

Under the Sea Classroom Pack

12 printable marine-life coloring pages with child-friendly facts and quick learning prompts

For Teachers & Parents

1. Identify the animals

Name each animal and point out one body feature, such as fins, flippers, tentacles, claws, or a blowhole.

2. Compare habitats

Sort the pages into reef, seafloor, open-water, coastal, or polar habitats. Ask what evidence supports each choice.

3. Protect marine life

Choose one action: reduce litter, save water, avoid disturbing wildlife, or learn about a local waterway.

Every coloring page includes a fact, a short observation activity, and a source for further learning.

Educational references: NOAA Fisheries, NOAA Ocean Service, and Smithsonian Ocean.

Created for printable family and classroom use by mycolor.fun.

Seal

DID YOU KNOW?

Scientists think seals can use their whiskers to feel vibrations made by swimming prey.



TRY THIS

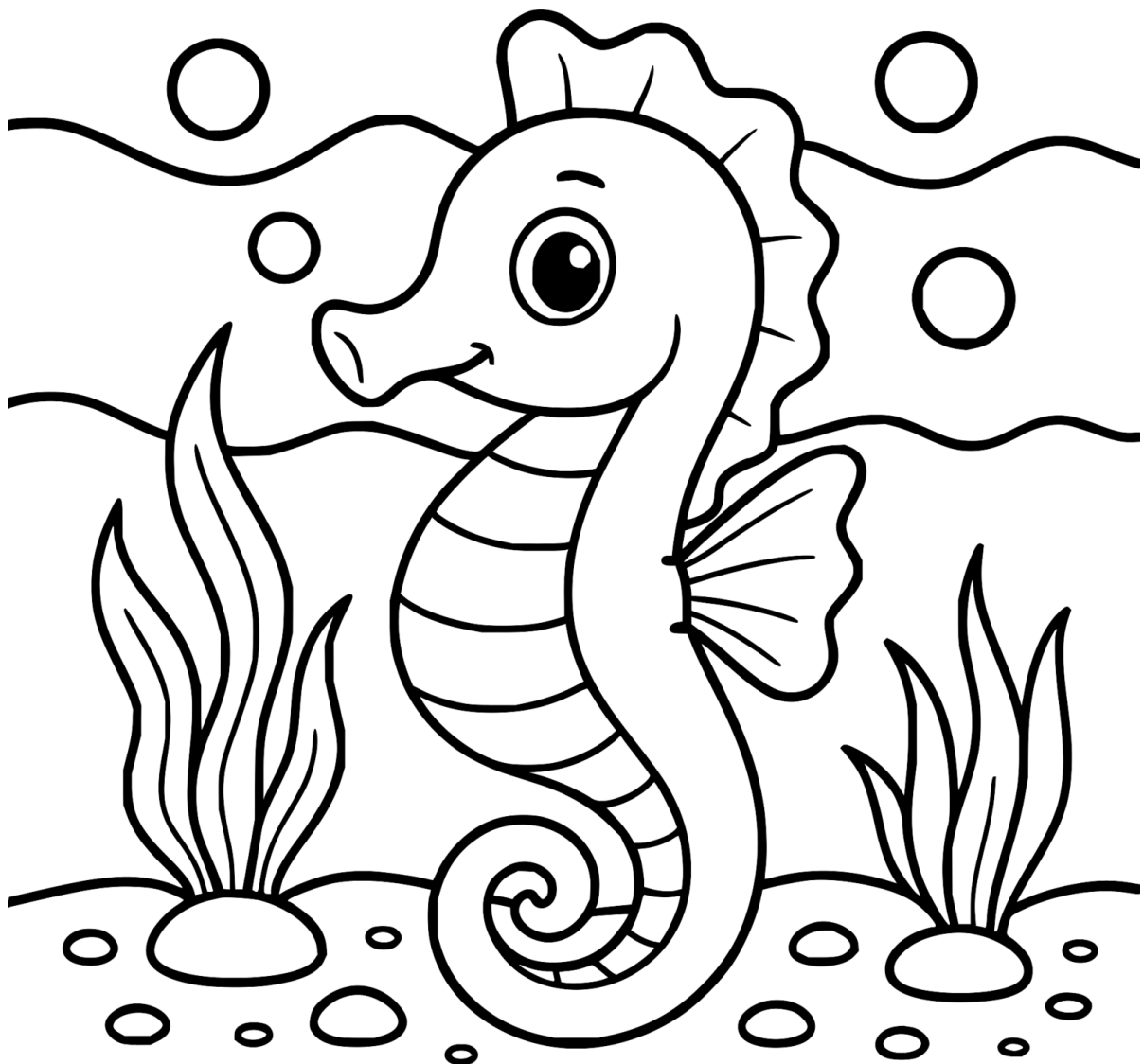
Draw a shoreline or rocky place where a seal might rest.

Source: www.fisheries.noaa.gov

Seahorse

DID YOU KNOW?

In seahorses, the male carries the developing young and gives birth.



TRY THIS

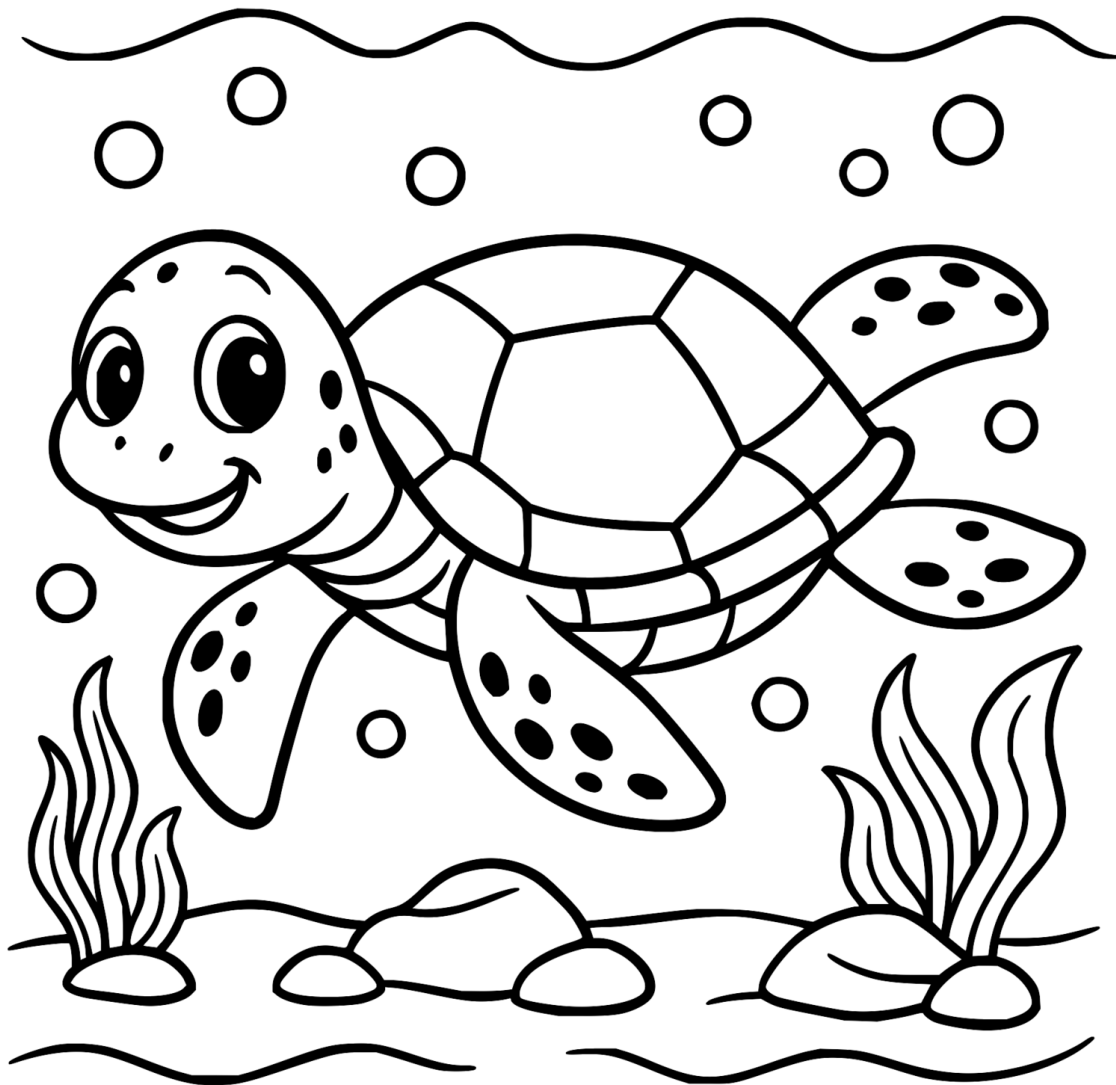
Find the tail and explain how it could help the seahorse hold onto seagrass.

Source: oceanservice.noaa.gov

Sea turtle

DID YOU KNOW?

Sea turtles are reptiles that breathe air with lungs, even though they spend much of their lives in the ocean.



TRY THIS

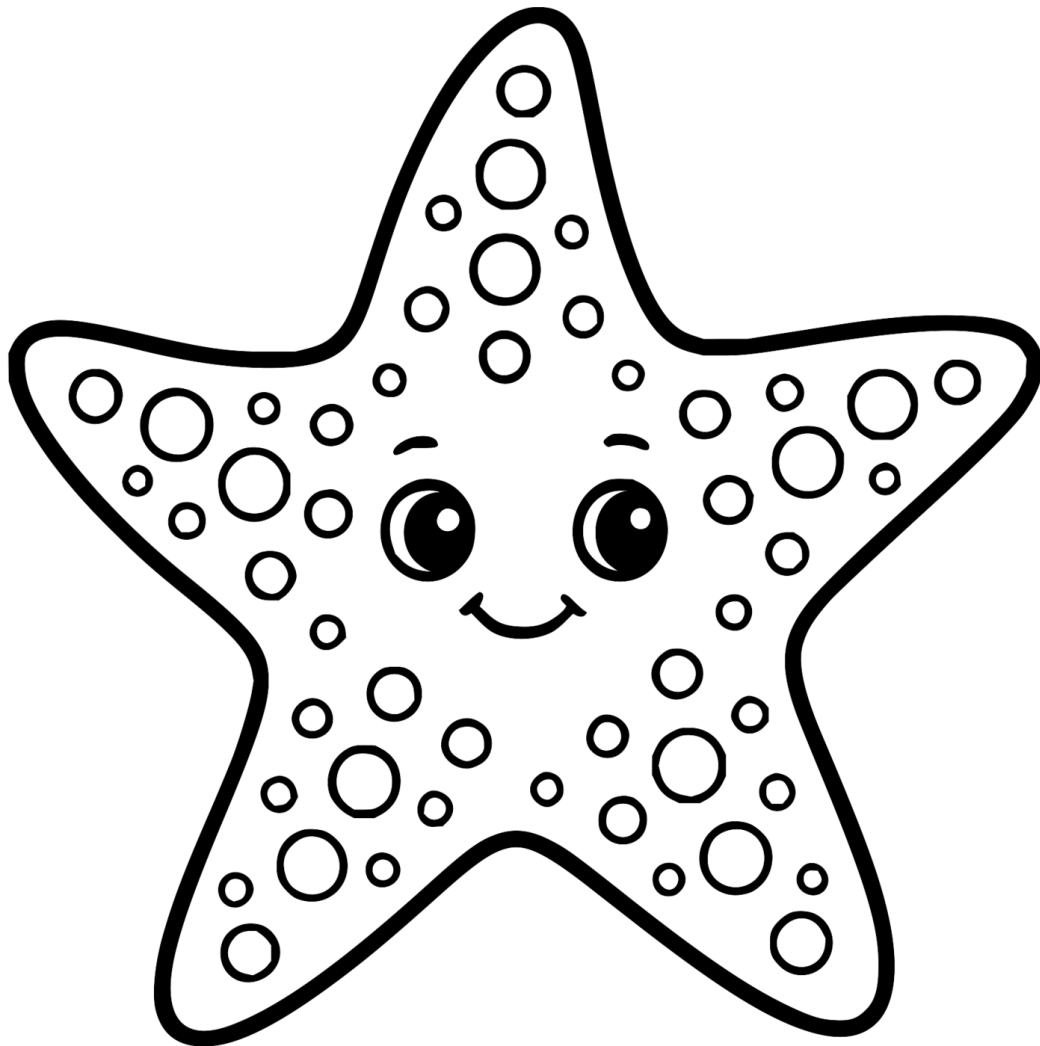
Circle the flippers and discuss how they help a turtle move through water.

Source: www.fisheries.noaa.gov

Sea star

DID YOU KNOW?

Many sea stars can regrow a lost arm through a process called regeneration.



TRY THIS

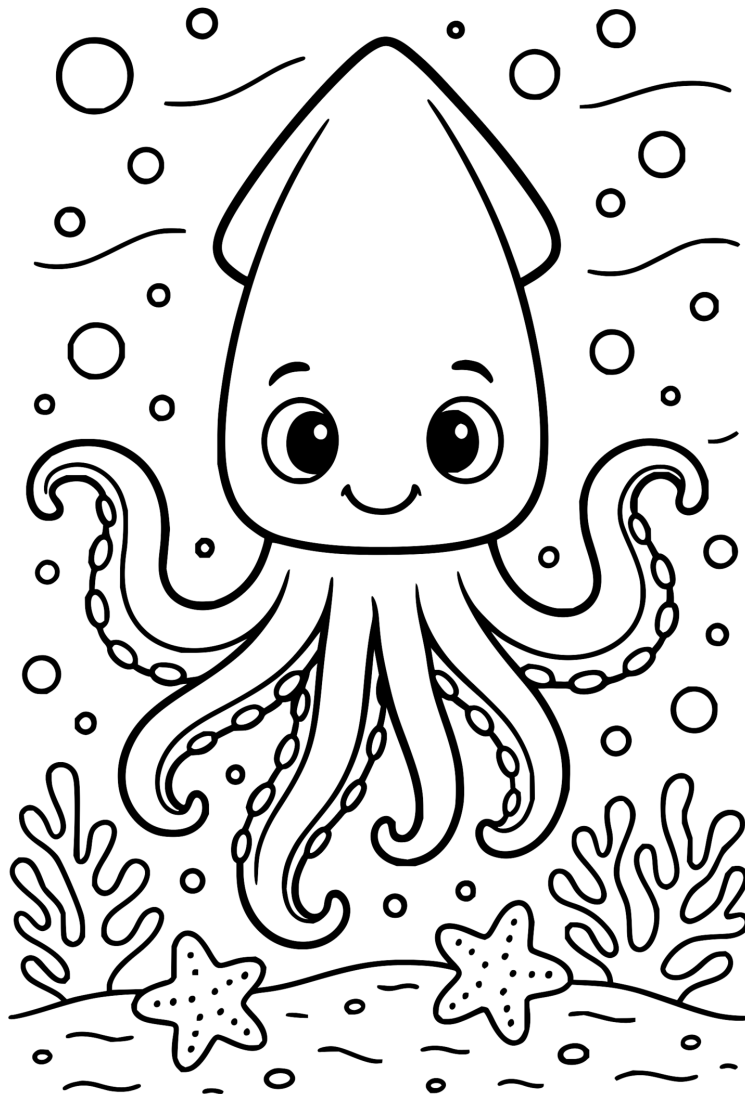
Count the arms, then draw a safe place on the seafloor for a sea star.

Source: ocean.si.edu

Octopus

DID YOU KNOW?

An octopus has three hearts, and its blood is blue because it uses a copper-based oxygen carrier.



TRY THIS

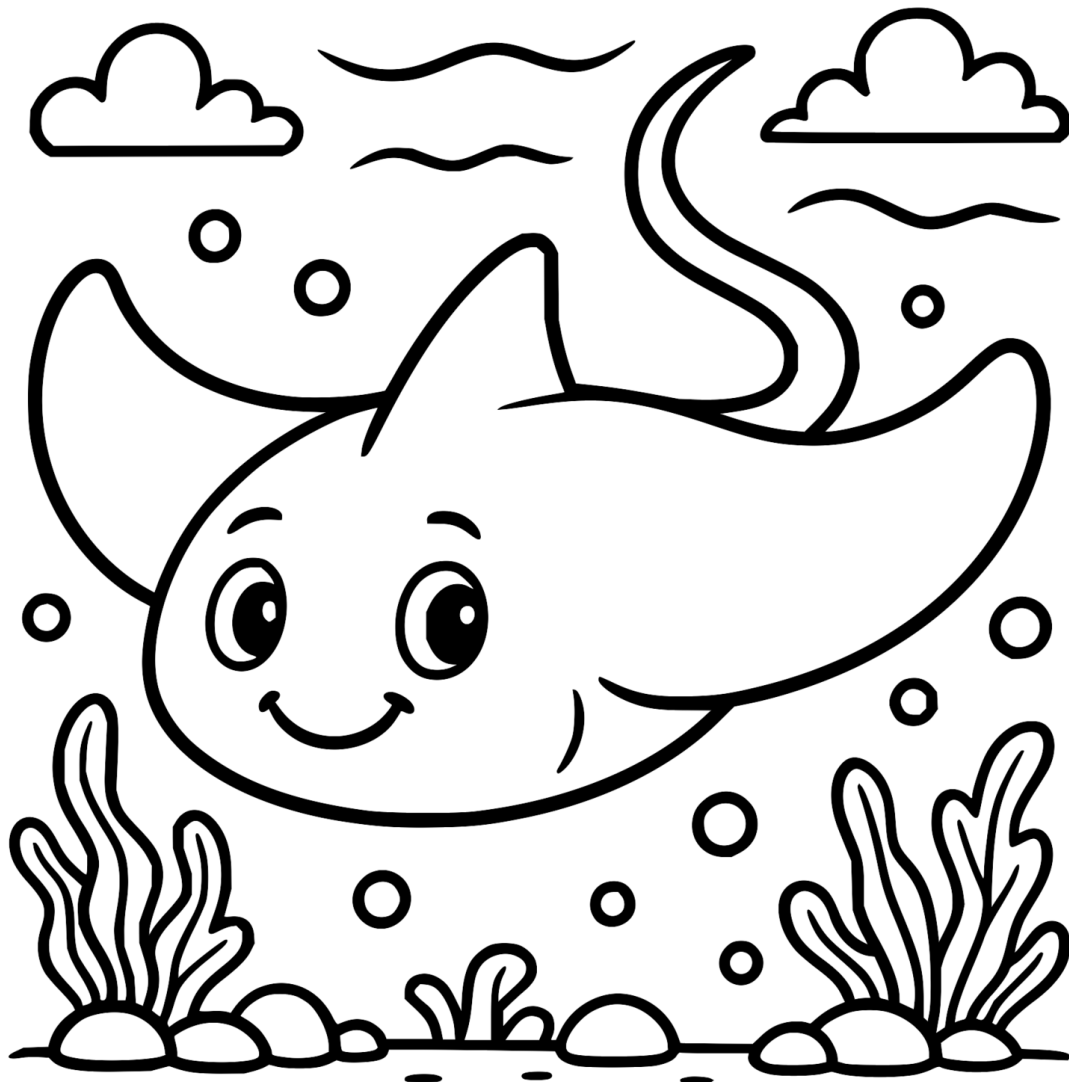
Count the arms and draw one object an octopus could investigate with them.

Source: ocean.si.edu

Stingray

DID YOU KNOW?

Stingrays are fish with skeletons made of flexible cartilage instead of hard bone.



TRY THIS

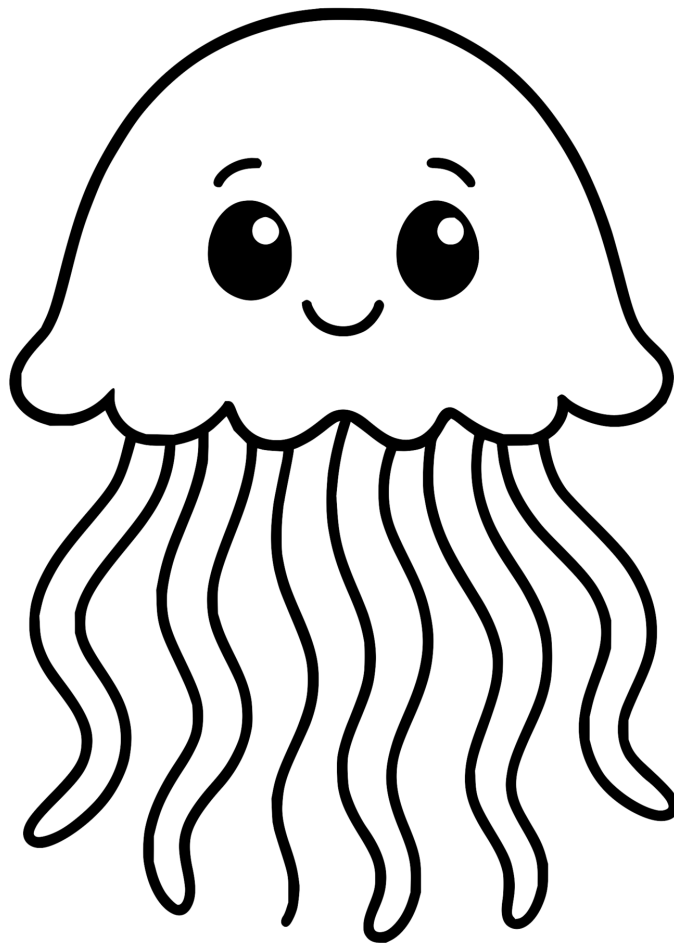
Look at the wide body shape and imagine how it helps the ray glide over the seafloor.

Source: repository.library.noaa.gov

Jellyfish

DID YOU KNOW?

Jellyfish do not have a brain; a network of nerves helps them sense their surroundings.

**TRY THIS**

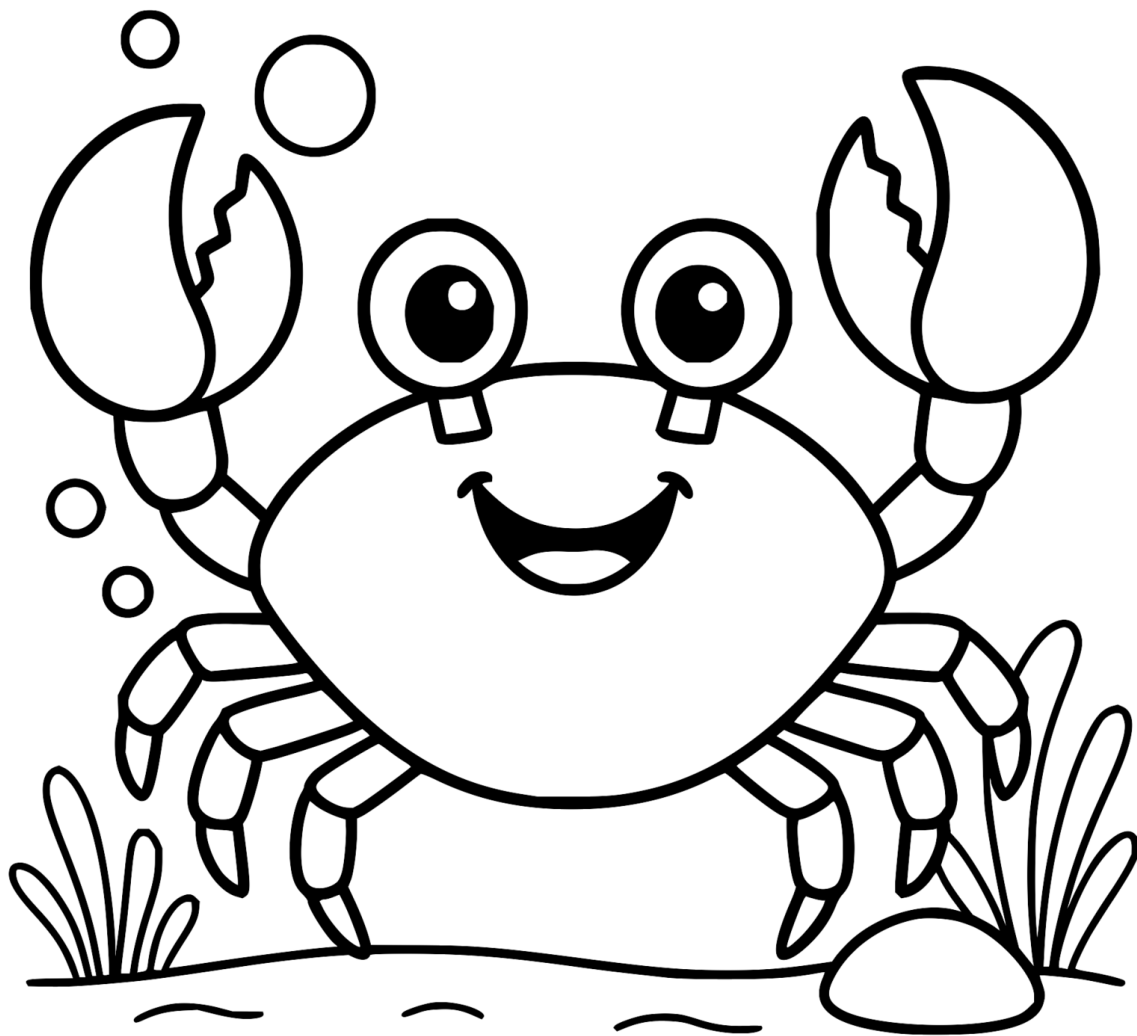
Trace the tentacles and talk about how a jellyfish drifts with ocean currents.

Source: ocean.si.edu

Crab

DID YOU KNOW?

Crabs are invertebrates, so they have no backbone; their hard outer shell helps protect their bodies.



TRY THIS

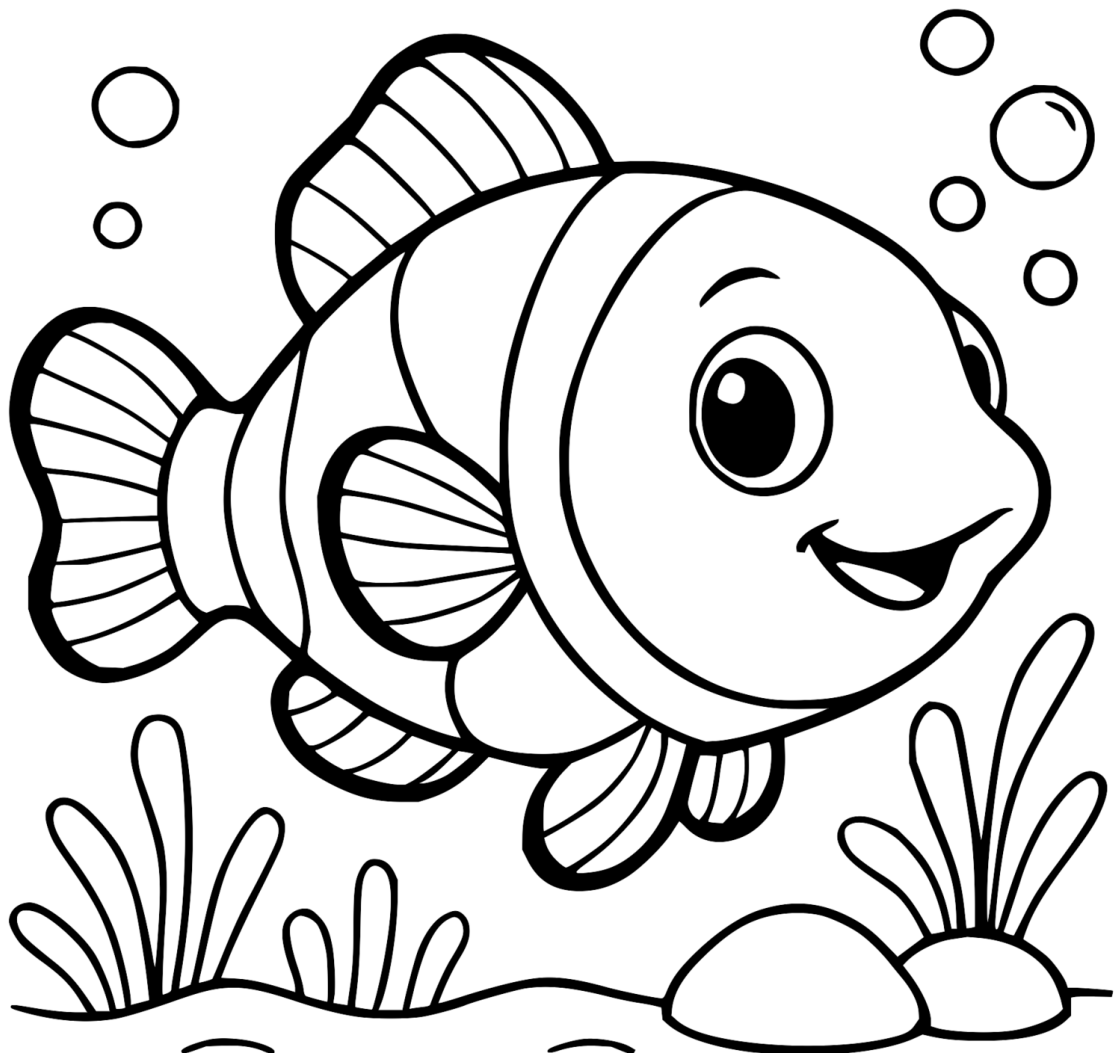
Find the claws and legs, then draw a hiding place on the seafloor.

Source: www.fisheries.noaa.gov

Clownfish

DID YOU KNOW?

Clownfish can live among a sea anemone's stinging tentacles, which can give them a safe place to hide.



TRY THIS

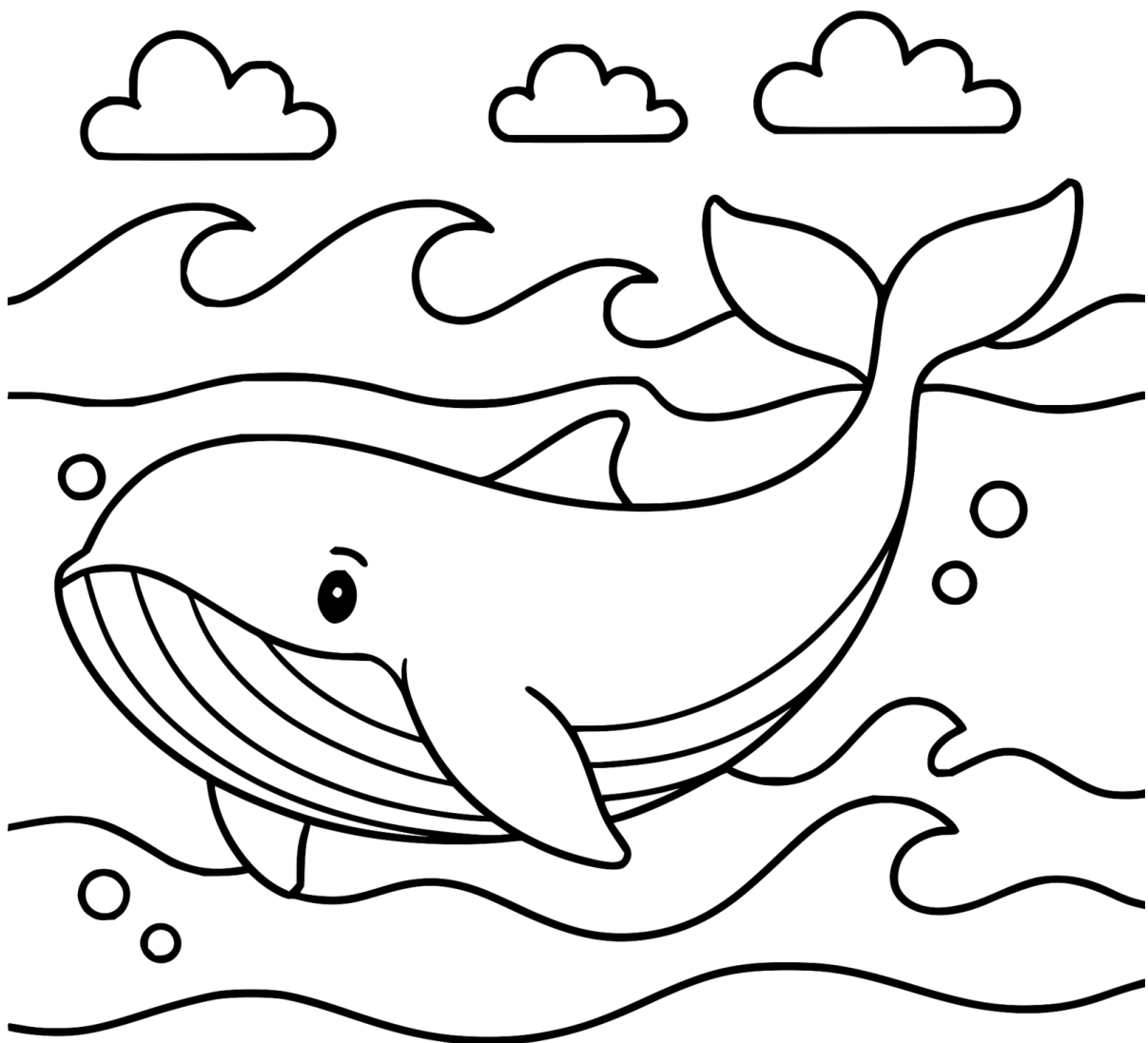
Draw the anemone beside the fish and describe how the two animals share a habitat.

Source: ocean.si.edu

Whale

DID YOU KNOW?

Whales are mammals: they breathe air with lungs, and mothers feed milk to their calves.



TRY THIS

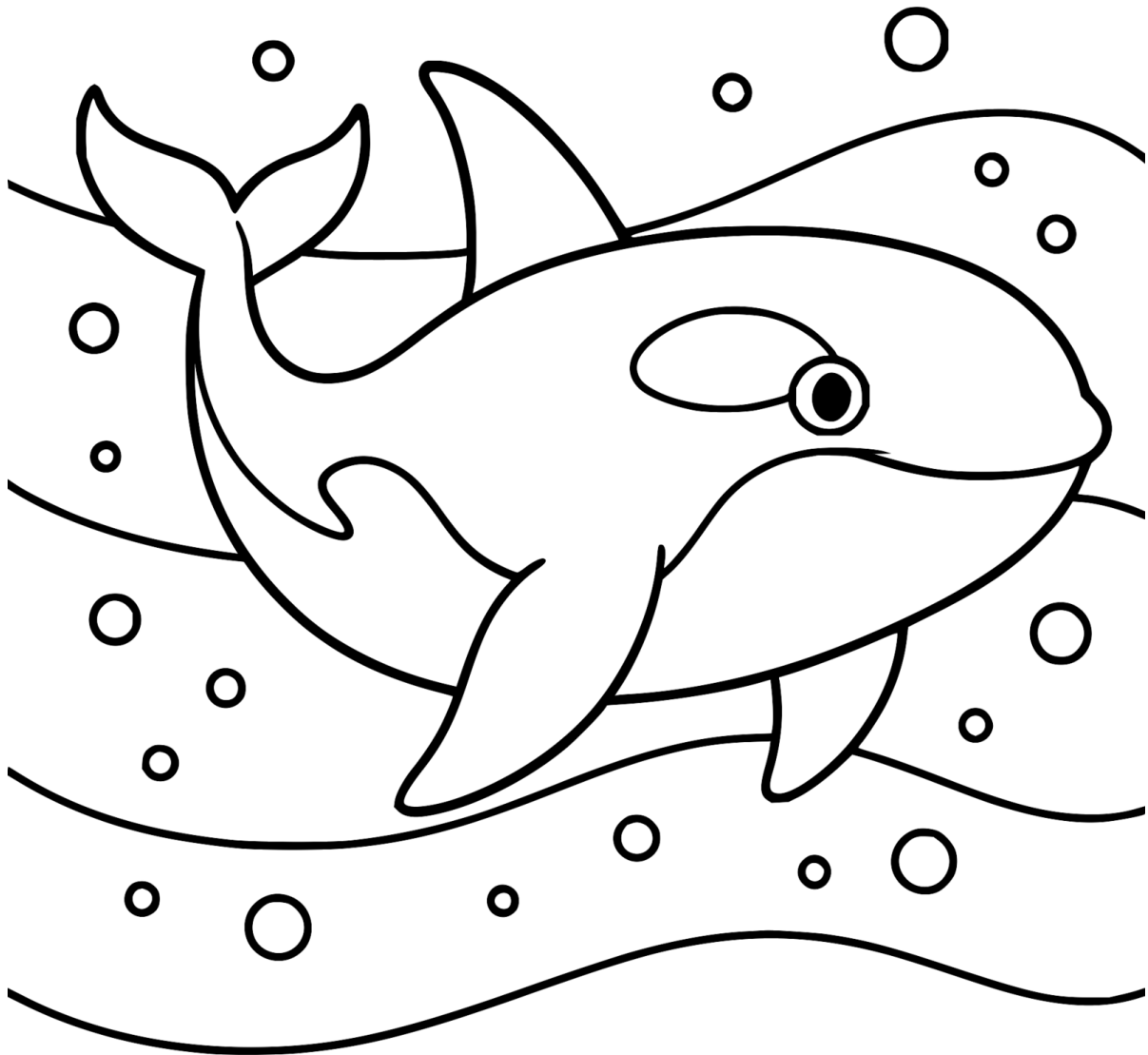
Add a blowhole puff and compare the whale's body with a fish's body.

Source: www.fisheries.noaa.gov

Orca

DID YOU KNOW?

Orcas are the largest members of the dolphin family, even though their common name includes the word whale.



TRY THIS

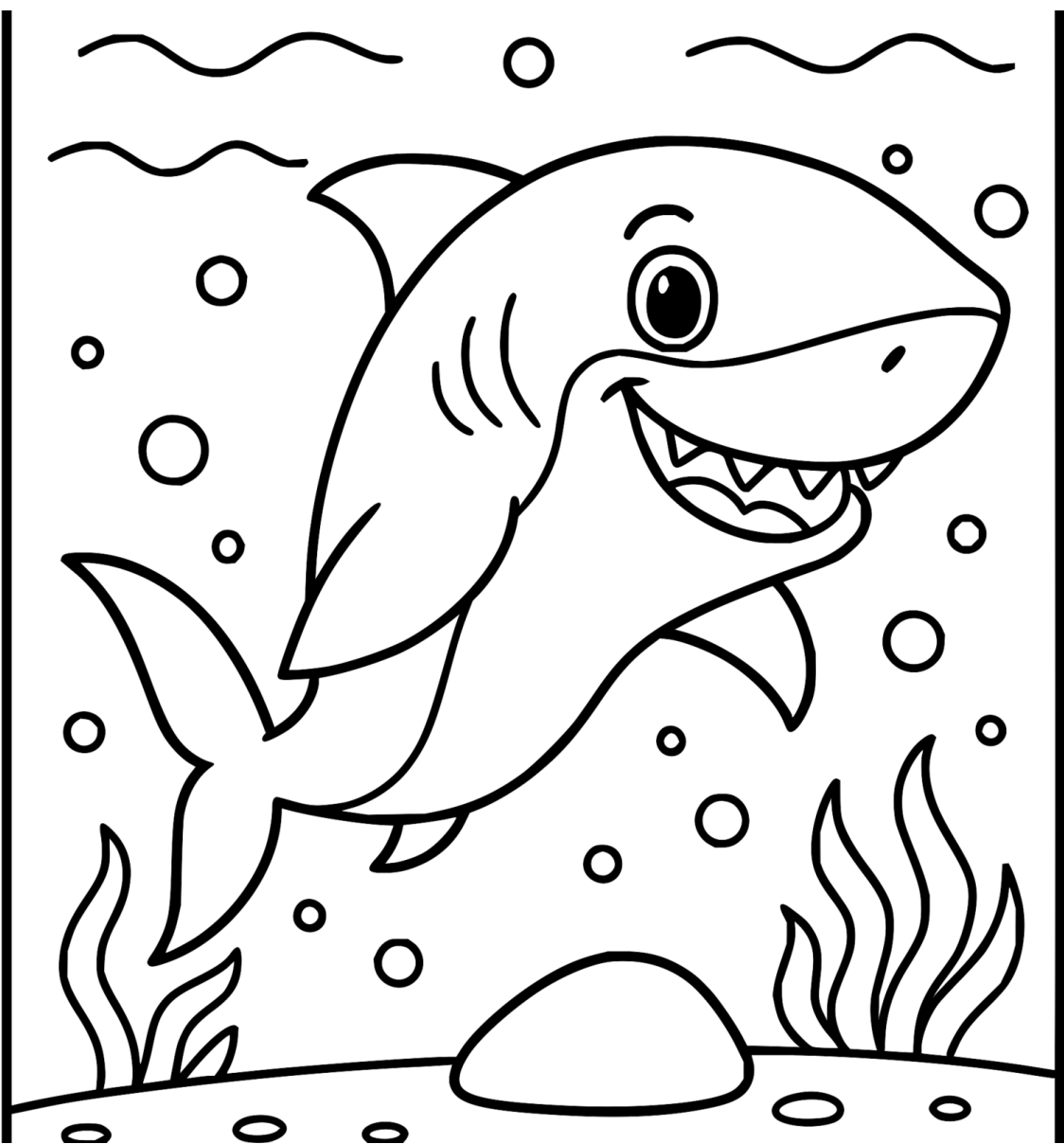
Draw two orcas traveling together and discuss why groups can help animals find food.

Source: www.fisheries.noaa.gov

Shark

DID YOU KNOW?

Sharks have skeletons made of cartilage instead of bone, like the flexible material in our ears and noses.



TRY THIS

Count the fins and draw one ocean zone where a shark might swim.

Source: www.fisheries.noaa.gov