

Lion fish - Writing exercise

the parts/words highlighted **in green** have to be modified. **XX** means something is missing

Feel free to change something you are sure about, even if it is not in your part. When you have corrected something, highlight it in **blue**

Help kit:

Use of articles:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/general_writing/grammar/using_articles.html

<http://www.butte.edu/departments/cas/tipsheets/grammar/articles.html>

Use of tenses:

<https://www.thoughtco.com/english-grammar-tenses-chart-4123178>

PART A (names: **Boudelier Côme, Paul Marie-Amélie, Morin Flore**)

This part concerns the introduction of lionfish in the Atlantic ocean. First, the natural lionfish habitat sites are in the South Pacific and Indian oceans. A few theories have been proposed by scientists about how they came to Florida. But the preferred theory is that they were released from aquariums owners into the Atlantic ocean in 1980's. Lionfish have many effects on the reef fish population. This has been reduced by 65% in 2 years.

Moreover, the lionfish consumes more than a hundred species of other fishes. They consume baby grouper and snapper, but also fish that maintain the health of the reef.

PART B (names: **Pinelli Chloé , Robert Andie, Tuzin Lucas**)

This part is about the sites of invasion and the risks on marine environments. The actual invasion sites are the Gulf of Mexico and Carabeans. Lionfish will probably continue to expand from North Carolina to the south of Brazil. There are several reasons that explain their huge invasion capacity. Firstly they are fast - breeders: they can produce 2 million eggs per year. Secondly, they don't have natural predators (in this area). And last, they have a voracious appetite.

The environmental risk of an invasion of lionfish will concern the entire marine ecosystem. Indeed, there could be extinction of most fish species, severe degradation to coral reefs because the grazers (fish that ensure coral health)are consumed by lionfish and then a lot of impact on commercial fisheries.

PART C (names: LACAMPAGNE Maxime, Estelle DUCOURTIOUX)

This part refers to the difficulties to catch lionfish and methods to control their population. Lionfish are not easy to catch because they don't swim in large groups/schools so we need to catch them one by one, and they have poison in their spine (present on pectoral, ventral, dorsal area) that can sting fishermen. When they are stung by lionfish, the pain is 50 times more painful than a bee sting and they suffer from the effect for 3 months. To catch them, fishermen use tools like the zookeeper or the lionfish slayer. The zookeeper is a plastic cylinder used to store lionfish and protect divers from being stung. The lionfish slayer is like a harpoon but adapted by the interviewed fishermen to protect him and his team against the spine.

PART D (names: Lebouvier Camille Banne Lilou)

The divers are spending money and time to catch the lionfish. For this reason the government created a derby to give prize money to the diver who catches the biggest lionfish.

The lionfish collected in the derby are used for scientific measurements and for research. The lionfish caught during the derbies that are not used for scientist experimentations are donated to local restaurants. They want to create a human appetite for lionfish, for example they created a dish : lionfish tacos.

PART E (names: Audrey MARTINEAU, Solenn RAUTURIER, Théo VERDIER),

The lionfish is a big part of the fishermen's income, because all the people (restaurants, and consumers) like them, so the price is going up and so is demand.

The lionfish is a light fish, and the consumer describes the dish as crispy and mild-flavoured.

For scientists, the popularization of lionfish cuisine is the best way to control them. Consuming lionfish is the better option. Instead, their eradication is not on the table, because they are too widespread, too deep, and too inaccessible. So, the current tool and technologies don't permit to remove all of them from the area.