

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?

- Channelled wrack - **Upper Shore**
- Flat periwinkles – **Mid shore**
- Irish moss - **Lower shore**
- Beadlet anemone – **Mid Shore**

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

- Carcinus maenas
- *Carcinus Maenas*
- *carcinus Maenas*
- *Carcinus maenas*
- *carcinus maenas*

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

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

Why do scientists use scientific names when describing different species?

To be universally understood.

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:

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
e.g. Shore Crab	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	This shell (carapace) to protect it from predators.	Morphological

We have focused on animals and plants living in rock pools. Can you think of examples from different habitats?

Give an example 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