

Porci's Ocean Patrol Activity Sheet



Cloze Activity Solutions (level 1)

Protecting Our Beaches

Our local beaches should 'sparkle with **NATURAL** beauty', not rubbish. Take your rubbish with you and **RECYCLE** it (if possible), or just find a bin! Never leave it on the ground – it will end up in the **OCEAN**.

Say 'no' to **SINGLE**-use plastic! Things like **SINGLE**-use plastic bottles, wrappers and bags are **TOXIC** and **HARMFUL** to marine life.

Did you know that one **PLASTIC** bottle can last for around 450 **YEARS** before it breaks down?

Stingrays

The scientific name for stingrays is **DASYATIS** brevicaudata. Stingrays are **GENTLE** and shy creatures. They prefer to swim away when feeling **THREATENED**.

The **SMOOTH** Stingray is the **LARGEST** of all Australian stingrays. They can grow to 4.3 **METRES** in length, 2 **METRES** wide and weigh up to **350** kilograms!

Stingrays and Eagle rays have a **VENOMOUS** barb halfway along their tail. This is their trusty **WEAPON** to protect themselves from sharks and other big fish if attacked.

Stingrays are ancient ocean creatures. They are even older than the **DINOSAURS**. Amazing!

Aboriginal Culture – Sweet Treats

'Sugar Lerps' come from mother **NATURE** and are a natural type of sweet. These are nature's version of **LOLLIPOPS**! Lerps have long been a naturally sweet treat eaten by **ABORIGINAL** groups.

PSYLLID bugs create the Sugar Lerps. The bugs chew on leaves, then **EXCRETE** a sugary substance, called 'honeydew'. Sugar Lerps are tiny, **CRYSTALLISED** drops of honeydew, which are found on leaves from certain **EUCALYPTUS** and gum trees. They taste like **HONEYDEW** and have a waxy texture when chewed on.

Depending on the bug that made them, Lerps can come in all **SHAPES** and sizes.