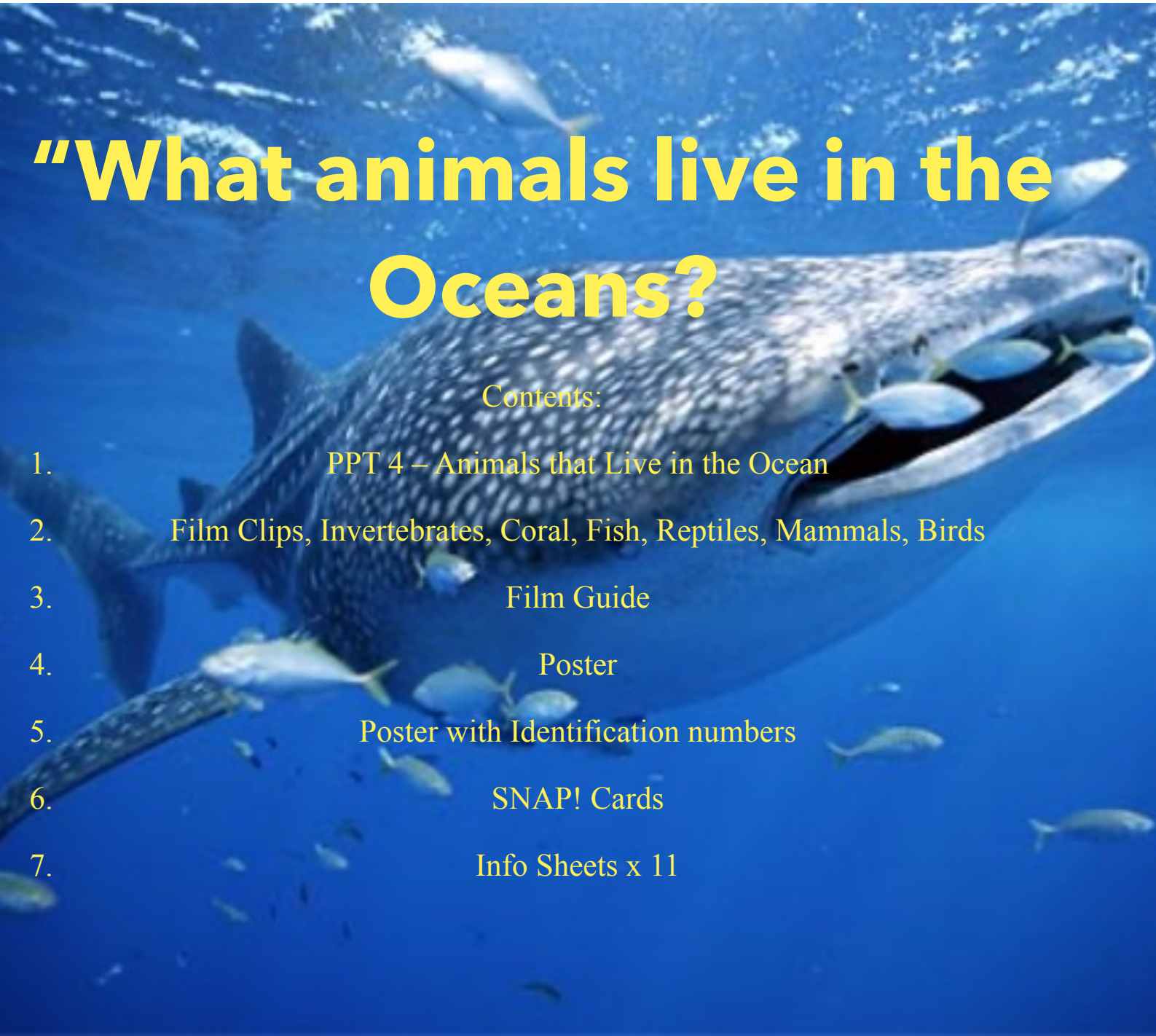
The Weird Fish Lady

Ocean World
Lesson FOUR



“What animals live in the Oceans?

Contents:

1. PPT 4 – Animals that Live in the Ocean
2. Film Clips, Invertebrates, Coral, Fish, Reptiles, Mammals, Birds
3. Film Guide
4. Poster
5. Poster with Identification numbers
6. SNAP! Cards
7. Info Sheets x 11

Teachers' Resources

'Ocean World'

KS2 - Year 4 - UK Curriculum: Science

Lesson Four
'What lives in the Ocean?'

Resources in this unit are:
1.Ocean World Powerpoint (14 slides.)
2.Worksheets: 4a - 4 k. (11 in total) covering everything you need to know to teach about invertebrates, vertebrates, mammals, reptiles, sea birds, fish, coral and more!
3.Activity Sheet Teachers Guide to Lesson 4 (3 pages)
5. A list of 'sea music' is also included for use throughout the eight-lesson project.
6.The BIG Question (pupils are encouraged to discuss and/or write a sentence to answer - The BIG question: - *'If the Ocean is the largest environment on Earth - why do we know so little about it?*

Teachers can establish pupil progress when discussing with pupils what they have learnt so far. It is suggested that work can be glued into a BIG BOOK/JOURNAL where pupil's work can be built up over the full teaching unit of 8 lessons.

All lessons are flexible and this lesson is packed full of information for you to share with your pupils - so spend a whole day on the some parts of this lesson, or one section a day or one section a week - anyway you want to suit your Science time slot.

What lives in the Ocean?

Resources:

4: Animals that live in the Ocean

Info Sheets: 4a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k

Film Clips Invertebrates, Fish, Reptile, Mammals and Birds.
Film Guide
Poster x 2 Oceans Creatures, Numbered Ocean Creatures.
Snap! Cards

Suggested Activities:

A: Teacher led activity – Use PPT 4: Animals that live in the Ocean

Discussion:
Show and discuss the whole presentation as an overview of **Activity 4**

B: Now break the presentation down into the 3 parts

B1.
Slides 2 – 3 Invertebrates and Vertebrates

Teacher led discussion. Info Sheet 4a - pupils to work on a basic understanding of the difference between an Invertebrate and a Vertebrate – creatures without or with a backbone.

Groupings:
Pupils to discuss what they have learnt from the Power Point slides and add to their individual Project Files.

B2.
Slides 4 – 7 Different types of Invertebrates

Watch film clips – Invertebrates - to see original film on these creatures. (Use film guide)
Use examples from **Info Sheet 4b** to discuss Invertebrates that live in the ocean – how many have they heard of? What size might they be?

If needed:
Reshow film clips – Invertebrates.
Pupils to update their Project File contents.

B3.
Teacher led activity - Slide 8 – 11 – Vertebrates Fish, Reptiles, Mammals and Birds

Watch film clips – Fish and Reptiles to discuss the classes of vertebrate animals in the oceans – Fish, Reptiles, Mammals and Birds.

C: Use Info Sheets 4c - 4h

4c – Invertebrates and Vertebrates
4d – Sorting out sea creatures
4e – Vertebrates - Fish
4f – Vertebrates - Marine Reptiles
4g – Vertebrates - Marine Mammals
4h – Vertebrates - Sea Birds

Pupils to update their 'Learning Journal' to list animals under the headings they have learnt above.

D: Pupil SNAP Games

Snap Games - Cards

(16 pictures supplied – Print these 4 times per group to give:

- Mammals 3 (Dolphin, Whale, Seal)
- Reptiles 2 (Turtle, Sea Snake)
- Crustacean 1 (Crab)
- Invertebrates 3 (Coral, Jellyfish, Sea Star)
- Sea Birds 3 (Gannet, Penguin, Albatross)
- Fish 4 (Sharks, Butterflies, Nemos, Lionfish)

Info Sheet 4i - Rules for Snap games. Info Sheet 4j Identification of SNAP cards.

Game 1
Pupils play SNAP matching the creatures like for like e.g. the actual pictures.

Game 2
SNAP for a match between Invertebrates or Vertebrates.

Game 3
SNAP by matching Mammal, Bird, Reptile, Fish, Crustacean or Invertebrate.

E: Game: Who Am I?

Use SNAP cards:

Who am I Game

'Who am I' style game – children in pairs, or groups of 4 or 6 to play the Who Am I game by showing a picture of an animal, *but not seeing it themselves* –
and by asking questions – find out **'who they are'**.

F: Pupils do 'Comparisons between' – literacy work

Pupils to describe the major differences with the Vertebrate classes – Mammals, Fish, Reptiles and Birds:

- **What makes a Fish a Fish?**
- **What makes a Mammal a Mammal?**
- **What makes a Reptile a Reptile?**
- **What makes a Sea bird a Bird?**

G: Use Ocean World Poster

Teacher led discussions – **What do you see?** – ideas for display work

Use 4k information sheet - For indentification of animals

H: Pupil's Display Work

Display work – classroom or corridor wall - working on understanding of Invertebrates and Vertebrates which live in the Oceans.

I: Teacher to put Key Words on the board

INVERTEBRATES VERTEBRATES CRUSTACEANS ANNELIDS JELLYFISH CORAL MOLLUSCS MAMMALS FISH REPTILES SEA BIRDS

J: Pupil Activity

- Pupils to write about the animals living in the sea using these words.
- Review and update their 'Learning Journal'.
- Conduct further research.
  Focus on one area and record their findings in the 'Learning Journal'

Report their findings to the class.

K: Answer the Big Question

What lives in the Ocean?

The answer is…….?

Activity 4 Who lives in the Ocean?

Film Clips & Film Guide

a) Invertebrates b)Corals c)Fish d)Reptiles e)Mammals f)Birds

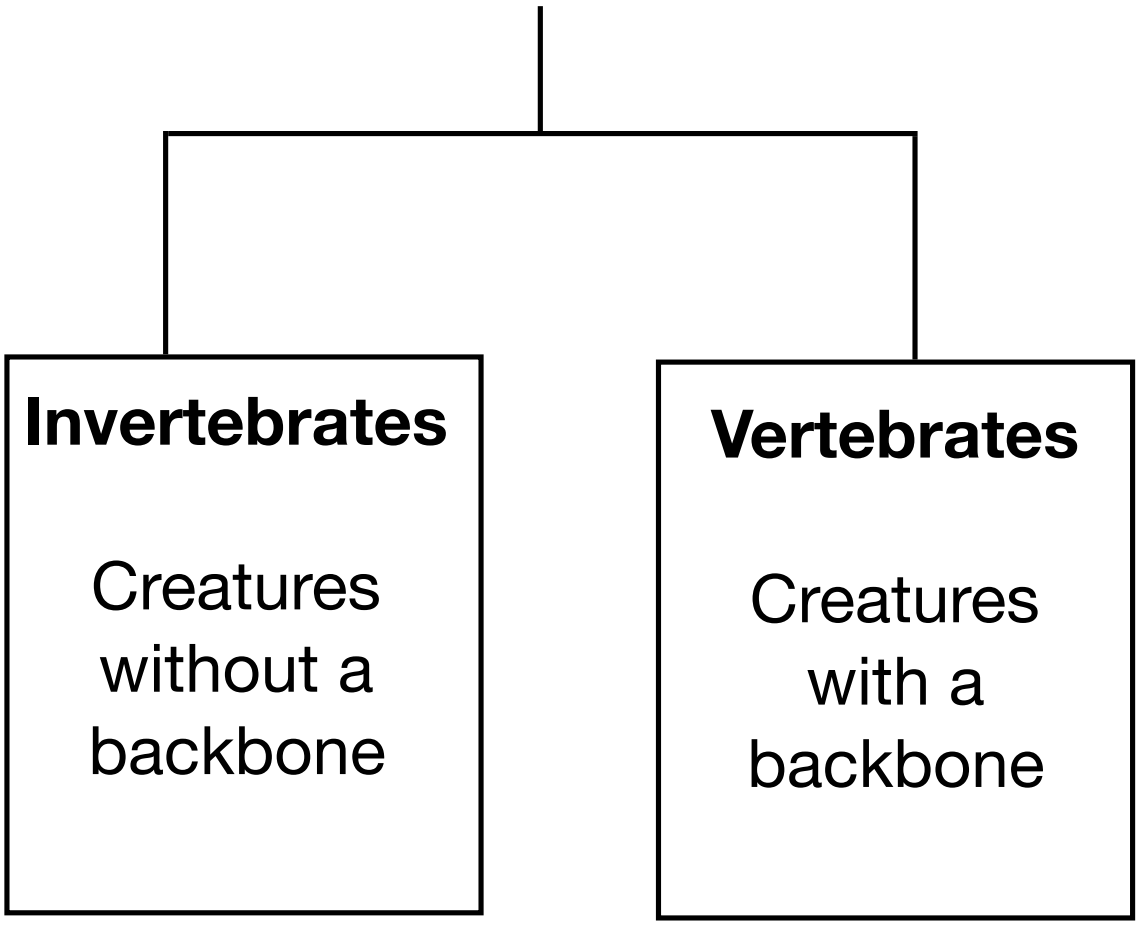
Film Guide

1. PPT 4 – Animals that Live in the Ocean
2. Film Clips, Invertebrates, Coral, Fish, Reptiles, Mammals, Birds
3. Film Guide
4. Poster
5. Poster with Identification numbers
6. SNAP! Cards

Info Sheets x 11

- 4a AnimalKingdom
- 4b Invertebrates
- 4c Invertebrates&Vertebrates
- 4d Sorting out sea creatures
- 4e Fish
- 4f Reptiles
- 4g Marine Mammals
- 4h Sea Birds
- 4i Rules for SNAP! Game
- 4j Identification for Snap Game
- 4k Identification of Poster Animals

Animal Kingdom



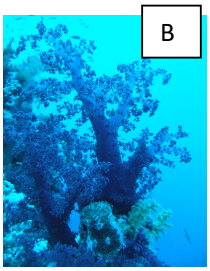
Ocean World

Information Sheet 4b

Invertebrates - have no backbone

A

B



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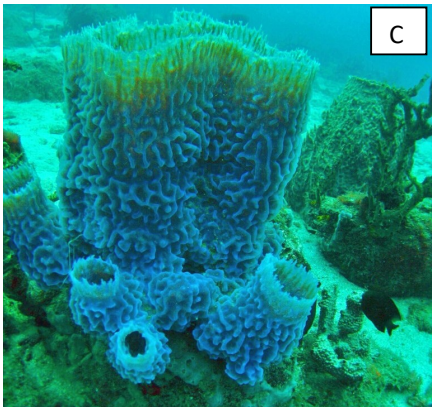

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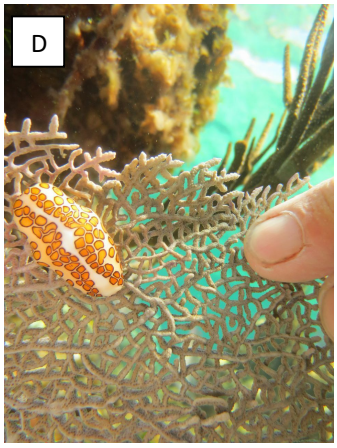

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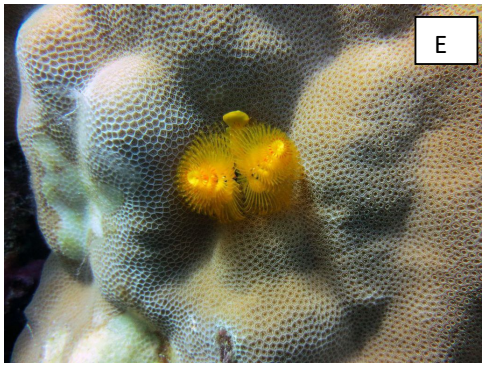

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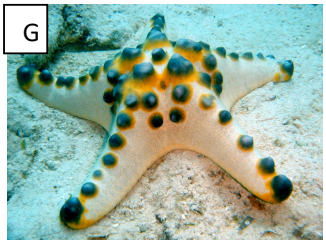

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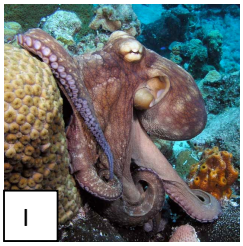

1. Hard Coral
2. Soft Coral
3. Sponge
4. Sea Snail
5. Marine Worm (in honeycomb coral)
6. Sea Slug
7. Echinoderm (Starfish)
8. Sea Cucumber
9. Mollusc – (Cephalapod) Octopus

Ocean World

Information Sheet 4

Invertebrates

(creatures without a backbone)

Coral

Soft Coral

Hard Coral

Annelids

Christmas Tree Worms

Duster Worms

Echinoderms

Starfish

Sea Cucumbers

Molluscs

Clams

Sea Slugs

Vertebrates

(creatures with a backbone)

Fish

Sharks

Moray Eels

Mammals

Whales

Dolphins

Reptiles

Turtles

Sea Snake

Sea Birds

Penguin

Albatross

Sorting Out Sea Creatures

FACT: There are four main groups of ***Vertebrate*** sea creatures:

Fish, Marine Reptiles, Marine Mammals and Sea Birds

All these creatures have backbones plus something special to sort out which group they belong to:

1. Fish

All **fish** have – **Gills, Scales and Fins**

Gills are special body parts that help a fish obtain oxygen from the water.
Slippery **scales** are on their bodies for protection.
Fins help them swim in the water. ***Cod*** and ***sardines*** are fish. ***Sharks*** are fish too!

2. Marine Reptiles

Marine reptiles **breathe oxygen from the sea surface.**

Sea snakes and ***turtles*** have no fins and no gills so are not fish.

Turtles have a rough skin, hard shell, legs, strong flippers and **lay soft shelled eggs.**

3. Marine Mammals

Marine mammals like ***whales*** and ***dolphins*** live their lives beneath the ocean but ***come to the surface to breath*** oxygen.

They **give birth to live young** and **produce milk** for their babies to suckle in the first few weeks of life.

4. Birds

Sea birds look like land birds in their shape – but they rely on the oceans to find their food and some can **dive under the water** to collect fish. **Birds have wings and feathers, and lay hard-shelled eggs.**

Gannets and ***puffins*** dive into the ocean to collect their food.

1. Fish

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Gills are special body parts that help a fish obtain oxygen from the water.
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Shark

Ray

Moray Eel

Butterfly Fish

2. Marine Reptiles

Marine reptiles breathe oxygen from the sea surface.

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Sea Snake

Turtle

3. Marine Mammals

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Dolphin

Whale

4. Birds

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Gannets and ***puffins*** dive into the ocean to collect their food.

Puffin

Penguin

Albatross & Chick

Albatross

Gannet

Rules for Ocean World Snap

Teachers: - You have been supplied with one copy of the printed cards. Depending on your number of pupils, you will need to print more of these for your classroom needs. Print one set of cards three times to get a basic set of 64 cards which would allow 4 pupils to a game. More than one type of SNAP game can be played such as matching the exact card, or by matching types of animal e.g. fish or birds or even non-SNAP games such as 'Who Am I' or use them as reference cards to sort into Vertebrates or Invertebrates. You have an identification sheet to help you.
The only thing stopping you finding ways to use these cards is your imagination!

OCEAN WORLD SNAP is a card game where all of the cards are shuffled and dealt equally to players (a group of 2, 3 or 4 players). Cards are left in a face down pile in front of each player.
Starting with the youngest player and moving clockwise, each player (on their turn) QUICKLY turns over the top card from their face-down pile and puts it on top of a central face-up pile. When a card is turned over which matches the previous central card, the players race to be the first to say "Snap!"
The player who says "Snap!" first wins the central pile and adds those cards to the bottom of their face down pile.
The player who wins all the cards (or who has the most cards after a time limit) wins the game.

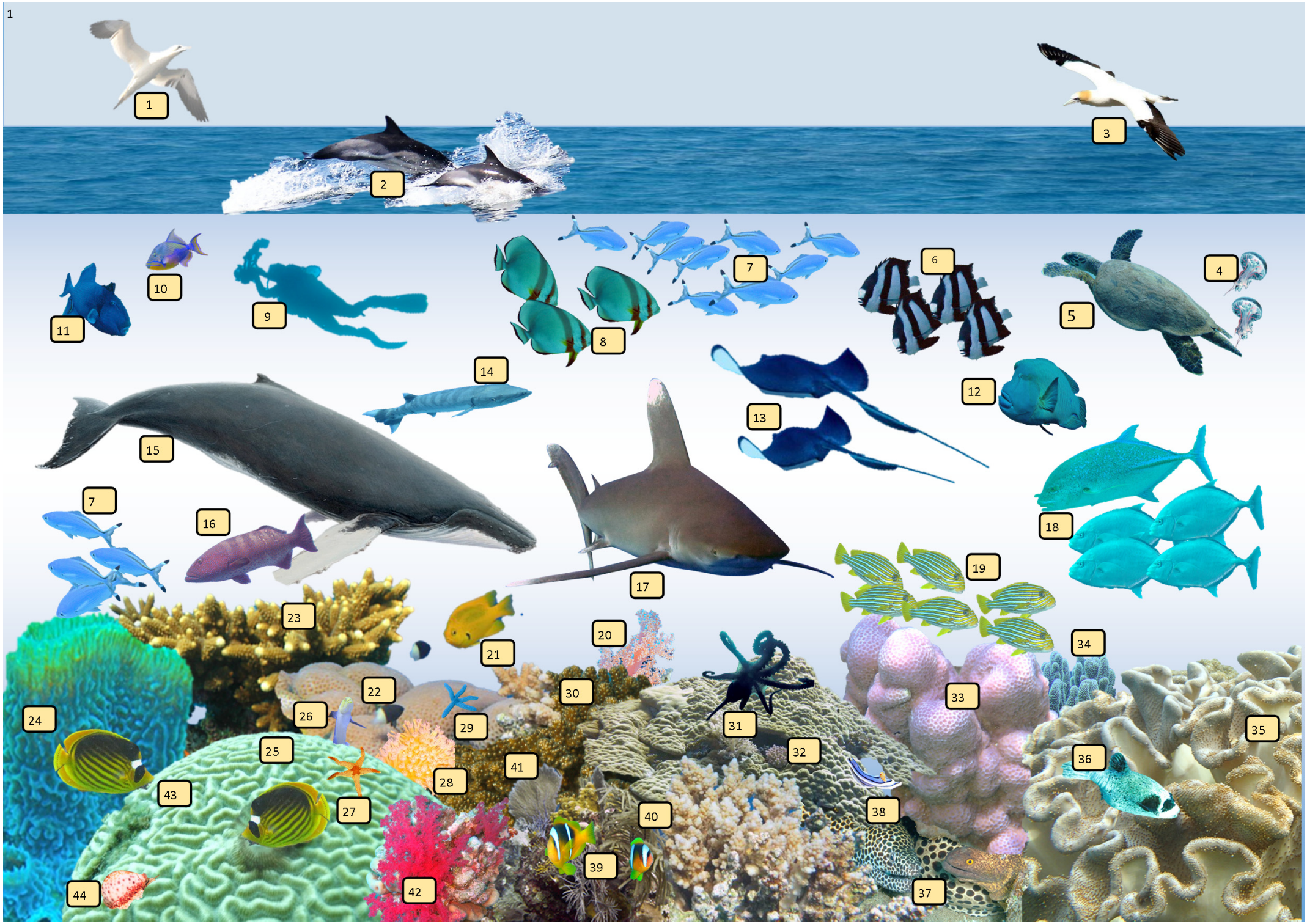
In the Ocean World SNAP Game there are different creatures from the Ocean:
Marine Invertebrates - Sea Star, Crab, Coral, and Jellyfish.
Marine Mammals - Dolphins, Whale, and Seal.
Marine Reptiles -Turtle and Sea Snake.
Sea Birds - Gannet, Penguins and Albatross.
Fish - Shark, Butterfly Fish, Anemone Fish (Nemo), and Lionfish.

Sanity suggestion: Get pupils to store the cards in sets of 64 at the end of the session.

Have Fun!

SNAP Identification Sheet

1	Sea Star	Invertebrate	Echinoderm
2	Sea Snake	Vertebrate	Reptile
3	Dolphins	Vertebrate	Mammal
4	Seal	Vertebrate	Mammal
5	Whale	Vertebrate	Mammal
6	Turtle	Vertebrate	Reptile
7	Crab	Invertebrate	Crustacean
8	Coral	Invertebrate	Cnidaria
9	Jellyfish	Invertebrate	Cnidaria
10	Gannet	Vertebrate	Sea Bird
11	Albatross	Vertebrate	Sea Bird
12	Penguins	Vertebrate	Sea Bird
13	Shark	Vertebrate	Fish
14	Butterfly fish	Vertebrate	Fish
15	Anemone Fish	Vertebrate	Fish
16	Lionfish	Vertebrate	Fish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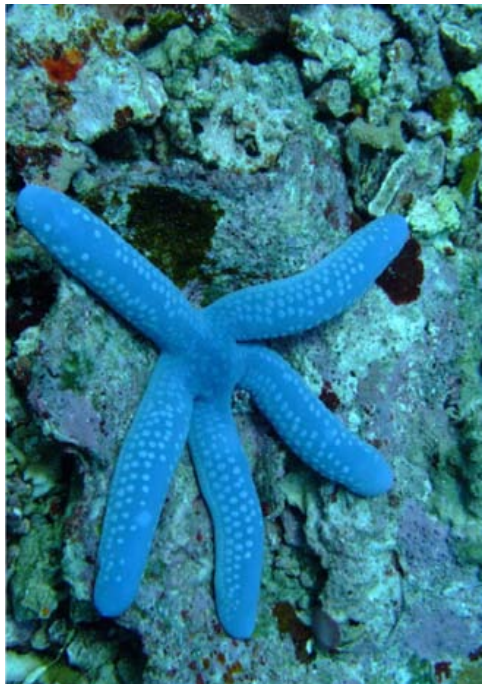

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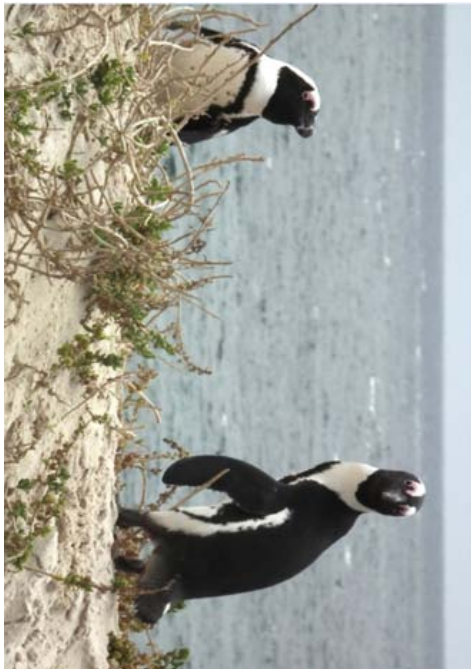

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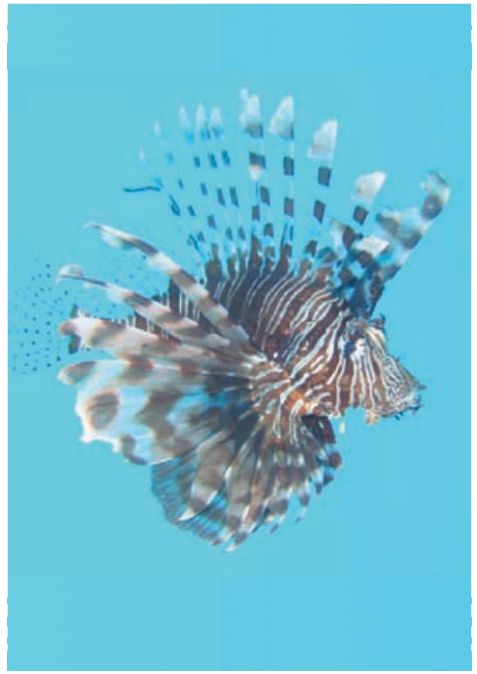

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Ocean World
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Ocean World

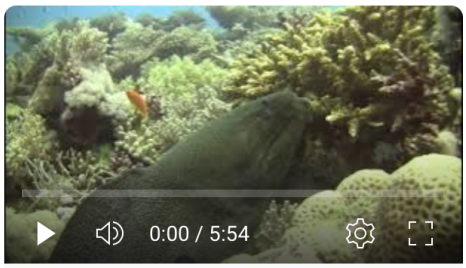
Identification Chart

1	Albatross	23	Staghorn Coral
2	Dolphins	24	Sponge
3	Gannet	25	Brain Coral
4	Jellyfish	26	Yellow headed jawfish
5	Turtle	27	Pebbled Sea Star
6	Damsel fish	28	Slimy leather coral
7	Blue fusiliers	29	Blue seastar
8	Spade fish	30	Staghorn Coral
9	Human Diver	31	Octopus
10	BlueTrigger Fish	32	Dome Coral
11	Titan Trigger Fish	33	Pink Honeycomb Coral
12	Napoleon Wrasse	34	Acrophora Coral
13	Fantail Stingray	35	Rough Leather Coral
14	Baracuda	36	Masked Pufferfish
15	Blue Whale	37	Moral Eels (2)
16	Grouper fish	38	Pyjama Chromadorid Sea Slug
17	Oceanic White Tip Shark	39	Anemone Fish
18	Trevally fish	40	Anemone Coral
19	Sweetlips fish	41	Fan Coral
20	Soft Coral	42	Soft (hydroskeleton) coral
21	Butterfly FIsh	43	RacoonButterfly Fish
22	Half and half Chromis fish	44	Cowrie Snail

Ocean World Teachers Resources - Lesson 4

There are six films referred to in ‘Ocean World Lesson 4’

You can download all these films from YouTube - the links are below:

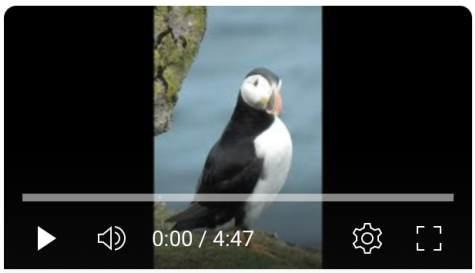


Ocean World Fish

Video link
https://youtu.be/Yds-XpP3C_s

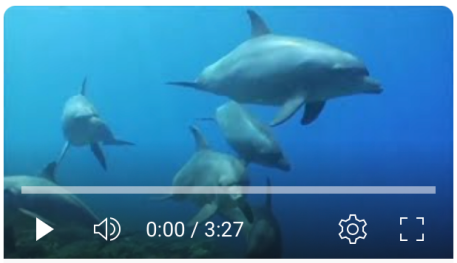
Ocean World Reptiles

Video link
https://youtu.be/2rdPzHG68wQ



Ocean World Sea Birds

Video link
https://youtu.be/vE9t6z_hbdA



Ocean World Mammals

Video link
https://youtu.be/B8cWualTN9Q

Video link
https://youtu.be/J2-Bk8sAH58

Filename
Ocean World - Coral .mp4

Video link
https://youtu.be/4Ic3aSk_QGU

Filename
Ocean World - Invertebrates.mp4

Ocean World

Film Guide

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Ocean World – Coral

Hard coral is made of polyps which are cemented to the reef. They have tentacles which are pushed out into the water. These tentacles catch food particles in the water and push them into the central mouth cavity. Hard coral is not feeding all the time. The best hard coral to watch feeding is the pulsating xenoid coral.

Soft coral is water filled with water. They don't need tentacles as the soft coral tissue can collect the food particles easily. All corals have **algae** living inside their tissues – the algae benefit by being able to stay close to the sunlight near the surface and the coral benefits from the algae making glucose and oxygen from the sunlight.

Scene 1: A tropical coral reef. A coral reef is made upof thousands of tiny animals. The corals can be hard coral or soft coral.

Scene 2: Hard coral called **Staghorn coral** forms branches which are very sharp. There are thousands of individual polyps on each 'branch', all making up a community of corals of the same type. **Leather coral** moves in the currents and is also made of small polyps – when not feeding you can see the individual polyps. – looking like dimples.

Scene 3: These are the **pulsating xenoids**. They are feeding by holding out their tentacles into the water to catch food particles. The tentacles can open and close, up to 40 times every minute.

Scene 4: Brain coral is named because it looks like a human brain. There are thousands of individual polyps on this coral, all in lines. The lines hold hundreds of separate coral polyps.

Scene 5: Table coral. When thousands of staghorn polyps form a community they can form shapes like a table.

Scene 6: Feeding Leather Coral shows the individual coral polyps as white dots. The yellow **soft coral** has water inside it to support it (called a hydro-skeleton) and is just waving in the current. At the far left is hard **Fan coral** which can take hundreds of years to grow to this shape.

Scene 7: Cabbage coral shows the polyps closed up and they look like dimples, but you can see how many polyps it takes to grown into a complete cabbage coral 'leaf'.

Ocean World – Invertebrates

Invertebrates are animals without a backbone. Some have no bones at all, whilst others, such as crabs and lobsters have hard structures on the outside of their bodies (exoskeletons). All corals are invertebrates.

Scene 1: Anemone coral. This film shows the individual polyps waving in the current. (The nemo fish are nowhere to be seen.) Coral and jellyfish were the first 'real' animals to live on planet Earth (from 580 million years ago)

Scene 2: Jellyfish are drifters in the ocean. They are very simple animals. They don't swim – just undulate to keep them in the top surface of the sea water. Small **algae** (not plants or animals) live inside them which make oxygen and glucose from sunlight – so the jellyfish need to be near the surface where the sunlight shines down into the water.

Scene 3: Sponges were some of the first multi-celled animals. They are soft and squishy to touch and have chemicals on the outside which can harm your skin. It's best not to touch any coral or sponges when swimming underwater. Pipe sponges and Urn sponges are the most common types of sponge.

Scene 4: Marine Worms – a duster worm is a tube worm, and so are Christmas Tree worms.

Scene 5: Shrimps have bony structures on the outside of their bodies. This is a **Boxer shrimp** – watch carefully because it is feeding by waving the tentacles in the water to collect food particles, then scrapping off the food and pushing it into its mouth.

Scene 5: Sea Slugs are nothing like the slimy black slugs you'd find in your garden, sea slugs are really beautiful. A **pyjama chromadoris slug** has yellow, black and white stripes – just like pyjamas. Risbecia slugs stay together as they wander around the reef. Sea slugs have small mouths underneath their head which scrapes food off the hard coral.

They have two light organs on the top of their head which can only see light or dark, and they have a feathery structure near the back of their body which acts like fish gills as it collects the oxygen from the water.

Scene 6: Spiny lobsters have long antennae which they are using to try to push the camera away. They love to hide under the coral.

Scene 7: The Octopus and Goatfish Story. The goatfish will usually feed itself by putting its feelers into the sand and disturbing small pieces of dead fish or shrimps. In this film however, it seems like the fish wants to make the octopus move across the sea bed, disturbing the sand so the fish can be lazy. The octopus tries all sorts of camouflage tricks trying to frighten off the fish, but it doesn't seem to be working. The fish is definitely annoying the octopus, which tries to hide in a coral hole, waiting for over ten minutes (the film was edited at this point) and hoping the fish will have gone away – but the goatfish has staying close-by and sees the octopus emerge. Finally, the octopus swims off.

Ocean World – Fish

Scene 1: Hammerhead Shark. All sharks are fish. They breathe through gills and have fins to swim. It is swimming through a shoal of Blue Fusiliers, but is obviously not hungry. It is a mistake to think that sharks want to eat all the time.

Scene 2: Racoon Butterfly Fish. These fish do not chase prey so they are not predators. They eat food particles lodged in the coral. Their mouths are shaped to allow them to reach into the coral crevices to eat.

Scene 3: Shoal of Yellow Snappers. These fish gather in hundreds to swim together. It is all about survival. If you are a fish in the middle of a shoal, then you are less likely to be eaten by a predator, but they have to take it in turns to be on the outside where it could be dangerous.

Scene 4: Anemone Fish (Nemos). Anemone coral has a nasty poison on the tentacles to help prevent it being eaten. Only nemo fish have a special covering on their bodies which allows them to go inside the anemone without being stung. Watch the tiny blue fish – they are not protected so they can't go inside the anemone.

Scene 5: Masked Butterfly Fish and Banner Fish. These fish form a partnership and stay together for life. The two masked butterfly fish are obviously life partners, but the striped banner fish seems to be alone.

Scene 6. Giant Moray and Cleaner Fish. This moray is the largest of all the moray species. It could bite off a diver's fingers if you got too close. Its teeth are very sharp. This moray is sitting in the reef being cleaned by a small blue and black wrasse which is picking off all the rubbish from the moray's fishy body.

Scene 7. Blue Spotted Ray. This is a gentle fish. Its mouth is under the front of its body and it sifts the sand looking for shrimps and small fish to eat. It hunts at night and during the day is found hiding in the sand or under a coral reef. It is frightened of humans and swims quickly away. It is related to sharks but where sharks have hard fins, the rays have developed undulating wings to enable them to swim.

Scene 8. Stingrays. These are members of the ray family, but they have very nasty stings in their tails. They hide in the sand with their eyes sticking out, watching for fish to pass by for them to catch.

Scene 9: Crocodile Fish. A very strange looking fish which looks at first like a crocodile, but then you can see it has no legs. It has fins at its sides and on the top of its body. It sits and waits, hidden by its camouflage, and watches for food to swim past. The eyes are the strangest of all as they move in different directions so the fish can see if a fish is coming past from both directions at once.If a fish comes close it snaps its mouth and eats it very fast indeed.

Scene 9. Moray Eels. The first eel is a young yellowmouthed moray, peeking out from a coral crevice and waiting to safely come out. The second is a green moray hiding in a crevice but it decides to retreat back into its hole. The third moray is out of its hole so you can now see the length of its body. The day before this was filmed, there was a big storm and all the sand particles are floating around in the water. When the camera lights shine on the sand it shows up as a red shining light, like small fireworks. The moray is hunting for food, but then hides in a crevice and tries to frighten the camera away.

Ocean World – Marine Reptiles

All marine reptiles go to the surface to breathe oxygen.

Scene 1: Sea Snake. This is a Sea Krait – a black and white banded snake which is very poisonous. One bite from this creature and you will be dead in minutes!

Scene 2: Green Turtle. A really friendly and harmless sea creature. The front flippers do all the work when swimming whilst the tail and back legs act as a rudder. A turtle has a hard mouth and can eat crabs, fish, shrimps and lots of soft coral. The algae in the coral is released into the water as it eats, spreading its green chemical everywhere around, including covering the turtle.

Scene 3. Marine Iguana. This iguana lives on land but when it's hungry it goes into the ocean and feeds on the algae on the rocks. It has big claws to scrape the algae off the rock and a big tail which acts like an engine. It can stay underwater for about 20 minutes, but then comes back to the surface to breathe. All these reptiles are known as marine reptiles as they could not survive without the food they get from the sea.

Ocean World Mammals

All Marine Mammals have to come to the surface to breathe oxygen.

Scene 1: Humpback Whales. This film was taken in Iceland (where it was too cold to dive!). There are three whales playing around the boat. When they stay at the surface with their heads under the water, it is known as logging. Often whales will sleep when logging. These whales however are enjoying themselves 'showing off' their ability to dive. Can you guess where and when they are going to 'blow', then watch for their arched backs and wait for their tail flukes to show. There are three whales – all with a different pattern on the underneath of their flukes.

Scene 2: Dolphins. Firstly, a large pod of dolphins swimming in the Pacific Ocean. Are they competing for who can jump out of the water the highest? Then diving with dolphins in the warmth of the Red Sea. Listen for the clicks as the dolphins talk to each other.

Scene 3: Sealions look awkward on land, especially when walking on the rocks. They can make a lot of noise. The young sealion pups seem happy to go for swimming lessons.

Ocean World Sea Birds

Scene 1: Penguins. These are Magellan penguins filmed in the Beagle Channel in South America. They are experts at fishing for their dinner.

Scene 2: Magnificent Frigate Bird. The males of this species of bird have a bright red pouch under their bill. This throat colour is puffed up in the mating season to attract a mate. When they find a new mate, they rub their bills together.

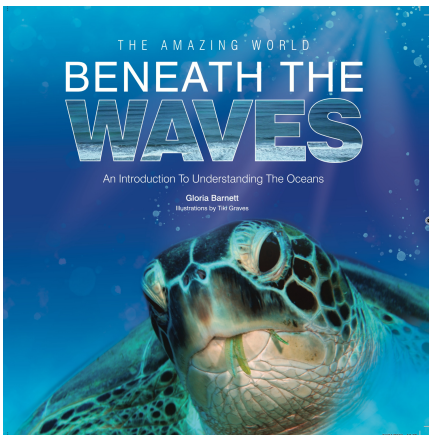
Scene 3: Blue-footed Boobies. Filmed in the Galapagos Islands, these birds show off their incredible bright blue feet to attract a mate. It looks like their dancing. What story would you tell about this film clip?

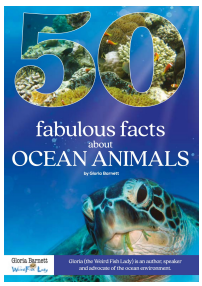
Sea Music

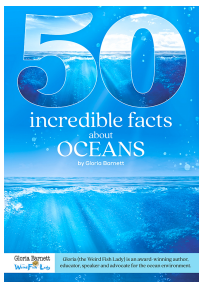
1	The Mystic	Van Morrison
2	Yellow Submarine	The Beatles
3	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHgE5fQxvW8	
4	The Hebrides (Fingal's Cave http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/3Fm3H66YnxN2slLrSX3mMvh/top-six-sea-pieces	Felix Mendelsohn
5	La Mer	Debussy
6	Sea Fever	John Ireland
7	Storm	Benjamin Britten
8	The Flying Dutchman	Richard Wagner
9	Octopuses Garden	Beatles
10	Under the Sea	Little Mermaid
11	Hawaii Five-O	The Ventures
12	Shark Attack	John Williams
13	Wipe Out	The Safaris
14	Sittin' on the Dock of the Bay	Ottis Reding
15	Pirates of the Caribbean	Any
16	Sparticus (Onedin Line Theme)	Kachaturian
17	Preservation / Kyance Cove / Marazion	Keynvor
18	The Aquarium: Carnival of the Animals	Saint -Saens

Ideas to enhance this lesson ...

Buy '*The Amazing World Beneath the Waves -Guide to the Oceans'* or the *'50 Facts'* Books for your classroom from the book section on www.barnettauthor.co.uk





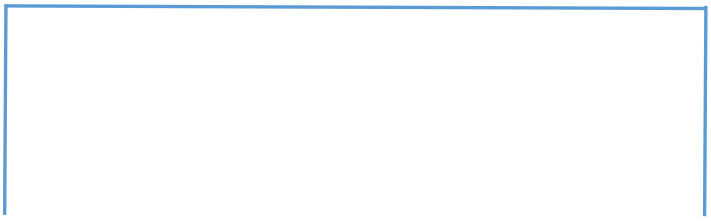


Slides - copy and paste to Powerpoint

Animals that live in the sea

Photo Fact File

Animal Kingdom



Invertebrates
(creatures without a backbone)

Vertebrates
(creatures with a backbone)

Invertebrates
(creatures without a backbone)

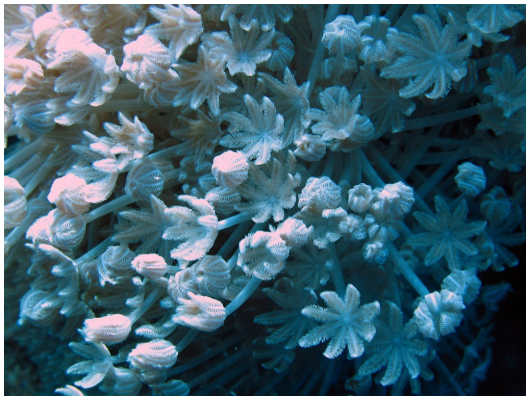
Corals
Soft Coral
Hard Coral
Annelids
Christmas Tree Worms
Duster Worms
Echinoderms
Starfish
Sea Urchin
Sea Cucumber
Molluscs
Crabs
Clam
Octopus
Sea Slugs

Vertebrates
(creatures with a backbone)

Fish
Sharks
Rays
Moray Eels
Butterfly fish
Reptiles
Turtles
Sea Snakes
Mammals
Whales
Dolphins
Sea Birds
Puffin
Penguin
Albatross

Corals

Corals are invertebrates and have no backbone.
There are two types Hard Coral and Soft Coral



Annelids

Annelids are Sea Worms. They do not have a skeleton but can live in tubes which they make in the hard coral.

Christmas Tree worm

Duster worm

Echinoderms

Some Echinoderms have an inside shell but none of them have a backbone. You can only find Echinoderms in the Sea.

Starfish

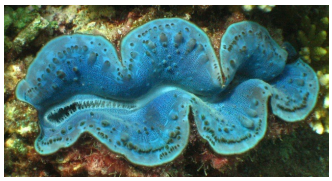
Sea Urchin

Sea Cucumber

Molluscs

Molluscs do not have a skeleton (invertebrates). There are hundreds of types of mollusc. Here are just a few.

Clam



Octopus

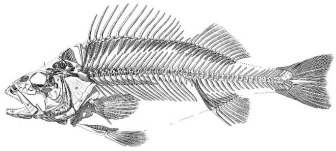
Sea Slug

Mussels

Ammonite

Cuttlefish

Fish (Vertebrate)



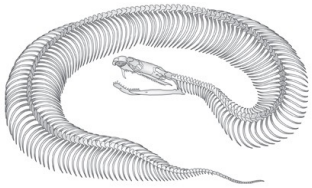
Sharks

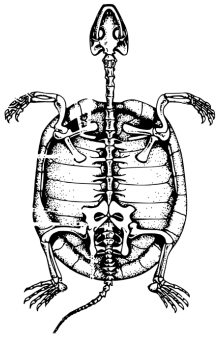
Rays

Moray Eels

Butterfly fish

Reptiles (Vertebrate)

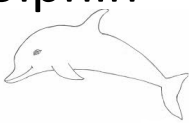




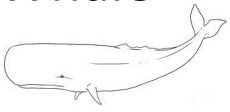
Mammals (Vertebrate)

Mammals which live in the sea are called Marine Mammals

Dolphin



Whale



Sea Bird (Vertebrate)

Puffin

Penguin

Albatross