

## PRESENTATION: Re-framing the Face of Adventure

### Engage/Alternatives Game

#### BACKGROUND

It seems today that every mountain top has been climbed, every river kayaked down and every valley traversed. Whilst these journeys are incredibly inspiring, adventure doesn't always need to be about pushing the limits and branching into "new" and exciting territory. Reframing the face of adventure is about continuing to appreciate and explore our natural world, whilst maintaining these sanctuaries for the benefit of the environment, ourselves, and future generations to come.

#### AIM

To encourage students to go on adventures, and be stewards of our earth as they venture into the outdoors (marine focus)

#### KNOWLEDGE

- Identify what marine debris is, where it comes from and its impact on our health and the environment
- Identify what single-use plastics are and which ones we use in everyday life
- Discuss the importance of citizen science and collecting data, to trace the garbage back to the source
- Discuss the importance of going out into nature. Ask what students' favourite experience in nature has been
- Discuss example(s) of adventures that creates change (Passage Adventures [www.passageadventures.org](http://www.passageadventures.org) or Seize Change [www.seize-change.org](http://www.seize-change.org) )
- Discuss an example of a young person who has created change using their voice and actions (e.g. Molly & [www.strawnomore.org](http://www.strawnomore.org) )
- Discuss ways in which students can reduce their impact on the environment

#### ACTIVE

- Have a display of single use plastics and have students give alternatives for every item. Bring out alternatives once they've guessed them (e.g. reusable bag for plastic bag, reusable cup for takeaway cup, reusable bottle for plastic water bottle)

#### TIME

1.5 hours

#### GROUP SIZE

Entire class

#### LOCATION

Classroom

#### GRADE LEVEL

Any grade

#### EQUIPMENT

Single-use plastic items and alternatives

### DEBRIEF/REFLECTIVE COMPONENT

- Where does the garbage that we throw away eventually end up and what impact does garbage have on the environment and aquatic life?
- How can we reduce the amount of garbage we throw away and what can we use instead of plastic?
- How can exploring in nature going on an adventure inspire change in behaviour?
- How can we use our voice and actions to create change?

## OCEAN LITERACY PRINCIPLES

(from <https://education.ocean.org/oceanlitsec/>)

1– The Earth has one big ocean with many features.

c. Throughout the ocean there is one interconnected circulation system powered by wind, tides, the force of Earth’s rotation (Coriolis effect), the Sun and water density differences. The shape of ocean basins and adjacent land masses influence the path of circulation. This “global ocean conveyor belt” moves water throughout all of the ocean basins, transporting energy (heat), matter, and organisms around the ocean. Changes in ocean circulation have a large impact on the climate and cause changes in ecosystems.

g. The ocean is connected to major lakes, watersheds, and waterways because all major watersheds on Earth drain to the ocean. Rivers and streams transport nutrients, salts, sediments, and pollutants from watersheds to coastal estuaries and to the ocean.

h. Although the ocean is large, it is finite, and resources are limited.

6– The ocean and humans are inextricably interconnected.

b. The ocean provides food, medicines, and mineral and energy resources. It supports jobs and national economics, serves as a highway for transportation of goods and people, and plays a role in national security.

d. Humans affect the ocean in a variety of ways. Laws, regulations, and resource management affect what is taken out and put into the ocean. Human development and activity leads to pollution (point source, non-point source, and noise pollution), changes to ocean chemistry (ocean acidification) and physical modifications (changes to beaches, shores, and rivers). In addition, humans have removed most of the large vertebrates from the ocean.

e. Changes in ocean temperature and pH due to human activities can affect the survival of some organisms and impact biological diversity (coral bleaching due to increased temperature and inhibition of shell formations due to ocean acidification).

g. Everyone is responsible for caring for the ocean. The ocean sustains life on Earth and humans must live ways that sustain the ocean. Individual and collective actions are needed to effectively manage ocean resources for all

### SETUP

1. Set up a table with a number of single-use items (e.g. plastic water bottle, cutlery, plates, bags, takeaway cup/container, saran wrap)
2. Have alternatives to everything with you to show students afterwards