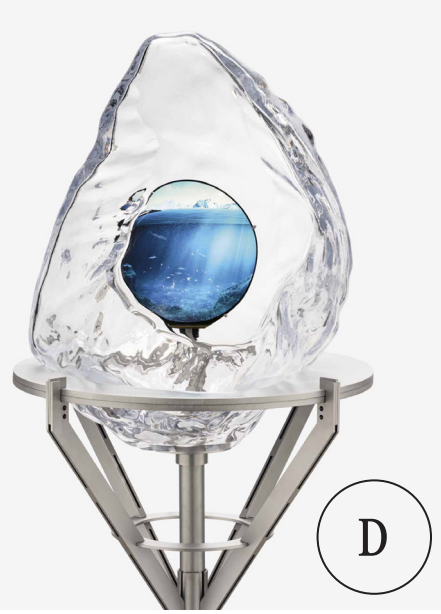


SPRING BLOOM – pp. 8 - 15

The water in the fjord is heavier than the water from the glacier. Why?

Changes in the time of the spring bloom have consequences. Explain which.

Phytoplankton is a photoautotroph organism. What does that mean?

COPEPODS – pp. 16 - 21

The copepod has antennae in front and caudal rami behind. What are they used for?

Draw a copepod and name its parts.

The algae in the Icefjord have adapted to life there; what does the concept adaptation mean?

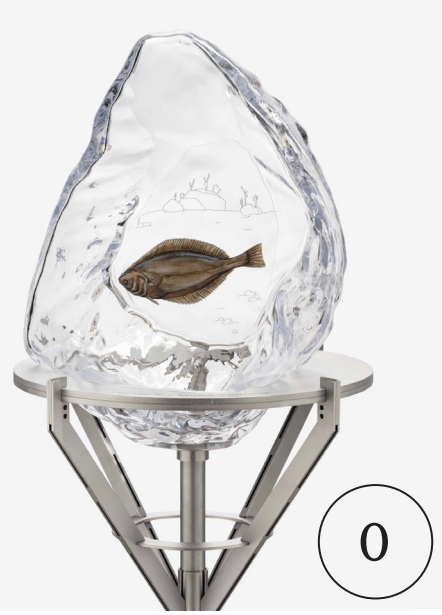
THE NORTHERN PRAWN – pp. 22 - 29

The northern prawn is a hermaphrodite. What is special to hermaphrodites? Can a human be born as a hermaphrodite?

Another crustacean is the opilio crab. By which part of the crab can you tell males from females?

Krill is a crustacean too.

Is krill able to conduct photosynthesis?



THE GREENLAND HALIBUT – pp. 30 - 37

Why is there more nourishment in the Icefjord than in the Disko Bay?

The polar cod can be distinguished from other cod by the large distance between the two anal fins. What are anal fins?

Another fish, the Greenland shark, is practically blind, but has a lateral line system and an electrical sense. Plus one sense more – which one?

THE HARP SEAL – pp. 38 - 45

The harp seal moves fast by "floating". What does it float through?

In the ice floe you see a seal pup. What protects it against the cold when new-born?

The ringed seal lives in the Icefjord all year.

How does it survive when the fjord freezes over?

THE BOWHEAD WHALE – pp. 46 - 55

The bowhead whale is a baleen whale. What is characteristic of a baleen whale?

In Greenland there are humpback whales too. In the winter they stay in the Caribbean. What are they doing there?

The tusk of the narwhal is a sense organ with 10 million nerve fibres. What are nerve fibres?