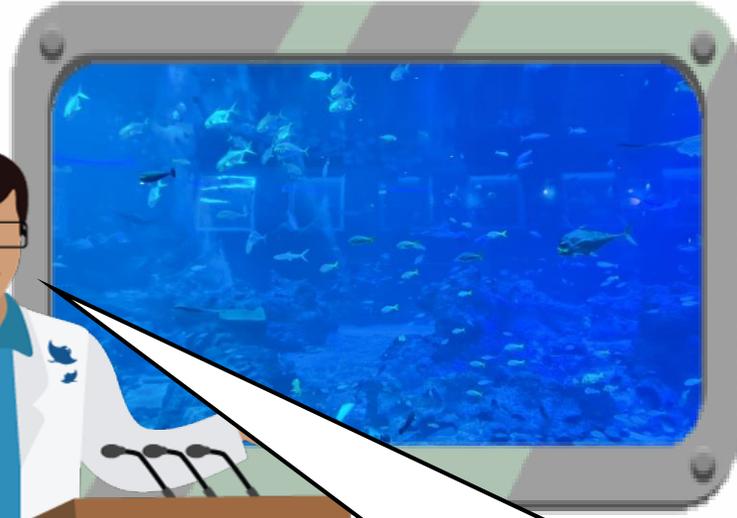


S.E.A. AQUARIUM EDUCATOR RESOURCES

SECONDARY SCHOOL
Create a Marine Organism





A new marine habitat has been discovered on earth!

There are no living organisms in this habitat yet so we are looking at introducing some.





Invitation for Project: Create a Marine Organism
<createamarineorganism@email.com>



YOU ARE INVITED!

YOUR MISSION:

Create a marine organism best adapted to the habitat

REQUIREMENT:

1. Marine organism created must adapt to the habitat and any potential environmental changes.
2. Creation needs to pass a series of tests before submission.

Be creative and think out of the box!

[Accept invitation](#)



INVESTIGATE PHYSICAL FACTORS OF A MARINE HABITAT

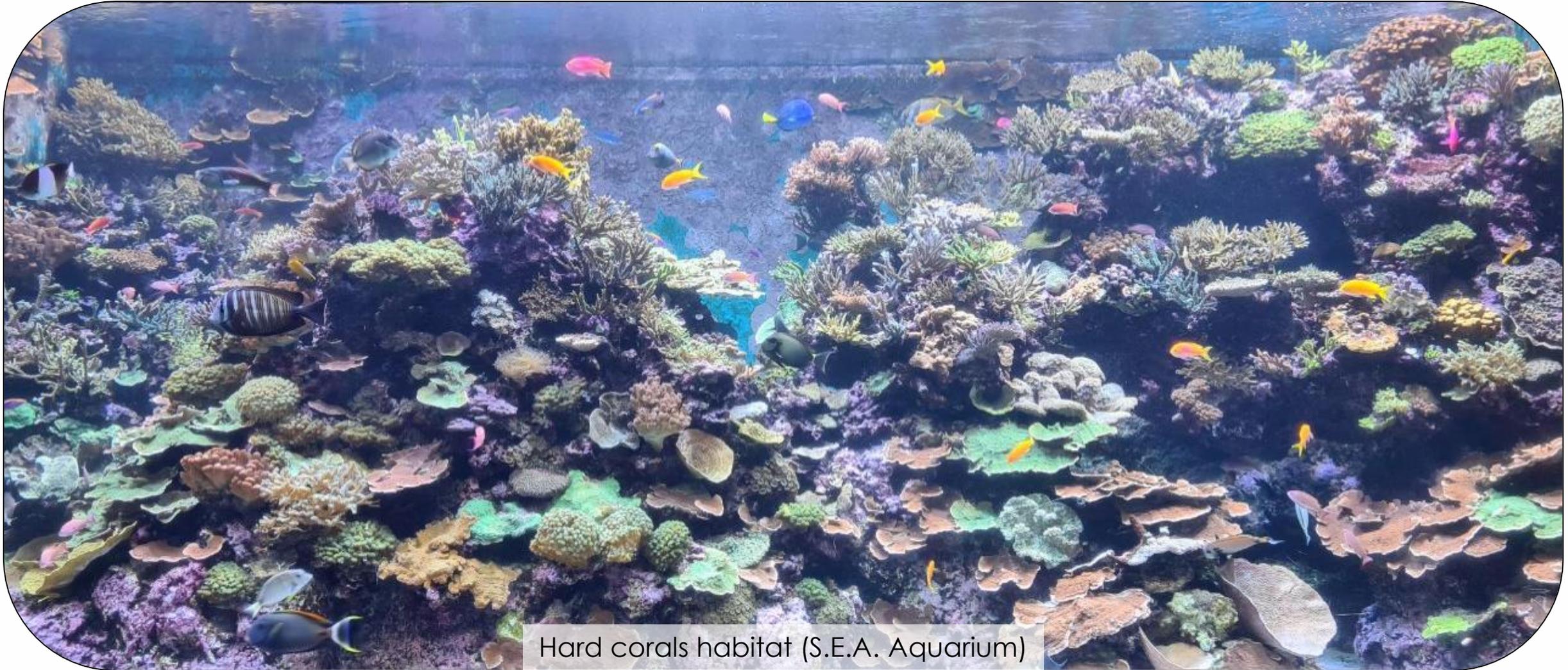
DESCRIBE THESE PHYSICAL FACTORS IN THE FOLLOWING HABITATS

- Temperature
- Light availability
- Water clarity
- Oxygen availability
- Other features that may affect survival
(e.g. environment colours, vegetation cover)



CORAL REEFS

Describe the physical factors in coral reefs.



Hard corals habitat (S.E.A. Aquarium)



PHYSICAL FACTORS OF CORAL REEFS

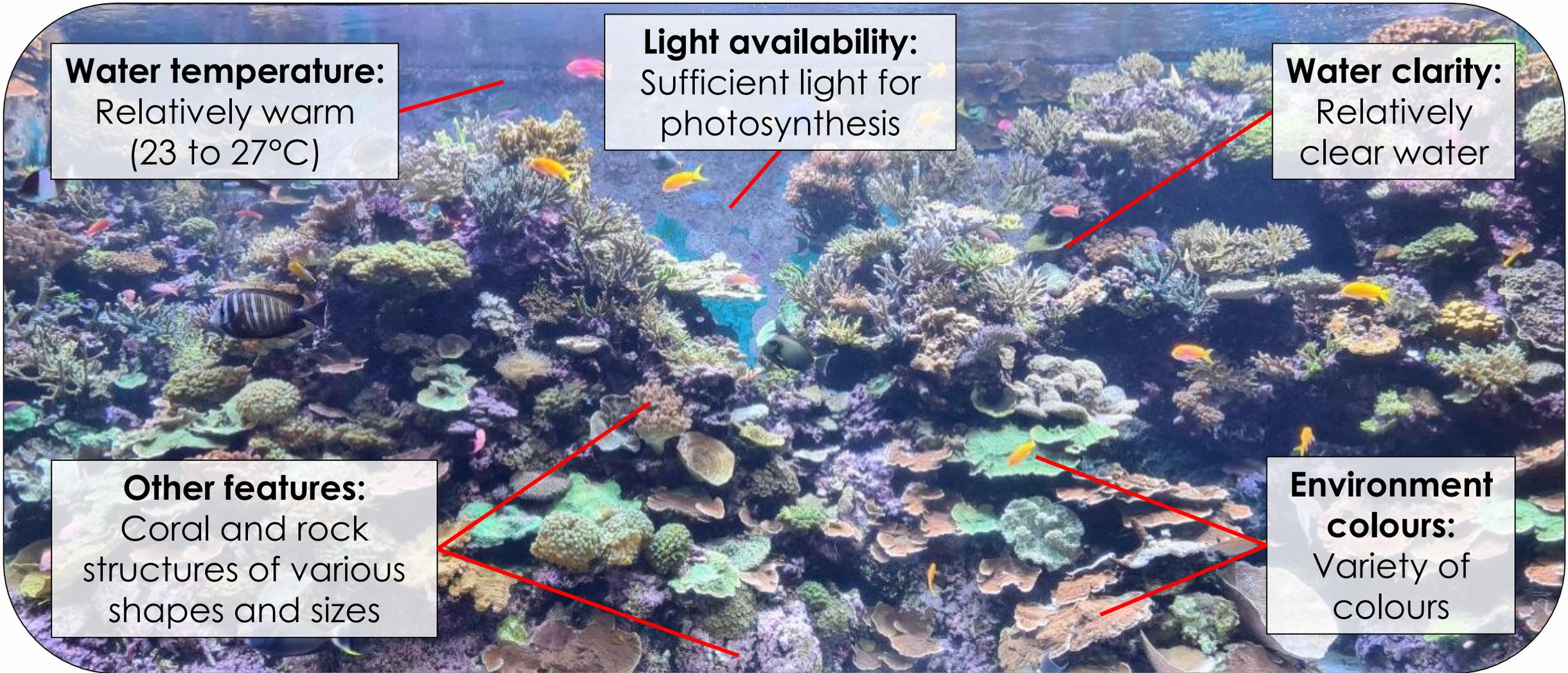
Water temperature:
Relatively warm
(23 to 27°C)

Light availability:
Sufficient light for
photosynthesis

Water clarity:
Relatively
clear water

Other features:
Coral and rock
structures of various
shapes and sizes

**Environment
colours:**
Variety of
colours



ANIMALS IN CORAL REEFS

How do these animals adapt to the physical factors in coral reefs?

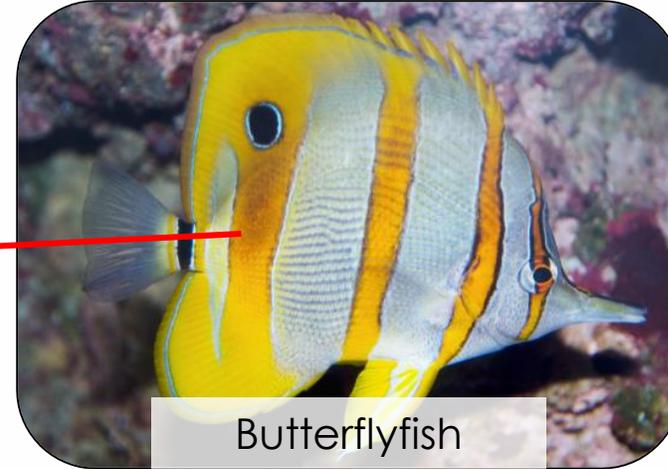


ANIMALS IN CORAL REEFS

Vibrantly-coloured
body camouflage
amongst corals

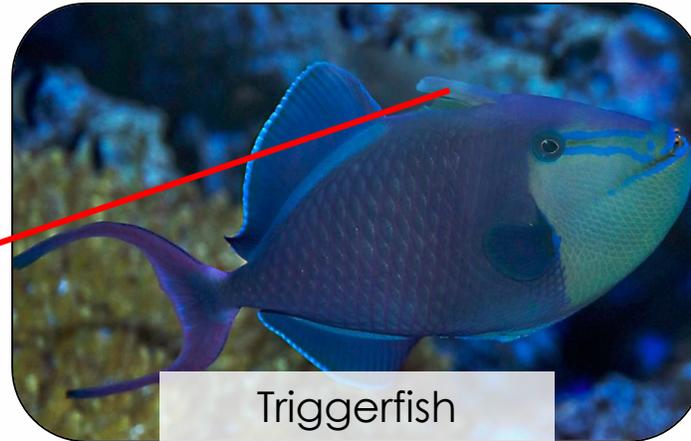


Surgeonfish



Butterflyfish

Spines to anchor
in crevices



Triggerfish

Layer of protective
mucus on skin

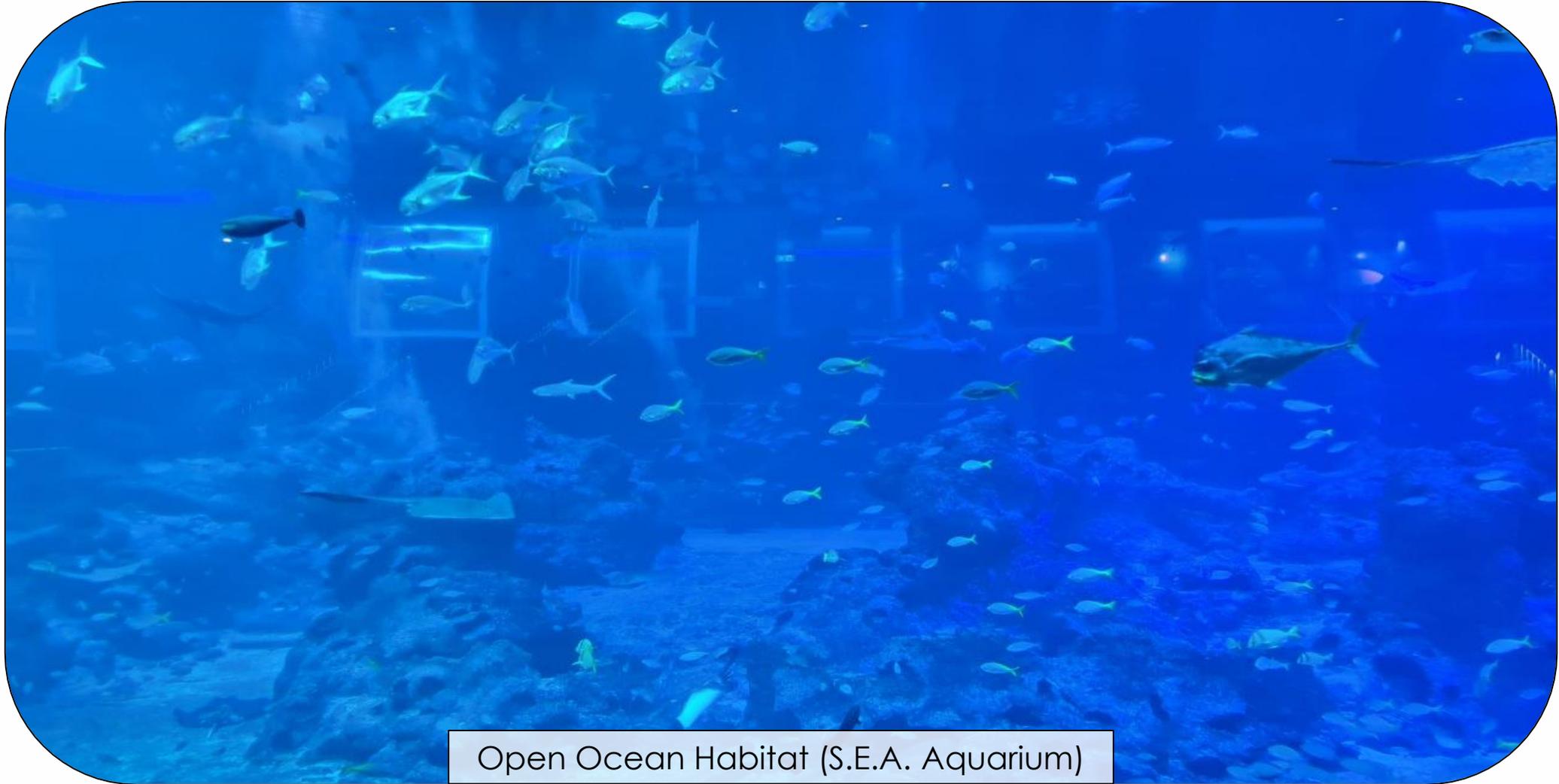


Moray Eel



OPEN OCEAN

Describe the physical factors in the open ocean.



Open Ocean Habitat (S.E.A. Aquarium)



PHYSICAL FACTORS OF OPEN OCEAN

Water temperature:

30°C in tropical surfaces, 4°C in deeper waters

Light availability:

Most light at surface and amount decreases with depth

Environment colours:

Monotonous environment

Other features:

Mostly featureless, with rocks on the seabed



APADTATIONS IN OPEN OCEAN

How do these animals adapt to physical factors in the open ocean?

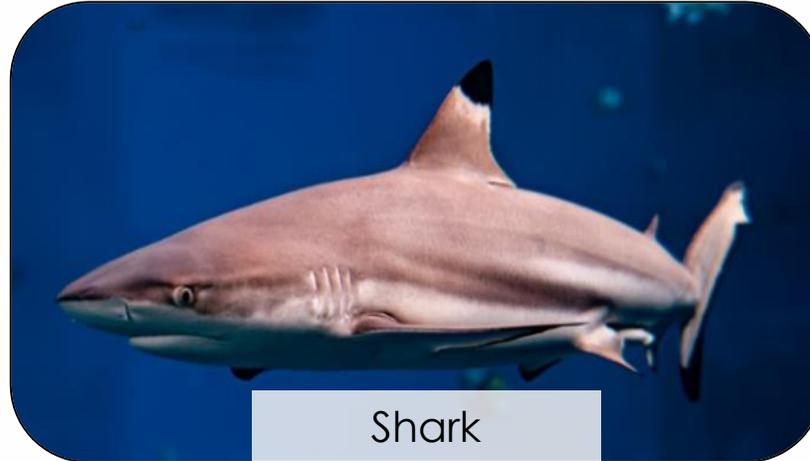


APADTATIONS IN OPEN OCEAN



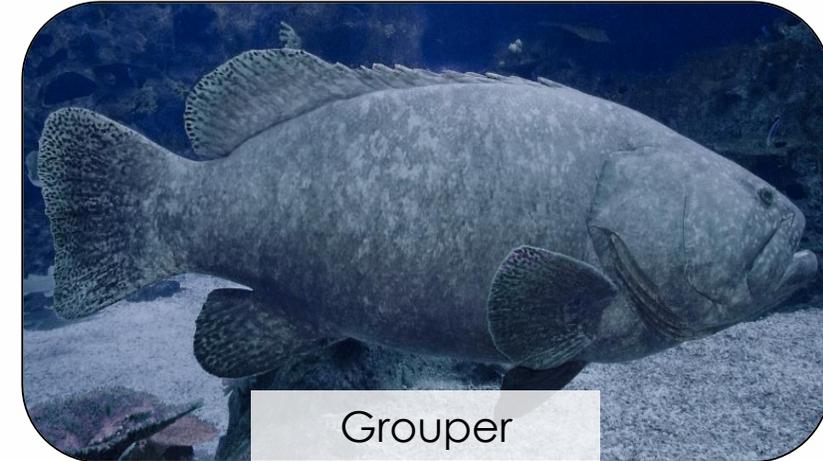
Manta Ray

Flat body, large pectoral fins and mouth located at the front



Shark

Dark and light body colouration for countershading



Grouper

Dull-coloured body and hover motionlessly in water column and near the seabed



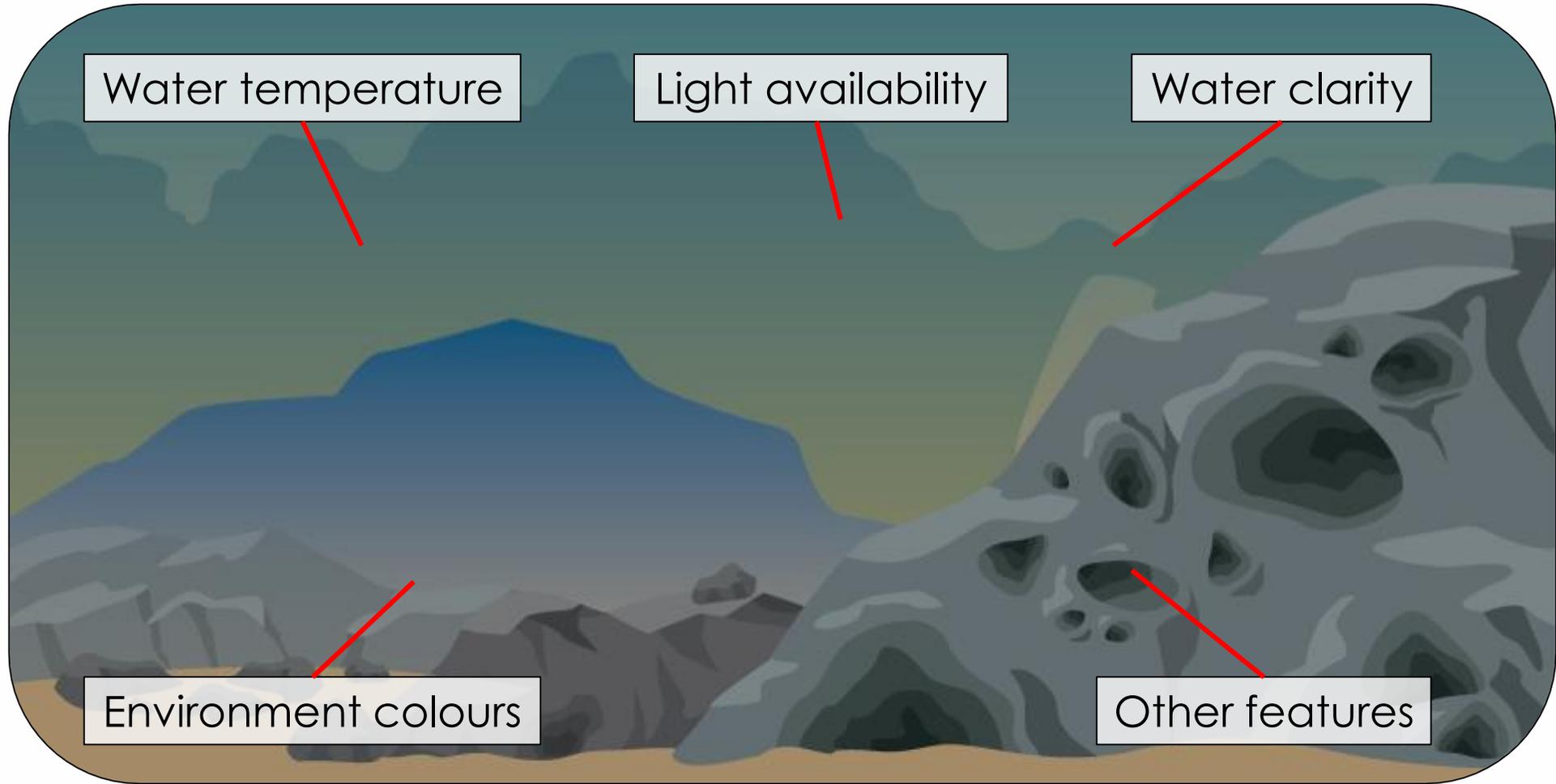
YOUR MISSION:

Examine the new habitat



YOUR MISSION:

Examine the new habitat



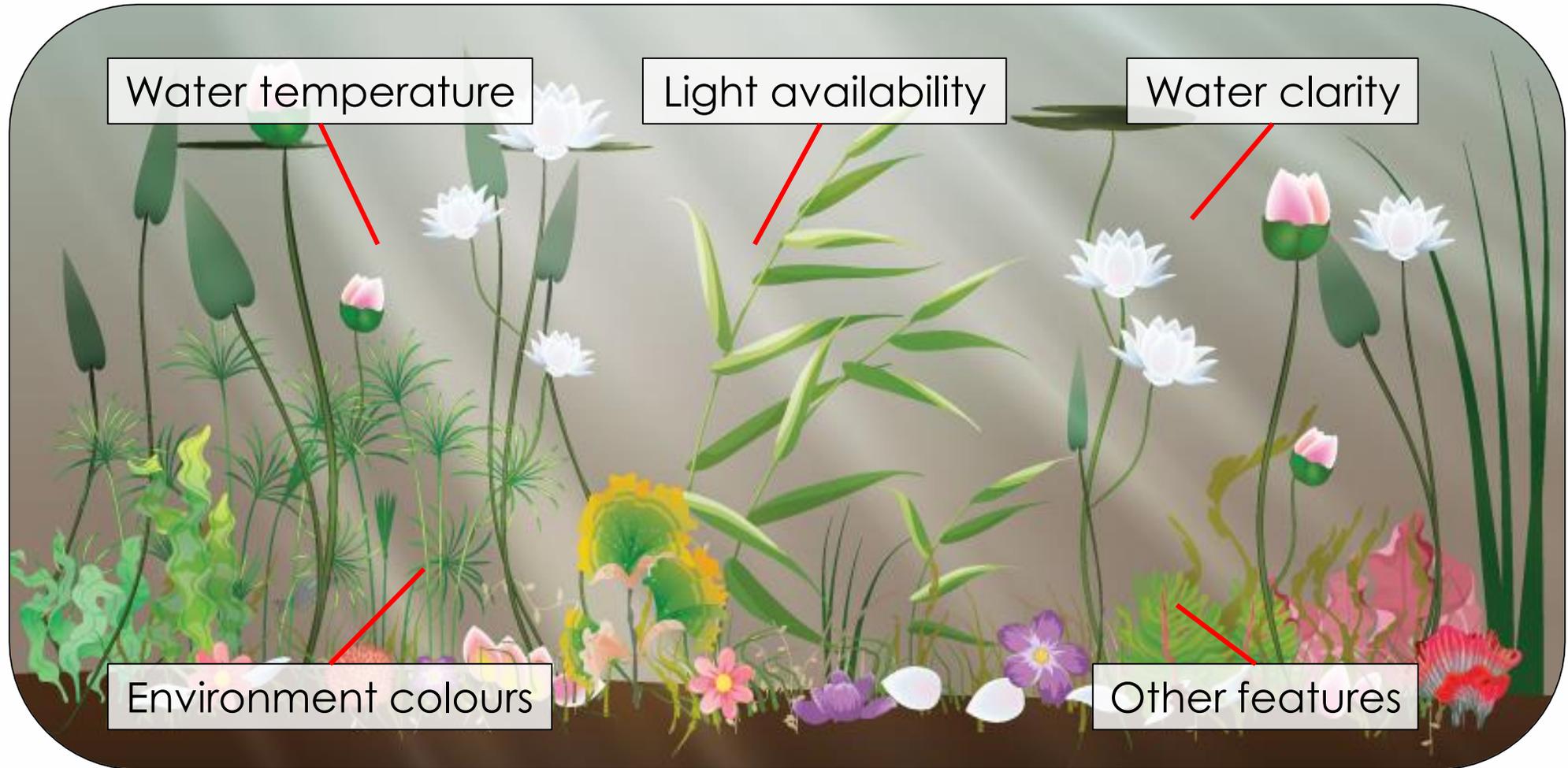
YOUR MISSION:

Examine the new habitat



YOUR MISSION:

Examine the new habitat



NEXT MISSION:

Create a marine organism

**QUESTIONS TO
CONSIDER**



Why do living organisms require adaptations?

What are some adaptive traits that can help them to survive?

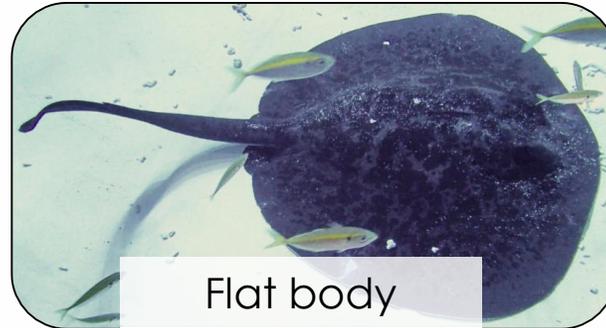


ADAPTIVE TRAITS

MOUTH TYPE



BODY SHAPE



BODY PATTERN



TIME FOR YOUR CREATION!

PLEASE INCLUDE THESE DETAILS FOR YOUR CREATION! 😊

- Name
- Type of organism (e.g. animal, microorganism, plant, algae)
- Size
- Location within habitat (e.g. in sediments, on vegetation, open ocean)
- Diet
- Fun fact
- Adaptive traits
- Labelled illustration



CAN YOUR MARINE ORGANISMS ADAPT WELL?

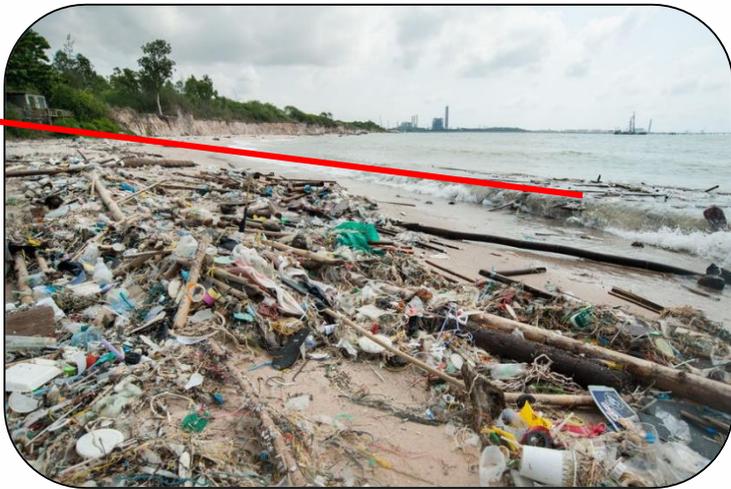
- Describe how your marine organism can adapt to the given physical factors.
- Assess the following environmental events and describe the corresponding changes in physical factors.



ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

WATER POLLUTION

Water clarity



Chemical composition

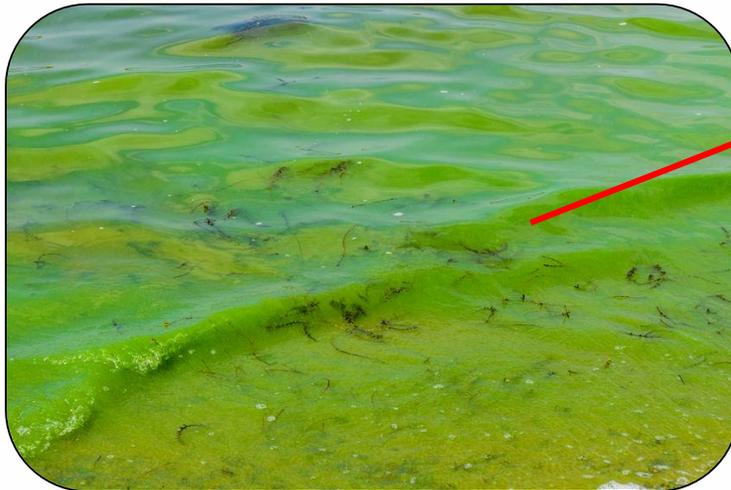


Vegetation cover



Light availability

Oxygen availability



CHANGES IN PHYSICAL FACTORS

WATER POLLUTION

Water clarity:
Reduce visibility



Light availability:
Reduce light penetration



Chemical composition:
Introduce toxic chemicals



Oxygen availability:
Plankton bloom reduces amount of oxygen

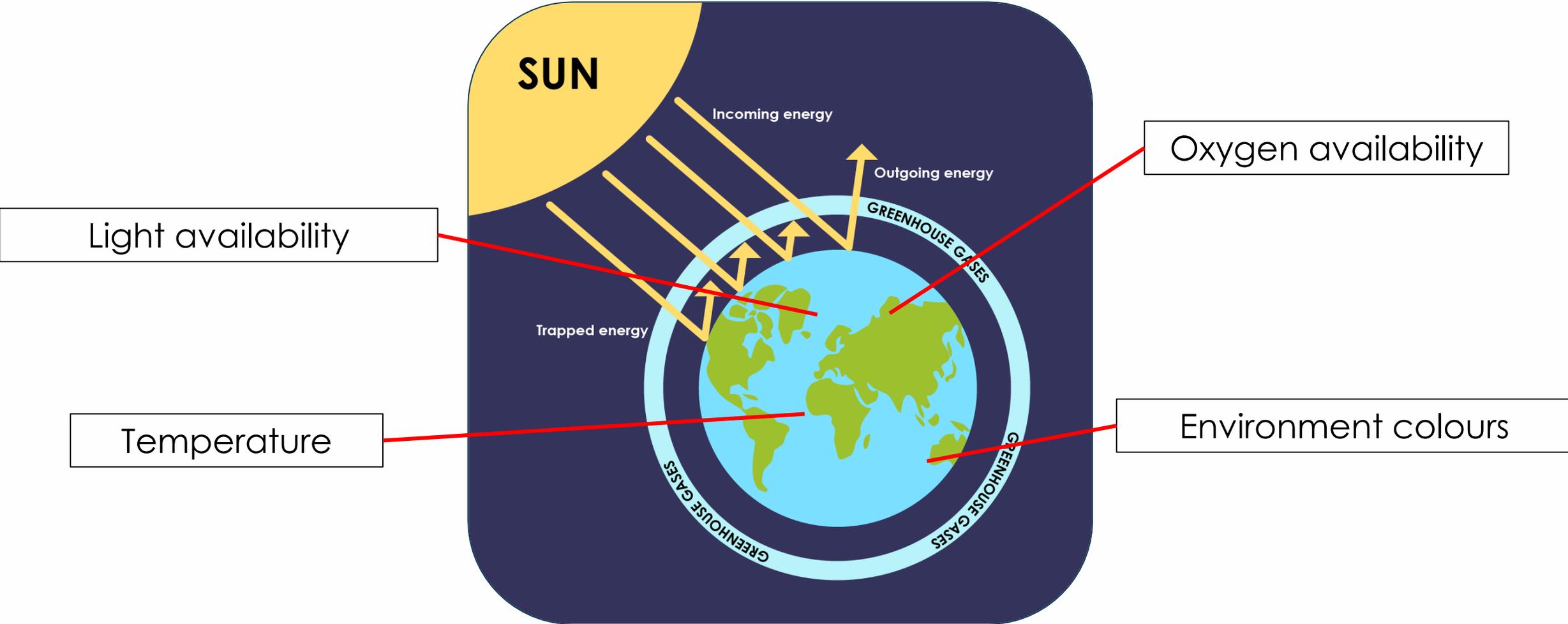


Vegetation cover:
Reduce due to toxic components



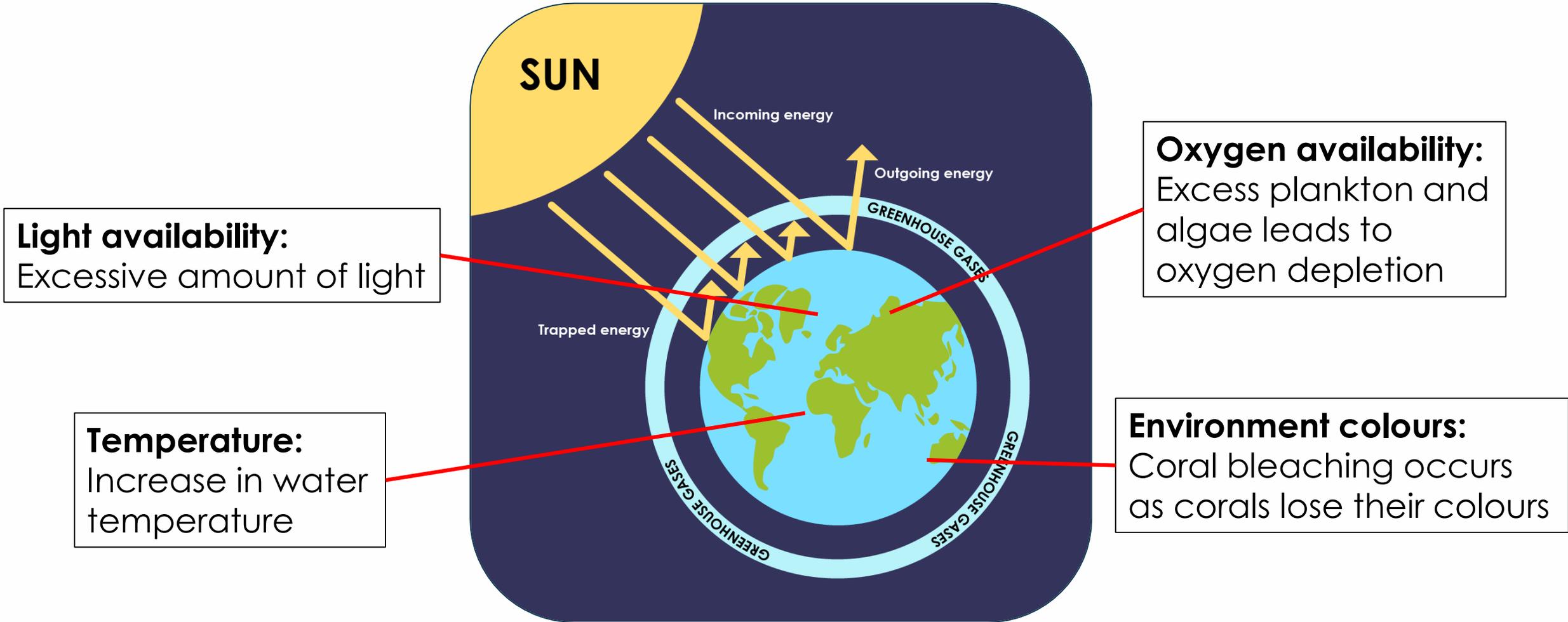
ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

GLOBAL WARMING



CHANGES IN PHYSICAL FACTORS

GLOBAL WARMING



ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION



Other features

Acidity



CHANGES IN PHYSICAL FACTORS

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION



Other features:
Less coral structures
for shelter

Acidity:
Increase weakens coral
skeletons and animal shells



CAN YOUR MARINE ORGANISMS SURVIVE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES?

- Based on the changes in physical factors you have identified, can your organisms adapt and survive?
- How can they respond in order to adapt?
- How many of your creations can pass the tests and survive?



THINK ABOUT IT!

- Do you think the original adaptations you have thought of are still effective after the environmental changes?
- Do the environmental changes only affect certain organisms?



IMPORTANCE OF CONSERVATION

Think of a plan to protect the species that cannot survive!

- Why is conservation essential?
- How effective are conservation efforts?



SANCTUARY

SISTERS' ISLANDS MARINE PARK

As Singapore's first marine park, the waters and reefs are legally protected.



A platform for researchers to monitor changes in the marine environment.



The protected area provides a safe refuge for marine biodiversity.

Photo credit: National Parks Board



SENTOSA

SINGAPORE

LAZARUS ISLAND

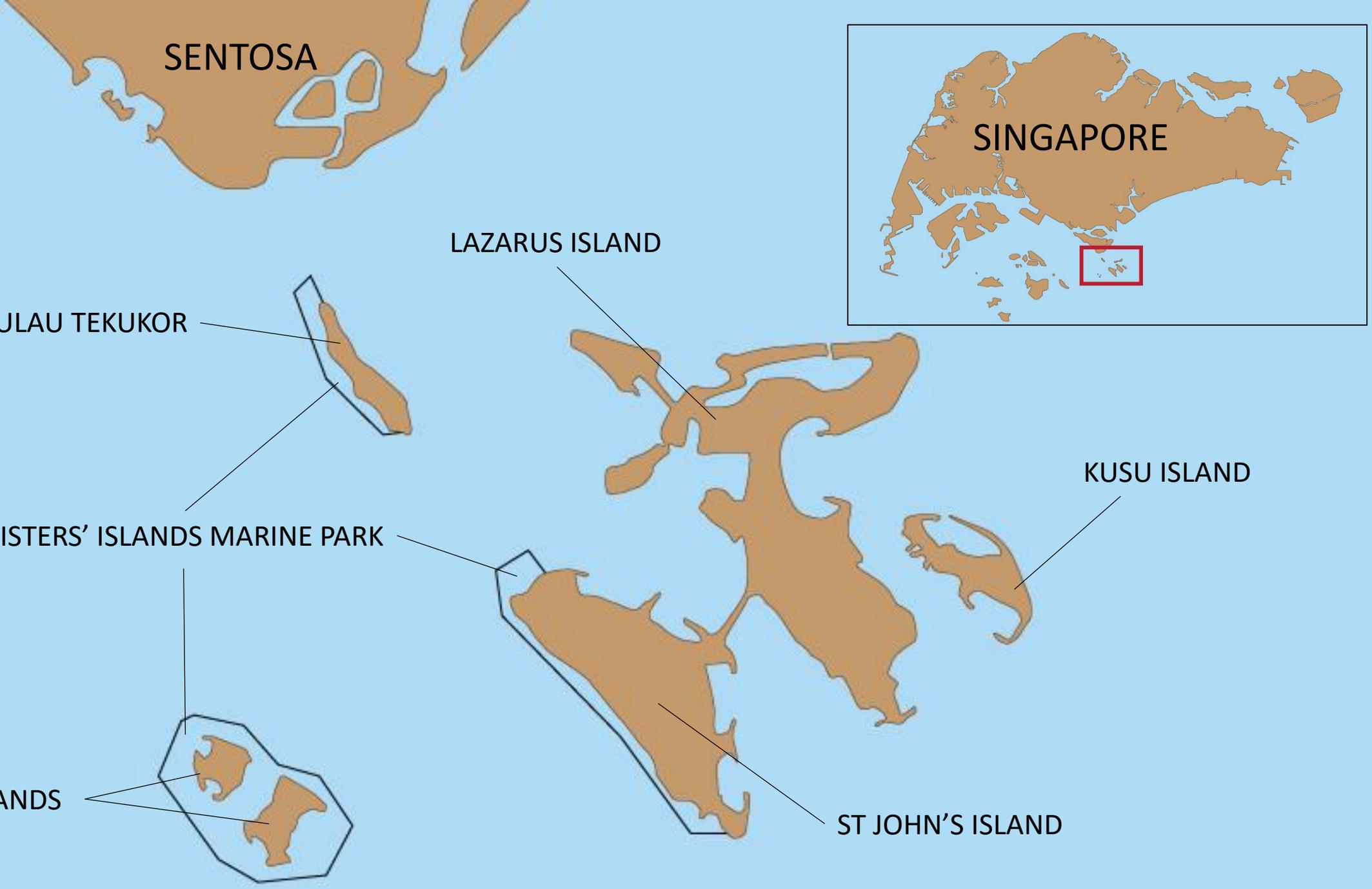
PULAU TEKUKOR

KUSU ISLAND

SISTERS' ISLANDS MARINE PARK

SISTERS' ISLANDS

ST JOHN'S ISLAND



POPULATION RESTORATION SINGAPORE'S CORAL REEFS



Photo credit: The Straits Times

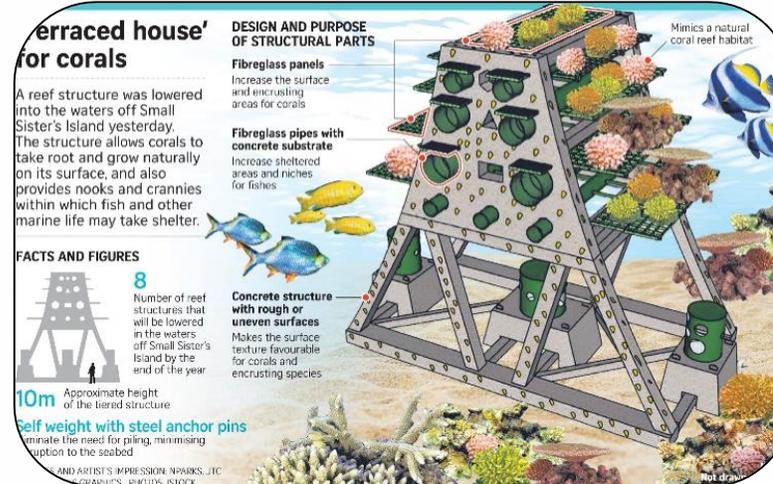


Photo credit: The Straits Times

Artificial structures were placed in the waters to encourage coral growth.

Just like coral reefs globally, Singapore corals are exposed to coral bleaching too.



Corals are grown in an external nursery and transplanted to the structures when they are of suitable size.

Photo credit: National Parks Board



BREEDING PROGRAMMES



Bowmouth Guitarfish

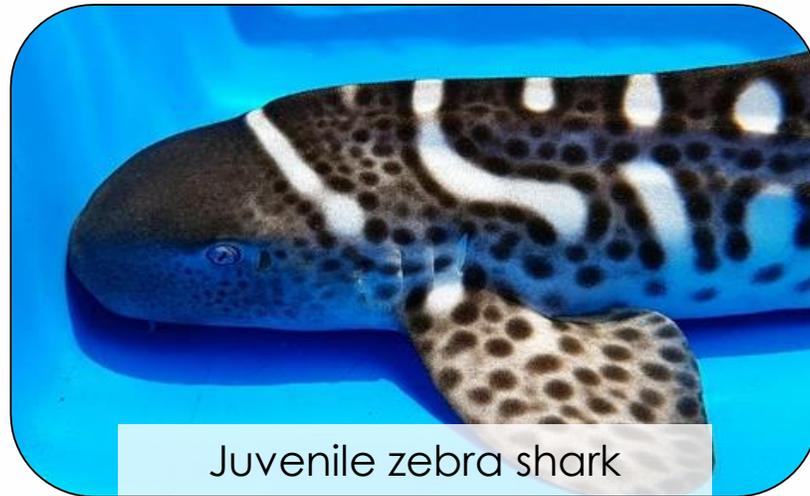


Corals

Aquariums provide safe and controlled environments for breeding.



Juvenile zebra shark



Juvenile zebra shark

Exchange with other aquariums after successful breeding ensures genetic diversity.



BREEDING PROGRAMMES



Polyp stage of sea jellies

Research on animals that are difficult to study in nature can be conducted.



Adult moon sea jellies



IMPORTANCE OF CONSERVATION

- What would happen to vulnerable species if these efforts are not initiated?
- If some species become extinct, what are the effects on other species and ecosystem?





MISSION COMPLETED

THIS ACKNOWLEDGES THAT

YOU

HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

• CREATE A MARINE ORGANISM •



THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION AND HELPING US TO
INTRODUCE NEW MARINE ORGANISMS TO THIS NEW HABITAT!

ALL EXISTING HABITATS ARE HOMES TO MANY ORGANISMS
TOO SO DON'T FORGET TO CONTINUE PROTECTING THEM!