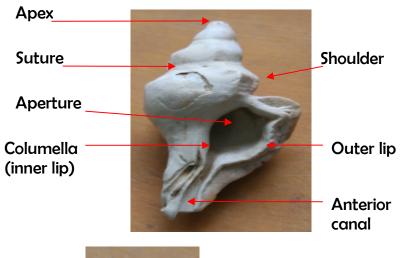
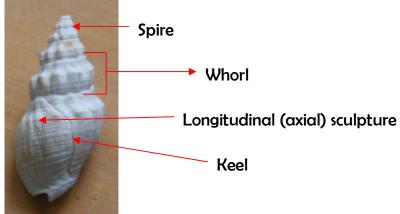
GENERAL SHELL INFORMATION

The two most common types of shells

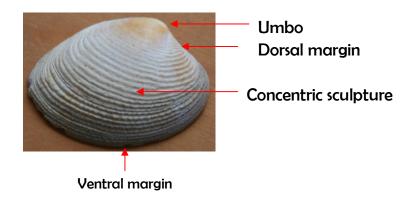


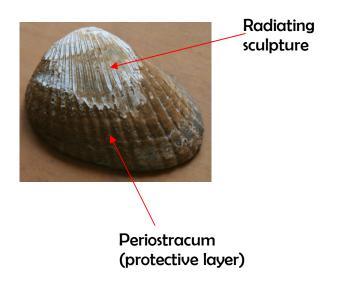
1. Gastropods





2. Bivalves





INTRO

- * The shells found on beaches are from animals called molluscs
- * There are over 400 mollusc species living in South East Australian waters
- * These are divided into six classes; the two most common being the gastropods and bi-valves

Source: Seashells of South – East Australia. Patty Jansen Capricornica Productions, 2000

Constructed by Josh Davies

GASTROPODS

- * Most gastropods do not have a shell
- * Those that do usually have them coiled, but some are cap shaped
- * Each shell is unique (they all have different colours, markings etc)
- * The height of the spire & number of whorls are all distinctive on a shell

BIVALVES

- * Consist of two parts called valves, held together by a ligament under the umbo
- * Do not have the "snail" appearance of the gastropods
- * Most bivalves have a periostracum that is a protective layer
- * Most live buried in the sand: either under water or the beach
- * Every shell is unique (e.g. different colour, texture & markings)

SHELL REGULATIONS

- * It is illegal to take shells from national parks or marine sanctuaries. Also, the Victorian Government discourages shells being taken from beaches and have very strong policies relating to this.
- * They have developed three main reasons why they discourage shells being taken by the public from beaches.
- 1. Habitat Many gastropods use other shells after they have grown out of their own (e.g. hermit crabs).
- 2. Formation of beaches Shells contribute enormously to the production of beaches (i.e. sand).
- 3. General amenity If shells are removed from beaches then they become unavailable for the general public to appreciate

ALTERNATIVES

• The government promotes and encourages the general public to examine, take photo's of and show others the great variety of shells they come across on Victorian beaches.