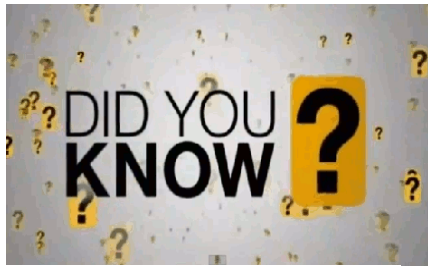


UNDER THE OCEAN BY GEORGE PARKINSON



DID YOU KNOW? There are more than 326 million trillion gallons of water on Earth. Less than three percent of all this water is freshwater and of that amount, more than two-thirds is locked up in ice caps and glaciers!!!!!!

The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the world's five oceans, followed by the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean. The ocean covers 71 percent of the Earth's surface and contains 97 percent of the planet's water, yet more than 95 percent of the underwater world remains unexplored.



HERE IS MY DRAWING OF A SHIPWRECK UNDER THE SEA WITH A FEW FRIENDS? YOU CAN SEE HOW BIG WHALES ARE?



SO WHAT ELSE IS IN THE SEA? AS YOU CAN SEE ABOVE A WHALE IS ONE OF THE LARGEST MAMMELS IN THE OCEAN! I THINK WHALES ARE AMAZING.

THE TOP TEN SCARIEST/DANGEROUS!!!

The great white shark is possibly the most famous predator of the seas. As the inspiration of more than a few Hollywood horror films, it has become known as a dangerous and bloody-thirsty creature that is willing to attack almost anything that it deems to be food.

This kind of shark is a carnivorous fish. It often grows to be 15 feet long; however, some can grow to be more than 20 feet in length. Around the size of a school bus, this shark can weigh in at an average of 5,000 pounds



Sea snake is the name given to many different species of snakes that live in the sea. There are around 60 different types of sea snakes, and 14 of these species live on or near the Great Barrier Reef off the coast of Australia. There are two distinct groups of sea snakes today: the Laticaudids and the Hydophiids. They are believed to have evolved from the snakes that lived on the continent nearly 30 million years ago.

The sea snake's shape aids its ability to swim. Their tails have evolved to include a paddle on the tale to help propel them through the water. They can grow to be between four and five feet long on average. There have been documented cases of a sea snake reaching almost 10 feet in length



THE BLUE RINGED OCTOPUS

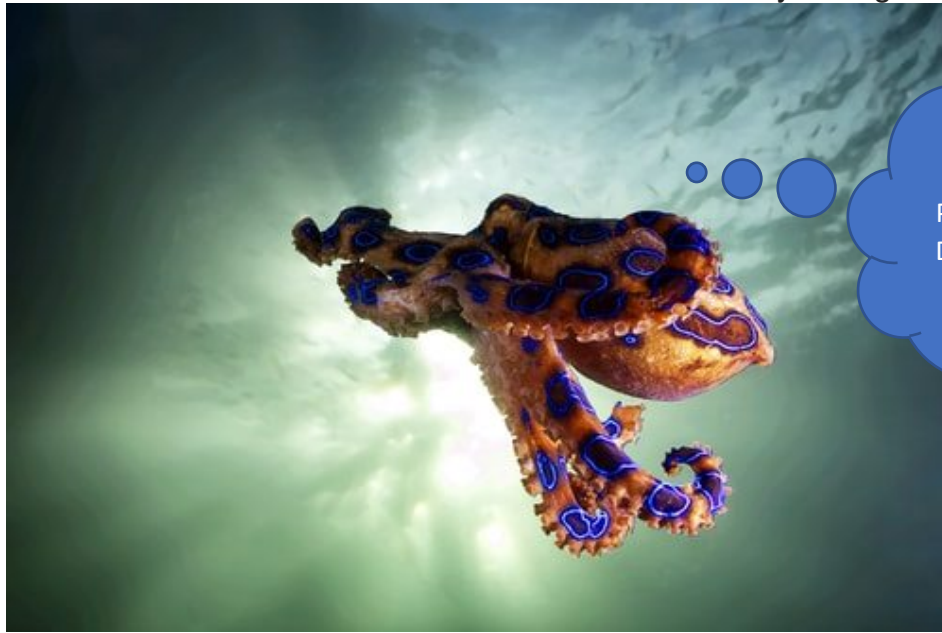
The blue ringed octopus is one of the deadliest creatures in the sea. They are mostly found around Australia as well as around the borders of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Although only a few people encounter this dangerous cephalopod each year, several of the injuries prove to be fatal.

The reason that the bite of this octopus is so dangerous is precisely because it looks so innocent. This octopus can be found in waters that are near to the coast, and it is not afraid of beaches. When someone is bitten by one of these octopuses, they have often picked it up or tried to get a closer look at it.

The bite is often small and not very painful. The octopus rarely creates a large bite and it does not often bleed very much at all. It also does not swell or change colour. As a result, few people worry about this kind of bite and they do not go to the hospital. In the case that they do go to the hospital, it often takes a long time for a doctor to determine that they have been bitten by an octopus.

These bites result in the octopus putting venom into the victim's body. However, the jury is out on whether the octopus even needs to bite a person to poison them with

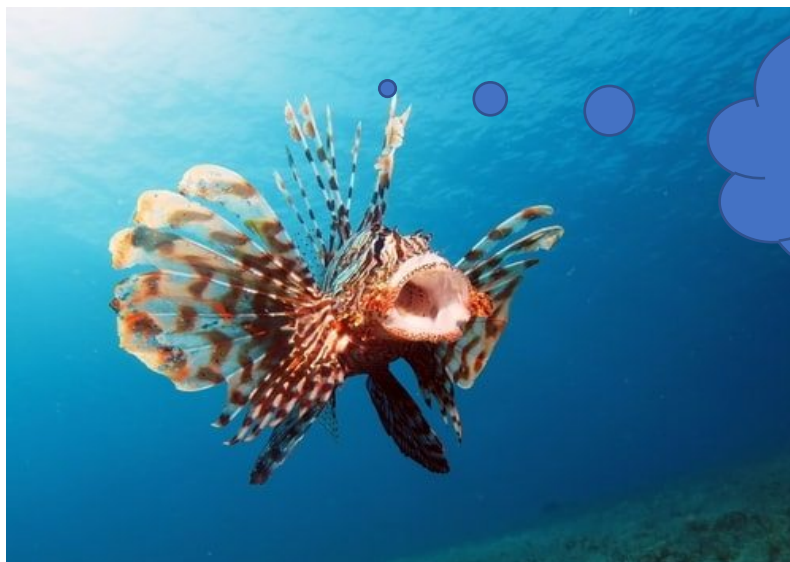
venom. Some believe that the venom can move directly through a human's skin.



EVEN THOUGH I
THINK THIS IS
PRETTY AND COOL! I
DON'T THINK I'D LIKE
TO MEET IT!

THE LION FISH

The lionfish is another well-known venomous fish. However, people would not believe it was venomous when they are looking at it. Although its color tells other animals to back away, its zebra stripes and long fins play well for divers with underwater cameras



I WONDER WHY THEY
CALLED IT A LION FISH

The lionfish mostly lives in the reefs in the Indo-Pacific oceans. However, they can be found anywhere there is warm water. This fish is not very big and it only grows to be around a foot long. It weighs somewhere around two and a half pounds.

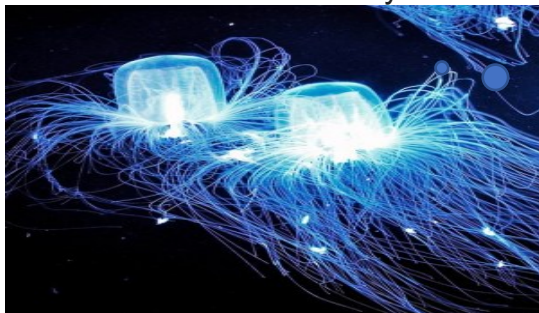
The saltwater crocodile is often referred to as the most dangerous animal in Australia, as it thrives both on land and in the water. When a person is near their habitat, there is no safe space to hide from these dangerous and aggressive reptiles!



These reptiles are excellent swimmers and can be found not only on land but far out at sea. They hunt in both environments, and they will eat anything that they can find. They can kill animals as large as a water buffalo on land and they can even kill large sharks in the water. They will use their powerful bodies to grab their prey, and then drag it under the water until it drowns.

THE JELLY FISH

Not all jellyfish are dangerous, but the venom of the box jellyfish makes up for all its relations. Its venom is mostly used to kill small prey; however, it can also cause



NOPE DEFINITELY NOT
GOING TO
AUSTRALIA!!!

heart attacks in humans.

Most of these jellyfish live off the coast of Northern Australia, but they can also be found throughout the Indo-Pacific region. It uses its tentacles to sting prey, and every tentacle has as many as 5,000 stinging cells. These tentacles sting not when they are touched but when they sense a specific chemical on its prey.

Although there is already a venomous fish on this list, the list of the top 10 most dangerous animals in the sea would not be complete without the incredibly venomous stonefish.



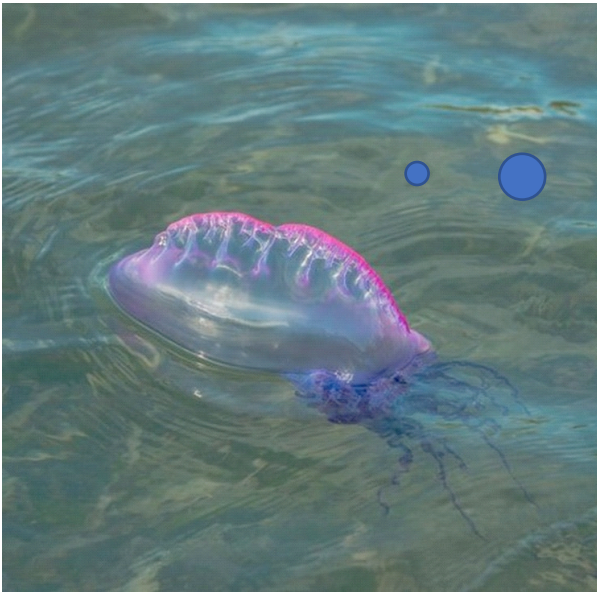
IT JUST LOOKS LIKE
AN ORDINARY
STONE TO ME???

The stonefish is living proof that an animal does not need a powerful jaw or a strong body to be a serious predator. The stone fish is only a few inches long and often only reaches about 5 pounds in weight. However, it is the most venomous fish in the world. It has 13 spines which each contain venomous sacs.

There are only five different species of stonefish. Most of them live in the Indian and Pacific oceans. Part of what makes them so dangerous is their ability to camouflage themselves so well. This is a very discrete fish that uses its disguise to catch its prey.

When prey swims by, it swims very fast and then attacks it using the venom in its spines. Although they wait for prey to swim by before they attack, they do not wait on humans or creatures out of their food chain. They also do not attack when they are swimming. The poison is used mostly to attack predators that threaten them.

However, humans can still be stung by a stonefish. If you step on stonefish, you can be stung, and the venom of a stonefish is very painful. Anyone who is stung by one must seek immediate medical treatment if they wish to live. The venom can lead to heart failure if the wound is not treated.



LOOKS LIKE A PAIR OF
LIPS! NEVER HEARD OF
THIS ONE!!

The Portuguese man-of-war is one of the most enigmatic dangerous animals in the ocean. It is an invertebrate that is often mistaken for a jellyfish. However, not only is it not a jellyfish, it is also not a single creature. What does this mean? It means that it is not a single animal, but an animal that is made up of many organisms that work together form a single moving creature. This kind of creature is call a siphonophore.

This creature is not very large and it is often only a foot long and half a foot wide. However, its tentacles are suggested to reach as long as 165 feet. This discrepancy is the result of the four separate polyps that make up the body.

The tentacles of the man-of-war are where it keeps its venom. The venom is kept in nematocysts. It is mostly used to kill small fish and other prey for the man-of-war to eat. However, it can sting humans. The sting from this creature is said to be incredibly painful. Even the dead animals that wash up on the shore can still sting humans who touch them. Thankfully,



the sting is rarely deadly for most people.

The stingray is a fickle creature. It enjoys spending time in shallow waters that are temperate in nature. You can find stingrays off the coast of any continent in the world, especially around the equator.

The stingray usually spends most of their day buried in the sand or floating in the ocean. This living situation is perfectly designed for them because of the shape and colour of their bodies. They grow up to six and a half feet; however they can weigh up to 800 pounds.

The stingray is actually related to the shark. Like sharks, the stingray has electrical sensors around its mouth that help it sense when prey is near. When they believe that prey is nearby, they will use their mouths to catch them. The teeth of a stingray are strong enough to crush oysters, clams and mussels.

The part of the stingray that is most dangerous is its famous tail. The tail holds the spine, which also contains barbs with serrated edges. Some stingrays have venom that can be fatal if found in humans.

There have been many famous stingray deaths. In Greek mythology, Odysseus was killed with the spine of a stingray. Steve Irwin, the Australian conservationist, and animal worker, was also stung in the heart by the barb of a stingray's spine

