



Any Age

Ocean Animals

Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guide, Activities and Crafts



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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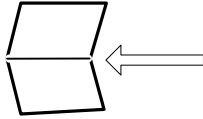
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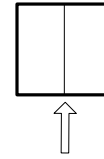
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

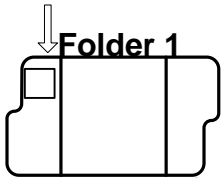


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

How do I know where to place each template in the folder?

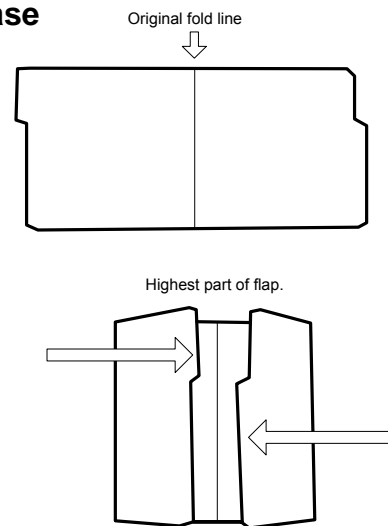


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

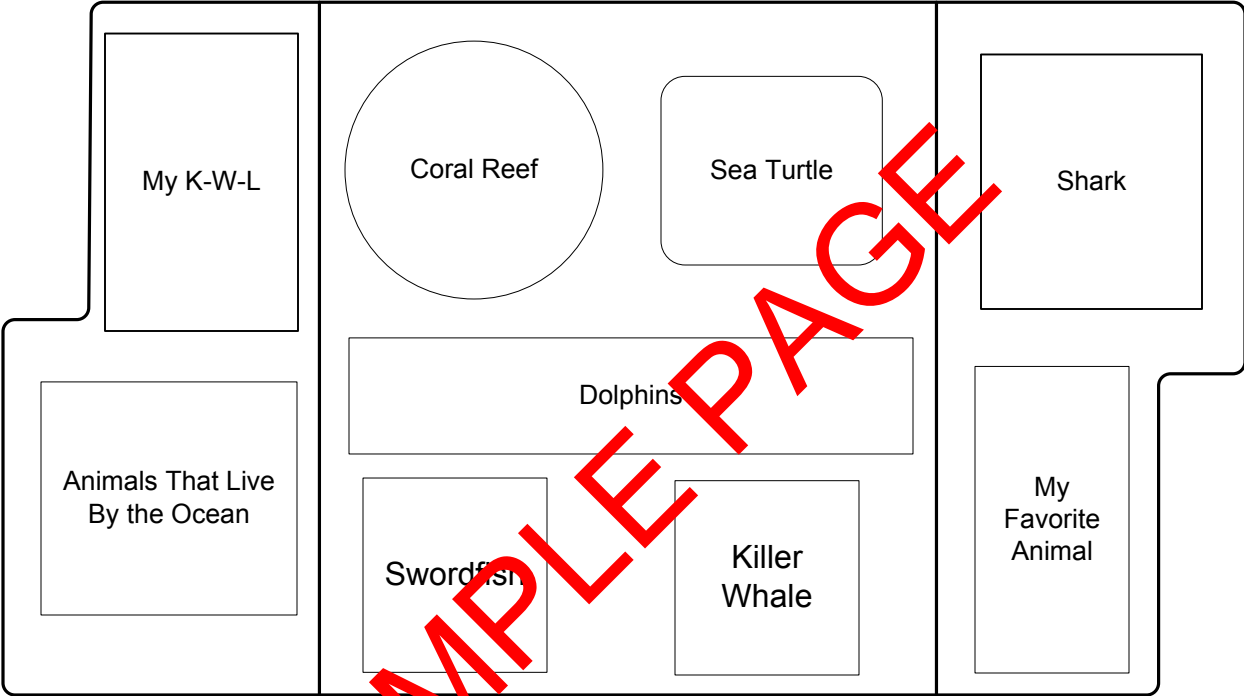
Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



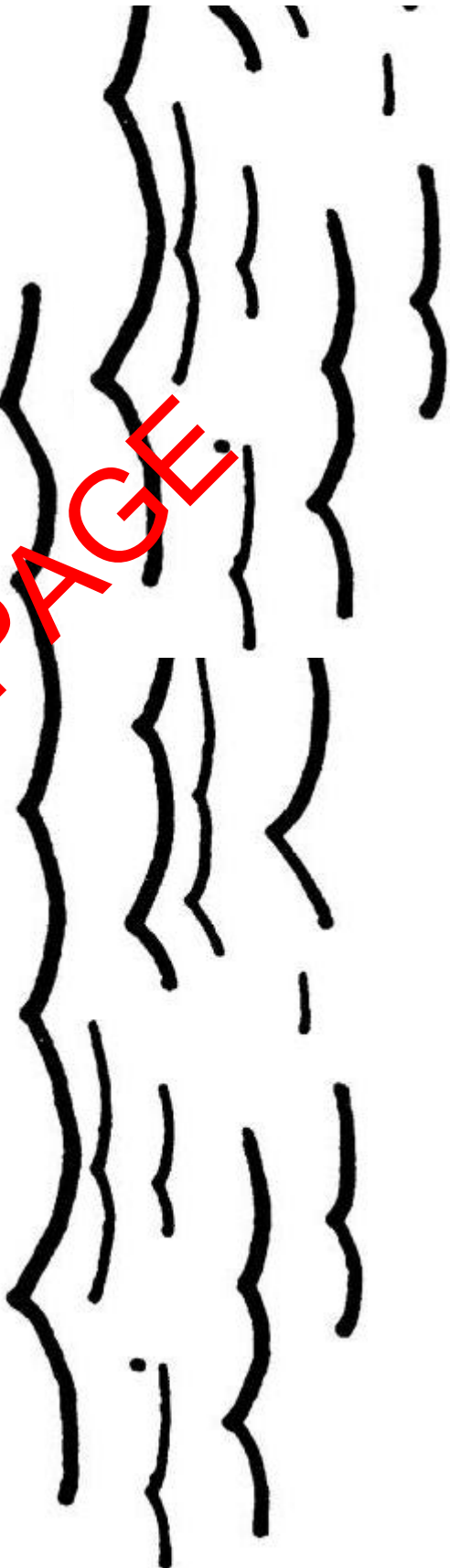
Booklet Placement Guide



Cut out the scene around the black dotted lines. Glue onto the back of your lapbook. Cut out pictures of ocean animals and glue into the ocean. You may choose to draw them in instead. Be creative and have fun!

Ocean Animals

SAMPLE PAGE



Oceans cover thousands of miles. They also can be thousands of feet deep. In fact, some oceans are so deep, that they have never even been fully explored! When you stand on the shore and look out, the ocean can seem like a terribly empty space. But, if you were to take a trip to the world below, you would find a lively, exciting world.

Thousands of animals call the ocean home. Everything from microscopic creatures to the largest whale all live together in the deep, blue, world called the ocean. Most of the animals that call the ocean home live in the top 650 feet of the water. This is where the ocean is the warmest. The top layer of the water is warmed by the sun's heat.

Many animals that you see in, near or along the ocean may not actually live in the ocean. They may live in thousands of miles of shoreline and beaches that surround the ocean. Along these shorelines and beaches are rocky cliffs, mudflats, and sand islands. Animals may spend some of their time in the ocean, like when they are searching for food, but may actually live in one of these areas. Rocky shorelines make excellent homes for small ocean animals. Tide pools, which are created when water is trapped between rocks and cannot return to the ocean, make great miniature worlds for crabs, snails, barnacles, seaweed, and starfish. Birds, like the puffins, seabirds, and razorbills, hunt out of the ocean, but their home is usually in a cliff that borders the ocean. The high cliffs are usually very windy and are continuously sprayed with the ocean's salty seawater. High in these cliffs the birds are safe from predators like foxes and wild cats. Cockles, sea urchins, and the weaver fish love to burrow down into the warm sandy beaches of the ocean. Lugworms, snails, and oysters dig deep into the cool mud that forms at the bottom of rocky cliffs. This area is known as a mudflat. Nesting turtles, Horseshoe crabs, and Dungeness crabs use the sandy islands to lay their eggs.

Coral reefs are located in the warm, tropical, shallow waters of the ocean. These places are some of the most beautiful in the world. Coral reef is a living thing. It flourishes in the warm sunlight and will only grow in non-polluted waters. Almost all coral reefs are located in the Caribbean Sea, the Red Sea, and the Pacific Ocean. You will never find a coral reef in cold waters or where large rivers run into the ocean. The largest coral reef in the world is located on the coast of Australia. It is called The Great Barrier Reef. It is 1,550 miles long. Coral reef is made from the stony skeletal remains of animals that have lived and died in the reef. A reef is also home to tiny animals called polyp. A polyp has a long tube-like body and hundreds of tentacles. The reason that coral needs direct sunlight is there are thousands of tiny zooxanthellae, or algae, located inside of their cells. This alga makes its own food. The coral serves as protection for the algae and in return, the algae give food to the coral. Coral is home to more than 6,000 different types of animals. The stony bones, cracks, and live plants serve as great hiding places for smaller fish. The moray eel is one of the largest animals that live inside coral reef. He hides in the cracks and darts out to catch his dinner when it swims close by.

Sponges are also found on coral reefs. There are over 5,000 different types of sponges. The sponges form a hard crust-like surface over the outside of the coral.

Sea turtles come in an array of colors. They can be olive-green, yellow, brownish-green, black, brown, and greenish-brown. They do not have teeth or ears. Sea turtles have excellent eyesight under the water. The average turtle is around 200 pounds in weight. It is believed they can swim at speeds of up to 2 miles per hour. They may cross the ocean numerous times during their lifetime. They are also excellent divers, going down to depths as much as 1,000 feet.

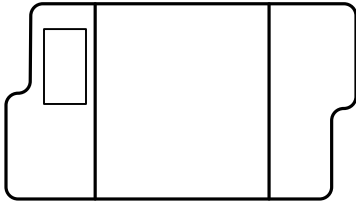
Dolphins are the most recognized and intelligent animal in the ocean. Surprisingly, dolphins are mammals, not fish! They live in large groups together called pods. A pod usually has about twelve dolphins that live together. Dolphins do not sleep. They cannot breathe under the water and have to come up to the surface to take a breath. Because of this, they take small “naps” at the water’s edge. Mother dolphins give birth under water. Right after birth, mother dolphins push their new baby, called a calf, to the surface for its first breath. Mothers will nurse and care for their baby for about a year. After that time, the calf is considered an adult.

Swordfish are named for their long “sword” type nose. Even though they have a long spear-type nose, they do not use it to stab prey, instead, it is used to slice the prey into pieces. They are cold-blooded animals who do not have many predators. They are solitary preferring to spend all of their time alone. Out in the open ocean, you will often see them jumping out of the water. They feed by swimming right into the middle of a school of small fish. Most of their feeding is done at night.

The Killer whales are also called Orcas. They are a member of the dolphin family. They can be found in both warm tropical oceans and freezing Antarctic and Arctic regions. Their main food source is fish, sharks, and even marine mammals like seals and walruses. Because they hunt in packs, they have been called the “wolves” of the seas. Killer whales are very social animals. Even out in the wild, they are not considered a threat to humans. They live in very large family groups called pods. They do everything in large groups: hunting, socializing, and sleeping. They can grow to 25 feet long and weigh around 6 tons. They can swim at speeds up to 65 miles per hour.

Black Tip Reef sharks are found in most warm and tropical oceans. They can usually be seen swimming in the shallow waters around coral reefs. The tip of their pectoral fin and dorsal fin are black with a white underside. Their body is brown on the top. They are about 7 feet long and weigh up to 100 pounds. They eat mainly fish found on and around the reef. If they are around, they have also been known to eat crustaceans, sting rays, and mollusks. A baby shark is called a pup. A mom shark will usually have 2 to 4 pups at a time. The Black Tip Reef shark is not a social animal. They are very shy around divers.

Folder 1



What I KNOW
What I WANT to learn
What I LEARNED

Cut out each card. Stack on top of each other with the cover sheet on top. Staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Fill out the information on each card.



My
K-W-L

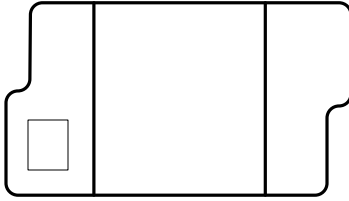
What I already **know** about the animals that live in the ocean.

What I **want** to learn about the animals that live in the ocean.

What I have **learned** about the animals that live in the ocean.

SAMPLE PAGE

Folder 1



Cut out the booklet on the outside lines as one piece. Fold up the bottom section. Next, fold down the top section. This creates an envelope. Glue the sides with a thin line of glue. Glue into lapbook. Cut out four cards from the next page.

Directions: Draw something about each of the animals that live by the ocean. Place into the envelope when you are done.



Rocky Cliff

Mudflats

Sand Islands

SAMPLE PAGE