

TO THE OCEAN

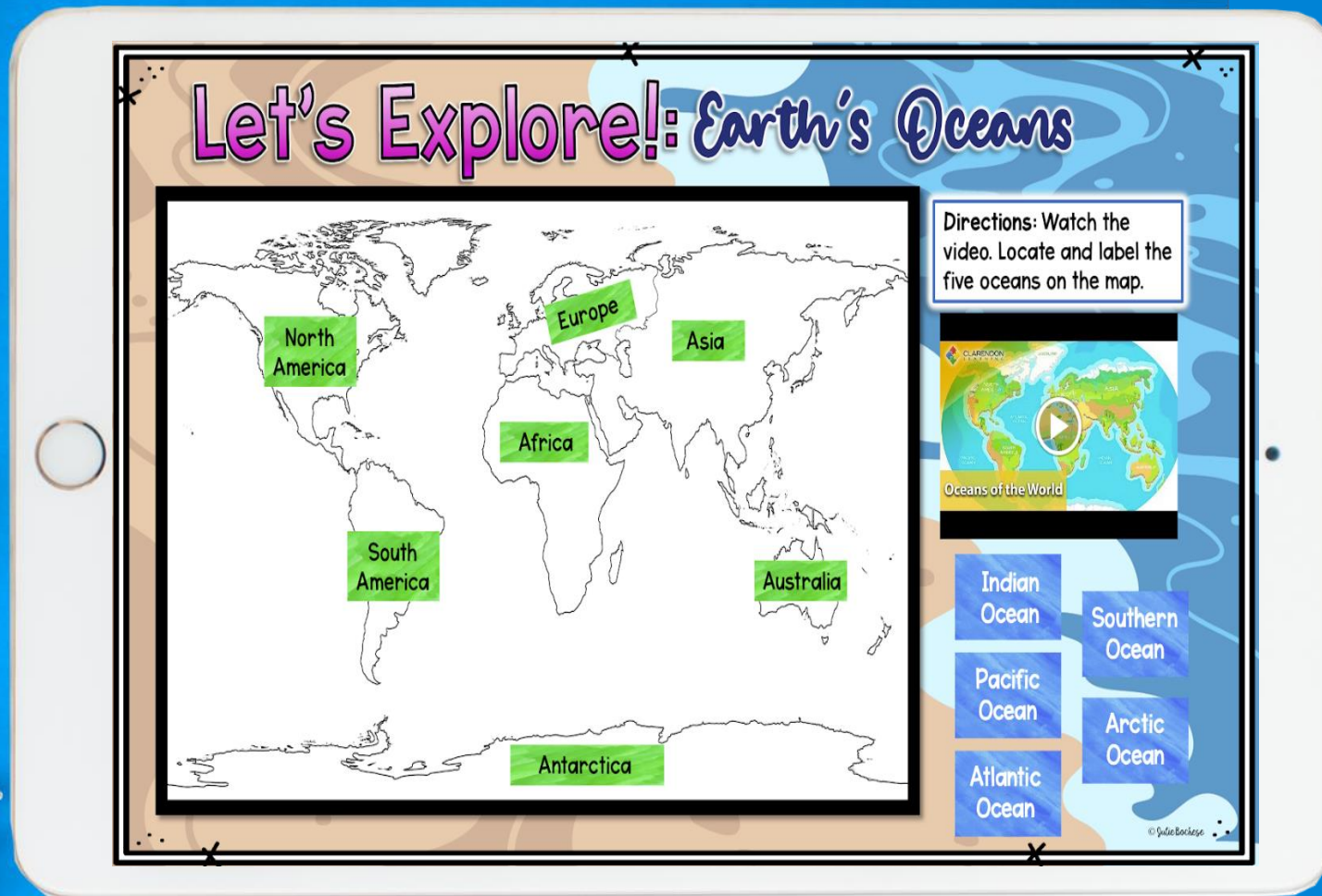


VIRTUAL Fieldtrip

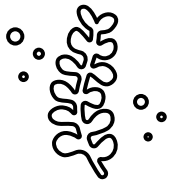
DISCOVER THE DEPTHS



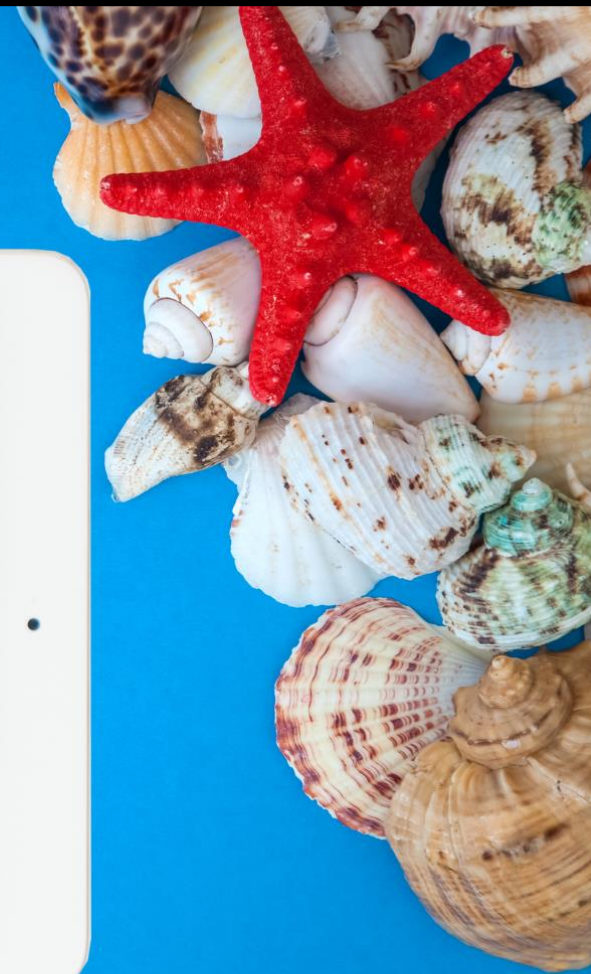
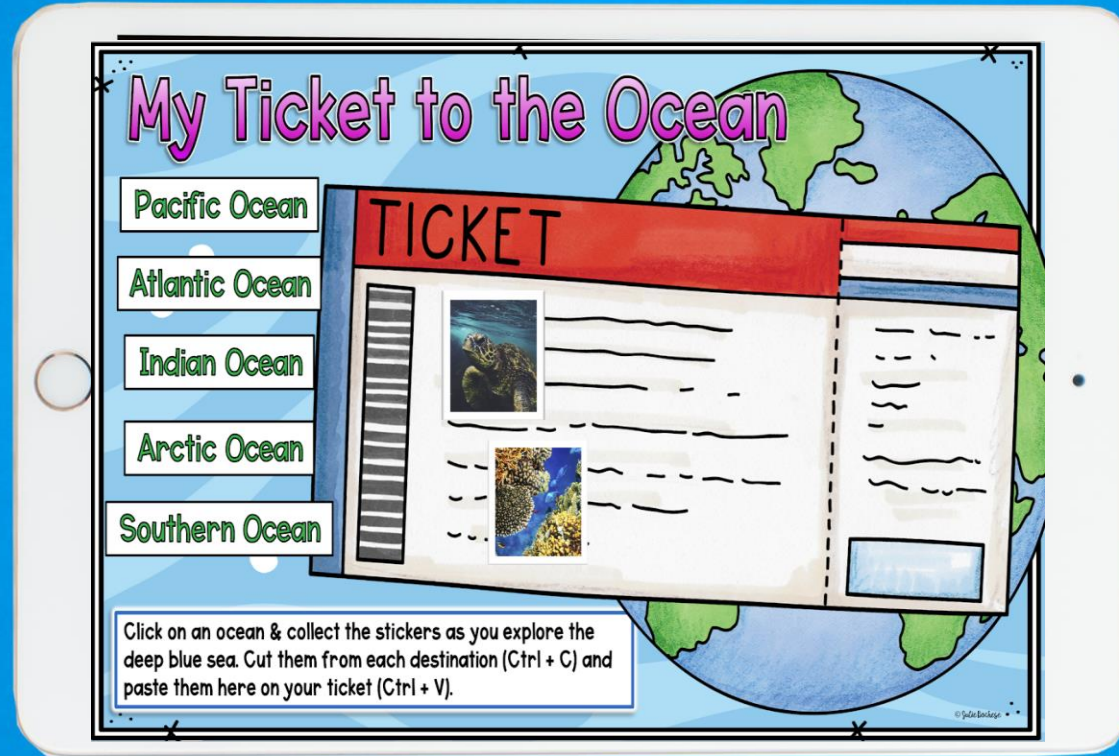
Travel to Earth's five
oceans.



OCEANIC ODYSSEY



Dive deep to collect stickers to show your progress as you learn about the world's oceans.



FROM ARCTIC CHILL TO TROPICAL THRILLS



Read articles, watch videos,
and complete interactive
activities to learn about
oceans.

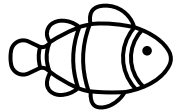
Let's Explore! Pacific Ocean

Create a caption for each picture
using details from the text.

Did you know that the Pacific Ocean, covering more surface area than all the Earth's landmasses combined, is the largest ocean on our planet? The name "Pacific" came from the explorer Ferdinand Magellan, who called it "the peaceful sea." The ocean is home to a wide variety of marine life, including whales, sea lions, dolphins, and turtles, and also offers an abundance of mineral resources. However, human activity has taken its toll on this once-pristine environment. Large amounts of factory waste, sewage, fertilizers, and pesticides have found their way into the ocean. Oil spills from ships have caused major problems in coastal areas. In addition, overfishing in the Pacific has greatly reduced the numbers of some types of fish and other sea animals.



DIVE DEEP



Interactive activities
that are cross
curricular and require
critical thinking.

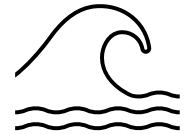
Animal Partnerships

Directions: Watch the video clip to learn about creature partnerships in a coral reef. Complete the cause and effect organizer using details from the video.

Exploring the Coral Reef

CAUSE	EFFECT
The coral reef is a colony of animals living together.	
	The turtle population is decreasing.
The turtles eat the algae and sponges from the coral reef.	
	The clownfish can hide in the sea anemone and not get paralyzed.
The clownfish chase away butterfly fish.	

WONDERS OF THE SEA



Learn about ocean
animals, plants, and
landmarks.

Bottlenose Dolphins

Directions: Watch the video and read the text to learn more about the adaptations the Bottlenose Dolphin has that allows it survive in the ocean.



The Bottlenose Dolphin is a mammal that has the perfect adaptations for life in the ocean. Even though a dolphin is a mammal, it can survive in the water because of its blowhole. The hole closes while underwater, so water cannot get in. Their grey coloring acts as a type of camouflage. The fat covering their body protects them from the cold waters. Its nose is long and very strong and helps protect itself against predators, especially sharks. It also helps them catch their prey. Dolphins communicate with one another with a series of sounds and also use this ability to find their food. They have excellent eyesight and can see well above the water and below it. The dolphin's back tail, called flukes, allows it to lift itself and dive into the air. The dorsal fin on their back sways from side to side and helps them move quickly.



Suggested Uses

- Assign in Google Classroom or SeeSaw
- Whole Class Activity
- Small groups or center
- Early Finisher
- Incentive or Fun Friday

Google Slides and SeeSaw



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