

# Sea lions



## **Fascinating Facts**

Sea Lions don't actually have ear-holes, instead they have ear-flaps. They can dive up to 140m deep.

Hi, those highlighted words are both subordinating conjunction

# **Sea Lion Species**

There are lots of different species of Sea Lion including the Californian Sea Lion and the Steller's Sea Lion.

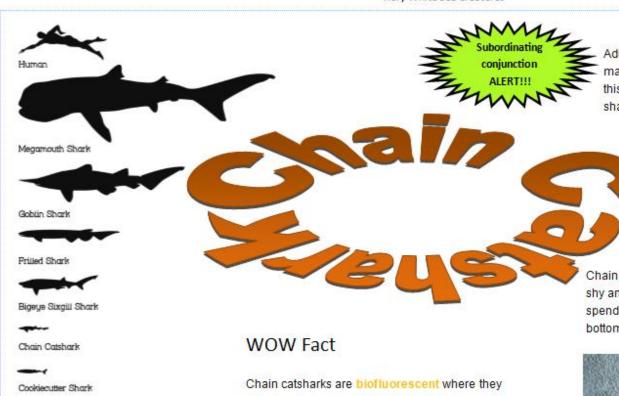
Close relative of the walrus and the seal, but not the same as a seal, because sea lions walk on land using all four flippers (seals bounce on their bellies) and sea lions use their front flippers to swim (seals use their hind flippers).

### **WOW Facts**

A male Sea Lion can weigh 800lb, the same as a grand piano. And they can be up to 9m long, as long as a coach or lorry! They can swim up to 25 miles an hour but most of the time they go at 11 miles per hour.



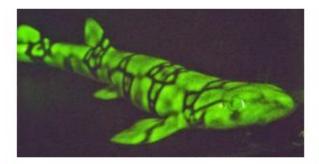




At night, when they are active, chain catsharks feed on squid, bony fish, crustaceans and bristle worms.



glow to become more visible to each other.



Adult chain catsharks prefer rough ground which makes it hard for trawling thus providing a refuge for this species from fisheries. Therefore, young catsharks are caught as bycatch more than adults.



Chain catsharks can grow up to 59 cm long. They are shy and nocturnal and often hide in crevices. They spend their day resting at the bottom using the sandy bottom to camouflage its spotted back.



They typically live in waters between 8.5 °C to 14 °C.



There are about 220 known stingray species and 107 of those are threatened The biggest stingray is a whopping 4m and was a fresh water stingray [4m is about the size of this van]





#### Popular Potamotrygon stingray species and variants www.stingrayfarm.com













# Cartilage

Stingrays don't actually have bones instead they



Subordinating conjunctions

Their long tails usually have a spine and venom.

They use this venom to protect them from predators. In fact, Greek dentists once used it as anaesthetic. Stingrays eat clams, shrimp, and mussels. Since their mouths on the body side of their bodies, they catch their prey, then crush and eat with their powerful jaws. Stingrays don't use their eyes to find prey, because their eyes are on top of their bodies, therefore they use their electro-sensors to locate their next meal.