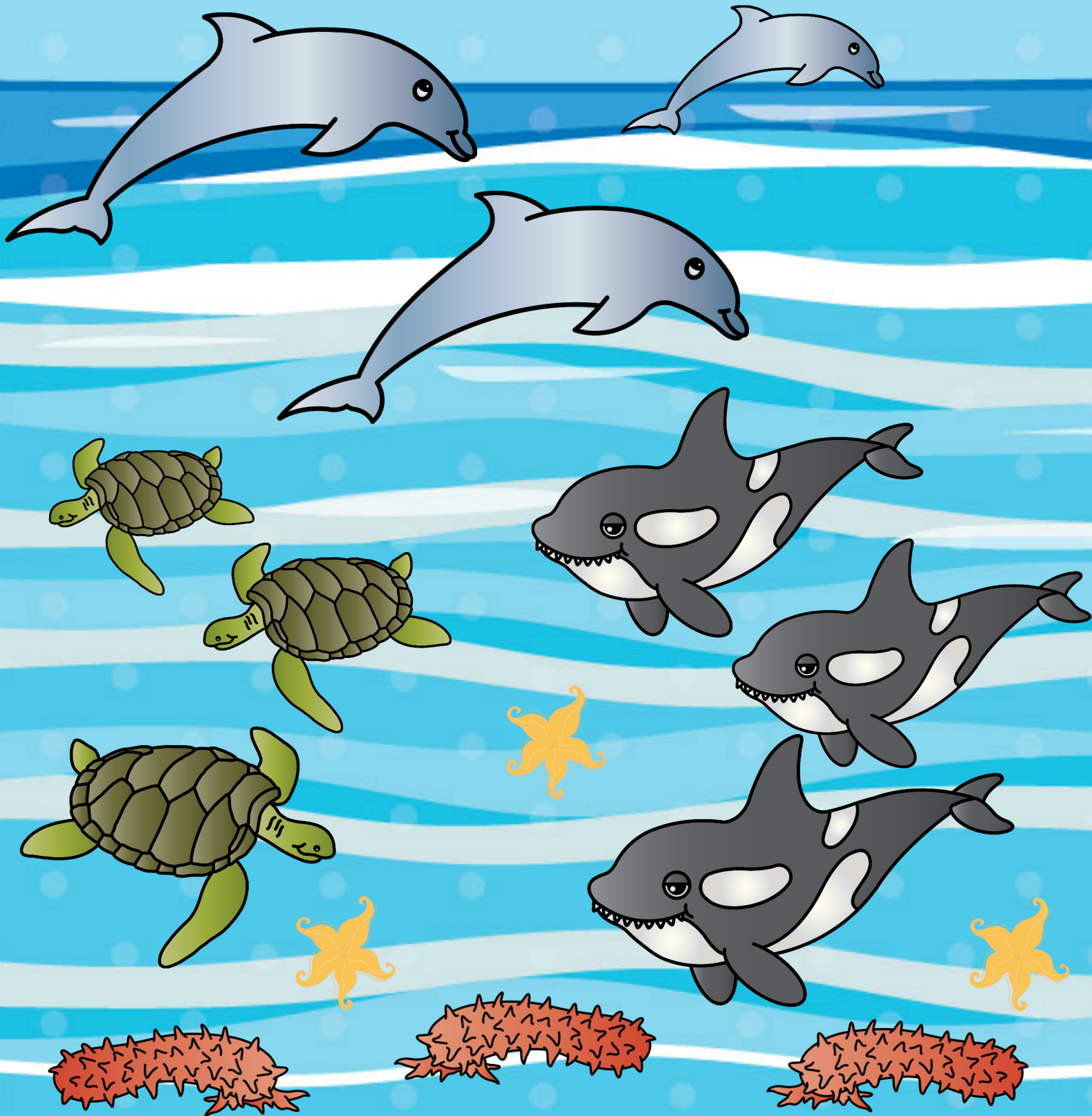
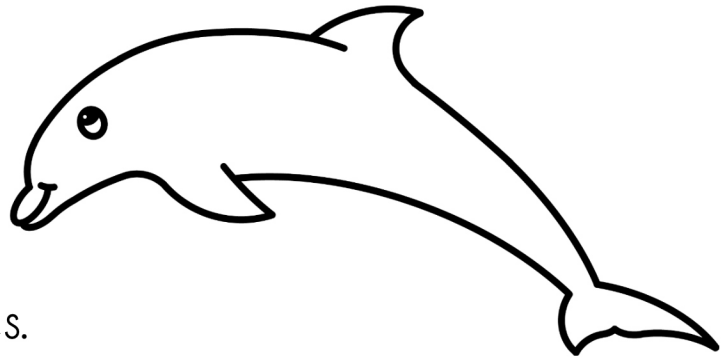


Sea Creatures

Workbook



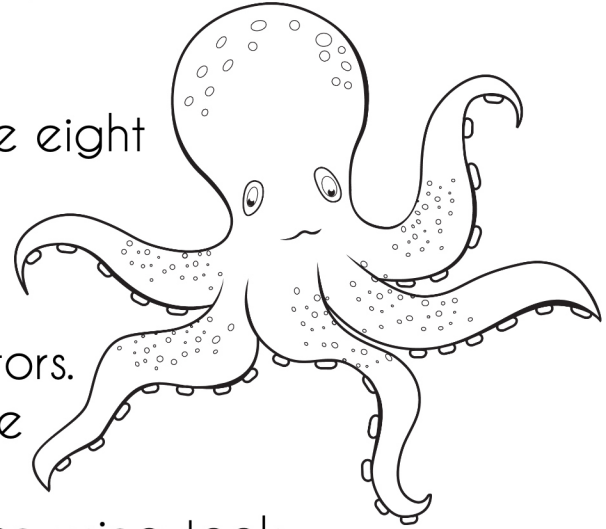
Dolphin



- Dolphins are small-toothed cetaceans easily recognizable by their curved mouths, which give them a permanent "smile".
 - There are 36 dolphin species.
 - Dolphins are found in every ocean.
- Most dolphins are marine and live in the ocean or lightly salted waters along coastlines.
- There are a few species, like South Asian river dolphins and the Amazon river dolphin, that live in freshwater streams and rivers.
- The largest dolphin is the orca. It can grow to be over 30 feet long.
- The smallest dolphin is the Maui dolphin, which is just five feet long.
 - Dolphins feed mainly on fish and squid, which they track with a built-in sonar that bounces sound waves off prey and reveals information like its location, size, and shape.
 - A bottlenose dolphin can make up to a thousand clicking noises per second.
 - Dolphins live in pods that can have a dozen or more members.
 - Dolphins are intensely social mammals that communicate with squeaks, whistles, and clicks.
 - As mammals, they have warm blood and nurse their young.
- They produce a single offspring that will stay with the mother for up to six years, depending on the species.
 - Dolphins are graceful, sleek swimmers that can reach speeds of more than 18 miles an hour. They're also playful and frolic in a boat's wake, leaping out of the water.
- Their main threat is from being caught accidentally in commercial fishing nets. Dolphins must rise regularly to the surface to breathe - becoming entangled in nets prevents this, leading to drowning.
 - Dolphins will follow fishing boats, whales, and birds to find fish.

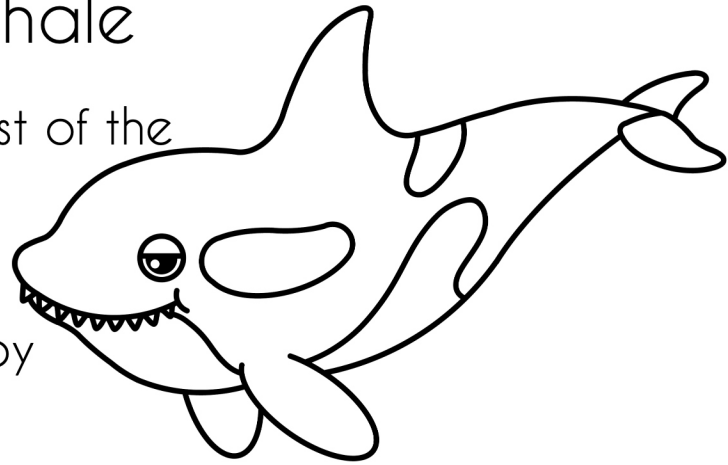
Octopus

- Octopuses are ocean creatures that have eight arms and bulbous heads.
 - The octopus has three hearts.
 - They have blue blood.
- Octopuses squirt ink to scare off predators.
- They are boneless, and they can squeeze into or out of tight spaces.
 - They are intelligent and have been seen using tools.
 - There are 289 species of Octopus.
- Octopus comes from the Greek word, oktopus, which means "eight foot."
- Most octopus species have suction cups on the bottom of each arm.
 - Two-thirds of an octopus' neurons are in its arms rather than its head. This means an octopus can explore a cave for food with one arm while another arm tries to crack open a shellfish.
 - Some octopuses have warts.
- Octopuses have an excellent sense of touch. Their suckers have receptors that enable an octopus to taste what it is touching.
 - Most octopuses have no internal skeleton or protective shells.
- A bulbous sack like body is perched on top of an octopus' head.
- The only hard part of their bodies is a sharp, parrot-like beak that is on its underside.
 - Octopuses have powerful jaws and venomous saliva.
- Octopuses weren't always squishy creatures. The ancestors of the octopus and squid had hard shells.
- Octopuses come in many different sizes. The common octopus is 12 to 36 inches.
- The giant Pacific octopus is th largest octopus. They grow to 16 feet long and weigh around 110 pounds.



Orca

Killer Whale



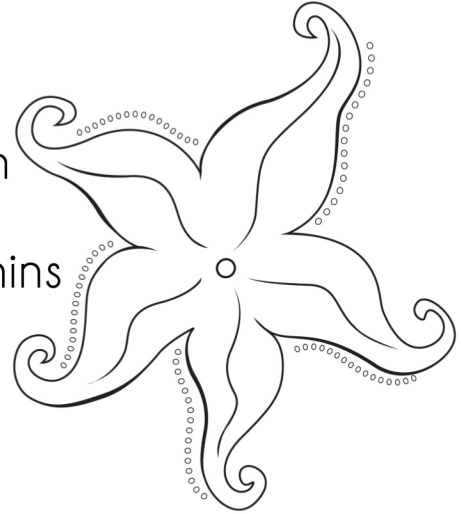
- Orcas, or killer whales, are the largest of the dolphins.
 - They are one of the world's most powerful predators.
- They're immediately recognizable by their distinctive black and white coloring.
- Orcas are smart and social. They make a wide variety of sounds to communicate with each other.
 - Each pod has distinctive noises that its members will recognize even at a distance.
 - They use echos to communicate and hunt, making sounds that travel underwater until they encounter objects, then bounce back, revealing their location, size, and shape to the orca.
- Orcas often frequent cold, coastal waters, but can also be found from the polar regions to the Equator.
 - Orcas are at the top of the food chain. They have very diverse diets. They eat fish, penguins, and marine mammals such as seals, sea lions, and even whales.
 - They have teeth that can be four inches long.
- Orcas are known to grab seals right off the ice. They also eat fish, squid, and seabirds.
 - Orcas hunt in groups of up to 40 individual orcas.
- Different orca groups may prey on different animals and use different techniques to catch them.
 - There are both resident and transient pod populations of orcas. Resident pods prefer fish. Transient pods prefer marine mammals.
 - Orcas are protective of their young, and other females often assist the mother in caring for them.
- Orca mothers give birth every 3 to 10 years. Their pregnancies last 17 months.

Sea Cucumber

- Sea cucumbers are echinoderms -- like sea stars and sea urchins.
- There are 1,250 known species of the sea cucumber.
- Many of these animals are shaped like soft-bodied cucumbers.
 - All sea cucumbers are ocean dwellers. Some inhabit the shallows and others live in the deep ocean.
 - They live on or near the ocean floor -- sometimes partially buried beneath it.
- Sea cucumbers feed on tiny particles like algae, tiny aquatic animals, or waste material. They gather their food in 8 to 30 tube feet that look like tentacles surrounding their mouths.
 - The sea cucumbers break down these particles into even smaller pieces, which become food for bacteria, and thus recycle them back into the ocean ecosystem.
- Sea cucumber eggs and larvae are prey for fish and other marine animals. They are also enjoyed by humans, especially in Asia, and some species are farmed as delicacies.
 - When threatened, some sea cucumbers discharge sticky threads to ensnare their enemies. Others can mutilate their own bodies as a defense mechanism. Any missing body parts are quickly regenerated.
 - Some sea cucumbers spill their toxic guts in defense.
- Many parts of the deep ocean host large herds of these ancient animals, grazing on the microscopic bounty of marine waters.

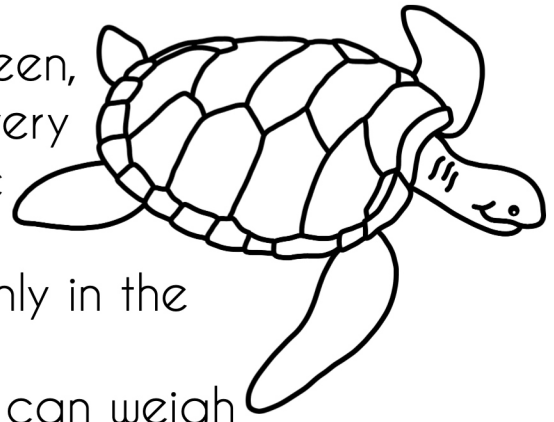


Sea Star Star Fish



- Marine scientists changed the name of starfish to sea star because the starfish is not a fish.
- It is an echinoderm, closely related to sea urchins and sand dollars.
- There are 2,000 species of sea star living in all the world's oceans, from tropical habitats to the cold seafloor.
- The five-arm variety of sea star are the most common, but species with 10, 20, and even 40 arms exist.
- Sea stars have bony, calcified skin. This protects them from most predators. Many wear striking colors that camouflage them or scare off potential attackers.
- There are no freshwater sea stars, and only a few live in brackish water.
- Sea stars are famous for not only their shape, but for their ability to regenerate limbs, and in some cases, their entire body.
- They are able to regenerate their limbs and bodies by housing most or all of their vital organs in their arms. Some require the central body to be intact to regenerate, but a few species can grow an entirely new sea star just from a portion of a severed limb.
- Most sea stars have the ability to eat prey outside their bodies. They use tiny suction-cupped tube feet to pry open clams or oysters, and their sack-like stomach emerges from their mouth and oozes inside the shell.
- Sea stars have one eye on the tip of each arm. They can't see color.
 - Sea stars don't have brains or blood.
 - Sea star "blood" is actually filtered seawater.
- The sea star's nervous system is spread throughout its arms.

Sea Turtle



- Six of seven species of sea turtles - leatherback, loggerhead, Kemp's ridley, green, olive ridley, and hawksbill- are found in every ocean except the Arctic and Antarctic oceans.
- The seventh, the flatback sea turtle, lives only in the waters around Australia.
- The leatherback is the largest sea turtle. It can weigh a whopping 2,000 pounds. It is also the only sea turtle that doesn't have a hard, bony shell. Its shell is flexible and rubbery to the touch.
 - The shells of other sea turtles are made of thick plates called scutes.
 - Sea turtles make long migrations between feeding and breeding areas. The leatherback travels an average of 3,700 miles each way.
 - Sea turtles mate at sea, then come ashore on beaches to lay their eggs. Females dig a hole in the sand, then deposit their clutch of eggs, cover it up, then return to sea.
 - After about 60 days, the eggs hatch and tiny hatchlings make their way from the nest to the water at night. It's often deadly for them as seabirds, crabs, and other predators prey on the young turtles.
 - Another threat comes from coastal development. Natural light at the horizon guides the hatchlings to the ocean. Lights from hotels, homes, and other buildings can confuse the turtles into heading the wrong way.
 - Six of the seven sea turtles are classified as threatened, endangered, or critically endangered. This is largely due to human impact in the form of hunting, being caught in fishing nets, pollution, and climate change.
 - Unlike other turtles, sea turtles cannot pull their head and limbs inside their shells.

Dolphin Questions

Fill in the blanks.

1. Dolphins live in _____ that can have a dozen or more members.
2. They are graceful and _____ swimmers.
3. Dolphins are _____-toothed cetaceans easily recognizable by their curved _____.
4. Their main threat is being _____ accidentally in commercial fishing _____.
5. The smallest dolphin is the _____ dolphin.
6. Dolphins feed mainly on fish and _____.
7. There are _____ dolphin species.
8. Dolphins will follow fishing _____, whales, and _____ to find fish.
9. A bottlenose dolphin can make up to a thousand _____ noises per second.
10. They produce a _____ offspring that will stay with the mother for up to _____ years.
11. Most dolphins are _____ and live in the ocean or lightly salted waters along coastlines.
12. The smallest dolphin is just _____ feet long.

Octopus Questions

Fill in the blanks.

1. Octopuses are _____ creatures.
2. They have _____ arms.
3. The Pacific octopus is the _____ octopus.
4. Most octopus species have suction _____ on the bottom of each arm.
5. Two-thirds of an octopus' neurons are in its _____.
6. A bulbous _____ like body is perched on top of an octopus' _____.
7. Octopuses have excellent sense of _____.
8. Octopuses come in many different sizes. The common octopus _____ to _____ inches.
9. Octopuses _____ ink to scare off predators.
10. There are _____ species of Octopus.
11. The ancestors of the octopus and squid had _____ shells.
12. Some octopuses have _____.

Orca Whale Questions

Fill in the blanks.

1. Orca are also called killer _____.
2. They hunt in groups of up to _____ individual orcas.
3. Orcas are the _____ of the dolphins.
4. Orca mothers give birth every _____ to _____ years
5. Their pregnancies last 17 _____.
6. They make a _____ variety of sounds to communicate with each other.
7. Orcas are _____ and social.
8. They are at the _____ of the food chain.
9. They have teeth that can be _____ inches long.
10. Orcas eat fish, _____, and marine animals such as _____, sea lions, and even whales.
11. Different _____ groups prey on different animals and use different techniques to _____ them.
12. They use _____ to communicate and hunt.

Sea Cucumber Questions

Fill in the blanks.

1. Sea cucumbers gather their _____ in 8 to 30 tube feet that look like tentacles surrounding their mouths.
2. They feed on _____ particles like algae, tiny aquatic animals, or animal waste.
3. Sea cucumbers _____ and larvae are prey for fish and other marine animals.
4. Some sea _____ spill their toxic guts in defense.
5. Sea cucumbers are related to sea _____ and _____ urchins.
6. Sea cucumbers _____ down particles into even smaller pieces, which become food for bacteria.
7. Some sea cucumbers discharge _____ threads to ensnare their enemies.
8. Sea cucumbers regenerate any missing _____ parts.
9. Sea cucumbers live on or _____ the ocean floor.
10. Some inhabit the shallows and others live in the _____ ocean.
11. There are _____ known species of the sea cucumber.
12. All sea cucumbers are _____ dwellers.

Sea Star Questions

Fill in the blanks.

1. A starfish or sea star is _____ a fish.
2. There are _____ species of sea star living in all the world's oceans.
3. The _____-arm variety of sea star are the most common.
4. Sea stars don't have _____ or blood.
5. Sea stars have one _____ on the tip of each arm.
6. Their "blood" is actually filtered _____.
7. Many wear _____ colors to camouflage them.
8. They use tiny suction-cupped tube _____ to pry open clams or oysters.
9. There are no freshwater sea _____.
10. Sea stars can't see _____.
11. There are species of sea star with 10, 20, and even _____ arms.
12. Most or all of their vital _____ are in their arms.

Sea Turtle Questions

Fill in the blanks.

1. Sea turtles cannot pull their _____ and _____ inside their shells.
2. The shells of sea turtles are made of thick plates called _____.
3. The flatback sea turtle lives only in the waters around _____.
4. Six of _____ species of sea turtles are found in every ocean except the Arctic and Antarctic oceans.
5. Sea turtles make _____ migrations.
6. Sea turtles come to _____ to lay their eggs.
7. It takes _____ days for sea turtle eggs to hatch.
8. The leatherback sea turtle travels an average of _____ each way.
9. Sea turtles have to worry about being caught in _____ nets.
10. To lay eggs, females _____ a hole in the sand.
11. The leatherback is the _____ sea turtle.
12. The leatherback can weight up to _____ pounds.

Sea Creatures Word Search

Find all the words!

T H D P Y Q A A N P Q S K D V G Y Z C C
D S Z C U C U M B E R C E F U S F O G M
Z C E V K A Y L E C M O T X Y J A N O I
Q C Z L Q F K I H C A X C C H T J X K W
W D B E L A H W X T A J T E Z W E H Q I
J E J M B A D M D B R U G Z A V Q B G P
T C G Y W H M M N A V Q N H D N L Q D I
E C G L A S D S T Q Z G N I M M I W S K
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O M I M W T T K T B E J T H T C R Y R T
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N U G M R I P L M V X T G C Y C G I Y Y
T Q T E C U Q Z Q H Z N L A R G E S T R
C T S S S B Z F W E N H I O S C L B D L
A W A U N O O K Q I F F T U R T L E T Y

Sea
Creatures
Star
Cucumber
Octopus

Orca
Whale
Turtle
Dolphin
Swimming

Ocean
Fish
Largest
Smallest
Species

Sea Creatures Word Scramble

Unscramble the words below.

1. aSe

2. uretaCsre

3. rSat

4. uCbecrmu

5. Ospctuo

6. Oarc

7. aleWh

8. ruTtle

9. nlpihoD

10. imwgminS

11. cenOa

12. shFi

13. gatsLre

14. mSsellta

15. pScseie

Dolphin Questions

ANSWER KEY

1. Dolphins live in __**pods**__ that can have a dozen or more members.
2. They are graceful and __**sleek**__ swimmers.
3. Dolphins are __**small**__-toothed cetaceans easily recognizable by their curved _____.
4. Their main threat is being __**caught**__ accidentally in commercial fishing __**nets**__.
5. The smallest dolphin is the __**Maui**__ dolphin.
6. Dolphins feed mainly on fish and __**squid**__.
7. There are __**36**__ dolphin species.
8. Dolphins will follow fishing __**boats**__, whales, and __**birds**__ to find fish.
9. A bottlenose dolphin can make up to a thousand __**clicking**__ noises per second.
10. They produce a __**single**__ offspring that will stay with the mother for up to __**six**__ years.
11. Most dolphins are __**marine**__ and live in the ocean or lightly salted waters along coastlines.
12. The smallest dolphin is just __**five**__ feet long.

Octopus Questions

ANSWER KEY

1. Octopuses are ___**ocean**___ creatures.
2. They have ___**eight**___ arms.
3. The Pacific octopus is the ___**largest**___ octopus.
4. Most octopus species have suction ___**cups**___ on the bottom of each arm.
5. Two-thirds of an octopus' neurons are in its ___**arms**___.
6. A bulbous ___**sack**___ like body is perched on top of an octopus' ___**head**___.
7. Octopuses have excellent sense of ___**touch**___.
8. Octopuses come in many different sizes. The common octopus ___**12**___ to ___**36**___ inches.
9. Octopuses ___**squirt**___ ink to scare off predators.
10. There are ___**289**___ species of Octopus.
11. The ancestors of the octopus and squid had ___**hard**___ shells.
12. Some octopuses have ___**warts**___.

Orca Whale Questions

Fill in the blanks.

1. Orca are also called killer **whales**.
2. They hunt in groups of up to **40** individual orcas.
3. Orcas are the **largest** of the dolphins.
4. Orca mothers give birth every **3** to **10** years
5. Their pregnancies last 17 **months**.
6. They make a **wide** variety of sounds to communicate with each other.
7. Orcas are **smart** and social.
8. They are at the **top** of the food chain.
9. They have teeth that can be **4** inches long.
10. Orcas eat fish, **penguins**, and marine animals such as **seals**, sea lions, and even whales.
11. Different **orca** groups prey on different animals and use different techniques to _____ them.
12. They use **echos** to communicate and hunt.

Sea Cucumber Questions

ANSWER KEY

1. Sea cucumbers gather their **food** in 8 to 30 tube feet that look like tentacles surrounding their mouths.
2. They feed on **tiny** particles like algae, tiny aquatic animals, or animal waste.
3. Sea cucumbers **eggs** and larvae are prey for fish and other marine animals.
4. Some sea **cucumbers** spill their toxic guts in defense.
5. Sea cucumbers are related to sea **stars** and **sea** urchins.
6. Sea cucumbers **break** down particles into even smaller pieces, which become food for bacteria.
7. Some sea cucumbers discharge **sticky** threads to ensnare their enemies.
8. Sea cucumbers regenerate any missing **body** parts.
9. Sea cucumbers live on or **near** the ocean floor.
10. Some inhabit the shallows and others live in the **deep** ocean.
11. There are **1,250** known species of the sea cucumber.
12. All sea cucumbers are **ocean** dwellers.

Sea Star Questions

ANSWER KEY

1. A starfish or sea star is **_not_** a fish.
2. There are **__2,000__** species of sea star living in all the world's oceans.
3. The **__five__**-arm variety of sea star are the most common.
4. Sea stars don't have **__brains__** or blood.
5. Sea stars have one **__eye__** on the tip of each arm.
6. Their "blood" is actually filtered **___seawater___**.
7. Many wear **__striking__** colors to camouflage them.
8. They use tiny suction-cupped tube **__feet__** to pry open clams or oysters.
9. There are no freshwater sea **__stars__**.
10. Sea stars can't see **__color__**.
11. There are species of sea star with 10, 20, and even **__40__** arms.
12. Most or all of their vital **__organs__** are in their arms.

Sea Turtle Questions

ANSWER KEY

1. Sea turtles cannot pull their **heads** and **limbs** inside their shells.
2. The shells of sea turtles are made of thick plates called **scutes**.
3. The flatback sea turtle lives only in the waters around **Australia**.
4. Six of **seven** species of sea turtles are found in every ocean except the Arctic and Antarctic oceans.
5. Sea turtles make **long** migrations.
6. Sea turtles come to **shore** to lay their eggs.
7. It takes **60** days for sea turtle eggs to hatch.
8. The leatherback sea turtle travels an average of **3,700** each way.
9. Sea turtles have to worry about being caught in **fishing** nets.
10. To lay eggs, females **dig** a hole in the sand.
11. The leatherback is the **largest** sea turtle.
12. The leatherback can weight up to **2,000** pounds.