



AQWA Quiz

20. What percentage of a jellyfish is water?
21. How quickly can a cuttlefish change colour?
22. How does colour help a footballer sweep to hide?

Far North

23. How long can a crocodile hold it's breath for?
24. Do crocodiles need to eat often?
25. What is the algae living in coral called?
26. Why don't anemonefish get stung by their anemone?
27. Who has the babies - Male or female seahorses?
28. How many species of coral are found in the Rowley Shoals?

DANGERzone

29. How do lionfish eat?
30. What is the most venomous marine creature in the world?
31. What is toxic about a boxfish?
32. Does a blue ringed octopus have toxic spit?
33. How long can a stonefish survive out of water?

Marmion Marine Park

34. How many teeth do sea urchins have?
35. What animals breathes through its bottom and eats with its feet?
36. How do starfish eat?
37. How many rows of teeth does an eagle ray have?
38. What is the largest stingray in the world?
39. What is a stingrays' skeleton made up of?
40. What does 'bamba' mean?





Code Breaker

Your mission is to:

1. Start in AQWA's Great Southern region at the sign titled "Busselton Jetty".
2. Crack the AQWA code to find a mystery word or words.

Clue: l = line; w = word; le = letter

Example: 2l, 4w, 1le = second line, fourth word, first letter

Clue: The title is not counted as a line.

3. The mystery word (s) is the title of the next sign you need to find. This sign will always be in the next region of AQWA. Once you find the correct sign use the code to find your next mystery word.

4. Keep going until you discover the secret location of ~~where~~ all of AQWA's animals are from.

Hint: Cross out each letter as you crack the code eg (2l, 4w, 1le)

Location A: Great Southern

Sign Title: Busselton Jetty

Code: (5l,6w,5le) : (1l,3w,1le) : (2l,1w,2le) : (5l,6w,5le) : (3l,1w,2le)
 (6l,1w,2le) : (4l,1w,3le) : (4l,2w,2le)
 (3l,3w,1le) : (5l,1w,1le) : (3l,1w,2le) : (5l,3w,1le) : (5l,3w,1le)

Mystery Word: _____

Location B: Shipwreck Coast

Code: (4l,1w,1le) : (4l,2w,1le) : (4l,2w,2le) : (6l,2w,3le) : (9l,2w,4le) : (3l,2w,3le) : (2l,1w,4le) :
 (3l,2w,3le) : (3l,4w,4le) : (3l,1w,9le) : (4l,3w,2le)

Mystery Word: _____

Location C: Perth Coast

Code: (2l, 1w, 1le) : (2l, 1w, 9le): (1l, 1w, 5le): (1l, 1w, 1le): (4l, 1w, 5le): (4l, 1w, 6le):
 (14l, 4w, 2le) : (16l, 5w, 6le): (3l, 1w, 2le): (3l, 1w, 8le) : (6l, 1w, 6le)

Mystery Word: _____

Location D: Far North

Code: (1l, 1w, 6le) : (1l, 3w, 1le) : (1l, 3w, 4le) : (1l, 5w, 3le) : (2l, 8w, 5le) : (1l, 1w, 3le) : (1l, 1w, 4le)
 : (3l, 1w, 3le)
 (4l, 3w, 1le) : (2l, 2w, 3le) : (3l, 1w, 3le)

Mystery Word: _____

Location E: Marmion Marine Park

Code: (1l,1w,1le) : (1l,1w,2le) : (5l,5w,9le) : (3l,1w,3le) : (2l,3w,2le) : (2l,3w,7le)
 (1l,4w,2le) : (1l,4w,1le) : (2l,2w,3le) : (6l,1w,1le): (5l,3w,1le)

Secret Location: _____





Saltwater Crocodiles

Croc Quiz!

Mother crocodiles always make their nests near water. The temperature of the nest determines whether males or females are born.

If the nest temperature was below 30°C, would males or females be born? _____

What colour is their tongue?

Are their arms and legs the same?

Hide & Seek

Saltwater crocodiles are the largest reptile in the world reaching over 7m in size and 1000kg in weight, yet they are hard to see!

What do they do for camouflage?

How long can they stay underwater for?

Green Machines

When they are hungry, Saltwater crocodiles launch out of the water and ambush their food.

In what part of their body do crocodiles store their food as fat?

How do crocodiles save energy?

Can a crocodile chew?



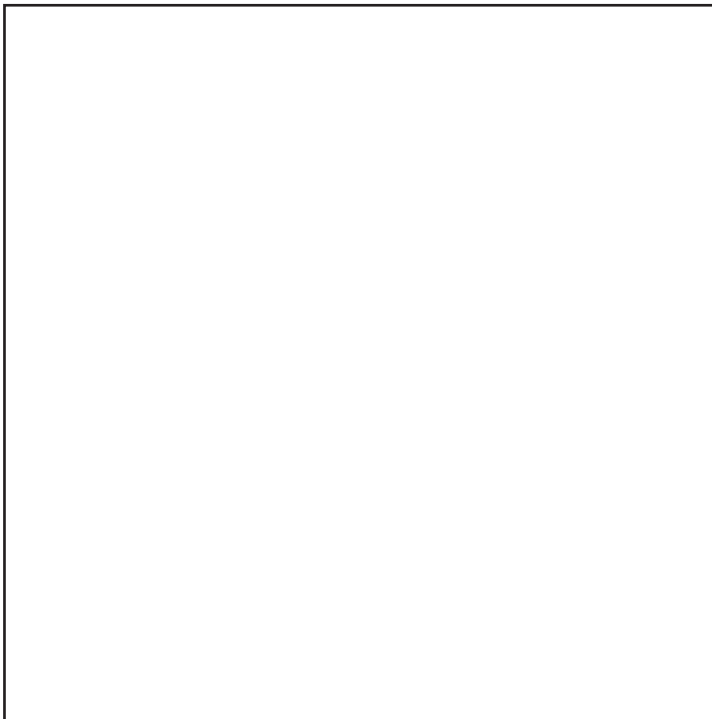


Jellyfish

Jellyfish are more than 95% water and they have no heart, bones, brain or eyes. Jellyfish use their whole body to breathe and have been on earth for 650 million years – that's before dinosaurs and sharks!

Look at our jellyfish in the Perth Coast. How do you think jellyfish move?

How do they catch their prey?



Jellyfish have a symmetrical body.

Sketch how a jellyfish looks from underneath.

Draw in a line of symmetry.





Shark Researcher

Observations

On your underwater journey through the Shipwreck Coast look around you for Grey Nurse sharks. Every time you see a Grey Nurse shark record what it is doing in the chart below.

Behaviour:

Number of times observed:

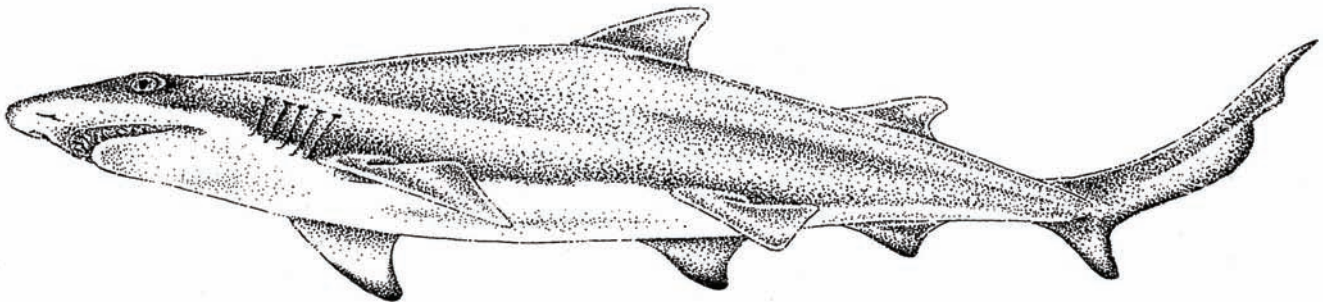
Swimming above my head														
Swimming along side me														
Hovering in one place														
Gulping air at the surface														
Eating fish														
Swimming close to other sharks														
Other														
Other														
Other														

Example:

Swimming above my head	✓	✓	✓	✓										
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What was the most common behaviour you observed? _____

What did you think the most common behaviour would have been? _____

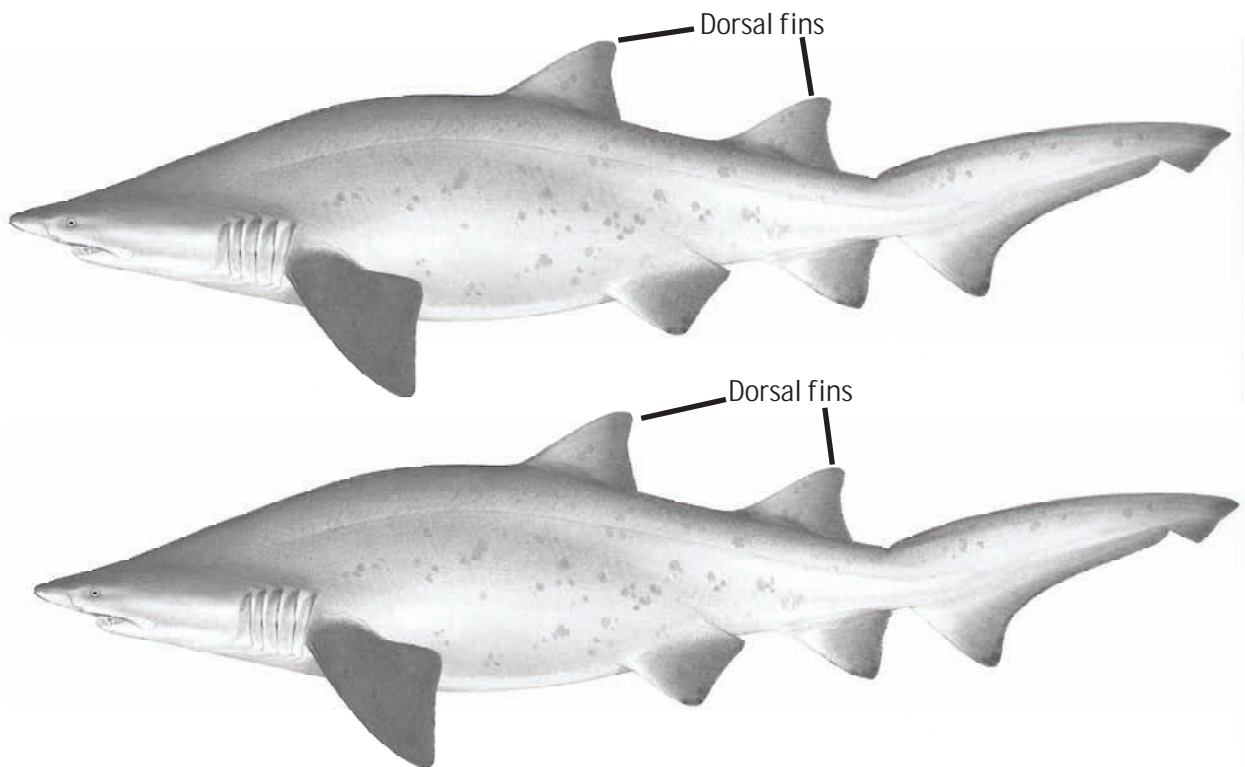




Shark Researcher

Identify the difference

Look closely at two of our Grey Nurse sharks in the Shipwreck coast aquarium to find any scars, scratches or other characteristics that could be used to tell them apart. Record these differences on the pictures below.



The Grey Nurse shark has two dorsal fins of the same size, which indicates they are a slow moving shark. Look closely at one of the other types of sharks and compare the shape and size of their dorsal fins to that of the Grey Nurse shark. Draw them in the box below. Do you think they are fast or slow swimmers?

Your drawing here:





Shark Researcher

Hold your breath!

Like all fishes, sharks use gills to extract oxygen from the water in which they live. Their gills, which are inside their body, are linked to the water via gill slits. These gill slits are what a shark breathes through.

Position your self in the right hand side of the tunnel (this is the area known as 'Shark Alley') and wait for a Grey Nurse shark to hover in one place. Locate the sharks gill slits (see diagram) and watch them move.

Count how many times the gill slits open in one minute – this is the sharks breathing rate.

Tally

Result: _____

Stand still on the conveyor belt and count how many times your partner breathes in one minute

Tally

Result: _____

How does your partners breathing rate compare to that of a Grey Nurse Shark?

