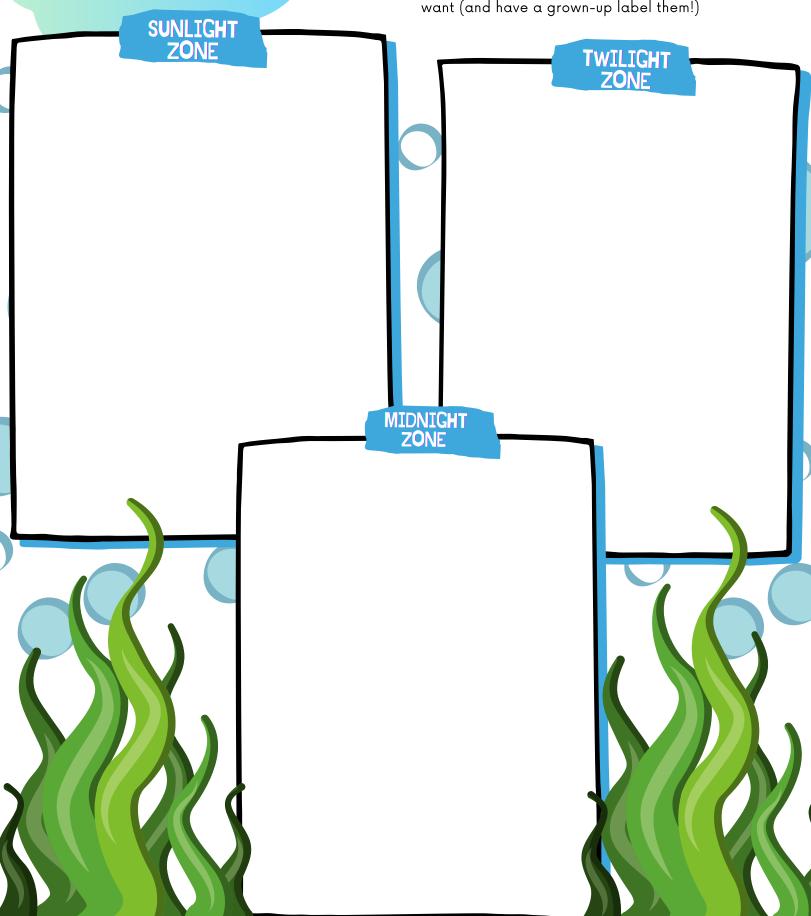


THE FRIENDS I SEE IN THE SEA

Sea Dragon doesn't adventure alone! They meet lots of friends a long the way In each zone,

but what creatures/animals might live In the different zones?

Draw them in the boxes below, as many or as few as you want (and have a grown-up label them!)





Now put It all together!
Where do YOU see the zones of the sea?
Draw/Color the whole sea -- sea friends and all!

THE WHOLE SEA

CREATE YOUR

CREATING THE SEA I SEE

Hey friends where do YOU see the sea In your home?

Is your backyard DEFINITELY the <u>Sunlight Zone</u>? Or maybe It's In the kitchen? Is the **Twilight Zone** sound like a place that could exist In your bathtub or under your covers? What about the Midnight Zone where are the darkest places In your home? Once you've talked about with your grown-up, take them there and then let the creating begin!

How do I create the sea on land?

Now that you've decided WHERE your sea lives at home, now is the time to bring that sea to life!

How?

Grab blankets! Grab towels! Grab clothing! Grab a shower curtain! Grab anything that reminds you of water! They can be any shape any size any color, its' your ocean! Then see if you have any paper, markers, boxes, pool noodles (that your grown-ups don't mind cutting up

for you). even stuffed animals can help craft your underwater world.

Paper can be cut into fish friends, star fish, sea kelp, coral reef! Same goes for pool noodles -- cut them up and create fun seaweed shapes. And boxes can become anything you want -- from submarines to a whale or octopus anything the sea's only limit is your imagination!

Got some fun stuffed animal friends? Bring them along for the journey or give them an underwater role! .





CREATE YOUR OWN SEA! (CLASSROOM EDITION)

CREATING THE SEA I SEE

How can you bring the zones of the sea to your classroom?

Brainstorm possible plant and animal life and create them with classroom materials and create an in class never-ending mural where they can add their own creatures and plant life they find Interesting!

Create sensory zones!

TOUCH

- Play with playground or kinetic sand, make sand castles or sculptures.
- Play with water! Grab some paint brushes and draw the sea on the ground!
- Fill bags with colored slime or clear hair gel colored blue and toss some sea creatures and iridescent beads/pebbles inside watch the light shine through! OR make- it glow-in-the-dark and turn up the sensesl

SIGHT

- Play with light! Find things that capture and reflect light, see how many colors can exist at the sea's surface!
- OR turn all the lights off and create different shapes and shadows on the walls of your classroom using cut out shapes
- OR have a light parade with flashlights covered In different colors of tissue paper and fish cutouts attached to them!

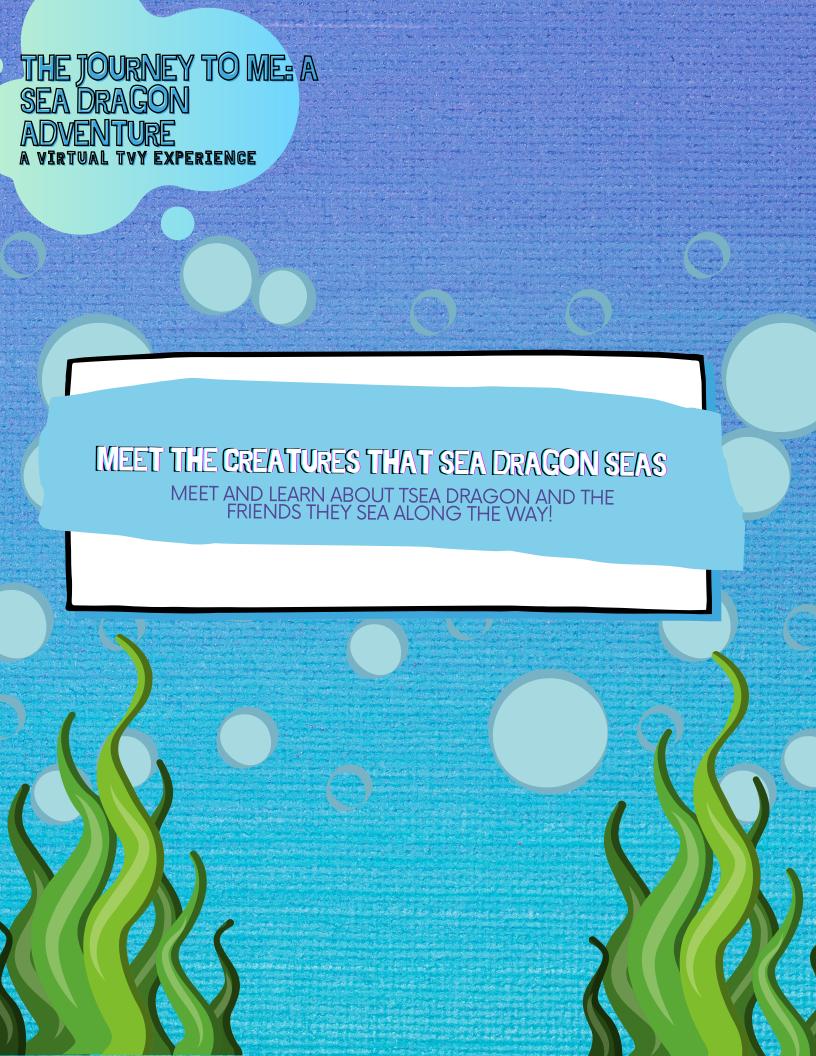
- Create a sunlight zone orchestra! Decide what sounds/music each creature creates, divide your artists into "sound groups" and "conduct" them with your hands/arms -encouraging them to go louder, softer, higher, lower, faster, or slower.
- OR create a water instrument by putting water into metal bowls, then give your artists pencils or paint brushes for them to drum, tap, and create music on
- OR put beads of different sizes inside of tupperware and other containers of various shapes and sizes and see what different sounds they can make!







and/or...



MEET SEA DRAGON!

WHAT IS A SEA DRAGON?

- 1. They are small fish (no bigger than 13.8 inches).
- 2. There are three main types of Sea Dragons: **Leafy** (pictured bottom right), **Weedy**, and **Ruby** (pictured top right).
- 3. Their body has leaf-like fins which **blend into their** surroundings and protect them from predators.
- 4. They propel themselves with their see-through dorsal and pectoral fins, but mainly drift with current.
- 5. They mainly live in Tasmania and Southern and Western Australia!

Sources:

Sea World - www.seaworld.org
ThoughtCo. - www.thoughtco.com/sea-dragon-facts4176792



SEA DRAGON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Swim This Way

Play with different ways a Sea Dragon could move! Taking turns (between grown-up and artist or between multiple artists) cross your sea half way in a very specific (or silly way), STOP, and say, Swim this Way! Then everyone swims across the sea like the first Sea Dragon. Repeat until everyone has had a turn!

Blending Into the Sea

Brainstorm a bunch of sea creatures and plant life that you think might live in the sea and write them on a bunch of pieces of paper and spread them face down around the room.

Playing music you must swim around the room, when the music stops you must go the closest paper near you and "camouflage" as that animal or plant using your body.

One grown-up or fellow artist, who will be the "Sea Dragon Extraordinaire" must try to guess who three different people are "camouflaging" as, if the "Sea Dragon Extraordinaire" gets it right those "camouflaged" artists/grown-ups become the animal or plant or can join "Sea Dragon Extraordinaire"in guessing. Those who are left continue swimming until their animal or sea creature is guessed, whoever is left standing becomes the new "Sea Dragon Extraodinaire."

MEET CRAB!

WHAT IS A CRAB?

- 1. There are more than 4,500 species of crabs.
- 2. They mostly live in coastal areas of salty, fresh or brackish water.
- 3. They are super old! They showed up during the Jurassic period, 200 million years ago.
- 4. They have an "exoskeleton" made of chitin. It protects their soft tissue.
- 5. They walk and swim sideways.

Source:

Awesome Ocean -

http://awesomeocean.com/news/super-coolfacts-crabs/



CRAB EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Scuttle Jump!

Listen closely to each command of the Crab Caller -- with your pinchers at the ready.

Scuttle! - means move In place

Jump! - means jump!

Dive! - means crouch down below the wave!

Hide! - means retreat to your shell!

Cha-cha-cha! - means crab dance (sideways)

Follow these commands as quickly and accurately as you can, If you can't keep up you're a scuttlebutt and must sit out!

All Eyes on the Shell

Using your crabby smarts you must protect your shell from your grown-up or from other artists -- but everyone else wants to steal It! In three-second Intervals the others must scuttle across the sea towards the shell. Once you get to three you must either try to catch someone moving OR guess if you think someone captured the shell. You get three guesses. If they get the shell back to the sea they win and new Shell Protector is named!

MEET DOLPHIN!

WHAT IS A DOLPHIN?

- 1. There are both ocean AND river dolphins.
- 2. There are **38 different kinds** -- or **species** -- of ocean dolphins and 4 different species of river dolphins.
- 3. They are **very smart**; some examples of this intelligence include cooperative hunting, play behavior, and tool use.
- 4. Ocean dolphins live in all the world's oceans and seas.
- 5.Ocean dolphins include the largest dolphin (orca) and some of the smallest (New Zealand dolphin, Franciscana)

Source:

Whale and Dolphin Conservation

https://us.whales.org/whales-dolphins/dolphins/



DOLPHIN EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Dolphin See, Dolphin Do!

Pairing off with another artist or grown up one will be Dolphin 1 and Dolphin 2. Dolphin 1 will begin a movement with Dolphin 2 copying as exact as they can. You may jump, spin, and swim in place but make sure you don't go too fast so the other can keep up! At some point Dolphin 2 will start to lead. Going back and forth between 1 and 2 and see how hard it is to tell who is leading who.

Colors, Counting, & Movement with Porpoise!

Place 4 different color papers in four corners of a room with a different porpoise (or dolphin), and/or a porpoise fact, on it. Have the artist stand in the center of the room and give them a ball. Tell the artist they have to get to one of the corners (pick any color) using movement and cannot use the same movement twice.

MEET TURTLE!

WHAT IS A TURTLE?

- 1. They are reptiles.
- 2. They have a hard shell that protects them like a shield.
- 3. They have existed for around 215 million years.
- 4. The largest turtle is the leatherback sea turtle, it can weigh over 2000 lbs!
- 5. Many turtle species are **endangered** -- in danger of not living on earth anymore.

Source:

Science Kids-

https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/animals/turtle.html



TURTLE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Do You Have My Turtle Shell?

Create a small circle, with your grown-up or fellow artists, while standing In the middle go to each artist and ask "Do you have my turtle shell?" Most people will say, "I do not have your turtle shell" but one will say, "I do have your turtle shell!" Once that person says this the artist in the middle will chase the other around the circle, attempting to get their spot. If they succeed, that spot-less artist will now be the new turtle asking for their shell.

Slow Motion Turtle Race

Turtles tend to move slower than most animals, how slow can you go? In this slow motion movement exercise all artists will practice their control over their body by seeing who can go the slowest.

However, at at moment's notice the race referee can either make the turtles go round and around by saying, "OCEAN CURRENT" being swept up in a whirlwind (turning a, "BACK STROKE" causing turtles to go backwards or "FREEZE FRAME" which causes all turtles to freeze in place until race referee says "TURTLE POWER UP" and the race resumes. Whoever crosses the finish line last wins!



MEET SHARK!



WHAT IS A SHARK?

- 1. There over **500 species of sharks**
- 2. They have excellent vision. Their night vision is better than a cat's or a wolf's.
- 3. Their sense of smell 10,000 times better than a human's.
- 4. They can detect electrical impulses, including another animal's beating heart.
- 5. The biggest shark is the **whale shar**k (~656 ft); the smallest shark Is the **spined pygmy shark** (~7 in).

Source:

Easy Science for Kids – https://easyscienceforkids.com/all-about-sharks/



SHARK EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Sharks of the Deep Blue Sea

As you know there are so many different types of the deep blue sea, using your body and Imagination you will become as many as you can. How? We start by everyone dancing, or swimming, or moving around the space. When they hear the words "SHARKS OF THE DEEP BLUE SEA" they must stop where they are and create the shape of any shark they want (in 10 seconds). After those ten seconds are up, sharks are asked what type of shark they are, where they like to swim, and what they like to eat. When the music starts playing everyone must resume movement until they hear the catchphrase again, we repeat until every shark has had their time to shine.

Big Shark, Little Shark

Encouraging artists to think with their bodies, a grown-up or artist will say, "Big shark little shark swim in the sea, but I want to see a shark who swims with their _____" and then a body part is said. Once a body part is announced everyone must figure out how to swim by leading with that body part!

You can add to the game by encouraging them to explore up and down, side to side, and fast or slow movement.

MEET OCTOPUS!

WHAT IS AN OCTOPUS?

- 1. There are around **300 species of octopus** divided into **finned deep-sea** that live on the ocean floor and **finless, shallow water** found around coral reefs.
- 2. They live in tropical and temperate ocean waters.
- 3. They have two eyes in a globe-shaped head (mantle) and eight long limbs called tentacles that have two rows of sucker senses.
- 4. The largest octopus is believed to be the giant Pacific octopus, Enteroctopus dofleini which weighs about 33 lbs, and has an arm span up to 14ft.
- 5. They have very good eyesight and an excellent sense of touch.

Source

Science for Kids -

https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/animals/octopus.html



OCTOPUS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Octopus Body Exploration!

Lie flat arms and legs out like a starfish.....on your tummy....first. Curl up small as you can. Then stretch our as far as you can. Now try it on your back

If your mouth was right into your tummy, How would you feed yourself? You could watch yourself chew.!

Octopuses like to hide in small spaces! Under a table? In a corner? Under a chair!
Octopi like to collect treasures! Small stones, empty shells, what might be on the ocean floor?
Octopi are very curious. And like to touch everything! Each little sucker gives little kisses as they touch! It can tickle tickle! Put your fingers together and make little kissy mouths! Gently touch your face, your a

Octopus's Garden

The Octopus, an artist or grown-up, calls out "Come _____ in my garden." (The blank is filled in by what the artists must do as they are crossing the ocean. Hop, twirl, swim, run, run backwards, etc.) Then the artists must follow the command and try and make it to the other side of the ocean without being tagged by the octopus. Any player that is tagged becomes seaweed and has to stand in the spot where they were tagged. In the next round both the octopus and the seaweed try and tag players as they go by."!

MEET JELLYFISH!

WHAT IS A JELLYFISH?

- 1. They are found in all oceans.
- 2. They can often be transparent (see-through) or translucent (semi-translucent), while others are brightly colored.
- 3.A group of jellyfish is called a 'bloom', 'swarm' or 'smack'.
- 4. Large blooms can feature over 100000 jellyfish.
- 5. They don't have brains and use their tentacles to sting.

Source Science for Kids -

https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/animals/jellyfish.html



JELLYFISH EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Jellyfish Lift Off

Starting off crouched or kneeling on the ground and slowly wiggling your body upwards pretend your legs are Jellyfish tentacles. How do they wiggle? How do they squiggle? Do they buzz or hum? Give them a sound! As you move up to the head of a Jellyfish create space around you, making yourself as big or small as you want. Then give your head/body weight. Is it super light? Super heavy? How does that weight move you? Letting your head move you and your tentacles wiggle move around the room -- floating, gliding, squiggling, however you feel a Jelly moves. After you've experienced that build yourself down. Starting with the head make your size "you" sized, then wiggle down to the ground until you find yourself crouching or kneeling on the ground again. Repeat as many time, as fast or as slow as you want!

Tentacle Freeze Tag

Using scarves, ribbon, or any other long fabric give each artist or grown up their own set of four tentacles, and someone the role of "Royal Jelly." "Royal Jelly" must try to get everyone's tentacles. For each tentacle captured that person must freeze (Royal Jelly cannot capture while someone Is frozen) after all tentacles are collected they become a part of the "Royal Bloom" and must work with the "Royal Jelly" to capture the rest of the tentacle.

MEET THE EELS!

WHAT ARE EELS?

- 1. There are over 400 species of eel.
- 2. They live in both saltwater and fresh water.
- 3. They have gills and very sharp teeth.
- 4. They hide and live in caves and rock crevices. They also burrow in the sand.
- 5. The largest species, the slender giant moray eel, can grow to 13 feet in length. The electric eel is a South American freshwater fish found mainly in the Amazon River basin.

Source
KidsKonnect
https://kidskonnect.com/animals/eels/



EELS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Wriggle Out!

Turn on some music and join the buzz, In this game all you need Is a great, upbeat, varied playlist and your body. Playing your favorite songs wriggle, squiggle, and dance around your Abyss just like an eel would. But be aware because at any moment the music can stop and when the music stops you must too. If you If you don't stop your wriggles with the music you must become a part of the Abyss as seaweed, a cavern, or plankton In place (you can still wriggle but It must be closer to the ground).

The Giant Eel of the Midnight Zone

Working with other artists, grown-ups, or even your stuffed animals use your body to wriggle about the Abyss to create the largest eel In the world. Find different ways to create your eel by connecting the buzz with scarves, tips of toes, or tips of eels to create your giant eel, when complete move around the room as one!

Then create another eel all over again!

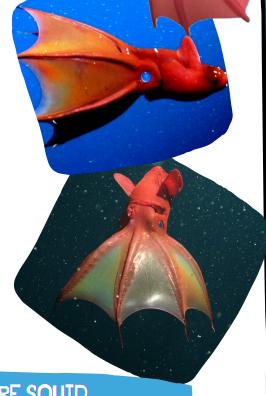
MEET VAMPIRE SQUID!

WHAT IS A VAMPIRE SQUID?

- 1. They can be found in temperate and tropical oceans around the world and live 2000 to 3000 feet below the ocean's surface at the temperature of ~35°F to ~37°F.
- 2. They can reach 12 inches in length and are black or reddish colored.
- 3. They got their name because of their black, webbed skin (shaped like a vampire cape) and red eyes.
- 4. Almost their entire body is **covered with light-producing** organs called **photophores**.
- 5. They cannot change the color of their body, and they don't release ink when they need to escape from the predators.

 Instead of the ink, vampire squids eject sticky, glowing mucus which confuses predators equally good as ink.

Source
SoftSchools.com
https://www.softschools.com/facts/animals/vampire_squid_facts/971/



VAMPIRE SQUID EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Icky, Sticky, Squid Goo

Stand or sitting in a small circle or line have one artist begin by "holding" Imaginary squid goo. Describing how what it looks like, "It's bright pink and glows in the dark," what it feels like, "It's really light and sticky like peanut butter," what It smells like "It smells like cotton candy and stardust" and finally how it moves, "and It moves like a bouncy bunny" then pass it to the next person who then has the job of "transforming" it's size, shape, smell, and movement! Move down the line or around the circle until it gets back to the first person who "returns" It to the sea by the Imaginary goo go (either over their heads, behind their back, etc.

Stretch, Squish, Float

Start by pretending you are a vampire squid, describe what color you are, if you have fangs and what your tentacles look like! Now it's time to put those tentacles to work! Start by stretch every tentacle as FAR as they can go, then squish Into tiny ball, and stretch, and squish! Then use this motion "stretch and squish" to float across the ocean. Try what It feels like under different conditions: Afraid! In a Hurry! Sleepy! Excited! And don't forget to groove out every once in awhile and make sure you give those tentacles opportunity to dance!

MEET BLOB FISH!

WHAT IS A BLOB FISH?

- They are mostly known in Australia and New Zealand, where they bob along the sea floor at average depths of 3,000 feet.
- 2. Lacking both bones and teeth, they do not actively hunt.

 Besides eating, conserving energy is the blobfish's main job.
- 3. They grow to about 12 inches long.
- 4. They eat mostly small crustaceans like crabs, sea urchins, and shellfish. These goodies are sucked into the blobfish's mouth as it floats along.
- 5. At their native depth, it is believed they have a more "normal" appearance. At the surface, without the water pressure to hold their shape, they appear to melt into a puddle of goo.

Source Leisure Pro's AquaView Magazine

https://www.leisurepro.com/blog/explore-the-blue/8-interesting-facts-blobfish/#:~:text=Blobfish%20are%20native%20to%20the,%2C%20sea%20urchins%2C%20and%2



BLOB FISH EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

My Blob Face

In the human world, the Blob Fish might look grumpy all the time, but without bones they can't help It! So explore what your face and body might look like If you were a Blob Fish! Start by making a Blob Fish face, then make your face as wide and big as you can, then make your face really small, make your Blob fish frown, and a big wide smile. Repeat until your Blob face feels warmed up!

Blob of Emotions

Now get your whole body In action! Thinking of the Blob Fish on land, what does their whole body looks like out of water? A sack of jelly! Now put that jelly in motion with your emotions, how does you Blob body look when it's sad? How about happy? Now mad! How about annoyed? Go through as many emotions you can, and be sure to wiggle in between each emotion to "shake it off."

MEET WHALE!

WHAT IS A WHALE?

- 1. There are two different types of whales: baleen and toothed (all based on how they eat and what's in their mouths)
- 2. <u>Baleen whales</u> are generally huge; the largest is the biggest creature to have ever lived on Earth- the blue whale. There are four families: rorqual; right; gray; and pygmy right whale.
- 3. <u>Baleen whales</u> are usually found alone or in in small groups and do not echolocate.
- 4. There are 76 toothed whale species altogether and they are grouped into ten families: the sperm whale; the dwarf and pygmy sperm whale; the beluga and narwhal; the beaked whales; the oceanic dolphins; the four river dolphins (each one is placed in a family of their own); and the porpoise family.
- 5. <u>Toothed whales</u> use echolocation to hunt and are sociable, and often live in groups known as pod

Source
Whale and Dolphin Conservation
https://us.whales.org/whales-dolphins/whales/



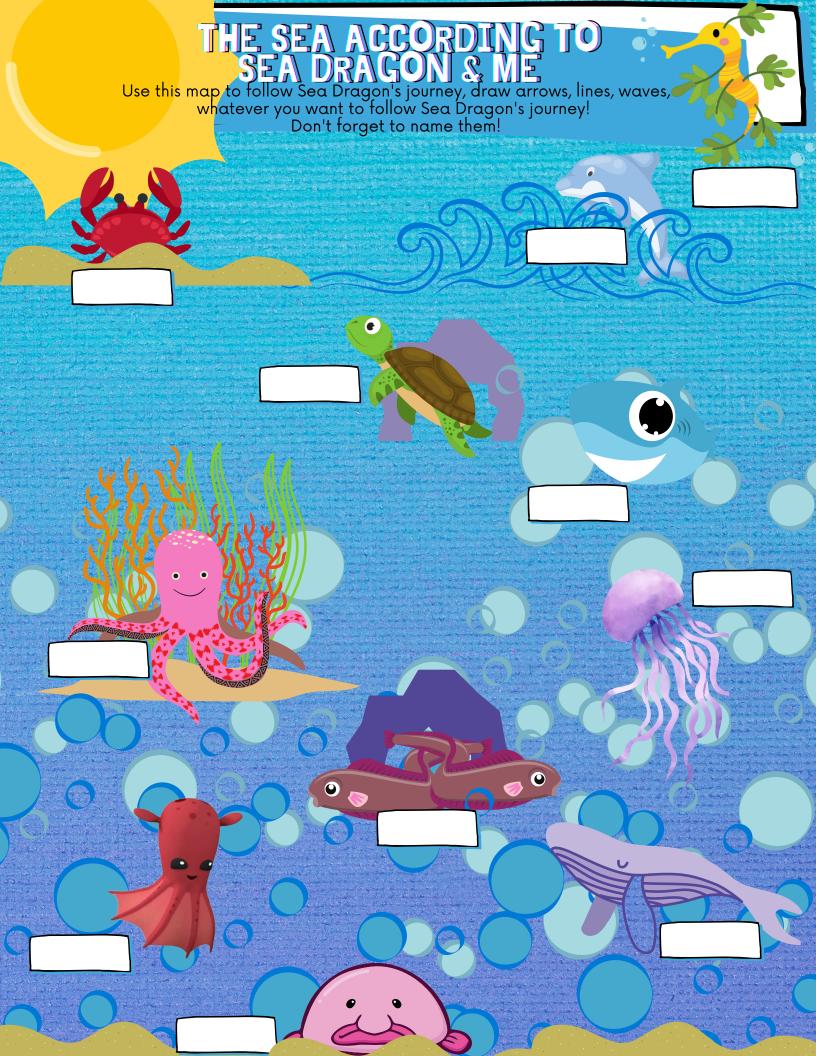
Be My Echo-locator?

Let's play echolocation! Using a wide open space (either in your home or a classroom space) have everyone spread out into a circle and have one artist, who Is comfortable in a blindfold, stand In the center to be the "Echo-locator" choose another artist or grown up to be a fish! The "Echo-locator's" job to locate the fish by proclaiming "fish!" Every time the "Echo-locator" does this the fish must respond with "fish" too, until they are caught. Those in the outside circle reef must help by gently guiding the "Echo-locator" to the fish safely.

Whale Ballet

Whales are often seen as graceful slow moving creatures, just like ballerinas! So why not move through the sea like a whale ballerina?! With the help of a playlist of "ballet music" and some imagination come up with some fun terms that a whale ballerina could use! "Turning" or "spin" can become a "Fin Spin," a "jump" or "leap" can become "Soar," moving across the room can become "Swim" or "Glide" whatever you can come up with is fair game! Then turn on the music and come up with your own verison of a Whale Ballet performance!





THE JOURNEY TO ME: A SEA DRAGON

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