

Pre - Primary

on the move

GROUP LEADERS - THIS BOOKLET TURNS YOU INTO A TOUR GUIDE.
DON'T WORRY! EACH PAGE INCLUDES:

There are lots of different ways of moving.

As you explore AQWA today you'll discover 10 different ways that our creatures move including 4 different ways of swimming!

Group:



Kids names:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Teachers Mobile:

Times:

Meet for lunch:

Meet for bus:

STORY TO TELL

Facts to read to your group

DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

We have arms but what about all the sea creatures you are about to meet? Write what your group decides in this box

CURIOSITY CORNER

There is space on every page for you to write anything that your group was curious about; something that they discovered and shared; or comments that they make.

MOVE

A fun way to get to your next exhibit

DIRECTIONS

How to get to your next key exhibit.

ON THE WAY

Something to do or look out for along the way



THE AQUARIUM OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SEA FOR YOURSELF



1. Synchronised swimming

SCHOOLING FISH - MARINA BAY EXHIBIT AREA

STORY TO TELL

To swim fish use their tail to push through the water and their side fins to steer.

The fins under and on top of their body keep them straight.

A group of fish swimming together is called a school.

Fish in a school are normally all the same size.

The movements of one fish are perfectly matched by all the other fish. This is called: synchronised.

Swimming together can help fish:

1. save energy
2. find food, and
3. escape predators

CURIOSITY CORNER



DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

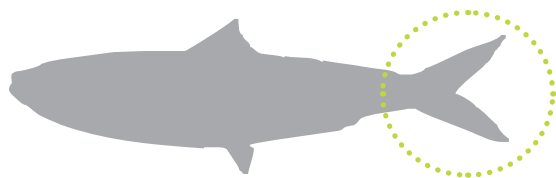
A fish has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

One foot in front of the other - When you get to the top of the stairs pretend that pirates are making you walk the plank! Can you step on just one?

ON EXHIBIT:



Scaly Mackerel

THIS IS CALLED A FORKED TAIL. FISH WITH THIS SHAPED TAIL ARE FAST SWIMMERS.

DIRECTIONS

From the marina bay amphitheatre make your way up the stairs and follow the decking to our turtle pool.

ON THE WAY

Stop off at the coral reef. Can you notice anything different about these fish?



2. Paddle & Dive

RESCUE TURTLES - TURTLE POOL EXHIBIT AREA

STORY TO TELL

Turtles use their flippers to paddle through the water. Baby turtles can swim across entire oceans. They explore for years then when it is time to have their babies they swim home.

Some turtles can dive so deep that there is no light - this is called the midnight zone.

Before diving turtles calm their bodies so that they don't waste energy.

Turtles are reptiles like crocodiles, snakes and lizards. They have scales, get oxygen from air and lay eggs.

**OBSERVE - WATCH OUR
TURTLES SWIM / FEED**

**LISTEN - TURTLE POOL
TALK AND FEED 10.30AM**

**TOUCH - OUR OCEAN
GUIDE MAY HAVE TURTLE
TAGGING EQUIPMENT TO
SHOW GROUPS**

The BIG map

If sick or injured turtles wash ashore AQWA cares for them here at our Turtle Pool.

When they are all better the turtles are released back into the ocean.

They carry a tag that tells us where they. This technology helps scientists learn more about where turtles like to live.

CURIOSITY CORNER

DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

A turtle has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Pretend your arms are flippers! Move them down and count to 3 then move them again as you make your way over to the touch pool.

DIRECTIONS

The touch pool is next to the turtle pool.



3. Walk

STARFISH - TOUCH POOL EXHIBIT AREA

STORY TO TELL

Most starfish have 5 arms but some have 11 or 27!

Starfish can regrow their arms

Starfish don't have bones but they do have round bumps. They belong to a group of animals known as the 'spiky skin gang'.

Under their arms starfish have hundreds and hundreds of tiny feet. The feet can be round to help stick to rocks or pointy like shovels to help them dig through the sand.

To move starfish push water in and out of their feet.



**LISTEN - TOUCH POOL
TALK AND FEED 10.45 AM**

**TOUCH - CHILDREN
ARE INVITED TO GENTLY
TOUCH ALL OUR SEA
CREATURES. PLEASE
KEEP THEM UNDERWATER**

STARFISH FEET

**CAN YOU FIND
ANOTHER ANIMAL
WITH FEET LIKE
THESE?**

CURIOSITY CORNER

DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

A starfish has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Pretend you are stuck together! Hold hands in a long line and don't let go! You are going all the way to the start of our indoor exhibits.

DIRECTIONS

Make your way to the start of our indoor exhibits!

1. Enter AQWA's indoor area via the cafe,
2. Turn right before the gift shop,
3. Walk straight ahead and then follow the path as it curves around to the left.
4. Go down the stairs and into our Great Southern



Staying still?

Need a toilet break?

This is the perfect time to check with your group and make a pit stop.

DIRECTIONS

Toilets are located to the left of our main staircase.

WHILE YOU WAIT

Have a look at our small aquaria - these are a snap shot of areas along our coast.

The very first aquarium is home to our upside down jellyfish!

STORY TO TELL - UPSIDE DOWN JELLYFISH

Upside down jellyfish do a headstand all day!

This is the perfect position for catching food, as their mouth is underneath so by going upside down they just stay there with mouths open and food falls into their mouth.

Other jellyfish are round but these have a flat 'head' to make headstands easier.

They can flip over and swim but this is rare.



4. Slow swimming

SEADRAGONS - GREAT SOUTHERN

STORY TO TELL

Seadragons are fish – they just have a very fancy disguise and a few special features.

Seadragons don't use their tail for swimming – the daddies use it as a pram for carrying eggs!

Seadragons wave the fins along their back and on their cheeks to slowly move.

Seadragons can't swim away from predators but they look and act so much like seaweed that predators can't find them in the first place.

Being just like seaweed helps seadragons sneak up on their food. To eat they slurp up their food with a long straw-like mouth.

CURIOSITY CORNER



DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

An seadragon has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Seadragons can move each eye separately – can you?

CAN YOU FIND 3 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A WEEDY AND A LEAFY SEADRAGON ?



Weedy Seadragon

DIRECTIONS

Continue down the stairs then enter our underwater tunnel!



Time to investigate

UNDERWATER TUNNEL

OBSERVATIONS - STINGRAYS

Can you discover the two different ways that stingrays can swim?

OBSERVATIONS - SHARKS

Do sharks have to keep swimming?

CURIOSITY CORNER

DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

A shark has:

A stingray has:

DIRECTIONS

Make your way back up all the stairs, then turn left at the top.

The octopus is the first exhibit in our Perth Coast.

ON THE WAY

Can you find a fish that looks like a pineapple?



5. Jet propulsion

OCTOPUS - PERTH COAST

STORY TO TELL

An octopus has 8 arms and 9 brains; 3 hearts, 2 eyes and 1 siphon.

The siphon is tube that an octopus quickly squirts water out of to burst through the water. (It's like when you let go of a balloon and it zooms across the room)

Mostly octopuses hide in caves.

An octopus doesn't have any bones in its body so it can stretch itself through tiny holes into secret areas behind.

An octopus has sticky suckers on its arms - these are used for holding on to things and for tasting!

**WHEN AN OCTOPUS USES
JET PROPULSION IT ZOOMS
AWAY BACKWARDS!**

DIRECTIONS

Move along to your next exhibit on the left; Crayfish

CURIOSITY CORNER



DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

An octopus has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Can you tap your head, rub your tummy and hop all at the same time?

An octopus can do 8 things all at once!



6. March

CRAYFISH - PERTH COAST

STORY TO TELL

When crayfish get too big for their hard outer shell, they break free and grow a new one. This is called moulting.

If they have lost a leg or broken an antennae it regrows while they moult.

Crayfish can live for over 20 years and it is thought that they never stop growing!

Crayfish don't have a big claw like a lobster does.

Crayfish have 10 pairs of 'legs'. Some are used for walking, some for swimming, some for eating and some for tasting!

They smell with their small antennae and use their big spikey antennae for feeling around, defending themselves and to "talk".

In late spring young adults, migrate on mass to into deeper water. Treking only at night they march in a set formation hundreds of kilometres west into water up to 100m deep.

CURIOSITY CORNER



DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

A crayfish has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Can you march in a long line just like a crayfish?

CAN YOU SEE SOME OF OUR
CRAYFISH HANGING UPSIDE
DOWN IN THE CAVE?

DIRECTIONS

Continue on to our next
exhibit - Moon Jellyfish

7. Float

JELLYFISH - PERTH COAST

STORY TO TELL

Jellyfish float in currents and so does their food! This makes catching dinner much easier, it is swept into their tentacles and then passed into the jellyfishes mouth.

Moon jellyfish have 4 stomachs!! Can you see them?

Jellyfish have no brain, eyes, heart, blood or lungs but they do have a long muscle that goes all the way around their body.

This squeezes and then relaxes to move a jellyfish up and down in the water.

CURIOSITY CORNER



DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

A jellyfish has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Can you wobble like jelly?

DIRECTIONS

Continue through the Perth Coast until you see our 'Oceans Nursery' exhibit.

On the way you will go past our: Beneath the Surf, Spotted Jellyfish, Southward Bound and Reefs of Rottnest exhibits.

ON THE WAY

How does this jellyfish get an energy boost?





8. Hover

CUTTLEFISH - PERTH COAST

STORY TO TELL

Baby cuttlefish hatch out of eggs.

When they are little they live amongst the seaweed and seagrass where there are lots of places to hide.

A cuttlefish's skin is electric! It can change colour just like your TV.

Cuttlefish change colour to hide or to send messages.

Cuttlefish are experts at hovering (swimming on the spot). They have 2 things that help them do this:

1. Long fins along their body which move in a wave.
2. A shell on the inside called a cuttlebone. This shell is full of tiny holes and helps them to float at a set depth. If they want to go up they put more air into the holes. If they want to go down they put more water in, as water is heavier than air.

OBSERVE

How many baby cuttlefish can you find?

What colours are they?

CURIOSITY CORNER



DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

A cuttlefish has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Can you copy a cuttlefish's wave like motion with your hands?

DIRECTIONS

Continue straight ahead, our crocodiles are behind the central coral reef.



9. Jump and Leap

CROCODILE - FAR NORTH EXHIBIT AREA

STORY TO TELL

The saltwater crocodile is the world's largest reptile.
It's tail is half as long as its body.
A crocodile can walk, climb, swim, jump and leap.
It leaps to surprise and capture food on a river bank.
To leap a crocodile has sturdy legs that are like a spring, pushing it forward.
To jump straight up and out of deep water a crocodile moves its tail from side to side, with great power.

DO BABY CROCODILES LOOK LIKE THE GROWN UPS?

OBSERVE

Watch our baby crocodiles for a few minutes.
What movements do you see?

DIRECTIONS

Explore the rest of the Far North then make your way through the giant blue ring octopus image and into our DANGERzone.

CURIOSITY CORNER

DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

A crocodile has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Can you use your feet to measure the size of our crocodile model?



10. Swimming

SEA SNAKE - DANGERZONE EXHIBIT AREA

STORY TO TELL

Sea snakes swim with more of a wiggle.

They squeeze the muscles on one side of their body and then the other.

To help them move easily through the water sea snakes have;

- small, narrow scales,
- a long thin body shaped like the keel of a boat,
- a flattened, paddle-like tail.

Sea snakes can hold their breath for up to two hours.

They have a lung so big it is nearly as long as their whole body!

CURIOSITY CORNER



DO YOU HAVE ARMS?

A sea snake has:

It uses them to:

MOVE

Can you move your hips to one side and then move them to the other - This wiggle is alike a sea snake swimming.

YAY!

Mission Complete! Great work team!

What was the favourite thing you discovered today?

