

## Fun Fact

Octopus squirt ink to hide itself, in the same way that it does when hunting for food. This ink contains substance which numbs the attacker sense of smell

Rays also have a stinger which is sharp, barbed and venomous. The rays will arch and thrust the stinger into the attacker to protect itself

The upper side of a **Shark** is generally dark to blend in with the water from above and their undersides are white or lighter coloured to blend in with the lighter surface of the sea





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Special characteristics that protect animals from danger



what is my protection strategy?

I have unique body coloration! This coloration help me to camouflage myself in my habitat

what is my protection strategy?



Fun Fact

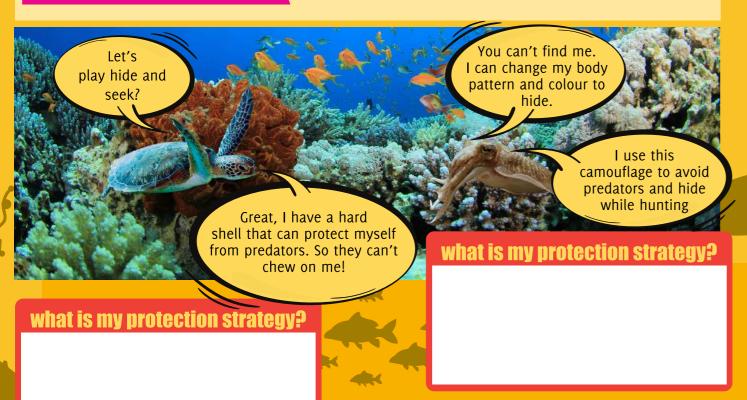
Sed urchin can regenerate its spine once broken

**Lionfish** uses its coloration of their body to help them camouflage in its habitat



## Fun Fact

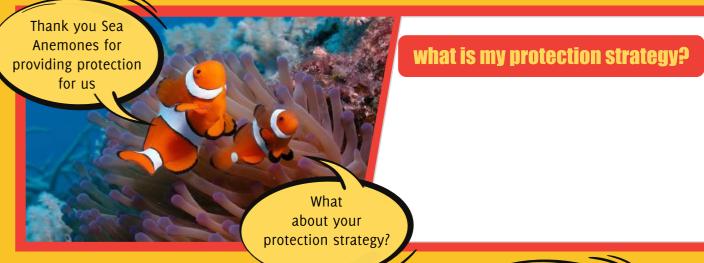
The **Jellyfish's** main defence mechanisms are its stings and its transparent body, which makes it easy for them to hide from predators



## Fun Fact

Cuttlefish can accurately mimic the shape and texture of a nearby object, which give them additional layer of camouflage

Sea turtles are considered as a fast swimmer and are often able to evade danger



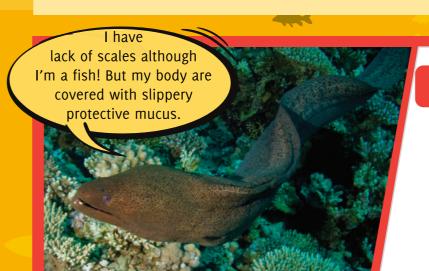
what is my protection strategy?



## Fun Fact

Clownfish have mucus on their skin that can protect them against the sting of their host, anemones

Butterflyfish have vertically flat body shape that helps them to slid into crevices in the coral to prevent them from being eaten



what is my protection strategy?

Fun Fact

Unlike other eels, **MOrdy eels** have two lines of teeth. The teeth are pointed backwards to prevent prey from escaping their grasp

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