

Test your knowledge about ocean observing networks and the information they provide!

1. How do we get information about salinity in the ocean?

- a. By measuring pressure
- b. By measuring conductivity
- c. By measuring temperature

2. Which family of instruments is particularly suited for accessing remote locations?

- a. Gliders
- b. Moored buoys
- c. Animal-borne sensors
- d. Ship-based measurements

3. What causes ocean acidification?

- a. The hole in the ozone layer
- b. Plastic pollution
- c. Excess CO₂ in the ocean

4. Which instrument can be directly piloted by scientists?

- a. An Argo float
- b. A glider
- c. A drifting buoy
- d. A sea turtle-borne sensor

5. When layers of water don't mix, they are:

- a. miscible
- b. stratified
- c. hydrophobic

6. What does XBT stand for?

- a. eXpendable BathyThermographs
- b. eXtreme Benthic Temperature
- c. eXpendable Buoy Thermometer

7. What is at the base of the ocean food chain?

- a. Shrimps
- b. Plankton
- c. Sharks
- d. Seagrass

8. What does a sea level gauge use nowadays to measure the height of seawater?

- a. GPS
- b. An anchored float
- c. Radar technology

9. If you go deeper in the water, the pressure will be:

- a. lower
- b. higher
- c. the same

10. Which network gathers the greatest number of different ocean observations?

- a. Long-term time series sites
- b. High-frequency radars
- c. Argo floats
- d. Ship-based measurements

ANSWERS

1.b, 2.c, 3.c, 4.b, 5.b, 6.a, 7.b, 8.c, 9.b, 10.a