

FT 272 Exam 1

1) What are Fisheries?

- a. A livelihood
- b. A way of life
- c. An economic driver
- d. A healthy renewable food source
- e. A way we link ourselves to the environment
- *f. All of the above

2) The Law of the Sea is a body of customs, treaties, and international agreements by which governments maintain order, productivity, and peaceful relations on the sea.

- *a. True
- b. False

3) International Ocean Law was developed for all of these reasons EXCEPT.

- a. There are no boundaries in the ocean
- b. Fish and Pollution run throughout the ocean
- *c. Piracy was rampant on the high seas
- d. To resolve issues of fisheries and seabed ownership, and to balance nations rights
- e. To allow for coordination and cooperation among nation states

Type: MA

4) Select all of the ways in which we use the Ocean

- *a. Disposal of waste
- *b. As a source of energy
- *c. Natural resource extraction (including fisheries)
- *d. Marine biotechnology
- *e. Recreation and tourism
- *f. Transportation and Telecommunications

5) The International Court of Justice or (ICJ) is responsible for drafting international ocean law

- a. True
- *b. False

6) Much like domestic law, treaties are binding once a two third majority of the member states come to agreement

- a. True
- *b. False

7) The following are responsible for enforcing international laws

- a. UN Peace Keeping Forces
- b. UN Security Forces
- *c. Member State Nations Themselves
- d. ICJ Security Forces
- e. All of The Above



8)

The United Nations is a group of member states focused on maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

- *a. True
- b. False

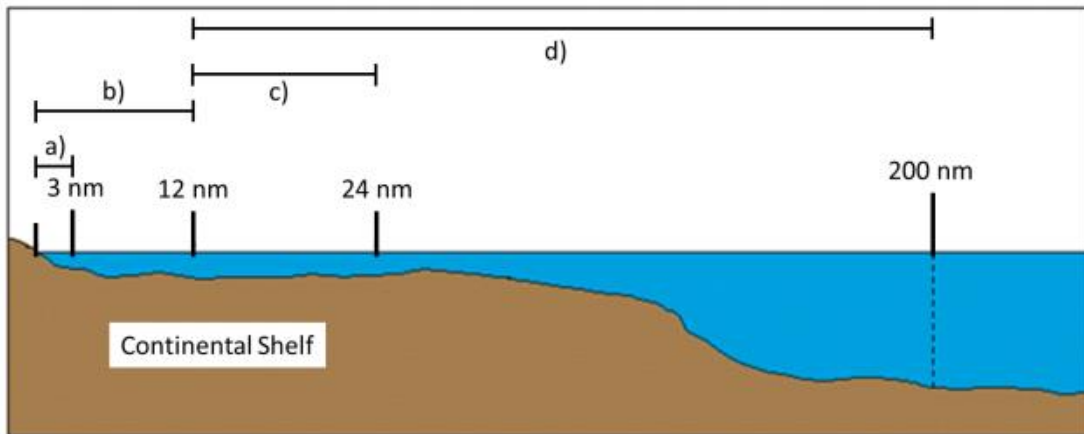
9) What is reffered to as International Ocean Law or the 'Constitution for the Ocean'

- a. UN Security Council
- *b. UNCLOS
- c. Magnuson-Stevens
- d. EEZ

10) The United States is one of the founding members of the UNCLOS treaty

- a. True
- *b. False

Type: MT



11)

Match the following terms with the above figure

- a. a) = State Managed Waters
- b. b) = Territorial Sea
- c. c) = Contiguous Zone
- d. d) = Exclusive Economic Zone



12)

Across the globe Aquaculture is responsible for about what percentage of fish harvested

- a. 10%
- b. 25%
- *c. 50%
- d. 75%

13) Roughly 10 – 12% of the global population

- a. eat fish
- *b. Earn their living in fisheries
- c. live near the ocean
- d. Are members of the United Nations

14) CCRF stands for _____ and the United States _____.

- a. Coastal Cooperative Research Federation, is an active member
- b. Coalition for Cooperation in Research of Fisheries, is the Coalition Chair
- *c. Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, has not ratified this treaty
- d. Cooperative Center for Responsible Fisheries, is where the center is based

15) CCRF Promotes

- a. Eliminating dynamite, poison, and destructive fishing
- b. Minimizing by-catch
- c. Expansion of aquaculture worldwide
- d. Maximum Yield of fisheries resources
- *e. a & b
- f. c & d



16)

Tragedy of the commons can best be described as

- a. Common resources are best utilized by all
- *b. Individuals acting on a common resource will put self-interest first
- c. Common resource utilization always ends tragically
- d. Immoral people destroy common resources



17)

All of the following were examples for the need of federal fishing laws except

- a. vast natural resources discovered offshore
- b. Overfishing of offshore fisheries resources
- *c. Naval and military disputes in close proximity to the coast
- d. Increased fishing capacity of foreign fishing fleets

Type: ORD

18) Order the evolution of a fishery below from start to 'finish'

- a. discovery
- b. early fishers do well
- c. Effort increases and CPUE decreases, the fishery becomes Overfished
- d. Restrictions are put into place to try and preserve the fishery
- e. The science continues increasing intensity as the fishery reaches full collapse

19) All are examples of fisheries that have collapsed Except

- a. Bluefin Tuna
- *b. Bristol Bay Salmon
- c. Atlantic Cod
- d. Haddock

20) The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and management act was adopted to do all of the following EXCEPT

- *a. Combat unpopular legislation outlined in UNCLOS
- b. Extended control over fisheries in US waters to 200 nm
- c. Prevent overfishing by foreign fleets
- d. Allow overfished stocks to recover
- e. Conserve and manage fisheries resources

21) Ted Magnuson and Waren G. Stevens were two famous fisherman that the legislation was named after

- a. True
- *b. False



22)

Magnuson-Stevens passed congress prior to UNCOLS and looks very similar to a lot of the UNCOLS treaty

- *a. True
- b. False

23) The following are all aspects of Title III of Magnuson-Stevens EXCEPT

- *a. Establishes protections for Marine Mammals in state and federal waters
- b. The establishment of 10 National standard to apply to FMP's
- c. Establishment of 8 Regional Fishery Management Councils
- d. Outlines the requirements for Fishery Management Plans (FMP)



24)

Which of the following federal fishery management councils is Alaska represented by

- a. Alaska Fishery Management Council
- b. Northern States Fishery Management Council
- c. Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- *d. North Pacific Fishery Management Council

25) The primary tools that Fishery Management Councils use to manage fisheries are Fisheries Management Plans

- *a. True
- b. False



26)

The Marine Mammal Protection Act was passed in 1972 based on all the following findings EXCEPT

- a. Some marine mammal species or stocks may be in danger of extinction or depletion as a result of human activities
- b. These species or stocks must not be permitted to fall below their optimum sustainable population level ("depleted")
- c. There is inadequate knowledge of the ecology and population dynamics
- *d. Marine mammals have an intrinsic aesthetic value to Americans due to their cuteness

27) In 1994 the MMPA was amended to make allowances for trophy hunting or 'Take' in certain situations

- a. True
- *b. False

28) The Endangered Species Act has provisions to protect all of the following species EXCEPT

- *a. Pest Insects
- b. Plants
- c. Fish
- d. Spiders
- e. Skunks

Type: MA

29) Select the TWO designations that exist under the Endangered Species Act

- a. At risk
- *b. Threatened
- c. Susceptible
- *d. Endangered



30)

The law that made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless permitted is called

- a. The Pollution Act

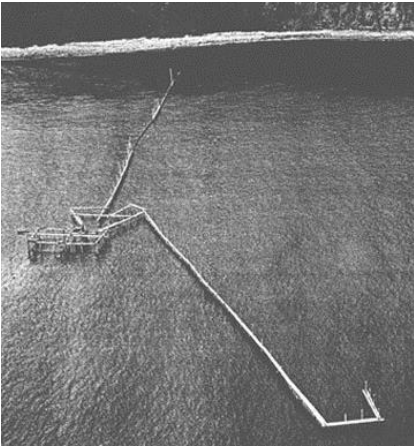
- b. The Water Quality and Discharge Act
- c. The Clean Streams Act
- *d. The Clean Water Act

31) Which one of these statements is most true about the Russian Era before Alaska was purchased?

- a. Salmon was extremely important and valuable to early Russians
- b. Early management was very responsible
- c. Salmon were bartered and traded extensively all over the world
- *d. There was minor commercialization for salmon and some subsistence use

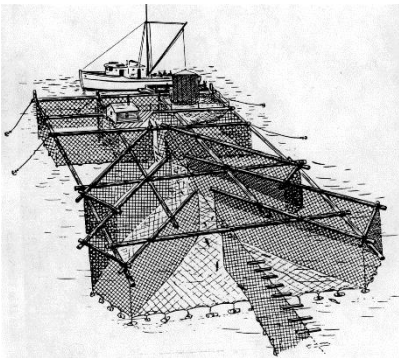
32) The Territorial Alaskan Era can be characterized by which statement

- *a. Fisheries over-exploitation and very little in state control of resources
- b. Sound management with a focus on conservation
- c. An era dominated by subsistence use and bartering of Salmon
- d. The dawn of mineral resource extraction



33) Fish traps are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Extremely Efficient
- b. Minimal labor required
- *c. Primarily locally owned
- d. Result in a superior product



34) Who benefited the most from fish traps in Alaska

- a. Alaskan Residents
- *b. Out of state canary owners

- c. Native Alaskans
- d. Fish Processors

35) When stake net fishing was banned in Alaska this made residents

- *a. Mad because that was a safe effective means of catching subsistence fish for locals
- b. Glad that the resource would not continue to be overexploited
- c. Indifferent because it was not a practice much used by locals
- d. Upset that they could not continue to catch and sell salmon to canaries

36) From the Russian era to just before state hood we saw a _____ in salmon harvest

- a. Steady harvest above 60M fish
- b. Declining harvest from 1930 to 10M in 1959
- c. Increasing harvest from 1930 to 160M in 1959
- *d. A rise, peak and crash

37) Pre Statehood natural resource management in Alaska is best described as

- a. A state federal partnership
- b. Managed locally in Alaska
- *c. Managed federally in Washington
- d. Having no management at all

38) A need for state fisheries and resource management was one of the driving forces for Alaskan Statehood

- *a. True
- b. False



39) The thing that Alaska's constitution takes into account that is extremely novel is

- a. It covers such a vast land area
- b. It makes resource extraction the highest priority
- *c. It mandates responsible and sustainable resource management
- d. It doesn't relinquish complete authority of state resources to the federal government

40) Title 16 or Alaska Statute 16 (AS 16) established and gave authority to what state agency

- a. ADEC
- *b. ADF&G
- c. ADNR
- d. ADEQ

41) The Commissioner of Fish and Game is the principal executor but typically delegates this authority to area management biologists

- *a. Issue Emergency Orders
- b. Permitting and regulating aquatic farming
- c. Enter cooperative agreements
- d. Acquire land
- e. All of the above

42) The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has Seven divisions, they include the following EXCEPT

- *a. Charter
- b. Sport
- c. Subsistence
- d. Wildlife
- e. Commercial

43) Enforcement of fish and game regulations is authorized by all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Alaska State Troopers
- b. Certain trained Fish and Game employees
- *c. Village Public Safety Officers
- d. Local Police Officers

44) All of the following can be seized in fish and game violations EXCEPT

- a. Car
- b. Airplane
- c. Guns
- *d. House
- e. Boat

45) In the state of Alaska the primary organization that makes fisheries laws is

- a. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- *b. The Alaska Board of Fish
- c. The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management Council
- d. The Alaska Area Management Association
- e. All of the above

46) The Board of fish is made up of ____ members and the ____ appoints them and the Legislature confirms them

- a. 13, Commissioner
- b. 3, Public
- c. 9, Senate
- *d. 7 Governor



- 47) The board of fish process is UNIQUE in what main way
- a. There is a panel of scientists that vote on issues
 - b. Proposals go through a public comment process
 - *c. Anyone can submit a proposal
 - d. The process is transparent
 - e. All of the above

- 48) The advisory committees that provide recommendations to the board of fish
- a. Are made up of locals
 - b. Help develop proposal for submission
 - c. Evaluate proposals and make recommendations to the board
 - d. Provide a local forum for people to discuss fish and wildlife issues
 - *e. all of the above

- 49) The Pacific Salmon Treaty mandates for the United States and Canada to only fish for fish in their local regions and dictates that there shall be no interception of stocks that originate in foreign waters
- a. True
 - *b. False



- 50) Which one of these lines depicts general salmon migration in the Pacific?
- *a. 1)

- b. 2)
- c. 3)