



Aquatic and Marine Ecosystems

Leader's Activity Guide

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CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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This second version of the **Aquatic/Marine Ecosystems Leader's Activity Guide** was initiated in 2011 by Dr. Joy Jordan, former 4-H Curriculum specialist, now retired. The revision process was continued and completed by Karen Blyler, State 4-H Science Coordinator in the fall of 2013. Additional review and editorial assistance was provided by Dr. Maia McGuire and Chris Verlinde of the Florida Sea Grant Program. Additional editorial and layout assistance was provided by Katie Profeta, a graduate student at the University of Florida. The revision of this curriculum was made possible by a grant from the Florida Sea Program.

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LESSON 1 AQUATIC/MARINE

ECOSYSTEM CONNECTIONS.....1

Lesson 1 is designed to be a primer for the Aquatic/Marine Leader's Activity Guide. It is suggested that anyone using this guide begin with Lesson 1 and complete all eight activities. The concepts presented here will help set the stage for the remainder of the lessons which are related to specific ecosystems. After completing Lesson 1, the remaining four lessons can be randomly selected depending on the interest of the participants and/or the location relative to the ecosystems under study.

Activity 1 • What Is an Ecosystem? 10

Participants will use maps to locate Florida's aquatic/marine ecosystems and learn how they are related.

Activity 2 • Salt or No Salt, What's the Difference 15

Discovering how fish respond to fresh and salt water.

Activity 3 • Water Basics..... 19

Learning how water cycles.

Activity 4 • Abiotic Influences 27

Distinguishing between nonliving and living components of an ecosystem.

Activity 5 • Aquatic Food Chains 36

Sampling from a local ecosystem and learning about its energy flow.

Activity 6 • Food Webs: Strings Attached 47

Discover how living and nonliving components of both ecosystems are related.

Activity 7 • Aquatic Succession..... 53

Learning about ecological succession.

Activity 8 • Aquatic/Marine Values..... 60

Participants will associate human values with aquatic/marine ecosystems resources.

LESSON 2 WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS

FRESHWATER MARSHES AND SWAMPS.....67

This Lesson focuses on freshwater wetlands. These most fascinating ecosystems have an important role in Florida. From wildlife sanctuaries to water storage areas, these areas are critical to the survival of endangered species as well as to the ever growing human population. Discover the values of wetlands and the natural functions these habitats provide.

Activity 1 • What Is a Wetland?..... 73

What do you think a wetland is? Discover what a wetland looks and feels like. Take a trip to a freshwater wetland to identify it's characteristics.

Activity 2 • Wetland Bingo..... 76

Each plant and animal species has characteristics that make it different from other species. Discover what lives in freshwater wetlands.

Activity 3 • Wetlands Can Store and Filter..... 87

Learn some of the functions of freshwater wetland areas.

Activity 4 • Wetland Recharge..... 90

Examine the effects and impacts of the water cycle on wetlands and explore the effectiveness of wetlands as aquifer recharge areas.

Activity 5 • Food Connections 94

An activity to demonstrate knowledge of food chains and energy flow of wetlands.

Activity 6 • Wetland Types 98

Naming and describing several wetland types will help participants discover the plants and animals that inhabit each wetland type.

Activity 7 • Wet & Wild Trivia..... 105

Use this game to test the wetland knowledge of the participants.

LESSON 3 AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

LAKES, SPRINGS & RIVERS.....106

The many lakes, springs and rivers of Florida attract millions of people every year. These systems are used for transportation, irrigation, recreation, and at times serve as dumping grounds for waste. In this lesson you will research aquatic ecosystems that exist in your area. Topics on water quality and biodiversity are explored to better understand the interconnections within these habitats.

Activity 1 • Wetlands on the Map 112

Defining and locating aquatic ecosystems will help participants become familiar with resources in their area.

Activity 2 • Running Rivers..... 115

Through hands on experiments, participants will learn to measure velocity and volume related to stream flow.

Activity 3 • Stream Bank Boxes 122

By creating a model, participants will discover why stream banks and pond edges are an important part of an aquatic ecosystem.

Activity 4 • Healthy Water = Healthy Ecosystems 125

Learn how to perform water quality tests for a pond, lake, or river and use those results to evaluate the health of the ecosystem.

Activity 5 • How Many Bugs Do You Have? 129

Identify different types of invertebrate organisms present in aquatic ecosystems.

Activity 6 • Aquatic Flora & Fauna 139

Participants will use clues to identify common and endangered plants and animals found in aquatic ecosystems.

LESSON 4 COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS
BEACH, ESTUARY, MARSH AND SWAMP.....144

Lesson 4 is where freshwater meets saltwater, land meets ocean and people meet beach. With over 80% of this state’s population living in coastal counties, the pressures of development and use are tremendous on a relatively limited amount of coastal space. An understanding of the functions and food chains in these coastal areas is presented. These concepts will help inform people and improve their awareness of the fragile nature of these critical coastal areas.

Activity 1 • Coastal Match-Up 151

Discover Florida’s diverse coastal ecosystems and learn about coastal plants.

Activity 2 • Beach Bonanza 157

What else is a beach for besides sunbathing and fun in the ocean?

Activity 3 • Create an Estuary 162

Understand the functions of estuary and identify animals that depend on them.

Activity 4 • Mangrove Madness 167

Why are mangroves important to humans and animals?

Activity 5 • Who Eats Whom?..... 174

A fun activity to help participants learn about food chains.

Activity 6 • Are We In-Seine?..... 177

A field trip activity to provide youth the opportunity to collect and identify samples from a local ecosystem.

LESSON 5 MARINE ECOSYSTEMS
CORAL REEF & OPEN OCEAN.....180

Florida has the distinction of having the only barrier reef in North America. This, combined with the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic Ocean and the productive waters of the Gulf of Mexico offers a tremendous resource for fisheries and recreational activities. Lesson 5 will explore these resources and review the concepts of sustainability related to fisheries resources. Participants will also discover the fragile nature of a coral reef and suggest ways that humans might reduce impacts to this “one of a kind” resource.

Activity 1 • Water Web 189

Participants will discover the relationships in a marine ecosystems and create a mural that depicts examples of marine food chains.

Activity 2 • Ocean Harvest 193

Youth will learn concepts of sustainable resources and conservation.

Activity 3 • Fishy Business 197

A field trip to a local fish market helps youth learn to identify fish and harvest methods.

Activity 4 • The Too Much Game 199

This activity will show the importance of sustaining marine resources.

Activity 5 • Where’s My Home, Where’s My Food? 203

Coral Reef destruction affects many animals. This activity will help youth to determine how to protect and conserve coral reefs.

RESOURCE LIST

CURRICULUM EVALUATION

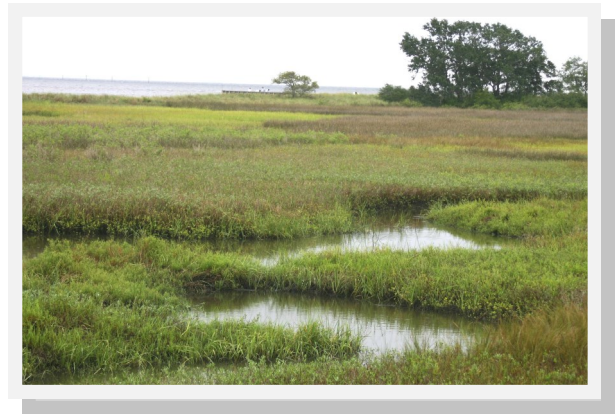
INTRODUCTION TO THE AQUATIC AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS CURRICULUM

Leader's Activity Guide

The new Florida 4-H Aquatic/Marine Ecosystems Leader's Activity Guide helps leaders address the 4-H Science Initiative and is part of the Environmental Sciences Framework, OUR NATURAL WORLD. This framework includes the basic premise that aquatic/marine environments are important in children's lives, particularly to those children in Florida. The 4-H Aquatic and Marine Ecosystems curriculum provides an opportunity for young people to practice a variety of life skills while learning marine science concepts. The curriculum also utilizes science inquiry as a way for young people to gain a deeper curiosity about the natural world.

The Aquatic and Marine Ecosystems Leader's Activity Guide is designed to help 9-14 year old children understand the role freshwater and marine environments play in our lives and how we as individuals might become better stewards of these environments. Additional curriculum packages are being designed for youth in other age ranges for sequential advancement in the area of aquatic, marine, and environmental sciences. The following page identifies those subject areas included in 4-H's Environmental Science curricula and form the core of "Our Natural World."

To the informed Florida citizen, it is not surprising that educational activities related to the aquatic and marine studies commands a priority within the total Florida 4-H education curriculum. An investment in young people's knowledge, understanding and attitudes about these topics will certainly produce a citizen that is better prepared for the decisions of tomorrow.



4-H ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES CURRICULA AREAS



Using the Curriculum

The development of this 4-H Activity Guide was driven by two basic principles:

- Learning about the environment can be fun! This leader's guide provides fun, interactive, and educational activities that teach youth about ecological concepts related to Florida's aquatic/marine ecosystems and fosters ocean literacy. In addition, the activities in this guide promote the concept of good stewardship in the use and management of these valuable natural resources.
- 4-H volunteer teaching activities must be ready-to-use. This activity guide includes projects, experiments, games, and activity sheets needed to conduct activities in an easy-to-use format. It was designed to be teacher friendly and takes much of the guesswork out of teaching this subject.



Age or Grade Levels

This project was developed for youth ages 9-14. Both group and individual activities encourage participation and action in all aspects of this program. Because of the large age range, teachers and volunteers are encouraged to select learning activities that are most suitable to their youth, as some activities are more advanced than others. Youths' individual experiences and grade level should be considered when selecting activities. The overall intent is to facilitate learning and to spark creativity in both teachers and youth.

Components

The following are components of the AQUATIC/MARINE ECOSYSTEMS LEADER'S ACTIVITY GUIDE:

- **LESSON INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND BASICS** - This three-ring notebook contains five complete lessons that provide background information for the leader/teacher and help organize activities for the participants. Each lesson is prefaced with a lesson outline and the **BACKGROUND BASICS** that help you focus on the overall concepts and desired outcomes. Also, to help the leader/teacher, important concepts or critical vocabulary words are in bold and followed by a definition. With this information the leader/teacher can use the lesson as a unit of study or select activities to supplement other curricula. The lesson activities can be adapted and conducted according to needs of the participants and time frame devoted to this project
- **LESSON ACTIVITIES** - The activities provided in each lesson are specifically designed to guide the learner through specific concepts related to the lesson topic. Objectives for each activity are listed in

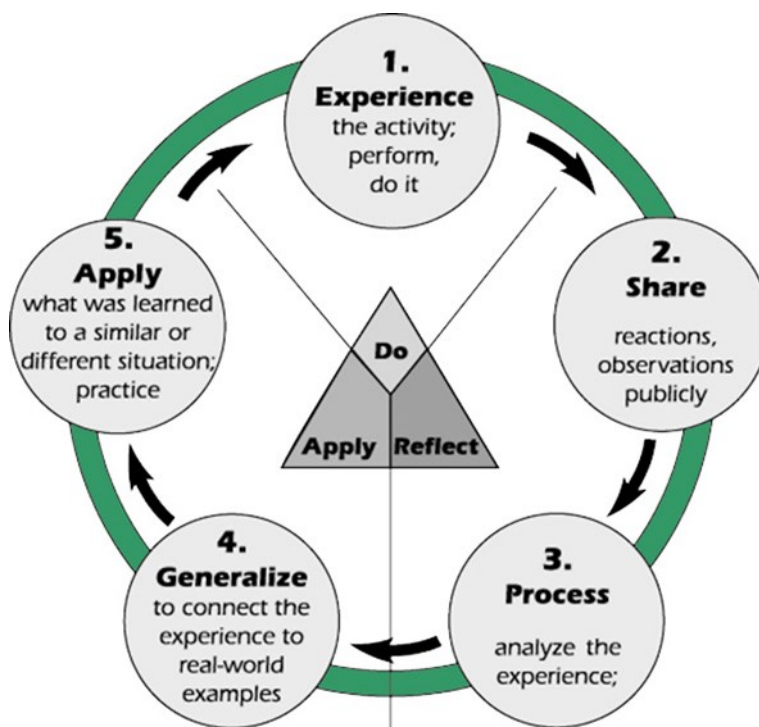
the activity organizer section along with a materials list, time limitations, setting description, and a list of any advance preparation needed by the leader. Each activity provides an introduction for the participant and a “Do” section. The activity then concludes with discussion questions or suggestions for youth to REFLECT and APPLY the knowledge and skills they have gained. Creative projects, experiments, role playing, and competitions are just a few of the activities found in the leader's guide.

- **STUDENT PAGES FOR DUPLICATION** - All youth activity pages or handouts (e.g., word search sheets, worksheets, and diagrams) are contained in this section. These pages are provided for the leader/facilitator to easily access these materials for duplication purposes. Permission to copy these pages for educational purposes related to the use of this guide is granted. All pages are single sided and should produce a clean clear image when copied. Note: duplicates of these pages along with the answer sheets are included with each corresponding activity.
- **REFERENCES AND RESOURCES** - This section is provided at the end of the guide. The lists contains a number of publications that were used in the production of the curriculum and additional resources that might be helpful to educators and 4-H leaders. Several of the field guides can be used during ecosystem exploration activities and should prove invaluable to the serious naturalist.
- **EVALUATION TOOL - A FACILITATORS EVALUATION** is provided at the end of the document to allow you to provide us with feedback about activities in this project. We welcome suggestions and urge you to return this form after you have explored a lesson or two. Simply return the completed evaluation to the address at the bottom of the form.

The Experiential Process...Steps and Strategies

The 4-H Program has a long history of providing for a cooperative teaching-learning process between adults and youth. The activities in each project lesson strive to involve young people in experiences that require them to interact, analyze, question, reflect and transfer what they have learned to personal application. The activity comes first, the "learning" comes from the "discovery" of new knowledge and skills as a result of the experience. This is the 4-H "learn-by-doing" process. However, to end with the experience without building upon it through REFLECTING and APPLYING does not help the young person understand the significance of what he/she saw, heard, or did. It is the transfer of this significance from one experience to another that helps young people apply their "learning" in future situations. (See figure below. Source - www.4-h.org)

- DO** Each lesson topic identifies the activity or series of activities to **DO** involving youth in a common experience.
- REFLECT** At the conclusion of each activity, allow time for youth to **REFLECT** (share and process) what they learned from the experience. Each lesson guide outlines some key questions to assist you in the process.
- APPLY** Help you to **APPLY** their new knowledge and skill to real life situations. You can do this by helping them to identify key principles that are important for future decisions or personal action. Again, each lesson has outlined a few questions to direct the process.



STEPS

The **experiential learning model** illustrates the cooperative teaching-learning process that is the goal of 4-H curricula. A further description of the steps in the process may be helpful as you become an active participant in *AQUATIC/MARINE ECOSYSTEMS!*

Experience - Begin with concrete experience. This can be an individual activity or a group experience, but it involves "doing something." The learning experience will most likely take place when the experience is unfamiliar or a first-time activity for the learner; pushes the learner beyond any previous performance levels; is uncomfortable; and includes the risk of failure.

Share - Next, get the participant(s) to talk about the experience. Share reactions and observations. Let the group talk freely. Acknowledge ideas; listing them visually is helpful. Allow time for volunteers to share responses. Encourage group members to answer questions posed by others. Avoid having the leader answer questions.

Process - Discuss how themes, problems and issues are brought out by the exercise. Speak to specific problems and issues that the group discovers from the exercise or recalls from personal experiences. Look for recurring themes and write them on the newsprint. Have small groups discuss and report back, have a panel discussion, or generate ideas individually on 3" x 5" cards.

Generalize - Find general trends or common truths in the experience. Draw out and identify the principles that are important - that apply to "real life," not just the activity. This focuses on the key messages. Try to list key terms that capture the lessons. Identify situations where the principles apply.



Apply - Concentrate on how the new learning can be applied to everyday situations. Discuss how issues raised by this activity can be useful in the future. Describe how more effective behaviors can grow out of what is learned. Write personal goals for behavior changes, take turns solving problem situations in groups of two or three, or role-play situations that show how new behavior is learned. Each individual should feel a sense of ownership for what is learned.

Suggested Strategies and Approaches

Use a Variety of Activities

You might consider any one or a combination of the following: tours, interviews, judging, games, pantomimes, skits, puzzles, demonstrations, problems to solve, experiments, using a specific tool, systematic observations, creating a product, visualization, brainstorming, group initiatives, case studies, simulations, surveys leading to an event or activity, or sharing and presenting to others through talks and exhibits.

Develop Questions to Ask

The types of questions asked will vary with the activity, some questions may relate to the content but must go beyond it. If a specific life skill is to be enhanced, then the youth should have the opportunity to become as involved with understanding the life skill as understanding the subject related skill. Questions to help move in this direction may be as straightforward as these examples:

Sharing Questions

- 1.What did you do?
- 2.What happened?
- 3.How did you feel? Or how did it feel to...?
- 4.What was the most difficult? What was the easiest?

Processing Questions (Use data generated from sharing questions)

- 1.What problems or issues seemed to occur over and over?
- 2.What similar experiences have you had?

Generalizing Questions

- 1.What did you learn about yourself through this activity?
- 2.What did you learn about (life skill, i.e., making decisions)?
- 3.How do the major themes or ideas relate to real life and not just the activity?
- 4.How did you go about making your decision?

Applying Questions

- 1.How can you apply what you learned (making decisions) to a new situation?
- 2.How will the issues raised by this activity be useful in the future?
- 3.How will you act differently in the future as a result of this activity?

Each of these general questions could be enhanced by adding specific language referring to the experience in a particular project.