



octopus

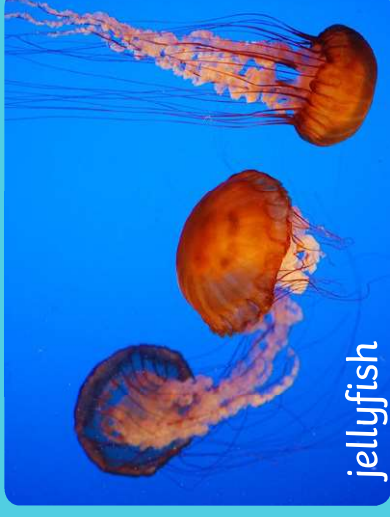
Habitat: Oceans and coral reefs.

Diet: Small crabs, scallops, snails, fish, turtles and crustaceans such as shrimp. They are carnivores.

How it Survives: By catching prey with its arms, biting it with its beak to poison and paralyse it, before sucking out the flesh.

Amazing Fact: Octopuses have three hearts and blue blood.

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jellyfish

Habitat: Oceans and some lakes.

Diet: Small fish, fish eggs, crustaceans and plankton. They are carnivores.

How it Survives: Its prey gets caught in its tentacles and is stung with a paralyzing poison before it is eaten.

Amazing Fact: Jellyfish have been around for over 650 million years, making them older than dinosaurs!

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seahorse

Habitat: Shallow, tropical waters in coral reefs.

Diet: Tiny plankton and crustaceans, such as shrimp. They are omnivores.

How it Survives: A seahorse needs to constantly eat to survive. Adults can end up eating 30-50 times a day.

Amazing Fact: The male seahorse gives birth to their young. They are the only species to do this.

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starfish

Habitat: Oceans, coral reefs and tidal pools.

Diet: Clams, mussels, oysters, algae and seagrasses. They are omnivores.

How it Survives: They usually eat prey that are slower-moving than themselves.

Amazing Fact: Some varieties of starfish have a lot more than 5 arms. The sunflower sea-star has up to 40 arms!

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Habitat: Warmer waters of oceans. They come to the coasts in winter.

Diet: Shrimp, squids, crustaceans and krill. They are mostly carnivores.

How it Survives: Humpback whales only hunt and feed in summer and live off their fat reserves in winter.

Amazing Fact: The blue whale's call is the loudest sound made by any animal on Earth.

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Habitat: All oceans.

Diet: Fish, squid and crustaceans. They are carnivores.

How it Survives: Herding their prey and trapping them is a technique used by pods of dolphins.

Amazing Fact: Dolphins sleep with one eye open so they can watch out for predators.

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Habitat: Most places in the ocean.

Diet: Fish, squid and even other sharks. They are carnivores.

How it Survives: Sharks have an amazing sense of smell that helps them detect a single drop of blood in an Olympic-sized pool.

Amazing Fact: Sharks can also detect electric signals from its prey. This means it can mistake underwater cameras for food.

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Habitat: Seashores, caves, in sand or mud of oceans and on land.

Diet: Algae, molluscs, worms and bacteria. They are omnivores.

How it Survives: Crabs may fight with each other in competition for a hiding hole or cave.

Amazing Fact: A crab's shell is actually its skeleton.

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