

## Rallye through the OZEANEUM



### Exhibition „The World Ocean“

(Use the escalator to get to the starting point.)

1. Stay at the gallery outside the exhibition and enjoy the view out of the window. What is the distance from here to St. Petersburg? Please check the correct answer.

7.333 km       1.216 km       1.162 m       221 km

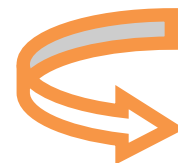
2. Look at the relief globe.

- a) Our globe seems to be a little bit confused.  
In which direction is it turning? What do you think?

to the left



to the right



- b) Describe the seabed of our oceans:

The seabed is not plain, mountains and deep valleys can be found.

- c) Try to find our location Stralsund on the globe.  
How deep is the Baltic Sea compared with the open oceans?

The Baltic Sea is a very shallow inland sea.  
Compared with the open oceans it looks like a puddle.

3. Look for the show case with the auks. It is called „Birds of the north“.

- a) Do they look familiar to you? Of which birds do they remind you? penguins

- b) Why? They have black and white feathers, too.



## Exhibition „The Baltic“

(Go downstairs at the end of the exhibition "The World Ocean".)

4. At the relief table you can see the seabed of the Baltic Sea. (This table is triangular and has little push buttons.)

a) What is the name of the deepest point of the Baltic Sea?

L A N D S O R T     D E E P

b) Find out how deep it is exactly at that point. 459 meters

5. Which whale can be found in the Baltic Sea? Please check the correct answer!

airport porpoise

orca

harbour porpoise

6. Stop below the cloud of plankton in the centre of the exhibition.

a) Which creatures can you spot in the cloud?

You can find many tiny microbes, plants and animals which live in the Baltic Sea,

**Plants (phytoplankton):** diatoms, dinoflagellates / **Animals (zooplankton):** larvae of mussels and fish, rotifers, water fleas, jellyfish (sea gooseberry)

b) What is the ecological significance of plankton?

Plankton is an essential part of the food web in the sea.

Phytoplankton is an important producer of oxygen via photosynthesis.



## „Baltic Sea Aquarium“ (Go through the exhibition.)

All the tanks are showing different ecosystems of the Baltic Sea. The underwater tour starts in the harbour of Stralsund und will guide you to the North Sea.

7. In the tank „Stralsund Harbour“ a lot of rubbish can be found. What can you see?

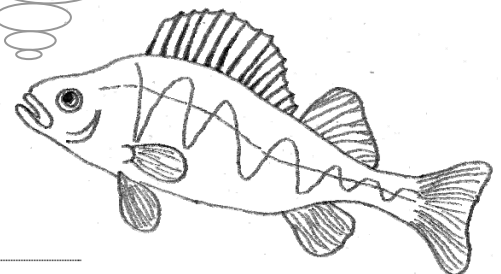
bicycle, supermarket trolley, dishes, glasses,

mobiles, leeboard, earthenware jars

Where does all this rubbish come from?

8. Look for the tank „Estuary“ to solve the riddle:

*„I am the oldest inhabitant of the OZEANEUM. I am a light-coloured, big fish. Instead of scales, I "wear" bone plates on my skin. Who am I?“* I am a Russian sturgeon.



9. Another riddle for the Baltic Sea Aquaria:

*„I am a colourful fish and sometimes on a visit in the Baltic Sea. Our females are orange with a black and white colouring at the back. Males are blue. We all hatch as females. If there are not many males around, the strongest female changes into a male fish and changes its colour to blue. Who am I?“* I am a Cuckoo wrasse.



## Exhibition

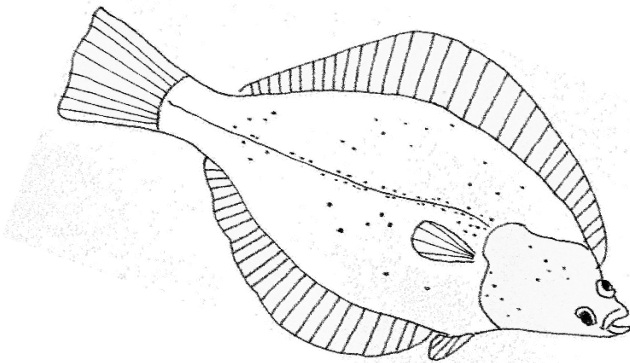
### „Exploration and Utilisation of the Seas“

10. When you come out of the Baltic Sea aquarium you stand in front of the first German manned submarine which explored the deep sea. What is the name of this submarine? GEO



### „North Sea Aquarium“

11. Find the flatfish inside the „Wadden Sea“-tank. Sketch in the fins!



#### How do they camouflage?

They lay on the side and bury in the sand.  
They can change the colour of their skin to look like their environment.

#### Why do they do that?

They avoid being spotted by predators.  
They are hiding to catch their prey.

12. Which animal is hiding inside a cave in the tank „tidal zone“?

Common Lobster

13. In the tunnel tank you can see the underwater fauna of the German offshore island Helgoland. Try to find the sharks!

What do you think: Can these dogfish be dangerous for humans?

yes, because

no, because

Dogfish are small, bottom-associated sharks.

Their teeth are no threat to humans.

14. Go to the tank „Open Atlantic“ and watch the schooling fish.

What do you think: Why do some fish live in schools?

The schooling behaviour is protecting the individual fish against predation.

Some fish also form schools to hunt for prey.

15. Another riddle for the North Sea Aquaria:

*„I am quite a flat fish, but I am no flatfish! My fins are grown together und it looks like I am flying through the water. Some people call me "face of an angel". But look at me in detail: My eyes are on the upper side of my body, my mouth is below. Who am I?“*

I am a ray. In the aquariums of the OZEANEUM different species of rays can be found. For example thornback rays, stingrays or eagle rays.



## „The Children's Sea“

(Use the stairs at the left side of the tank „Open Atlantic“.  
Turn right at the top.)

16. Observe the penguins at the roof terrace and check the correct answers:



- a) With their fins penguins can ...
- fly                       swim                       wave
- b) Penguins have...
- a lot of feathers    round scales    a thick coat



## Exhibition „1:1 Giants of the Seas“

(Go back through the Children's Sea.)

17. „1:1“ stands for the scale. It means that the animals in this exhibition are shown in their natural sizes.

- a) Which whales are shown life-sized?

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) Humpback whale | 3) Sperm whale |
| 2) Blue whale     | 4) Orca        |

- b) Which other animals can you see in their natural sizes?

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) Sunfish   | 3) Giant clams |
| 2) Manta ray | 4) Giant squid |



18. Which kind of sound can you hear in the exhibition?

- farting herrings                       singing whales                       ringing mobiles

19. Giant squids are no octopuses! Octopuses have eight arms.  
How many arms does a squid have? Count them!                      10

Well done!