

# Teacher's Key for Fact Find

<p>6. What is the difference between point source pollution and non point source pollution?</p>	<p><a href="http://www.boquetrivier.org/adophthumanimpact.html">http://www.boquetrivier.org/adophthumanimpact.html</a>            Point source pollution can be traced to a specific location or source.            Non point source is much more difficult to identify where the problem originated.            Article: Human Impact on A Watershed</p>
<p>7. How many marine animals and turtles are killed by rubbish each year? (Estimated)</p>	<p><a href="http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coast_and_oceans/coastal_management/beach_and_ocean_litter/">http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coast_and_oceans/coastal_management/beach_and_ocean_litter/</a>            100,000</p>
<p>8. Sea dumping is a major problem. A) What amount of litter is chucked into the world's oceans annually? B) What material is the biggest culprit? C) How can plastic in the ocean kill more than once?</p>	<p><a href="http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coast_and_oceans/coastal_management/beach_and_ocean_litter/">http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coast_and_oceans/coastal_management/beach_and_ocean_litter/</a>            A. 7 billion tons            B. Plastic (60%)            C. Because it takes 10 to 20 years for a plastic bag to decompose and even longer for a plastic bottle, an animal killed by the plastic will decompose much more quickly which allows the plastic to again be available</p>
<p>9. Generate a creative graph depicting the types and amounts of rubbish found on 26 remote Great Barrier Reef islands in 1991. (Remember to include a bar for total items of debris.)</p>	<p><a href="http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coast_and_oceans/coastal_management/beach_and_ocean_litter/">http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coast_and_oceans/coastal_management/beach_and_ocean_litter/</a>            found 5656 items of rubbish            Among the plastic, glass and metal debris:            725 glass bottles, 1066 plastic fragments, 247 aluminum cans and plastic cups, 919 thongs and one bar fridge.</p>
<p>10. List five possible things you/we can do to help eliminate or reduce these dangers.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coast_and_oceans/coastal_management/beach_and_ocean_litter/">http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coast_and_oceans/coastal_management/beach_and_ocean_litter/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't throw litter in the street or gutter</li> <li>• When going to the water, take your rubbish home w/ you</li> <li>• Don't allow chemicals from oil changing rinse into drains</li> <li>• Create less rubbish in the first place</li> <li>• Encourage people to do the right thing w/ rubbish</li> <li>• Report an injured animal to the hotline</li> <li>• Join a coast care group</li> </ul>

