

THE
RIOT
AND THE
DANCE **WATER**

COLORING BOOK

CANON  PRESS

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NORTHERN PUFFER

Sphoeroides maculatus

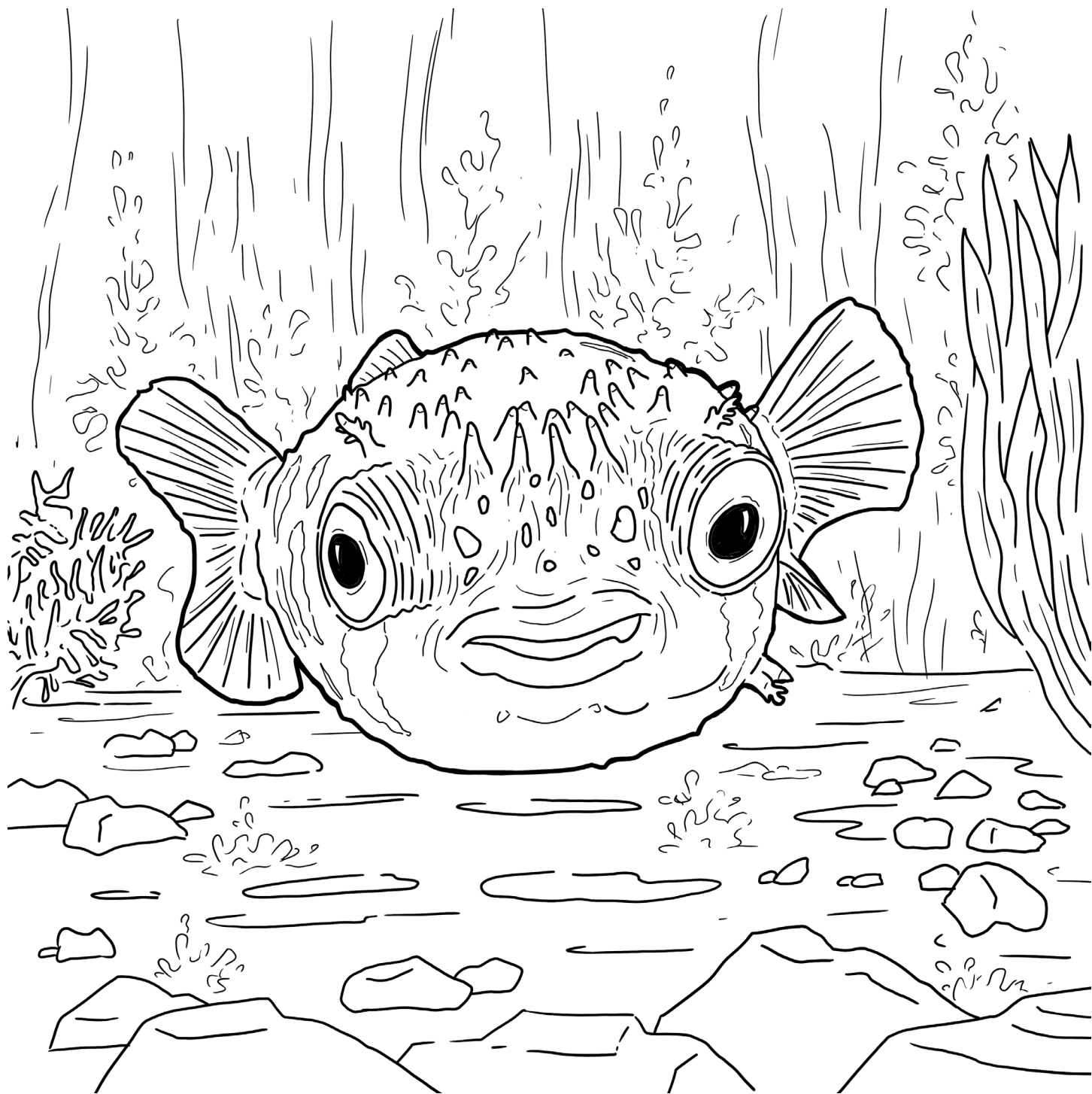
RANGE: The northern pufferfish lives along the Atlantic coast of North America from Florida to Newfoundland.

HABITAT: Bays, estuaries, and protected waters from depths of 30 to 600 feet

DIET: Shellfish and small finfish

COLORING: Northern pufferfish tend to have dark spots on their backs that range from black to green to purple and a yellow or cream belly.

FACT: Pufferfish sometimes blow under crabs to flip them over so they can attack the exposed underside.



AMERICAN CROCODILE

Crocodylus acutus

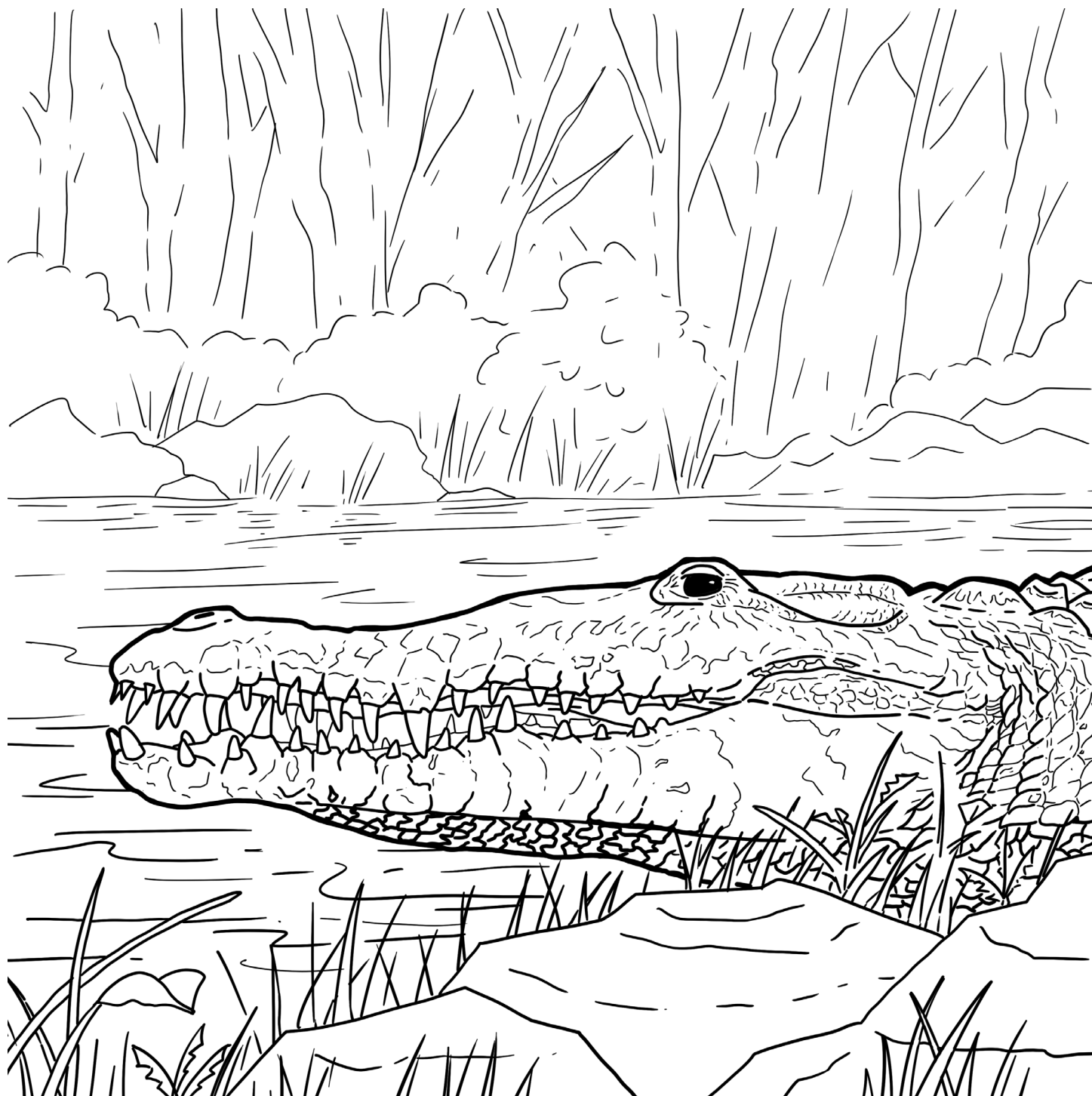
RANGE: From southern Florida to Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela

HABITAT: River systems, coastal areas, swamps, lagoons, cays, small islands, and brackish lakes

DIET: Anything they want

COLORING: Grayish-green back with white or yellow belly. Males can grow to 17 feet.

FACT: Crocodiles digest their food slowly and can go for months without eating.



AMERICAN ALLIGATOR

Alligator mississippiensis

RANGE: Southeastern United States from Texas to North Carolina

HABITAT: Freshwater wetlands and marshes

DIET: Anything they want

COLORING: Dark olive, green, brown, or black on top with cream bellies. Males can grow to 19 feet.

FACT: Although their bite is incredibly strong, the muscles that open a crocodile's mouth are usually so weak their jaws can be held closed by hand.



SOUTHERN TOAD

Bufo terrestris

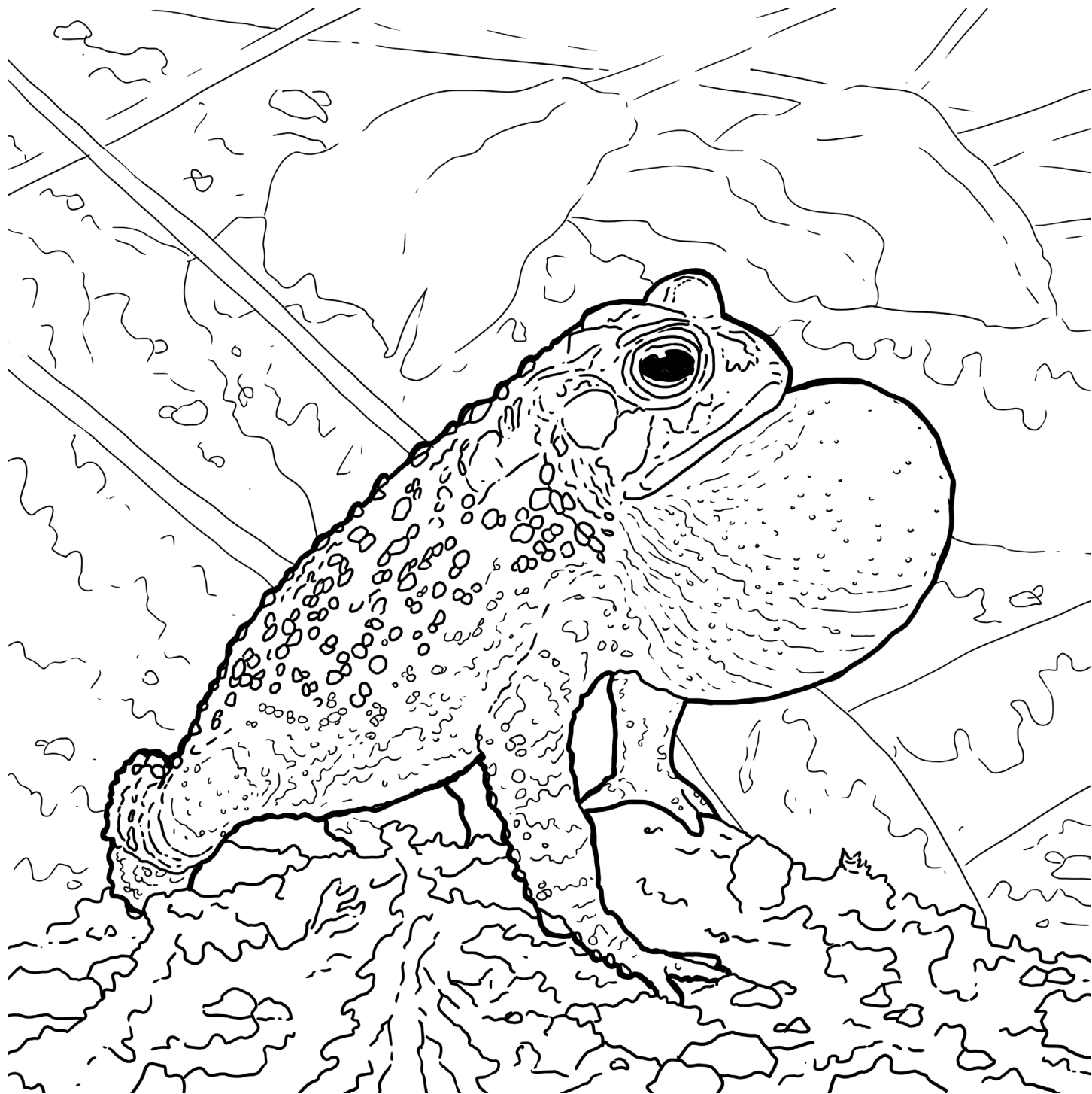
RANGE: Southeastern United States from Louisiana to Florida and Virginia

HABITAT: The southern toad prefers sandy soil and is nocturnal

DIET: Small invertebrates

COLORING: The head, back and sides range from dark red to patchy gray, brown and black. Bellies are usually pale

FACT: These toads produce a toxin in the glands behind their eyes which makes them much less appetizing to predators.



MANATEE

Trichechus manatus

RANGE: The West Indian Manatee can live along the coast of North America from Massachusetts to Texas, and as far south as the northeastern coast of South America.

HABITAT: Shallow coastal areas, including rivers and estuaries

DIET: Manatees are herbivores and primarily feed on sea grass

COLORING: Gray-blue to brown. The largest males can grow up to 15 feet.

FACT: The dugong skins mentioned in Exodus as part of the covering for the tabernacle are from a species of manatee.



TIGER SHARK

Galeocerdo cuvier

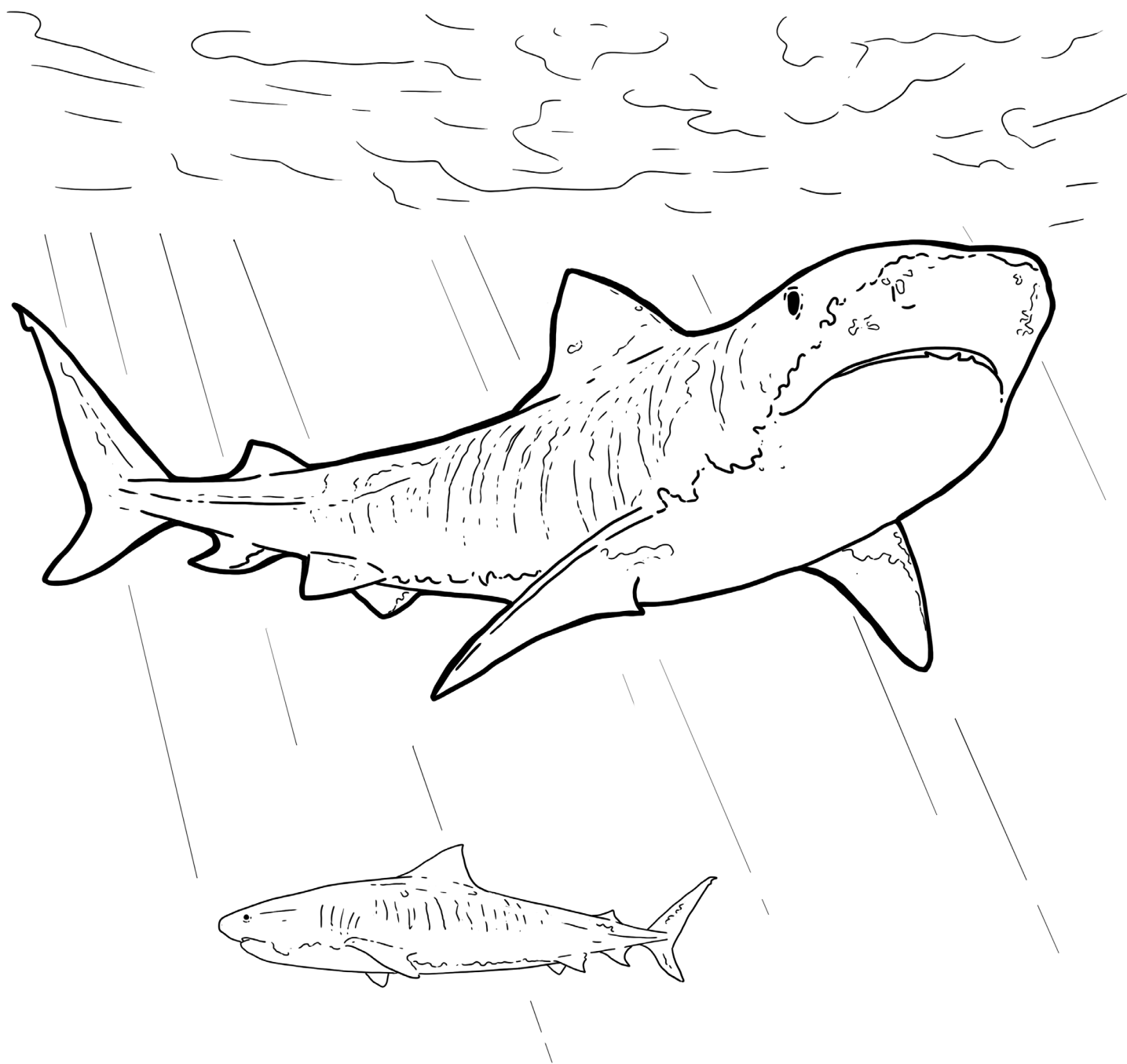
RANGE: Tropical and subtropical waters all over the world

HABITAT: Warmer waters, sometimes near reef, and up to depths of 3000 feet

DIET: Anything they want, especially sea turtles and seals

COLORING: Blue to light green backs with patches and stripes, and lighter bellies. They can grow up to 20 feet.

FACT: Female tiger sharks lay eggs inside their bodies, which hatch and are then birthed as live pups.



COTTONMOUTH

Agkistrodon piscivorus

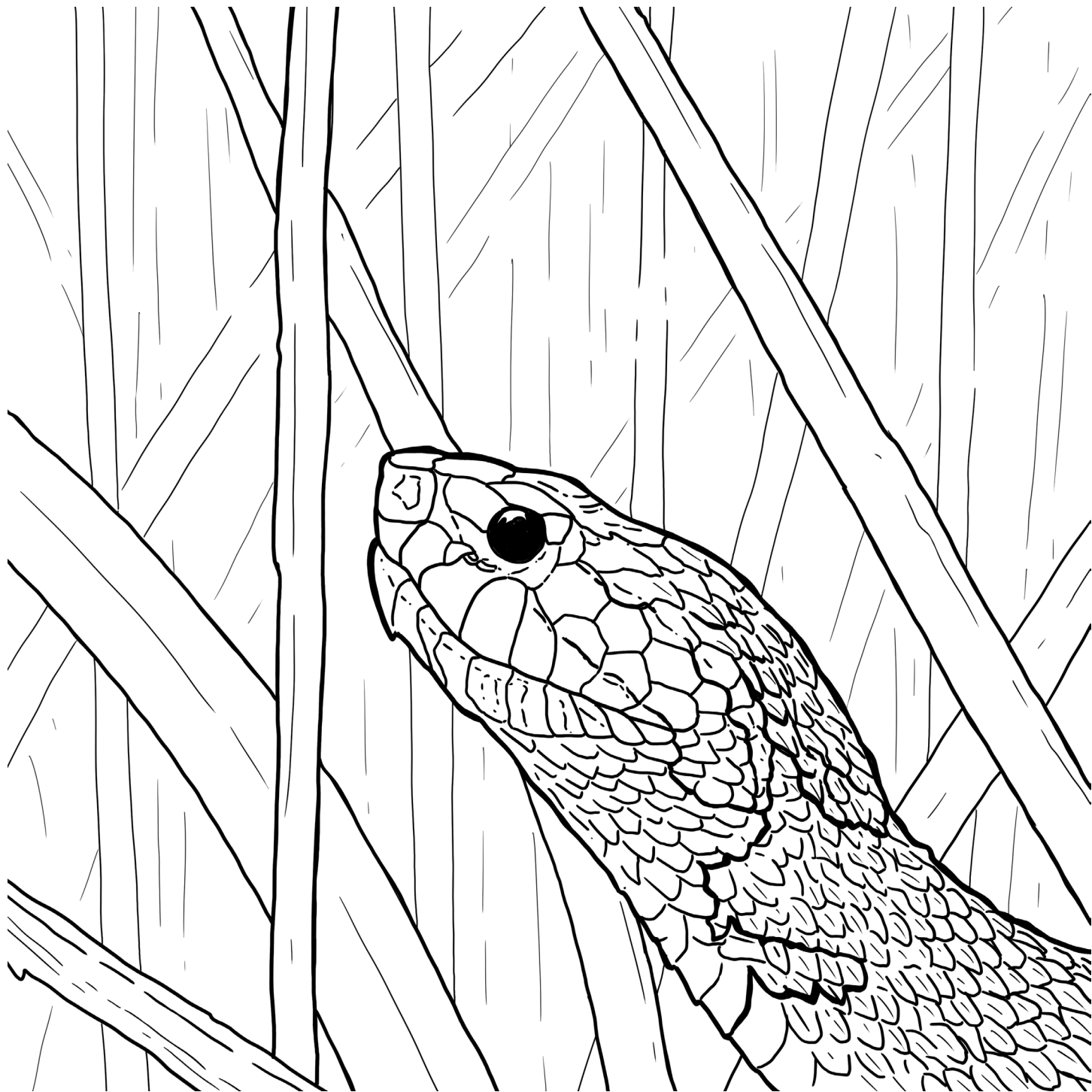
RANGE: Eastern United States from east Texas and Arkansas to Florida and Virginia

HABITAT: Creeks, streams, marshes, swamps, and the shores of rivers and lakes

DIET: Mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, and small reptiles including snakes and alligators

COLORING: These snakes can range from completely black to patterned brown, cream, and gray. The scales along the back all have tiny keels and the inside of the mouth is a milky white.

FACT: These snakes have heat-sensing pits on their faces to help them hunt.



BROOMTAIL FILEFISH

Aluterus scriptus

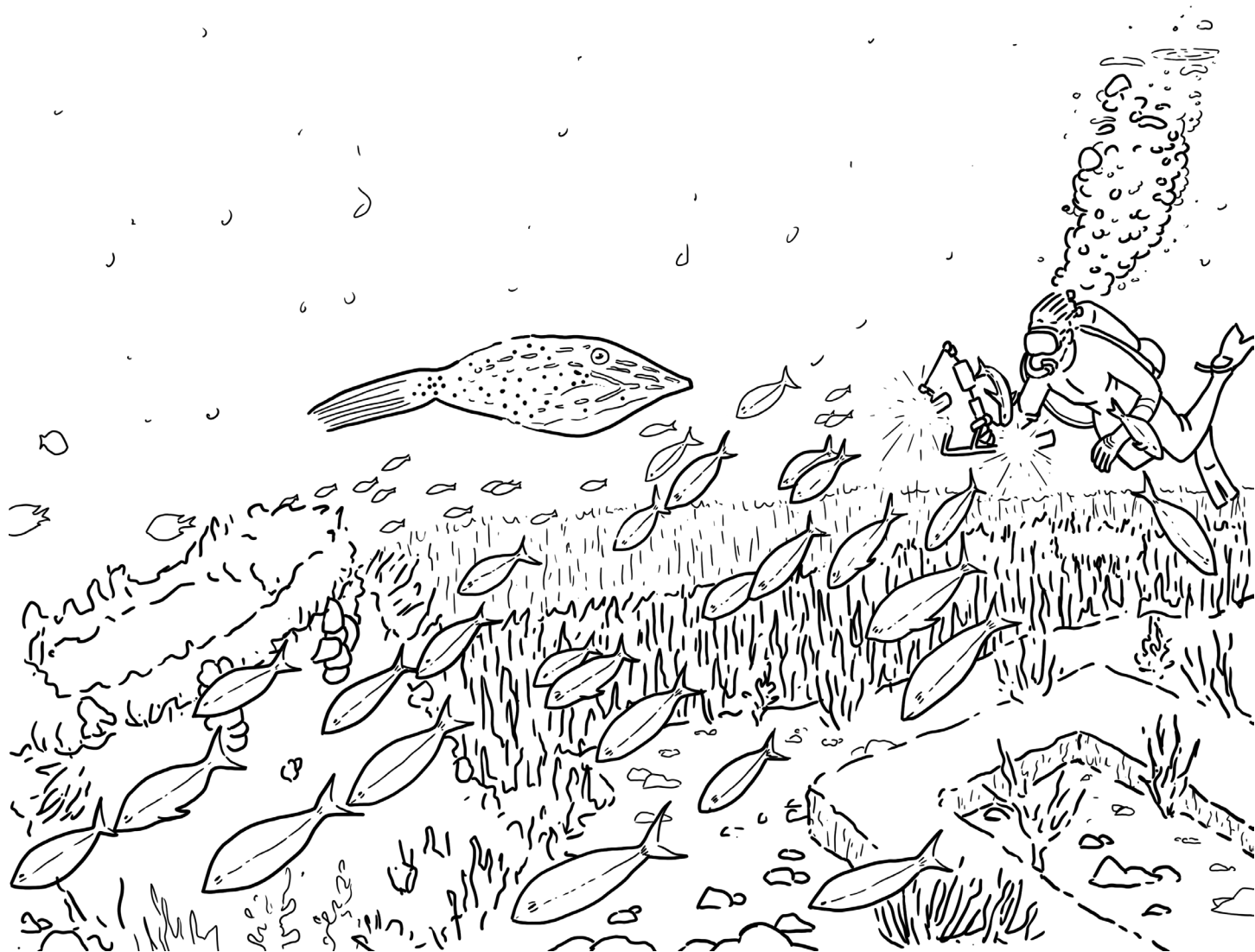
RANGE: Tropical waters in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans

HABITAT: These fish like lagoons, reefs, and shipwrecks (like the one pictured here).

DIET: These fish are omnivorous and will eat anything from algae and coral to anemones and crustaceans.

COLORING: These fish have yellowy-gray skin with bright blue lines and spots, although they may change color to camouflage themselves.

FACT: The skin of these fish is so rough that fishermen used to use it to light matches.



STARFISH

Asteroidea

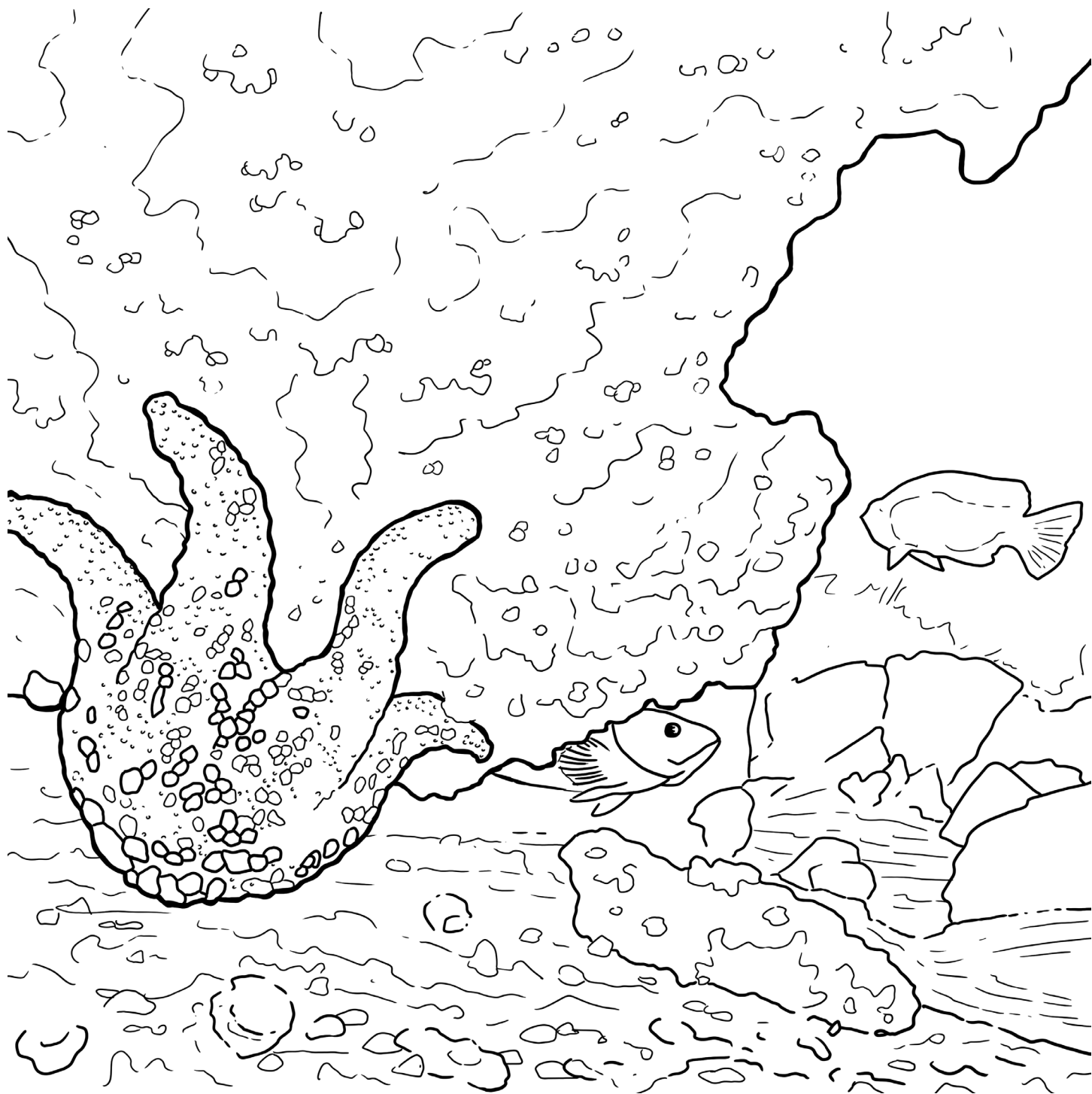
RANGE: All oceans on the planet

HABITAT: Anywhere from intertidal zones down to 20,000 feet

DIET: Starfish feed on a wide range of foods, from algae and plankton to sponges and clams.

COLORING: Almost any color you can think of

FACT: Starfish have no central brain.



HARBOR SEAL

Phoca vitulina

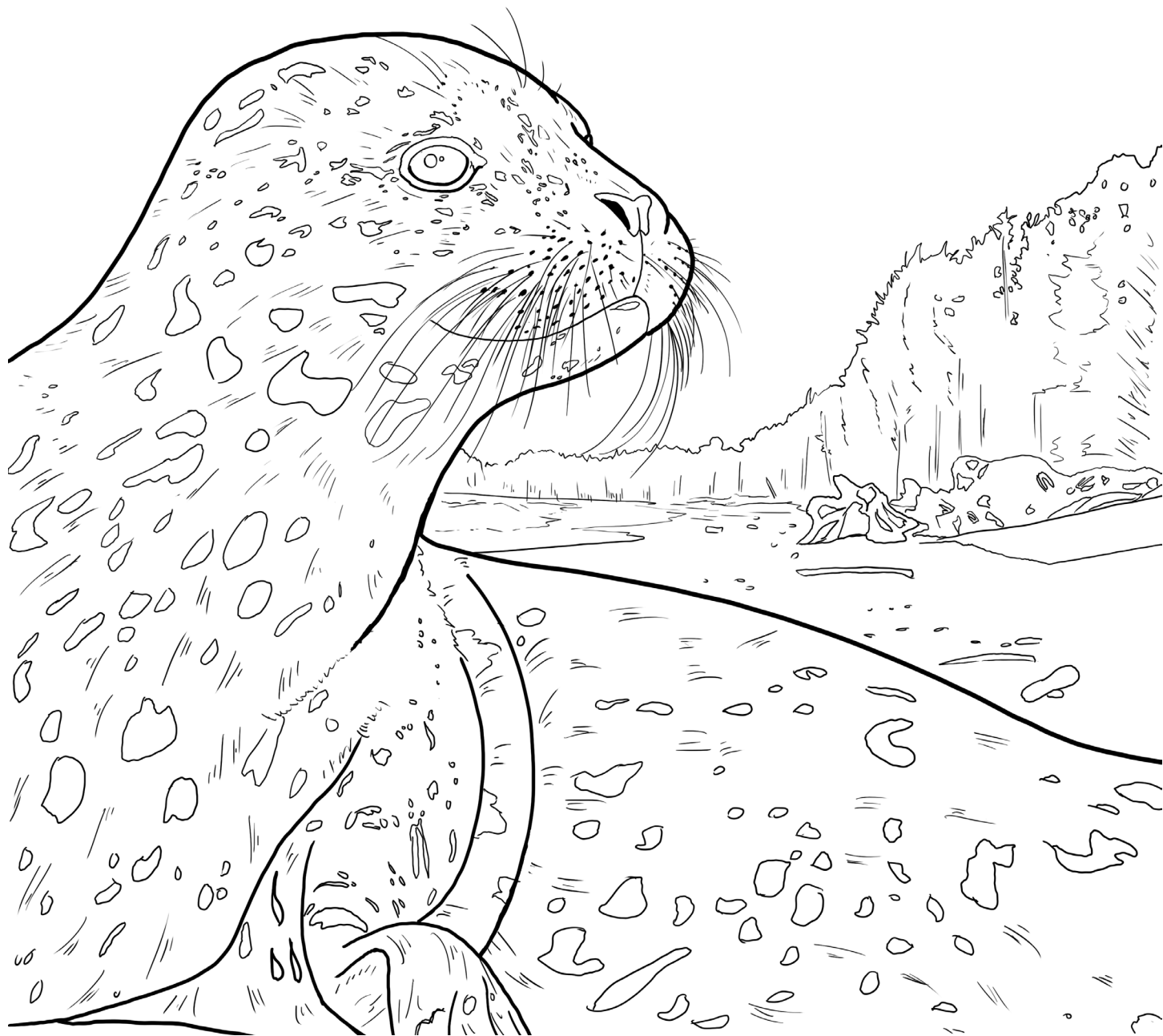
RANGE: Most coastlines in the northern hemisphere

HABITAT: Generally around coastlines, although they may long distances up rivers

DIET: Several types of fish, mollusk, squid, and duck

COLORING: Brown, tan, or gray skin with a unique pattern of spots. Their bellies are lighter than their backs.

FACT: Harbor seals can hold their breath for up to 28 minutes.



SNAPPING TURTLE

Chelydra serpentina

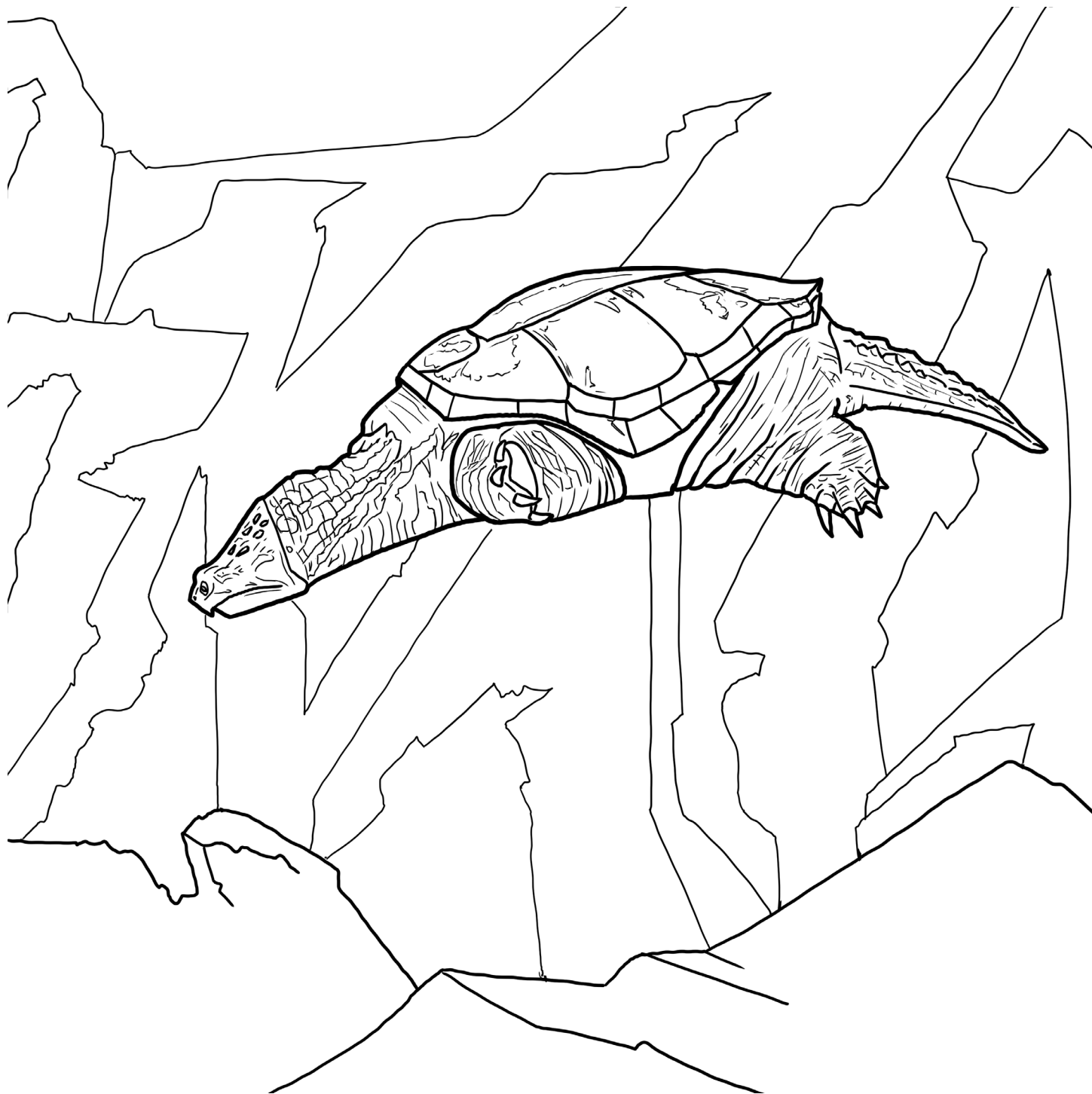
RANGE: Central and eastern North America

HABITAT: Shallow ponds and streams

DIET: These turtles are scavengers and eat a wide variety of plants and small animals.

COLORING: Shells tend to be brown, gray-green, or dark olive, with creamy or yellow underbellies

FACT: These turtles can live over 100 years.



PACIFIC ROCK CRAB

Cancer productus

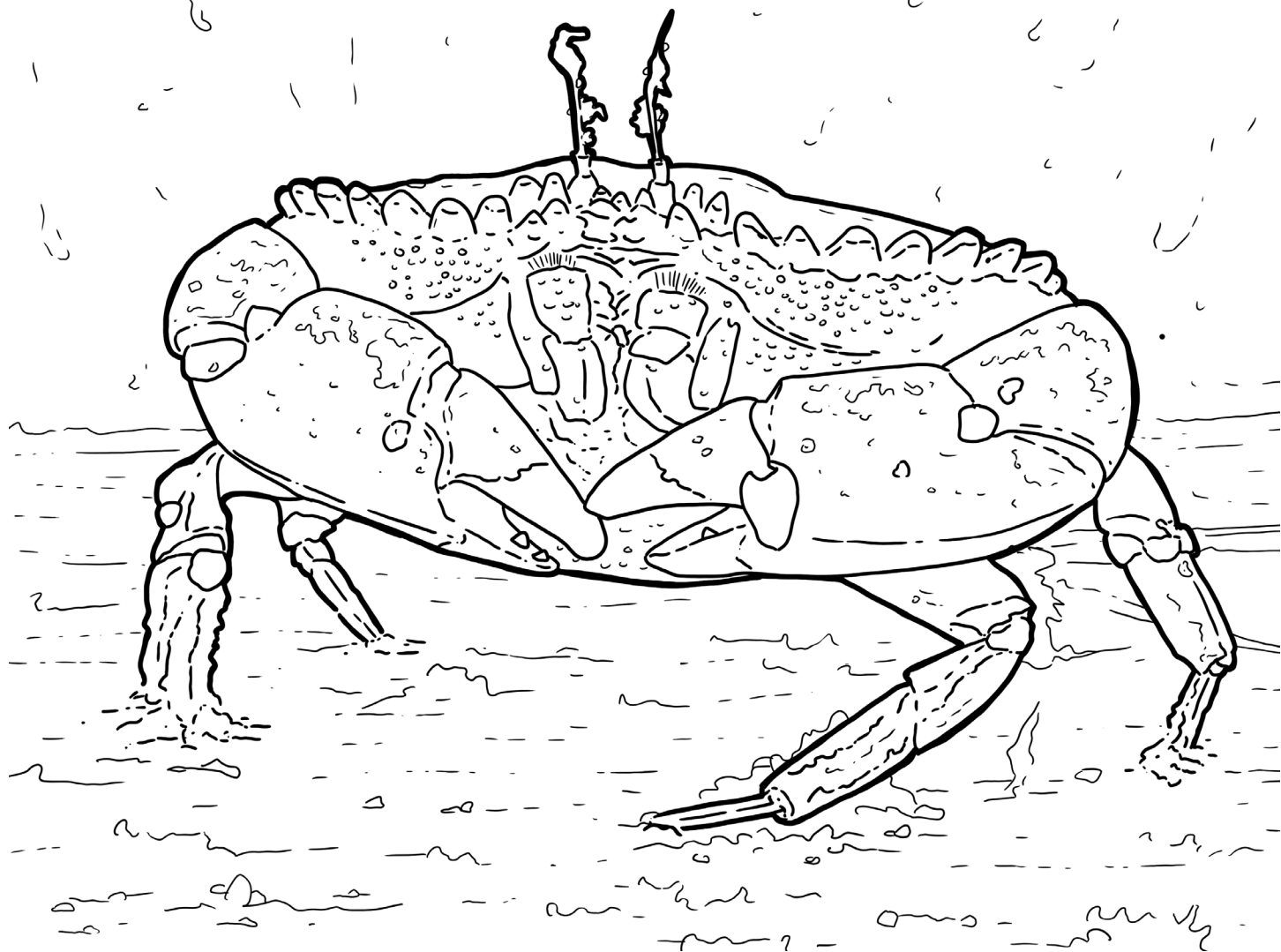
RANGE: The western coast of the United States from Alaska to Baja California

HABITAT: From intertidal zones down to depths of 240 feet

DIET: These crabs are carnivorous and eat barnacles, smaller crabs, and dead fish

COLORING: Brick red/orange shells with creamy or yellow underbellies

FACT: Male rock crabs often guard female crabs when their shells soften during mating season.



WATER SNAKE

Genus: Nerodia

RANGE: The eastern half of North and Central America, from Canada down to Mexico, although some species live in the western United States as well

HABITAT: These snakes prefer quiet water, like slow rivers, ponds, lakes, and marshes

DIET: Fish and amphibians

COLORING: Their color varies from species to species, but their heads are smaller, rounder, and longer than that of the water moccasin

FACT: Female water snakes can give birth to as many as 40 live babies



CHUM SALMON

Oncorhynchus keta

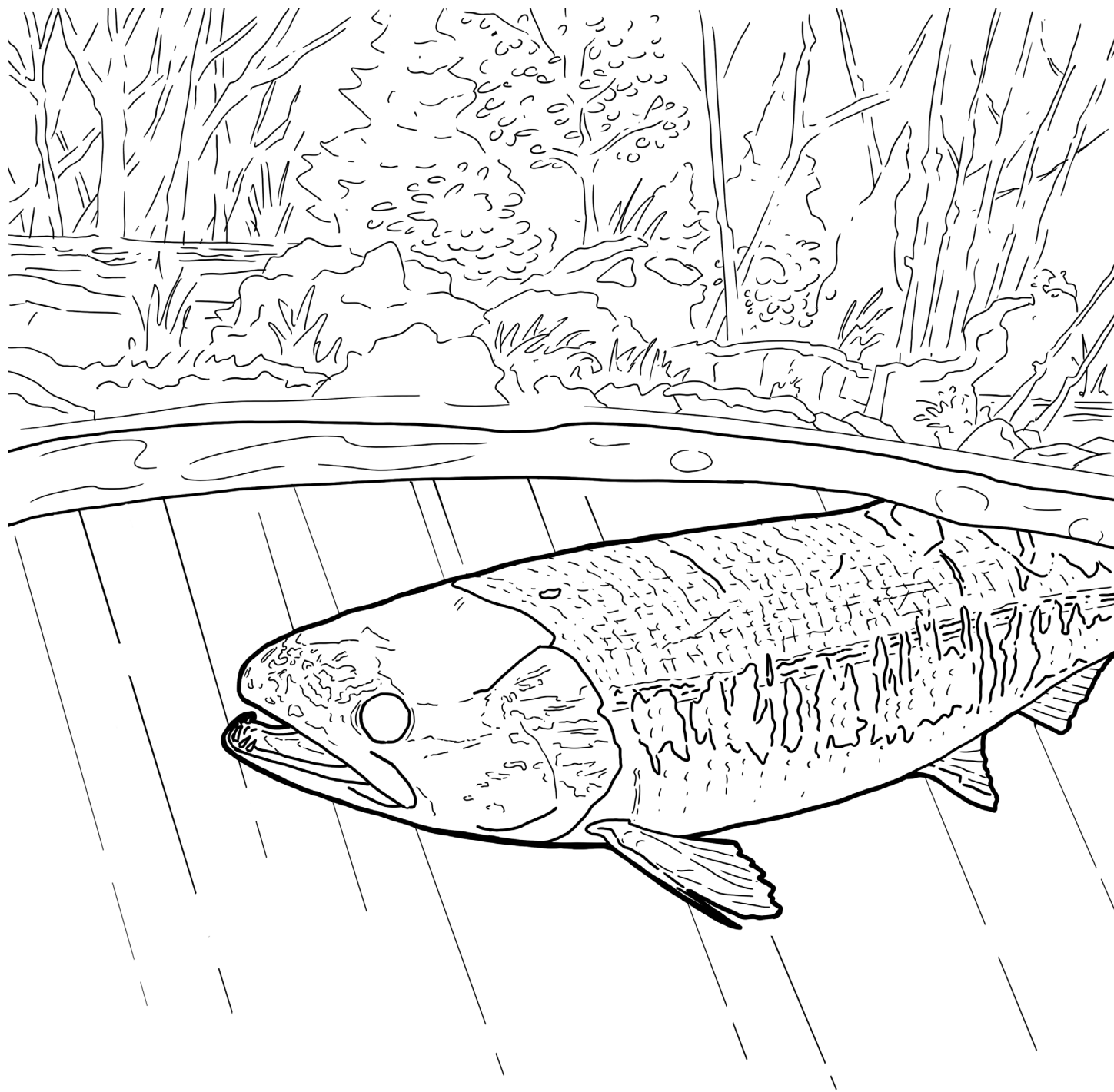
RANGE: Throughout the North Pacific Ocean

HABITAT: These fish travel from the open ocean far up into rivers and streams (up to 2000 miles).

DIET: Zooplankton, insects, jellyfish, and small fish

COLORING: From silvery blue-gray in the ocean to dark green with purple blotches when they spawn

FACT: Males develop large, sharp teeth when they spawn



HUMPBACK WHALE

Megaptera novaeangliae

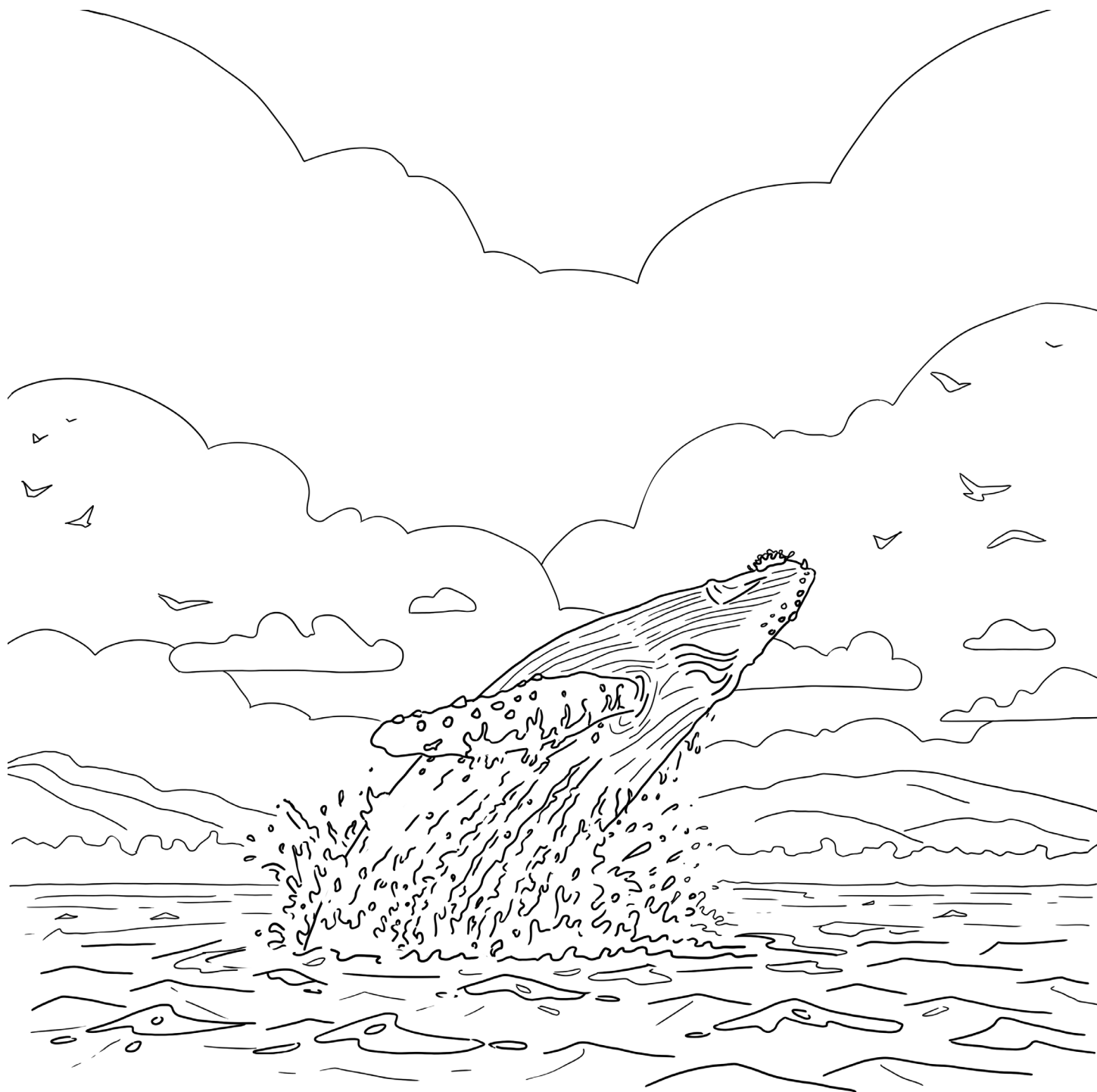
RANGE: All major oceans

HABITAT: These whales travel tens of thousands of miles throughout their life and move from the surface to the depths of the sea.

DIET: Krill and small, schooling fish

COLORING: Dark gray (almost black) backs and creamy white bellies

FACT: These whales sing songs that can be heard for miles underwater



SEA ANEMONE

Order: Actiniaria

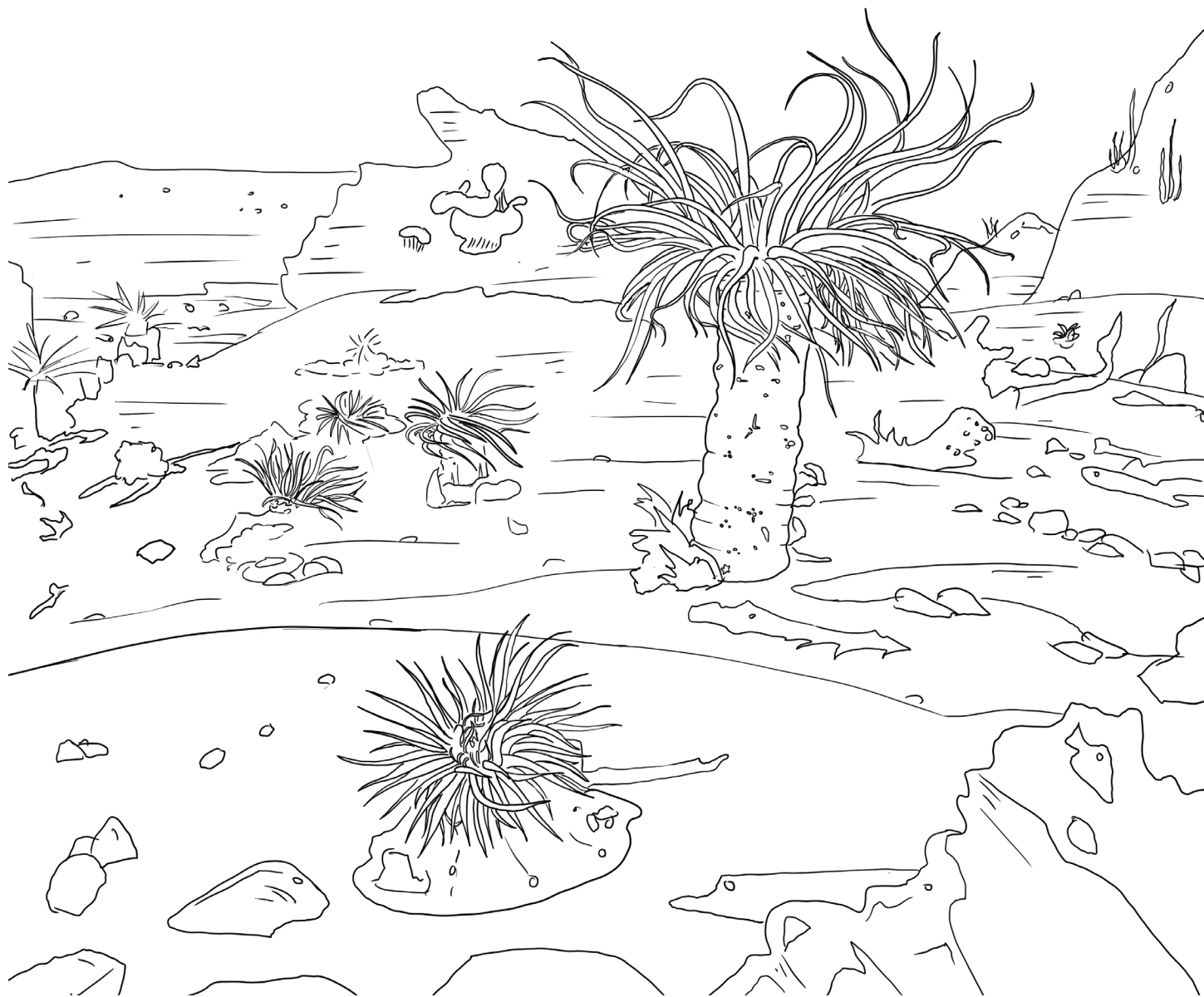
RANGE: All major oceans

HABITAT: From intertidal zones to the depths of the ocean

DIET: These creatures trap and eat a wide array of sea life

COLORING: Almost any color you can think of

FACT: Some anemones reproduce by splitting themselves in half to form two animals.



EGG YOLK JELLYFISH

Phacellophora camtschatica

RANGE: All major oceans

HABITAT: These jellyfish prefer cooler water

DIET: Zooplankton and smaller jellyfish

COLORING: Translucent outer membrane with a bright yellow bell (like an egg yolk)

FACT: These jellyfish have tentacles that can grow up to 20 feet long. However, their sting is so weak that smaller animals often hitch a ride and steal food out of the tentacles.

