

Weddell Seal

Seals are mammals

that live both in the

ocean and on land.

Weddell seals live in

Antarctica. They stay on the coast or in the water close to the coast. They live alone or in groups, and they do not migrate.

Weddell seals eat fish, octopus, squid, and other animals that live in the water.

Sometimes they blow air into cracks in the ice to scare the small

fish. This makes the
small fish come out
and gives the seal a
chance eat them.

Weddell seals are
about 10 feet (3 m)
long and weigh
about 880 pounds
(400 kg) or more.

When they are
babies, Weddell seals
are gray. When they

become adults, they
turn dark gray with
lighter spots.

Weddell seal babies
are called pups. They
are usually born one
at a time, in either
September or
October. The pups
can swim when they
are a few weeks old.
The pups weigh about

50 pounds (23 kg)

and stay with their

mother for five or six

weeks.

Weddell seals live

about 30 years in the

wild. Their only known

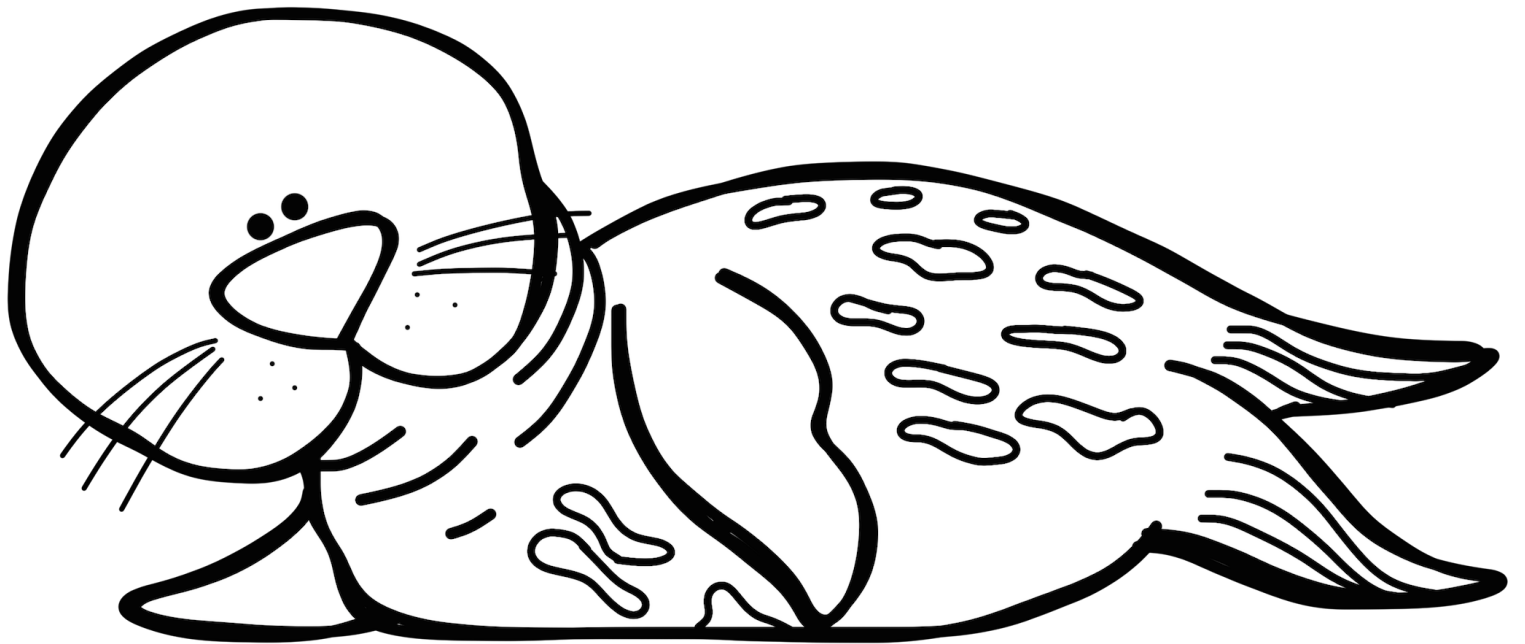
enemies are killer

whales and leopard

seals, but they are

not really much of a

problem.





Emperor Penguin

Emperor penguins are
the largest type of
penguin. They grow to
about 3 feet (1 m)

tall and can weigh up
to about 100 pounds
(45 kg). They live in
Antarctica and do not
migrate. They are a
blue-black color, with
a white underside and
bright orange-yellow
patches on their
heads. They live in
groups called colonies.

Emperor penguins can

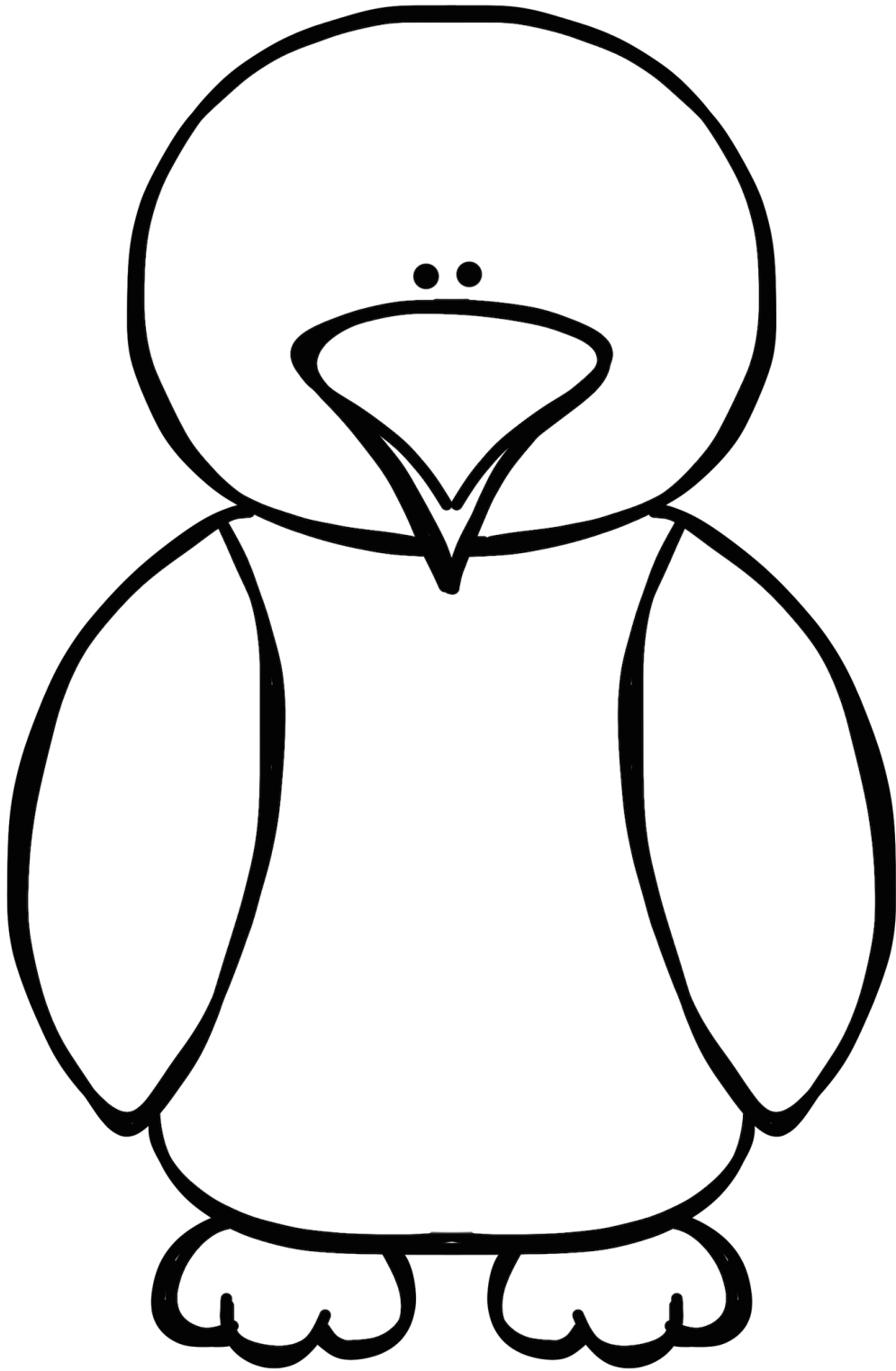
dive almost 2,000
feet (600 m) deep to
find food such as
fish, krill, and squid.

When an emperor
penguin is born, it
hatches from an egg.

The mother lays the
egg and then gives it
to the father. The
father balances the
egg on its feet so its

belly can keep the
egg warm. The
fathers all stay in a
group to try to keep
warm. The mother
goes to the ocean to
eat while the father
is hatching the egg.
The father does not
eat until the egg
hatches, which takes
about 2 to 3 months.
The mother comes

back after the egg
is hatched. Then, the
mother and father
take turns going to
eat, so one can stay
with the baby at all
times. When they go
to the ocean to eat
they bring back food
for the baby penguin,
called a chick.





Blue Whale

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived. It can be up to 100 feet (30 m) long, and can

weigh over 150 tons
(135 metric tons). Its
speckled skin is blue-
gray and white. The
underside of a blue
whale looks yellow
because of the tiny
animals that live on
its skin. Its tail is very
strong. The main food
for the blue whale is
krill, which it gets
mainly in the cold

water of the Arctic
and Antarctic. It takes
the krill and lots of
water into its mouth.

Then, it pushes the
water out through
fringed plates called
baleen. The water can
get out, but the krill
can't.

Blue whales migrate
and they can be

found in all of the
world's oceans at
some time of the
year. They are one of
the loudest animals
alive. Their sounds
can be heard by
other blue whales up
to 1,000 miles away.
Whales have to come
to the surface of the
water to breathe.
They breathe air out

through blowholes,

which also makes a

very loud sound.

Baby blue whales are

called calves. When

born, they weigh

about 3 tons and are

about 25 feet long.

For its first year of

life, it only eats its

mother's milk.

