

Testimonials:

Aquatic fieldwork is a great subject to begin to understand the chemistry and biology behind marine and freshwater ecosystems and the organism within them! We go on field trips to test water samples and look for different types of organisms at beaches and estuaries. It is super fun if you are interested in marine biology and gives you a head start on some of the concepts in core science and biology 1&2.

Hannah PARKIN 2019

Aquatic fieldwork is a very fun, hands-on experience which is the perfect subject if you love learning about water environments. One of my favourite parts was the excursion to Monash Uni's FishCore, where we saw sharks, axolotls and zebrafish and learned how these animals can help develop regenerative medicine! Aquatic fieldwork incorporates lots of different science concepts, as well as practical lab skills which have helped me a lot in my vce subjects.

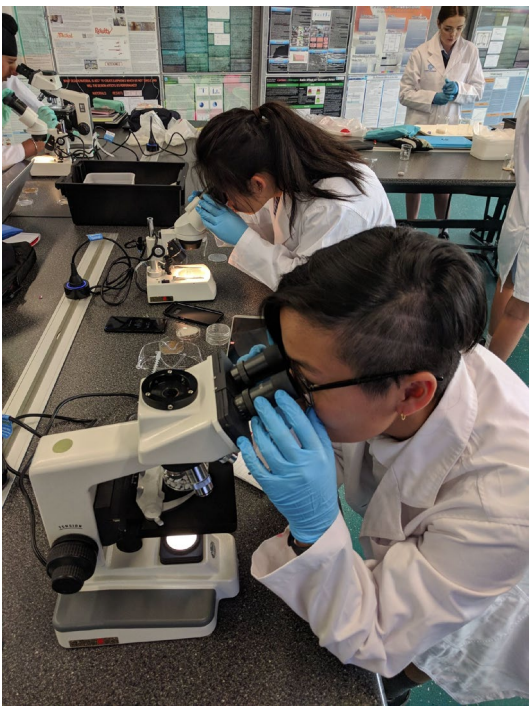
Amandhi SIRINAYAKA PATHIRANAGE 2019

Aquatic fieldwork science was one of my favourite subjects this year! Not only were the experiments and dissections fun, but the content we were taught was interesting and engaging to learn about. My favourite part of the course was the squid dissection because it was fun doing hands-on work and learning at the same time. This subject was also easy to make friends because there was a lot of group work and hands-on learning tasks.

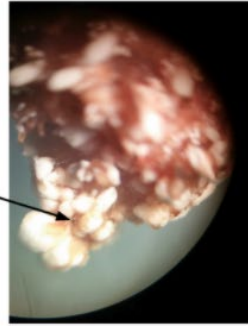
Millie JENSEN 2020

During the aquatic science elective, we had the privilege to learn heaps about aquatic ecosystems, dolphins and many aspects of marine biology. One of my favourite features of aquatic science was that we were able to get hands on experience with our fieldwork trip to many different locations near St Kilda. If you are interested in marine biology or just have a passion for aquatic ecosystems, aquatic science is the elective for you!

Stephanie LEE 2019



Eyespot
Sea stars use microscopic eyespots to see. Eyespots are very similar to eyes, as they can detect light but they are not as sharp as the human eye. An eyespot is located on the very tip of each of the five arms.



Mouth
Sea stars use their mouth to eat like humans. The mouth is located in the center of the sea star. A short digestive tract runs from the mouth to the stomach located above it and then to the anus.



Tube Feet
Sea stars use Tube feet to sense their surroundings, respond to touch and to move through the process of their water vascular system. Sea stars also use the tube feet as a suction to attach themselves to objects.



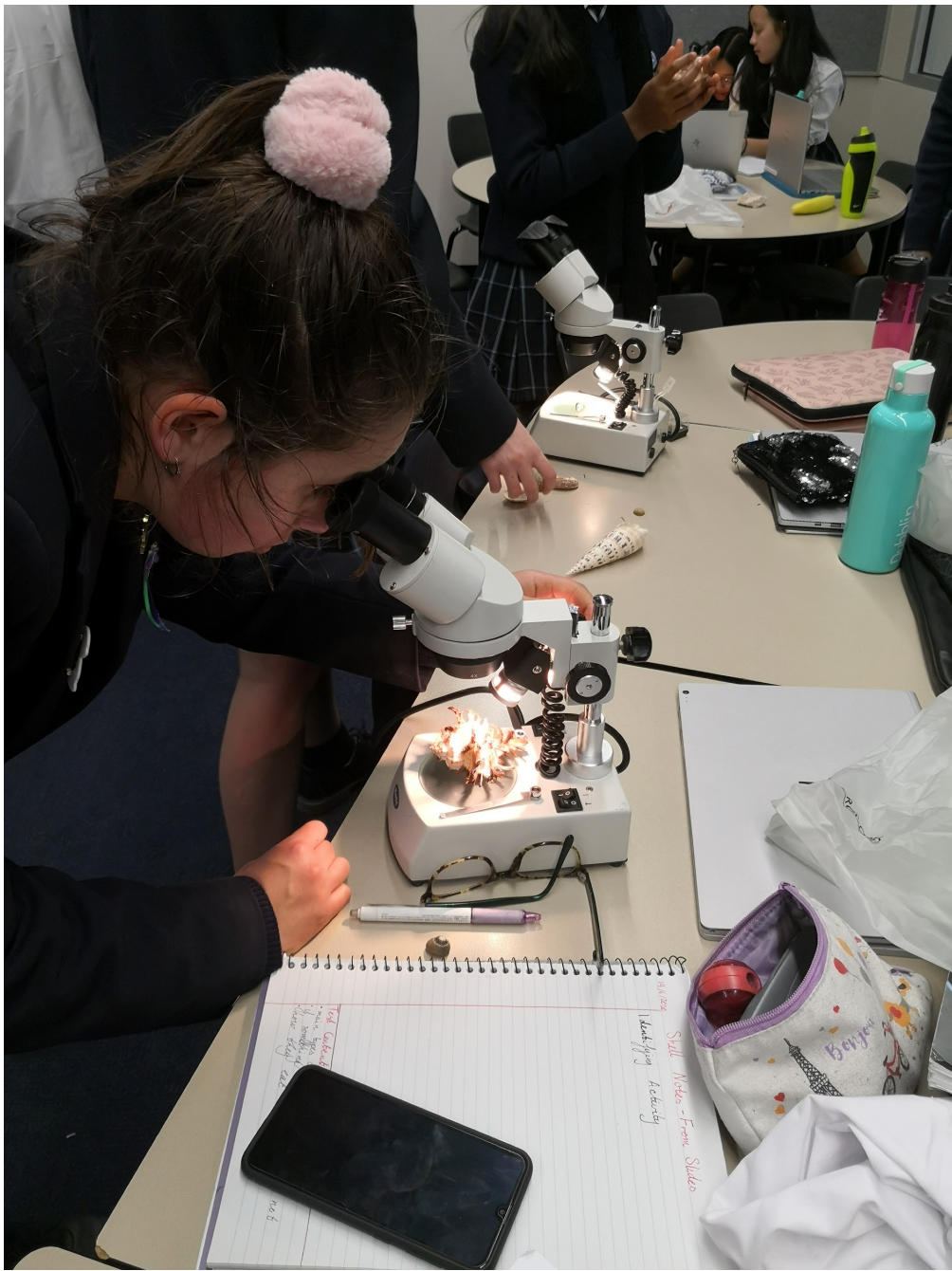
Ring Canal
The ring canal is a circular structure around the inside of the mouth. The ring canal acts as a water pump and is located under the stomach. Ambulacral ridges from each of the five arms connect to the ring canal.

Stomach
Sea stars use their stomach to process food just like humans. Food is passed through the mouth straight to stomach which is then passed to digestive glands and the Hepatic Caecum in the arms. The stomach is located right above the ring canal.



Hepatic Caecum
The Hepatic Caecum acts like a liver in a sea star. After the food is processed in the stomach, it is then passed through the Hepatic Caecum which absorbs nutrients from foods and secretes enzymes. It is located underneath the skin on each arm.

Using a variety of microscopes to look more closely at organism features during dissections as well as learning communication skills such as annotating images.





Testing of principles such as density and salinity in water along with modelling of organism structures such as the water vascular system in sea stars or concepts such as swim bladders in fish.

Excursions to freshwater, estuarine, and marine habitats to look at the organisms in their environment as well as the sampling and testing the environmental conditions they live in.





I'm not sure if you can use this as it has people from the public in here? I'll leave it up to you, Erin!