

Ocean Animal Collection

Oceans cover more than two-thirds of the Earth, and millions of creatures live in their salty waters. Your collection includes 30 animals from shallow reefs and coastal areas to the deepest parts of the ocean.

Clam - Clams are shellfish that live in burrows under the mud or sand. They breathe and eat through long tubes called siphons.

Crab - These hard-shelled animals have ten legs, including two that end in claws, or pincers. Some crabs live on land, but most live in the water.

Dolphin (2) - Intelligent, playful dolphins are warm-blooded mammals, not fish. They live in herds and work together to hunt and catch fish.

Fish (3) - Most fish have scaly skin and gills for breathing. They use their fins and tails to swim. Some fish have venomous spines or sharp spears for protection. Others hide, using their fins to burrow into the mud or finding shelter in rocky caves.

Great White Shark - Great whites are aggressive predators, with sharp, 2"-long teeth. They eat mostly fish and can grow up to 25 feet long!

Humpback Whale - These huge mammals swim by beating their 17-foot-long flippers like wings. They filter plankton from the water for food.

Jellyfish - Jellyfish exist in many sizes and shapes, but most have soft, transparent, bell-shaped bodies. Long, stinging tentacles dangle below, which the jellyfish use to catch fish that swim by.

Leafy Sea Dragon - Leafy sea dragons resemble their relatives, the sea horses. Their leafy growths help them hide in beds of seaweed.

Lobster - Like their relatives the crabs, lobsters are hard-shelled animals with ten legs and powerful claws. They live in rocky seabeds.

Manatee (2) - Manatees are mammals that resemble seals, but eat grasses instead of fish. They live in warm, coastal waters.

Manta Ray - With "wings" over 20 feet wide, manta rays can look scary. But these harmless fish eat tiny plankton, which they scoop up with the "paddles" on either sides of their mouths.

(continued on back)



WARNING:

CHOKING HAZARD—Small parts.
Not for children under 3 yrs.

Octopus - The octopus has a soft, bag-shaped body and 8 long, wiggly tentacles with suckers on the undersides. It uses its tentacles to crawl around on the rocky ocean floor and to catch small sea creatures.

Otter (2) - Most otters live only in freshwater rivers or only in the ocean, but some live on rocky sea coasts where freshwater is near. They hunt in the sea for fish and crustaceans.

Pelican - This bird is known for the large pouch beneath its beak. It scoops up to 4 gallons of seawater into the pouch, and after the water drains out, it eats the fish that remain.

Right Whale - With blunt heads and “upside-down smiles,” right whales are easy to recognize. They filter plankton through baleen plates.

Sea Anemone - Although it looks like a flower, the sea anemone is actually an animal related to jellyfish. It catches prey in its tentacles.

Sea Cucumber - Like their sea star relatives, sea cucumbers crawl on tiny tube feet located underneath their long, cucumber-shaped bodies.

Sea Gull - These noisy shorebirds build their seaweed nests on the ground. They often follow fishermen, hoping for scraps of fish to eat.

Sea Horse - This unusual fish swims upright and holds onto seaweed with its tail. Males have pouches in which they carry the females' eggs.

Sea Lion - Like seals, sea lions are excellent swimmers. But these mammals can also move quickly on land, using their flippers like feet.

Sea Star - Also called starfish, most sea stars have five arms, but some have more. If an arm breaks, the sea star can grow a new one.

Sea Turtle - These reptiles spend most of their lives at sea, but come to shore to lay their eggs. Some can grow to 1,000 pounds!

Skate - Like the sharks and rays they are related to, skates have cartilage instead of bones. They swim by flapping their wing-like fins.

Squid - Squids have 8 short arms and two long tentacles with suckers. They use “jet propulsion” to move through the water very fast.

Whale Shark - These huge, spotted fish have mouths up to 4 feet wide. They eat only plankton, which they sieve through their gills.

Note: During shipping, the animals are packed tightly together. There is a chance that one animal may slightly bend or squash the legs or body of another. Don't worry...this is easy to fix! Just bend the legs, or other animal part, into the correct position and hold it there for a minute or two. Your animal should return to its original shape.