

THE AQUARIUM OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA



excursion activity pack

Year 6-7



# AQWA Quiz

## Entrance

1. What does AQWA stand for?

## Great Southern

2. Cartilage and a large oily \_\_\_\_\_ help a shark to float.
3. What is the role of a shark's anal fin?
4. What are dermal denticles?
5. How many teeth can a shark lose in its lifetime?
6. How long does it take a shark to regrow a tooth?
7. How many leafy seadragons are on exhibit?
8. What is a seadragons camouflage?
9. How is seaweed, like kelp, different to other plants?
10. What did Albany's local aboriginal people use to catch fish instead of hooks?

## Shipwreck Coast

11. How many litres of water are in the Shipwreck Coast exhibit?
12. How much smaller does the curve of the glass make everything look?
13. What fish can change from female to male?
14. How many nostrils do fish have?
15. Can sharks breathe through their nose?
16. Why can fish open their mouths wider than us?

## Perth Coast

17. How many 'legs' do prawns have?
18. How many hearts does an octopus have?
19. Do jellyfish have brains?
20. How do jellyfish catch their food?
21. What is an indigenous word for dolphin?





# AQWA Quiz

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

## Far North

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

## DANGERzone

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

## Marmion Marine Park

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







# 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 or brain. 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. What helps jellyfish move?

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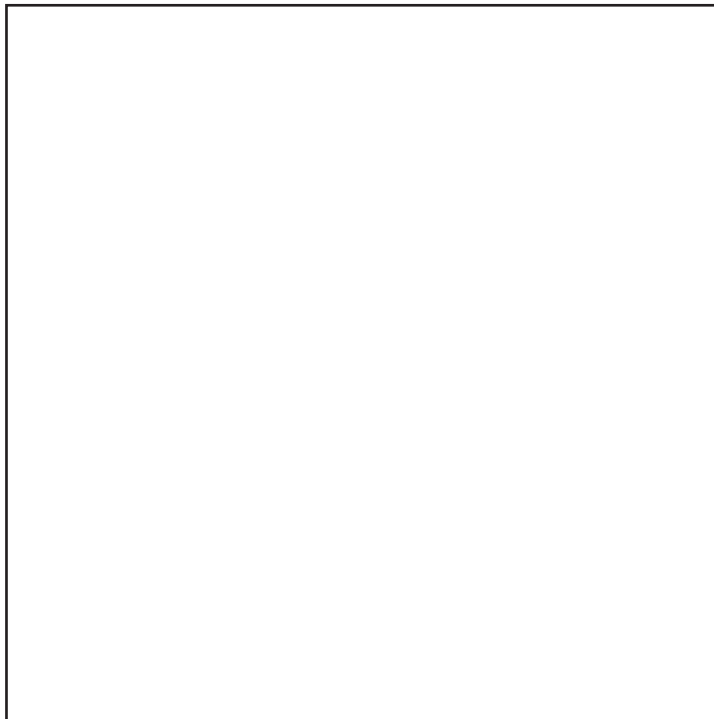
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How do they catch their prey?

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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:

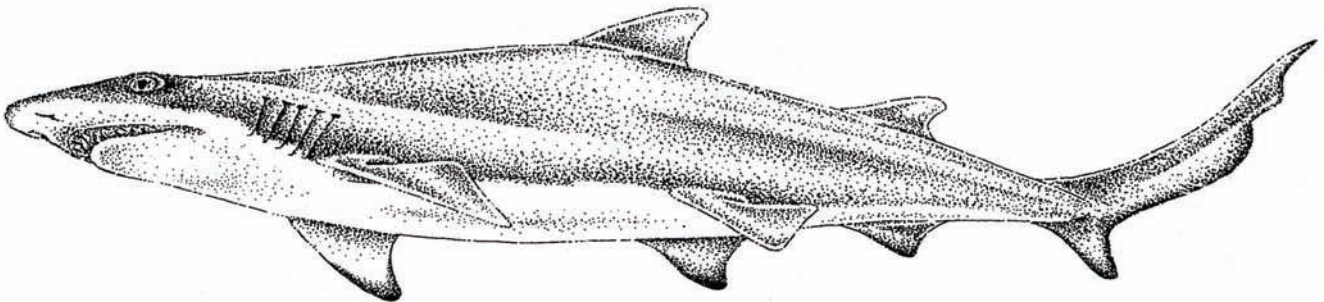
<i>Swimming above my head</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓									
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What was the most common behaviour you observed? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

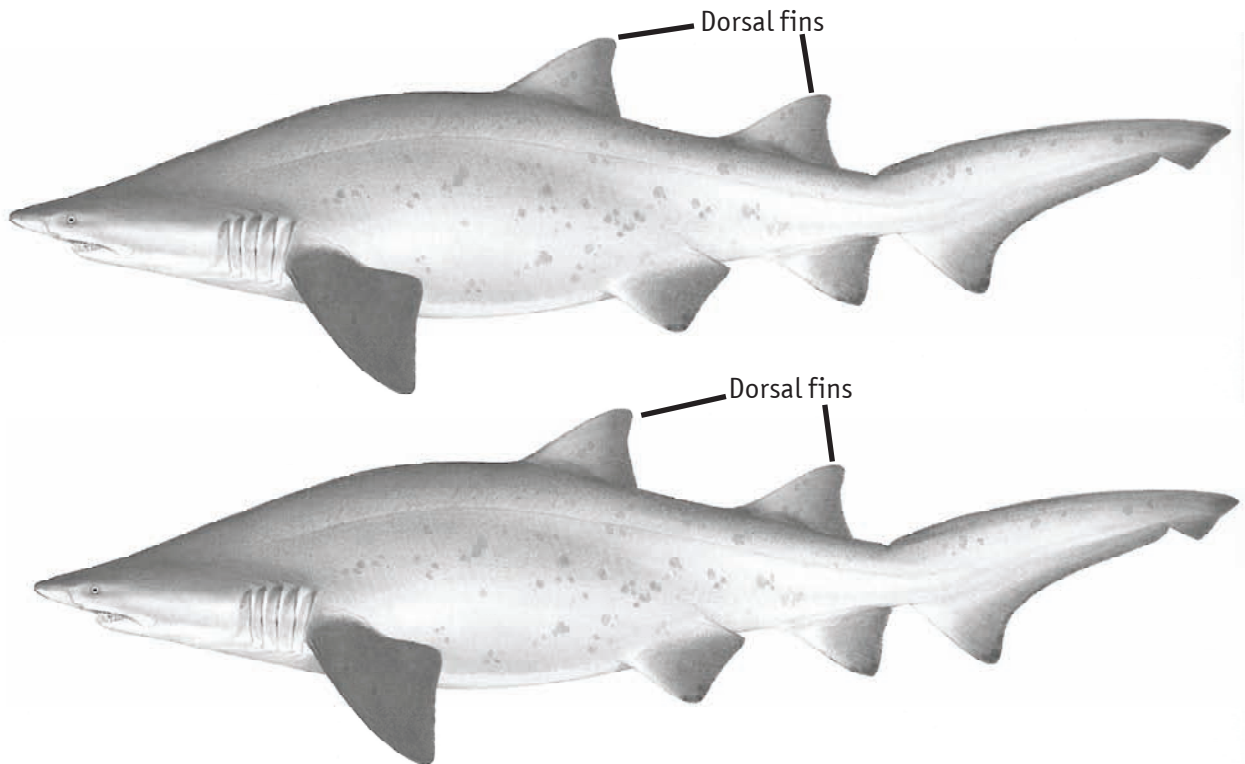




# Shark Researcher

## 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

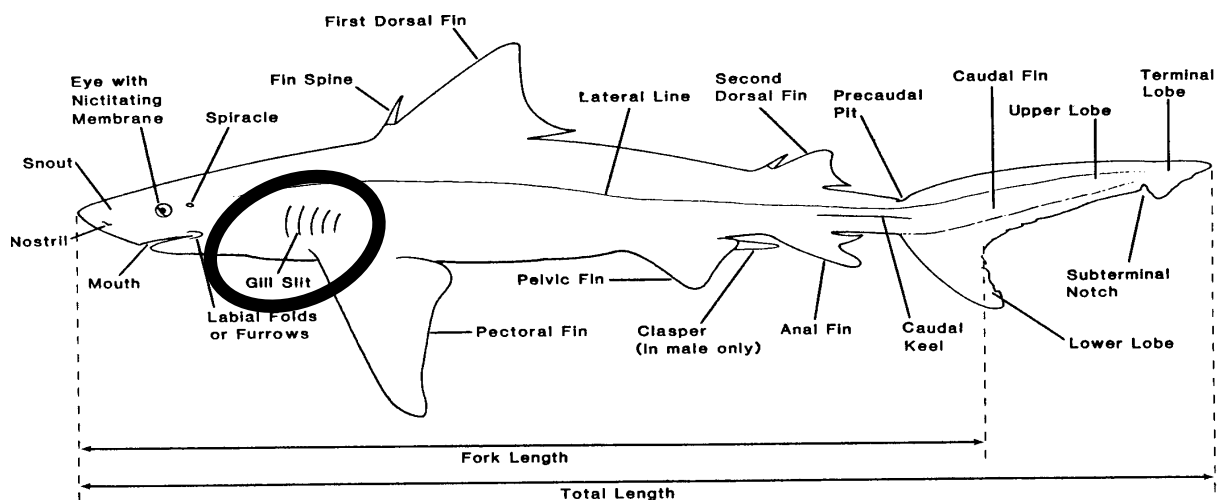
Tally

Result: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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# Coral reef

Coral is made up of tiny jellyfish like animals, called polyps, that live together in a colony.

1. Most animals are capable of locomotion (moving around). How are the movements of polyps limited?

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2. There are hard and soft corals. Hard corals make a skeleton for themselves and as they grow so does the reef. What do they use to make these bony structures?

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3. What grows inside hard corals and what does it do for the coral?

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*Hint: corals don't need to find food during the day because of this!*

4. Why can daisy corals live in the dark, while many other corals can't?

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5. What are the two water conditions that ALL corals need to survive?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

