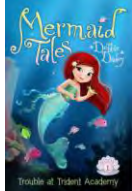


Mermaid Tales by Debbie Dadey

Glossary:



Book One: Trouble at Trident Academy

blue whale: The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived. Its heart is the size of a car!



clams: In real life, the giant clam is usually only five feet wide.

cleaner shrimp: These shrimp clean parasites and bacteria off fish.



conch: Sea snail shells are sometimes used for decorations or even for blowing to make noise.

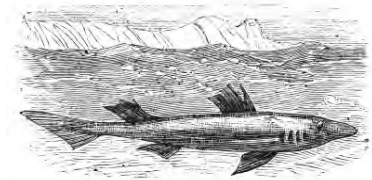
one hundred years!

crabs: The Japanese spider crab is the largest crab and can sometimes live for



crustaceans: Krill, lobsters, crabs, and shrimp are all part of a group of animals known as crustaceans.

dogfish: The piked dogfish is actually a shark. It can live to be 100 years old.



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dolphins: The bottlenose dolphin is known to play with humans in the wild.

emperor shrimp: Emperor shrimp live on sea cucumbers.



glasswort: Common glasswort can be eaten. Sometimes it is boiled like asparagus.

green sea turtle: Green sea turtles lay up to two hundred eggs at a time, but their numbers still have dwindled because they are hunted for human food.



hammerhead shark: The strange, broad shape of this shark's head actually helps it in hunting for food.

harlequin shrimp: Somehow these small shrimp are able to work in pairs to catch much larger starfish.



hinge-beak shrimp: Some shrimp actually glow!

humpback whales: Male humpback whales songs can be heard from miles away by other humpbacks.



jellyfish: The moon jellyfish is the most common of the two hundred types of jellyfish, some of which glow.

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Glossary:



killer whales: The killer whale is not a whale at all, but a dolphin.

krill and shrimp: Antarctic krill are only about two inches long. Krill feed on algae that grow under the ice.



octopus: The giant octopus changes color to suit its mood. If it's mad, it turns red.

orange sea pen: This sea creature looks like an old-fashioned quill pen.



oysters and mussels: Oysters have long been eaten by man, and this has led the common oyster to nearly disappear. Most oysters eaten today are commercially

farmed.

painted stinkfish: Painted stinkfish are colorful and like to bury themselves in the sand.



plankton: Plankton is an organism that cannot swim strongly, so it flows with the currents.

ribbon worms: Nemertean worms, also known ribbon worms, can grow to be as long as a football field is wide.



sea cucumbers: Sea cucumbers clean up the bottom of the sea.

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sea lilies: Sea lilies live on the seafloor and are similar in many ways to starfish.



Seaweed: Giant kelp is the largest seaweed. It can grow two feet in one day!

snapping shrimp: This tiny creature is only one to two inches long, but its tremendous snapping sound makes it one of the loudest animals in the ocean.



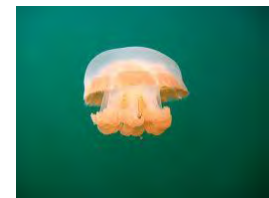
sponge: The Mediterranean bath sponge is soft enough to make a cushion!

starfish: Starfish are also known as sea stars. Most have five arms, but there is a seven-arm starfish as well as the crown-of-thorns starfish, which has up to twenty arms.



vent tube worms: Huge worms (as tall as a person) live near hot water vents on the ocean floor.

zooplankton: This is animal plankton. Jellyfish are a type of zooplankton.



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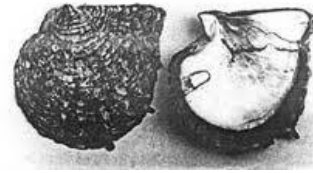
Glossary:



Book Two: Battle of the Best Friends

Black-lip Oyster: The Black-lip Pearl

Oyster begins life as a male and changes into a female! It sometimes produces black pearls.



Coconut: The coconut palm tree grows in warm climates on land.

The fruit, or coconut, has been known to be caught in ocean currents and travel great distances. It will float and it is waterproof. The inside of a coconut contains sweet liquid.

Coral: Coral polyps are small, soft-bodied creatures that are related to jellyfish. Coral makes reefs by attaching to a rock and dividing. Some of the coral reefs on earth began growing fifty million years ago.



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Glossary:



Couch Shell: A kind of marine mollusk that has a heavy spiral shell. In the past, jewelry makers used the shells to carve cameos.

Hagfish: This long, eel-like fish can actually tie itself in knots. It does it quite often, in fact, to help it get rid of the slime that comes out of its pores.



Lemon Sea Sponge: This bright yellow sponge grows in shallow waters in the Pacific Ocean.

Sablefish: Adult Sablefish live in deep waters and sometimes live to be ninety years old!



Sea Turtles: Sea turtles are the world's most ancient creatures. Sea turtles have been on the earth for 120 million years! Leatherback Sea Turtles can weigh over two thousand pounds.

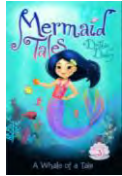
Mermaid Tales by Debbie Dadey

Glossary:



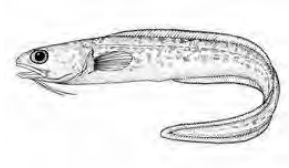
Shark: The Great White Shark is very smart and can grow up to twenty-four feet long, as long as a telephone pole is tall.

Wolf-fish: This creepy-looking fish is usually found near rocky reefs in deep water. It grows new teeth every year.



Book Three: A Whale of a Tale

Basketweave cusk-eel-This eel has been found at depths of 26,000 feet, the greatest depth for any fish.



Conch-The conch shell has been collected because of its beauty, but the conch itself has been eaten for food. They are now at risk for commercial extinction.

Fangtooth-This deep water fish has a large head and massive teeth.



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Goblin sharks-A rare, strange-looking, deep-water shark that has a long, flattened, bill-like snout.

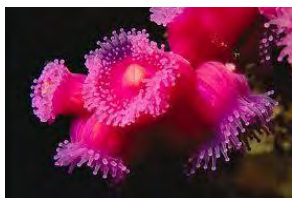


Gray heron-This gray-backed bird will wait patiently for a long time and then stab quickly with its bill to catch a fish.

Hairy Angler-Only a few of this strange-looking fish have ever been seen. It has a huge mouth, little eyes, and has long thin fin rays (like a bald man with a few wild hairs).



Humpback whale-Humpback whales grow to be between forty and fifty feet long. How big is that? Most bedrooms are around ten foot long. So that would mean one whale would be five as long as your bedroom!



Jewel anemone-These colorful creatures make a fabulously colorful display on underwater cliffs and can be any color,

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Glossary:

although pink and yellow are common.

Pink coral-Carnation Corals are some of the brightest reef creatures. They can be pink, red, orange, yellow, or white.



Polka-dot batfish-The batfish is an oddly-shaped fish that uses its' fins to walk over the ocean floor.

Shrimp and krill-There are many types of shrimp and krill in the ocean. The Peacock Mantis Shrimp is brightly colored



and lives in warm water near reefs.



Tube sponge-This pinkish sponge looks like fingers reaching up from the ocean floor.

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Glossary:



Book Four: Danger in the Deep Blue Sea

black lip oyster: This oyster lives in the Gulf of Mexico, in the western Pacific Ocean, and in the western and eastern Indian Ocean.



clams: The biggest and heaviest of the mollusks (there are over 50,000 types of them) is the giant clam.

coral: Carnation coral is the most colorful of reef animals. They can be red, pink, orange, white or yellow.



crab: When the blue swimming crab feels scared it buries itself in the sand.

gray heron: The gray heron is a tall, long-legged bird that feeds on fish.



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Glossary:



gray lichen: The gray lichen forms little blackish brown patches on rocks or shells.

hagfish: The pacific hagfish lives in the mud and usually lives on dead fish.



kelp: Off the coast of California is a bed of giant kelp, the biggest of all seaweeds. Sea otters live in the kelp forest.

longhorn cowfish: This fish has very long fleshy horns above its' eyes.



pinecone fish: This nocturnal fish has an armor of ridged plates protecting it.

plankton: Plankton are tiny animals that drift with the ocean currents and live in the surface section of the ocean.



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Glossary:



jellyfish: The mauve stinger jellyfish makes a glowing light show, but its sting hurts!

red lionfish: This night-loving fish has poison glands on its dorsal fin.



sablefish: Sablefish numbers have declined rapidly because they are slow breeders. It takes fourteen years to replace each fish caught!

seaweed: There are many types of seaweed. The small jelly weed is used in making jam and preserving meat and fish. It's even used in science experiments.



sharks:



- **blue shark:** This long (13 feet) blue shark crosses the ocean looking for food.

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- **chain catshark:** This shark has catlike eyes and strange markings covering its' body, making it look like it is wearing chains.

- **frilled shark:** This shark doesn't look like a shark at all, but it does look happy. The eel-like creature often swims with its mouth open, showing large white teeth like it is smiling.



- **goblin shark:** This strange-looking shark has a snout that looks like a unicorn!

- **great white:** This 3.7 ton shark can be twenty-four feet long.



whales: Beluga whales were once called the “canaries of the sea” because their sounds could be heard through the hulls of

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Glossary:

wooden sailing ships. Today, their numbers are greatly reduced because they have been hunted and they are hurt by pollution and shipping traffic.