

1. Fishing as a renewable resource has become endangered by _____, _____, and _____.
2. The average Canadian eats _____ kilograms of fish every year.
3. The Pacific fishery of British Columbia is best known for one fish species: _____.
4. Canada's fresh water fishery is concentrated on the following major inland lakes:- _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
5. _____, _____, and _____ are European nations that have been fishing the waters off Canada's east coast for _____ hundreds of years.
6. _____ is the basis of the marine food chain.
7. _____ are microscopic, single-celled **animal** organisms that feed on the phytoplankton.
8. _____ and _____ are species of small fish that feed directly on zooplankton.
9. The average depth of ocean waters off Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are less than _____ metres.
10. _____ are places on the continental shelf where fish gather to spawn and feed.
11. The _____ uses small boats to fish in waters close to the coastline.
12. The _____ uses large vessels to fish in waters far from shore.
13. The large vessels used in the offshore fishery are called _____ or _____.
14. _____ % of all the fishing boats used in the Atlantic coast fishery are involved in the inshore fishery.
15. _____ and _____ are two important fishing banks found off the coast of Nova Scotia.
16. _____ is the most valuable seafood caught in Canada.
17. In Newfoundland, the traps used by the fishermen to catch lobsters are called _____.
18. Most of the lobster caught in Canada that is sold outside of this country is shipped live to the _____ and _____.
19. Apart from lobster, the _____ is a new species of shellfish that has risen in popularity with consumers.
20. Canada's offshore fishing limit extends out over the continental shelf for a distance of _____ kms.
21. _____ % of all fishers are employed in the offshore fishery.
22. Three hazards associated with the offshore fishery are _____, _____, and _____.
23. The _____ and the _____ are two ocean

currents that converge off the east coast of Newfoundland.

24. An _____ locates fish by transmitting a sound that is reflected by the sea floor back to the trawler.
25. _____, _____, and _____ are three traditional ways used by fishermen in the past to process the fish that they caught on a daily basis.
26. _____% of the raw fish fillets produced by High Liner are exported to the United States.
27. _____ has always been the mainstay of the Atlantic fishery.
28. The platforms on which cod fish was dried in the sun were called _____.
29. Foreign fishing of cod fish reached its peak on the Grand Banks _____ in the year _____.
30. With the collapse of the cod fishery, fishing for northern cod has been banned indefinitely since the year _____.
31. The five varieties of salmon caught in the offshore waters of Canada's Pacific coast are:- _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
32. _____ and _____ are commonly used on the inshore salmon migration routes near the mouths of spawning streams.
33. Traditionally, the _____ River has supported Canada's greatest salmon resource.
34. The region at the mouth of a river where tides flow in and out is called an _____.
35. _____ has a greater impact on the salmon habitat and stocks than any other human activity.
36. The _____ is an ocean species of fish that likes to feed on young salmon.
37. The _____ is the most valuable species of salmon found on Canada's Pacific coast.
38. Canada's fresh water fishery is mainly centered on the _____.
39. The major species of fish caught by fresh water fishermen are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
40. The edibility of many fresh water fish species has been reduced by _____ and _____.
41. The shallowest of the Great Lakes is _____.
42. _____ is the raising of marine life in a controlled environment.
43. The growth of aquaculture is largely the result of _____.
44. _____ is a high-priced commodity in a market in which demand exceeds supply.
45. Three ways that salmon can be marketed are either _____, _____, or _____.

46. The most successful salmon farming ventures are to be found in the province of _____.
47. The first successful marine production of Atlantic salmon began _____ in the year of _____.
48. Salmon, when they are first born, are called _____.
49. Young salmon that head out to sea in order to mature are called _____.
50. Salmon will die if the water temperature goes below _____.
51. For a smolt to become an adult salmon in the wild, it takes anywhere from _____ years.
52. The two greatest predators that threaten salmon farms are _____ and _____.

ESSAY QUESTIONS.

1. What three things have seriously threatened Canada's fisheries over the last ten years ?
2. Where in the oceans of the world does phytoplankton flourish ?
3. Describe the characteristic features of the **inshore fishery**.
4. What conservation measures have been put in place to protect Canada's lobster fishery ?
5. Describe how a lobster trap works.
6. Explain how fog forms on the Grand Banks.
7. Explain how an echo-sounder is used in locating fish.
8. Explain how an otter trawl works.
9. Describe what happens to the fish once it is placed on the processing line.
10. For what reasons do Canadians consume less fish than the people _____ of other fishing nations of the world ?
11. For what reasons has the stocks of northern cod declined so much in recent years ?
12. Describe the fishing incident that took place between Canada and Spain in 1995.
13. Explain the statement that "**the salmon is a unique fish**".
14. Explain how a **gill net** operates.
15. Explain how a **purse seine** operates.
16. What role does the **estuary** of a river play in the migratory pattern of salmon ?
17. Explain how logging can have a profound effect on the habitat of Pacific salmon.
18. Explain how pollution of a river can seriously affect the habitat of Pacific salmon.
19. What factors have combined to create an "**ecological disaster**" for Canada's west coast salmon fishery ?
20. What two things did the federal government do in an attempt to eliminate the crisis being experienced in Canada's west coast salmon fishery ?

21. Why are fish capable of being raised successfully in a controlled environment ?
22. Why have Atlantic salmon been raised so successfully in New Brunswick at Lime Kiln Bay ?
23. What three things threaten the survival of Atlantic salmon raised in captivity ?