



NAME: _____

GRADE: _____

MARINE LIFE

MAKE ME
YOURS AND
COLOUR
ME IN!



WILD

RESOURCES

. ACTIVITIES . LEARNING TOOLS . GAMES . FUN .

MARINE ECOLOGY



MARINE LIFE

Colour and label the drawing showing some of the living things you might find in a marine rockpool



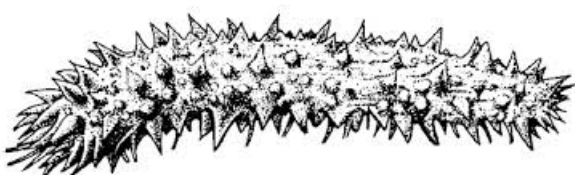
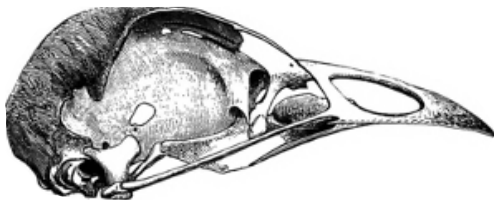
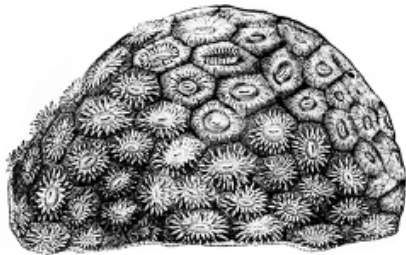
COLOURING IN

Colour me in and draw my home



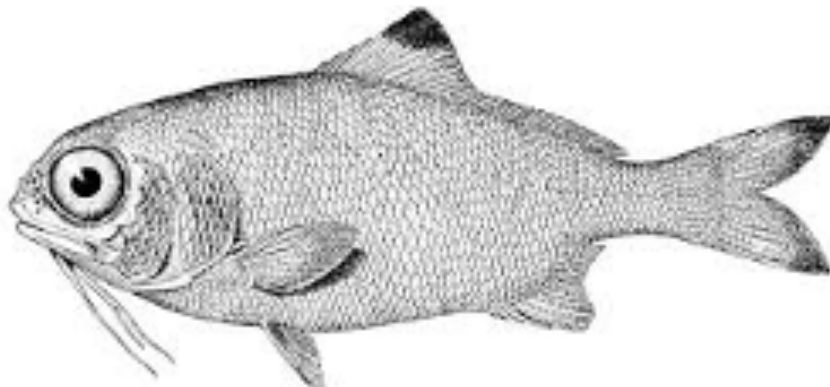
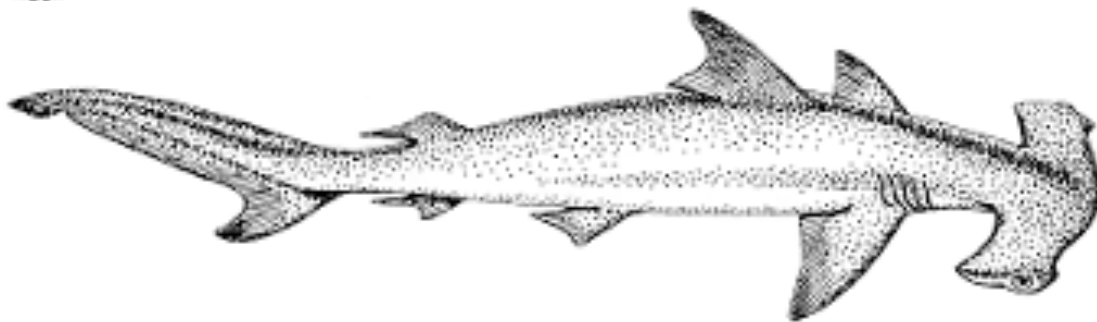
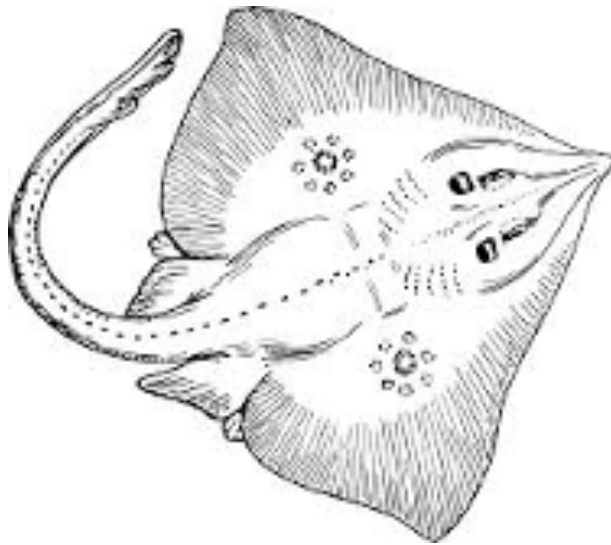
LIVING & NON LIVING

Draw a circle around all of the LIVING things in RED
and all of the non living things in BLUE



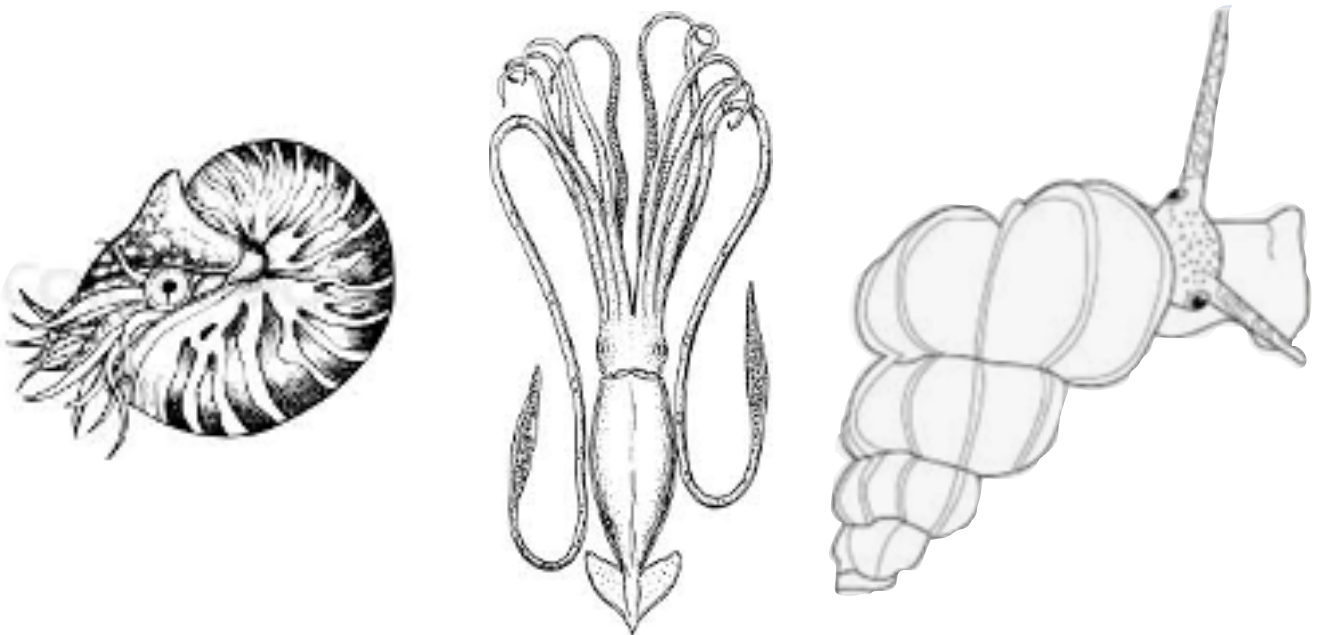
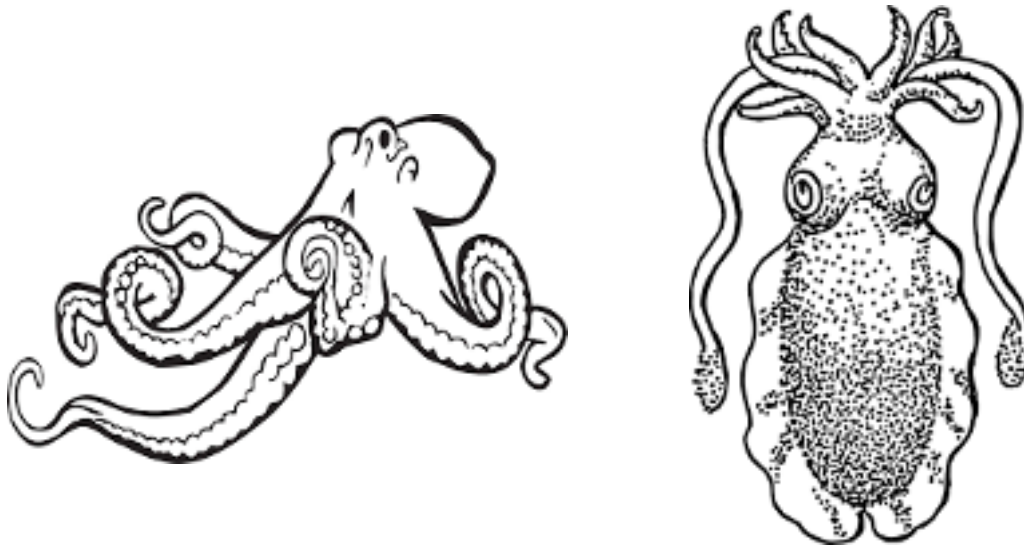
Cartilaginous Fish are fish that have paired fins, two nostrils, two chambered hearts and their skeletons are made up of cartilage rather than bone.

Colour in the Cartilaginous Fish



MOLLUSCS

Here are two groups of Molluscs, Gastropods and Cephalopods.
Colour in the ones belonging to the group Cephalopods



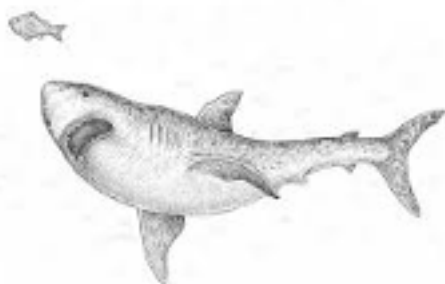
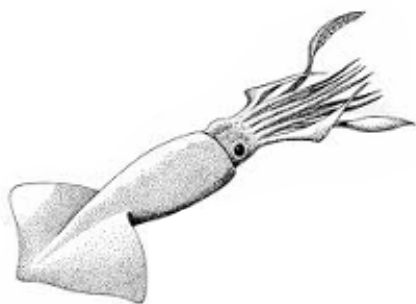
MARINE VOCABULARY



MARINE LIFE

Can you label the drawings with the appropriate terminology from the list below?

**Marine Mammal / Tube Mouth Fish / Port Jackson Shark
Mollusc / Cephalopod / Cartilaginous Fish / Nautilus
Blue Ringed Octopus / Gastropod Shell / Kelp
Sea Urchin / Filter Feeder / Boney Fish
Crustacean / Echinoderm / Shark Egg**

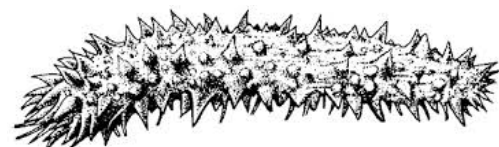
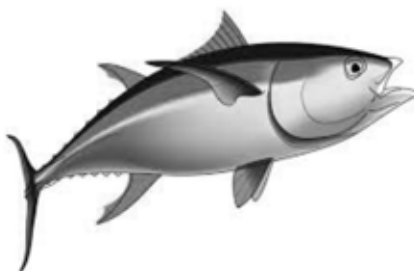


MARINE VOCABULARY



MARINE LIFE

Can you label the drawings with the appropriate terminology from the previous page?

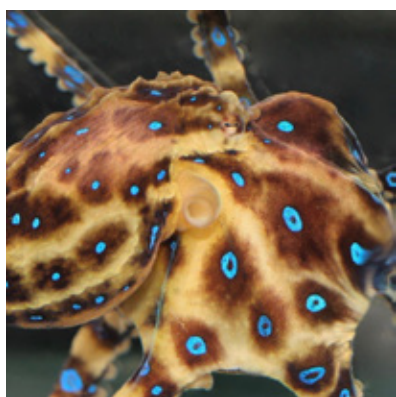


ANIMAL FEATURES



MARINE LIFE

How do you think the following features have helped these marine animals survive in their environments?



DATA CHART



MARINE LIFE

Jot down some notes in each box to form a chart of your Favourite Marine Animal



Habitat

Where does it live?

Diet

What does it eat and where does it get it's food?

Interesting Facts



Community - Does it live alone or in a community?
Does it have a role?



(Marine Animal Name)

Pretators -
What eats it?



Lifecycle

Labelled Diagram -
What does it look like?



Movement -
How does it move?

Answer the questions below in the space provided

MARINE LIFE QUIZ

1. The oceans produce over 50% of _____

2. Rockpool animals are highly adapted to their tidal and often rough environment. Can you give an example? _____

3. If you found a beautiful conical shell on the beach, which animal would have originally lived in it? _____

4. Echinoderms can regenerate (regrow) arms. What do we commonly call these animals? _____
5. What are 2 features of animals classified as molluscs? _____

6. One group of molluscs is gastropods. Can you name one? _____

Answer the questions below in the space provided

MARINE LIFE QUIZ CONTINUED

- 7.** These animals have a radula instead of teeth. How does a radula help them to eat their food? _____
- 8.** What are 2 features of animals classified as crustaceans? _____

- 9.** Can you give 3 examples of animals in the crustacean group? _____

- 10.** Which is the slowest marine swimmer? Can you name 2 varieties? _____

- 11.** Give 2 features of cephalopods and name 2 animals in this group. _____

- 12.** Sharks and bull kelp are both vital for the health of the oceans but in different ways. Can you say how? _____

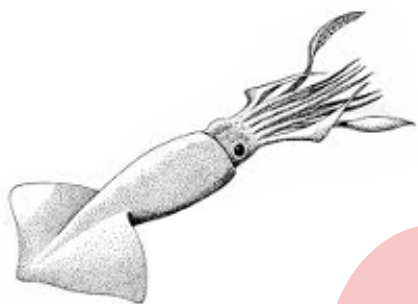
MARINE VOCABULARY



MARINE LIFE

Can you label the drawings with the appropriate terminology?

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Crustacean / Echinoderm / Shark Egg



Cephalopod



Cartilaginous Fish



Nautilus



Crustacean



Gastropod Shell



Port Jackson Shark

MARINE VOCABULARY



MARINE LIFE

Can you label the drawings with the appropriate terminology?



Echinoderm



Shark Egg



Sea Urchin



Blue Ringed Octopus



Boney Fish



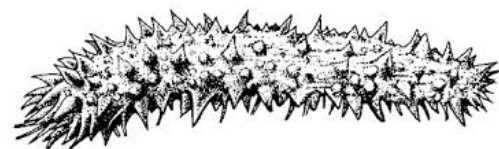
Tube Mouth Fish



Kelp



Marine Mammal



Filter Feeder

Answer the questions below in the space provided

MARINE LIFE QUIZ

1. The planets oxygen
2. Sea stars have tough skin and tube feet to cling onto rocks.
3. A sea snail/ gastropod
4. Sea stars
5. Soft bodies/ bilateral symmetry/radula typt tongue/internal or external shell/muscular foot or tentacles
6. Sea snail/ elephant snail/abalone
7. The rough surface of the radula scrapes and grinds food.
8. Hard exoskeleton/ 2 pairs of antennae/ several pairs of jointed legs
9. Lobster, prawn, crab, crayfish, krill, barnacles.... And terrestrial woodlice or slaters
10. It's the Seahorse. Varieties include the Potbellied seahorse, Leafy sea dragon, Weedy sea dragon, Pipe fish.
11. These are molluscs with soft bodies and tentacles, boneless, many can squirt ink and change colour. Examples include octopus, squid, nautilus
12. Sharks maintain balance in the food chain, help to ensure survival of the fit test and species diversity. Kelp produces oxygen and stores carbon, provides habitat and food for several marine species.