 0.5% of our national land mass. If you came to the Burren between May and September, you would see blankets of flowers covering the landscape that you are unlikely see anywhere else. These flowers may have originated as far from each other as the Arctic and the Mediterranean but in this landscape they grow alongside each other. This extraordinary flora supports an equally diverse fauna - from feral goats to pine martens, elegant butterflies to snake-like slow worms.

Archaeology

For others it is the archaeology that is of most interest in the Burren; with over 500 ring forts and another 80 known Neolithic tombs. There is a huge amount available to see in the region. It is like stepping into a time machine and being given the opportunity to see how communities lived over the ages - a living museum.



A Burren wedge tomb.



The rugged landscape of the Burren.

Image courtesy of Robbie Murphy

Landscape

Other people think of the unusual landscape of the Burren, both above and below the ground. The unique rolling hills of grey provide a stark contrast to Ireland's 'forty shades of green'. The Burren hills are teeming with such geological oddities such as labyrinthine cave systems, disappearing streams and lakes, tiered hillsides and oddly dissected pavements.

All of these and more make exploring this kingdom an endless journey of discovery.

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All in a Day's Work

Brigid Barry – Burrenbeo Trust

PROFILE

Brigid Barry is the Coordinator of the Burrenbeo Trust - a landscape charity that focuses on greater awareness of the Burren region through education, conservation, information provision and research. www.burrenbeo.com



Where do you work?

I work for the Burrenbeo Trust, a charity based in Kinvara Co. Galway that focuses on the conservation of the Burren through awareness.

Have you always been interested in what you do?

I have always had a great passion for nature, working with different communities, and engaging them in their surrounding environment. My work involves all of this.

What training did you do to get where you are today?

I did an undergraduate degree in Anthropology, a postgraduate in Tropical Conservation, and spent a further ten years or so volunteering and working on different research projects abroad and in the UK. The best training I got was through working on the ground with passionate and experienced people.

What is a day in your life like?

Although a lot of my work is office-based on a computer, the exciting thing about working for a small charity is the work can be very varied from day to day... from teaching in a school to fundraising, from carrying out meetings with farmers to putting together a magazine, from tackling invasive species to building websites and much, much more. No such thing as a typical day so it's never boring!

What is your main aim?

The work that the team and I carry out in the Burrenbeo Trust aims to raise awareness about the unique Burren landscape among both locals and visitors. We do this through conservation volunteering, educational walks, talks, publications but also through training.

What is the best thing about your job?

The passionate people that I work with and the people that volunteer their time and expertise to the organisation. It has a feeling of a thriving community all aiming for the same goal - the conservation of the Burren.

What is the worst thing about your job?

As an independent charity we are always looking for funds to carry out our programmes. (That and my cold office that I often have to wear a wholly hat in!!)

Do you enjoy your work?

I am extremely lucky that I do. This is largely down to the people I work with and work for. It is great to be part of a proactive, progressive and creative team.

Where does your work take you?

The Burren is 700km² so we could be in any area of this in schools, events, and carrying out activities. However, we also get to speak about the Burren at universities and other organisations further afield. This is a great opportunity to see what else is going on in conservation and place-based learning outside of the Burren.

Do you work alone or as part of a team?

I work with two others in my office. Then there are 5 other individuals that pretty much work 20 or so hours a week on the organisation as well on a voluntary basis.



Above: Admiring the beauty of the Burren.

Right: Educational walks for children.



Images courtesy of Burrenbeo Trust

What advice would you give someone wanting to do your job?

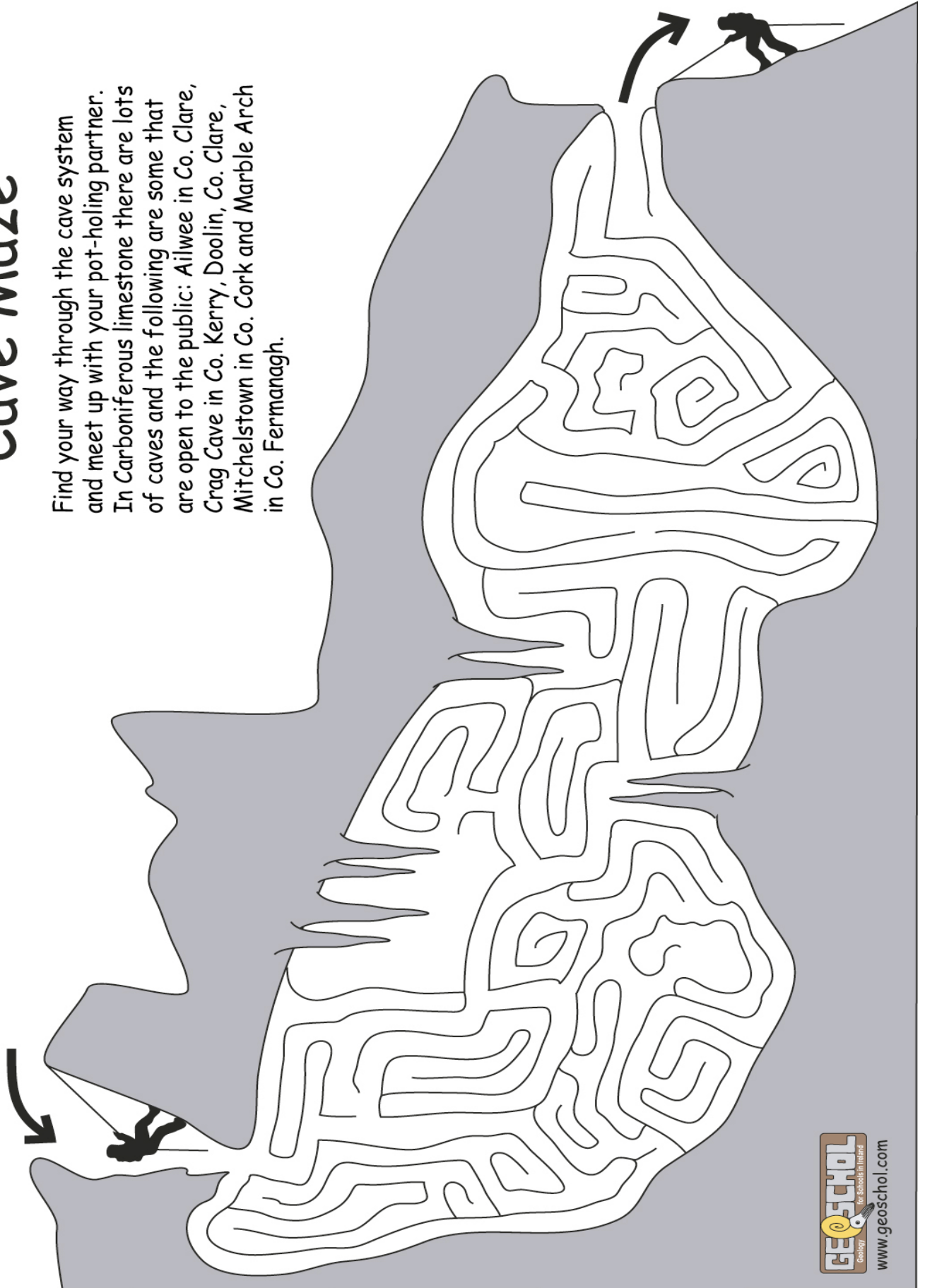
If you wish to work in conservation, heritage or environmental education, jobs are few and far between in Ireland. However, they are there so I would recommend that you join related clubs, Trusts and groups when you are younger. See if you can volunteer at any of these during weekends or holidays. Do a related subject at university and then if you get an opportunity go volunteering abroad as this will broaden your horizons and also add to the input you can give when you want to work more locally.

What is the best piece of advice you have ever had?

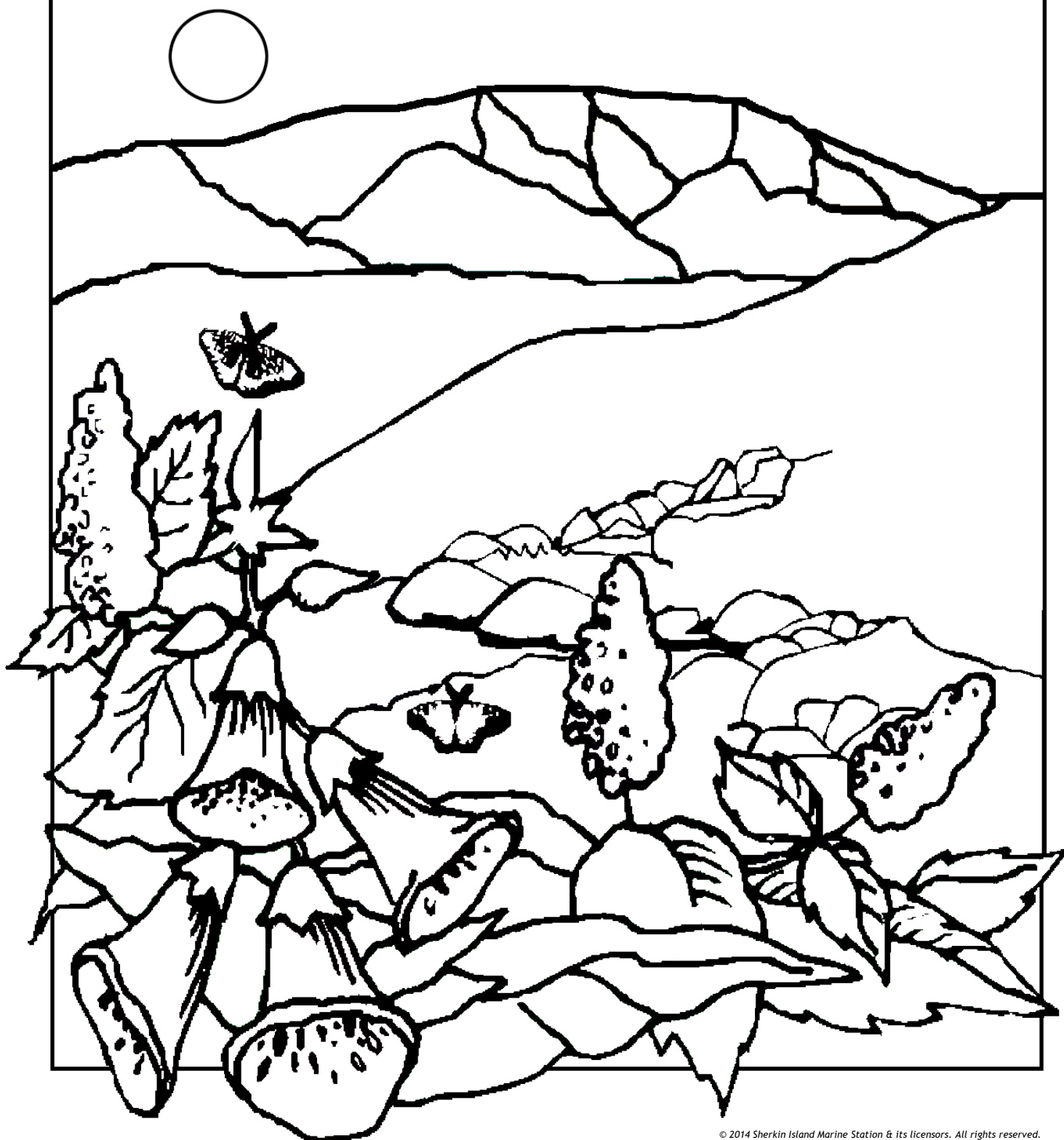
Work hard at doing a job you love and you will never have to do a hard day's work.

Cave Maze

Find your way through the cave system and meet up with your pot-holing partner. In Carboniferous limestone there are lots of caves and the following are some that are open to the public: Ailwee in Co. Clare, Crag Cave in Co. Kerry, Doolin, Co. Clare, Mitchelstown in Co. Cork and Marble Arch in Co. Fermanagh.



The Wild Outdoors



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Learn More



Only €2.10 each including postage or €12.00 (plus €2.00 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

Only €8.50 inc. postage



Ireland's Hidden Depths has just been published by

Sherkin Island Marine Station. 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 €10.00 plus €3.00 postage



Sea Life DVD:

"On the Water's Edge"

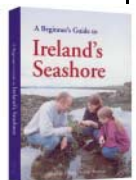
Produced by Sherkin Island Marine Station, the DVD 'On the Water's Edge', features a short film on life beside the sea.

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.

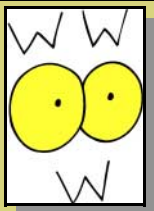
Only €8.00 inc. postage



"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, 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. Or visit: www.sherkinmarine.ie and pay by Paypal.



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:

Humpback Whale: <http://www.rte.ie/tv/wildjourneys/humpback-whale.html>
<http://www.irishexaminer.com/ireland/head-to-the-south-coast-if-youre-looking-for-a-whale-of-a-time-251419.html>

Hooded Crow: <http://www.birdwatchireland.ie/IrelandsBirds/Crows/HoodedCrow/tabid/1051/Default.aspx>
<https://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/birdguide/name/h/hoodedcrow/index.aspx>

Captain Cockle & Salty Water: <http://spindriftpress.com/> <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/whyceansalty.html>
http://www.palomar.edu/oceanography/salty_ocean.htm

Weather Warnings: <http://www.met.ie/nationalwarnings/warnings-explained.asp> www.meteoalarm.eu

The Burren: www.burrenbeo.com <http://www.burrennationalpark.ie/>

Caves: <https://www.aillweecave.ie/> <http://www.cragcave.com/> <http://www.marblearchcavesgeopark.com/>

Mars: <http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/planets/> <http://www.mars-one.com/>
<http://science.nationalgeographic.com/science/space/solar-system/mars-article/>

Bioblitz 2014: <http://bioblitz.biodiversityireland.ie/home/> <http://www.biodiversityireland.ie/>

Winter Olympics: <http://www.olympic.org/>

Water Printer: <http://www.engineering.com/DesignerEdge/DesignerEdgeArticles/ArticleID/7063/>

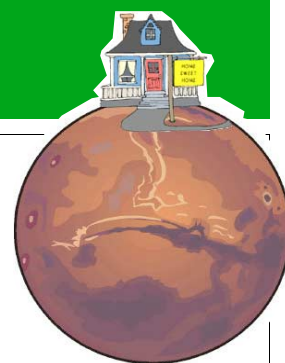
Standing classroom: <http://www.sciencealert.com.au/news/20131612-25109.html>
<http://www.getirelandactive.ie/get-info/national-programmes/national-programmes-schools/>

Crafts for Children: <http://www.dltk-kids.com/>

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



The World Around Us



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

A Place Called Home

On July 20, 1969, astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the Moon. Now it seems likely that tourists with enough money will be able to make lunar trips and explore where he was. Even more adventurous space travellers want to go even farther. They are setting their sights on landing on Mars. However they don't just want to visit as tourists they want to move there. Incredibly the Foundation *Mars One* is trying to establish a permanent human settlement on the Red Planet. They plan on sending unmanned robotic cargo ships to make preparations on the planet before sending a few selected humans to live and work there. It sounds very exciting but it has a major downside: there does not appear to be the resources on Mars to power a spaceship off the planet and home on the return trip to Earth. For those taking the outbound trip there isn't a round trip ticket.

Join Bioblitz 2014

Now is the time to think about taking part in Bioblitz 2014, organized by the National Biodiversity Data Centre. It is happening on 24th and 25th May 2014 at a number of sites around the country. These sites will compete to record the most species of wildlife seen over a 24-hour period. There will also be a programme of activities at each site running in conjunction with BioBlitz. For anyone interested in wildlife or a fun experience, attend and join the recording activity. For details visit www.biodiversityireland.ie.



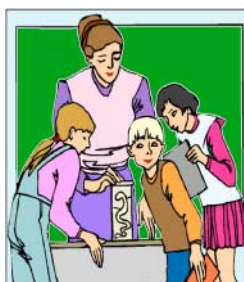
Future Winter Olympics

A joint study between Canada and Austria has revealed that due to climate change and rising temperatures on Earth, only six of the 19 countries that have hosted the Winter Olympics, would still be cold enough to provide the ice and snow needed to host the games by the middle of this century.



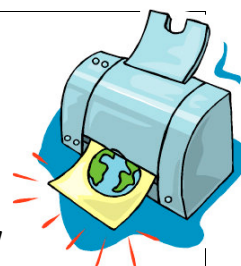
Standing in the Classroom

A school in Melbourne, Australia, is offering the world's first standing classroom. Fitted with height-adjustable desks, the classroom is part of an experiment by researchers in the Baker IDI Heart and Diabetes Institute in Australia. They are monitoring the children participating in the experiment to see if it improves their health, fitness, memory and learning. It is believed that long hours of sitting each day has a negative effect on our health and by encouraging children to stand for parts of the day, will increase muscle activity, increased blood flow and help to reduce the onset of obesity and diabetes in children.



Printing with Water?

Often we only print something to see how it looks on a page or to show it to someone and then the page is put in the recycling bin. This wastes a lot of paper and ink. To stop this, scientists in the University of China have come up with a solution. Instead of using ink in printers they have come up with a way to use water. It might seem impossible to have transparent ink but the secret is in the paper they developed for the printer. It is coated with a dye that reacts to water, the paper will display text or an image in less than a second once it has been printed with the water ink. As the paper dries the print disappears, leaving a reusable sheet of paper. Depending on the temperature and rate of evaporation, the paper goes blank in about 22 hours. Not only could this save paper but it could reduce the amount of ink used too. As yet they have managed to create four colours: blue, magenta, gold and purple but can only print one colour at a time. It seems there is some research needed before we can refill our printer cartridges with water so don't go rushing to the kitchen tap just yet!



Conservation

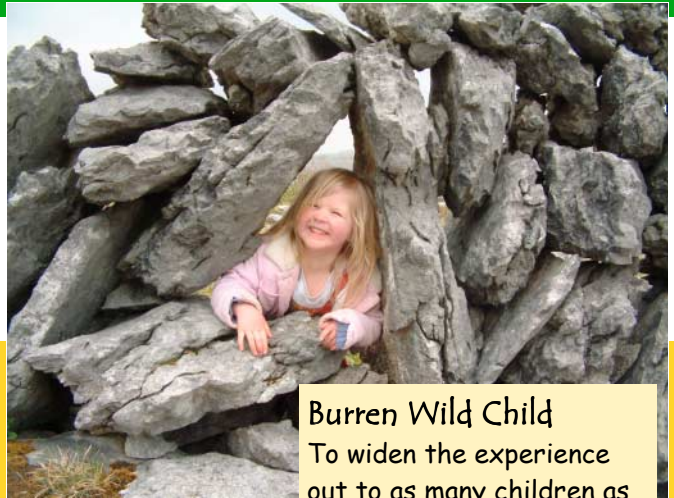
THE BURREN

An Outdoor Classroom

The Burren is like one big outdoor classroom. Its natural beauty, manmade structures and cultural heritage make it a great place to learn about our surroundings and our place in them. Burrenbeo Trust is a charity that is working to make people more aware of the Burren and they have a number of educational programmes for children and adults. Some of these are explained here.



Images courtesy of Burrenbeo Trust



Burren Wild Child

To widen the experience out to as many children as possible Burrenbeo Trust also offers the *Burren Wild Child* experimental learning days out. This invites young children to explore the natural, built and cultural heritage of the Burren in a fun and interactive way.

Ecobeo – for Primary School Children

Burrenbeo Trust's main educational programme is *Ecobeo*.

It has been going on for 10 years and nearly 1000 local

primary schools students have graduated as 'Young Burren Experts' from this 20-week course. It focuses on local geology, archaeology, history, flora, fauna, culture, land-use and conservation in the Burren. Each year this course is carried out completely free to the schools and families. The Trust strongly believes investing in the future of the Burren is very important as the children are the future custodians of this landscape.

Áitbheo – for Transition Year Students

The Burrenbeo Trust has developed its *Áitbheo* programme. This uses the Burren as a case study for landscape, built heritage, people in history, biodiversity and conservation to enable the Transitional Year students to explore their own areas and become 'Place Champions'. At a time in their

Training for Adults too!

The Burrenbeo Trust also carries out training for adults, organising events where people can learn and share experiences amongst national and international educators.

lives when they are

more likely to be looking to cut ties with home as they flee elsewhere, this gives them a basis on which to value their home-place. It may not be until they travel full circle and return home once more that its true value will be realised.



Burrenbeo Trust is a landscape charity dedicated to the future sustainable management of this unique landscape. It carries this out through awareness raising, conservation, research, and information provision. For more information on the work of the Burrenbeo Trust go to www.burrenbeo.com



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 may cause problems for future Winter Olympic venues?
- 2 How many butterflies are on the Nature Photo Frame?
- 3 Brigid Barry works for the Burrenbeo Trust. In which village in Ireland is she based?
- 4 Which fruit is featured in the BIM seafood recipe?
- 5 For those planning on living on Mars, how long will it take them to get home?
- 6 How many ring forts are there in the Burren?
- 7 What percentage of the Earth is covered by water?
- 8 How many seconds did it take for the humpback whale to breach off Sherkin Island?
- 9 Is a school in Melbourne, Australia, offering the first standing or sitting classroom?
- 10 In a Status Red Weather Warning, should you be aware, be prepared or take action?
- 11 The Hooded Crow has a white head. True or false?
- 12 The Burren stretches into which two counties in Ireland?
- 13 In which type of Carboniferous rock do caves form?
- 14 In the 'water' printer, does the colour come from the water or from the paper?
- 15 Give another name for the Irish Meteorological Service.
- 16 In which month is Bioblitz 2014 being held?
- 17 Who was the first person to land on the moon?

Answers: (1) Climate change and rising temperatures on Earth. (2) Three. (3) Kinvara, Co. Galway. (4) Pear. (5) They do not plan to come home! (6) Over 500. (7) Over 70%. (8) Just two to three seconds. (9) Standing. (10) Take action. (11) False. It is black. (12) Cos. Clare & Galway. (13) Limestone. (14) The paper. (15) Met Éireann. (16) May. (17) Neil Armstrong.

Think of a Title!

Can you think of a title for this photograph of two Herring Gulls?



Image courtesy of Robbie Murphy

Nature Jokes

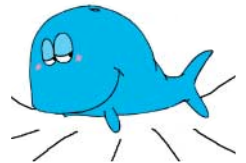
What did the bookworm say to the librarian?

Can I burrow this book please?



What do you get if you cross a skunk and a pair of rubber boots?
Smelly wellies.

What do you call an ant with a whale on his head?
Squashed.



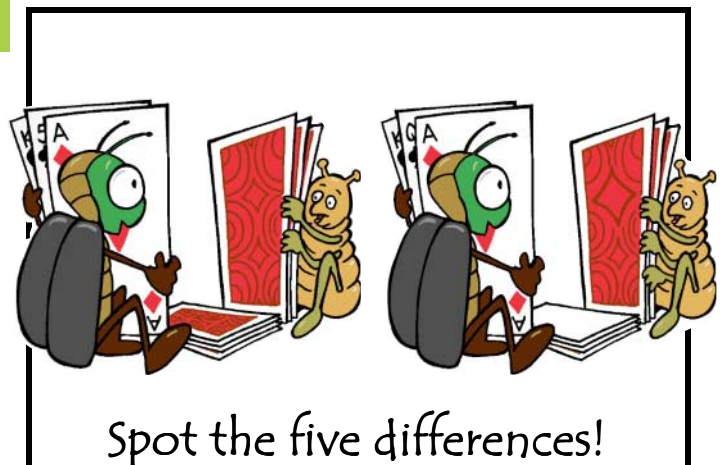
What does one star say to another star when they meet?
Glad to meteor!

Why did the cow cross the road?
To get to the udder side.



Where do frogs change?
In a croakroom!

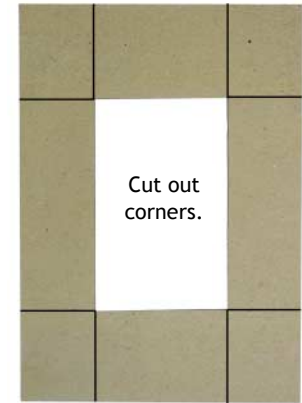
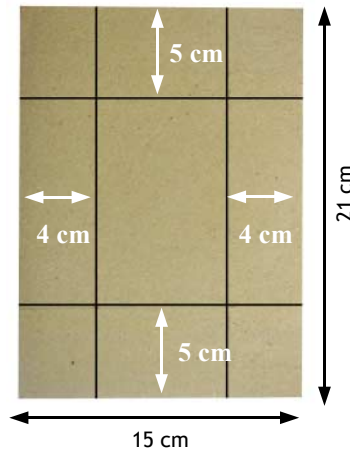
How do you raise a baby hippopotamus?
With a fork lift.



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Activity

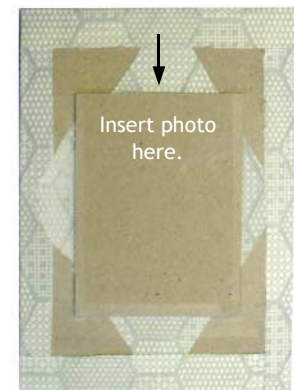
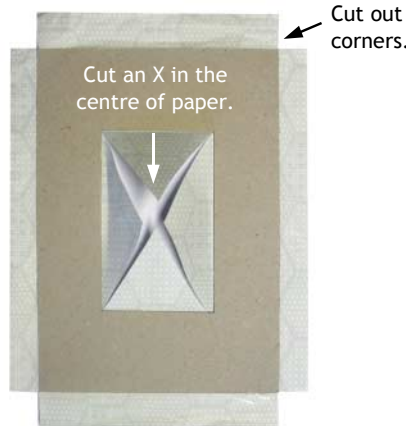
Nature Photo Frame



1. Cut a piece of stiff card 21 cm high x 15 cm wide. Measure and mark 4 cm in from either side and 5 cm in from the top and bottom. Draw lines along these markings with a ruler to create a rectangle in the centre.

2. Cut out the centre rectangle. It may be easier to first cut an X in the centre rectangle - from corner to corner (see picture 3) - and then trim along the edges.

A picture frame is something that is relatively easy to make and is a lovely way of showing off a special picture or drawing. It can be covered with many different materials, such as old wrapping paper, paper bags, wallpaper or fabric and decorated with natural materials such as leaves, twigs, shells or creatures and flowers made from card.

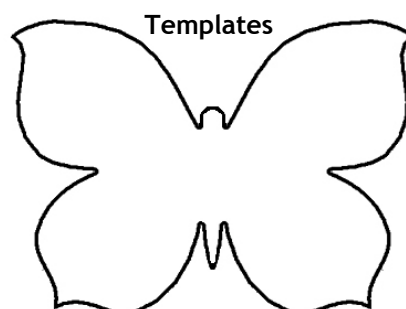


3. Cut a piece of decorative paper approximately 25 cm x 19 cm. Glue one side of the card and lay it flat on the back of the paper and press it down so the glue sticks. Cut an X in the centre of the blank rectangle (but do not cut the paper). Cut out the corners.

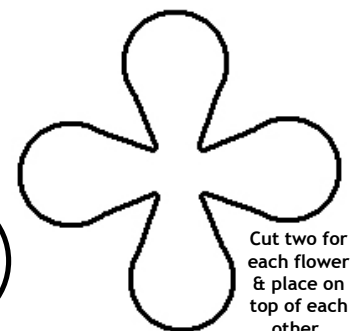
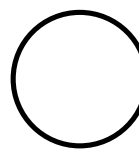
4. Glue the edges of the paper and fold them neatly on to the back of the card. Cut a piece of card 9 cm x 12 cm and place it over the blank space. Tape three sides of the card onto the frame. The top should be left open so the picture can be slipped into the frame.

You will need:

- Cardboard
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Scissors
- Glue and tape
- Decorative paper, such as wrapping paper, paper bags, wallpaper,
- Decorative material such as buttons, coloured card, ribbons, glitter.



Make caterpillars from different sized circles.



Cut two for each flower & place on top of each other.

Nature's Web Wordsearch



Nature's Web Spring 2014 Wordsearch

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

S	W	D	S	R	S	R	E	T	N	I	R	P	R	E	T	A	W
G	I	H	T	C	T	Y	C	S	S	B	U	G	S	G	B	O	N
N	N	C	H	A	A	U	R	L	A	G	F	R	J	I	R	A	W
I	T	A	E	E	N	R	W	R	E	J	A	U	O	C	T	Y	U
N	E	E	B	S	D	F	E	G	A	M	V	B	D	U	N	C	T
R	R	R	U	Y	I	V	C	C	Y	B	L	E	R	T	O	F	B
A	O	B	R	T	N	Z	O	S	R	I	D	E	F	R	U	R	H
W	L	E	R	L	G	W	W	Z	T	O	P	I	P	S	I	G	G
R	Y	L	E	A	C	X	O	Z	O	H	W	U	G	L	Q	D	B
E	M	A	N	S	L	V	C	H	O	A	S	E	L	I	K	G	B
H	P	H	M	T	A	X	F	T	T	X	M	F	L	N	R	Q	R
T	I	W	E	R	S	B	O	R	H	D	I	T	W	J	G	B	O
A	C	I	Q	V	S	F	C	B	R	L	H	H	D	V	Y	D	G
E	S	M	O	O	R	S	S	A	L	C	R	O	O	D	T	U	O
W	O	T	Y	A	O	M	M	E	T	É	I	R	E	A	N	N	E
D	L	J	M	S	O	D	T	N	A	E	Z	A	M	E	V	A	C
I	W	E	Z	U	M	S	M	B	S	A	W	Z	W	Y	G	R	O
B	U	R	R	E	N	B	E	O	T	R	U	S	T	A	T	D	Q

Bioblitz
 Brigid Barry
 Brill Fillets
 Burrenbeo Trust
 Cave Maze
 Hooded Crow
 Mars
 Met Éireann
 Nature Photo
 Frame
 Outdoor
 Classroom
 Salty Sea
 Scarecrow
 Standing
 Classroom
 The Burren
 Water Printer
 Weather
 Warnings
 Whale Breach
 Winter Olympics



SOLUTIONS (Over, Down, Direction): Bioblitz (16,2,SW); Brigid Barry (17,12,NW); Brill Fillets (18,6,SW); Burrenbeo Trust (1,18,E); Cave Maze (18,16,W); Hooded Crow (9,10,NE); Mars (11,5,NE); Met Éireann (8,15,E); Nature Photo Frame (18,2,SW); Outdoor Classroom (18,14,W); Salty Sea (5,10,N); Scarecrow (4,1,SE); Standing Classroom (6,1,5); The Burren (4,2,5); Water Printer (18,1,W); Weather Warnings (1,15,N); Whale Breach (3,12,N); Winter Olympics (2,1,5).

Nature's Noticeboard!

Spring 2014



Sherkin Island Marine Station would like to thank the following for their help with this newsletter, especially Brigid Barry, Gerald Fleming, Gerry Griffith, John Joyce, Michael Ludwig, Matt Murphy, Robbie Murphy, Jez Wickens and Patrick Wyse-Jackson.

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