



Three Wise Kangaroos

Video – answer key

1. Who is Sir David Attenborough and what has been his contribution to the conservation of the environment?

For seven decades Sir David Attenborough has brought the natural world into people's homes. His groundbreaking television programme Blue Planet raised global awareness on mankind's impact on the ocean.

2. How would he spend 1 bln dollars?

He's spend it on persuading nations of the world that the ocean is the property of humanity and it should then be the humanity's job to get together and agree on a policy to look after it.

3. What's the definition of high seas? What's the problem with protecting the biodiversity of these areas?

It's an area stretching beyond all countries exclusive economic zones. It's a vast expanse of water owned at once by everyone and no one. A basic law of the sea does exist with overlapping authorities often with conflicting mandates overseeing particular activities. There is little consequence for nations that don't abide by the rules. Negotiations are on the way to create a new treaty to protect the biodiversity of high seas.

4. What's the stumbling block that any negotiations about the high seas face?

Fishing rights are the main stumbling block. Sir David's \$1 bln could be spent on funding and demonstrating the value of international enforcement schemes.

5. Who is Zafer Kizikaya and what is the biggest problem connected with ocean conservation, in his opinion?

He is a conservationist from Turkey. The main problem is resource management. We overexploited many things. As a result of unsustainable fishing practices over a third of the world's fish stocks have collapsed.

6. What did he manage to convince his government to do?

He convinced his government to create 3,000 hectares where fishing isn't allowed, otherwise known as no-take zones, to allow marine biomass to increase.

7. What is the problem with no-take zones?

Less than 1% of the ocean globally is no-fishing zone, and out of this 1%, half of the area is not well enforced. Establishing no take-zones is one thing, policing them is another. We need rangers, boats, people.

8. How would Zafer spend \$ 1 bln?

He'd invest in satellite technology or high-tech drones that could police the no-take zones.

9. Who is Susane Lockhart and what does she research?

She's a marine biologist with a particular interest in cold water coral.
Dr Lockhart become the first person to ever explore the floor of Antarctica's Weddell Sea.

10. What's the misconception about marine life of the Antarctic?

The misconception is that these waters are too deep and too cold to support much life but during her expedition DR Lockhart uncovered vast coral reefs teeming with marine life. Antarctica has some of the densest and most diverse seabed communities you could ever see.

11. What would she put \$1 bln towards?

Dr Lockhart's research has been used as a basis for a proposal to create the world's biggest marine protected area - 1 mln square miles in the Antarctic. With an extra 1bl dollars, scientific



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research could help to protect much more of the ocean. With corals as evidence, it is hard to dispute the fact these areas need protection.

12. What does professor Dough Mc Cauley research?

Marine biology at the University of California

13. How does climate change impact the ocean?

Climate change is causing the ocean to overheat, increasing the level of acidity and reducing the oxygen content of the water.

14. What is the problem with batteries?

On the one hand, batteries are the most essential ingredient in our low-carbon future. On the other hand, the world relies on lithium-ion batteries and the production of these batteries requires minerals like cobalt, which have a controversial supply chain. To meet the growing demand for batteries, mining companies are turning their attention to the deep sea. Deep sea mining is known to be very bad for the marine ecosystem.

15. How would professor Mc Cauley spend the money?

He'd invest the money in designing powerful, next-generation batteries that wouldn't depend on mining the sea.

16. Who is Peter Thomson and what is his idea for how to prioritise ocean conservation?

He is the United Nations special envoy for the ocean. He'd spend the 1bln dollars on education. His mission is galvanize the international community to prioritize ocean conservation.

17. There's a major disconnect between what the **scientists** know about marine conservation and what the majority of the **population** knows. Every **second** breath you take comes from the ocean. The ocean regulated the planet's **climate**, it provides the main source of food to nearly **half** of global population and underpins **trillions** of dollars worth of economic activity worldwide.

Vocabulary – answer key

Useful adjective+noun collocations

a ground-breaking	series
a leading	thinker in ocean conservation
a vast	expanse of water
a man-made	disaster
marine-protected	areas

Useful verb+noun collocations

To galvanise	the international community
To dispute	a fact
To drive	change
To face	a major stumbling block
To reshape	the way we live