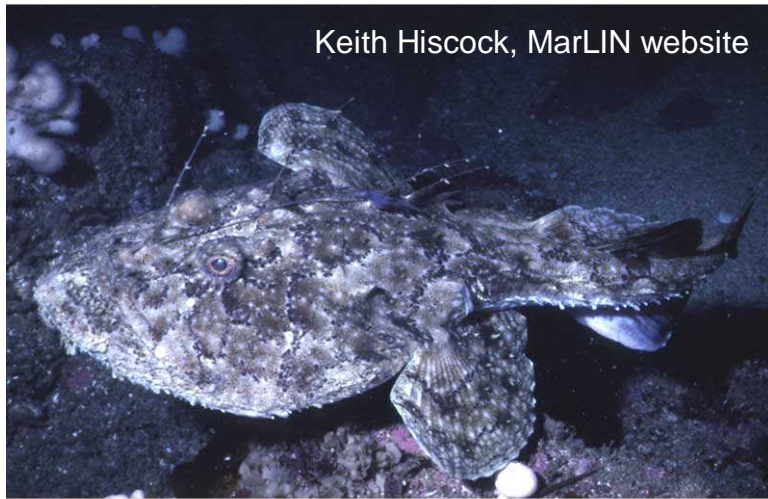


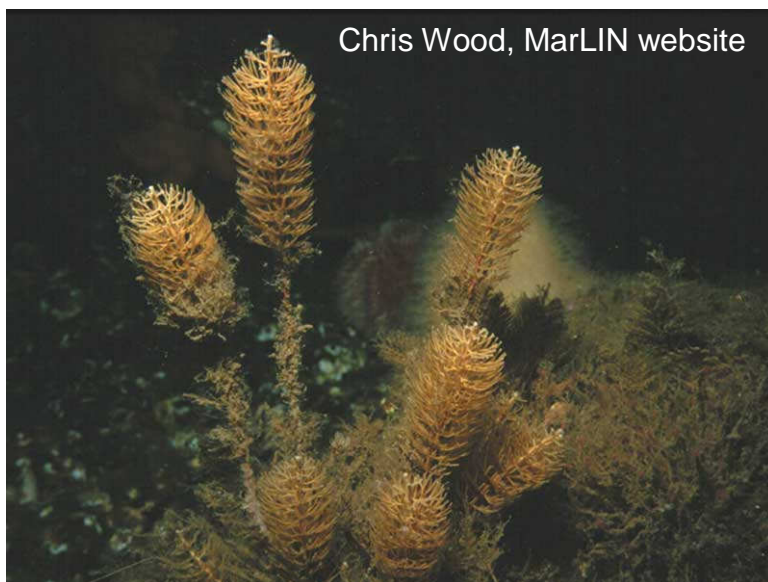
# Diver Survey Form ID Sheet 1

Anglerfish, *Lophius piscatorius*



- Up to 200 cm long
- Flat head and body, wide mouth, broad head
- Fleshy 'lure' at the end of its first dorsal spine
- Variable in colour but mainly brown or greeny brown with reddish or dark brown mottlings & a white underside
- Loose, scaleless skin
- Midline of the body is fringed with leaf like flaps
- A slow moving, bottom dwelling fish most commonly seen half buried in the sediment
- Found on sandy or muddy bottoms
- Uncommon shallower than 18m

Bottlebrush hydroid, *Thuiaria thuja*



- Each bottlebrush is a colony
- Colonies can grow up to 25 cm high
- Short side branches are closely spaced around a thick central stem
- Young colonies are feather-like and become arranged in a bottlebrush shape when 2 cm high
- Young, feather-like colonies have zig-zag stems and alternate branches
- Grows on hard substrates including shells from the shallows downwards

Cod, *Gadus morhua*



- Mature individuals up to 120cm but usually smaller
- Two anal fins and three dorsal fins.
- The upper jaw overhangs the lower jaw and there is a long chin barbel
- The colour varies with habitat but many have brown to red spots on back and sides
- Has a highly distinguishable curved, pale lateral line
- Can be found from the shoreline downwards

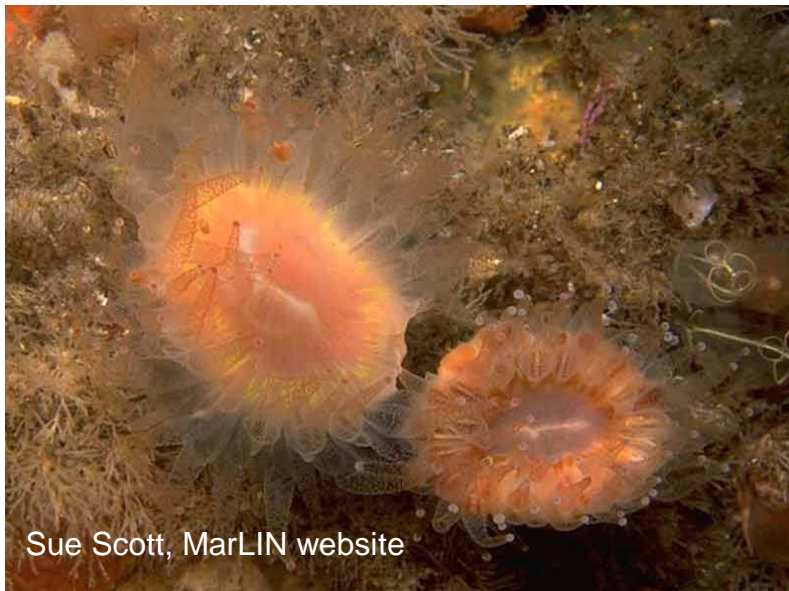
## Diver Survey Form ID Sheet 2

Deeplet Sea Anemone, *Bolocera tuediae*



- A large anemone, up to 30 cm across the tentacles
- Up to 200 tentacles which cannot be fully retracted
- Tentacles arranged in concentric rings of 6, then 12, then 24 etc.
- Column smooth and featureless
- Dull pink to brown colouration
- Found from 20m downwards
- Could be confused with Dahlia anemone, *Urticina felina*
- *U. felina* has short, stout tentacles, often banded & warts on column

Devonshire Cup Coral, *Caryophyllia smithii*



- Up to 2.5 cm in diameter
- Usually solitary, rarely in clusters of two to four
- Less than 80 translucent tentacles with distinct terminal knobs
- The calcified cup-shaped skeleton has smooth-edged projecting ridges
- Variety of colours including white, pink, orange, red or green.
- The disc usually has a contrasting zigzag ring pattern around the mouth
- Found attached to any hard substrate from the shore downwards

Edible Crab, *Cancer pagurus*



- Large individuals can grow up to 25cm across the shell, but more typically up to 15cm
- Heavy, oval shaped shell with 'piecrust' edge
- Massive black-tipped pincers
- Reddish-brown in colour
- Found on bedrock, including under boulders, mixed coarse grounds, and offshore in muddy sand
- From lower shore & shallow waters down to 100 m offshore



## Diver Survey Form ID Sheet 3

Jewel Anemone, *Corynactis viridis*



- Base up to 10 mm in diameter and up to 15 mm in height
- Smooth column
- Up to 100 knobbed tentacles
- Variety of colours including green, pink, red, orange and white
- Often found in dense aggregations on rocks from lower shore down to c 50m
- Found in areas shaded from light like vertical faces, caves and beneath overhangs

John Dory, *Zeus faber*



- Up to 70 cm long
- Tall, laterally compressed body like a dinner-plate
- Golden brown colour with dappled markings and a striking brown spot in the middle of the body
- Belly silver or white
- Eight to ten strong dorsal fin rays extending into long, elegant filaments
- Sharp spiny scales run round edge of body
- Often seen mid-water or by the seabed at moderate depth

Lobster, *Homarus gammarus*



- Large individuals can grow up to 1 m long, but 50 cm is more common
- Blue-coloured above with coalescing spots and yellowish below
- Massive, slightly unequal, pincers on first pair of legs
- Large eyes, same width as eye stalks
- Body lacks strong spines or ridges
- Found on rocky substrates living in holes and excavated tunnels from lower shore down to about 60 m

## Diver Survey Form ID Sheet 4

Lumpsucker, *Cyclopterus lumpus*



- Up to 50 cm in length
- Ventral fins form a sucker
- Slate grey to blue in colour
- Scaleless, but has small bony lumps
- Lateral rows of larger bony thorns along body
- Distinct dorsal ridge anterior to dorsal fin
- Come into shallow waters to lay eggs in spring
- May be seen in kelp forest attached to the rock

Wolf Fish, *Anarhichas lupus*



- Up to 120cm long
- Dark bluish-grey in colour with vertical dark bars crossing the body and the dorsal fin
- Large head with prominent canine-like front teeth that are often well worn
- Normally found on rocky seabeds in fissures and holes with only the head protruding
- May be found on sand or mud
- Usually found in deep waters from 100-300m but often much shallower at St Abbs