

Willetton's Got Talent



Ocean
Narrative and
Reports
by some amazing
Area 17 students

The Marvellous Manta Ray

By the amazing A17 Mitch, Alec, Abby and Athena

"Get into your groups students. We are going to AQUA!" the teacher said in a cheerful voice. On the bus all the students were paying and talking about what is the biggest sea creature in the ocean. After a long trip they had finally arrived! All the children were so frightened to see the giant manta-ray! It's wider than a shark but not as dangerous. Also, did you know that turtles can live up to 130 years old, and they can walk on land as well?!

"WOW!" shouted Mitch, Alec and Liam in unison. "This is awesome and so much fun!"

"I can see a huge manta ray!" yelled Athena excitedly.

"Oh no! There is a trickle of water!" screamed Abby. The panicked girls noticed the water was coming from a hole...



A vicious looking shark started aggressively hammering the hole making it bigger!
At this rate the whole tunnel is going to be flooded!! The children started to panic. "What are we going to do?" they shouted. "Okay everyone needs to calm down," the teacher bravely replied with sweat pouring down from her brow. Although the teacher sounded calm, the children were still panicked. Suddenly, out of the blue, they heard something smash and saw the shark had got through the hole! They swam as fast as they could but then...

"Arrrrrr!! All the exits are closing!" screamed the children. How will they get out?
Unexpectedly another shark came into view with its vicious jaws looking very hungry. The shark continued to be a threat by circling them. It seemed the hole is the only way they could get out and survive! "NO!" a familiar voice yelled from behind. "It's too risky. There are more sharks out there than in here!" the mysterious voice continued! "But we might drown or get eaten!" replied Mitch in terror.

Courageously the frantic bus driver had forced open the exit doors searching for the missing children. His calm voice was reassuring to the distressed students. Out of the corner of his eye, to his amazement Mitch noticed one of the turtles were leading a shiver of sharks through the hole. Wait ... what? All of a sudden the giant manta ray used his size and strength to plug the hole! They were saved!! "Come on kids, let's get you home," said the humble bus driver.





The Bottlenose Dolphin

By Dia

Bottlenose dolphins are a species of dolphin. These amazing marine mammals are one of the smartest creatures on Earth! They are found in temperate and tropical waters around the world. Bottlenose dolphins inhabit a wide variety of habitats, including harbours, bays, gulfs, estuaries, larger rivers, and even coastal areas near the shore. Deeper waters and the open ocean are also home to bottlenose dolphins. In the Pacific Ocean, these dolphins range from northern Japan and southern California, to Australia and Chile.



Bottlenose dolphins aren't prey for many animals. In fact, they are one of the few fears of a shark! These dolphins may be known for their friendly behaviour, but they are actually near the top of the food chain! This being said, they are still a source of food for sharks, especially when they are alone and not in a pod. Orcas (or Killer Whales) are also one of the Bottlenose dolphin's few predators.

Bottlenose dolphins themselves eat fish, squid

and crustaceans.

Like most mammals, Bottlenose dolphins give birth to live young. It's incredible that they know how to swim from the moment they're born! Despite this, calves (the name given to baby dolphins) live with their mothers for approximately 3-6 years, and depend on their mum's milk for about two. All dolphins virtually never give birth to twins, but give birth to one baby at a time every few years, with the Bottlenose dolphin giving birth every 2-3 years.

A bottlenose dolphin varies in colour considerably. These dolphins are usually dark grey on their back and lighter grey on their flanks. Their colours also help them camouflage in with the ocean at certain times. Bottlenose dolphins really are one of the most incredible, diverse and unique marine mammals in the world!

THE PARAZEN FISH



By Reagan Wenn

The parazen fish is an elusive tropical fish. This iconic fish is one of the first found mouthbreeders. A mouthbreeder is an animal whose eggs are kept to hatch in their parents mouth. This fish is a deep sea fish and not much is known about it. The scientific name is Parazen Pacificus. All research is from the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

What does it look like? This fish's body is oblong in shape, compressed and scales are absent from its head. Their bones are thin, weak and feebly serrated. Its eye and mouth is unusually large with a strong upper jaw that is greatly expanded at the back. A parazen fish has 1-2 rows of small, slender, conical teeth.

Where is it found? The parazen fish is found in deep waters near the west of Shark Bay to northwest of Port Headland, Western Australia, and off Raine Island, Queensland, to off Eden, New South Wales. This fish is found in depths of up to 3000 m that is not even half of the depth of the Indian Ocean which is 8047 m at its deepest point.

What do parazen fish eat? The parazen fish's diet consists of blood worms, white worms, tubifex worms and micro worms. But also eat lots of different types of seaweed and seagrass. The only type of seaweed they eat are in the deep waters of earths oceans!

Where and how do they breed? The parazen breeds in the months of August and October and they are mouthbreeders. These incredible creatures can hold up to 500 eggs in their mouth!!

What an amazing creature!





Report - Great White Shark By Tom

The Great White Shark is one of the most deadly and well known sharks. The Great White has very powerful jaws. Its body is streamlined to help it move fast through the water. It's not aggressive to humans if left alone, but does eat seals.

The Great White has grey skin on the top but on the bottom the shark is white. A Great White uses approximately 50 teeth but can have 3000 teeth at once! It has many teeth, but not to eat, it's for when the first row falls out. The Great White takes oxygen from the Ocean through it's so it doesn't need to swim up for air, which helps with hunting.

The Great White Shark lives in offshore waters. It lives in water temperatures between 12 and 24



Great White breeding areas

temperatures between 12 and 24 celsius. No Great White Sharks live near Antarctica because of the freezing water temperatures and they would struggle swimming in the deep waters because they mainly swim in shallow waters.

Great White Sharks have no natural predators, but on very rare occasions they could be hunted down by the killer whale. Great White pups eat fish, rays and other smaller sharks, but adults eat sea mammals, especially sea lions and seals. Unfortunately, the Great White population has decreased due to hunting for their fins and teeth. After a big meal, a Great White can survive three months without eating!

Surprisingly, the Great White plays a big role in nature. It maintains fish at the bottom of the food chain and also eats sea lions and elephant seals to keep their population balanced.



Sea lion Report

By Ethan.k

Introduction To the Sea Lion:

Sea Lions are very unique creatures. People usually don't get the difference between sea lions and seals. Their main difference is that sea lions can walk on land but seals can't walk well.

Appearance:

Sea Lions come in different colours. Their appearance vary from light brown to dark brown. The sea lions rear flippers can be rotated to walk efficiently on land. Matured males have a larger body and has a bump on their head.



Diet:

Sea lions can eat various things. They hunt by surrounding their prey. They are carnivores which includes penguins (unfortunately) and crustaceans. Their predators are usually sharks and Orcas.

Breeding:

This animal is a mammal so it carry's live baby's. Sea lions breed from May to December. Since sea lions are mammals they carry pups for between 8 to 11 months.

Threats to These Animals:

Sea lions aren't immune to environmental threats. Threats to these animals are usually boat/ship wrecks where the oil leaks and when they swim up and get stuck and is left there to die. Illegal hunting is also problem because of over hunting. Rubbish also threatens them. These effect them as they run into the plastic and get trapped. They are endangered because of these problems.

Habitat:

Sea lions lives all around the world. They live in the northern Pacific Ocean between Asia and North America and off the coast of Antartica, Southwestern Africa and Southern Australia .



Facts:

- The Sea lions fore-flippers give them the ability to walk on all four



Siamese fighting fish (Bettas)

By Amritaa Ashok A17

Do you know when a Siamese fish is really happy they provide strong vibrant colours? They are called Siamese fighting fish because they originated in Thailand. Thailand was called Siam in the olden days. You can also tell that this fish fights. The male fish are very aggressive. The Siamese fish are also known as bettas. They got their name from an ancient clan of warriors, called the betta. The fish was given this name after the fighting fish became popular in the 1800s.

The betta has a lot of combined and mixed variations of colours like butterflies, having their own unique design. The purple colour betta is really rare and hard to find. The fish's body is covered in scales overlapping one another. In the wild, this fish uses its colouration to ward off predators and to attract mates. The actual colours of a betta are layered. The top colour is blue then red, after red then black and the last layer is yellow.

These exquisite sea carnivores need lots of protein in their diet. In their natural habitat, they will eat small meaty creatures such as worms, daphnia, bloodworms, brine shrimp, mosquito larvae and other fish. In captivity, a betta's diet needs to be high in protein. As a matter of fact, the bettas' favourite food is snails. What a different and unique appetite!

The Siamese Fighting Fish live in Rice paddies, in flood plains and also in shallow ocean water. They have to live in really shallow water or they it will feel like they are in a very small place. Bettas have a special organ called the labyrinth organ which allows them to breathe air from the surface. This is how they survive in waters with low oxygen content, such as shallow rice paddies or stagnant ponds.

During times of breeding, male bettas build a bubble nest on the surface of the water while the female begins to lay eggs, then the male retrieve and deposits them in the nest. This process will take about two to three days.

Fun Facts

- If male bettas are placed in the same tank as other fish it's most likely to fight the other fish around
- Sadly these fish only live up to three to five years
- The adult length is approximately 7cm long
- Their scientific name is *Betta Splendens*.
- Bettas are elusive and vulnerable
- If they rap on the fish tank window they are most likely to be stressed because of overfeeding and more



Bettas found in Thailand In Asia



The Siamese Fighting Fish



The Harp Seal

By Amrut

The harp seal is a species of seal which spends very little time on land (ice). Amazingly, these seals can cruise through the water at an astonishing 40 Km/h! They can stay underwater for up to 15 minutes before needing to resurface for air! As a matter of fact, their name comes from the harp-shaped markings on their back.

The harp seal is found in the Arctic and the ocean around the Arctic Circle. They are found in the sunlight zone and can dive up to 100m deep, though some can reach a whopping 400m deep! This is because their prey isn't found below those depths, so there's no need for them to go too deep.

Harp seals are carnivorous predators that eat fish and crustaceans, like shrimps and prawns. Their diet gets broader and more varied as they grow older. Sadly, adult harp seals are eaten by orcas and large sharks, while pups are eaten by polar bears and other predators that live on land.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE HARP SEAL.

Harp seals typically mate in the water and, like most mammals, give birth to live young. Pups are born on ice, but their mothers only take care of them for 12-14 days. After that, the pups still can't hunt for several weeks and get energy from their fat and blubber. During that time, pups may lose up to 50% of their weight and are vulnerable to predators. A harp seal mother can only have one pup at a time and twins are extremely rare.

Harp seals are threatened by many things, like hunting, global warming, and entanglement in fishing gear.

Tragically, 95% of harp seals that are hunted are between 14 days and 4 months old, but are now protected by law. Global warming and rising temperatures mean that more ice melts and pups that can't swim drown. Harp seals can also get entangled and choke due to marine debris and fishing gear dropped into water. Thankfully though, harp seals now have a conservation status of least concern with their population increasing.

Fun Facts:

- Harp seals can grow up to 1.8m long and weigh up to 136 Kg!
- Their normal lifespan (wild) is approximately 30 years.
- Harp seals are first born yellowish and turn white. They shed this white fur and start to turn greyish at about 3-4 weeks old.
- They can travel over 5,000 Km both ways to feed!
- They have a very diverse diet and can eat at least 67 fish and 70 invertebrate species!
- Harp seal pups are a polar bear's favourite food!





Bottlenose Dolphins

By Jasmine Zhou

Colour

Bottlenose dolphins have a wide variety of colour on their body.

It is generally dark grey on the upper part of its body, fading into a lighter grey on both sides. The belly colour can range from white to light pinkish.

Breeding

Every year females and males mate to produce an offspring.

Females produce one offspring every 2-3 years. Calves are nursed for over a year but will stay with their mothers for up to three years to learn important skills like catching fish.

Where It's Found

The bottlenose dolphin can be found around Australia in its tropical waters. It lives in the Mediterranean and Black seas, as well as the southwestern Indian oceans. They also live in the Pacific Ocean.

The dark blue parts are where the Dolphin lives→



What It Eats

A bottlenose dolphin's diet usually consists of a wide variety of food. They include fish, squid and crustaceans among many others. An adult dolphin may eat 6.8-13.5 kg of food each day.

Fun Facts

- Instead of using their teeth to chew, they swallowed their prey whole!
- Dolphins are the second most intelligent animals, after the chimpanzee!

Water Bear Report by Aiden



Introduction

Water bears are really special creatures because they can do something no other animal can do. They can live out of space, on land and in the water.



Appearance

Did you know the water bears size will make your mind pop? The water bear is microscopic they have eight legs with four-eight claws to catch its food and then it sucks it up. Their colour is white, brown, yellow, orange, pink, red or green.

Diet

The water bears diet will make you though up. The water bear's diet is fluids, plant cells, algae juice, lichens, moss and body walls from died animals in the water. They catch their food easily because it does not move, but they can have no food for two whole months.

Breeding

The amount of eggs the water bear lay is mind blowing. Water bears lays one-thirty egg at a time, when females have finished the eggs the males fertilize them. Once the female lays the eggs, she can't lay any more.

Predators

You think that the water bears predators are really big but there not. Their predators are nematodes, other water bears, spiders, mites, springtails and other insects. Nematodes are worms that can go in water and springtails are like ant but bigger.

Habitat

The water bears can live in any where in the water way on Earth. They live anywhere but they mostly prefer to live at the bottom of a lake or on the ocean floor in a reef like the great barrier reef.



Facts

- There are 1000 species of water bears
- The water bears mouth can telescope to show its teeth
- The water bears can stay out of space for two weekstwo weeks

WILLETTON'S WIDE WORLD OF SPORT

Before School Fitness

Before school fitness welcomes students in Years 3 to 6 in Term 4. Permission slips are available on Connect.

		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 3	Mr Gotti	No Before School Fitness	No Before School Fitness	Skills – Interschool Athletics training	Skills – Interschool Athletics training	Skills – Interschool Athletics training
Week 4	Mr Gotti	Skills – Interschool Athletics training	Skills – Interschool Athletics training	Skills – Interschool Athletics training	Skills – Interschool Athletics training	Skills – Interschool Athletics training
Week 5	Mr Gotti	Skills – Interschool Athletics training	No Before School Fitness (Interschool Athletics Carnival)	Skills – Interschool Athletics training	No Before School Fitness (Interschool Athletics Carnival)	No Before School Fitness

Mr Gotti

Colour Run

The P&C and the Sports Leaders are excited to have this fun event for students this term. In the next few weeks, your teachers will be sending information about the Colour Fun Run. So keep your eyes peeled!



Upcoming Events

- ✚ Interschool Athletics Week 5 10th & 12th November
- ✚ 2020 Championship Cup Basketball Week 7 25th November
- ✚ Colour Run SOON!

2020 Faction Athletics

Jumps, Throws, 200m & 800m

What a fantastic day we had for our jumps, throws, 200m and 800m. Thank you to all the staff, parents and caregivers who came along to cheer on the students during the competition.

Athletics Carnival

Congratulations to Green Faction the 2020 Faction Carnival winners. The next sports newsletter will be dedicated to our 2020 Faction Carnival and Inter-School Athletics Carnival, so if you have any fantastic photos of the day can you please email them to Brendan.gotti2@education.wa.edu.au

