




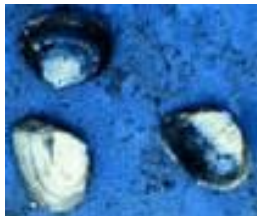


TYPE OF SHELLFISH		DESCRIPTION
Manila clams		<p>SIZE: Small to medium</p> <p>SHAPE: Oblong, similar to littleneck</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Concentric rings with radiating ridges Grey colored (some slightly cream colored)</p> <p>DEPTH: 2-4 inches</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Gravel, mud, sand</p> <p>ZONE: Above the half-tide level</p>
Native littlenecks		<p>SIZE: Small to medium</p> <p>SHAPE: Oval to round</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Concentric rings with radiating ridges Cream/grey colored</p> <p>DEPTH: 4-6 inches</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Gravel, mud</p> <p>ZONE: Normally mid-tide level; sometimes lower intertidal or subtidal (up to 60 feet)</p>
Butter clams		<p>SIZE: Large (up to 5 inches) and heavy</p> <p>SHAPE: Oval to square</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Concentric rings Yellow to grey/white colored</p> <p>DEPTH: 8-14 inches</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Sand, gravel</p> <p>ZONE: Lower intertidal or shallow subtidal (up to 60 feet)</p> <p>WARNING! BUTTER CLAMS RETAIN MARINE BIOTOXINS SUCH AS PSP LONGER THAN OTHER CLAMS</p>
Varnish clams		<p>SIZE: Small (largest was 2.5 inches)</p> <p>SHAPE: Oval, flat</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Shiny brown coating (Purple interior)</p> <p>DEPTH: 1-2 inches</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Gravel, cobble, mud, sand</p> <p>ZONE: Upper one-third of the Intertidal zone but can range into lower tidal level; highest concentrations are near freshwater inputs</p> <p>WARNING! VARNISH CLAMS RETAIN MARINE BIOTOXINS SUCH AS PSP LONGER AND AT HIGHER LEVELS THAN OTHER CLAMS</p>
Cockles		<p>SIZE: Medium</p> <p>SHAPE: Round (somewhat triangular)</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Prominent evenly-spaced radiating ribs originating at the hinge and radiate to the outer shell edge Light brown colored</p> <p>DEPTH: 1-2 inches</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Sand, mud</p> <p>ZONE: Intertidal or subtidal (up to 50-60 feet)</p>
Macoma clams		<p>SIZE: 4 inches maximum</p> <p>SHAPE: Oval to square</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Wafer-thin, chalky-white shells</p> <p>DEPTH: 4-6 inches</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Sand, mud</p> <p>ZONE: Middle intertidal zone</p>

TYPE OF SHELLFISH		DESCRIPTION
Horse clams		<p>SIZE: Large (up to 8 inches)</p> <p>SHAPE: Oval</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Chalky-white or yellow, patches of brown skin on shell Shell flares around siphon, does not close Cannot fully retract siphon</p> <p>DEPTH: 12-16 inches</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Sand, mud, gravel</p> <p>ZONE: Lower intertidal (up to 50-60 feet)</p>
Eastern soft shell clams		<p>SIZE: Medium</p> <p>SHAPE: Oval to square</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Brittle, thin shells Chalky-white to grey with brown/yellow skin on the edges Rounded at foot, pointed at siphon end Uneven concentric rings</p> <p>DEPTH: 8-14 inches</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Sand, mud</p> <p>ZONE: Upper half-tide level near river mouths (low salinity)</p>
Geoduck		<p>SIZE: 2.47 lbs average recreational (2.07 lbs average commercial)</p> <p>SHAPE: Oblong</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Gaping oblong shell with concentric rings White shell with flaky brown skin Siphon and mantle are too large to withdraw into shell</p> <p>DEPTH: 2-3 feet</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Mud, sand, gravel</p> <p>ZONE: Subtidal (some intertidal, accessible only on extreme low tides)</p>
Razor clams		<p>SIZE: 6 inches</p> <p>SHAPE: Oblong</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Gaping oblong shell with concentric rings Brown shell Siphon is too large to withdraw into shell</p> <p>DEPTH: 6 inches or more (moves rapidly downward when dug)</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Sand</p> <p>ZONE: Intertidal coastal (ocean beaches)</p>
Mussels		<p>SIZE: 3 inches</p> <p>SHAPE: Oblong</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Blue-black or brown shell</p> <p>DEPTH: n/a</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Rocks, pilings, boats, gravel, other hard surfaces</p> <p>ZONE: Intertidal coastal (ocean beaches)</p>
Oysters		<p>SIZE: Up to 12 inches</p> <p>SHAPE: Oblong</p> <p>EXTERNAL: Blue-black or brown shell</p> <p>DEPTH: n/a</p> <p>SUBSTRATE: Rocky beaches</p> <p>ZONE: Intertidal coastal (ocean beaches)</p>

All images and information from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (<http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/>)