START

SEA YOU LATER!
To move faster, sea turtles have long, paddle-like flippers and flat bodies that allow them to swim up to 9 miles (15 km) per hour.

ECO-ALERT:
OIL SPILL! Tankers leak oil that floats and spreads, wiping out wildlife. LOSE A TURN.

GROW UP
Giant kelp have plenty of what they need to live. They can grow up to 100 feet long (30 m) at a rate of 2 feet (60 cm) per day. Take another turn.

Journey to the Bottom of the Sea!

What You Need

- A friend to play with you.
- Buttons or coins to mark your places.
- A coin to flip.

What You Do

1. Place your markers on START.
2. Toss the coin to see who goes first.
3. The first player flips the coin. Heads—move ahead one space. Tails—move ahead two spaces.
4. Take turns. Follow the directions on the spaces you land on.
5. The player who reaches the FIN-ISH first wins.

BONUS

The special ways ocean creatures survive in water is related to the nature of water itself. **Try to make the connection!** Can you find the game spaces that relate to these special features of water?

OXYGEN: There is less oxygen available in water than in air.

FOOD: Because water is in constant motion, the available food changes all the time.

LIGHT: The deeper you go in the oceans, the darker it becomes. With less light, fewer colors can be seen.

DENSITY: the amount of stuff in a given space. Water is 800 times denser than air. This is why marine animals work harder to move, but sound travels faster.

Hint: Colors provide the clues!

SOUNDS GREAT
A male damselfish makes sounds to keep other males from his territory. BONUS: Sound moves 5X faster in water than in air…ride the sound wave ahead 1 space!

JET-SET OCTOPUS
An octopus uses a kind of jet propulsion. It squirts a blast of water to propel itself and to escape from predators.

FIN-ISH
Welcome to the sea floor of the deep sea! You've descended over 10,000 feet (3,000 m). Hot vents on the deep-sea floor produce temperatures up to 750°F (399°C), which help bacteria grow and feed the amazing organisms that gather around the vents.

LOVE TO VACUUM
Sea cucumbers suck up dirt on the sea floor to find hidden snacks.

SEEING RED?
At these depths, red doesn't show up. That might be why some shrimp are bright red...they don't want to look like dinner!

FISH BREATH

Most fish breathe through gills by extracting oxygen from water that enters through their mouth—not through their nostrils, which they use only for smelling.

DIVE IN

Common murret birds dive up to 300 feet (91 m) below the surface, where they find many of their favorite foods.
Move ahead 1.

NOW ENTERING CORAL REEF

SPONGE BLOB, SQUARE MEAL

The body of a simple sponge is an open sac with thousands of tiny holes. As water flows through these holes, sponges trap their favorite food—tiny algae.

CLEAN UP

Cleaner fish advertise their "cleaning stations" with their bright colors. Other fish line up, waiting to be cleaned of their parasites!

ECO-ALERT:
TOO HOT
Global warming changes water temperature and kills the algae that help tropical corals to survive!
LOSE A TURN.

WHAT A PAIR

Algae living in these 4-foot (1.3 m) giant clams for protection make food for the clam.

OPEN OCEAN: OPEN 24 HRS

POINT A
TAKE A DIVE IN ALVIN
Go to Alvin Point B.

TALK ABOUT IT

Using high-pitched clicks, dolphins can detect obstacles and schools of fish at a far distance. BONUS: Sound moves 5X faster in water than in air...ride the sound wave ahead 1 space!

The unbelievable pressure of the deep sea would instantly crush a human. Only specially designed submersibles (submarines) such as Alvin can withstand the pressure. Alvin's deepest dive took scientists down over 14,000 feet (4,300 m)!

NOT ENOUGH OXYGEN: A WHALE OF A TALE

Like us, whales take their oxygen from the air. While we breathe automatically, whales have to think about it, and that means only half of their brain sleeps at a time. Sperm whales can stay underwater for up to 60 minutes (or perhaps longer!). Oops!
You're out of air!
Go back to START.

WELCOME TO DEEP SEA

EMERGENCY FLASHLIGHT

The flashlight fish (about 2.5 inches or 6.4-cm long) has special bacteria in pouches under each eye that produce light. If a predator gets too close, a flashlight fish swims with the light on, turns it off, and changes direction.

ECO-ALERT:
WHAT A DRAG!
Heavy fishing nets can drag on the ocean bottom and destroy entire ecosystems. LOSE A TURN.

ALVIN
POINT B

amnh.org/ology

art: jim paillot