Foundation	Ocean Literacy Principle	Concepts
Biological sciences: Living things have basic needs, including food and water (ACSSU002)	The Earth has one big ocean with many features.	Most of Earth's water is in the ocean. Seawater is salty. The ocean is connected to major lakes, watersheds, and waterways because all major watersheds on Earth drain to the ocean. Rivers and streams transport food, salts, sediments, and pollutants from watersheds to coastal estuaries and to the ocean.
	The ocean made Earth habitable.	Most of the oxygen in the atmosphere came from the ocean. Today 50% of the oxygen we breathe comes from the oceanic phytoplankton.
	The ocean supports a great diversity of life and ecosystems.	Ocean life ranges in size from the smallest living things, microbes, to the largest animal on Earth, blue whales. The ocean provides a vast living space with diverse and unique ecosystems from the surface through the water column and down to, and below, the seafloor. Most of the living space on Earth is in the ocean.
	The ocean and humans are inextricably interconnected.	Humans affect the ocean in a variety of ways. Everyone is responsible for caring for the ocean. The ocean sustains life on Earth and humans must live in ways that sustain the ocean. Individual and collective actions are needed to effectively manage ocean resources for all.
Chemical sciences: Objects are made of materials that have observable properties (ACSSU003)	The Earth has one big ocean with many features.	Most of Earth's water (97%) is in the ocean. Seawater has unique properties. It is salty.
Earth and space sciences: Daily and seasonal changes in our environment affect everyday life (ACSSU004)	The ocean is a major influence on weather and climate.	Changes in the ocean-atmosphere system can result in changes to the climate that in turn, cause further changes to the ocean and atmosphere. These interactions have dramatic physical, chemical, biological, economic, and social consequences.
	The ocean supports a great diversity of life and ecosystems.	The ocean moderates the Earth's climate, influences our weather, and affects human health.
Nature and development of science: Science involves observing, asking questions about, and describing changes in, objects and events (ACSHE013)	The ocean is largely unexplored.	New technologies, sensors, and tools are expanding our ability to explore the ocean. Scientists are relying more and more on satellites, drifters, buoys, subsea observatories, and unmanned submersibles.