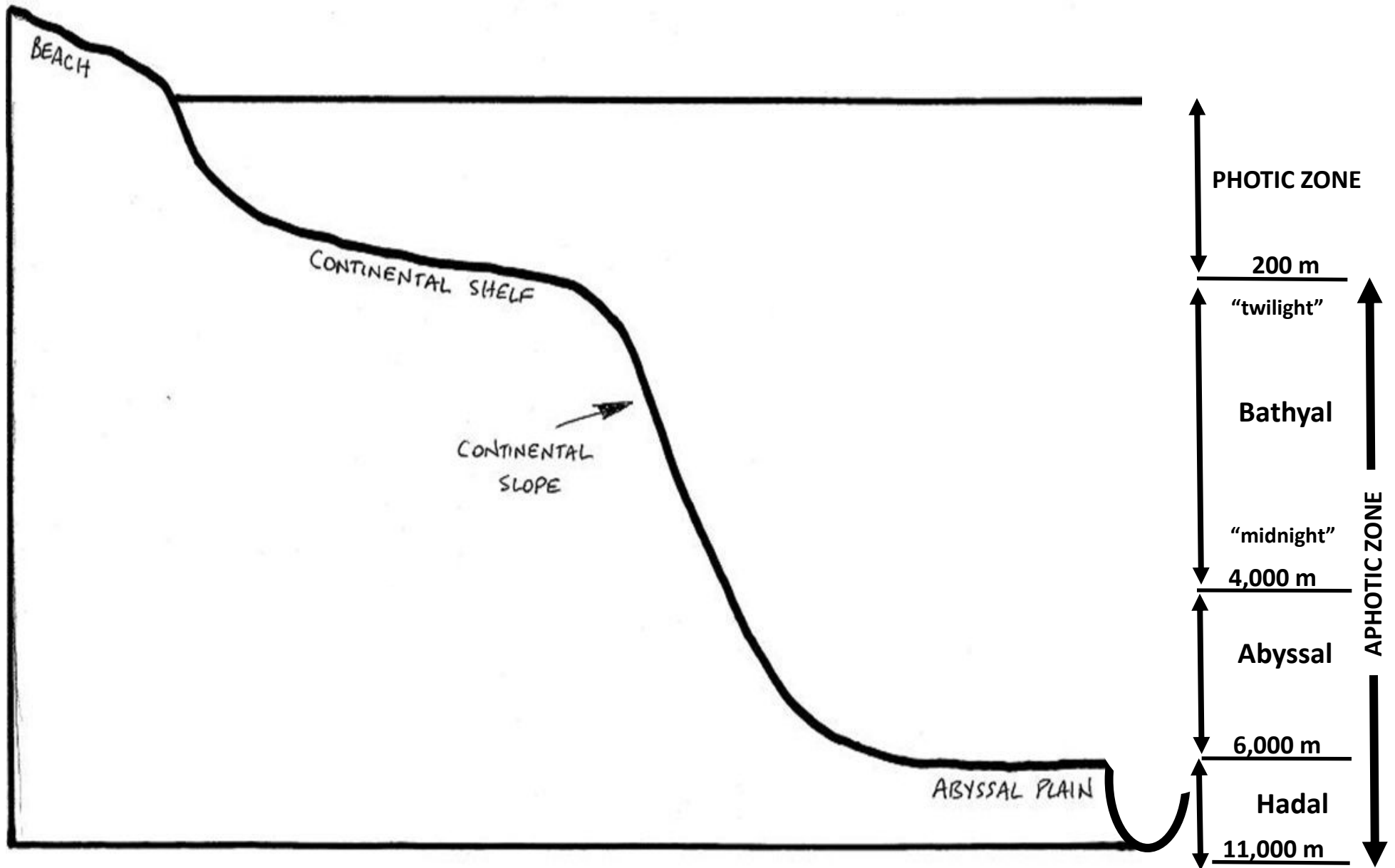
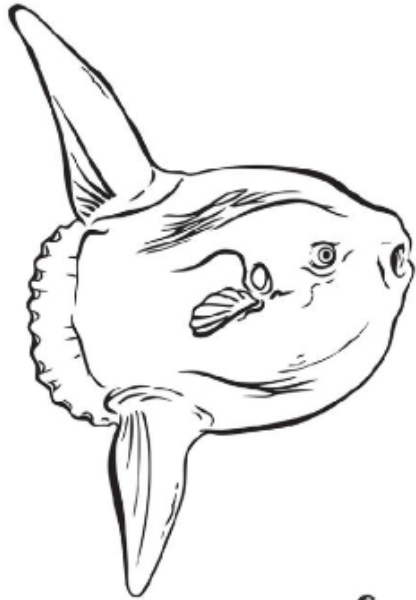


ZONES OF THE OCEAN

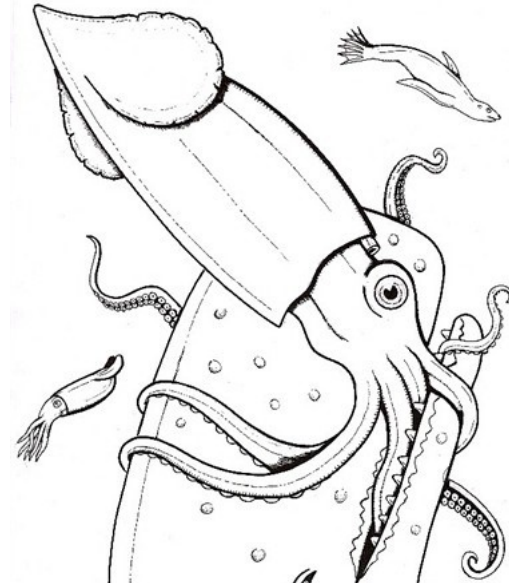


* Not to scale



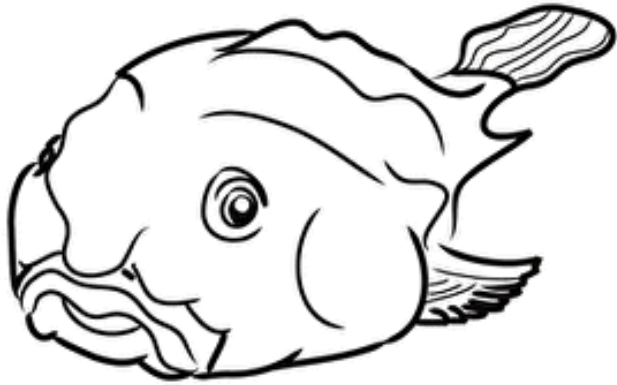
Mola (sunfish) are found in temperate and tropical oceans around the world. They are frequently seen basking in the sun near the surface and are often mistaken for sharks when their huge dorsal fins emerge above the water.

Mola's are the largest of bony fish in the world, they can grow up to 6 ft long and weight 5,000 lbs. They are slow swimmers and fest on jelly fish and plankton.



The giant squid remains largely a mystery despite being the biggest invertebrate on Earth, they live in the deep sea. Carcasses have been found all around the world. The largest found measured 59 ft. in weighed nearly a ton, they have the largest eyes (some 10 inches in diameter) that allow them to detect objects where other animals could not see.

They eat fish, shrimp, and other squid, and some suggest they might even attack and eat small whales.



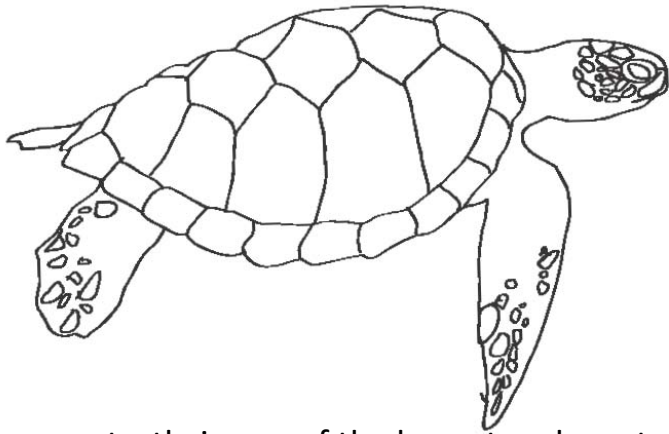
Blobfish inhabits the deep waters off the coasts of mainland Australia and Tasmania, as well as the waters of New Zealand. Blobfish are typically shorter than 30 cm.

The flesh of the Blobfish is primarily a squishy mass with a density slightly less than water; this allows the fish to float above the sea floor without expending energy on swimming. Its relative lack of muscle is not a disadvantage as it primarily swallows edible matter that floats in front of it such as deep-ocean crustaceans.



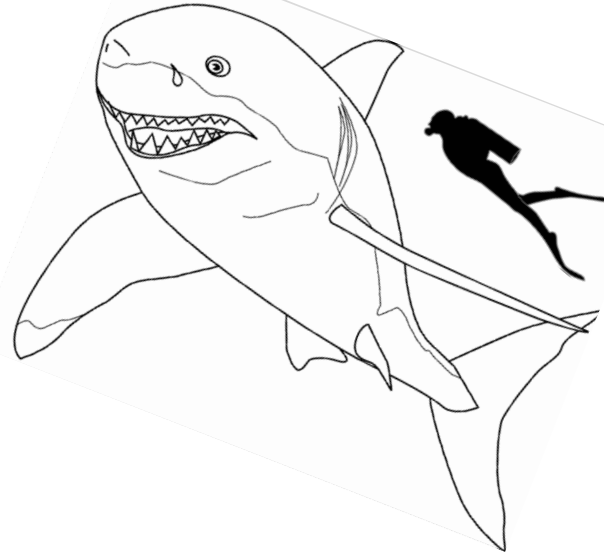
The giant tube worms found in deep sea, near hydrothermal vents (Powered by volcanic heat, these vents recirculate water rich in chemicals and minerals). They can grow up to 7-8 feet long.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of these worms is their bright red plume (specialized organ used) that exchanges of nutrients and gases with seawater. The bright red color is due to the large amounts of hemoglobin (blood). This plume that provides nutrients to the bacteria that lives inside the worm. The outer tube is made from a tough, sugar (chitin).



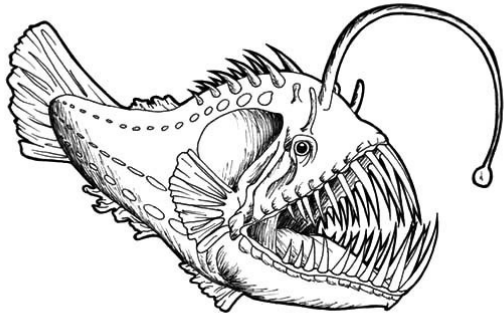
The green turtle is one of the largest and most widespread of all the marine turtles. This species is named for the green color of its fat, rather than the color of its skin or shell as most people think. Swims in the tropical or sub tropical sea around the world.

Like other sea turtles, green sea turtles migrate long distances between feeding grounds and hatching beaches. Females crawl out on beaches, dig nests and lay eggs during the night. Later, hatchlings emerge and scramble into the water. Those that reach maturity may live to eighty years in the wild. Juveniles are carnivorous, but as they mature they become omnivorous.



The great white shark can be found in the coastal surface waters of all the major oceans. Noticeable for its size, females can grow up to 6 ft long and males around 4 ft long and weight up to 4,000 lbs and can live up to 70 years.

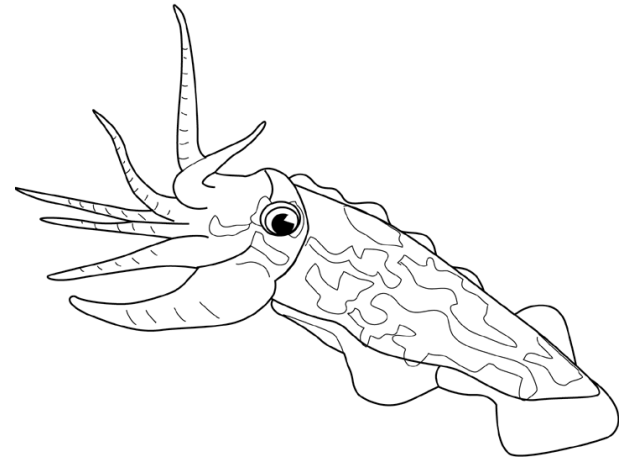
Great white sharks can accelerate to over 56 km/h (35 mph) for short bursts, is one of the primary predators of marine mammals. They are a very sensitive specie and prey on variety of fish and sea birds.



The angry-looking deep sea anglerfish has a right to be cranky. It is quite possibly the ugliest animal on the planet, and it lives in what is easily Earth's most inhospitable habitat: the lonely, lightless bottom of the sea.

There are more than 200 species of anglerfish, most of which live in the murky depths of the Atlantic and Antarctic oceans, up to a mile below the surface. They can be as small as a tea cup to up to 6 ft. long. They are carnivorous.

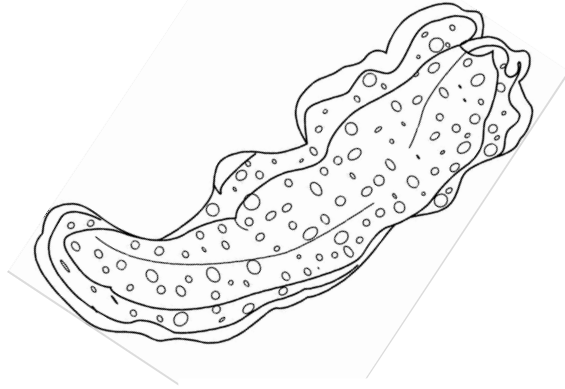
The females are known, for the hanging fishing pole they light up to lure their prey. Their mouths are so big and their bodies so pliable, they can actually swallow prey up to twice their own size.



Cuttlefish are part of the family of octopus and nautilus and despite their name, they are actually mollusk. They have large, W-shaped eyes, eight arms, and two tentacles.

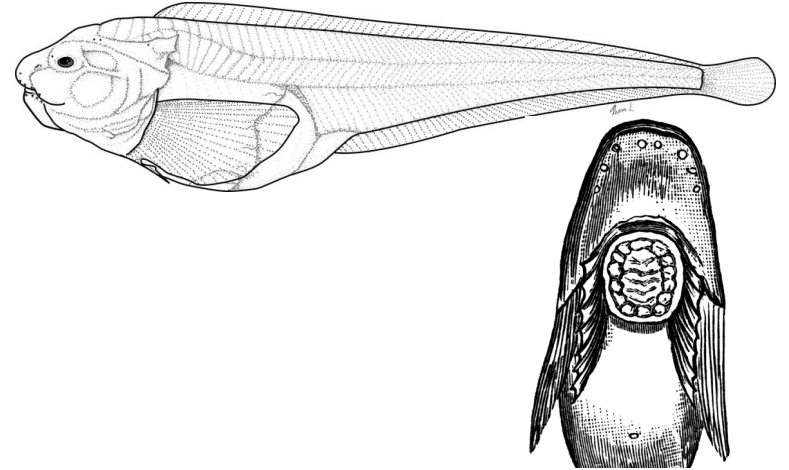
Cuttlefish can be found in the eat small mollusks, crabs, shrimp, fish, octopods, worms, and other cuttlefish. Recent studies indicate cuttlefish are among the most intelligent invertebrates.

They are best known for how quickly and diversely they can communicate visually by changing colors and skin texture. Scientist have been able to determine up to 14 different signals.



The sea cucumber is marine animal with a leathery skin and an elongated body, found on the sea floor worldwide.

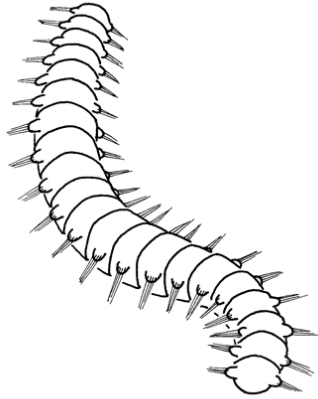
They feed on tiny particles like algae, minute aquatic animals, or waste materials, which they gather with multiple tube like tentacles surrounding their mouths. They break down these particles into even smaller pieces, which become food for bacteria, and thus recycle them back into the ocean ecosystem. Earthworms perform a similar function in terrestrial ecosystems.



Snail Fish or sea snail, is widely distributed from the Arctic to Antarctic Oceans, including the oceans in between.

They are elongated, soft, tadpole-shaped fish with loose and scaleless (though sometimes prickly skins) with a suctioning mouth on the bottom.

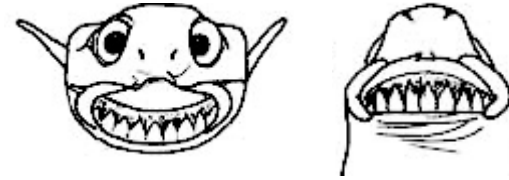
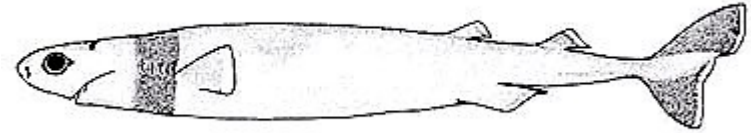
It is the first animal from extreme ocean depth to get genome sequence, that scientist are using to understand how it can survive enormous amount of pressure.



The bristle worm is a nocturnal, segmented worm. Each segment has two legs and many spiny bristles or short stiff hairs. They eat plankton and other bits of organic matter with attachment that help them gather food.

They have survive 5 massive extinction. Scientist have found fossils of bristle worms dating back some 505 million years ago.

There are many types, that live from the abyssal plain to hydrothermal vents tolerating coldest to hottest temperatures of the ocean.



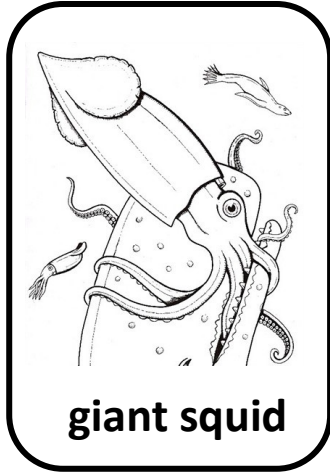
The cookie cutter shark a species of small squaliform or dog fish shark with blade-like teeth.

They live in salty or brackish water, known for the cookie –like wounds it gives to its preys.

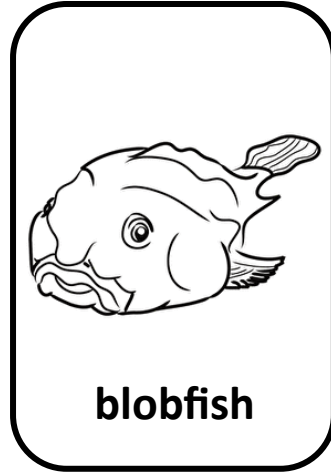
It lives in the deep-waters of warmer areas world-wide. Adult males can grow up to 16.5" long, and females grow a little larger, up to 22" in total length.



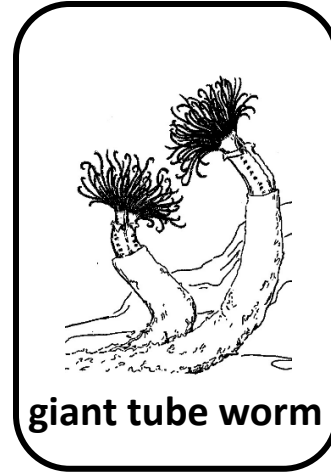
mola



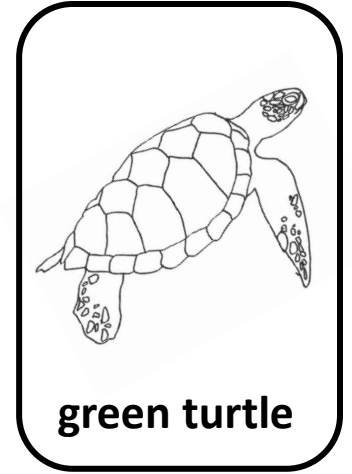
giant squid



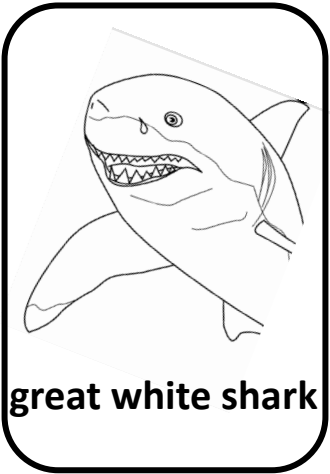
blobfish



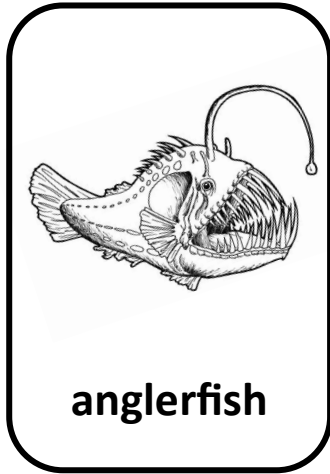
giant tube worm



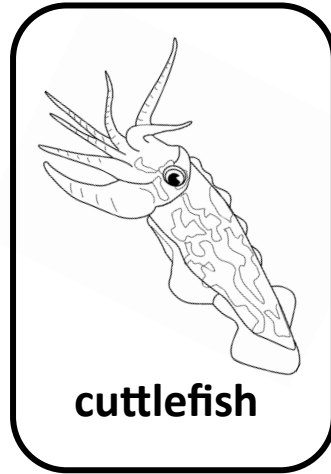
green turtle



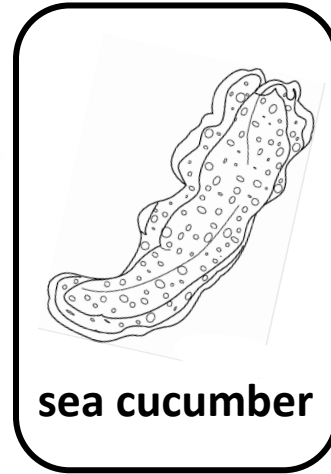
great white shark



anglerfish



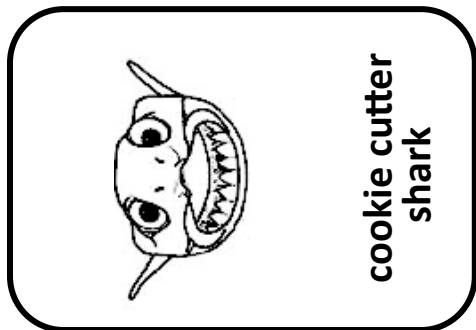
cuttlefish



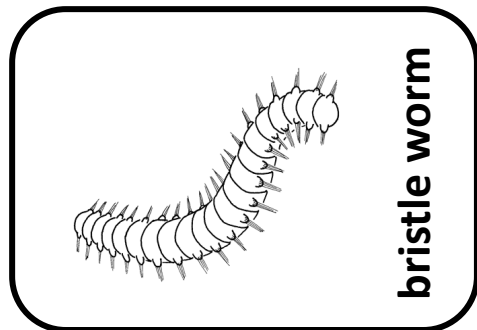
sea cucumber



snailfish



cookie cutter shark



bristle worm