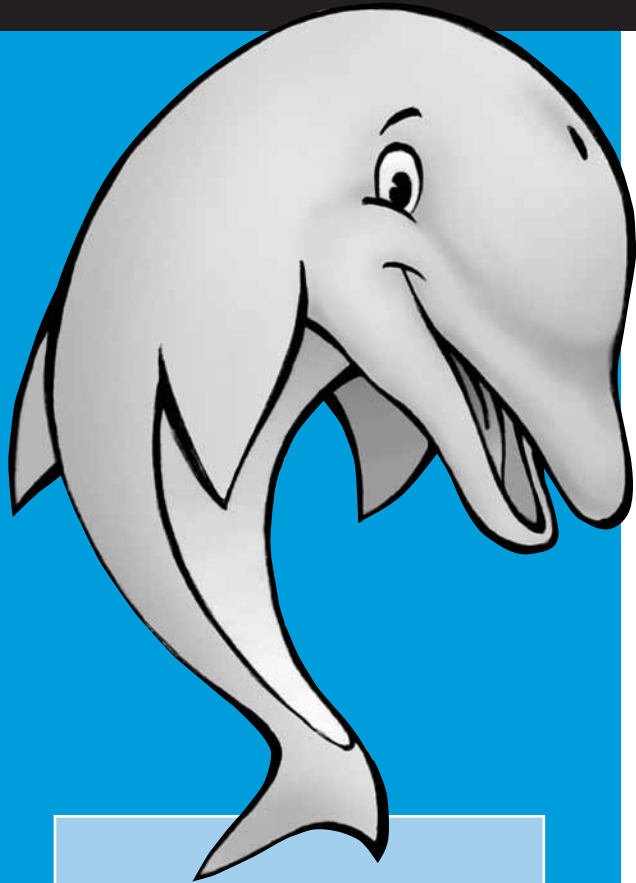


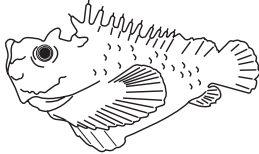

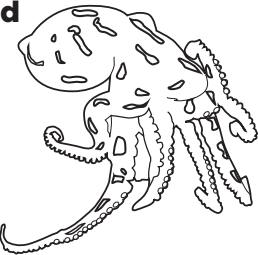
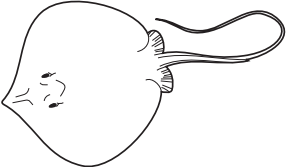
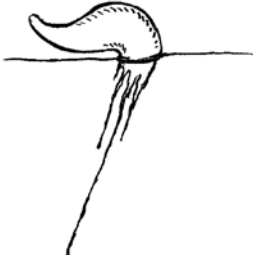
# LESSON 16

# Dangers in the Water



**While in or near water always take care and be aware of creatures that may sting or bite.**

Ask an adult to help you understand and work through these two pages.

	Description	Danger	Treatment
<b>Stone Fish and other Spiny Venomous Fish</b> 	The stone fish is a mottled brown and greenish colour.	It has a poisonous spines along its back. It is only dangerous if stepped on or caught.	Place stung area in warm water and then seek medical treatment. Note: 'Warm' water means as hot as you can tolerate.
<b>Jellyfish</b> 	Jellyfish occur in a wide variety of shapes, sizes and colours. Most are semi-transparent and bell-shaped with tentacles.	The severity of a jellyfish sting varies according to species, but some are harmful to humans if contact is made with a jellyfish's tentacles.	Remove any remaining tentacles with tweezers and place stung area in warm water. For tropical jellyfish, douse area in vinegar.
<b>Blue-ringed Octopus</b> 	The blue-ringed octopus is a pale brown to yellow colour. The blue rings on its body only "light up" as a warning when it feels threatened.	They have a painless bite from a beak and poison is injected into your body.	Apply compression or immobilisation bandaging. Artificial respiration may also be required. Seek medical treatment urgently.
<b>Stingray</b> 	A stingray is a triangular flat shape, with a tapering tail that is armed with one or more spines.	The spine can cut you and may break off and stay in the wound.	Place wound in warm water. Seek medical attention to remove spine.
<b>Bluebottle</b> 	A bluebottle is a small, blue floating creature with long stinging tentacles that travels on the surface of the water blown by the wind.	The tentacles cause sharp, painful stings and may cause allergic reactions in some people.	Do not rub stings with sand or towel. Immerse the affected area in hot water and then apply an ice pack.