

# The Baltic Sea Project of UNESCO ASP schools WebQuiz 2015

## Organizer:

Foundation Tartu Environmental Education Centre (Tartu Loodusmaja), Estonia.  
([www.tartuloodusmaja.ee](http://www.tartuloodusmaja.ee))

## Sponsors:

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## Web design and management:

Walk & Learn (<http://www.mineavasta.ee/>)

## Questions and Correct answers

**Ülesanne: 1. Who was the initial creator of the Baltic Sea Project? She was also the first BSP general coordinator.**

- a) Velga Kakse
- b) Carolina Wennerholm
- c) Liisa Jääskeläinen
- d) Birthe Zimmermann

**Ülesanne: 2. Careers in environmental protection involve jobs that help reduce the negative environmental impacts of today's actions, restore damaged ecosystems to health, or build sustainable ways of life for the future. Fifty years ago, most of today's environmental careers did not exist. Today, the field of environmental jobs is one of the fastest-growing job markets (<http://www.pollutionissues.com/Br-Co/Careers-in-Environmental-Protection.html>). Here is a letters micture of such profession: MENTALLAWENVIRONYER. Please, use those letters to write connect proffession. ENVIRONMENTAL LAWYER**

**Ülesanne: 3. How do you know that washing powder is sustainable (choose as many answers as you need, each wrong aswer gives minuses)? Labels on the packages should say:**

- a) Phosphates free
- b) Does not contain chlorine compounds
- c) Consist of naturally biodegradable and environmentally friendly material
- d) Does not contain optical passion resigned tools or strong bleaches

**Ülesanne: 4. HELCOM International committee includes 9 Baltic Sea countries, aimed at protecting the Baltic Sea. Previous year Denmark handed ceremonially the role of presidency to the next country. Which country became president of the HELCOM this year? Picture: HELCOM president holds the key of the presidency.**



- a) Russia
- b) Poland
- c) Lithuania
- d) Latvia
- e) Estonia

**Ülesanne: 5. The Baltic Sea harbours have a unique composition of species and landscapes. Select the correct answer:**

a. An estimated 100 species of fish, 450 species of macroalgae, 1000 zoobenthos species, 3000 plankton species and many thousands of unknown species of bacteria and viruses create the unique underwater biodiversity of the Baltic Sea.

b. An estimated 300 species of fish, 650 species of macroalgae, 2000 zoobenthos species, 4000 plankton species and many thousands of unknown species of bacteria and viruses create the unique underwater biodiversity of the Baltic Sea.

c. An estimated 500 species of fish, 850 species of macroalgae, 3000 zoobenthos species, 5000 plankton species and many thousands of unknown species of bacteria and viruses create the unique underwater biodiversity of the Baltic Sea.

**Ülesanne: 6. Birds can be divided into groups based on their eating-habits: Fish-feeding; Vegetarians; Benthic feeding (feeding on benthos); Surface feeding (feeding mainly on the air, for example, will eat insects). Select a bird who is fish-feeding.**

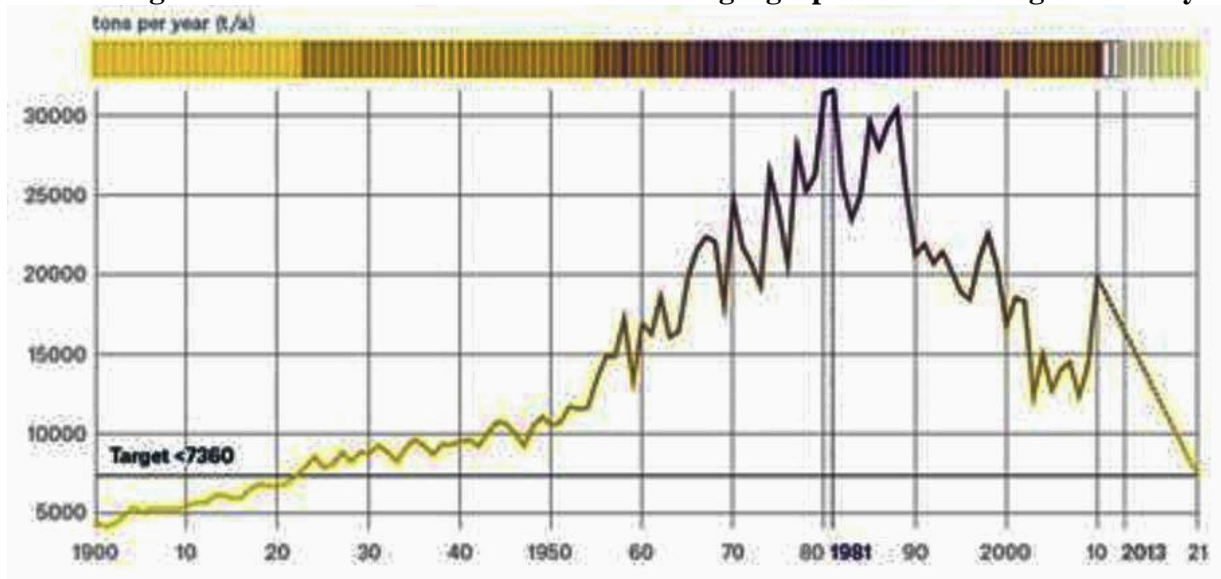
- Razorbill
- Bewick's swan
- Steller's eider
- Little gull

**Ülesanne: 7. Do you know the ports on the map? What number marks the port named Salatsi?**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



**Ülesanne: 8. HELCOM Contracting Parties have been monitoring the state of the Baltic Sea jointly for decades. This extensive amount of data shows how the marine environment has changed over time. Assess the following graph. What might it say?**



- Phosphorus inputs via water ways (Baltic proper). Peak year was 1981.
- Oxygen level has changed a lot, the maximum was in the year 1981.
- Number of fish species has changed. The maximum was in the year 1981.

**Ülesanne: 9. Humankind benefits in multiple ways from ecosystems. Collectively, these benefits are known as ecosystem services. Ecosystem services are "the benefits people obtain from ecosystems." (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment ). What are the official categories of ecosystem services? Select all correct answers.**

- Provisioning services, such as the production of food and water
- Regulating services, such as the control of climate and disease
- Supporting services, such as nutrient cycles and crop pollination
- Cultural services, such as spiritual and recreational benefits
- Natural services, such as protecting sun and wind

**Ülesanne: 10. How can you say the Baltic Sea in Swedish?**

- Läänemeri
- Baltijos jura
- Baltijas jura
- Baltyckie Morze
- Östersjön
- Ostsee

**Ülesanne: 11. Several species, which arrived here from distant places, are now common in the Baltic Sea. Cargo ships ballast waters will encounter unwanted guests in the Baltic Sea, who can replicate and ruin the local marine ecosystem balance. Name the exotic species in the picture.**

Burgundy snail (*Helix pomatia*)  
Soft-shell clam (*Mya arenaria*)  
Blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*)  
Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)  
Mussle (*Unio*)



**Ülesanne: 12. Name the exotic species in the picture.**

Turkish snail (*Helix lucorum*)  
Copse snail (*Arianta arbustorum*)  
Brown-lipped snail (*Cepaea nemoralis*)  
New Zealand mudsnail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*)  
Nautilus Ramshorn (*Gyraulus crista*)



**Ülesanne: 13. Name the exotic species in the picture.**

Moon jelly (*Aurelia aurita*)  
Three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*)  
Ctenophore  
Common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*)



**Ülesanne: 14. Name the exotic species in the picture, maximum size 6 cm.**

Harris mud crab (*Rhithropanopeus harrisi*)  
Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*)  
Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kaempferi*)  
European green crab (*Carcinus maenas*)



**Ülesanne: 15. Which country organizes the Baltic Sea Project Conference “Science of Change” 2015**

- a) Denmark
- b) Estonia
- c) Finland
- d) Germany
- e) Latvia



**Ülesanne: 16. Identify the main sources of pollution in the Baltic Sea (choose as many answers as you need, but wrong answer take points away).**

- a) Detergents and hazardous waste
  - b) Air pollution, which with rainfalls gets into the water
  - c) Leaks
  - d) Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides
  - e) Industrial environmental toxins
- 

**The Baltic Sea Project** of UNESCO ASP schools is an international network among schools for a better environment in the Baltic catchment area. The countries bordering on the Baltic share many environmental problems, starting with the pollution of the Baltic Sea. In attempting to solve the environmental problems, education is one of the key factors.

The Baltic Sea Project (BSP) has therefore initiated cooperation among schools in all the countries around the Baltic. Today, over 200 schools are active in the BSP. Most are secondary schools situated on the Baltic coast, but the number of inland schools from the entire catchment area is increasing. In many schools, the BSP has been organized as a joint effort including many subjects.

### Objectives

- To increase the awareness of the students about the environmental problems in the Baltic Sea area and to give them an understanding of the scientific, social and cultural aspects of the interdependence between man and nature.
- To develop the ability of the students to study changes in the environment.
- To encourage students to participate in developing a sustainable future.

### Practical measures

- To set up a network of schools and other educational institutions.
- To create and develop educational approaches and joint programmes for environmental and international education.
- To organize joint activities and events.
- To publish the BSP newsletter and other relevant information.

### Educational approach

- To achieve a balance between a holistic view and individual subject studies.
- To change the role of the student from passive recipient to active constructor.
- To change the role of the teacher from supervisor to guide in a learning process.
- To use networks to provide participants with opportunities to learn and pass along new ideas.
- To use international cooperation as an inherent element of school work.

**Your school is welcome to join!**

**The Baltic Sea Project's homepage: <http://www.b-s-p.org/home/>**