

EUR-OCEANS educational programme

Sign up now!

www.eur-oceans.info/EN/education/index.php

or: eur-oceans@oceanopolis.com

►► Educational objectives

- To increase students awareness about the impact of climate change on marine ecosystems and resources.
- To bring students closer to the research community by introducing them to scientific methods and activities.
- To allow students to become familiar with the techniques used by oceanographers in the field.
- To stimulate exchange and communication between schools and classes across Europe.

We invite you to use the different information and resources available either in our educational kit or on our website.

professional team. In May/June 2008 the winner of each country will be invited to Brussels to present their film during an important press event!

► « Weather station »



This activity offers students a simple but fascinating experience: track weather variations throughout the year and share their measures with students from other European schools using our website!

This activity aims to make students aware of scientific research methods and of the importance of long-term data analysis through practical experiences. New questions will arise: Why does climate change? Why do certain regions have a milder or more variable climate than others? Does human activity have an impact on climate? Can we positively influence climate by changing our own daily behaviour? Etc...

Each class participating in this adventure will be able to make its own weather station following instructions provided in the 'Weather station kit' developed by EUR-OCEANS and also available on the website.

Using the instructions provided in the weather station kit, students from across Europe will build the same instruments: an anemometer, a rain gauge, a weather vane, a barometer and a wind rose.

►► Participate in our activities:

- « Film script competition »

Make a 4 to 6 minute film script on the topic of "The impact of climate change and human activities on marine ecosystems". This activity aims to show, especially to the scientific community, how climate change is understood by students.

Via the website, the EUR-OCEANS educational programme offers a range of resources that will help you better understand this topic. The European classes participating in this project are free to present a regional climate issue provided that it is in line with the general topic (for further details visit our website www.eur-oceans.info).

The EUR-OCEANS team from each country will select the best script at the national level. The winners will be able to produce their films with the support of a

Follow the scientific programmes

▶ « Elephant seal oceanographers »

This project aims to show how scientists study “the feeding behaviour of elephant seals in the Antarctic, how they react to oceanographic conditions and the impact of the environment on their fishing success”. The elephant seals from Kerguelen Islands, South Georgia and Macquarie Island have been tagged with Argos transmitters, an instrument that allows scientists to track the animal, but also to measure seawater pressure, temperature and salinity. Students will be able to use the data recorded by the transmitters, and view on maps to follow the elephant seals journeys.

▶ « King penguins from Crozet and Kerguelen Islands »

Scientists study the penguins’ movements, the links between their journeys and environmental conditions as well as the influence of climatic variations on their breeding success.

▶ « Argos buoys and floats »

Buoys

Research vessels have deployed several buoys in the ocean to monitor the circulation of water masses. These buoys record physico-chemical data such as: surface water temperature, salinity and pressure. Students participating in this project can follow the drifting buoys and discover the path of important oceanic currents.

Floats

Students will be able to monitor in real time the movements of different Argos floats deployed in the ocean. While drifting with the current the floats record data such as seawater temperature and salinity.

Unlike the buoys that can only stay on the surface, the floats can dive into the water column down to 1,000 or 2,000 meters. After several days drifting under the sea the floaters resurface and transmit the information collected by satellite, and then dive again for a new voyage under the sea.



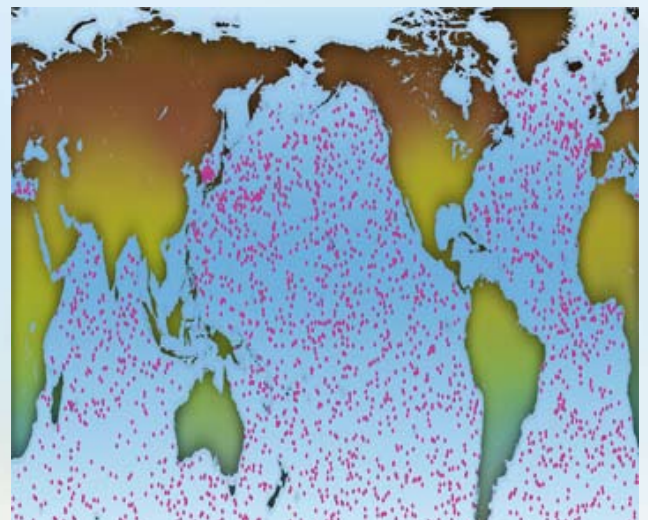
ELEPHANT SEAL WITH AN ARGOS TRANSMITTER ▲

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KING PENGUIN ▲

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ARGOS FLOATS AROUND THE WORLD OCEANS ▲