

Aquaculture Adventures

Aquaculture · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. Which of these is NOT a type of aquaculture commonly farmed for food?

- A) Oysters
- B) Salmon
- C) Strawberries**
- D) Shrimp

2. What is the main purpose of a 'hatchery' in aquaculture?

- A) To grow seaweed
- B) To raise young fish from eggs**
- C) To clean the water
- D) To harvest mature fish

3. Which of these is an important environmental consideration when farming fish in cages in the ocean?

- A) Ensuring the cages are made of wood
- B) Preventing escaped fish from becoming invasive species**
- C) Allowing wild fish to swim freely through the cages
- D) Releasing a large number of fish at once

4. What is a common method used to feed farmed fish in large ponds?

- A) Throwing breadcrumbs
- B) Using automatic feeders that dispense pellets**
- C) Allowing them to eat algae only
- D) Hand-feeding small insects

5. Some aquaculture farms grow plants. What is a well-known type of aquatic plant farmed for food?

- A) Kelp**
- B) Ferns
- C) Cacti
- D) Mushrooms

6. Why is water quality very important in aquaculture?

- A) It helps fish grow faster, even if it's dirty
- B) Poor water quality can make fish sick or kill them**
- C) Fish can survive in any kind of water
- D) It only affects the plants, not the animals

7. What is 'mariculture' a type of?

- A) Farming freshwater animals
- B) Farming animals and plants in the sea**
- C) Farming insects
- D) Farming land vegetables

8. When are baby fish called 'fry'?

- A) When they are still inside the egg
- B) When they are very young, just after hatching**
- C) When they are fully grown and ready to reproduce
- D) When they are only fed algae

9. What is 'aquaponics' when talking about aquaculture?

- A) Farming fish and plants together where fish waste fertilizes the plants**
- B) Farming only seaweed
- C) Farming only fish in deep ocean cages
- D) Farming small crustaceans like crabs

10. Why might farmers check the 'dissolved oxygen' levels in their fish ponds?

- A) To see if the water is too salty
- B) To make sure there is enough oxygen for the fish to breathe**
- C) To check how many weeds are growing
- D) To count the number of fish eggs

11. Which of these is a shellfish commonly farmed through aquaculture?

- A) Tuna
- B) Cod
- C) Mussels**
- D) Shark

12. What is a challenge for aquaculture that involves diseases spreading among farmed fish?

- A) Keeping fish healthy and preventing sickness**
- B) Making sure fish grow very slowly
- C) Ensuring fish only eat plant food
- D) Allowing wild fish to eat the farmed fish

13. What is the main food source for many young farmed fish in hatcheries?

- A) Small, live organisms called 'plankton' or special fish food pellets**
- B) Bread and leftover human food
- C) Only large pieces of seaweed
- D) Insects found on land

14. Which of these is a large type of fish often farmed in aquaculture?

- A) Goldfish
- B) Salmon**
- C) Guppies
- D) Betta fish

15. What is the benefit of aquaculture for providing seafood?

- A) It reduces the amount of fish in the wild
- B) It can provide a steady and predictable supply of seafood**
- C) It always damages the environment
- D) It only works for very small fish

16. What is the primary role of a 'net pen' in aquaculture?

- A) To clean the water in a pond
- B) To hold fish or shellfish in a body of water, like a lake or the ocean**
- C) To hatch fish eggs
- D) To harvest seaweed

17. Some aquaculture farms raise crustaceans. Which is an example of a farmed crustacean?

- A) Oyster
- B) Trout
- C) Shrimp**
- D) Scallop

18. What does it mean to 'stock' an aquaculture farm?

- A) To remove all the water
- B) To add a specific number of young fish or other aquatic animals**
- C) To clean the cages
- D) To harvest the mature animals