

DEFENSE MECHANISMS OF MARINE ANIMALS



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F8aVgSIDjM>
0:38-0:55

HAGFISH

- eel-like animals found at the bottom of the ocean
- release a slime when bitten by a predator
- the slime sends predator into fit as it “coughs” up the substance trying to prevent against suffocation
- this allows the eel enough time to escape



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BUdpqFQYeZA>
1:00-1:13

BOXER CRABS

- also called pompom crabs or cheer leader crabs
- carry anemones in each claw and wave them to warn predators
- if predator attacks, the anemones will sting
- symbiotic relationship because the anemones become motile and gain access to more food



MYTOXIA MILLIPEDES

- millipedes that are bioluminescent
- their bright green glow warns off predators
- when they feel threatened, they ooze toxins, including cyanide
- cyanide is an extremely poisonous gas



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j2vkq4T8Az8>
0:17-0:31

SEA CUCUMBER

- when sea cucumbers feel threatened, they shoot their internal organs out of their butts
- these organs are very sticky and sometimes contain a toxic chemical that can kill the predator



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-SxLL6Sj6s0>

SQUID

- well known defense is using ink to evade predators
- can also detach its arms
- hooks at the end of the arm are embedded into the predator, allowing the squid to jet away and leave its arm attached to the predator



SPANISH RIBBED NEWT

- can actively force its ribs out through the skin on its back when it feels threatened
- then secretes a poison through the newly formed pores
- predator not only gets punctured by ribs, but also gets a deadly poison



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bk7McNUjWgw>
0:14-0:30

FLYING FISH

- propel themselves out of the water at speeds of over 35 mph
- they have large pectoral fins that act as “wings” so they can glide across the air
- they can glide for up to 650 feet

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