



CABRILLO MARINE AQUARIUM

CMA Kids News

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pressfriends.org/cma-kids-news.html

Daily Life at Cabrillo Beach

By Joaquin R.

Reporters at Cabrillo Beach saw seaweed, dead crabs, trash, coal, and other rocks. The most dangerous discovery was trash. The most dangerous trash was plastic. It is the most dangerous because it looks like animal food but it is not. When marine animals see plastic, they might eat it. If they don't eat it they might feed it to their babies.

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CMA Educator with CMA Kids News reporters and PressFriends mentors studying the impact of trash on Cabrillo Beach

Our Oceans are Melting

By Liliann J.

You have probably heard of climate change before. Climate is weather measured over long periods of time. So, our weather is getting warmer due to global warming. It started in the 1820's when we started burning fossil fuels. Those fossil fuels released carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide forms a blanket in the atmosphere, which lets the sunlight in, but keeps the heat in.

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CMA Marine Research Librarian Cecily Thomas reviewing climate change resources with CMA Kids News reporters



CMA Kids News is a program of the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium and PressFriends (www.pressfriends.org) and generously sponsored by the FRIENDS of the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium



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Tate



Vera



Walker



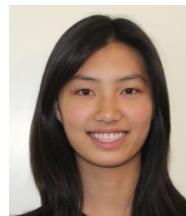
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Global Warming

By Maile S.

Many people are worried about global warming. What is global warming? Global warming is when the climate is getting warmer. This is a result of humans using fossil fuel that releases carbon dioxide into the air. Carbon dioxide creates

a “heat trapping” blanket that keeps the heat from the sun close to the earth’s surface. If the heat can’t escape because of the heat-trapping blanket, the earth gets warmer.

There can be many effects of the earth getting warmer. Re-

searchers think that the water in the ocean will rise about four to five feet. Another effect is that more carbon dioxide goes into the water. When carbon dioxide goes into the water, it creates an acidic solution that dissolves the shells of some sea animals.



People can help by using less energy and less polluting energy resources. You can do this by turning off the lights when you’re not using them. You can ride a bike or walk instead of driving in a car. You can also install solar panels in your house.



CMA Exhibits Director, Ed Mastro, talks to CMA Kids News reporters about climate change.

The Beach

By Peter T.

The beach was great because CMA Kids News reporters got to help pick up trash from the beach. Some students collected cool rocks, and we all got to walk on the sand.

CMA Kids News reporters learned that picking up trash from the beach will help save the sea animals

on and around Cabrillo Beach because sea animals sometimes accidentally eat the trash or get caught by it.

We found a rusty grill plate while on the beach, and put it, and other trash, in a big circle so we could throw it all away later.

Carl Carranza, an educator at the Cabrillo Marine Aquar-

ium, led our expedition and gave us information on how pollution affects the local environment. He gave us tools to use, and while we were there we also got to look for sand crabs.

I will never forget this day. I got to see a lot of cool things on the beach and help the animals in the sea.



CMA Educator Carl Carranza with CMA Kids News reporters and PressFriends mentors

Sea Ice

By Samantha B.



<http://nsidc.org/cryosphere/seaice/environment/wildlife.html>

Sea ice can be found in Antarctica and the Arctic Ocean. They may look plain with no life forms, but there are actually tens of thousands of animals living on and around the ice.

A few years ago, researchers modeling the fate of Arctic ice under global warming saw a good chance that the ice could disappear. Or, at least in the summertime.

The water in the Arctic and Antarctic sea is very salty because when water freezes the salt does not freeze, so the salt stays.

The animals that live there have to adapt to survive, like the walrus and polar bears. They have to be warm-blooded, and most have blubber and fur. All of the fish there have three layers of scales.

During the course of a year, huge expanses of sea water in the Arctic, the Southern Ocean, and also the Baltic, Caspian, and Okhotsk Seas undergo a cycle of freezing and melting.

The Arctic sea ice shrank in 2007. Sea ice has never been in the focus of human interest as much as in the past ten years.

Save Our Tide Pools

By Emerson M.



Tide pools are homes to many animals. But a lot of the animals in the tide pools are dying because of pollution, including trash. More money should be spent on conserving the tide pools.

It is really sad to see sea animals and organisms that live in the tide pools die. People should start learning more about them and understanding why they should be saved. If they don't, then the animals who make tide pools their homes will either die or will be forced out of their homes.

Hopefully, people will not litter on the beaches when they go there to play or have fun, because it can have a huge negative effect on the tide pools and on marine life.

If each person just walks a few steps to

throw his or her trash away and doesn't litter the beaches, the environment will improve, and the tide pools and the marine life in them can be saved. The beach will also be a nicer place to spend time, so it is a good thing for everyone.



CMA Kids News reporters at the CMA tidepools exhibit

Climate Change

By Summer H.

Have you heard of climate change? Well you may not know this, but climate change is happening right now.

Climate change is when the weather changes over many years. Climate change affects animals all over the world, even human beings!

The water in the arctic used to be surrounded by sea ice, but now it is all melting. The sea level is rising, and islands are being

covered by water. In California, it's getting dryer, and fires are more likely to occur. These fires are killing our wildlife and our trees.

Humans are burning fossil fuel which is increasing the bad effects of climate change.

There are many ways to reduce climate change. One way is to use public transportation, ride a bike, or walk. Another great resource is solar panels. You can save energy by

turning off the lights or changing them to energy saving light bulbs.

Climate change is making the ocean more acidic, which dissolves the eggs of animals. That impacts the reproduction of baby sea animals.

You can help reduce global warming and make a difference to our planet. Making sure you don't trash up our oceans and helping pick up the trash of others makes a difference.



It's Getting Hotter

By Lindsey B.

Climate Change is a huge problem that we need to fix.

Climate is the average weather of a certain place. The climate is getting warmer, and it has been going on since the 1820's. Glaciers have melted due to this. Coral reefs, areas with cold climates, forests, and other wildlife homes are getting destroyed. If this goes on, soon enough we won't have any food left because of dying crops and fish.

When people burn fossil fuels, excess carbon dioxide is released and can form a heat trapping blanket that warms the climate of the Earth. Even though this has been going on for a couple of centuries, it's not too late! We can still stop climate change, but only if everyone gives his or her time to help make a difference.

Making a Difference

There are many ways

to help. You can use less gasoline by using public transportation, carpooling, biking, or walking. You can save energy by turning off lights, unplugging appliances when they aren't being used, getting energy saving bulbs, and installing solar panels.

We can also create energy by planting trees and flowers.

Remember, only we can slow down climate change by working together!



Cabrillo Beach

By Luca S.



http://changmookwan.net/images/724_2013_2_21_Ian_Cabrillo_Beach_9_m.JPG

Cabrillo Beach is really cool. It has really cool shells and rocks. There is a lot to find on the beach.

There also is an awesome aquarium with a lot of events that people can go to. This amazing place is the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium

The Cabrillo Marine Aquarium has big fish and small fish. Some are colorful and some can blend into their surroundings, so you have to look hard to see them in their tanks. But others are more exposed and don't have a natural camouflage.

My favorite animal is the sea horse because they look unique with their spiny texture.

When you visit the Aquarium, be sure to stop at the touch tank where you can touch the sea animals! This is a cool place to spend a day.

Treasure on the Beach

By Gigi P.



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d7/Ocean_park_wiki.jpg

Coal can be found on Cabrillo Beach from an old ship that ran aground on an offshore reef.

Marine educator Carl Carranza took CMA Kids News reporters to the beach and gave students pans to shake and filter the sand to find rocks.

Cabrillo Beach has cloudy quartz with limestone in it, and it is a metamorphic rock. The beach also has sedimentary rocks and igneous rocks.

Cabrillo Beach is one of the many beaches with tidepools. Fish and other animals get trapped in the pools by low tide, and there are fish skeletons all around.

If you are looking for shells, Cabrillo Beach

has shells from mussels and clams.

If you look out at the ocean, you might see dolphins or even whales. At Cabrillo Beach, you might also find shark teeth and whale blubber.

Sharks are unique creatures. Great whites are the top predators of this time period.

Sharks are not as deadly as you think. You are more likely to be killed by a falling coconut than by a shark. Too bad sharks are dying. We need the circle of life, so we need to protect sharks immediately! Sharks are a big part of our ocean!

Whales eat plankton and fish. Whales are mammals, which means they are warm-blooded and breathe air. In con-

trast, fish are cold-blooded and have gills.

Sea otters can live close to shore and sometimes live in kelp beds. A kelp bed is a bunch of seaweed linked together. Sea otters eat fish, abalone, crabs and other animals.

Keep Our Ocean Clean

If you take a boat ride, you might also be able to see otters, seals, driftwood and tons of trash, which is not good. Trash is not good for marine life and the environment, so start picking it up and stop littering!

Fish can end up eating plastic, which can kill them. We use fish for many things, and we need to make the ocean safe for them too.

Sea Lions and Dolphins

By Sophia M.

There are six species of sea lions off the coast of California, and almost all of them are gone. There are also three species of fur seals, and 18 species of seal.

Sea lions like to eat a lot of different types of fish. They can swim really fast so that's why

they're able to catch fish to eat.

Many people get sea lions and seals confused. They look similar, but they are different.

Sea lions have tiny little ears on the outside, and seals have little tiny ears on the inside.

Sea lions are amazing animals and so are dolphins. Dolphins and sea lions both live in the same environment. There are almost forty different types of dolphins. Dolphins are so smart that they're even smarter than sharks and apes.



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/67/Zalophus_Californianus_Cincinnati_zoo.JPG

Sea Otters

By Katelyn L.

Sea otters are very rare south of Morro Bay. One or two a year are seen off Southern California. They eat shellfish, sea urchins, and crustaceans.

Adult sea otters weigh about 66 lbs and are 70 inches with a tail. Baby sea otters weigh 4-5 lbs and are 20 inches long. Sea otters can live

up to 20 years.

Sea otters live on the west coast of the North America from California to Alaska. They are very resourceful animals, and sea otters can use a stone to help them open their food.

Sea Otters spend their whole life in the water. They lay on their backs and their webbed

feet help them swim. Sea otters curl up and sleep and the next day they wake up in a seaweed bed so they don't drift away.

The sea otter is a little mammal. They have a thick coat that protects them from the cold so they can stay warm.

Sea otters are very smart and important



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/15/Sea_ottter_cropped.jpg

Sea Slugs—The Blobs

By Isaac S.

Sea slugs are squishy living blobs. They don't have a shell, and they live in the ocean.

Some sea slugs are colorful, and some are not. There are all types

of colors. Some look spiky and others do not. Sea slugs tend to be almost as long as a piece of notebook paper but they are only about an inch wide.

The largest ones are in tropical waters, and biggest sea slugs are in the Great Barrier Reef of Australia.

Sea slugs are very weird creatures.



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lettuce_Sea_Slug_11-03-2006.jpg#filelinks

The Adventure of the Shark

By Alex M.



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/39/Tiger_shark.jpg

Did you know that sharks live in Mexico and other places in the world?

There are many different types of sharks such as the horn shark and whale shark. Unlike humans, sharks don't have a skeleton made of bone, they have cartilage.

Some sharks are aggressive, but many are very shy. They have

tough skin to protect them. They also have gills to breath. Some sharks, like horn sharks, have flat teeth for crushing shells and urchin spines.

Sometimes sharks have mistakenly attacked people because they thought they were seals, not because they like the taste of humans.

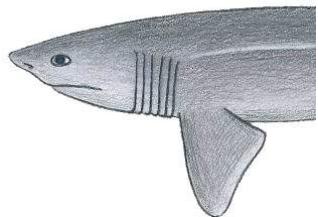
Sharks come in a lot

of different colors and sizes, the biggest was the Megalodon in prehistoric times. It was so big that it could eat a big fish with one big bite. The Megalodon is now extinct, but scientists are still studying the Megalodon.

We have to protect the oceans so that the marine life today doesn't become extinct.

Six-Gill Sharks

By Caleb T.



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hexanchus_griseus.JPG#mediaviewer/File:Hexanchus_griseus.JPG

Do you know about six-gill bluntnose sharks? This shark has a scientific name, which is hexanchus griseus.

Six-gill bluntnose sharks live in almost everywhere in the globe, including the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Indian Ocean. But, north of Cape Hatteras is where they are not seen as much.

Their young ones are often seen in Monterey Bay and around the Puget Sound.

Six-gill bluntnose sharks eat dead whales

and giant squids like the sleeper sharks do in Antarctica. They also feed on other sharks, fish, crabs, shrimps, and other marine mammals.

When they are born, six-gill sharks are 65-75 centimeters, and they can grow to as big as 430-482 centimeters as adults. Their fins have white edges, and their

six gill slits are very long; that's why they're called six-gill sharks.

They are categorized as cow sharks, and are one of four species of sharks that have six gills. A lot of facts about six-gill sharks are still unknown, so much research is still being done on these fascinating kinds of sharks.



"*Hexanchus griseus*" by Frederick Hermanus Van der Bank, University of Johannesburg - *Hexanchus griseus* at BOLD Systems - Image. Via

Fish from Different Parts of the World

By Matthew S.

There are many different types of sea life in the ocean. One of the orders are the Lampridiformes. There are different families that belong to this order including Opahs, Oarfish, Tube-eyes, Crestfish, and Ribbonfish.

Opahs live in warm waters including the Pa-



This picture of a ribbonfish is in the public domain as it was originally published by NOAA. <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dealfish.jpg>

cific and Indian Oceans. They live from 150-1,600 feet and eat shellfish, squid, and other fish. They are from the family called Lampridae

Oarfish live along the coasts of many areas. They live in open oceans in mid-water. Oarfish eat fish, squid, and pelagic crustaceans. Oarfish belong to the family called Regalecidae

Tube-eyes live in deep bodies of water near the equator. Tube-eyes eat small organisms, such as copepods. Tube-eyes are from the family called Stylephoridae.

The Crestfish has a crest on its head and a horn at the end of its nose. It has a long and ribbon-like body. It lives in tropical and subtropical waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Crestfish are from the family Lophotidae.

Ribbonfish have slim ribbon-like bodies but do not have the crest or horn like Crestfish. They live in very deep waters but are not bottom feeders. Ribbonfish are from the family Trachipteridae.

Even though these types of fish are in the same order, they are all very unique.



http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-zO7O7dZproI/T2381CfQtlI/AAAAAAAANkE/EZ7DpKsB8_c/s1600/Colorful+Mandarinfish.jpg

Lighting up the Deep Sea

By Tate S.

At the twilight zone, there is no light. Sometimes small particles of organic biogenic marine sediment that slowly drift down to the sea floor look like falling snowflakes and are sometimes called sea snow.

Some sea creatures can emit light, which is called "bioluminescence." Sometimes light is emit-

ted to camouflage and protect themselves and other times it is to attract prey.

There are hundreds of fish and invertebrates that are bioluminescent. Marine animals with bioluminescence are some jellyfish, anglerfish, cookiecutter shark, Flashlight fish, certain octopi, Gulper eel, Lanternfish, Marine hatchet-

fish, Midshipman fish, Pinecone fish, Viperfish Black dragonfish, sea pensa, coral, certain Ctenophores or "comb jellies," certain echinoderms (e.g. Ophiurida), and certain crustaceans such as Ostracods, Copepods, and Krill.

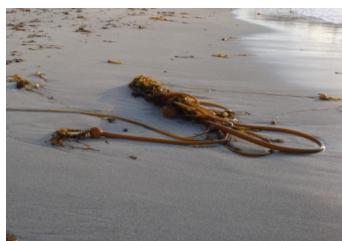
These are just a few of the bioluminescent types of marine creatures living in the ocean.



<http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-hIzq1YDOIkM/TbWFie5QnII/AAAAAAAANlw/sn0yYcJSUEo/s640/Deep+sea+photography.jpg>

Kelp on the Beach

By Ashley Z.



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/ca/Kelp_Nissen_Bight.JPG

One of the most fun activities to do at the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium is going to the beach to find interesting things in the sand.

A common sight at the Cabrillo beach is a lot of kelp in the sand and many kelp flies flying above it.

Kelp has bulbs that look like rubber balls

attached to the stem, and then attached to the bulb is the leaf.

A type of kelp called an Oyster Thief, sometimes attaches its bulb onto the shell of oysters and inflates the bulb with gases during low tide. The Oyster Thief kelp carries the oyster with it as it floats away at high tide.

Kelp is a type of brown sea weed, so the only colors it comes in are brown, olive and amber.

Kelp usually grow in reefs but waves rip the roots out, and they sometimes float onto beaches .

Kelp is very interesting and a must-see at Cabrillo beach.

Coal at Cabrillo

By William S.



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b2/Mine_spoil_with_iron_waste_at_Stevenston_dunes.jpg

At the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, there is a lot of coal on the sand. They come in all shapes and sizes.

The coal found on the beach is not natural. Coal ended up at Cabrillo Beach when a ship which crashed

into an offshore reef. The coal was shoveled overboard to lighten the ship so it could float. The coal then washed up on the Cabrillo beach.

This coal eventually became part of nature and small holes have formed in

the coal. Those holes serve as a place to live for sea animals.

Marine animals and their use of coal highlights their ever-changing relationship with the environment and adapting to change.

Rocks and Minerals

By Jillian T.



<http://itsapicture.webs.com/SciOly.jpeg>

Cabrillo Beach is filled with a mineral called granite. There is not a lot to see, because they're so little. But if you look closely, you will be able to find some granite on the sand of Cabrillo Beach.

Granite is used in many different places. Granite can be used as kitchen countertops and many other places in people's houses. There is granite all over the world; you just have to know where to find it.

Another mineral is called Quartz. Quartz can be found on White Point Mountain, which is filled with Quartz. Anyone that goes to White Point Mountain will surely find some Quartz.

Sea Urchins

By Vera S.

Sea urchins are small spiny creatures that enjoy eating kelp.

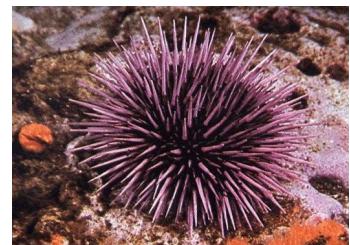
Most sea urchins are purple. Their mouth is at the bottom of their body. They move along the ocean floor. Sea urchins move very slowly because they have little tube like feet that are very slow.

A female sea urchin releases clumps of eggs and a male sea urchin releases sperm. After the egg gets fertilized, they turn into plateaus larva. After eating plankton for a few weeks, the larva turns into a young sea urchin. Then the cycle starts all over again.

Sea urchins hide from hungry sea otters by using the art of camouflage. Even though the sea urchin can be destructive, they keep the ocean in balance.

Not only do fish eat sea urchins, but in some cultures, humans do too.

Sea urchins are very amazing creatures.



http://img3.wikia.nocookie.net/_cb20080516004500/recipes/images/6/62/SeaUrchin.jpg

Saving a Sea Slug

By Kalea M.

One day, Kalea, her mom, her dad, her little brother, and Kaitlyn went to the beach. Kaitlyn and Kalea found a giant dead slug floating in the water on the waves flowing toward us. Kaitlyn and Kalea tried to get the giant slug and they kept trying to get it. Then they for-

got they were trying to get it and just started boogey boarding.

Then Kalea and Kaitlyn started to look for it again. Someone picked it up and Kalea said, "Can you please put it on my board?". He put it on her board and she brought it to her mom and dad and they were all grossed out!

Then it fell over and she saw the underside of the slug.

Kalea didn't want to put it back into the ocean so Kaitlyn put it back while she stayed with her mom and dad. While Kaitlyn put it back, Kalea's mom said, "You shouldn't go back in the water."



Photo by Chicka Watanabe—<https://www.flickr.com/photos/chikawatanabe/>

Our Oceans are Melting

Continued from page 1

The heat causes polar ice to melt and makes the ocean's water rise. Islands and beaches will become part of the ocean. Some marine animals can only live in

cold water. Many will die. When one species dies, the whole food chain can collapse. Jellyfish and squids will rise in population and may threaten beachgoers

who swim in the water.

We can use solar power or other new energy sources instead of fossil fuel to prevent this melting environmental time bomb.



Daily Life at Cabrillo Beach

Continued from page 1



When that happens, the plastic will kill the babies.

Another thing about Cabrillo Beach is that there are different types of rocks and shells on the beach. Some of the kind of rocks that you can find are granite, quartz, coal, and ordinary stone.

Humans brought a lot of the rocks to Cabrillo beach. A lot of the shells used to belong to

clams and snails. The reason there are a lot of clams and snails is because of the many tide pools beside the beach.

There was also a lot of crab molt, dead sea urchins, and dead crabs. The reason for all of dead sea creatures was the large waves from hurricane Marie that hit Cabrillo Beach this fall.

The big waves also carried a lot of the kelp. Because of that, there

was a lot of kelp lying around Cabrillo Beach. You might think that is a bad thing to have so much kelp on the beach, but it is not. The kelp is the food of a lot of worms and bugs. The worms and bugs then become food for the shorebirds and seagulls. The birds should be eating bugs and fish instead of plastic. That's what CMA Kids News reporters saw at Cabrillo beach.

CMA Kids News 2014



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