












LOWER SILVERMINE RIVER ESTUARY

 <p>Fynbos water looks brown because of the fynbos chemicals in it. It does not mean it is polluted.</p>	 <p>Sea urchin. This is a dead one with no spines. They are related to star fish and can be found in all sizes.</p>	 <p>Sea bamboo <i>Ecklonia maxima</i> The largest of the kelps – grows to 12 m. It is a host to numerous other marine animals ie urchins, lobster and mussels.</p>	 <p>Stevens Codium. Another seaweed that is often washed up. It is thick and fleshy</p>
 <p>Sea Swallow (<i>glaucus atlanticus</i>) Floats upside down in the ocean and feeds on bluebottles. Found after onshore (South Easter) winds.</p>	 <p>Blue Bottles. Often washed up on the beaches after a South Easter wind. Tentacles can sting . The sting can be relieved with the juice of sour figs.</p>	 <p>Sargassum "Bubble" seaweed. A common seaweed with "bubbles" that are fun to pop!</p>	 <p>Holdfasts are the "Roots" of seaweed and have animals growing in them. See what you can see – you may find starfish etc., but do put the animals back into the sea.</p>
 <p>Root-mouth jellyfish. The largest jellyfish known and found right around our coastline. They lack tentacles and feed on microscopic prey.</p>	 <p>Puffer fish are often washed up and are poisonous.</p>	 <p>Sand Mussel. Commonly washed up and eaten by sea gulls</p>	