

M a R I N E

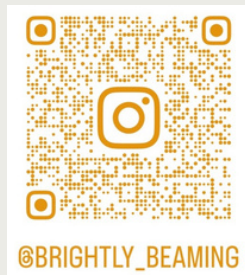
B o o k





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MARINE BOOK

FIRST PUBLISHED IN MAY 2026

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PUBLISHED BY BRIGHTLY BEAMING
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Whale shark

The whale shark can grow to be 12 meters long but the largest whale shark ever recorded was 18.8 meters and it weighed more than 20 tons that's about the size of a tractor trailer! Although the whale shark is giant, its food is super tiny. It feeds on zooplankton which are small floating organisms.



Whale shark

Nudibranch

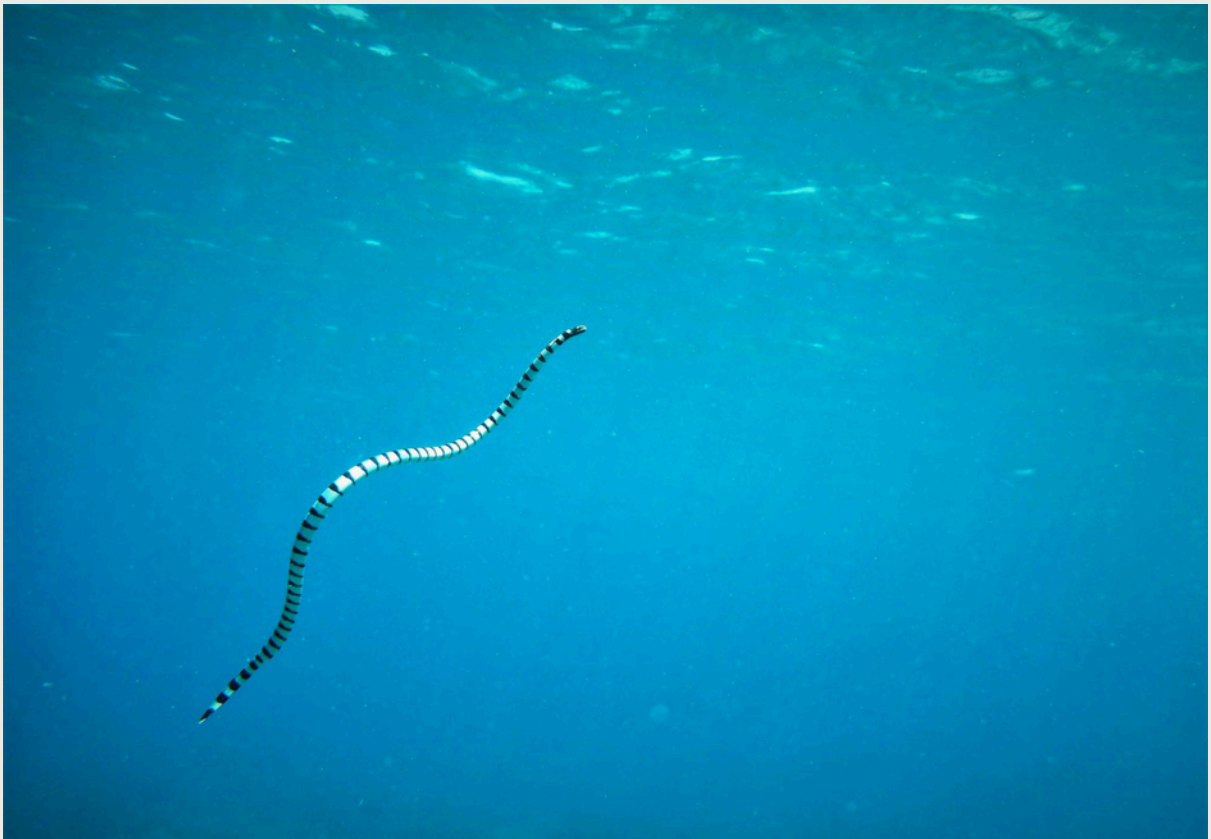
Just like animals on land, Nudibranchs have bright colours and patterns to warn off predators and communicate that they are poisonous. Some Nudibranchs are tinier than an average coin! You may be wondering, if they are so small what would they eat? Well nudibranchs eat other poisonous sea creatures such as sponges, corals (not venomous), anemones, hydroids, bryozoans, tunicates, algae and sometimes other nudibranchs.



Costasiella kuroshimae

Sea snake

- There are around 69 different species of sea snakes.
- There are no sea snakes in the Atlantic ocean.
- Sea snakes have been around for millions of years.
- Sea snakes eat fishes, eels and crustaceans. Find more fun facts on PADI blog.



Sea snake

Sea turtle

- Sea turtles return to the same place they were born, to lay their eggs.
- Leatherback turtles travel thousands of miles for 2-3 years.
- Sea turtles have been around for a very long time.
- They are not a highly social species.
- Temperature determines the sex of hatchlings.
- Sea turtles cry salty tears to regulate the amount of salt in their system.



Sea turtle

Hammerhead shark

Hammerhead sharks use their 'hammer' head to keep their prey down to the ocean floor! There are 10 species of hammerhead sharks so far. They are unaffected by stingray barbs! Hammerheads can tan!



Hammerhead shark

Tiger shark

Tiger sharks can grow up to 5.5 meters long and be 900 kg making it one of the largest shark species. Like cats, Tiger sharks see well in dim light!



Tiger shark

Tiger sharks are known for their tiger-like stripes and that is why they were given the name "tiger shark".

Lemon shark

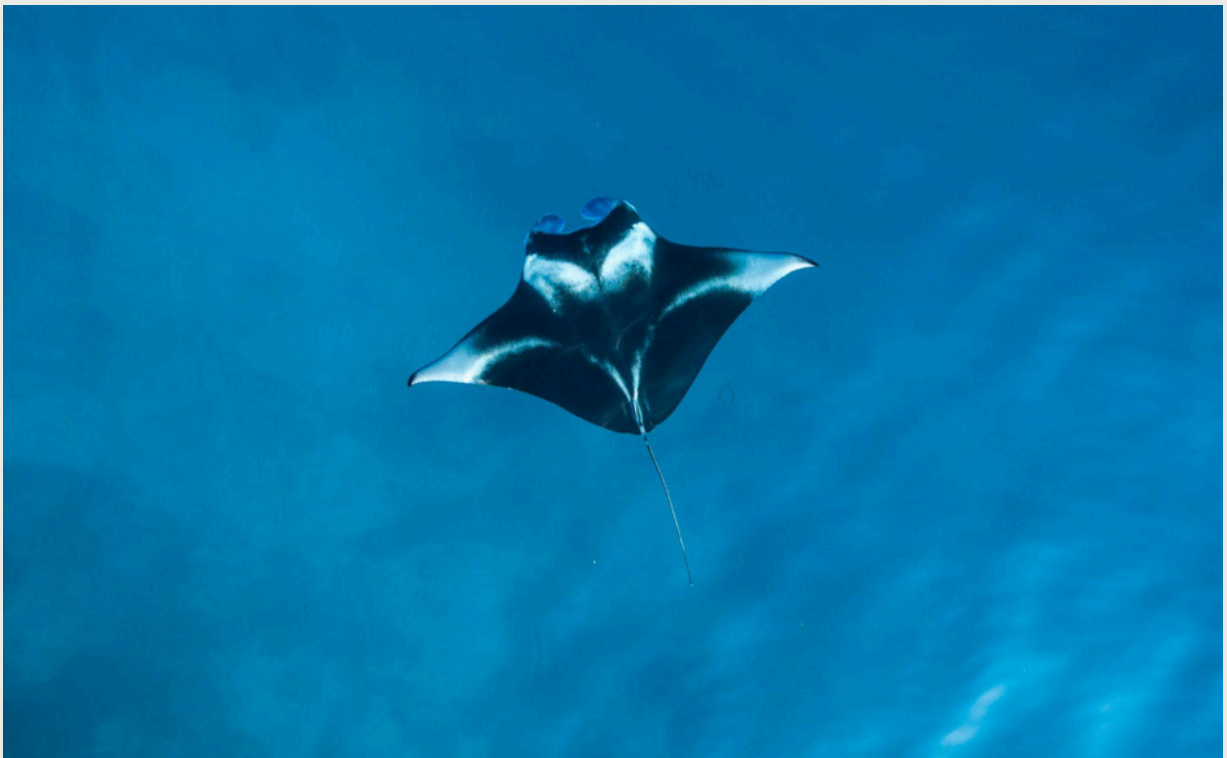
Lemon sharks are friendly sharks and always appear to be smiling. Lemon sharks are given their name because of the slight green hue they have. They usually like to stay around in sea grass beds and can be found in tropical waters. They can live for up to 30 years and weigh around 250 kg and the largest lemon shark was recorded to be 3.7 meters long!



Lemon shark

Manta ray

- Manta rays poop and vomit.
- They are fish not mammals.
- Manta rays are bigger than your average car!
- They eat 12 times their weight.
- Rays are related to sharks because they have skeletons made of cartilage instead of bones.
- Manta rays can jump up to 9 feet or more, out of water.



Manta ray

Blacktip reef shark

Blacktip reef sharks can swim at speeds up to 37 kilometres an hour! Blacktip reef sharks avoid some colours, such as black and white stripes or bright colours.



Blacktip reef shark

Great white shark

- They are the largest predatory fish on earth.
- Great white sharks are warm blooded.
- Great white sharks have an amazing sense of smell.
- They are born hunters.
- Great white sharks will run at the smell of rotting great white shark flesh because it means there were orca whales there and orcas are the only thing that hunt great white shark.



Great white shark

Starfish

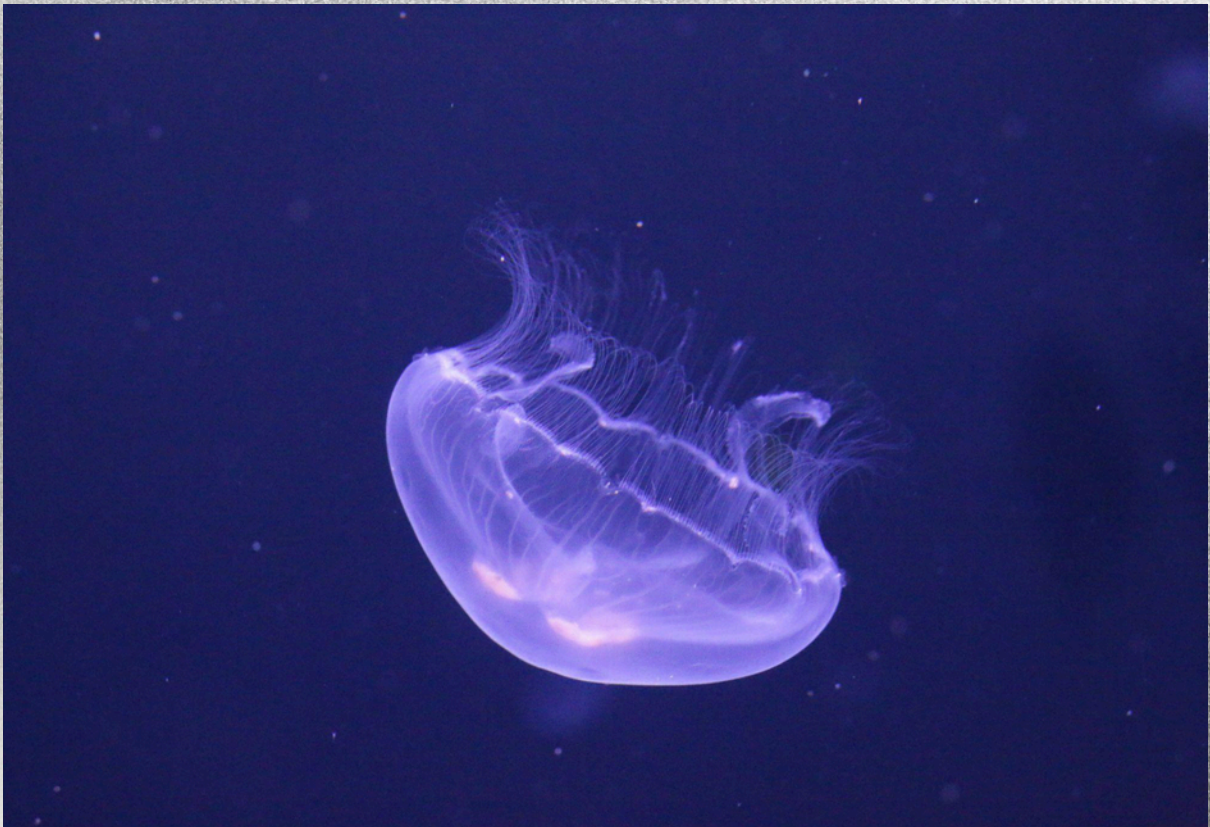
Starfish are diverse creatures and there are hundreds of species. Starfish have no brain or blood! They can't survive in fresh water. They weigh more than you think and are not fish.



Starfish

Moon jellyfish

- Moon jellyfish eat meat!
- They live without brains.
- Moon jellyfish can glow in the dark.
- They can grow up to 16 inches in diameter depending on their food intake.
- They are often found washed up on the shore.
- You can pet and touch moon jellyfish.
- They serve as marine balance indicators.



Moon jellyfish

Spotted jellyfish

- Their scientific name is *Phyllorhiza punctata*.
- Spotted jellyfish can grow up to 20 inches.
- *Phyllorhiza punctata* (spotted jellyfish) have light sensing organs instead of eyes.
- They are composed of 95% water.
- Their venom is mild compared to others. Spotted jellyfish feed on plankton.



Spotted jellyfish

Portuguese man o' war

- It is a highly venomous open ocean predator.
- It is found in every ocean except Arctic, and often washes up on Florida's coast.
- Man o' war's tentacles can stretch more than 100 feet.
- They eat small fish, plankton, worms and crustaceans.
- They are technically not actual jellyfish.



Portuguese man o'war

Seahorse

- There are 47 different seahorses species so far.
- Seahorses have no teeth and no actual stomachs.
- Seahorses have curved tails, elongated snouts and horse shaped heads.
- They have a large diet of krill, sea snails, zooplankton, phytoplankton, Algae, Cleaner shrimp, Ghost shrimp and much more.



Seahorse

Baby angelfish

- When angelfish are first born they are very colourful and look neon!
- They eat baby brine shrimp, vinegar eels and micro worms.
- There are approximately 350 different species of angelfish.



Adult Emperor Angelfish

Clown triggerfish

- They can grow up to 19 inches long.
- They eat crabs, other crustaceans, mollusks, tunicates and sea urchins.
- They sometimes grunt when escaping from predators.
- In the ocean they can live between the depths of 3-250 feet.
- They are usually found hiding in the corals and rocks amidst the Indian and Pacific oceans.
- The fish gets its name for the unusual colouring and pattern quite like a clown or jester.



Clown triggerfish (Author's favorite fish)

Tasselled wobbegong shark

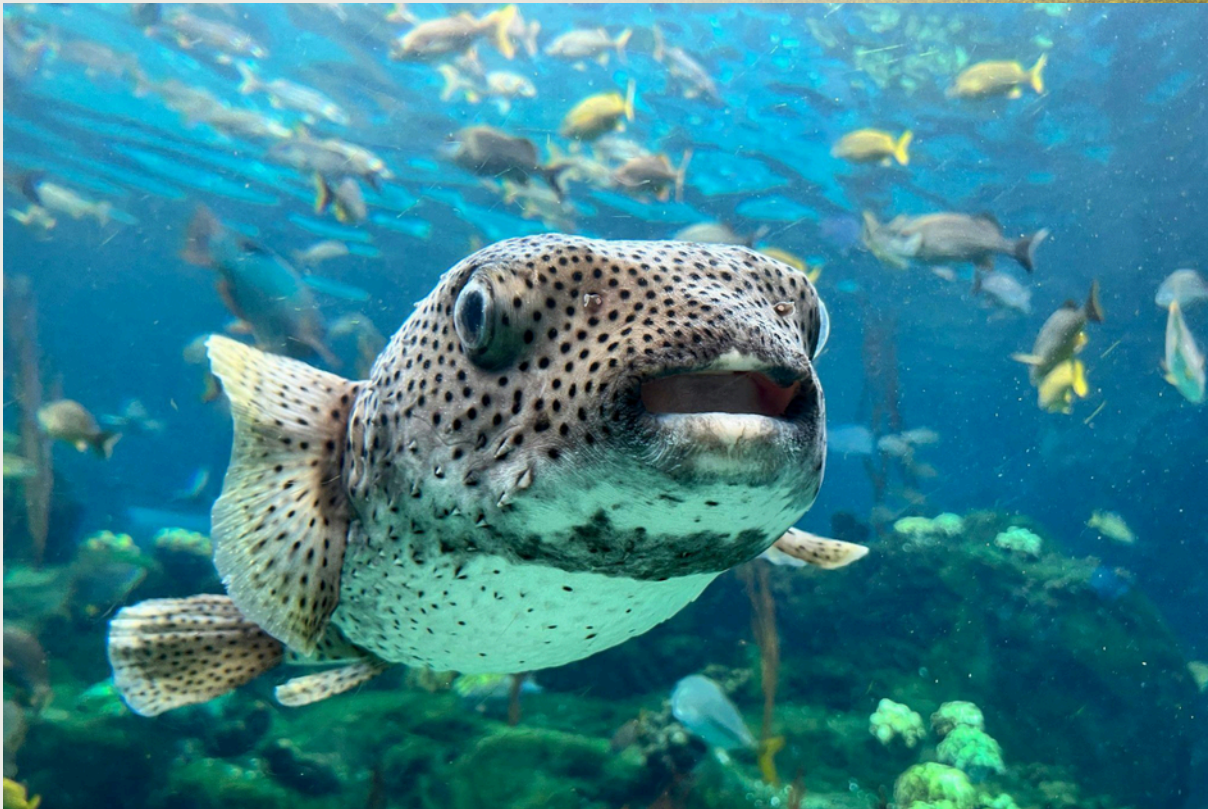
- The name "*wobbegong*" comes from an Australian aboriginal word.
- Wobbegong sharks are benthic and are slow swimmers.
- There are 12 different types of *Wobbegong* shark.
- They are built for camouflage.
- They have a nasty bite.
- They can grow up to 1.2 meters long.
- They eat crustaceans, cephalopods and more.



Tasselled wobbegong shark

Pufferfish

- Pufferfish eat coral, algae, flatworm, shrimp, crab, mussel, oysters, snails, krill, lance fish, sea sponge, and crawfish.
- Pufferfish have no teeth but still have a fearsome bite.
- Pufferfish have lots of toxins.
- Puffing up can be a risky strategy.
- They have excellent eyesight.



Pufferfish

Hermit crab

- They have different colours and patterns on their bodies.
- Hermit crabs thrive when put in groups, and they like to stay together, they are very social creatures.
- Hermit crabs have an interesting diet of fruit, vegetables, protein, grains, seeds, sea weed, boiled egg, cuttle bone, egg shell, oat, quinoa, calcium, nuts, cooked meat, leaves and decaying matter!



Hermit crab

Leopard shark

- They eat small benthic and littoral animals most significantly crabs shrimp and bony fish.
- They can grow up to 1.5 meters.
- They have spots on their skin but are not related to leopards or cats.
- They have a seventh sense that can detect electromagnetic fields from living things.



Leopard shark

Parrotfish

- Parrotfish have very powerful jaws.
- Many species of Parrotfish can change gender and colour!
- Parrotfish eat coral, algae, sea grass and plankton.
- They are common in Thailand.
- Their fins look funny while they are swimming.
- Divers can tell when they are nearby because of the loud scraping sound they make when biting corals.



Parrotfish

Shrimp/Krill

- They eat algae, phytoplankton and single celled plants.
- Krill are smaller whereas shrimp are larger.
- Krill live generally 5-7 years.
- If put in the same fish tank, krill will eat each other.
- They are important for the food chain.



Shrimp

Moonfish

- Moonfish can grow between 25 and 40 cm.
- They eat small fish, squid, cuttlefish and krill.
- Moonfish and sunfish are not the same thing.
- Moon and sunfish have nothing to do with the sun and moon.



Sunfish

SAVE THE OCEAN!

Corals have lots of unique features but are dying due to bottom trawling and coral bleaching. When the temperature of the water gets too hot, coral tries to relieve stress by letting go of the zooxanthellae inside itself. This is coral bleaching, there are so many problems and we need to help the ocean. I love scuba diving but it's heart breaking knowing the ocean is getting damaged sea creatures are getting tangled in nets and eating plastic. There is estimated to be 300 million tons of plastic in the ocean by 2030! And if you don't act soon, who knows what could happen. The sea is already rising due to global warming. One person can make a huge difference. So, what can you do? 1st of all, we can reduce our plastic use by using metal straws, recyclable bags. Check how much plastic you use.

[PlasticCalculator - Earth Day](#)



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Author's note



Hi, I'm Ellina, a 12-year-old scuba diver who loves the ocean but am sad to say that it's changing. I am trying to raise awareness and help save the ocean. Please do everything you can to help the ocean. My book shares information on sea creatures and how the oceans are being harmed. I need your help and you could use mine through this book. Thank you so much for helping me and reading my book.

What are your favorite sea creatures and what are they up to? Find out information in this book about the sea and its marine life but it's not all good. The ocean needs help and this book contains how you could help in simple small ways instead of joining a protest and quitting your education. Have fun diving into the book. Help the ocean, learn lots about ocean life and learn more about the sea's beauty.



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