

Exploring rockpools is a brilliant way to discover lots of the amazing plants and animals that live along our coast.

There are lots of rockpools along the Sussex Coast – check out the maps later on in the guide to discover where you can go rockpooling!

Remember to put back any rocks or seaweed you move in your search for amazing rockpool creatures.

## CREATURE CHECKLIST

Can you find all of these animals on your Seashore Safari?

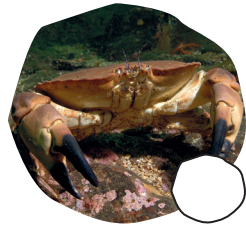
Score points for each creature (or seaweed) on the list, but only once – if you find 100 barnacles, you still only score one point.



### SHORE CRAB

Often green in colour but sometimes orange, red or brown. They have five spikes in each side of their shell and three bumps between their eyes

**Points: 5**



### BROWN CRAB

Also known as the edible crab. The edge of their shell looks like a piecrust, its claws have black tips and it has hairy legs

**Points: 7**



### LIMPET

Lives attached to rocks and moves around at high tide grazing on algae. Has a greyish conical shell

**Points: 1**



### DOG WHELK

A pointed snail-like shell of varying colour. Feeds on barnacles and limpets by drilling through their shells with its sharp tongue-like radula

**Points: 3**



### COMMON PERIWINKLE

Also known as the edible periwinkle. They look similar to a land snail and vary in colour

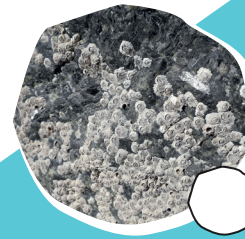
**Points: 2**



### SEA LETTUCE

A green seaweed that looks like lettuce leaves and lives attached to rocks and in rockpools

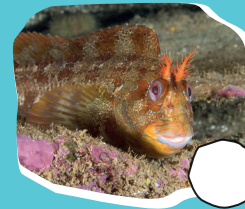
**Points: 2**



### BARNACLE

Lives attached to rocks and does not move. They have moveable plates which close at low tide to stop them drying out, and open at high tide so they can feed

**Points: 1**



### TOMPOT BLENNY

Usually found in the shallow ocean but can sometimes be seen in rockpools. They are much more colourful than the common blenny and have a pair of frilly tentacles on the top of their head!

**Points: 10**



### BEADLET ANEMONE

The most common anemone found in Sussex. When out of the water they retract their tentacles and look like a red blob attached to the rock. When feeding and covered in water their 192 stinging tentacles appear

**Points: 4**



### SNAKELOCKS ANEMONE

Often has bright green tentacles with purple tips, though can be grey. They catch their food using the stinging cells in their tentacles, and they glow in the dark under UV light!

**Points: 6**



### BLADDER WRACK

A common greenish-brown seaweed. Has paired bladders or air pockets along its length which help it float to reach sunlight when underwater

**Points: 2**



### COMMON BLENNY

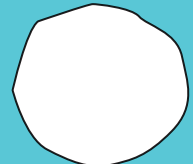
Also known as a shanny, this is a common Sussex rockpool fish. They are covered in slime to keep them damp when the tide is out and can change colour to blend in with their habitat!

**Points: 8**

## USEFUL EQUIPMENT

- ✓ Sturdy shoes with good grip
- ✓ Bucket
- ✓ Sun hat
- ✓ Sun cream
- ✓ Rain coat
- ✓ Tide times

## SEASHORE SAFARI SCORE



Always go rockpooling as the tide is going out. About 1 - 2 hours before low tide is best. Don't forget to look after yourself and the environment by following the Seashore Code!