



### JOEY SCOUT SECTION - MEETING PROGRAM

<b>DATE:</b> ____/____/____	<b>THEME:</b> Sea and Air	<b>SUB THEME:</b> Belonging to the Sea	<b>MEETING TYPE:</b> IN/OUTDOORS	<b>LEADER:</b>
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TIME	MINUTES	METHODS OF LEARNING	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	LEADER
	2-3	OPENING PARADE	Announcements	Australian Flag Joey Scout Flag	
	10	GAME 1	The Net	Nil	
	10	GAME 2	Slap Hat Crabs	Hat per team	
	15	TALK	Sea Creatures	List of creatures , pens	
	10	STORY	TITLES Page 14		
	10	GAME 3	Turtle Promise And Law	Paper, textas, wool, staples	
	15	ACTIVITY 1	Under Sea Collage	6 Blue cardboard sheets, sticky tape, sand, shells, green crepe paper, paper plates, egg cartons, grey cardboard textas, bubble wrap, glue, staples	
	10	ACTIVITY 2	What Creature Is Missing	Pictures of Sea creatures	
	2-3	CLOSING PARADE	Presentations, Notices	Australian Flag, Joey Scout Flag Prayer	



## OPENING PARADE

### Preparation for Opening Parade

Ensure that the Australian flag is correctly folded for breaking, and is hoisted to the masthead by the leader before parade is called.

**Leader:** “*Joey Scouts on Parade*”

**Joey Scouts:** Form a circle  
(Leaders and Helpers join the circle)

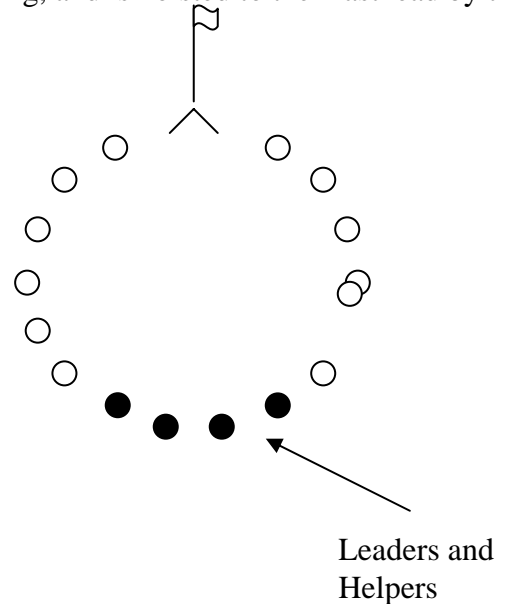
**Leader:** “*Joey Scouts - Alert*”

**Leader or a 7 year old Joey Scout:** Breaks the flag

**Leader:** “*Joey Scouts - Salute*”

**Leader:** “*Prepare for Prayer*”

**Prayer** (or optional song)



### Announcements

To nights Program:

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Special events:

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Birthdays:

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**Leader:** “*Joey Scouts - Break off*”

All Joey Scouts and leaders turn to the right and move off.



<b>GAME 1</b>	<b>THE NET</b>	<b>MINUTES - 10</b>
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**Equipment:** Nil

**Method:**

- Select two Joey Scouts to be the net
- They stand in the centre and hold hands
- The “net”, calls out “Who’s afraid of the net?”
- Others are “fish” who call out from one end of room
- “Not us, we are brave fish”
- The fish race to other end, avoiding being caught in the net
- If caught they join the net, which must not break, and catch fish when they race down to end of room
- Only the outside hands can tag.

<b>GAME 2</b>	<b>SLAP HAT CRAB</b>	<b>MINUTES - 10</b>
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**Equipment:** Cloth hat per team

**Method:**

- Divide the Joey Scouts into two teams, half of each team at each end of the hall
- Crabs walk sideways
- To avoid sun burn slap on a hat
- On the signal go
- First Joey Scouts in crab position (using hands and feet behind them, bodies facing upwards) hat on, race to the other end of the hall
- Change with next Joey Scout who returns
- Game continues this process until one team wins

<b>TALK</b>	<b>SEA CREATURES</b>	<b>MINUTES - 10</b>
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**Equipment:** Original list of creatures, coloured textas. Information on pages 8 -10 of this program.

**Method:**

- Joey Scouts identify sea creatures on chart. Add more - can be bird, reptile and animal life.

<b>STORY</b>	<b>LOOKING FOR CRABS</b>	<b>MINUTES - 10</b>
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**Equipment:** Details of suitable stories page 11 of this program



<b>GAME 3</b>	<b>TURTLE PROMISE &amp; LAW</b>	<b>MINUTES - 10</b>
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**Equipment:** Large circles of paper with some word(s) of Promise and Law on each. (turtle shells)

**Method:**

- A Turtle shell is placed on each Joey Scout's back
- They then arrange themselves into correct order for Promise and/or Law.

<b>ACTIVITY 1</b>	<b>UNDER SEA COLLAGE</b>	<b>MINUTES - 15</b>
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**Equipment:** 6 blue cardboard sheets, joined together with sticky tape, strong glue, scissors, textas, paints, items for the collage eg - sand, shells, small coloured pieces of cardboard, egg carton pieces, pipe cleaners, green/brown crepe paper, bubble wrap, templates of fish, seahorses, sharks, dolphins, etc. details pages 12 & 13 of this program.

**Method:**

- Joey Scouts add items to their collage
- Shells, seaweed of twisted strips of crepe paper, shapes of sea creatures to be traced, cut out and coloured, octopus from egg cartons and pipe cleaners, free hand drawings, bubbles from bubble wrap packaging etc.

<b>GAME 4</b>	<b>OCEANS OF THE WORLD</b>	<b>MINUTES - 10</b>
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**Equipment:** chalk, whistle

**Method:**

- Mark the four corners of the hall with ocean names (Pacific, Artic, Indian & Atlantic)
- A leader is selected and placed facing away from all the oceans (with a whistle)
- On the signal go the Joey Scouts run around the hall
- When the leader blows the whistle they must go to one of the four oceans
- The leader then call out the name of one of the oceans
- All the Joey Scouts in this ocean are out of the game
- Continue until there is only one Joey Scout left.

<b>ACTIVITY 2</b>	<b>IDENTIFY THE MISSING SEA CREATURES</b>	<b>MINUTES 10</b>
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**Equipment:** Tray, cloth, pictures of sea creatures. Pictures pages 14 to 16 of this program

**Method:**

- Have Joey Scouts identify pictures; cover, remove one; uncover and identify the one removed. Eventually remove more than one at a time.

<b>SONGS</b>		<b>MINUTES 10</b>
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**Equipment:** Baby Beluga, It's a small world, There were three Jolly Fisherman. Details page 17 of this program



**Sit the Joeys down in a quiet place for the announcements prior to parade:**

**Announcements:**

Details for Next week

Activity details etc

## CLOSING PARADE

**Leader:** *“Joey Scouts on Parade”*

**Joey Scouts:** Form a circle

**Presentations:**

Certificates

Challenge Badges

Awards etc

**Leader:** *“Joey Scouts - Alert”*

**Leader:** *” Joey Scouts - Salute”*

**Leader:** lowers the flag (lowering must only be done by a Leader)  
The other leaders drop the salute as the flag comes to the lowest point and all the Joey Scouts do the same.

**Leader:** *“Prepare for Prayer”*

**Prayer:** (Joey Scout may read or say a prayer)

**Leader:** *“Good-bye Joey Scouts”*

**All reply:** *“Good-bye Joey Scouts”.*

**Leader:** *“Joey Scouts - Dismiss”*

All Joey Scouts and Leaders turn to the right, Salute and move off.



## Program Checklist

No.	ITEM	AVAILABLE
1.	Australian Flag	
2.		
3.	Cloth hat per team Paper Textas Wool Staples	
4.	Story Book	
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

## TALK – SEA CREATURES

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### Australian Fur Seal



These mammals are mainly found in Bass Strait (between Victoria and Tasmania) as well as small areas of the New South Wales and South Australian coastlines. The Australian Fur Seals are extremely good swimmers and divers with exceptional sight who dive to catch small squids or octopuses, rock lobsters, fish, and crustaceans. The males of the species weigh up to 360kg and measure up to 2m long while the females are smaller and lighter, only weighing up to 100kg. The colour of the males is dark grey to brown (paler underneath) and the colour of the females ranges from pale fawn to grey or brown. The females have a pale or yellow throat and are brown underneath. These mammals are protected in Australia and *their breeding grounds are wildlife*

*reserves.*

### Fairy Penguin

The fairy penguin (scientifically called the little penguin) is the smallest of all the world's penguins and lives along the southern coastline of Australia. There is also a subspecies in New Zealand. Its diet consists of small school fish, krill, and small squid which it swallows whole. They are shallow divers when diving for food, usually between 10-30m but can dive as deep as 60m. Fairy penguins return to the same nest site each year and they only have the one mate for life.



### Dugong (Sea Cow)



The dugong is a large grey mammal that gives birth to live babies and although it never leaves the sea, it breathes air through lungs. It can reach up to 3m in length and weigh up to 500kg. In Australia, the dugong is found in the coastal waters of Northern Australia, surfacing only to breath. They live in large herds or smaller family herds. The males of the species have large ivory tusks for fighting other males or uprooting the seagrass which is their sole diet. The natural threats to the dugong, besides

the disappearance of the seagrass beds, are saltwater crocodiles, killer whales, and large sharks. In Australia they are a protected species, although still traditionally hunted by Aborigines.

### Humpback Whale

Humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae* has distinctive knobble protuberances on the head and long flippers making this one of the most easily recognised of the large baleen whales. Its name is derived from the hump under the dorsal fin, which is particularly noticeable when the whale arches its back to dive. It reaches a maximum length of 15 - 18m and weight of 40 tonnes. This is one of the most studied of the great whales as individuals can be recognised by characteristic black and white patterns especially on the underside of the tail.



Humpback Whales have a worldwide distribution involving two broad population groups that do not appear to mix - one in the Northern Hemisphere and one in the Southern Hemisphere. It generally inhabits





the open ocean except during the annual migration between cold water feeding areas and the warmer calving grounds. During this time they will often appear quite close to the coast and on the journey south (in the Southern Hemisphere) will congregate for short periods in sheltered bays on route.

The numbers of Humpback Whales crashed during the peak of the whaling industry especially in the 1960s and 1970s. A total ban on hunting has enabled the populations to slowly recover however they are still considered vulnerable.

Humpback Whales main prey, krill and small schooling fish such as mackerel are caught by repeated open mouth lunges into the prey school. The resultant mouthful of water is then expelled through the baleen plates thus trapping the fish, which are then swallowed. This method of feeding can often involve a number whales in what appears to be a cooperative feeding strategy.

## **Southern Right Whale**



This whale is found around southern Australia. It was almost hunted to extinction despite there being over 40 species of whales sighted off Australia. Now it is protected. This whale lives in Antarctica during the summer and migrates to Australia, South America, and Africa, during winter. These whales are a type of baleen whale which means their food is filtered through baleen plates. Their food consists of krill and plankton. They are mostly black in colour with a white patch underneath.

## **Bottlenose Dolphins**

This dolphin is found in Australia as well as throughout the world and its name comes from its short rounded snout. In Australia they are found in cold temperate to tropical waters off the coast or in bays, waterways, and lagoons. Its average size is 2.5-3m and the average weight is 200kg, however large males have been known to weigh up to 650kg. The colour of the bottlenose dolphin is medium to dark grey on their backs and pale grey to white underneath. The average adult will eat about 15kg a day of fish, shrimp, octopus, squid, krill, etc. They sometimes work in groups to round up schools of fish which they dive into one at a time.



## **Great White Shark**



These sharks are quite common in Australian waters and while they are usually solitary, they can be seen in pairs or larger groups. It is also found in other parts of the world such as Japan, Africa, North and South America, China, Russia, and New Zealand. In Australia it is found in temperate waters close to the shoreline. Its name comes from its white belly but on top it is grey. The average size is 3.5-5m long and it weighs up to 1200kg. The females are larger than males in this species. They

have up to 3000 triangular teeth located in rows. Their diet includes fish, other sharks, sea lions, seals, turtles, small whales, and other marine mammals. They will also scavenge and eat carrion. They swallow whole pieces of their prey which is ripped from the victim and they don't chew their food. The great white will attack its prey from below, taking one bite and letting its prey then bleed to death. They have poor eyesight and locate their prey using smell and an ability to sense electrical charges from muscular movement.

## **Blue Bottle (Portuguese Man Of War)**

The blue bottle is actually a group of four kinds of polyps, each responsible for a biological function. For example, the tentacles hunt and catch the prey which they then pass on to the digestive polyps. The gonozooid polyps are responsible for reproduction and the float supports the rest of the polyps. The tentacles of blue bottles give a painful sting when touched. Rubbing with sand will only aggravate the sting and vinegar is also not recommended. If stung severely, scars and blisters can occur and it can also cause respiratory distress. If stung, leave the water immediately.





## **Box Jellyfish**



The box jellyfish is considered to be the most venomous marine creature in the world. It apparently is responsible for more deaths than stonefish, crocodiles, and sharks combined. It is found in shallow waters close to the beach in Northern Australia and the Indo-Pacific region. The box jellyfish spawns around river mouths in summer. They feed on shrimps, which they catch by simply waiting for their prey to swim into their tentacles. They can weigh up to 2kg and their tentacles can contain up to 5000 stinging cells which are activated by certain chemicals on the surface of fish, crustaceans, and humans. They are eaten by turtles but are highly venomous to humans and they like to hang around beaches which are frequented by humans.

## **Blue Ringed Octopus**

The blue-ringed octopus is the only lethal octopus in the world and it is found in waters around Australia. It is small, only measuring around 20cm, and its colour is dark brown to dark yellow with bright blue rings that glow when the animal is angry. These are another one of the world's deadliest sea creatures, and in Australia, they are found in shallow coastal waters (usually in rock pools) including favourite swimming spots. The bites are usually painless and the victim may have no idea they have been bitten. Within 5-10 minutes, the victim will feel paresthesia and numbness, muscular weakness, and will have difficulty breathing and swallowing. There may also be vomiting, nausea, visual problems, and speech problems. In severe cases, paralysis, respiratory failure, unconsciousness, and death can occur. However, not all bites are severe or fatal, it depends on the dosage of venom. Children are especially prone to bites as they are attracted to the glowing blue rings.



## **Giant Australian Cuttlefish**



This species of cuttlefish is found in waters off southern and eastern Australia. It can be found in waters anywhere from less than 1m deep to as deep as 100m. It is the biggest type of cuttlefish and grows up to 1m in length, weighing up to 3kg. They forage for shrimps, prawns, fish, crabs, and other crustaceans in seaweed and seagrass beds. They are able to change colour to match their surroundings and eject ink to confuse their enemies.

## **Lion Fish**

This is a species of the scorpion fish family and it is found in shallow coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific region. They have venomous spines that can cause severe pain and discomfort but deaths are rare. If stung, there is strong pain, swelling of the area, and it can also include nausea, paralysis, breathing difficulties, convulsions, and collapse. Even when the spines are removed, the venom can remain active for days and it can take months to recover. If left untreated, gangrene can set in. If stung, immerse the area in hot water and x-rays are recommended to determine if there is any broken spine remaining in the wound.



## **Stone Fish**



The stonefish is the most venomous fish known. It is up to 35cm long and is found in the Indo-Pacific region and northern Australia. In Australia it is found around the northern coast from Brisbane to 600km north of Perth. Found camouflaged in sand and mud of tidal inlets up to 40m deep, it lies on the floor and looks like a rock. Its diet consists of small fish and shrimps. Along its back is a row of 13 venomous spines which eject venom when pressure is placed on them (such as a human standing on them). Stings cause excruciating pain and rapid swelling as tissue dies. Severity depends on the amount of pressure that was placed on the spines and the number of spines involved. Other symptoms include paralysis, shock, muscle weakness, and even death. Death from stonefish is not known in Australia, however, and antivenom is available.



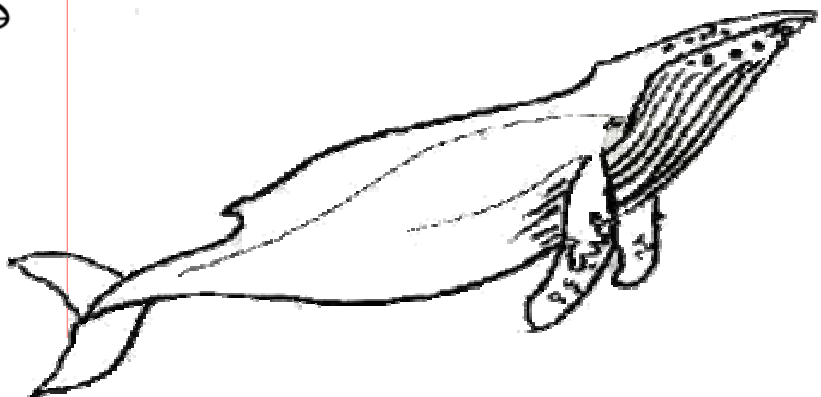
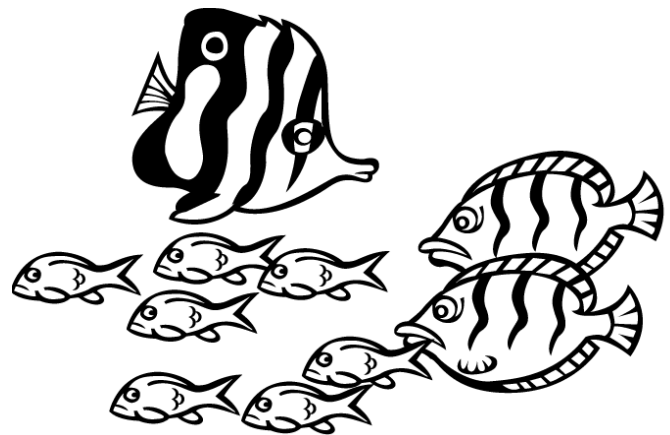
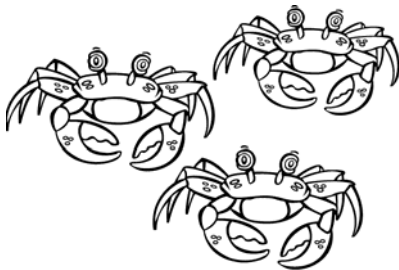
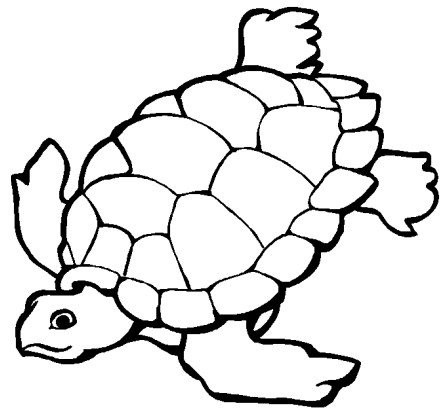
## STORY

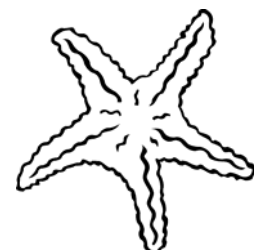
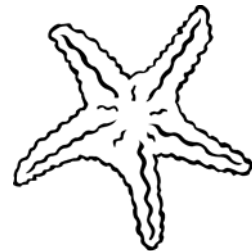
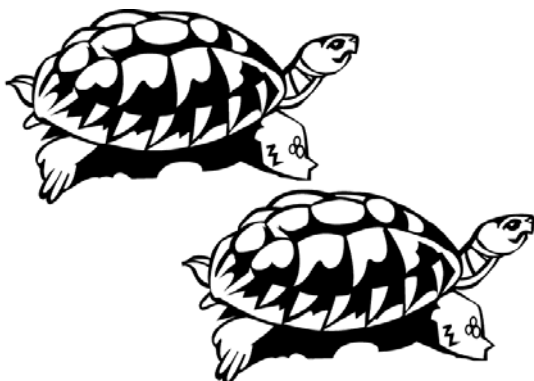
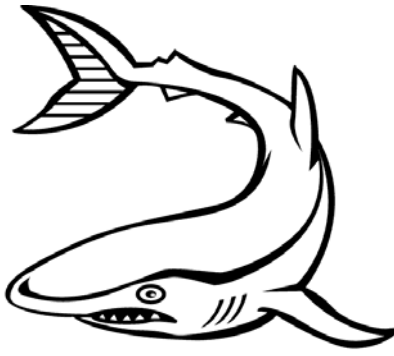
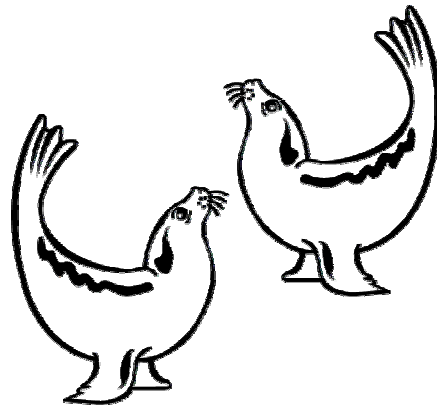
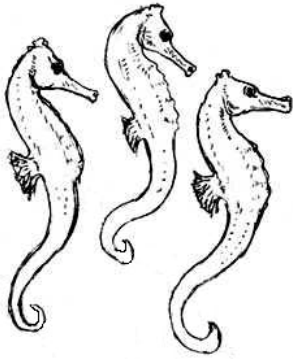
There are several stories that would fit into this program, listed below are a couple for you to look for.

- Bruce Whatley **“Looking for Crabs”**  
**Publisher:** Harper Collins Publishers Australia; (October 1999)  
**ASIN:** 0207177716
- **I Am a Sea Turtle:** The Story of a Green Sea Turtle (Stille, Darlene R. I Live in the Ocean.)  
**Publisher:** Picture Window Books; (August 2004)  
**ISBN:** 1404805974
- **Yertle the Turtle** by [Dr. Seuss](#)  
**Publisher:** Random House Books for Young Readers; (April 12, 1958)  
**ISBN:** 0394800877
- **The Magic School Bus on the Ocean Floor**  
by [Joanna Cole](#), [Bruce Degen](#) (Illustrator)  
**Publisher:** Unknown; Reprint edition (July 1994)  
**ISBN:** 0590414313

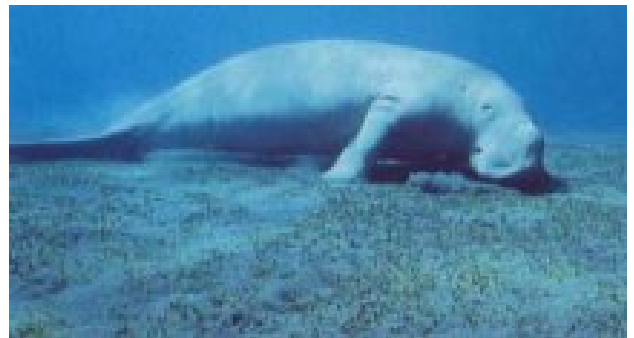


## ACTIVITY 1 – UNDERSEA COLLAGE

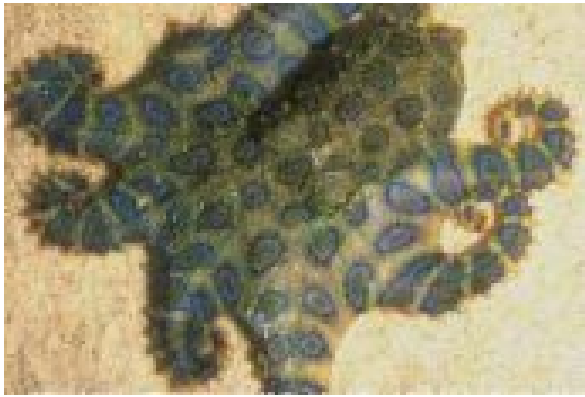




## ACTIVITY 2 – IDENTIFY THE MISSING SEA CREATURE













## SONGS

### ***Baby Beluga***

Baby beluga in the deep blue sea,  
Swim so wild and you swim so free.  
Heaven about you, sea below,  
Just a little white whale on the go.  
Baby beluga, baby beluga, is the water warm?  
Is your mother home with you, so happy.  
Way down yonder where the dolphins play,  
Where they dive and splash all day,  
The waves roll in and the waves roll out,  
See the water squirting out of your spout.  
Baby beluga, baby beluga, sing your little song,

Sing for all your friends, we like to hear you.  
When it's late and you're home and fed,  
Curling up snug in your waterbed.  
Stars are shining and the moon is bright,  
Good night, little whale, goodnight.  
Baby beluga, baby beluga, with tomorrow's sun,  
Another day has come, you'll soon be waking.  
Baby beluga, baby beluga, is the water warm?  
Is your mother home with you, so happy.

*Actions: Hands together, make the shape of a small whale jumping over the waves.*

### ***It's a Small World***

It's a world of laughter, a world of tears;  
It's a world of hopes and a world of fears.  
There's so much that we share  
That it's time we were aware.

It's a small world after all.  
It's a small world after all,  
It's a small world after all.  
It's a small world after all.  
It's a small, small world.

There is just one moon  
And one golden sun  
And a smile means friendship to ev'ryone.  
Though the mountains divide  
and the oceans are wide,

It's a small world after all.  
It's a small world after all.  
It's a small world after all,  
It's a small world after all.  
It's a small, small world.

### ***Three Jolly Fishermen***

There were three jolly fishermen,  
There were three jolly fishermen,  
Fisher, fisher, MEN, MEN, MEN.  
Fisher, fisher, MEN, MEN, MEN.  
There were three jolly fishermen.

The first one's name was Abraham,  
The first one's name was Abraham,  
Abra, Abra; ham ham, ham, etc.

The second one's name was I-I-saac,  
The second one's name was I-I-saac,  
I-I, I-I- zik, zik, zik, etc.

The third one's name was Ja-a-cob,  
The third one's name was Ja-a-cob,  
Ja-a, Ja-a; cub, cub, cub, etc.

They all went down to Jericho,  
They all went down to Jericho,  
Jer-i, Jer-i; cho, cho, cho, etc.

They should have gone to Amsterdam,  
They should have gone to Amsterdam,  
Amster, Amster, Shh! Shh! Shh!, etc.