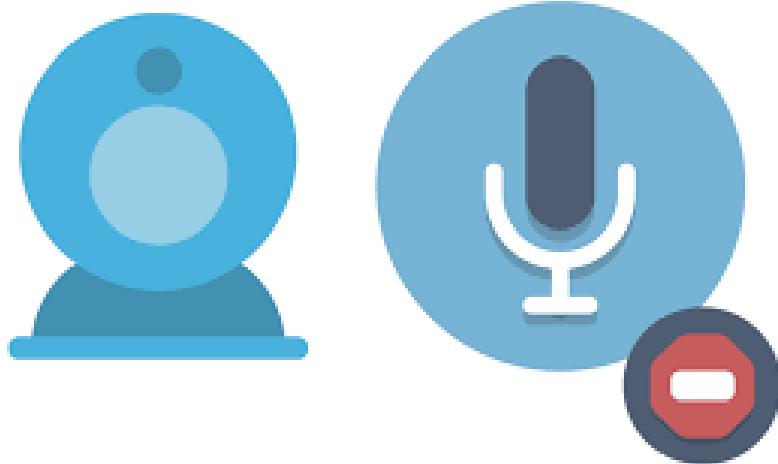




# Welcome to Year 4 Topic

The lesson will begin shortly



Turn your camera and microphone off please

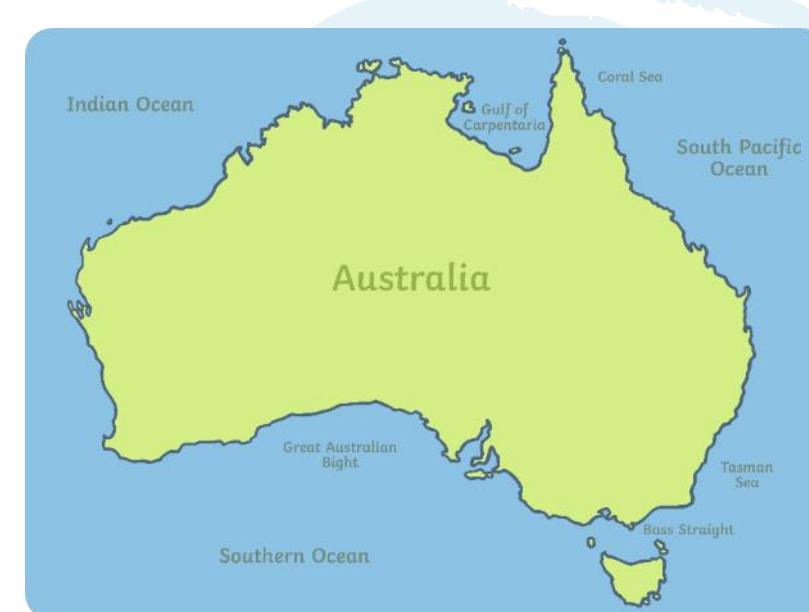


# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

Where is the Great Barrier Reef?



The park stretches over 3000km (1800 miles) along the Queensland coast, from near the southern town of Bundaberg, up past Cape York.



# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

It is the world's largest reef.

It can even be seen from outer space.

It is bigger than the United Kingdom, Holland and Switzerland put together.

It is bigger than Tasmania and Victoria put together.





I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

Over the next few slides we will explore some of the animals that live in the Great Barrier Reef.





I will know how to explain coral bleaching.



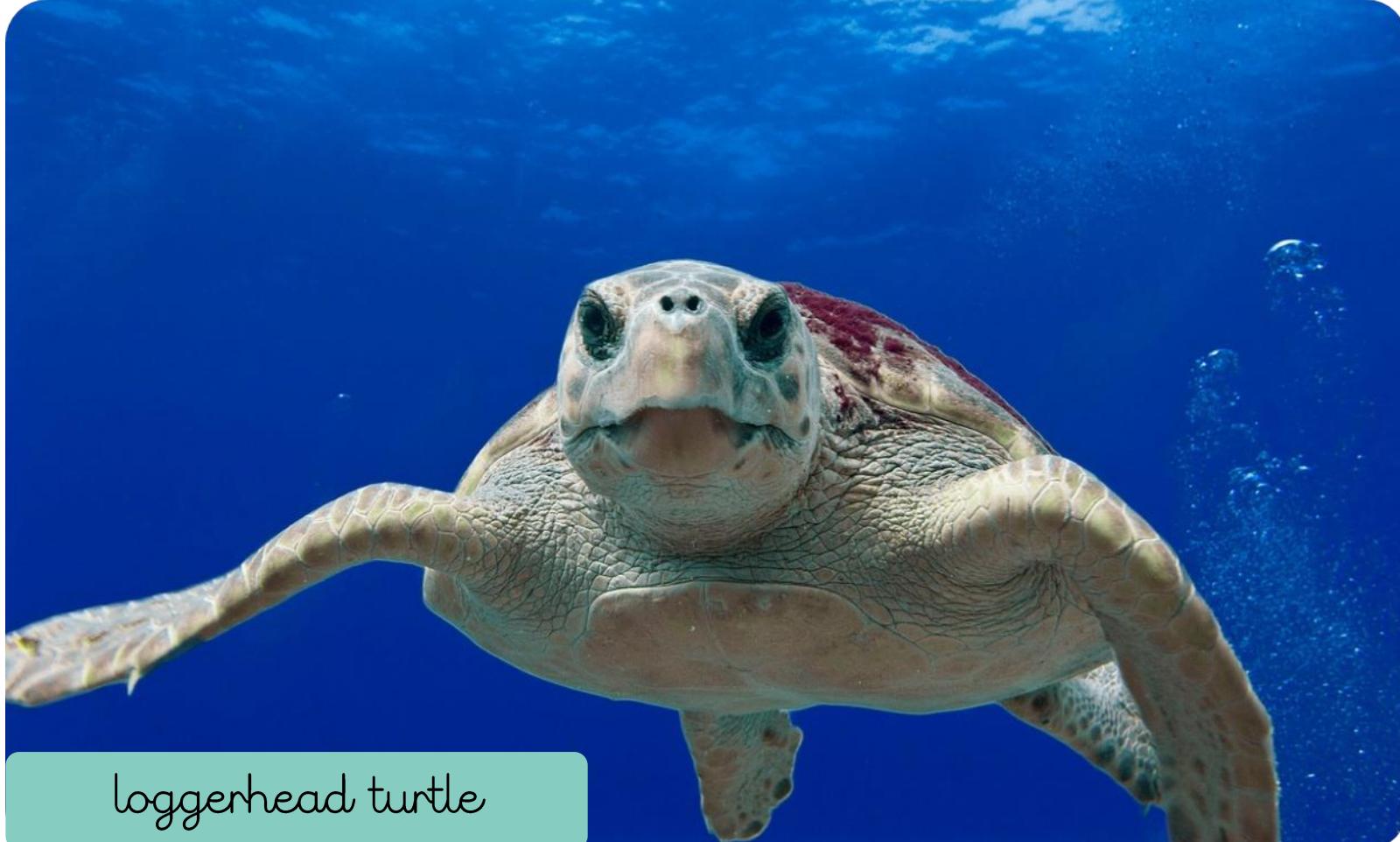


I will know how to explain coral bleaching.





I will know how to explain coral bleaching.



loggerhead turtle



I will know how to explain coral bleaching.



clownfish



# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are the traditional owners of the Great Barrier Reef.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have used the sea to give them food for thousands of years.

Today, food from the sea is still important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who still collect food and prepare meals using their traditional foods.

Creeks, rivers, beaches, islands, coastal and sea areas provide bream, catfish, cod, eels, prawns, crayfish, oysters, periwinkles, stingrays, sharks, crabs, dugongs, bird eggs, clam and many other things.



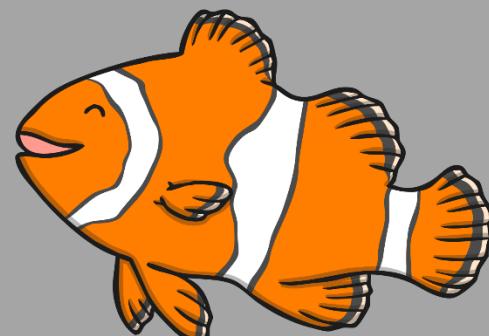


# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.



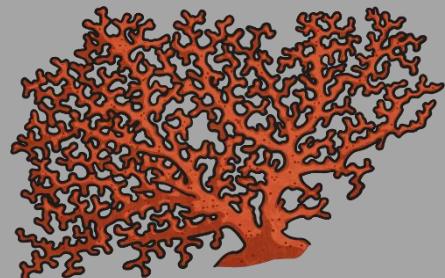
Here is my home, but there is something wrong with this part of the reef. Something is wrong with the coral.

What can you see?

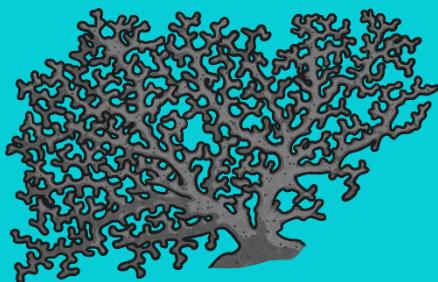


# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

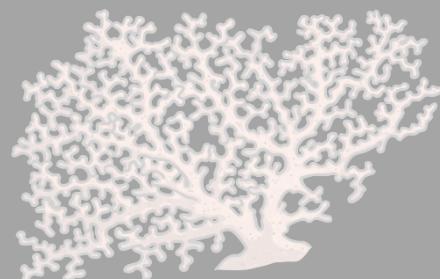
Coral lives with algae. They need each other to live because the coral eats the algae. The algae also makes the coral colourful.



If there is pollution or if the sea gets too hot, the algae wants to leave.



When the algae leaves, the coral is left bare. It starts to turn white or bleach, losing all its colour. The coral loses its nutrients and can become sick and even die.





# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

The main cause of coral bleaching is due to the Earth's climate changing. This means the oceans are getting warmer. Coral can start bleaching in 4 weeks and by 8 weeks they can die.

Dirty, disgusting polluted water that flows into the ocean can bleach coral.

Too much sunlight can bleach the coral.

Water levels dropping because the tide is very low, can cause bleaching.

# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

## Save water

Try not to waste water. Take short showers and don't leave the water running when you brush your teeth.



## Put your rubbish in the bin!

If you see rubbish, pick it up. Often the rubbish will be washed down the stormwater drain and flow into our rivers and the sea.



# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

Be kind to the sea

If you are lucky enough to go snorkelling or diving on the reef, do not touch the coral.



Plant a tree

Trees help to stop water runoff into the oceans. This will also help to stop the warming of our planet and the rising temperatures of our oceans.





# I will know how to explain coral bleaching.

Volunteer for a beach clean up

There are lots of Government and council programs where you can volunteer to clean up.  
Try the Clean Up Australia Day website.



Tell people about the issue of coral bleaching  
You can help by telling people about how important the coral reefs are and teaching them about how we can help look after the environment.





I will know how to describe the layers of the ocean.

Now go onto the assignments page on Teams and complete your assignment. Either submit via Teams if you cannot do this please email your work to [year4@oasisskinnerstreet.org](mailto:year4@oasisskinnerstreet.org)