

Fisheries Research

A team of marine biologists from the Rutgers University Marine Lab have just returned from a collecting trip along the New Jersey Coast. They are cataloguing specimens that are important for the commercial fishing industry. Unscramble the word(s) in the middle column to find the names of the species they collected.

Scientific name	Scramble	Common name
1. <i>Homarus americanus</i>	ncaAemir sreblot	American lobster
2. <i>Scomber scombrus</i>	icAlatnt leremakc	
3. <i>Callinectes sapidus</i>	luBe cabr	
4. <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	ulBeshfi	
5. <i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>	draH malc	
6. <i>Placepecten magellanicus</i>	eaS lasclpo	
7. <i>Paralichthys dentatusm</i>	Smurme lofundre	
8. <i>Xiphias gladius</i>	fsSwrohdi	
9. <i>Spisula solidissima</i>	fruS lamc	
10. <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	bAlareco atnu	

Working with commercial fishermen and government agencies, scientists collect information about the number of fish in our waters, changing environmental conditions, size of our harvest, and how different animals interact with each other. Some scientists investigate new drugs, foods and cosmetics that can be made from marine organisms. The next time that you have ice cream, look at the ingredients on the side of the carton. Do you see carageenan listed? Carageenan is a substance that is made from seaweed. It makes the ice cream creamier, thicker, and helps to keep it from melting. Scientists estimate that there are a million new species to be found in the deep oceans. They use very sophisticated equipment to investigate those dark worlds beneath the ocean. In very deep water, there is no light, the pressure is very high and it is very cold. Fish have special adaptations to allow them to live in this hostile world. Some fish even can make light!

ANSWERS:

1. American lobster 2. Atlantic mackerel 3. Blue crab 4. Bluefish 5. Hard clam
6. Sea scallop 7. Summer flounder 8. Swordfish 9. Surf clam 10. Albacore tuna