



Saint-Malo is a historic French port in Brittany on the English Channel. The town has the highest tides in Europe with water that can rise 13 metres over the course of 6 hours.

Located in Saint-Malo, Fort National is a fort on a tidal island: it is connected to the mainland by a natural causeway (sandy beach) that is exposed at low tide and submerged at high tide.

This walled city has a long history of piracy. Transatlantic yacht race « Route du Rhum » takes place every four year between Saint-Malo and Point-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, West Indies.



City walls on the left. In the background: another tidal Island « Le Grand Bé » where famous writer François-René de Chateaubriand is buried. The island is accessible when the tide is out.



Tides are the rise and fall of the sea level. They are caused not just because of the gravity of the Earth from the Moon and Sun, but also due to the rotation of the Earth. Throughout the day, the sea level is constantly rising or falling, the tide is ebbing. The tides cycle as the position of the Sun changes and the Moon rotates around the Earth. A cycle happens once or twice a day depending on the location of the Moon.



On the right, we can see the natural swimming pool with a diving board. Here is the Bons secours beach with a receding tide.



The red cross shows St-Malo location.

In France there are many different climates. The Atlantic has a major effect on the weather in the north and west. The North has a temperate climate similar to that of the UK and other Northern European countries. The climate of southern France is similar to Greece which both have the Mediterranean climate.