

Hastings Cave and Thermal Springs



Student Activities Grades Primary Basic Info to work into Activity Sheets

1 Where in the cave? Match list of animals to area found

Entrance: Tassie Cave Spider

Twilight zone: harvestman, cave cricket

Total darkness:

Ceiling/walls: harvestman, cricket

Water: Anaspides Shrimp

Floors: cricket

2 Who Doesn't Belong? Identify which animals are misplaced.

E.g. the snake, turtle, and frog are animals not found in a cave.

3a Animal Match Up: Where in the Cave?

Draw a line from each animal to the part of the cave where it can be found, for example: the twilight zone, entrance, or deep in the cave. You may even wish to show where the animal lives within each area: the ceiling, wall, or in the water.

from the dark, inner, a regular visitor,

a permanent resident harvestman

occasional visitor cave cricket

And/or

3b Diagram of zones in cave: draw lines to where they are found

Examples:

TROGLOBITE – cave dweller – flatworm, centipede, blind millipede, blind cave shrimp, isopod, amphipod

TROGLOPHILE – cave lover – harvestman, cave cricket, regular crayfish

TROGLOXENE – cave visitor – owl, mouse, human

4 Speleothem Match Up

Draw a line connecting the name of each speleothem to its correct picture

Examples: shawl, helictite, gypsum flower, stalagmite, rimstone dam, flowstone, soda straw, stalactite, column.



5 Cave Formation Word Match

Draw a line connecting the name of each word to the correct definition.

Words to choose from:

bacon	limestone
calcite	manganese
cave	no
caver	oxide
clay	red
column	rimstone
curtains	sinkhole
dam	speleothems
egg	spelunker
flower	stalagmite
flowstone	water
fried	
helictites	
impurities	
karst	

1. A general term for cave formations.
2. An unusual formation formed by a change in mineral composition (hint: it goes with bacon!).
3. Forms when water trickles down the underside of a ledge.
4. Another term for draperies is cave _____.
5. Small, twisted formations that seem to defy gravity.
6. The opposite of yes.
7. Irregular clusters that look like grapes or popcorn.
8. Unusual tall and thin stalagmites.
9. Formations that grow beneath the surface of a rimstone pool.
10. Causes cave formations to have different colours.
11. A mineral in the soil that causes the speleothems to be grey or black.
12. A natural underground chamber with an opening to the surface.
13. A limestone region where drainage of rainwater through sinkholes creates caves.

1. Speleothems that grow down from the ceiling.
2. Forms when water flows over walls and deposits sheets of calcite.
3. Speleothems mainly consist of this material.
4. A solid pillar of stone from the floor to ceiling.
5. Grows up from the ground; position determined by falling water.
6. Fragile .baby stalactites.
7. Step-like terraces that enclose pools of water (two words).
8. Most common cave colours are shades of brown and rust, which comes from iron _____ in the soil.
9. A person who explores caves.
10. High concentration of iron oxide in the _____ above a cave would account for the unusual red colours in some formations.
11. Another term for a caver.
12. A funnel-shaped depression in the earth's surface.