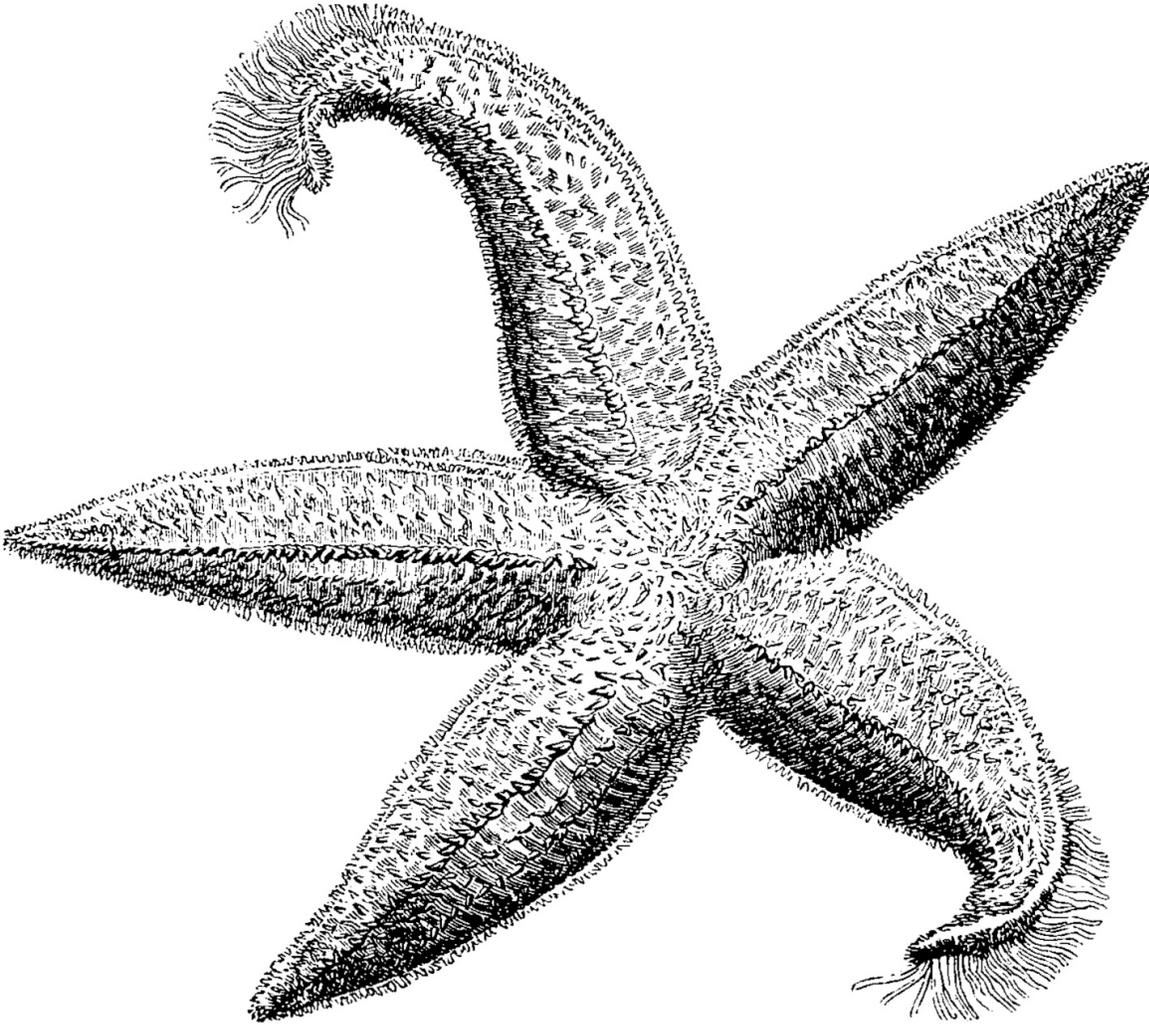


**Did you know?** Anemones are carnivorous and are known as ‘flowers of the sea.’ Anemones are loved by humans however their tentacles send out a deadly sting to catch their prey

**SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, and 14.A** relate to protecting Sea Anemones. These creatures are vulnerable to pollution, habitat damage, sea temperatures rising and for some species collection and trade.

This image was created in response to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 and formed part of [Our Evolving Relationship with Life Below Water](#) interactive exhibition. For more information see: <https://libguides.ucc.ie/LifeBelowWater/>

**Source citation:** Stephenson, Thomas Alan. [Seashore life and pattern](#). London: King Penguin, 1944. [Elizabeth Friedlander Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]



## COMMON CROSSFISH.

**Did you know?** Starfish and sea urchins are known as 'Echinoderms' and there are over 7000 species worldwide. Starfish can regenerate their limbs and even their internal organs. They are considered a keystone species; by feeding on mussels and barnacles they keep the ecological balance of marine life.

**SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, and 14.A** are important to keep starfish life in balance. Starfish are vulnerable to pollution, habitat damage, and sea temperatures rising. There are also certain species that are damaging coral reefs due to the imbalance resulting from human causes.

This image was created in response to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 and formed part of [Our Evolving Relationship with Life Below Water](#) interactive exhibition. For more information see: <https://libguides.ucc.ie/LifeBelowWater/>

**Source citation:** Forbes, Edward. [A history of British starfishes](#). London: J. Van Voorst, 1841. [Older Printed Books Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]

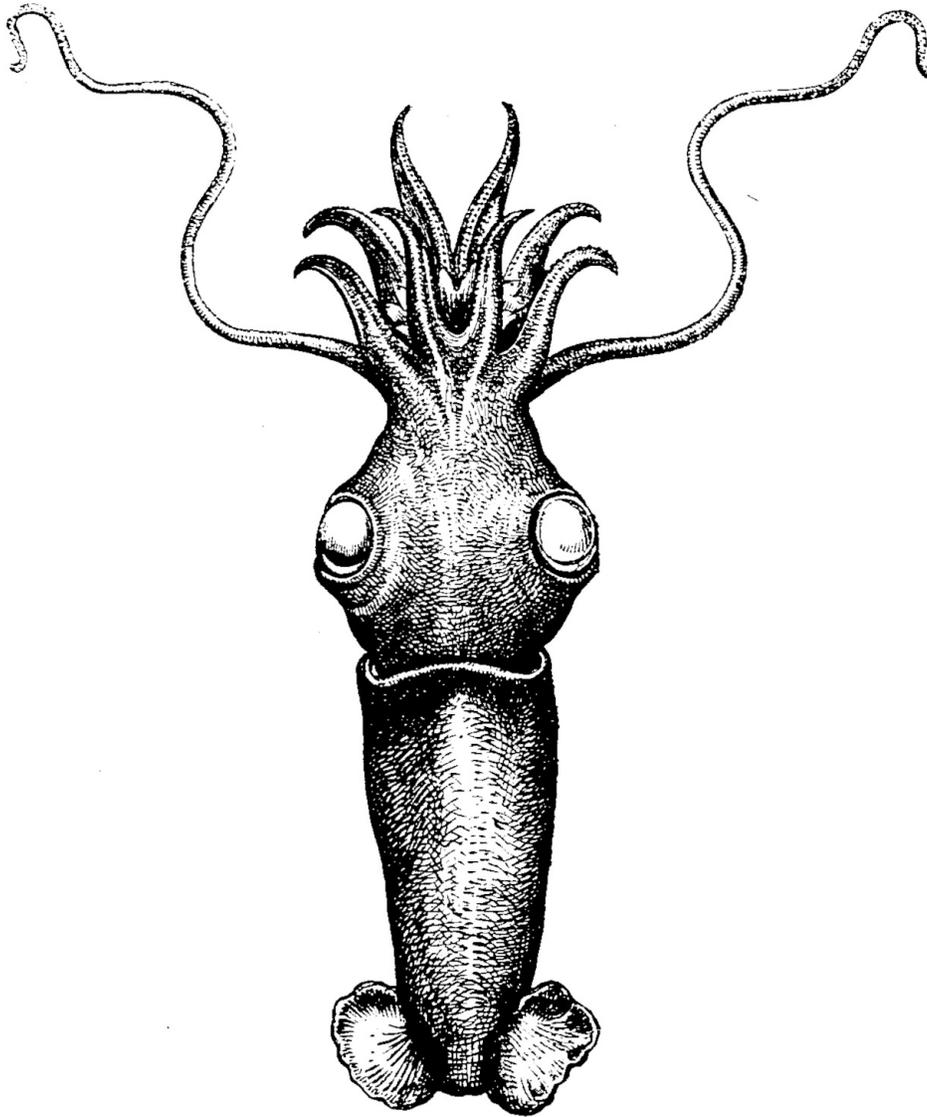


FIG. 108.—*Bathyteuthis abyssicola*, n. gen. et sp.; natural size.

**Did you know?** The *Challenger* expedition in 1872 laid the foundation of oceanography, exploring the mysteries of the deep and revolutionising our understanding of the ocean. While we have significantly broadened our understanding of the deep sea, 80% of our oceans remain unexplored.

**SDG Target 14.A:** This SDG relates to the necessity of continuing to develop our scientific knowledge and marine technology to help restore life under water. As the oceans sustain all life on Earth, it is the most important exploration that we can be part of.

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**Source citation:** [Report on the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873-76 under the command of Captain George S. Nares and the late Captain Frank Tourle Thomson](#). London: H.M.S.O., 1880-1895. [Older Printed Books Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]



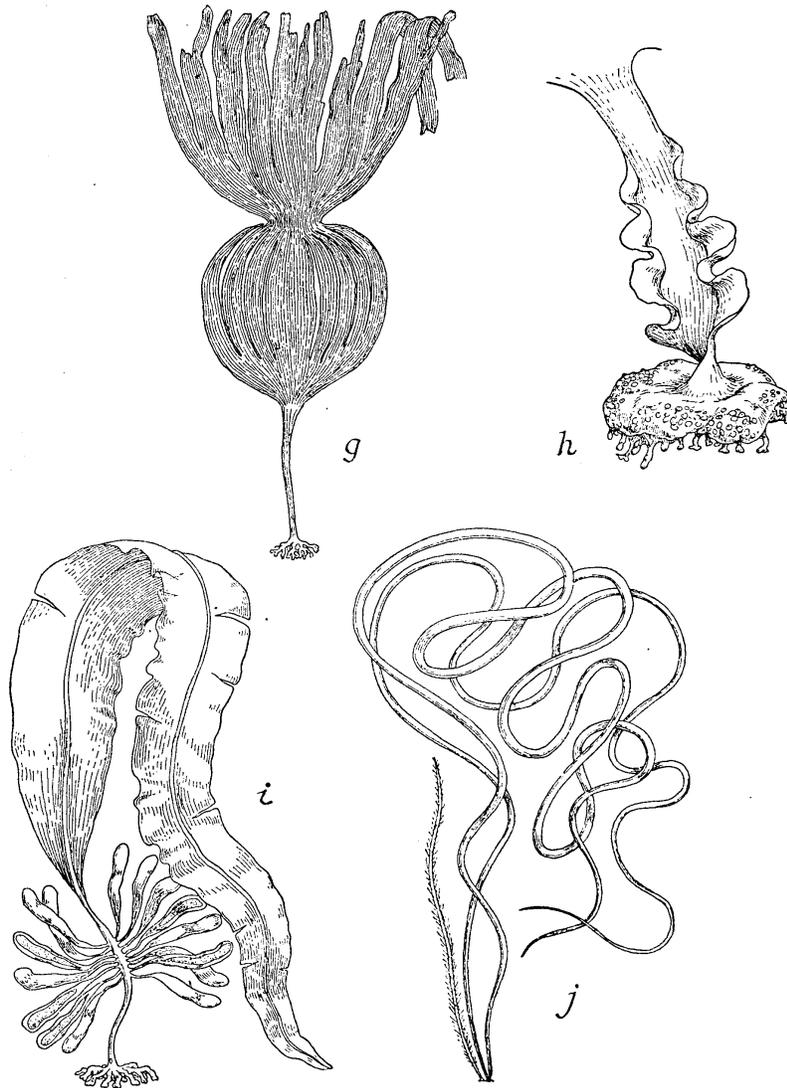
XENIA ELONGATA, D.

**Did you know?** Coral reefs are some of the most biologically rich and valuable ecosystems on Earth. They are the habitat to 25% of marine species and provide food, jobs and protection to billions of people worldwide.

**SDG Targets:** All targets of SDG14 are needed to protect our coral reefs. Pollution, harmful fishing practices, acidifying waters, and warming seas threaten 75% of reefs worldwide.

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**Source citation:** Dana, James D. [Corals and coral islands](#). London: Sampson Low, 1872. [Older Printed Books Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]



*g. Laminaria Cloustoni* (showing new growth); *h. Sacchorhiza bulbosa*, showing only holdfast and stem with frilled margins; *i. Alaria esculenta*; *j. Chorda filum*. (From Newton.)

**Did you know?** Seaweed is an important source of minerals harvested by hand throughout Irish history as nutritious to eat and as a fertiliser to grow crops. Kelp forests off the West Coast of Ireland are important habitats and breeding grounds and are of critical importance to the marine eco-systems. They also provide an essential buffer zone for preventing coastal erosion.

**SDG Targets 14.2, 14.5, 14.7 and 14.C:** These goals relate to the efforts aimed to protect our coastal areas and the marine life that lives in them. These goals aim to ensure that only sustainable seaweed harvesting or seaweed farming methods are used for seaweed produce. Mechanical harvesting is a practice being employed internationally where vast areas of kelp forest are being captured from the seabed leaving a wasteland where seaweed cannot regrow.

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**Source citation:** Yonge, Charles Maurice. [The sea shore](#). London: Collins, [1949]. [Elizabeth Friedlander Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]

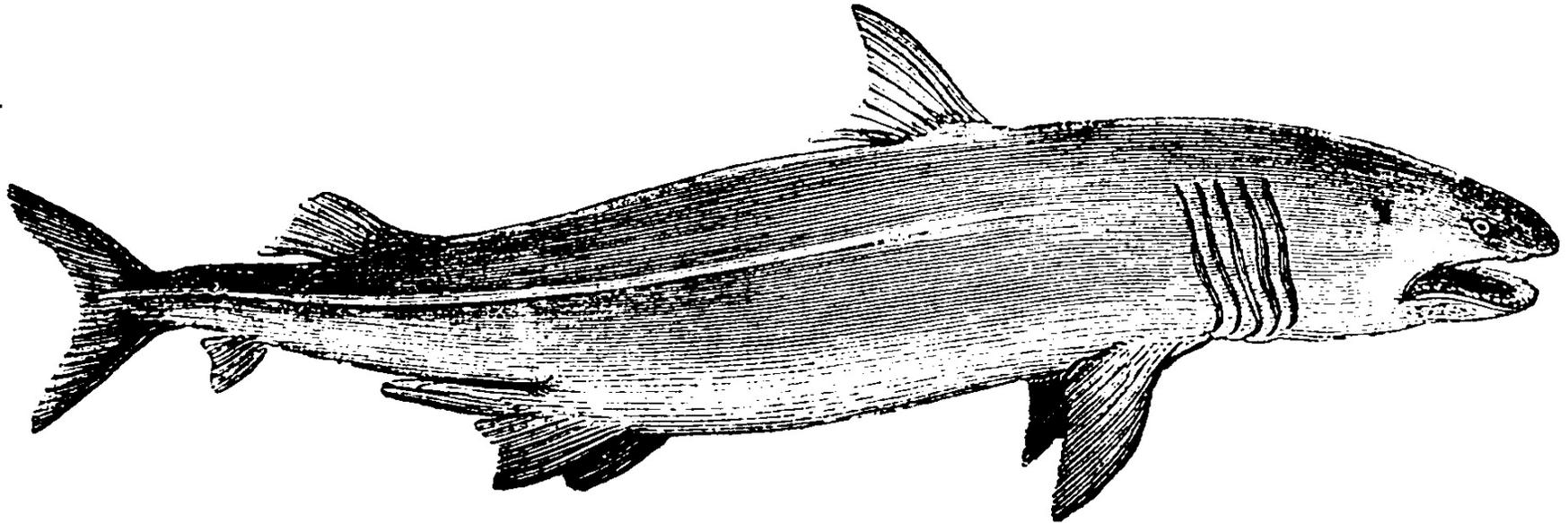


**Did you know?** Whales are an essential part of the ecological balance of our oceans, they are the top of the food chain and also capture carbon from the atmosphere.

**SDG Target 14.4** in particular relates to protecting our whale population. It is estimated over 300,000 whales and dolphins are killed each year due to harmful fishing practices.

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**Source citation:** Chase, Owen, Thomas Chappel and George Pollard. [\*Narrative of the most extraordinary and distressing shipwreck of the whale-ship Essex\*](#). London: The Golden Cockerel Press, 1935. [Robert Gibbings Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]

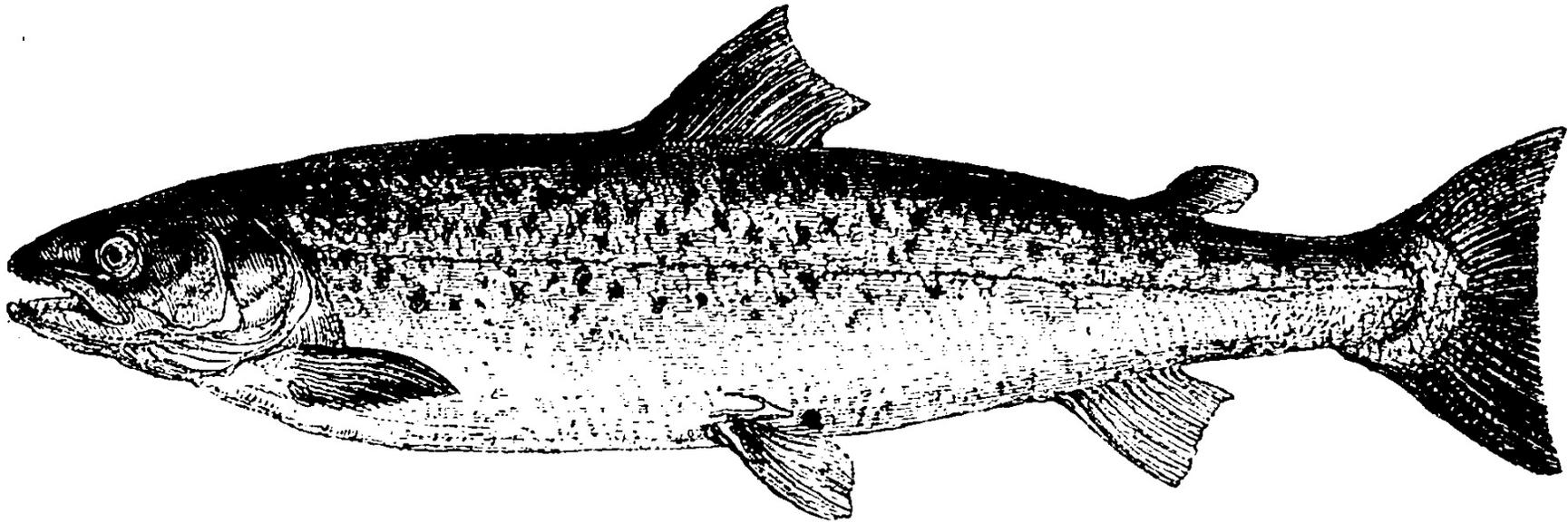


**Did you know?** Basking sharks are migratory and are the second largest fish on the planet. They are the largest found in Irish waters and are easily recognised by their large gaping mouths containing 1500 teeth. However, they are considered gentle giants.

**SDG Targets 14.C, 14.4, and 14.6:** As basking sharks are vulnerable to international overfishing and are globally at high risk of extinction, these targets aim to end harmful fishing practices and enforce international laws of protection.

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**Source citation:** Yarrell, William. [A history of British fishes](#). Vol. 1. London: J. Van Voorst, 1836. [Elizabeth Friedlander Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]

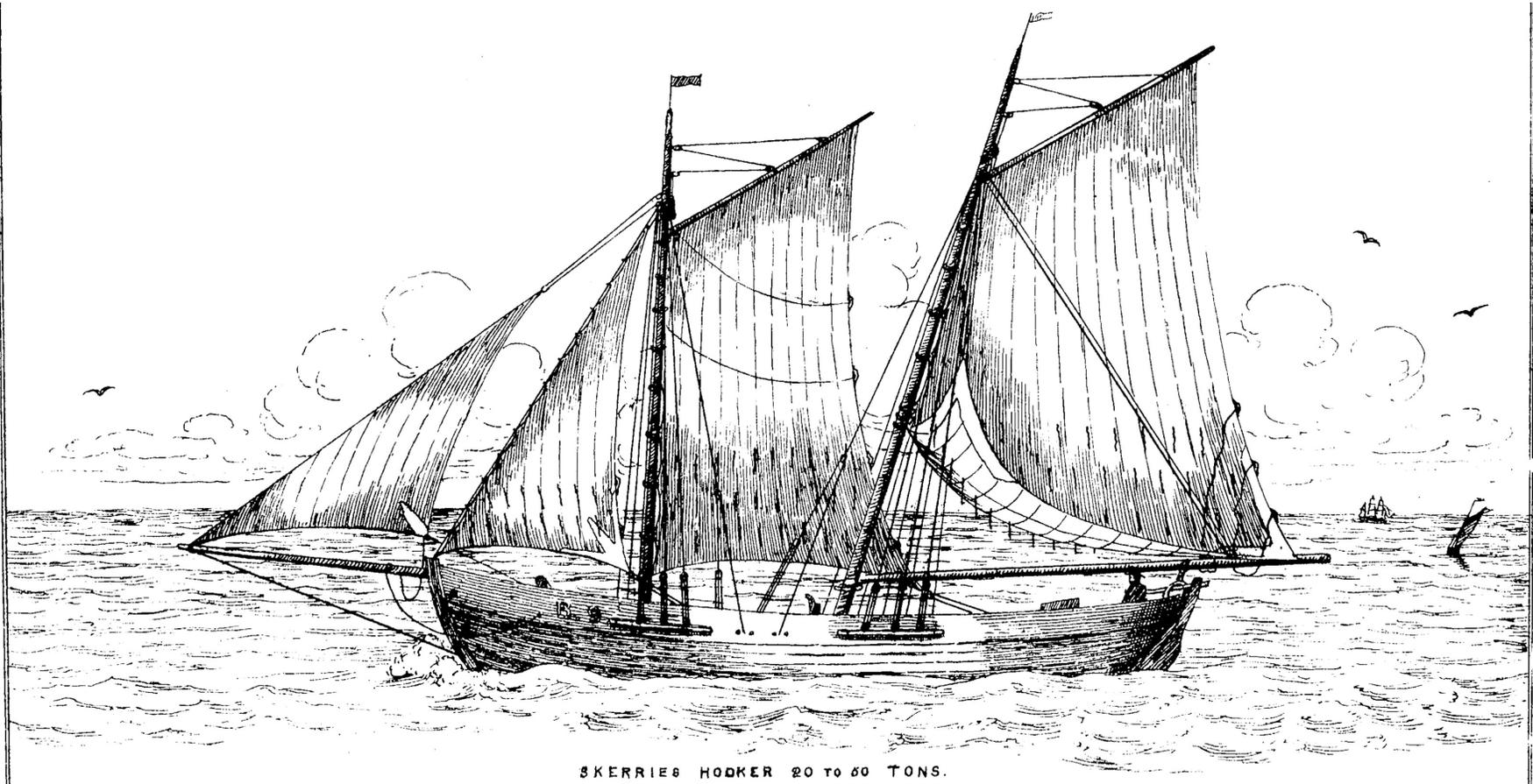


**Did you know?** Salmon are considered keystone species playing an essential role in the health of our river ecosystems. They are indicators of healthy aquatic life and are sensitive to pollutants.

**SDG Targets:** All 10 targets of SDG 14 are important for protecting salmon. Wild salmon are seriously threatened mainly due to global increase in water pollution and overfishing. We can help salmon in many ways, especially by taking responsibility for our own sustainable practices, from what goes down our drain to where from we buy our fish.

This image was created in response to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 and formed part of [Our Evolving Relationship with Life Below Water](#) interactive exhibition. For more information see: <https://libguides.ucc.ie/LifeBelowWater/>

**Source Citation:** Yarrell, William. [A history of British fishes](#). Vol. 1. London: J. Van Voorst, 1836. [Elizabeth Friedlander Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]



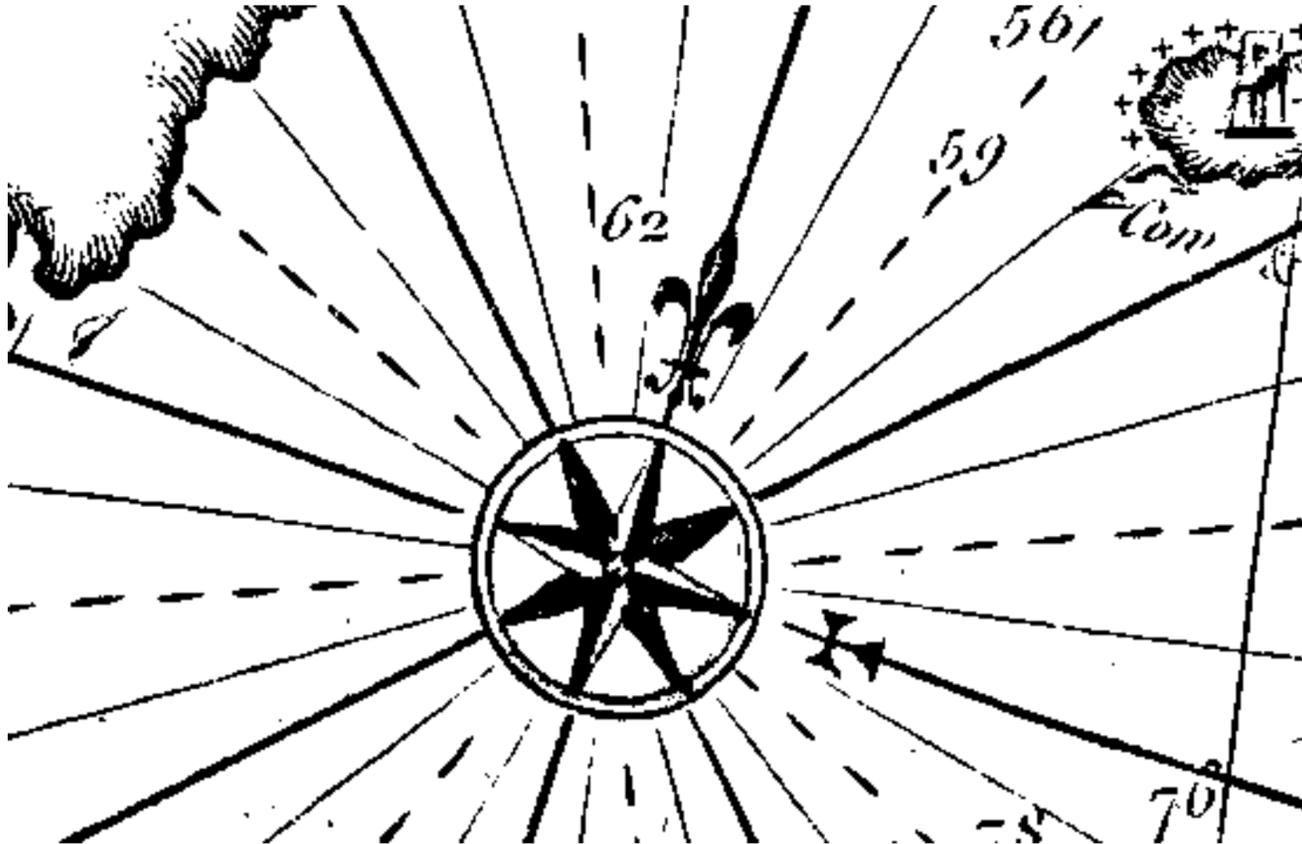
**Did you know?** Commercial trawlers and ownership of fishing quotas threaten traditional fishing practices and coastal people's livelihoods and cultural heritage in Ireland and around the world. Most commercial fishing practices are unsustainable in the methods they use and the amount of bycatch, such as dolphins, caught in their practices. Where we buy our fish from makes a difference to the livelihoods of small fisher people.

**SDG Targets 14.4 and 14.6:** These targets relate to efforts being made to end forms of commercial and illegal fishing practices that are drastically reducing the fish population in our oceans. In particular, SDG Target 14.B supports the needs of small-scale fisher people and their access to markets.

This image was created in response to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 and formed part of [Our Evolving Relationship with Life Below Water](#) interactive exhibition. For more information see: <https://libguides.ucc.ie/LifeBelowWater/>

**Source citation:** Brabazon, Wallop. [The deep sea and coast fisheries of Ireland: with suggestions for the working of a fishing company](#). Dublin: James McGlashan, 1848. [Older Printed Books Collection, Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland]

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**Did you know?** The invention of the magnetic compass occurred independently in both Europe and China during the 12th century and revolutionised humanity's ability to navigate the oceans.

**SDG Targets:** All 10 targets of SDG14 aim to help navigate our way into a more sustainable future and learn to restore and protect life under water.

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**Source Citation:** Lindsay, John. *A new and correct chart of Corke harbour*, 1759. Special Collections, UCC Library, University College Cork, Ireland.

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