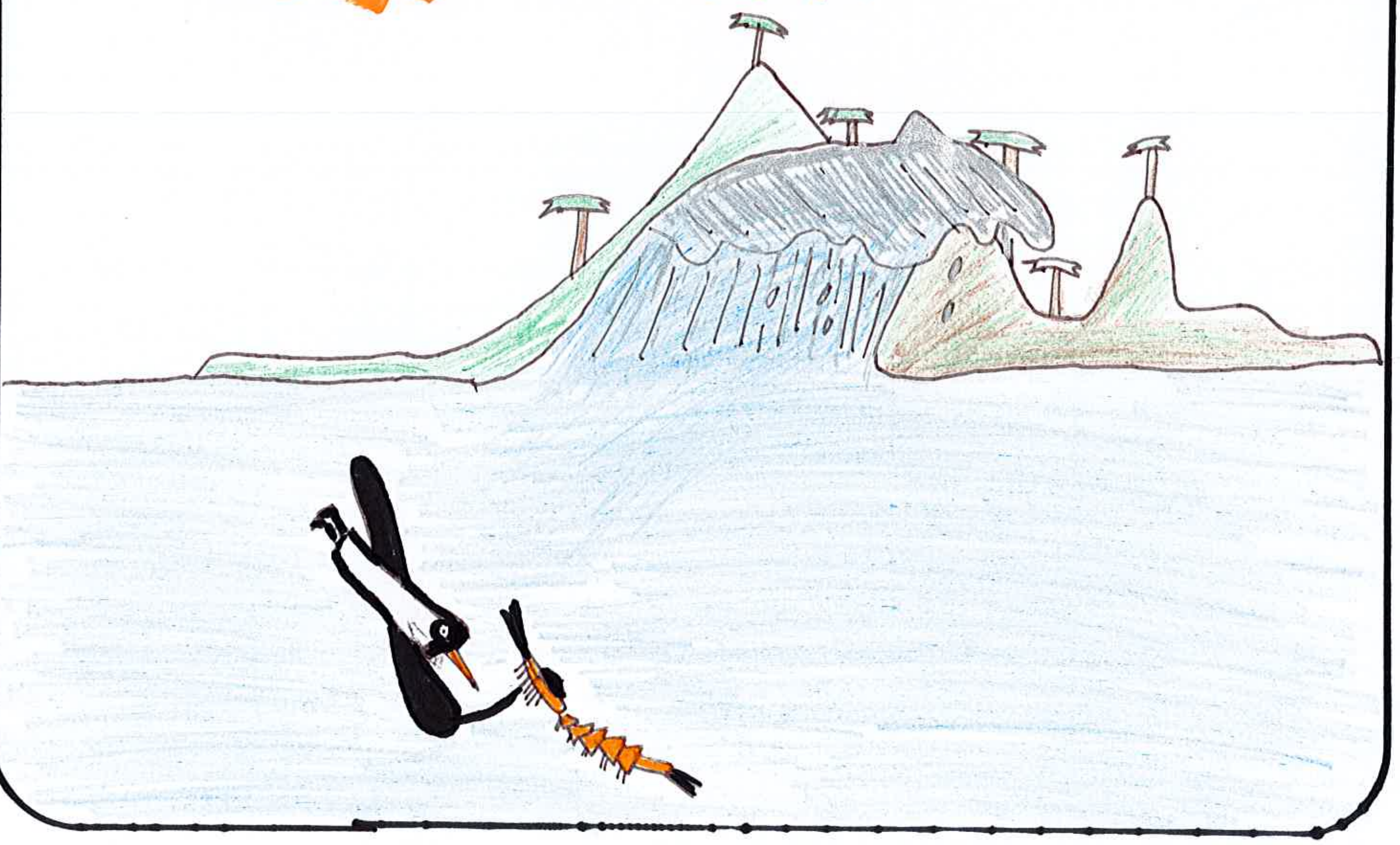
THE LITTLE PENGUIN'S QUEST

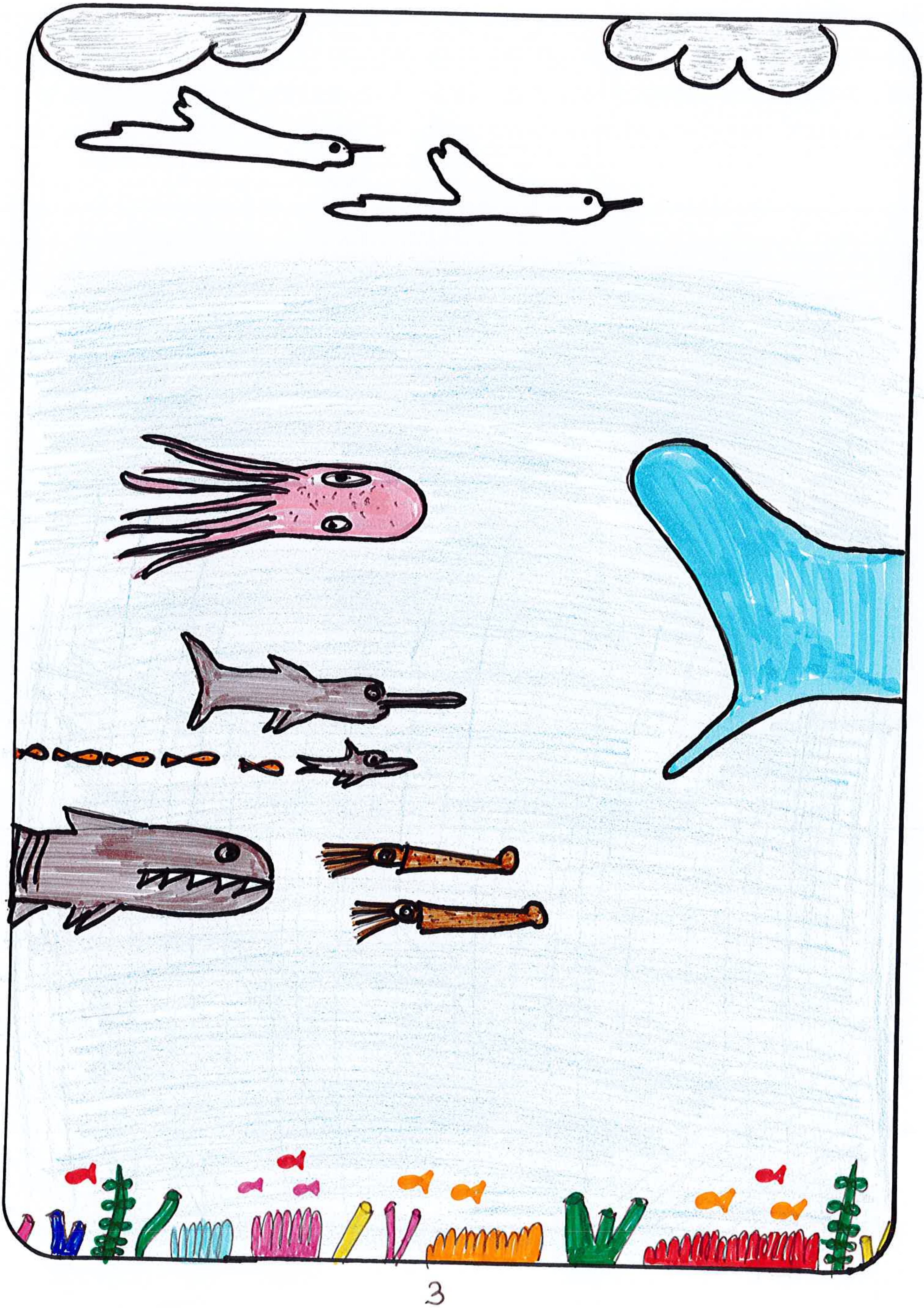
SAVING THE KRILL
FOR THE OCEAN CREATURES

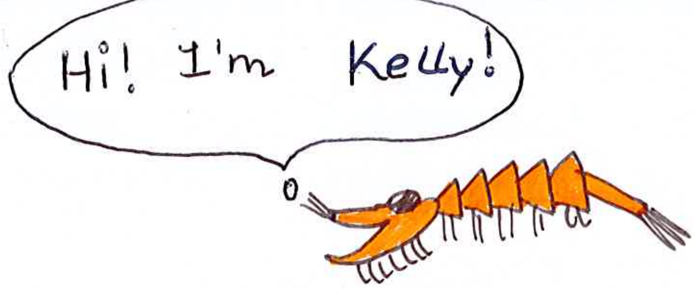


By-Daksh Kapoor
3M

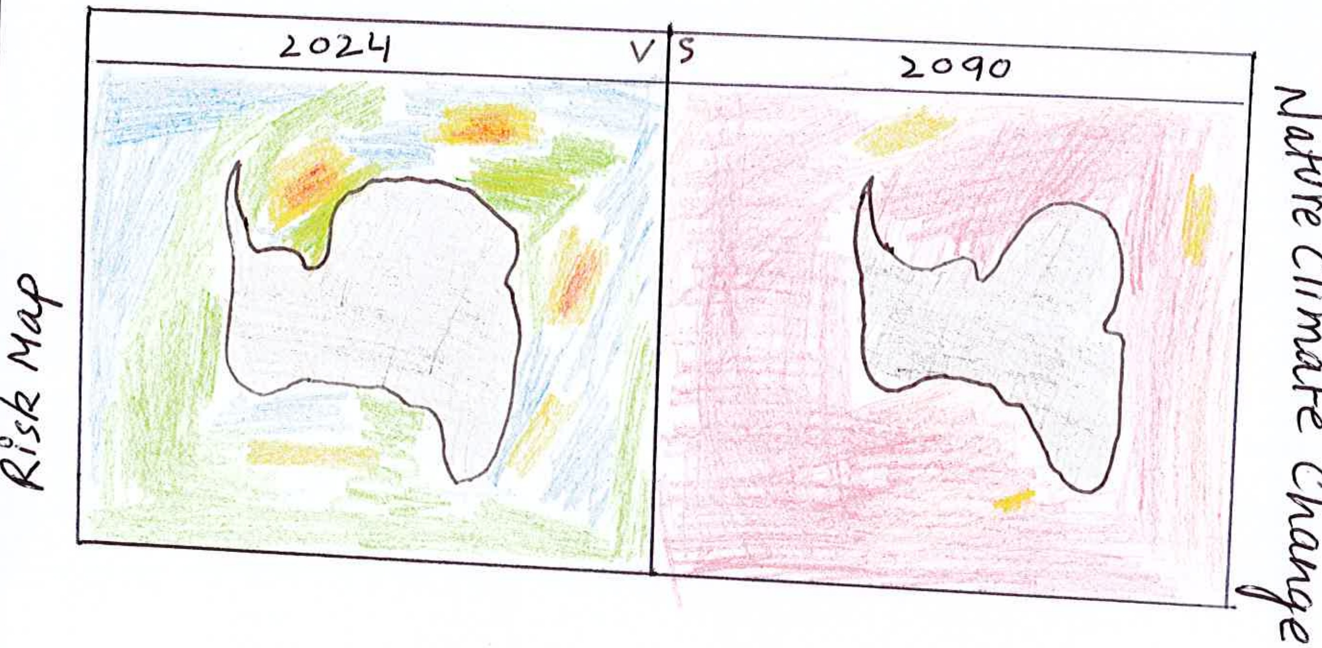

I got you!
Penny
S.O.S!
KELLY
Krill are in danger


KRILL CALL for all !!



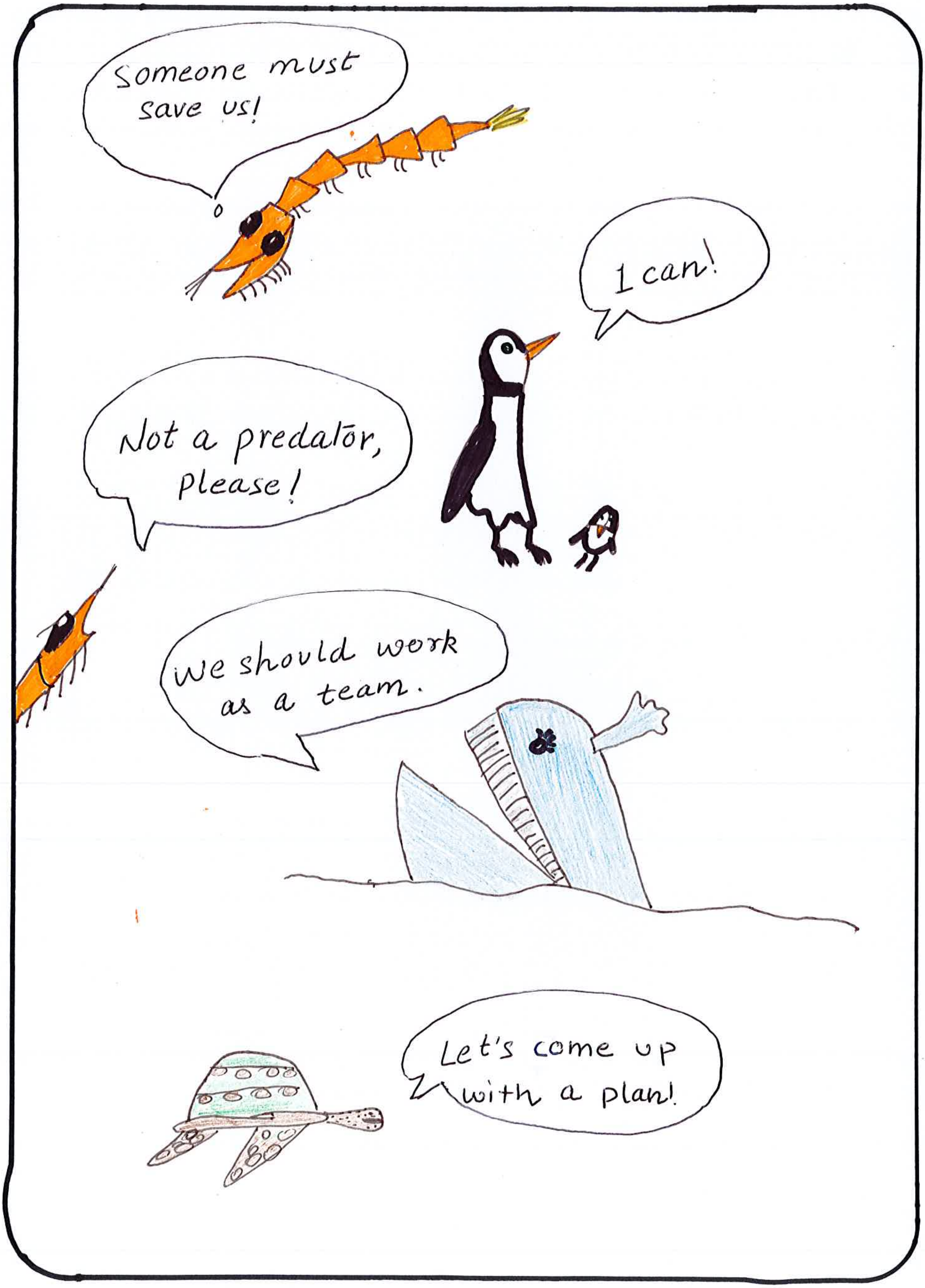


"we are known as Bioluminescent animals And our species are really under threat."

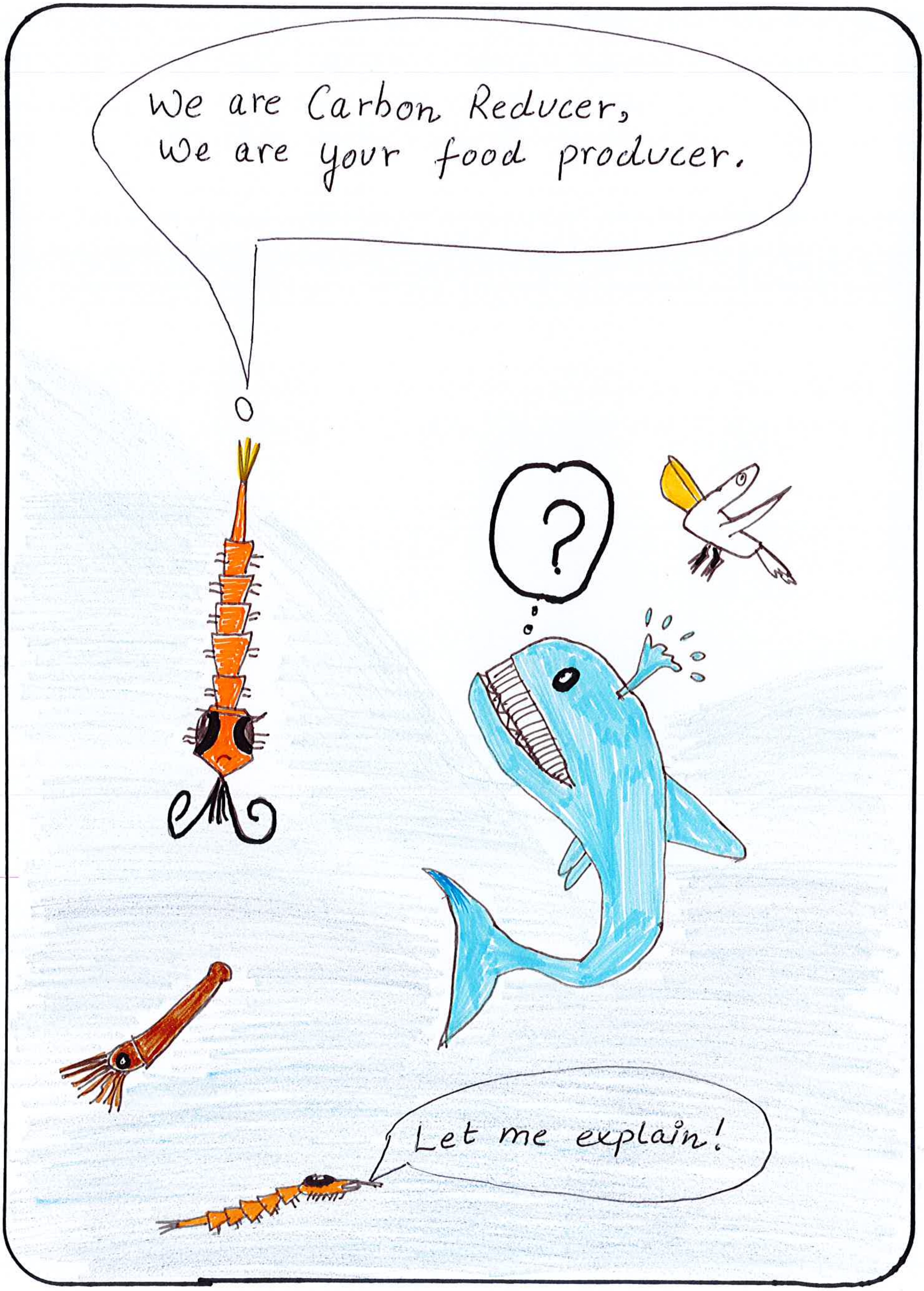


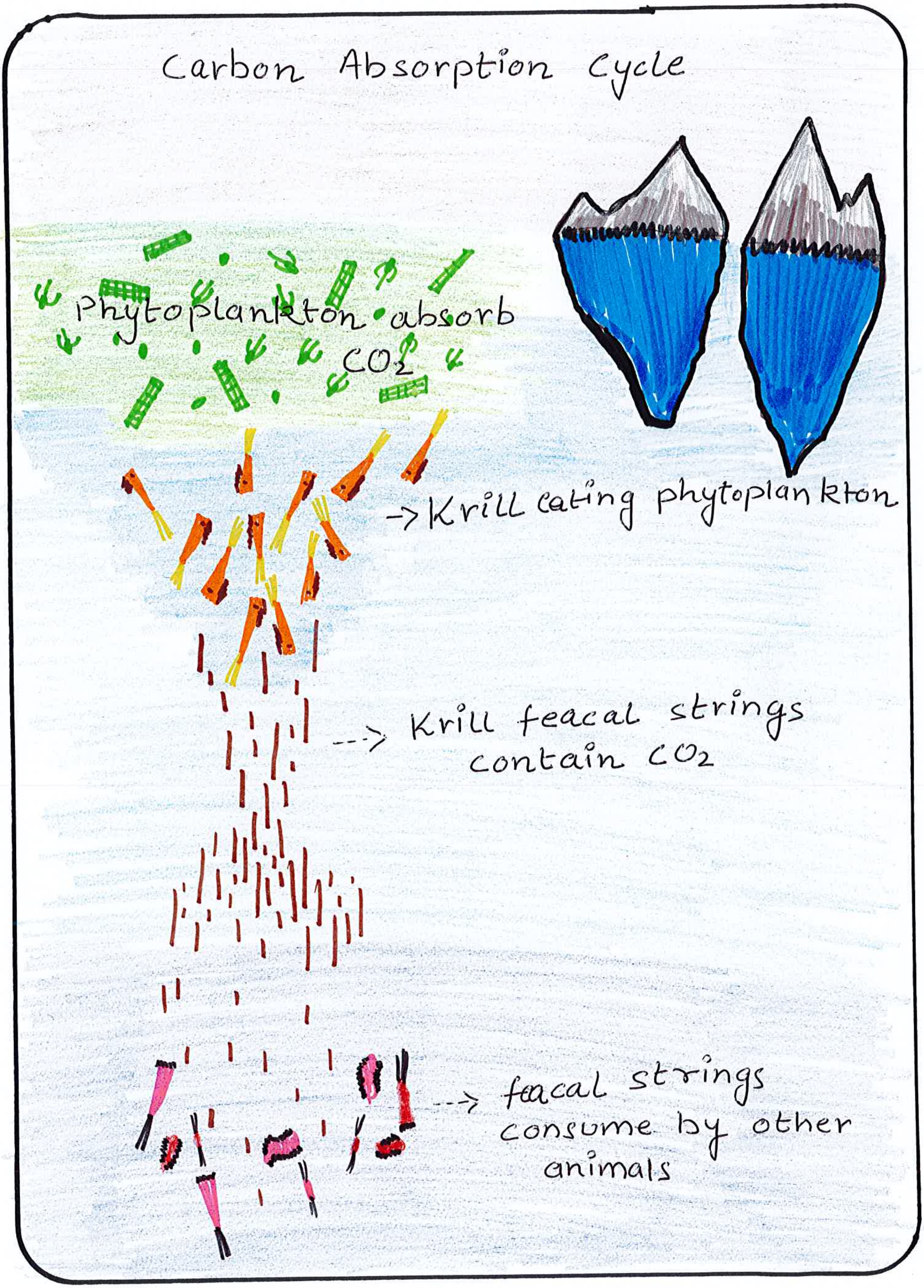
Believe It or Not!

"Our species are 86,
And numbers 700 trillion,
We can live upto 6 years,
But in danger of extinction!"


Someone must save us!
I can!
Not a predator, please!
We should work as a team.
Let's come up with a plan!

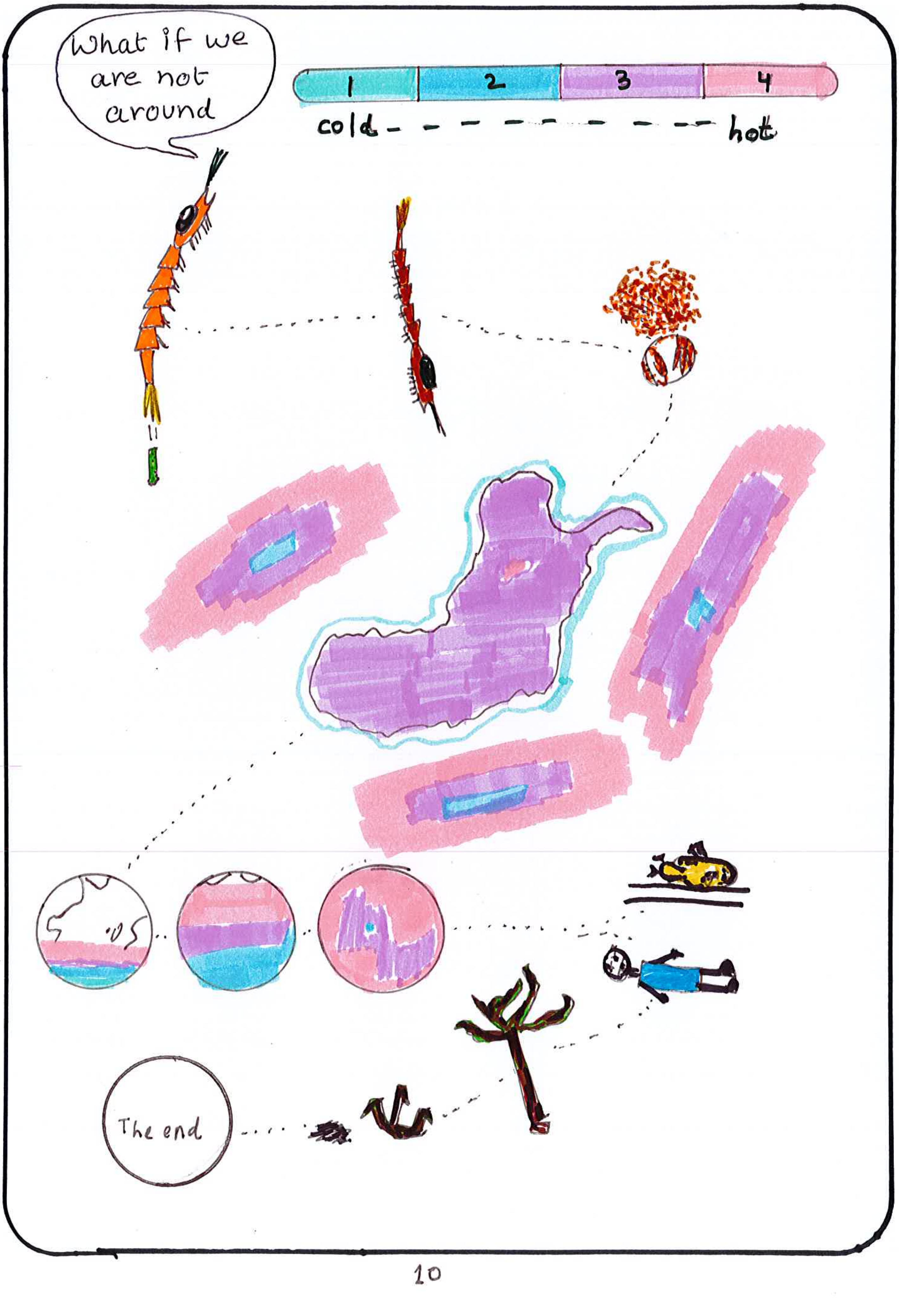
"It is the Quest for survival,
It is for all, not just Krill revival.
Let's go and raise our voice,
It's no longer a matter of choice."

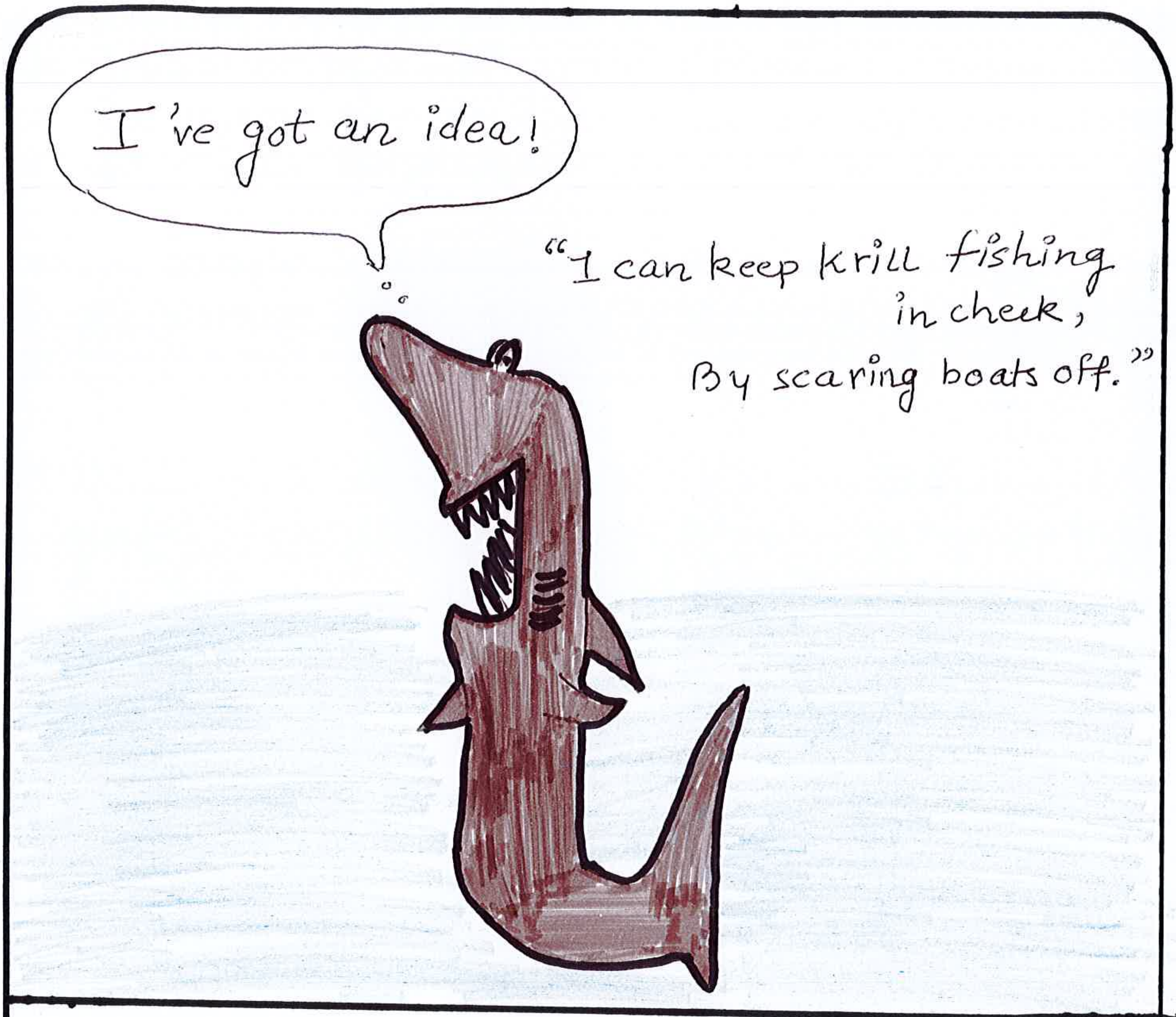

We are Carbon Reducer,
we are your food producer.
?
Let me explain!


Carbon Absorption Cycle
Phytoplankton absorb CO_2
->Krill eating phytoplankton
--> Krill feacal strings contain CO_2
--> feacal strings consume by other animals

"we also keep the environment cool,

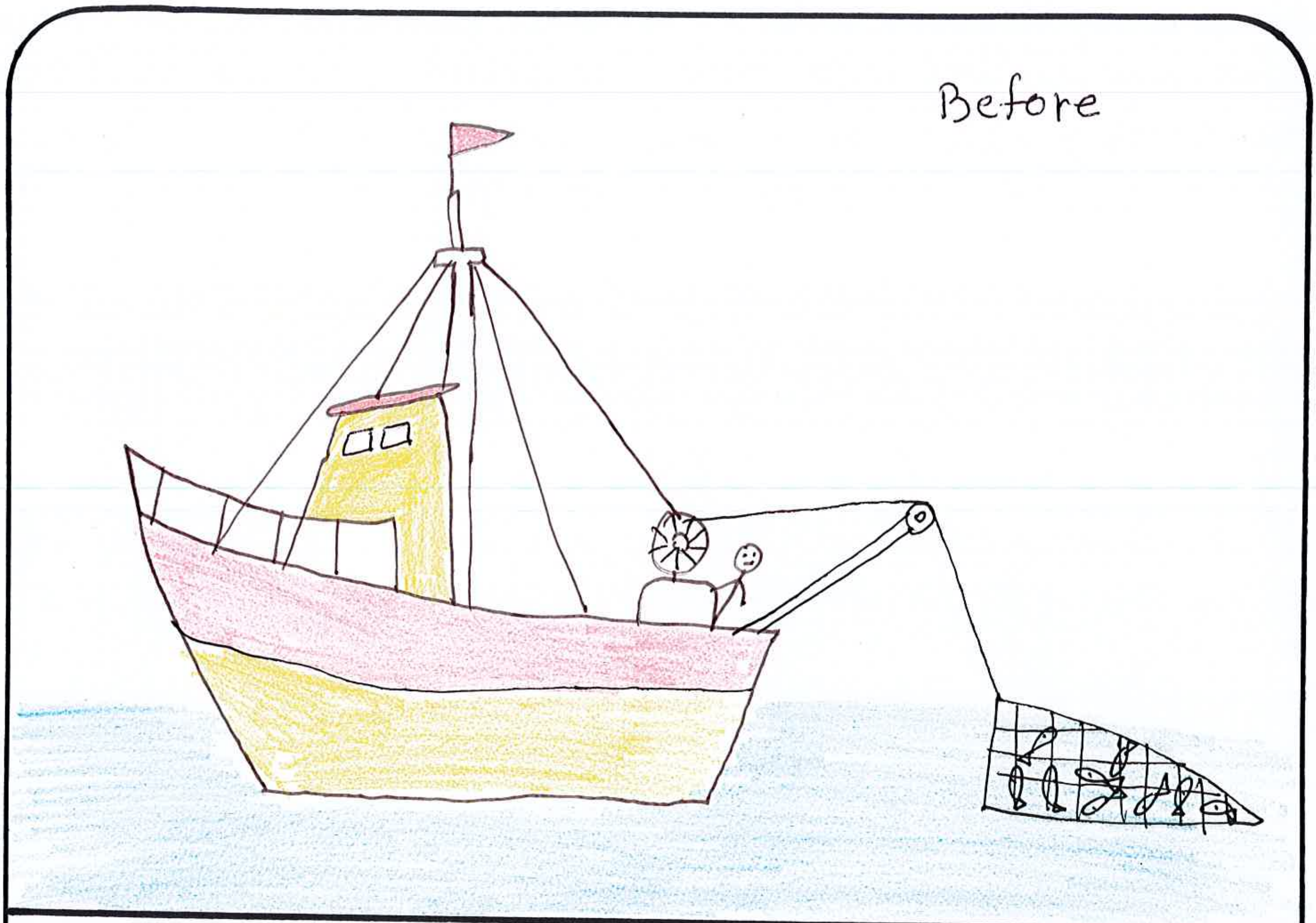
we are one of nature's tool."

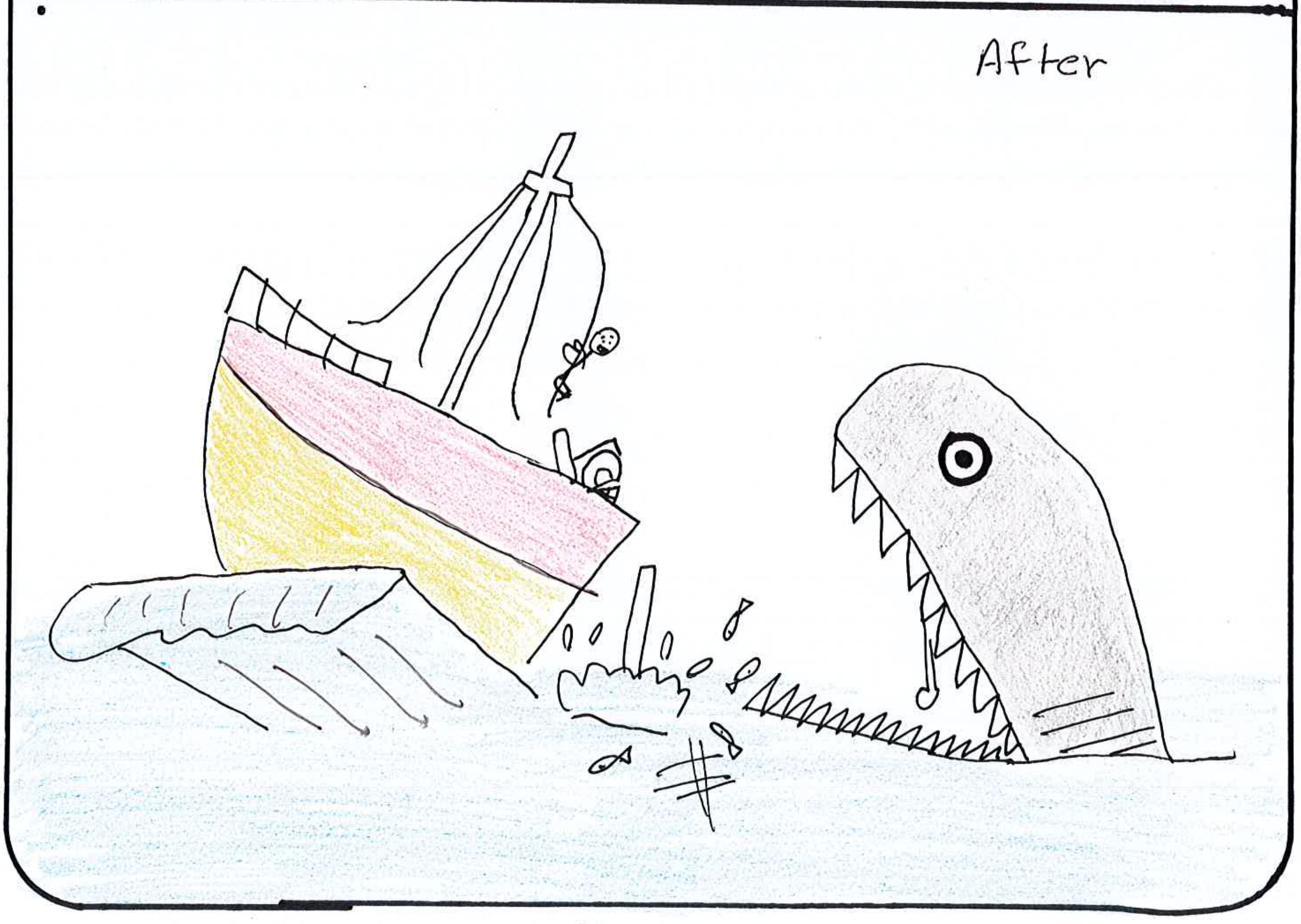

What if we are not around
1
2
3
4
cold
hot
The end

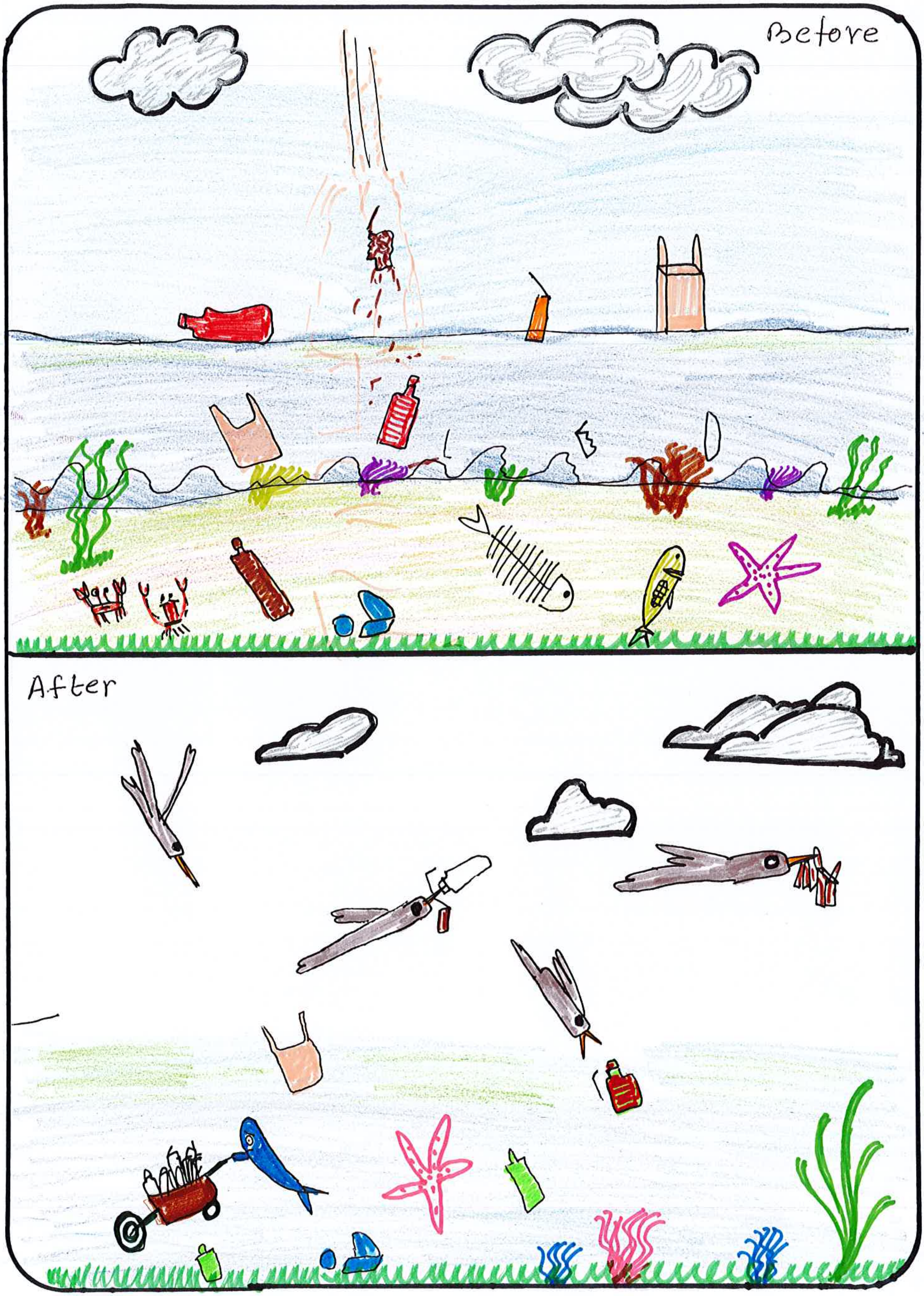

I've got an idea!
"I can keep krill fishing in cheek,
By scaring boats off."

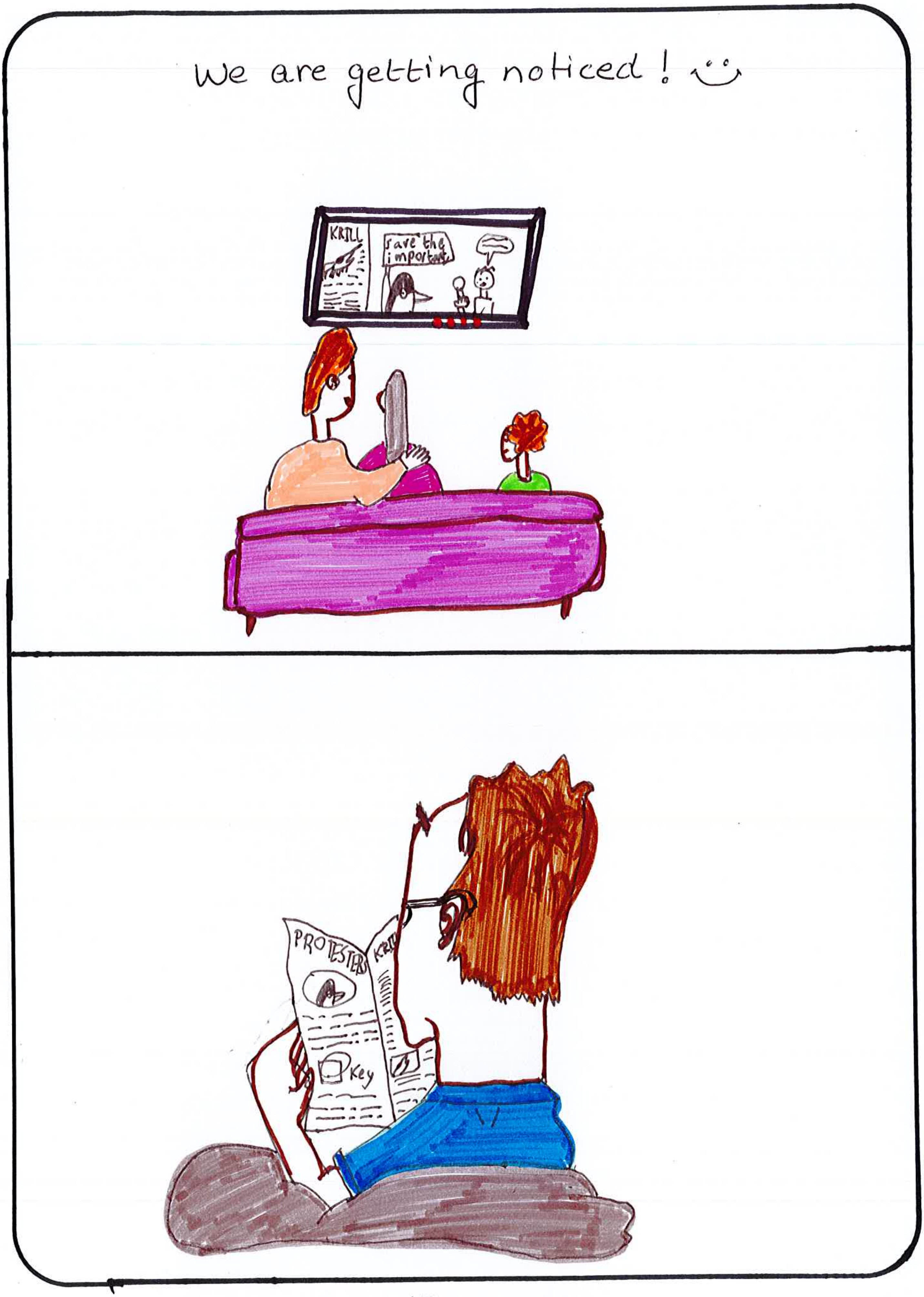

we can help too, in cleaning up the ocean.
when free from chasing chippies.


Let's have a protest
and spread awareness!
No Krills on Grills
Save Earth
Stop Pollution
No Trespassing

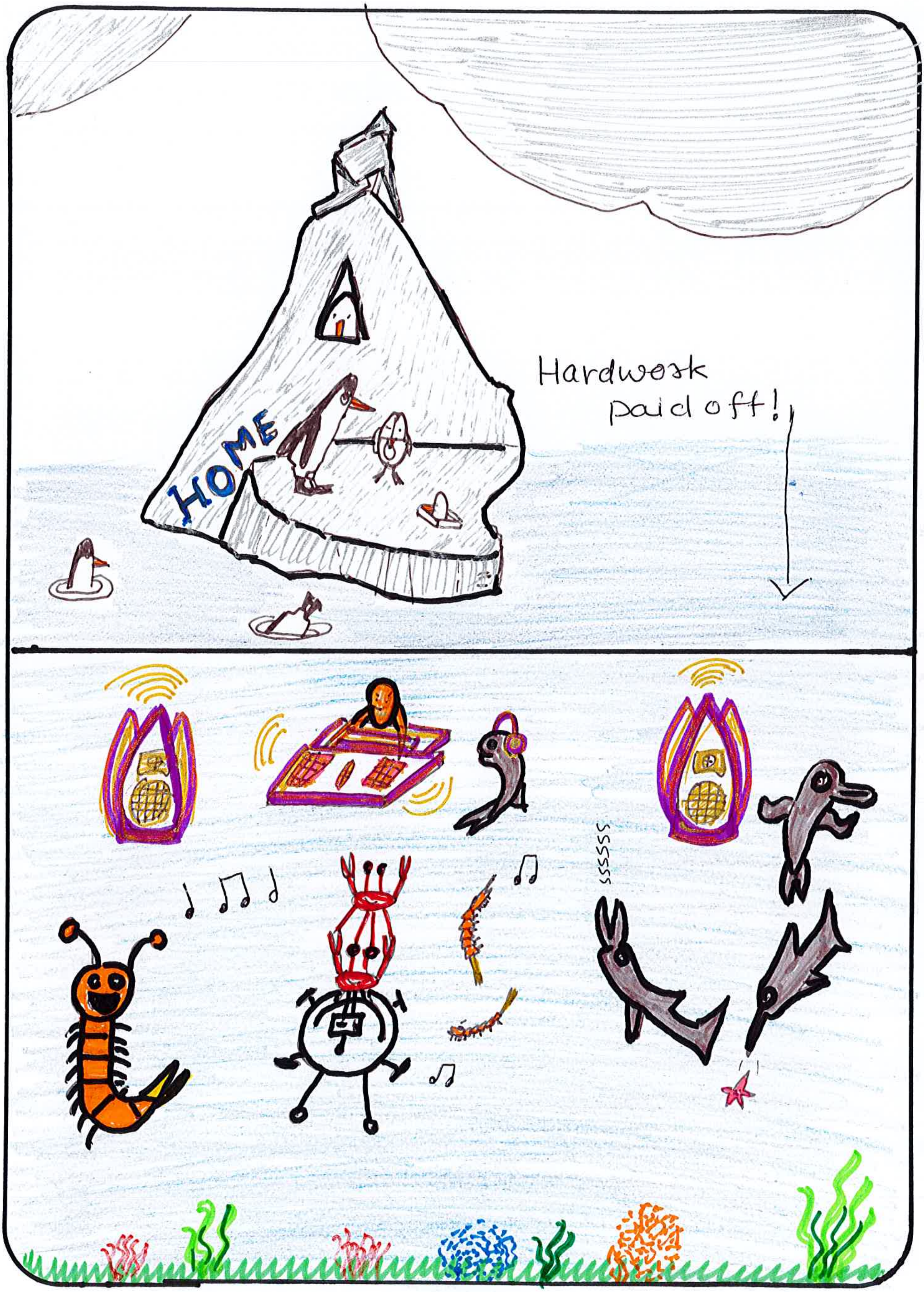

Before


After


Before
After



We are getting noticed! ☺
KRILL
PROTESTERS
Key


HOME
Hardwork paid off!

Krill and their habitat

RESTORED

Word Count

222 words

SCIENTIFIC FACTS

1. **Krill:** Marine crustaceans, known as the planet's marine ecosystem's secret powerhouse. There are 86 krill species around the world however Antarctic Krill (Euphausiacea superba) are special. Females can lay up to 10,000 eggs at a time and several times in their life span. If a krill survives, it can live up to 6 to 10 years.
2. **Bioluminescence:** Bioluminescence is a living organism's production and emission of light. Bioluminescence creatures are found throughout marine habitats, from the ocean surface to the deep seafloor.
3. **Nature Climate Change:** More frequent and intense drought, storms, heat waves, rising sea levels, melting glaciers and warming oceans can directly harm animals, destroy the places they live, and wreak havoc on people's livelihoods and communities. As climate change worsens, dangerous weather events are becoming more frequent or severe.
4. **Carbon Absorption Cycle:** By eating phytoplankton and excreting carbon and nutrient-rich pellets that sink to the seafloor, Antarctic krill are an integral part of the carbon cycle and a key contributor of iron and other nutrients that fertilise the ocean.
5. **Antarctic ecosystem:** Emerging research is revealing that, in addition to being the foundation of the Antarctic ecosystem, krill play a fundamental role in the global carbon cycle – that is, the natural cycle responsible for regulating atmospheric carbon dioxide ($CO2$) levels. Antarctic krill store carbon in their bodies through the consumption of phytoplankton, and transport part of the carbon they consume deep into the water column through the release of carbon-rich faecal pellets and the moulting of their exoskeleton.
6. **Phytoplankton**: Marine Plants near the ocean's surface take up $CO2$ during photosynthesis and store carbon. Krill then eat phytoplankton and take up this carbon in their bodies.
7. **Biomass:** Krill store carbon in their bodies by consuming Phytoplankton and transporting it to the deep ocean through the release of faeces and moulting of their exoskeleton.
8. **Melting Ice of Glaciers:** Antarctica is losing ice mass (melting) at an average rate of about 150 billion tons per year, and Greenland is losing about 270 billion tons per year, adding to sea level rise.
9. **Global Warming:** Global warming refers to the long-term increase of the Earth's surface temperatures caused by the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. When we burn fossil fuels, greenhouse gases are released into the atmosphere, wrapping around the planet like a blanket that traps the Earth's

heat, leading to rising surface temperatures. The greenhouse gases that are the biggest contributors to global warming are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, with a significant amount coming from the transportation, manufacturing, construction, agriculture, and oil and gas industries.

10. **Ocean Pollution:** Each year, billions of pounds of trash and other pollutants enter the ocean. The majority of pollutants that make their way into the ocean come from human activities along the coastlines and far inland. One of the biggest sources of pollution is nonpoint source pollution, which occurs as a result of runoff. Nonpoint source pollution can come from many sources, like septic tanks, vehicles, farms, livestock ranches, and timber harvest areas. Pollution that comes from a single source, like an oil or chemical spill, is known as point source pollution. Point source pollution events often have large impacts, but fortunately, they occur less often. Discharge from faulty or damaged factories or water treatment systems is also considered point source pollution.

11. **Marine debris:** Marine debris is a persistent pollution problem that reaches throughout the entire ocean and Great Lakes. Our ocean and waterways are polluted with a wide variety of marine debris, ranging from tiny microplastics, smaller than 5 mm, to derelict fishing gear and abandoned vessels.
Worldwide, hundreds of marine species have been negatively impacted by marine debris, which can harm or kill an animal when it is ingested or they become entangled, and can threaten the habitats they depend on. Marine debris can also interfere with navigation safety and potentially pose a threat to human health.

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Thank you,

Daksh Kapoor

3M, Glendal Primary School