

Gg

Desc:

The **Giant Grouper**, also known as the **Queensland Grouper** or **Brindle Grouper**, is one of the largest bony fish in coral reef ecosystems. It has a stocky, robust body and can grow to enormous sizes. Its coloration is usually mottled brown to greenish-gray with irregular darker spots and blotches.

Info:

The **Giant Grouper (*Epinephelus lanceolatus*)** is the largest bony fish found in coral reefs. It inhabits tropical and subtropical waters across the Indo-Pacific, ranging from the eastern coast of Africa to the Pacific islands and northern Australia. This species is typically found in shallow waters near coral and rocky reefs but can also be seen at depths of up to 100 meters. It has a slow growth rate and long lifespan, sometimes living up to 50 years in the wild. Giant groupers are carnivorous and feed primarily on fish, crustaceans, and even small sharks and turtles. They are known for their incredible suction feeding technique, using their large mouths to pull prey in with a sudden gulp. Although usually solitary, they can be seen in pairs or small groups during breeding seasons. Overfishing and habitat destruction have led to declining populations in some areas, and the species is currently listed as vulnerable. <https://australian.museum/learn/animals/fishes/queensland-grouper->

Char:

**Size:** Can grow up to **2.7 meters (8.9 feet)** long

**Weight:** Can weigh more than **400 kg (880 lbs)**

**Lifespan:** Estimated up to **50 years**

**Diet:** Carnivorous – feeds on fish, crustaceans, and even small sharks

**Behavior:** Solitary and territorial, often hiding in caves or crevice

Funfact: The **giant grouper can suck in prey with a rapid gulp of water**, creating a vacuum strong enough to pull in fish and even turtles. It's so powerful it doesn't need to chase — just open its mouth, and dinner's served!