1. Identifying organisms using a key:

Print out the key and cut out the different organisms. Use the descriptions of each, and your knowledge from the field trip to place them in the correct position on the key.

Based on what you found in the fieldtrip where (upper shore, mid-shore, lower shore) are you most likely to find these species in the key?

- Bladder wrack
- Flat periwinkles
- Irish moss
- Beadlet anemone

2. Scientific names: Circle the correct format for the scientific name of the shore crab below:

Circle the correct format for the scientific names below:

Carcinus maenas	*Carcinus Maenas*	*carcinus Maenas*	*Carcinus maenas*
Littorina Littorea	*littorina littorea*	*Littorina littorea*	Littorina littorea
fucus vesiculosus	fucus vesiculosus	*Fucus Vesiculosus*	*Fucus vesiculosus*
Actinia equina	*Actinia Equina*	actinia equina	Actinia Equina

In which order are the two parts of the scientific name always found? (Underline)

- Family followed by species
- Species followed by genus
- Genus followed by species

Why do scientists use scientific names when describing different species?

3. Adaptations: During the field trip you saw animals and plants with different adaptations for survival. These adaptations fall into two categories ***behavioural adaptations*** and ***morphological adaptations*** describe what these are below:

Behavioural adaptation:

Morphological adaptation:

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From what you have found out in the fieldtrip, complete the table below with three examples of a *behavioural* and three examples of a *morphological* adaptation.

Common name	Scientific name	Adaptation and reason for adaptation	Behavioural / Morphological

We have focused on animals and plants living in rock pools. Can you think of examples from different habitats. Give two examples of a behavioural and morphological adaptation below Use an internet search to find their scientific names:

Common name	Scientific name	Adaptation and reason for adaptation	Behavioural / Morphological