

VIDEO GUIDE: Planet Earth – Shallow Seas (episode 9)

1) “Shallow seas” are rarely more than _____ deep.

2) What percent of the world’s oceans do shallow seas comprise?

3) Why is there so little plant life and plankton found in the equatorial shallow seas?

4) What plant species grows within the coral reef polyps in Indonesia?

5) Which 2 oceans meet in the shallow seas of Indonesia?

_____ & _____

6) How do the male coral seahorses settle a territorial dispute?

7) Explain the hunting alliance between the snakes and the carnivorous fish in the coral reefs of Indonesia.

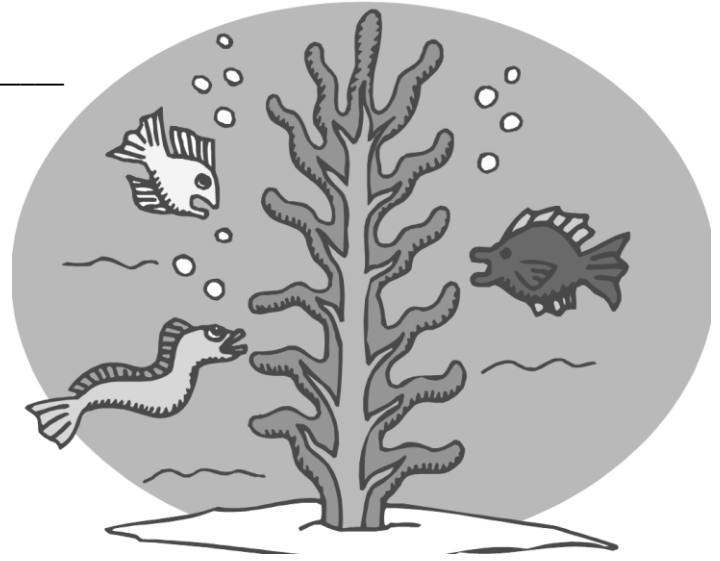
8) How do bottle-nosed dolphins attempt to catch fish that are very close to shore (& therefore in water that is only a few centimeters deep)?

9) Why is the sand that is blown off of the desert beneficial to the inland shallow sea in Bahrain?

10) How long does the mother humpback whale live off her fat reserves while her calf is growing?

11) Nutrients alone cannot support life. There also must be:

12) In the spring, some algae blooms grow to be the size of the _____ forest.



13) By weight, how much krill can be sustained by the shallow seas?

14) Dusky dolphins can form pods as large as _____ strong.

15) Off the coast of California, the algal columns (a.k.a. as kelp) can grow as tall as:

16) What part of the kelp do sea urchins attack? What is the result?

17) Each egg capsule laid by an adult squid contains _____ tiny squid.

18) What is the predator of the squids?

19) What is the largest predatory fish on the planet?

20) To catch its prey, it relies on

21) Fur seals normally eat krill, but some have developed a taste for

22) What characteristic of the penguins helps protects them from the seals?

23) The shearwater birds can dive up to depths of _____ to hunt for krill.

24) How much krill will a large humpback eat in one day?

25) How many times in its lifetime will a humpback calf made the journey from pole to equator and back?

