The *Marine Life of Moorea Coloring Book* provides a fun way to learn about tropical marine animals, where they live and what they eat, while coloring pictures of these beautiful creatures. Use your creativity to color the animals in this book. If you'd like, you can use the photograph for ideas or to compare with your artwork when you have finished.

To learn more about these and other animals found in the coral reefs around Moorea, and watch videos of their interesting behavior, visit our website at [http://mcr.lternet.edu/education/](http://mcr.lternet.edu/education)/.

This book is an educational resource of the Moorea Coral Reef Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) program with support from the National Science Foundation (NSF). The MCR LTER is a partnership between the University of California, Santa Barbara and California State University, Northridge.
This map shows the major reef zones mentioned in the background information for the animals in this coloring book. As you read about each animal, you may use this map to picture where they live. Waves crashing along the reef crest strongly affect the animals and algae that live there, while animals in the lagoon and along the fringing reef experience much calmer water. Water enters the lagoon by passing over the reef crest, and returns to the open ocean through deep water passes.
This map shows the places animals in this coloring book are found. As you read the background information about each animal, you may use this map to see where they live.
Convict Tangs are often found in large schools feeding on filamentous (thin, stringy) algae. The algae they prefer is guarded by damselfish, but their large groups easily overwhelm damselfish defenses. Schooling also gives convict tangs protection from predators, confusing large fish as they scatter from an attack and allowing them time to escape. They are found on hard substrate in lagoon and seaward reefs throughout the Eastern and Indo-Pacific Oceans.
The Moorish Idol lives in murky inner lagoons, and clear rocky and coral reefs, and has been found at depths deeper than 500 feet. The Moorish Idol feeds on small, encrusting animals (that cover coral or rubble) and is found in the Indo-Pacific Ocean from Africa to Rapa and Ducie islands, north to Japan and the Hawaiian Islands, and south to the Lord Howe.
Longnose Butterflyfish prefer to eat polychaete worm tentacles and the tube feet of echinoderms (sea stars and sea urchins). Their long snout allows them to reach prey hiding in crevices their competitors cannot reach. They are common on exposed seaward reefs throughout the Indo-Pacific Ocean from the Red Sea and East Africa to the Hawaiian and Easter islands, north to southern Japan, and south to Lord Howe Island, and in the Eastern Pacific in southern Baja California, Mexico and the Revillagigedo and Galapagos Islands.
Linckia seastars have amazing abilities to regenerate missing body parts. If attacked, a seastar may sever a limb as a distraction to escape and re-grow it later. They are also able to reproduce by severing arms which re-grow into new seastars. Linckia seastars consume detritus, algae and microbes, and are found on reef flats throughout the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean.
Green sea turtles are the largest of all the hard-shelled sea turtles, but have a comparatively small head. While hatchlings are just 2 inches long, adults can grow to more than 3 feet and weigh 300-350 pounds. Green turtles are known to be very selective about their feeding and nesting sites, and entire generations will often migrate between the same feeding and nesting areas. Adult green turtles are unique among sea turtles in that they are herbivorous, feeding primarily on seagrasses and algae. Green turtles usually inhabit shallow waters associated with seagrass beds throughout tropical, subtropical and some warmer temperate waters.
Bullethead Parrotfish eat algae they scrape from rocks and coral using their strong beak of fused teeth. With the algae they also take in surrounding substrate (rock or coral) and excrete sand and sediment as waste once the algae has been digested. Bullethead Parrotfish sometimes migrate great distances to get from their sleeping areas, to their daytime feeding grounds. They occur in both coral rich and open pavement areas of shallow reef flats and lagoons from the Red Sea to the Hawaiian and Ducie Islands, north to the Ryukyus and Bonins, and south to Perth, New South Wales, and Lord Howe and Rapa Island.
Anemonefish are able to live within the tentacles of sea anemones for protection from predators because the anemone’s sting does not affect them. They often live in small groups on a single anemone. Anemonefish feed on planktonic copepods, algae, worms, and pelagic tunicates, and occur throughout the Pacific Ocean from Queensland, Australia and New Guinea to the Marshall and Tuamotu islands.
Most nudibranchs are specialist carnivores (eating mainly one food type), and they often get more than just nutrition from their prey. For example, nudibranchs that feed on cnidarians (e.g. anemones) are able to eat their prey without triggering the nematocytes (stinging cells), and can use the stinging cells for their own defense. Other nudibranchs are able to take photosynthetic algae (zooxanthellae) from their prey, allowing them to produce energy from sunlight. Nudibranchs are found world-wide in almost any marine habitat.
The Blacktip Reef Shark lives in shallow water close to shore on coral reefs and near reef drop-offs, and is one of only a few sharks that can jump fully out of the water. Blacktip Reef Sharks prefer eating fish but will also feed on crustaceans, cephalopods and other mollusks. They are found in the Indo-Pacific Ocean from the Red Sea and East Africa to the Hawaiian Islands and the Tuamoto Archipelago.
Multibar Goatfish occur over sand patches and rubble, feeding on small crabs and shrimps, and sometimes fish eggs, worms and mollusks (e.g. snails). Goatfish are benthic feeders, meaning they feed from the bottom. They use barbels, whiskers protruding from their chin, to rummage through the sediment in search of food, and are often followed by other animals waiting for overlooked food to come to them. Multibar Goatfish are found throughout the Pacific Ocean from Christmas Island in the eastern Indian Ocean to the Hawaiian, Line, Marquesan, and Tuamoto islands.
Ornate butterflyfish occur in clear, coral-rich areas of lagoon and seaward reefs. Adults are very territorial. Ornate butterflyfish feed on coral tissue and are found in the Indo-Pacific Ocean from Sri Lanka to the Hawaiian, Marquesan and Ducie islands, north to Japan, and south to Lord Howe and Rapa Islands.
Trapeziid crabs can be found in shallow tropical reefs wherever Pocillopora corals grow. Living within these Pocillopora corals, Trapeziid crabs feed on coral mucus and clear away sediment (like dirt in the water). By cleaning sediment off their host corals, they help small corals survive in high-sediment areas where they would otherwise be smothered. Trapeziid crabs are found throughout the Indo-Pacific, and *T. serenei* is reported from Western Australia, Taiwan, Guam, the Tuamotu Islands and the Society Islands.
Sixbar Wrasses swim mainly using their pectoral (side) fins instead of their tail, which allows for more maneuverability as they navigate through the water. They live on shallow reefs to a depth of 45 feet and prefer clear water areas with mixed coral, rubble, and sand, particularly along the upper edges of protected slopes. They feed on crustaceans and small fishes, and range from Africa to the Line and Tuamotu Islands, north to Japan, and south to Australia, Lord Howe and the Austral Islands in the south of French Polynesia.
Longface Emperors are the longest and fastest swimming members of the Emperor Family. Juvenile emperors are found in shallow sandy areas, often in large schools, while adults can be found deep along coastal slopes and drop-offs, usually alone, 1 to 185 meters deep. They feed mainly on fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods, and are found in the Indo- and Western-Pacific Oceans, from the Red Sea and Africa to Samoa, and north to the Ryukyu Islands.
Reef octopuses are masters of camouflage and hiding. Lacking shells or bones, they can squeeze into impossibly small holes and crevices on a coral reef, and can change their color and skin texture to match almost any background (sand, coral, algae). If provoked, octopuses may flatten themselves and turn white to appear intimidating. If all else fails, octopuses can use jets of water to quickly propel themselves away from danger, and squirts of ink to confuse predators that might chase them. They eat crustaceans, mollusks and fish, and are found throughout the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean from Africa and the Red Sea to Polynesia.
Picasso Triggerfish feed on pretty much anything that comes along; mollusks, crustaceans, worms, sea urchins, other fishes, corals, algae, detritus, and eggs. They can be very territorial, especially when guarding eggs, and are found in subtidal reef flats and shallow protected lagoons throughout the Indo-Pacific Ocean, from the Red Sea south to South Africa and east to the Hawaiian, Marquesan, and Tuamoto islands, north to southern Japan, and south to Lord Howe Island. In the Eastern Atlantic they occur from Senegal to South Africa.