Name _____ Date _____

Organisation _____

1 For the 360° survey, choose an area that:

A is typical of the survey site.
B has the most coral damage.
C has the most interesting key species.
D has the greatest variety of benthos.

☐

2 Establish a survey circles that has a:

A depth of 5 metres.
B diameter of 5 metres.
C radius of 5 metres.
D circumference of 5 metres.

☐

3 Benthos refers to the ____ and the ____ and plants that live there.

A seabed, animals
B coral reef, coral
C ocean, animals
D coral reef, animals

☐

4 Which statement is **incorrect** for macroalgae?

A Macroalgae are plants.
B Macroalgae have no hard skeleton, so are always softer than rock and hard coral.
C Macroalgae are attached to the substrate.
D Macroalgae are always green.

☐

5 Coral is a generic term for a group of animals that have:

A eyes.
B polyps.
C a hard skeleton.
D fins.

☐

6 On recently dead coral, the living tissue is no longer present. True or false?

A True
B False

☐

7 Which statement about live coral rock is incorrect?

A Live coral rock refers to corals that are long dead and have become solid substrate.
B This category is used to determine if there is substrate available for coral larvae to settle on.
C When coral rubble is cemented together with calcareous algae, it is categorised as live coral rock.
D Live coral rock is an indication that a large number of coral colonies have recently died.

☐

8 Coral rubble is defined as small pieces of dead coral:

A found only in the lagoon.
B that are loose and can be moved by wave action.
C attached to the reef.
D that are bright white or have a light cover of algae.

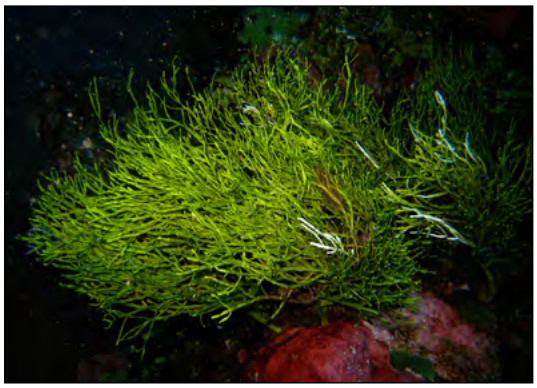
☐

9 **Dead coral that is bright white or has become green or brown due to a light cover of algae is classified as:**

A Live coral.
B Live coral rock.
C Macroalgae.
D Recently dead coral.

☐

10 **Identify the benthos shown in the photo.**



A Macroalgae
B Recently dead coral
C Live coral rock
D Coral rubble

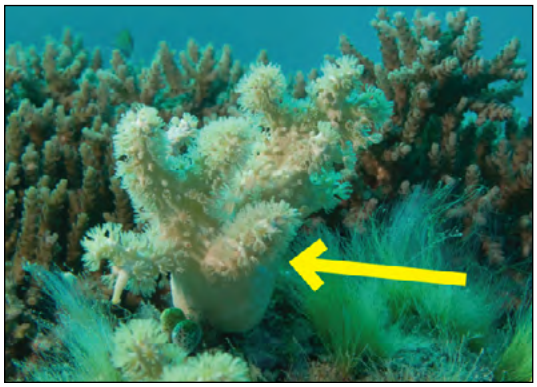
☐

11 **Identify the benthos shown in the photo.**

A Macroalgae
B Live coral
C Recently dead coral
D Live coral rock

☐

12 **Identify the benthos shown in the photo.**



A Live coral
B Recently dead coral
C Live coral rock
D Sand

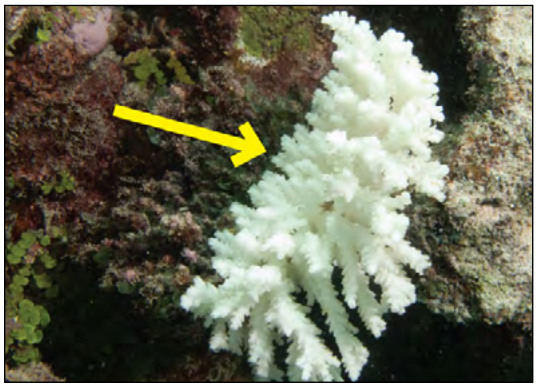
☐

13 Identify the benthos shown in the photo.

A Macroalgae
B Live coral
C Recently dead coral
D Live coral rock

☐

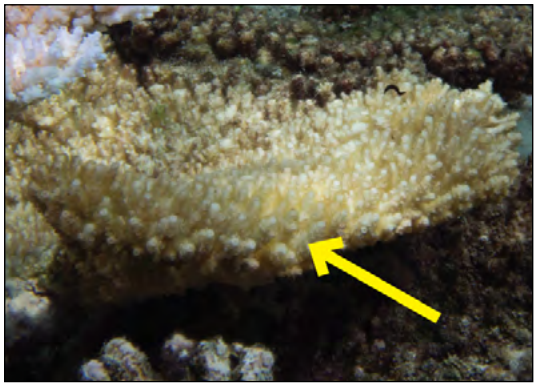
14 Identify the benthos shown in the photo.



A Macroalgae
B Recently dead coral
C Live coral rock
D Coral rubble

☐

15 Identify the benthos shown in the photo.



A Macroalgae
B Live coral
C Recently dead coral
D Live coral rock

☐

16 Identify the benthos shown in the photo.

A Recently dead coral
B Live coral rock
C Coral rubble
D Sand

☐

17 **Identify the benthos shown in the photo.**

A Macroalgae
B Recently dead coral
C Live coral rock
D Coral rubble

☐

18 **Identify the benthos shown in the photo.**

A Recently dead coral
B Macroalgae
C Coral rubble
D Sand

☐

19 **Identify the benthos shown in the photo.**

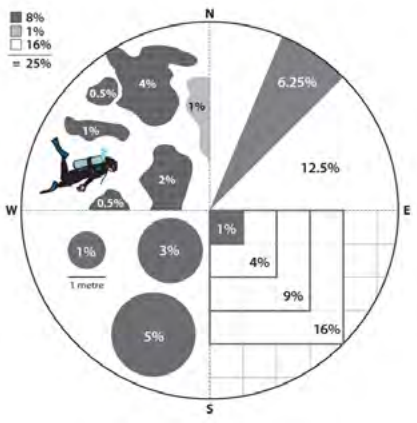
A Recently dead coral
B Live coral rock
C Coral rubble
D Sand

☐

20 **Which is the best estimate for % cover in the survey circle shown? Use the guide to estimating % cover to help you decide.**

A Sand 35%,
Live coral 65%
B Sand 55%,
Live coral 45%
C Sand 75%,
Live coral 25%
D Sand 95%,
Live coral 5%

☐



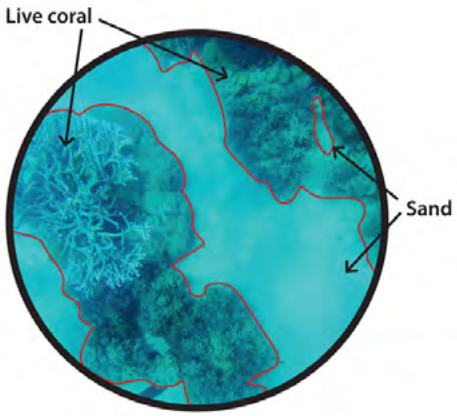
21 Which is the best estimate for % cover in the survey circle shown? Use the guide to estimating % cover to help you decide.

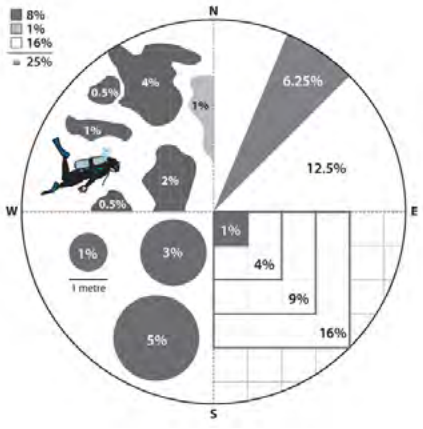
A Sand 40%,
Live coral 60%

B Sand 10%,
Live coral 90%

C Sand 60%,
Live coral 40%

D Sand 20%,
Live coral 80%





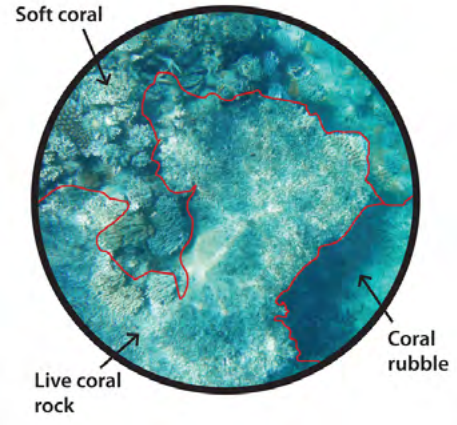
22 Which is the best estimate for % cover in the survey circle shown? Use the guide to estimating % cover to help you decide.

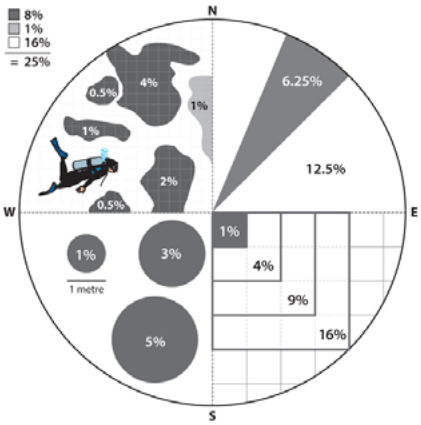
A Live coral rock 35%,
Live coral 45%,
Coral rubble 20%

B Live coral rock 15%,
Live coral 25%,
Coral rubble 60%

C Live coral rock 5%,
Live coral 45%,
Coral rubble 50%

D Live coral rock 55%,
Live coral 35%,
Coral rubble 10%





23 When Coral rubble is cemented together with calcareous algae, it is categorised as Live coral rock. True or false?

A True

B False

24 Sand is composed of the broken-down skeletons of different marine creatures. True or false?

A True
B False

☐

25 Which benthos provides a surface on which another plant or animal can settle and grow?

A Sand
B Macroalgae
C Live coral rock
D Recently dead coral

☐

26 When soft corals die, the flesh and polyps are no longer present. The coral skeleton is initially bright white, and its detailed structure is still visible. True or false?

A True
B False

☐

When you are finished, go to the File menu and choose 'Save as' (not 'Save') to keep a copy of your answers.

Module 3 – Review Questions – Answer summary

Name | Date

Organisation

The answers you enter on the previous pages will also appear here. This makes it easier to mark the answers, or you can print the page first so you can answer with pen on paper.

1	10	19
2	11	20
3	12	21
4	13	22
5	14	23
6	15	24
7	16	25
8	17	26
9	18	

When you are finished, go to the File menu and choose 'Save as' (not 'Save') to keep a copy of your answers.