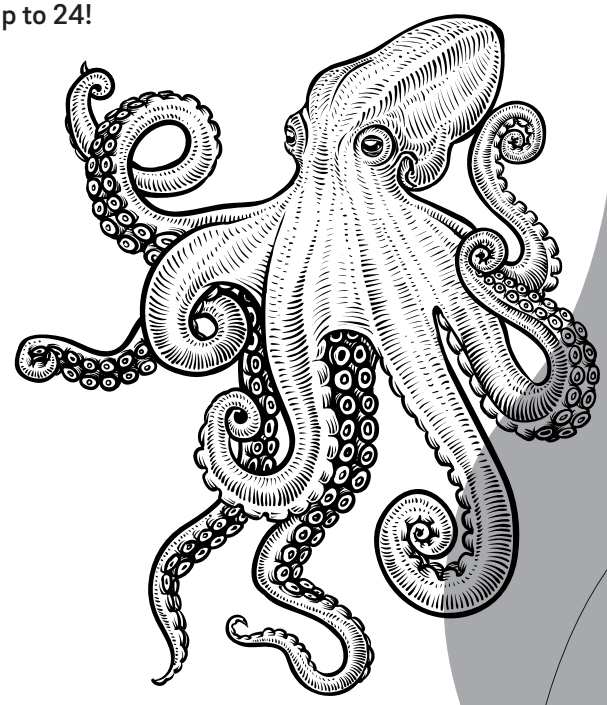
HALL OF FISHES: PACIFIC NORTHWEST + CALIFORNIA COAST

Traveling through the Hall of Fishes is like swimming down the West Coast. See how the types of animals change from the Pacific Northwest to Southern California. What is the most important thing that determines where these animals live along the coast? To find out, answer the questions below.

FILL IN THE NUMBERED SPOTS WITH THE CORRECT LETTER OF EACH ANSWER.

1. Most sea stars have _____ arms, but sunflower stars can have up to 24!

Q. seven (7)
R. one (1)
S. nine (9)
T. five (5)



2. When an octopus stretches out its 8 _____ they span up to 16 feet, the same length as a parking spot!

E. arms
F. hearts
G. legs
H. eyes

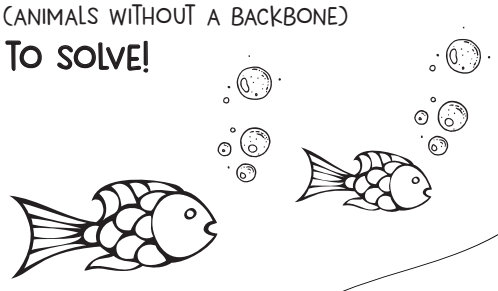
3. Moon jellies use their short _____ to sting and capture their prey, but this sting is mild to humans.

J. bells
K. eyespots
L. stomachs
M. tentacles

4. Adult garibaldis are orange all over. When they are young, the juveniles have _____ spots.

P. blue
Q white
R. black
S. red

UNSCRAMBLE THE NAMES OF THESE INVERTEBRATES (ANIMALS WITHOUT A BACKBONE) AND FILL IN THE HIGHLIGHTED LETTER IN THE PUZZLE TO SOLVE!



esa rats _ _ _ _ _ [_] _
8

potcosu _ _ _ _ _ [_] _
9

aes cuirhn _ _ _ _ _ [_] _ _ _
10

lelyj _ [_] _ _ _
11

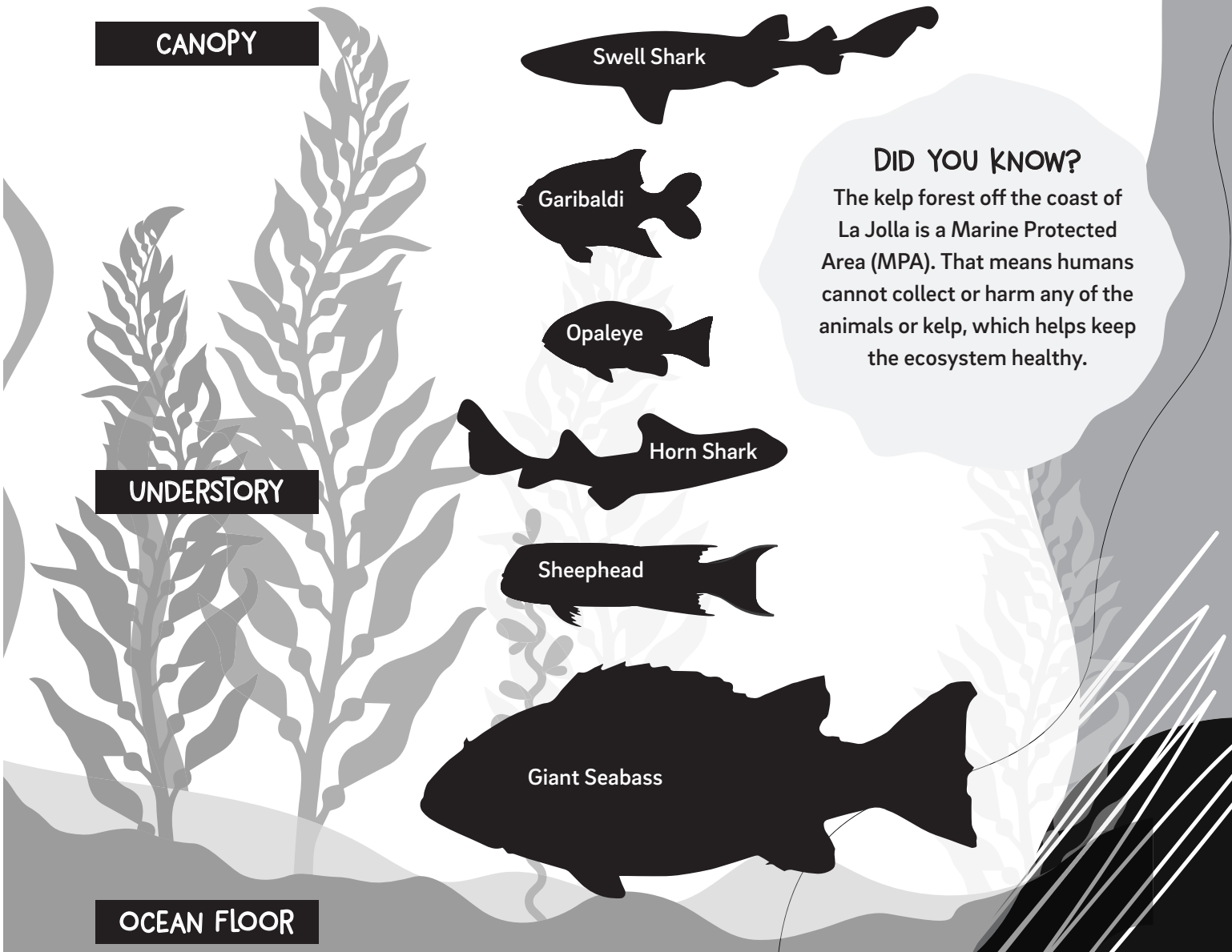
The most important factor that determines where marine organisms live is water _ _ _ _ E R A _ _ _ _.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

KELP FOREST

DID YOU KNOW THERE ARE FORESTS GROWING IN THE SEA?

Kelp forests that is! Kelp is a marine algae (seaweed) that can grow up to 150 feet tall. The kelp forest is divided into three zones: the ocean floor (bottom), the understory (middle), and the canopy (top).

Just like in a forest on land, animals live in different zones of the kelp forest. Find the animals in the exhibit and draw a line to match the animal with where you see it living within the kelp forest.



DID YOU KNOW?

The kelp forest off the coast of La Jolla is a Marine Protected Area (MPA). That means humans cannot collect or harm any of the animals or kelp, which helps keep the ecosystem healthy.

HALL OF FISHES:
MEXICO & TROPICAL REEFS

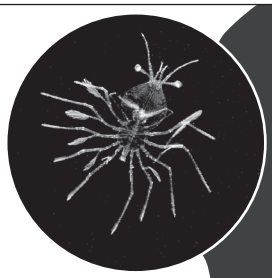
Your journey down the West Coast continues as you explore the wildlife found in Mexico and tropical reefs. Visit the nursery to see our baby animals. Pick one animal and draw a picture of what you think it will look like when it is an adult!

ANIMAL NAME: _____

DID YOU KNOW?

California is home to many species of cold-water corals that inhabit the deep sea.

WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE NOW	WHAT IT MIGHT LOOK LIKE AS AN ADULT



FUN FACT:

Some animals are born as tiny plankton, and look totally different from when they are grown up! Check out what this spiny lobster looked like as a larva!

WATCH THE FISHES SWIM THROUGH THE CORAL REEFS.

How do you think their color, shape, and pattern help them hide here? Write your answer below.

_____

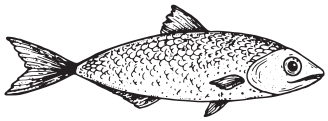
_____

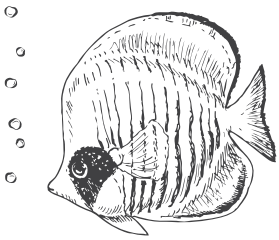
_____

_____

SAY WHAT?

Our loggerhead sea turtle was rescued near a power plant in New Jersey. She has paralysis in her back flippers, meaning they cannot move. Scientists 3-D printed a brace to fill a gap in her shell to keep her healthy as she grows!





HEALTHY VS. BLEACHED REEFS

DRAW THE HEALTHY REEF AND BLEACHED REEF BELOW.

HEALTHY REEF	BLEACHED REEF

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE ANIMALS THAT LIVE IN THE CORAL REEF WHEN THE REEF BLEACHES? HOW DOES THE HABITAT CHANGE?

DID YOU KNOW?

Over a quarter of the world's coral reefs have been severely damaged. Overfishing, climate change, and pollution are all threats to these sensitive creatures. Can you think of ways to help protect coral reefs around the world?

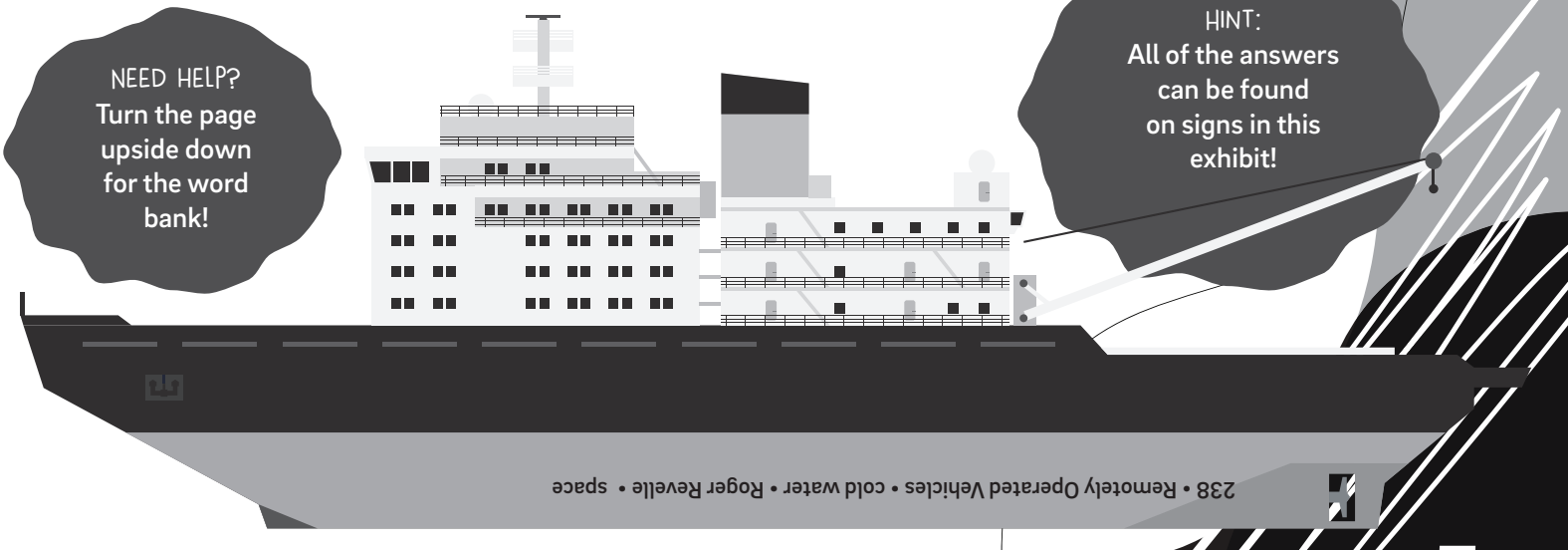
EXPEDITION AT SEA:
R/V SALLY RIDE

FILL IN THE BLANKS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE LIFE OF A SCIENTIST ON THE R/V SALLY RIDE!

My name is Natasha, and I am the third mate on the Research Vessel (R/V)Sally Ride. The ship was named after Sally Ride, who was the first American woman in s_____. The R/V Sally Ride is 2_____ feet in length. That's the second longest ship that Scripps Institution of Oceanography has! The longest ship is the R/V R_____ R_____, which is 273 feet long. It's important to be safe when you are out at sea. We practice putting on our red c_____w_____ immersion suits, which help us survive if there is an extreme emergency. There is some incredible technology on all of the research vessels. Some even deploy R_____ O_____V_____ to explore the deep sea. I love being a scientist on the R/V Sally Ride!

NEED HELP?
Turn the page upside down for the word bank!

HINT:
All of the answers can be found on signs in this exhibit!

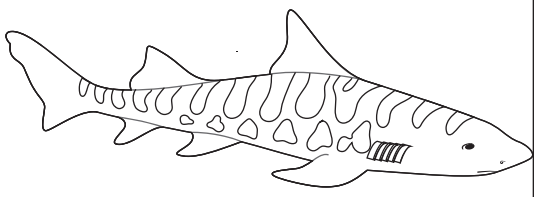
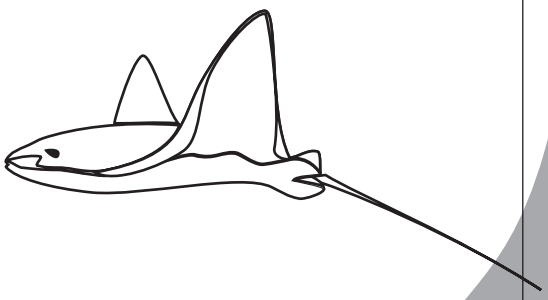


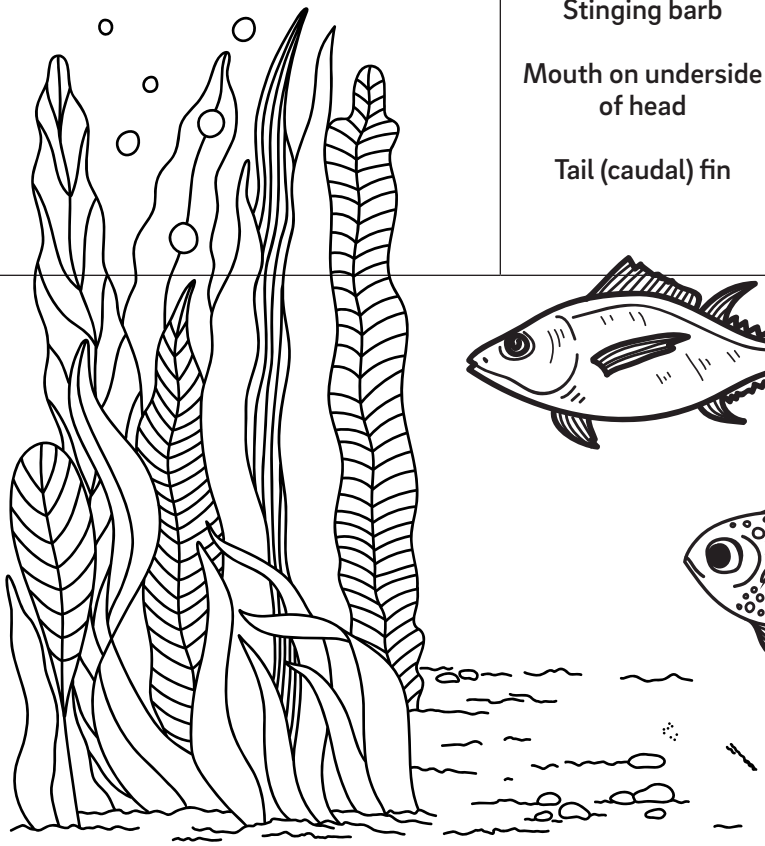
238 • Remotely Operated Vehicles • cold water • Roger Revelle • space

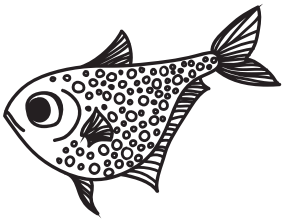
SHARK SHORES

DID YOU KNOW SHARKS AND RAYS ARE RELATED?

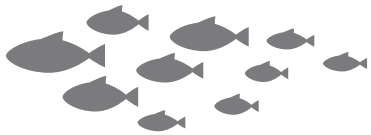
They both belong to a group called elasmobranchs.
Can you spot the similarities and differences? Draw a line to match the physical characteristics to the correct animal. Some characteristics might be true of both!

SHARK		RAY
	Gills	
	Flat body	
	Countershading (Darker color on the top vs bottom)	
	Streamlined body (Like a football)	
	Dorsal (top) fin	
	Stinging barb	
	Mouth on underside of head	
	Tail (caudal) fin	





SEADRAGONS + SEAHORSES



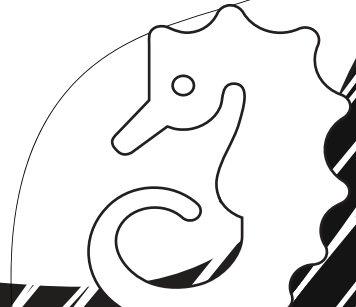
WHAT MAKES A FISH A FISH?

All fish have fins, gills, a backbone, and a two-chambered heart.
Do you think seahorses and seadragons are fish? Draw a seahorse and seadragon and circle the parts they have in common with a fish. Write your answer below.

SEAHORSE	SEADRAGON

Seahorses and seadragons are fish: (Circle one) True / False

MY EVIDENCE FOR THIS IS:



BEYSTER FAMILY LITTLE BLUE PENGUINS

Ethograms are a way to study an animal's behavior by collecting data on what they are doing. Use this ethogram to observe what the little blue penguins are doing!

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Pick a penguin to study. Write its band color(s) on the line below.
2. When you are ready to begin, count to ten. Then, place a checkmark next to the behavior the penguin is doing at that moment. Then, count to ten again and repeat.
3. Do this 12 times (for a total of 2 minutes) to fill out the whole chart. Total each behavior to see what they were doing the most.

BAND COLOR(S): _____

	Active		Inactive		Social (calling, interacting with another penguin)	Not Visible	Other
Time	Swimming	Walking	Standing	Laying			
0:10							
0:20							
0:30							
0:40							
0:50							
1:00							
1:10							
1:20							
1:30							
1:40							
1:50							
2:00							
TOTAL							

WHICH BEHAVIOR DID YOUR PENGUIN DO THE MOST?

_____

_____