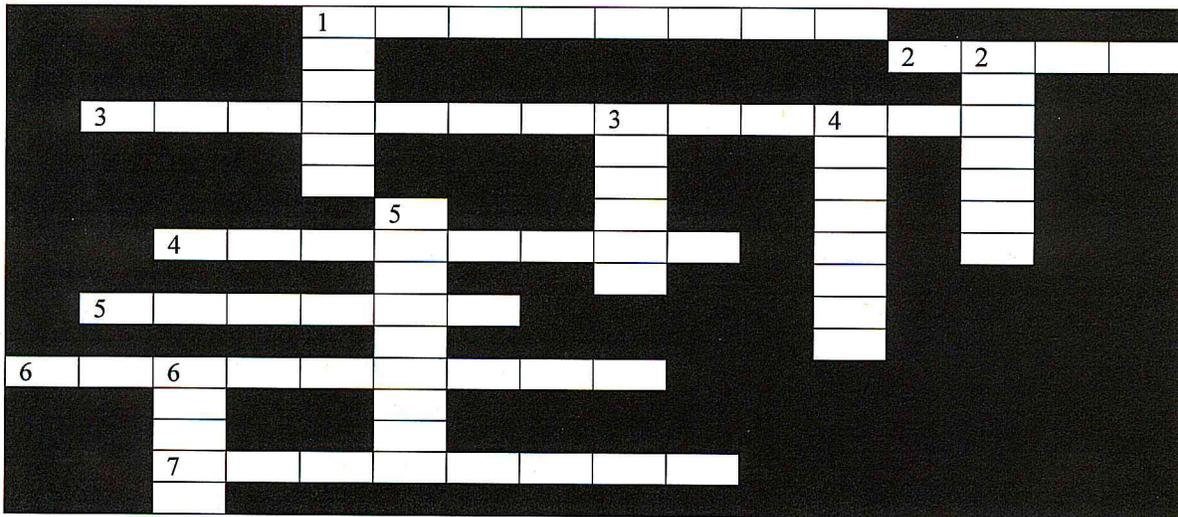


"A VISIT TO GREAT BAY" CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. Look for this animal as it cruises the mudflats with its one foot looking for algae and decaying plant and animal material to eat. It is said to look like a miniature elephant because of the long siphon it uses to take in water to give oxygen to its gills.
2. This animal lives buried in the sand and mud. It is a filter feeder and gets oxygen through a siphon. Watch out if you pick one up, it may squirt water at you!
3. This animal migrates to shallow water in late spring and you can spot them as they come ashore during a full moon to lay their eggs. They are older than dinosaurs and feed on clams and seaworms they dig up in the mud.
4. This animal has both of its eyes on top of its head and can camouflage very well with whatever bottom it happens to be on. They can surprise you as they swim quickly to the surface.
5. This animal lives along the edge of the saltmarsh. Look carefully, because it is transparent and moves very quickly with a flick of its tail.
6. This animal is common in the saltmarsh, mudflats and rocky shore. Turn over a rock or a clump of rockweed and you are sure to find one, but beware of their sharp pinchers.
7. This plant is a grass that flowers in the bay. It provides important habitat for many young fish. Look for pieces of it washed up by the tide.

DOWN

1. Look for this animal in the saltmarsh and mudflats. It lives half buried in the peat or mud and filter feeds at high tide.
2. This animal, well known in New England, likes to hunt for its prey at night and hide in rock crevices during the day. They can live over 100 years and grow to over 45 pounds.
3. This animal can attach itself to any hard surface including each other. Their shell is white or gray and very bumpy. Sometimes they hide a precious surprise.
4. This plant gets its name from the surface that it usually clings to. Watch as its air bladders help it to float at the surface during high tide.
5. This animal can live in very salty or almost fresh water. They feed on plant matter, insects, horseshoe crab eggs and dead animals. Look for the males that have yellow bellies during breeding season.
6. These are the young of American eels, which have migrated back from the Sargasso Sea to spend a few years in the Bay. They can be found under rocks or pieces of driftwood. They are very quick and easily slip from your fingers.

Words to choose from: EELGRASS, ELVER, SHRIMP, LOBSTER, GREEN CRAB, MUMMICHOG, HORSESHOE CRAB, FLOUNDER, CLAM, MUD SNAIL, MUSSEL, OYSTER, ROCKWEED

CREATED BY: BETH HECKMAN, NATURALIST
SANDY POINT DISCOVERY CENTER

