FACTSHEETS & ARTICLES

NATURE COAST Marine Group
EUROBODALLA

Discover & Identify

PUZZLES & QUIZZES

HABITATS

Most animals that live on rocky shores have special habitats where they can survive the best.

Match the name of the animal to the habitat it prefers then colour the animal, cut it out and tape it next to its name.

On rocks where the waves break often

P_____

Always underwater, usually below the low tide mark

S_____

On damp rocks and in pools between the low and high tide marks

Z_____

In rock pools

G_____

Very high up on the shore on rocks that are usually dry

N_____

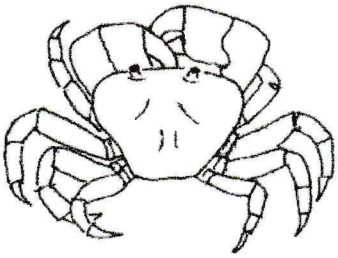
Clinging to rocks between the high and low tide marks

L_____

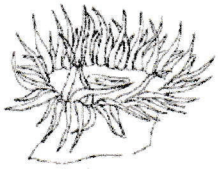
In cracks and under rocks above the low tide mark

R_____

Rock crab

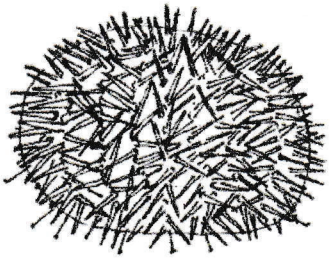


Green sea anemone

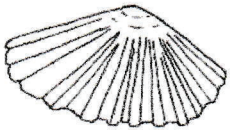


Zebra top shell

Sea urchin

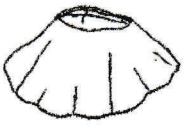


Limpet



Noddiwink

Pink surf barnacle



SHELLS

Cross out all the words that start with "p" or "f" to find the hidden shore facts

Most	shore	prawns	animals	need
fins	to	stay	purple	wet
with	fish	sea	food	water
pipi	or	they	fly	die.
Some	people	keep	the	feet
sea	pens	water	in	pockets
their	shells	at	fresh	low
pink	tide.			

Fill in the blanks with words from the box

(hint the dots show how many letters the word has)

joined	shells	tide	tight	animals	two
dry	predators	snails	close	called	protect
live	rocky	bodies	door		

Sea ..... are made by molluscs. These ..... are related to garden ..... Shells help ..... the animals' soft ..... from ..... that want to eat them. Many molluscs that live on ..... shores have a .... called an operculum which can ..... the shell ..... so the animal does not ... out when the .... is out.

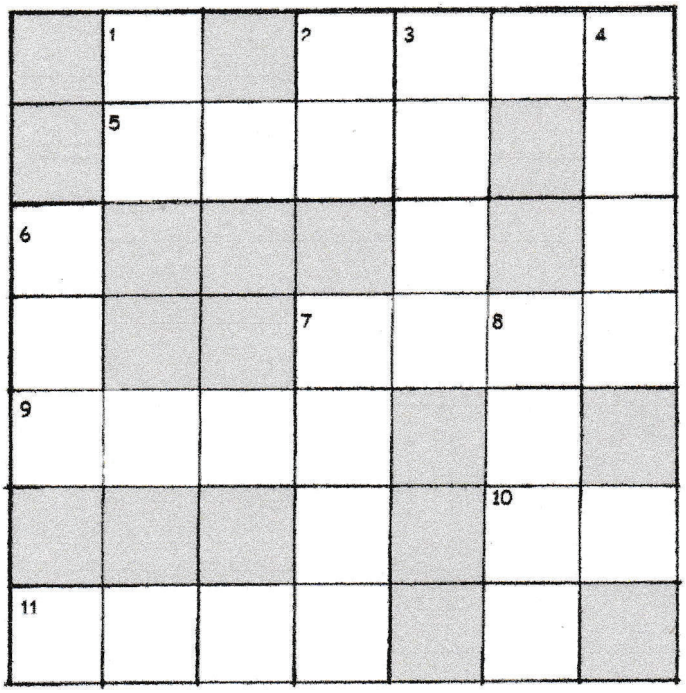
Most molluscs that .... in the sand have ... shells that are ..... by a hinge. They are ..... bivalves.

DRAW YOUR FAVOURITE OF EACH TYPE OF MOLLUSC SHELL

Shell with an operculum

A bivalve

MARINE PARK CROSSWORD



DOWN

1. If you catch a fish that is too small you must let it _ _.
2. _ _ a Marine Park helper by doing the right thing.
3. On Marine Park maps a pink _ _ _ _ means Sanctuary Zone.
4. Sanctuary Zones are being made all around the world to make no-_ _ _ _ areas for all marine plants and animals.
6. There are _ _ _ limits so people will not take too many fish or other animals.
7. You can _ _ _ _ wherever you like in the Marine Park.
8. You can _ _ _ _ in Habitat Zones (yellow) or General Use Zones (blue).

ACROSS

2. Always put empty _ _ _ _ bags and other rubbish in a bin.
5. The number of fish in our seas has fallen because of _ _ _ _-fishing.
7. Sanctuary means a _ _ _ _ area.
9. Sanctuary zones protect animals so they can _ _ _ _ big enough to have babies.
10. Maps and signs help people _ _ they will know where not to fish or collect.
11. You must not _ _ _ _ any plant or animal in a Sanctuary Zone.

(Hint: If you can't think of the word look in the box for one that suits)

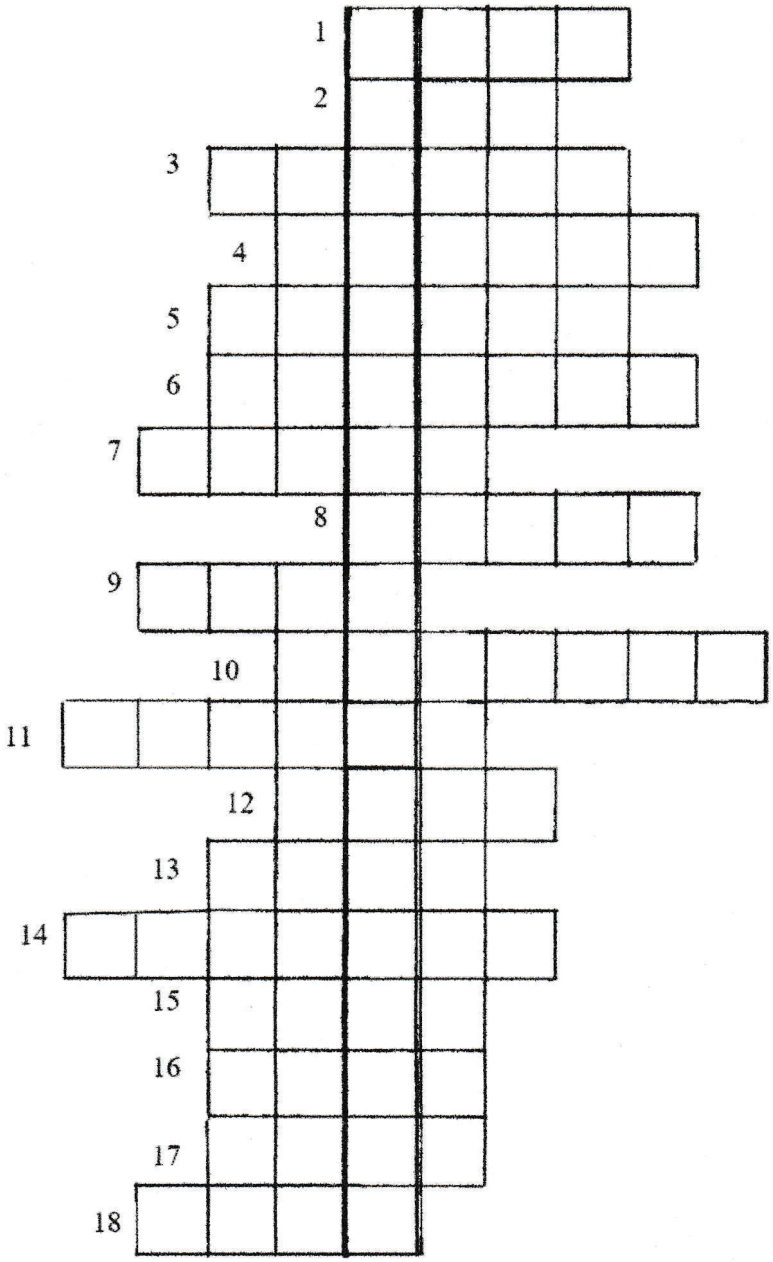
harm	area	over	take	bait	bag	so	be	safe	swim	grow	go	fish

Look on the Marine Park Map.
What Sanctuary Zone is nearest to your home? _____

_____

Draw a plant and an animal that lives in that Sanctuary Zone.

MYSTERY WORDS



Use the clues to work out the words across.

1. The colour on marine park maps to show General Use Zones.
2. The states in Australia with marine parks
3. ..... generations will thank us for helping save marine life.
4. The colour on marine park maps of Habitat Zones
5. Bag ..... are there so greedy people will not take too many fish.
6. This rubbish can choke seals and turtles.
7. These help people find out where they can fish and where is protected.
8. The Grey Nurse ..... has been so over-fished that it is now rare.
9. You can do this anywhere you like in the marine park.
10. Another name for an animal's environmental home.
11. Marine animals have to be .....before they can have babies.
12. You are allowed to do this in a General Use or Habitat Zone.
13. If you throw this away it can tangle and kill birds and marine animals
14. You are not allowed to do this in a Sanctuary Zone.
15. These are made of paper and help people understand marine park rules.
16. If the water is deep enough you may take one of these anywhere in a marine park.
17. You can do this on any beach in the marine park, but it is safer on patrolled beaches.
18. The colour on marine park maps to show Sanctuary Zones.

If you have done this puzzle correctly the letters in the column down with thick lines should spell something we can be proud to have - BATEMANS MARINE PARK

FOOD WEB

USING THE PICTURES ON THE NEXT PAGE AND THE INFORMATION BELOW
Colour the pictures as accurately as you can, cut them out, arrange them on a poster, label them, then draw lines from the eater to what it eats.
Your finished poster will show part of a food web for the animals and plants of a rock platform.
(Hint arrange the pictures in different ways before pasting to try to keep as many arrows as possible from crossing one another)

Noddiwink - Scrapes microscopic encrusting algae and lichen from the rocks.

Warrener - Grazes on larger seaweed.

Black Periwinkle - Scrapes microscopic encrusting algae from the rocks.

Mulberry Snail - Preys mainly on barnacles, also periwinkles, oysters & limpets

Surf Barnacle - Filters microscopic animals and plants from the plankton

Brown-striped Periwinkle - Scrapes microscopic encrusting algae from the rocks.

Spengler's Triton – Preys mainly on Cunjevoi

Limpet - Scrapes microscopic encrusting algae from the rocks.

Chiton – Grazes on seaweed and encrusting algae on the rocks.

Octopus – Eats crabs, snails and fish

Tube worms – Filter microscopic animals and plants from the plankton

Zebra Snail – Scrapes microscopic encrusting algae from the rocks.

Abalone - Grazes on algae and bits of drifting seaweed that it traps

Cartrut Shell – Preys mainly on barnacles and other snails

Blue Australwink - Scrapes microscopic encrusting algae and lichen from the rocks

Cunjevoi – Filters microscopic animals and plants from the plankton

Sea Urchin – Grazes on seaweed

Sea Star – Eats small seaweed and encrusting animals.

Crab – Eats snails and the remains of dead plants and animals

Oyster - Filters microscopic animals and plants from the plankton (see next page)

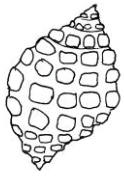
WHAT EATS WHAT?

Noddiwink

Warrener

Black Periwinkle

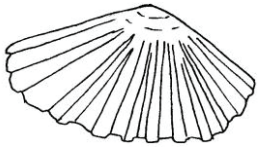
Mulberry Snail



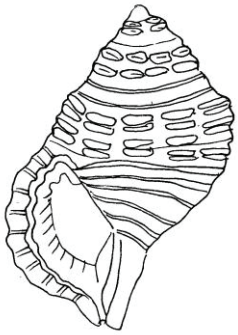
Surf Barnacle

Brown-striped Periwinkle

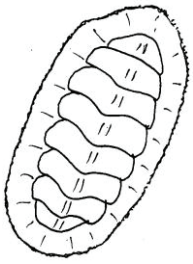
Limpet



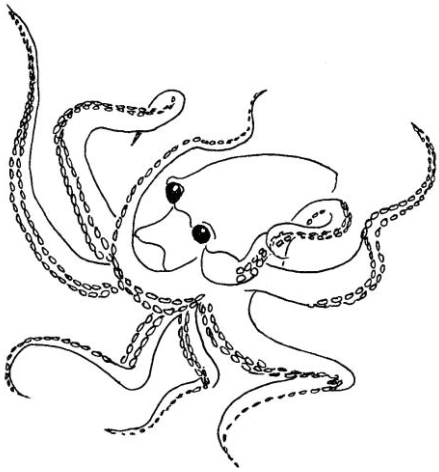
Spengler's Triton



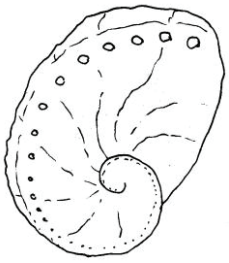
Chiton



Octopus

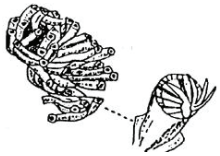


Abalone



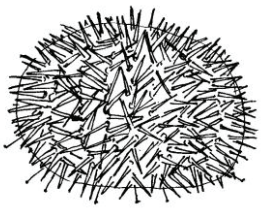
Zebra Snail

Tube worms

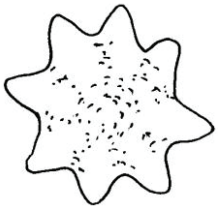


Cunjevoi

Sea Urchin

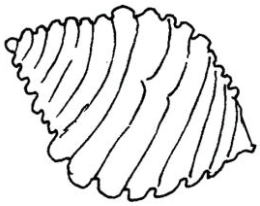


Sea Star



Blue Australwink

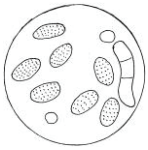
Cartrut Shell



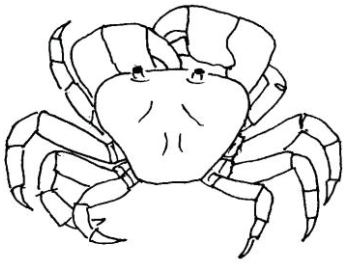
Seaweed

Oyster

Microscopic encrusting algae



Rock Crab



Plankton