

**Garden of the Salish Sea Curriculum
Day 3: Shell Identification and Inquiries
Wade King Elementary
Third Grade**



NAME: _____

Small Clam Identification Key

Learning how to identify plants and animals using a key is an important skill to be able to quickly and accurately make identifications in the field. Today, we will practice sorting clams with similar characteristics. Below is an example key to help identify some of the clams we will find on the field trip.

To get started with the key: Can you see a leathery hinge connecting the shells?

If no...

1. Shells are not mirror images, no flaps are present on the tips of siphons. **It is a Softshell Clam.**



2. Shells are mirror images of each other, flaps are present on the tips of siphons. **It is a Horse Clam.**



If yes...

1. And rings or ribs are easily seen on the shells...

Shell has heavy ribs and shell is heart-shaped. **It is a Cockle.**



2. If faint rings or ribs are seen on the shells...

Shells are rounded on both ends, no periostracum. **It is a Butter Clam.**



Rings and ribs are equally visible. Shell is elongated, there is a flat pit near the umbo. **It is a Manila Clam.**



Shells are pointed somewhat on one end, band of periostracum is seen along shell edges. **It is a Sand Clam.**



Shell is rounded and there is no pit near the umbo. **It is a Littleneck Clam.**



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Clam Shell Sort:

Sort out the shells given to your group. Divide them up by common characteristics. In the space below, for each clam, record the name, length, width, weight, and write a brief description with a diagram of the clam. Be sure to point out any identifying features in the diagram.

<u>Name of Clam</u>	<u>Size-length and width</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Description-color, shape and markings</u>	<u>Diagram of shell</u>
	Length: _____ (unit) Width: _____ (unit)	_____ (unit)		
	Length: _____ (unit) Width: _____ (unit)	_____ (unit)		
	Length: _____ (unit) Width: _____ (unit)	_____ (unit)		
	Length: _____ (unit) Width: _____ (unit)	_____ (unit)		



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Clam Shell Sort Continued:

<u>Name of Clam</u>	<u>Size-length and width</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Description-color, shape and markings</u>	<u>Diagram of shell</u>
	Length: _____ (unit) Width: _____ (unit)	_____ (unit)		
	Length: _____ (unit) Width: _____ (unit)	_____ (unit)		
	Length: _____ (unit) Width: _____ (unit)	_____ (unit)		
	Length: _____ (unit) Width: _____ (unit)	_____ (unit)		



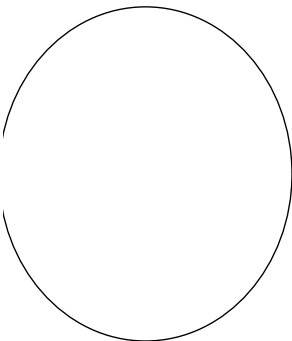
Clam Shell Data Sheet

Whatcom Marine Resource Committee Clam Survey Data Sheet - Mud Bay -

Label each row by the hole # (it may not start with 1) Before digging, count the Horse Clam holes, after you have dug out your hole, classify the clams by species (type) then by size (larger or smaller than 1.5 inches). Fill in on the data sheet the number of each clam:

[illegible]

- Using your number sense, make a pie graph by dividing the circle into pieces that represent the amount of the different types of clams that your group found. Work together with your group.



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Clam Shell Size Data Sheet:

Below is an example of the data sheet that will be used in the field to collect data on the size of clams.

Clam Shell Size Data Collection Sheet North Chuckanut Bay

Date: _____ Field Technician Names: _____

Transect and Hole #	Shell Type	Shell Size	Notes

