Sort it Out – It’s Shrimple!

* Try to classify the statements into different groups (cut and paste them into a logical order.
* Try and link together different pieces of information – look for causes and effects.
* Make a mind map to explain the answer to the mystery.
* Incorporate these ideas into your answers for the true cost of cheap shrimp activity

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Oshin Talay lives in Samut Chin – her father works on a tiger shrimp farm. | Mangrove forests are removed to make way for tiger shrimp farms. | Young, smaller fish get caught in fishing nets before they have the chance to reproduce. |
| Oshin Talay’s father makes about B300 per day. | 30% of the Thai coral reefs are dead while 39% are dying. | There are no bait fish left for sale at the market for Oshin Talay’s mother to buy. |
| To produce one kilo of tiger shrimps on a farm, you need two kg of small fish. | A bag of tiger shrimps in a UK supermarket costs about £15.00. | Tiger shrimps are fed on fish pellets. |
| Her father tends to get sick often especially after draining the shrimp ponds. | Smaller fish (bait fish) are eaten by many families in Thailand. | Fishermen in the the Gulf of Thailand are finding it more difficult to catch fish. |
| Around 14kg of other fish are thrown away for every 1 kg of shrimps caught on fishing trawlers. | Coral reefs are a habitat for 30% of the world’s fish. | Mangroves act as a nursery for young fish before they spend their life on the coral reefs or in the open ocean. |
| Local fishermen catch smaller fish (bait fish) to sell in the market. | Tiger shrimps are carnivores. | Fish pellets are made up of small fish that have been ground into balls. |
| Wild shrimp are caught using trawlers where a large net is pulled through the water behind a boat. | A fishing net with a small mesh size is needed to catch shrimps. | The demand for cheap shrimp in HIC countries is very high. |