Name/Period/Date

Seashells of North Carolina

A. Background Questions from Packet

1. What type of organisms might a piece of driftwood contain?
2. What force is primarily responsible for bringing shells to the beach?
3. What are the majority of animals that live inside shells called?
4. Describe what Hugh Porter found in January of 1995.
5. Define mollusk.
6. Give two examples of mollusks.
7. How do bivalves breathe?
8. How do bivalves feed?
9. How do bivalves move?
10. How do bivalves reproduce?
11. What are gastropods?
12. How do gastropods breathe?
13. How do gastropods feed?
14. How do gastropods move?
15. How do gastropods reproduce?
16. What is the basic ingredient of shells?
17. At what age do most mollusks mature?
18. How long can the southern quahog live?
19. Where does shell color come from?
20. When is the best time to look for shells at the beach?
21. What type of information should you record when collecting shells for scientific study?
22. Give an example of a book that describes tidal areas.
23. Where might live mollusks be found?

B. Identify at least twelve shells in your beach sample and record the pertinent information below.

Common/Scientific Name	Description/Coloring	Habitat	Range
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

Common/Scientific Name	Description/Coloring	Habitat	Range
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

C. To the best of your ability, draw a bivalve shell and a gastropod shell and label the corresponding parts listed below.

Bivalve

a. hinge
b. beak
c. concentric ridges
d. radial ridges
e. crenulated bottom

Gastropod

a. apex (nuclear whirl)
b. suture
c. columella
d. mouth
e. outer lip
f. upper canal
g. lower canal