Get ready to learn your aquatic ABCs—from anemones to zebra mussels and everything in between!
A is for Anemone

Sea anemones may look like flowers or plants, but these creatures are actually animals related to corals and jellies.

B is for Bioluminescence

Bioluminescence occurs when living organisms, such as this anglerfish, produce and emit light! Bioluminescent marine animals can be found from the deep sea to the ocean’s surface.
C is for Coral

A single coral organism is called a polyp, and thousands of polyps attached to a hard surface make up a coral reef.

D is for Dumbo Octopus

This small species of octopus lives in the depths of the ocean. It gets its name from its pair of ear-like flaps, which make it look like the Walt Disney flying elephant, Dumbo!
E is for Estuary
Estuaries are bodies of water that exist where the fresh water of rivers, streams and creeks meets the salt water of oceans.

F is for Frogfish
These lumpy, bumpy fish have a strange way of getting around—frogfish often choose to “walk” with their fins across the ocean floor.
G is for Giant Clam

These clams are called “giant” for a reason! Giant clams can grow up to 4 feet and weigh up to 500 pounds—and live for an estimated 100 years!

H is for Hammerhead

Nine species of hammerhead sharks roam oceans around the world. Although they usually hunt for prey alone, they sometimes migrate in schools of hundreds!
I is for Ice

Sea ice in the Arctic is melting, putting animals such as polar bears, seals and walruses at risk.

J is for Jellies

Did you know that jellies are 95 percent water? They move through the water by pulsing their round bells.
**K is for Kemp’s Ridley**

Of the seven sea turtle species splashing around the ocean, the Kemp’s ridley is one of the smallest—and the most endangered.

**L is for Lobster**

Found in oceans around the world, lobsters spend most of their lives burrowing among the rocks, sand and mud of the seafloor.
M is for Mangrove

Mangroves are types of trees that are found at the edge of oceans. Their twisted roots provide an important home to many different types of animals!

N is for Nudibranch

Nudibranchs are sea slugs. They come in all shapes and sizes, and many are brightly colored with beautiful patterns. Some even have spines, horns and bumps!
**O is for Oarfish**

The rarely seen oarfish is the longest bony fish on Earth—it can grow to be 56 feet long!

**P is for Peacock Mantis Shrimp**

Peacock mantis shrimp are small but mighty! They use their hammer-like arms to punch their prey with a strike so powerful it boils the surrounding water.
Q is for Queensland Grouper

The Queensland grouper is also known as the giant grouper. When these fish are full grown, they can weigh as much as two adult male gorillas!

R is for Ray

Devil rays can launch themselves out of the water—up to 6 feet above the ocean’s surface!
**S is for Sawfish**

The sawfish’s long, flat snout is lined with sharp teeth and is called a rostrum. Sawfish may look like sharks, but they’re actually rays!

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**T is for Tasseled Wobbegong**

With their camouflaged pattern and flat, fringed bodies, tasseled wobbegongs blend in perfectly with the ocean floor, where they wait for prey to pass by.
U is for Urchin

These spiny sea creatures use their tube feet not only to move, but also to breathe and sense light!

V is for Vaquita

The vaquita is a small species of porpoise that has dark patches around its eyes and mouth. It is the most endangered marine mammal on Earth.
W is for Wolf Eel

The wolf eel may look scary with its mouth full of sharp teeth, but these fish are actually slow moving and gentle.

X is for X-Ray Tetra

If you look closely at this small fish—under its layer of silver scales and see-through skin—you can see its spine!
Y is for Yellow Tang

Named for their bright yellow coloration, yellow tang are impossible to miss as they swim throughout their coral reef home.

Z is for Zebra Mussel

These small, striped mussels can stick to any hard surface using their sticky fibers. Larger mussels have been found with more than 10,000 zebra mussels growing on their shells!