

Biology

Delprov A2

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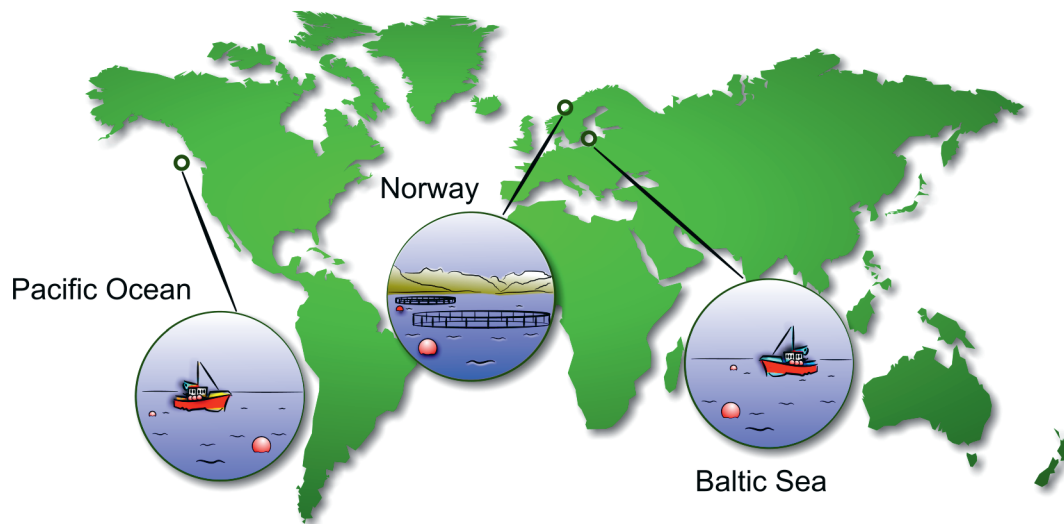
Årskurs

9

Elevens namn och klass/grupp

11. Which kind of salmon?

Salmon is a popular fish in Sweden, both for everyday food and festive occasions. A newly opened seafood restaurant in your area serves several salmon dishes and guests often ask about where the salmon comes from. To meet the demands of the customers, the seafood restaurant wants to know which type of salmon they should serve.



Your task is to write a proposal where you recommend which type of salmon the seafood restaurant should serve their customers. You will recommend either wild salmon from the Baltic Sea, wild salmon from the Pacific Ocean, or farmed salmon from Norway. The purpose of the proposal is that the seafood restaurant will be able to make a decision based on scientific arguments.

In your proposal, you will:

- **Use information from the fact sheet**

Compare **all three** types of salmon from the aspects: production, nutritional value and ecology. Write down the advantages **and** disadvantages of the types of salmon from **all aspects**.

- **Make a decision**

Recommend **one** type of salmon.

- **Use knowledge of biology**

Give arguments in several steps about three advantages **and** one disadvantage with the type of salmon that you recommend.

- **Adapt your text**

Be objective and give reasons that are based on scientific arguments when you write your proposal.

Fact sheet		Types of salmon		
		Wild salmon from the Baltic sea	Wild salmon from the Pacific ocean	Farmed salmon from Norway
Aspects	Production			
	Origin	The Baltic sea. Fishing along the Swedish eastern coast.	The Pacific ocean. Fishing along the north American west coast.	The Atlantic ocean. Farming in large cages along the Norwegian west coast.
	Growth	Needs to eat 8-10 kg of wild fish (wet weight) to grow 1 kg.	Needs to eat 8-10 kg of wild fish (wet weight) to grow 1 kg.	Needs to be fed 2.5 kg of fish feed* (dry weight) to grow 1 kg.
	Quantity	In Sweden 180 tonne/year is fished, and consumed in Sweden.	In Canada, the USA and Russia 50 000 tonne/year is fished, and exported globally.	The farms produce 800 000 tonne/year, exported globally.
	Transport	Transported fresh by truck to stores.	Transported frozen by boat to Sweden, and then by truck to stores.	Transported fresh by truck to Sweden and then to stores.
	Nutritional value (per 100 g fish)			
	Energy	181 kcal	127 kcal	215 kcal
	Protein	18 g	20 g	19 g
	Fat	12 g, of which 9 g unsaturated.	5 g, of which 4 g unsaturated.	15 g, of which 11 g unsaturated.
	Restrictions	Can contain dioxins and PCB. Recommended intake, 2-3 times a year.	None	None
	Ecology			
	Status	Red light according to the WWF**.	Green light according to the WWF**.	Yellow light according to the WWF**.

* Fish feed is pellets that are produced from fish and vegetables.

** WWF, the World Wide Fund for Nature, publishes a yearly "fish guide" where different species of fish are evaluated according to ecological impact. Red light – avoid eating, Yellow light – only eat occasionally, Green light – recommended eating choice.

[illegible]

[illegible]



Institutionen för tillämpad utbildningsvetenskap