

BIODIVERSITY

NOTEBOOK



First name:

Last name:

Date:

School:

Discovering the different species that can be found on the coast is not only important, it's also a lot of fun. This notebook will help you discover the biodiversity of the coastline.

Designed by Comité ZIP Gaspésie for educational purposes.

LOG SHEET

Description

Name:

Specific traits:

Habitat type:

Does it contribute to biodiversity?:

Yes

No

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Does it contribute to biodiversity?:

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EELGRASS



Zostera marina

Habitat type: Sandy and muddy sediment in intertidal zones

Description: This aquatic plant traps suspended sediment and retains it in the soil. It also supports epiphytic algae and serves as a food source for invertebrates

COMMON REED

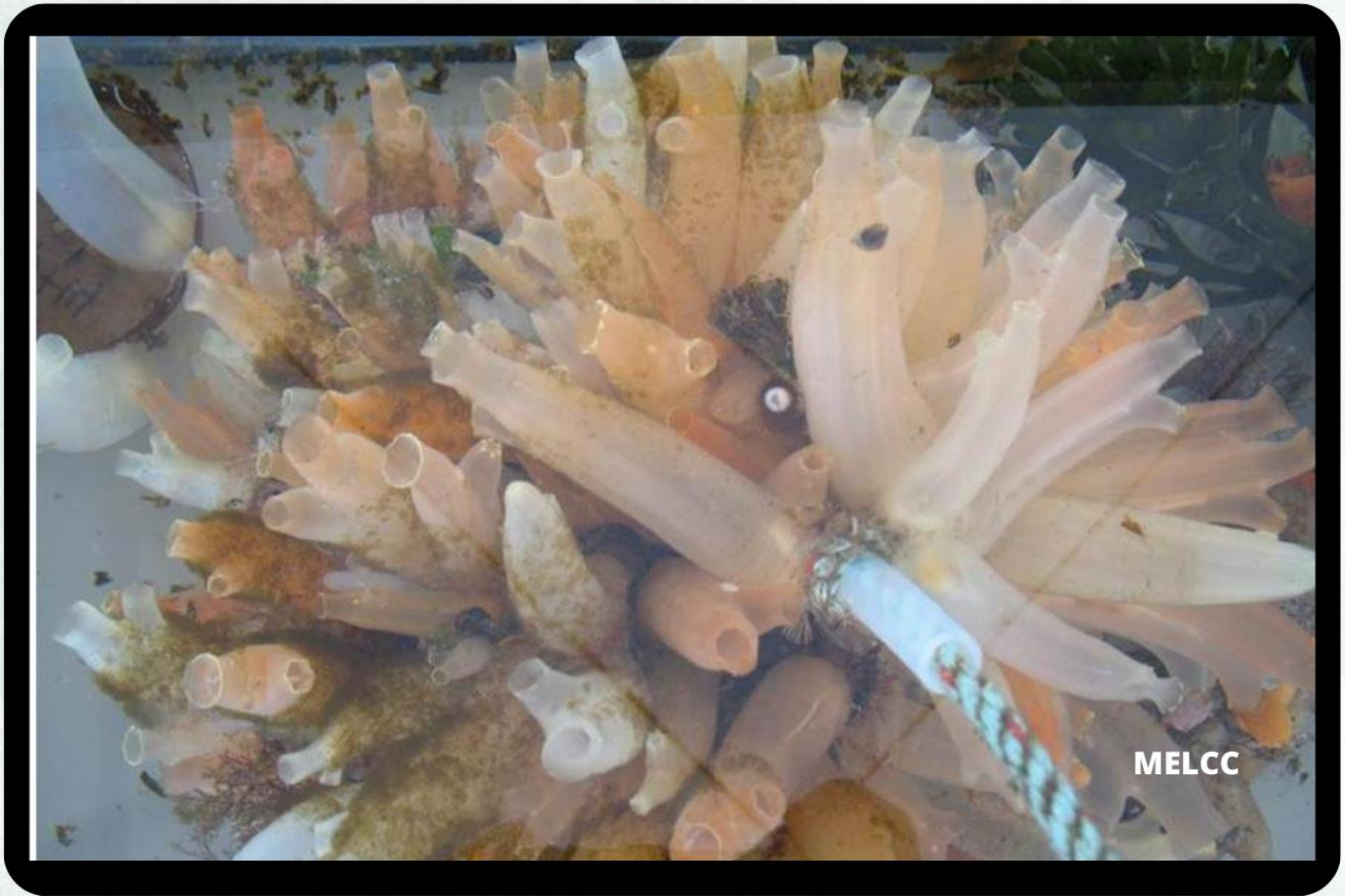


Phragmites australis

Habitat type: Salt marshes, rocky shores.

Description: It quickly takes root in the soil and forms dense colonies. It can modify the soil structure, which in turn reduces the diversity index.

VASE TUNICATE



Ciona intestinalis

Habitat type: Temperate saltwater and can withstand significant variations in temperature.

Description: Since the vase tunicate is a filter-feeding species, it competes with other filter feeders, such as bivalves. It also damages aquaculture mussel farms.

EUROPEAN GREEN CRAB



Carcinus maenas

Habitat type: Salt marshes, eelgrass beds, shallow waters

Description: The European green crab is highly territorial. It eats a wide variety of animals and plants, and competes for resources with native crab species.

JAPANESE KNOTWEED



Reynoutria japonica

Habitat type: Banks, roadsides, gardens.

Description: It forms very dense colonies, leaving little room for other plant species. It creates environments with low biodiversity.

SEA PLANTAIN



Plantago maritima

Habitat type: Sandy soils, beaches

Description: The rosettes take root in sandy and rocky soils, which helps keep the soil in place.

SMOOTH CORDGRASS



Spartina alterniflora

Habitat type: River mouths, intertidal zones, salt marshes

Description: The smooth cordgrass traps and stabilizes sediment, giving other animal species, such as mussels, a place to live.

JAPANESE SKELETON SHRIMP



Caprella mutica

Habitat type: Artificial structures such as ropes, buoys and breakwaters.

Description: It can form large, dense colonies that can damage human-made structures.

LOG SHEET

Description

Name: *Japanese Knotweed*

Specific traits: *Vey dense colonies*

Habitat type: *Banks, roadsides and gardens.*

Does it contribute to biodiversity?:

