

Glossary

A

adapt- make adjustments or changes (10)

ambassador- a representative or messenger (1)

algae- a simple, nonflowering, and typically aquatic plant that includes the seaweeds and many single-celled forms (10, 13b)

anthropologist- a person who studies humans and their cultures (B1)

aquaculture(ist)- growing aquatic animals or plants for food (11)

awareness- knowledge or understanding of a situation or fact (15)

B

barter- exchange of goods for other goods without money (B1)

bivalve- a mollusk that has two shells connected by a hinge (2)

blue economy- the sustainable use of ocean resources to create jobs, make money, to enjoy and keep the oceans clean (B2)

broodstock- Parent population kept by hatchery, “Moms and dads” that make the baby shellfish (13b)

bullrake- a tool used for harvesting clams (13a)

C

calipers- a tool used to make precise measurements (12, 13)

campaign- work in an organized and active way toward a goal (15)

clam gauge- a tool used to quickly measure clams to see if they are legal to harvest (13)

closed zone- an area where shellfish cannot be harvested (5)

conservation- protecting animals, plants, and natural resources (1)

constraints- something that limits or restricts someone or something (11)

D

data- a collection of numbers organized together for analysis or reference (14)

E

economy- how a region makes money and the resources that are used (B2)

ecosystem- a community of organisms and their environment (7)

egg- definition (4)

environment- where an animal or plant lives (1)

F

filter feeding- a way of eating where large amounts of water pass through the body (food is floating in the water) (7)

fouling- Nuisance animals (like tunicates or mussel spat) or plants (macroalgae) that grow on shellfish gear, restricting water flow through the gear (13c)

G

gills- allow an oyster to breathe (3)

gut color- Indication of health of the shellfish while in hatchery; used daily by hatchery staff to check on health of shellfish (13b)

H

habitat- the environment where an organism lives (5)

hatchery- a place where people raise young chicken, fish, oysters, etc., from eggs (12)

hibernate- to become inactive, needing less/no food to get through winter (10)

I

invertebrate- a type of animal that does not have a backbone (2)

J

juvenile- the animal has gone through metamorphosis (4)

L

larvae- Free swimming phase of a shellfish life cycle; free swimming stage of baby shellfish before they settle and attach to a surface (4, 13b)

legend- the part of the map that explains what each symbol means (5)

life cycle- a series of changes in the life of a plant or animal including birth, growth, reproduction and death (4)

M

mantle- the loose outer tissue of an oyster that covers the whole body (3)

maritime economy- economy related to the sea (B2)

middens- an ancient garbage heap marking a former settlement consisting of bones, shells and other tools (B1)

mollusks- any one of a large group of animals (such as snails and clams) that have a soft body without a backbone and that usually live in a shell (2)

O

open zone- an area where shellfish can be harvested (5)

overharvesting- to gather something to the point where there aren't any more left, or there aren't enough left to continue harvesting (8)

oyster landing- how many oysters were caught within a particular time (B2)

oyster reef- a large group of oysters that grow on top of each other or on top of other hard structure (rocks, etc.) to create a pile or structure (8)

P

phytoplankton- microscopic plants that float in the ocean; source of food and oxygen (also known as marine algae) (10)

pollution- happens when the environment is contaminated, or dirtied, by waste, chemicals and other harmful substances. These substances are called pollutants (6)

predator- an animal that preys on others (9)

prey- an animal that is hunted and killed for food (9)

proboscis- tubular sucking organ (9)

R

restoration- returning something to the way it was at an earlier time (8)

runoff- precipitation that did not get absorbed into the soil or did not evaporate, and therefore, made its way from the ground surface to places where water collects (6)

S

scale- the part of the map that shows how to measure distance (5)

sediment- sand or small pieces of rock or dirt (3)

shellfish- an animal (such as a clam or an oyster) that has a hard, outer shell and that lives in water(1)

spat- initial juvenile life cycle stage where the oyster permanently glues itself to a hard surface (4)

survival- staying alive (6)

sustainable- able to be maintained at a certain rate, maintaining an ecological balance (10)

T

tentacles- help an oyster make sense of their surroundings. They also help an oyster move water through its body and take out sediment (3)

U

univalve- a mollusk with one shell (2)

upwellers- A water flow system that pushes nutrient rich water up through the nursery to feed shellfish seed; shellfish grown in a man-made system (11, 13c)

V

volumetric measurement- A technique to quickly count a large number of very small items (like shellfish seed) using volumes (13c)

W

wampum- small beads made by Native Americans from the northeast from shells, strung together used to barter (B1)

watershed- an area of land that contains a common set of streams and rivers that all drain into a single larger body of water, such as a larger river, a lake or an ocean (6)