**Asset Information Page**

**Seal**

**Sticky Note 1:**

**Seals are marine mammals found in various oceans around the world, known for their sleek bodies, flippers, and playful behavior. They are part of the pinniped family, which also includes sea lions and walruses.**

**Appearance:** Seals have streamlined, torpedo-shaped bodies covered in short, dense fur that helps them stay warm in cold water. Their front and rear flippers are adapted for swimming, while their large, dark eyes are suited for low-light underwater vision.

**Habitat:** Seals inhabit a wide range of marine environments, from icy polar regions to temperate and tropical waters. They are often found on coastlines, ice floes, and islands where they haul out to rest, breed, and molt.

**Movement:** Seals are powerful swimmers, using their flippers to propel themselves through the water with agility and speed. On land, they move by wriggling on their bellies or, in some species, by using their flippers to "hop" forward.

**Diet:** Seals are carnivorous, feeding primarily on fish, squid, and crustaceans. Their diet varies depending on the species and their habitat. They are skilled hunters, often diving deep to catch their prey.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 1---------------------------------------------------------

**Sticky Note 2:**

**Seals are social animals, often seen in groups, especially during the breeding season. They are known for their vocalizations, particularly when interacting with each other.**

**Reproduction:** Seals breed on land or ice, with females giving birth to a single pup after a gestation period that varies by species. The mother nurses the pup for a few weeks to a few months, depending on the species, before the pup is weaned and begins to fend for itself.

**Social Structures:** Seals can be solitary but are often seen in groups called colonies or rookeries, especially during breeding and molting seasons. Males often compete for territory and mates, sometimes engaging in physical battles.

**Communication:** Seals communicate through a variety of sounds, including barks, grunts, and growls. These vocalizations are used to maintain social bonds, warn off rivals, and communicate with pups. They also use body language, such as slapping the water with their flippers, to convey messages.

**Survival Skills:** Seals are well adapted to life in the water, with a thick layer of blubber for insulation and buoyancy. They can hold their breath for extended periods, allowing them to dive deep in search of food. Despite their adaptability, seals face threats from climate change, pollution, and human activities such as fishing and hunting, making conservation efforts essential for their survival.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 2---------------------------------------------------------