

Marine Mapping Education Resource Kit
Activity 1 – Location, Location
Teachers Guide

Activity 1: Location, location Teachers Guide



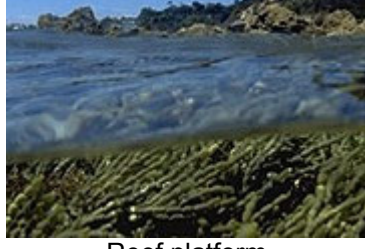

Part A: Finding Victoria's Marine National Parks

The map on page 3 shows the location and names of Victoria's Marine National Parks.

Part B: Navigating to Points of Interest in Point Addis Marine National Park

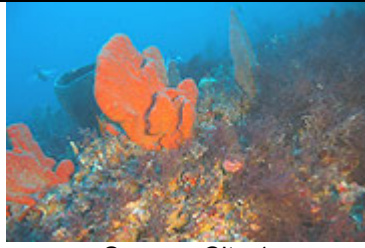
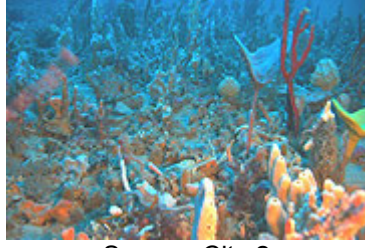



At each of the correct locations a code letter will be obtained. If the points are followed in the correct order the letters will form the word SEADRAGON - Victoria's marine emblem.

Table 2: Points of Interest with the Point Addis Marine National Park

Point of Interest	Coordinates	Description of Point of Interest	IMAGE	CODE
1. Holocene river bed	38°25'15" 144°12'42"	The Anglesea River once flowed through this area during periods of time when sea level was much lower than today.	 Old River	S
2. Ingoldsby reef	38°24'24" 144°13'36"	The Ingoldsby Reef is often visible in the middle of the Point Addis Marine National Park and is a good location for diving and snorkelling under calm conditions.	 Ingoldsby Reef	E
3. Addis rock platform	38°23'38" 144°15'25"	Where the reefs area exposed to the rise and fall of the tide large platforms covered in plants like Neptune's Necklace provide an important habitat for many species of molluscs and crustaceans.	 Reef platform	A
4. Rhodolith beds	38°25'45" 144°14'14"	Previously unknown in this area large beds of the unusual marine red algae rhodoliths are found in section of the Marine National Park. These slow growing pink plants roll around on the sea floor and grow very slowly.	 Rhodoliths	D

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5. Sponge City 1	38°26'36" 144°14'15"	Large sponges attach themselves to hard reefs and filter food from the water flowing around them. Many sponges are brightly coloured.	 Sponge City 1	R
6. Sponge City 2	38°25'15" 144°16'38"	In protected areas of reef many different species of sponges compete for space and water flow creating a complex sea floor habitat.	 Sponge City 2	A
7. Sandy plains	38°27'23" 144°13'38"	In offshore areas vast drifts of sand move slowly along the sea floor as large ripples. Because of the constant movement only animals that can live in the sand or above it are found.	 Sandy Plain	G
8. Kelp forest	38°24'30" 144°15'30"	A variety of species of brown algae form a forest canopy over the reefs creating shelter for smaller plants and animals including fish	 Kelp	O
9. Deep sands	38°25'40" 144°16'45"	In deeper sections sands are less disturbed and support unusual communities of sponges and other filter feeding animals	 Deep sand	N

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The location and names of Victoria's Marine National Parks.



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