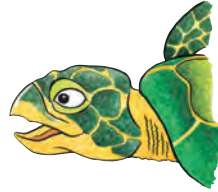


# Level 4 Pdf Marine Reader files



Every item in this brochure is either a pdf or mp3 file  
There are NO hard copy books left



## ✓ 6 pdf Reader files

1 pdf file of each of the following 6 titles (with title page, contents page and index). Each full colour book 16 pages.

**Let's Go Sailing** - 2 children experience their first sailing lesson.

**Food from the Sea** - Describes a variety of seafood and how it is caught.

**Classification and Survival** - Animals and plants that live in rock pools. Includes safety and conservation issues.

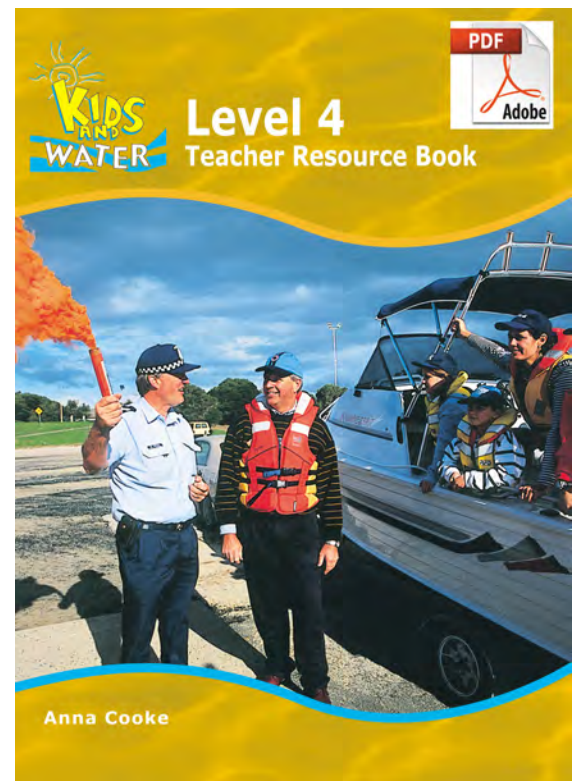
**Sea Creatures at Risk** - Characteristics of marine animals and plants that help them survive in the sea.

**Better Boating Behaviour** - Boat safety issues, equipment and safety for children when they go boating.

**Don't Mess with the Sea** - Marine pollution and conservation measures being taken by people who live near the sea.

PLUS

**One pdf file 64 page Teacher Resource Book** with 48 classroom activities. Each activity has learning outcomes specified.



PLUS

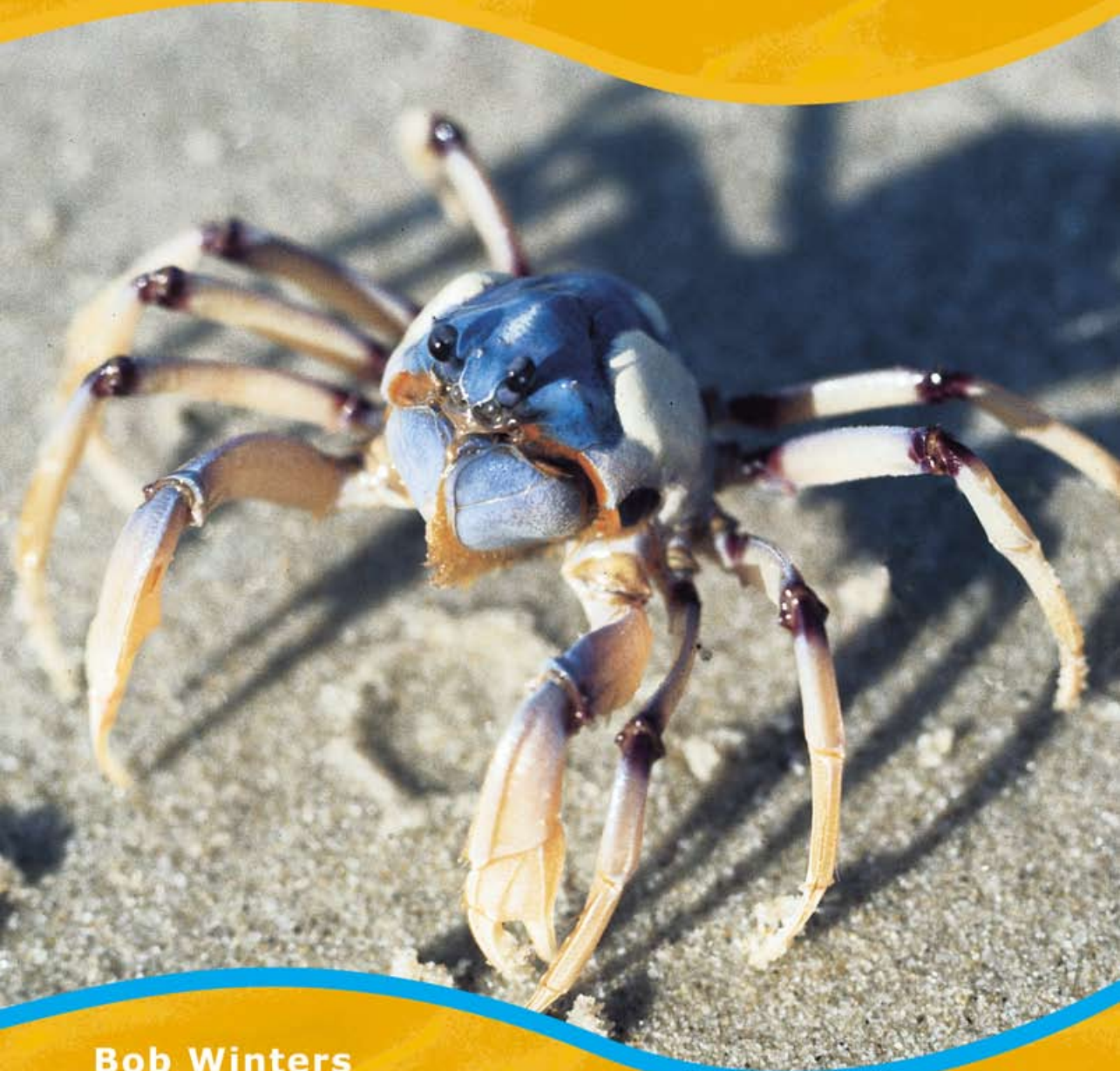
✓ **One pdf file 64 page Teacher Resource Book** with 48 classroom activities. Each activity has learning outcomes specified.





Marine Reader Series

# Classification and Survival



**Bob Winters**



# Classification and Survival



**Bob Winters**

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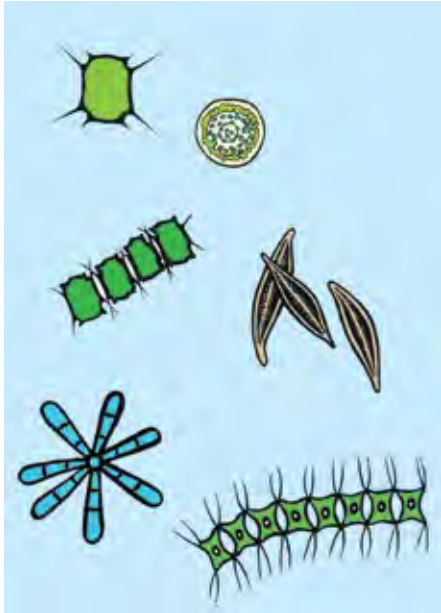
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# Living in the sea

The oceans and seas cover 70 per cent of the Earth. It would make more sense if we called Planet Earth 'Planet Ocean'.

Life started billions of years ago in the sea. Fossils, the remains of dead animals in rocks, show that animals lived in the sea before they lived on land.



The marine environment is very different to land or fresh water. The ocean is salty so sea plants and animals must be able to live in this salt.

Most sunlight only reaches into the top 200 metres of the sea where microscopic plant plankton grow. Below that depth, the water starts to become dark. Plants need sunlight to grow. They can only survive near the surface.

Most sea plants grow close to the coast because more nutrients are there. There are shallow places where seaweeds can attach to rocks and sand. There are many places for animals to feed and hide.

Living close to the sea edge can be difficult. Waves batter the seashore and the water level changes with the tides. Many sea creatures cannot survive this hard environment so they live under the sea in protected places.

For example, fish live in caves under rocks.

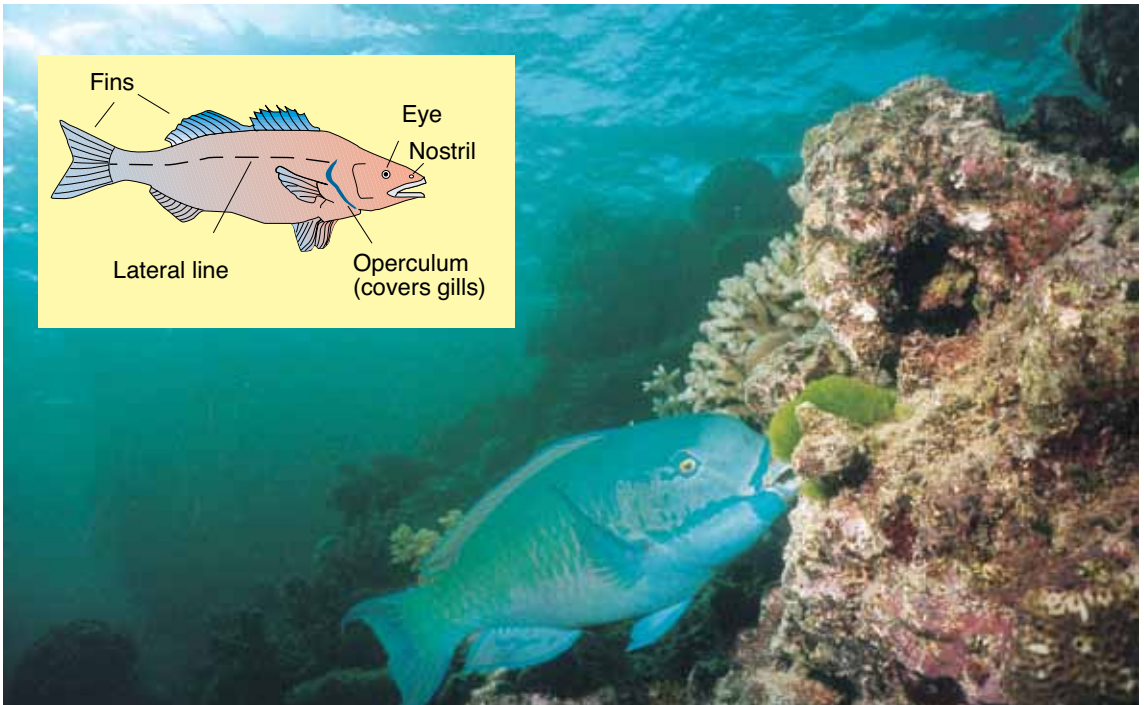
The place an animal lives is called its habitat. The plankton's habitat is the top 200 metres of the sea. The butterfly fish's habitat is near underwater rocks.

The way an animal's body has developed and how it behaves are called its adaptations. The soldier crab's adaptations include long legs to help it scamper over the mudflat in all directions. It has eyes that can stick out of the



*Can you think of some fish adaptations?*





A reef fish

## Fish

Fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and birds have backbones; they are vertebrates. Most fish have fins. They use their gills to get oxygen from the water.

Fish can be all sizes. The largest fish species is the whale shark. It can grow up to 18 metres long. Thousands of kinds of fish are smaller than a person's finger. The most colourful fish live along reefs in shallow water. The colours help them group together in schools or find a mate. Colours help some male fish to fight for territory.

Most large fish eat smaller fish. The smaller fish may eat even smaller fish or other kinds of sea creatures or seaweed.

Different kinds of fish have different ways of protecting themselves. Flounder hide in the sand. Pilchards group into schools of many thousands. Flathead have sharp spines on their fins. Toadfish are poisonous to eat.

Most fish can swim and dart quickly to escape.



Mike Sadgen

A puffer fish

*What is the largest species of fish?  
How big does it grow?*



# Sharks and rays

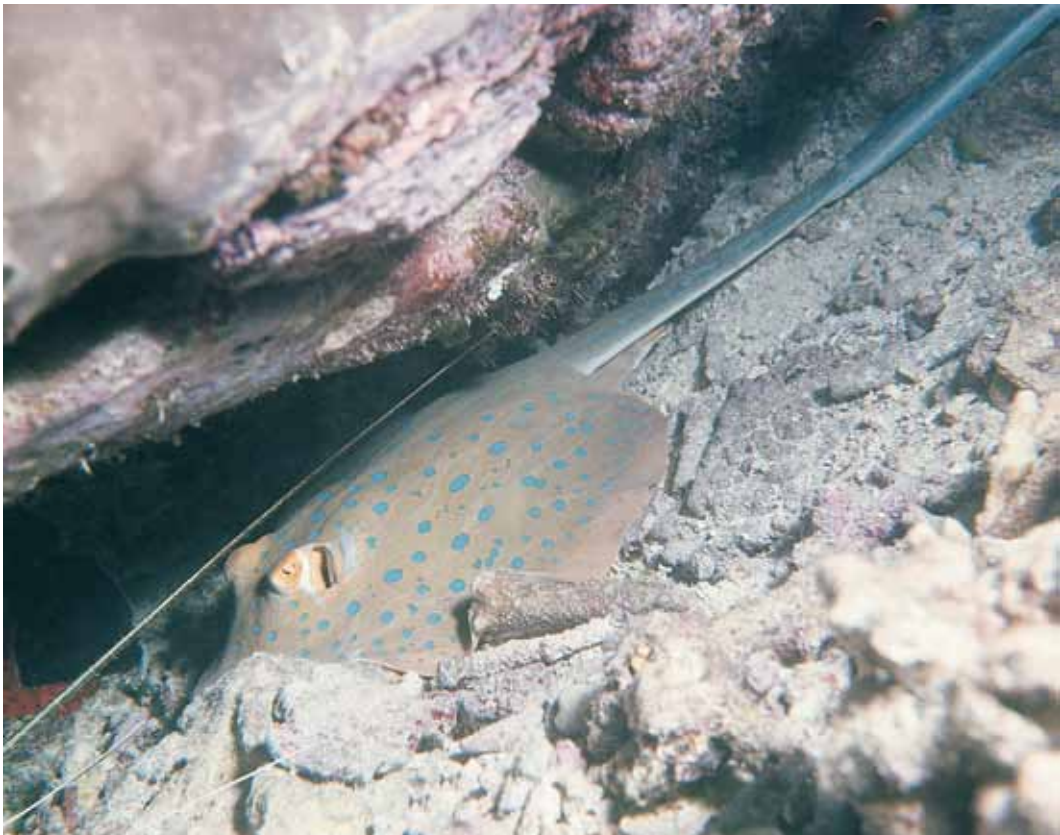
Sharks and rays have soft skeletons made from cartilage. They also breathe through gills like other fish, but they have more than one gill slit for the water to pass through.

Many large sharks are hunters with sharp, slicing teeth. But the biggest sharks, the whale sharks, filter ocean waters for microscopic animal life called zooplankton. Whale sharks are found in tropical waters.

Sharks help the marine environment because they quickly eat any dying or dead animals. This stops the dead bodies polluting the water. Sharks thrash their tails to move through the water.

Rays use their fins to 'fly' through the water.

They find their food on the seabed. A stingray has a barb on its tail for protection. The poison in the barb is very painful and can sometimes kill humans.



A stingray