

Nature'sWeb

Issue No. 38

Summer 2015

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Editor's Page

40 years of Sherkin Island Marine Station

This year Sherkin Island Marine Station celebrates 40 years. The Station was started by Matt and the late Eileen Murphy in 1975. Every year since 1975, volunteer biologists have come to the Station from April to October to look at and collect data on animal and plant populations on the land and in the seas around Sherkin Island. They have also been recording data on and around the other islands of Roaringwater Bay and beyond.

The Marine Station not only wants to record the natural changes to the local animal and plant populations but also wants to make everyone more aware of our natural environment. One way of achieving this has been to produce publications, such as those on page 14, and in particular this free, online newsletter that you are now reading.

www.sherkinmarine.ie



The Painted Topshell, one of the many sea snails found on the rocky shore.

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/ion-dulra/>

CHEESY GRILLED FISH



What you need:

- 4 x 150g fillets of fish - hake, haddock, pollock or whiting, skinned and boned
- 2 ripe tomatoes
- 100g cheddar cheese
- 4 spring onions, trimmed and finely chopped
- 4 tablesp. mayonnaise
- Sunflower oil, for greasing
- Knob of butter
- Salt and freshly-ground black pepper

Serving suggestion: Arrange on warmed plates and serve immediately with a mixture of buttered green beans and peas and steamed potatoes.

What to do:

- 1 Cut the tomatoes in half and remove the seeds, then finely dice the flesh and place in a bowl. Finely dice the cheese and add to the bowl with the spring onions, then just bind with the mayonnaise. Season to taste.
- 2 Preheat the grill to high. Arrange the fish on a lightly oiled, sturdy baking sheet and season lightly, then grill for 4-6 minutes until almost tender. The timing will depend on the thickness of the fillet. To check that it is cooked, gently prod the thickest part of the fish with the point of a knife and the flakes should separate easily.
- 3 Quickly spread the mayonnaise mixture on top and flash under the grill for another 2 minutes or until the cheese is bubbling and golden.

Brought to you by Bord Bia www.bordbia.ie

Welcome to the Summer Edition of Nature's Web!

Dear Reader,



Welcome everyone to the Summer 2015 issue of Nature's Web. In this issue Susan Hill, a potter from New South Wales in Australia, tells us all about her working day and shows us some of her beautiful creations. We look at the sunflower and the flamingo, both which are brightly coloured and lofty! The Brown Rat makes an appearance and we learn some interesting facts about this little animal. It's important to be safe while boating this summer and Irish Water Safety give us some great tips on page 12. 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 Flamingo

Scientific Name: *Phoenicopterus* spp.
Irish Name: lasairéan

With its striking pink or red plumage, long neck and legs and large bill, the Flamingo is one of the world's most recognisable birds. There are six species of Flamingo and between them they can be found in tropical and temperate parts of the world - from Africa to Madagascar, southern Europe, India, the Caribbean, South America and the Galapagos Islands.

The Flamingo is a wading bird and lives near estuaries, lagoons and salty lakes. There it feeds on the muddy bottom, shaking it up with its webbed feet and toes. Its diet consists of plankton, tiny fish and insect larvae and its specially adapted blunt and angled beak is able to filter feed, sucking up the muddy water, extracting the food and expelling the water. Larger species of Flamingo can feed on larger animals, such as crustaceans, molluscs and worms.



Greater Flamingos are one of the world's tallest birds.



Flamingos are known for standing on one leg. Though it is not understood exactly why they do this, it is believed they may do it to regulate body temperature.

The 'Flaming' Flamingo

The Flamingo's name comes from the Spanish word "flamenco", which in turn comes from the earlier Latin word "flamma", meaning "flame".

Shrimp-like animals in the Flamingo's diet are responsible for their bright colour. The brighter the colour, the healthier the birds. The one exception is birds in captivity. These birds would not have access to the same food sources and so would be paler.

Sometimes zoos supplement their diet to enhance their colour.



A Flamboyance of Flamingos



A 'flamboyance' is the collective noun for a group of Flamingos.

Flamingos live in large colonies and this gives them safety in numbers. As they keep their heads underwater while feeding in the mud, other Flamingos can warn them if predators approach. Large colonies also make full use of limited nesting areas and improves their chance of catching food.

A striking feature of Flamingos is one of their mating rituals, whereby they march like a troop, raising their head and beak and turning them from side to side.

Both parents take turns to incubate a single egg. The egg sits on a flattened mound of mud, just of pecking reach from other nests. Once the chick can walk it moves into a large crèche, where it is looked after by a number of other adult flamingos.

Sunflowers

By Inês Dias

Scientific Name: *Helianthus annuus* **Irish Name:** Lus na gréine

The Common Sunflower is an annual plant, with a large floral head and several outer flowers that resemble petals. It is believed to have been domesticated in western North America and brought to Europe by Spanish explorers. The term "sunflower" is also used to refer to all plants of the genus *Helianthus*, many of which are perennial plants.

Sunflowers are known for attracting wildlife. Butterflies suck their nectar while bumblebees and honey-bees gather pollen. They also attract other insects and small animals, such as squirrels. Their seed-filled sunflower heads if left to stand during winter provide additional food for birds.



The Benefits

Sunflowers are grown worldwide as an ornamental flower and as a crop for its edible seeds and oil. Sunflower oil is considered a premium oil due to its light colour, low level of fats and ability to withstand high temperatures. Their seeds are most commonly used as healthy snacks, as an ingredient in various recipes and as birdseed. Sunflower seeds and oil have been found to have many health benefits for humans.



Do sunflower heads track the sun?

A common belief is that sunflower heads track the Sun as it moves across the sky, a process known as heliotropism. In fact, only young sunflowers - when they are at the bud stage - exhibit this behaviour. At sunrise, the young heads mostly face east and over the course of the day track the sun's movement from east to west. Overnight, they return to an eastern orientation. When mature, the stems stiffen and the sunflowers stop this movement, maintaining an easterly orientation.



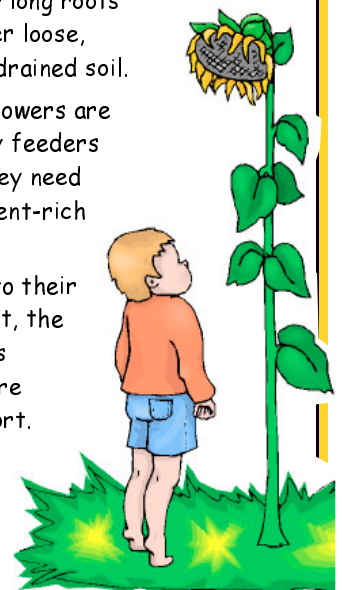
Reaching for the Sky!

Sunflowers can typically grow up to 3 metres in height, depending on the species. There are extremes however and the latest record for the tallest sunflower is 9.17m, grown by Hans-Peter Schiffer in Germany, in 2014.

The most familiar colour for sunflowers is bright yellow petals with a darker centre but there are other colours, such as bronze, burgundy and red.

Growing Sunflowers

- They grow best in locations with direct sun.
- They prefer long, hot summers to flower well.
- Their long roots prefer loose, well-drained soil.
- Sunflowers are heavy feeders so they need nutrient-rich soil.
- Due to their height, the stems require support.



The Brown Rat

Scientific Name: *Rattus norvegicus*

Irish Name: Francach donn

By Vicky West



The Brown Rat, part of the rodent family, is Ireland's most common rodent. It

originated in South East Asia and spread around the world travelling on ships as a stowaway, reaching Ireland in the 1700s.

It is a small mammal which typically has brown-greyish fur, with a lighter white patch on its chest. Rats are highly adaptable to most habitats, but prefer to live close to humans as this provides them with a regular food source. They tend to live underground in burrows, which are a network of pathways and rooms for nesting and food storage.

Rats are omnivorous and feed on almost anything edible.

They prefer starch and protein-rich foods such as grains and seed, but will also eat scavenged meat, fish, weeds, vegetables, nuts, fruits and other plant material. Brown rats also eat insects and other invertebrates, birds and their eggs, fish, and other small animals such as mice and young rabbits. They have also been known to attack larger animals, such as poultry and young lambs.



Image courtesy of www.nps.gov

Some people estimate that there are five rats for every human being on the earth and that wherever you are, there is a rat within 15 metres.

Family



Breeding generally occurs between March and November but can happen all year round. Females can have as

many as 13 litters a year, with pups being born after just three weeks. Each litter normally has between 6-9 pups, which are blind and naked at birth, and weigh less than 6 grams. It takes about one week for them to develop fur and two weeks for them to open their eyes.

Rats have a variety of predators such as owls, foxes, stoats, and domestic cats and dogs and so have a 90% mortality rate, with most not living past 18 months.

Other Facts...

- Rats can use a sense called *thigmotaxis*, which is where it uses muscle memory and sense of touch to take exactly the same route every time it searches for food.
- Can communicate via ultrasound - especially a female to her pups.
- Very strong bones and hind leg muscles so can jump quite high.
- Size - total length 31-48cm. Body length up to 28cm.
- Mainly nocturnal but does scavenge during the day.
- Live in small groups within a hierarchy, with larger rats being more dominant.

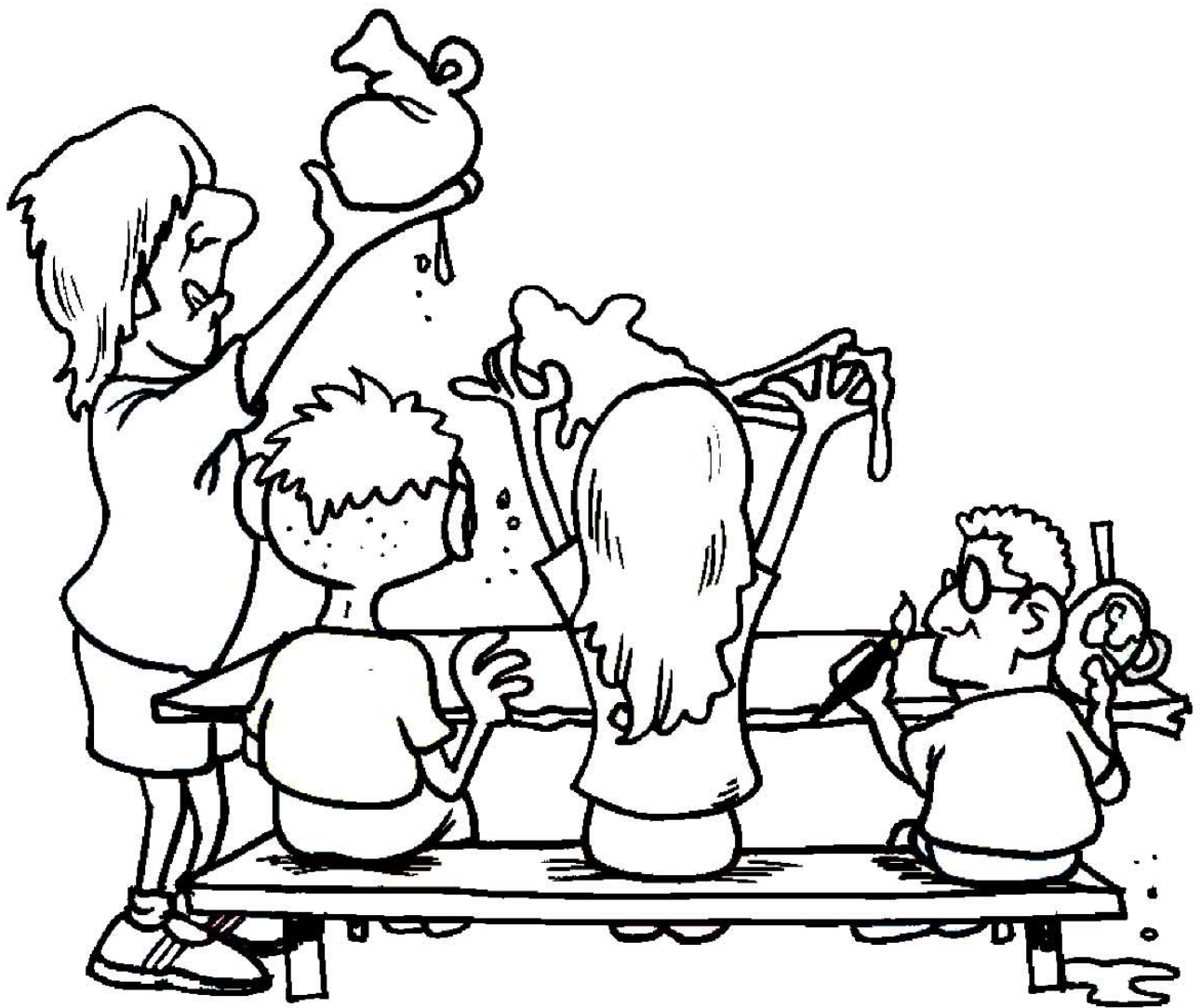
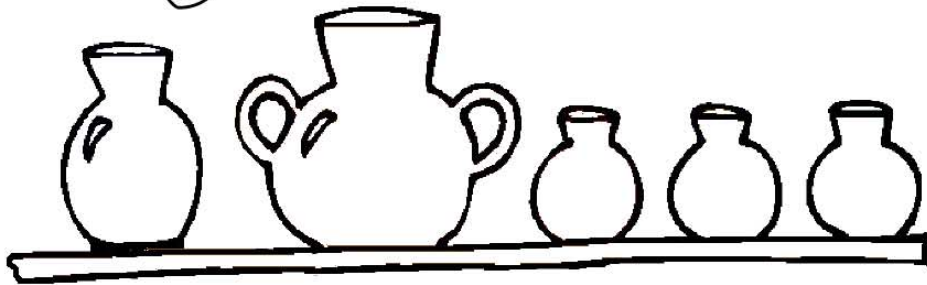


A Deadly Cousin!

Its cousin the Black Rat is most famous for bringing the Plague or 'Black Death' to Europe. The disease was carried by fleas, which lived in the rat's fur. The disease spread through Europe in the 1300s and was believed to have killed 30-60% of the population. The Black Rat was very widespread in Europe until it was displaced by the Brown Rat.



Potty about Pottery



All in a Day's Work

Susan Hill – Potter



Photos courtesy of Susan Hill

Susan Hill works at Hillgrove Pottery in NSW, Australia. She loves everything about her job and finds it rewarding to make pots that other people like and can use every day for a cup of tea or to bake a pie or casserole.

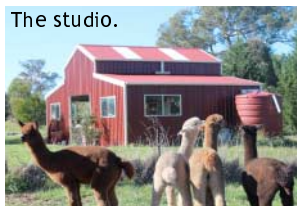
www.hillgrovepottery.com.au



Where do you work?

My studio is actually a large, red shed, at the bottom of our garden. We own alpaca and while I am working I can see them in the field beside me.

The studio.



Have you always been interested in what you do?

Yes. When I was about 7, my Mum put me in a school holiday art programme for two weeks where the main focus was pottery. Ever since then I have always loved it. Mum still has a couple of the pieces that I made then!

What training did you do for your job?

I trained as an apprentice potter at Sturt Pottery in NSW, Australia. Every day for the first year I made the same shape! All day I sat at the pottery wheel making the same shape over and over... It was very challenging at first, but my teacher was kind and very encouraging and I got better and better every week.

The reason for doing that same (very difficult) shape was to learn all the ways to manipulate the clay while it is spinning on the wheel. For the next two years, while I made pots, my teacher taught me about making glazes (outer layer), how to fire the kiln and how to look at my pots with a critical eye - and squash up the ones that I thought weren't good enough. A lot were squashed! That sounds tough, but it means that I don't worry now if I have to squash one. I just keep the best ones for firing. All that practice making pots all day taught me to be able to make them faster too. I can make 40 mugs in one hour.

What is a day in your life like?

I get up early and check that the alpaca are all okay. Then I start preparing the clay into balls for throwing on the wheel. I spend the morning throwing pots on the wheel and then in the afternoons, when they have dried off a bit, I decorate them and put handles on them. Then I think about what I need to make tomorrow and draw the pots in my sketch book.



Applying a glaze.

When I am firing the kiln I get up at 4am. The kiln takes 12 hours to fire and I have to stay beside it the whole time to make sure the temperature is rising properly. By 4pm the kiln is 1285°C and I switch it off. It takes another 24 hours before the kiln is cool enough to open and see how the pots turned out. Sometimes I can hardly wait!

What is your main aim?

To keep making pots and try different shapes and styles all the time. I also like to test different glazes in every firing. Glazing is very important as it finishes off the pot. A good glaze can't save a bad pot, but a bad glaze will ruin a good pot. So my aim is to make good pots and finish them with very good glazes.

What is the best thing about your job?

Opening the kiln and seeing how a new style of pot turned out. My kiln is very big - over 150 pots will fit in each firing and it's fun to see how they turn out. A lot depends on firing properly, so when they all turn out okay it makes me very happy. But the best thing is being able to do what I really love doing all day - making pottery.

What advice would you give someone who wants to become a potter?

Do a short course in pottery to see if you like doing it. Do Art when you get to High School and then do pottery courses for adults. Some Universities offer a Degree in Ceramics - or if there is a pottery near you, see if the potter takes apprentices - that would be the best of all. It takes a lot of practice to learn how to make pots on the wheel, but meanwhile you can make loads of things by hand: little animals, pinch pots, tiles, pendants, Christmas tree ornaments and little boats - anything you like! The important thing is to just keeping making.

What is the best piece of advice you ever had?

Don't give up! All my family and friends love getting my 'mistakes' as presents. If I have a bad day, when nothing

seems to go right making pots, I just switch to some other task like recycling the clay. Then when I go back to the pot after a time, things seem to come back to rights.



Lidded jar.



The kiln.



Goblets.

Activity

A Stained 'Glass' SUNFLOWER



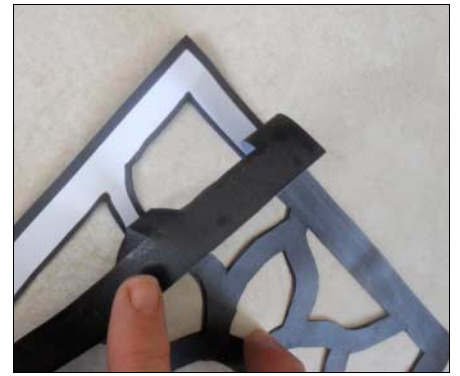
1. On A4 card, print two copies of the sunflower design on page 9.

WHAT YOU NEED:

- Two sheets of A4 card
- Scissors
- Black marker or paint
- Sheets of tissue paper
- Glue stick
- Pen



2. Cut out the white shapes as neatly as possible (you may need help from an adult here).



3. The aim is to have two outlines that match perfectly. Each outline will have an "inside" and an "outside". Because of the way they print, the outside of one outline will be white so you need to colour it black. It will also help to blacken the edges of the inside of the other outline in case cutting is not perfect.



4. On the inside of one outline, place tissue paper over a section. Roughly draw the shape on the tissue paper, leaving a border, and cut out the shape. On the inside, run the glue stick around the edge of the outline and stick the tissue paper shape down.

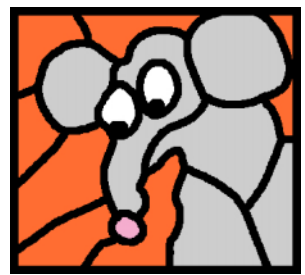
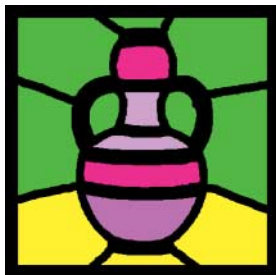
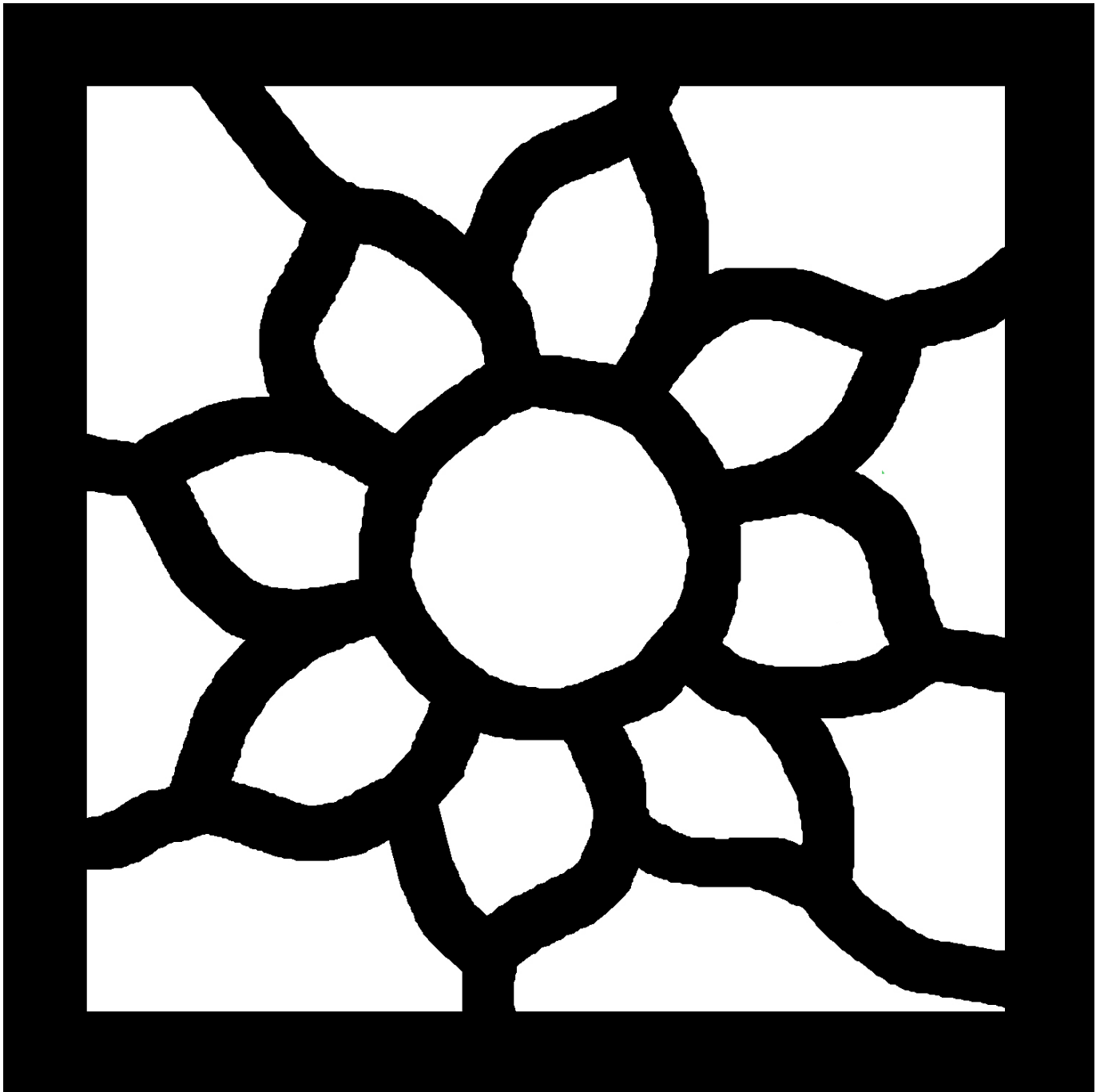


5. Keep cutting out each shape and glue them down as you go, otherwise it can be difficult to keep track of which shape goes where.



6. Put glue on the inside of the other outline and place it on the inside of the filled outline. Stick both together. Your stained 'glass' panel is now complete!

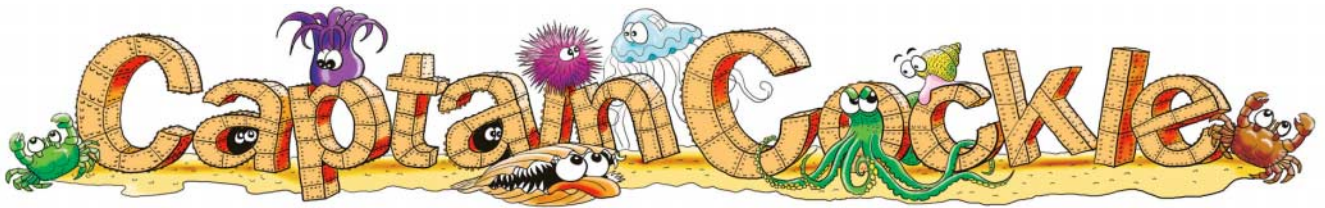
Template



You can also create other designs - here are some ideas. Try to keep the design simple and be sure to create a thick border (approximately 1cm) around each shape. If you are not using a printer, you can draw the design on black card with a white pencil. Cut out the design on the first sheet and then use that outline to copy the design onto the other sheet.

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Special Feature



Marine Research in Ireland

by John Joyce

For more Fun Facts check out

www.spindriftpress.com

(Copyright John Joyce 2015)

For many years, Ireland has become a serious player in European marine research with the acquisition of two purpose-built research vessels - RV Celtic Voyager and the larger RV Celtic Explorer - capable of working anywhere in the world. Between them, these two vessels carry out essential



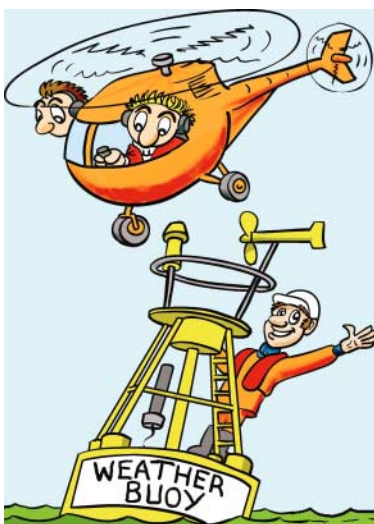
sampling and surveying to gather data used in fish stock assessment, the monitoring of harmful algal blooms and detection of chemical pollutants.

One major mission carried out over the last decade has been the detailed mapping of Ireland's 220 million acre seabed territory - an area ten times the land area of

Ireland and now referred to within the marine community as 'The Real Map of Ireland'. Information about the biological, chemical and physical resources to be found in this vast area will enable the sustainable development of Ireland's 'marine economy' and the provision of food, energy, mineral resources and tourism and leisure products into the future.

'Real Time' Information

To enable detailed information about the marine environment to be gathered on a continuous basis in all weathers, a network of automatic data buoys has been set up around the coast of Ireland with buoys at six locations around



the Irish coast, including one in the deep sea - some 210 nautical miles southwest of Slyne Head. As well as collecting vital weather data such as atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind speed and direction, the buoys also gather information on wave height and direction, as well as the 'wave period' (the time between each wave) and the temperature and salinity of seawater. This 'real time' information is vital for oceanographic research, since it enables scientists to validate their computer models of ocean behaviour, which in turn allows them to predict oceanographic events.



Taking Care of the Sea

Marine research is vital to our understanding of the Sea - a feature that covers 70% of our planet's surface. It provides 50% of the oxygen that we breathe, regulates our weather and gives us fresh water to drink by the evaporation of seawater into clouds, which in turn rain onto the land. The sea provides us with food, transports our goods in ships, and can supply us with electricity through wave and tidal energy generators. It is - by far - our most important natural resource.

The Sea is also a great provider of peace, enjoyment and wonder - as any child playing in the sand on a beach or SCUBA diver exploring Ireland's underwater seascape will tell you.

So let's commit to doing 'Just One Thing' every day - be it by safely disposing of plastic litter, wasting less water or even leaving the car at home to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide which, when absorbed into seawater produces acidity which in turn effects the delicate calcium shells of marine plankton.

Marine research has shown us how the Sea takes care of us - so let's use that knowledge and take care of the Sea.

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The World Around Us



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

A Ladybird with Bad Character?

In the UK, the Harlequin Ladybird has been declared the fastest invading species ever observed. Ten 10 years after it arrived, it is found in nearly every corner of the country. This eastern Asia species is cannibalistic, feeding on the UK's native ladybird species. It is believed responsible for the major decline of at least seven of those native Ladybird species.



Harlequin Ladybird

Image courtesy of 'spacebirdy' / CC-BY-SA-3.0
/ commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Harmonia_axyridis_-_botanischer_Garten_Sch%C3%B6nbrunn.jpg

Ireland's National Biodiversity Data Centre reported Harlequin Ladybirds at two sites in Ireland in November 2010. The Irish Wildlife Trust also report sightings at <http://www.biology.ie/mapv.php?m=ladybirds2>. The species can be yellow to orange to red and have 0 to 20 dots. It is larger and more dome shaped than native species and has a distinctive "M" or "W" on the back of its head. For more information, check out this link: <http://invasives.biodiversityireland.ie/speciesalert-harlequin/>.

An Explosion of Goldfish!

A ranger recently made an unusual discovery in Teller Lake in Boulder, Colorado, USA - a huge number of goldfish! It is thought that a handful of pet shop goldfish were dumped in the lake about three years ago and they reproduced and have created a population of thousands. One estimate was more than 4,000.



Goldfish are not native to North America and there are fears that the goldfish might make their way down river interfering with the natural balance of the lake and river by out competing native species. While biologists looked for a solution to the problem, a natural one presented itself. Biologists observed pelicans flying over the lake, scooping up the goldfish and removing the majority of them - a great feed for the pelicans and one less headache for the biologists!

Cry of the Curlew

BirdWatch Ireland have put out a call, asking for help in finding all the remaining breeding pairs of Curlews. They describe the Curlew as once having been a very common bird across Ireland but that in the last 30 years it has declined by over 90%. It is believed that there are probably only a few hundred breeding pairs left in Ireland. The small remaining breeding population is now restricted to western and northern counties, nesting in marginal grassland and boggy areas. For information check: <http://www.birdwatchireland.ie/Ourwork/CryoftheCurlewAppeal/tabid/1106/Default.aspx>



Curlew

Image © Robbie Murphy

Walrus Webcams

Each year, on small protected islands off the coast of Alaska, thousands of Pacific walrus haul out onto exposed rocky beaches. The Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary in Bristol Bay, Alaska, was established in 1960 to protect one of the largest terrestrial haul-out sites in North America for Pacific walrus. As the ice melts in the spring the male walrus feed in surrounding waters and haul out for a few days in between feeds. The best known of these protected islands is Round Island, where upto 14,000 walrus have been counted in one day. After a ten-year break, the island once again has a webcam positioned on the island giving everyone the chance to view this amazing spectacle: <http://explore.org/live-cams/player/walrus-cam-round-island>



A walrus haul-out.

Credit: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Special Feature

Safe Boating

14 Steps to Safe & Enjoyable Boating



1 Check condition of boat and equipment, hull, engine, fuel, tools, torch.



2 Check the weather forecast for the area.



3 Check locally concerning dangerous currents & strong tides.



4 Do not drink alcohol while setting out or during your trip.



5 Carry on alternative means of propulsion e.g. sails and oars or motor and oars.



6 Carry a first aid kit on board and distress signals (at least two parachute distress rockets and two red hand flares).



7 Carry a fire extinguisher and hand bailer or bucket with lanyard and an anchor with rope attached.



8 Carry marine radio or some means of communication with shore.



9 Do not overload the boat - this will make it unstable.



10 Do not set out unless accompanied by an experienced person.



11 Leave details of your planned trip with someone ashore - including departure and arrival times, description of boat, names of persons on board.



12 Wear a Personal Flotation Device at all times.



13 Keep an eye on the weather - seek shelter in good time.



14

MARINE EMERGENCIES

Call 999 or 112 and ask for Marine Rescue

999

OR

112



Irish Water Safety
Sábháilteacht Uisce na hÉireann

Irish Water Safety is the statutory & voluntary body established to promote water safety in Ireland.
The Sábháilteacht Uisce na hÉireann is an independent non-profit making body established in 1997.

LO CALL 1890 420 202
WWW.IWS.IE
INFO@IWS.IE

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Poster courtesy of Irish Water Safety www.iws.ie

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 Which troublesome species of ladybird has invaded every corner of the UK over the last ten years?
- 2 What is the collective noun for a group of flamingos?
- 3 In which US state is the Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary?
- 4 What oil is used in the Cheesy Grilled Fish recipe?
- 5 How many acres of Seabed Territory does Ireland have?
- 6 How many pots can potter Susan Hill fit in the kiln?
- 7 On page 9, which bird is one of the ideas for a stained glass window?
- 8 What is Captain Cockle asking us to take care of?
- 9 How old is Sherkin Island Marine Station this year?
- 10 What is the Irish word for sunflower?
- 11 Which species of rat was responsible for the plague?
- 12 What type of pet shop animal had a population explosion in Teller Lake, Boulder, Colorado, USA?
- 13 From where are sunflowers believed to have originated?
- 14 In which country does potter Susan Hill live and work?
- 15 For which bird are BirdWatch Ireland asking for help?
- 16 In box No. 8 of "Safe Boating", what should you carry when out in a boat?
- 17 From where did the Brown Rat originate?
- 18 Flamingos are wading birds. True or false?

Answers: (1) The Harlequin Ladybird; (2) A Flamboyance of Flamingos; (3) Alaska; (4) Sunflower Oil; (5) 220 Million Acres; (6) Over 150; (7) A Flamingo; (8) The Sea; (9) 40 Years Old; (10) Lus na Gréine; (11) The Black Rat; (12) Goldfish; (13) Western North America; (14) Australia; (15) The Curlew; (16) "Carry a marine radio or some means of communication with shore."; (17) South East Asia; (18) True.

Think of a Title

Have fun with your friends making up a title for this picture of two wild mustangs.



Image courtesy of Elaine R. Wilson www.naturespicionline.com

Nature Jokes

Why does a gardener have to wear dark sunglasses?
Because he grows sunflowers.



Why does a flamingo stand on one leg?
Because if he lifted that leg off the ground he would fall down.

What do giraffes have that no other animal has?
Baby giraffes.



Why did the crab get arrested?
Because he was always pinching things.

What do you give a lemon in distress?
Lemonade.



What bird steals from the rich to give to the poor?
Robin Hood.

What is the fastest vegetable?
A runner bean.



Why are snakes hard to fool?
They have no legs to pull.



Spot the five differences!

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Learn More



Only €2.10 each including postage or €11.00 (plus €2.00 p&p) for all seven! 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. *My Nature Diary* contains lined pages to fill in a daily record of sightings and nature news.

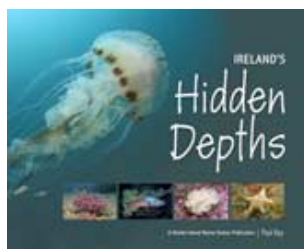
A Beginner's Guide to Ireland's Wild

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.

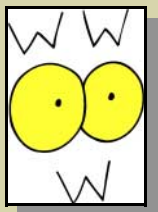
Only €8.00 inc postage



"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:

Sherkin Island Marine Station: www.sherkinmarine.ie

The Flamingo: <http://www.fotawildlife.ie/animals-plants/view/chilean-flamingo> <http://www.flamingos-world.com/>

Sunflowers: <http://www.sunflowernsa.com/all-about/>
<http://www.vangoghgallery.com/painting/sunflowerindex.html>

The Brown Rat: http://www.conserveireland.com/mammals/brown_rat.php
<http://www.wicklowmountainsnationalpark.ie/browncrat.html>

Pottery: <http://hillgrovepottery.com.au/> <http://nicholasmosse.com/how-its-made#>

Stained Glass: <http://www.karalstudio.com/glass/stained-glass-tutorials/introduction.html>
<http://www.activityvillage.co.uk/geometric-design-stained-glass-window>

Captain Cockle: <http://spindriftpress.com/>

Harlequin Ladybird: <http://invasives.biodiversityireland.ie/speciesalert-harlequin/>
<http://www.harlequin-survey.org/>

Curlew: <http://www.birdwatchireland.ie/Ourwork/CryoftheCurlewAppeal/tabid/1106/Default.aspx>
<http://www.birdwatchireland.ie/IrelandsBirds/Waders/Curlew/tabid/334/Default.aspx>

Goldfish: <http://www.cpr.org/news/story/pelicans-snack-invasive-goldfish-boulder-county-lake>

Walrus: <http://explore.org/live-cams/player/walrus-cam-round-island>
<http://www.walrus-world.com/>

Safe Boating: www.iws.ie www.rnli.org

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

Wordsearch

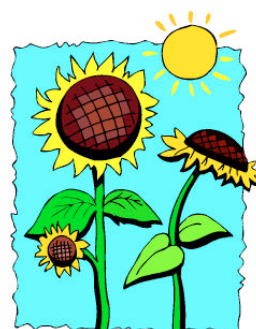


Nature's Web Summer 2015 Wordsearch

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

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

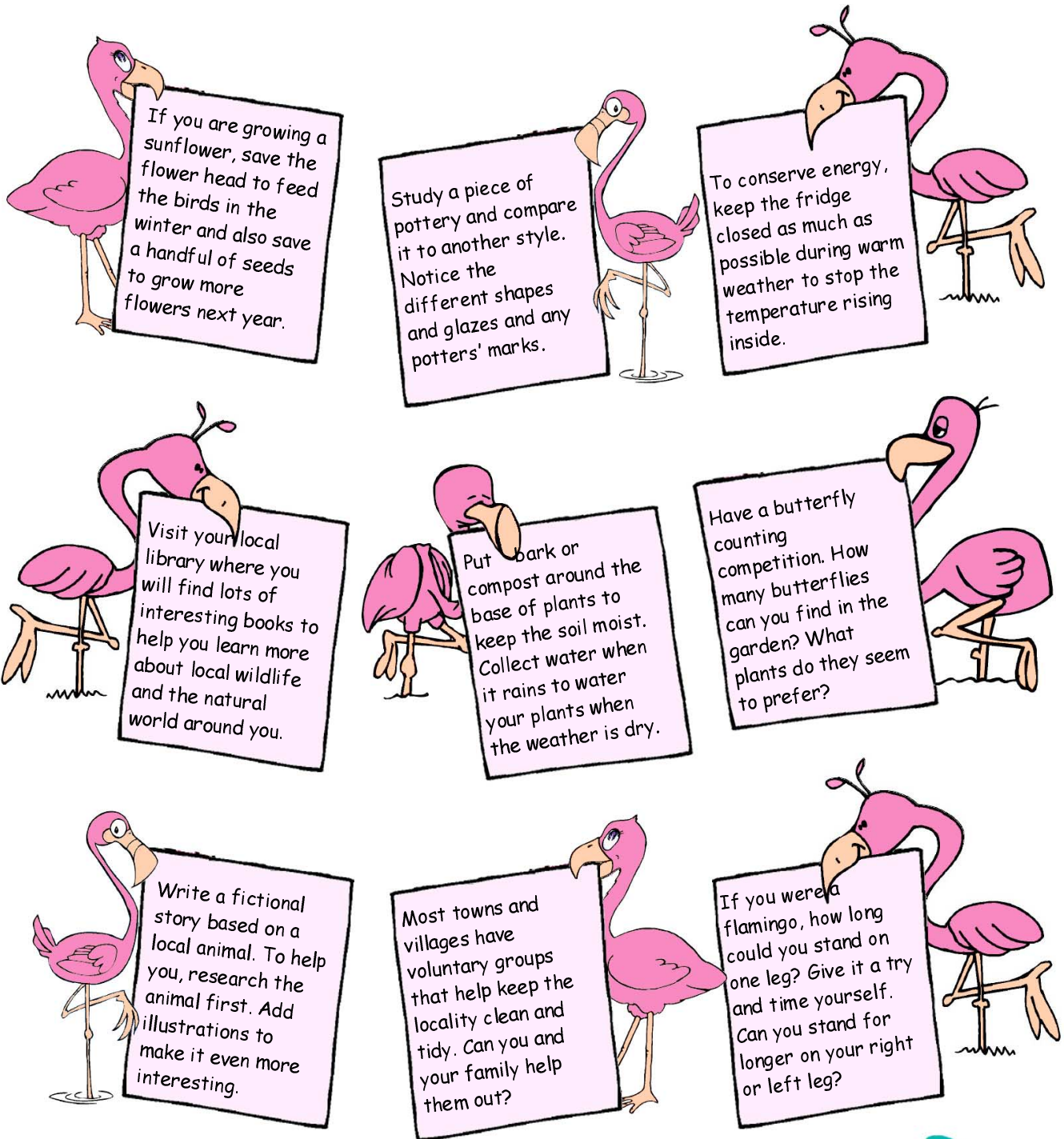
Brown Rat
Captain Cockle
Care of the Sea
Cheesy Grilled
Fish
Curlew
Flamboyance
Flamingo
Goldfish
Harlequin
Ladybird
Irish Water
Safety
Marine Station
Pottery
Safe Boating
Stained Glass
Sunflower
Sunflower Oil
Susan Hill
Walrus Webcam



(Over,Down,Direction): Brown Rat (11,1,5); Captain Cockle (2,3,5E); Care of the Sea (15,17,W); Cheesy Grilled Fish (17,17,NW); Curlew (1,13,SE); Flamboyance (15,16,W); Flamingo (17,8,N); Harlequin Ladybird (8,17,N); Irish Water Safety (1,18,E); Marine Station (18,5,5); Pottery (1,10,E); Safe Boating (14,13,NW); Stained Glass (14,12,NW); Sunflower (12,9,N); Sunflower Oil (14,12,N); Susan Hill (1,14,E); Walrus Webcam (16,1,5).

Nature's Noticeboard!

Summer 2015



Sherkin Island Marine Station would like to thank the following for their help with this newsletter, especially Inés Diaz, Susan Hill, John Joyce, Michael Ludwig, Robbie Murphy, Roger Sweeney, Vicky West and Jez Wickens.

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



We appreciate support from the EPA toward the newsletter.

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