





Whiskers & Friends: Deep Sea Adventure




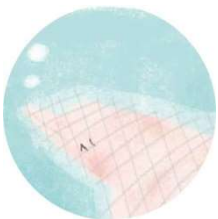

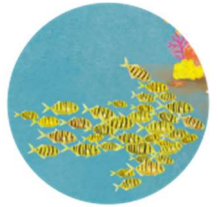
Appendix: Additional Information

P.3-4	
	The animal in the picture is a manatee. The slow-moving manatees, with their well-rounded bodies, were once mistaken by explorers as legendary mermaids!
P.5-6	
	Manta rays provide shelter for the small fishes that swim along with them, and the parasites on their skin are also a source of food for the fishes.
	Although the manta ray is one of the largest rays, it feeds on tiny plankton. The cephalic lobes are two muscles at the front of its mouth. The manta ray flips its cephalic lobes when feeding, as if two small arms pushing plankton into its mouth.
P.9-10	
	Why does the transparent body of a moon jelly appear to have a flower inside? In fact, that is the moon jelly's stomach, which is shaped like flower petals. So we can tell if it is full or not by its appearance! After a plentiful meal of orange brine shrimp, the "flower petals" will turn orange.
	Do sea jellies really give people a "shock"? They are actually protecting themselves with their poisonous stinging cells, not an electric current. Do not ever touch a sea jelly! The stinging cells are all over its tentacles.
P.11-12	
	Corals are neither rocks nor plants. In fact, they are animals. The algae that grow on them make them look colourful.



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P.19-20	
	<p>Can dolphins be found in Hong Kong? Chinese white dolphins (also known as Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins) are found in the western waters along the coast of Hong Kong. Also, finless porpoises can be found in the southern waters.</p>
	<p>Adult Chinese white dolphins are actually pink. The newborns are deep grey. Their colour lightens with age, eventually turning pink as they reach maturity.</p>
	<p>How does ocean debris threaten marine life?</p> <p>Marine life may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mistake marine debris as food (e.g. indigestible plastics/ plastic bags which look like sea jellies) • Be entangled by fishing nets (causing wounds on their skin/ preventing them from reaching the water surface to breathe, and causing them to suffocate) • Suffer from hindered growth
P.21-22	
	<p>Plastics make up more than sixty percent of marine debris in Hong Kong. Reducing the use of plastics will effectively reduce marine debris!</p>
P.23-24	
	<p>Golden trevallies, which swim together in the form of an arrow in the story, generally move in schools. Within a school are usually fish of the same species or size. They coordinate their actions, moving at consistent speed and in the same direction. The advantages of schooling include distracting predators and providing protection. Schooling also lowers water resistance and increases efficiency when foraging.</p>



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P.25-26	
	Seahorses are not outstanding swimmers. They therefore make use of their powerful curved tails to anchor themselves to seaweed and coral so they will not be washed away.
	Doesn't the colourful coral look pretty? Colourful algae growing on coral surfaces indicates healthy coral, which in turn indicates a healthy ocean.
	Most coral fishes are colourful like the coral they live in. This allows them to avoid predators by perfectly blending into the coral reef.

