



Activity Sheet – for use in conjunction with

THE BEACH BOOK

From Rock Pools to Dune Bush

By Jerry Gosnell



Level 3 - Sheet 1

Crack the Code

Name _____

Date _____

Many plants have common names. All (unless you have discovered a new species!) have a scientific name. Lots of people feel common names are easier because they are usually in English and describe the plant e.g. Dune Fern. However if you can crack the code of the scientific names you will understand the relationship between the plants and most importantly wherever you go in the world the same plant will have the same scientific name but probably not the same common name.

SO LET'S LOOK AT THE CODE:

The scientific name is usually derived from Greek or Latin.

There is the **genus** (not genius!) name - always use a capital letter - which is like the surname e.g. Hibiscus and the **species** name - never use a capital! - is like a first name e.g. tiliaceus.

Then the various genera (plural of genus!) are grouped into families.

If you look at the species names you get clues about the individual species:

capensis means from the Cape

natalensis means from Natal

purpurea means purple

gigantea means large

minima means small

rosea means dark, rosy pink

multipartitum means having many parts or compartments

tri (eg. trionum) - means three (think of triangle and tricycle)

tetra (eg. tetragona) - means four

Some names come from the person who found them:

abbottiorum (*Gelidium abbotiorum*) also called Abbott's Jelly-weed is named after a Mr Abbott.

kraussii (*Juncus kraussii*) was named after Dr F Krauss of the Stuttgart Museum who made a collecting trip to South Africa in 1837-1840.

How many plants can you find with the names explained above? Write them here.

How many others can you find with names you can explain? Write them down.

Give yourself extra points if you can find any more clues in the names of plants in the book.

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Level 3 – Sheet 2



ROCK POOLS TO DUNE BUSH QUIZ

Name _____

Date _____

1. What are the three main groups of seaweeds?

2. What is the function of chlorophyll?

3. What do seaweeds have instead of roots?

4. How do seaweeds obtain their nutrition?

5. Why are seaweeds useful to other organisms in rock pools?

6. What makes coralline seaweeds different?

7. Name two uses for harvested seaweeds.

8. What is the main difference between zoanthids and seaweeds?

9. Name two of the first plants to colonize the beach.

10. Name two shrubs that develop early on dunes

11. What is the dominant woodland species?

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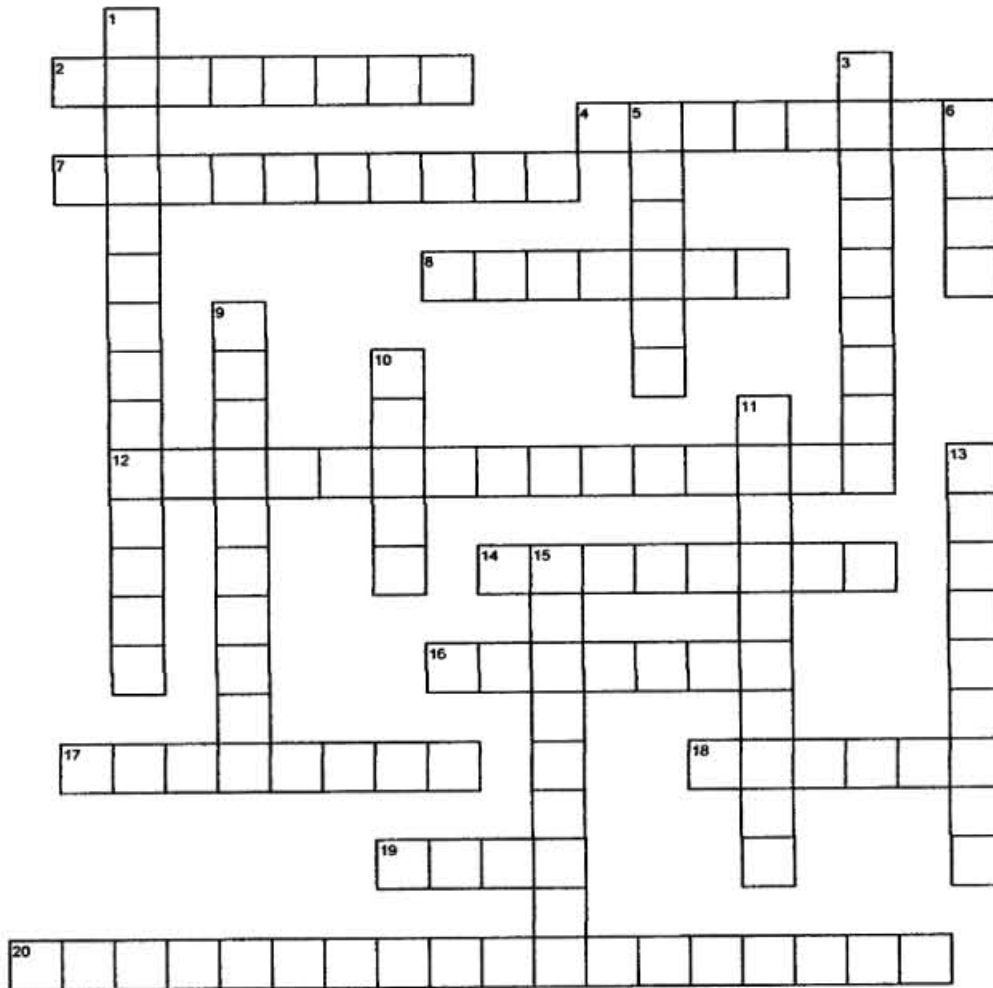
Level 3 – Sheet 3



Crossword

Name _____

Date _____



EclipseCrossword.com

Across

- 2. most marine creatures depend on these for food
- 4. found on dunes with semi-circular white flowers
- 7. shrub with starry pink -mauve flowers
- 8. equivalent to first name in plants
- 12. flowers start yellow turn to apricot then red and fall
- 14. dune rapidly moves inland
- 16. looks like black paint on rocks
- 17. what seaweeds have instead of roots
- 18. seaweeds propagate with these
- 19. seaweed looks like lettuce
- 20. the most resistant tree to salt spray

Down

- 1. this seaweed looks like small grapes
- 3. form extensive mats on rocks
- 5. large group of green seaweeds
- 6. produced from a red seaweed in eastern cape
- 9. green seaweed with wedge shaped segments
- 10. equivalent to surname in plants
- 11. seaweed with filamentous brown slimy appearance
- 13. has small white flowers with purple markings
- 15. tree with fruit called vegetable ivory



Activity Sheet – for use in conjunction with

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Level 3 – Sheet 4a



Dune Plant Test Cricket

This game is played on the beach with two teams of eleven or fewer players.. You need a dune with plants, a length of string, a score sheet, a copy of The Beach Book, an umpire and a scorer who may also be the umpire.

Use the string to rope off an area about the size of a cricket pitch.

The object of game is to name as many species of dune plants in the roped off area as you can in the given time. You must stay outside the pitch. **(NOTE that flowers and leaves should not be damaged – any damage to a plant gives a golden duck)**

Toss to decide which team goes first. In the first innings the first two people in the team take turns in identifying as many plants in the “pitch” as is possible in two minutes. A wrong identification results in the person being out and the next team member comes in. Each species (not each specimen) in each innings, whether identified by flower or leaf, scores a run. You may use the Beach Book to help in identification (but of course this takes longer). When everyone in the first team is out, or after 20 minutes (whichever is less) the other team has its innings (obviously the second team has an advantage if they have listened carefully!).

For the second innings you may **not use the book – only the umpire has a copy..** Each person in the team answers in turn until the whole team is out.

2 runs for a correct common name

4 runs for a correct genus name.

6 runs for a correct genus and species name.

An incorrect identification means **out** – the same if you are unable to identify the plant.

When you get to the end of the pitch start at the beginning again.

The same person may not identify the same plant a second time in the same innings.

Enjoy the game!

Scorecards for Dune Plant Test Cricket can be downloaded separately

(with thanks to Kieran Hamley)

