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 (3,000 m). Hot vents on the deep-sea floor produce temperatures up to 750°F (3,000 m). Hot vents on the deep-sea floor produce temperatures up to 750°F (3,000 m)

**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.

**What You Need**

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

**BEYOND THE GAME**

**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.

**What You Need**

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

**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!
**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.

**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

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

**CLEAN UP**
Cleaner fish advertise their “cleaning stations” with their bright colors. Other fish line up, waiting to be cleaned of their parasites!

**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.

**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.

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

**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.

**EMERGENCY**
Flashlight

**Point A**
**Take a Dive in Alvin**
Go to Alvin Point B.

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)!