BUSSELTON JETTY
for Schools

Underwater Observatory
Worksheet Year PP-3

Intertidal Zone

The surface of the ocean is always changing. Is the tide high or low today? Is it rough or calm?

Draw what the ocean's surface looks like today in the circle.

Open Water Zone

Circle the fish which is best adapted to swimming in the open ocean:

Horseshoe Leatherjacket

Tailor

Black-banded Sea perch

Mid Water Zone

How many sponges and corals are living on the jetty pile?

Sponge

Coral

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Seafloor Zone

Pick a window on the seafloor and draw what you can see.

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Worksheet Year 4-6

Intertidal Zone

Crabs have __ __ legs which help them to grip on to the jetty piles in the wave zone. Barnacles, mussels and oysters rely on the __ __ __ __ __ to deliver their __ __ __ __ .

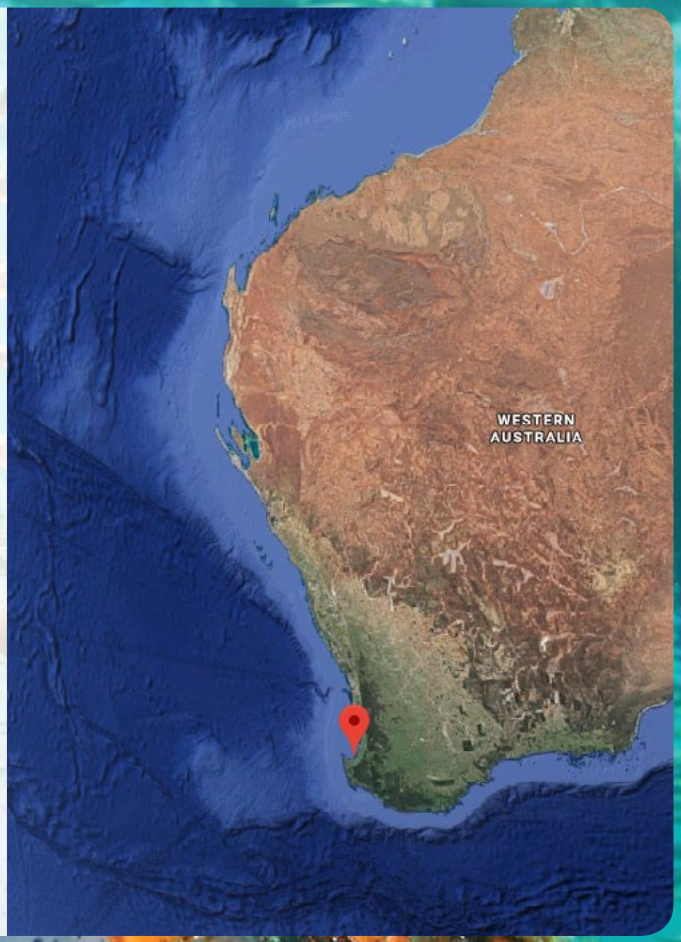
Draw a red bait crab in the circle.

Open Water Zone

Fish which live in the open ocean need to have __ __ __ __ __ __ , muscular bodies to swim against ocean currents. Occasionally, __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ are seen swimming from the open water zone windows, as the ocean __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ wash them into shore.

The L__ __ __ __ __ n current is a subtropical flow of __ __ __ __ water which flows in a __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ direction along the West Australian coast.

On the map accross use arrows to show how the current flows.



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Mid Water Zone

Under the shade of the jetty, down away from the waves, __ __ __ __ corals grow on the jetty piles. These coral polyps have __ tentacles, which they use to catch __ __ __ __ from the water column.

Draw a soft coral colony and a soft coral polyp in the boxes below.

Soft coral colony

Soft coral polyp

Seafloor Zone

The seafloor at Busselton Jetty has 3 main habitats – sand, rubble and seagrass. Animals living in each of these habitats have different adaptations to help them survive. Fill out the table below with the seafloor habitat each animal is found in and some of the adaptations they have which suit them to their habitat.

Animal	Habitat	Adaptions
		
		
		
		
		

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Worksheet Year 7-10

There is a high diversity of invertebrates living beneath Busselton Jetty. Each type of invertebrate shows specific adaptations which suit them to the habitat in which they live. For each of the habitat zones under Busselton Jetty, complete the tables below. Draw and name your examples of each type of invertebrate, then write what their adaptations are and how these adaptations benefit each animal and suit them to their habitat zone.

Examples of invertebrates:

- Ctenophore/Cnidarian - comb jelly, jellyfish, anemone and corals.
- Mollusc - bivalves (clams and oysters), sea snail, nudibranchs and octopus.
- Crustacean - barnacle, shrimp, lobster and crabs.
- Echinoderm - sea star, sand dollar and sea cucumbers.

Intertidal Zone

Type of Invertebrate	Adaptations	Adaptation Benefit
Mollusc		
Crustacean		

Mid Water Zone

Type of Invertebrate	Adaptations	Adaptation Benefit
Ctenophore/Cnidarian		

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Underwater Observatory
Worksheet Year 7-10

Mid Water Zone

Type of Invertebrate	Adaptations	Adaptation Benefit
Sponge		
Cnidarian		

Seafloor Zone

Type of Invertebrate	Adaptations	Adaptation Benefit
Mollusc		
Echinoderm		

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