

# Climate change for primary schools

## Professional Development



## Session overview

1. **Introduction** (climate change basics)
2. **Core climate science** (mechanism, evidence & the ocean)
3. **Teaching Approaches** (assertion vs scaffolding)
4. **Student Wellbeing** (anxiety & agency)
5. **Ocean Heroes Resources** (rationale, features, & overview)
6. **Q&A**



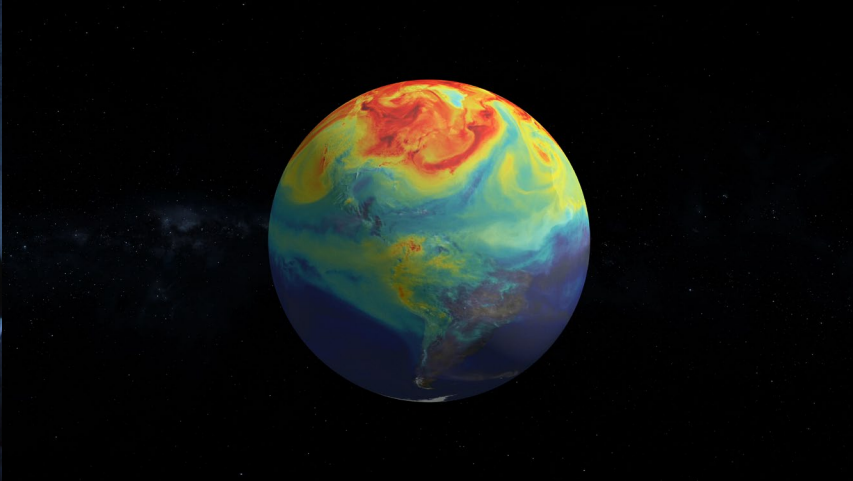


# 1. Introduction

- Nature of climate change
- Baseline knowledge

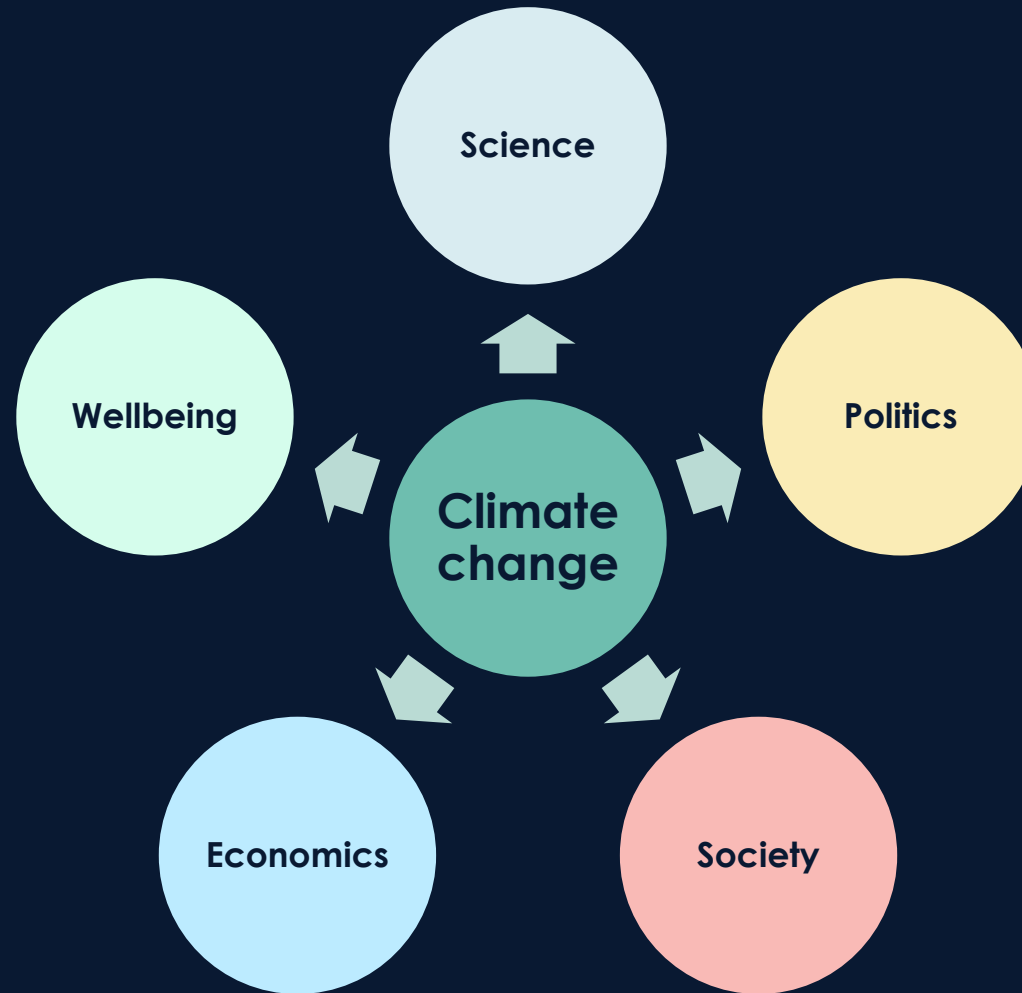






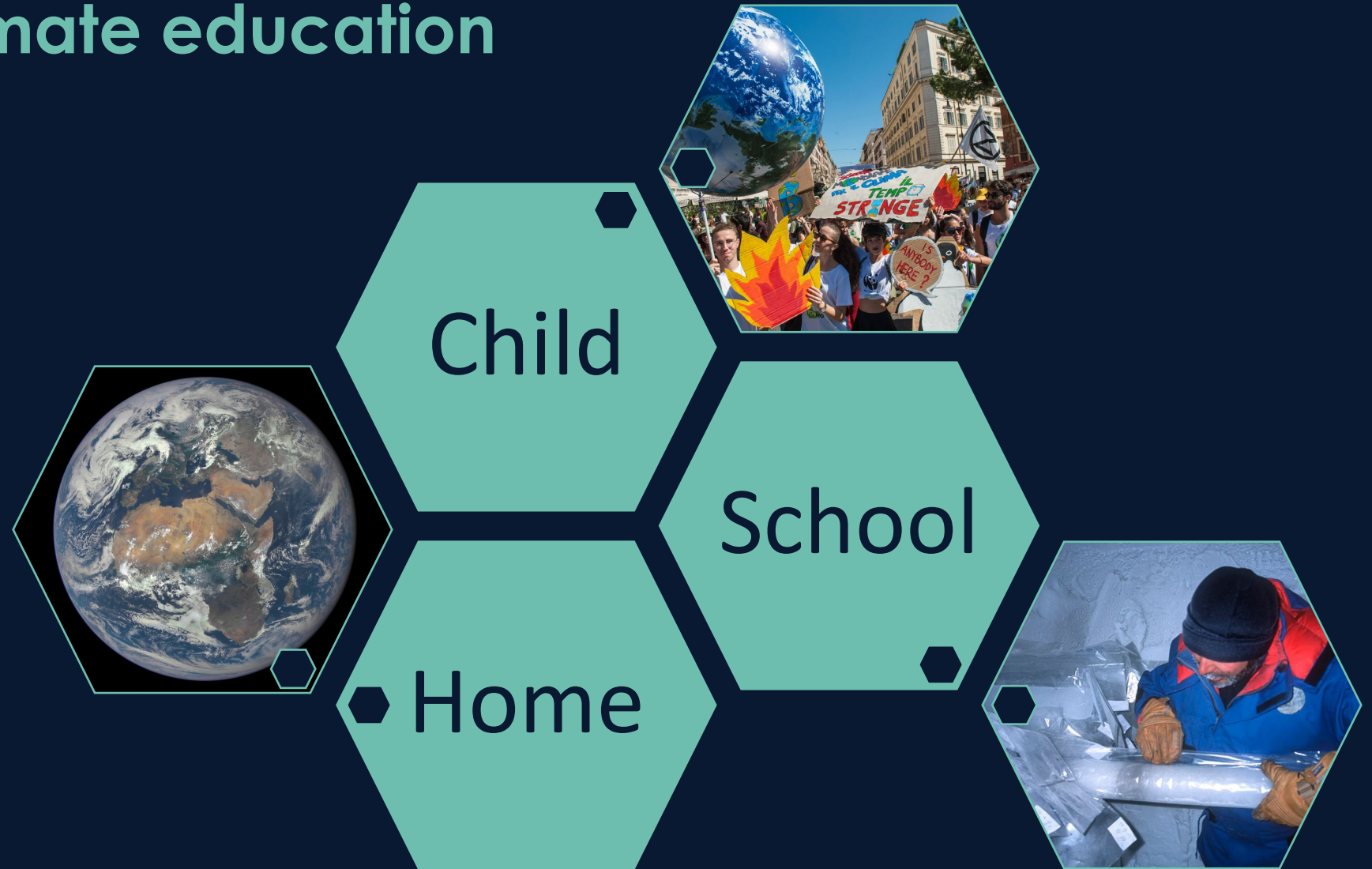


# Understanding climate change





# Context of climate education





# What do you bring to the classroom?

**Science**

**Politics**

**Wellbeing**

**Society &  
Economics**

**In groups, think  
about what you  
bring to the  
classroom when  
you teach climate  
change.**



## 2. Core climate science

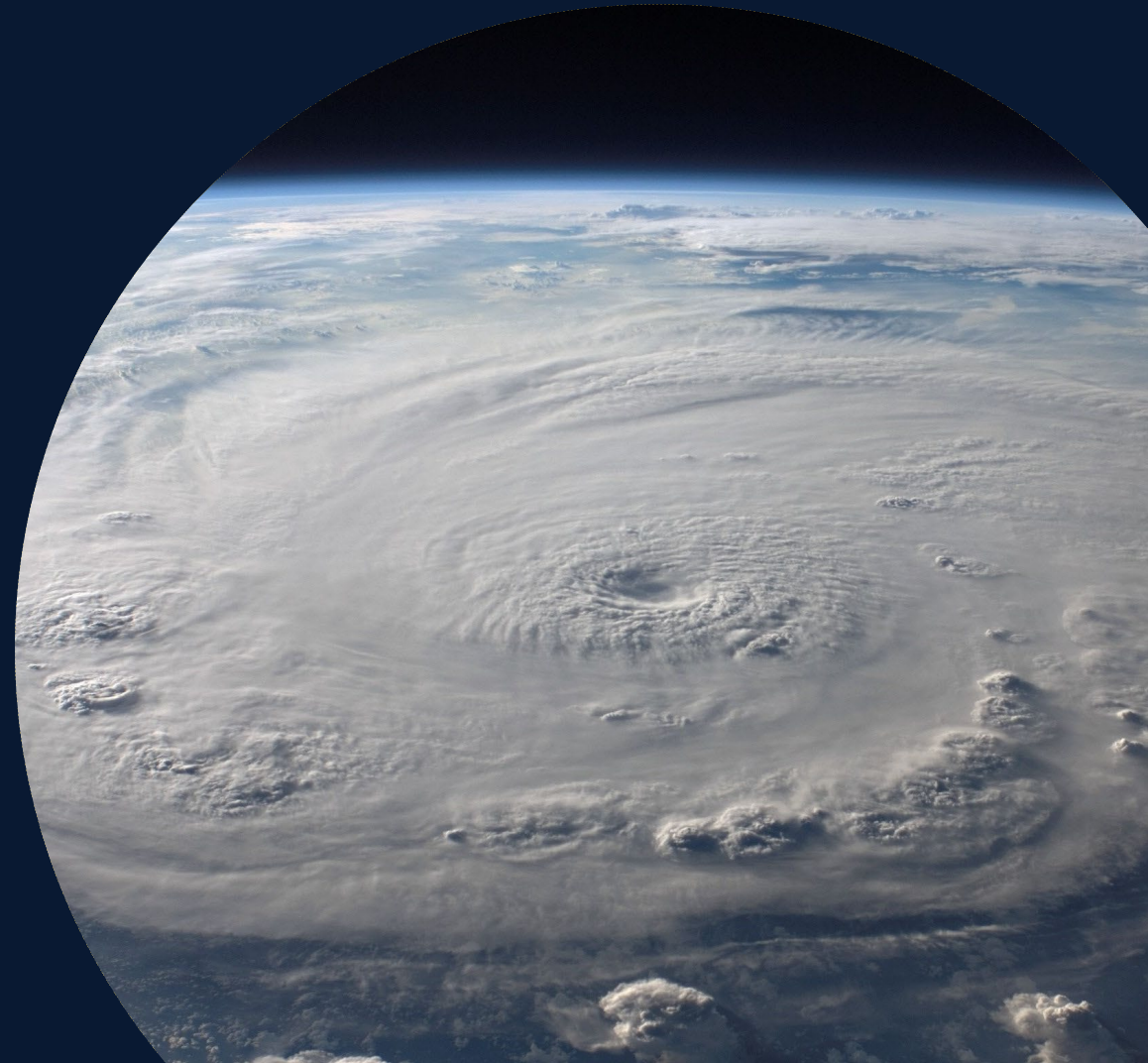
- Basic mechanism
- Evidence for climate change
- Ocean's role
- Blue carbon



# Climate quiz

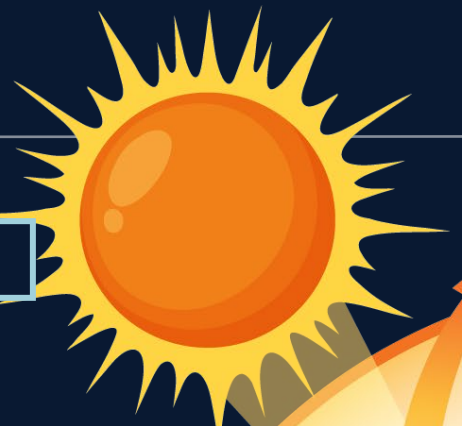
Let's see how much you know...

<https://www.riddle.com/view/rnHBukdt>





Sun



Some of the sun's heat energy is reflected back into space.

Space

Heat and light from the sun enter the atmosphere.

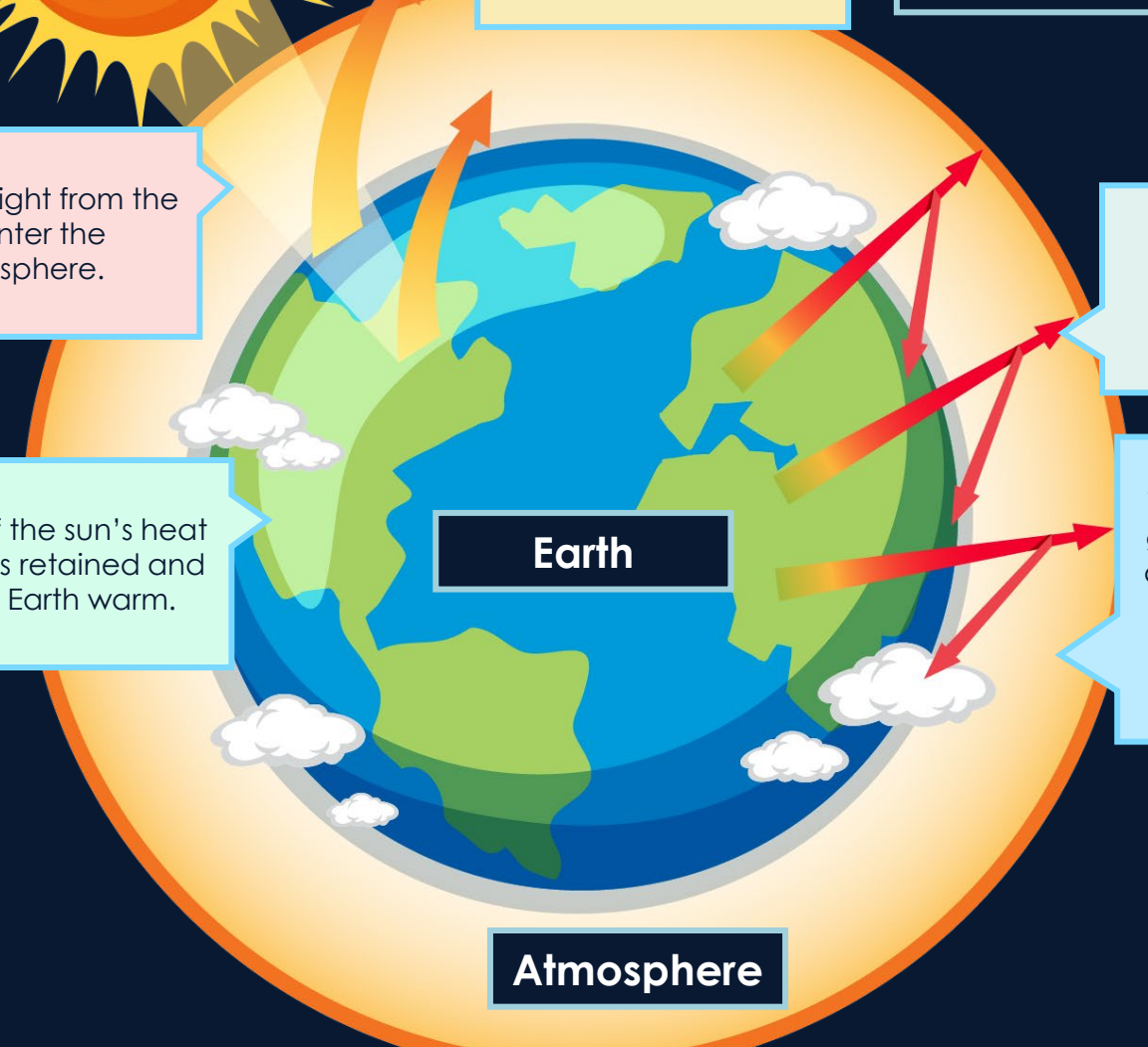
Some of the sun's heat energy is retained and keeps Earth warm.

Earth

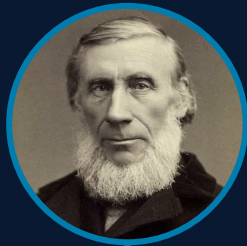
Greenhouse gases absorb the heat energy that might have escaped to space.

The more greenhouse gases there are in the atmosphere, the more heat energy is retained, heating the planet.

Atmosphere

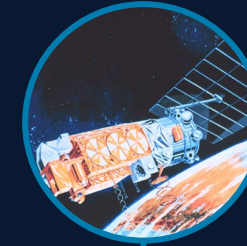


# Well-known science...



In **1859**, **John Tyndall** discovered that CO<sub>2</sub> is a greenhouse gas that absorbs and holds heat through his groundbreaking laboratory experiments.

In **1938**, **Guy Callendar** analysed data from 147 weather stations and demonstrated that temperatures had risen 0.3°C over 50 years, linking this increase to manmade emissions.



In **1978**, NASA's TIROS-N satellite launched the **modern era** of comprehensive climate monitoring, providing global coverage of temperature trends, sea levels, and atmospheric composition.

1850

1875

1900

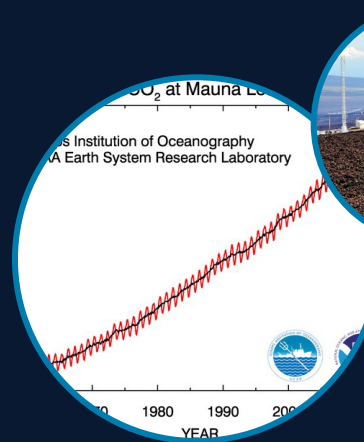
1925

1950

1975

2000

In **1896**, **Svante Arrhenius** published the first quantitative prediction of global warming, calculating that doubling atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> would raise global temperatures by 5-6°C.



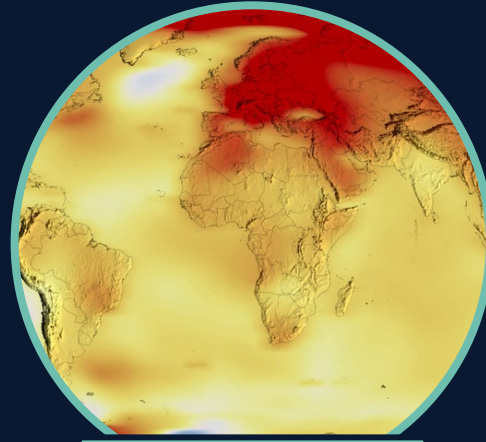
In **1958**, **Charles David Keeling** began the first continuous measurements of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> at Mauna Loa Observatory, creating the famous "Keeling Curve" that definitively showed rising CO<sub>2</sub> levels.



# What's complicated then...?



Attribution challenges



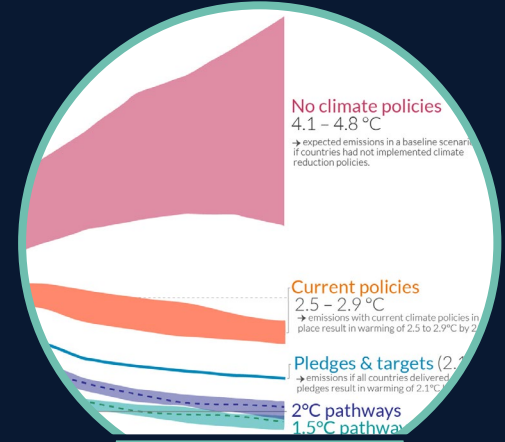
Spatial variability



Solution pathways



Impact prediction



Human behaviour

# Evidence for climate change



Ice cores



Sediment cores



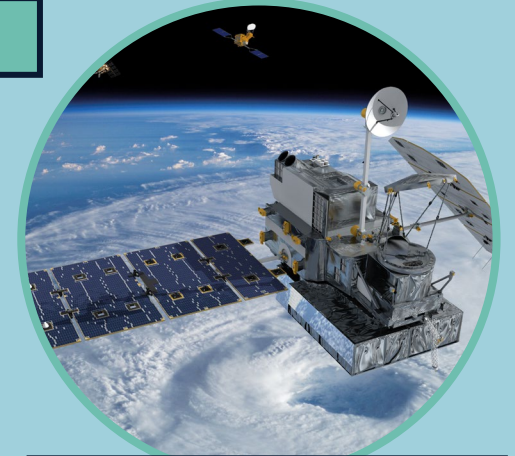
Tree rings



Coral rings



Historical documents



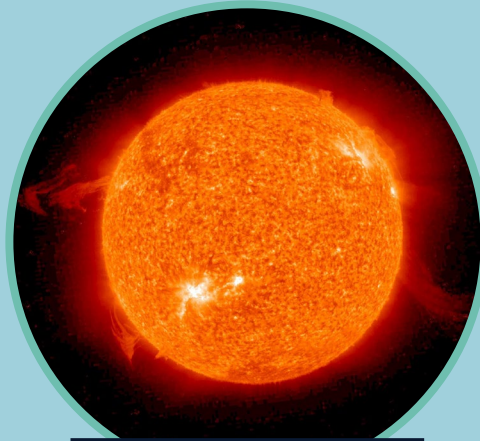
Scientific instruments



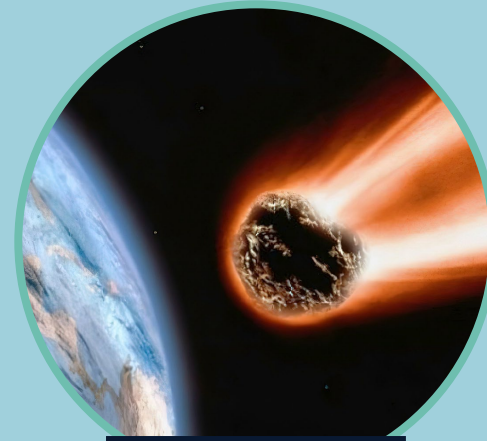
# Factors affecting the climate



Earth's orbit



Sun's strength



Meteorites



Volcanic eruptions



Greenhouse gases



Deforestation





## Why the ocean and climate?

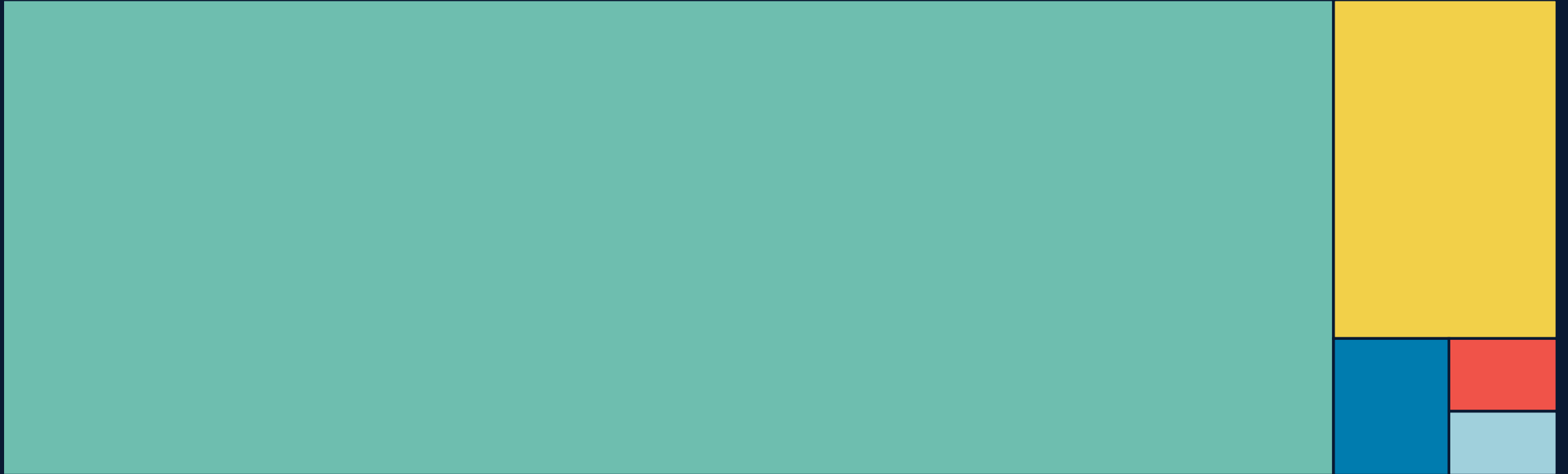
The ocean absorbs ~30% manmade carbon emissions.

The ocean covers 70% of the Earth's surface.

The ocean regulates global weather patterns.

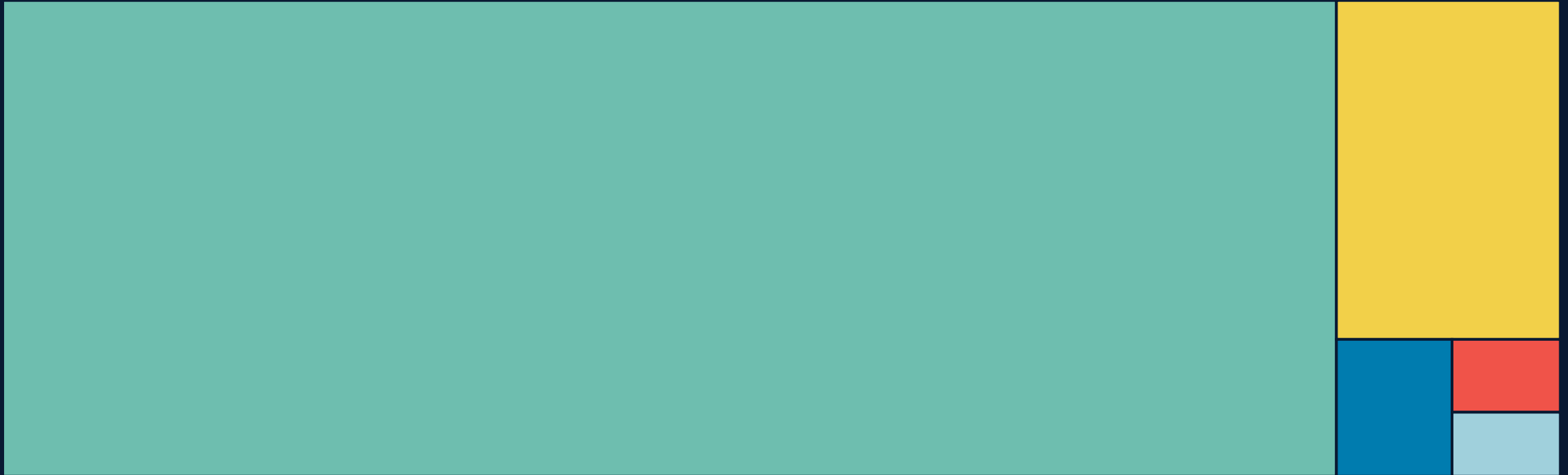
The ocean has absorbed ~90% of the heat generated by human-caused global warming.

# Where is all the carbon?





# Where is all the carbon?



Ocean 38,873 GtC   Soil & Sediment 4,650 GtC   Atmosphere 870 GtC

Fossil fuels 483 GtC   Vegetation 425 GtC

# Climate impacts on the ocean...



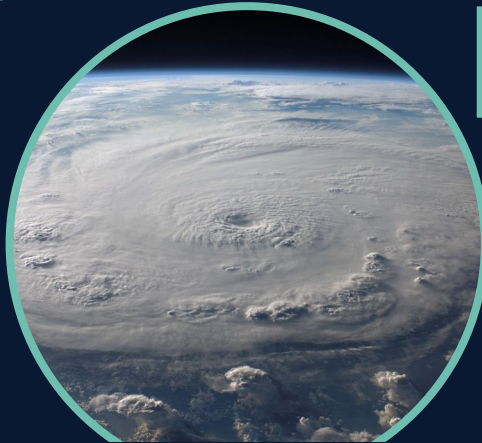
Ocean  
warming



Sea ice  
loss



Sea level  
rise

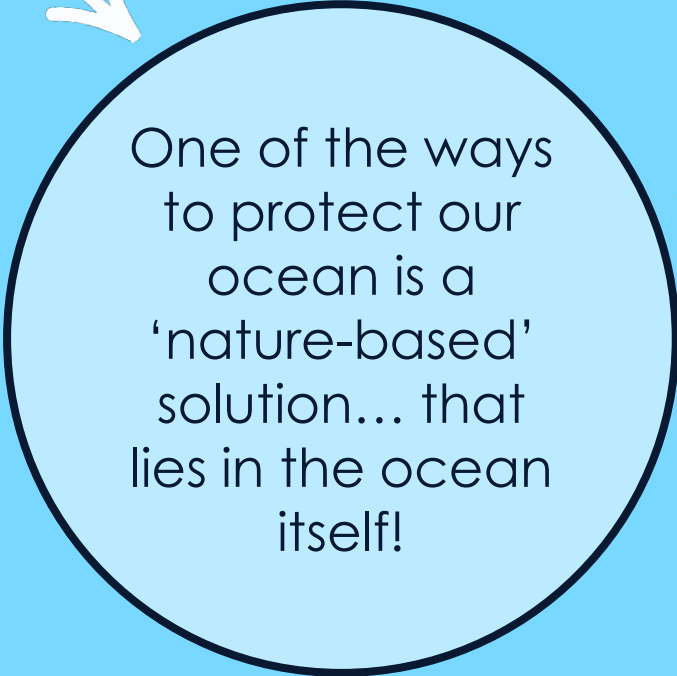


Tropical  
storms




Ocean  
acidification

# How the ocean can help...



One of the ways to protect our ocean is a 'nature-based' solution... that lies in the ocean itself!



It's all thanks to ocean habitats that can rapidly store carbon much faster than other habitats such as forests.



**This is blue carbon!!**



# Examples of blue carbon habitats



Mangrove forest



Seagrass meadow

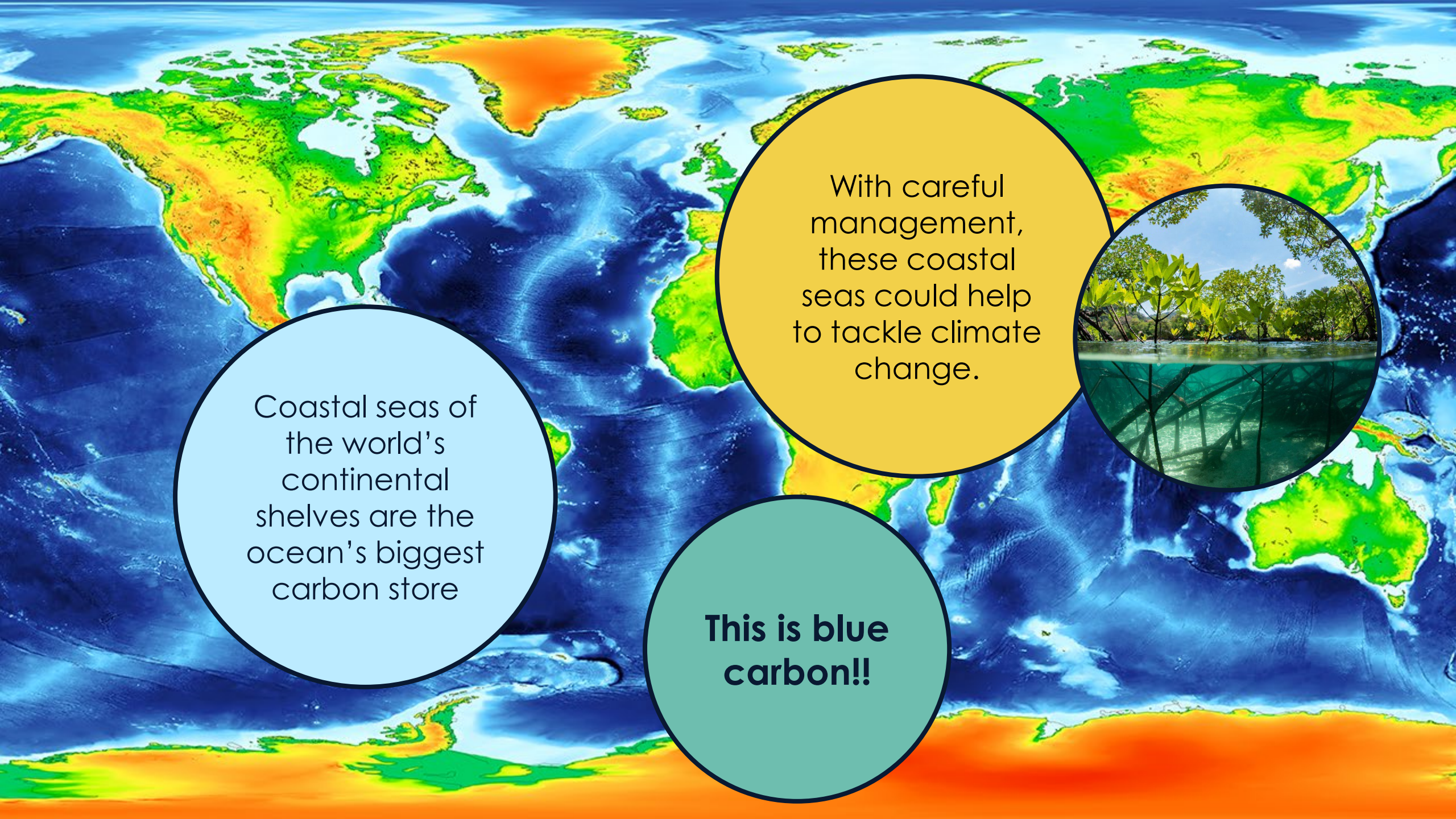


Saltmarsh



Kelp forest



A world map showing the continental shelves of the world's oceans. The shelves are highlighted in shades of green and yellow, indicating their extent and depth. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean, showing the Americas to the west and Europe and Africa to the east.

Coastal seas of the world's continental shelves are the ocean's biggest carbon store

With careful management, these coastal seas could help to tackle climate change.



**This is blue carbon!!**



### 3. Teaching approaches

- Assertion vs scaffolding
- Curriculum-aligned approach





# Two approaches to ocean and climate education

## **Assertion-based**

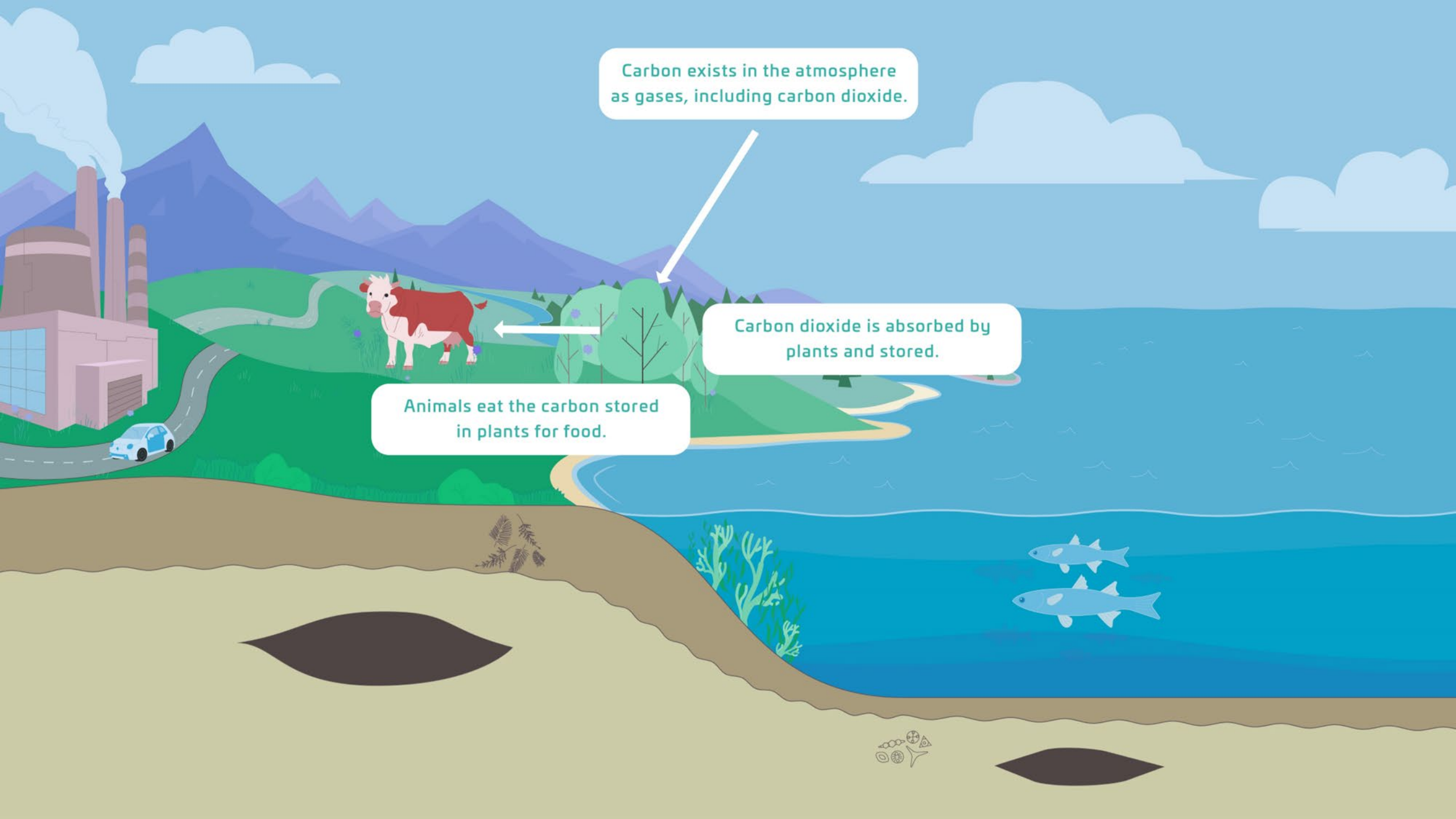
A values-first method that builds environmental behaviours, emotional resilience, and competencies without requiring deep scientific understanding, focusing on developing care for self, others, and the environment through practical engagement and emotional connection.

## **Scaffolding approach**

A systematic building of scientific concepts and understanding that follows the primary curriculum progression, gradually constructing a comprehensive grasp of ocean and climate science through connected learning of underlying principles and processes.

Carbon exists in the atmosphere as gases, including carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide is absorbed by plants and stored.

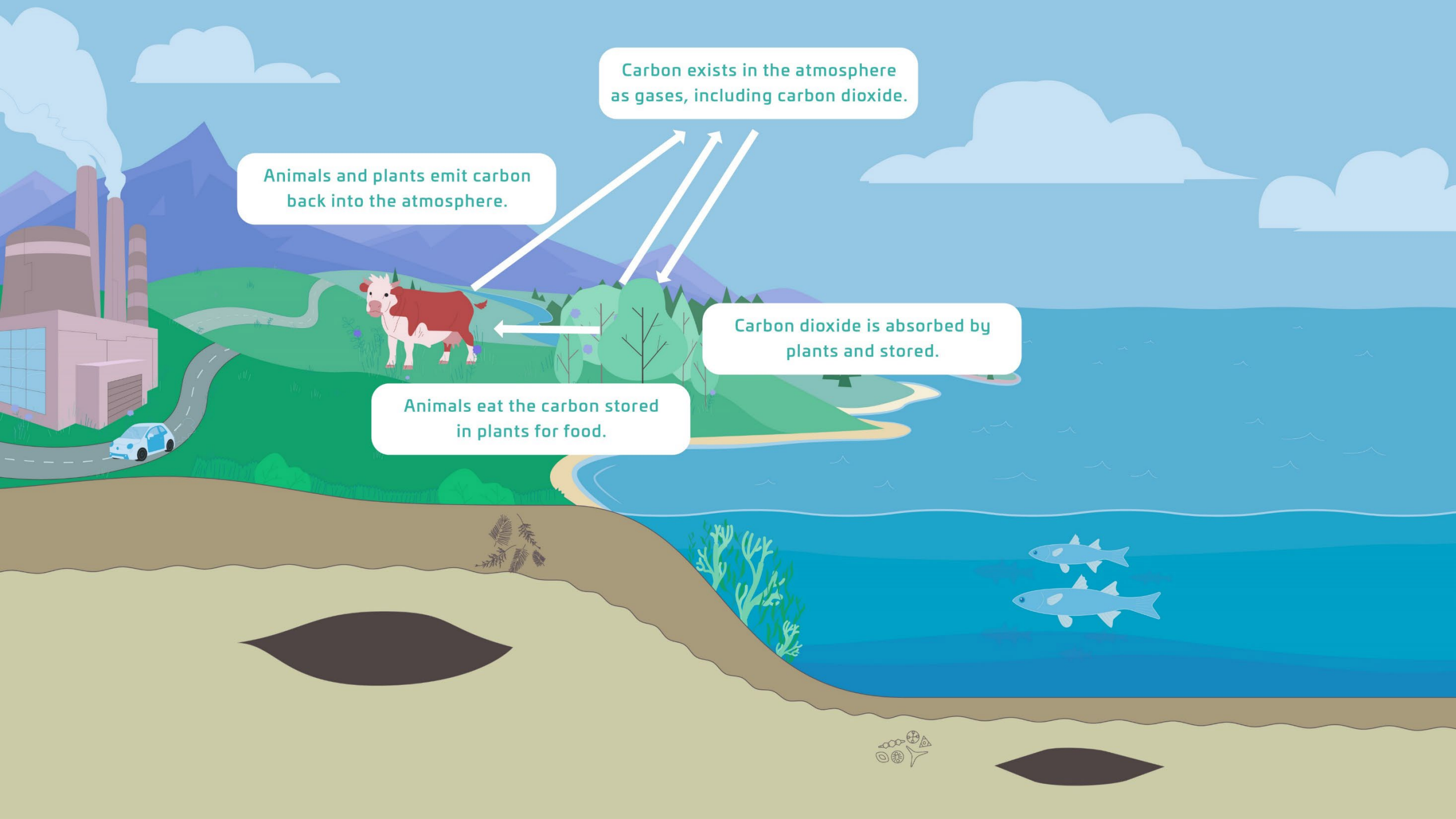


Carbon exists in the atmosphere as gases, including carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide is absorbed by plants and stored.

Animals eat the carbon stored in plants for food.





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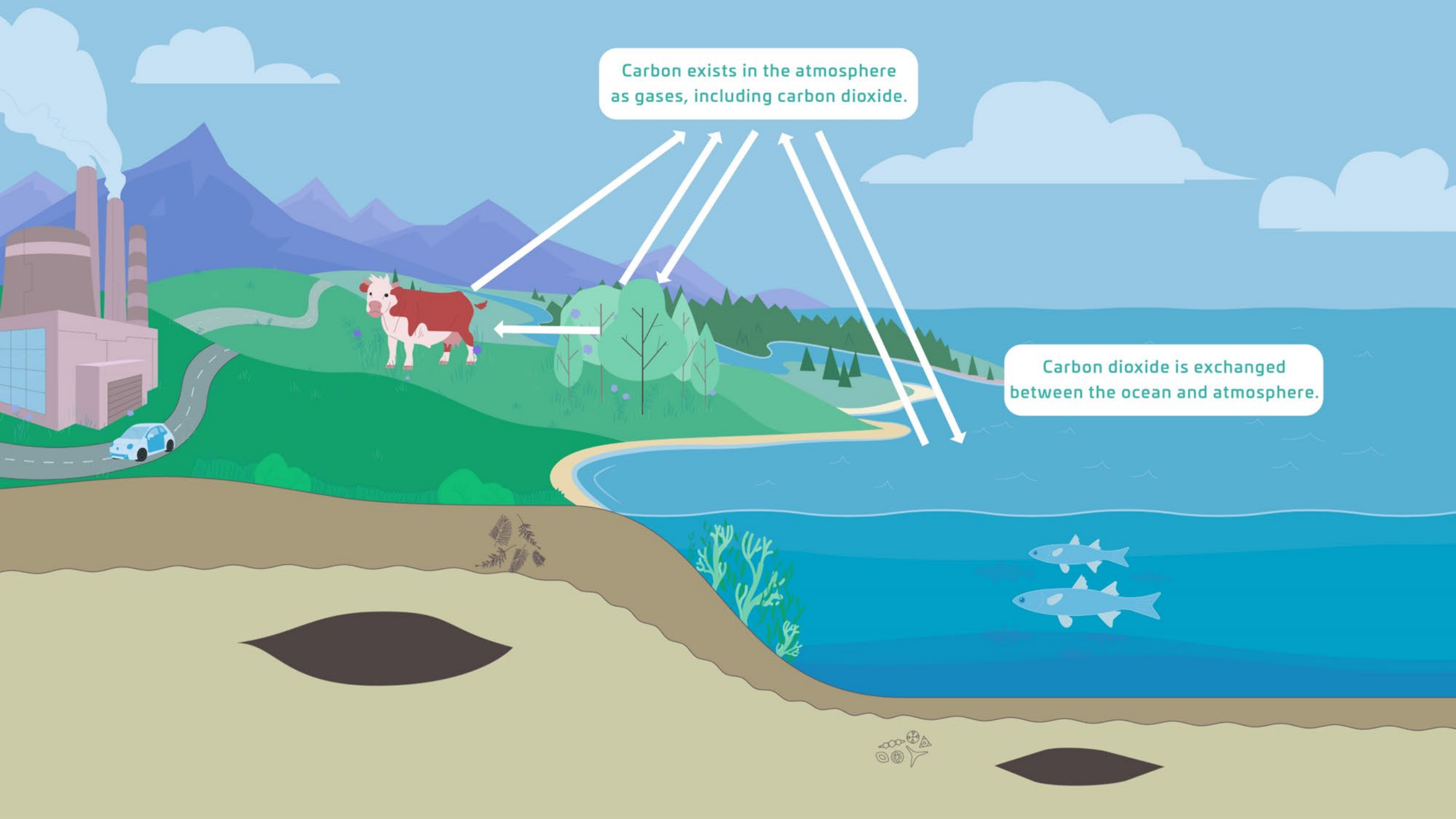
Animals and plants emit carbon back into the atmosphere.

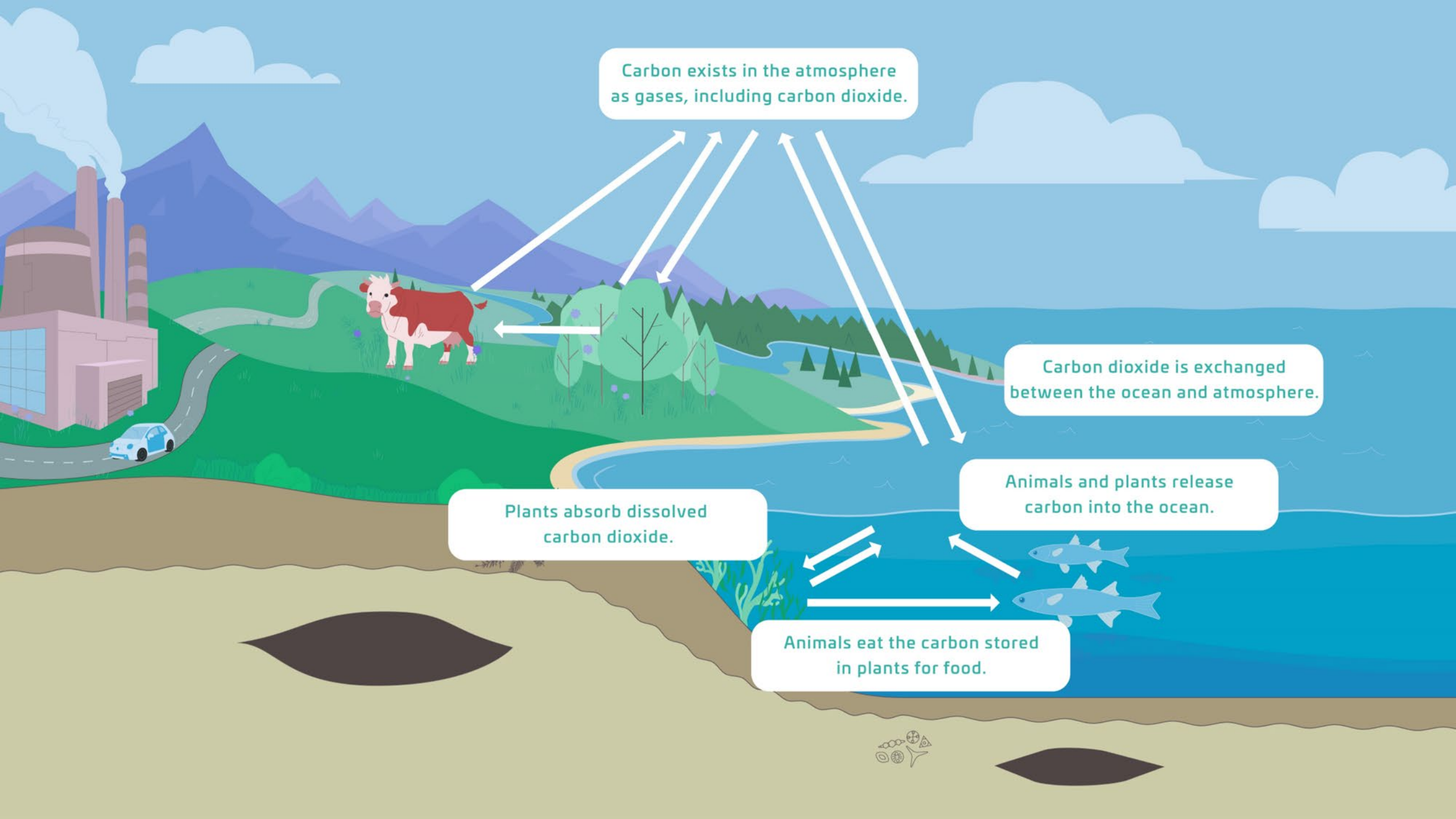
Carbon dioxide is absorbed by plants and stored.

Animals eat the carbon stored in plants for food.

Carbon exists in the atmosphere as gases, including carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide is exchanged between the ocean and atmosphere.





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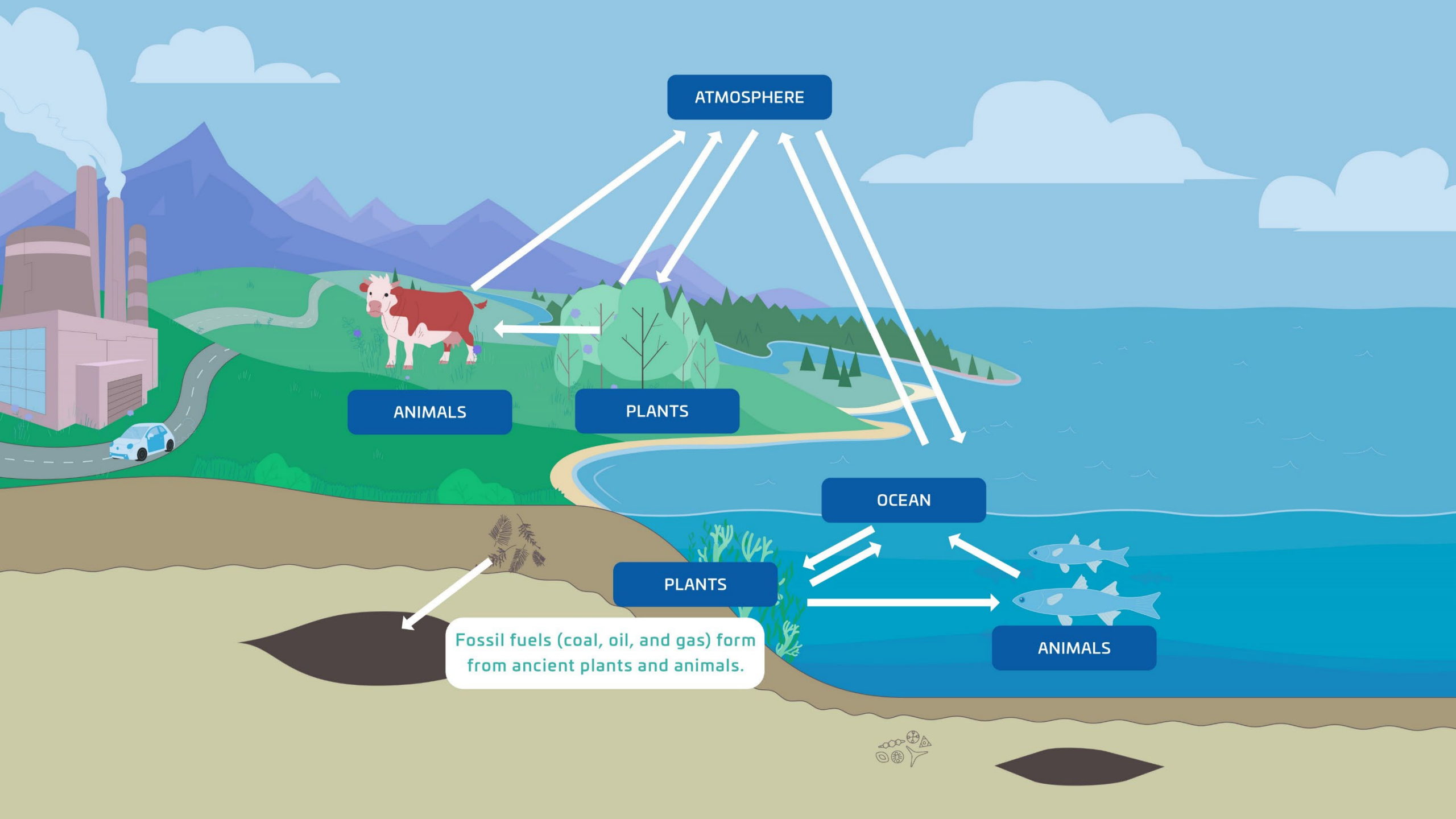
Carbon dioxide is exchanged between the ocean and atmosphere.

Animals and plants release carbon into the ocean.

Plants absorb dissolved carbon dioxide.

Animals eat the carbon stored in plants for food.





ATMOSPHERE

ANIMALS

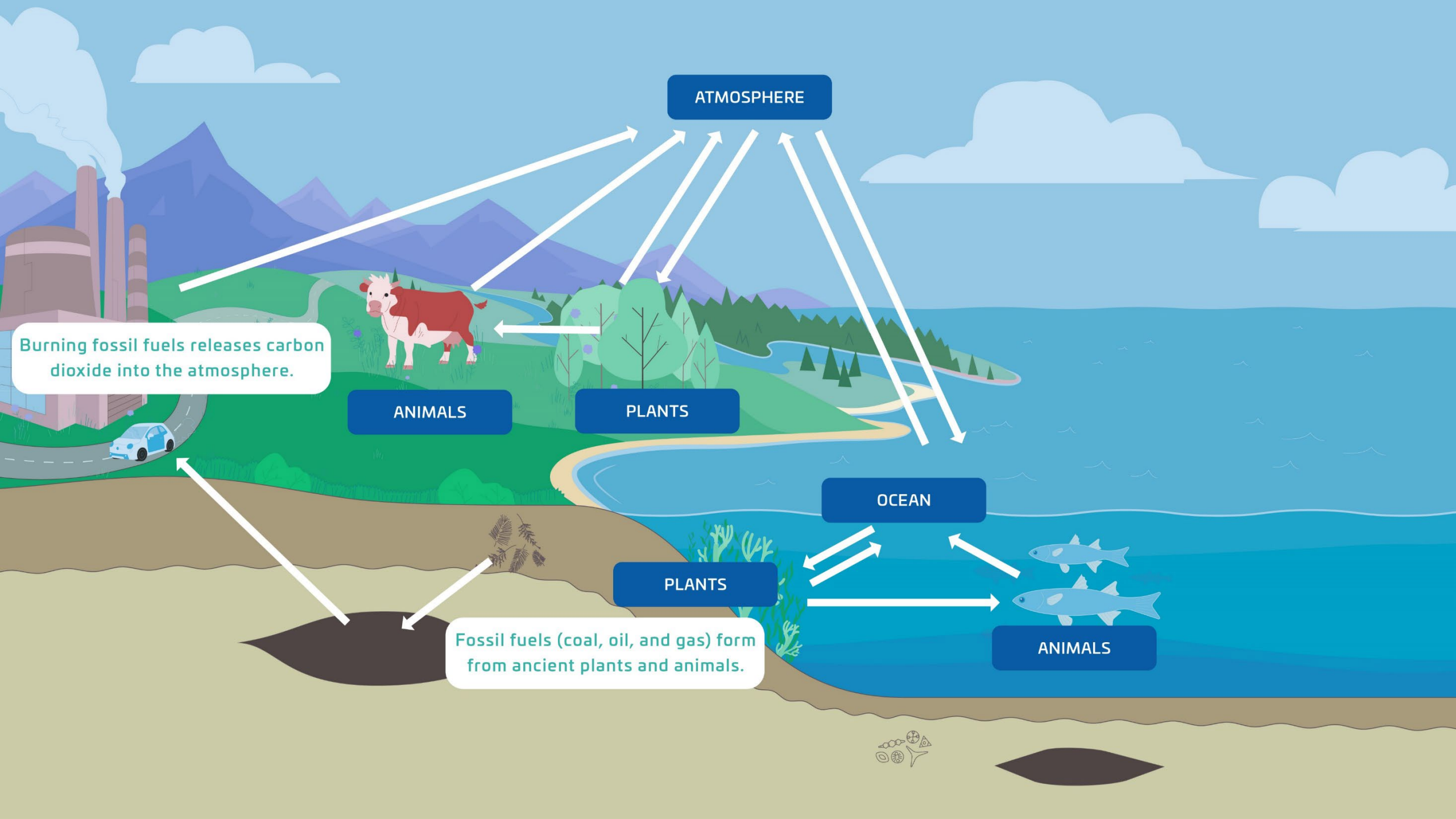
PLANTS

OCEAN

PLANTS

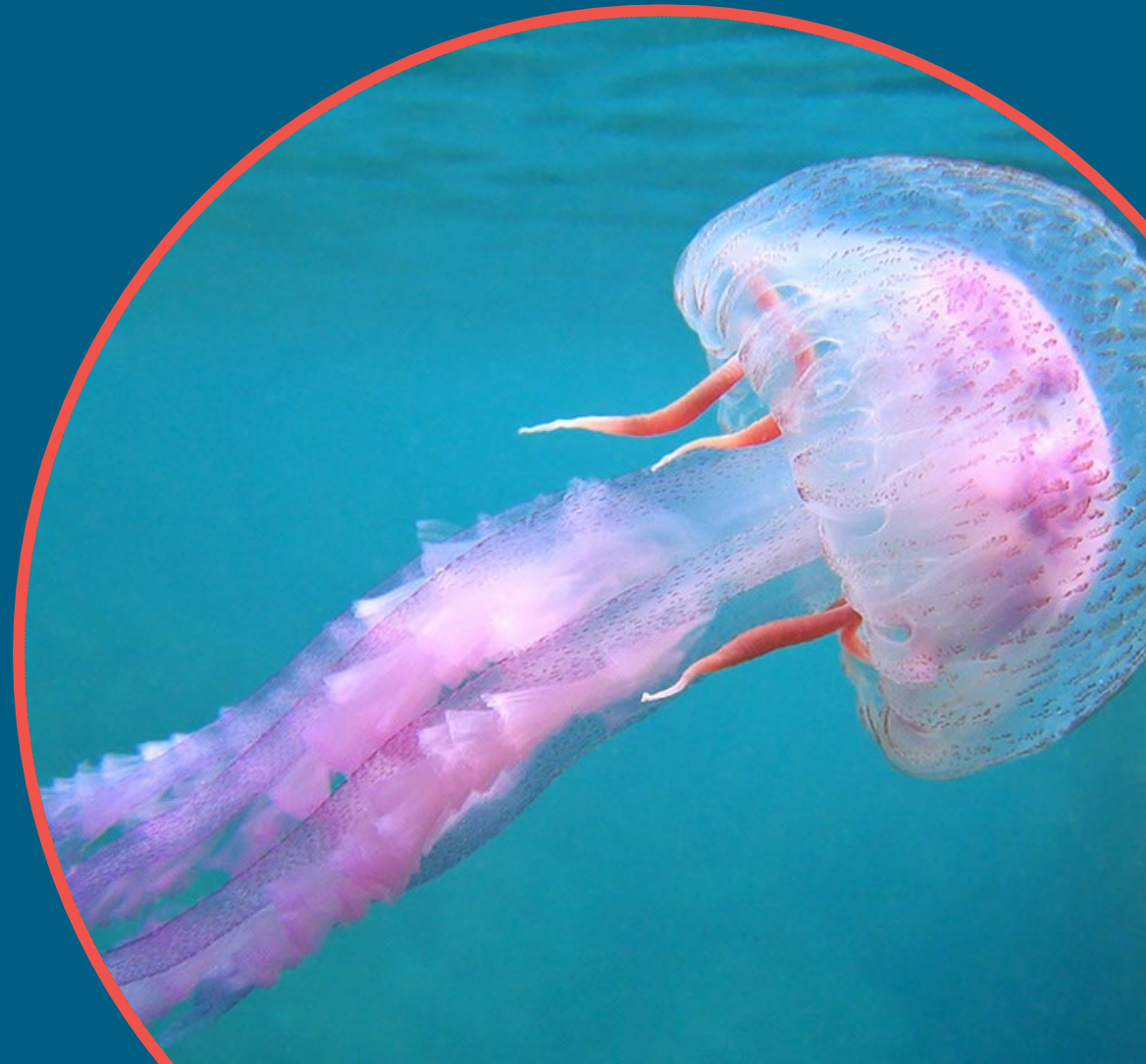
ANIMALS

Fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) form from ancient plants and animals.



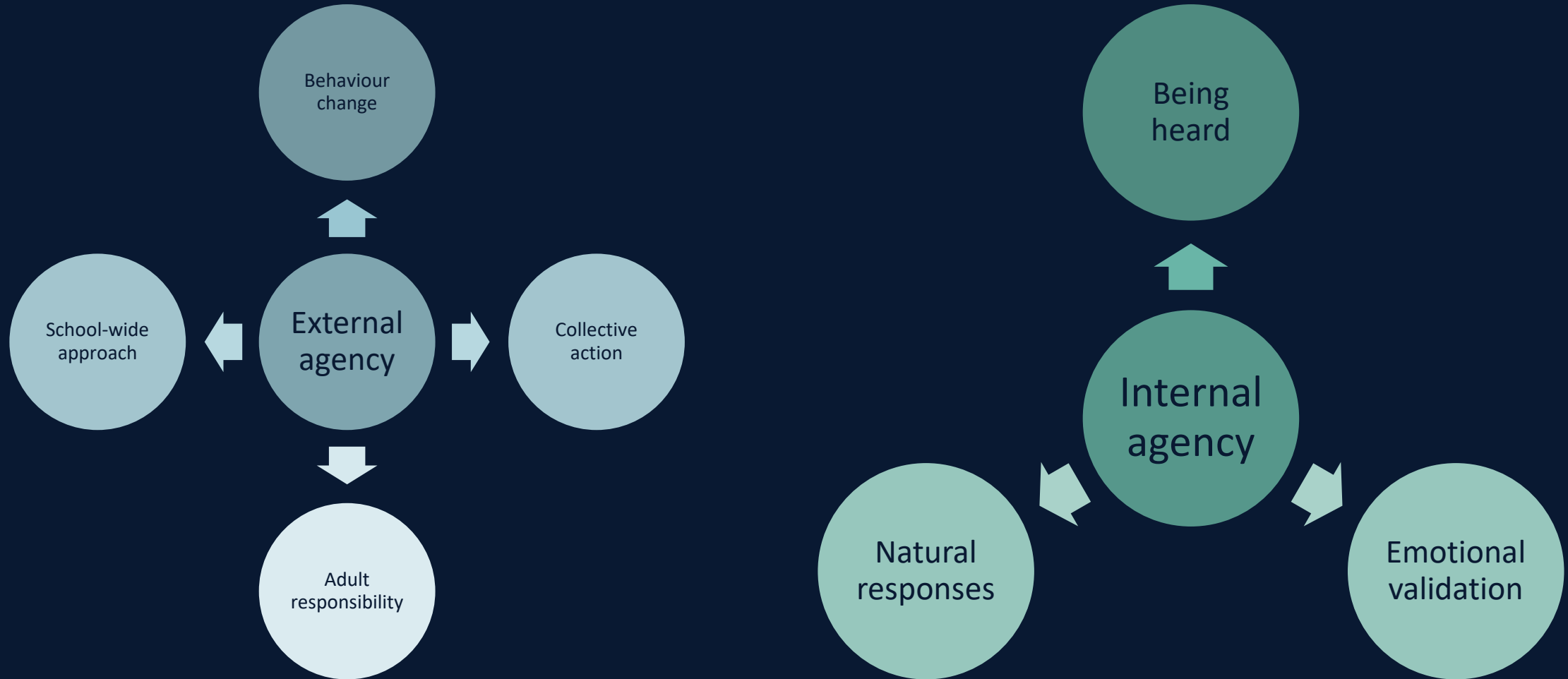
## 4. Student wellbeing

- Addressing climate anxiety
- Importance of agency





# Internal and external agency



# My school ACTS on climate

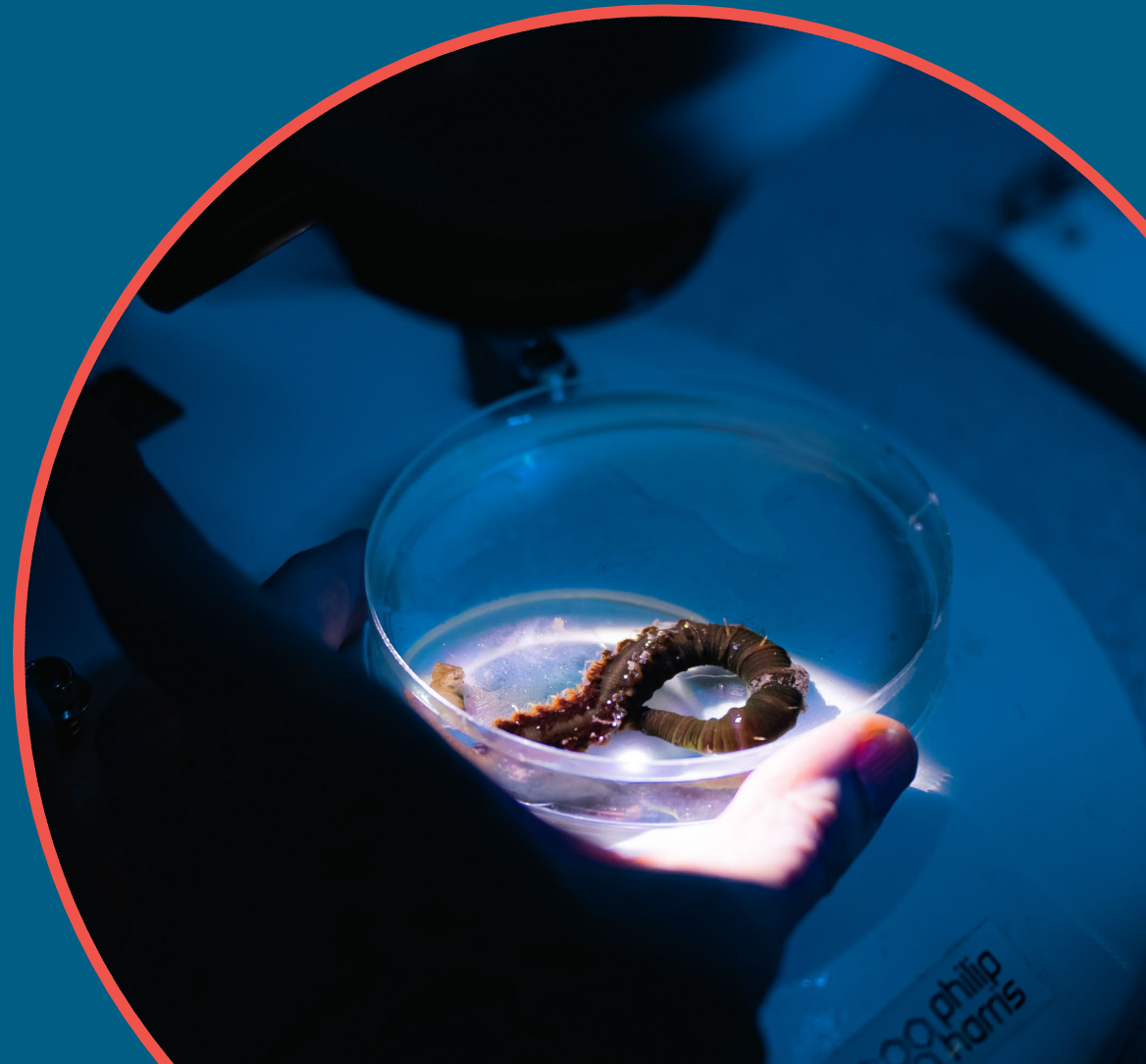
- Advocate
- Compassion
- Together
- Solutions





## 5. Ocean Heroes resources

- Rationale
- Features
- Overview



## 6. Any questions

