

DID YOU KNOW?

Print out pictures from the Internet or Xerox copy pictures from books to go with the trivia. Post a few new trivia each week of the summer reading program on a special “Did you know?” board.

Trivia taken from “Who Grows Up in the Ocean? A book about Ocean Animals and Their Offspring” by Theresa Longenecker.

Did you know? The father seahorse carries the eggs in a pouch and some kinds of seahorses can have 650 young at one time?

Did you know? A baby blue whale, called a calf, stays near its mother for about one year. Can you imagine drinking 800 glasses of milk a day, a blue whale calf drinks at least that much of its mother’s milk every day.

Did you know? A baby sea otter is called a pup and that the pup rides on its mother’s chest?

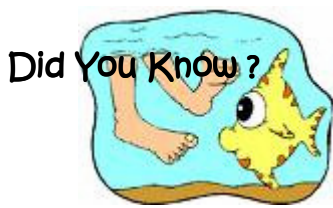
Did you know? A baby moon jelly is called a larva and that after hatching, a moon jelly larva takes care of itself? When it first hatches, a moon jelly larva doesn’t look anything like its parents. It’s also so small that you would need a microscope to see it.

Did you know? A baby bottlenose dolphin is called a calf? A calf talks to its mother by clicking, squeaking, and whistling. It stays with its mother 3 to 6 years.

Did you know? Baby sea turtles use a sharp bump on their nose, called an egg tooth, to break out of it’s shell and then it hitches a ride in floating seaweed? The tangled plants hide them from hungry birds overhead and hungry fish down below.

Did you know? A baby great hammerhead shark, called a pup, is born ready to move? They swim away from their mother and are on their own.

Did you know? A newly hatched lobster larva is about the size of a mosquito. As the larva grows, it will shed its shell 10 times in the first year. This is called “molting.”



Did You Know?



Much Ado About Summer Reading Program 2010

Ideas gathered or created by

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Trivia taken from “Scary Creatures of the Deep” by Jim Pipe.

Did you know? The ocean deep is the least-explored place on Earth. Just 5 percent of it has been well mapped. Only two expeditions have ever reached the deepest part of the ocean, the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean.

Did you know? The gulper eel has a huge mouth, a long body, and a very elastic stomach to help it swallow and store large prey. Gulpers can survive for weeks without eating.

Did you know? The barreleye fish has two big eyes that can pick up faint traces of light in the dark deep-sea waters. Below 3,300 feet the only light in the water is the sudden flashes made by those animals that can give off light.

Did you know? Sperm whales can be 65 feet long. The sperm whale takes a huge breath and then dives 1.24 miles underwater to hunt for giant squid. These squid can be 53 feet long, so it’s a battle of the giants!

Did you know? Soft bodies are tempting to predators. Animals like the glass squid have almost transparent (see-through) bodies, so predators will look straight through them!

Did you know? Deep-sea fish are often black, dark gray, or brown. Deep-sea fish can’t attract a mate using bright colors, like the fish in a sunlit coral reef can, because there is very little light to see by.

Did you know? In the darkness of the deep sea, 90% of species, from tiny bacteria to fish and squid, can make light. This is called bioluminescence. Some fish use flashes of light to confuse predators, while others use light to attract prey or a mate.

Did you know? The Greenland shark is 23 feet long and has been seen at depths of 7,200 feet. It also comes to the surface to catch prey. An entire reindeer was once found in a Greenland shark’s stomach.

Did you know? Most deep-sea animals are small. The closest thing to a real sea monster is probably the giant squid. A giant squid couldn’t sink a ship, but it’s a fast swimmer that uses its long tentacles to grab onto prey. It has powerful jaws like a parrot’s beak and eyes the size of dinner plates.

Did you know? Most of the water at the bottom of the sea is a chilly 35.6 to 37.4 degrees Fahrenheit. But in the 1970’s scientists got a shock when they discovered springs of hot water, up to 750 degrees, gushing from the seabed. These chimney-like vents, called “black smokers” are made of hardened minerals. They release murky clouds of chemicals.

Did you know? Scientists use machines similar to vacuum cleaners to collect jelly-like animals from the deep-sea. Using nets would damage the animals’ delicate bodies. A deep-sea submersible, Alvin, has made more than 4,200 dives to an average depth of 1.25 miles. It carries a crew of three and can stay underwater for 10 hours.

Did you know? We should preserve the deep-sea habitat. It is full of life.

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