

A serene beach scene at sunset. The sun is a bright, glowing orb on the horizon, casting a long, shimmering reflection across the wet sand. Gentle waves are washing onto the shore. In the foreground, two seashells are prominently displayed on the sand. One is a small, white, spiral shell with brown spots. The other is a large, flared, conch-like shell with a smooth, pinkish-orange interior and a lighter, ribbed exterior. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and evocative of a coastal memory.

Responsible Shell Hunting Guide for the Outer Banks, North Carolina

Take Memories, Leave Sea Life Behind

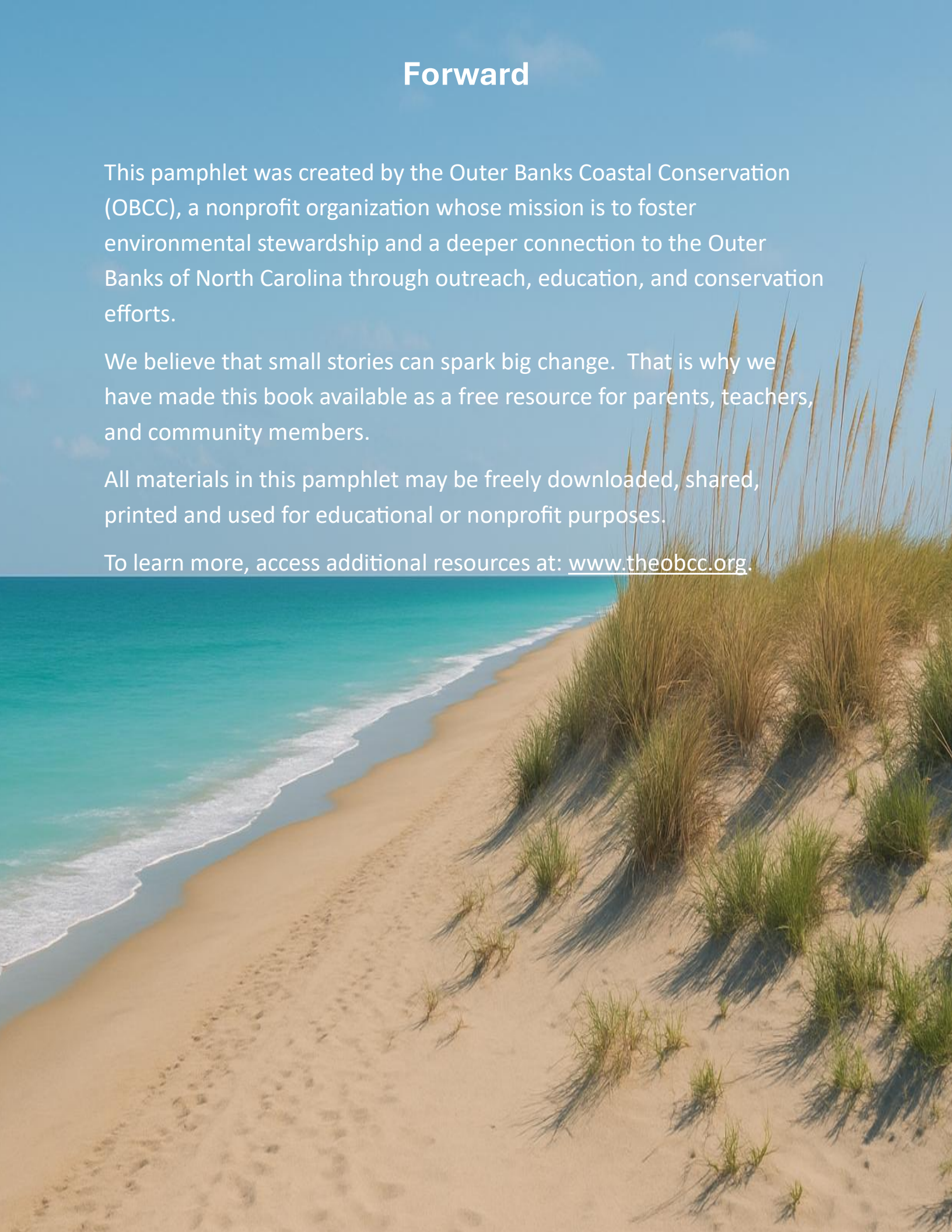
Forward

This pamphlet was created by the Outer Banks Coastal Conservation (OBCC), a nonprofit organization whose mission is to foster environmental stewardship and a deeper connection to the Outer Banks of North Carolina through outreach, education, and conservation efforts.

We believe that small stories can spark big change. That is why we have made this book available as a free resource for parents, teachers, and community members.

All materials in this pamphlet may be freely downloaded, shared, printed and used for educational or nonprofit purposes.

To learn more, access additional resources at: www.theobcc.org.



Shells: Part of the Ecosystem

Shells are more than souvenirs — they are vital to the coastal food web.

- Empty shells provide homes for hermit crabs and shelter for small fish.
- Live shells (with animals still inside) are essential to ecosystem balance and should never be collected.
- Broken shells play a role too — helping dunes form and buffering beaches from erosion.

Remember: Every shell tells a story — but it's also someone's home.



Know the Laws and Local Rules

Before collecting, check local regulations:

- National Seashores (like Cape Hatteras) often prohibit collecting live shells, coral, or sand dollars.
- North Carolina law protects certain species, such as *Queen Conch* and *Scotch Bonnet* when alive.
- Limits may apply to quantities or areas (especially near wildlife refuges).

When in doubt — photograph, do not pocket.



Go at the Right Time and Place

- Low tide is the best time for shelling — especially after storms, when fresh finds wash ashore.
- Avoid nesting zones for shorebirds and sea turtles. Stick to wet sand zones below dune lines.
- Early morning or just after sunrise offers the best visibility and least foot traffic.



Identify Live vs. Empty Shells

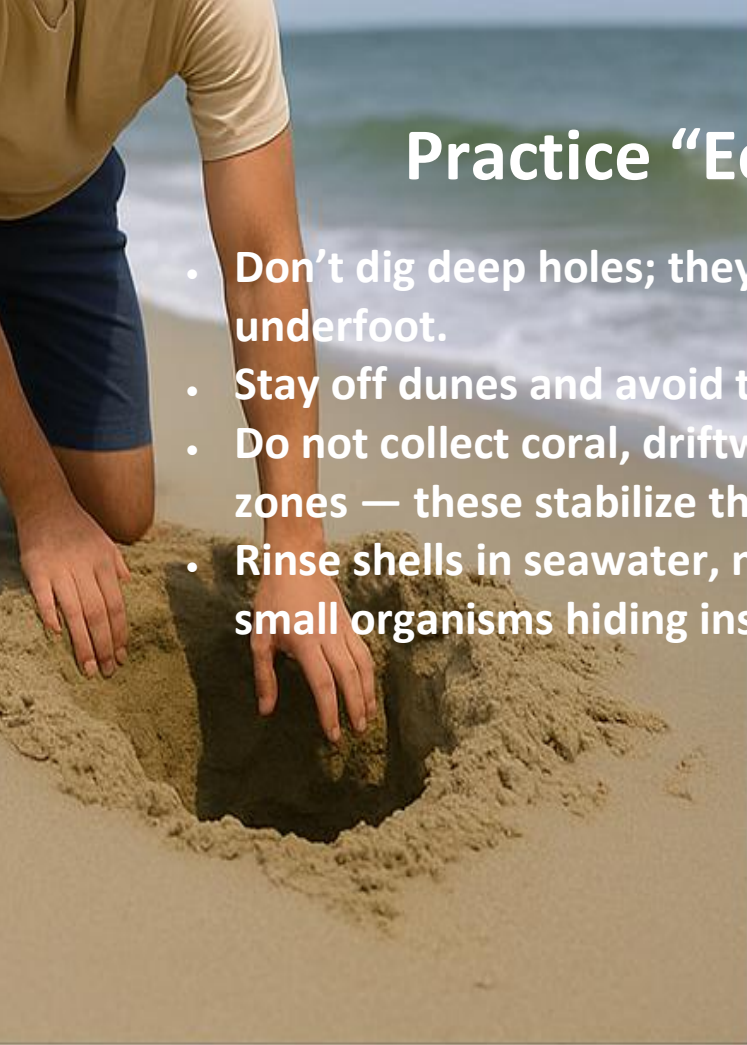
- A live shell has a visible animal, tissue, or a natural “trap door” (called an operculum).
- If it feels heavy, wet, or smells salty and fresh — leave it be.
- Gently return live shells to the same tide line, opening down so the creature can burrow safely.

Bring a small mesh bag to rinse and collect truly empty shells — no buckets or sealed containers.



Practice “Eco-Safe Shelling”

- Don't dig deep holes; they can trap wildlife or collapse underfoot.
- Stay off dunes and avoid trampling sea oats or grasses.
- Do not collect coral, driftwood, or seagrass from protected zones — these stabilize the coast.
- Rinse shells in seawater, not freshwater — it helps avoid killing small organisms hiding inside.



Sustainable Souvenirs

Instead of taking large quantities home:

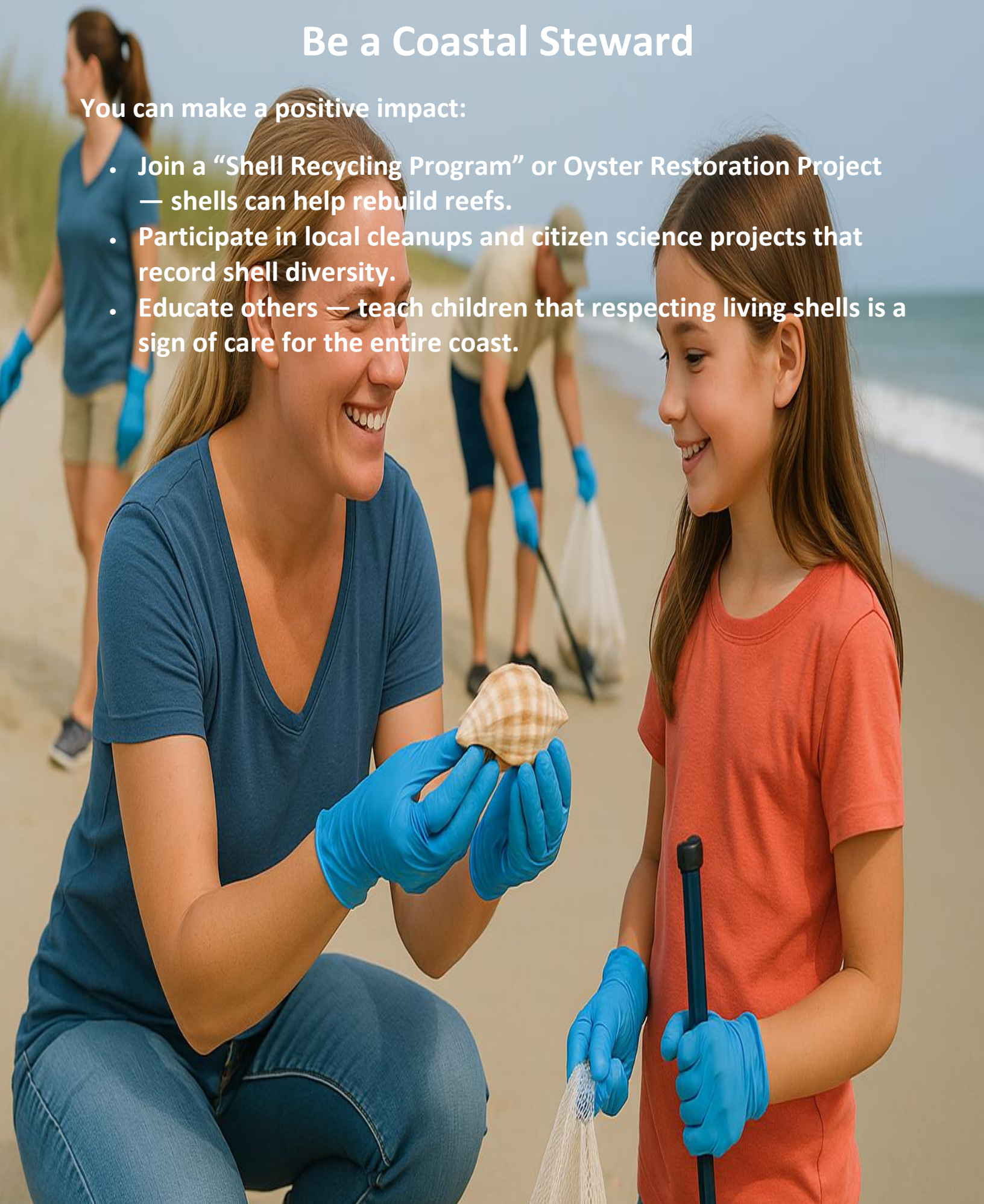
- Photograph your finds in natural light.
- Start a “digital shell journal” with notes on location and tide conditions.
- Create art with already-broken fragments or use replicas from local gift shops that support conservation groups.



Be a Coastal Steward

You can make a positive impact:

- Join a “Shell Recycling Program” or Oyster Restoration Project — shells can help rebuild reefs.
- Participate in local cleanups and citizen science projects that record shell diversity.
- Educate others — teach children that respecting living shells is a sign of care for the entire coast.



Safety Tips

- Always wear water shoes to protect from sharp fragments or stingrays.
- Be cautious around jellyfish, barnacles, or washed-up debris after storms.
- Keep an eye on tides — barrier islands change fast.



Outer Banks Shell Facts

Shell Diversity: The Outer Banks' unique mix of ocean and sound habitats means you can find over 100 shell species, from coquinas and whelks to moon snails and scallops. Cape Hatteras is especially known for large knobbed whelks and colorful scallop shells after storms.

Natural Role of Shells

- Empty shells become homes for hermit crabs and anchors for seagrass.
- Broken shells help build dunes and reduce beach erosion.
- Over time, shells break down into calcium carbonate, replenishing sand and stabilizing coastlines.

Shell Formation: Shells are made from calcium carbonate secreted by marine mollusks. Each grows in layers, forming ridges and spirals that reveal the animal's age and habitat conditions.

Rare Finds: The Scotch Bonnet, North Carolina's state shell, is prized for its checkered pattern—but it's protected when alive. Other occasional treasures include lettered olives, whelk egg cases, and sand dollars (which are often alive—so return them if fuzzy or moving).

When and Where to Look: Best shelling is at low tide, especially after nor'easters or tropical storms when new shells wash ashore. The southern beaches of Ocracoke, Hatteras, and Pea Island are top spots for natural shell deposits.

Conservation Reminder: Removing too many shells can impact shoreline ecosystems. Each shell left behind provides shelter, nutrients, and protection for countless organisms — from algae and worms to crabs and shorebirds.

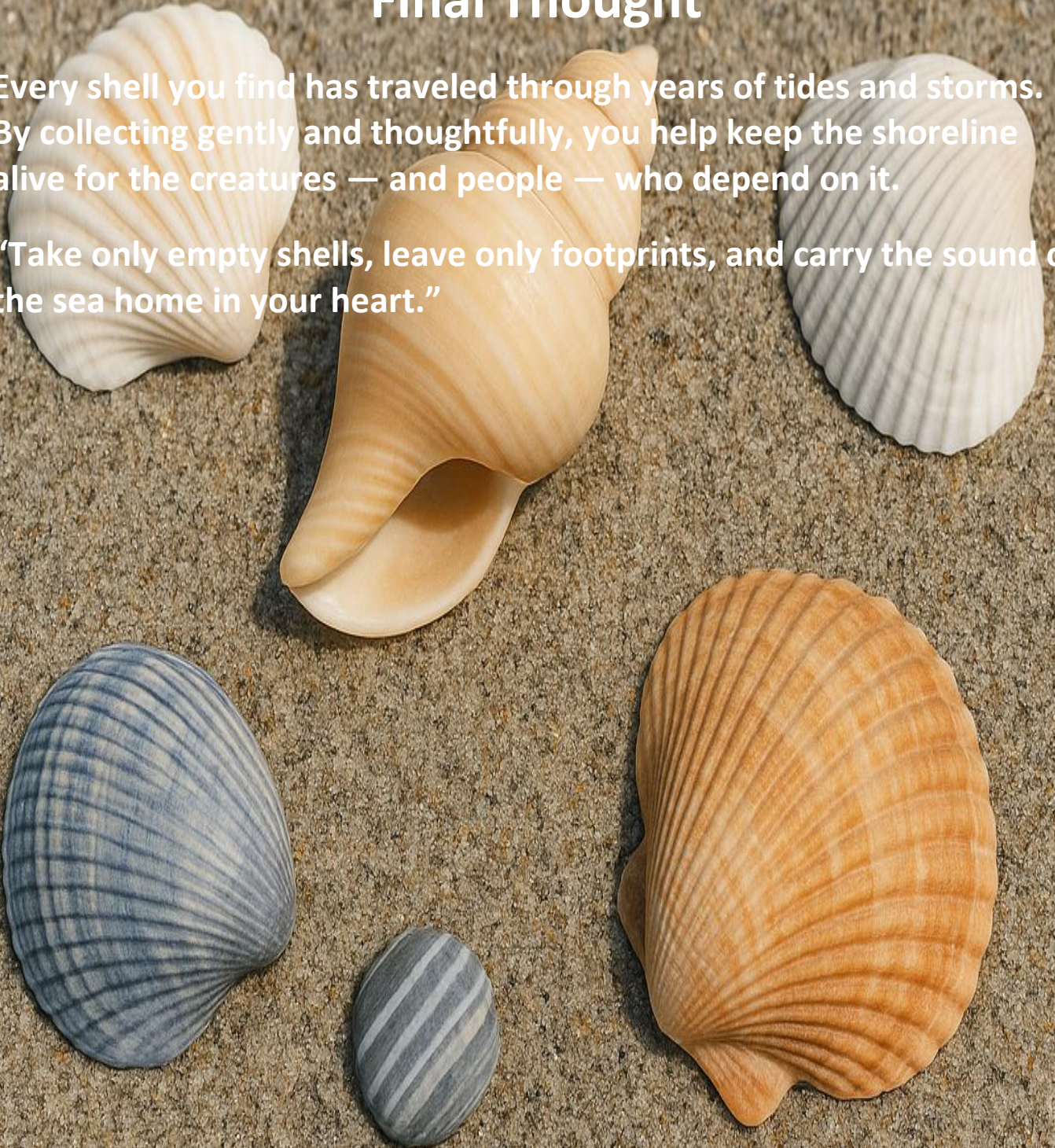
Local Programs:

- **NC Coastal Federation Oyster Projects:** Help rebuild reefs and restore habitat in Pamlico Sound.
- **Citizen Science:** You can log shell species sightings on iNaturalist or local beach monitoring programs.

Final Thought

Every shell you find has traveled through years of tides and storms. By collecting gently and thoughtfully, you help keep the shoreline alive for the creatures — and people — who depend on it.

“Take only empty shells, leave only footprints, and carry the sound of the sea home in your heart.”



Did You Know?

- The Outer Banks are one of the best shelling spots on the U.S. East Coast — strong currents and shifting sands reveal new shells almost every day.
- Empty shells don't go to waste — they become homes for hermit crabs, attach points for algae, and even nesting materials for shorebirds.
- Broken shells help build dunes! Over time, crushed fragments mix with sand and sea oats to form natural coastal barriers.
- A Scotch Bonnet, North Carolina's state shell, can take up to 5 years to reach full size — and live ones are protected by law.
- Coquinas, tiny rainbow-colored clams found near the waterline, burrow back into the sand within seconds when waves roll in.
- Oyster shells are recycled to create new reefs that filter water and protect shorelines from erosion.
- Every shell you find has been shaped by years of waves, storms, and tides — some may have traveled hundreds of miles before reaching your feet.
- Leaving even one live shell behind helps preserve the balance of the beach ecosystem, ensuring future generations can enjoy the same natural treasures.

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