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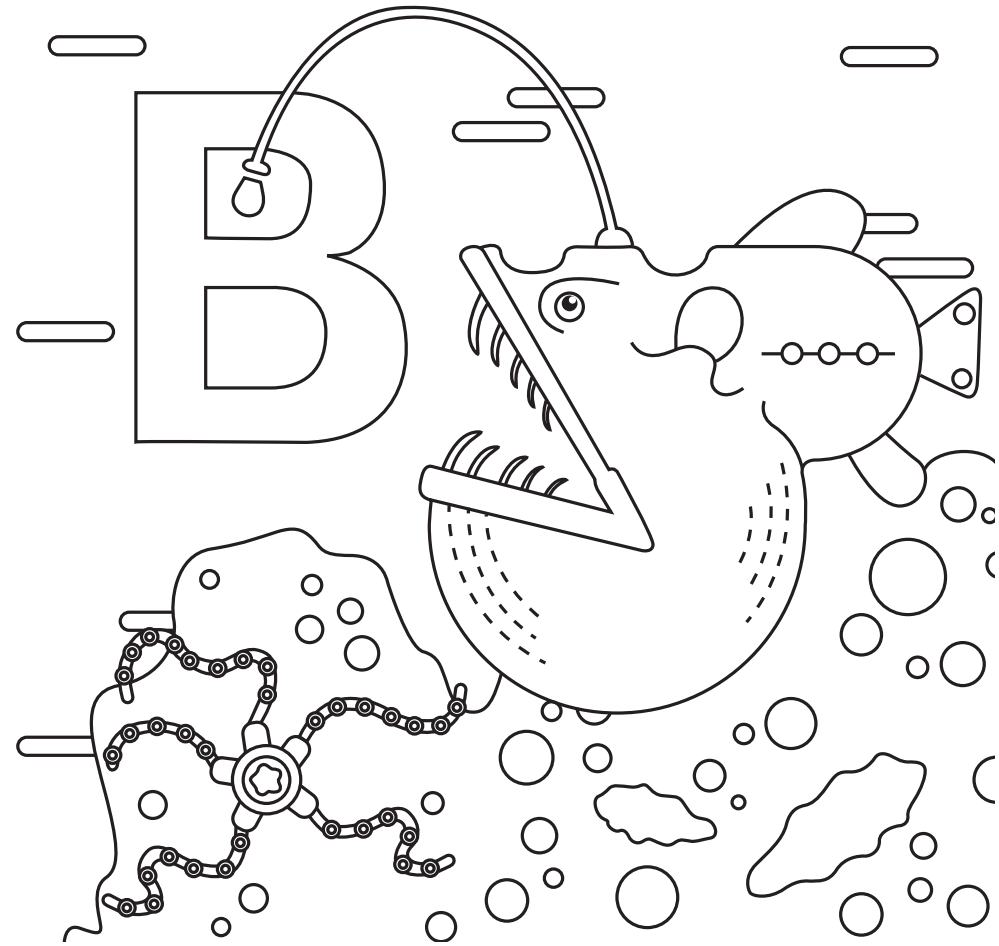
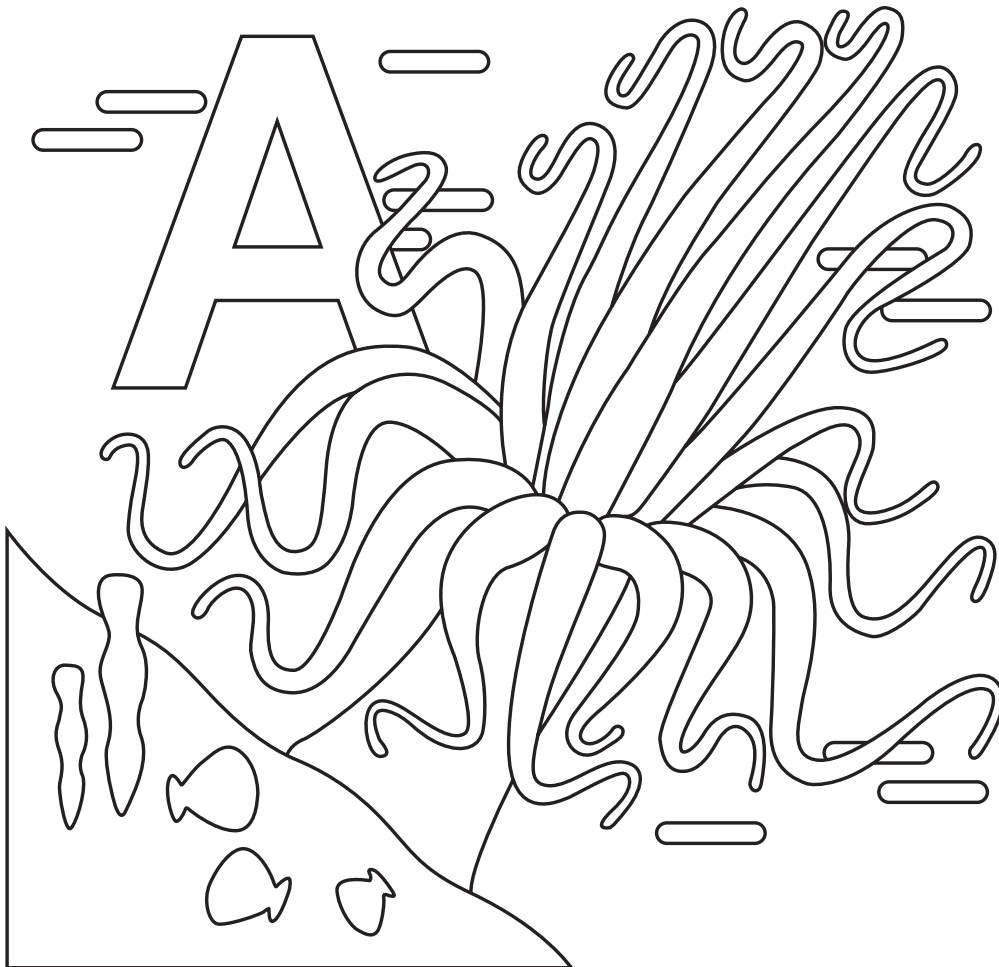
# oceans

a to z.

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.

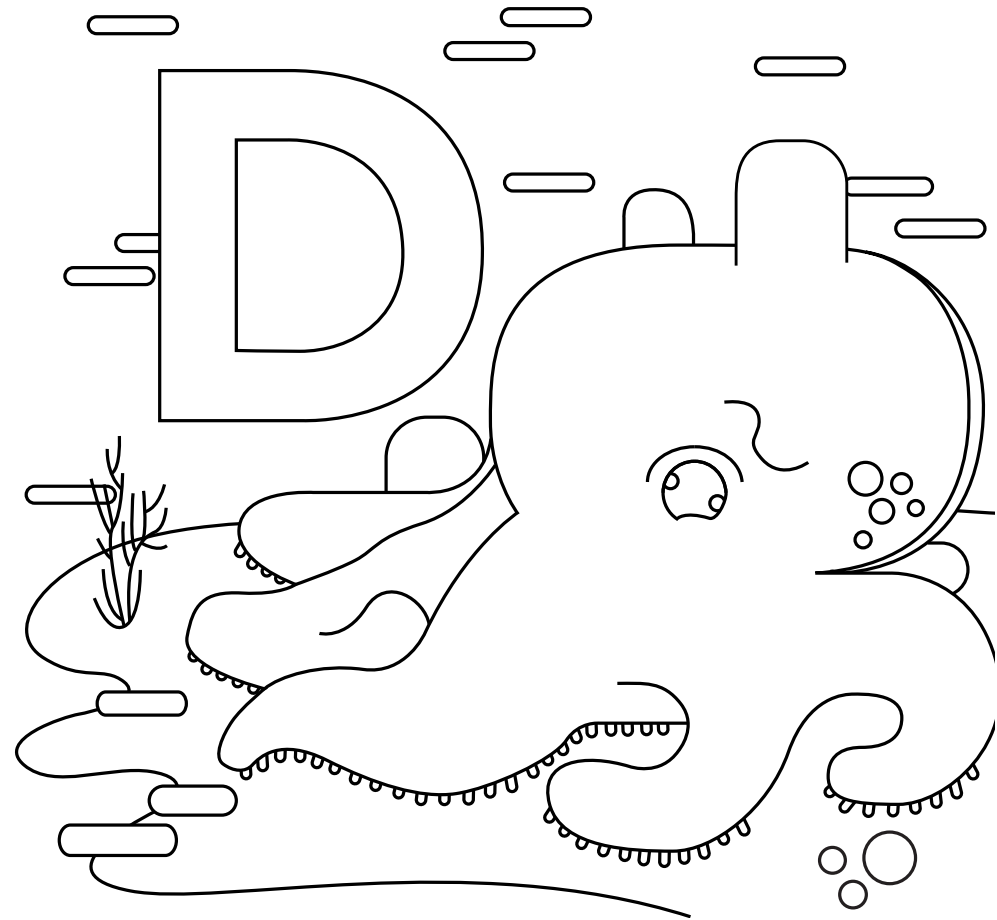
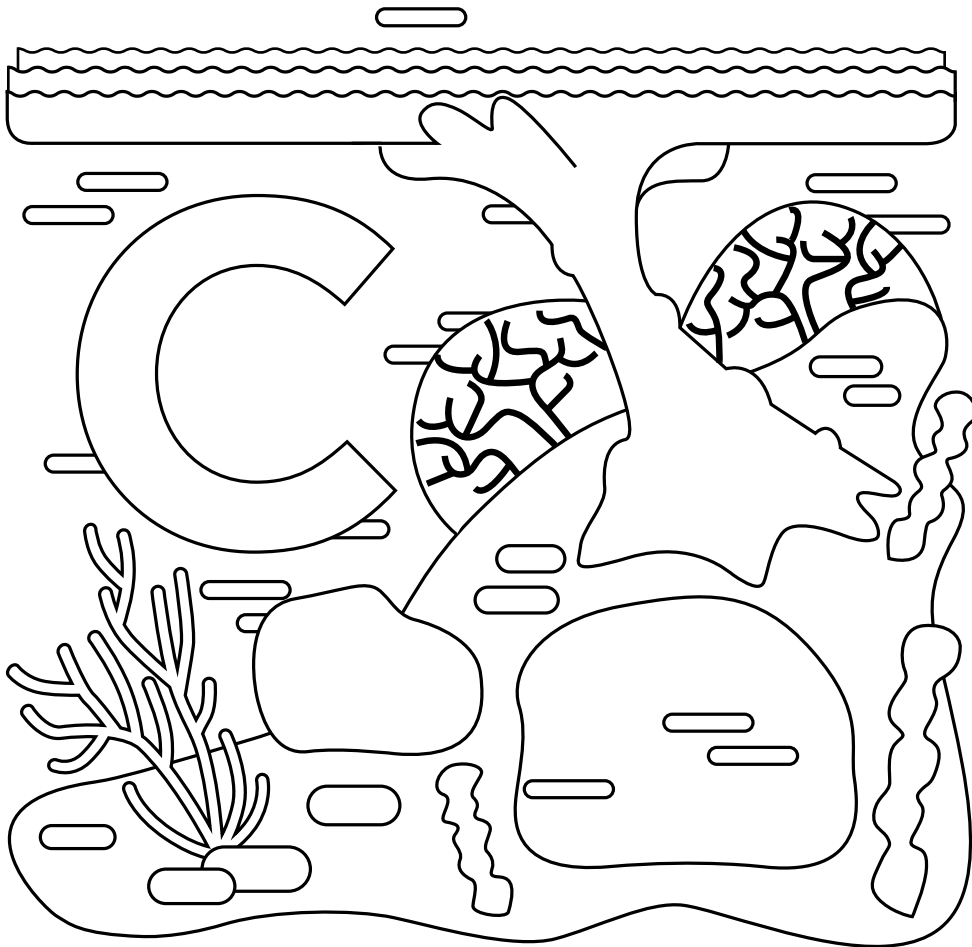


## *B is for Bioluminescence*

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!

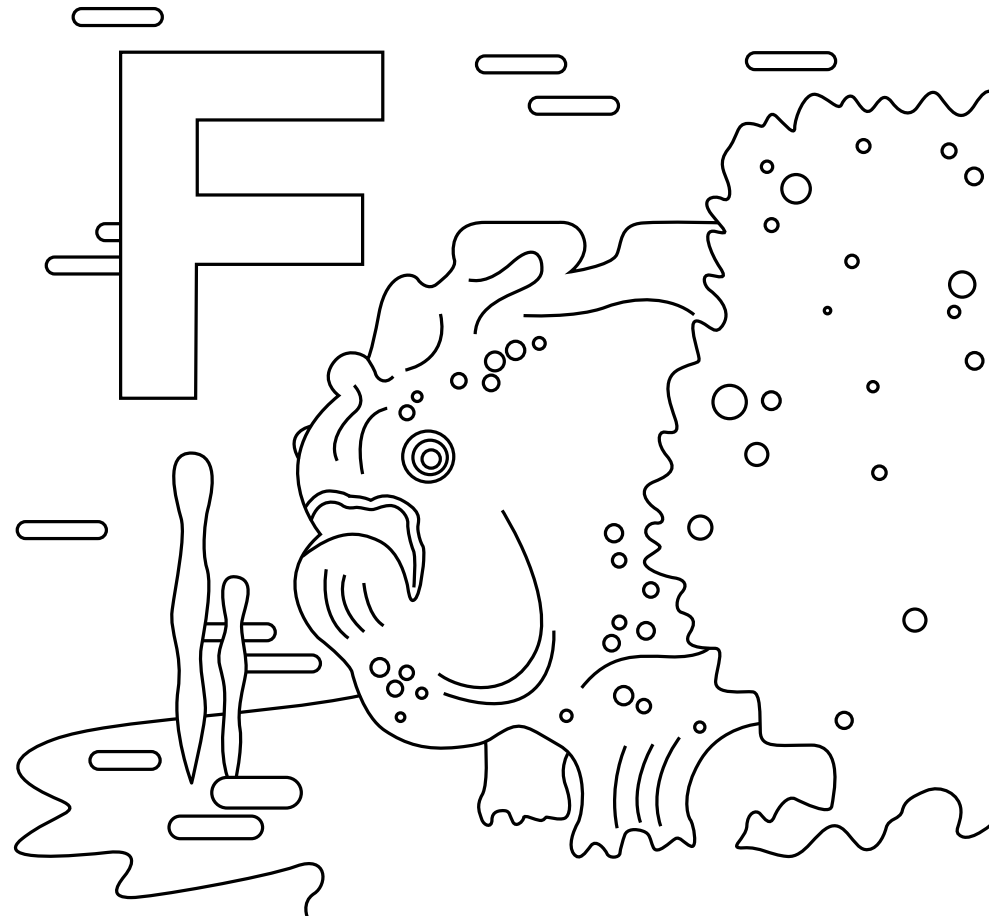
## *E is for Estuary*

Estuaries are bodies of water that exist where the fresh water of rivers, streams and creeks meets the salt water of oceans.



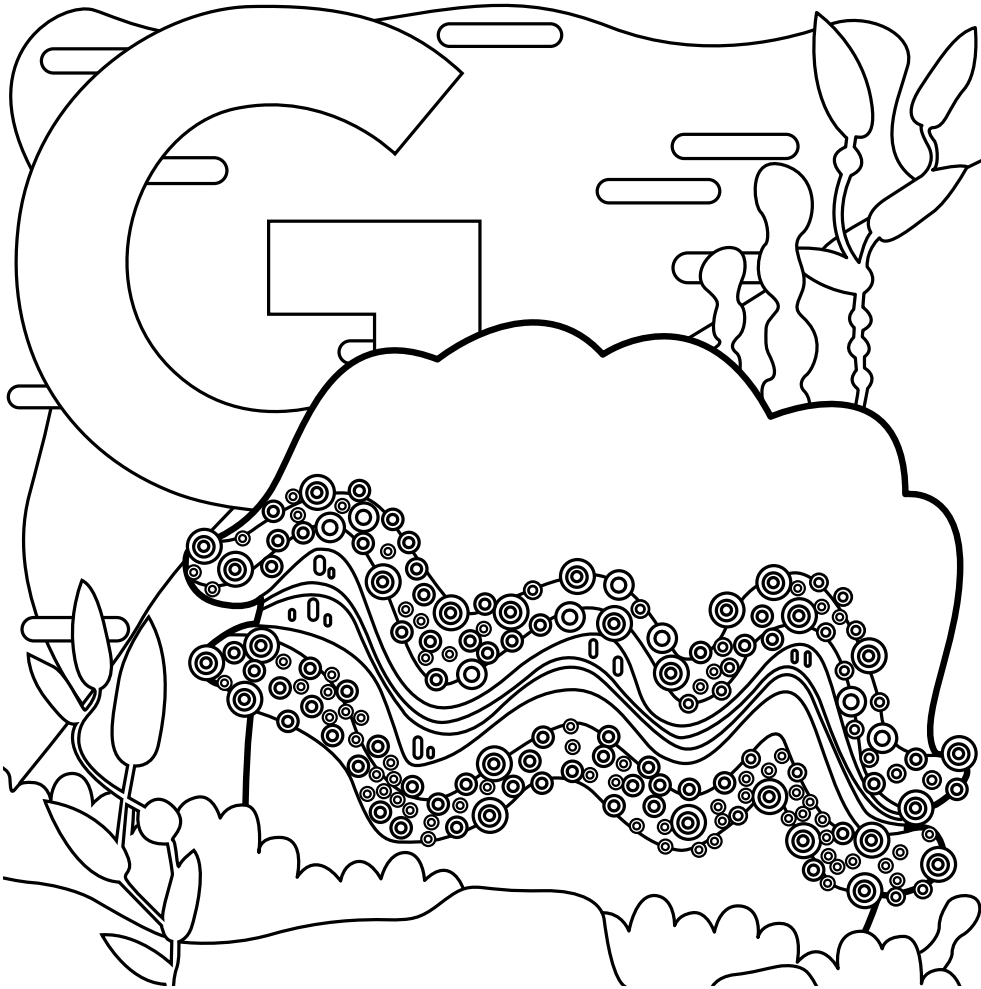
## *F is for Frogfish*

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



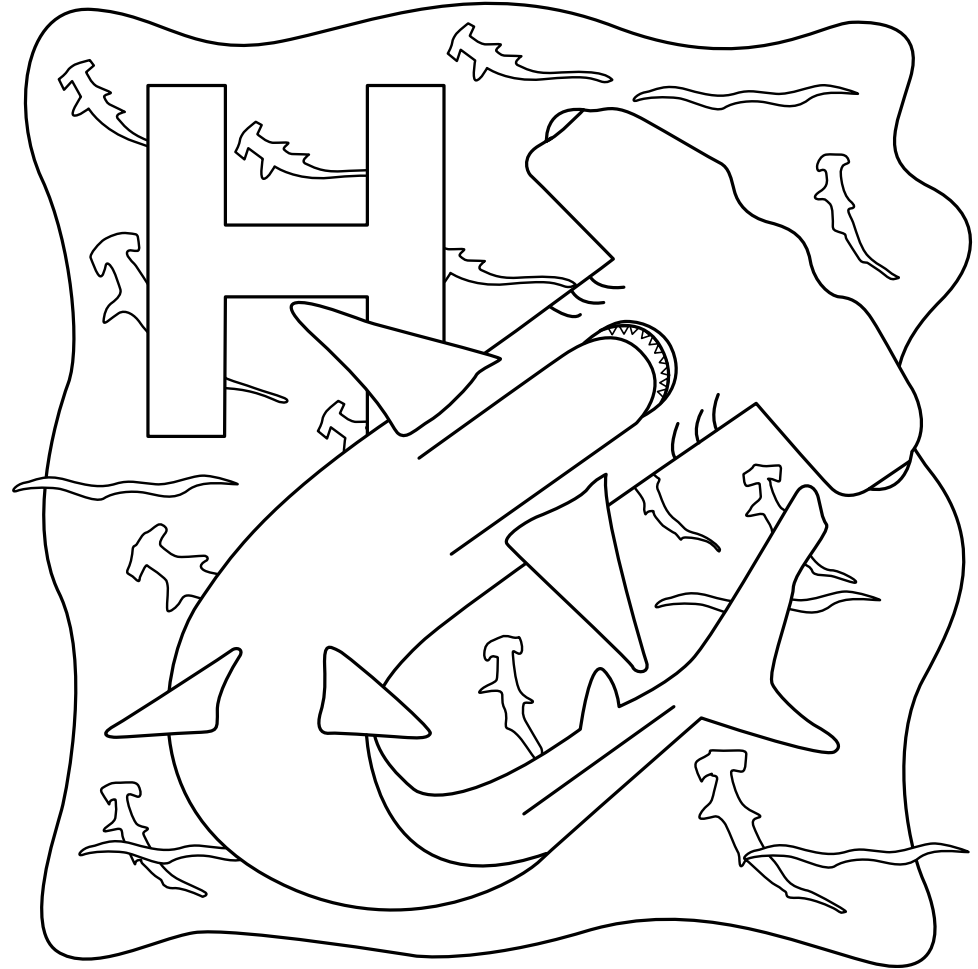
## *G is for Giant Clam*

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!



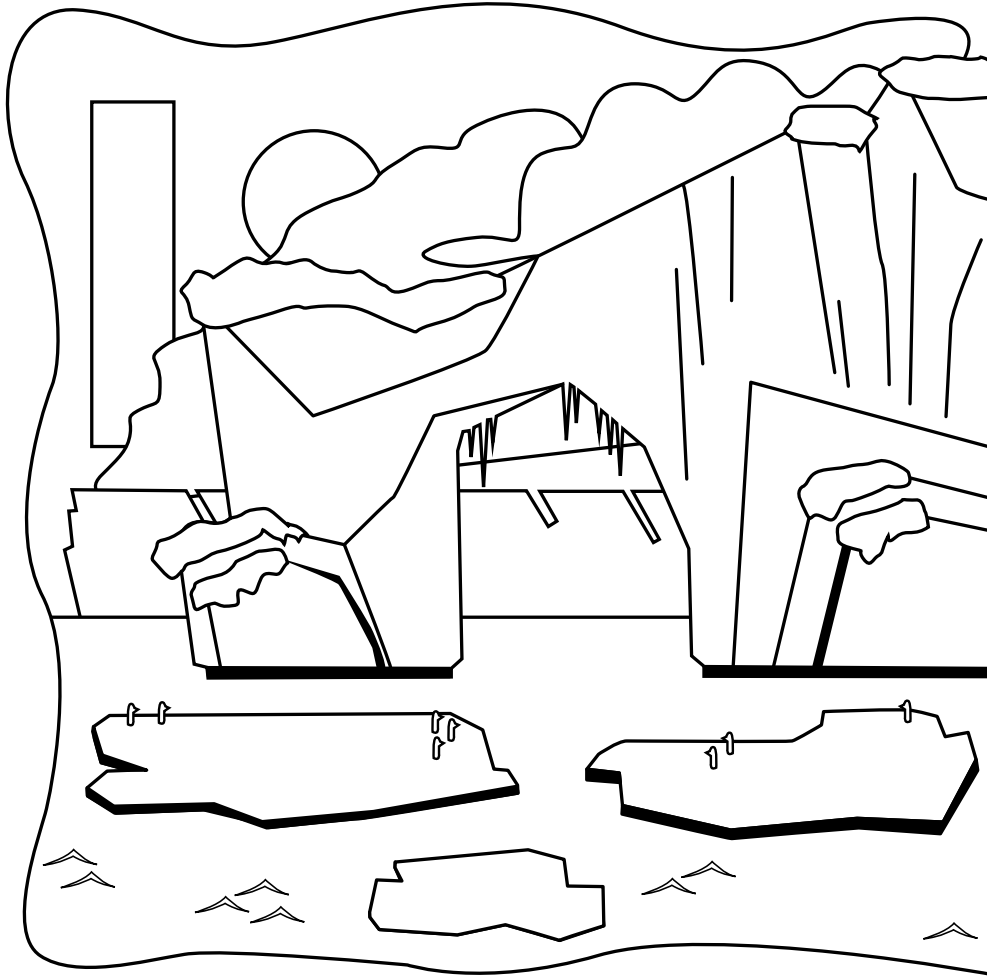
## *H is for Hammerhead*

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



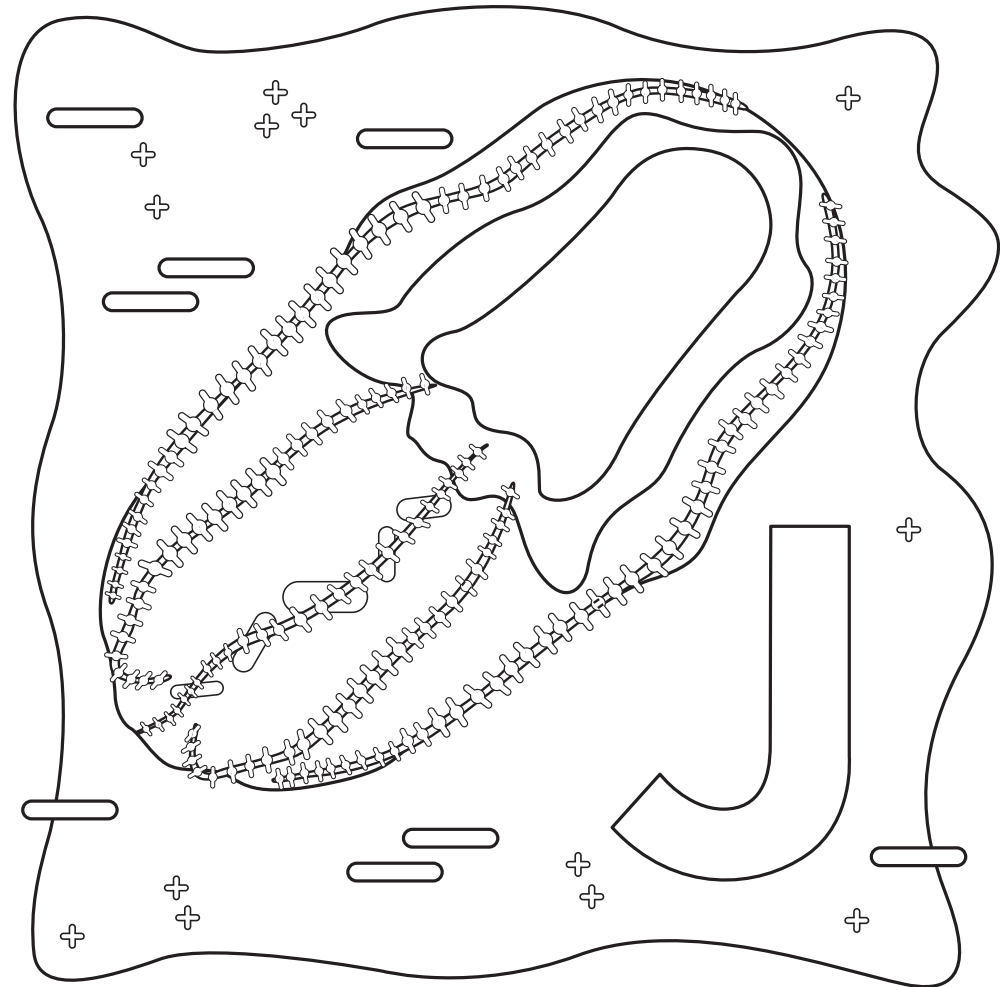
## *I is for Ice*

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



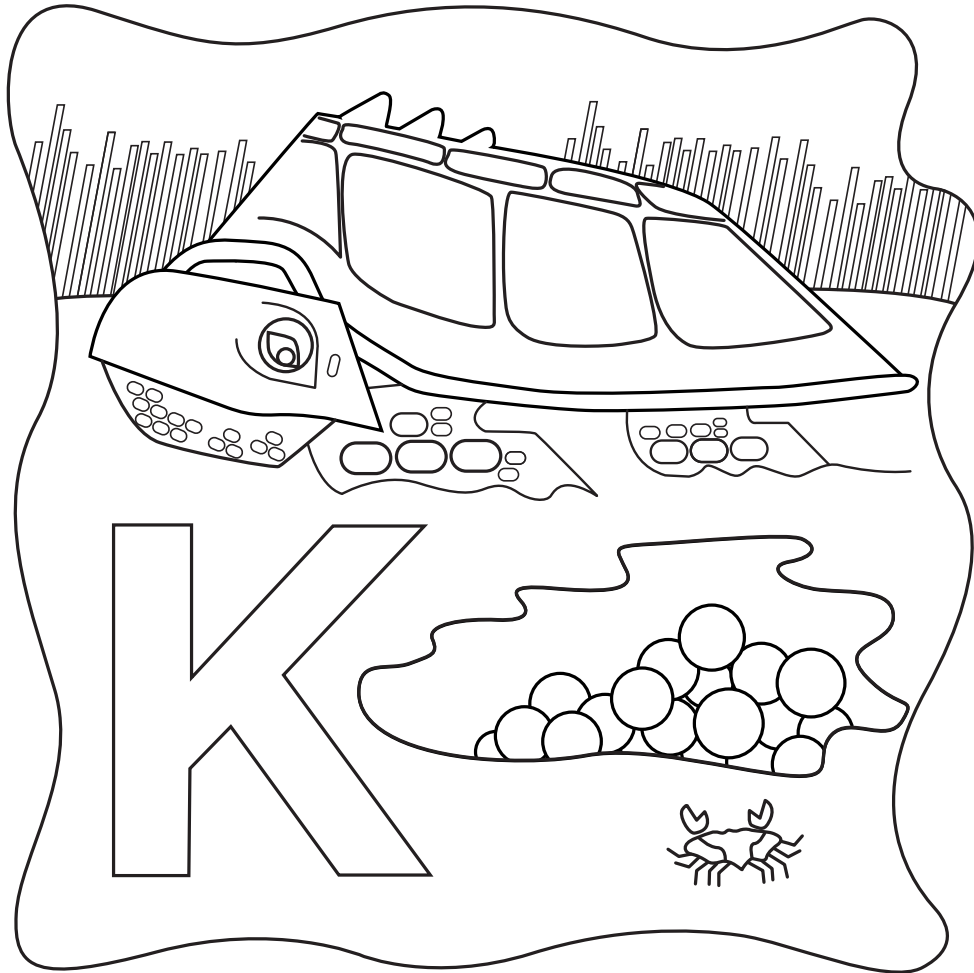
## *J is for Jellies*

Did you know that jellies are 95 percent water?  
They move through the water by pulsing their round bells.



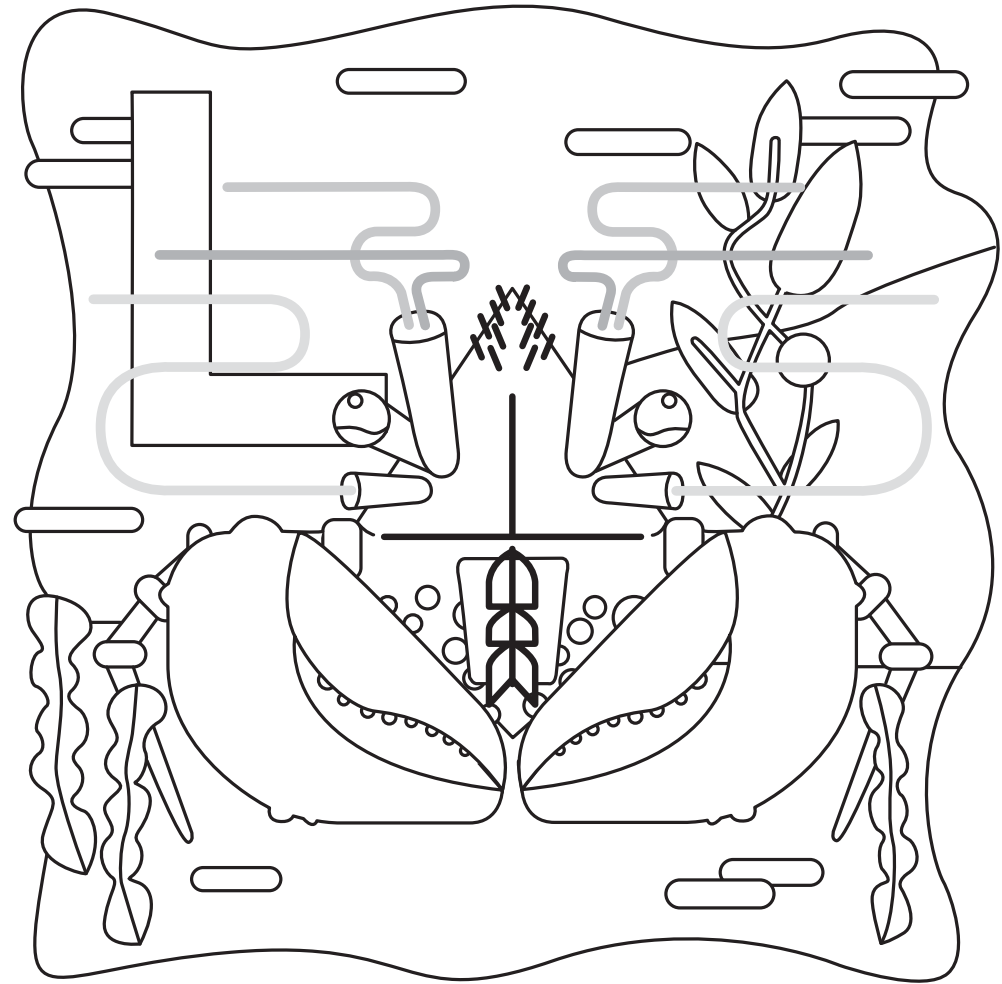
## *K is for Kemp's Ridley*

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



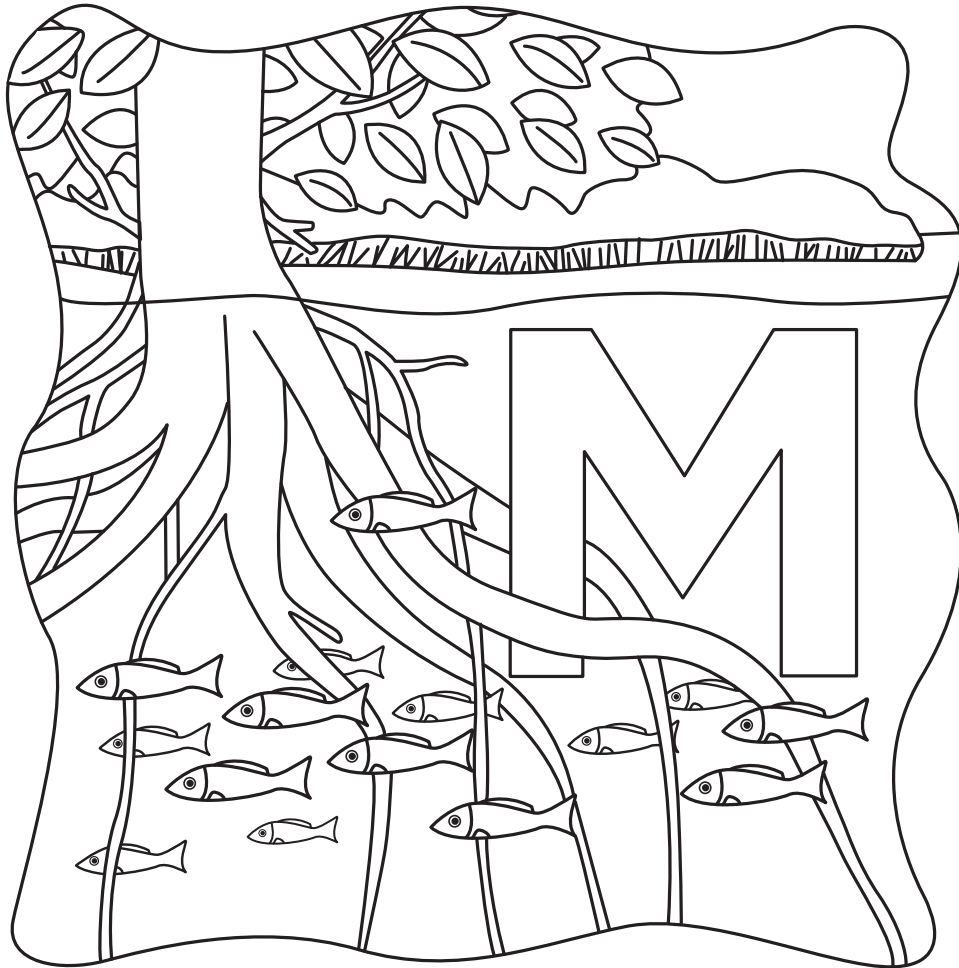
## *L is for Lobster*

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



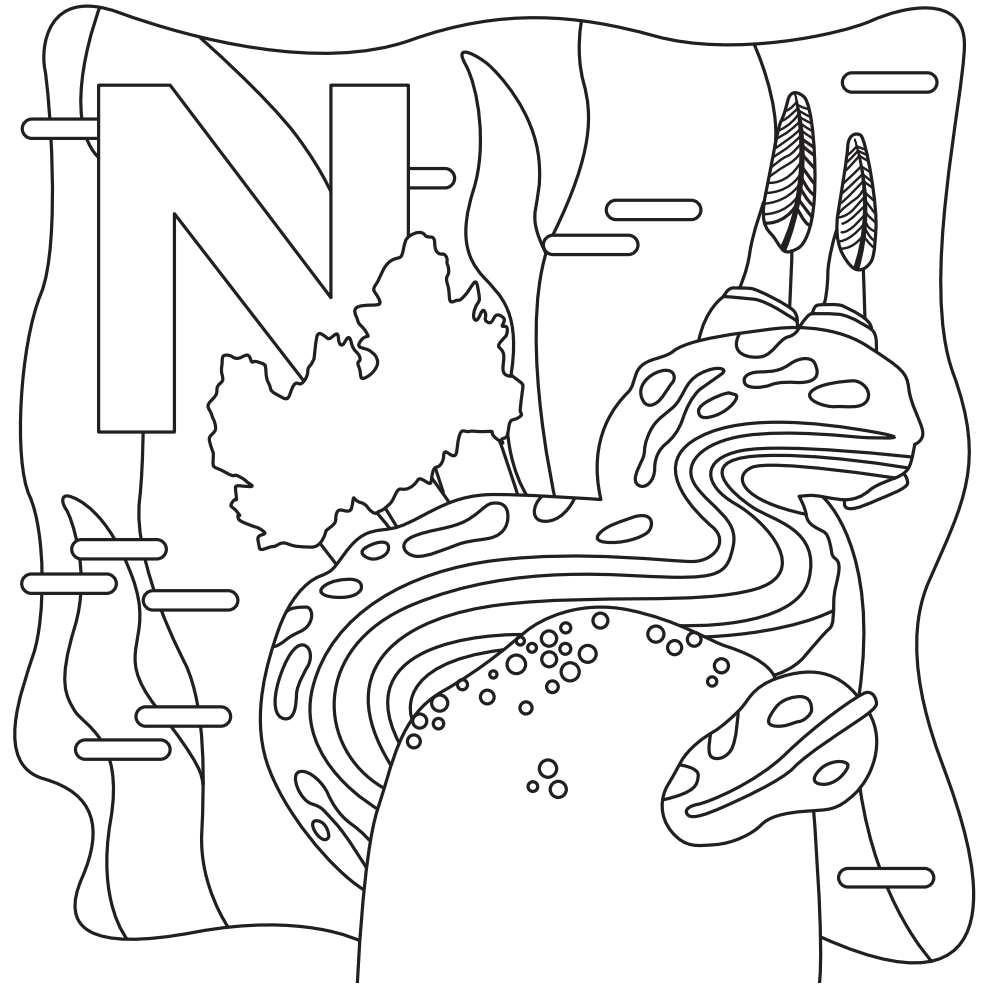
## *M is for Mangrove*

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*

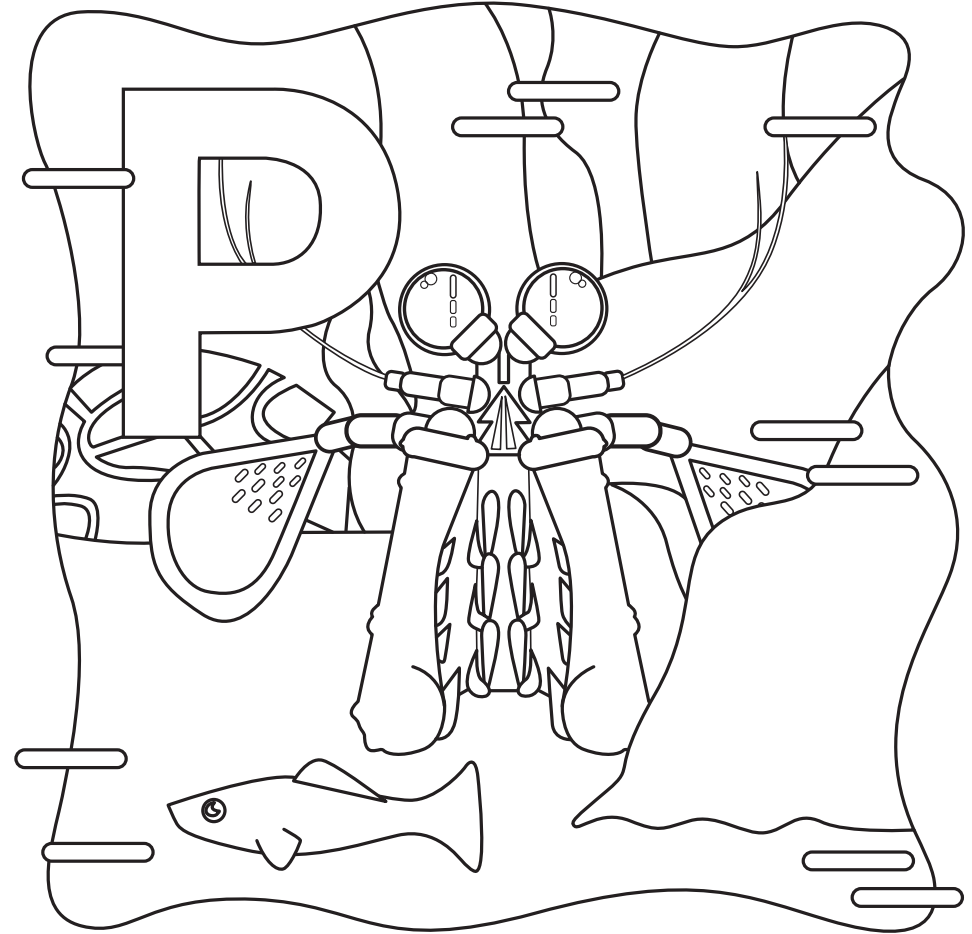
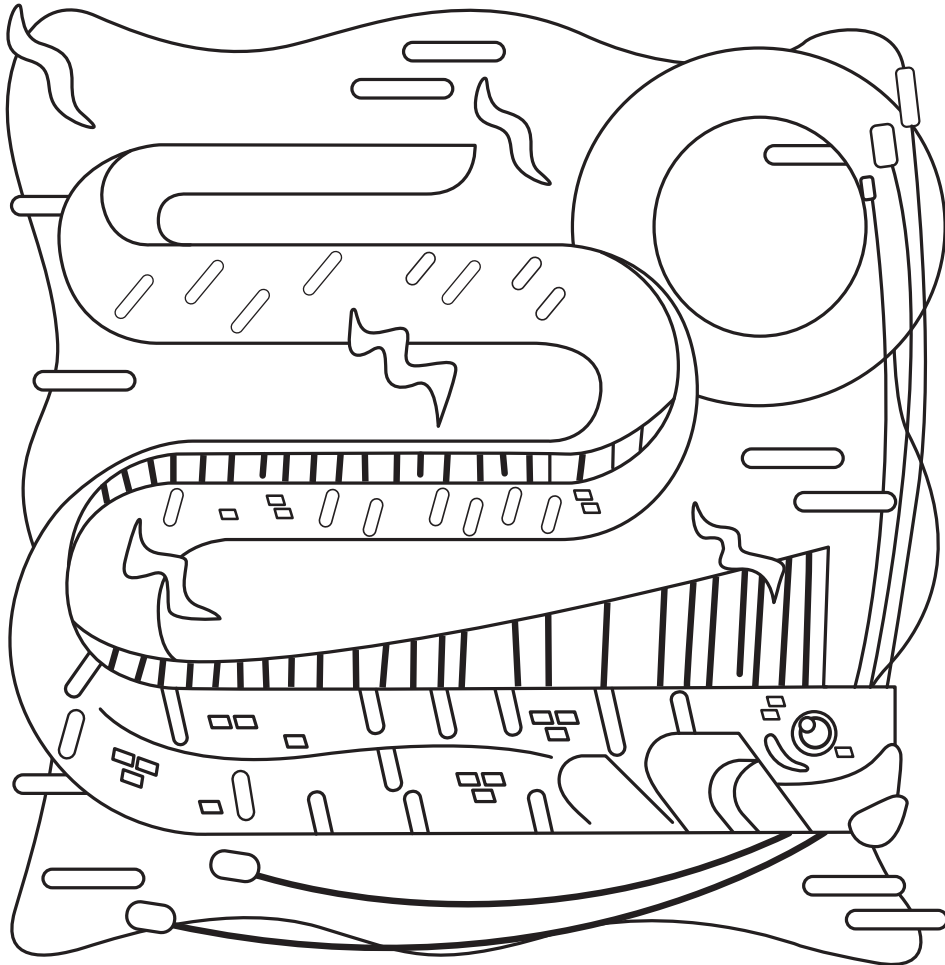
Nudibranchs are sea slugs. They come in all shapes and sizes, and many are brightly colored with beautiful patterns. Some even have spines, horns and bumps!





## *O is for Oarfish*

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

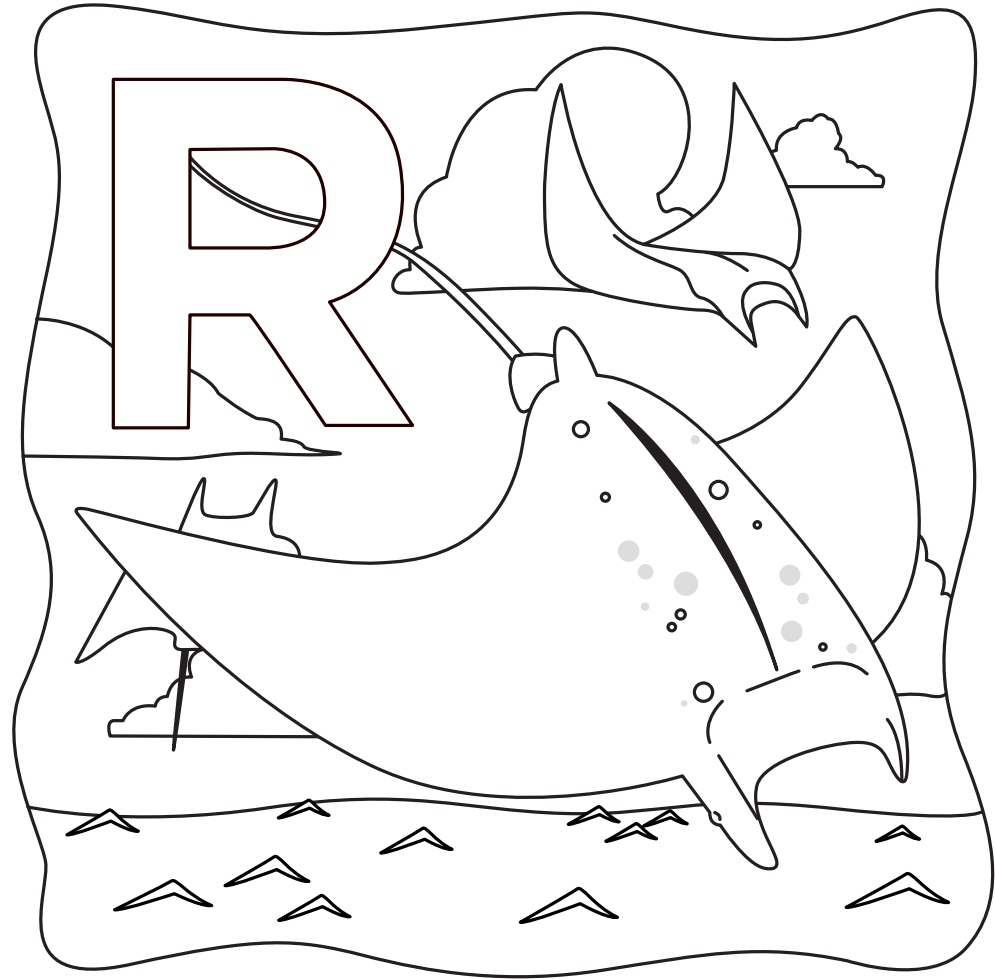
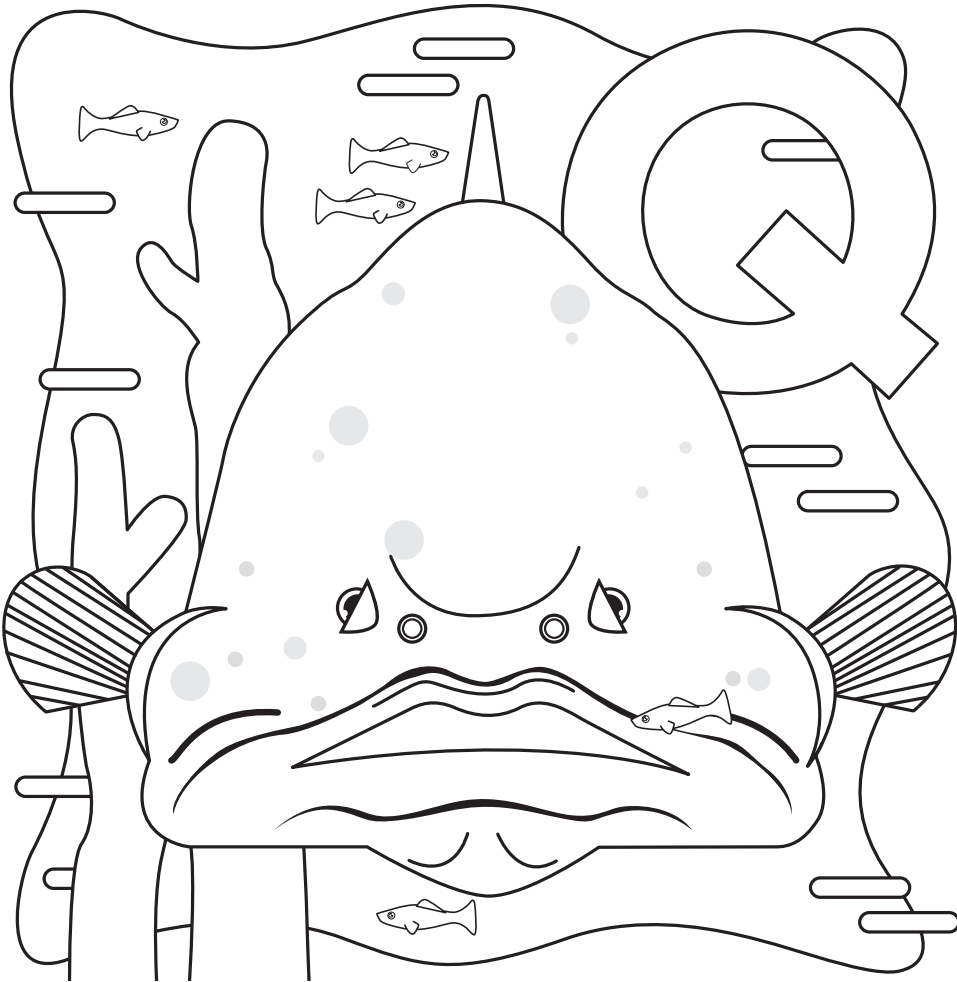


## *P is for Peacock Mantis Shrimp*

Peacock mantis shrimp are small but mighty! They use their  
hammer-like arms to punch their prey with a strike so power-  
ful 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!

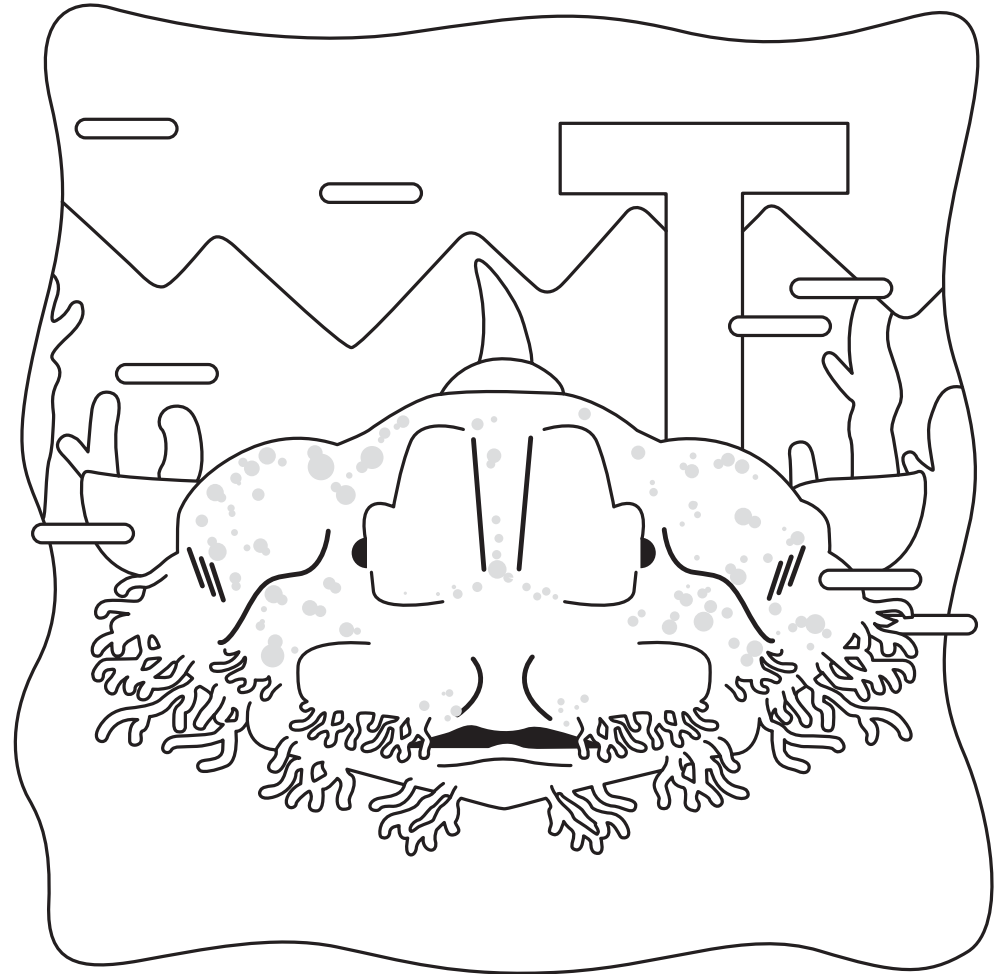
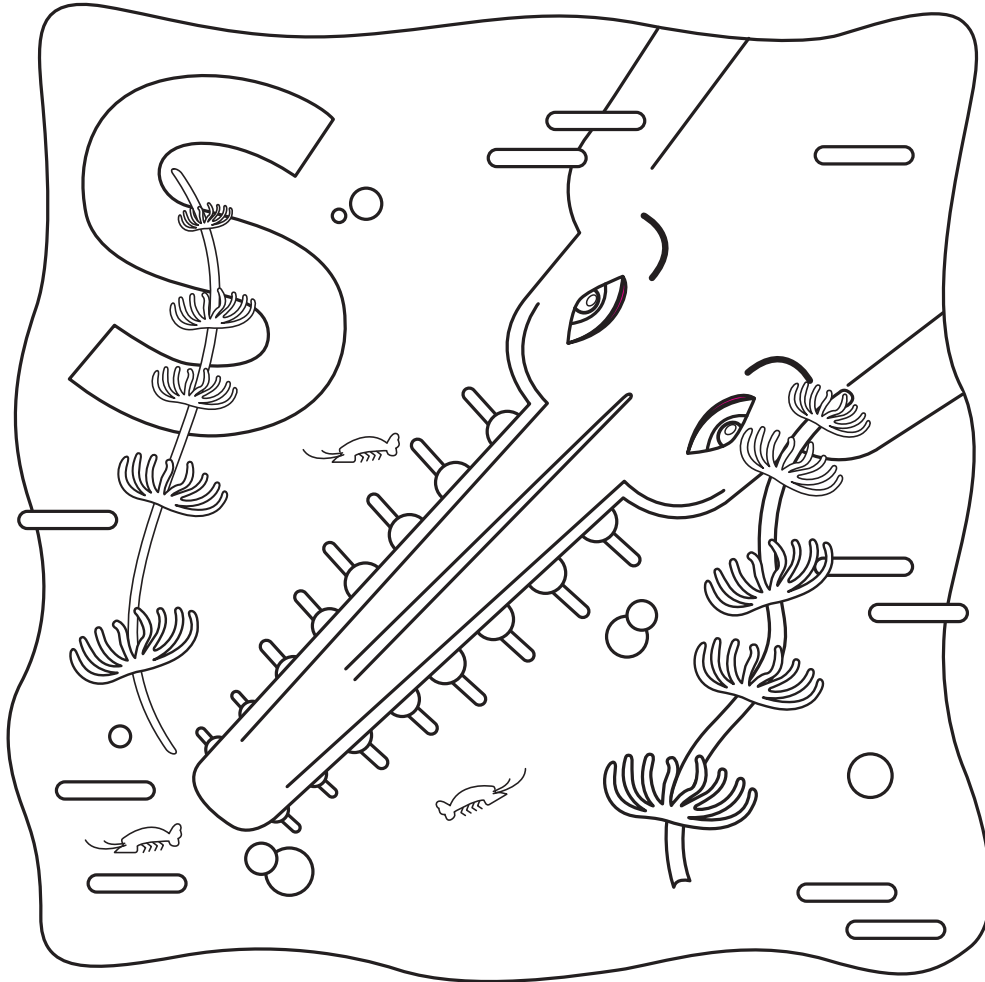


## *R is for Ray*

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!



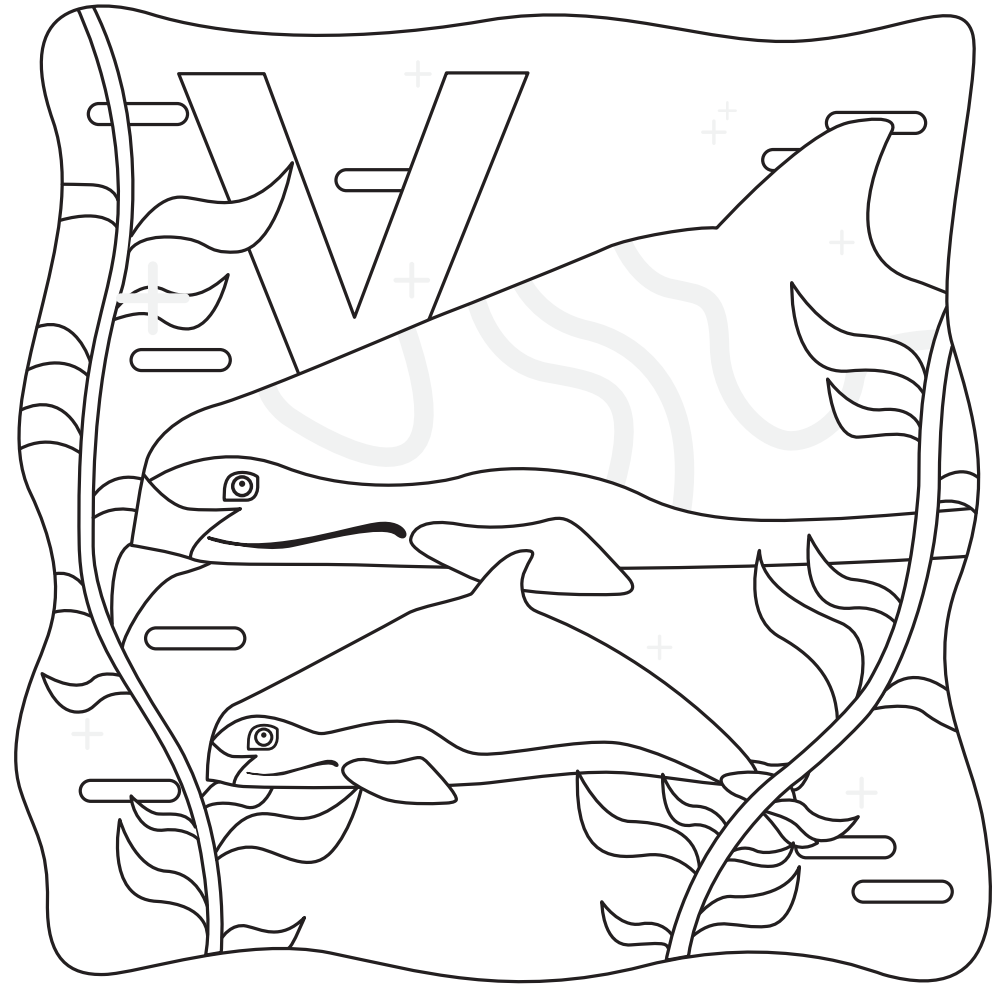
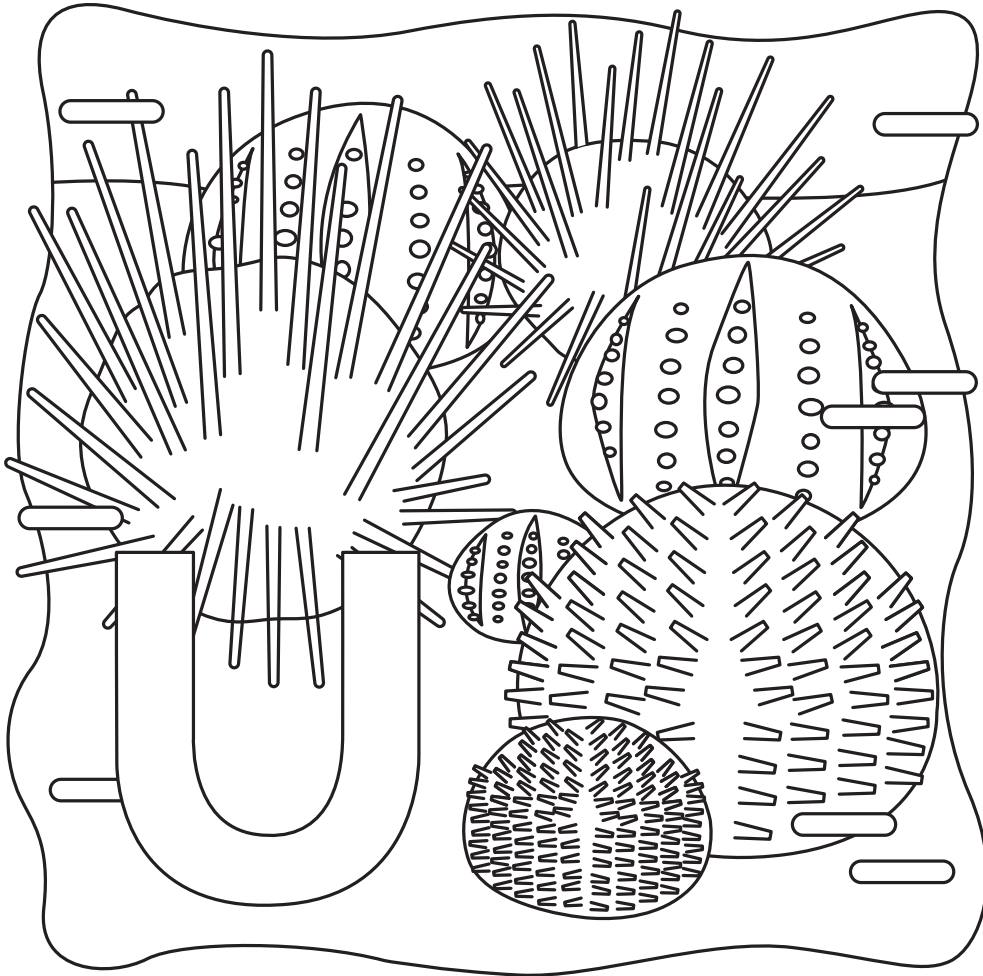
## *T is for Tasseled Wobbegong*

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*

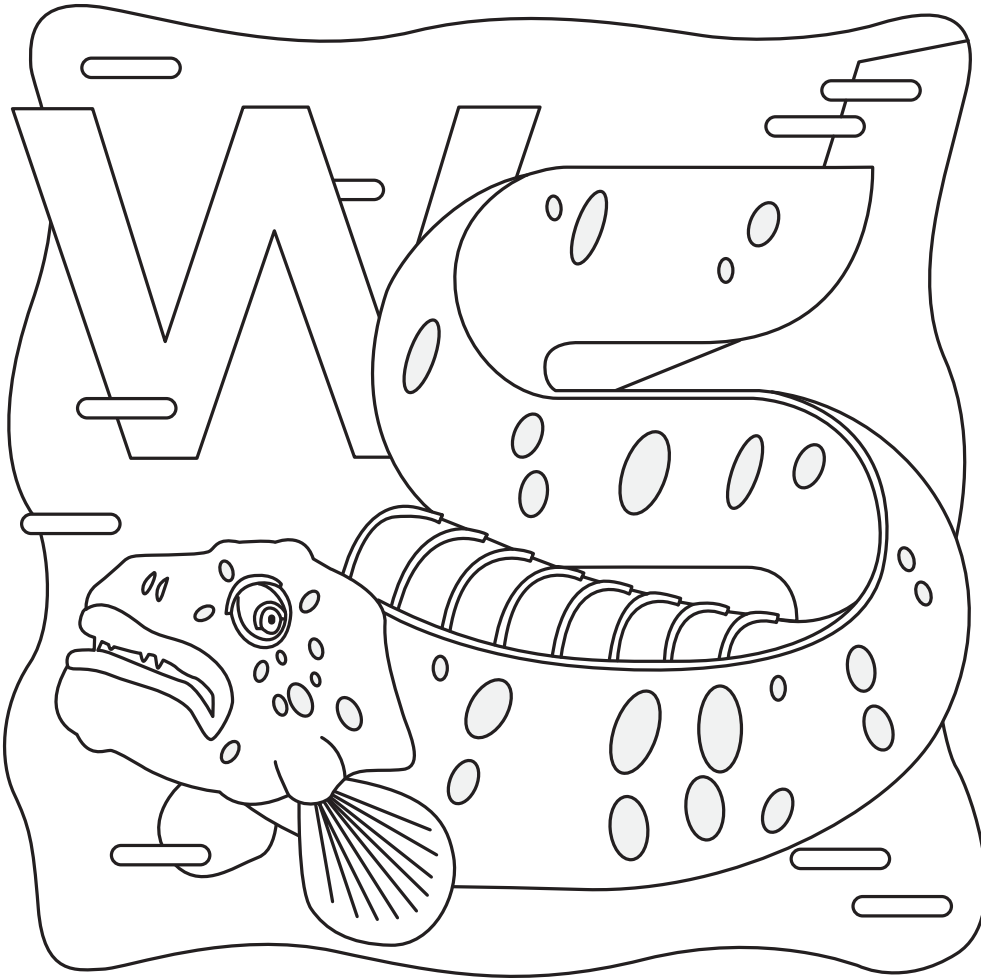


The vaquita is a small species of porpoise that has dark patches around its eyes and mouth. It is the most endangered marine mammal on Earth.

## *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.



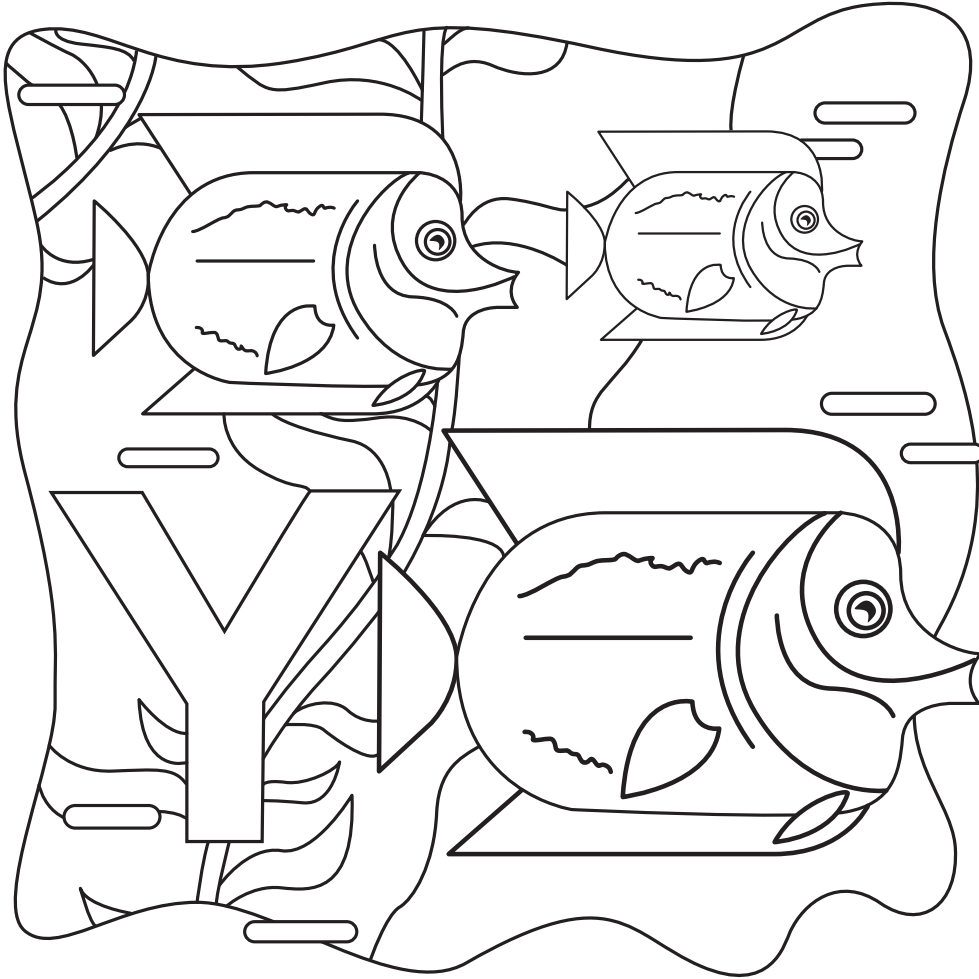
## *X is for X-Ray Tetra*



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

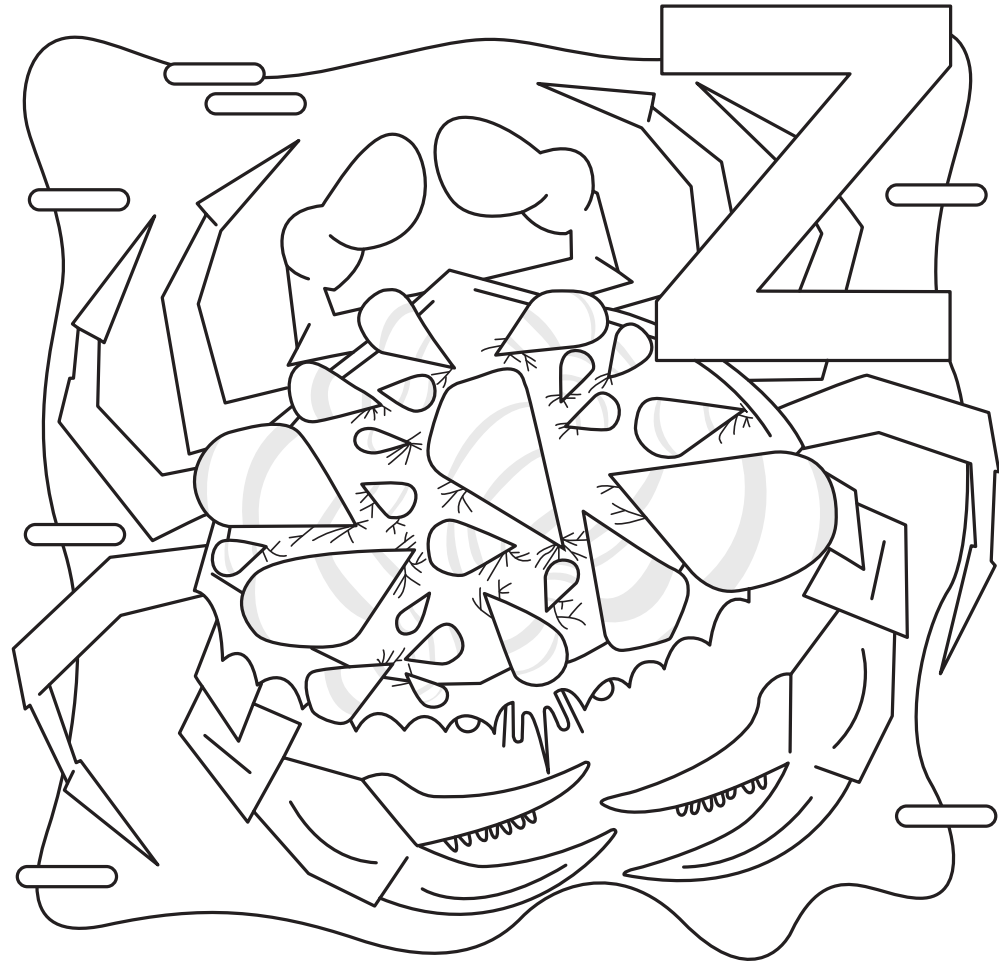
## *Y is for Yellow Tang*

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!





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