

creatures of the deep

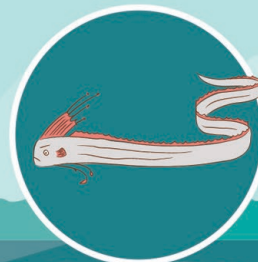
Sunlight Zone: 0–650 ft (0–200 m)

Twilight Zone: 650–3,300 ft (200–1,000 m)

Midnight Zone:
3,300–13,000 ft
(1,000–4,000 m)

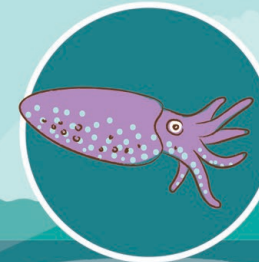
Abyssal Zone:
13,000–20,000 ft
(4,000–6,000 m)

Hadal Zone:
20,000 ft (6,000 m)
and deeper



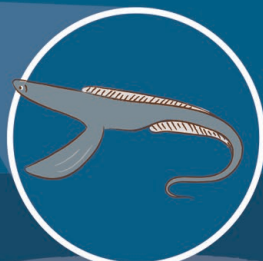
OARFISH

Silvery, ribbony oarfish can grow up to 50 feet long! It's easy to see why, long ago, people might have mistaken them for sea serpents.



FIREFLY SQUID

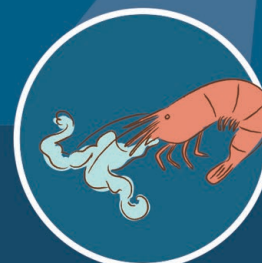
Firefly squid have flashy, light-up spots! They use them to scare predators away, attract food, and communicate with each other.



GULPER EEL

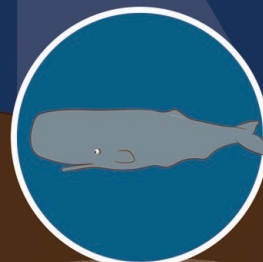
Gulper eels can open their jaws so wide that they can swallow fish twice as big as they are! They can also scare off predators by gulping so much water that they blow up like big, fishy balloons.

animals that hunt and eat other animals



DEEP-SEA SHRIMP (PANDALID SHRIMP)

These tiny shrimp would make an easy dinner for bigger fish, so they startle predators by spewing clouds of blue, glowing goo!



SPERM WHALE

Sperm whales can hold their breath for up to two hours and dive as deep as 10,000 feet (3,000 m) to chase their favorite food – giant squid!



ANGLERFISH

Anglerfish have a light-up lures on their heads. They wave and flash their lures to attract curious creatures. Then — chomp! — they nab their dinner.



SNAILFISH

Snailfish live in trenches more than five miles (8 km) below the surface. They have soft bones and squishy bodies that help them survive under lots of water pressure.