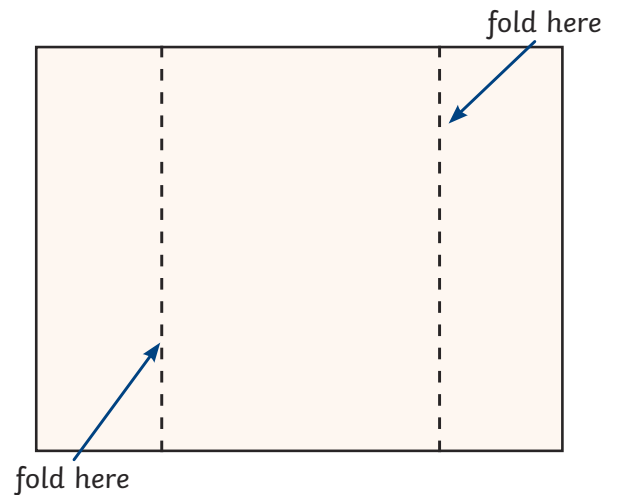




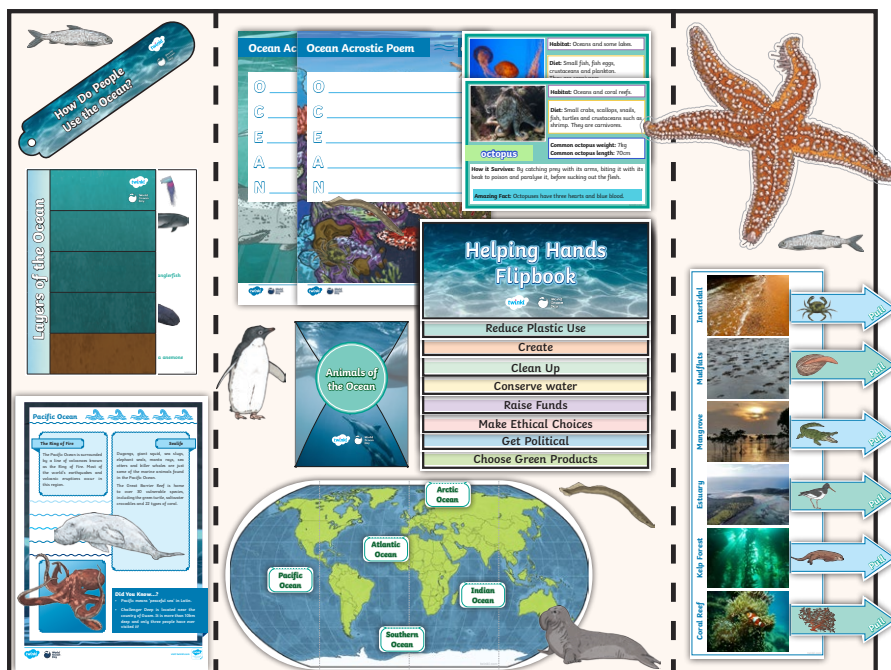
## How Can I Make a Lapbook?

1. You can make your lapbook out of a cardboard wallet. Take the seams apart carefully then re-fold it so that the front flaps come together in the middle.
2. Stick your World Ocean Day Front Cover on the front two flaps of the lapbook - it will need to be cut lengthways down the middle to go on top of the flaps so that they can open like doors.



Alternatively, you can decorate the front cover of your lapbook yourself. Include the title of your lapbook and selection of pictures - you could use the Lapbook Decorations provided.

3. Use the rest of the resources in the pack however you like, just stick them inside your lapbook as you go.



# Front Cover

Use the next sheet as a front cover for your World Ocean Day Lapbook. Depending on the style of your lapbook, you may use it in one piece or carefully cut it down the middle, sticking one piece to each side of the front of your lapbook.

## Research Disclaimer

The nature of this resource requires independent, child-led research. It is advisable to use only pre-selected, child-appropriate sources of information and websites that are appropriate to their age. Please also be aware that there may be aspects of a topic or individual's life which may be controversial or upsetting to some. Due to this, we highly recommend that you carefully consider all research activities before undertaking them with children.

## External Link Disclaimer

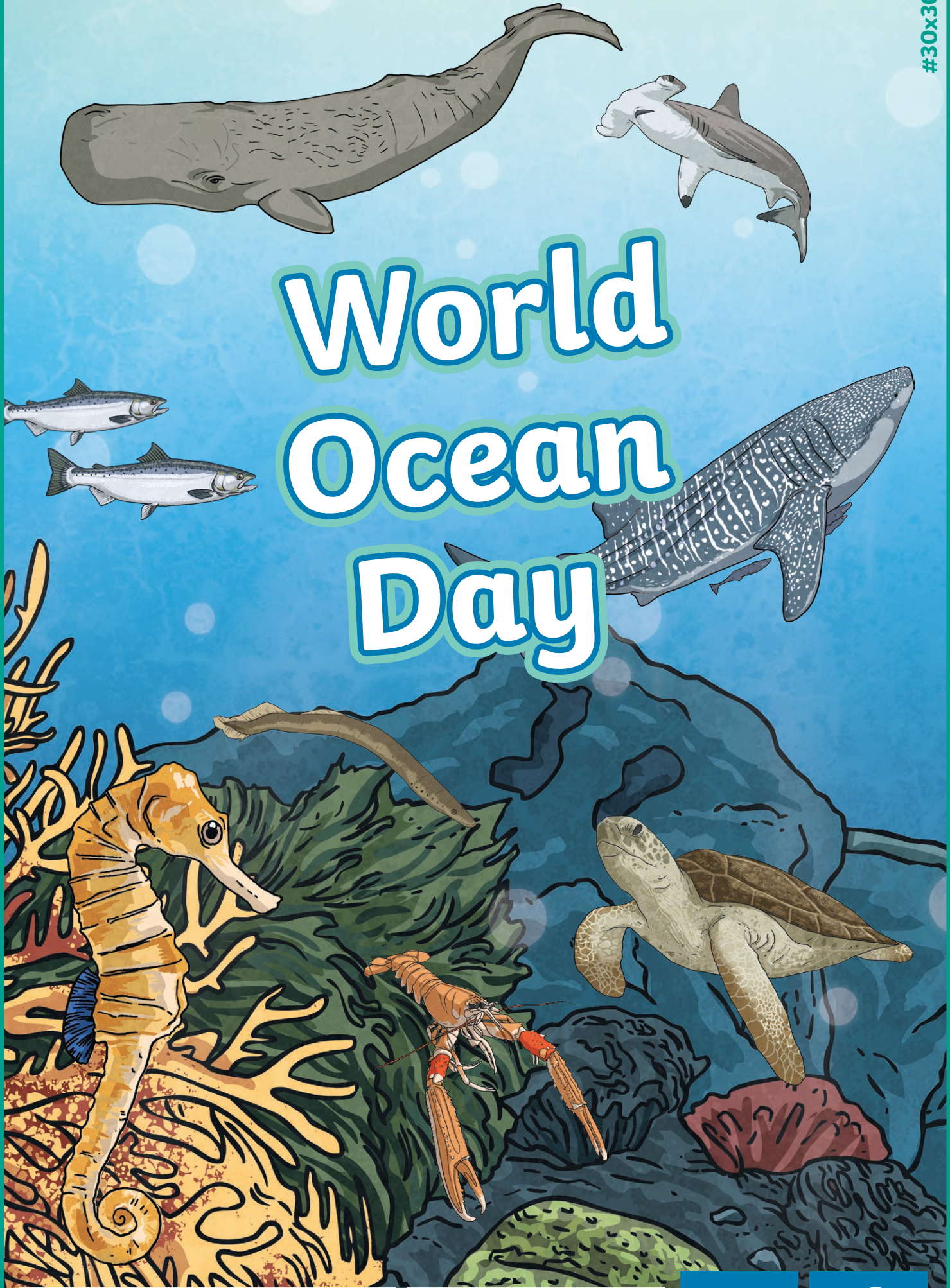
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# World Ocean Day



Name:

Date:



# Food Chains

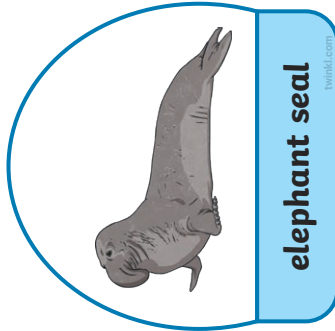
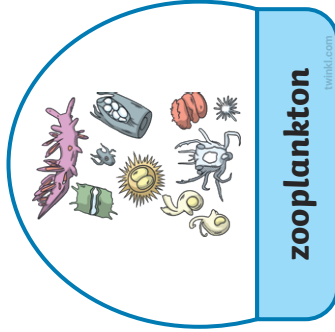
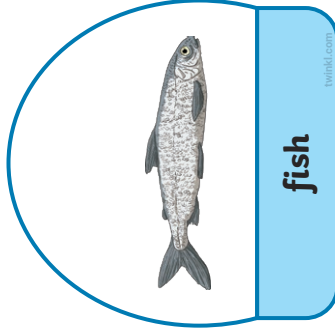
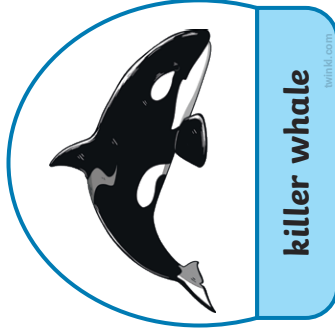
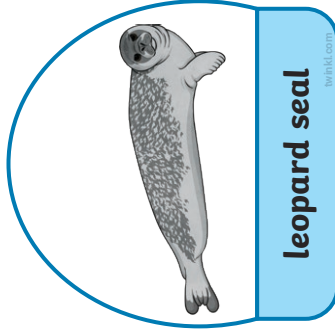
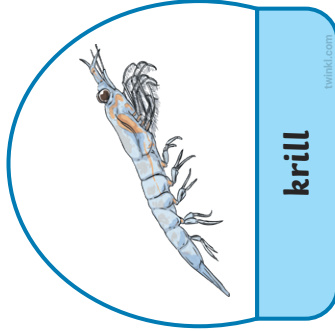
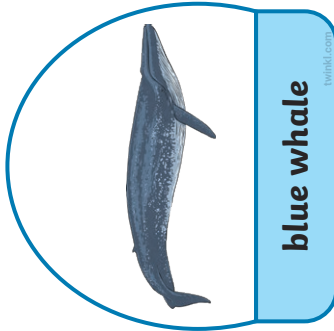
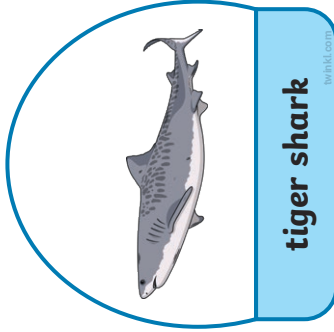
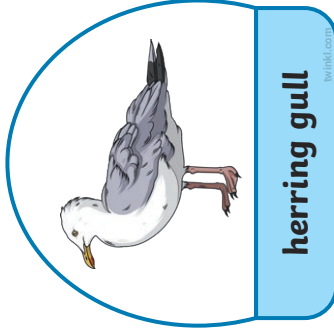
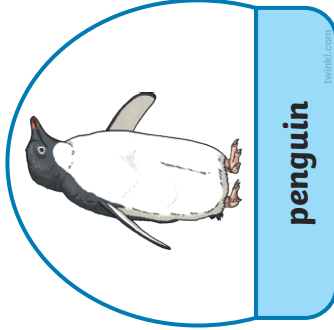
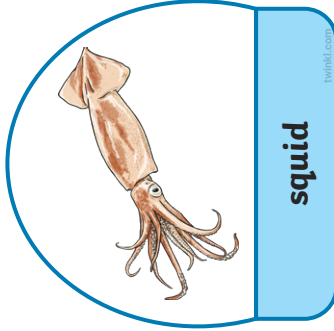
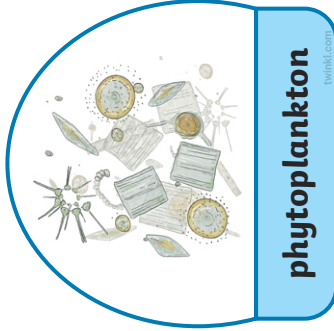


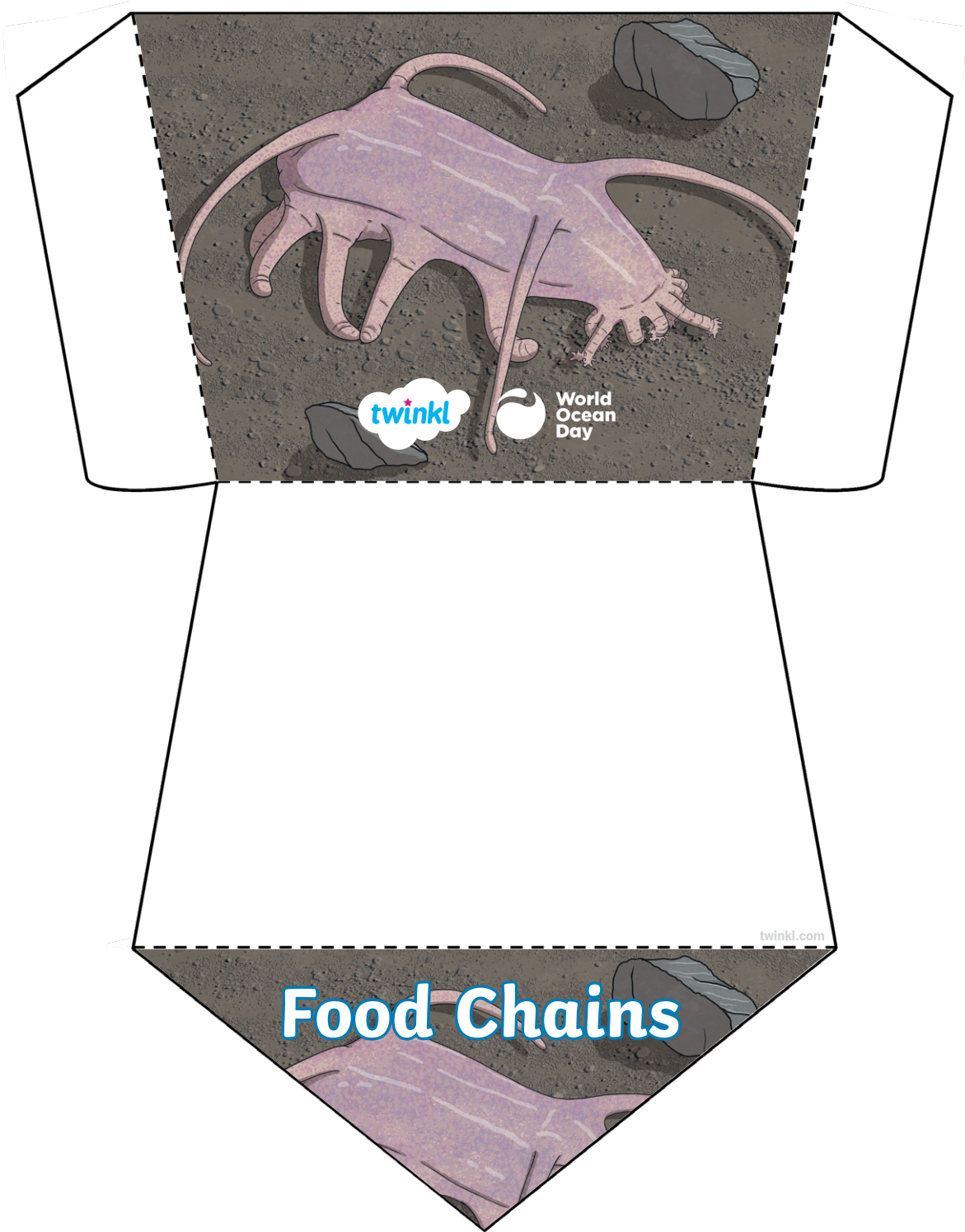
World Ocean Day

Ecosystems are made up of many living things, all dependent on each other. If one part of the ecosystem is damaged, it can affect the others.

Cut out the pouch, arrows and food chain plants and animals. Stick the food chain pouch in your lapbook. Then, place the arrows and food chain plants and animals in the pouch.

You can use these pieces to make ocean food chains or webs.

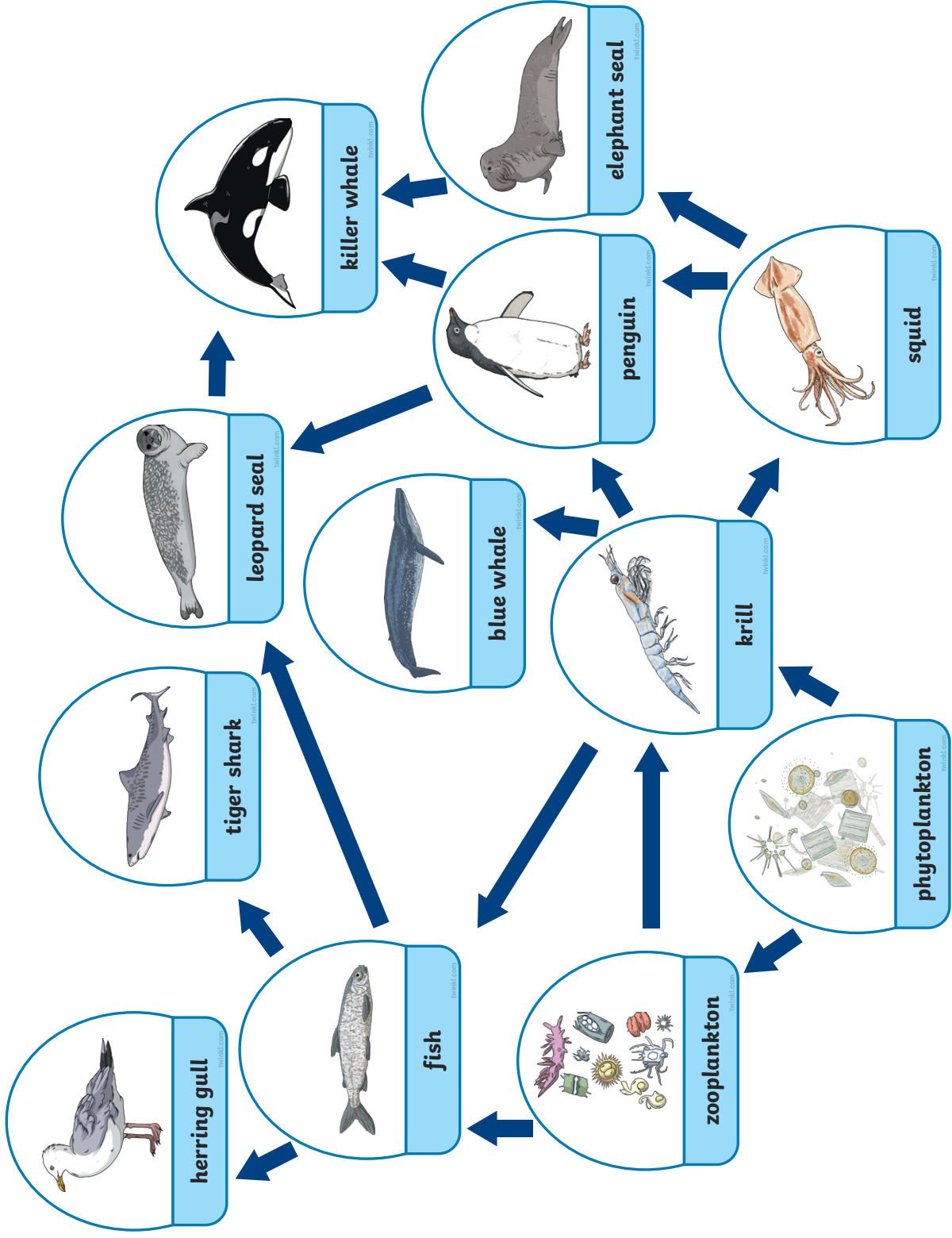




# Food Chains

# Food Chains Answers

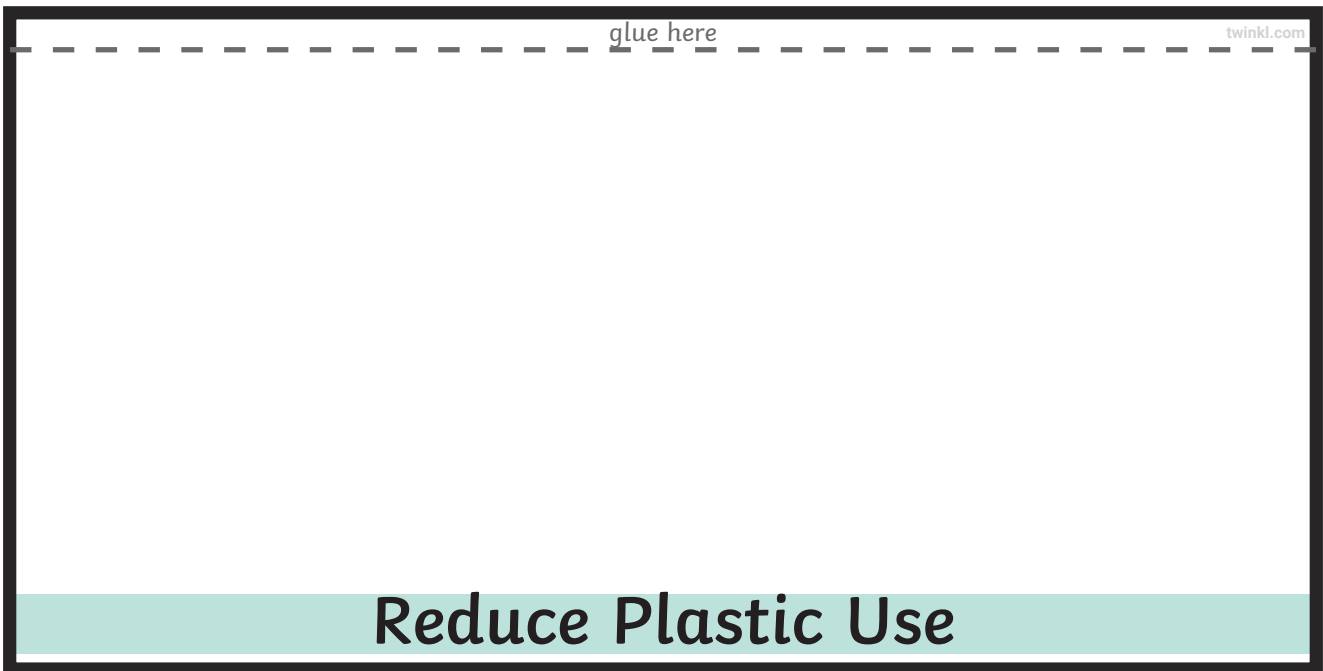
This is one possible way of completing the food web. Other food chains are possible.



# Helping Hands Flipbook



Read the titles on the flipbook pages, then cut each page out. Then, cut out the information boxes and match them to the titles on the pages. When you are happy with your answers, glue them in place and add your flipbook to your lapbook.



glue here

twinkl.com

**Create**

glue here

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**Clean Up**



glue here

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**Conserve water**

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**Raise Funds**

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**Make Ethical Choices**

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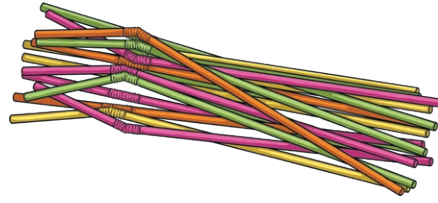
**Get Political**

glue here

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**Choose Green Products**

Reduce your use of single-use plastic. Plastic is a major source of pollution in the ocean.



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Make a short film or documentary raising awareness of threats to the ocean.

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Beach or community litter clean-up.  
This improves water quality and benefits the creatures that live in the ocean and on the shoreline.



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Wastewater can end up in the ocean.  
By reducing the amount of water you use, you can reduce the amount of polluting wastewater that ends up in the ocean.

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Fundraise for charities that protect the ocean. You could do a sponsored event or a cake sale.



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Choose businesses that are ocean-friendly, such as those that practise sustainable fishing. Don't use plastic packaging.



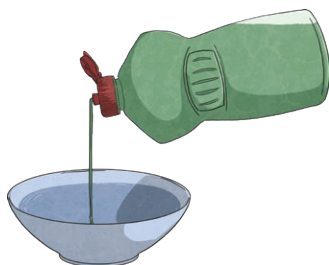
Use those that give a portion of their profit to environmental charities.

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Write to your elected official about your concerns for the ocean and ask about their party's policy on protecting the ocean and the global commitment to 30x30.



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Use non-polluting chemicals when cleaning your home, washing clothes and cleaning yourself. Chemicals in wastewater can end up in the ocean.

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Make your fanbook by cutting out the fans and fastening them together with a split pin through the marked circle. Use the blank pages to add your own ideas. Stick the bottom page into your lapbook.

## How Do People Use the Ocean?



### Source of food

The ocean is a source of food; people take fish, crustaceans, cephalopods and seaweed from the ocean.



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### Transport

People travel on ferries across the ocean and many goods are transported by sea on cargo ships.



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### Fun

People swim and dive in the ocean. People also use recreational boats.



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### Energy

Energy convertors can be used to generate electricity offshore, either by converting wave energy or wind energy.



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## Research

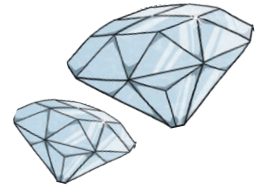
There is still much to discover about the ocean. Current research areas include food, medicine, vaccines, energy production and inventions that mimic the special adaptations of deep-sea animals.



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## Mining

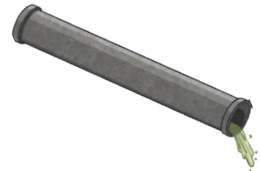
Valuable resources, such as diamonds and manganese, can be mined from the sea floor, although it is risky and difficult.



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## Waste Disposal

People illegally dump industrial and nuclear waste as well as sewage into the ocean.



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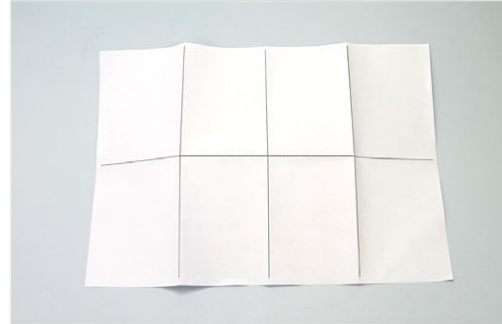
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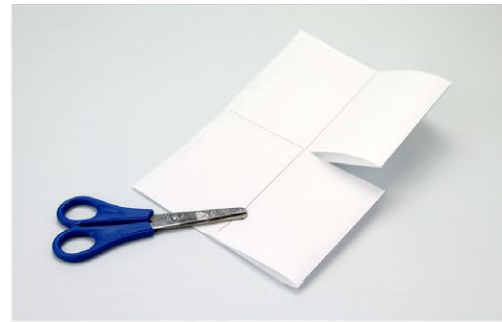
## Eight-Page Mini Book Template

Use this easy-to-make A4 mini book to make your own books – great for lapbook-type projects or anything you do that you want to present as a book.

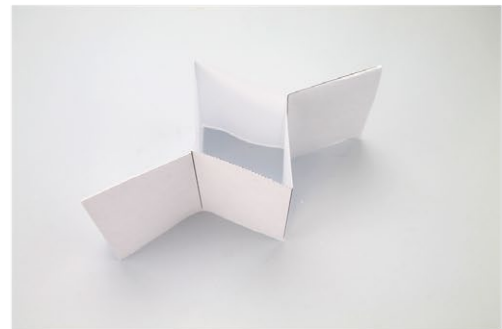
1. Start by folding along all the lines on the A4 template. Or use a sheet of paper of your choice and follow the fold pattern. Press each fold down flat with a ruler or use your fingernail.



2. Fold the sheet in half widthways and then cut along the solid line to the centre. Open the paper out and you should see that you have cut along the whole length of the solid line.



3. Now fold the paper in half lengthways so that you see a diamond-shaped hole from above.



4. Push the opposite corners of the diamond-shaped hole together to form the pages of your book.

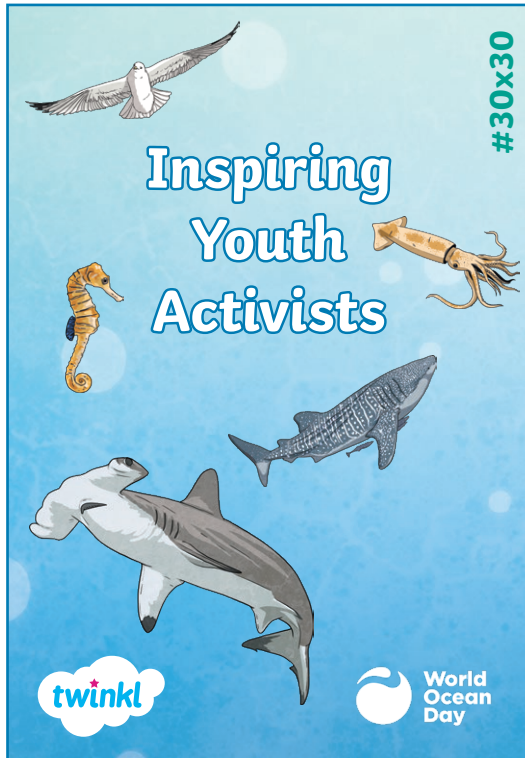


5. Fold and flatten your book. Use in any way you wish!

When you have made your mini book, stick the front cover and internal pages provided into the book. Cut out the pouch and stick it into your lapbook. Keep your mini book in the pouch.



Front cover



## ~ Nigeria ~

Paul Ayomide Eweola organised drainage system clean-ups and information sessions in his local community.



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## ~ Hong Kong ~

Belinda Ng hosted a podcast on coastal ecosystems and communities. In particular, she raised awareness of communities who are dependent on the ocean and the resources they need for a sustainable future.



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## ~ Spain ~

Marina Castello Rigo took part in data collection and analysis to better understand how to protect underwater wildlife. She was also involved in replanting four species of algae.



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## Brazil

Nathany Roberta Herrera Aguiar used storytelling and art to teach young children about the importance of the ocean.



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## Mauritius

Prashant Mohesh created a documentary about how taking different approaches to conservation helps protect the ocean.



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Your country:

Your name:

What will you do to help protect the ocean?

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World  
Ocean  
Day

#30x30

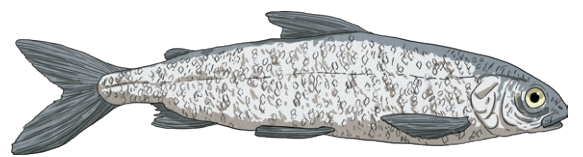
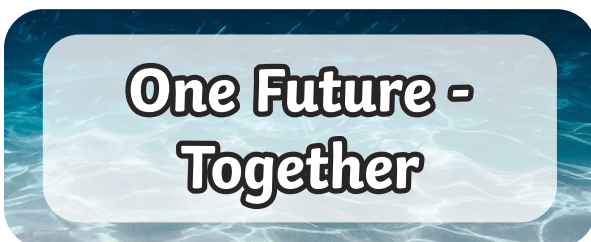
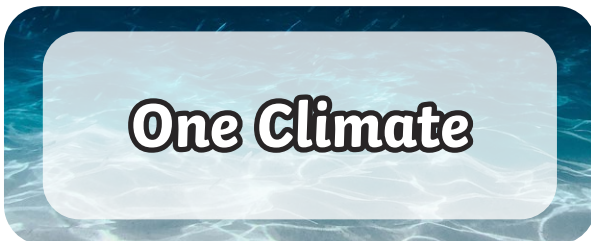
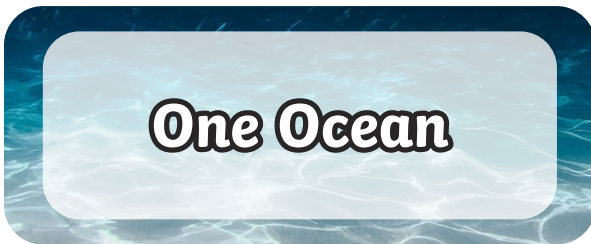
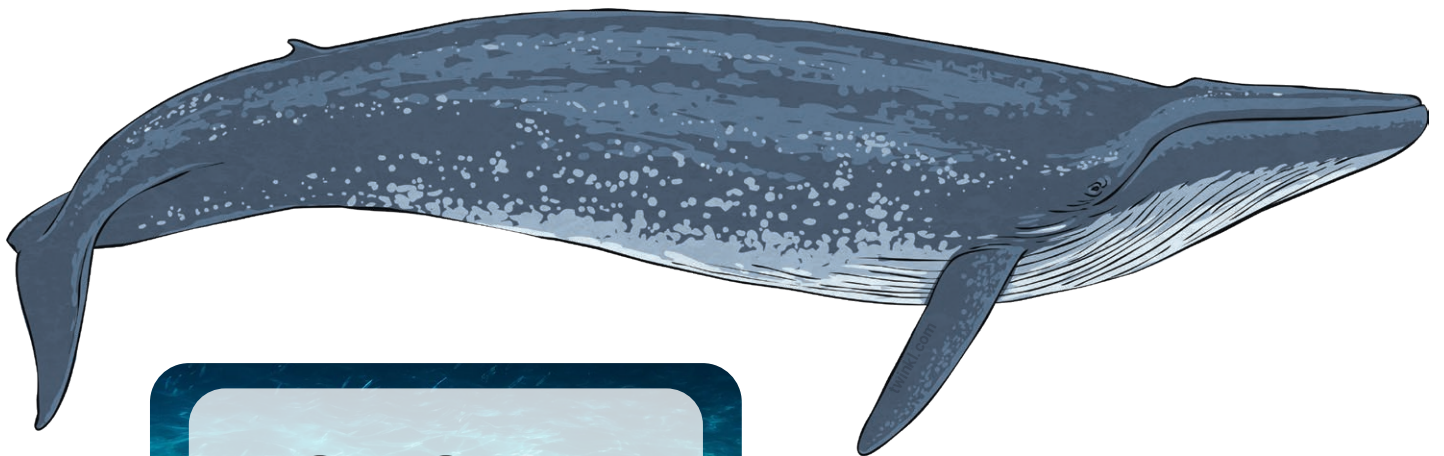
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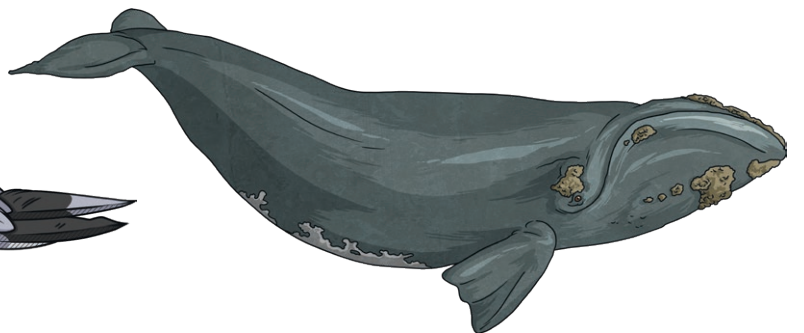
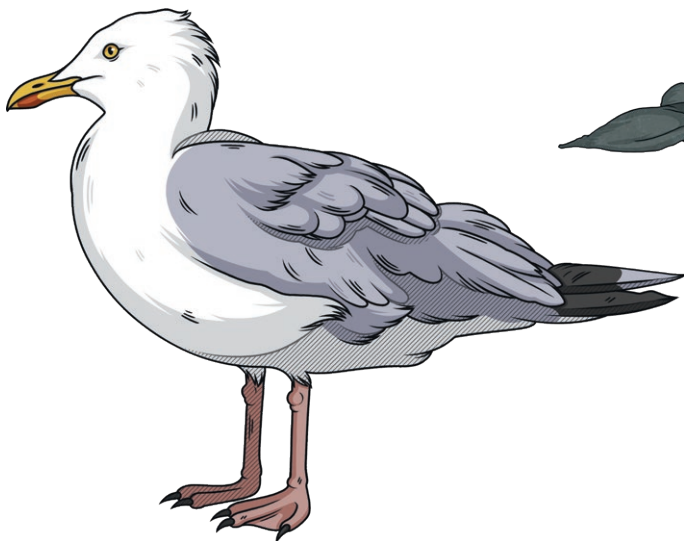
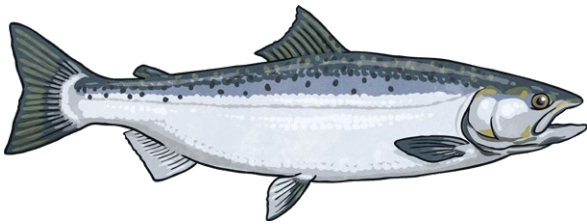
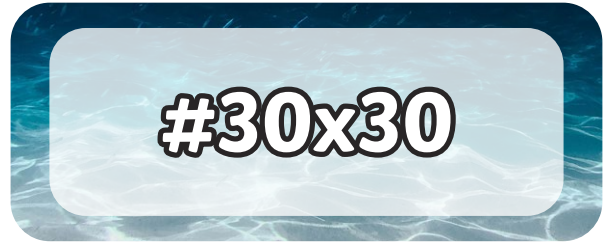
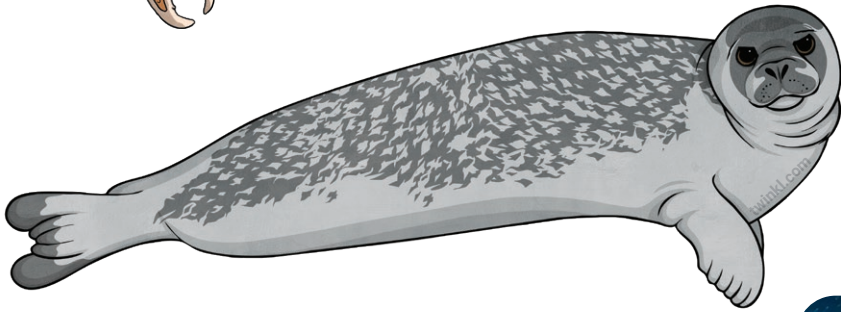
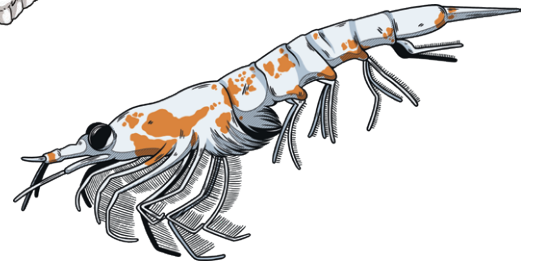
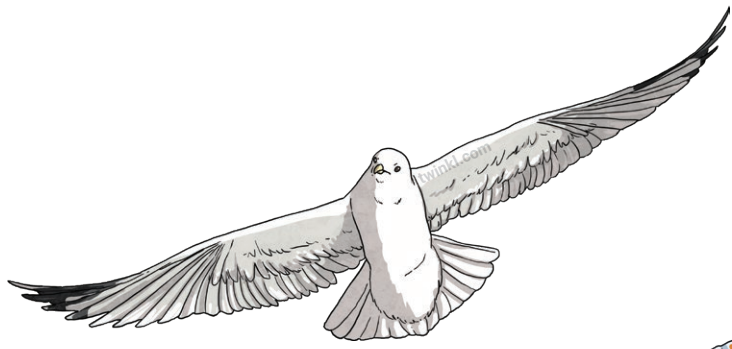
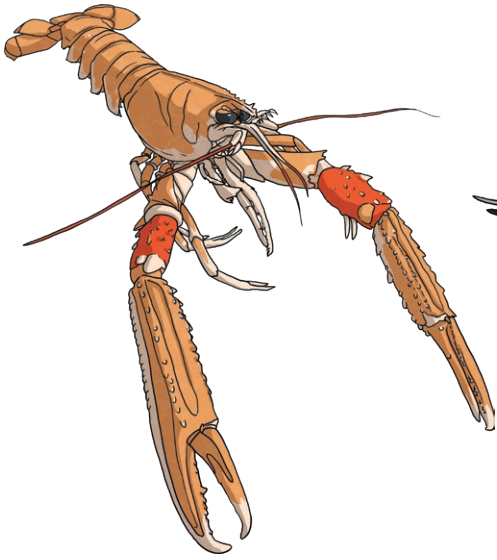
Inspiring Youth  
Activists

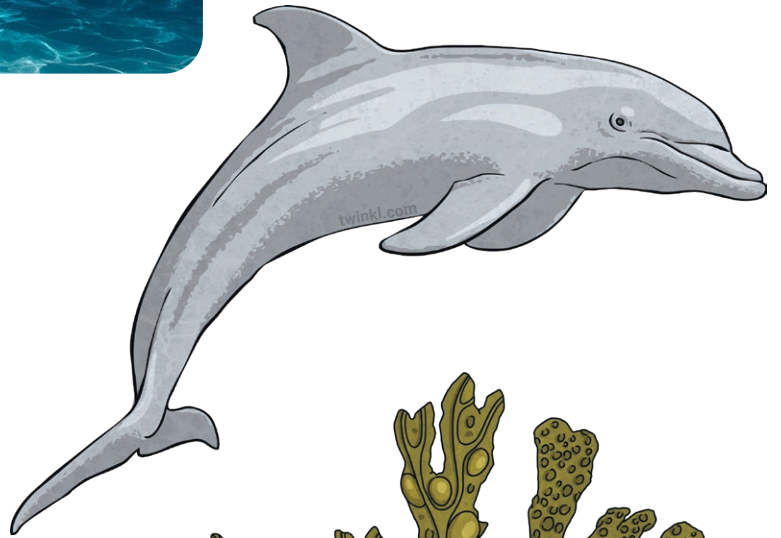
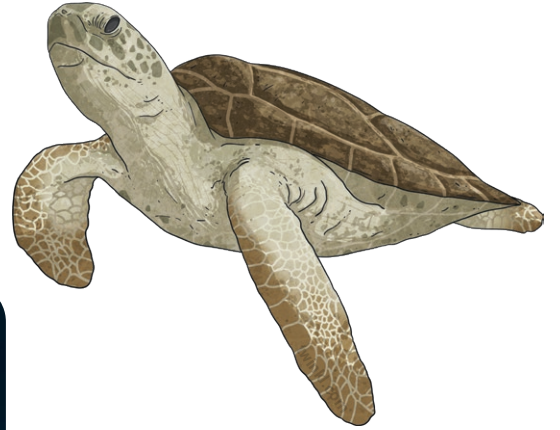
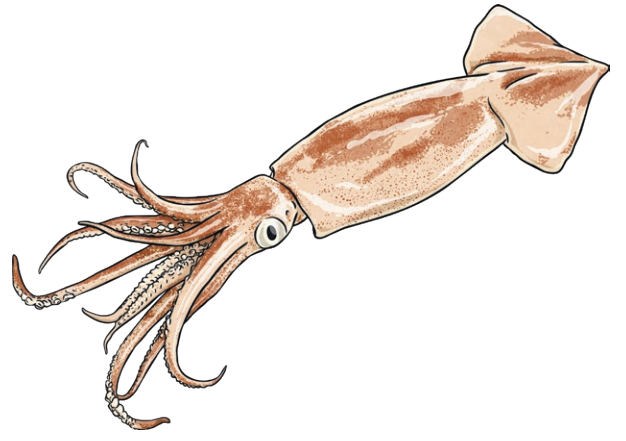
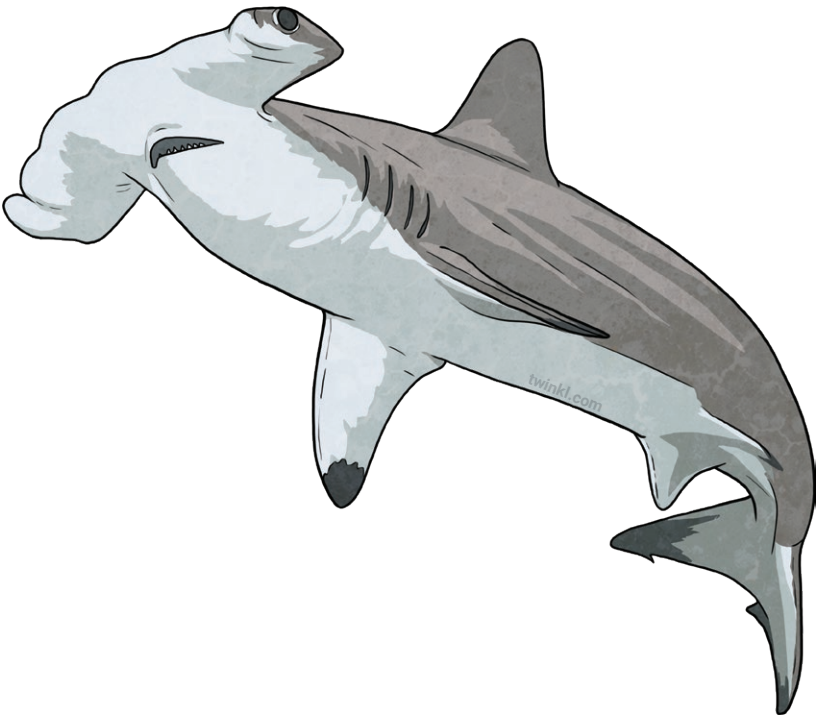
# Lapbook Decorations



Decorate your lapbook with these illustrations.









This booklet tells you about the different layers of the ocean. There are some facts for you to read, as well as some facts you can research and record in the flap book.

# Layers of the Ocean



glue here

## Epipelagic Zone

The Epipelagic Zone is also known as the sunlight zone. Most ocean organisms live here because it has the most sunlight. This layer is used by humans for activities such as swimming and fishing.

## Mesopelagic Zone

Also known as the twilight zone, humans can dive to this layer using special protective suits. Very little sunlight reaches this zone. Mesopelagic means 'middle' in Greek. Some of the creatures that live here feed by filtering the water, others will graze.

## Bathypelagic Zone

This zone, also known as the midnight zone, makes up nine-tenths of the ocean. No sunlight reaches this layer at all. Bathypelagic is Greek for 'deep.' Some larger creatures like the sperm whale, dive to these depths to hunt for food. Many of the creatures that live here have tiny eyes, are slimy and slow-moving.

## Abyssopelagic Zone

The abyssopelagic zone contains three-quarters of the ocean bed, which is covered in thick mud made from the remains of dead animals. It is extremely dark and is the largest environment on Earth. Abyssopelagic means 'bottomless' in Greek.

## Hadalpelagic Zone

This series of narrow valleys is known as the trenches and can only be explored using specialist scientific equipment. The trenches are formed along the edges of tectonic plates. The hadalpelagic zone is pitch-black and was named after the Ancient Greek 'underworld' - Hades. Most animals living in this zone are unable to see and move very little.

Depth: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pressure: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Animals and Plants: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Interesting Facts:

Depth: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pressure: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Animals and Plants: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Interesting Facts:

Depth: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pressure: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Animals and Plants: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Interesting Facts:

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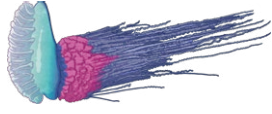
Interesting Facts:

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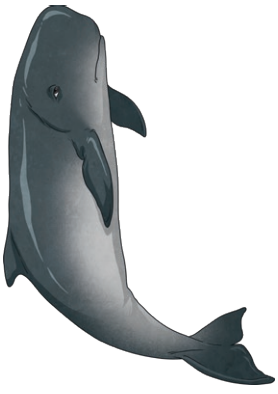
Interesting Facts:

glue here

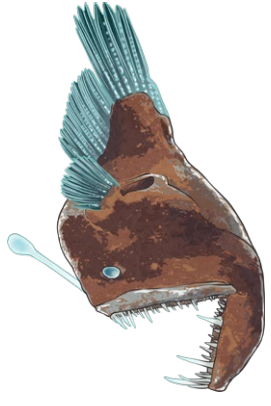
glue here



man-of-war



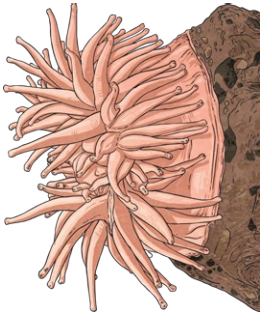
sperm whale



anglerfish



sea cucumber



deep sea anemone



## Instructions

Cut out the habitat sheet, then carefully cut along the solid lines underneath each photo. Stick the sheet into your lapbook, taking care to only glue the edges. Stick the arrows onto card or print them directly onto card. This will make it easier to pull and push the arrows.

Research which animal lives in each habitat - some animals may live in more than one habitat. If you need help to choose, use the list below:

**Intertidal** - green crab

**Mudflats** - cockle

**Mangrove** - alligator

**Estuary** - oyster catcher

**Kelp Forest** - sea otter

**Coral Reef** - coral

**Seagrass Meadow** - seahorse

**Oyster Reef** - shrimp

**Open Ocean** - shark

**Salt Marsh** - terrapin

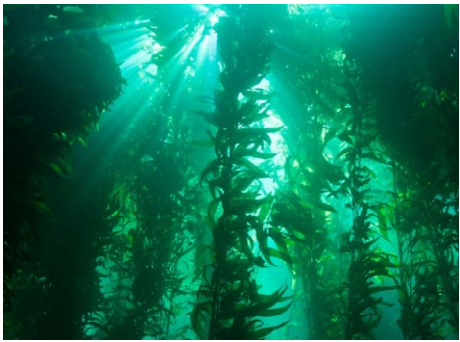
**Tidewater Glacier** - penguin

Match the animals to their habitat and slot the arrow through the cut line beneath each picture.

**Coral Reef**



**Kelp Forest**



**Estuary**



**Mangrove**



**Mudflats**



**Intertidal**



**Tidewater Glacier**



**Salt Marsh**



**Open Ocean**

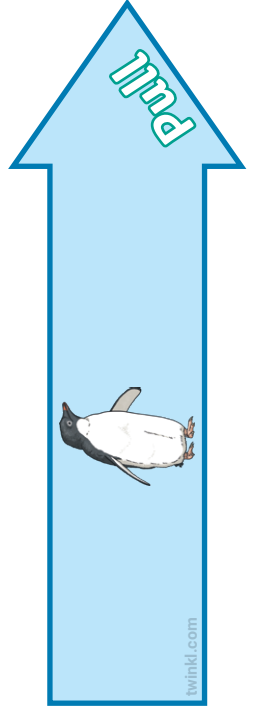
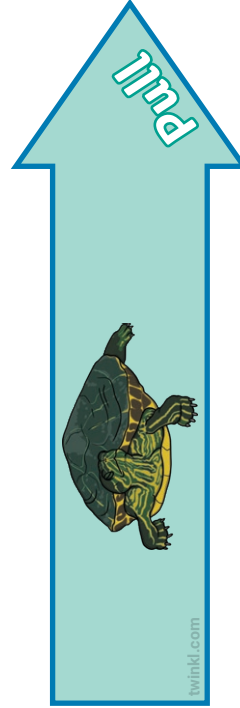
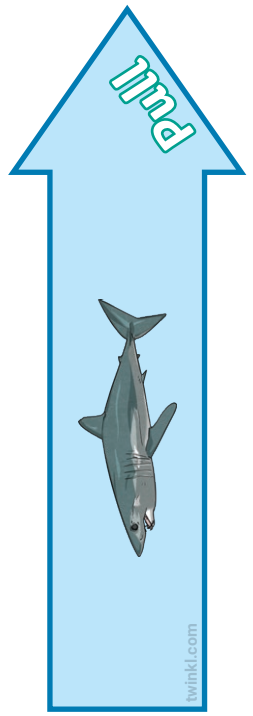
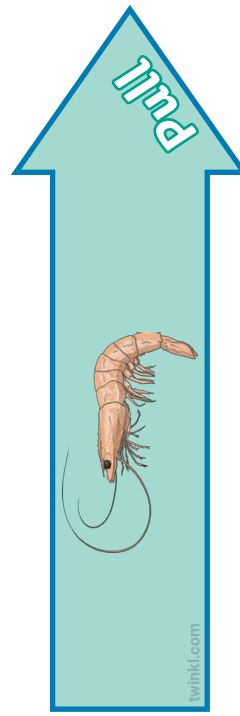
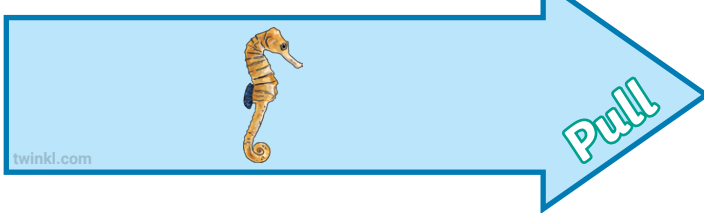
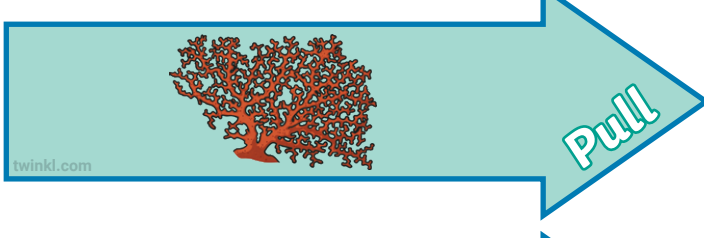
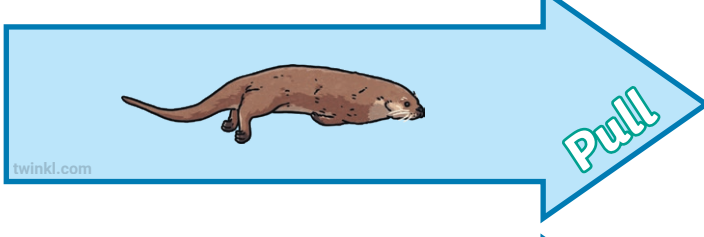
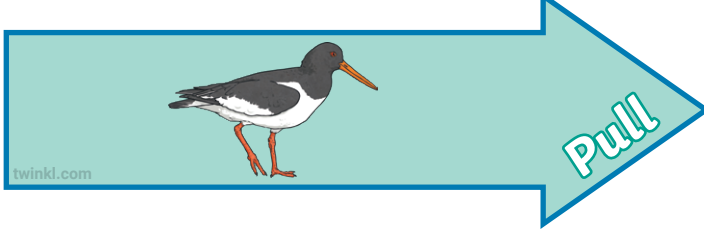
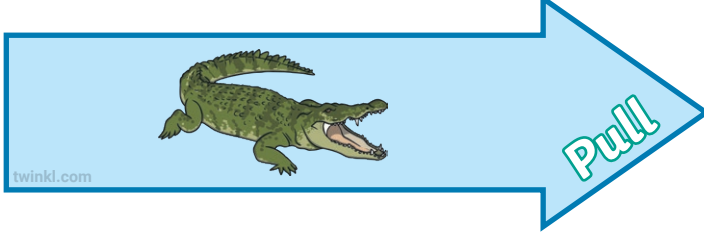
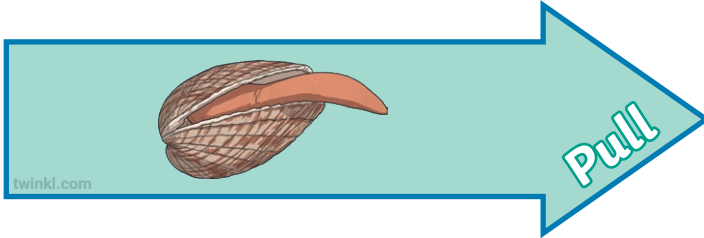
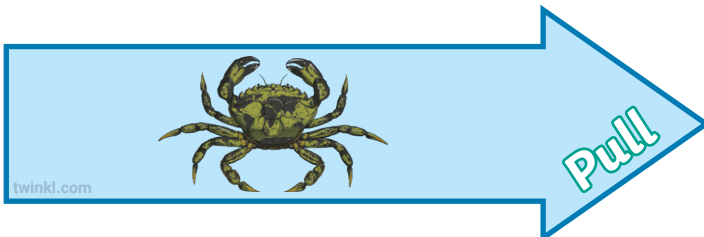


**Oyster Reef**



**Seagrass Meadow**



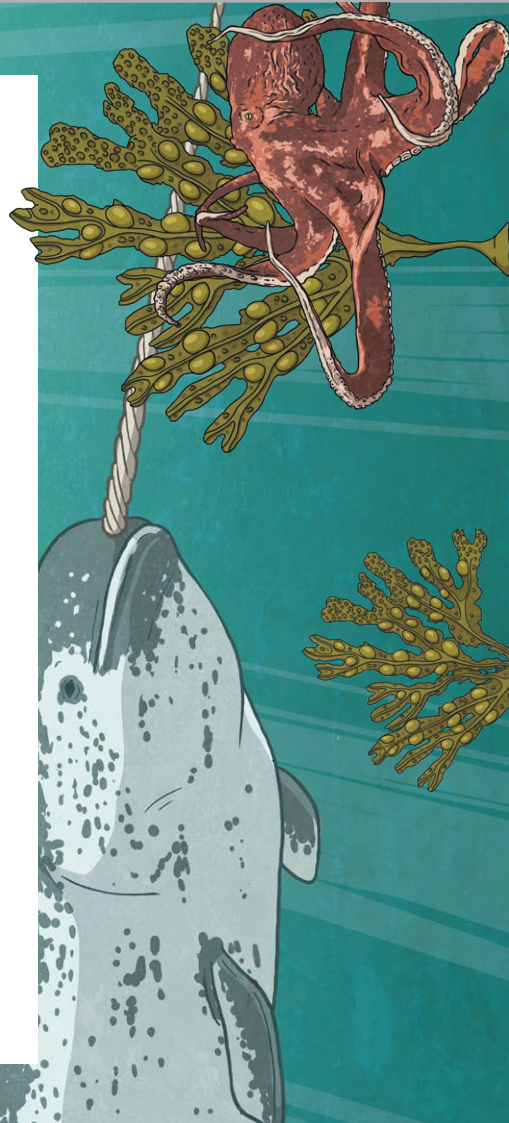


# Ocean Acrostic Poem



O  
C  
E  
A  
N

Blank writing lines for an acrostic poem.



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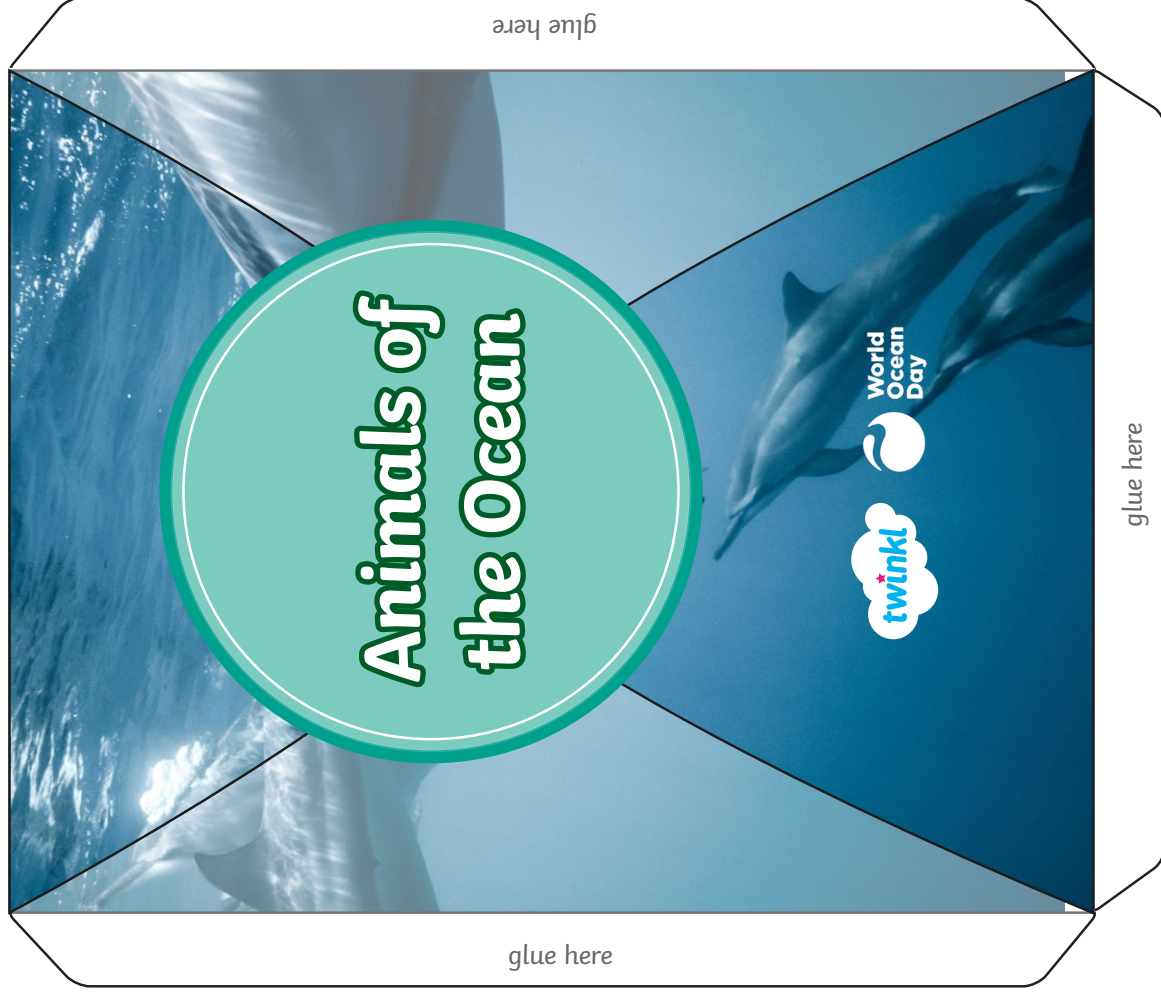
# Ocean Creatures



Approximately 80% of the ocean is unexplored but the parts we do know about are filled with an amazing diversity of plant and animal life.

Cut out the cards and stick the envelope into your lapbook.

Can you fill in the four blank cards with your own research? When your cards are complete, place them in your envelope.





**Habitat:** Oceans and coral reefs.

**Diet:** Small crabs, scallops, snails, fish, turtles and crustaceans such as shrimp. They are carnivores.

**Common octopus weight:** 7kg  
**Common octopus length:** 70cm

## octopus

**How it Survives:** By catching prey with its arms, biting it with its beak to poison and paralyse it, before sucking out the flesh.

**Amazing Fact:** Octopuses have three hearts and blue blood.

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**Habitat:** Oceans and some lakes.

**Diet:** Small fish, fish eggs, crustaceans and plankton. They are carnivores.

**Moon jellyfish weight:** 30kg  
**Moon jellyfish length:** 40cm

## jellyfish

**How it Survives:** Its prey gets caught in its tentacles and is stung with a paralyzing poison before it is eaten.

**Amazing Fact:** Jellyfish have been around for over 650 million years, making them older than dinosaurs!

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**Habitat:** Shallow, tropical waters in coral reefs.

**Diet:** Tiny plankton and crustaceans, such as shrimp. They are omnivores.

**Weight:** on average 200g  
**Length:** 2-35cm

## seahorse

**How it Survives:** A seahorse needs to constantly eat to survive. Adults can end up eating 30-50 times a day.

**Amazing Fact:** The male seahorse gives birth to their young. They are the only species to do this.

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**Habitat:** Oceans, coral reefs and tidal pools.

**Diet:** Clams, mussels, oysters, algae and seagrasses. They are omnivores.

**Weight:** 4kg  
**Length:** 15cm

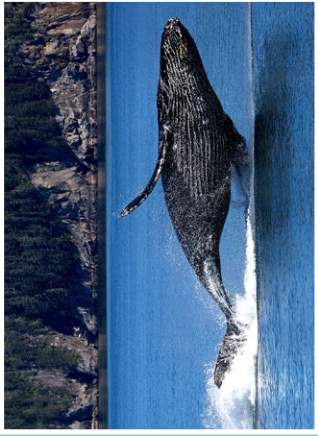
## starfish

**How it Survives:** They usually eat prey that are slower-moving than themselves.

**Amazing Fact:** Some varieties of starfish have a lot more than 5 arms. The sunflower sea-star has up to 40 arms!

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**Habitat:** Warmer waters of oceans. They come to the coasts in winter.

**Diet:** Shrimp, squids, crustaceans and krill. They are mostly carnivores.

**Weight:** 36,000kg  
**Length:** 14 metres

## humpback whale

**How it Survives:** Humpback whales only hunt and feed in summer and live off their fat reserves in winter.

**Amazing Fact:** The blue whale's call is the loudest sound made by any animal on Earth.

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**Habitat:** All oceans.

**Diet:** Fish, squid and crustaceans. They are carnivores.

**Weight:** 300kg  
**Length:** 3 metres

## dolphin

**How it Survives:** Herding their prey and trapping them is a technique used by pods of dolphins.

**Amazing Fact:** Dolphins sleep with one eye open so they can watch out for predators.

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**Habitat:** Most places in the ocean.

**Diet:** Fish, squid and even other sharks. They are carnivores.

**Lemon shark weight:** 90kg  
**Lemon shark length:** 3 metres

## shark

**How it Survives:** Sharks have an amazing sense of smell that helps them detect a single drop of blood in an Olympic-sized pool.

**Amazing Fact:** Sharks can also detect electric signals from its prey. This means it can mistake underwater cameras for food.

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**Habitat:** Seashores, caves, in sand or mud of oceans and on land.

**Diet:** Algae, molluscs, worms and bacteria. They are omnivores.

**Common (shore) crab weight:** 79g  
**Common (shore) crab shell length:** 7cm

## crab

**How it Survives:** Crabs may fight with each other in competition for a hiding hole or cave.

**Amazing Fact:** A crab's shell is actually its skeleton.

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**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Weight:  
Length:**

**How it Survives:**

**Amazing Fact:**

**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Weight:  
Length:**

**How it Survives:**

**Amazing Fact:**

**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

**Weight:  
Length:**

**How it Survives:**

**Amazing Fact:**

**Habitat:**

**Diet:**

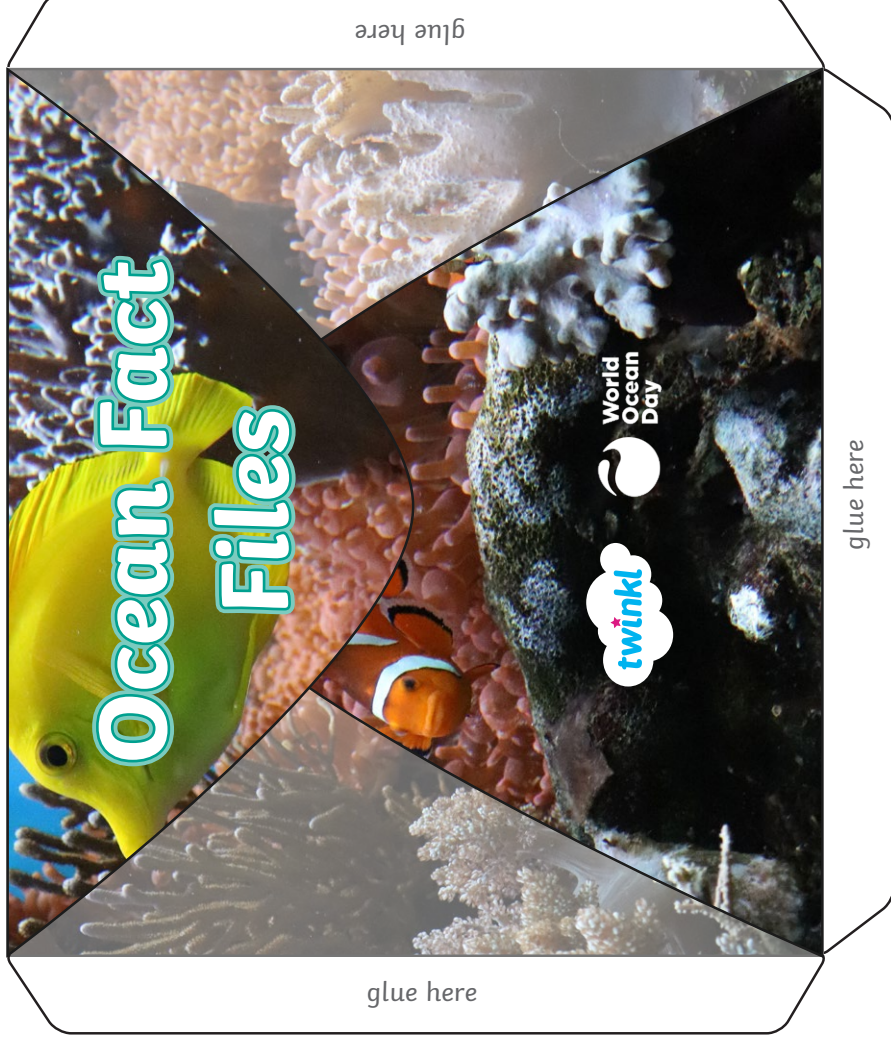
**Weight:  
Length:**

**How it Survives:**

**Amazing Fact:**

# Ocean Fact Files

Cut out the Ocean Fact Files and the Ocean Fact Files pocket. Stick the pocket into your lapbook and fold the Fact Files neatly inside the pocket.





# Pacific Ocean



## Fast Facts

**Maximum depth:** 11,034m

**Location of deepest point:**

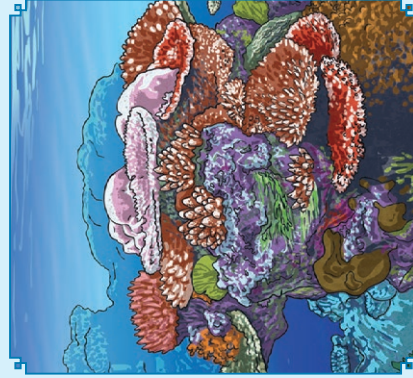
Challenger Deep in Mariana Trench

**Coverage:** more than 60 million square miles (30.5% of the Earth's surface)

**Coldest temperature:** -1°C

The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth and is home to over 2500 islands. This is more than all the islands in the other oceans combined.

The world's tallest mountain (excluding sea level) - Mauna Kea - can be found in the Pacific Ocean. It is 10km tall - 6km of this is under the sea.



## The Great Barrier Reef

The largest coral reef in the world (1429 miles in length) can be seen from the Moon. It is one of the world's most diverse ocean habitats and more than 1500 species of fish and 134 species of shark can be found there.

It is actually made up of about 3000 individual reefs and 1000 islands.

# Pacific Ocean

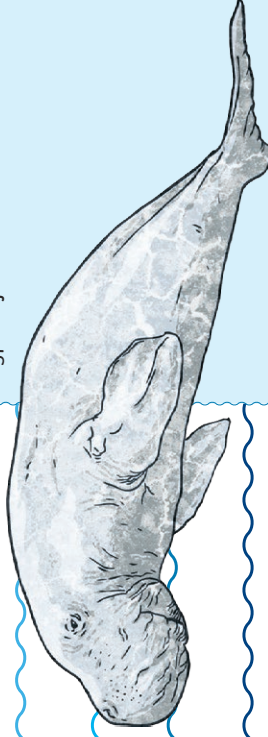
## The Ring of Fire

The Pacific Ocean is surrounded by a line of volcanoes known as the Ring of Fire. Most of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur in this region.

## Sealife

Dugongs, giant squid, sea slugs, elephant seals, manta rays, sea otters and killer whales are just some of the marine animals found in the Pacific Ocean.

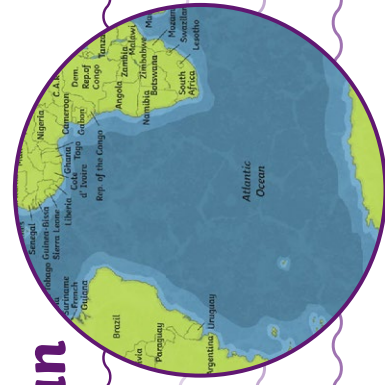
The Great Barrier Reef is home to over 30 vulnerable species, including the green turtle, saltwater crocodiles and an estimated 600 types of coral.



## Did You Know...?

- Pacific means 'peaceful sea' in Latin.
- Challenger Deep is located near the country of Guam. It is more than 10km deep and only three people have ever visited it!

# Atlantic Ocean



## Fast Facts

**Maximum depth:** 8605m

**Location of deepest point:**

Puerto Rico Trench

**Coverage:** 41 million square miles (20.8% of the Earth's Surface)

**Coldest temperature:** 1°C

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean in the world. Many of the world's largest rivers drain into it, including the Amazon, the Mississippi and the Congo.

It contains most of our planet's shallow seas but only has a few islands.

## Mid-Ocean Ridge

The mid-ocean ridge is the world's longest mountain range. This underwater mountain chain runs all the way from Iceland to Antarctica and is 40,300 miles long. Within this ridge is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. It separates the Atlantic Ocean into two basins: the North Atlantic Basin and the South Atlantic Basin. In some places it rises above sea level to form islands. Iceland sits on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

## Sealife

Great white sharks, blue-fin tuna, spinner dolphins, king penguins, seahorses and walrus are some of the marine animals that inhabit the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic halibut and the leatherback sea turtle are just two of its endangered species.



## Did You Know...?

- The largest island in the world - Greenland - is located in the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Atlantic Ocean gets its name from the giant Atlas from ancient Greek mythology.



# Indian Ocean

## Fast Facts

**Maximum depth:** 7258m

**Location of deepest point:** Java Trench

**Coverage:** 27 million square miles (14.4% of the Earth's surface)

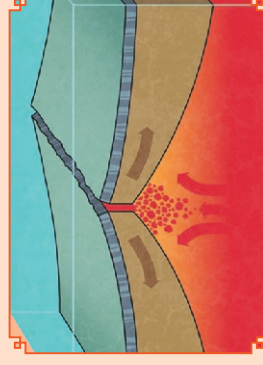
**Coldest temperature:** 1°C

The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world and is named after the country of India. It has few islands and not many shallow seas.

This ocean has the warmest surface temperatures out of all of the oceans. It is the youngest ocean in the world; its basin formed less than 80 million years ago.

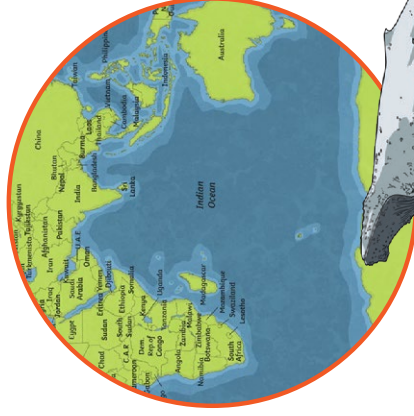
## The Java Trench

The Java Trench stretches for more than 2000 miles and is the second longest trench in the world. It is an active, volcanic zone.



## Sealife

The Indian Ocean has less marine life than many other oceans due to its low levels of plankton. It is home to many animals, such as reef sharks, giant grouper, shrimp and sea snakes. Many endangered animals are found in the Indian Ocean, including angelfish, giant clams and African penguins.



## Did You Know...?

- It is home to the largest breeding ground for humpback whales in the world.
- Over 40% of the world's offshore oil production happens in the Indian Ocean.





# Arctic Ocean



## Fast Facts

**Maximum depth:** 5551m

**Location of deepest point:** Molloy Hole

**Coverage:** 5.5 million square miles (2.8% of the Earth's surface)

**Coldest temperature:** -0.7°C

The smallest of the world's oceans is the Arctic Ocean, so-called because it surrounds the Arctic. It is a nearly landlocked ocean and has the shallowest waters with an average depth of 987m.

The Lomonosov Ridge divides the Arctic Ocean into two major basins and was discovered in 1948. Its width varies from 40-120 miles across.



## Sea Ice

The Arctic Ocean is often completely covered in sea ice. This was first thought to have been formed over 850,000 years ago. The amount of ice is decreasing each year due to global warming. Polar bears spend most of their life on sea ice. Polar bear numbers have fallen as sea ice has decreased.

# Arctic Ocean



## Sealife

Walrus, narwhals and fur seals are inhabitants of the Arctic Ocean. Ringed seals and bowhead whales are some of the endangered animals that live in the Arctic Ocean. Bowhead whales are second only in size to blue whales and can grow to over 60 feet long.



## Did You Know...?

- The trench in which Molloy Hole is located is unnamed.
- The centre of the Arctic Ocean is at the North Pole.



# Southern Ocean

## Fast Facts

**Maximum depth:** 7432m

**Location of deepest point:**  
South Sandwich Trench

**Coverage:** 8 million square miles  
(4% of the Earth's surface)

**Coldest temperature:** -2°C

The Southern Ocean is the second smallest ocean in the world. It is sometimes known as the Antarctic Ocean, as it surrounds Antarctica.



## South Sandwich Trench

The South Sandwich Trench spans both the Southern and Atlantic Oceans. Its deepest point, located in the Southern Ocean, is Factorian Deep.

## Sealife

Blue whales, emperor penguins, elephant seals, barracuda and giant squid all live in the Southern Ocean.

It is also home to the bird with the biggest wingspan in the world - the wandering albatross. Some species in this ocean have natural antifreeze in their blood to prevent it from freezing!

## Did You Know...?

- It is known to be the wildest and the coldest ocean in the world.
- One of the most important organisms in the Southern Ocean food chain is krill.



# Ocean Locations



Can you name the different oceans and find their locations?

Cut out the map and fold it like a fan along the dotted lines.

Cut out the ocean names, put glue on the tabs only, then stick them on the map so that the names of the oceans face down towards the map.

You can then test yourself on the names of the oceans and check your answers by lifting the flap to reveal the ocean's name.





Glue the back of  
the question mark  
to the back of the  
ocean name.

glue here

?

**Pacific  
Ocean**

glue here

?

**Arctic  
Ocean**

glue here

?

**Indian  
Ocean**

glue here

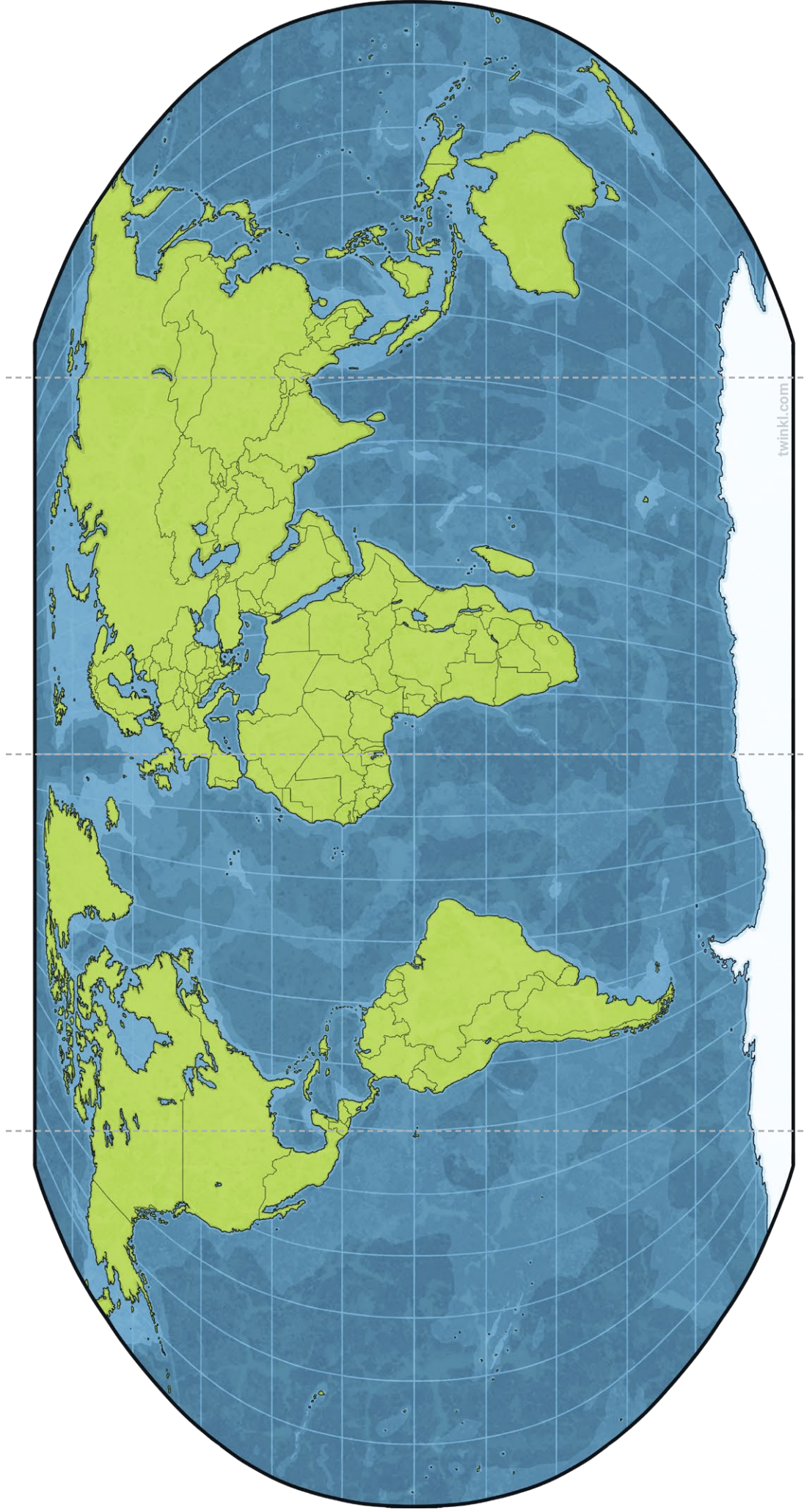
?

**Atlantic  
Ocean**

glue here

?

**Southern  
Ocean**



Cut out the starfish template and stick it in your lapbook. Only apply glue to the centre, leaving the starfish's legs free to be lifted. Go to [worldoceanday.org](http://worldoceanday.org) and read about their work. Write a fact about World Ocean Day on the back of each of the starfish's legs.

