

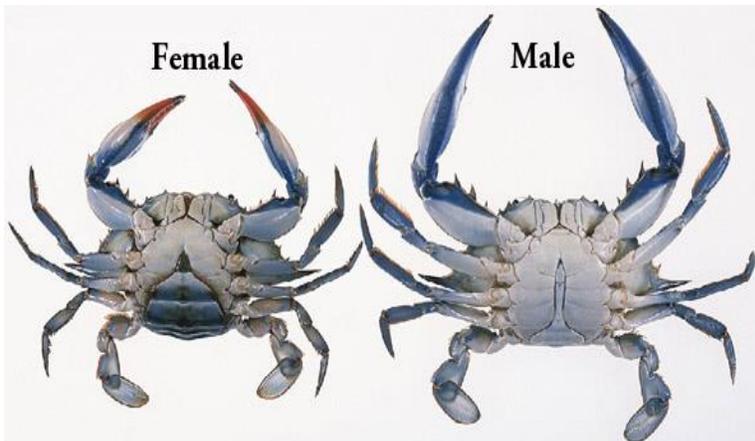
Ecosystems on the Edge: Crabs in Peril Video Questions (9:07 mins)

<https://youtu.be/4COzo5koWgk>

1. _____ are important for maintaining the general health and sustainability of the bay's food web.
2. In order to know how many crabs can be caught sustainably, fisheries managers need to know the overall _____.
3. Why are the mature females a key life stage that scientists are trying to understand? _____

4. Important to understanding population levels is measuring how many young crabs survive to adulthood. Many young crabs are eaten by _____ (naturally keeping the population at healthy levels).
5. When you have a lot of adult blue crabs, you have a high rate of mortality of _____ (meaning many of them die – in this case, they are eaten)
6. Why are some baby crabs tethered to the bottom of the water? _____

7. The biggest threat to the crab population is _____.
8. In _____, the crab population went through a serious decline due to the overfishing of _____.



9. After mating a mature female crab has to make a long journey to the lower Chesapeake Bay before she can _____.
10. Female crabs mate _____ in their lives.
11. How are crabs tracked? _____.
12. If you catch a crab with a tag on it, you are encouraged to _____ and tell the scientists the tag number, the date and location that you caught the crab.
13. Have the local watermen been cooperative with the scientists? _____
14. Scientists can also track the journey of the crabs by the chemistry of their _____. The chemicals in their shells tell scientists where they came from (which sanctuary).
15. What change was made in the fisheries management that has help the crabs rebound? _____

16. The blue crab population began recovering in _____ and by 2010 the population was about _____% of what it was back in the 1980s.