





#### WEALTH FROM THE WATERS

Economics is the meeting of people's needs through buying and selling.

THE OCEAN IS NOW USED MORE THAN EVER BEFORE FOR FISHING AND TRANSPORT. IT PLAYS A CRUCIAL PART IN THE WORLD'S ECONOMY. WE DEFINE OCEAN'S ECONOMY AS ALL THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF OCEAN-BASED INDUSTRIES PLUS THE GOODS AND SERVICES WE GET FROM THE SEA.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS A LONG COASTLINE OF MORE THEN **3000 KILOMETRES** AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO USE THE OCEAN FOR TRANSPORTING GOODS, FISHING AND TOURISM TO BUILD OUR ECONOMY.



Knowledge is Neah!

#### LET'S EGGS-PERIMENT: ALL ABOUT OCEAN ACIDIFICATION





### YOU WILL NEED:

- · TWO JARS
- WATER
- VINEGAR
- EGGSHELLS
- PEN AND PAPER

- GENTLY
  WASH THE
  EGGSHELLS.
  PLACE A
  COUPLE OF
  SHELLS IN
  EACH JAR.

FILL ONE JAR WITH WATER ONLY. FILL THE OTHER JAR HALFWAY WITH WATER, AND THEN ADD THE REST OF THE VINEGAR. LABEL THE JARS CLEARLY.



LOOK
AT THE
EGGSHELLS.
DO YOU
SEE TINY
BUBBLES
FORMING
IN THE
JAR WITH
VINEGAR?



LEAVE
THE JARS
OVERNIGHT.
REMOVE
EGGSHELLS
AND
COMPARE.

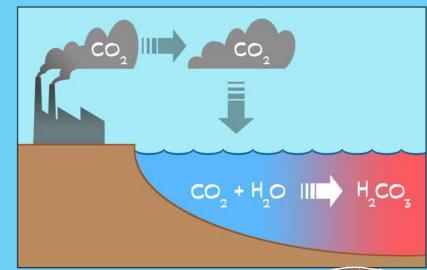


WHAT TO EGG-SPECT? THE EGGSHELLS KEPT IN VINEGAR WATER ARE SOFT.

#### OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

Eggshells, just like the shells of some marine creatures, contain calcium. Vinegar is an acid that reacts with the calcium in the shells to release carbon dioxide (remember the bubbles you saw?). This reaction breaks down the hard part of the shell, leaving only the soft lining.

Ocean acidification happens when high amounts of carbon dioxide from pollution in the air dissolve in seawater, making the ocean more acidic. This is bad news for sea creatures with calcium-rich shells. The change in acidity also affects many of the chemical reactions in the ocean that keep our planet healthy.







#### MARINE SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABILITY



*Above:* Dr Ross-Lynne Gibb samples water in the Swartkops estuary in the Eastern Cape.

*Right:* Dr Ross-Lynne Gibb looking at microalgae under the microscope

When pollution from farms and sewage end up in the ocean, it causes microscopic algae to grow faster than normal. This causes harmful algal blooms also known as red tide.

Red tide forms toxins that can kill fish, make shellfish poisonous to eat and turn the water red.

Researchers at the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIAB), study the causes of harmful algal blooms to better protect the ocean and the people who depend on it.



### CAREERS: LEARNING ABOUT LIFE IN THE WATER



Above: Dr Ross-Lynne Gibb

Ross-Lynne Gibb studied plant and animal sciences at university. There she discovered her passion for tiny microscopic plants called microalgae or phytoplankton. Today, Dr Gibb is a phytoplankton ecologist based at the Nelson Mandela University Ocean Science Campus. Her research looks at how fast-growing algae can disrupt entire ecosystems.

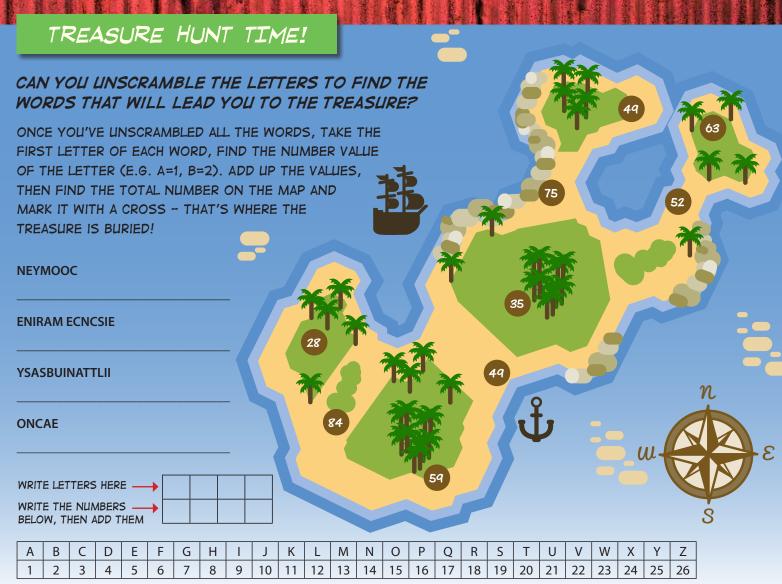
# CURRICULUM LINKS

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## • Natural Science SP Gr 7-9;

- Atmosphere, greenhouse effect, acids bases and neutrals.
- Natural Sciences and Technology IP Gr 4-6: Surface of Earth
- Life Sciences FET Gr 10-12: Human impact on the environment algal blooms
- Economic and Management Science SP Gr 7-9: The economy





Answers: Economy; Marine Science; Sustainability; Ocean; 52

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