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| **PLANKTON** | **KRILL** |
| **FISH** | **SQUID** |
| **PENGUINS** | **SEA BIRDS** |
| **CRABEATER SEAL** | **LEOPARD SEALS** |

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| * Small (1cm to 15cm) red, shrimp-like creatures.
* Looks like a crayfish without the front claws.
* Provides food source for most of the other life forms.
* Sometimes found in groups called swarms.
 | * Phytoplankton are speck-sized plants that are the major producers of the Antarctic
* Zooplankton are microscopic animals, who along with the phytoplankton, make up a group of animals called plankton
* Algae are very small plants found free-floating in the Antarctic waters
* Plankton and algae are the base for the Antarctic food pyramid.
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| * There are many species (30-40) found in Antarctic waters.
* Sometimes found in groups called shoals.
* Is a food source for many larger animals.
* Feeds on small fish and krill.
 | * There are about 100 species of fish found in the waters off Antarctica.
* Very small fish may feed on the plankton and algae.
* Most feed on krill and on each other.
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| * A large variety of birds visit the Antarctic region.
* The Skua is a scavenger, feeding on eggs and young penguins and wounded or dead animals.
* Many of the seabirds also feed on fish, squid, and krill.
 | * A flightless bird, "wings" adapted to be effective paddles for swimming.
* Only large animals to inhabit the Antarctic mainland during winter (Emperor).
* Have no predators on land.
* Feed on fish and krill.
* Is preyed on by leopard seals and killer whales.
* Six types are found in Antarctica including the Emperor and Adelie.
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| * Is preyed upon by the killer whale.
* Feeds on penguins, young crabeater seals, fish, squid, krill.
 | * Is preyed upon by killer whales, and when young, leopard seals.
* Feeds on krill not crabs; has unusual teeth which are effective strainers.
* Is the most abundant seal in the world.
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| **KILLER WHALE** | **WEDDELL SEAL** |
| **SPERM WHALE** | **BLUE WHALE** |
| **LIFE ON LAND** |  |

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| * It feeds mostly on cod and silverfish.
* Is preyed upon by killer whales and when young, leopard seals.
* Is at times killed by man because it's found close to many of the Antarctic bases (killed to feed sled dogs).
* Very deep diver, can stay submerged for up to an hour and a half.
 | * Top carnivore of the Antarctic
* Travels in packs or family groups called pods.
* Feeds on seals, penguins, fish, and occasionally other whales
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| * Largest animal found on earth.
* Feeds on krill which it strains through its baleen.
* Only natural predator is the killer whale.
* Man has killed so many that it has brought them close to extinction
 | * Is a toothed whale.
* Feeds on fish and squid.
* Is occasionally preyed upon by the killer whale.
* Deep diver, using echolocation to find prey in dark deep waters.
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|  | * The only plant life found on Antarctica is sparse growth of mosses, lichen, fungi, and fresh-water algae.
* Plant life survives on exposed patches of ground during the summer.
* Bacteria and fungi are the main decomposers.
* The largest group of animals is insects (mites and ticks).
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