

# Marine Pests and Threats

## Tutorial Quiz

1. Students answer all questions T or F (Do NOT write explanations)
2. Teacher reads out answers and students mark own quiz
3. Class discussion of each question. Students write explanations where required.

	Write True or False for each Statement	My Answer	Correct Answer
1	A marine pest is annoying but will not seriously disrupt the survival of native plants and animals in a region.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
2	The crown of thorns starfish is a marine pest that periodically reaches plague numbers and destroys large areas of coral on the Great Barrier Reef.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
3	Seastars eat their prey by covering the prey organism and passing their stomach out through their mouths to digest it.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
4	A marine pest becomes a threat when it presents a danger to humans.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
5	The potential to carry marine pests into a country represents a threat.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
6	Ballast water in ships is water which has leaked in through splits in the hull.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
7	Ballast water is sterilized before it is emptied in foreign waters to prevent marine pests being spread around the world.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
8	A fouling organism is one that is not careful about releasing its own wastes in its own habitat.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
9	Fouling organisms are may be spread when they reproduce as the ships to which they are attached spend periods of time moored in foreign waters.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
10	Quarantine authorities are mainly concerned with the entry of drugs into a country.		
<i>Explanation</i>			

11	Any uncooked seafood entering a country may contain organisms such as bacteria that could infect and cause serious diseases in local species.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
12	Ships should be anti-fouled by employing divers to scrape their hulls as they are moored in each port as they travel around the world.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
13	When aquarium fish are not looking healthy in an aquarium they should be released into the nearest river or body of ocean water.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
14	Marine threats are less likely to be spread around the world nowadays because modern day sailors have a greater knowledge about such organisms than old time sailors.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
15	Fertilizers used on farm crops have no effect on organisms when they wash into the sea.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
16	An organism, introduced to local waters from overseas, may reproduce until it reaches plague numbers because it has less predators in its new environment.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
17	If a pest, introduced to the local environment from overseas is threatening local marine organisms, it would be a good idea to introduce some of its natural predators to the local ecosystem.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
18	Sometimes marine pests can affect supply of local seafood.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
19	Rainwater is more likely to run off the land into the ocean in regions that have not been developed for human activities.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
20	Marine pests are easily removed by using chemical poisons.		
<i>Explanation</i>			