

Name _____ per _____
THOSE MARVELOUS, MYRIAD DIATOMS

1. According to Mr. Larsen, diatoms are very important because they provide us with about 50% of our _____.
2. Diatoms belong to a group of Protista known as the _____ algae.
3. To thrive, diatoms need
A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____
4. Some diatoms can be dried, and can be brought to "life" after _____ years!
5. Diatoms are the most abundant kind of phytoplankton, and _____ oceans support the greatest numbers.
6. There are two basic "forms" of diatoms:
A. _____ - radiate with perfect symmetry (round)
B. _____ - elongated (not round)
7. The shell of a diatom is often riddled with _____ so that they can intake nutrients and exchange gases.
8. Diatoms are often called the _____ sea.
9. Diatoms are the main food source for the _____.
10. Diatoms are responsible for much of the _____ we pump out of the ground.
11. J. D. Moller managed to place _____ different diatoms on a single glass slide!
12. Diatoms reproduce in two ways, both _____ and _____.
13. When diatoms reproduce asexually, their size becomes _____.
14. Finally, when diatoms have become very small, they either _____ or reproduce _____.
15. The two shell halves of a diatom look like this -->
16. Diatoms were first seen by _____ as he looked through his microscope.
17. In ten days, if conditions were right, a single diatom could reproduce into _____ diatoms.
18. When diatom blooms eventually deplete both nutrients and _____, the diatoms die and sink to become _____ ooze.
19. Three common industrial uses of diatoms are:
A. _____ - for beer, wine and dozens of other liquids.
B. _____ - for the space industry, toothpaste, car polish, etc.
C. _____ - for paint, insecticides, etc.