



3720 Stephen M. White Drive
San Pedro, CA 90731
310-548-7562
www.cabrillomarineaquarium.org

Memories of Mr. Olguin

By Joshua R. and Trent

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CMA Kids News would like to dedicate our inaugural issue to Mr. John Olguin who founded the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium and all the youth programs here. "Uncle" John taught young students to learn about the ocean at the Aquarium.

We asked some of the CMA staff and CMA junior and senior docents about their favorite memories of Mr. Olguin.

You are never too old to learn something new as an idea he believed in.

George Van Doren

He taught with a great style and liked to use gestures.

Ben Hall, Sea Ranger and CMA Junior Docent

Mr. Olguin was a great teacher who inspired many to participate in taking care of the ocean, as well as the marine life that inhabits it.

Alison Bartkowski
CMA Junior Docent

I remember when I first learned the Do-it Do-its from Mr. Olguin, and I thought it was ridiculous. It took me 3 summers of volunteer work there until I realized it was genius.

Samantha Marino
CMA Junior Docent

I thought that his presentation about his life that he gave during training week was very inspirational in that it showed how one person



could make a huge difference and accomplish a ton for our environment and our community.

Daria Clark
CMA Junior Docent

Continued on page 3

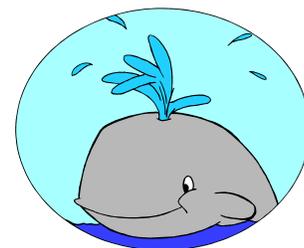
Have a Whale of a Time

By Yolanda

The Cabrillo Marine Aquarium held the 41st anniversary of its annual Whale Fiesta on January 30th to mark the beginning of the annual migration of the Pacific gray whales. Gray whales go to the lagoons of

Baja California every winter. Later in the spring, they head back to the Arctic.

Many whales swim along the coast of California during their migration, but the gray whales are the most common. Gray whales are one of the



eighty species of cetacean. The whales' heart and internal organs are surrounded by muscle and bones. ❖



CMA KIDS NEWS—WINTER 2011 REPORTERS



Alexander



Alexis



Ansel



Anthony



Carter



Clara



Dylin



Erik



Fibiana



Hana



Holden



Indya



Isaak



Jamison



Jonah



Joshua R.



Joshua W.



Kaitlyn



Kelsey



Kenjo



Lark



Liliana



Loren



Madeline



Michael



Naoya



Olivia



Rachel



Savanna



Sebastian



Shaun



Siddh



Sophia



Tara



Timothy



Trent



Tyler



Vanessa



Ynah



Yolanda

CMA AND PRESSFRIENDS EDITORIAL ADVISORS



Aleen



Alison



Anna



Ashley



Daria



Elana



Haley



Jessica



Luke



Maddy



Mira



Matt



Mitchell



Neema



Samantha



Taylor H.



Taylor W.



Tessa

CMA Librarian—Cecily Thomas

By Vanessa

Did you know that the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium has a great library? One of the reasons is because it has a great librarian, Cecily Thomas. *CMA Kids News* interviewed Mrs. Thomas to find out more about being a librarian and about the CMA library.

CMA Kids News: Why is there a library at the Aquarium?

Mrs. Thomas: The library supports hands-on research. The first part of research is observation, looking at the object you're studying, then performing experiments and researching other similar studies.

CMA Kids News: How do you organize the books?

Mrs. Thomas: The books are organized by subject.

CMA Kids News: What kinds of books are there in the library?

Mrs. Thomas: There are books on marine biology, conservation, fossils, and humans interacting with the ocean environment.

CMA Kids News: What is your favorite sea animal?

Mrs. Thomas: It's a toss-up

between the Great White Shark and the Gray Whale.

CMA Kids News: Why do you like the library?

Mrs. Thomas: I like the library because it's an institution of learning, and I like to help people learn more about all the information our books have to offer. ❖



Cecily Thomas



Cecily Thomas (far left, back row), CMA Director Mike Schaadt, CMA and PressFriends mentors, and some of the *CMA Kids News* reporters in the CMA marine research library.

Remembering John Olguin

Continued from page 1

I remember him being really nice and supporting of individuals with praise.

Matt Martino
CMA Junior Docent

Learning the "Do-Its Do-Its" at first seemed a little odd, but when we gave tours, they made it a hundred times easier to help kids comprehend what we were trying to teach them.

Tessa Southwell
CMA Junior Docent

Mr. Olguin came every year to teach the junior and

senior high ,docents "Do-It, Do-Its," and his enthusiasm and love towards the Cabrillo was an inspiration to us all.

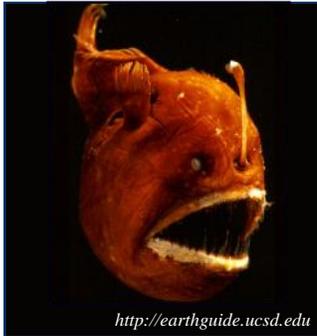
Luke Southwell
CMA Junior Docent

While compiling photos for the book, "Cabrillo Beach Coastal Park," by Mike Schaadt & Ed Mastro, John called me with a reference to an LA Times news article about him identifying an oarfish in the early 1950's. He wanted a copy of the photo

in the article of him holding the oarfish by the gills. I searched a number of databases and called the L.A. Times. They referred me to UCLA photo archives, whose staff located the photo, scanned it, and emailed me the photo 2 days later at no charge. The article was dated March 30, 1950. The photo was published in the book on page 38, and I remember how pleased he was that I found it.

Cecily Thomas
CMA Librarian





<http://earthguide.ucsd.edu>

Anglerfish

The Unique Deep Sea Anglerfish

By Anthony

The anglerfish that lives deep in the abyss is a *Ceratiidae*, which is its scientific name.

The female anglerfish attracts prey by twitching its fishing lure (the esca). The esca is formed at the end of the angler fish's modified first spine of the dorsal fin (called the illicium). The esca acts as bait for its prey, but the anglerfish catches it before the prey swallows its esca. The esca alone would not glow in the dark, but it

attracts a type of bacteria that produces light. This is called bioluminescence.

Deep sea anglerfish, also known as Sea Devils because of their scary appearance, have needle-like teeth that ensure no escape for their prey.

It's hard to believe, but the males are smaller than the females. The *Ceratiidae* anglerfish has a weird way of mating. Firstly, a male latches onto a female with his sharp teeth and gradually has access to her

blood stream. When they melt together, he gets nutrition from the female anglerfish. A female may have more than one male anglerfish attached to her. Later, males produce sperm and fertilize the eggs. Next, females produce eggs that float in rafts of jelly. Lastly, the eggs hatch into plankton, and the cycle goes on and on.

Overall, for a slow swimmer, I think they live quite an interesting life. ❖



<http://australianmuseum.net.au/>

The Awesome Glowing Anglerfish

By Madeline

There are a lot of different types of anglerfish—more than 200 species. Some can be small and light, while others can weigh 100 pounds.

In addition to the deep sea anglerfish, there also are the anglerfish that live

on the continental shelf called goosefish. They are found in the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. Anglerfish that live in tropical and subtropical oceans, are frogfish.

Anglerfish eat anything that comes near their

mouth. They mostly eat fishes, clams, cabs, and even diving birds. The deep sea anglerfish waits at the bottom of the ocean for its food to come, and attracts food with the light from its fin ray.

Anglerfish are really cool. ❖



<http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/>

Deep Sea Anglerfish

Beware of Sea Devils— The Anglerfish

By Sebastian

Did you know there is a giant, predatory, glowing fish in the bottom of the dark murky depths of the ocean? Well, there is, and it eats flesh! Your skin is flesh! Luckily, most anglerfish live at the very bottom of the ocean.

This deadly creature has a glowing, flexible light

bulb at the top of its head. In the dark black ocean, the single light attracts other fish, and when they approach the light ... snap! Lights out! The anglerfish has just had his dinner.

Anglerfish have razor sharp, long teeth to handle and kill big prey. They can be big, up to four feet

long. However, most anglerfish are a lot shorter, many under a foot and some only 3 inches long.

The deep sea anglerfish is usually only three to five inches long, but their mouths can open big enough to eat a prey that is twice their size. ❖

The Regal California Spiny Lobster

By Naoya

California spiny lobsters are huge animals that are full of beauty. The California spiny lobster does not have claws but uses the sharp spines on its body and tail to defend itself.

California spiny lobsters are delicious and eaten by many people, so California has put limits on the size of lobsters that can be taken by commercial fisherman, and the body shell of the spiny lobster must be at

least 3-1/2 inches. Most of the California spiny lobsters caught by commercial fisherman weigh between 1.25 and 2 pounds.

Commercial fisherman have to get a permit to fish spiny lobsters and deckhands need a lobster crew-member permit. If you are fishing for fun, the daily bag limit for sport fishing is seven lobsters.

The California spiny lobster can get up to 26 pounds and three feet long.

It is found between Santa Barbara County and Baja California and live up to 240 feet under the ocean water. Its habitat is among the rocks in crevices or holes. At night, the spiny lobster leaves its den to search for food. They scavenge for much of their food but also prey on creatures like mussels, snails, sea urchins, clams, fish and injured or newly molted lobsters. ❖



Photo by Luke Southwell

Daring and Lovable Dolphins

By Dylin

Dolphins are most popular sea animal among our *CMA Kids News* reporters, and I like them the most too because they can perform amazing tricks. We're lucky, because we can see them off the shore

jumping through the water.

Dolphins are marine mammals, and there are almost forty species of dolphins.

They eat fish, squid, and crustaceans. They are extremely slender and

streamlined and swim swiftly. They live near the surface so they can breathe. Dolphins are also very smart.

Dolphins are such extraordinary creatures. ❖



<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/images/>

Dolphin

Kelp Forests

By Fibiana

Kelp forests are really important because it is in toothpaste and other stuff.

Kelp forests grow really high, about 120 feet or 37 meters. A giant kelp forest is one of the fastest growing plants on earth. It can grow as much as the length of a arm in a single day.

Kelp forests are usually in shallow ocean waters, because they need light for

photosynthesis. Kelp forests can be found all over the world.

Some animals eat kelp, and other animals wear kelp. Top snails eat kelp but don't wear it. Crabs eat kelp and wear it too.

Kelp forests help other animals by hiding them. Animals can get eaten by predators. Animals, like crabs, octopus and urchins, hide at the bottom of the

kelp forest so their predators won't eat them. Others, like rockfish, spend the early part of their lives in the kelp forests' canopy. Hidden among the kelp blades and fronds, the young fish are safe from predators.

Other sea animals that live in the kelp are the leopard shark, cabezon, California sheephead fish, and the Pacific sardine. ❖



Copyright © The University of Adelaide

Kelp Forest



Photo by D. Southwell

Sea Jellies, aka The Jellyfish

By Kaitlyn

Did you know that a jellyfish is not full of jelly? As a matter of fact, a jellyfish is 97 percent water. So if a jellyfish is washed ashore, it would dry out immediately.

The bell of the jellyfish, on the opposite side of the tentacles, pull in and out hoping to catch food in its stomach. The average

number of stomachs in a jellyfish is four stomachs, although some jelly may have three, five or six stomachs.

A jellyfish is actually a plankton, because it can't control where it goes. It can only go up and down. The tentacles of a jellyfish will release chemicals if the jellyfish is scared.

Some jellyfish sting gently, but some jellyfish sting so powerfully that they're more dangerous than a cobra. An example of one of the more powerful and deadly stinging jellyfish is the Australian box jellyfish.

If you're ever swimming in the ocean, look for some jellyfish for me! ❖



Photo by D. Southwell

Moon Jellies

By Isaak

The Moon Jelly floats through the ocean water. They move in a waving motion as the ocean currents help move them through the water. They live in the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Ocean.

Moon jellies have interesting tentacles. They are a short fringe that sweeps food toward the mucous layer on the edges of the

bells. Prey is stored in pouches until the oral arms pick it up and begin to digest it.

There are four short feeding arms under the bell that catch zooplankton and small, free floating marine animals. The tentacles bring the food to their mouth. I think it's gross, but the food comes in and goes out the same place.

The moon jelly looks

harmful, but it is not dangerous to touch. They won't sting you like other jelly fish, but they can irritate your skin if they are touched.

For more information, go to www.cabrillomarine-aquarium.org/research-conservation/research-at-cma.asp. ❖



Photo by D. Southwell

Hungry Jellies

By Tyler

Do you get hungry often and eat a lot? Well, the moon jellyfish has four stomachs and eats a lot more than you do.

Jellies are squishy and a light purple and white color. Their stingers are about 3 centimeters long, and their intestines hang out of their bell, which is

the whole rest of their body.

Moon jellies really don't move themselves, and it's the ocean current that moves them along.

The moon jelly looks like a bell with soft strings hanging down from the bell. One of the most interesting parts of the moon

jelly is their stomachs, because they look like four little circles on the bottom of their bell.

A good place to get a close-up look at the moon jelly is at the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, where they have an aquarium full of them! ❖

Fun Facts about Moon Jellies

By Tara

Here are some fun facts about moon jellies that you may not have known.

The first fact is that most moon jellies have four stomachs, but some have

three and others have five!

The second fact is that each stinger is about 1 inch long.

The third fact is that moon jellies can observe

light and look just like they are actually glowing.

And finally, did you know that moon jellyfish are mostly water and not protein? ❖



Photo by D. Southwell

More Facts on Jellyfish

By Hana

When you walk on the beach, I'm sure you're careful not to step on a jellyfish, since its sting is pretty painful. Did you know that all kinds of jellyfish sting - and there are over 200 types of jellyfish in the world? All jellyfish have stinging cells.

Here are some more interesting facts about jellyfish:

- They eat their own kind.
- They don't have any brain, heart, or bones.
- Jellyfish have been around for more than 650 million years.

You can find even more interesting facts at the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium, or check the CMA's library for *The Marine Foundation of New Zealand* by J. Bouillion and T.J. Barnet and *Jellies Living Art* by Judith L. Connor and Nord L. Deans. ❖



Photo by Luke Southwell

Cousins—The Jellyfish and Hydra

By Ansel

Jellyfish have four stomachs. Sometimes you can see what they just ate. When they are just born, they can be about one millimeter.

A hydra is a cousin to

the jellyfish and also stings, but it is found in fresh water. With its circle of slender tentacles, it looks like a centimeter of string with one end frayed out into several strands and the other

attached to a rock or water plant by its disk-like base.

A hydra often has several eggs developing at the same time. The upright stems and the horizontal stolons are both visible. ❖



<http://www.historyforkids.org/>

Amazing Moon Jellies

By Olivia

Moon Jellies are amazing. They are misty white and graceful. It looks like it's doing a dance! Their stomachs are in a flower shape. They have 4 oral arms too.

They aren't native, but they come around here just to hang out. Moon Jellies don't move well on their own; they just flow along with the current. Moon Jellies also don't see very

well. But somehow, they are able to find their food, plankton.

There are lots of amazing animals in the sea, and the Moon Jelly is one of them. ❖



Photo by Luke Southwell



www.cabrillomarineaquarium.org/

The Swift and Deadly Mantis Shrimp

By Erik

Mantis shrimp are very amazing and here is why. They have the fastest reflexes in the world! One of its forearms has a very sharp blade and the other one is dull. In fact, the same forearm that has a sharp blade can cut through your finger. It can even break glass!

Here are some more interesting facts about the mantis shrimp:

- One of its eyes is bigger than the other eye.
- Its eyes can also see 360 degrees.
- The mantis shrimp's legs and some other parts are blue, but there are other colors too.

- It digs burrows under sand a half foot.
- It hunts in the night and it uses its sharp forearm as its hunting weapon.

That's why a mantis shrimp is an amazing animal. ❖



<http://news.discovery.com/tech/shrimp-eye-tech-coming-soon-to-dvd.html>

Powerful Punch of the Mantis Shrimp

By Jamison

The mantis shrimp is the fastest shrimp. The mantis shrimp looks friendly, but it's not. The reason why it's not, is because it is capable of cutting deep into a person's skin with its powerful claws.

The way it also protects itself from other big species is they dig a tunnel to

hide from them, and they use the tunnels to take food inside. When they go out of the tunnel, they go out to get food, but if a predator sees them, they go really fast back to the tunnel.

Most of the mantis shrimp grow to be about 16 inches and 40 centimeters long. When mantis shrimp

are kept in a tank you would need reinforced glass for the tank. Mantis shrimp catch other species that are on the seabed. They have an unusual method of attack. The way it attacks is it has a powerful punch. The punch of a mantis shrimp is so powerful, it breaks glass. ❖



http://images.usatoday.com/tech/_photos/2006/01/10/2006-01-03-fig1-mantis-shri.jpg

About Shrimp

By Trent

Prawns and shrimp are the most numerous of large crustaceans.

Most mantis shrimp are a few inches long, but the largest can reach 16 inches long.

Mantis shrimp hunt small prey on the seabed with an unusual way of attacking. They club their prey to death with a powerful punch from their front limbs.

The punch from a mantis shrimp is so powerful, it can smash through glass! When they are kept in tanks, reinforced glass has to be used. ❖

Mantis shrimp are not true shrimp, but get their name because of their appearance.

For more information, go to <http://www.cabrillomarineaquarium.org>



The Amazing Octopi

By Holden

An octopus is one of the most amazing animals in the ocean. There are many species of octopi. For example, there are two-spotted, giant, red, and cirrate octopi, just to name a few.

Octopi are sometime nicknamed “head-foots,” because they’re pretty much made up of a head

and “feet.” The main body parts are the head, tentacles, and beak.

What good is it being an octopus if it doesn’t do anything useful? Well, its usefulness is simply being part of the marine ecosystem. That’s why it has attack and defense traits. It has carries tentacles, and some species have poison

to stun their prey.

Stealthiness and fake eyes are very useful to stay out of sight and to help the octopus to not become some other marine animal’s lunch!

Octopuses are fantastic, amazing animals because they have been thriving so long. ❖



<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/images>

About the Octopus

By Michael

An especially complex and intriguing multiple-arm octopus action is the one I name the tiptoe.

Cephalopods, such as octopi, spend much of their lives working on defense.

Scientists are still in the process of learning about the octopus, an animal that is but one example of the class *cephalopoda*.

Octopuses can be kept as pets. They are occasion-

ally sold at aquarium shops for this reason.

Most everyone has noted that octopus are intelligent. But it’s difficult to define this intelligence. ❖



www.cabrilmarineaquarium.com

The Octopus

By Carter

An octopus’ home is a cave. Its eggs can stick to the cave.

It has a fake eye to trick its prey. The octopus’ prey are crabs.

An octopus can change colors. Octopuses are amazing creatures. ❖



<http://nationalzoo.si.edu/>

A Constellation in the Deep Sea

By Sean

These spiny creatures are a member of zooplankton, which cannot swim. Its Latin name is *Tuscardium Cygneum*, and is a size of 1.2 cm.

They feed on phytoplankton and animal prey, like gelatinous creatures. They also have siliceous skeleton that can sink to the ocean’s floor after death.

But the most amazing thing about them is they produce a bioluminescent glow when disturbed. ❖



<http://pubs.acs.org/cen/science/84/8449sci2.html>



<http://nationalzoo.si.edu/SCBI/AquaticEcosystems/SeaOtters/>

Super Smart Sea Otters

By Rachel

Have you ever seen a sea mammal with a moustache? If you haven't, there's one called a sea otter.

Another physical feature of the sea otter is its soft, furry brown body. Its beige head includes dark eyes, a diamond-shaped nose, and two small ears on the sides of its head. To complete its physical de-

scription, it has a very curious expression.

Two interesting facts are that the sea otter grooms itself many hours a day, and it has one million hairs in each square inch of its body.

A sea otter eats twenty-five to thirty percent of its body weight in food in one day. It eats crabs, clams, mussels, abalone, sea ur-

chins, and squid. Sea otters get their food by diving for it and breaking it open with a rock. They sleep by covering their eyes and wrapping themselves with kelp.

They are an endangered species, and people can help them by not polluting, picking up garbage from the beach, and taking care of sick and hurt otters. ❖



www.fort.usgs.gov

The Amazing Sea Otter

By Kelsey

Have you ever seen a sea otter? They have very thick fur. To keep warm they have to keep their fur clean. Their fur is usually tan or dark brown

and becomes a deep brown if they are wet.

Sea otters eat by diving into the water and taking one of their favorite foods, like crab, abalone, or mus-

sels, and hitting it against a rock until it breaks open. After it eats, it must wash its hands.

Sea otters are amazing! ❖



soundwaves.usgs.gov

Sea Otters in Danger

By Ynah

Sea otters compete with people for shellfish, leading to conflicts between what's best for otters and what's best for commercial fishing industries. Most California sea

otters live along roughly 330 miles of coastline from Half Moon Bay to Gaviota, just east of Point Conception.

Until the 1700s, sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*)

were abundant across the rim of the North Pacific from northern Japan to the Alaskan peninsula and along the Pacific coast of North America to Baja California. ❖

The California sea otter is listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. In this century, sea otters still face threats from humans, including oil spills and other chemical and biological pollutants that contaminate the water they live in and the food they eat.

For more information on Sea Otters, there are many resources available in the CMA library. Some useful sites about the threats to sea otters are www.otterproject.org and www.seaotterresearch.org.

Sea Lions

By Sophia

Layers of fur protect and keep animals warm. Powerful front flippers are used to propel sea lions through the water.

Sea lions are powerful swimmers superbly adapted to life in the sea. As their scientific name, *Pinniped*, suggests, they have

webbed feet. But unlike whales, they have not lost their back legs and have to come ashore to give birth. Sea lions often bask in the sun to warm up, but they are so well insulated that they can easily get too hot. When this happens, they cool off by waving their

front flippers in the air or burying them in the sand. When northern elephant seals overheat, they flip cool sand over their backs. Half of their body weight may be blubber. Their large front flippers are also used to steer while swimming. ❖



<http://www.cabrillomarineaquarium.org/>

Sea Turtles

By Clara

The cutest animal in the sea is a sea turtle. The ratio of male to female sea turtle hatchlings may vary with the seasons. Their nests may take only forty-two to forty-five days to incubate the eggs. Leatherbacks are named for

their large, elongated shell. Unlike the hard shells of other sea turtles it is composed of a thick layer of oily, cartilaginous material strengthened by tiny bones. Hatchling leatherbacks are two and a half inches long and are

dark gray to black with a white border on the flippers and white stripes along the ridge of the carapace. The sea turtles hatch and the first thing they do is go to the water so they can live happily in the ocean. ❖



oceanservice.noaa.gov

The Furry Otter

By Lark

Otters are furry mammals. These furry mammals eat clams. They eat them by getting a rock and hitting them together.

Then, they wash their hands by licking them. That is the awesome way that otters eat their food!

A square inch of fur has

over a million hairs. They have so much hair so that they are warm in the winter. The otter is a very cool mammal. ❖



Photo courtesy of NOAA,
www.cabrillomarineaquarium.org

Short Story: Dolphin named Chloe

By Indya

Once upon a time there was a dolphin named Chloe. She had a sister named Elana, a dad named Dylan, and a mom named Taylor. One day there was a storm. Elana, Dylan and Taylor got caught in the

storm. Chloe looked for her family but she couldn't find them. Then she found a sea otter named Anna and asked her if she could help her. Anna said yes. They traveled all the way to Australia. Just then they

heard a hoarse voice— it was Elana and the rest of the family! So they went back home and they lived happily ever after. Chloe and Anna became best friends forever.

❖ *The End* ❖



www.images.microsoft.com



USGS on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:FL_fig04.jpg

What is Your Favorite Sea Animal?

By Joshua W.

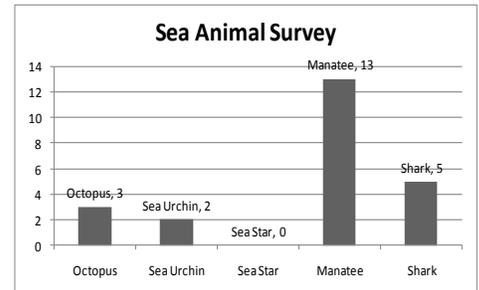
CMA Kids News conducted a survey of twenty-three students visiting the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium to find out which sea animal they liked the best. Their choices were: the octopus, sea urchin, sea star, manatee, and shark.

Of those five, the manatee was the favorite with a whopping 57% of the vote. The shark came in second with 22% of the vote, followed by the octopus with 13% and the sea urchin with 8%. No one cast a vote for

the sea star, which is sometimes called a starfish.

To give the sea star another chance, we conducted a second survey of stu-

dents visiting the Cabrillo Marine Aquarium. This time their choices were the sea star, squid, mackerel, whale, and angler fish. The whale took a whale of votes, coming in first with 42%. The angler fish was



next with 28%. The sea star and squid tied for third with 13% each, and the mackerel came in last with 4%.

The manatee and whale came out tops in our surveys. Which one is your favorite? ❖



<http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/>

The Versatile Seahorse

By Loren

Do you know an animal in which the male carries the babies instead of the female? It's called the seahorse!

A seahorse is a kind of fish. The seahorse breathes through gills, and it has a swim bladder. The tail of a seahorse became stronger and prehensile during evolution.

Some seahorses use camouflage to fool their prey so they can suck up their prey in their snouts. A healthy seahorse has a strong skin color.

Seahorses have one of the most peculiar breeding behaviors. The seahorse is the only creature where the male gets pregnant. A few seahorses pair for life,

and they have their own territories. The female seahorse's territory is about 1.4 meters across, and the male's is about 0.5 meters across.

Don't pollute so that sea animals like seahorses don't get endangered or go extinct. ❖



<http://www.copyright-free-pictures.org.uk/>

Cool Facts About Seahorses

By Savanna

Seahorses are cool because the male is the one who gets pregnant. He has a little pouch under his stomach that holds the eggs.

It's also cool how the seahorses suck up their food, mainly brine shrimp

(which is their favorite food). They're also cool because they can change color. This helps them catch food and stay hidden from their enemies like crabs and fish.

The seahorse has really

small fins and one big dorsal fin. It has a fin on its head that looks like an ear, and its tail is its most important body part because it hangs onto stuff so it won't float away. The tail has a really good grip. ❖

Blubbery, Slippery Seals

By Alexis

Seals are mammals that live in the ocean. They have waterproof skin and lots of blubber to help them keep warm while swimming in cold water.

Seals are carnivorous. They eat fish. Baby seals are called “pups.” The elephant seal is the largest seal of all.

For more information on

seals, you might want to read the book *Seals* by Sheila Anderson, and *The Natural History of Seals* by W. Nigel Bonner. ❖



<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/images>

Seals of All Sizes

By Timothy

Elephant seals are the biggest seals. Elephant seals can dive one mile (1 ½ kilometers) deep.

The leopard seal is a large seal. Its scientific name is *Hydrurga leptonyx*. Adult females can reach 398 centimeters and weigh 500 kilograms. Average lengths and weights are 291

centimeters and 307 kilograms for females and 279 centimeters and 324 kilograms for males.

The spotted seal is the smallest seal. It is from the Bering and Okhotsk Seas. Its males reach 156 centimeters and weighs 90 kilograms, and its females reach 150 centimeters and

80 kilograms.

The spotted seals in Hokkaido and Peter the Great Bay are said to be 10 centimeters longer and 15 kilograms heavier.

Seal lions use front flippers for propulsion. Seals eat all kinds of sea animals, including fish, crabs, and shrimps. ❖



<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/images>

Great White Shark

By Alexander

The Great White Shark is one of the most savage and ruthless creatures of the ocean. Originally, people thought that this monstrous creature was extinct.

Did you know that if a great white does not swim around, it will sink? They can also eat 10 tons of meat in a year.

The Great White Shark’s sense of smell is so strong that they can smell a drop of blood in 25 gallons of water.

They also are very fast, and can travel 15 miles per hour.

You can find the Great White Shark in the Central Pacific. Their pups can be

over 5 feet at birth. They can also have 3,000 teeth at once.

Well, I don’t know what your favorite sea animal is, but mine is the powerful, great, white shark, ruler of the ocean. ❖



www.uscg.mil

Sharks are Cool

By Liliana

Sharks are really cool fish. Did you know that

a Whale Shark is the biggest shark, and a Pygmy Shark is

the smallest? There are many different sharks. ❖



<http://www.dailycubadiving.com/all-about-sharks/>



Great White Shark

Sharks—Fascinating and Fearless

By Joshua R.

Did you know that there are more than three hundred and fifty different kinds of sharks in the world? There are Goblin Sharks, Leopard Sharks, Hammerhead Sharks, Thresher Sharks, Tiger Sharks, and many more. Well one of those is the Great White Shark.

The Great White Shark has many different prey. It can smell blood 3 or 4 miles away. The scientific name is *Carcharodon carcharias*, and the maximum length that a shark can grow is to 19 feet. To help the shark swim, they mostly have streamlined bodies.

Sharks have eyes that when they go in bright light, act like sunglasses.

The Great White Shark has 3,000 teeth at any one time. When a tooth breaks, a new tooth behind it flips up to replace it.

Sharks are one of the most interesting fish in the sea. ❖



Great White Shark

Another Side to the Great White Shark

By Kenjo

Did you know that Great Whites are good mothers? Sharks start having babies at ten years old.

Another strange fact is that Great Whites can jump. They can swim fast from below while attacking prey, which can result in

them jumping many feet out of water.

Great Whites are sometimes called man-eaters, but scientists believe an attack on a person is a case of mistaken identity. As a caution, however, beware of Great White Sharks.

Great Whites aren't white all over. They are gray with a white underbelly. They can swim at speeds of up to 15 miles an hour, and are found in cool, coastal waters throughout the world. ❖



www.nmfs.noaa.gov

Think You Know About Sharks?

By Jonah

Do you like sharks? If yes, read on for some fun facts.

⇒ A shark can eat ten tons of meat in a year.

⇒ If you want to know how old a shark is, look at its

spine. The number of rings on the spine is how old the shark is.

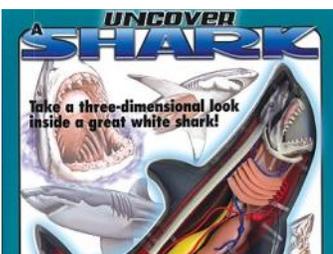
⇒ If you try to pull a swell shark out of its hole, it will swell up.

⇒ A cookie cutter shark can

glow in the dark!

⇒ Another really cool fact is that if a shark loses a tooth, it can grow it back.

Check out the CMA's library for more info on sharks! ❖



Uncover A Shark

By Siddh

When an adult Great White Shark is full grown, it can grow up to 21 feet long. A Great White

Shark can travel 15 miles per hour. Even though a Great White Shark loses a lot of teeth, they keep growing

teeth. For more information, look for "Uncover a Shark," by David George Gordon, in the CMA's library. ❖

CMA 2011 Whale Fiesta Word Search

N A E C A T E C X P O D
 B A L E E N E U L B I K
 L X B B B M A M M A L R
 O S E L A R E I K U P I
 W B L U R T L G S O T L
 H Q U B N N A R W H A L
 O K G B A P H A F G U Q
 L H A E C O W T V X H G
 E P Q R L I C E A J S R
 F L U K E Z T V O R C A
 I O A M R E P S Q L F Y
 N H U M P B A C K R D W

BALEEN	KRILL
BARNACLE	LICE
BELUGA	MAMMAL
BLUBBER	MIGRATE
BLOWHOLE	NARWHAL
BLUE	OIL
CETACEAN	ORCA
FIN	POD
FLUKE	SPERM
GRAY	WHALE
HUMPBACK	

Sea Creature Word Search

U F P Y A R G N I T S U S
 X D J H H H D U S E M H W
 S J W E Y S C O A H R Y M
 O U E P L E I L L I A O P
 N C R H S L X R M P L R S
 I R L L E A Y P R L H U K
 U A O P A H Q F U A P I D
 G B B P T W C S I O T I N
 N D S P U V K O T S U S M
 E A T N R S Y C T Q H W Z
 P E E E T N O H S T D K E
 O Y R L L L A M P R E Y A
 E P S P E E G N O P S R L

CRAB	SEAL
DOLPHIN	SHARK
JELLYFISH	SHRIMP
LAMPREY	SPONGE
LOBSTER	SQUID
MOLLUSKS	STARFISH
OCTOPUS	STINGRAY
OTTER	WALRUS
PENGUIN	WHALE
SEA TURTLE	



CMA Kids News Makes a Splash

We are so proud of this first edition of the publication *CMA Kids News*! What better way to read about your favorite ocean animal than to read an article from a young reporter whose raw enthusiasm is downright contagious? And what better way for a student to learn the joys of writing than to write about their favorite ocean animal. *CMA Kids*

News provides a great way for kids to share their newfound knowledge of the ocean as they explore new ways to express themselves in writing. And readers like you and me are the lucky beneficiaries.

A big thank you to PressFriends and especially hard working parent mentors Debora and Carl Southwell who must be so proud of the young reporters and

editorial advisors. Also thank you to FRIENDS of CMA and CMA who have generously provided funding and staff support. For all involved, this has been a labor of love. Now, we just need to find ways to be patient until the next edition of *CMA Kids News* is available!

Mike Schaadt
Director, Cabrillo
Marine Aquarium



FRIENDS welcomes CMA Kids News

The draft of this first edition of *CMA Kids News* was circulated at the February meeting of the FRIENDS of Cabrillo Marine Aquarium Board of Directors and was met with great enthusiasm! In fact, the Board wants to be sure we share this publication with our donors and funders who will, most certainly, love to learn about this

terrific new program hosted at CMA. Our Board members really understand and appreciate the value of this program which promotes good writing skills in a way that blends with the mission of the Aquarium.

On a personal note, I sure enjoyed dropping in on a PressFriends workshop. To see the young

reporters being mentored by the older students was a wonderful sight. Everyone was working hard, but the atmosphere was upbeat and FUN! Congratulations to all the participants on this truly outstanding program and publication.

Paula Moore
Executive Director,
FRIENDS of Cabrillo
Marine Aquarium



Note from PressFriends

PressFriends would like to thank all the *CMA Kids News* reporters for their work on this issue. You all did a great job, and we had a great time working with you.

PressFriends would like to also thank CMA Librarian Cecily Thomas for all her help in putting together the workshops. And many thanks to the CMA staff and

the FRIENDS of the CMA for giving us this opportunity.

Finally, PressFriends would like to thank all the CMA Junior and Senior Dockets that worked with PressFriends to help run the writing workshops.

PressFriends is a community service group run by middle and high school kids. We work with elementary school students to

help them start and run school newspapers. In addition to holding CMA writing workshops, we work with six elementary schools.

PressFriends is a project of Community Partners, a 501(c)(3). We hope to see you at the next workshop!

Luke Southwell
President, PressFriends
Student Advisory Board

Please be sure to **RECYCLE** this paper when you are done with it.