



Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Date: _____

1. Many people enjoy the recreational and leisure activities that Florida's freshwater lakes, rivers, wetlands and springs have to offer. List your favorite freshwater activities:

- a.
- b.

2. A person who studies wildlife behavior is a _____.

3. Describe the typical duties of a botanist (plant scientist):

4. Individuals who control and manage aquatic plants for a living are called: _____

5. Environmental changes from droughts, floods, hurricanes, pollution, overuse and development of freshwater environments can often be reversed by:

6. How does an environmental law enforcement officer help Florida's freshwater environments?

7. Water chemistry technicians can also play a role in protecting Florida waters. Describe one way:





8. Some people study plants and animals in our natural areas and make a career out of teaching this information to people in parks and other public venues. Name one of these careers: _____.

9. Commercial fishing is a very important industry in Florida. Name two jobs connected to this industry.

10. Describe two careers that involve writing and/or communicating with the public about nature (including Florida's freshwater environments):

11. Choose one career (from this video) that interests you and explain why.

For more information on the subject, visit this web page: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/education>

Careers in Florida's Freshwater Environments – DVD Questions (Answer Key)



Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Date: _____

1. Many people enjoy the recreational and leisure activities that Florida's freshwater lakes, rivers, wetlands and springs have to offer. List your favorite freshwater activities:

Answers may vary: canoeing, kayaking, fishing, boating, snorkeling, SCUBA, bird watching, swimming, water skiing, etc.

2. A person who studies wildlife behavior is a **wildlife biologist**

3. Describe the typical duties of a botanist (plant scientist):

Make maps of where plants grow; document which types of plants are growing in an area; identify native and non-native plants, etc.

4. Individuals who control and manage aquatic plants for a living are called: **Aquatic Plant Managers**

5. Environmental changes from droughts, floods, hurricanes, pollution, overuse and development of freshwater environments can often be reversed by: **restoration**

6. How does an environmental law enforcement officer help Florida's freshwater environments?

They make sure control and restoration activities are carried out properly; they inspect plant shipments for invasive species, diseases or other problems (import/exports); they make sure permits are followed closely for planting and/or removing plants, etc.

7. Water chemistry technicians can also play a role in protecting Florida waters. Describe one way:

A water chemistry technician analyzes water quality and can alert people if the water chemistry is changing. They can also detect untreated wastewater escaping into our waterways.



Careers in Florida's Freshwater Environments – DVD Questions (Answer Key)



8. Some people study plants and animals in our natural areas and make a career out of teaching this information to people in parks and other public venues. Name one of these careers:

park ranger, park manager, information specialist, teacher, extension agent, tour guide, fishing guide, writer, public relations, video producer, photographer

9. Commercial fishing is a very important industry in Florida. Name two jobs connected to this industry.

commercial fisherman, fishing guide, fish camp operator, boat builder seafood processor; seafood restaurant owner, etc.

10. Describe two careers that involve writing and/or communicating with the public about nature (including Florida's freshwater environments):

information specialist, outdoor writer, photographer, graphic artist, illustrator, videographer, public relation, etc.

11. Choose one career (from this video) that interests you and explain why.

Answers will vary.

For more information on the subject, visit this web page: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/education>



Sunshine State Standards

Note: Standards listed in *italic* are touched on briefly and can be fully developed by the teacher.

6th Grade

LA.6.1.6.1: TSW use vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.

LA.6.1.6.2: TSW listen to, read, and discuss familiar and conceptually challenging text.

LA.6.2.2.2: TSW use information from the text to answer questions related to the main idea or relevant details, maintaining chronological or logical order.

SS.6.E.1.1: TSW identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic growth.

7th Grade

LA.7.1.6.1: TSW use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.

LA.7.1.6.2: TSW listen to, read, and discuss familiar and conceptually challenging text.

LA.7.2.2.2: TSW use information from the text to state the main idea and/or provide relevant details.

SC.7.E.6.6: TSW identify the impact that humans have had on Earth, such as deforestation, urbanization, desertification, erosion, air and water quality, changing the flow of water.

8th Grade

LA.8.1.6.1: TSW use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.

LA.8.1.6.2: TSW listen to, read, and discuss familiar and conceptually challenging text.

LA.8.2.2.2: TSW synthesize and use information from the text to state the main idea or provide relevant details.

SC.8.N.4.1: TSW explain that science is one of the processes that can be used to inform decision making at the community, state, national, and international levels.

SC.8.N.4.2: TSW explain how political, social, and economic concerns can affect science, and vice versa.

SS.8.G.5.1: TSW describe human dependence on the physical environment and natural resources to satisfy basic needs in local environments in the United States.

SS.8.G.5.2: TSW describe the impact of human modifications on the physical environment and ecosystems of the United States throughout history.



Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Date: _____

1. Many people enjoy the recreational and leisure activities that Florida's freshwater lakes, rivers, wetlands and springs have to offer. List your favorite freshwater activities:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

2. A person who studies wildlife behavior is a _____.

3. Describe the typical duties of a:

botanist: _____

fisheries biologist: _____

entomologist: _____

information specialist: _____

4. What is an herbarium? _____

5. Individuals who control and manage aquatic plants for a living are called: _____

6. Environmental changes from droughts, floods, hurricanes, pollution, overuse and development of freshwater environments can often be reversed by:

7. Compare and contrast facilities needed in an aquatic plant nursery versus a terrestrial plant nursery.





8. How does an environmental law enforcement officer help Florida's freshwater environments?

9. Water chemistry technicians can also play a role in protecting Florida waters. Describe two ways:

a. _____

b. _____

10. Some people study plants and animals in our natural areas and then make a career out of teaching this information to people in parks and other public venues. Name two of these careers:

11. Commercial fishing and aquaculture are two very important industries in Florida. Name two jobs connected to each of these industries?

12. Describe three careers that involve writing and/or communicating with the public about nature (including Florida's freshwater environments):

13. Choose three careers (from this video) that interest you and explain why.

For more information on the subject, visit this web page: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/education>



Careers in Florida's Freshwater Environments – DVD Questions (Answer Key)



Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Date: _____

1. Many people enjoy the recreational and leisure activities that Florida's freshwater lakes, rivers, wetlands and springs have to offer. List your favorite freshwater activities:

a. **Answers may vary: canoeing, kayaking, fishing, boating, snorkeling, SCUBA, bird watching, swimming, water skiing, etc.**

b.

c.

d.

2. A person who studies wildlife behavior is a **wildlife biologist**.

3. Describe the typical duties of a:

botanist: Make maps of where plants grow; document which types of plants are growing in an area; identify native and non-native plants, etc.

fisheries biologist: study fish populations, fish habitat, water quality

entomologist: study insect pollination or reproduction; how to control insects; biocontrol

information specialist: manages and disseminates information on a topic (Florida freshwaters)

4. What is an herbarium? **A plant library**

5. Individuals who control and manage aquatic plants for a living are called: **aquatic plant managers**

6. Environmental changes from droughts, floods, hurricanes, pollution, overuse and development of freshwater environments can often be reversed by:

restoration

7. Compare and contrast facilities needed in an aquatic plant nursery versus a terrestrial plant nursery.

An aquatic plant nursery would need lots of water tanks or ponds to grow plants in water.

A terrestrial nursery would need the same type of greenhouse but without the tanks or ponds.

Both need laboratories for cloning plants and dealing with plant diseases and solving other problems.



Careers in Florida's Freshwater Environments – DVD Questions (Answer Key)



8. How does an environmental law enforcement officer help Florida's freshwater environments?

They make sure control and restoration activities are carried out properly; they inspect plant shipments for invasive species, diseases or other problems (import/exports); they make sure permits are followed closely for planting and/or removing plants.

9. Water chemistry technicians can also play a role in protecting Florida waters. Describe two ways:

- A water chemistry technician analyzes water quality and can alert people if the water chemistry is changing.**
- They can also detect if untreated wastewater might be escaping into our waterways.**

10. Some people study plants and animals in our natural areas and then make a career out of teaching this information to people in parks and other public venues. Name two of these careers:

park ranger, park manager, information specialist, teacher, extension agent, tour guide, fishing guide, writer, public relations, video producer, photographer

11. Commercial fishing and aquaculture are two very important industries in Florida. Name two jobs connected to each of these industries?

Commercial fishing: commercial fisherman, fishing guide, fish camp operator, boat builder, seafood processor; seafood restaurant owner, etc.

Aquaculture: fish biologist, field or laboratory technician, fish veterinarian, fish tank builder, aeration system builder, plant manager

12. Describe three careers that involve writing and/or communicating with the public about nature (including Florida's freshwater environments):

information specialist, outdoor writer, photographer, graphic artist, illustrator, videographer, public relation, etc.

13. Choose three careers (from this video) that interest you and explain why.

Answers will vary.

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Sunshine State Standards

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9th - 12th Grades

LA.910.1.6.1: TSW use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.

LA.1112.1.6.1: TSW use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly.

LA.910.1.6.2: TSW listen to, read, and discuss familiar and conceptually challenging text.

LA.1112.1.6.2: TSW listen to, read, and discuss familiar and conceptually challenging text.

LA.910.2.2.2: TSW use information from the text to answer questions or to state the main idea or provide relevant details.

LA.1112.2.2.2: TSW use information from the text to answer questions or to state the main idea or provide relevant details.

SC.912.L.17.6: TSW compare and contrast the relationships among organisms, including predation, parasitism, competition, commensalism, and mutualism.

SC.912.L.17.20: TSW predict the impact of individuals on environmental systems and examine how human lifestyles affect sustainability.

SC.912.N.4.1: TSW explain how scientific knowledge and reasoning provide an empirically-based perspective to inform society's decision making.