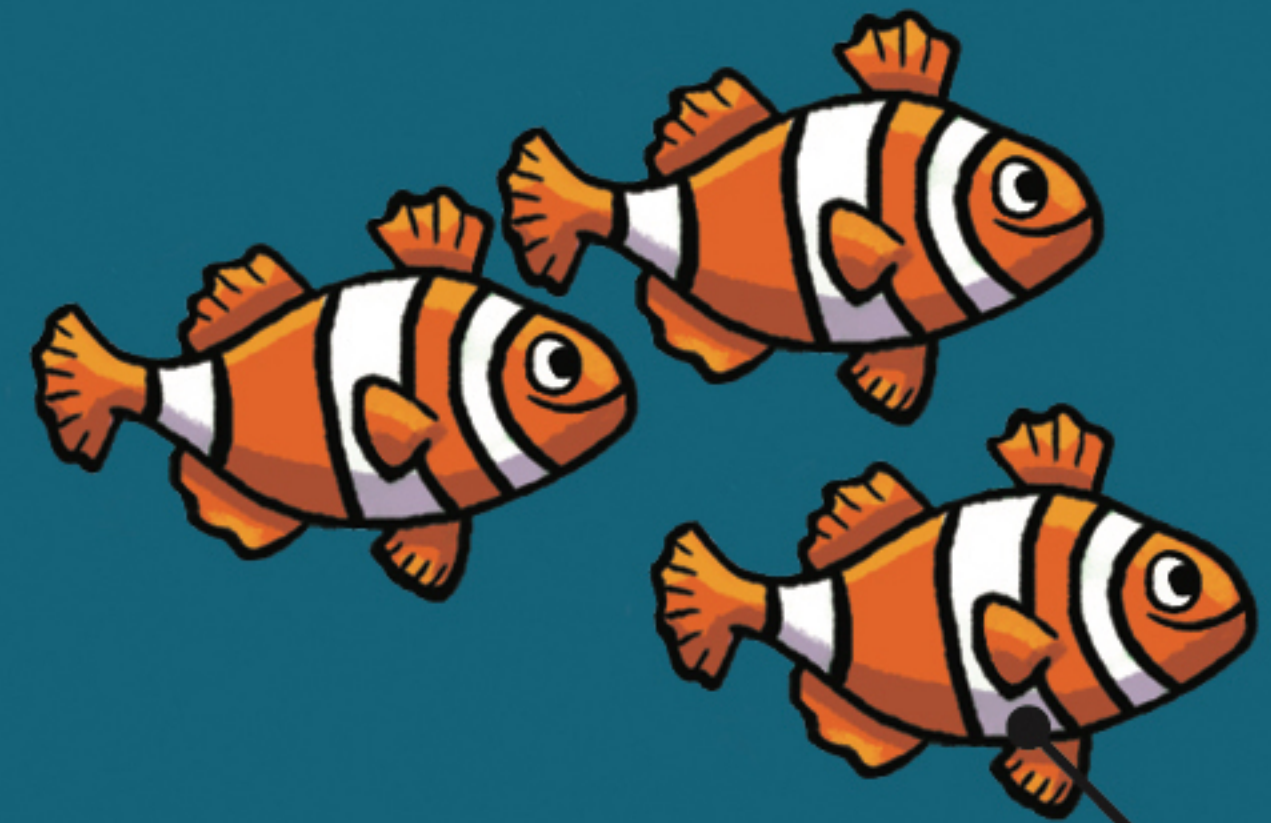


LITTLE EXPLORERS

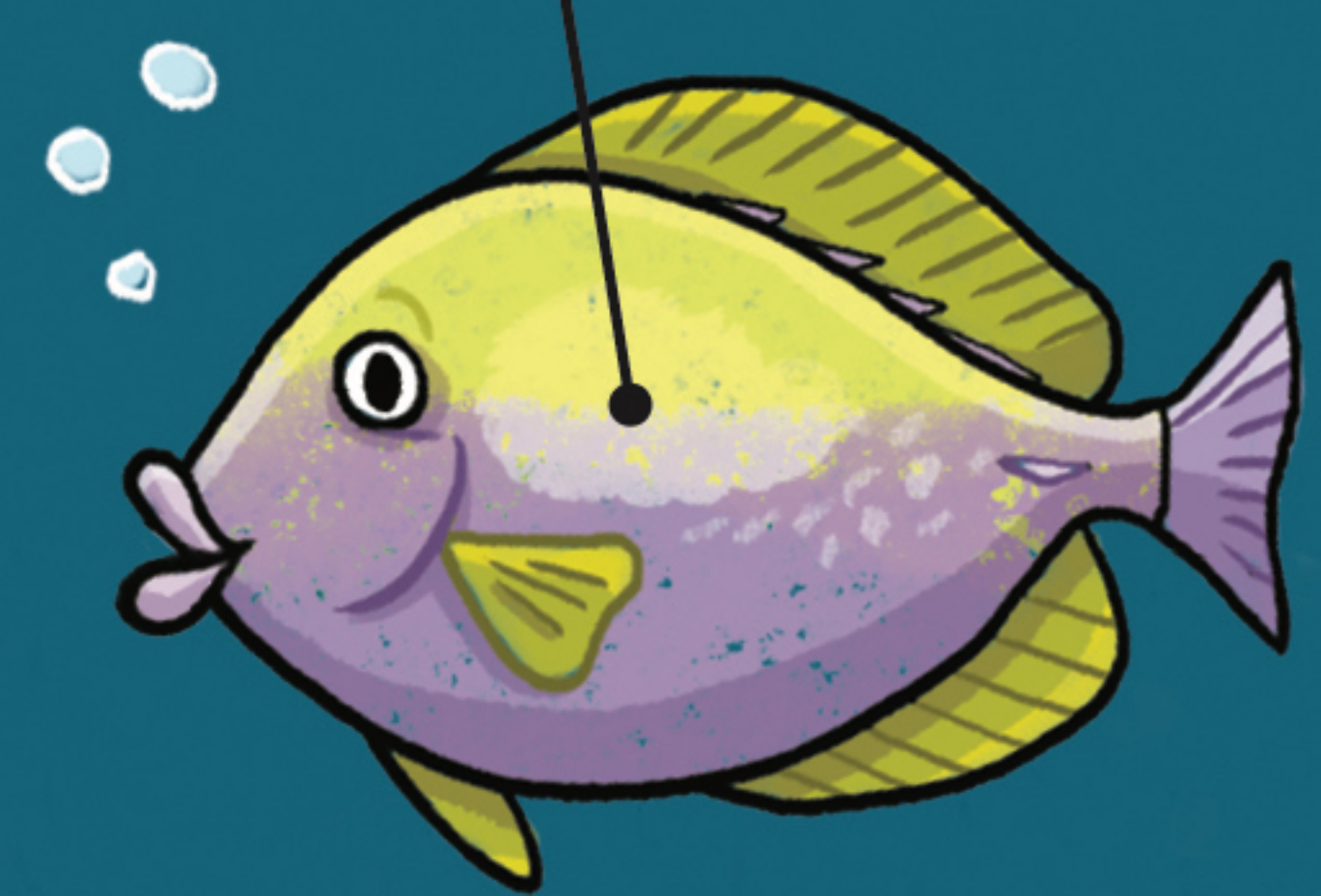
# UNDER THE SEA

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



CLOWNFISH

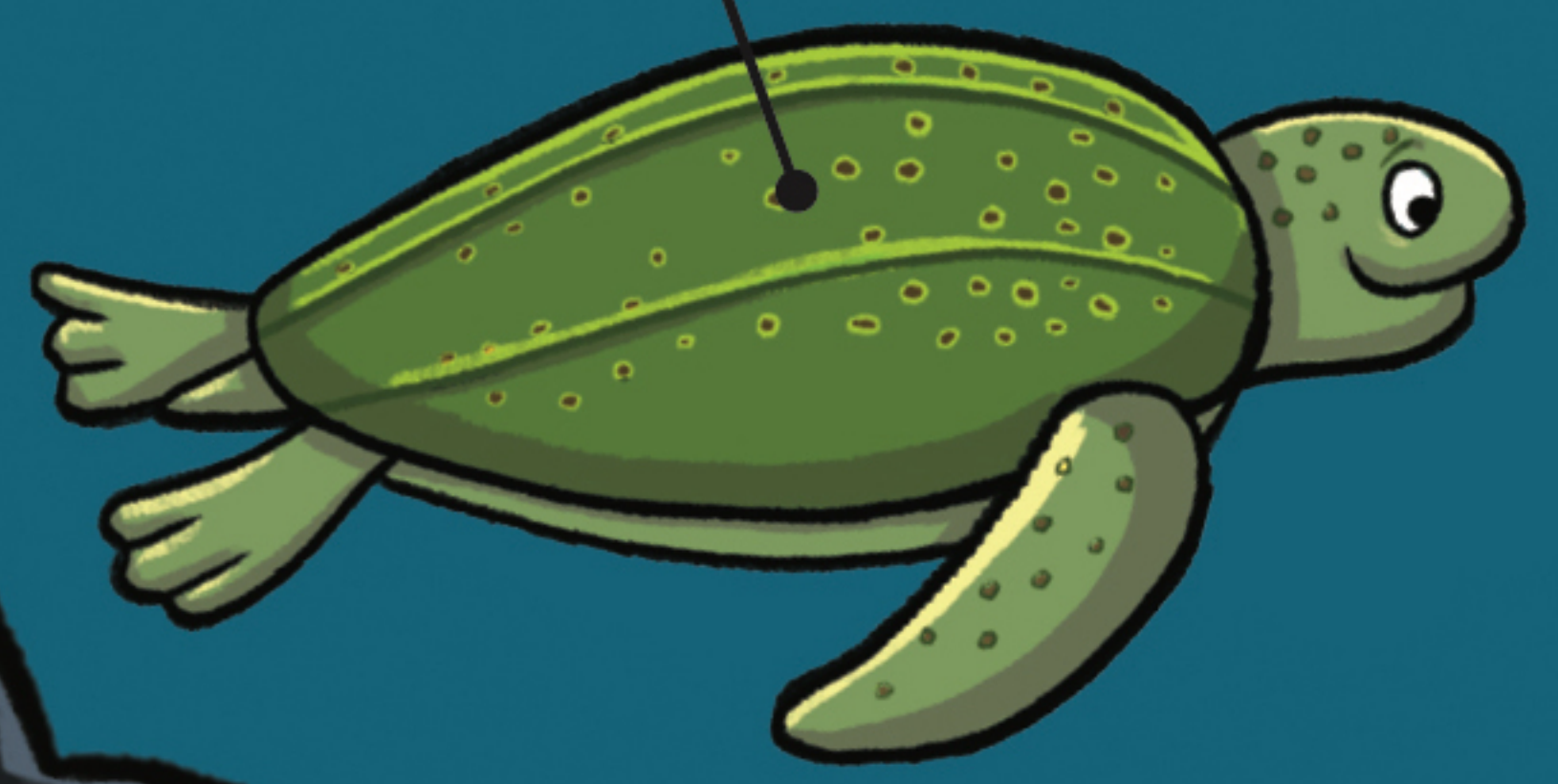
SURGEONFISH



SEA STAR



LEATHERBACK TURTLE



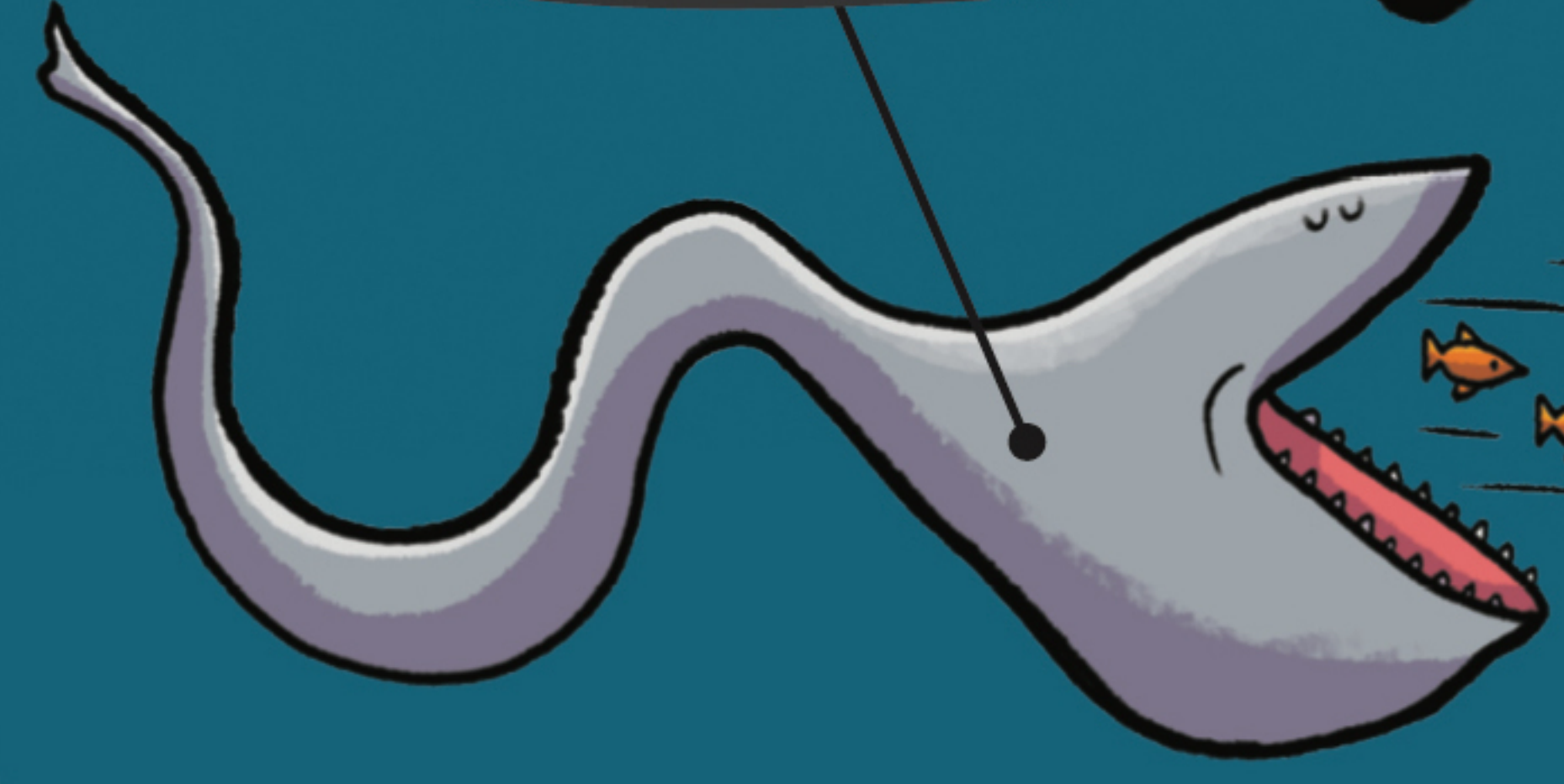
ORCA



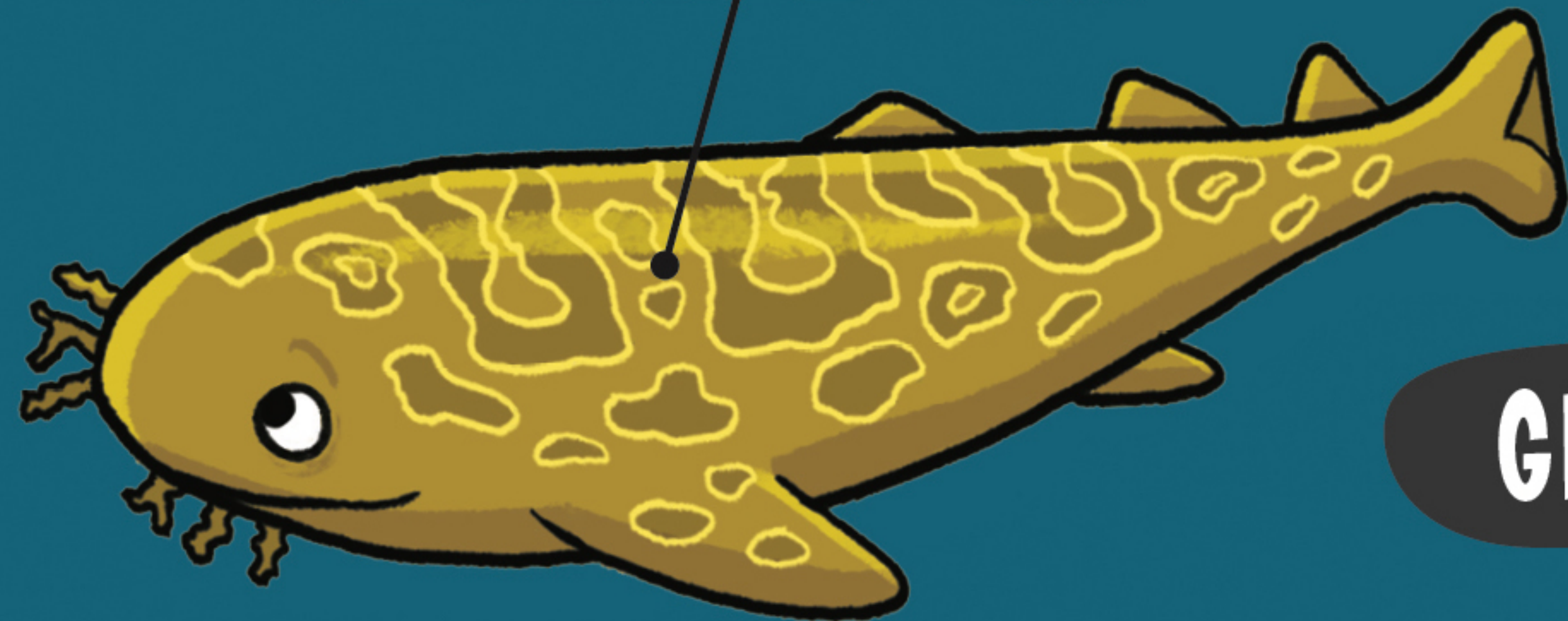
SPOTTED SEAL



GULPER EEL



WOBBEGONG SHARK



GIANT CLAM



MORE THAN 30 FLAPS!



## 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



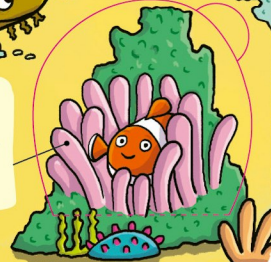
### Wobbegong shark

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.



## 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.

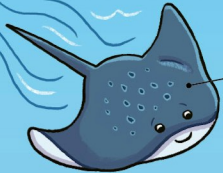
### Ocean sunfish

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.



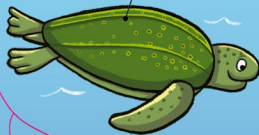
### Manta ray

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



### 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.

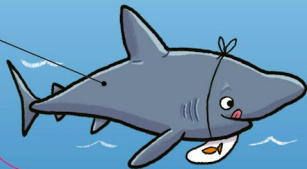


### Yellowfin tuna

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



### Basking shark

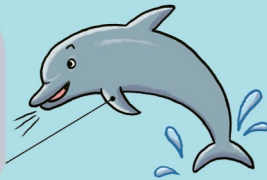


Is it a bird?



### Bottlenose dolphin

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



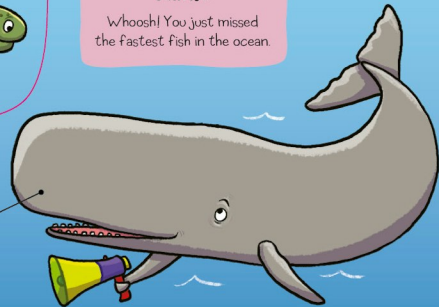
### Sailfish

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



### 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!





## 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

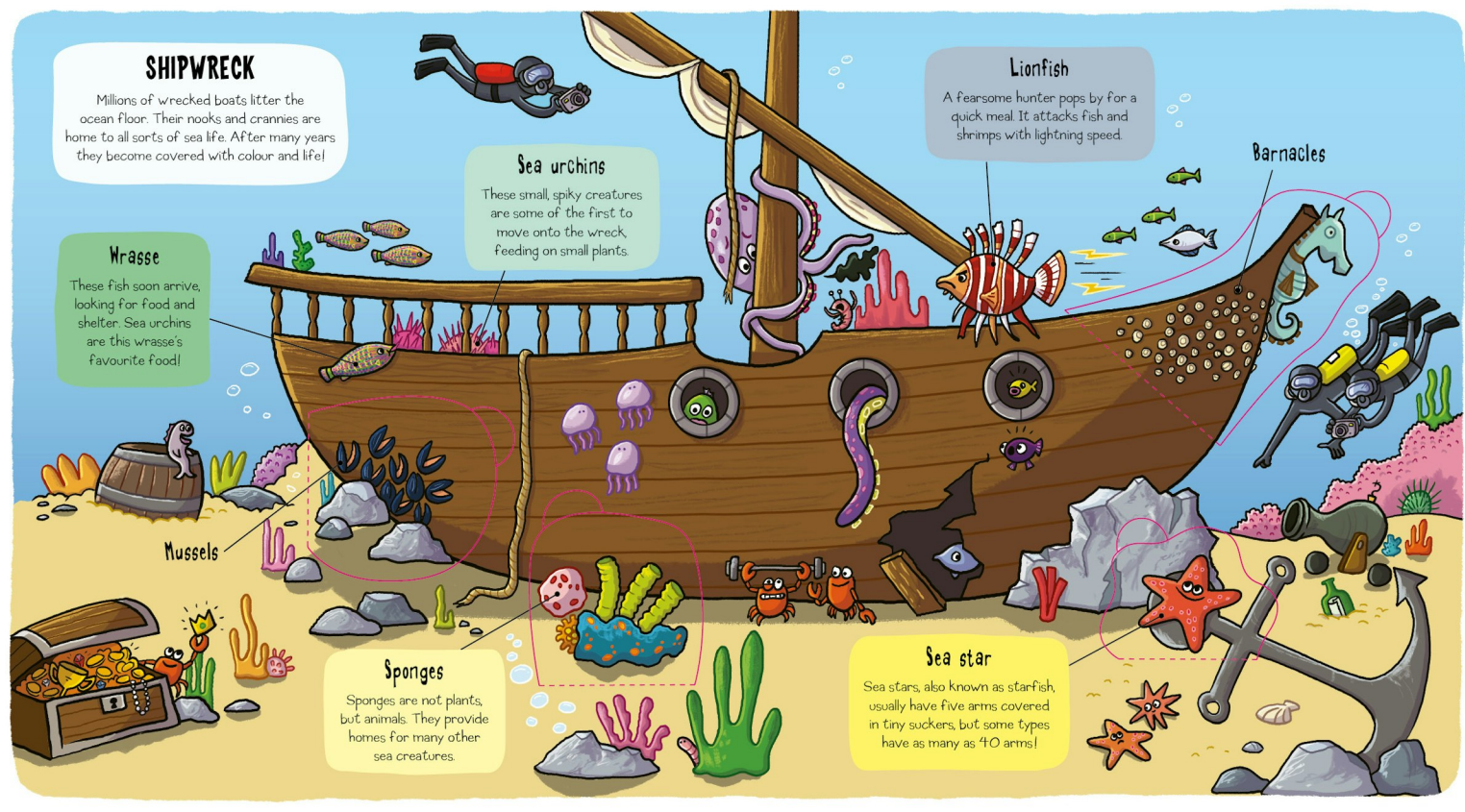
### Mussels

### 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

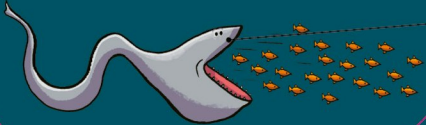
This shark opens its jaws wide and swallows prey whole. Its tiny, sharp teeth make it hard for prey to escape.

### 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.

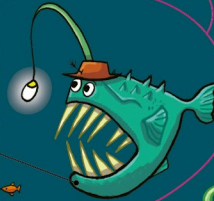


### Giant spider crab

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.

