



Name: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Date: _____

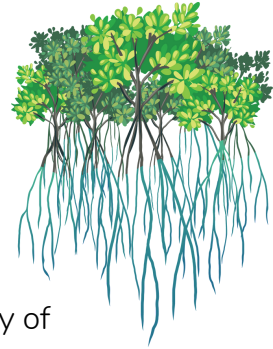
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Estuaries and Intertidal Zones

Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank before the number.



- _____ 1. The massive root systems of mangroves are able to dissipate the energy of waves, helping protect the coast from storm surges and preventing erosion. This is an example of the interaction of:
- A. Abiotic factors
B. Biotic factors
C. Biotic and abiotic factors
D. None of the above
- _____ 2. The mangroves' intricate root system protect fish from predators. This is an example of the interaction of:
- A. Abiotic factors
B. Biotic factors
C. Biotic and abiotic factors
D. None of the above
- _____ 3. Heavy rain increases the amount of river water flowing into the estuary, which lessens the salinity of the water in the estuary. This is an example of the interaction of:
- A. Abiotic factors
B. Biotic factors
C. Biotic and abiotic factors
D. None of the above
- _____ 4. The organisms that live in soft-bottom intertidal habitats are adapted for burrowing. At low tide, when it's hot and dry, they burrow under the sand or soil to keep moist and cool. This is an example of the interaction of:
- A. Abiotic factors
B. Biotic factors
C. Biotic and abiotic factors
D. None of the above
- _____ 5. Sea stars prey on shellfish such as mussels. As a result, mussels tend to stay at higher levels when there are sea stars in the intertidal zone where they live. This is an example of the interaction of:

A. Abiotic factors

B. Biotic factors

C. Biotic and abiotic factors

D. None of the above

