brought here on the Gulf Stream. sized Devonshire cup corals, which are Arctic. Dotted here and there are thumbwolf fish, which is more at home in the blaces for crabs and lobsters or even the Cracks and crevices make excellent hiding a home between them.

prawns and fish to make euondy sbace for small close together allowing Just blumose anemones pack man's fingers) and fluffy corals (eerily named dead currents are strong, soft

for plants to survive and a host of out-of-In deeper water, there is not enough light

Life, but not as we know it

carpet the reets. Where the

this-world marine animals





Dahlia anemone



Sea slug grazing on sea mat

sud sponges. sbace with creatures like sea anemones brible and pink seaweeds compete for their territories. On the shaded forest floor the forest, hunting for food and guarding territorial fish, called ballan wrasse, patrol grazed upon by colourful sea slugs. Large decorate the leaves and stems and are

hydroids and sea mats animals, called thick torests. Strange or kelps, grow in pig brown seaweeds, pelow low water mark down to about 8m In the shallow waters,

> of the sea Rainforests



Local creel fishermen at work

has on the marine life. effect that all this activity set up to manage the of its kind in Britain, was Marine Reserve, the first in the area. In 1984 the like trawls, are banned or cribs, but mobile gear, using traditional creels, catch crabs and lobsters or walk. Local fishermen people dive, surf, fish, sail waters every year -

Tens of thousands of people enjoy these

teeming with life from warm water corals to to attach to, it is not surprising that the sea is geology providing a solid base for marine life areas, the sea is clean and clear. With the Being well away from any cities or industrial cold Arctic and warm Gulf Stream currents. The coastal waters of the area receive both

Treasure not for plundering



**Voluntary Marine Reserve** 



St Abbs & Eyemouth the National Trust **Voluntary Marine** Reserve

A Wonderful World Beneath the Waves





A Wonderful World Beneath the Waves

St Abbs and Eyemouth of coast from just north of St Abb's Head to on the A1 for St Abbs, Coldingham or Evemouth.

The Voluntary Marine Reserve is a charity with the aims of conserving marine wildlife, raising awareness and promoting

We depend on grants and donations to enable us to carry out our work. Our three main funders are the National Trust for Scotland, Scottish Natural eritage and The Crown Estate. You can help support the Marine Reserve by

Tel: (018907) 71443 Website: www.marine-reserve.co.uk

The management of the Marine Reserve is overseen by a committee made up of representatives from the fishing community, the diving community, harbour trusts, conservation organisations and regional and community councils

nages: Mike Bolam, Ellie Burt, Liza Cole, Peter Davenport, Jim Greenfield, Arthur ingdon, Peter Ladell, Jack Laws, Anita Marshall, Jane Morgan, Kevin Rideout, Glyn atterley, S R Warman, Harvey Wood.







St Abb's Head

St Abb's Head is renowned for a breathtaking coastline, beautiful flowers and an internationally important seabird colony. Few people realise that the rugged scenery and rich wildlife extends below the surface of the waves where submerged gullies and archways are carpeted with stunningly colourful marine life.







## **Food for thought**

The tens of thousands of seabirds that nest on the cliffs at St Abb's Head each summer link the land to the sea. The health of this internationally important seabird colony goes hand-in-hand with the health of the surrounding sea, as this is where the birds find food for themselves and their chicks. In recent years the seabirds have had a hard time of it, struggling to find enough suitable fish, resulting in a decline in breeding success. Although it is hard to pin down

the reasons for this, there is evidence that climate change and modern fishing practices are having an effect.





Kittiwake with chick

Quillomoto

### Playing your part

There are many ways in which you can help the conservation effort within Scotland's only Voluntary Marine Reserve.

- When you are out enjoying the Reserve, stick to the Code of Conduct and encourage others to do likewise
- Help out with marine life monitoring, even if it's just letting the Marine Ranger know if you spot anything interesting or exciting
- Join our volunteer team to record and remove litter from the Marine Reserve's shores
- Once home, think about how you can help the marine environment eg by reducing carbon emissions and buying sustainably caught fish.



# Things to see and do

Divers are not the only ones who can appreciate the wildlife of the Marine Reserve – there are all sorts of ways to enjoy the marine life.

- Walk the coastal path, which runs the length of the Marine Reserve, looking out for seabirds, seals and even the occasional whale or dolphin
- Explore the fantastic rock pools at Coldingham and Eyemouth

Razorbil

- Go snorkelling to see the marine life of the shallows
- Learn more about the area's marine life on a ranger-led event or visit St Abb's Head Visitor Centre

## **Code of Conduct**

- Leave animals and plants where you find them and take care not to damage them
- Do not tamper with lobster pots it is illegal and dangerous
- Divers control your buoyancy and do not use spearguns or hooks
- Take your litter home with you and do not pollute the sea
- Avoid losing fishing tackle by using gear suitable for the ground and an appropriate rig design
- Keep your distance from seabirds, seals and dolphins to avoid disturbing them
- Look out for your safety at all times, check the tides and keep back from the cliff edge



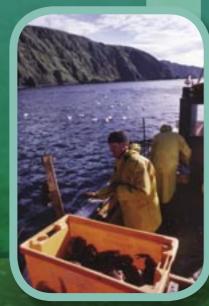
Velvet swimming crab

# Treasure not for plundering

The coastal waters of the area receive both cold Arctic and warm Gulf Stream currents. Being well away from any cities or industrial areas, the sea is clean and clear. With the geology providing a solid base for marine life to attach to, it is not surprising that the sea is teeming with life from warm water corals to Arctic fish.

Tens of thousands of people enjoy these waters every year -

people dive, surf, fish, sail or walk. Local fishermen catch crabs and lobsters using traditional creels, or cribs, but mobile gear, like trawls, are banned in the area. In 1984 the Marine Reserve, the first of its kind in Britain, was set up to manage the effect that all this activity has on the marine life.



Local creel fishermen at work



## Rainforests of the sea

In the shallow waters, down to about 8m below low water mark, big brown seaweeds, or kelps, grow in thick forests. Strange animals, called hydroids and sea mats,

decorate the leaves and stems and are grazed upon by colourful sea slugs. Large territorial fish, called ballan wrasse, patrol the forest, hunting for food and guarding their territories. On the shaded forest floor purple and pink seaweeds compete for space with creatures like sea anemones and sponges.



Sea slug grazing on sea mat







#### Life, but not as we know it

In deeper water, there is not enough light for plants to survive and a host of out-ofthis-world marine animals carpet the reefs. Where the currents are strong, soft corals (eerily named dead man's fingers) and fluffy plumose anemones pack close together allowing just enough space for small prawns and fish to make a home between them.



Cracks and crevices make excellent hiding places for crabs and lobsters or even the wolf fish, which is more at home in the Arctic. Dotted here and there are thumbsized Devonshire cup corals, which are brought here on the Gulf Stream.

