

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

# Marine Biology

## End of Term Assessment

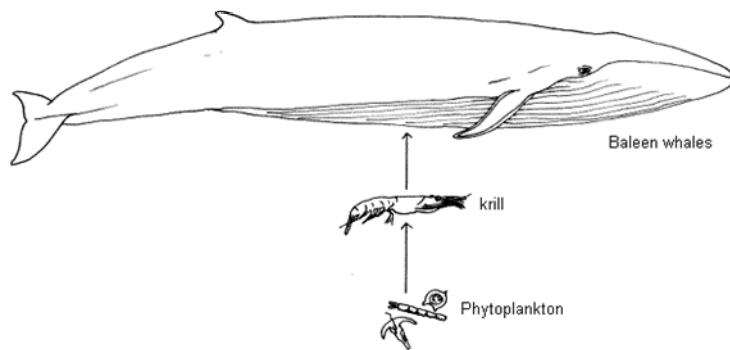
TEACHERS: email [kiwitide@yahoo.co.nz](mailto:kiwitide@yahoo.co.nz) for the answers



### SECTION A: Marine Diversity

1. Fill in the gaps.

The diagram below shows **phytoplankton** is eaten by \_\_\_\_\_ which is eaten by \_\_\_\_\_ ?

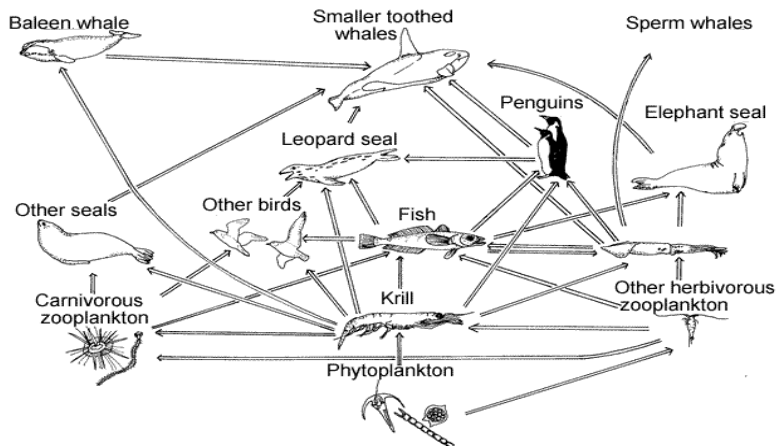


2. The above diagram is a \_\_\_\_\_.

3. What species could be added to the diagram above? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Where would this species fit in? Re-write or draw the diagram below using the words phytoplankton, krill, baleen whale and the name of the species you are adding. Remember the arrows!

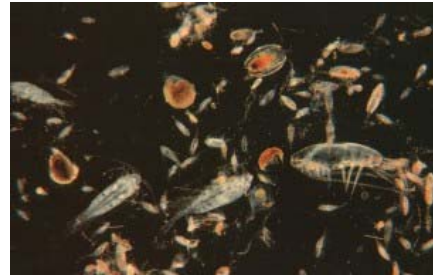
5. The diagram below shows a food web. A food web is made up of lots of \_\_\_\_\_.



6. There are two main types of plankton – zooplankton and phytoplankton. Describe each of them.

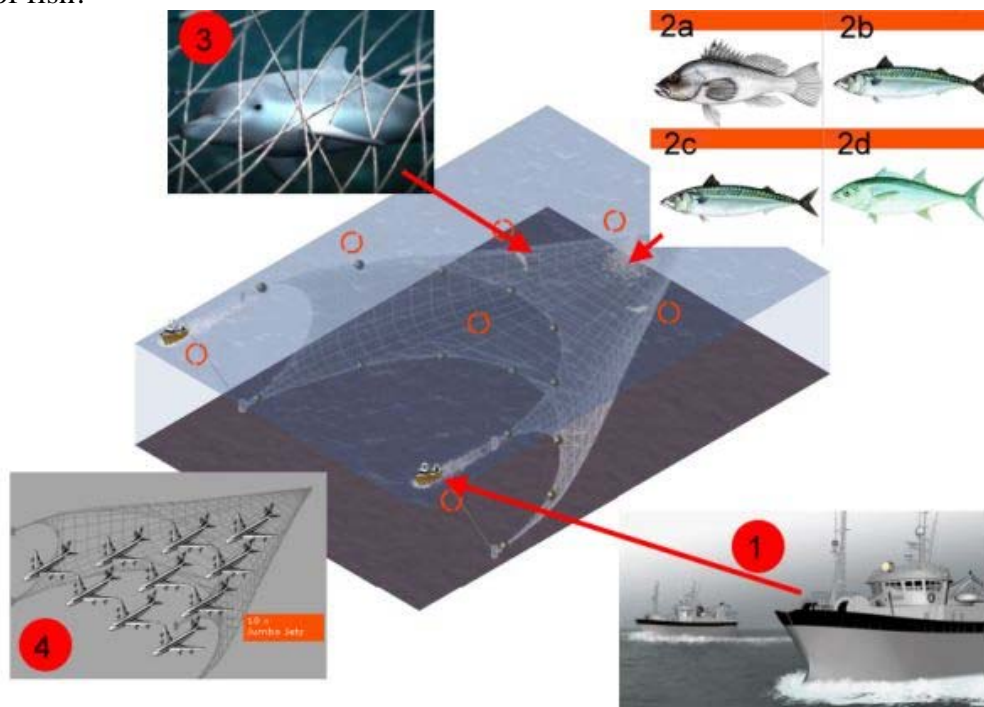
Zooplankton - \_\_\_\_\_

Phytoplankton - \_\_\_\_\_



### SECTION B: Fisheries

Fishing with trawl nets destroys fish numbers and everything in the path of the nets. Some species are hunted until they become endangered. Mammals like **dolphins** die as unwanted **by-catch** in the nets. Some by-catch can be sold but less valuable fish are thrown back to the sea. The diagram below shows a commercial fishing method called pair trawling which is when two boats are used to tow one big trawl net. Diagram 1 shows the size of the boats used, diagram 2 some of the **target species** (the species they want to catch), diagram 3 shows a by-catch species (species that they do not want to catch) in this case a dolphin. Diagram 4 shows the size of the net – it can hold **10 jumbo jets**! That means it can catch a huge amount of fish!



7. **Discuss** the effectiveness (how good or bad it is) of trawling. Use the words in bold above to help you.

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8. Below is a chart showing how many of each species one person can collect in one day. It is for everyone who lives in the top half of the North Island. It shows different amounts for people that live in the Auckland and Coromandel areas.

a. How many tuatua can you collect if you are in Auckland? \_\_\_\_\_

b. How many tuatua can you collect if you are in Northland? \_\_\_\_\_

Shellfish species	Daily limit per person	Auckland Coromandel area daily limit per person
Kina (sea eggs)	50	50
Green-lipped mussels	50	25
Dredge oysters	50	50
Black footed paua	10	10
Yellow Footed paua	10	10
Toheroa	Prohibited	Prohibited
Tuatua	150	50
All other species** (combined)	50	50

c. Explain why you think people in Auckland and the Coromandel can collect *less* for most species compared to people in Northland.

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d. Do you think this is fair? \_\_\_\_\_

e. Explain your answer to question d.

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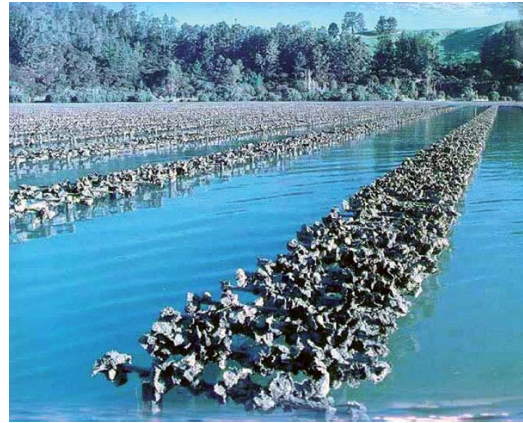
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**SECTION C: Aquaculture**

9. The picture to the right shows the racks of an \_\_\_\_\_ farm.



10. Circle the correct answer. These farms are a type of **off-shore/ on-shore** aquaculture method.

11. An example of a species which is farmed off-shore is \_\_\_\_\_. An on-shore farmed species is \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Name three factors that need to be considered before you start farming a marine species. In other words, what is important, what do you need to know about?

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13. An example of a gamete is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### SECTION D: Marine Issues and Solutions

14. List 3 marine issues that occur in the world.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

15. List 3 marine solutions which could be used to help fix marine issues.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Explain what you could do to help with the marine solutions.

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*Congratulations  
on making it to the end!!!*



Kina baby (larvae)