Ecology —

Horseshoes are a vital part of the ecology of coastal communities. Their eggs are a major food source for many fish and northward migrating shorebirds, including the federally

threatened red knot. These

shorebirds have evolved to time their migrations to coincide with horseshoe crab spawning. Adult horseshoes serve as prey for sea turtles, alligators, conchs and sharks.

Biomedical Industry -

Their unique blue blood holds a compound that's used by pharmaceutical companies to ensure that their intravenous drugs are free of potentially harmful bacteria. After extraction, the animals are released back into the wild.

So next time you get a vaccine, thank a horseshoe crab.

Research & Tagging—

Lack of funding and staff limits biologists in horseshoe crab research. Therefore, citizen scientists are providing an important service by helping the state keep track of populations to better manage and protect these important marine animals. See how you can help below...

Attention Beachgoers:

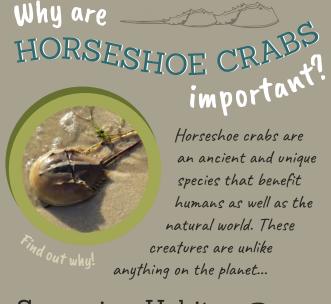
Help us collect data on nesting horseshoe crabs by reporting tagged animals.



If you see a tagged crab (left):

- 1) Snap a picture or record the tag number. DO NOT remove the tag (UNLESS the crab is dead). NEVER pick a crab up by the tail.
- 2) Note the date, location, & time of sighting, and if crab is alive or dead.
- 3) Report the information: www.fws.gov/crabtaq

1-888-LIMULUS



Spawning Habits —

Horseshoe crabs are known for their large nesting aggregations, or groups, on beaches. In Florida, they can nest year-round, with peak spawning occurring in the spring and fall.



• The Biology of a Horseshoe Crab

Horseshoe crabs are carnivores that belong to
the Merostomata class; which means
the Merostomata to mouth.

[lim-yu-lus poly-fe-mus]

walking hotels

Lenge tupically outweigh males.

Never pick up a horseshoe crab by its tail, it can harm them.