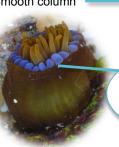
### Beadlet anemone (Actinia equina)

### Red, orange, green or brown jelly-like blob

Find it: across shore, and in damp places

Tentacles – pulled in when out of the water or disturbed

Smooth column



Called 'beadlet'
because of the bright blue
'beads' often seen on
top of the column

### A sponge (Hymeniacidon perlevis)

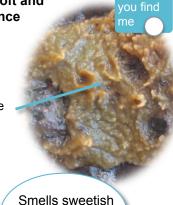
Orange, yellow or red, soft and squidgy looking substance

**Find it:** lower shore grows on rocks and other species

Irregular volcano shape holes

### Similar species:

Breadcrumb sponge (Halichondria panicea) has uniformly spaced volcano holes



but vaguely yucky

too!

Tick if

# The Seashore Code

Let someone know where you are. Make sure you know what the weather and tides will be like.

Seashore Code image used with permission





Walk carefully over rocks to avoid damage to plants and animals.

Do not take living plants or animals home. Take only photographs.





Take your litter home with you!

Photographs by Ben Porter and Hannah Hereward, 2016. Lee Bay illustration by Abi Joy Bowen, 2016. Researched and produced by Hannah Hereward. 2016.

Report anything unusual that you find but do not touch if you are not sure it is safe.

replace any stone or seaweed exactly as you found it.



More Resources to help you make the most of your trip to the shore can be found on our website

WWW.MBA.AC.UK/LEARNINGZONE







Can you find 10 of the most common marine species of Lee Bay?

For best searching head down as the tide is going out and look among and under the rocks. Most species prefer living round rocks and in pools or damp crevices.

Keep an eye on the tide.

Find out more about marine life at www.marlin.ac.uk

### Bladder wrack (Fucus vesiculosus)

A green seaweed dark green when wet, black when dry, 10-20cm long (max 1m)

Prominent Paired bladders mid-rib (air sacs)



The air bladders help the seaweed float in water



### Irish moss (Chondrus crispus)



### A dark purple / red seaweed

Flat leaves (fronds) - do not curl up into a channel

Tips may look iridescent blue when under water

Find it: middle/low shore, attached to rocks and in pools

Used to thicken icecream and in brewing beer

### Similar species:

False Irish moss (*Mastocarpus stellatus*) has fronds that curl up into channel.

## Thick or common top shell (Phorcus lineatus)

Dark green, grey or black shell with thin browny red zig-zag markings and six even whorls

Find it: middle shore



Round opening

Has a tooth like

mother-of-pearl inside

Top often worn (exposing mother-of-pearl)

### Dog Whelk (Nucella Iapillus)

They
eat limpets by
boring a hole in
their shell and
sucking out the
flesh

White, grey, brown or yellow shell Find it: middle/low shore



### Flat top shell (Gibbula umbilicalis)

Flattish shell with narrow greengrey stripes and broad red-purple diagonal stripes

Find it: across shore

Used by scientists to warn of high mercury levels in the sea

tiny hole (umbilicus) next to main round opening

## Common limpet (Patella vulgata) and Black-footed limpet (Patella depressa)

### Grey, white or yellowish tinted shell

**Find it:** across shore, usually: Larger and taller – nearer high tide Smaller and flatter – nearer low tide

Limpets leave marks on the rocks where they graze central or slightly offcentre point

ridges from point to base



Sometimes

blue-rayed

limpets live in

Tick if

you find

### Cuvie - a kelp (Laminaria hyperborea)

#### Golden / dark brown seaweed

**Find it:** at very low tide, or washed up

Stem (stipe): stiff and rough, often covered in small red seaweeds

Leaves (fronds) smooth, wide and split

ered in small red the holdfast (anchor)

up to 3.5m

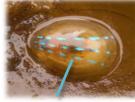
### Blue-rayed limpet (Patina pellucida)

Translucent yellowy orange shell, max 2cm

long - normally smaller

Find it: on kelp - at low tide (or washed up)

These limpets mostly like to munch kelp for their lunch



Iridescent blue stripes along shell