

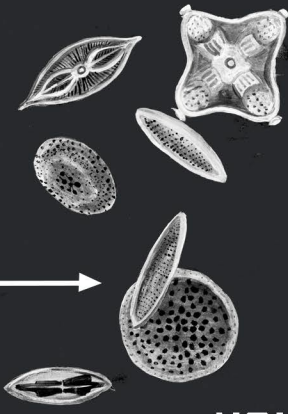
# WHICH DEEP-SEA CREATURE ARE YOU?

YES, I'M TERRIFIED!

ARE YOU AFRAID OF THE DARK?

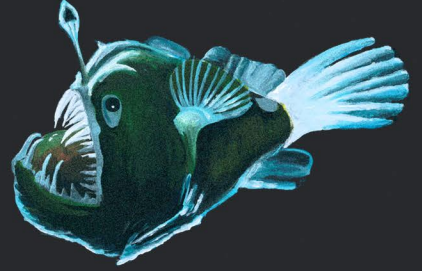
YES, BUT I HAVE A NIGHTLIGHT.

BETTER NOT GO TOO DEEP, YOU'RE A DIATOM



NO!

YOU ARE AN ANGLER FISH



DO YOU LIKE TRAVELLING?

NO!

DO YOU LIKE YOUR OWN SPACE?

YES!

YOU ARE A CARRIER CRAB



DO YOU PACK LIGHT?

NO!

NO, I LIKE BEING WITH MY FRIENDS

YES!

YOU ARE A RABBIT FISH OR GHOST SHARK



SOMETIMES, BUT I CAN BE A BIT PRICKLY

YOU ARE A PENCIL URCHIN



DO YOU LIKE EATING PRAWNS?

NO!

YOU ARE A GLASS SPONGE

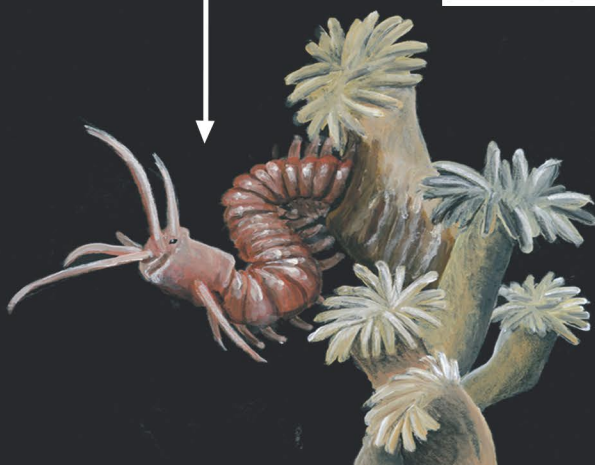


YES!

YOU ARE LOPHELIA CORAL



YOU ARE A EUNICE WORM



YES!

ARE YOU A VEGETARIAN?

YES!

NO!



YOU ARE A CRINOID





## Diatom

Diatoms are also known as the “jewels of the sea”! These beautiful little algae produce 20% of the oxygen on our planet and, because they are tiny plants, they need to live near the ocean surface to make sure they get enough sunlight!



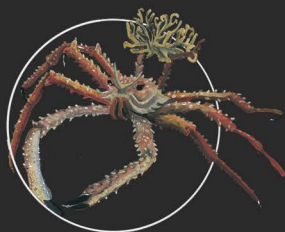
## Angler Fish

This deep-water fish is never afraid of the dark because it has tiny creatures living inside its body that can make light using a chemical reaction called *bioluminescence*. Scientists think that having this little light helps the angler fish to attract other, smaller fish and animals to eat.



## Ghost Shark

This animal isn't actually a shark but it does have a skeleton made of bendy cartilage like modern sharks do! Ghost sharks live right at the bottom of the ocean where it is too dark to see, so they use electricity to find prey to eat. Every time an animal moves a muscle it creates a tiny electrical current which the ghost shark senses through special holes in its snout.



## Carrier Crab

All crabs have 10 legs, but carrier crabs only use 8 of these for walking. The other two are specially adapted to carry things over their head! They love to carry sponges and corals that have stinging cells or needles because it makes them less likely to end up as a snack for sharks.



## Featherstar

Featherstars may look like plants – but they are animals related to sea stars and urchins. They can attach themselves to a hard substance on the sea floor, like a coral or a stone, and wave their arms to catch tiny bits of food in the water. When they feel like it, they can use their arms to float, swim or walk to a brand new spot!



## Pencil Urchin

This type of pencil urchin is found in the deep Atlantic Ocean. Sea urchins can use their hard spines to protect themselves, but sometimes they like to have company too and can actually have sponges growing on them!



## Lophelia Coral

Cold-water corals are found all over the world and at great depths – sometimes over 2000m deep! At this depth there is no light and no plants, so these corals eat small animals. *Lophelia* forms coral reefs which provide homes for lots of amazing animals including fish, octopuses and sharks! Dead coral branches especially will have diverse communities of animals living among them – just like fallen trees in the forest!



## Eunice Worm

This worm lives on the skeleton of *Lophelia* corals that are found deep on the bottom of the ocean. The worm makes a little paper house and the skeleton of the coral grows around it. Both animals benefit – the worm is safe and has a place to hunt for shrimp while the coral skeleton is made stronger.



## Glass Sponge

Glass sponges are made of a special material called silica (the same material used to make glass!) which creates beautiful, complex structures. The most famous glass sponge is called a ‘Venus’ flower basket’ which provides a home for a pair of shrimp who enter when they are little but grow too large to leave and so spend their whole lives inside this beautiful ‘glass house’.