




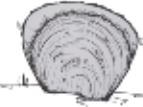





Gravel Hunters

What will you discover?

You can find flint gravel in driveways, car parks and in your garden. Places local to Cambridge include the guided busway, Fulbourn Townley carpark, Milton social club and on Norfolk and Suffolk beaches. Please take care hunting for fossils in car parks or driveways.

Identify your finds and add up your score.

Find	Identify	Score	Total
	<p>Sponges</p> <p>Primitive animals that lived on the sea floor. Their porous skeleton is easy to find, look out for tiny holes and a spongy texture.</p>	5 points	
	<p>Gryphaea (extinct oyster)</p> <p>Known as devil's toenail for its curved shape and flaky layers. Lived on the sea bed in large numbers filtering food from the sea.</p>	10 points	
	<p>Belemnites (extinct mollusc)</p> <p>Long cone-shaped fossils, were once part of the internal skeleton of an animal similar to a squid.</p>	10 points	
	<p>Shells</p> <p>Most often found as imprints on pieces of flint, the ribs on some shells make them easy to spot.</p>	20 points	
	<p>Sea urchins</p> <p>Sea urchins are still alive today and are related to starfish. They have long spines attached to their bodies. The spines are too delicate to become fossils, but their body shells often fossilise and can be identified by rows of holes.</p>	25 points	
	<p>Sea lilies</p> <p>Sea lilies are animals related to starfish. The mouth is surrounded by feeding arms and they attach to the sea bottom by a stalk. Most likely to be found as stacks of disks that make up the arms and stalk.</p>	30 points	

