

This is evident when children, for example:

- use play to investigate and explore nature and the natural environment
  - · recognise they are part of ecosystems and care for local biodiversity
- participate with others to identify and address environmental challenges and problems,
  and contribute to group ideas and plans
- · demonstrate an increasing knowledge of, and respect, for natural and constructed environments
  - care for the Country and connect with animals, plants, lands and waterways
- · learn and use Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander names for the land, local plants and animals
  - express their views about important topics and work together to problem solve and enact solutions within their communities
  - explore, infer, predict and hypothesise in order to develop an increased understanding of the interdependence between land, people, plants and animals
- develop an awareness of the impact of human activity on environments and the interdependence of living things, e.g. marine debris and potential impact on marine life
  - explore the basic needs of living things and how to protect them
  - · connect through language and culture with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Country