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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. |
| * 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. |
| * 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. |
| * 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 |
| * 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. |
|  | * 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). |