

NORTH DEVON COASTAL CREATURES



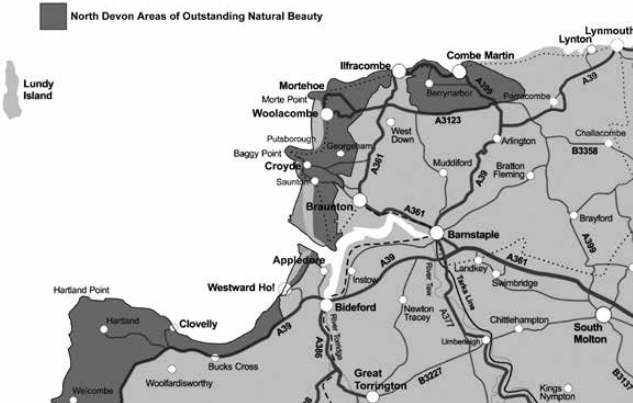
WATERS



SPOTTER GUIDE SPOTTER GUIDE SPOTTER GUIDE



Enjoy using this Coastal Creatures spotter guide as it will lead you to some of the best wildlife found along the coast. Collect points as you spot each species, land form or element of coastal life, they are graded on their difficulty, then add them up to see how many you get by the end of your visit to the North Devon Coast AONB. How many can you spot?



The North Devon Coast Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is a stunning coastal area which is nationally protected for the beauty of its landscape. It covers 171 km² of the coastal landscape including special places such as Combe Martin, Lee Bay, Woolacombe, Croyde, Saunton, Braunton Burrows, Westward Hol and the Hartland Peninsula. Learn more on our website: www.northdevon-aonb.org.uk

Coastal Creatures was a coastal education project by the North Devon Coast AONB funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

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TOTAL SCORE:

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Share your score by contacting us on Facebook or Twitter @ExploreTheCoast

NORTH DEVON
COAST

ROCKY-SHORE

AREAS OF OUTSTANDING
NATURAL BEAUTY



1. ROCKY SHORE

The rocky shore is one of the most extreme gradients of environmental change. Covered twice a day by the sea, the jewel encrusting species that live here are a hardy bunch! Good places for rockpooling are Westward Ho!, Lee Bay, Croyde and Combe Martin.



This section was researched and written by the rockpooling club from Combe Martin Primary School.



2. GREEN SHORE CRAB

(Carcinus maenas)

This is one of the most common crab species and is usually found under rocks and in rock pools. They can grow up to 8cm across the carapace (shell) with five distinctive points from the edge of its back to the eye. They can give a 'good' nip so hold the crab either side of the carapace!



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3. EDIBLE CRAB

(Cancer pagurus)

Often found under rocks or in crevices from the middle to lower shore. This crab has a distinctive orange-brown pasty shaped carapace with large black tipped pincers. The carapace can grow to 25cm. Larger adults can crush open mussel shells so, fingers don't stand a chance. Be careful!



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4. VELVET SWIMMING CRAB

(Necora puber)

These crabs are typically found further down the beach towards the low water mark under rocks in pools. They have bright red eyes and flattened back legs which are used as paddles for swimming. These crabs are fast moving predators and tend to pinch if you try to pick them up. Be careful and use a net!



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5. MONTAGU'S CRAB

(Xantho hydrophilus)

Found mainly from the middle to lower shore under rocks in pools. Although the carapace is not usually larger than 7cm across, these crabs have large powerful pincers commonly with black tips and a brown carapace.



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6. RISSO'S CRAB

(Xantho pilipes)

Often mistaken as a Montagu's crab. The easiest way to tell them apart is the fringing hair on the Risso's crab's legs. They are also often a lighter colour with marbling across the carapace.



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7. HERMIT CRAB

(Pagurus bernhardus)

Commonly found all over the rocky shore in pools. They are commonly orange-brown in colour and favour shells that match their surroundings. If they sense danger, they recoil into the shell and wait. Sit quietly next to a pool and observe their behaviour.



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8. COMMON PRAWN

(Palaemon serratus)

Often found in groups under rocks in pools across the rocky shore. The body is almost transparent with numerous red lines across it. The easiest way to identify them is to look at the legs for yellow bands around the joints. They are curious, so if you keep your hand still near them, they often come to investigate.



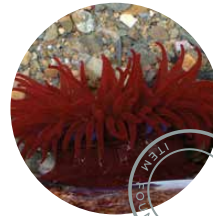
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9. BARNACLE

(Various species)

Barnacles are tiny and found in huge numbers across the rocky shore but mainly at the upper shore. They feed by catching passing food and kicking it into their mouths within the hard case in which they live. When the tide is out, they shut the plates at the opening of their 'house' to stop them dehydrating.



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10. BEADLET ANEMONE

(Actinia equina)

Found all over the rocky shore. They are usually deep red in colour and at low tide resemble a blob of jelly. When covered by water, they have a dense covering of tentacles that reach out for passing food. Around the edge of the tentacles are a ring of blue bulges which are used for defence against other anemones.



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11. STRAWBERRY ANEMONE

(Actinia fragacea)

They live in the mid-lower shore often found clinging to the underside of a rock. They are a similar deep red colour to the beadlet anemone, but with distinctive greenish-yellow spots around the column and are bigger (up to 10cm across).

12. SNAKELOCKS ANEMONE

(Anemonia viridis)

They live in the mid to lower shore, on rocks and in well-lit pools. They are usually either green with purple tips on their 200 tentacles or a grey colour and can grow up to 20cm across.

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13. LIMPET

(Patella spp.)

These are amongst the most common mollusc species on the rocky shore. They are identified by their cone shaped shell. They often create a 'home scar' on the rock's surface which they will travel away from when the tide is in, to graze the algae on the rocks, before returning to their 'home scar' before the tide retreats.

14. EDIBLE PERIWINKLE

(Littorina littorea)

This species can be found all over the rocky shore, often congregating in cracks and gullies in huge numbers. The shell is often black, grey or brown and resembles a land snail.



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15. FLAT PERIWINKLE

(Littorina obtusata)

Commonly found amongst seaweed, they have a smooth shell with flattened spires. They are bright yellow, brown or olive green in colour. The colouration depends on the habitat they're in, often yellow is found towards the upper shore and olive green towards the lower shore.



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16. DOG WHELK *(Nucella lapillus)*

Abundant on rocky shores and looks similar to a snail with a pointier end. This carnivorous sea snail preys on other mollusc species such as mussels and limpets by boring through the shells before devouring the occupant!

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17. BLUE MUSSEL *(Mytilus edulis)*

Mussels usually live in large groups on the rocky shore. They have two halves to their shell and are usually blue or black in colour. They use sticky threads to anchor themselves to the rocks and each other. Lots of animals prey on them such as dog whelks, starfish, crabs and people.

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18. HONEYCOMB WORM *(Sabellaria alveolata)*

The honeycomb reefs are usually found towards the lower shore. Lots of individual worms create tubes to live in by sticking sand grains and shell fragments together. Living next to each other forms a colony of tubes that resembles honeycomb.

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19. SAND MASON WORM *(Lanice conchilega)*

These worms are found on the low shore and glues grains of sand together to create a protective tube to live in. They have finger-like extensions from the top of the tube making them look like a stone tree.

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20. GREEN LEAF WORM *(Eulalia viridis)*

Usually found between or under rocks throughout the shore. This worm is usually dark green with many body segments, each with a pair of legs. This worm is quite often missed because it is hard to spot amongst the seaweed.

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21. COMMON BLENNY *(Lipophrys pholis)*

The common blenny, also known as shanny, is a rockpool fish and has a maximum size of 20cm and feeds on marine invertebrates. The common blenny is found in all three stages of the rocky shore and they live among seaweed and rocks in rock pools. They are commonly brownish-green.

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22. COMMON STARFISH

(Asterias rubens)

Found on the lower shore often near mussel beds and under rocks. Their colour is usually orange or sandy yellow. They typically have the 5 pointed star shape. They can regenerate lost arms, which is handy! Larger individuals are usually found below the low water mark and can grow up to 50cm across.



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23. CUSHION STARFISH

(Asterina gibbosa)

These starfish have short arms and a larger central, squishy body. They are relatively small, up to 5cm across and can most often be found on the underside of overturned rocks. (So don't forget to check the underside of the rocks!) They are often mottled shades of green, brown and orange.



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24. BLADDER WRACK

(Fucus vesiculosus)

This distinctive seaweed is large and greeny-brown with air bladders in pairs or in threes. It's found commonly on the mid shore and the air bladders help it float underwater.



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25. KNOTTED WRACK

(Ascophyllum nodosum)

Large air bladders break up this brown seaweed into sections. Each air bladder represents a year of growth. These seaweeds survive best on sheltered shores. A red seaweed is normally seen growing on knotted wrack.



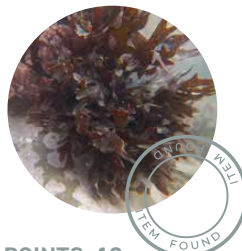
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26. SEA LETTUCE

(Ulva spp.)

Bright green in colour, sea lettuce looks just like its sandwich filling cousin. It's found all over the shore and feels slimy to the touch.



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27. IRISH MOSS

(Chondrus crispus)

You'll need to delve around in rockpools to find this small red seaweed. Its flattened appearance spreads out underwater. Sometimes you can see iridescent (shimmering) blue tips at the end of the fronds.



28. WIREWEED *(Sargassum muticum)*

This long bobbly in appearance seaweed is normally greeny-yellow. In recent years this non-native seaweed has invaded our shores and grown in abundance.

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29. OAR WEED *(Laminaria digitata)*

You can only see this seaweed at a very low tide on the shore. It's a kelp which is a very large and strong type of seaweed. This one has a long stipe (stem) and hand like fronds.

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30. ROCK PIPIT *(Anthus petrosus)*

This small olive-brown coloured bird calls the coast its home. It breeds near rocky shores when you can sometimes see it hopping about.

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31. SALT MARSH & MUD FLATS

These coastal wetlands form in sheltered environments and mainly in estuaries (where rivers meet the sea). The salt marsh hosts a variety of salt tolerant plants often surrounded by mud which is an important feeding habitat for wading birds. These can be found at the Skern and near Crow Point.





32. MARSH SAMPHIRE

(Salicornia europaea)

This succulent plant grows on the salt marsh during the summer months. It's often harvested for its crisp and salty taste which best accompanies fish dishes.

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33. HORNED WRACK

(Fucus ceranoides)

This seaweed is best found in estuaries where salt water and sea water mix. It attaches to hard ground and has inflated fronds which are green in colour.

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34. LAVER SPIRE SHELL

(Peringia ulvae)

These teeny-tiny animals, no bigger than your fingernail live around estuaries. They look like elongated sea snails. You may see them in large patches on the strandline or making trails in the mud.

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35. ESTUARY RAGWORM

(Hediste diversicolor)

The ragworm requires some digging to find as they live within the mud in a U or J shaped burrow. They have many pairs of legs and a red stripe running the length of its body. They are very talented worms as they can both swim and crawl!

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36. COMMON COCKLE

(Cerastoderma edule)

These beautiful ridged shells can be found scattered around coastal areas or buried in the mud. They are white in colour and quite tough. Traditionally cockles were eaten as a treat when you visited the seaside.

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37. OYSTER CATCHER

(Haematopus ostralegus)

This distinctive black wading bird with a bright orange bill and legs, cheeps loudly as it flies over coastal areas. They feed on mussels and cockles meaning that they are commonly seen at the coast.

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38. REDSHANK

(Tringa totanus)

With a bright orange bill with a black tip and bright orange legs, these birds can be seen from afar. Their body is brown with a white underside. They stick their bill into soil and mud to eat animals within.



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39. LAPWING

(Vanellus vanellus)

The lapwing's name comes from their wavering flight pattern. Their white bib, iridescent (shimmering) green and purple feathers and crest on top of their head make them a very distinctive bird.



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40. SHELDUCK

(Tadorna tadorna)

Quack! This big colourful duck has a beautiful white, green and brown pattern on its body and a big red bill. Find them feeding on mudflats, swimming in the water or flying overhead.



POINTS: 10

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41. CURLEW

(Numenius arquata)

This is the largest wading bird in Europe and can easily be spotted by its medium brown body and large down turned bill. When it calls it sounds like "Curr-lew," hence its name.



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42. GREY HERON

(Ardea cinerea)

This is a beautiful tall bird with grey, black and white feathering. They have a wingspan of up to two metres. Sometimes you will see them hunched up or with their neck extended where they are looking for food.



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43. SANDERLING

(Calidris alba)

When the tide goes out this little bird can be seen following the water out and eating all the newly exposed animals in the sand and mud. These birds visit many continents in the world over winter and will travel up to 6,000 miles in the summer to breed in the high Arctic.



44. SAND DUNES

Sand dunes are large hills made of sand and held together by plants. These form behind beaches and contain an incredible range of wildlife. Find them at Northam Burrows, Braunton Burrows, Croyde and Woolacombe.



POINTS: 5

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45. MARRAM GRASS

(Ammophila arenaria)

This plant is a pioneering grass found on sand dunes. They survive well in this hostile environment with their rolled leaves, which help to trap water and long roots which allow it to survive in strong winds and shifting sands.



POINTS: 5

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46. BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL

(Lotus corniculatus)

Also known as 'bacon and eggs' due to the three petals being yellow and orange, this plant gets its name from the seed which looks like a bird's foot!



POINTS: 10

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47. DUNE PANSY

(Viola tricolor)

This beautiful wild flower can show a variety of colours on the 5 petals from yellow-oranges to purple-blues.



48. EVENING PRIMROSE

(Oenothera biennis)

This tall plant has large bowl-like flowers of varying colours which normally open up in the evening during spring and summer.

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49. SEA STOCK

(Matthiola sinuata)

This rare plant has beautiful purple flowers and hairy green-grey leaves. It can grow to a height of 50cm tall. You'll have to be quick to see it as it only flowers between June and August.

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50. GORSE

(Ulex spp.)

Gorse is a shrub and can be found all over the coast. You'll easily recognise it from its bright yellow flowers, even in winter and its sharp needle-like leaves. The flowers have a distinctive coconut scent.

POINTS: 5

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51. SEA SPURGE

(Euphorbia paralias)

This plant has thick fleshy leaves which help it retain water. The plant grows in thin tall towers as long spiral stems with a green flower at the top.

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52. VIPER'S BUGLOSS

(Echium vulgare)

This towering plant has vivid blue flowers growing up the stem. Be careful not to touch it as it can irritate the skin. Ironically it was once used as anti-venom for snakes!

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53. WILD THYME

(Thymus serpyllum)

You'll smell the fragrant scent of this herbaceous plant before you see it as it creates a blanket of tiny pinky-purple flowers during the summer months with small green leaves.

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54. COMMON SPOTTED-ORCHID

(Dactylorhiza fuchsii)

This is just one of 56-native species in the UK and is the most common. These flowers are in a cone shaped cluster and are densely packed on the top of a stem.



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55. WATER GERMANDER

(Teucrium scordium)

Big points for spotting this tiny flower as it is very rare to the UK but can be found in North Devon. Its beautiful purple clustering flowers can be seen on a short green stem.



POINTS: 15

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56. COMMON BLUE BUTTERFLY

(Polyommatus icarus)

Living up to its name, this is the most widespread blue butterfly in the UK. The underwing of the male and female can differ significantly as the male has a blue colouration and the female a brown colouration.



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57. RED ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY

(Vanessa atalanta)

This striking butterfly has velvety black wings with bands of red across its wings and flecks of white. You will see more of these butterflies in summer as some will migrate from mainland Europe.



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58. SIX-SPOT BURNET MOTH

(Zygaena filipendulae)

Most moths are known to come out during the night but this one is a day flier. The spots on their black wings are normally red but sometimes they can be yellow.



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59. SLOW WORM

(Anguis fragilis)

These slithery reptiles aren't snakes or worms but in fact leg-less lizards as snakes can't blink or shed their tails which lizards can. They enjoy basking in the sun and to stay warm they often hide under sheets of rubber, metal and plastic.



60. STRANDLINE

Twice a day the tide comes in and pushes a line of seaweeds, organic matter and man-made items up to the top of the beach. When the tide goes out again a strip is left behind, this is the strandline. You can find good examples of strandlines at Croyde, Saunton and Woolacombe beaches.



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61. COMMON WHELK (*Buccinum undatum*)

This large mollusc lives off the coast and has a large foot which crawls along the seabed, much like a snail. When the whelk dies these shells get washed up on our coastline. Pick it up and see if you can hear the sea.



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62. COMMON WHELK EGG CASE

There are three species of shark in UK waters that lay eggs. They are characterised by their thick cases and long tendrils which wrap round seaweeds in the sea.



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63. SHARK EGG CASE

There are three species of shark in UK waters that lay eggs. They are characterised by their thick cases and long tendrils which wrap round seaweeds in the sea.



POINTS: 10

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64. RAY EGG CASE

Ray egg cases are usually black with four long points on each corner which are used to anchor the egg case onto the seabed. After five to 12 months of incubation a tiny live ray will hatch from this case.



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65. SPIRAL SEASHELLS

It is possible to find a variety of seashells on the strandline which used to be inhabited. These (gastropods) spiral shells may include periwinkles, whelks, necklace shells, topshells and tower shells. Quite a collector's item!



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66. BY-THE-WIND SAILOR *(Velella velella)*

Despite its appearance this is not a jellyfish but in fact a colony of hydroids (stinging animals). As it cannot swim it relies on the wind to blow the sail on top of the animal and move it in any direction that the wind is going.



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67. CUTTLEFISH BONE

This hard oval shaped structure is a shell that the cuttlefish uses to control its buoyancy. Once the cuttlefish dies the bone is washed ashore. Humans have used them for polishing powder, as a carving tool and as dietary supplements for pet birds.

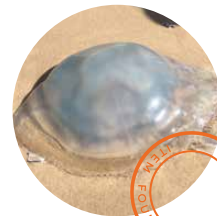


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68. SEAWEED

During storms seaweed often gets ripped off the seabed or rocky shore and gets washed up onto beaches. Once on the beach these seaweeds can foster insects and sand hoppers which are a good food source for foraging birds.



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69. JELLYFISH

Often jellyfish get washed up onto the beach where they die. These gelatinous sea creatures spend their lives at sea. They can be as small as your hand or as large as a dustbin lid. Many do not sting but it's better to be safe than sorry.



70. MARINE LITTER

Anything that's man made and not supposed to be on the coast is marine litter. It comes in many forms from cotton bud sticks to fishing net. Can you collect a few pieces to recycle or put in the bin?

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71. PLASTIC NURDLES

No bigger than 3mm big, nurdles are pre-production plastic pellets that have made their way into the marine environment and wash up on the beach. They come in many different colours.

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72. COASTAL WATERS

You're never far from the sight of the sea in the AONB. From cliffs and vantage points sometimes it's possible to see some majestic, far-travelling wildlife.





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73. HARBOUR PORPOISE

(Phocoena phocoena)

The porpoise is one of the smallest marine mammals and are hard to spot at the surface as they have small dorsal fins and don't jump out of the water. They are very shy and may travel alone or in pairs.



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75. GANNET

(Morus bassanus)

This beautiful mostly white seabird is related to one of the world's largest seabirds, the albatross. You can see the similarities in their large stretching wings (up to two metres) which are tipped in black and their yellow capped heads.

74. GREY SEAL

(Halichoerus grypus)

This large marine mammal has a long body with a large powerful tail fin and flippers. They have large eyes on a round head. Female grey seals come to the North Devon coast in the summer to use the area as a foraging ground before they go to Lundy to pup.

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76. HERRING GULL

(Larus argentatus)

These gulls are distinctive with their pink legs and yellow bill with a red spot. They are often seen in urban areas but these majestic birds are most at home on the coast. Here you can sometimes see them catching crabs from the shore.



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77. JUVENILE GULL

In their first year-or-so of life, gulls have a mottled brown appearance and are hard to identify the different species at this age. After a couple of years the juvenile (young) gull will grow in their adult plumage (feathers).



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78. FULMAR (*Fulmarus glacialis*)

This gull-like bird has a great mechanism for dealing with consuming water with their filtering salt gland above their nasal passage. They have a white and grey body and a hooked yellow-black beak.



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79. CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

This large black seabird has a long neck and is often seen as the coast with its wings stretched out. It looks very similar to the closely related 'shag' but is slightly larger and more powerful.



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80. STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

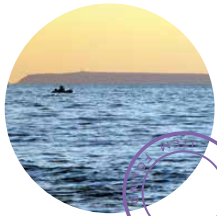
Starlings can be found all over the UK, not just on the coast. They have shiny green and purple feathers flecked with white 'stars' and are often seen flying in large groups called a murmuration.



81. ROCKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

This dynamic coastline has been eroded and shaped over the years by changing climates and weathers. The result is that we have bays made of softer rock and headlands and one island made of harder rock. Follow the South West Coast path to find these places.





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82. LUNDY ISLAND

This stand-alone island is three miles long and visible from most of the North Devon coast. It's formed by hard wearing granite which withstands big waves from the Atlantic. Visitors are welcome all year around where it's possible to see puffins, guillemots, kittiwakes and seals.



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83. MORTE POINT

Morte Point extends out of Morteheo next to Woolacombe beach. If you're lucky you may see grey seals swimming off the point during the summer.



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84. BAGGY POINT

Extending out between Putsborough and Croyde this headland is popular with climbers and mythical pixies!



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85. BRAUNTON BURROWS

This huge sand dune system is the largest in England measuring over 1,000 hectares. Inside the sand dunes there are 470 species of flowering plant and many animals and insects including 33 species of butterfly.



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86. WESTWARD HO! PEBBLE RIDGE

This natural landform between the beach and the dunes is made of sandstone which has fallen from cliffs round the bay and been pushed along the coastline due to longshore drift. As the pebbles are pushed around by the sea they become smoother and rounder.



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87. BLACKCHURCH ROCK

This large arch stack at Mouthmill is an iconic land form on the coast. It can be seen from the coast path and can be visited up close during a low tide.



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88. HARTLAND QUAY GEOLOGY

The folded rock layers around the Hartland coast were formed 320 million years ago and alternate between grey shales and sandstones.



89. LANDMARKS

The coast has been used by humans for many years. You can see evidence all along the coast, many of the land marks here form the character of the coastline.





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90. A LIGHTHOUSE

During the night and in low visibility conditions these incredible structures help boats navigate at sea by flashing bright lights.



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91. A LIME KILN

These structures were heated up to high temperatures and used to produce quick-lime through the calcination of limestone to fertilise the soils. Limestone was often brought to the North Devon coast from Wales.



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92. A COASTAL HOTEL

These often large hotels are scattered along the coast line and provide beautiful sea views for many holiday makers.



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93. A HARBOUR

Tucked away from the prevailing winds, there are a couple of harbours along the North Devon coast, which host local and visiting vessels.



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94. A COASTAL SCULPTURE

There are many ways to tick this one off your list. A few coastal sculptures already exist but why not build your own out of sand or a towering stack of pebbles?



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95. AN AQUARIUM/MUSEUM

Learn more about the natural history around the coast in some impressive educational centres. If you're visiting during the winter months visit these places to see if you can find some of the species in this guide.



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96. A SHIPWRECK

At low tide these are sometimes found where boats navigating the coast had come to an unfortunate end.



97. COASTAL LIFE

A trip to the North Devon Coast wouldn't be complete without spotting these iconic coastal features.





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98. FISHING BOAT

There are hotspots along the North Devon coast where you're sure to find these boats. In North Devon the fishermen mainly catch lobster, crab, ray and squid.

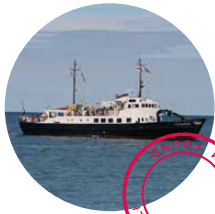


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101. ICE CREAM VAN

What's a trip to the beach without an ice cream? The locals like their ice creams topped with clotted cream. Yummy!

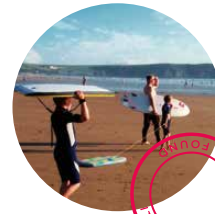


POINTS: 20

DATE:

99. FERRY

These passenger ferries can mainly be seen in the morning and evening as they sail between the mainland and Lundy Island.



POINTS: 5

DATE:

102. SURFER

This long exposed coastline is perfect for big waves to hit the shore. Surfing has been an exhilarating hobby for many years for everyone to get involved with.

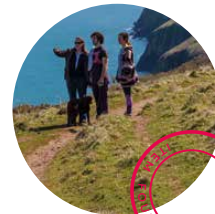


POINTS: 15

DATE:

100. LIFEBOAT

The RNLI watch over our coasts and keep us safe at sea. Sometimes these orange boats are tucked away inside large boathouses on the coast or moored up.



POINTS: 10

DATE:

103. SOUTH WEST COAST PATH

This coastal footpath runs along 80 miles of the AONB from Combe Martin down to the Cornish Border at Marsland Mouth. Suitable for every type of walker, you can see breath-taking views of the sea and the coast. There are many small tracks running off from the main path which will take you down to secret coves as well as beaches, villages and harbours.



SEASHORE CODE

SEASHORE CODE

The seashore code ensures that we are safe when we visit the rocky shore and other coastal areas. It also makes sure that we don't harm the wildlife and the environment that it's living in.

When on the shore, remember to:

- Leave live animals and seaweeds where you find them and only take photos home!
- Always put overturned rocks back carefully as you found them.
- Make sure a shell is empty before taking it home.
- Take your litter home with you or put it in a bin.
- Be careful on the shore at all times - check the tides and keep away from the cliffs.
- Walk and climb carefully, so you don't knock animals or crush shells.

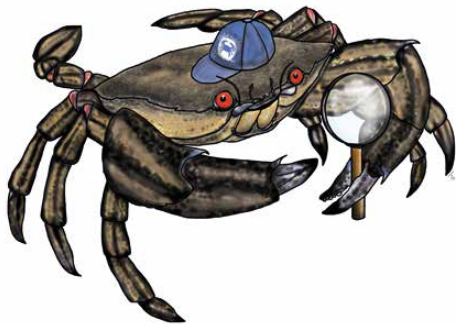


PHOTO CREDITS

All photos taken by the AONB team (Cat Oliver and Dave Edgcombe) except:

Graham Hockley: 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 19 - 23

Rob Jutsum: 30 - 35 - 38 - 39 - 40 - 41 - 42 - 43 - 76 - 77 - 78 - 79 - 80

Jay Nicholson: 33

Dave Jenkins: 37 - 73 - 74 - 75

Robert Down: 21 - 54 - 56 - 88 - 93

Neville Stanikk: 31 - 44 - 72 - 81 - 85 - 89 - 97 - 103

Jerome Murray: 82

Illustration by Jack Sewell Art.

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AROUND THE AONB

Some of the coast is accessible by bus. Please visit www.traveldevon.info/bus/timetables to download bus timetables.

TIDE TIMETABLES

For your safety and access to the beach it's important to plan your trip to the coast around the tides. The best time to visit is during low tide. Tide tables are available online here: www.tidetables.org.uk

Tide tables are available for Clovelly, Appledore and Ilfracombe.

CM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14



SEASHORE CODE

It's time to discover the beaches, sand dunes, salt marches and rocky shores on the North Devon Coast AONB! By using this spotter guide you will be able to tick off the wildlife that you find on the coast plus a few other features of coastal life! How many can you find?

Learn more about the North Devon Coast AONB (including activities and events) and Coastal Creatures at: www.northdevon-aonb.org.uk

3000 of these brochures were printed using a solar powered printer on Cocoon Preprint and Cocoon Silk, 100% recycled FSC® paper which is carbon balanced using vegetable based inks. By using Cocoon Preprint rather than a non-recycled paper, the environmental impact was reduced through: 177kg diverted from landfill, 26kg carbon saved, 259km of car travel saved, 5,438 litres less water used, 319kWh less energy used and 288kg less wood used.

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