

COUNTRYWIDE PRODUCTIONS

OUTLINE STORYBOARDS FOR PROPOSED “LIFE ON THE EDGE”

1. Sea Shore – shingle and sand

Shots of:

- *Waves breaking on cliffs to show the sea breaking up rock – chalk cliffs in Kent - releasing flints.*
- *A shingle flint beach with waves moving pebbles up and down (and along) the beach.*
- *A sandy beach, perhaps in close up, to show how the pebbles eventually end up as grains of sand.*
- *Aerial shot of a sandy beach. Emphasis on this being an ‘edgy’, difficult and changing environment for wildlife.*
- *Some of the plants of the sandy beach, from the seaward side (Sea Kale, Sea Sandwort etc.), moving inland through more and more dense vegetation, Marram Grass etc.*
- *Birds of sandy beaches – gulls, waders such as Sanderling.*
- *Other sandy beach creatures such as Cockles, Razor Shells.*
- *Some aspects of pressures on this habitat – e.g. plastic pollution, people pressure causing disturbance.*

2. Sea shore – Mud Flats

Shots of:

- *Aerial shots of typical mud flat areas such as the Swale, Medway or Pegwell Bay – differences between high and low tide?*
- *Include shots of sea walls to show how humans have reclaimed large areas of mud flats for farming and flood protection.*
- *Showing the tide coming in – can you do time-lapse? Alternatively, if you can film in a narrow creek when the tide is running, you can see the movement.*
- *What is tidal mud made of? Perhaps a clip of a spade being dug into a typical section – especially if it can show some of the creatures that live there – rag and lug worms, sandhoppers etc.*
- *Plants of the mudflats from Marsh Samphire at the lowest points, through to such species as Cord Grass and Sea Purslane further away from the sea.*
- *Birds of the mud flats – Oare Marshes or Pegwell should provide plenty of shots of waders, ducks and geese.*
- *Environmental pressure on mud flat areas – developments of all sorts; leisure activities such as jet-skis and paddle boards penetrating into remote areas etc.*

3. Reptiles:

Shots of:

- *The various native species found in Kent. (This would rule out Smooth Snake which is not found in the county and would certainly rule out Tortoise! Only Common Lizard is found in the county, not Sand).*
- *Where they live – mostly in drier, sandy areas, heathland etc. except for Grass Snake which is a water- lover.*
- *Differences between Grass Snake and Adder – how to identify each.*
- *(Ideally – eggs of one of the species)*
- *Annual life-style? (Winter 'hibernation', emerging in the warmth of the Spring etc.)*

4. Amphibians:

(As for reptiles, above)

5. Insects:

Shots of:

- *Examples of different major insect groups – beetles; dragonflies; grasshoppers and crickets; bees and wasps; ants; butterflies and moths.*
- *Something showing the abundance of insects – Wood Ants nest? Swarming bees?*
- *Characteristics of insects – six legs; three parts to their bodies (head, thorax, abdomen).*
- *Breeding cycle of a typical insect – egg, larva, adult.*
- *Insects as important parts of ecosystems – pollinators; pest control; food for other creatures.*
- *Threats to insects through habitat loss, use of pesticides etc.*

6. Fungi:

Shots of:

- *Different types of fungi – bracket, spore, gill types. Perhaps mould on food?*
- *Places where fungi are found and what their role is in nature – perhaps to include a rotting tree or similar?*
- *Need for care (shots of poisonous species such as Fly Agaric).*
- *Useful fungi – human food!*

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