

# WALK THE WORLD CHALLENGE

Inspired by World Thinking Day 2023



We all want to protect a peaceful planet. You can do this, by joining with Miku and your sister Guides throughout the Movement to collectively walk around the world and share stories like Miku's along the way.



## LEARNING MORE ABOUT THE GREAT BARRIER REEF Leaders information

This activity is designed for Girl Guides aged 10 years and over, but it can be adapted to suit different ages and locations across Australia.

As you walk along your chosen path, you can:

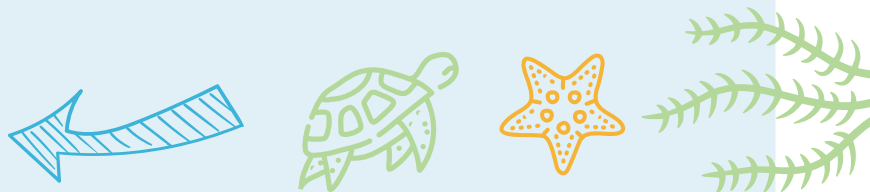
- Unlock facts about the Great Barrier Reef in Australia by visiting the Treasure Chest or several *Treasure Chests* placed at points along your path or around your meeting place.
- Think about how you can help to protect this amazing ecosystem for it to be balanced and thrive into the future.
- *Treasure Chest/s* contains a variety of challenges in different areas of interest for you to unlock and gain tokens.
- Tokens can be used as another way to gain sponsorship money for WAGGGS World Thinking Day Fund along with how far you walk.

*Before starting your walk undertake the General Facts Quiz*

During your walk you can visit a *Treasure Chest*. Choose an area of interest for your next challenge.

### Challenge areas:

1. Corals
2. Marine Life - Fish, birds and animals
3. Human interaction
4. Threats



If you complete the challenges in all areas of interest 1-4, you will double your number of tokens gained. You can work as a Patrol or small team of 2-3 Guides depending on the size of your Unit.

Each area of interest starts with a quiz which can be set up on Kahoot or similar platforms ahead of time for your team to log into and complete. There will be add on challenges worth extra tokens. Some will require you to brainstorm with your friends for possible ways you can help.

# Areas of interest



## GENERAL - KAHOOT QUIZ

1 token for each correct answer

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest Coral Reef system in the world spanning over 2300 km from the Torres Strait in the north, down the Queensland coast to Bundaberg in the south. The present living reef is between 6000 to 8000 years old. It is one of the richest and most complex ecosystems in the world. The ecosystem is a fragile balance, with a food chain that has multiple levels in which every part is reliant on everything else.

**1. It is the size of 70 million football fields.**

a. True or False (True)

**2. The Great Barrier Reef is comprised of approximately how many individual reefs and islands?**

- a. 1000
- b. 2000
- c. 3000\*
- d. 4000



**3. The Great Barrier Reef is home to approximately how many species of fish?**

- a. 375
- b. 550
- c. 1130
- d. 1625 \*

**4. About 25 % of the world's fish species can be found in and around the Great Barrier Reef?**

a. True or False (False 8%)

**5. The Great Barrier Reef can be seen by astronauts from space.**

a. True or False (True)



## CORALS

1 Token for each correct answer

Coral forms the backbone of the Great Barrier Reef. Coral reefs grow on hard surfaces, they have built up over thousands of years and are a living species. Corals are generally divided into two main groups 'soft' and 'hard' corals.

**1. The Great Barrier Reef is comprised of approximately how many species of coral?**

- a. 400
- b. 450
- c. 500
- d. 600 \*

**2. Which is a major threat to coral on the Great Barrier Reef?**

- a. Crown of Thorn starfish
- b. Coral bleaching, Cyclones, Climate change
- c. Pollution
- d. All of the above \*

**3. More than 200 tonnes of live corals are harvested from the Great Barrier Reef each year and largely exported to meet the growing demand for aquarium specimens around the world.**

a. True or False (True)

**4. Corals are animals. Corals reproduce by releasing eggs and sperm into the ocean called spawning. This mass events happens –**

- a. 3 days after each full moon
- b. On the Equinox (March and Sept)
- c. 2-6 days after November full moon \*
- d. Only when the water is the right temperature.

**5. Coral and algae depend on each other for survival, when stressed the algae leaves the coral and the coral is left bleached (white not coloured). What causes coral bleaching?**

- a. Increased ocean temperature
- b. Run off and pollution.
- c. Overexposure to sunlight and extreme low tides
- d. All of the above \*

**Extra Challenge:** As a Patrol how, you can help and raise awareness to protect this amazing ecosystem for it to be balanced and thrive into the future. For each idea gain an extra token.

## MARINE LIFE

### Fish, birds and marine animals

1 Token for each correct answer



The warm waters of the Great Barrier Reef hold an abundance of food and are the perfect feeding grounds for marine animals, fish and birdlife.

1. Whales were frequently hunted in the 1940s – 1960s which significantly depleted the population to a low of approx.200. As a result of environmental groups advocating to stop killing whales around the world, the populations are increasing – in 2016 there was an estimate of how many whales?

- a. 13,000
- b. 26,000 \*
- c. 39,000
- d. 52,000



2. The reef is a diver's and snorkeller's paradise. The reef is home to fish from the tiny Stout infant fish (7mm) through to the biggest whale sharks (12m). Some of main families of fish on the Reef include –

- a. Angelfish and Gobies
- b. Groupers and Cod
- c. Parrotfish
- d. All of the above \*

3. Birdlife is abundant on the reef, with many species breeding on the islands along the reef. How many species of birds are found in the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem?

- a. 69
- b. 106
- c. 175 \*
- d. 215



4. Six of the seven marine turtle species are found on the reef, which variety isn't?

- a. Loggerhead
- b. Kemps Ridley \*
- c. Hawksbill
- d. Green

5. Sea grass is the only flowering plant that lives underwater. Fifteen species of sea grass life around the Great Barrier Reef covering 4.5 million hectares, the largest sea grass ecosystem on the planet, providing food shelter and nurseries of marine life. Approximately how much sea grass does an adult dugong eat each day.

- a. 5 kgs
- b. 10 kgs
- c. 25 kgs
- d. 30 kgs \*

**Extra Challenge:** Some of the deadliest animals in the ocean live in the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem including Box Jellyfish, the Blue Ringed Octopus, and Stone Fish. To gain an extra 6 tokens (2 tokens for each creature) – find out the first aid needed if someone close by was stung by one of the above.

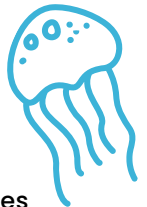
## HUMAN INTERACTION

1 Token for each correct answer

The Great Barrier Reef is protected by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Authority. Around the globe, we must explore methods of stewardship and consideration of both the natural world and our fellow human beings. Indigenous peoples have cared for reef species for thousands of years.

1. In terms of the Australian economy, how much revenue does fishing and eco-tourism on the Great Barrier Reef generates each year.

- a. Half a billion dollars
- b. Six billion dollars \*
- c. Fifteen billion dollars
- d. Forty-three billion dollars

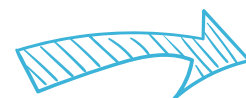


2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have been linked with the Reef for 60,000 years. Prior to sea level rise and the reef forming over 7000 years ago, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples lived on what is now the seafloor. There are approximately 70 Traditional owner groups who are an important part of the management of the Great Barrier Reef. Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people undertake traditional use of marine resources to –

- a. Educate younger generations about traditional and cultural rules on sea country.
- b. Practice their living maritime culture.
- c. Provide traditional food for families.
- d. All of the above \*

3. Australia has one of the greatest uptakes of solar panels in the world. In 2018, 1.32 million households (14%) had solar panels. In 2022 with over 3.2 million Australian households (32.3%) had solar panels. This is one-way Australians can help reduce CO2. Other ways you can help include –

- a. Stop buying water and other drinks in plastic bottles.
- b. Walk and cycle where possible.
- c. Turn off lights when you leave a room.
- d. All of the above \*



4. Many Universities, Marine and Reef Research Institutes are studying the biodiversity of the Reef and its interaction with people. Researchers monitor how the reef is reacting to climate change, industry, agriculture, tourism, fishing as well as identify new species that live along the reef and come up with useful solutions. They

- Integrate indigenous knowledge.
- Use world class research facilities, put science into action.
- Large scale long-term monitoring, to understand what is happening.
- All of the above \*

5. Tourism is a very important part of the reef eco-system. It needs to be sustainable and low impact. Which of the following should you not do when visiting the Great Barrier Reef

- Swim and snorkel over the coral
- Anchor boat on sandy bottom
- Collect corals \*
- Report dead, sick or injured wildlife

**Extra Challenge:** Human interaction is not all detrimental to the reef and can do a lot of good to help the long-term survival of the Great Barrier Reef. Using craft or electronic materials available create an artwork to show how you would like to see the reef in the future. (Extra 10 tokens)

## THREATS

1 Token for each correct answer

If coral reefs disappeared, essential food, shelter and spawning grounds for fish and other marine organisms would cease to exist, and biodiversity would suffer. Marine food-webs would be altered, and the ecosystem would be changed forever. The influence of man is one of the major threats to the future of the reef.

1. Sea – turtles are endangered species, three of the seven species are critically endangered from loss of habitat, illegal trade, accidental capture in fishing nets and climate change – as the heat of the sand increases where the eggs are laid, many more females hatch than males. How can you help?

- Purchase sustainable seafood.
- Think twice before buying Coral or Tortoise shell jewellery or souvenirs.
- Support sea turtle eco-tourism
- All of the above \*



2. Sea Grasses are vital for the health of the Great Barrier reef eco-system. They play an important role in absorbing carbon-dioxide from the atmosphere. There are many threats to the Sea grass meadow, which isn't a threat -

- Lots of light \*
- Coastal erosion and flooding
- Increased water temperature
- Storms which reduce the water clarity



3. Fishing is important for commercial, recreational and indigenous groups. However, it needs good management to be sustainable and not threaten already endangered species including dugongs, in-shore dolphins and turtles living on the Reef. How does fishing threaten the reef?

- Overfishing and illegal fishing
- Anchors damaging the Coral and sea grass beds.
- Nets catching other marine life.
- All of the above \*

4. The greatest cause of Marine Pollution along the reef is coastal run-off.

- True \*
- False



5. Coral bleaching events have happened many times over history, in recent years they are far more common, happening in 1998, 2002, 2016, 2017, 2020 and 2022. In 2022, 91% of the reef was affected to some extent.

- True \*
- False

**Extra Challenge:** Think of ways you can reduce the use of plastics on your life and home and bring an awareness to others? (1 token for each idea)

## REFLECTION



Ask Guides to reflect on their journey:

- What have they learnt about the Great Barrier Reef?
- Did they enjoy walking and learning?
- How far have they walked?
- Have they enjoyed the activity?
- Would they change parts of the quiz or walk?

## WORLD THINKING DAY FUNDS

If the Unit or Patrol have raised any funds, please contact your State office to deposit the funds for the World Thinking Day Fund appeal.

Guides can fundraise throughout the year towards this fund.