



USING THE OCEAN'S RESOURCES SUSTAINABLY



Learning resources - Lesson plan



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LESSON PLAN: USING THE OCEAN'S RESOURCES SUSTAINABLY



Using the film “**My dad the fisherman**” as a starting point in Geography for learning about how people use, modify and change the ocean ecosystem to obtain food, learners will examine some of the ways in which fishers try to look after the oceans and what sustainability means for the future of our oceans. This lesson is suitable for learners aged 10+.

Learning objectives

- Learners use the film to examine how people use, modify and change the ocean ecosystem to obtain food
- Learners understand some of the key terms and concepts in sustainable fishing
- Learners work together to create infographics to demonstrate their understanding of aspects of ocean sustainability

You will need

- The film “My dad the fisherman” on screen
- **Key terms in sustainable oceans** worksheet printed for each learner (There are two versions to choose from; pick the one that suits your setting best.)
- Paper, pens and stationery for each group of learners

Key questions

- What do sustainable oceans mean to you?
- What are the economic, social and environmental factors that affect our oceans?
- How do people impact on the oceans?

Key terms

Fishery, quota, overfishing, bycatch, food web, sustainable fishing, maximum sustainable yield, quota, fish stocks

Starter (5 mins)

Show learners the term “sustainable oceans” and ask them to spend two minutes in small groups writing down as many words and phrases they can think of to do with that term. Ask them to focus on the **environmental, economic and social factors that affect our oceans, and how humans impact on the oceans**. They could write a list, draw a mind map, or write questions and answers.

Main activity (30-40 mins)

Distribute the **Key terms in sustainable oceans** worksheet (whichever version suits your setting) and ask learners to listen for and note down what they hear about some key terms as they watch the film “My dad the fisherman”. Alternatively, or for older learners, why not ask them to write down any terms they think are relevant to ocean sustainability in the film, along with ideas for definitions or explanations?

After watching, ask learners to share some definitions or explanations either with their neighbour or with the rest of the class.

They then work in small groups to choose one of the terms they have found out about, and create an infographic to show other learners what it means in the context of sustainable oceans. For an extra challenge, why not ask them to create an infographic without using any words?

Plenary (5 mins)

Learners share their infographic designs to the rest of the class, who try to identify what the infographic is telling them about sustainable oceans.



KEY TERMS IN SUSTAINABLE OCEANS

Can you match these terms with their definitions?

Fishery

Quota

Maximum sustainable yield

Overfishing

Bycatch

Food web

Sustainable fishing

Fish stocks

1. When a certain species of fish, are fished too much, they are unable to reproduce their numbers back to a healthy number and begin to decline.
2. This happens when fishing boats catch fish and animals that they don't really want or shouldn't take. It can also include young or undersized fish.
3. Each animal relies on the others to survive.
4. The amount of fish living in our oceans that could be caught by fishers.
5. Fishing in a responsible way, making sure that fish populations don't drop below levels where they cannot reproduce and grow faster than they are caught.
6. An area of the sea where fish are caught for commercial purposes.
7. A scientific calculation that shows fishers how much they can catch without overfishing.
8. Fishing for a certain number of fish per year.



KEY TERMS IN SUSTAINABLE OCEANS

Can you write down terms that match these definitions?

1. When a certain species of fish, are fished too much, they are unable to reproduce their numbers back to a healthy number and begin to decline.
2. This happens when fishing boats catch fish and animals that they don't really want or shouldn't take. It can also include young or undersized fish.
3. Each animal relies on the others to survive.
4. The amount of fish living in our oceans that could be caught by fishers.
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