

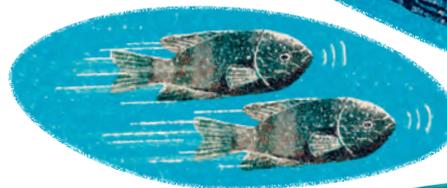
DR. HELEN SCALES
AND LISK FENG'S

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

**Dive into the deep blue and
discover colorful sea life!**

Identify the fish types on this list:

- Butterflyfish
- Dottyback
- Angelfish
- Parrotfish
- Damselfish



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DIY Deep Sea Diorama



Materials:

- Scissors
- Glue
- Fish cut outs (see next pages)
- Shoe box
- Blue construction paper
- Pink pool noodle (base for your coral)
- Pink Pipe cleaner (coral)
- Green pipe cleaner (seagrass)
- Orzo (sand)
- Toilet paper roll (octopus)
- Googly eyes (for any of the sealife)
- Cupcaker liners (shells)
- Markers or paint
- Color and cut out the sea life of your choice to include in your diorama!

Instructions:

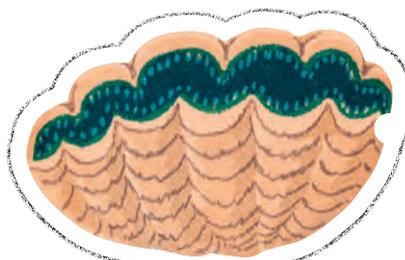
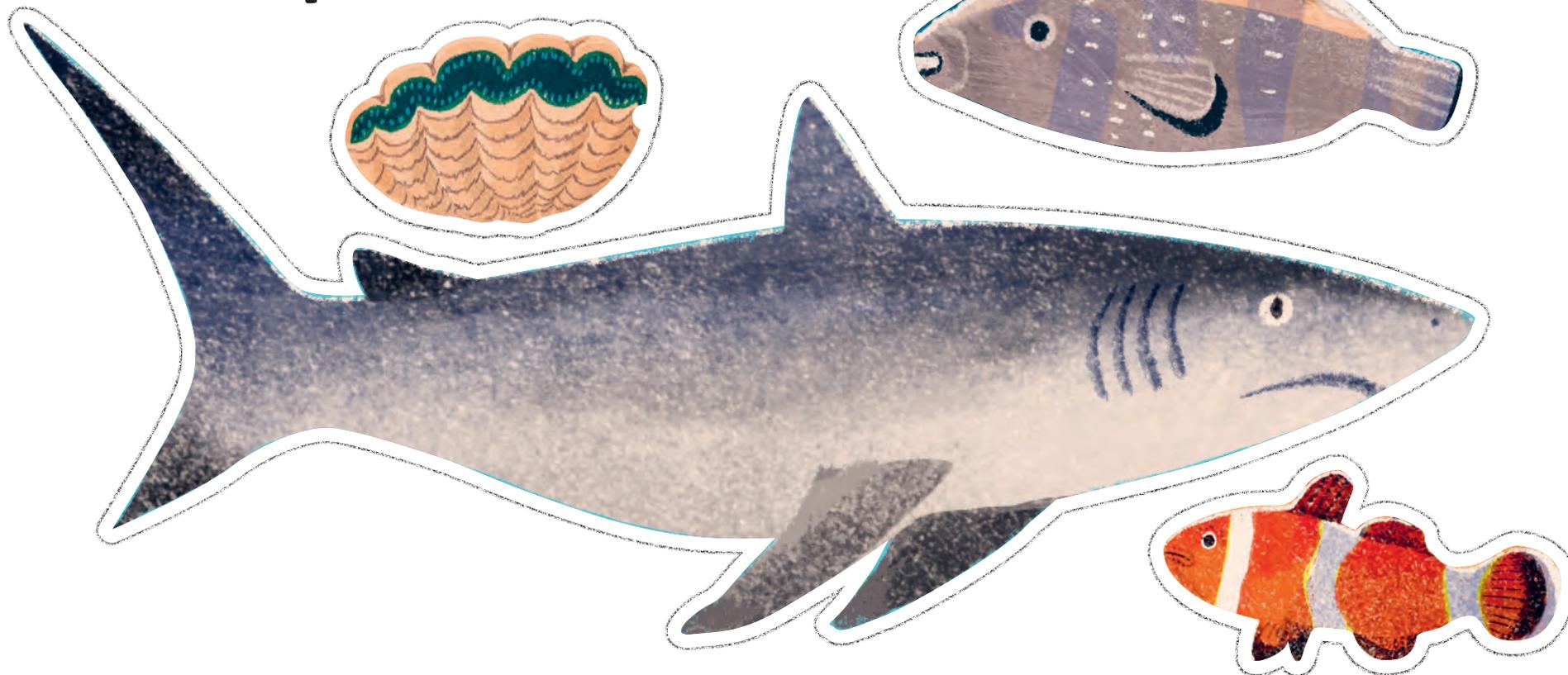
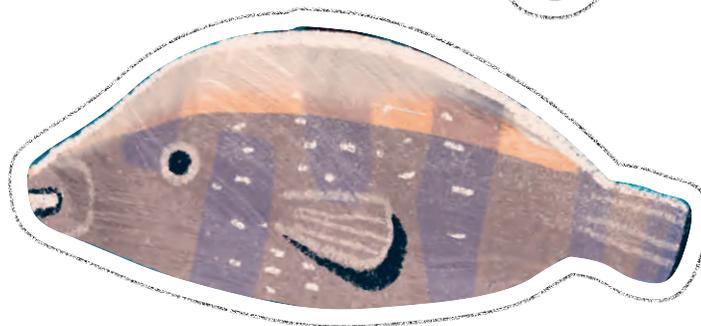
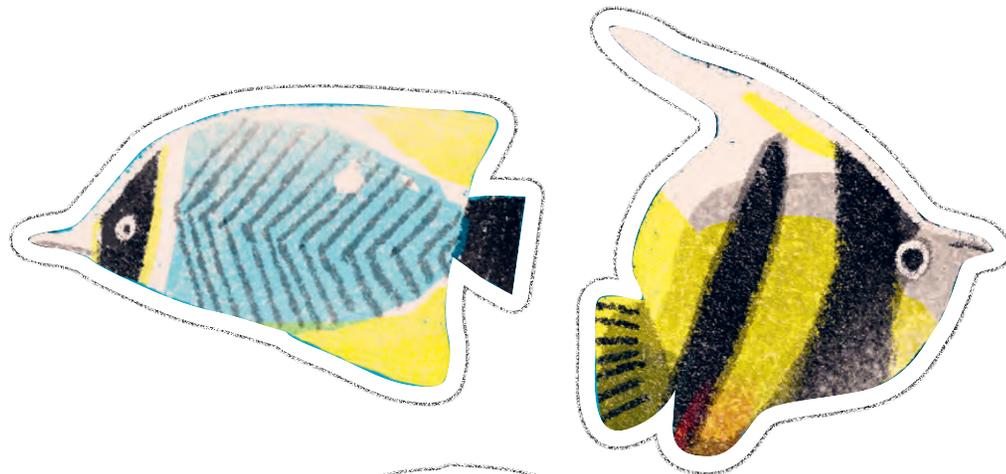
1. Glue the blue paper onto the interior of your shoebox.
2. Choose the sea life of your choice from above to color, cut, and paste into your shoe box.
3. To create your coral, cut a small circle from the pool noodle and small pieces of pink pipe cleaner to poke into the sides.
4. To create your octopus: grab your toilet paper roll and a marker or paint of your choice to add color. Cut small 1cm slits around the bottom to create tentacles and add googly eyes. (Bonus: you can also do the same thing to create sea anemones, without the eyes. Add glitter glue to each rectangle for added sparkle!)
5. To create your shells: grab a cupcake liner and cut out the shape of a shell, then paste in your diorama.
6. To create your seagrass: grab your green pipe cleaner and bend into a squiggle. (Bonus, cut out small pieces and twist them together to make longer.)
7. Sprinkle some orzo onto the ocean floor of your Great Barrier Reef diorama!



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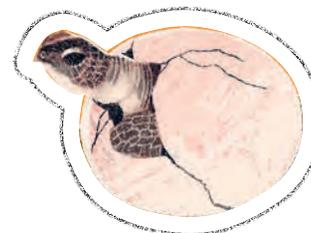
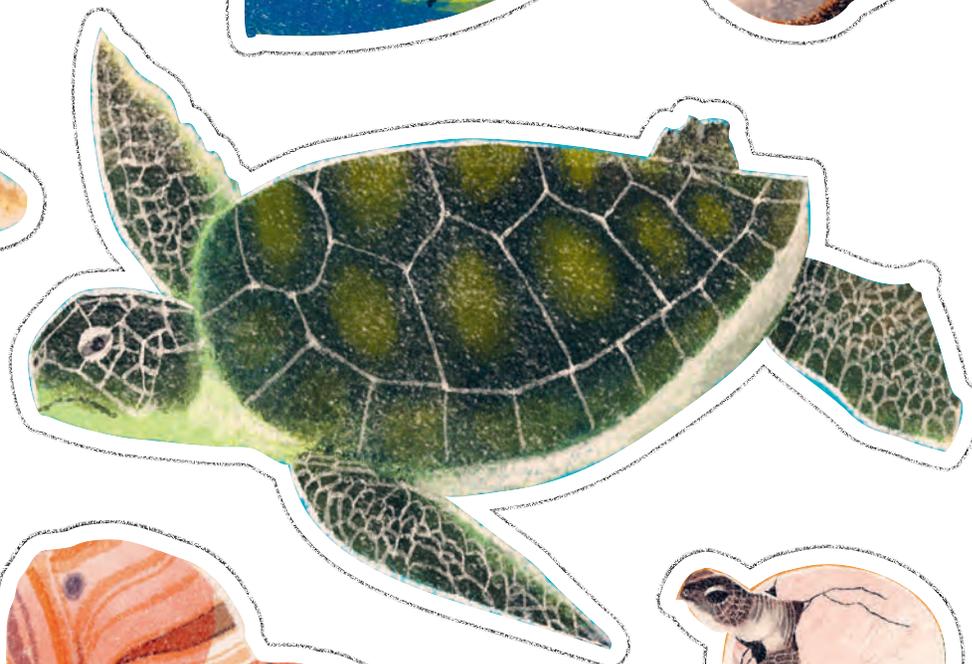
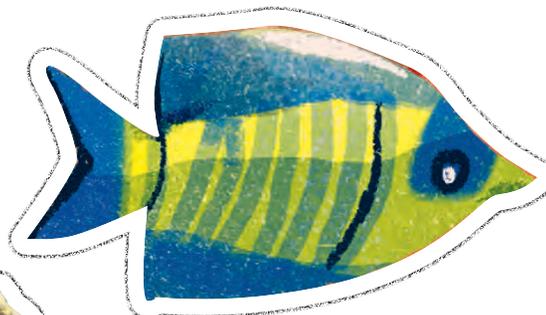
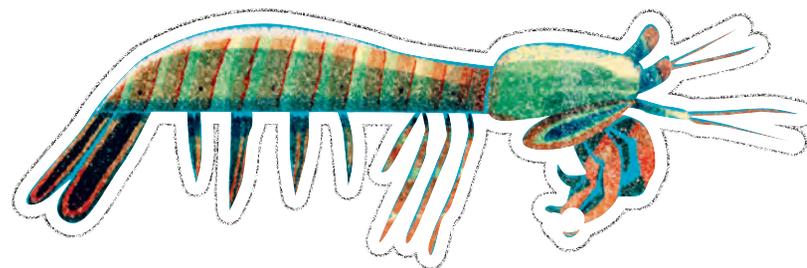
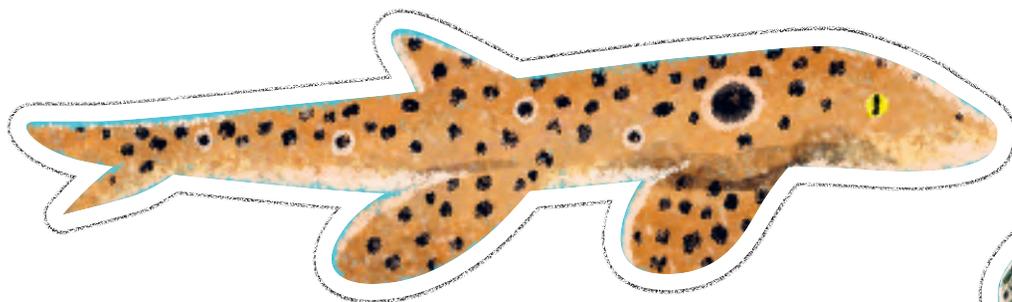
DIY Deep Sea Diorama



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**THE GREAT
BARRIER REEF**



Do you know your stuff?

After reading *The Great Barrier Reef* fill in the blank with the letter that corresponds to the correct term. Of the twenty items listed, only eighteen can be used.

- A. Coral bleaching
- B. 30
- C. Gobies
- D. Seagrass leaves
- E. Microbes
- F. Pom Pom Crabs
- G. SCUBA
- H. Mollusks
- I. Sponges
- J. Octopuses
- K. Echolocation
- L. Cone snail
- M. Climate change
- N. Exoskeleton
- O. Temperature
- P. 800
- Q. Christmas tree worms
- R. 65 million
- S. Angelfish
- T. Carbon footprint

1. Corals with a tough ___ are known as hard corals.
2. Diving with ___ is the closest you can get to being a fish.
3. ___ can grow up to a meter and a half long, and they produce pollen, flowers, fruits and seeds just like plants on land.
4. ___ have the biggest brains of any spineless creature.
5. ___ are the only animals in the world with eyes in their gills!
6. To study the very deepest parts of the reef scientists use ___ just like whales and dolphins.
7. The Great Barrier Reef the watery grave for more than ___ shipwrecks.
8. Turtles on the The Great Barrier Reef are also suffering from climate change. This is because ___ determines the sex of baby turtles.
9. When corals get hot, they get stressed and spit out their zoox. Without them, corals become transparent, and the reef turns ghostly white. This is called ___.
10. ___ are prey for other animals, like the butterflyfish.
11. One of the crown of thorn starfish can produce ___ eggs a year.
12. The ___ sniffs for small fish or worms with its long proboscis, then shoots out teeth filled with poison and swallows its paralyzed prey whole.
13. Octopuses are also ___ with no shells.
14. ___ pick up a stinging anemone in each claw and wave them around as weapons.
15. Small fish called ___ live in holes in the sand, along with their partners: shrimp!
16. At least ___ cetacean species live on and around The Great Barrier Reef
17. ___ is largely caused by the burning of fossil fuels like petrol and coal. These activities release carbon dioxide into the air, trapping the sun's heat and warming the planet and its oceans.
18. Plastic can be covered in ___ like bacteria and viruses, which make corals sick.