



Section 1: What are sea lampreys? (fill-in-the-blank)

Wo	rd Bank:	cartilaginous		one		jawle	SS	blo	od	2.5
			40		walleye		inva	sive	lake 1	trout
1.	Sea lampreys are an				species in the Great Lakes, meaning they					
	are not n	ative to this eco	syste	em.						
2.	Sea lamp	reys feed on the	e		of	othe	r fish.			
3.	Two species of native Great Lakes fish that sea lampreys parasitize are									
		ar	nd				•			
4.	and In some cases, only out of seven fish will survive a sea lamprey attack.									
5.	A sea lamprey kills up to pounds of fish in its life.									
6.							npreys			
	in the Gr	eat Lakes.								
7.	A sea lam	nprey's mouth is	S			_•				
8.	Sea lamp	reys have a					skelet	on, like	sharks,	which
	makes th	em highly flexib	le.							
Sec	ction 2: H	istory (matchin	ıg)							
1.	Lampreys	s are "living foss	sils" aı	nd			٨	Great Lakes		
	have bee	n around since	befor	e the	:		A.	Great	Lakes	
2.	Sea lamp	reys are native	to the	e:			B.	decrea	sed	
3.	Man-mad	de shipping cana	als allo	owed						
	sea lampı	reys to invade t	he:				C.	dinosa	urs	
4.	Sea lamp	reys invaded all	of th	e			_		_	
	Great Lal	kes by the late:					D.	elimina	ated	
5.	In 4 out o	of the 5 Great L	akes,	lake			E.	1930s		
	trout wer	re:					∟.	17505		
6.	Research	station where	sea la	mpre	У		F.	Atlanti	ic Ocear	1
	control re	esearch began:								
7.	Since cor	ntrol began in th	ie Gre	eat			G.	Hamm	ond Bay	/
	Lakes, se	a lamprey numb	ers h	ave				Biolog	ical Stat	ion
	dramatica	ally:								





Sec	ction 3: Life cycl	e (multiple choice	e)					
1.	• • •							
			(c) summer					
2.	Sea lampreys use	e their	to move rocks aroun	d and build a nest.				
			(c) mouths					
3.		_	s, <i>Petromyzon</i> , mean					
			r (c) blood loving	(d) good smeller				
4.	• • •	pawns how many		/ !\ 400				
_			(c) 4					
5.			duce up to how many					
,	(a) 1		(c) 1,000					
6.	Sea lampreys undergo a metamorphosis and then swim out into the larger							
	lakes to feed on:		(a) mlambéan	(d) may a a a la				
7			(c) plankton					
/.	(a) larval	(h) parasitic	(c) eag	life stages. (d) newly				
	(a) iai vai	(b) parasitic	(c) egg	metamorphosed				
Sac	tion 4: Control	Ichaaca tha ancu	(orl	metamorphosed				
	don 4. Control	(CHOOSE THE allSW	(61)					
1.	The sea lamprey control program is one of the invasive species control							
	programs in the world. (best/worst)							
2.	Larval sea lampreys are controlled through the application of							
۷٠	(detergent/lampricides)							
^								
3.				a lamprey larvae without				
	•	rganisms. (durable	•					
4.	The ultimate goa	ıl of the control p	rogram is to maintai	n population				
	of fishery specie	s in the Great Lak	ces. (stinky/healthy)					
5.	Biologists tested	over 6,500 diffe	rent chemicals and f	ound selective				
	lampricides. (2/2							
6.			amprey control is	(TEM/ARC)				
7.	A network of around the Great Lakes blocks adult sea lampreys							
	from accessing s	pawning areas in	streams. (mazes/bar	riers)				
8.	i	s a control metho	od in development. (1	trapping/measuring)				
9.	Control efforts h	ave reduced sea	lamprey populations	by across the				
	Great Lakes, (90	%/10%)						





Section 1: What are sea lampreys? (fill-in-the-blank)

Wo	rd Bank:	cartilaginous	one 40	jawle walleye		blood sive	l lake tro	2.5
	6 1			<u> </u>				
1.		reys are an		species in	the Gr	eat Lakes	, meanir	ng the
•		ative to this eco	-		c: 1			
2.		reys feed on th						
3.		cies of native G I <mark>lleye</mark> ar			amprey _·	/s parasiti	ze are	
4.	In some o	cases, only <u>on</u>	e_ out of s	seven fish will	surviv	e a sea la	mprey a	ttack.
5.	A sea lam	nprey kills up to	- <mark>40</mark> ροι	ınds of fish in	its life			
6.	Before co	ontrol began th	ere were ap	oproximately _	2.5	million se	ea lampr	eys
	in the Gre	eat Lakes.						
7.	A sea lam	prey's mouth i	s <u>jawless</u>					
8.	Sea lamp	reys have a	<u>cartilaginou</u>	skeletor	n, like s	sharks, wł	nich	
	makes the	em highly flexi <mark>l</mark>	ole.					
Sec	tion 2: H	istory (matchir	ng)					
1.	Lampreys	s are "living fos	sils" and		A.	Great La	des	
	have bee	n around since	before the:	(C)	/ A.	Great La	IKES	
2.	Sea lamp	reys are native	to the: (F)		, B.	decrease	ed	
3.	Man-mac	le shipping can	als allowed					
	sea lampr	reys to invade t	:he: (A)		C.	dinosauı	rs	
4.	Sea lamp	reys invaded al	l of the		_			
	Great Lak	kes by the late:	(E)		_ D.	eliminat	ed	
5.	In 4 out c	of the 5 Great L	akes, lake		– E.	1930s		
	trout wer	re: (D)			 \	17003		
6.	Research	station where	sea lampre	y /	F.	Atlantic	Ocean	
	control re	esearch began:	(G)					
7.	Since con	ntrol began in th	ne Great /		G.	Hammo	,	
	Lakes, sea	a lamprey numl	bers have			Biologic	al Statio	n
	dramatica	ally: <mark>(B)</mark>	/					





Section 3: Life cycle (multiple choice) 1. Sea lampreys spawn in the: (c) summer (d) spring (a) fall (b) winter 2. Sea lampreys use their to move rocks around and build a nest. (b) gills (c) mouths (d) fins (a) tails The sea lamprey's scientific genus, *Petromyzon*, means: 3. (a) rock sucker (b) fast swimmer (c) blood loving (d) good smeller A sea lamprey spawns how many times in its life? 4. (a) 40 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 100 5. Each female sea lamprey can produce up to how many eggs? (c) 1,000 (a) 1 (b) 100 (d) 100.000 Sea lampreys undergo a metamorphosis and then swim out into the larger 6. lakes to feed on: (c) plankton (d) mussels (a) algae (b) fish blood The control program mainly targets the adult and _____ life stages. 7. (b) parasitic (c) egg (a) larval (d) newly metamorphosed **Section 4: Control** (choose the answer) The sea lamprey control program is one of the _____ invasive species control 1. programs in the world. (best/worst) 2. Larval sea lampreys are controlled through the application of (detergent/lampricides) Lampricides are , meaning they target sea lamprey larvae without 3. harming other organisms. (durable/selective) The ultimate goal of the control program is to maintain populations 4. of fishery species in the Great Lakes. (stinky/healthy) Biologists tested over 6,500 different chemicals and found selective 5. lampricides. (2/2,500) The main lampricide used in sea lamprey control is . (TFM/ABC) 6. A network of _____ around the Great Lakes blocks adult sea lampreys 7. from accessing spawning areas in streams. (mazes/barriers) 8. is a control method in development. (trapping/measuring) 9. Control efforts have reduced sea lamprey populations by across the Great Lakes. (90%/10%)