



IV. NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Multiple Choices

A. Larger Species

1. The favorite foods of herbivorous fish are:
 - a. worms
 - b. shrimps
 - c. plankton
 - d. algae

2. The parrotfish family (scaridae) will primarily consume:
 - a. other fish of smaller size
 - b. living corals
 - c. plankton
 - d. other fish's eggs

3. Butterflies (Chaetodontidae) will (depending upon the specie) prefer to eat:
 - a. living coral
 - b. other fish's eggs
 - c. worms
 - d. all of the above

4. Groupers (Serranidae) will eat:
 - a. prepared frozen foods
 - b. smaller marine fish
 - c. invertebrates such as squid, lobster, crab
 - d. all of the above.

5. Most angels (Pomacanthidae) consume in the wild:
 - a. sponges
 - b. algae
 - c. tunicates
 - d. all of the above

True or False

6. In the wild, parrotfish (Scaridae) rasp on live coral heads, excreting sand.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Schools of tangs cruise coral reefs all day in search of algae to consume.
 - a. True
 - b. False
1. Large angelfish (Pomacanthidae), constantly scour the reefs for all the shrimp they can find. Explain your answer.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Triggerfish (Balistidae) are very difficult to get to feed on prepared foods.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Multiple Choice

B. Smaller Species

1. Many Gobies (Gobiidae) will:
 - a. feed on plankton
 - b. sift through gravel to locate food
 - c. perform cleaning duties
 - d. all of the above
2. Coral beauty angels (Centropyge species):
 - a. accept most prepared foods.
 - b. only eat squid
 - c. do well on krill
 - d. need to be in reef tanks in order to locate its food.
3. Pseudochromis species
 - a. will accept most prepared foods.
 - b. Eat worms, including bristle worms.
 - c. Do not normally graze on algae
 - d. All of the above.
4. Mandarin dragonettes (Synchiropus species):
 - a. have very small mouths, and therefore have very specialized feeding requirements.
 - b. Typically only do well in reef aquariums
 - c. Will not normally graze on algae
 - d. All of the above

5. Clownfish (Pomacentridae species):
 - a. require foods only
 - b. normally graze on algae
 - c. will accept most prepared foods
 - d. require no feeding

True or False

6. Some blennies (Blennidae) are great for reefs, as they help control algae.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Seahorses (Hippocampidae) should be fed several times a day, and do best without competition.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. All anthias species (family Serranidae) do very well in captivity, since they all accept prepared foods readily.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Certain small wrasses, such as the six lined wrasse (*Pseudocheilichthys hexaenia*) consume pyramidellid snails which parasitize *Tridacna* clams, making them very helpful in clam survivability.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Bristle worms (*Hermodice carunculata*) have no known predators, and as such can be a serious problem in closed systems.
 - a. True
 - b. False