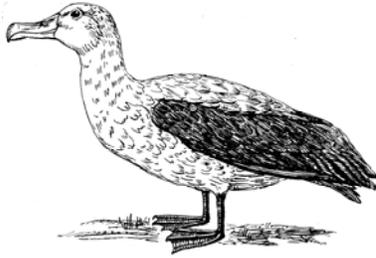


Ocean Feeder Cards



Black-footed Albatross

Black-footed albatross **Surface and Pelagic Feeder**
Phoebastria nigripes size: wingspan up to 7 ft. (215 cm) and 7.7 lbs. (3.5 kg)

This seabird spends three years at sea when it first leaves the nest. It lands on the water to sleep and eat. It locates prey with a keen sense of smell. Parents regurgitate their prey to feed their chicks.

Diet: squid, fish, fish eggs, crustaceans

Feeding Strategy: forages on the surface while swimming or dives underwater to catch food with beak

Habitat: open ocean (sandy shore during breeding)



Giant Sea Bass

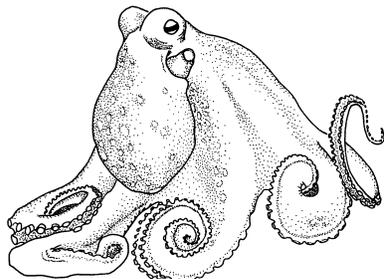
Giant sea bass **Pelagic and Benthic Feeder**
Stereolepus gigas size: to 8.2 ft. (2.5 m), 562 lbs. (255 kg)

These fish are able to quickly and dramatically change colors. Often known as black sea bass, these large fish aren't known for speed. Thus they often feed on the ocean floor.

Diet: sting rays, skates, lobster, crabs, flatfish

Feeding Strategy: catch prey by rapidly opening large mouth; hide in shadows of kelp to ambush some prey

Habitat: open water



Giant Pacific Octopus

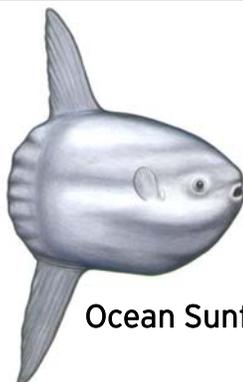
Giant Pacific octopus **Benthic Feeder**
Enteroctopus dofleini size: to 50 lbs. (23 kg) and 15-ft. (4.5 m) wide

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, crabs, other octopuses

Feeding Strategy: catches food with suckers and crushes with beak

Habitat: reefs and pilings



Ocean Sunfish

Ocean sunfish **Pelagic Feeder**
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

Feeding Strategy: slurps food through fused teeth, shredding prey until its small enough to swallow

Habitat: open water

Ocean Feeder Cards

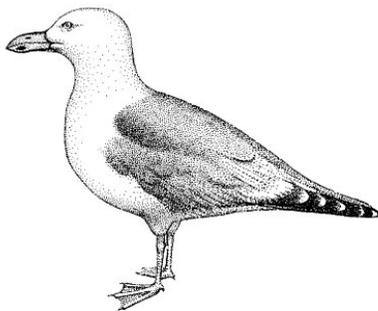


Black Sea Turtle

Black sea turtle **Pelagic Feeder**
Chelonia agassizii size: to 4 ft. (1.2 m)

This sea turtle is actually a type of green sea turtle. As a juvenile, it feeds in the open ocean on invertebrates, algae and jellies. As an adult, it becomes primarily an herbivore and moves closer to shore, eating sea plants.

Diet: jellies, invertebrates, sea plants, algae
Feeding Strategy: uses sharp beak to cut and tear its food.
Habitat: open water

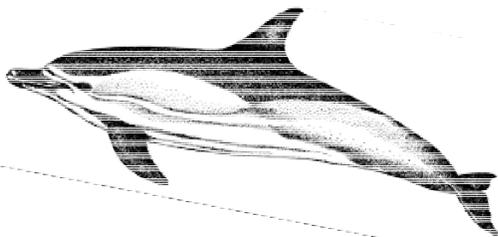


Western Gull

Western gull **Surface Feeder**
Larus occidentalis size: 24-27 inches (61-70 cm)

To break open prey like clams and sea urchin, this sea-bird drops its food from high in the air to hard surfaces below. Often fed by humans, contaminants in people food can harm its health.

Diet: fishes, carrion (dead animals), marine invertebrates, birds, birds' eggs, garbage
Feeding Strategy: uses beak to catch small fish at the surface
Habitat: coastal water



Common Dolphin

Common dolphin **Pelagic Feeder**
Delphinus delphus size: to 8 feet (2.5 m),
 250 pounds (113 kg)

These dolphins travel in pods of up to 2,000 animals. They are extremely active and ride the waves of large ships and whales. They work together to herd schools of fish into a tight ball and then eat them.

Diet: fishes and squid
Feeding Strategy: catches prey with beaklike mouth
Habitat: open water



Southern Sea Otter

Southern sea otter **Benthic Feeder**
Enhydra lutris size: to 5.5 ft. (1.7 m)

An otter hunts on the seafloor but returns to the surface to eat. It uses its chest as a table. An otter has pockets of skin under each forearm where it can keep prey or tools to crack open its food.

Diet: crabs, snails, urchins, clams and other benthic invertebrates
Feeding Strategy: uses paws to catch and open food
Habitat: kelp forest