Marine Animal Adaptations

| Creature Name | Zone | Adaptation | Why? |
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| Sea Star | Intertidal zone | Can stick onto something. | To not be dragged away by the tide. |
| Crabs | Intertidal zone | Strong against the tide waves and can stay on the ground. | To avoid being carried away from shore and somewhere else into the ocean. |
| Dolphins | Neritic Zone | Dolphins have a blowhole | It can take in air from the surface and then go underwater and have that air for a certain amount of time. |
| Sponges | Neritic Zone | Sponges have holes in their skelton. | They can suck in food with those holes. |
| Whales | Oceanic Zone | Their skin is made of blubber and can send down sonic waves to another whale to communicate from a far distance or a close one. | The blubber skin keeps them warm and the sonic waves can communicate with other whales if another is in danger or could call for help. |
| Sharks | Oceanic Zone | Sharks can smell the blood of another creature and have sharp teeth. | Sharks can smell the blood of another creature to know if it is prey or danger. Also the sharp teeth can help chew down the food well. |
| Fish | Benthic Zone | Can swim away fast and eat. | The fish can swim away from danger and eat food that drops from the bottom of the surface. |
| Sea worms | Benthic Zone | Sea worms use the gas from the cracks of the bottom of the ocean. | The worms can get food from it and if another predator tries to eat the worm they will be stopped by the poisonous chemicals. |