



Learning from Home

Term 4 Weeks 2 and 3

Key Learning Area: KWAC

Year Group: 9

Student Name: _____

Please Circle Your Team:

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| <p>Work Overview and Instructions</p> <p>See work pack and slides for each activity's instructions:</p> <p>Conservation in the magical land of Oz. Read the information and summarise. Then answer the 5 questions in bold letters at the end of the passage.</p> <p>Turtle Quiz to finish off week 3</p> <p>Enjoy</p> | <p>Syllabus Dot Point/Learning Intention</p> <p>5.1 Identifies, gathers and organises information on Native and Domestic animals in Australia</p> <p>5.10 Gathers information through fieldwork and research</p> <p>5.11 Describes a structure or habitat suitable for a specific animal</p> |
| <p>Assessment Overview <i>(If required)</i></p> | <p>Feedback Instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Submit work into Google Classroom, following your classroom teachers' instructions.• Upload a photo to the activity and submit via google classroom.• Upload the work at any time during the two-week cycle• Remember, you have work for two weeks here, please use your time wisely to have all work completed on time |

Student Feedback



Conservation in the Magical Land of Oz

<https://online.clickview.com.au/exchange/videos/9286356/oceans>

Australia has some of the world's most diverse nature and an array of wildlife that can't be found anywhere else.

But a study of more than 100 countries highlighted the fact that Australia is one of just seven nations that are responsible for more than 50 per cent of global biodiversity loss. What this means is that some of the plant and animal life that Australia is known for is in danger of disappearing entirely.

So, what can be done to prevent this from happening? Read on to find out more about the wildlife that's under threat Australian sea lions are social mammals that live in colonies along the coastline of South Australia and Western Australia. They have adapted to live on land and at sea, and they can dive to great depths in search of squid, octopuses, and fish.

In the past, Australian sea lions were nearly hunted to extinction, but they are now listed as an endangered species and protected by the government.

Even so, the total number of Australian sea lions is estimated to be around 6,500, and their population continues to decrease. **Can you think of any other threats the Australian sea lion might be facing today?** And think about what steps can be taken to preserve it.

Did you know that green sea turtles can hold their breath for hours at a time and swim at speeds of up to 56 kph? Although baby green sea turtles are only about five centimetres long, adults can grow as large as 1.5 metres and weigh more than 300 kilograms.

As you can see in the clip, during nesting season as many as 14,000 female turtles lumber onto Raine Island in a single night to lay their eggs. But despite this, green sea turtles are endangered, and their population is decreasing.

Why? One big problem is that coastal development for tourism and housing has destroyed sea turtle habitats and led to overcrowding on nesting sites.

Additionally, the temperature of turtle eggs determines the turtle's sex, and warmer temperatures result in more females. Based on this information, how do you think climate change is affecting green sea turtle population

The whale shark is the largest fish on the planet and can grow up to 14 metres long. But despite their size, whale sharks are gentle, slow



moving sea creatures that feed on plankton and allow humans to swim alongside or even examine them up close.

Although whale sharks are considered endangered and are protected in Australia, they are often targeted by commercial fishers in parts of Asia where they are harvested for their fins, meat, and skins. Pollution and climate change have also impacted their populations, and global numbers of whale sharks have halved over the last 75 years.

Can you think of any specific strategies that would help raise awareness and promote more sustainable buying habits?

Although you might have heard this cuddly creature referred to as a koala "bear", koalas are not bears but marsupials. Like kangaroos, baby koalas are called "joeys" and develop in their mother's pouch until they are large enough to ride on her back.

Koalas rely on eucalyptus trees for shelter, food and water, and they can eat a kilogram of leaves each day. Large scale land clearing has greatly reduced their habitat and left them vulnerable to predators and collisions with vehicles.

In the forests that remain, climate change has resulted in drier eucalyptus leaves, which no longer contain enough moisture to keep koalas well-hydrated. As a result, NSW has already lost one in four koalas over the last 20 years. If current land clearing trends continue, this iconic marsupial will be extinct in NSW by 2050.

How can we turn the tide for koalas?

The giant cuttlefish

Giant cuttlefish can only be found within the Spencer Gulf on the southern coast of Australia. These alien-looking sea creatures are unique in that they can change their body shape as well as the colour and texture of their skin to hide from predators and attract a mate.

These remarkable creatures also have three separate hearts that pump blue-green coloured blood to various parts of their bodies.

Today, giant cuttlefish are listed as "near threatened" and their population continues to decrease. Although the giant cuttlefish's main spawning grounds have been closed to all types of fishing, commercial fishing continues to take place outside this designated breeding area.

Giant cuttlefish are also susceptible to changes in water quality and temperature, which means pollution and climate change are also threats to their future. Can you think of any interventions that might help this unique species thrive?



The wedge-tailed eagle

Wedge-tailed eagles are the largest living birds of prey in Australia. Their hooked beaks, keen eyesight and sharp talons make them excellent hunters. When fully grown, they can have a wingspan of more than two metres.

Wedge-tailed eagles were once viewed as pests, and, due to an undeserved reputation as killers of livestock, farmers were encouraged to shoot them. It's estimated that at one point, 30,000 wedge-tailed eagles were killed in a single year, and they were dangerously close to becoming extinct.

Thanks to their current status as a protected species, the population is slowly increasing. Wedge-tailed eagles now aid farmers by hunting the rabbits that were misguidedly introduced by European settlers and now cause millions of dollars of damage to crops. **Do you see how education can play an important role in the conservation of Australia's eagles?**

The little penguin

The little penguin (also known as the fairy penguin) is the smallest species of penguin. Adults stand at just 40 centimetres tall and weigh no more than 1.5 kilograms. It's also the only penguin to have blue and white feathers, which help to camouflage it from predators flying above and swimming below.

Thanks to conservation efforts aimed at protecting its natural habitat and controlling invasive species, the once vulnerable little penguin now has a stable population.

A portion of Victoria's Phillip Island has become a little penguin sanctuary, and visitors now flock there to view the "penguin parade" each evening, when the penguins return from the sea to the safety of their burrows.

What could you and your community do to provide more safe spaces and resources for native animals? Australia is one of the most biologically diverse countries in the world, yet it has the worst mammal extinction rate on the planet. **What are some challenges facing Australia's natural world?**



Turtle Quiz

#1: There are seven species of sea turtle in the world. Which is the only one NOT found on the Great Barrier Reef? _____



#2: Green turtles can hold their breath underwater for as long as _____ Minutes?

- a. 300 b.30 c. 90 d.100



#3: Do turtles cry? Yes or no?

Why Sea Turtle Cry?





#4: A hatchling's gender depends on the nest temperature. Do hotter nest temperatures produce more females or males? _____



#5: Green turtles only come ashore to lay their eggs. What is the average number they lay?

- a.50 b.100 c.20 d.10

