



Countryside Jobs Service Weekly Special Edition 21 August 2006

In Association with
**The Marine Biological Association
and Marine Conservation Society**



Coast and Marine environments Supplement

The World's oceans are home to countless species, from the tiniest plankton to the greatest whales. And marine life around the coast of the British Isles is just as colourful and fascinating as that found anywhere else in the World's oceans, with bright blue lobsters, jewel-like anemones, and giant basking sharks to name just a few.

Yet this marine life, and the sea on which so many people depend, is under threat from pollution, over-fishing and other damaging activities. And, because the sea is vast and hides its ills well, it remains largely unprotected. You may not know, for example, that:

- Less than 0.002% of UK seas is fully protected (a small patch of sea off Lundy Island);
- Only 3 of the 8 main commercial fish stocks in the North Sea are fished within safe biological limits;
- Many hundreds of dolphins and porpoises wash up on our beaches each year, killed as bycatch in some fisheries.

There are ways that the UK public can help MCS make headway in protecting our seas, one of which is the forthcoming Beachwatch beachclean and survey over the weekend of September 16th and 17th 2006; every year, on the third weekend of September, thousands of volunteers clear selected sections of their chosen beach and record what they find.

Beachwatch surveys have found that the number of items of this most visible form of pollution, marine litter, has more than doubled on UK beaches over the last decade. Apart from being an eyesore, debris has an impact on marine life. Turtles, whales and dolphins are regularly found to have swallowed plastic bags, possibly mistaking them for their jellyfish prey. Some frightening research found that 96% of fulmars (seabirds) autopsied from North Sea populations had swallowed plastic.

The Marine Conservation Society (MCS) is the UK charity dedicated to protecting our seas, shores and wildlife. As a charity of very limited resources, MCS has a huge cause to get behind - campaigning for clean seas and beaches, sustainable fisheries, protection of marine life and their habitats, and the sensitive use of our marine resources for future generations. All forms of support are welcome, and you may like to join MCS, or help with the MCS "Coastal Challenge", a drive to combine the efforts of thousands of people to achieve a total distance of 18,470 km (11,477 miles) - the length of the UK's beautiful and varied coastline - and raise £50,000 in sponsorship by World Oceans Day, June 8th 2007.



**MARINE CONSERVATION
SOCIETY**

To take part in Beachwatch, or to enquire about any marine matters, contact MCS: Telephone 01989 566017, email info@mcsuk.org; website www.mcsuk.org

The Marine Biological Association



The Marine Biological Association was founded in 1884, at a time when science was undergoing the transformation from amateur interest to professional occupation. The organisation was formed following a call from concerned naturalists who were aware of claims from around the coast that fish species, especially soles, were becoming increasingly scarce. By the late nineteenth century there was little knowledge about the biology and life histories of food fishes and shellfish, and the founding members of The Marine Biological Association committed themselves to raising funds for the construction of a laboratory on the coast, to help them undertake the independent research needed to investigate the reports of declining fish stocks. The site chosen for the laboratory was Plymouth to provide easy access to a wide range of marine and intertidal habitats, and the building was completed in 1888. During the first 30 years the Association's work was dominated by the International Investigations on North Sea Fisheries, to provide evidence for the Government. However, from the earliest days it was made clear that these aims were not exclusive and that the laboratory facilities were available to all branches of marine science.

Today, our charity undertakes the latest research to provide information within the fields of coastal ecology, algal cell biology, reproduction of non-native species and behavioural fish ecology. Recently our findings have provided practical information to assess the appropriateness of the UK protection zone for basking sharks. Long term studies in the English Channel and around South West England have followed what happens to fishes and other marine life when the climate changes or when serious pollution occurs. In addition, our biogeochemical research programmes have helped to illustrate how microscopic phytoplankton play an important role in the regulation of global warming, through the uptake of dissolved carbon dioxide in seawater.

The Marine Biological Association endeavours to respond to the needs of those responsible for the stewardship of the seas, and in 1998, the organisation launched a project called the Marine Life Information Network, MarLIN, to provide an internet based data product for use by environmental managers. The MarLIN team undertake much of the charity's education and outreach work and help to deliver one of the charity's key missions - the dissemination of information for the benefit of the public. The Marine Biological Association is a research charity and you can support the work by becoming a member; if you would like information about joining, please visit www.mba.ac.uk.

The Wildlife Trusts' Marine Bill Campaign



The Wildlife Trusts have launched a major, national campaign to help ensure a better future for the wildlife that depends on our seas for survival. Now is the time to get involved.

Did you know that less than 0.001% of our seas is fully protected from damaging activities such as trawling and gravel-dredging? If the same proportion of the UK's land area were all that was protected, this would equate to a single wildlife reserve the size of Kensington Gardens. Such neglect would be unthinkable on land, and it's equally inexcusable at sea. The Government is currently developing a Marine Bill which could bring in new laws to protect marine habitats and wildlife, as well as improving planning and licensing arrangements for activities at sea. Defra's recent consultation on the Marine Bill was very promising, but there's a risk that the Government will take the easy option and fail to introduce strong measures for biodiversity conservation. We need your help to convince the Government to do the right thing to ensure a healthy future for our seas and sea life. In particular, we want the Government to introduce Highly Protected Marine Reserves - areas of sea that are fully protected from harmful activities.

There are three ways in which you can support the campaign:

- Write a letter or email to the Government. This is one of the most powerful ways to have your say. To help you, we have written a standard letter for you to adapt, plus a brief Supporters' Guide telling you more about the Marine Bill Campaign.
- Print out our Campaign Petition and encourage friends, family and colleagues to sign it.
- Pin up copies of the Campaign Poster in your workplace, library and other public areas.

change seems inevitable but with the realisation, understanding and acceptance of this, great opportunities begin to arise. No longer is it acceptable, both economically and environmentally, to defend 'at all costs' all the assets that we feel are at risk. Sea defences that are being installed now may well become redundant in 50 -100 years time, and, although they may suitable as a short term measure, perhaps we need to start to plan a strategic retreat from the coast if all the predictions are correct.

However, with these changes come great opportunities for the natural environment. Creation of habitats inland from the sea defences in certain area, by breaching sea walls, using natural features as buffers between land and sea, such as saltmarsh & sand dunes being good examples of this. With this also comes the realisation that we need to work with natural forces and not against them. So, this next round of Shoreline Management Plan reviews may bring about one or two dilemmas, but if we are to use the resources of this planet sustainably maybe we need to relax our stronghold grip on defending certain areas of the coast and look at alternative solutions.

John Beech, Coastal Projects Officer, North Yorkshire & Cleveland (This section of coastline is just nine miles away from the CJS office.)

REF VOL-DIRECT-11/9 JOB VISITOR CENTRE VOLUNTEERS
 BE4 ? LOC GIBRALTAR POINT NNR, SKEGNESS
 PAY 0 FOR LINCOLNSHIRE WILDLIFE TRUST
 DES Gibraltar Point is one of the largest unspoilt areas of coastline in eastern England & is recognised as an area of international scientific interest, attracting approx 170,000 visitors each year. Help offer advice information to visitors & serve customers in gift shop. Or join the team of Education Volunteers working the Nature Discovery room. May also be opportunities for New Deal, Duke of Edinburgh Award & work experience placements. BUT Keen to interact with the public & help people learn more about wildlife. ASK Gibraltar Point NNR, Gibraltar Road, Skegness PE24 4SU 01754 898057 educationatgib@aol.com www.lincstrust.org.uk

Volunteer Ranger Scheme Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
 Do you have some spare time that you would like to spend caring for the special Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB?
 To register please contact: Heather Heelis/Melanie Poole, Suffolk Coast and Heaths Unit Tel: 01394 394948
www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org

REF VOL-DIRECT-11/9 JOB CETACEAN & SEABIRD RESEARCHERS
 BE4 ? LOC ENGLISH CHANNEL & BAY OF BISCAY
 PAY 0 FOR MARINELIFE
 DES Since 1995 Marinelifelife, through the Biscay Dolphin Research Programme, has carried out scientific cetacean & seabird monitoring from ferries & other ships of opportunity. Keen to hear from volunteers. Some training is given.
 BUT Excellent observations skills incl land or sea based cetacean observations; good working knowledge of cetacean identification & / or seabird identification; good team-working skills; good tolerance of working at sea on large ships in all weather conditions & patience & motivation. ASK www.marinelifelife.org.uk CV incl photo:
john.arnott@biscay-dolphin.org.uk

REF VOL-DIRECT-11/9 JOB DOLPHIN WATCH VOLUNTEERS
 BE4 ? LOC CEREDIGION COAST
 PAY 0 FOR CEREDIGION COUNCIL
 DES Annual summer survey between June & September taking place from six land based sites running from Aberystwyth to Mwnt. The project is Bottlenose dolphins along the Ceredigion coastline: Site use & interactions with boat traffic. Aims to improve understanding of bottlenose dolphins site use, monitor trends in dolphin occurrence & levels of boat traffic, assess effectiveness & need of management measures that aim to reduce the risk of disturbance or injury to dolphins by boats, increase public awareness & appreciation of marine wildlife in Cardigan Bay. BUT Must be located locally as requirement is a few hours a week. ASK Liz Allan, Conservation Management Officer, Ceredigion County Council, 01545 572142 liza@ceredigion.gov.uk

Life of a Volunteer on Flat Holm Island

(it's not really a desert island!)



Life on any island is special and Flat Holm is no different. As a volunteer we get to help with all island jobs from the enjoyable to the mundane to the bizarre. Flat Holm is 5 miles off the coast of Cardiff in the Bristol Channel. The most southerly point in Wales it was home to the first radio message across water, has been fortified twice, is home to a cholera isolation hospital and has tales of smugglers and ghosts. Sited within the Severn Estuary SPA, Flat Holm is a Site of Special Scientific Interest for the gull colony, wild leeks, geology and maritime grassland. The island is managed in two halves: one half as a grassland and is grazed by sheep and the other half is left to the scrub habitats which provide cover for the nesting gulls. Our morning starts with daily duties - the only routine part of our day - with no mains electricity we need to complete daily generator checks to ensure we can get some electricity, feed the chickens and collect eggs, write the weather forecast down from the coastguard, record the climatological observations at our mini weather station and during the winter feed the sheep. We don't have 'mains' anything here not even water so we collect rainwater from the roofs and the water is stored in a huge underground tank and then when it is needed it is pumped from the tank through UV filters to make it safe to drink. We only collect water between September and April as there is too much guano on the roofs in the summer. As water is limited we can't shower every day or waste water because once its gone... its gone. Recently we have dedicated a lot of time to repairing the strained fence which separates the managed and unmanaged parts of the island, which had been subject to high winds and to naughty sheep squeezing their way through. We have had some amazing storms out here with waves crashing up onto the island with gale force winds. It's a good job we have

a small wood burner to help keep us warm and dry. We collect driftwood from the beach throughout the year to burn for warmth during the winter!!

Of course gale force winds out here can cause a lot of damage and being an island we can't nip down the local DIY store to buy replacements parts or callout a contractor. We have to fix things ourselves as best we can with what we have....I believe you call it being resourceful. The longest anyone has been stuck out here is about 10 days because during the winter those north easterly winds can stick around for a long time. Our boat can't travel in high winds so getting stuck here is always a possibility, more so in the winter. Good job we keep a freezer full of food and we always have the RAF rations they left behind if we get desperate.

Early this morning we had visitors from Trinity House, the lighthouse maintenance guys. They allowed us to go up the lighthouse where the views over the island were amazing. We had to hang on tight to the railings though as there was quite a breeze at the top.

As it is a sunny day we have carried out slow worm monitoring, butterfly transects and butterfly canopy trapping.

Tomorrow we are doing the annual wild leek count, a lot less frantic than the annual gull count which we carried out in May. Gull parents are very protective and so donned with hard hats (very important) overalls (just as important if you want clean clothes), tally counters and spray paint we braved the gull colony to count the number of nests so we knew how many breeding pairs there were. Amazing but not for the faint hearted. This afternoon we have a party of school children coming to stay. This is the really fun part running round the island on treasure hunts, bug hunts and survival activities - all in the name of education. The best part though are the ghost stories we tell them down in the Victorian underground ammunition pits at night. This certainly stops them from leaving their dormitories at night.

Our food and post will arrive on this trip which is great because we only have a main grocery shop sent to us once a month and fruit and vegetables are sent out about once a week. We have started our own vegetable patch however which is great. Of course with no postman to deliver our mail the post arrives sporadically and is dependent on boat trips. This means sometimes we can get it delivered it daily but at other times we may only get mail once a week especially during the winter.

With no cinema or pub for entertainment we do have a TV on the island, a pool table, table tennis table and lots of games plus of course it is a perfect place for barbecues and beach fires. It is important to be able to entertain yourself here but with such a great place to explore evenings are easily filled.

Flat Holm Volunteer

REF	VOL-DIRECT-11/9	JOB	VOLUNTEERS – TORBAY SEAGRASS PROJECT
BE4	?	LOC	TORBAY
PAY	0	FOR	TORBAY COAST & COUNTRYSIDE TRUST

DES/BUT With funding from SITA Trust's Landfill Tax Scheme the Trust have launched the Torbay Seagrass Project. There are over 20 ha of seagrass beds in the shallow waters of the Bay and volunteer divers & snorkellers are needed to help map & survey the beds throughout August & September. Data gathered will form part of 'The Nature of Torbay', a local BAP to protect & raise awareness of vulnerable species & habitats. ASK Dominic Flint 01803 528841 seagrass@countryside-trust.org.uk www.countryside-trust.org.uk

REF	VOL-DIRECT-11/9	JOB	MARINE WILDLIFE VOLUNTEERS
BE4	?	LOC	NEW QUAY, WEST WALES, UK
PAY	0	FOR	CARDIGAN BAY MARINE WILDLIFE GROUP

DES/BUT Vol positions available at the Cardigan Bay Marine Wildlife Centre, two weeks to 6 months, priority to those who can commit longer periods. Positions available from April through until October every year. Assist with CBMWC's ongoing research & education programmes concerning the marine wildlife of Cardigan Bay. The main focus of current research is photo-identification of the bottlenose dolphins in Cardigan Bay. Learn about the marine wildlife, educate & interact with the public & gain valuable skills used in env & conservation fields. We work with various orgs around the Welsh coast. No experience necessary, but interest in Marine Wildlife, marine or zoological background, enthusiasm, a willingness to work hard & as a team member advantage. ASK www.cbmwc.org volunteer@cbmwc.org, include CV & cover letter detailing experience & availability.

REF	VOL-DIRECT-11/9	JOB	MARINE BIOLOGY GRADUATE VOLUNTEER
BE4	?	LOC	PURBECK MARINE WILDLIFE RESERVE
PAY	0	FOR	DORSET WILDLIFE TRUST

DES/BUT Work will incl research & monitoring projects, helping run the Marine Centre & aquaria & assisting with events & school gps. ASK Julie Hatcher, Reserve Manager 01929 481044

Fieldwork and Surveys – coastal and marine related.



Basking Sharks

The basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) is the largest wild animal to regularly visit the UK and is the second biggest fish in the world, after the whaleshark (*Rhincodon typus*). They can reach 11m (36 ft) in length and weigh up to 7 tonnes.

Despite their enormous size they do not pose a threat to humans, they have tiny teeth and filter-feed on small copepod zooplankton. In order to take in enough food they must filter approximately 2000 cubic meters of water an hour- this is equivalent to an Olympic size swimming pool of water!

It can take 12-20 years for a basking shark to reach maturity. Gestation may take from 18 months up to 3 years and a litter is thought to consist of 5-6 pups. The basking shark has been a targeted fishery in the past when it was hunted primarily for liver oil. The basking shark is extremely vulnerable to high fishing pressure and all fisheries around the UK and Ireland have collapsed in the past.

Please visit the MCS website www.mcsuk.org to report sightings of basking sharks, or for further information on the Basking Shark Watch Project.

Shark Trust: The Great Eggcase Hunt

Your chance to contribute to skate and ray conservation by taking part in Britain's first ever eggcase hunt. In recent decades several species of skate and ray around the British coast have dramatically declined in numbers. The empty eggcases that wash up on our beaches all year round are an easily accessible source of information on the whereabouts of their nursery grounds. Search the tideline, collect the empty cases, wash them and identify the species from the Trust's simple identification guides, submit your results and see the national distribution so far - or even organise a local eggcase event. Visit: www.sharktrust.org/eggcase/index.html or write to The Shark Trust, Rope Walk, Cosside, Plymouth, Devon PL4 0LF

Seasearch is a national diving programme that's mapping the seabed around the UK.

The idea is to establish where the richest sites for marine life are, and which ones may need protection.

You need to be a qualified and experienced scuba diver to take part (BSAC Sports diver, PADI advanced open water diver or equivalent). The scheme offers survey training at a beginner 'observer' level, and a more advanced 'surveyor' stage. Once trained, absolutely any dive can be a Seasearch dive. The Observation Form takes between 15 and 30 minutes to complete, and the project needs data from sites all around the UK. More experienced "surveyors" can carry out more detailed recording, providing much more information to use for conservation purposes.

All organised dives are carried out at cost, so you can dive with top sealife experts for the outlay of an ordinary dive. Ranging from a single day's dive to weeks'-long expeditions, there is diving to suit most interests.

The surveys are all about slowing down and looking at what you see, and recording what's there. You'll see a huge variety – fortunate divers may get close-up views of rare mantis shrimps, fanshells, or larger species such as octopus, basking sharks or dolphins. You won't need to be lucky to see unexplored reefs literally coated with colourful sea anemones, fascinating fanworms and beds of brittlestars – prepare for an eye-opening experience!

More information: Seasearch 07776 142096; www.seasearch.org.uk



Our small ship, Chalice, sails around the Inner and Outer Hebrides between April and September running wildlife cruises. There is a big emphasis on the pelagic bird populations, cetaceans and basking sharks and we collate sightings data for the Seawatch Foundation. We will have vacancies next year for crew, guides and possibly a cook. Full details are given under the 'job opportunities' section of our website which is at www.mvchalice.com

Sea.fari Adventures (Oban) offer a combination of adventure and the thrill of close encounters with Scotland's magnificent sealife and scenery. Porpoise, Minke whale, dolphin, (cetacean date collected) otter, eagles, your trip culminates in a visit to the Infamous Gulf of Corryvreckan (World's Third Largest Whirlpool) www.seafari.co.uk or Tel 01852 300003

Chichester Harbour Conservancy

www.conservancy.co.uk A comprehensive website providing regularly updated information on all aspects of Chichester harbour. Detailed walk, wildlife and sailing information sit alongside a photo gallery and essential publications library. A newly added Learning Zone gives easily accessible harbour information for all key stages and teachers.

Oceanarium Bournemouth

A leading tourist attraction on the South Coast offering visitors the chance to discover the wonders of the deep via over 30 naturally themed displays. Home to sharks, stingrays, turtles and clownfish - plus hundreds more weird & wonderful creatures too! Visit www.oceanarium.co.uk for information on vacancies and opportunities.

Managing a coastline - for the benefit of man and wildlife

Coastal processes mean that our term 'coastline' is a bit of an anachronism. The 'coast' is anything but a 'line'. Everyday – twice a day – it changes, as the tide rises and falls. To think of the coastline as static does it a disservice.

There are situations and locations where this dynamic state forces change onto an area of land that has, up to that point, been defended from the sea. A storm may breach a sea wall, for instance, flooding the land behind it.

Alternatively, though, a positive decision can be made to allow the sea to breach the defence in such a location. In fact, the breach can be man-made on behalf of the sea. This process is known as managed realignment.

But why – and where - would we choose to do that?

To answer the why: firstly, because it takes pressure of the remaining sea wall, prolonging its life as a defence.

Secondly, because it allows a new habitat – saltmarsh – to develop behind the old, breached sea wall, and in front of a new sea wall, which is built further back inland. This saltmarsh in itself has immense value: not only is it a natural sea defence, but because each year, over 100 hectares of saltmarsh are lost in the UK alone.

Managed realignment comes out of an acceptance that working with natural coastal processes is far more effective in the long term than simply trying to 'hold the line', and build up a hard defence.

And where? Freiston Shore RSPB nature reserve is one such location where managed realignment has taken place for the benefit of both wildlife and people. The reserve, which came into being when the Environment Agency deliberately breached the old sea wall in summer 2002, lies on the Lincolnshire Wash coast, about four miles east of Boston.

Severe erosion was occurring on part of an outer sea bank at Freiston Shore. The opportunity for managed realignment to be used to overcome this – as well as the opportunity to establish a new nature reserve – was chosen as the way forward. First, the old inner bank was strengthened, after which then three breaches were cut in the eroding outer bank. The sea was therefore allowed to flood in to the 66 hectare area between the two banks.

Over time, saltmarsh has started to form in this area. It provides a defence, as well as a valuable habitat. We expect that eventually it will be able to support 40 pairs of nesting redshanks, skylarks and other typical saltmarsh birds. It should also be popular with feeding twites and dark-bellied brent geese in the winter.

But saltmarsh is not the only habitat created as a result of this process. Material required to build up the sea banks was taken from a 'borrow area' immediately adjacent to the sea banks. This area was then landscaped and a series of islands created. Finally the borrow area was linked to the sea, and has now become a saline lagoon. Although this lagoon is not large (15 hectares), it is home to a significant number of nesting waders, including avocets and little ringed plovers. The lagoon has also become a high tide wader roost site, and a feeding/loafing area for wigeons, teals and dark-bellied brent geese. A bird hide overlooks the lagoon, providing a great spectacle for visitors. Overall, a wide range of bird species have been attracted to the reserve across a number of different habitats, proving that working with coastal processes can have a positive impact for both man, and for wildlife.



John Badley RSPB Freiston Shore site manager

for birds • for people • for ever

The Shark Trust: The conservation charity dedicated to the study, management and conservation of sharks, skates and rays. The trust is a membership organisation and relies on its members to fund its conservation work. www.sharktrust.org

Events Diary – Marine and Coastal related events. All one day courses unless specified. Details of all these events and much more are available on our website at: countryside-jobs.com/Training/Training_Courses.htm

Adopt-a-Beach is for anyone and everyone who enjoys going to the beach – and wants to do something to improve the beach environment and help sea life. You can help by taking part in quarterly beach cleans and litter surveys, which monitor litter throughout the year and help reduce litter at source. There are two ways you can get involved - either 'adopt' your own beach as an 'Organiser', or help at an organised clean-up and survey event as a 'Volunteer'. As an organiser, you can choose your favourite beach to adopt, and register it with the MCS Adopt-a-Beach team. A helpful organiser pack will be sent to you with full details of the project, including relevant information on survey methodology, volunteer co-ordination, health and safety, and promotion. Beachwatch is run as the biggest event in the Adopt-a-Beach calendar on the **third weekend of September** every year, 16 and 17 September this year. www.adoptabeach.org.uk

Thursday 7 September: Rocky Shore Invertebrates, 3 days at Dale Fort Field Centre (Pembrokeshire Coast) run by the Centre which is part of the Field Studies Council. For information or to book a place please contact the Centre by telephone on: 0845 3307365 or email: enquiries.df@field-studies-council.org.
Sunday 10th September: Exploring our Seashores, at and by Gibraltar Point Nature Reserve, Skegness, part of the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust. For details contact the Centre, 01754 762677; gibpoint@lincstrust.co.uk.
Sunday 17th September: A Day on Brownsea Island run by the Peoples Trust for Endangered Species at Bromley, Kent. For information call the trust on: 020 74984533 or email them at: enquiries@ptes.org.
Wednesday 27th September: The Essex Coastline and **Wednesday 8 November: Sand Dune, Mudflat, Saltmarsh Coastal Ecology**, both organized by Essex Wildlife Trust and based at Abbots Hall Farm. For information about either event please call 01621 862991 or email: rachels@essexwt.org.uk.
Thursday 30th November: Wading Birds, run by Grampian SCRA from Nigg, Aberdeen. To book and for information call: 01224 897400 or email: robrowe@aberdeencity.gov.uk.

Sharks and Seals – at Risk in our Seas. 7.00pm, Thursday 23rd November
 At the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London.
 Talks by Earthwatch scientists Colin Speedie (Britain's Basking Sharks) & Stephen Westcott (Seals of Southwest England). Investigating the impacts of man's encroaching activities on the behaviour, and indeed survival, of two of Britain's largest and most charismatic marine species. Admission free, but by ticket only.
 Contact Earthwatch on (01865) 318856; events@earthwatch.org.uk
www.earthwatch.org/europe/events/sharksandseals.html

Formal Training:



COLEG Sir Benfro
Pembrokeshire COLLEGE

BSc Coastal Zone and Marine Environment Studies
 (Applied Marine Biology/Coastal Management)
 Do you enjoy the coast and/or marine life? Want a course where 25% is spent on fieldtrips in the UK's only coastal national park? For details, contact Admissions at Pembrokeshire College on 0800 716 236 or visit www.pembrokeshire.ac.uk/marine.

WiSe Scheme: Marine Ecotourism Accreditation.
 WiSe is a training and accreditation scheme promoting wildlife-responsible behaviour for operators of marine ecotourism boats and the general public. Sponsored by many UK marine conservation organisations. Over 300 operators already accredited. Further courses to be run UK wide this autumn/winter. Further details: www.wisescheme.org

Marine and Coastal Resource Management (MCRM)
 Degree Programme at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, UK. Please Contact David R. Green, Email. d.r.green@abdn.ac.uk; T. +44 01224 272328; F. +44 01224 272331; Internet www.abdn.ac.uk/mcrrm