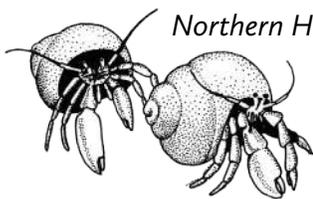


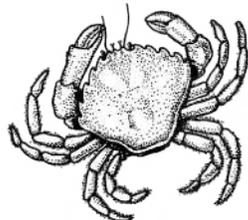
# ATLANTIC OCEAN ROCKY SHORE GUIDE

## Crustaceans

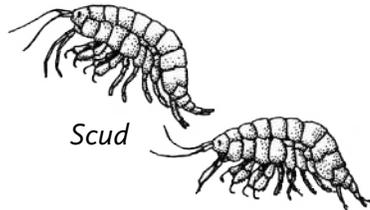
These animals often have a hard covering, called an exoskeleton, and jointed legs. The body of a crustacean is composed of three segments: the head, the thorax and the abdomen.



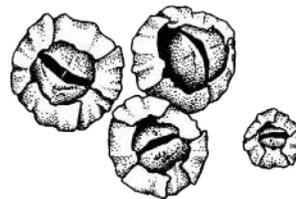
*Northern Hermit Crab*



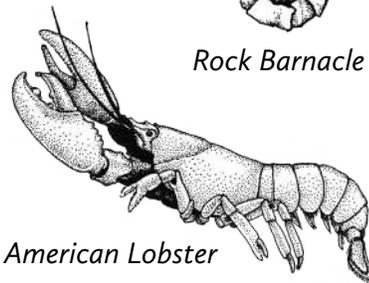
*Green Crab*



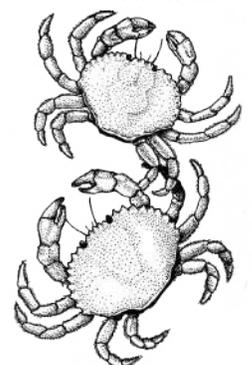
*Scud*



*Rock Barnacle*



*American Lobster*

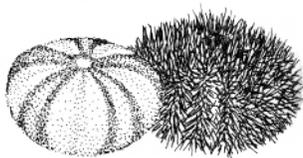


*Rock Crab*

*Jonah Crab*

## Echinoderms

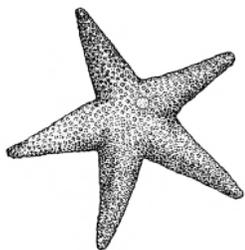
The name of these marine animals means “spiny skin.” They have radial symmetry, five or multiples of five arms, and shells covered by skin.



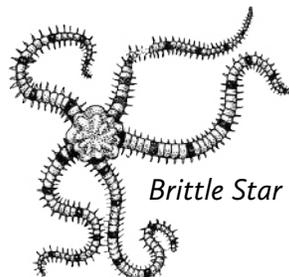
*Green Sea Urchin*



*Blood Star*



*Northern Sea Star  
(asterias)*



*Brittle Star*

## Shorebirds

These birds are commonly found residing along seashores, estuaries, wetlands, or marshes. They are often small to medium-sized birds, distinguished by slender bills and long legs.



*Great Black-backed  
Gull*



*Spotted  
Sandpiper*

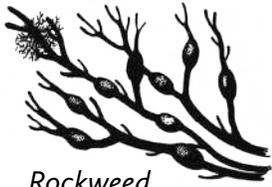


*American  
Herring Gull*

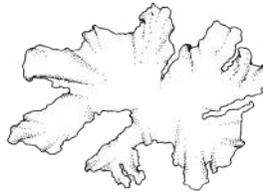


## Algae

Algae are unicellular or multicellular organisms that produce food by the process of photosynthesis. Most marine algae have holdfasts, stipes and blades.



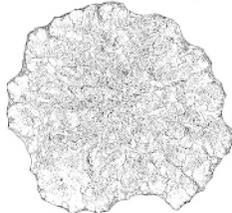
Rockweed  
(ascophyllum)



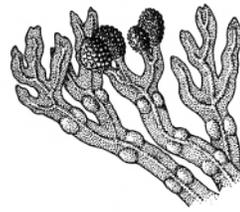
Sea Lettuce (ulva)



Coralline Algae



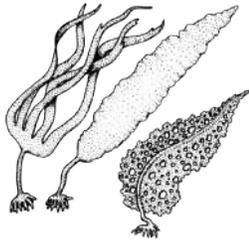
Lichen



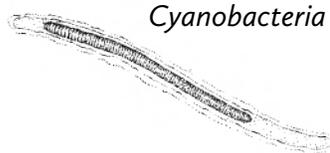
Knotted Wrack  
(fucus)



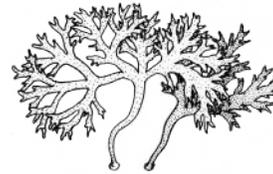
Bubblegum Algae



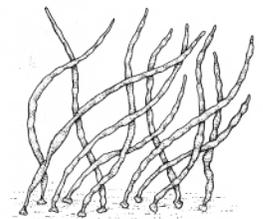
Kelps (horsetail kelp,  
sugar kelp, shotgun kelp)



Cyanobacteria



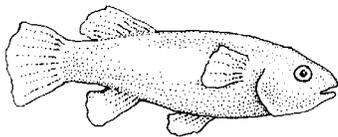
Irish Moss



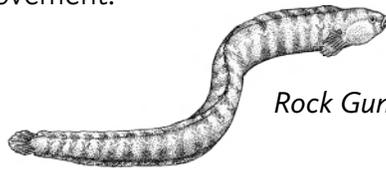
Maiden Hair Algae

## Fish

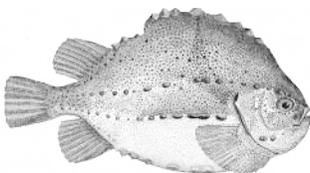
All of these animals live in water. They have gills to filter oxygen and fins to help them move through the water. They all have backbones for support and movement.



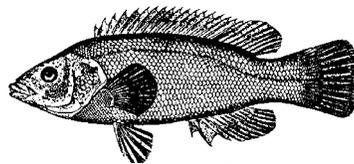
Mummichog



Rock Gunnel



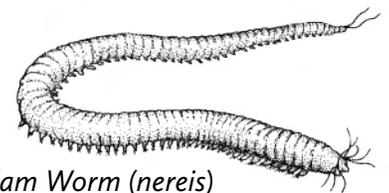
Lumpfish



Cunner

## Marine Worms

These worms are saltwater invertebrates. They can be found living under rocks, among holdfasts of algae, and in mud or sand. They can be carnivores, herbivores, or parasites. They can live at all depths of the ocean.



Clam Worm (nereis)

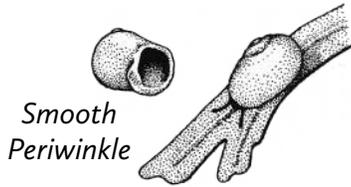


## Molluscs

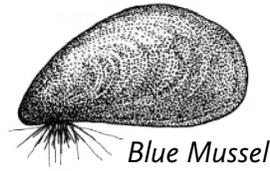
These animals are invertebrates. They have soft, unsegmented bodies. Most have an external shell which can enclose their bodies wholly or partially.



Tortoiseshell Limpet



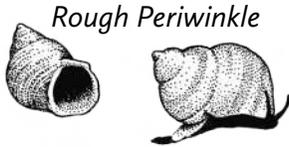
Smooth Periwinkle



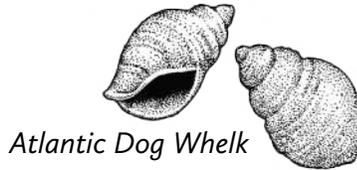
Blue Mussel



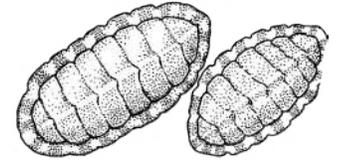
Common Periwinkle



Rough Periwinkle



Atlantic Dog Whelk



Red Chiton

## Tunicates

These animals are invertebrate filter feeders, living mainly on plankton. Solitary tunicates are barrel-shaped, with firm but flexible body coverings called tunics. Colonial tunicates are groups of tiny organisms that create one system and encrust rock or hard-bodied creatures.



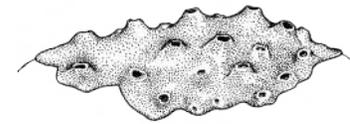
Orange Sheath



Golden Star

## Sponges

These animals are invertebrates with soft, porous bodies. Their bodies draw in currents of water to extract nutrients and oxygen. They do not have organs or body symmetry.



Bread Crumb Sponge

## Cnidarians

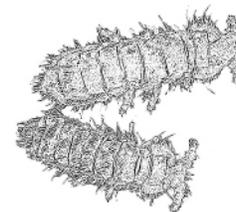
These animals are simple invertebrates with symmetrical bodies and mouth openings. They have stinging cells on tentacles around their mouths. They are either bell-shaped and mobile or tube-shaped and anchored to one spot.



Frisled Sea Anenome

## Arthropods

These animals are invertebrates. They have segmented bodies with many jointed legs or limbs. They also have external skeletons, called exoskeletons.



Seashore Springtail

