











EXIT

EXIT

EXIT

SMK KOMPLEKS GONG BADAH
KUALA TERENGGANU

PERPUSTAKAAN SULTANAH NUR ZAHIRAH
PERKHIDMATAN PSHZ:
• PINJAMAN & PEMILAHAN BAHAN
• PERKHIDMATAN RUKUNAH
• PERKHIDMATAN BAHAN SUMBER MEDIA
• Penerimaan nota atas talian
• MATRIK



SELAMAT DATANG
KE GALERI ARKIB

OF OUR SEA TURTLES

KEEP CALM
and
LOVE DOLPHIN

NATURAL RESOURCES

INFO094

Hammerhead
Shark

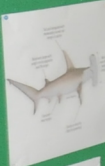


INFO094

Hammerhead Shark

GROUP 6

FACT SHEET
1. Hammerheads are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.
2. They are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.
3. They are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.



CHARACTERISTICS
1. They are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.
2. They are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.
3. They are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.

CONSERVATION
1. They are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.
2. They are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.
3. They are found in the western Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean.



hammerhead
Shark

GROUP 6

788

The display board contains several sections of text and a diagram of a hammerhead shark. The text includes:

- DESCRIPTION:** Hammerhead sharks are a group of sharks with a flattened, hammer-shaped head. They are found in tropical and subtropical waters around the world.
- DIET:** Hammerhead sharks are carnivorous and feed on a variety of prey, including fish, squid, and crustaceans.
- REPRODUCTION:** Hammerhead sharks are viviparous, meaning they give birth to live young. The young are born with a yolk sac and are able to swim and feed on their own shortly after birth.
- THREATS:** Hammerhead sharks are threatened by overfishing, habitat loss, and climate change.
- CONSERVATION:** Hammerhead sharks are listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. Conservation efforts include implementing sustainable fishing practices, protecting critical habitats, and raising public awareness.

A diagram of a hammerhead shark is also present, showing its unique head shape and internal anatomy.



Caretta mydas

- * Common name: Green turtle
- * IUCN red list: Endangered
- * Habitat: Highly migratory in tropical water
- * Feeds on water for...
- * ... than females

IMPORTANCE

- * Prevent jellyfish bloom
- * Maintain healthy seagrass growth
- * Act as keystone species in web chain
- * Provide nutrients to sandy beach from unhatched eggs







Chelonia mydas

- * Common name
Green turtle
- * IUCN red list
Endangered
- * Habitat - Highly migratory
— live in tropical water
emerge from water for
nesting
Males larger than females



PRIMA CAUSE





PUNY

The

ADVENTURE

Dolphin

WETLANDS

KEEP CALM AND LOVE DOLPHIN

Pink The Amazon Dolphin

WETLANDS

What are wetlands?
Wetlands are areas where water is the primary factor that controls the environmental conditions. They occur where the water table is at or near the surface of the land or the land is covered by water.

They are two types of wetlands:

- 1. **Submerged Wetlands**
Submerged wetlands are located in shallow water. They are characterized by the presence of water at or near the surface of the land.
- 2. **Emergent Wetlands**
Emergent wetlands are located in shallow water. They are characterized by the presence of water at or near the surface of the land.

Types of Wetland found in Malaysia

MANGROVES

What makes mangroves unique among other types of wetlands?
Mangroves are unique because they are found in coastal areas and are able to survive in brackish water. They are also able to filter out pollutants and improve water quality.

KEY POLLUTANT INVOLVED: MERCURY IN SALTYWATER

MANGROVE ANIMAL

MANGROVE PLANT

Mangrove threat

How to save our mangroves

Amazon Dolphin

KEEP CALM AND LOVE OCEANS

KEEP CALM AND LOVE

DO YOU KNOW?
Pink Dolphin is able to look side to side & up and down.....

DO YOU KNOW?
Pink Dolphin lives in the Amazon and...

Did you know?

KEEP CALM AND LOVE DOLPHINS

Do you know?
Gestation period of pink dolphin more or less the HUMAN!
9-12 months

Do you know?
Ancient believe that if you make eye contact with pink dolphin you will have life long NIGHTMARES!!

Do you know?
Pink Dolphin is able to look side to side & up and down.....

Do you know?
Pink Dolphin lives in the Amazon and...





Pinky The Amazon Dolphin

FACULTY OF MARINE STUDIES AND MARINE SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT MARINE SCIENCE

WETLANDS

What are wetlands?
Wetlands are areas that are saturated with water either permanently or seasonally, which supports a variety of specialized plant life and animals. Wetlands are also known as swamps, marshes, bogs, and mangroves.

Why are there 3 types of wetlands?
There are 3 types of wetlands: 1. Freshwater wetlands, 2. Brackish water wetlands, and 3. Saltwater wetlands.

MANGROVES
Mangroves are a type of wetland that is found in coastal areas. They are characterized by their unique root systems and ability to filter pollutants from the water.

MANGROVE ANIMAL
Mangroves are home to a variety of animals, including birds, fish, and invertebrates.

MANGROVE PLANT
Mangroves are a type of plant that is adapted to living in saltwater. They have a unique root system that allows them to filter out salt from the water.

Mangrove threat
Mangroves are facing a number of threats, including deforestation, pollution, and climate change.

How to save our mangroves
There are several ways to help save mangroves, including: 1. Reducing our carbon footprint, 2. Supporting sustainable mangrove products, and 3. Participating in mangrove restoration projects.

KEEP CALM AND LOVE OCEAN

KEEP CALM AND LOVE DOLPHIN









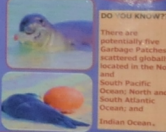


MARINE DEBRIS

DO YOU KNOW?
The Red Flag Series of marine debris items:
1. Plastic Bags
2. Styrofoam pieces
3. Sticks, stones
4. Food wrappers / food items
5. Plastic Beverage bottles

MARINE DEBRIS?
Marine debris is any man-made, solid material that enters or is washed onto our coasts and reefs from the sea. More people move their trash to the beach each year, and the amount of trash and other wastes, or we will continue to find marine debris along shorelines, and in coastal waters, estuaries, and oceans.

WHY DOES IT DO TO THE OCEAN?
Marine debris can lead to:
- Harmful ecosystems
- Pollution
- Damage to marine life
- Harmful to the ocean
- Harmful to the beach
- Harmful to the environment



WHY DOES IT DO TO THE OCEAN?
Marine debris can lead to:
- Harmful ecosystems
- Pollution
- Damage to marine life
- Harmful to the ocean
- Harmful to the beach
- Harmful to the environment

GO-MINUTE BEACH CLEAN UP
Please do not litter.
Image of a hand holding a piece of trash with a red 'X' over it.

SANK K...
K...

d
deuter



MARINE DEBRIS



SMK K...
K...

d
deuter

deuter
THE BEST DESIGN SPORT BAG
www.deuter.com

MIZUNO



SPERM
WHALE

Police
Marine
Block





future
Meride
blogger

TLE
MOSE



BOTTLE NOSE

...ds
...d by
...active
...an be
...ocal
...before
...ndreds
...the
...up



KEUAR







**BOTTLE
NOSE**

















Chelonia mydas
* Common name: Green turtle
* IUCN red list status: Endangered
* Habitat: live in tropical and subtropical waters

IMPORTANCE
* Prevent jellyfish bloom
* Maintain healthy seagrass growth
* Act as keystone species in web chain
* Provide nutrients to sandy beach from unhatched eggs

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE OCEAN
AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

4
Biologists

Biologists
ACTION

Biologists

Biologists



Chelonia mydas

- * Common name: Green turtle
- * IUCN red list: Endangered
- * Habitat: High - live in tropics, emerge from water

IMPORTANCE

- * Prevent jellyfish bloom
- * Maintain healthy seagrass growth
- * Act as keystone species in web chain
- * Provide nutrients to sandy beach from unhatched eggs

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE OCEAN
PPT 2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES



KELUAR



KAWATER UTAMA

KANTORAN NUR ZAHIRAN

Kantoran

Kantoran



LUAR



KAUNTER UTAMA

PUSHTAKA HAN NUR ZAHIRAH

Kaunter Punjama

KANTOR OPERASI & KAUNTER PERSEKUTUAN
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGANU



KELUAR



KAUNTER UTAMA

SULTANAN NURI ZAHIRAN
Malaysia Kini

Perbaikan / Penbaharuan

Kaunter Pinjaman





Whale Shark

GROUP 4

WHALE SHARK FIN
WHALE SHARK MEAT

Whale Shark Killed

MARINE SCIENCES DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF MARITIME STUDIES AND MARINE SCIENCE

LAND-BASED MARINE POLLUTION

SOURCES

AFFECT

TAKE ACTION

SAVE SEA TURTLES

KELUAR

SpringLink

Sea Science

Hammerhead
Shark

GROUP
6









SELAMAT DATANG
KE GALERI
ARKIB UMT

Did you know?
The ocean is one of Earth's most remarkable natural resources. It provides food in the form of fish and shellfish—about 200 billion pounds are caught each year. It's used for transportation—both land and shipping. It provides a preserved source of recreation for humans. It is mined for minerals like sand, gravel, and some manganese, copper, nickel, iron, and cobalt can be found in the deep sea and drilled for crude oil. It also an important source of biomedical organisms with enormous potential for fighting disease.

Molluscs

Molluscs are group of animals that have soft bodies that consist of three basic parts: a foot, a visceral mass and a mantle. Many species also have a protective shell made of chitin, proteins and calcium carbonate. Molluscs include squid, Octopus, mussels, clams and many more. They are harvested from the ocean commercially for food animals, aquarium subjects and human food as well.



Fish

Fish are any of various cold-blooded, vertebrate animals that have gills, commonly fins, and typically covered with scales. Certainly one of the most important spaces used to carry out fish farming is in certain country's economy. Fish serve mostly sources of protein in the world.

Botanical
Botanical are mainly referred to all plants species depending on places they grow or lived. What so important is plants that lived in the ocean also called as seaweed or better known as marine plants. Various types of seaweed and algae are actually have significant value for human health when consumed and also used to produce agar and carrageenan. For example, *Codium*, *Ulva*, *Laminaria*, *Porphyra* (Nori).





SELAMAT DATANG
KE GALERI ARKIB UMT

KELUAR







Shenzhen Sheng, China
L11, 11th Floor, Jinhua Building
No. 1, Yantian Road, Shenzhen, China
Tel: +86 (0)755 2661 1111 Fax: +86 (0)755 2661 1112
Email: shengsheng@shengsheng.com





KELAS LITERASI MAKLUMAH
PINJAMAN ANTARA PERPISTAKA
!






FACULTY OF MARINE STUDIES AND MARINE SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT MARINE SCIENCE

WETLANDS

Type of Wetland found in Malaysia

- WETLANDS ARE CLASSIFIED INTO:
1. Coastal Wetlands
 2. Freshwater Wetlands
 3. Mangrove Wetlands
 4. Peat Wetlands
 5. Swamp Wetlands
 6. Tidal Wetlands
 7. Wetlands of High Salinity
 8. Wetlands of Low Salinity
 9. Wetlands of Intermediate Salinity
 10. Wetlands of High Salinity
 11. Wetlands of Low Salinity
 12. Wetlands of Intermediate Salinity
- The Role of Wetlands in Malaysia
- 

MANGROVE ANIMAL



PLANT



How to save our mangroves

LUASKAN
KUASAMU





Pink

The

Am

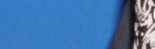
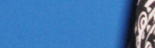
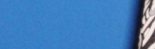
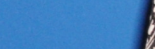
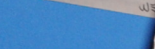
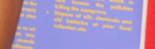
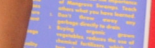
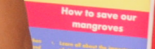
FACULTY OF MARINE STUDIES AND MARINE SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE SCIENCE

WETLANDS

Type of Wetland found in Malaysia



Types of wetlands















LUASKAN
KLASAMU



How to save our mangroves

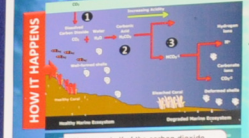
BALEEN WHALE

TYPES OF WHALE

Sperm Whale 	False Killer Whale 	Killer Whale 
Humpback Whale 	Bryde's Whale 	Blue Whale 
Pilot Whale 	Minkie Whale 	Beluga Whale 
Gray Whale 	Orca 	Seal Whale 

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

With increasing levels of **CARBON DIOXIDE** accumulating in marine systems, the world's oceans are becoming more acidic.

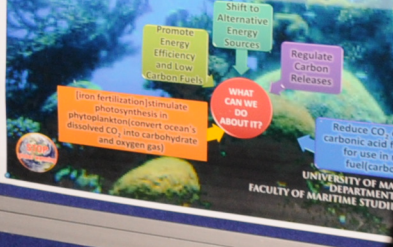


- 1. Up to one half of the carbon dioxide released by burning fossil fuels over the past 200 years has been absorbed by the world's ocean.
- 2. Absorbed carbon dioxide in seawater form carbonic acid, lowering the water's pH level and making it more acidic.
- 3. The raises of the Hydrogen ion concentration in the seawater thus limits organisms access to carbonate ion, which are needed to form hard parts.

↑ IN ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ = ↑ CO₂ IN THE OCEAN = ↑ OCEAN ACIDITY



Acid Bath: Oceanic pH levels have dropped from 8.2 (represented in blue) in 1885 to the more acidic level of 8.0 (orange) in 1985. By 2085, that number could reach 7.8 (red). *Graham Murrison*

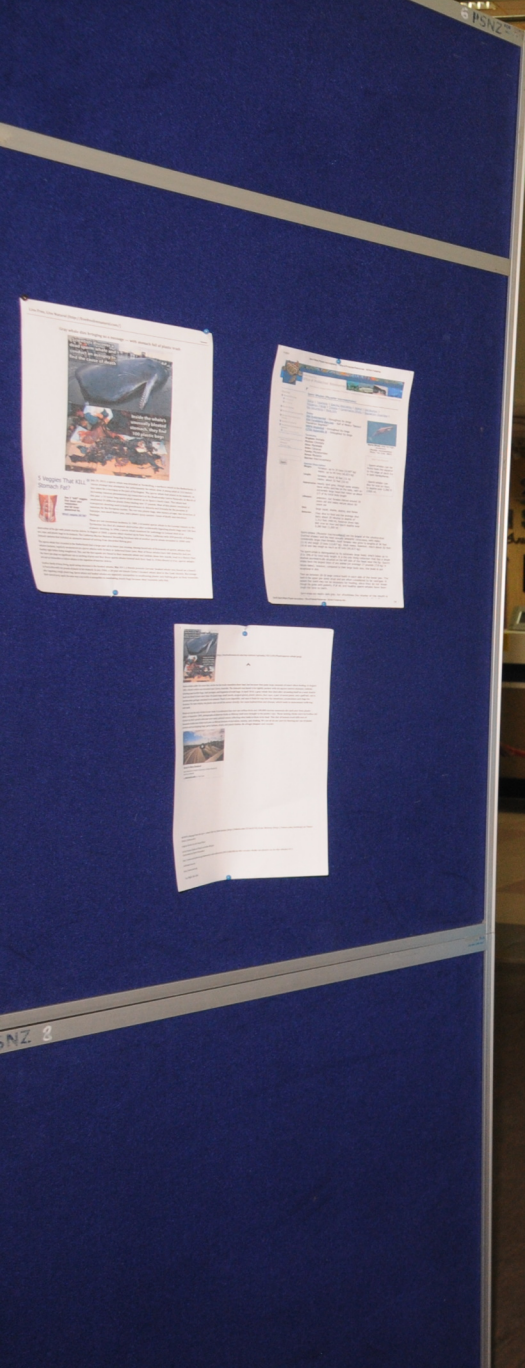


WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

- Promote Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Fuels
- Shift to Alternative Energy Sources
- Regulate Carbon Releases
- Iron fertilization stimulates photosynthesis in phytoplankton to convert ocean's dissolved CO₂ into carbohydrates and oxygen gas.

UNIVERSITY OF MALA
DEPARTMENT OF MARITIME STUDIES









KELUAR



GROUP

LET'S

Save Our Ocean!

LET'S



Our Ocean!

GREENED

LEA



Whale Shark

LAND-BASED MARINE POLLUTION

LEKS GONG BAKAR
ALA TERENGGANU

ALI
MELAKA









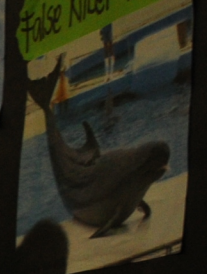




Sperm Whale



False Killer Whale



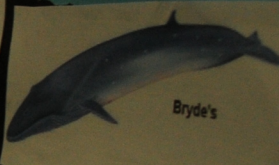
Humpback Whale



Baleen whales (Mysticeti)
Predators that sieve tiny organisms from the water with baleen. Baleen is a comb-like structure that filters (the baleen whales' food) from the water. Baleen whales are larger than the toothed whales and have 2 blowholes (nostrils). There are 10 species of baleen whales.

Blue Whale

Bryde's Whale



Fin Whale



Minke Whale



Pilot Whale



Beluga Whale





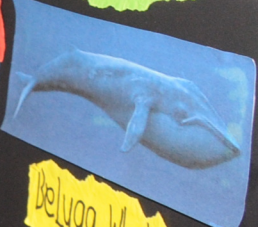
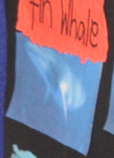






Sei Whale





Posterboard that lists the following whales:

- Sperm Whale** (orange label) 
- False Killer Whale** (green label) 
- Baleen whales (Mysticeti)** (white label)
Predators that sieve tiny crustaceans, small fish, and other tiny organisms from the water with baleen. Baleen is a comb-like structure that filters the baleen whales' food from the water. Baleen whales are larger than the toothed whales and have 2 blowholes (nostrils). There are 10 species of baleen whales.
- Humpback Whale** (yellow label) 
- Bryde's Whale** (light blue label) 
- Blue Whale** (green label) 
- Fin Whale** (red label) 
- Minkie Whale** (green label) 
- Pilot Whale** (light blue label) 
- Beluga Whale** (yellow label) 
- Sei Whale** (orange label) 

Other visible text on the display includes "KILLER" in red at the top right and "Bryde's" in black on the Bryde's whale image.



Humpback Wh



#in Whale



Pilot Whale

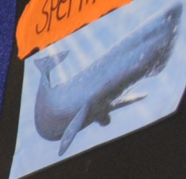


WHALE SONGS

Whales love to sing! Complete whale's songs
the humpback's first under the water. The
whale's song can last for hours. The
most whales live near for



Sperm Whale



Humpback Whale



Fin Whale



Pilot Whale



Beluga























Non-extractive Resources

What? Non-extractive resources are those that can be used without being depleted or destroyed. They are renewable and can be used over and over again. Examples include solar energy, wind energy, and geothermal energy.

Why? Non-extractive resources are important because they provide a sustainable source of energy and materials. They do not contribute to global warming or other environmental problems. They are also often cheaper than extractive resources.

How? Non-extractive resources are used in a variety of ways. For example, solar energy is used to power homes and businesses. Wind energy is used to generate electricity. Geothermal energy is used to heat water and produce steam.

Where? Non-extractive resources are found all over the world. For example, solar energy is abundant in sunny areas. Wind energy is abundant in coastal areas. Geothermal energy is abundant in volcanic areas.

When? Non-extractive resources have been used for thousands of years. For example, wind energy was used to power sailing ships. Solar energy was used to power ancient civilizations.

Who? Non-extractive resources are used by a wide variety of people and organizations. For example, governments use non-extractive resources to power public buildings. Businesses use non-extractive resources to power their operations. Individuals use non-extractive resources to power their homes.

What's Next? As the world's population grows and demand for energy and materials increases, non-extractive resources will become even more important. We need to find ways to use non-extractive resources more efficiently and to develop new non-extractive resources.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).





• KELAS LITERASI MALAYSIAN
• PELAJARAN BAHASA PERSEKUTUAN

Poster 1: **Amboi** **Deh!**

Poster 2: Did you know?

Poster 3: **KEEP CALM**

Poster 4: **KEEP CALM**

Poster 5: **KEEP CALM**







INFO094

GROUP 6

hammerhead
Shark





BOTTLE
NOSE
DOLPHIN

Kantor Lantai Atas