

Research task sheet

Research these underwater creatures using books, the internet or you may already know some information!

Octopus

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Habitat:-Octopuses are found in every **ocean** of the world and along every coast of the United States. Octopuses live in coastal marine waters and spend much of their time in dens—small holes and crevices in rocks and coral. They are generally solitary and territorial.

Diet:-Octopuses are carnivores, which means they eat meat. Meals can include clams, **shrimp**, lobsters, **fish**, sharks and even birds. Octopuses typically drop down on their prey, envelop it with their arms and pull the animal into their mouth.

Amazing fact:- **An octopus has 9 brains**

Seahorse

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Habitat:-

Seahorses are mainly found in shallow tropical and temperate salt water throughout the world, from about 45°S to 45°N. They live in sheltered areas such as **seagrass beds, estuaries, coral reefs, and mangroves.**

Diet:-Diet. Seahorses eat small crustacea such as Mysis **Shrimp**. An adult eats 30-50 times a day. Seahorse fry (baby seahorses) eat a staggering 3000 pieces of food per day

Amazing fact:- **They are fish.** They have a swim bladder for buoyancy, gills to breathe, and [fins](#) to help them swim.

Starfish



Habitat:-

Starfish have evolved to fit their environment by developing various specialized feeding **habits**.

Most **starfish** are carnivorous hunters that prey on specific animal species such as mussels, clams, oysters and sea snails.

Diet:-Because of this ability to digest food outside the body, starfish can hunt prey much larger than their mouths. Their diets include clams and oysters, arthropods, small **fish** and gastropod molluscs. Some starfish are not pure carnivores, supplementing their diets with algae or organic detritu

Amazing fact:- A **Starfish** in not a fish.

Crab



Habitat:-

Crabs are omnivores, **feeding** primarily on algae, and taking any other food, including molluscs, worms, other crustaceans, fungi, bacteria, and detritus, depending on their availability and the crab species. For many crabs, a mixed diet of plant and animal matter results in the fastest growth and greatest fitness.

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Amazing fact:- Crabs communicate with each other by drumming or waving their pincers.	

Shark

	<p>Habitat:- Sharks and rays have adapted to living in a wide range of aquatic habitats at various temperatures. While some species inhabit shallow, coastal regions, others live in deep waters, on the ocean floor and in the open ocean.</p>
	<p>Diet:-All sharks are carnivorous, meaning that they only eat other animals. The range of prey eaten by sharks is extremely broad, from snails to sea urchins, crabs, fish, rays, other sharks, seals, and birds. Some sharks eat carrion (animals that are already dead), but most only eat live prey.</p>
Amazing fact:-Scientists age sharks by counting the rings on their vertebrae.	

Sea dragon

<p>Endemic to</p>  <p>the</p>	<p>Habitat:- These seadragons inhabit temperate coastal waters of southern Australia where water temperatures are seasonally between 13 to 19° C (55 to 67° F). They live among rocky reefs, sand patches close to the reefs, seaweed beds, and seagrass meadows.</p>
	<p>Diet:- Sea dragons do not have teeth or a stomach; therefore they eat almost constantly while covering wide areas searching for prey. They feed on mysid shrimp, a favorite food, and</p>

	other small crustaceans, plankton, and larval fishe
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Amazing fact:- They slurp up their food, using their long snout like a drinking straw.
