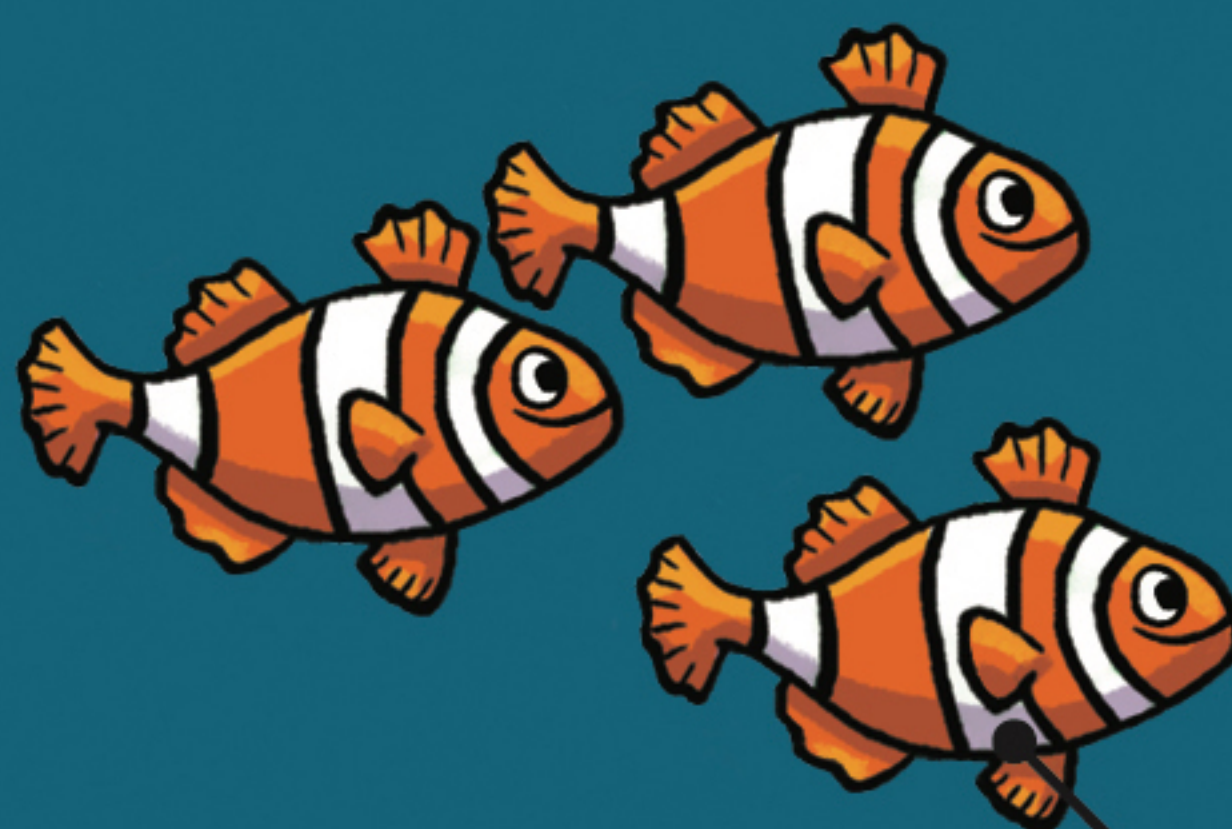


LITTLE EXPLORERS

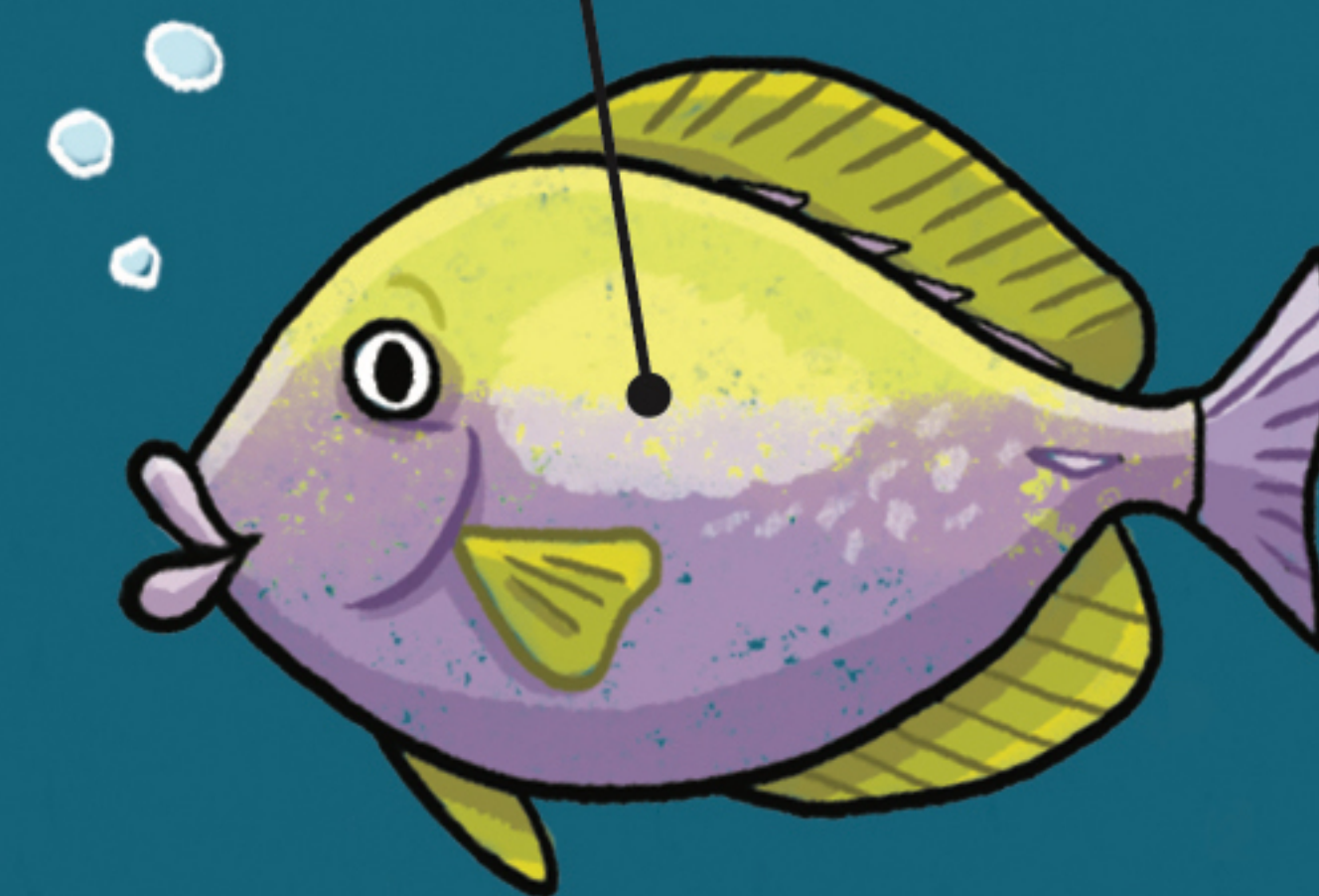
UNDER THE SEA

LIFT THE FLAPS
TO EXPLORE UNDER
THE SEA INSIDE
AND OUT!

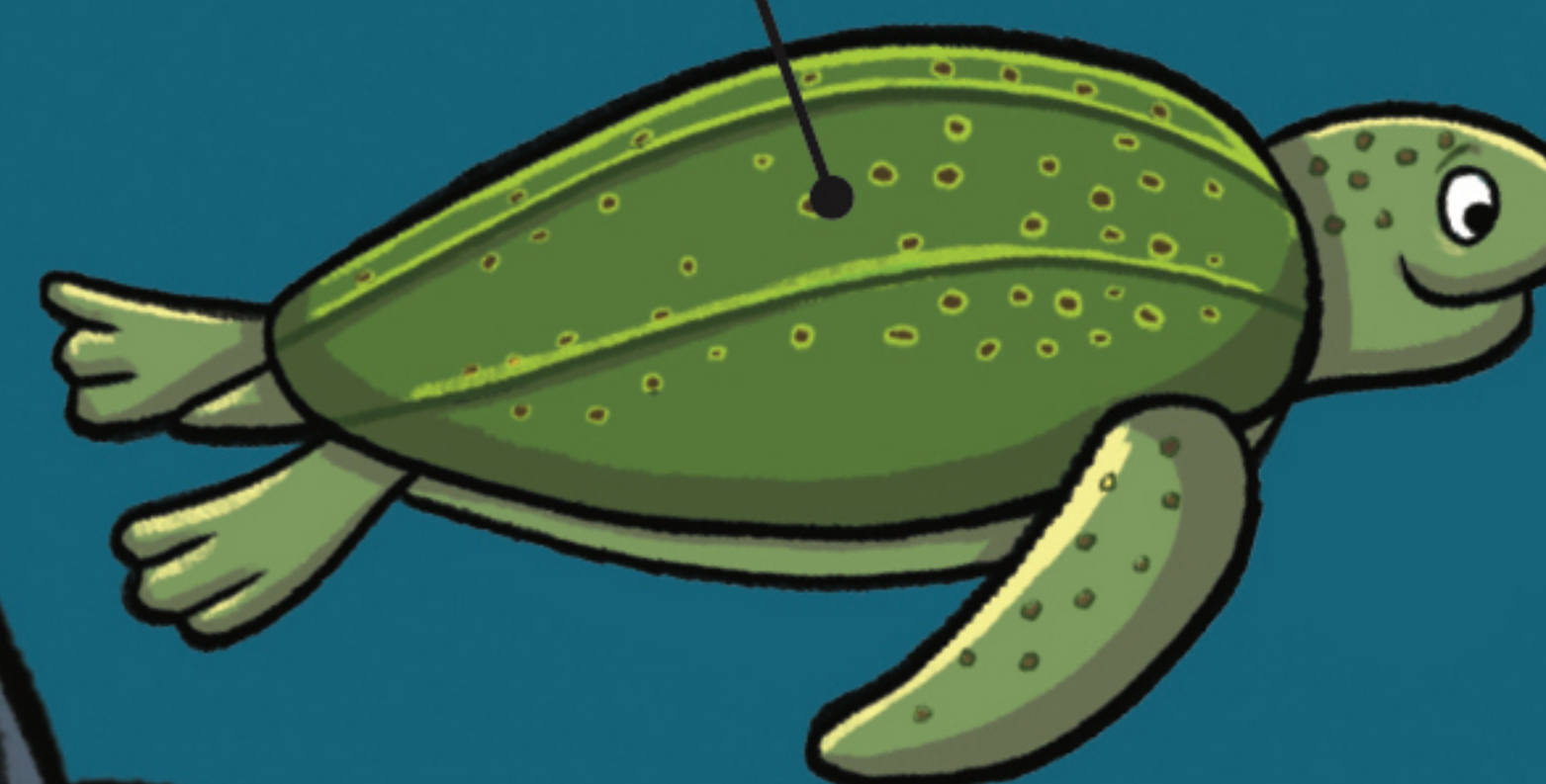


CLOWNFISH

SURGEONFISH



LEATHERBACK TURTLE



SEA STAR



ORCA

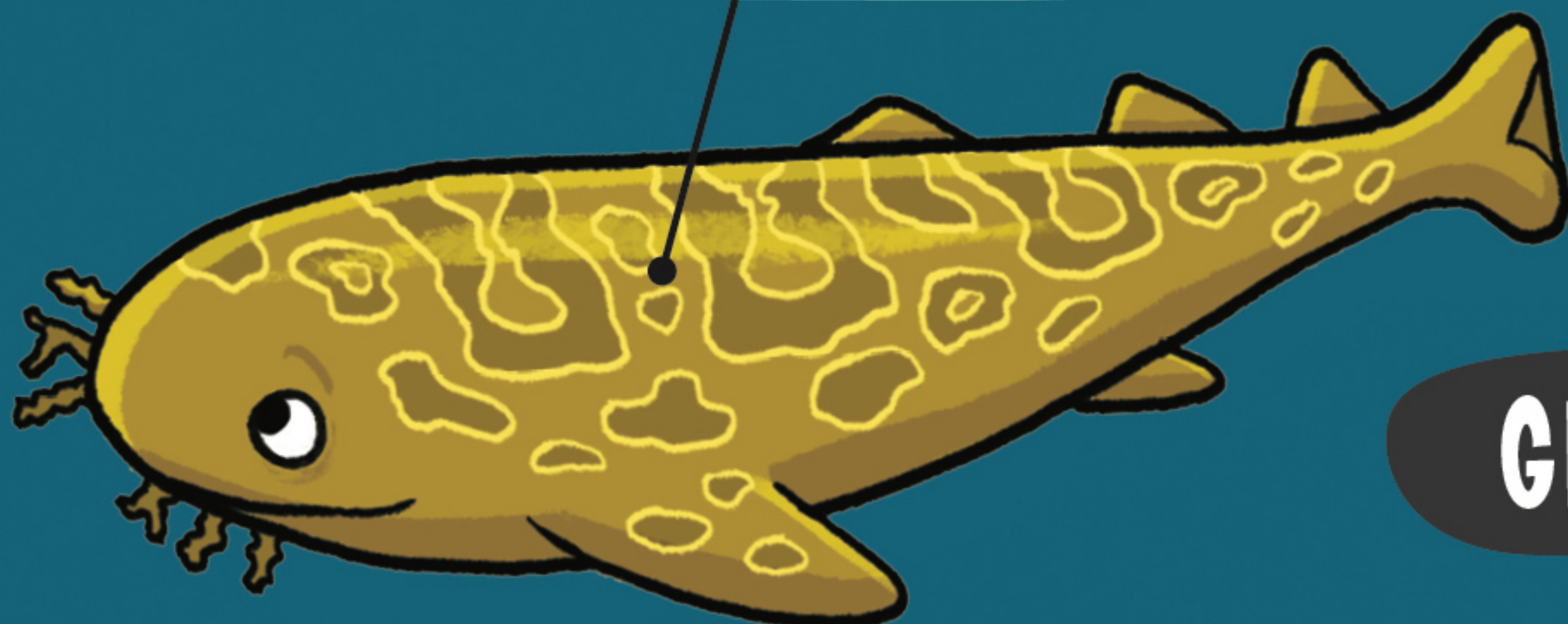
GULPER EEL



SPOTTED SEAL



WOBBERGONG SHARK



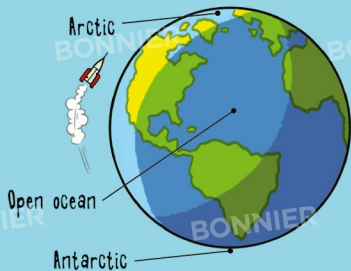
GIANT CLAM



MORE THAN
30 FLAPS!

AMAZING OCEANS

From space, the Earth looks blue because more than 70 per cent of it is covered by ocean. Every drop is filled with life, from warm, tropical waters to deep, dark trenches. Dive in and meet the incredible ocean creatures that live on our blue planet.



Arctic

Open ocean

Antarctic

Polar water

At the top and bottom of the world it is so cold that much of the ocean is frozen. These polar waters are home, above and below the ice, to many amazing animals, including whales, walrus and seals.



Walrus

North Pole

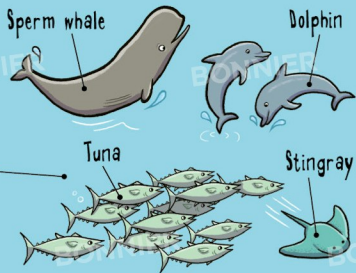
Sea lion

Orca

Beluga whale

Open ocean

Most seawater is 'open ocean' - big areas of water that stretch as far as the eye can see. It may look empty, but sink below the surface to find some of the biggest, fastest and hungriest sea creatures in the world!



Sperm whale

Dolphin

Tuna

Stingray

Coral reefs

A quarter of all our ocean creatures live on coral reefs. The amazing variety of sea life make reefs some of the most colourful places on Earth.

Coral



Sunken ship



Shipwrecks

The seabeds of the world are littered with forgotten ships that were lost in storms or sunk in battles. Over time, sea creatures move in and set up home amongst the rusting anchors and rotting masts.

Deep down

You need a special submarine to explore the deepest parts of our oceans. It is too far from the surface for the sun's light and warmth to reach, but incredible creatures lurk in the cold, dark water.



Submarine

CORAL REEF

Dip beneath the warm, shallow waters of the Great Barrier Reef in Australia to find a colourful paradise. Brilliantly patterned fish dart among the bright coral as big sharks drift by.

Coral

Corals grow slowly on the seabed to make long, wide reefs. Some coral on the planet began growing 50 million years ago!

Angelfish



Butterfly fish

This narrow fish can slip through small gaps to feed on the juiciest coral.



Giant clam

Down on the seabed lies the biggest kind of shellfish on Earth. It can live for 100 years and weigh over 200 kilograms – that's more than two grown men.



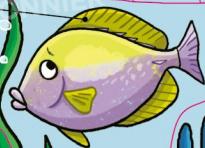
Surgeonfish

Watch out! The surgeonfish has sharp spines along its body that look like knife blades.



Parrotfish

Look closely and you will see that this fish's mouth looks like a parrot's beak.

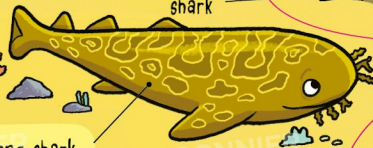


Whitetip reef shark



Wobbegong shark

Waiting for prey to come near, this shark lurks unseen. Its splotchy markings match the seabed and its frilly mouth looks just like seaweed!



Clownfish

This clever fish hides in the stinging tentacles of the sea anemone, safe from danger.



POLAR WATER

Temperatures at the poles can drop below -40°C . Despite the cold, many different creatures live here, catching fish in the freezing ocean and resting on the thick ice.



Ribbon seal

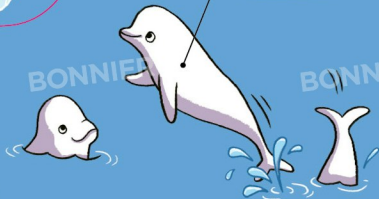
These seals spend a lot of time floating on the ice, far from land. They can move over the ice as fast as a human can run!



Hooded seal

Beluga whale

It's easy to recognise these unusual white whales! They live together in small groups, called pods.



Walrus



Penguin

Leopard seal

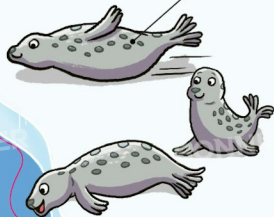
Like a real leopard, this spotty seal is a fierce hunter. It waits under the Arctic ice, ready to snip up other seals and penguins in its powerful jaws.



Harp seal

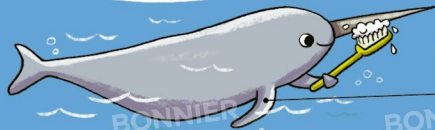
Sleek swimmers, harp seals can stay underwater for up to 15 minutes, feeding on fish and shellfish.

Spotted seal



Narwhal

This whale's beautiful spiral tusk is actually a very long tooth.



OPEN OCEAN

The open ocean is the sunlit top layer of the sea that lies far beyond land. The creatures that live in these waters travel long distances to find food. Many of them have sleek bodies that are perfect for swimming fast and far.

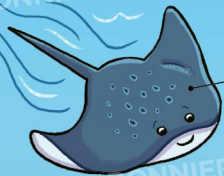
Ocean sunfish

Often seen basking in the sun near the surface, the sunfish can be mistaken for a shark, with its huge fin sticking out of the water.

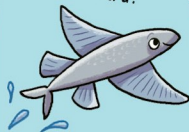


Manta ray

With one flap of its giant fins, a manta ray can glide through the water like an underwater bird.

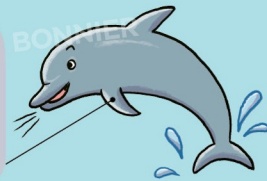


Is it a bird?



Bottlenose dolphin

This amazing swimmer likes to leap and flip out of the water. It chatters to its family with squeaks and clicks.



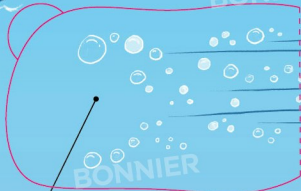
Leatherback turtle

Unlike other turtles, which have hard shells, the leatherback's is flexible and rubbery. This helps these long-distance swimmers slip effortlessly through the water.



Sailfish

Whoosh! You just missed the fastest fish in the ocean.



Yellowfin tuna

This bullet-shaped fish is built for speed. It flashes through the water, chasing squid, eels and smaller fish.

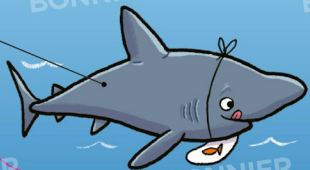


Sperm whale

Meet a record-breaking whale. It has the biggest brain of any living animal and it makes one of the loudest sounds too!



Basking shark



SHIPWRECK

Millions of wrecked boats litter the ocean floor. Their nooks and crannies are home to all sorts of sea life. After many years they become covered with colour and life!

Wrasse

These fish soon arrive, looking for food and shelter. Sea urchins are this wrasse's favourite food!

Sea urchins

These small, spiky creatures are some of the first to move onto the wreck, feeding on small plants.

Lionfish

A fearsome hunter pops by for a quick meal. It attacks fish and shrimps with lightning speed.

Barnacles

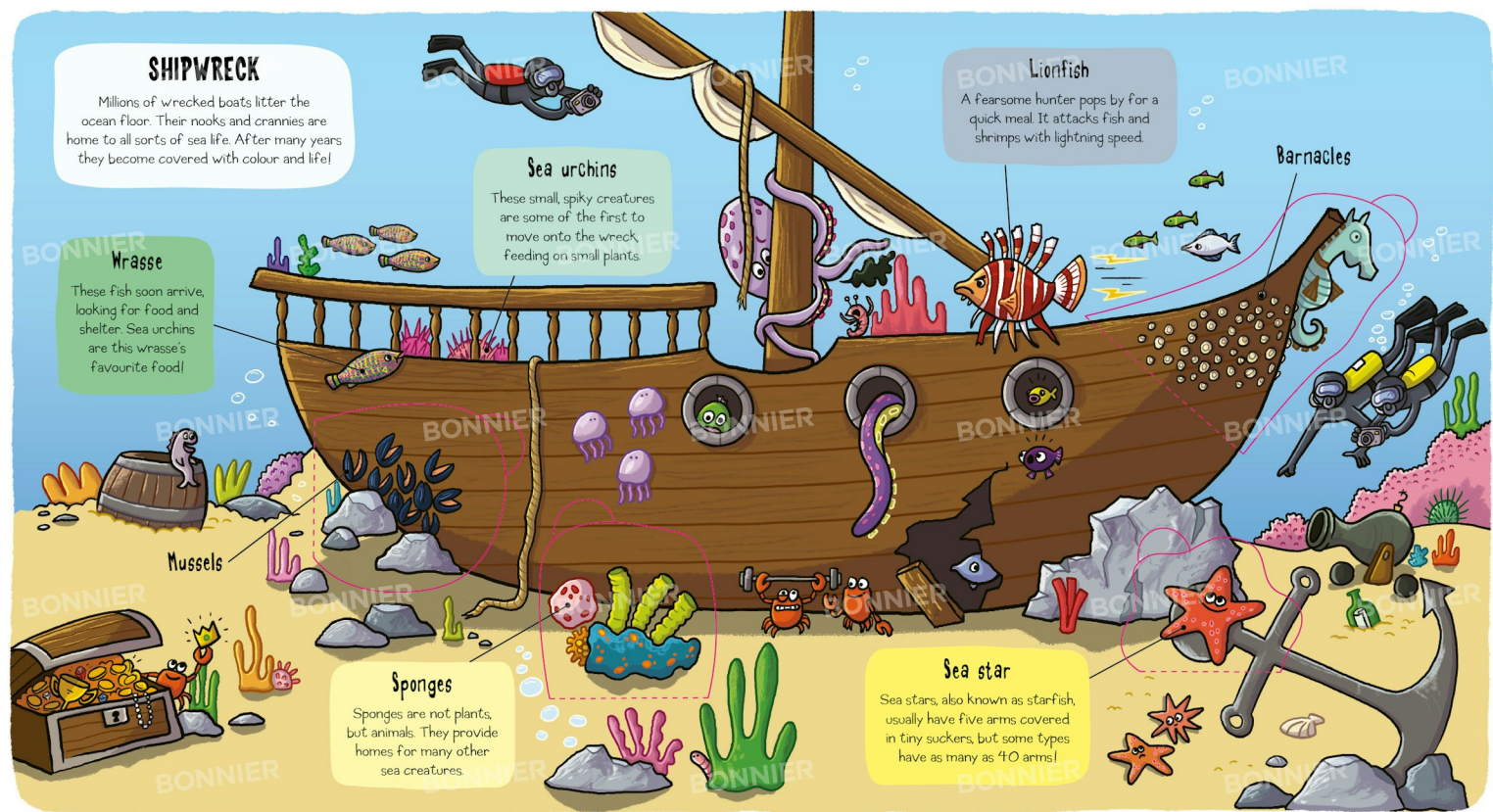
Mussels

Sponges

Sponges are not plants, but animals. They provide homes for many other sea creatures.

Sea star

Sea stars, also known as starfish, usually have five arms covered in tiny suckers, but some types have as many as 40 arms!



DEEP DOWN

Far below the waves, in the deepest parts of the ocean, it is dark and cold. The strange creatures that live here have some clever ways of hunting, swimming and staying alive.

Fangtooth fish

A toothy monster with ferocious fangs, this fish is only as long as a pencil.



Frilled shark

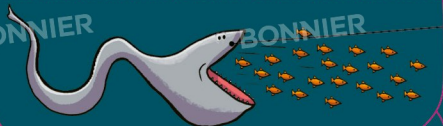
This shark opens its jaws wide and swallows prey whole. Its tiny, sharp teeth make it hard for prey to escape.

Giant squid

The giant squid has eyes the size of dinner plates. They help it to see objects in the pitch-black water.



Gulper eel



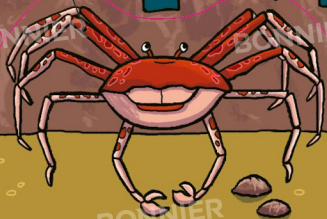
Blobfish

Its soft, jelly-like body means the blobfish doesn't get crushed by the pressure of deep water.



Giant spider Crab

Crabs have a hard skeleton on the outside of their bodies to protect them.



Anglerfish



Giant isopod

Like a woodlouse, the giant isopod protects itself by curling up into a ball. Its soft body is safe inside its tough shell.



Hagfish

If it is attacked, a hagfish makes lots of stringy slime, which helps it escape!



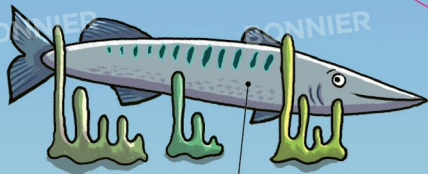
Giant tube worms

Scientists don't know how these worms survive. They live in boiling hot water near vents in the seabed that spew out poisonous gases.



PREDATORS

The ocean's great hunters have some incredible ways of catching their prey. Some use their size and strength, others take their victims by surprise, and some use weapons or even deadly poison to grab a bite to eat.



Barracuda

After waiting alone in seaweed, the barracuda attacks with a sudden burst of speed.



Torpedo ray

Armed with an invisible weapon, this ray uses electricity to zap its prey!



Oyster toadfish

Perfectly hidden among the rocks, this fish lies completely still on the seabed. It waits for prey to pass by before launching a surprise attack.



A pretty flower?

Textile cone snail

Hiding inside this shell is one of the deadliest creatures on Earth.



Danger!

Pistol shrimp

It may only be the size of a finger, but this shrimp has a lethal weapon, and it is not afraid to use it on other shrimps.



Great white shark

Razor-sharp teeth and a mighty bite make this shark the most feared fish in the sea, but attacks on people are extremely rare.

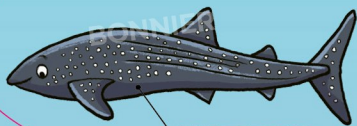


Orca

The orca, or killer whale, is actually a type of dolphin. It works in a team with other orcas to hunt down seals, sea lions and even whales.

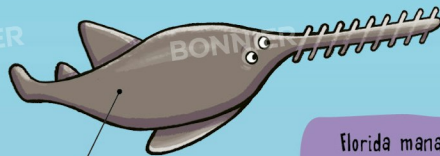
ENDANGERED

Some ocean animals are in danger of dying out. Water pollution, too much fishing and tourism are all threats. We need to protect our waters and wildlife before it is too late.



Whale shark

The world's largest fish is still caught in large numbers for its meat, oil and fins. Shark fin soup is a delicacy in some parts of Asia.



Sawfish

Fishing and tourism are a threat to sawfish. Their toothy snouts get tangled in fishing nets.



Florida manatee

These gentle animals share the Florida coast with holidaymakers. The waters are crowded with boats that often hit and kill these slow-movers.



Hawksbill turtle

These turtles have been hunted for hundreds of years for their beautiful shells, which are made into jewellery and ornaments.



Bluefin tuna

Bluefin tuna are caught in huge numbers and eaten raw in sushi. The fish is so prized that one tuna was once sold for £135 million!

SAVE OUR SEA LIFE!

Here are some simple things you can do.



Reuse and recycle

Reuse plastic bags and water bottles, and avoid using disposable straws, cups or cutlery. The oceans are awash with plastic. Turtles and other animals mistake it for food and die.

Shop smart

Make sure you always look for the 'dolphin friendly' label on cans of tuna. Sadly, many dolphins and sharks get caught up in tuna fishing nets, but kinder fishing methods are being used more and more.



Check fish fingers and fish meals for the 'sustainable fish' label. This means the fish you are eating are not endangered.



Blue whale