

Circle the items that were made using aquatic organisms:



Observe the KELP FOREST. Then answer the next two questions.

Is the kelp rigid or flexible? Why?

Flexible to ensure it does not break when the waves move back and forth.

Why or how does the aquarium make the waves move in this way?

Why: The fish are used to this motion in their natural habitat.

How: There is a machine in the back that moves the water (it is called a surge pump).

Observe the LIVING CORAL exhibit for 2 minutes. Do any of the animals interact with the sediment? If yes, how? Is the sediment *biotic* or *abiotic* or *both*?

Yes the animals are interacting with the sediment, some of the fish seem to be taking up the sediment and spitting it out (the fish are eating leftover food or feces in the sediment). The sediment is **both** abiotic (rocks) and biotic (shells).

Name two things that differ between the exhibits at the aquarium and the ocean.

The ocean has more space and biodiversity. Sunlight, saltwater and structures (rocks, coral) are natural. The aquarium animals interact more with divers and humans than the animals in the ocean. Aquarium animals are provided with enrichment (octopus gets puzzles) to engage their natural instincts as most aquarium animals do not hunt for their food.

CONTINUE ON OTHER SIDE →

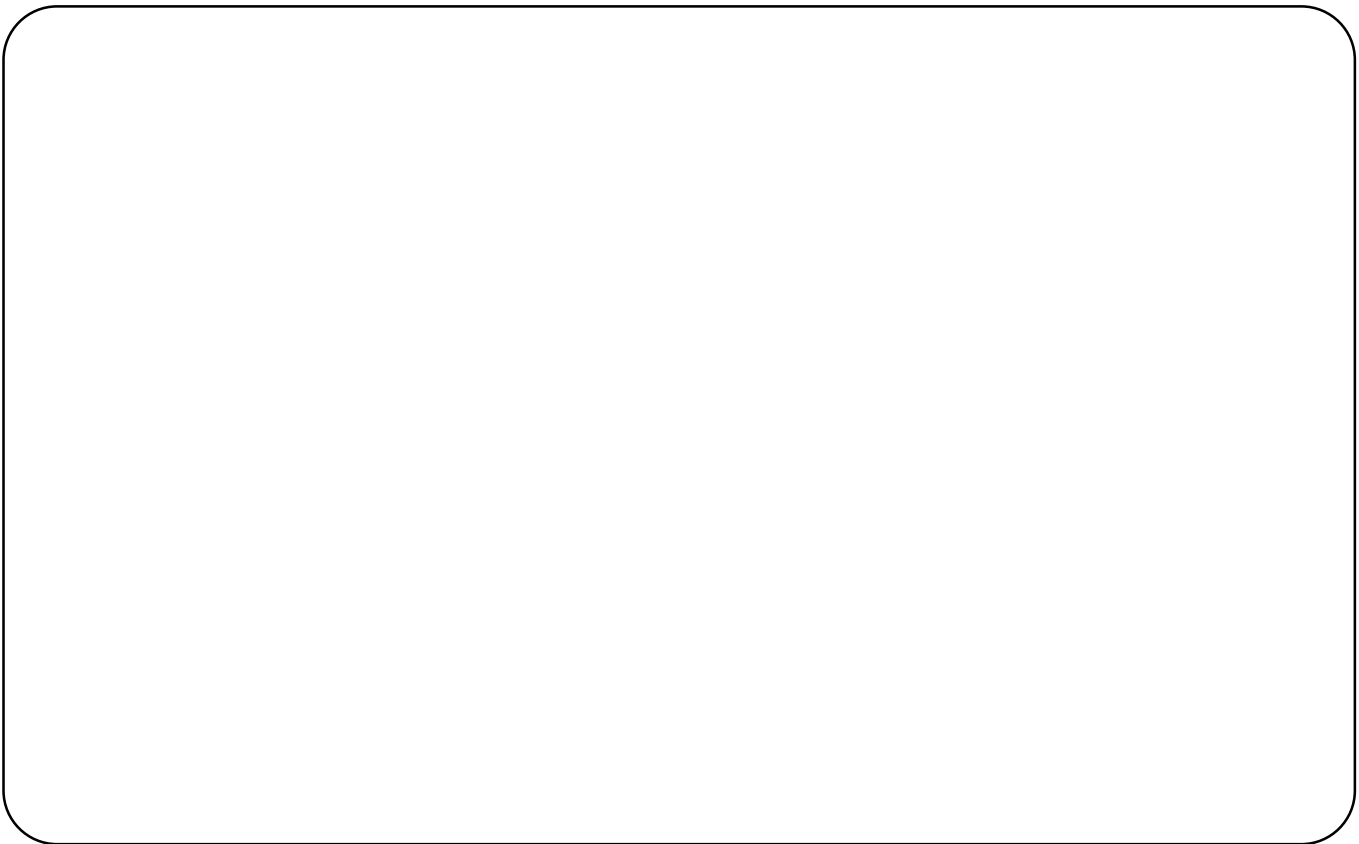
Name three human activities that have a negative impact on aquatic ecosystems. What is one thing you can do that would have a positive impact on aquatic ecosystems?

Overfishing – Choose sustainable seafood that will not negatively impact the ecosystem, such as Ocean Wise.

Driving – Reduce carbon footprint by choosing to walk instead of being driven.
Turn off and unplug electronic devices when not in use.

Using plastic – Use less more renewable resources instead of single use plastics.
Good items to use are: reusable water bottles and cloth bags.

Draw a picture of your favourite ecosystem you saw at the Aquarium today.



STUDENT NAME: _____