YEAR 12

GEOGRAPHY

HOME LEARNING KIT

WEEK 6

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**Lesson # 69**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Marine Resources (Fiji)**

**Learning Outcome: Define and examine the types of marine environment.**

**MARINE ENVIRONMENT**

The marine environment consists of the ocean and estuarine areas where large volumes of fresh water from land and salty ocean water mix. **Oceans** are huge basins filled with water situated between the earth’s landmasses.

The ocean covers 71% of the planet’s surface and from outer space it gives the earth a blued appearance. There are five large oceans in the world: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic. The ocean has salty water because it contains minerals and salts that have collected over millions of years. Salts such as sodium chloride (NaCl), potassium chloride (KCl), magnesium chloride (MgCl2) and Calcium Chloride (CaCl2), have been washed from land and carried into oceans by rivers.

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**Activity**

**Define**

* 1. **Trench**
  2. **Mud flat**
  3. **Coral reefs**
  4. **Ocean currents**
  5. **Upwelling**
  6. **Waves**
  7. **Tides**

**Lesson # 70**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Marine Resources**

**Learning Outcome: Describe the marine ecosystem**

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**Activity**

**Read the notes in text book and summarize**

**Examine the types of marine ecosystems**

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| **TYPE OF ECOSYSYTEM** | **FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS** |
| * 1. **Estuaries** |  |
| * 1. **Mangrove forest/swamps** |  |
| * 1. **Beaches and sea grasses** |  |
| * 1. **Coral reefs and lagoons** |  |
| * 1. **Atolls** |  |

**Lesson # 71**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Marine Resources**

**Learning Outcome: Examine the types of Marine Resources**

**MARINE RESOURCES**

In the ocean each different types or species of fish or other marine animal can be grouped accordingly to the environment in which it lives. Some species lives:

1. inshore area such as the estuarine and lagoons
2. coral reefs
3. Offshore in the open sea.

Regardless of where the species or resources live their uses are important for the survival of other resources and humans also. These resources are used for subsistence and commercial use.

The marine resources or species can also be grouped according to where they thrive example in the various zones either on the upper layer of the waters or in the ocean floor. They are either **Pelagic Species** or **Demersal Species.** Pelagic Species are those that swim or feed on the surface of the water also referred to as top feeders. Demersal Species are those that swim, live or feed on the seafloor and are referred to as bottom feeders).

Activity

* 1. Describe the following different types of marine resources

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| * 1. **Echinoderms**   2. **Molluscs**   3. **Crustaceans**   4. **Fish** |  |

* 1. State two way in which marine resources are useful in your society.

**Lesson # 72**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Marine Resources**

**Learning Outcome: describe the exclusive economic zones**

Exclusive economic zones (EEZs)

These extend from the edge of the territorial sea out to 200 nautical miles (370 kilometres; 230 miles) from the baseline. Within this area, the coastal nation has sole exploitation rights over all natural resources. In casual use, the term may include the territorial sea and even the continental shelf. The EEZs were introduced to halt the increasingly heated clashes over fishing rights, although oil was also becoming important. The success of an offshore oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico in 1947 was soon repeated elsewhere in the world, and by 1970 it was technically feasible to operate in waters 4000 metres deep. Foreign nations have the freedom of navigation and overflight, subject to the regulation of the coastal states. Foreign states may also lay submarine pipes and cables.

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Activity

1. Define EEZ
2. Territorial waters
3. Internal waters
4. Contiguous zone
5. Archipelagic waters

**Lesson # 73**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Marine Resources**

**Learning Outcome: Describe the Law of Sea**

**THE LAW OF THE SEA**

Laws and legislation were signed and imposed to safeguard the sea and its resources. The purpose of this law is to help protect some heavily used ocean fisheries from overfished and allow recovery of ones already damaged from pollution that threatens the important food sources.

The United Nations Convention on the **Law of the Sea** (UNCLOS), also called the **Law of the Sea.** Convention or the **Law of the Sea treaty**, is the international agreement that resulted from the third United Nations Conference on the **Law of the Sea** (UNCLOS III), which took place between 1973 and 1982.

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ACTIVITY

RESOURCE STUDY

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1. State two consequences of breaking any Law of Sea.
2. Who is responsible to enforce the Law of Sea.
3. State two purpose of this convention.