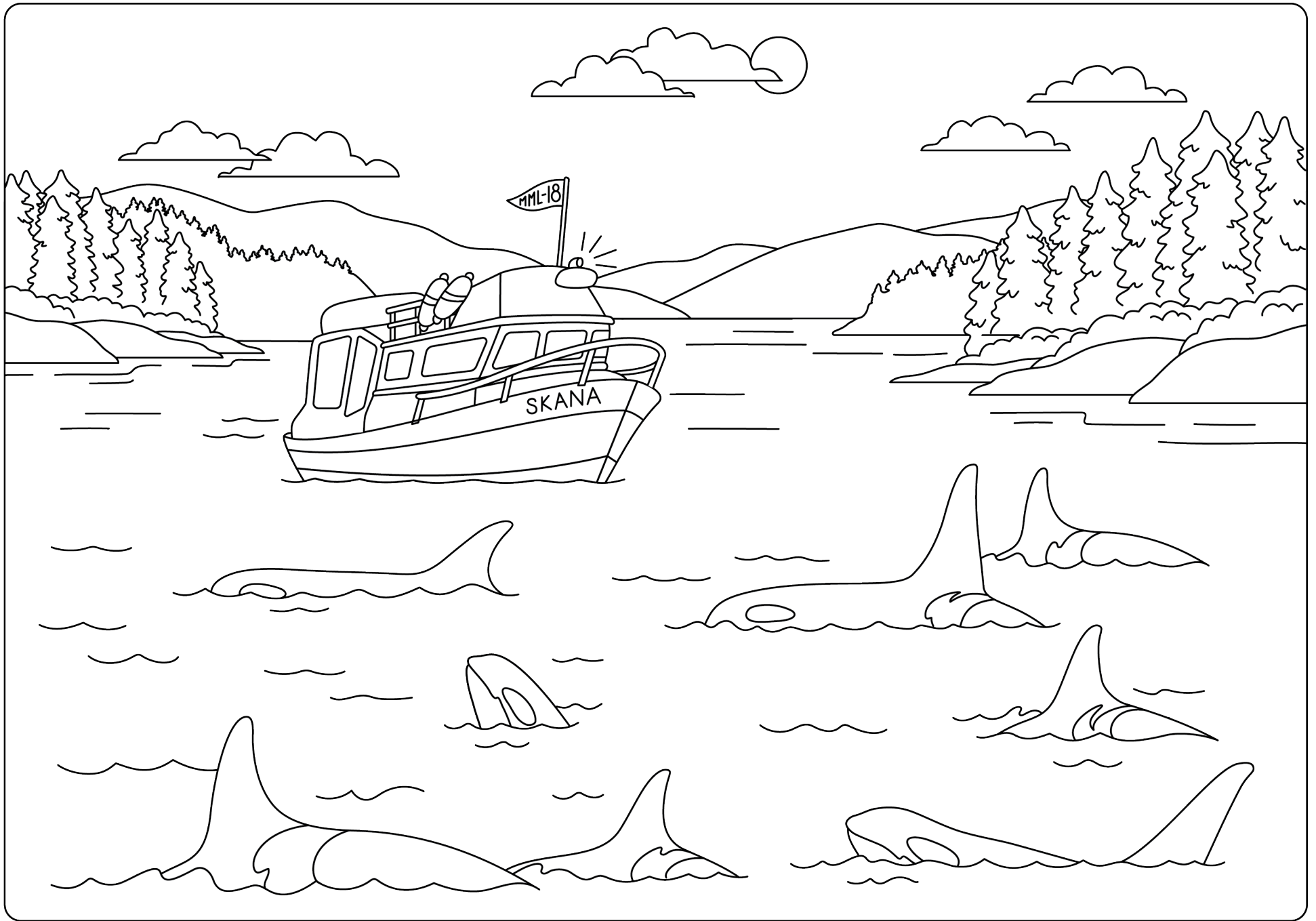




Waves and Whales Colouring Book

Sea Otter *Enhydra lutris*

Healthy sea otter populations help maintain healthy kelp forests.

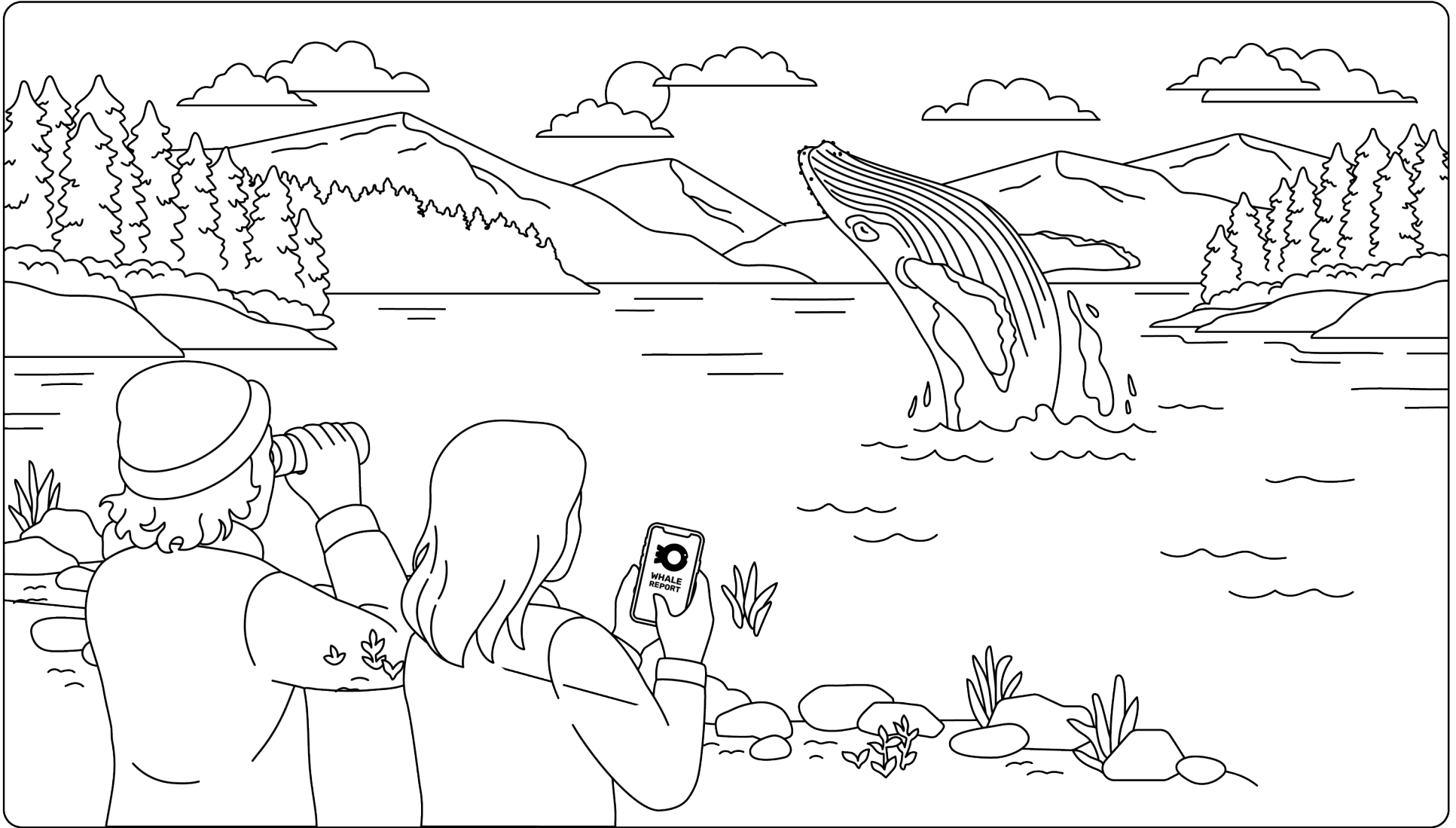


DID YOU KNOW?

1. Sea otters have the densest fur in the animal kingdom. Their fur keeps them warm in chilly B.C. waters.
2. Sea otters use tools, like rocks, to break into seafood with hard shells, such as clams.
3. Sea otters are a keystone species along British Columbia's coast. They help keep sea urchins in balance, protecting and restoring kelp forests that provide food, shelter, and habitat for countless marine species. Healthy sea otter populations are a sign of thriving coastal ecosystems.

Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae*

Humpback whales are famous for their complex songs, which can last for hours and be heard over great distances underwater.

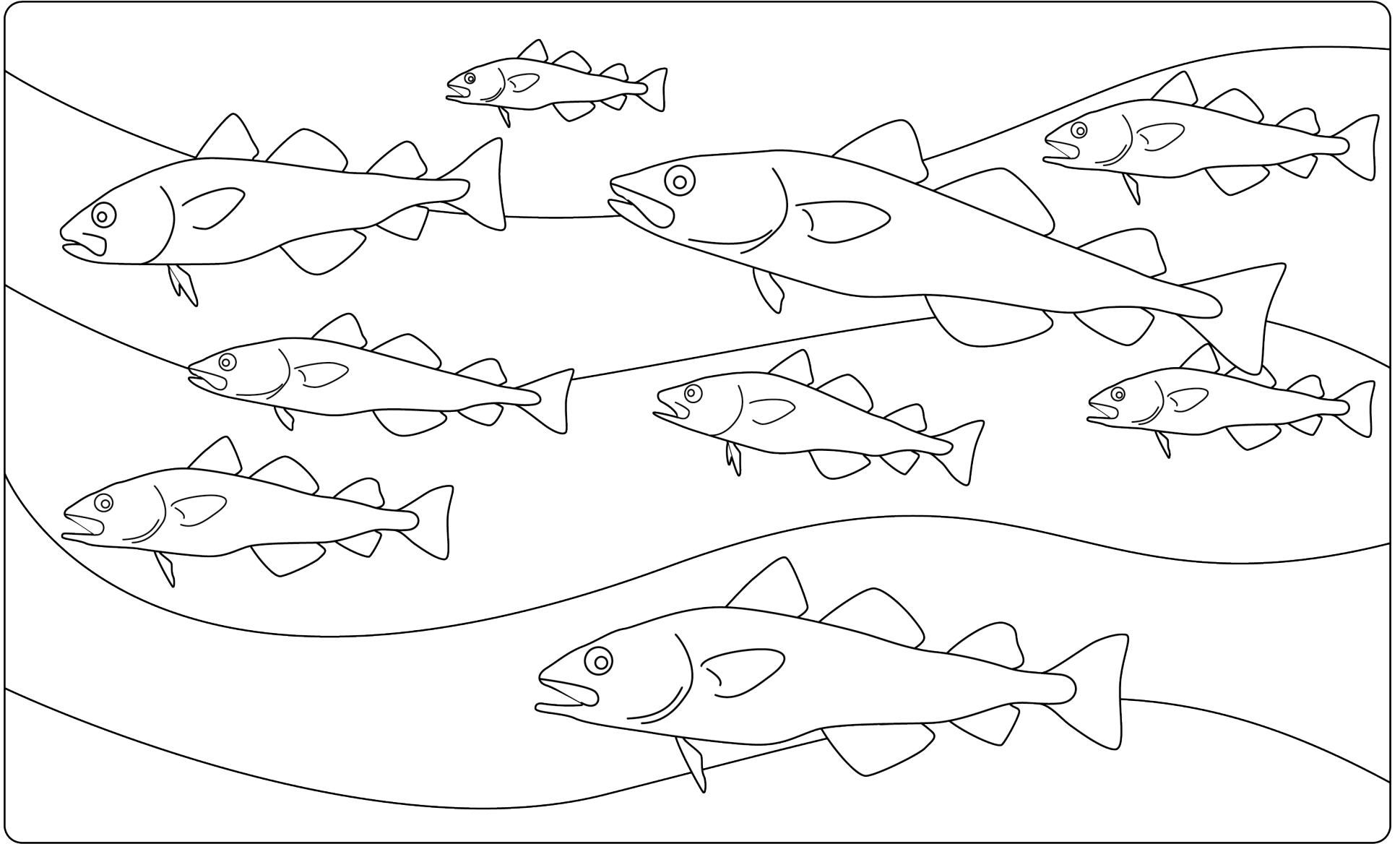


DID YOU KNOW?

1. Humpback whales are famous for their aerobatic displays – they launch their giant, 40 ton bodies out of the water and splash back down. Scientists are not sure why they do this, but it could be for communication, fun, or getting rid of parasites.
2. Each humpback whale has a distinct pattern on the underside of its tail (called a fluke), like a fingerprint. Scientists use these patterns to identify individual whales.

Arctic Cod *Boreogadus Saida*

Arctic cod are a healthy and sustainable option when choosing seafood.

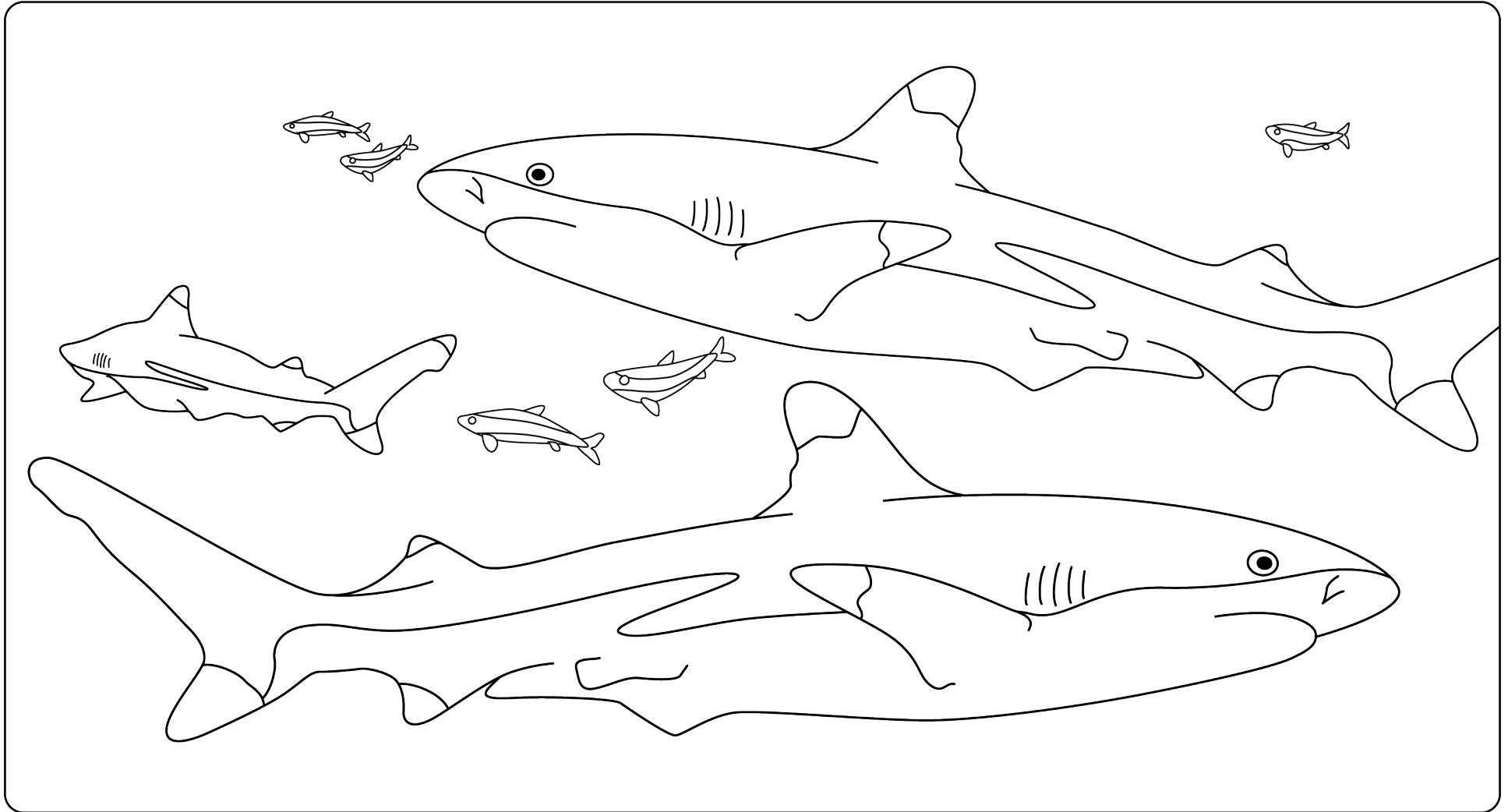


DID YOU KNOW?

1. Life is not easy in the cold waters of the Arctic, but these fish can live in the ice without freezing!
2. Arctic cod eat plankton, which are tiny animals and plants that grow on Arctic ice.

Blacktip Reef Shark *Carcharhinus melanopterus*

Many shark populations are impacted by overfishing and bycatch. Sustainable seafood guidelines can help protect species like these sharks.

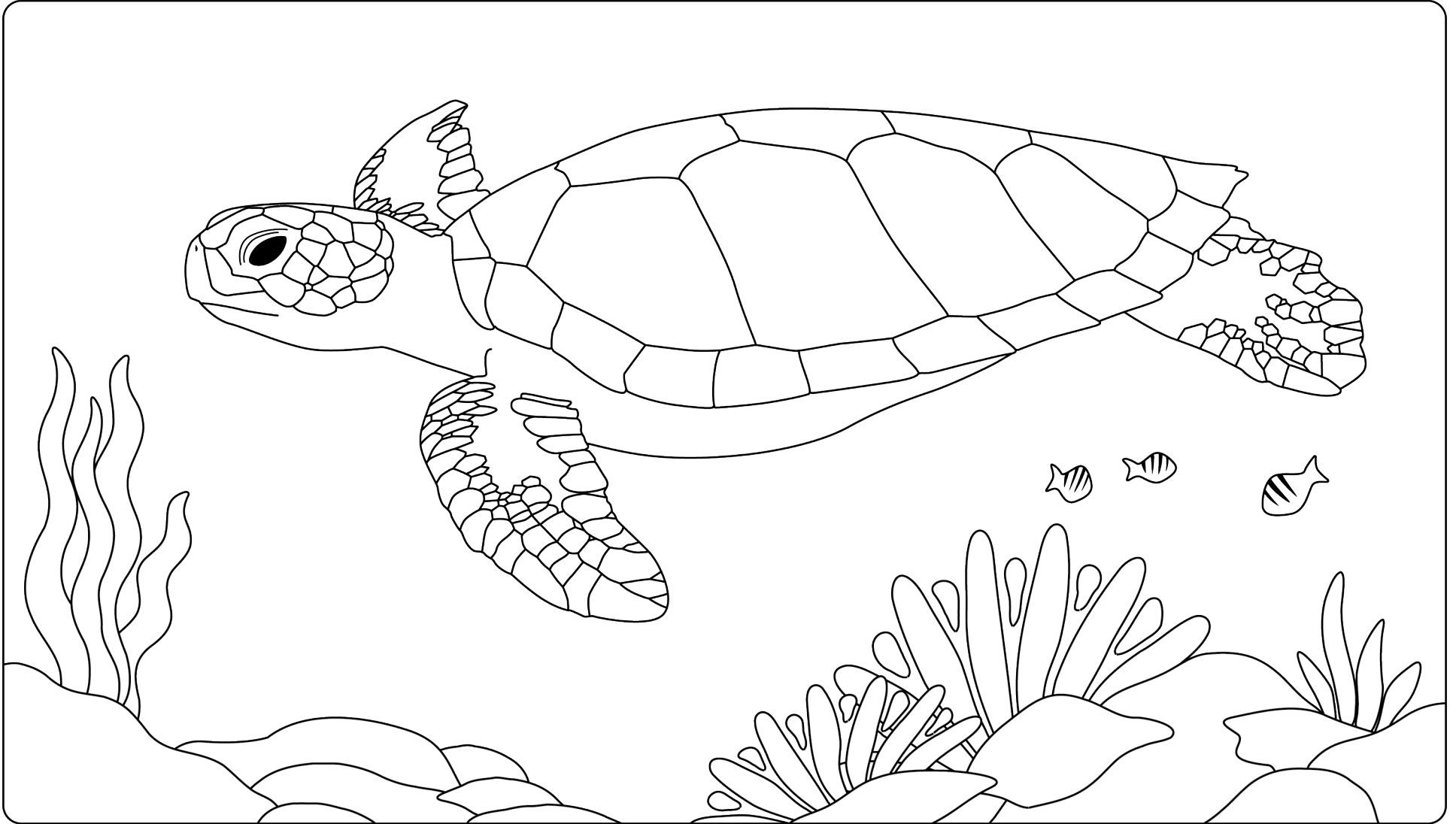


DID YOU KNOW?

1. Blacktip reef sharks eat mostly reef fishes. They also eat other animals like crabs, octopuses, squid, snails and sea snakes.
2. Some sharks, but not all, need to keep swimming in order to breathe. The blacktip reef shark needs to keep swimming in order to breathe. By swimming constantly, water continually flows over its gills, providing a steady stream of oxygen.
3. Blacktip reef sharks are a vital part of coral reef ecosystems. As predators, they help regulate prey populations and support healthy, resilient food webs. Their presence contributes to the balance and biodiversity of tropical marine habitats.

Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas*

Green sea turtles can navigate across entire ocean basins and find their way back to the very beach where they hatched decades earlier.



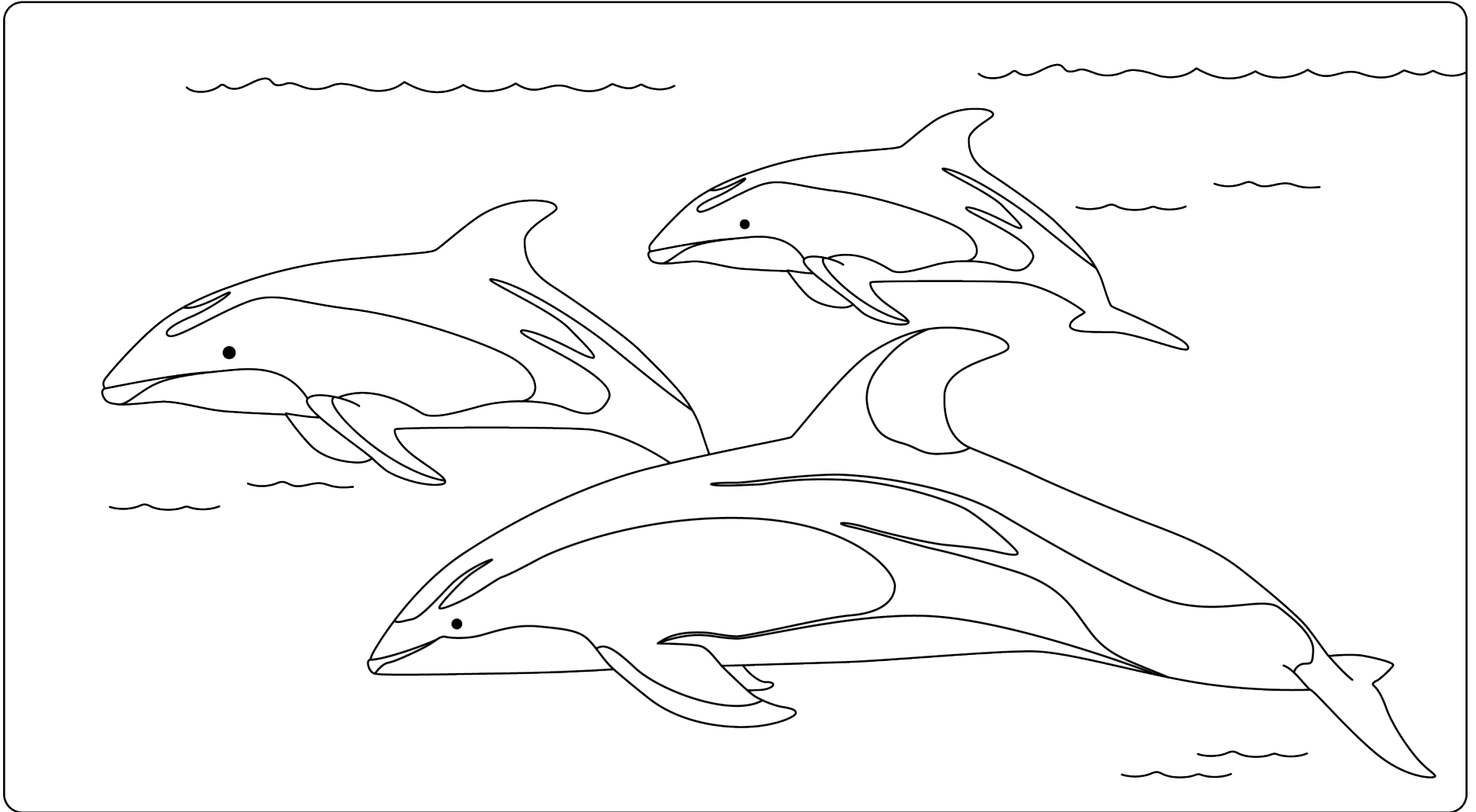
DID YOU KNOW?

1. Sea turtles swim underwater but go to the surface to breathe air – like you! Unlike you, sea turtles can hold their breath for up to 5 hours!
2. There are seven different types (species) of sea turtle, and they all eat different things. Jellies, sponges, sea grasses, shrimps, clams and crabs are some common sea turtle foods.

Pacific white-sided dolphin

Lagenorhynchus obliquidens

Pacific white-sided dolphins frequently ride the bows and wakes of ships, and are known for their fast, acrobatic leaps, flips, and spins.

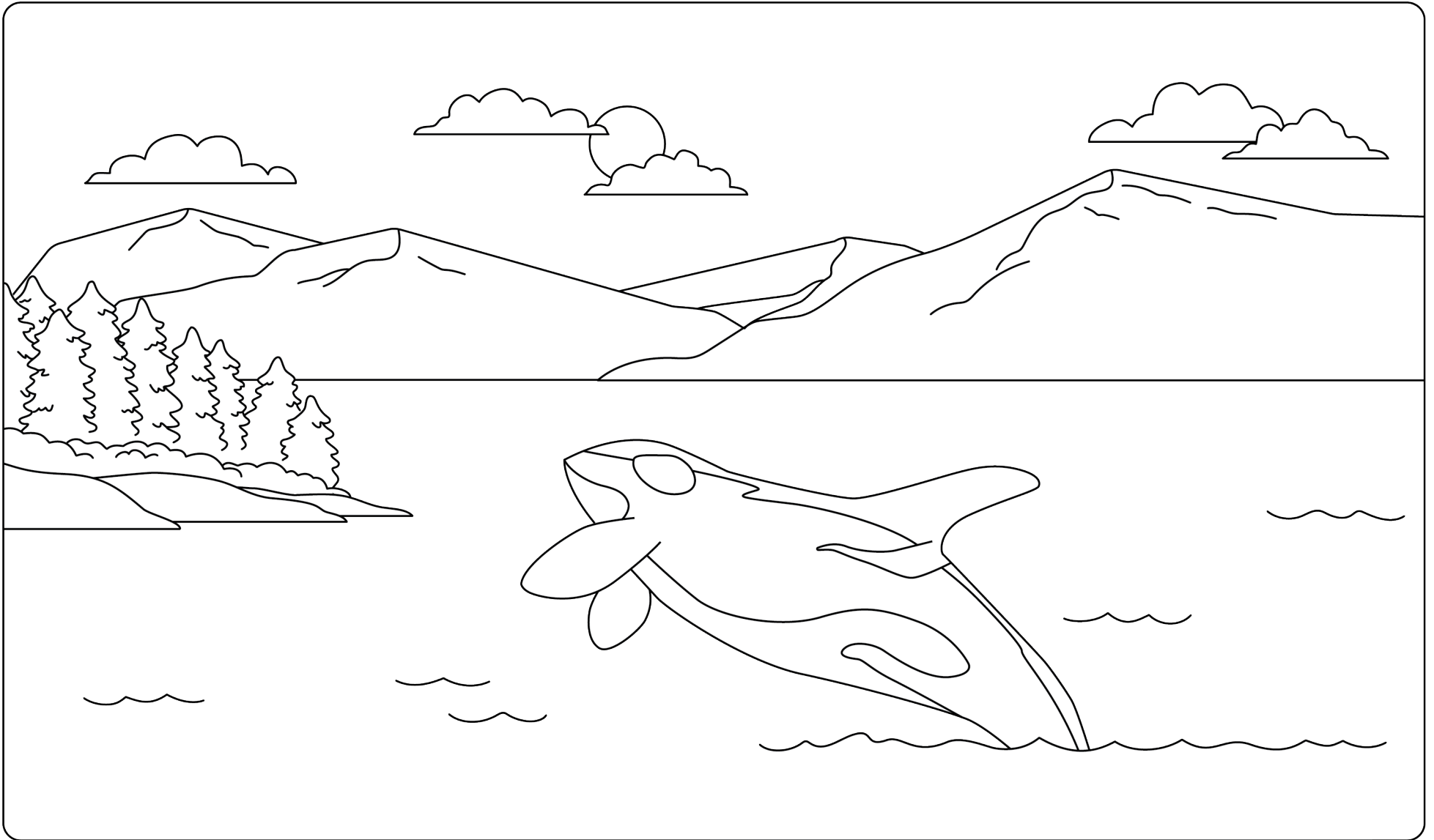


DID YOU KNOW?

1. These dolphins can make whistling, clicking, chirping and tooting sounds with the breathing holes (called blowholes) on the top of their head.
2. They eat different kinds of food (also called prey) like salmon and squid.

Killer Whale *Orcinus orca*

Despite their name, killer whales aren't whales at all. They are actually the largest members of the dolphin family.

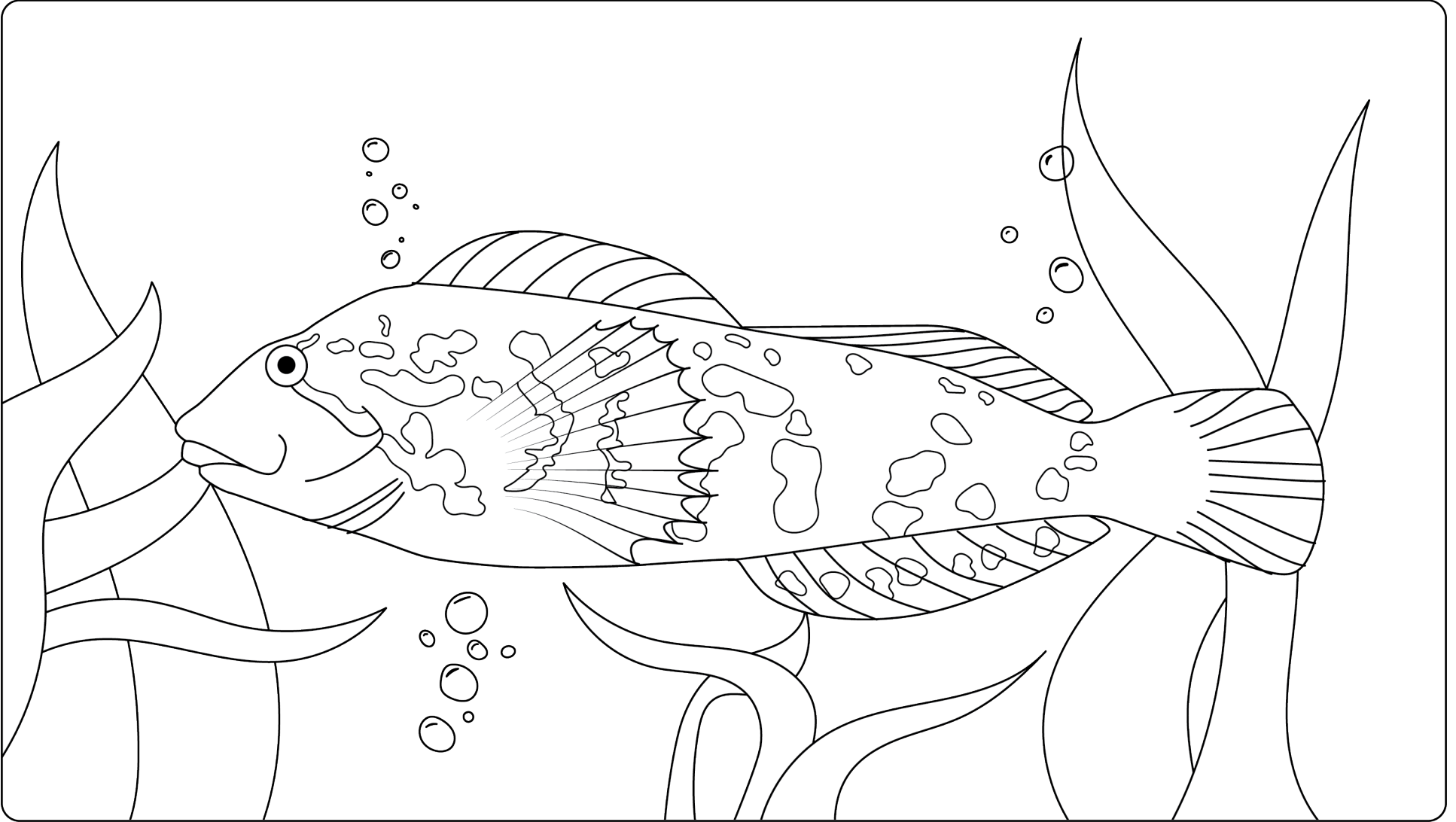


DID YOU KNOW?

1. Fish-eating killer whales live in matrilineal family groups – sons and daughters stay with their mothers for life. Grandmothers play a crucial role in guiding their families to the best fishing areas.
2. Each killer whale has a unique dorsal fin and saddle patch (the gray area behind the fin) that scientists use to tell them apart.

Rock Greenling *Hexagrammos lagocephalus*

Rock greenlings are important members of British Columbia's coastal ecosystems.

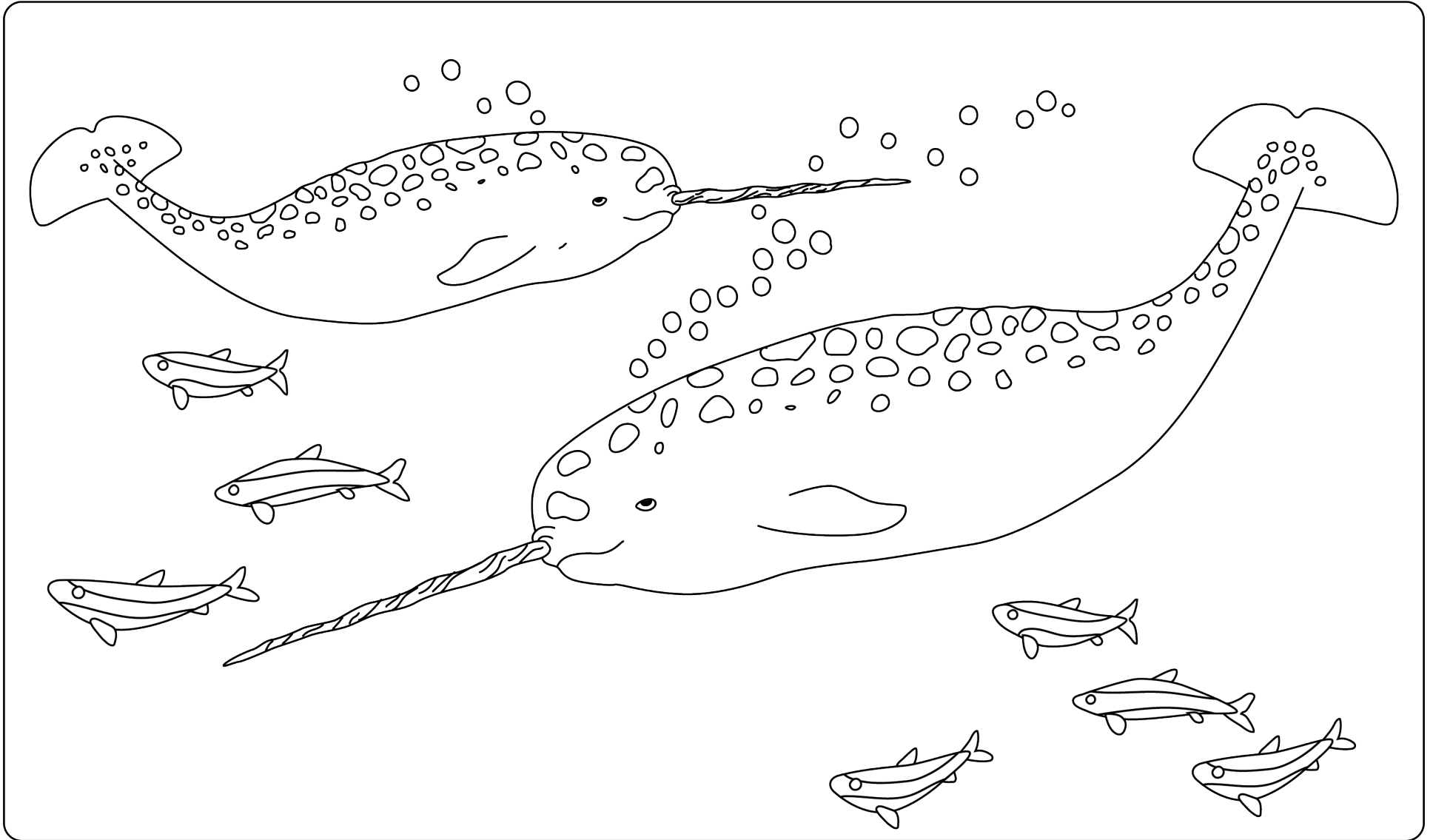


DID YOU KNOW?

1. The male rock greenling is one of the most colourful fishes found along the British Columbia's coast. It has splashes of bright red, orange, blue and green.
2. The rock greenling is more than just a pretty face. It's tough too! It lives in areas with a lot of waves and current – that's where the food is.

Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*

Often called the “unicorn of the sea,” narwhals can swim under thick Arctic sea ice in some of the world’s coldest waters.



DID YOU KNOW?

1. A narwhal tusk is actually a tooth. Find a photo of a narwhal skull and count how many teeth it has.
2. Narwhal tusks spiral as they grow out. Look at the narwhal on your colouring sheet to see which way the tusk spirals.

We'd love to hear from YOU!

Every day, our team is out in the field working to protect and restore ocean life. What would you say to the people helping care for our ocean?

What story would you tell? What would you draw? *Use this space to share a message, write a story, or draw a picture for our volunteers and Ocean Wise team and share it with us by email at contact@ocean.org or on Instagram or Facebook @oceanwise!*

Our scientists, educators, volunteers and ocean champions are working every day to help the ocean.

YOU CAN BECOME PART OF THE OCEAN WISE TEAM BY:



- Making a donation to support ocean conservation work
- Symbolically adopting a wild killer whale
- Volunteering at a Shoreline Cleanup in your community
- Organizing your own fundraiser
- Joining an Ocean Wise youth program
- Sharing Ocean Wise resources with your community or school

Learn more at ocean.org

