



# DIVISION: QUEENS OF THE SEA & SKY

Selection has favored many species where the female is bigger, badder, faster, or more knowledgeable. Learn about some amazing ladies from across the Animal Kingdom!

## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

*Blubber for Warmth*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Echolocation for Communication*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Can glide through the water w/ dorsal fin*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Deep water off the continental shelf.*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Carnivores: Fish and Seals*

## Size:

- *23-32 ft*

## Summary

- *largest oceanic dolphin, found in Arctic and Antarctic regions*

# Orca

*(Orcinus orca)*



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Flipper-like Appendages: Gliding through water*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Thick Blubber Layer: Heat + Buoyancy*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Streamline Flipper: Faster Swimming*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *They are found in the Hawaiiin archipelago, meaning Main and Northwestern Hawaii, as well as at the Johnston atoll. They need warm, sub-tropical waters.*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *These animals are generalists + carnivores, they eat octopus, squid, crustaceans, and even eels.*

## Size:

- *Their average length is 7.3 feet, and their average weight is 490 pounds.*

## Summary:

- *Endangered yet hardy earless species of seal. They have black coats of fur and are intelligent friendly animals... unless provoked.*

# Hawaiian Monk Seal

*(Monachus schauinslandi)*



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Binocular vision*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Can eat nearly anything*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Kleptoparasites*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Rivers/Rocky Cliffs, Northeast Asian Coast*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Samon, Trout,*

## Size:

- *Wingspan of 6.6 feet and up to 20 pounds*

## Summary:

- *They are the largest sea-eagles, and they have a variety of ways to survive on different food sources.*

# Steller's Sea Eagle

*(Haliaeetus pelagicus)*



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Blanket of webbing that allows it to seem bigger and intimidating to predators. It can be detached and cling onto the predator to distract them.*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Utilizes the tentacles of the toxic Portuguese Man O' War jelly fish to hunt and fight*

### Adaptation 3:

- *It has a hydrostatic organ that allows it to maintain its depth in the ocean without having to float up or sink down, thus it will never be exhausted because of swimming.*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *The octopus live in the pelagic zone of subtropical and tropical oceans, such as regions of the Pacific and Indian oceans. They often live amongst the coral reef.*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *The octopus mainly prey on small fish and are secondary consumers.*

## Size:

- *They can grow to 2 meters in length (females)*

## Summary:

- *The Blanket Octopus are highly intelligent organisms that are able to utilize unique methods of hunting and protection with its blanket of flesh, seemingly being able to swim forever with its hydrostatic organ.*

# Blanket Octopus

*(Tremoctopus violaceus)*





## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Females have wide heads*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Females have strong jaws*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Shells of this species allow for protection against predators*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Mostly inhabit eastern half of North America, with a small European population in the Czech Republic*
- *Habitats include ponds, rivers, lakes*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Carnivores; feed on mollusks, insects, crayfish*

## Size:

- *Females are about 18 to 20 cm in length*

## Summary:

- *Females of this species, with their wide heads, strong jaws, and protective shells, are about 18 to 20 cm in length. Mollusks? Crayfish? Insects? They don't stand a chance.*

# Common Map Turtle

*(Graptemys geographica)*



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *webbed feet and tail improve mobility in water*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Excellent underwater vision*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Heavy bones to allow for more efficient underwater diving*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Rocky, coastal regions in southern Argentina and Chile*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Krill, small fish; secondary consumers*

## Size:

- *about 11 pounds and two feet tall*

## Summary:

- *penguins are best suit for MMM because they have excellent mobility in the water and can withstand the coldest temperatures in South America.*

# Macaroni Penguin

*(Eudyptes chrysolophus)*



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Makes a 60,000 mile journey every year and can fly for long distances (24 hours at once time)*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Can fly 22 to 25 mph*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Has very good eyesight*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Because of its large migration range they can be found from the arctic circle to the Antarctic circle*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *They eat cod, herring, and sand eels*

## Size:

- *25 to 30 inch wingspan and it ways 3 to 4.5 ounces*

## Summary:

- *The arctic tern has great stamina and is very agile*

# Arctic Tern

*(Sterna paradisaea)*





## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *The venom of the snake break down the muscles and nerves of the prey.*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Description*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

– *Description*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

– *Description*

## Size:

– *Description*

## Summary:

– *Description*

# Olive Sea Snake

*(Aipysurus laevis)*



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Slime secretion*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Can go months without eating*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Rasping tongue*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- They live within burrows in the ocean floor, in cold waters around the world, from shallow to as deep as 5,500 feet

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Marine worms and dead/dying fish*

## Size:

- *15-40in*

## Summary:

- A primitive jawless marine vertebrate distantly related to the lampreys, with a slimy eel-like body, a mouth surrounded by barbels.

# Hagfish

(*Eptatretus stoutii*)



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Large eyes allowing them to see in dark places and in the night*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Long, webbed fingers that serve as wings*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Teeth adapted to bite through hard fruits*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *They live in warm places, especially tropical rainforest biomes*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Fruit bats insectivores that prey on beetles, flies, moths, and other flying invertebrates*

## Size:

- *about 3.5 inches (nine centimeters) in length with a wingspan of 9.5 to 10.5 inches (24 to 27 centimeters).*

## Summary:

- *A fruit and nectar eating mammal that travels in large groups that is widely found in the Philippines and Australia.*

# Indian Fruit Bat

*(Cynopterus sphinx)*



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Male Eclectic Parrots are all green colored, allowing them to remain camouflaged while foraging for food.*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Being a bright reddish/purple color, female Eclectic Parrots are easily able to attract males or deter rival females from their nest.*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Distinct Noises for Communication*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

– *Found in rainforest canopies and eucalyptus woodlands.*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

*Fruits, Vegetables, Herbs, + Sprouts | Herbivore*

## Size:

*12 to 14.5 inches*

## Summary:

*A bird native to the Solomon Islands, most notable for its distinct coloration between the two sexes*

# Eclectus Parrot

*(Eclectus roratus)*





## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Description*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Description*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Description*

## Size:

- *Description*

## Summary:

- *Description*

# Northern Jacana

*(Jacana spinosa)*

(ADD YOUR PICTURE HERE)

## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Weaponry:

*Sharp teeth to attack its prey with the ability to extend its mouth to swallow prey that is twice its size.*

### Defense:

*Extremely fast swimmers, gnashing teeth, adapted color of skin.*

### Behavior:

*very aggressive deep-sea fish that use bioluminescence resemble other small fish and to lure their prey close.*

### Geographic Range & Habitat:

*They are found in the North Atlantic Ocean along with them being found in other coastal regions. With them living in the deep sea with almost no sunlight coming through the water.*

### Diet:

*Carnivorous, from crustaceans to large fish*

### Size:

*3.3 feet in length; to around 110 pounds*

### Summary:

Ambush predators, global distribution, camouflage abilities, well rounded fighters, great chance of success in each round.

# Angler Fish

*(Melanocetus johnsonii)*



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Description*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Description*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Description*

## Size:

- *Description*

## Summary:

- *Description*

# Dobsonfly

(*Corydalis cornutus*)

(ADD YOUR PICTURE HERE)

## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Description*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Description*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Description*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Description*

## Size:

- *Description*

## Summary:

- *Description*

# Iberian Ribbed Newt

*(Pleurodeles waltl)*

(ADD YOUR PICTURE HERE)



## Three Key Adaptations for Tournament:

### Adaptation 1:

- *Fast ambush strategy*

### Adaptation 2:

- *Ultra-sensitive antennae*

### Adaptation 3:

- *Two small claws on front legs*

## Biome: Geographic Range & Habitat:

- *Intertidal and shallow subtidal zones of the northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean*

## Diet and Trophic Level:

- *Decaying seaweed, dead mussels, Algae, and shellfish*

## Size:

- *Up to 10cm in length*

## Summary:

- *A small but fierce organism that dominates the coastline of England, Ireland, and the Mediterranean*

# Common Prawn

*(Palaemon serratus)*

