

gavink7@gmail.com



overfishing or
involve human

Check answer

Design for learning

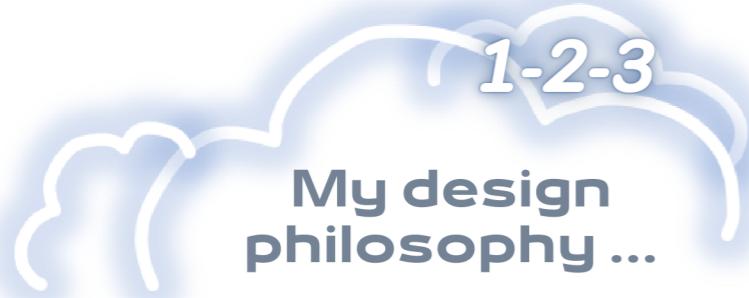
This webpage can also be viewed
on your mobile phone

Engaged in providing key support to the UQx Learning Design team for the delivery of accessible education to learners worldwide

To provide creative and innovative learning design solutions to benefit academics in enhancing learning engagement and to benefit students in their learning achievement.



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- Educator with over 20 years of experience: 10 years secondary classroom teaching experience, and 10 years tertiary classroom teaching experience
 - Registered teacher in Queensland
 - Masters degree in Applied Linguistics
 - Over 4 years industry experience as a graphic designer
 - 4 years experience in online course design
 - Expertise in open licensing – Creative Commons Certified



Learning design needs to:

- 1. Be simple and structured**
- 2. Be meaningful and relevant**
- 3. Facilitate learning connections**

1. From both *a design approach*, and from a learner's perspective, a **simple and structured approach** should take into account how the learner engages with the content at the surface level. Good design considers focus points, compartmentalisation of similar information, and use of differentiation for presenting different information. *From a basic design standpoint*, this is one of the most important considerations a good learning designer can make.

Meet the Team

Welcome to the Course

Professor Ove Hoegh-Guldberg

University of Queensland

Chief Scientific Advisor for CRI and one of the most commonly cited authors on climate change, Ove Hoegh-Guldberg is Professor of Marine Studies at the University of Queensland, where he has pioneered research on the impacts of global change in marine ecosystems such as coral reefs. He is also the founder of the Global Change Institute and Coordinating Lead Author for the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).



"One of my fondest memories of coral reefs is also my first: crystal clear intertidal reefs off the coast of Queensland, ablaze with beautiful corals and spectacular fish. It was the beginning of a love affair which to this day has not ended. But, like all relationships, there are challenges and losses. It is for these reasons that I continue to fight against climate change and other human-based activities that threaten to wipe out coral reefs forever. Losing these ecosystems simply must not happen."



Part 1
Understand the science behind tropical coral reef ecosystems



Module 1
Module 2

Part 2
Identification of the problems and threats



Module 3
Module 4

Part 3
Develop solutions to monitor and sustain the reef



Module 5
Module 6

What You'll Learn

Module 3: Global Threats to Coral Reef Ecosystems: In this module, we will examine the global threats. These threats have become the main cause of the damage and loss of coral reefs. The

Provisioning services refer to the direct benefits that people derive, such as food, medicine, and other natural resources. Coral reefs provide a wide range of provisioning services, including fish and shellfish for food, timber for construction, and sand and gravel for building materials. Many communities in coastal regions depend on these services for their livelihoods and well-being.



Regulating services refer to the benefits that people derive from the natural regulatory functions of coral reef ecosystems. Coral reefs act as natural barriers to waves and storms, helping to protect coastal communities from damage and flooding. Coral reefs and mangroves also play a role in climate regulation by sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and supporting a high level of biodiversity, which contributes to the overall health and resilience of marine ecosystems.

Cultural services refer to the non-material benefits that people derive, such as spiritual and recreational values, aesthetic enjoyment, and cultural heritage. These benefits have significant cultural value and are often an important part of the cultural or spiritual identity of coastal communities. They are important for tourism and recreation, providing opportunities for activities such as snorkelling, diving, and fishing.



2. Learners connect with engaging content that is **meaningful** to them. We need to consider **the nature of interactions we make** to connect the learner's interest - the way we communicate in videos, the way the material is reflected in the learner's own understandings, and the way the learners gain meaning through their interactions with the course content.

Congratulations!

A special message from the Course Team

Congratulations on completing Endocrine, Renal and Gastrointestinal Systems (SYSTEMS2x)!

If you have successfully completed **both** of our Cardiovascular and Respiratory Physiology (SYSTEMS1x) and our Endocrine, Renal and Gastrointestinal Systems (SYSTEMS2x) courses, then **Congratulations** also! (click on the link below).

▼ **Celebrate!**

Becoming a 21st Century Learner

► A Letter From the Course Team

A Letter from the Course Team

Dear Learner,

Congratulations on signing up to journey with us to learn how to communicate your unique work identity that aligns with 21st Century capabilities! During the next few weeks, our own experiences. We hope you too find the process rewarding and enriching for your own journey.

Best regards,

Anna, Melinda and Russell

► **Did you know...? Fishy Fun Fact**

EN Coral reefs cover less than 1% of the ocean floor, but they are home to more than 25% of all known marine species. This incredible biodiversity makes coral reefs some of the most important ecosystems on the planet.

► **A brief from the Reef Manager Communications**

EN "As a reef manager, remote sensing data assists my efforts to safeguard the health and resilience of our local coral reef ecosystem. After doing my own visual surveys of the reef, satellite imagery precisely maps coral reef habitats and reports on their distribution and condition. Cross-checking my data with the remote sensing data empowers me to make informed decisions regarding conservation priorities and implement sustainable management practices."

Take a minute to add yourself to the map below for our course.

In the boxes below, please provide the following:

- a. **your name** - if you are not comfortable sharing your full name, please feel free to use only your first name or create a pseudonym.
- b. **your location** - provide your current suburb where you are living, and you are welcome to also include what country you were born or lived for a majority of time.
- c. **a bit about yourself and why you are taking this course.**





3. If we are able to enhance both learning and engagement through **the integration of interactive learning interactions**, we can facilitate and strengthen the making of meaningful **learning connections**.

English

Bahasa Indonesia

Below is a video of a beautiful vibrant tropical coral reef shot by **Guldberg** on a recent diving expedition to the Great Barrier Reef different plant and animal species you can spot.

Multiple Choice Question

How does sustainable coastal development contribute to coral reef protection?

- By increasing harmful runoff
- By reducing mangrove areas
- By enhancing coastal infrastructure
- By preserving natural habitats and minimising disturbances

Check answer



Image source: Women's awareness workshop, Malaita, Solomon Islands. ©Oxfam, 2011. By World Bank (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0).

Information source: Bayar, A.E., Granville, M., Skinner, A., Darmrait, P., Dassring, K., Margolis, C. & Skinner, T. (2020). Gender Inequality, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation (Executive Summary Report). Oxfam.org. Retrieved 24 Nov, 2020 from: <https://www.oxfam.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/oxfam-Degradation-Gender-Ingen-Zero-Summary-formatted-1.pdf>

Welcome to the Glossary of Terms

Search

Term	Definition
Gender and social inclusion	A foundational principle in conservation and development projects. It entails recognising and addressing the diverse needs, perspectives, and roles of individuals from various genders, ethnicities, backgrounds, abilities, and social statuses in project planning and implementation. This principle underscores the importance of involving and empowering all stakeholders, with particular attention to marginalised and underrepresented groups, in decision-making processes and project activities. By prioritising inclusivity, projects strive to foster equality and ensure that all voices are heard and considered, thereby promoting more holistic and effective approaches to conservation and development.
Marginalised communities	Marginalised communities have limited access to ecosystem services, and therefore may suffer economic and social consequences. Unequal access to coral reef ecosystem services impacts the health and well-being of all members of society.
Unequal access	Unequal access occurs when the various benefits of coral reef ecosystems (such as food, climate regulation, storm protection, ecotourism or employment) may not be distributed, or accessed equally or equitably, across a community. Some factors include: socioeconomic status, gender, race and ethnicity, geography and governance. Marginalised communities may



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