Please tell us if you see any of these species, and include the essential information:

- Species name
- Date found
- Location found (exact place name or map reference or GPS position)
- Your name, address, e-mail address and telephone number
- If possible, please include a photograph of the specimen

Send to: Shoresearch, Kent Wildlife Trust, Tyland Barn, Sandling, Maidstone, Kent. ME14 3BD. 01622 662012 or e-mail info@kentwildlife.org.uk

or download the record form from www.kentwildlife.org.uk.

Shoresearch is a volunteer project recording habitats and species on the shore. First developed by Kent Wildlife Trust, Shoresearch is being adopted in several counties around the UK coast. For more information, contact Kent Wildlife Trust or visit www.kentwildlife.org.uk.

This project is part of BEACHES AT RISK, a transnational project working to find a balance between coastal development and the wildlife and natural beauty that make our coasts so important. www.geog.sussex.ac.uk/BAR
Two similar species of green algae, with large, spongy cylindrical fronds which feel soft and felty. Both are found in Sussex and around Boulogne, but neither has yet been recorded growing in Kent (only a drift specimen has been found). *Codium tomentosum* is native to the UK while *Codium fragile* subspecies *tomentosoides* was introduced and can out-compete native species.

This alga is tolerant to drying out and can thrive high on the shore. However, it tends to occur on harder rock surfaces, so is uncommon in the chalk-dominated shores of SE England. It is found at a few locations in Sussex, while in Kent it has only been recorded near Folkestone.

A brown alga often over 1m long. The stem has regularly alternating branches with flattened oval blades and small spherical gas bladders.

This introduced species is found on SE coasts and is spreading, possibly displacing native algae. It is found around Kent, but has not yet been recorded on the north side of the Thames estuary.

A large solitary, club-shaped seasquirt, reaching about 10cm long, with a knobbled, leathery surface.

This seasquirt was probably introduced to the area accidentally when oysters were brought in to be farmed. It is now often recorded around Kent and Sussex shores and can compete with native species for space and food.

A crab with a rounded carapace with 4 spines between the eyes. It has long legs, and the claws become covered in hairs as the crab grows, giving them the appearance of mittens.

This crab was introduced accidentally and is spreading rapidly in fresh water where it damages river banks. It migrates to estuaries to breed, is common in the Medway estuary, and has been recorded elsewhere on Kent’s coast.