

Introduction to Marine Environment

EXIT TICKET



Directions: Indicate your response by writing the capital letter on the line.

1. _____ What is a shared importance of wetlands, coral reefs, and mangrove forests?
 - A. They are all major sources of timber production.
 - B. They are primarily used for farming.
 - C. They have low biodiversity and are not ecologically significant.
 - D. They serve as vital breeding grounds for various marine species.

2. _____ What abiotic factor plays a crucial role in shaping these ecosystems?
 - A. Bird migration patterns
 - B. Predator-prey relationships
 - C. Temperature
 - D. Number of species

3. _____ Which of the following is a distinctive feature of mangroves that help stabilize the coastlines and protect against erosion?
 - A. Extensive prop roots that extend above the ground.
 - B. Extensive seagrass that traps sediments.
 - C. Calcified skeletons that provide support.

4. _____ Which of the following describes a unique adaptation of wetlands?
 - A. High coral diversity and reef-building organisms
 - B. Salt tolerant roots
 - C. Complex branching structures that house marine species

5. _____ What type of relationship is crucial for the survival of coral reefs, where corals provide a protected environment for tiny algae, and in return, the algae provide nutrients for the corals?
 - A. Parasitism
 - B. Competition
 - C. Mutualism
 - D. Predation

6. **Directions:** Using the image below, make a list biotic and abiotic interactions taking place.



ANSWER KEY

Directions: Indicate your response by writing the capital letter on the line.

1. **D** What is a shared importance of wetlands, coral reefs, and mangrove forests?
 - a. They are all major sources of timber production.
 - b. They are primarily used for farming.
 - c. They have low biodiversity and are not ecologically significant.
 - d. They serve as vital breeding grounds for various marine species.

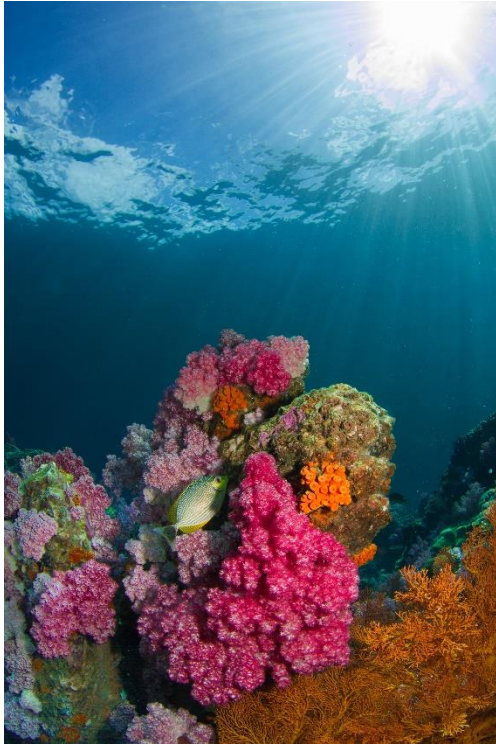
2. **C** What abiotic factor plays a crucial role in shaping these ecosystems?
 - a. Bird migration patterns
 - b. Predator-prey relationships
 - c. Temperature
 - d. Number of species

3. **A** Which of the following is a distinctive feature of mangroves that help stabilize the coastlines and protect against erosion?
 - a. Extensive prop roots that extend above the ground.
 - b. Extensive seagrass that traps sediments.
 - c. Calcified skeletons that provide support.

4. **B** Which of the following describes a unique adaptation of wetlands?
 - a. High coral diversity and reef-building organisms
 - b. Salt tolerant roots
 - c. Complex branching structures that house marine species

5. **C** What type of relationship is crucial for the survival of coral reefs, where corals provide a protected environment for tiny algae, and in return, the algae provide nutrients for the corals?
 - a. Parasitism
 - b. Competition
 - c. Mutualism
 - d. Predation

6. **Directions:** Using the image below, make a list biotic and abiotic interactions taking place.



Answers may vary:

Biotic:

- Predation: Larger species hunting for smaller species as feeding interactions.
- Symbiosis: Clownfish & anemones sharing a mutualistic relationship.
- Competition: Different types of coral are competing for space and access to sunlight.

Abiotic:

- Light: Sunlight is essential for the growth of photosynthetic organisms.
- Temperature: Temperature of the water impacts the health. Sudden changes can lead to coral bleaching and decline of the reef ecosystem.
- Ocean current: Leads to affecting the distribution of species and availability of food.
- Salinity: The saltiness of the water can influence what organisms can live here.