AquaQuest Answers
Grades 6-8

Tropical Cove

1. To climb trees or to crack open hard nut shells, or hang from their beaks playfully.

2. Dermal denticles

3. Epaulette shark, bonnethead shark, stingray, horseshoe crab

Butterfly Garden

4. Bright colors can warn predators that they may be poisonous or bad tasting, also bright colors can scare predators, like the Blue Morpho. It has a dark color on the underside of the wings for camouflage, but when it spreads its wings, the bright blue color can scare off would-be attackers. Bright colors may also help to attract a mate.

5. pollination

Penguins' Rock

6. b. 17

7. Counter-shading

8. Southern

9. Orcas, sharks, seals, birds, foxes

Boneless Beauties

10. They can weigh up to 40 pounds full grown.

11. Answers will vary

Jellies: Living Art

12. 3. mouth, 2. oral arms, 1. tentacles, 4. stomach

13. mucous

14. live coral

Secret Reef

15. Answers may vary--The coral reef is very colorful, so colorful fish blend in or are camouflaged in the colorful reef. Bright colors may help to attract a mate.

16. Sand Tiger and Sand Bar, sharks are top predators and often eat the sick and injured fish in an environment. Eating sick fish helps prevent the spread of disease. Top predators are also important of keep populations of grazers in check, either directly or indirectly, which protects plant and algae habitats from overgrazing.

Seahorse Gallery

17. They live in water, breathe using gills, and move with fins.

18. The male seahorse carries the fertilized eggs and gives birth to the young.

19. Collection for pet and aquarium trade, harvest for use in traditional medicine, habitat loss, incidental catch in fish nets, water pollution

Discovery Hall

20. Answers will vary – like leather, rubber. Sturgeons do not have scales like most fish. They have rows of hard plates with skin stretched over them for protection.

21. Harvest for caviar and meat, dams blocking spawning grounds, channelized rivers creating poor habitat, especially for young, water pollution

Delta Country

22. The mud floor of the swamp is black. Dead and decaying leaves release tannin that can dye the water.

23. The alligator snapper remains very still on the bottom with its mouth open and lures fish with a wiggling worm-like appendage on the bottom of its mouth. When a hungry fish gets too close, the turtle quickly slams its extremely strong jaws shut to capture its meal.

24. Preening with oil waterproofs their feathers.

River Giants

25. overfishing, dams, pollution, habitat destruction

26. A fish's mouth is adapted to where it eats in the water column. An upturned mouth takes from the surface, like the arapaima. A bottom feeder's mouth is located on the ventral (underside) of its body, like the ray, catfish, and sturgeon.

Rivers of the World

27. Piranhas become aggressive when food is scarce and there is increased competition for food and space. This usually occurs during the dry season when the river recedes.

28. Green sea turtle

Turtle Gallery

29. Flat and flexible soft shell. They have thin bones and wide gaps between the carapace bones.

Tennessee River Gallery

30. 19 species.

31. Many items are found in the tank some include: paddle, rope, fishing line, doll, cell phone, glass bottles, etc… People not disposing of their trash properly, littering, irresponsibility, even accidentally.

Lake Nicaragua

32. They have so many fry because predation is so high and most of the fry will be eaten.

33. They guard their fry so that predators will not eat them.