



# Lincolnshire

## Wildlife Trust

# Gibraltar Point Scavenger challenge

Put on your best explorer hats and take on our beach scavenger challenge. Everything is colour coded to help you out, green are easier to find, orange a little harder and red the hardest.

A good explorer knows to look all around so check out the **strandline** (the high tideline), across the **beach** and along the **sand dunes** to see what amazing treasure you can find.

Sand dune – grassy bit

Beach – sandy bit



**Strandline – a line of all the bits and pieces washed up by the tide.**

Do not worry if you don't find them all today, you can always have a go another day. Tick the boxes as you go, Good luck!

### Scallop



Scallops can swim by clapping their shells together quickly to make a jet of water out the bottom of their shells to swim forwards.

### Urchin – Sea Potato



Urchins are cousins to the starfish. They are covered in spines so when animals try to eat them they get a mouth full of spines and spit them out.

### Sponge



Sponges are also animals, they feed by catching their food like a net as the sea washes through all the little holes you can see.

### Slipper Limpet



Slipper limpets can stack themselves up. The largest at the bottom is female with the smaller males piled on top.

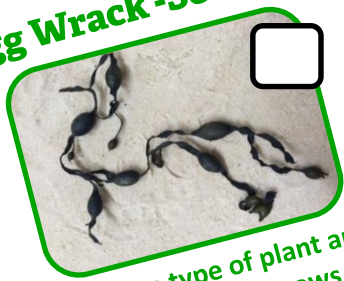
### Whelk Egg Cases



Whelk sea snails lay hundreds of eggs to make sure there are too many for all the fish to eat. This means there are always some left to hatch into baby whelks.

**Share your adventure! Use #LincsWildlife or tag us on Facebook @GibraltarPoint**

## Egg Wrack - Seaweed



Egg Wrack is a type of plant and need sunlight to grow. So it grows its own floats to keep it in the sunlight.

## Cockle



Cockles are a bivalve, this means an animal with 2 shells. The animal lives inside and hold the shells together for safety. Can you find a cockle that still has 2 shells?

## Crab



When a crabs shell gets to small it climbs out of the old one, fill themselves up with water to be as big as possible and grows a new one.

## Common Whelk



Common Whelk feeds on worms and bivalves and finds its food by smell.

## Mussel



Did you know mussel have been farmed for food for over 800 years.

## Feather



All kinds of birds live at the beach. What kind of feathers can you find?

## Mermaids Purses



Mermaid's purses are the egg cases from baby shark's and ray's that live in the sea.

## Hornwrack



Hornwrack is an animal and can be found all over the place, Look for the little holes all over it, each hole is the home of one animal.

## Razor Shell



Razor shells live half buried in the sand to feed. When they need to hide they bury themselves in the sand by squirting water out in a stream from the top.

## Oyster



When a grain of sand gets inside an Oyster it covers the sand in layers and layers of mother of pearl, making a pearl.

## Starfish



When something tries to eat a starfish they drop a leg off as a diversion and get away quick. They can then grow a new leg to replace the lost one.

## Dog Whelk



When Sea shells are very small, still a larvae, their body and shell starts to twist. This is called torsion and means their bottom is above their head, yuk!