

Marine Consumers



Human

**Human**

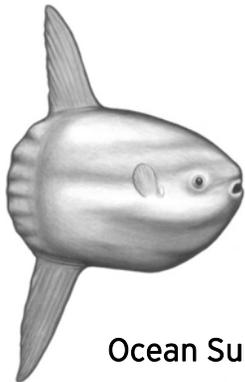
*Homo sapiens* size: to 7.0 ft (2 m)

Humans are creative animals that communicate in language and create and appreciate art and music. They have also invented elaborate and effective tools to help them survive, though sometimes at the expense of other species.

**Diet:** sharks, tunas, squids, sardines, clams, kelp and other marine animals

**Predators:** none

**Habitat:** land



Ocean Sunfish

**Ocean sunfish**

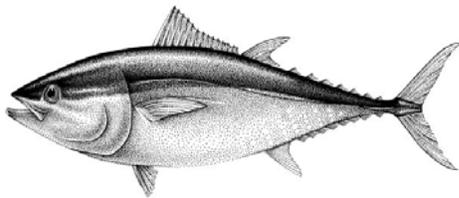
*Mola mola* size: to 14 ft. (4.3 m), 5,000 lbs.(2,268 kg)  
(up to 1,000 lbs. in Monterey Bay)

This fish hatches from a tiny egg and grows up to be the size of a small pickup truck. Ocean sunfish live in almost all of the world's oceans and often swim at the surface sometimes appearing to sunbathe!

**Diet:** jellies, plankton, small fishes like anchovies

**Predators:** humans, orcas, sea lions

**Habitat:** open water



Pacific Blue Fin Tuna

**Pacific Blue Fin Tuna**

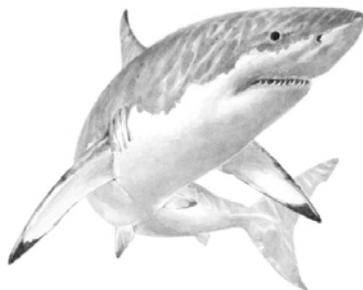
*Thunnus orientalis* size: to 10 ft. (3 m),  
1,200 lbs. (555 kg)

Unlike most fishes, blue fin tuna are warm-blooded and can heat their bodies to temperatures warmer than the surrounding water. They can swim in bursts of speed of 50-55 miles per hour and swim thousands of miles every year.

**Diet:** anchovies and other fishes, plankton, crab, squid

**Predators:** humans, orcas, sharks, marlin

**Habitat:** open water



Great White Shark

**Great White Shark**

*Carcharodon carcharias* size: to 30 ft. (9.1 m)

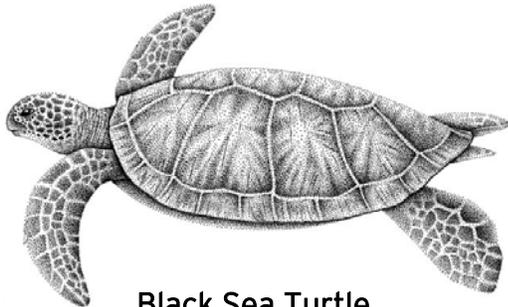
These sharks are fast, efficient swimmers. Their torpedo-shaped bodies and tails are adapted for speed. People fear them, but great white sharks do not eat humans.

**Diet:** sea lions, harbor seals, rockfish, anchovies, sardines and other fishes

**Predators:** humans

**Habitat:** open water

## Marine Consumers



**Black Sea Turtle**

**Black sea turtle**

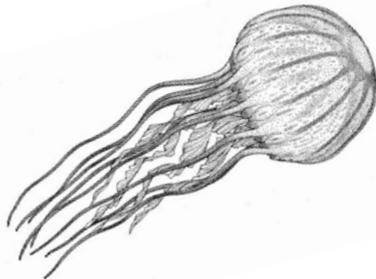
*Chelonia agassizii* size: to 4 ft. (1.2 m)

This sea turtle is actually a type of green sea turtle. Females travel thousands of miles back to the beach where they were born to lay eggs. The temperature of a nest determines how many eggs are males and how many are females.

**Diet:** jellies, sea grass, algae

**Predators:** humans, sharks

**Habitat:** open water



**Purple-striped Jelly**

**Purple-striped jelly**

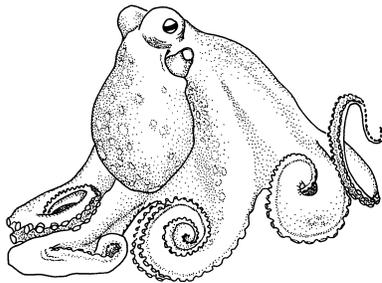
*Chrysaora colorata* size: to 3 ft. (1 m) diameter of bell

Like other jellies, this animal drifts with ocean currents. It catches food with its stinging tentacles (painful to people). Crabs often cling to this jelly and eat parasites that would otherwise injure this animal.

**Diet:** plankton, small fishes like anchovies and sardines

**Predators:** ocean sunfish, sea turtles, other fishes

**Habitat:** open water



**Giant Pacific Octopus**

**Giant Pacific octopus**

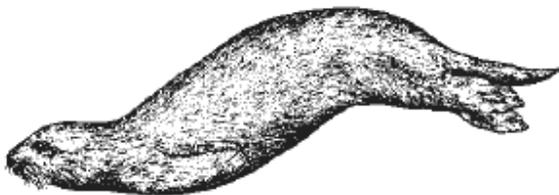
*Enteroctopus dofleini* size: to 50 lbs. (23 kg) and 15-ft. (4.5 m) wide

This octopus has over 2,000 suckers through which it grips, smells and tastes. It is able to change its color to camouflage into its surroundings.

**Diet:** clams, abalone, rockfish, other octopuses

**Predators:** harbor seals, sea otters, sperm whales, fishes, humans

**Habitat:** reefs and pilings



**Southern Sea Otter**

**Southern sea otter**

*Enhydra lutris* size: to 5.5 ft. (1.7 m)

This marine mammal relies on a dense fur coat instead of blubber to keep itself warm. One-square inch has up to one million hairs. That's ten times the number people have!

**Diet:** sea urchins, crabs, abalones

**Predators:** sharks, orcas

**Habitat:** kelp forest and nearshore