

Nature's Web

Issue No. 58

Summer 2020

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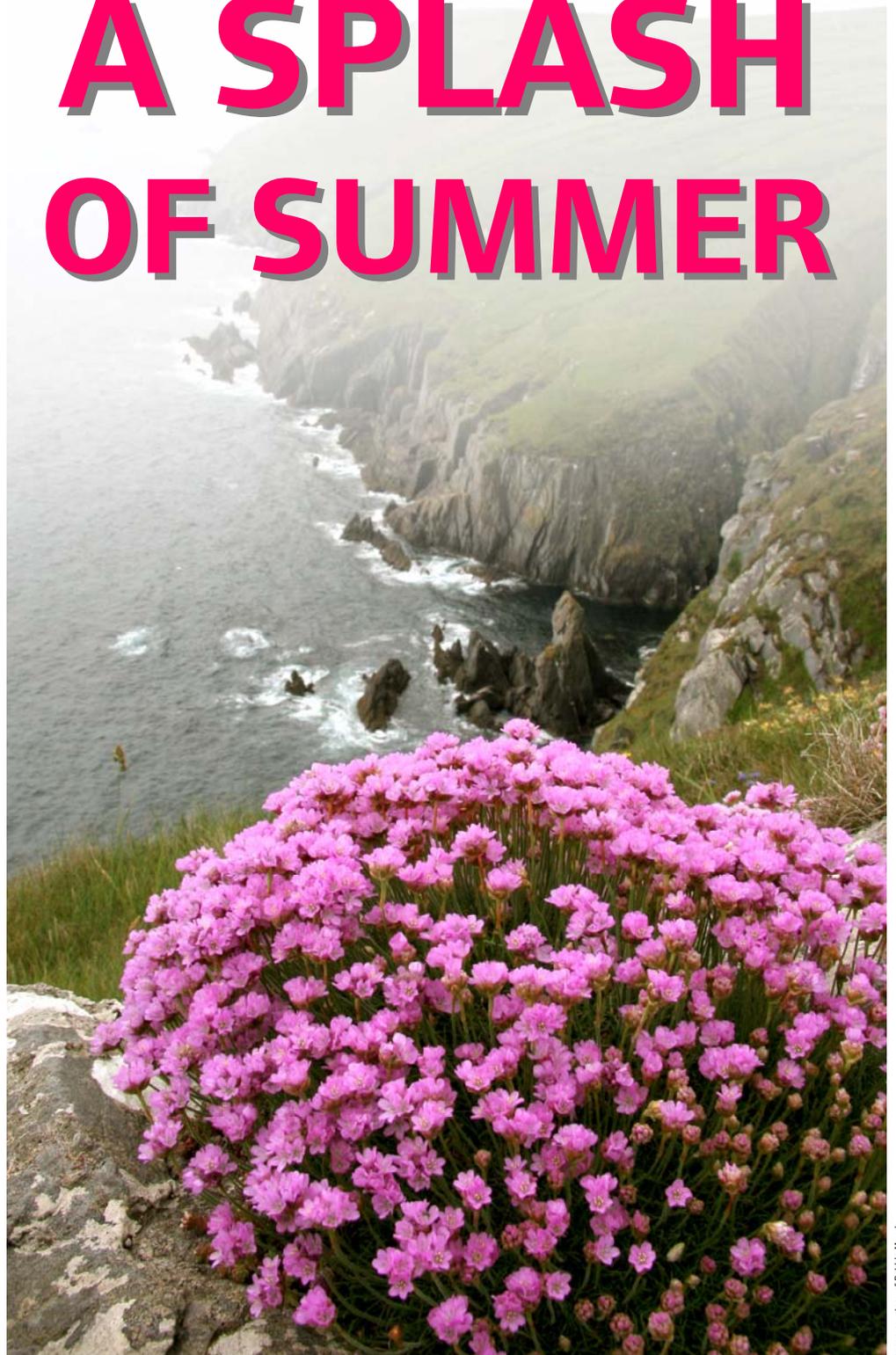


Image courtesy of Robbie Murphy

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Editor's Page

Hermit Crab

Carla Fagan from Dublin recently spotted this Hermit Crab on Burrow Beach at Sutton, Co Dublin. Hermit Crabs can sometimes be seen in rockpools but what is unusual about this photograph is that Carla capture the moment when the Hermit Crab was out of its shell.

Hermit Crabs, unlike other crabs, do not have a hard outer shell to protect their body. Because of this, they have to find an empty shell in which to live. They carry this new shell everywhere with them and when they outgrow the shell, they find a new one and move house. It is safer for them to change shells at night so as not to be seen.

If disturbed a Hermit Crab can retreat right into the shell it calls home, closing the opening with its right pincer. It also grips on to the inside of the shell with two tiny back legs.



Here you can see the Hermit Crab, with its curled body, perched in the mouth of the whelk shell.

Welcome to the Summer Edition of Nature's Web!



Dear Reader,

Welcome to the Summer 2020 issue of Nature's Web. With the arrival summer, visits to the seashore are often part of the holidays. For those who cannot visit the shore at this time, we've brought a flavour of the shore to you. You can find out about life in a rockpool, learn about Thrift, or Sea Pink, a pretty coastal flower, or discover what a kelp forest is. Barry O'Connell of the Cork Sports Partnership will hopefully inspire you to get out wherever you are. He loves the outdoors and encourages everyone to discover new places on foot and take the time to notice the environment around you. You might even spot a Common Lizard on your travels!

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

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Foreign Correspondent:

Michael Ludwig

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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/>

New Season Potato Salad with Poached Salmon



Photo courtesy of www.bordbia.ie

What to do:

Place the potatoes in a large pan, add a pinch of salt and cover with 2-3cm of cold water. Bring to the boil over a high heat and cook for 8-10 minutes until tender when pierced with a fork. Drain in a colander and set aside to cool a little.

In a large bowl, combine the mayonnaise with the yoghurt, mustard, chives and scallions. Season with salt and black pepper.

When the potatoes are still a little warm, toss them with the mayonnaise mixture.

Season the salmon fillets with a little salt. Place the water, onion and herbs in a large pan over a medium heat and bring to a gentle simmer.

Place salmon fillets into the pan, skin-side down. Cover and cook for 6-8 minutes, or until done to your liking.

Serve the potato salad with the salmon, generous handfuls of watercress or lamb's lettuce and lemon wedges on the side.

Brought to you by Bord Bia www.bordbia.ie

What you need:

For the potato salad:

- 800g baby new potatoes or Queens potatoes (when in season), halved or larger ones quartered
- 4 tablesp. low-fat mayonnaise
- 2 tablesp. plain yoghurt
- 1 tablesp. wholegrain mustard
- Small handful of chives, snipped

- 3 scallions, very finely chopped
- Salt and black pepper

For the salmon:

- 4 salmon fillets
- 200ml water
- ½ an onion, thinly sliced
- Handful of fresh dill
- Juice of ½ a lemon
- 3-4 whole black peppercorns



Why Sharks Never Go To The Dentist

By John Joyce

Avast there, Mateys!

Us humans only have to deal with two sets of teeth in our lifetimes—so spare a thought for sharks . . .

Sharks never EVER have to go to the dentist! While you and I have only one row of teeth in each of our upper and lower jaws, sharks teeth sit in up to FIFTEEN rows (depending on the type of shark) along the upper and lower jaws. As the teeth in the front rows become blunt, they fall out and are constantly replaced with new, sharp ones from the row behind.

Sharks' teeth are incredibly sharp . . . sharp enough to cut paper. They are triangular in shape and, unlike human teeth, they do not have roots. This makes them easier for the shark to replace, which it may do in as short a time as a week.

Unlike you and I, who have only two sets of teeth in our lifetime – our 'milk teeth' and adult teeth, a shark may grow and use thousands of teeth. The record for shark 'toothiness' is held by the Requiem Shark, which grows and discards around THIRTY THOUSAND teeth during its lifetime. This is more than three times the number grown by that notorious star of film and television, the Great White Shark,



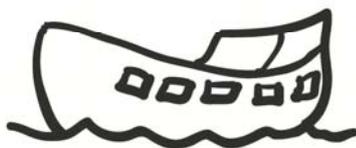
Images & text copyright John Joyce

which grows and discards around 10,000 over the course of its life.

Sharks' teeth are made of a very hard calcified tissue called dentin, which is harder than bone and does not break down easily once the shark has discarded it. The dentin, in turn, is covered with a very hard enamel shell. This makes sharks' teeth not only great tools for their modern owners to bite and kill prey, but also one of the most common types of fossil from sharks of prehistoric times.

Strangely though, the prize for the scariest set of teeth must go to the Umbrella slug (*Umbraculum umbraculum*) which can get though an amazing 750,000 teeth in its lifetime. Luckily for us, these colourful little animals are only 12 cm long and feed mainly on sea sponges.

HOW TO DRAW A PIRATE SHIP



BEGIN WITH THE HULL



STARTING AT THE BOW DRAW MASTS AND SAILS



FINISH OFF AND AWAY YOU GO...

Follow Black John the Bogus Pirate and his crew on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/BlackJohntheBogusPirate/>

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Thrift or Sea Pink

Scientific name:

Armeria maritima

Irish Name: Rabhán

In Ireland, people know this coastal plant by two different names—Thrift or Sea Pink. It is probably the best known and best loved of all coastal plants. Though widespread and common by the sea, it is also found on mountains.

Thrift has narrow, grass-like, fleshy leaves. These leaves are especially adapted to growing by the sea (see below). The plants grow in a dense, low-growing cushiony mat. This means they are less effected by the wind. From this cushion of leaves, scented flowers grow on thin stems. The roundish button flowerheads each consist of a cluster of tiny flowers. Once the flowers fade, papery, funnel-shaped sepals remain.

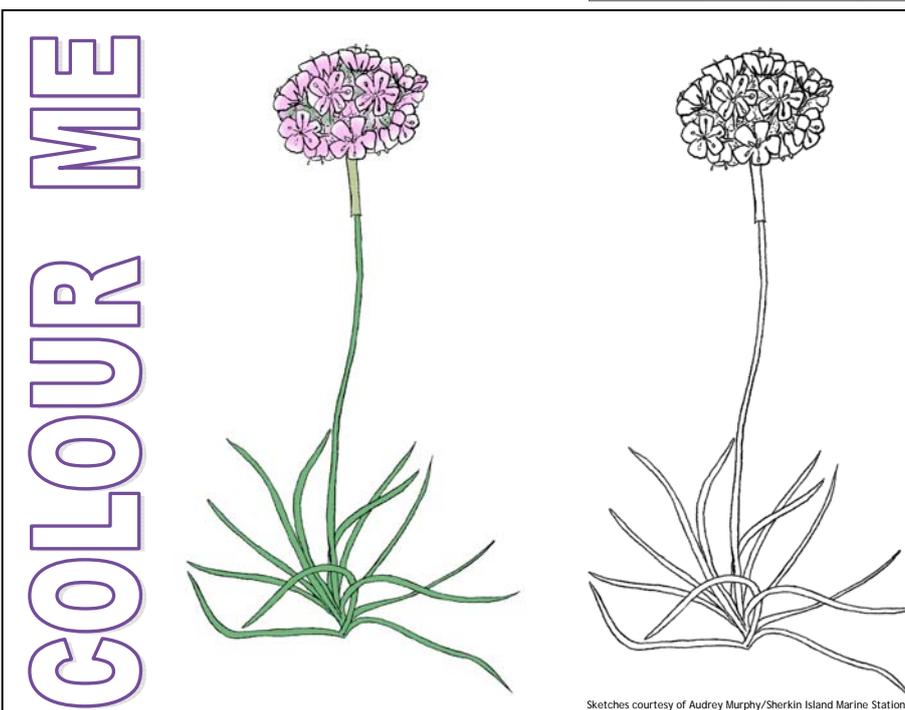
Thrift is a perennial plant. It has thick woody roots, which produce flowers year after year.

Adapting to Life on the Coast

Some plants near the sea try to ensure that as little surface area as possible is exposed to the drying effects of the sun and wind. Thrift is one of these and its small, narrow leaves help reduce water loss through evaporation.



Images courtesy of Robbie Murphy



Sketches courtesy of Audrey Murphy/Sherkin Island Marine Station

FACT FILE

Habitat: Coastal areas, cliffs, rocks and salt-marshes.

Colour: Pink.

Height: 10–20 cm.

In flower: Thrift comes into flower from April to August.

Distribution: The Thrift family of plants is found worldwide.

A Visit to the Shore

Here is your chance to visit a small rockpool on Silver Strand, Sherkin Island. The little pools there are full of marine life. Do you think you could identify them?

ANIMALS & PLANTS IN THE ROCKPOOL

Barnacle	Limpet
Beadlet Anemone	Mussel
Coral Weed	Sea Lettuce
Dogwhelk	Topshell

DO YOU KNOW WHAT I AM?

By referring to the numbered drawings in the grid, can you put the correct number next to each questions or descriptions? (Answers on page 8)

- a. There are three types of seaweed: red, green and brown. Coral Weed is red.
- b. Sea Lettuce is a green seaweed.
- c. Mussels are bivalves, which means they have two shells.
- d. A Limpet has a conical shell. It has a sucker foot that allows it attach firmly to the rocks.
- e. This animal in the grid is not in the rockpool photograph.
- f. The Beadlet Anemone looks like a blob of jelly but is in fact an animal. It pulls in its tentacles to conserve water.
- g. Barnacles look like tiny seashells but they are in fact related to the crab. They attach their bodies to the rocks and open plates on the shell to filter food from the water.
- h. The Dogwhelk has a coiled shell. It crawls over barnacles to feed on them.
- i. A Topshell has a coiled shell that is shaped a little like a spinning top.



Can you match the descriptions on the left with the drawings below, writing the name at the bottom of the drawing? (Answers on page 13)

1 _____	2 _____	3 _____
4 _____	5 _____	6 _____
7 _____	8 _____	9 _____

Image courtesy of Susan Murphy-Wickens

Sketches courtesy of Audrey Murphy/Sherkin Island Marine Station

Out in the Wild



All in a Day's Work

Barry O'Connell – Walking Development Officer, Cork Sports Partnership

Hi, my name is Barry O'Connell and I work as the Walking Development Officer with Cork Sports Partnership (CSP). My love of the outdoors began when I was young kayaking on rivers and the sea. Travelling in a kayak is a great way to experience the outdoors and get close to nature—be that on the mountains, along the rivers that flow down them, or on the ocean. One time a seal even climbed up on the back of my kayak! Even in the city there is great activity of birds and other animals along the river. I also love discovering new places on foot and taking time to notice the environment around me.



Images courtesy of Barry O'Connell

Barry O'Connell

and interacting with many different people. The worst is spending so much time inside at a desk.

Where does your work take you?

All over the county of Cork from Youghal to Cape Clear and sometimes we meet in other parts of Ireland.

Do you work alone or as part of a team?

I work as part of a great team who support each other and are available to bounce ideas off.

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

Whatever you want to be, stick with it and you will find people like you who want to make it happen.

What would you do if you weren't doing what you do now?

Working with wood as a carpenter and some kayak guiding too.

What is best piece of advice you have ever had?

"A person who asks a question may be a fool for five minutes. A person who doesn't is a fool forever."

www.activecork.ie

Have you always been interested in what you do?

Yes, I enjoy being active and getting others involved too. Before I worked in CSP, I was a carpenter and a kayak guide—both physical outdoor jobs.

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

I went to Wales for three years to study sport and exercise psychology, with

further study in Limerick. I am fascinated why people do what they do and how that can be influenced.

What is your day like?

At the moment it is different with working from home and many of our activities for people on hold. I have to have breakfast because I am hungry when I get up. I check for any new messages on my phone or

computer and add these to my notepad of things to do. Mostly I am phoning people or emailing them to arrange activities for people.

Normally I go out to meet different groups such as those on the *Woodlands for Health* programme and get to enjoy a walk in the outdoors. Time in nature really helps me feel better and I aim to do it as often as I can.

What is your main aim?

To help people be more active, healthy, and enjoy the outdoors.

#GetCorkWalking

Name the best and worst things about your job.

The best are the variety of tasks, coming up with ideas, putting them into action



Walking on Dursley Island, Co. Cork, on 2018.



Kayaking in Voss, Norway.

©experiencevoss.com

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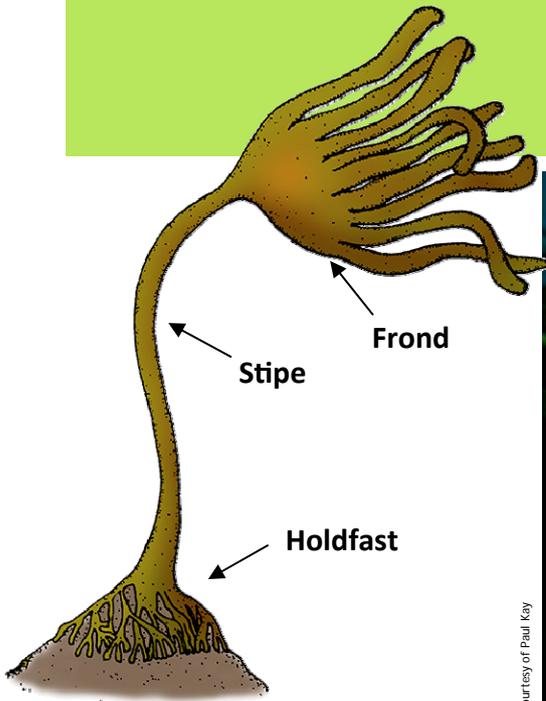


Image courtesy of Paul Key



Kelp Forests

Kelp are large brown seaweeds that grow on rocks, from the low tide mark downwards. They can be found at depths of 2m to 30m, often forming large underwater forests.

Like forests of trees, kelp forests are important habitats, providing food and shelter for other marine life. The structure of kelp is different to trees. Instead of leaves, kelp have fronds. Depending on the species of seaweeds, these fronds come in different shapes and sizes, from large palm-like fronds, to long curly straps. The fronds produce a sticky mucus to prevent animals attaching to them, though by the end of the summer, they can still be covered in marine animals such as sea fans and sea mats.

Holding up the frond is a strong stipe, a little like a stem or tree trunk. This stipe holds the seaweed up to sunlight, which filters down through the water. Like land plants, seaweeds get energy from the sun, which they turn into food to help them grow—and kelp is a very fast-growing seaweed.

Unlike land plants, kelp and other seaweeds do not have roots. Instead they have a sticky holdfast, which they use to cling firmly to rocks.

Image courtesy of Susan Murphy Wickens



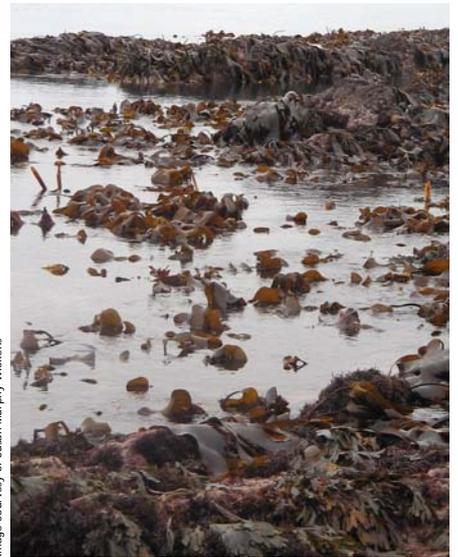
Kelp seaweeds include a number of species of seaweeds. They can grow 2-3m in length. Commonly seen in Irish waters are: Oarweed (*Laminara digitata*) (above) and Sugar Kelp (*Saccharina latissima*).

Image courtesy of Paul Key



It is important for kelp to have a strong holdfast to withstand the power of the waves and to prevent them from being washed away.

Image courtesy of Susan Murphy Wickens



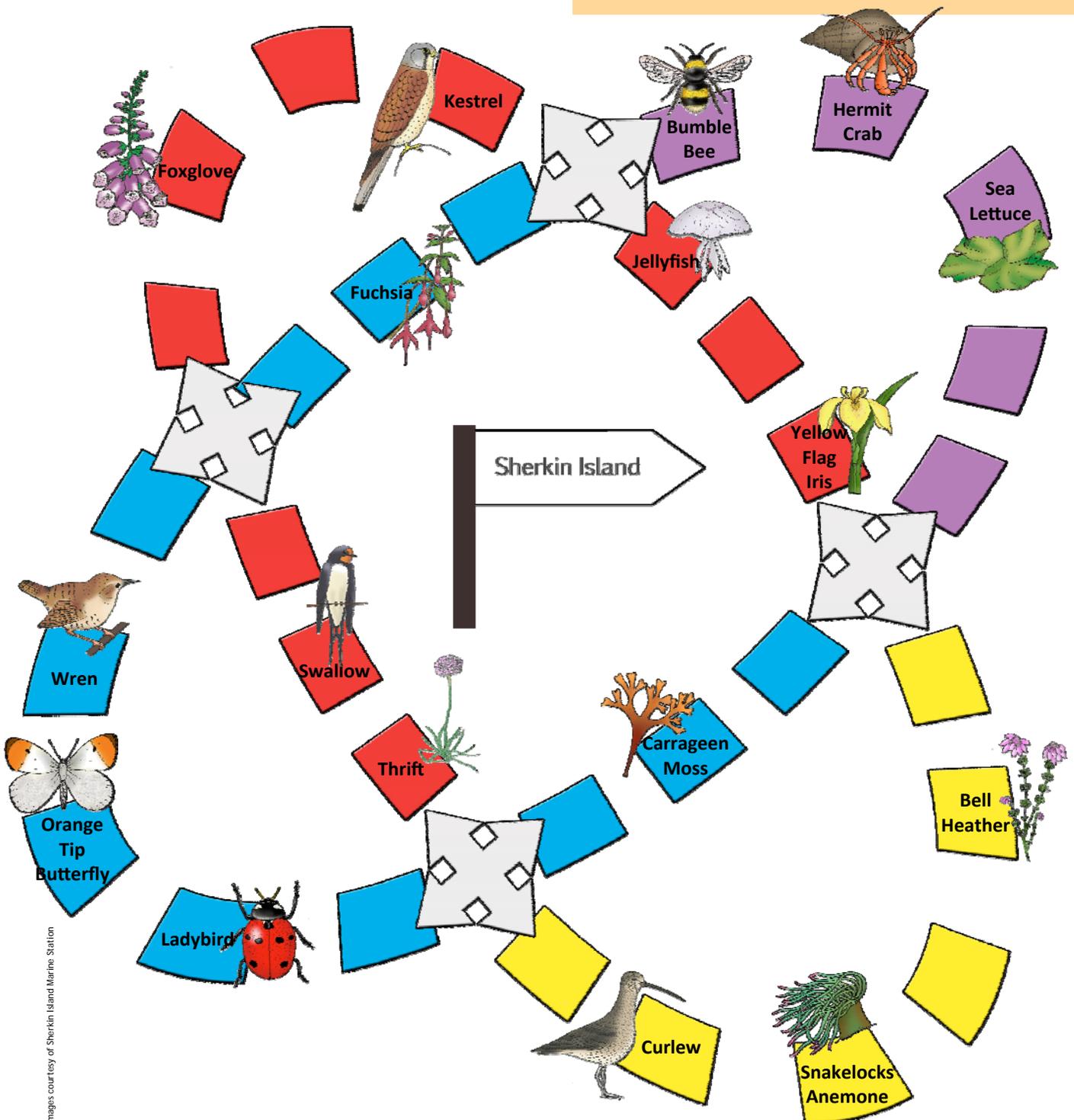
This view of a kelp forest, seen during a very low tide, is typical of how many people will see a kelp forest.



Board Game

Walk on the Wild Side

The object of the game is to “record” some of the wildlife on the walks around Sherkin Island. Before the game begins, each player must make a list of animals and plants in the game. To play the game, place a marker for each player on any of the 4-point arrows. In turn, everyone throws the dice and moves that many spaces. You can move in any direction but with each throw of the dice, you must keep moving forward. If you stop on wildlife, you can tick that off your list. The first to “record” all the wildlife wins.



Images courtesy of Sherkin Island Marine Station

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Image courtesy of Jez Wickens

FACT FILE

Length:
10-16 cm

Weight:
5g

Colour:
Ranging from grey, to brown to green. It has a black line down its back and its body is speckled with black spots.

Diet:
Insects, spiders, snails and worms.

Habitat:
Grasslands, edges of woodlands, boglands, gardens and sand dunes.

Distribution:
Found throughout Ireland and across Northern Europe to Central Asia.

COMMON LIZARD

English Name: Common Lizard or Viviparous Lizard or Eurasian Lizard

Scientific Name: *Zootoca vivipara* **Irish Name:** Earc luachra

The Common Lizard is Ireland's only native reptile. It has a long, slim body, covered in small scales, and four short legs, with five toes on each foot. Its body tapers to a long tail, which it can detach from its own body to distract predators while making its escape.

Another reptile, the slow worm, can also be found in Ireland. This reptile differs from the Common Lizard in that it is legless and is confined to County Clare, where it is thought to have been introduced.

During the winter, the Common Lizard hibernates underground. As the weather warms up in the spring it emerges and become more active, particularly in April.

All in a Name

The Common Lizard is also known as the Viviparous Lizard. "Viviparous" means "to bear live young". The pregnant female develops her egg membranes inside her body. When they are fully grown, they break free from the membrane and are born as free-living reptiles. The Common Lizard can have from 3-11 young, usually around July. Once the young are born, the mother leaves them to care for themselves.

The lizard will often sun itself along paths and ditches. It can, however, be hard to see as its colouring camouflages it well and it can move very, very quickly if startled.

The main threat to the lizard is the loss of its habitat, as well as becoming a tasty meal for such animals as large birds, foxes and cats.

The Common Lizard is not considered to be endangered in Ireland, though scientists are always keen to hear about sightings. One such survey can be found at www.biology.ie

In Ireland, the Common Lizard can sometimes be confused with the Smooth Newt, which is an amphibian, but looks similar to the Common Lizard in some respects.

There are approximately 6,000 species of lizard around the world. The largest species is about 3 m in length, though most are fairly small.



Detaching its Tail

To distract a predator, a lizard can detach its tail, giving the lizard time to escape. Over time, the lizard can re-grow the tail but it will be much smaller, and slightly different in colour.

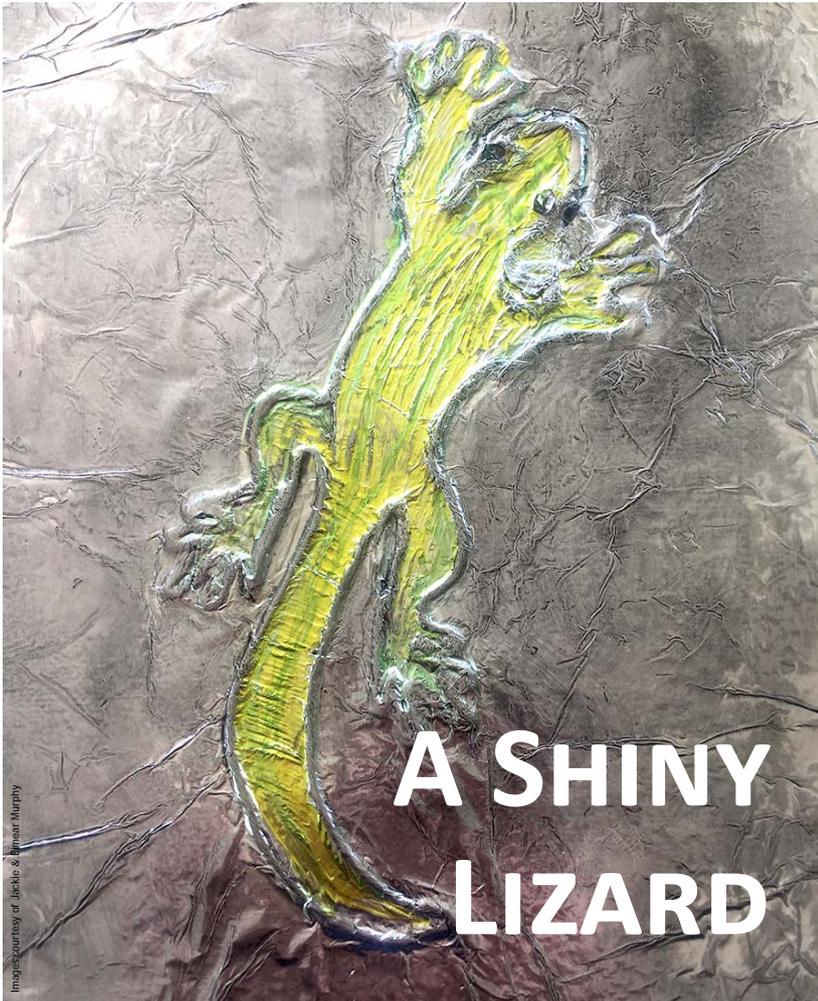


The Hot Sun to Warm the Body

The Common Lizard loves to bask in the sunshine. Being a reptile, it is a cold-blooded animal, which means it needs to absorb heat from its surroundings and from the sun in order to raise its body temperature enough to be able to move quickly. It is usually active during the morning and the afternoon, taking advantage of the sun's heat. The middle of the day can be too hot and cause overheating. In that case, it moves into the shade.



Activity Page



Make a shiny lizard picture for your wall!

YOU WILL NEED:

- Printed template (page 17)
- Card
- Tin Foil
- Wool or string
- Glue
- Paint brush
- Permanent markers or acrylic paint
- Cotton buds

1. Glue the printed template on to a sheet of card to have a strong surface on which to work.
2. Spread glue over the outline of the lizard.
3. Press the wool down around the outline of the lizard.
4. Allow the glue to dry so the wool won't move during the next stage.
5. Apply another layer of glue all over the paper and the wool.
6. Cover the whole sheet of card with a layer of tin foil. Using the cotton buds, gently press the foil around the outline so that you are left with the raised outline of the lizard.
7. Colour the inside of the lizard green, or whatever colour you choose.
8. Rub the outline with black marker, or a thin layer of acrylic paint, to help make the colour stand out.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

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The World Around Us



Some Myths About Bees



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

We all know the importance of bees for pollination. The National Biodiversity Data Centre runs the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan and they really appreciate how people are helping the bees in Ireland. If you are generous enough to help them they want to make sure that what you are doing is the right thing and is having as positive an impact as possible. They say that sometimes certain ideas can take hold that are not necessarily the most effective evidence-based actions and they want us to look at some common myths about bees. Check them out on this link: <https://pollinators.ie/debunking-some-myths-about-bees/>

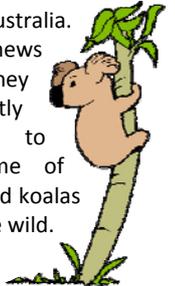
An Post and Electric Vehicles



Did you know that every An Post letter and parcel that is delivered in Dublin city centre is delivered emission free? An Post now has a fleet of 212 electric vehicles, and this number will increase to over 900 within two years. This is great news and even better An Post said all the electricity they are using only comes from renewable resources.

Good News for Some Koalas

The Koala Hospital, Port Macquarie, NSW, Australia, has been caring for some of the koalas hurt or burnt in the recent bush fires in Australia. The good news is that they have recently been able to release some of the recovered koalas back into the wild.



Teenage Dogs Acting Like Teenagers

The teenage years can be a hard time for some. It is a time when there are lots of changes in the human body. A study in the UK, by researchers at universities in Newcastle, Nottingham and Edinburgh, has found that the same could be true for dogs. While testing candidates to be used as guide dogs, they found that the dogs were twice as likely to ignore the “sit” command at 8 months (which was during their teenage years), rather than at 5 months (before they became teenagers). They were also harder to train during this period.

VIRTUAL TOURS IN IRELAND

At a time when we cannot physically visit places, it is still possible to take a virtual tour of some of them. Here are just a selection of virtual tours in Ireland:

The Natural History Museum:

<https://www.museum.ie/en-IE/Museums/Natural-History/Visitor-Information>

The National Gallery:

<https://www.nationalgallery.ie/virtual-tour>

National Museum of Ireland (Archaeology):

<https://www.virtualvisittours.com/national-museum-of-ireland-archaeology/>

Waterford Medieval Museum:

<http://www.waterfordtreasures.com/medieval-museum/the-experience/virtual-tour>

Titanic Experience, Cobh:

<https://www.virtualvisittours.com/titanic-experience-cobh/>

Giant’s Causeway:

<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/giants-causeway/features/take-a-virtual-tour-of-the-giants-causeway>

Cliffs of Moher:

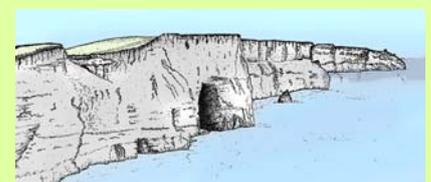
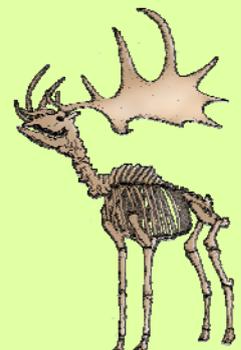
<https://www.cliffsofmoher.ie/google-360-inside-tour/>

Áras an Uachtaráin:

<https://president.ie/en/explore-visit/take-the-virtual-tour/>

Galway City Museum:

<https://www.galwaycitymuseum.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 In which country is The Koala Hospital?
- 2 Seaweeds are grouped into three colours: red, brown and green. Which two seaweed colours appear in the rockpool on page 5?
- 3 Name the four birds that appear on the board game.
- 4 Are you more likely to see a kelp forest at extreme low tide or extreme high tide?
- 5 From which material is a shark's tooth made?
- 6 What water sport does Barry O'Connell enjoy?
- 7 Which marine animal did Carla Fagan photograph?
- 8 What is another name for the plant, Thrift?
- 9 Kelp doesn't have a root. What does it use to anchor on to rocks?
- 10 In which countries did Barry O'Connell go to college?
- 11 Which animal did researchers study to see if they went through the teenage years?
- 12 Is the Common Lizard warm-blooded or cold-blooded?
- 13 Sharks' teeth are sharp enough to cut paper. True or false?
- 14 Which animal features in the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan?

ANSWERS TO ABOVE: (1) Australia; (2) Red and Green; (3) Kestrel, Wren, Swallow, Curlew; (4) Extreme low tide; (5) Dentin; (6) Kayaking; (7) Hermit Crab; (8) Sea Pink; (9) Holclast; (10) Ireland and Wales; (11) Dog; (12) Cold-blooded; (13) True; (14) Bee.

ANSWERS TO "A Visit to the Shore" (see diagram on left): 1: d-Limpet; 2: b-Sea Lettuce; 3: c-Mussel; 4: h-Dogwhelk; 5: f-Beadlet Anemone; 6: i-Topshell; 7: g-Barnacle; 8: e-The Starfish is not in the rockpool; 9: a-Coral Weed.

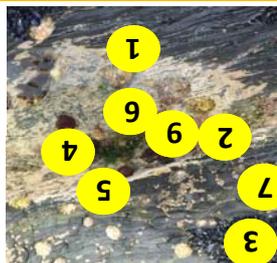


Image courtesy of Elaine R. Wilson www.naturespicsonline.com

Think of a Title

Can you think of a caption for this photograph of a Zebra-Tailed Lizard, Saguaro National Park (West) near Tucson, Arizona, USA?

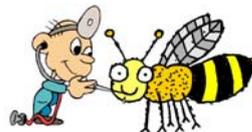
Nature Jokes

Why did the scarecrow win an award?
Because it was outstanding in its field.



Why did the cabbage win the race?
Because it was ahead.

How did the hammerhead shark do on his test?
He nailed it!



Why did the bee go to the doctor?
Because he had hives.

What did the fast growing tomato say to the slow growing tomato?
Ketchup!

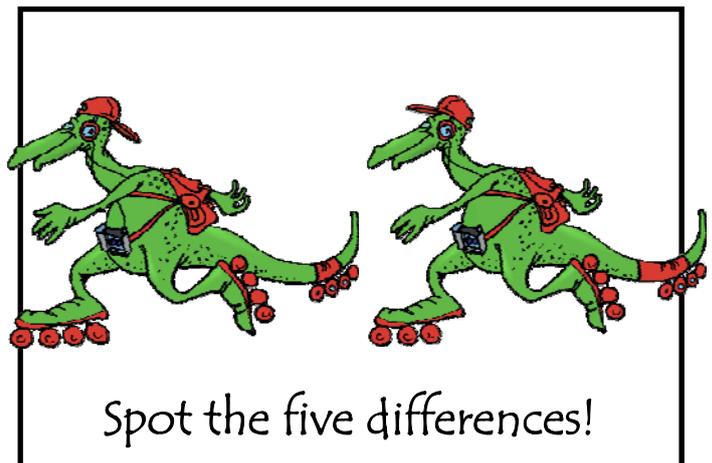


What do you call a boomerang that won't come back?
A stick.

How are false teeth like stars?
They come out at night!



Why was the ant so confused?
Because all its uncles were "ants".



Spot the five differences!

Learn More



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.

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

A Beginner's Guide to Ireland's Wild

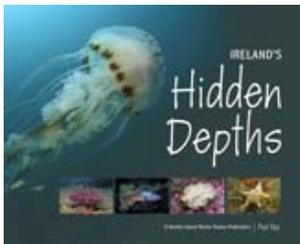
Flowers With the help of this pocket-sized guide, beginners of all ages will be introduced to the many common wild flowers found around Ireland. 206pp

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

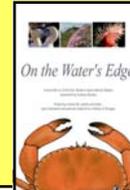


Sea Life DVD:

"On the Water's Edge"

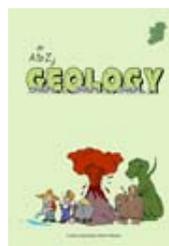
Produced by Sherkin Island Marine Station, the DVD 'On the Water's Edge', features a short film on life beside the sea.

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

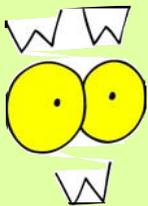
Only €8.00 inc postage



"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:

Hermit Crab: <https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/1169>

Sharks Teeth: <https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/discover-fish/sharks/>

Thrift or Sea Pink: http://www.wildflowersofireland.net/plant_detail.php?id_flower=284&wildflower=Thrift

Seashore: <https://www.nationalaquarium.ie/education.html>
<https://www.marine.ie/Home/site-area/areas-activity/education-outreach/explorers-education-programme?language=en>

Cork Sports Partnership: www.activecork.ie www.corksports.ie

Kelp Forests: <http://www.seaweed.ie/algae/laminaria.php>

Walk on the Wildside: <https://sherkinisland.ie/explore>

Common Lizard: <https://thehsi.org/native-reptiles-and-amphibians/common-lizard/>
<https://irelandswildlife.com/common-lizard-lacerta-vivipara/>

Some Myths About Bees: <https://pollinators.ie/debunking-some-myths-about-bees/>

An Post and Electric Vehicles: www.anpost.com
<https://www.irishtimes.com/business/retail-and-services/every-an-post-delivery-in-dublin-city-centre-now-emission-free-1.4165070>

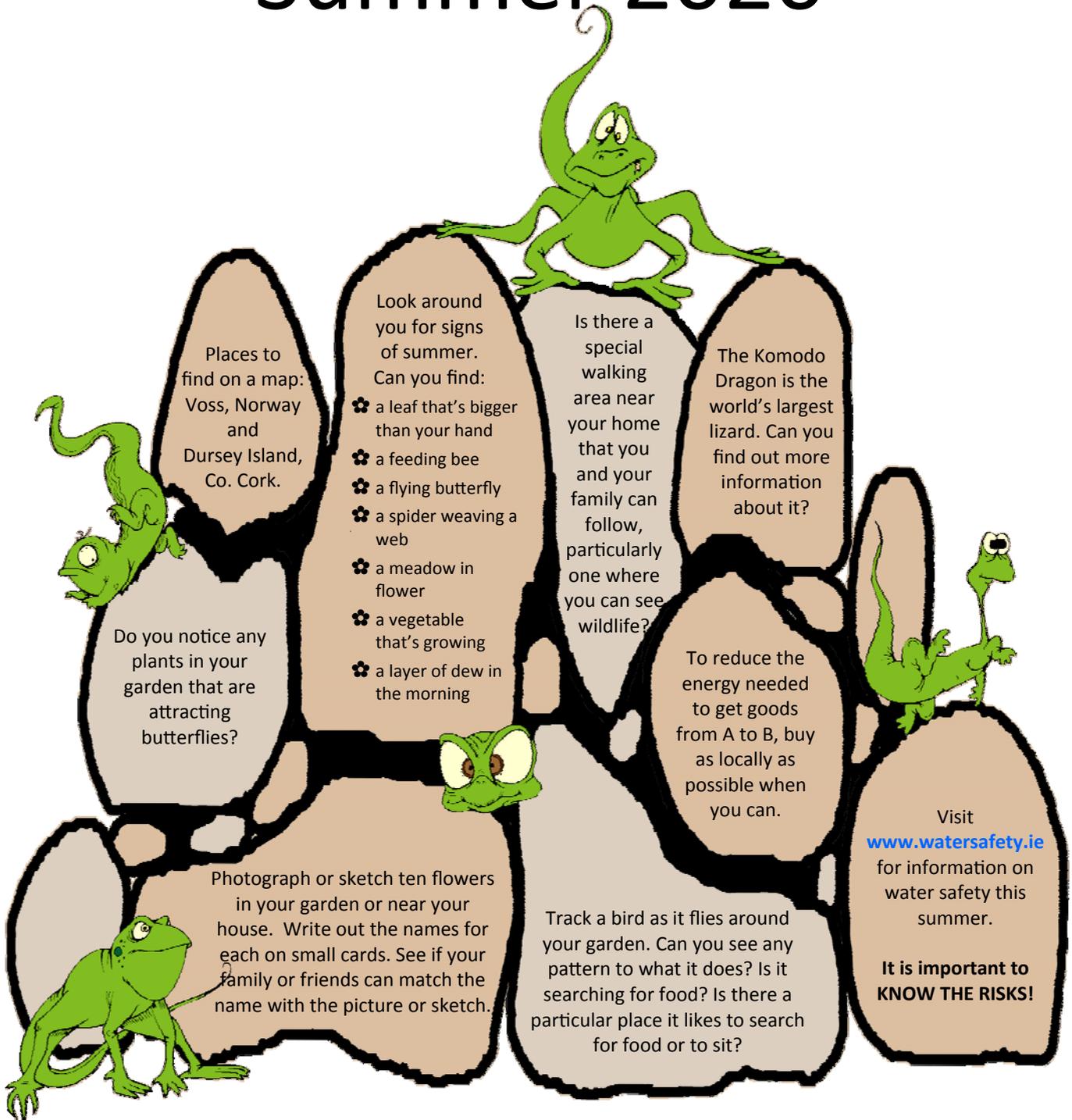
Teenage Dogs Acting Like Teenagers: <https://www.ncl.ac.uk/press/articles/latest/2020/05/teenagedogs/>

Good News for Some Koalas: <https://www.koalahospital.org.au/>

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

Nature's Noticeboard

Summer 2020



Sherkin Island Marine Station would like to thank the following for their help with this newsletter, especially Bord Bia, Carla Fagan, John Joyce, Paul Kay, Michael Ludwig, Eimear Murphy, Jackie Murphy, Robbie Murphy, Barry O'Connell, Jez Wickens and Elaine R. Wilson.

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



We appreciate support from the EPA toward the newsletter.

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Template for
"A Shiny Lizard"
on page 11

