

Nature's Web

Issue No. 64

Winter 2021

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Image courtesy of Susan Murphy Wickens

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Editor's Page

Storm Barra brought widespread severe and damaging winds and heavy rain across Ireland on Tuesday 7th and early on Wednesday 8th December, 2021. Met Éireann's automated weather station, situated at the Marine Station on Sherkin Island, recorded a wind gust of 135km/h and a mean wind speed of 111km/h on Tuesday, just shy of its all-time station record of 113km/h on 12th February 2014. Impacts were felt across the country, with fallen trees nationwide and reports of spot flooding in areas, power outages to almost 60,000 premises and travel disruption with several road closures and delays and cancellations to bus, rail, air and ferry services.

Storm Barra is the second named storm in the 2021/2022 winter season. If there is another storm this winter, visit <https://www.met.ie/latest-reports/observations> where you will find hourly updates from the automated stations around Ireland.



Image courtesy of Robbie Murphy

A view from Sherkin Island during Storm Barra.

Storm Barra		Maximum Wind Gusts
Station	County	km/h
Sherkin Island	Cork	135
Mace Head	Galway	133
Valentia Observatory	Kerry	130
Roches Point	Cork	120
Newport Furnace	Mayo	120

The highest wind gusts in Ireland for Storm Barra and Sherkin Island made the headlines!

AS GAELGE! 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/leon-dulra/>

Haddock and Dublin Bay Prawn Chowder with Leeks



Photo courtesy of www.bordbia.ie

What you need:

- 300g haddock fillets, boned & skinned
- 150g smoked haddock fillets, boned, skinned & undyed if possible
- 200g Dublin Bay prawns
- 1½ tablesp. olive oil
- 2 medium leeks, cleaned & thinly sliced
- 2 garlic cloves, peeled & finely chopped
- Knob of butter
- 3 thyme sprigs (lemon thyme if available), plus extra to garnish
- 1 bay leaf
- 650g potatoes, peeled & diced into 2 cm cubes
- 700ml fish or vegetable stock
- ½ teasp. chilli flakes
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 3 tablesp. crème fraîche
- Chives, to garnish

What to do:

To make the chowder: Heat a tablespoon of the oil and a knob of butter in a large sauce pan over a medium heat and fry the leeks and garlic for about 3 minutes. Add the thyme sprigs, bay leaf and potatoes and cook for another minute or two. Pour in the stock. Bring to the boil. Cover, reduce to a simmer and cook for 8-10 minutes until the potatoes are almost cooked. The liquid should have thickened slightly. Scatter in the chilli flakes and season with a little salt and black pepper.

Cut the fresh and smoked haddock into 3 cm pieces. Season the haddock and prawns then add them to the sauce pan and gently press down into the broth so that the fish is only just submerged. Cover and simmer very gently for about 5 minutes or until the fish is cooked. You will know it is cooked when the haddock flakes easily. Timing will depend on the thickness of the fish.

To serve: Take the sauce pan off the heat and remove the thyme sprigs and bay leaves. Still off the heat, spoon in the crème fraîche and gently swirl around in the broth until it looks creamy. Add the chives and serve with brown soda bread.

Brought to you by Bord Bia www.bordbia.ie

Welcome to the Winter Edition of Nature's Web!



Dear Reader,

Welcome to the Winter 2021 issue of Nature's Web. This issue is all about the cold and animals that have adapted to living in cold conditions. Sheep are animals that literally wear their woolly coats on their back. Find out about sheep and the uses for their wool and what breeds are farmed in Ireland. There is also an opportunity to make your very own pompom sheep. See if you can identify the animals in "An Avalanche of Animals" quiz. Read about glaciers and what exactly they are and while on the theme, test your knowledge by filling in the A to Z of Snow and Ice.

Check out nature news from around the world on page 10 and enjoy a giggle with jokes on page 11.

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

Susan

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Black John - the Bogus Pirate

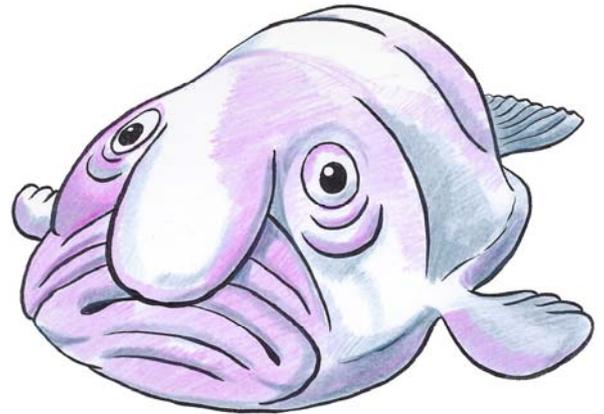


Life and Death in Darkness

By John Joyce

Avast there, Mateys! Find out about the weird and wonderful creatures deep down in the Earth's oceans.

Images & text copyright John Joyce



Sunlight cannot reach the bottom of the deep oceans. In shallow coastal seas and the upper regions of open water however, enough light penetrates to provide the energy seaweeds or microscopic floating plants need to grow. Scientists call this 'The Sunlight Zone' or 'Euphotic Zone' and it extends down to around two hundred metres depth.

Below this, extending down to a thousand metres, is the 'Twilight Zone' or 'Mesopelagic Zone'. This is shallow enough for some light to reach, but so deep that marine animals start adapting to the dim light in all sorts of interesting ways.

Below a thousand metres depth, depending on the clarity of the water and the angle of the Sun, daylight fades into constant darkness.

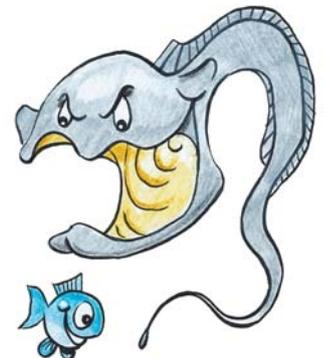
But, just because there is no light, does not mean there is no life! A host of creatures have evolved over millions of years to live and thrive in the deep, dark open ocean.

The 'Dumbo Octopus', of which there are fifteen known species, lives at depths of around four kilometres! Unlike Walt Disney's famous cartoon flying elephant, after which it is named, it is quite small. Its body is only the size of a tennis ball and, like Dumbo, it uses its ear-like fins to get about.



The poor Blobfish has the dubious honour of being voted 'The World's Ugliest Animal' by the Ugly Animal Preservation Society. The Blobfish lives at the incredible depth of over a kilometre off the coast of Australia, where the pressure is 120 times greater than at the surface. To survive in this extreme environment, the Blobfish has evolved to having no swim bladder and hardly any skeleton, both of which would be crushed by the pressure on its body.

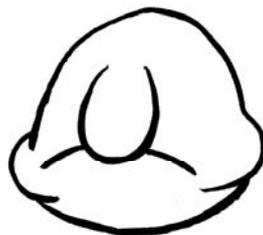
While the frightening 'Black Scabbardfish' looks extremely dangerous it is, in fact, very tasty to eat. This has made it more danger from overfishing than many deep water species. Annual catches by commercial fishing boats reach up to 14,000 tonnes and populations are declining in some areas of the North Atlantic. This is due to its high commercial value. In fact, the Marine Conservation Society ranks this species as number five out of its five species in most need of conservation.



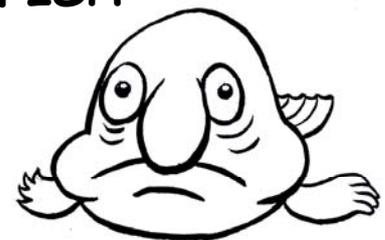
HOW TO DRAW A BLOBFISH



Draw the body...



the mouth nose...



eyes and fins!

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

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Sheep

English Name: Sheep Scientific Name: *Ovis aries* Irish Name: Caora

Sheep are one of the first animals to be domesticated by humans and belong to the same family of mammals as goats, antelope, bison, buffalo and cows. They are ruminant and like most ruminant animals they have two-toed hooves and stomachs which have four separate compartments. Their special digestive system helps them get the most energy from their diet of plant-based food, such as grass and wild plants. Sheep are usually bred for their wool, milk or meat. Being a mostly gentle animal, some are even kept as pets. The life span of sheep is typically 10-12 years.

The collective noun for a group of sheep is a **flock**. A male sheep is known as a **ram**, a female is a **ewe** and their young is a **lamb**. Depending on the breed, they usually produce one to two lambs per year and these are usually born in the Spring.



Sheep Breeds

There are many domesticated breeds of sheep around the world. In Ireland, the five main breeds are Belclare, Charollais, Texel, Suffolk and Vendeen, but there are many other breeds such as the Galway Sheep (Ireland's only native sheep), the Blackface Mountain Sheep and the Mayo Connemara Sheep.

Some sheep have traits that are more suited to lowland and some are more suited to upland. For example the Blackface Mountain sheep are hardy and are able to withstand the cold, wind and rain of the mountains. Other breeds might find these conditions too harsh.

The face and wool colour of a sheep varies from breed to breed. Wool comes in three main types: fine, medium and coarse and can be from pure white to dark brown/black in colour. Both male and female sheep can have horns but not all breeds do.

Though there are many breeds of domesticated sheep, there are still undomesticated sheep in the wild, such as Bighorn Sheep, Dall Sheep and Argali (or Mountain Sheep).



Shepherding the Flock

A person that looks after sheep is called a shepherd.

Shepherds carry a long stick with a curved hook on the end, known as a crook, to catch sheep. Shepherds also train dogs to help them herd their flock of sheep and they can make a very skilled team. The most popular breed of dog for herding is a Border Collie.



Winter Woollies

Sheep have a thick coat of wool that keeps them warm in winter, and dry on wet days thanks to a natural oil in the wool that repels water. Sheep are usually sheared

once a year, typically in summer, using an electric or manual clippers.

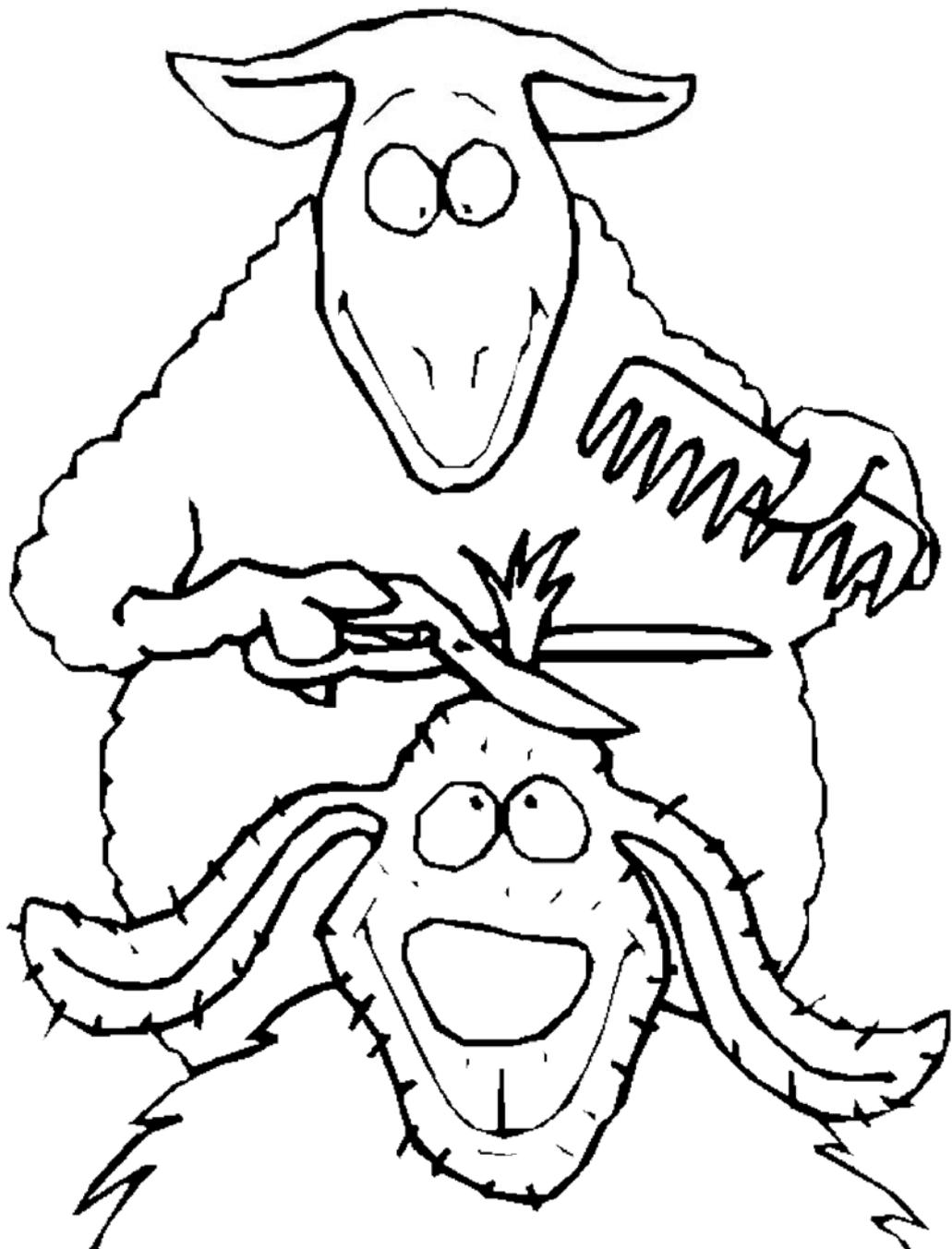
It is a skilled job and in many parts of the world there are shearing competitions. The current world record has been set by Stuart Connor, who sheared 872 strong wool lambs in nine hours at Trefrank Farm in Cornwall, UK, July 2021—that averages almost 97 lambs per hour.

The wool from sheep has a number of uses. For thousands of years, humans have used wool to keep them warm. Once spun into a yarn or thread, it can be knitted into sweaters and sock or woven fabric for coats, suits and blankets. Wool is also a great insulation for houses and is often used to insulate attics or woven to create carpets.

To produce yarn for knitting and weaving, it is washed, carded and spun into yarn. Washing removes any dirt or debris, carding, or combing, straightens the fibres making them easier to spin into yarn. Yarn can then be dyed to produce a desired colour.



SHEEP SHEARING!



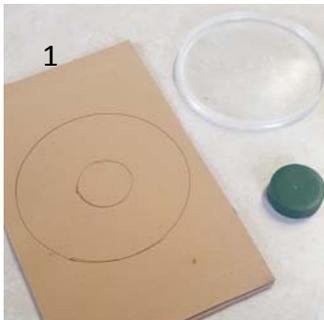
Activity Page



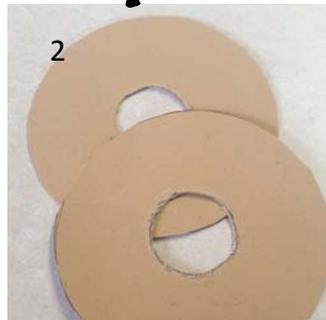
You will need:

- Wool
- Card
- Scissors
- Pencil
- Pipe Cleaners
- Marker
- Glue

Pom-pom Sheep



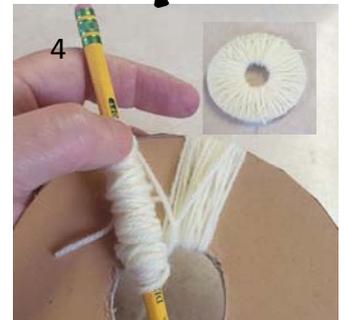
1. Lay a piece of card on top of another. Draw a large circle and a small circle on a piece of card and cut out. Repeat for



2. The larger the circle the larger the pom-pom. Make sure the centre hole is big enough to feed wool through.



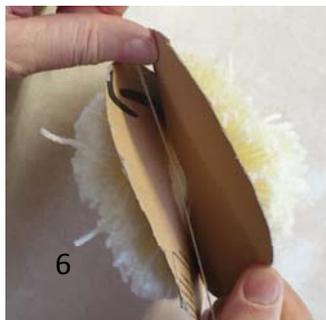
3. The wool will likely be in a ball. Wrap some wool around a pencil and it will be easier to work with.



4. Keep wrapping wool around the circle of card until it is all covered. More wool makes a fuller pom-pom.



5. This part is tricky. Pull back a little wool and squeeze a scissors between the two pieces of card. Cut the wool all around the edge but take care not to pull the wool out of centre circle.



6. Cut a piece of wool and wrap it around the wool, between the two pieces of card. Tie it tightly.



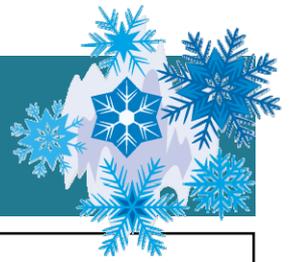
7. Wrap one of the pipe cleaners around the centre and tie to secure it. Repeat with another pipe cleaner. You will be left with four ends and these will become the legs. Remove the card and fluff up the pom-pom.



8. Arrange the pipe cleaners so that they are positioned where the legs would be. If they are too long, bend them up and twist them around themselves. Create a face for the sheep and glue it on.

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Animal Quiz



An "AVALANCHE" of Animals

All but one of these animals has adapted to living in cold climates. They have all been caught in an avalanche of snow in the box on the right. Can you find each one and then identify the animal that doesn't belong in a cold climate?

Reindeer

These have the largest antlers of all deer species.

Elephant Seal

The male of this animal has a snout similar to an elephant's trunk.

Beluga Whale

The Beluga whale is found in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions.

Penguin

These flightless birds are at home in Antarctica but not in the Arctic.

Snow Leopard

Snow Leopards are known as "ghosts of the mountains".

Dall Sheep

These wild sheep can be found in the mountain ranges of Alaska.

Moose

The antlers of the moose are large and palm-shaped.

Sea Otter

This marine mammal is a member of the weasel family and has a thick fur and webbed feet and whiskers.

Snowy Owl

This large, all-white bird lives in the Arctic.

Hippopotamus

The Hippopotamus is a semi-aquatic animal and are one of the heaviest animals.

Arctic Fox

The Arctic Fox is mostly meat-eating, relying on the presence of small animals to survive.

Walrus

The walrus has long tusks and uses them to haul itself out of the water and the break holes in the ice.

Polar Bear

Polar Bears live near the Arctic and have thick fur to keep them warm.



Answers on page 11



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Glaciers



Glaciers and rock outcrops in Marie Byrd Land, Antarctica, seen from NASA's DC-8 aircraft during Operation IceBridge

Glaciers



Glaciers are large masses of moving ice and are created when fallen snow compacts, squeezing the layers below, turning them into solid ice. Found in places with high snow fall in winter and where temperatures are cool in the summer, most glaciers are in the polar regions, though they are found all over the world, from Antarctica to Greenland, North America to South America and even on snow-capped mountains in Africa. Around 10% of the Earth's land surface is covered in glaciers and they store about 70% of the Earth's freshwater.

There are many types of glaciers, including ice sheets, valley glaciers, ice caps and mountain glaciers. A glacier moves outwards and downwards under the pressure of its own weight and with the help of gravity. Some glaciers move more quickly than others. Lambert Glacier in Antarctica, which is an ice sheet, is the largest glacier in the world, measuring 400 km by 100 km.

Ireland and Glaciers

During the last Ice Age, Ireland was covered in glaciers and though the ice melted thousands of years ago, there is still evidence of these glaciers in the landscape. Glaciers scrap along the ground as they move, eroding and marking the floor and sides. They have formed features such as **moraines** (mounds of material such as rocks and boulders, left behind by a melted glacier), **drumlins** (teardrop-shaped hills), **corries** (horseshoe-shaped valleys) and **eskers** (ridges).

Climate Change & Melting Glaciers

The Earth goes through cycles of warm and cold periods and so glaciers have come and gone over thousands and millions of years. Though it is not unusual for a glacier to melt, it is the rate at which the glaciers have melted in recent times that has caused alarm. Rapidly melting glaciers have a knock-on effect, disturbing the local ecosystem and raising sea levels around the world. The melting of glaciers is a warning to us all about the effects of climate change and the rapid warming of our planet.

To show how some glaciers have changed within the last century, in Glacier National Park, Montana, USA, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) started the *Repeat Photography Project* in 1997. Having searched Glacier National Park's archives for images of the many glaciers in the park, the USGS scientists rephotographed them from the exact same vantage point. It is only in the late summer season that the glaciers can be clearly seen, and photographed.

Rephotographing the many glaciers in the park has showing a real decline in the size of the glaciers. An example is shown in the photographs below of Shepard Glacier. The top image was taken in 1910 and the bottom image in 2010. The glacier is now less than 25 acres in size and is therefore no longer considered an active glacier. As the park's glaciers melt, the effects will be felt far downstream. Glaciers store about 70% of the world's freshwater. They regulate stream temperatures and maintain stream flow during late summer and drought periods when other sources are depleted. Without glacial meltwater, summer water temperatures will increase and may stress temperature sensitive species, such as aquatic insects and native trout.



Shepard Glacier 1910



Shepard Glacier 2010

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The World Around Us



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

Himalayan Glaciers

Scientists from the University of Leeds in the UK have been studying glaciers in the Himalayas and have found that ice is now being lost from them at a rate at least ten times higher than the average rate over past centuries. This rate of loss has only emerged within the last few decades, and has been occurring at the same time as the climate change caused by humans. After Antarctica and the Arctic, the Himalayas has the third largest amount of glacier ice in the world. The accelerate melting of the glaciers will hugely affect the river systems below them and the millions and millions of people that depend on these systems for food and energy.



Have a giggle with the Comedy Wildlife Photos

For some light-hearted fun, check out this year’s Comedy Wildlife Photos at:
<https://www.comedywildlifephoto.com/>



An Egyptian Vulture sighted in Roscommon

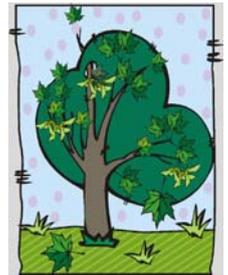
On New Year’s Eve, Owen Murphy, a National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS) warden for Lough Rea and the Mid-Shannon Callows in Roscommon, spotted an Egyptian Vulture. His attention was drawn to the bird because of its unusual flight pattern and when he got a closer look at it, he confirmed the identity of the unusual visitor. The same species of bird was seen last summer in Donegal, though it’s not known if they were actually the same bird. The NPWS says the bird does not pose a threat to the public or to livestock.



Image courtesy of Olga Orina (CC BY-SA 4.0): https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:egyptian_vulture_at_De_Wildt_Cheetah_and_Wildlife_Centre_south_Africa.jpg

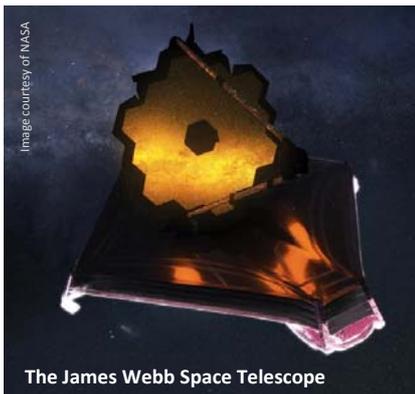
Help Easy Treesie to achieve their goal

Easy Treesie is an organisation founded by Orla Farrell. Its mission is to restore one million trees to Ireland’s environment with the help of Ireland’s one million school children and their communities by the 2023-2024 planting season. Now in its third challenging planting season, Easy Treesie is on track to reach its goal. If you would like more information or to become involved, visit www.easytreesie.com



The James Webb Space Telescope

On 25th December 2021, an Ariane 5 rocket launched from the Guiana Space Centre in Kourou, French Guiana. On board was the James Webb Space Telescope (sometimes called JWST or Webb), a large infrared telescope with a 6.5 metre primary mirror. It is the world’s largest, most powerful, and most complex space science telescope ever built.



The James Webb Space Telescope

Once fully operational, the observatory will study every phase of cosmic history — from within our solar system to the most distant observable galaxies in the early universe.

For the telescope to fit into the rocket, it had to fold up. Once deployed into space, it was unfolded and is now in preparation for science operations.

Webb is an international programme led by NASA with its partners, ESA (European Space Agency) and the Canadian Space Agency.



Image courtesy of (NASA/Chris Gunn)

The launching the Ariane 5 rocket on 25th December 2021 with the telescope on board.

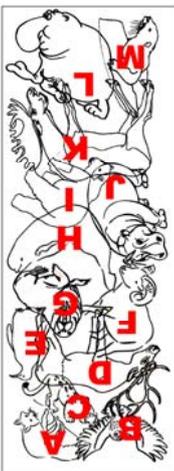
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Fun Page

How much did you learn?

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

- 1 How many trees does Easy Treesie want to plant in Ireland by the 2023-2024 planting season?
- 2 Sheep have how many toes on each hoof?
- 3 What storm hit Ireland at the beginning of December 2021?
- 4 What is a shepherd's stick called?
- 5 How much of the Earth's freshwater is stored in glaciers?
- 6 In the A to Z of Snow and Ice, "B" stands for what?
- 7 In December 2021, in which county did Owen Murphy spot an Egyptian Vulture?
- 8 Where is the Beluga Whale found?
- 9 Which fish was voted the world's ugliest fish?
- 10 Where is the third largest area of glacial ice in the world?
- 11 How big is the primary mirror on the James Webb Space Telescope?
- 12 What natural fibre keeps sheep and humans warm?



HOW MUCH DID YOU LEARN? 1. One million; 2. Two; 3. Storm Barra; 4. Crook; 5. About 70%; 6. Black ice; 7. Co. Roscommon; 8. Arctic or Sub-Arctic waters; 9. The Blobfish; 10. The Himalayas; 11. 6.5 metres wide; 12. Wool.

A TO Z OF SNOW AND ICE: 1. Night; 2. Polar Bear; 3. Visibility; 4. Yeti; 5. Cold; 6. Glacier; 7. Luge; 8. Winter; 9. Avalanches; 10. Hailstones; 11. Quilt; 12. Zero; 13. Mammoths; 14. Overcoat; 15. Thaw; 16. Black ice; 17. Knitwear; 18. Snowflake; 19. extinct; 20. Earth; 21. Rain; 22. Drift; 23. Underwater; 24. Jack Frost; 25. Freezer; 26. Iceberg.

AN AVALANCH OF ANIMALS: A=Arctic Fox; B=Snowy Owl; C=Snow Leopard; D=Reindeer; E=Penguin; F=Dall Sheep; G=Walrus; H=Beluga Whale; I=Polar Bear; J=Hippopotamus (Odd one out); K=Moose; L=Elephant Seal; M=Sea Otter.



Image courtesy of Alan D. Wilson www.naturespicsonline.com

Think of a Title

Can you think of a caption for this photograph of a Snow Goose taken in British Columbia, Canada?

Nature Jokes



Why did the cloud stay at home?
It felt under the weather.

What's a snowman's favourite food?
Carrot soup.



What do you get if you cross a sheep with a kangaroo?
A woolly jumper!

What falls in winter but never gets hurt?
Snow.

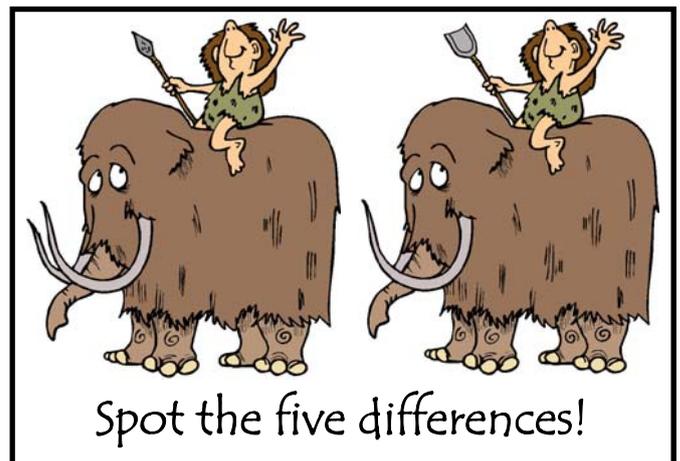


Why isn't it hard to collect rubbish off the beach?
You just pick it up as you go along.

What can you catch with your eyes closed?
A cold.



What do you call someone who steals a glacier?
An iceberglar!



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Learn More



Only €2.95 each including postage or €12.00 (plus €3.40 p&p) for all eight!

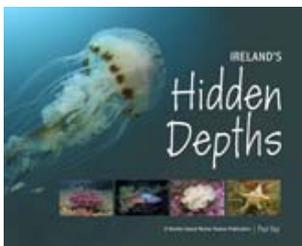
Sherkin Island Marine Station has published a range of colouring books, guides and activity books for children. Each 32-page *Colouring & Guide Book* gives you the chance to colour, identify and learn about the wildlife around Ireland. *Safety Sam's Activity Book* is filled with activities to encourage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

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

Only €8.50 inc postage



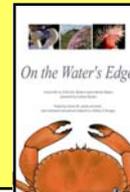
Ireland's Hidden Depths is another Sherkin Island Marine Station publication. Ireland's amazing marine life, glorious kelp forests and spectacular undersea scenery are featured in over 200 spectacular photographs by nature photographer Paul Kay. 277 x 227 mm 160 pps



Only €16.00 including postage

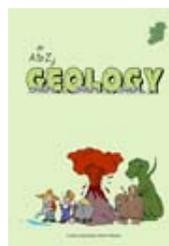
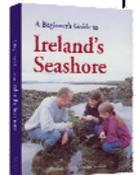
Sea Life DVD: "On the Water's Edge"

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.



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

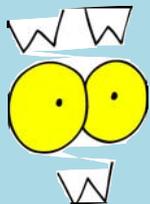


"An A to Z of Geology" explores the fascinating world of rocks and geology - a world of volcanoes, tsunamis, earthquakes, diamonds, gold and even dinosaurs!

Produced by Sherkin Island Marine Station, in association with the Geological Survey of

Only €5.99 plus €2.50 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.
(Prices correct at time of uploading—please check website for up-to-date prices)



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:

Storm Barra: www.met.ie <https://www.met.ie/new-storm-names-announced-for-2021-2022>

Black John - the Bogus Pirate: <https://australian.museum/learn/animals/fishes/fathead-psychrolutes-aka-mr-blobby/>
<https://oceana.org/marine-life/dumbo-octopus/> <https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/100>
<https://www.facebook.com/BlackJohntheBogusPirate/>

A to Z of Snow and Ice: <https://www.met.ie/cms/assets/uploads/2017/08/YP-Fun-Facts-Hail-Sleet-Snow.pdf>
<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/weather/types-of-weather/snow/how-does-snow-form>
<https://medialibrary.climatecentral.org/extreme-weather-toolkits/snow-ice>

Sheep: <https://www.ifa.ie/sector/sheep/> <https://weavespindye.ie/> <http://www.galwaysheep.ie/>
<http://mayoblackface.com/>

Glaciers: <https://www.nps.gov/glac/index.htm> <https://www.met.ie/why-ice-matters> <https://www.antarcticglaciers.org/>
<https://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/environment-geography/physical-landscape/irelands-physical-landsca/the-formation-of-the-phys/the-work-of-ice/>

Animals in Cold Climates: <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/nature/habitats/article/polar>
<https://wwf.ca/stories/4-arctic-species-depend-ice/> <https://www.antarctica.gov.au/about-antarctica/animals/>

Himalayan Glaciers: <https://www.leeds.ac.uk/news-environment/news/article/4991/himalayan-glaciers-melting-at-exceptional-rate>

Egyptian Vulture: <https://www.rte.ie/news/2022/0101/1269427-egyptian-vulture/> <https://4vultures.org/vultures/egyptian-vulture/>

Comedy Wildlife Photography Awards: <https://www.comedywildlifephotography.com/>

Easy Treesie: <https://easytreesie.com/>

The James Webb Space Telescope: <https://jwst.nasa.gov/>

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

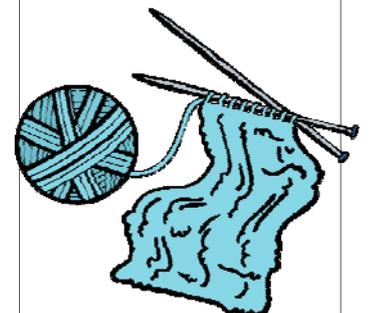
Wordsearch



Nature's Web Winter 2021 Wordsearch

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

- Avalanche
- Beluga Whale
- Blobfish
- Bord Bia
- Climate Change
- Comedy Wildlife
- Easy Treesie
- Egyptian Vulture
- Glaciers
- Himalayas
- Iceberg
- James Webb Telescope
- Pompom Sheep
- Sheep
- Snow and Ice
- Storm Barra
- Twilight Zone
- Wool



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

(OVER,DOWN,DIRECTION): Avalanche (9,17,NW); Beluga Whale (6,11,N); Blobfish (7,9,N); Bord Bia (7,4); Climate Change (15,1,S); Comedy Wildlife (17,2,SW); Easy Treesie (17,14,W); Egyptian Vulture (18,15,N); Glaciers (6,12,N); Himalayas (2,2); Iceberg (1,11,SE); James Webb Telescope (18,18,W); Pompom Sheep (14,13,N); Sheep (4,17,N); Snow and Ice (8,15); Storm Barra (16,1,S); Twilight Zone (17,3,S); Wool (4,3,SW).

Nature's Noticeboard

Winter 2021



Sherkin Island Marine Station would like to thank everyone who helped with this newsletter, especially Bord Bia, John Joyce, Michael Ludwig, Robbie Murphy, Jez Wickens and Alan D. Wilson.

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



We appreciate support from the EPA toward the newsletter.

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