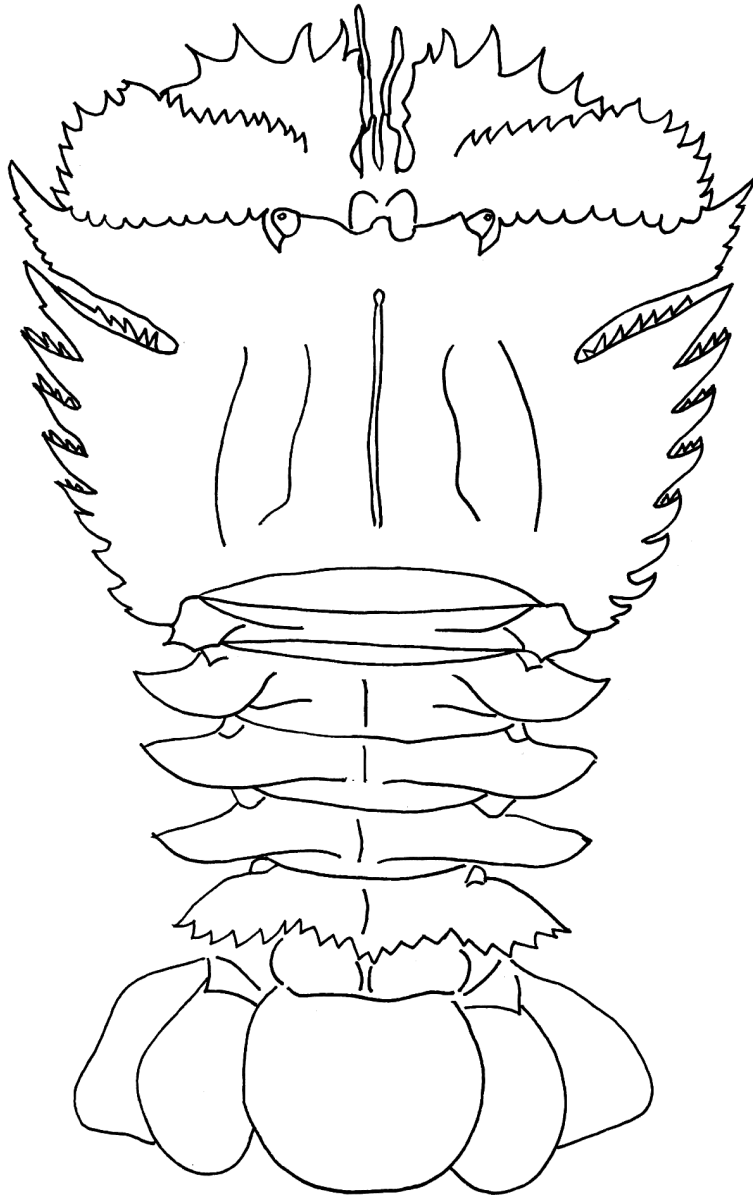
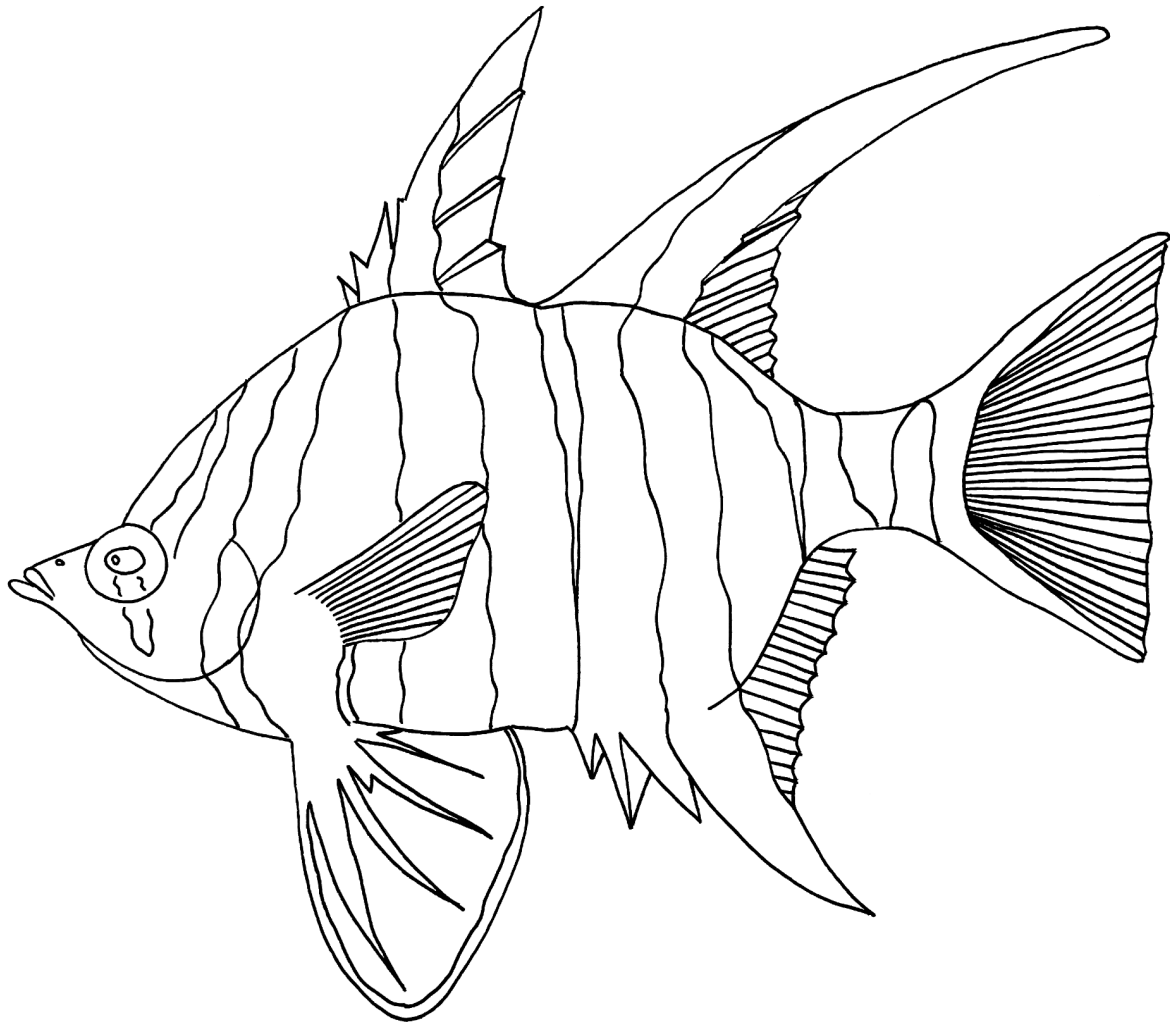


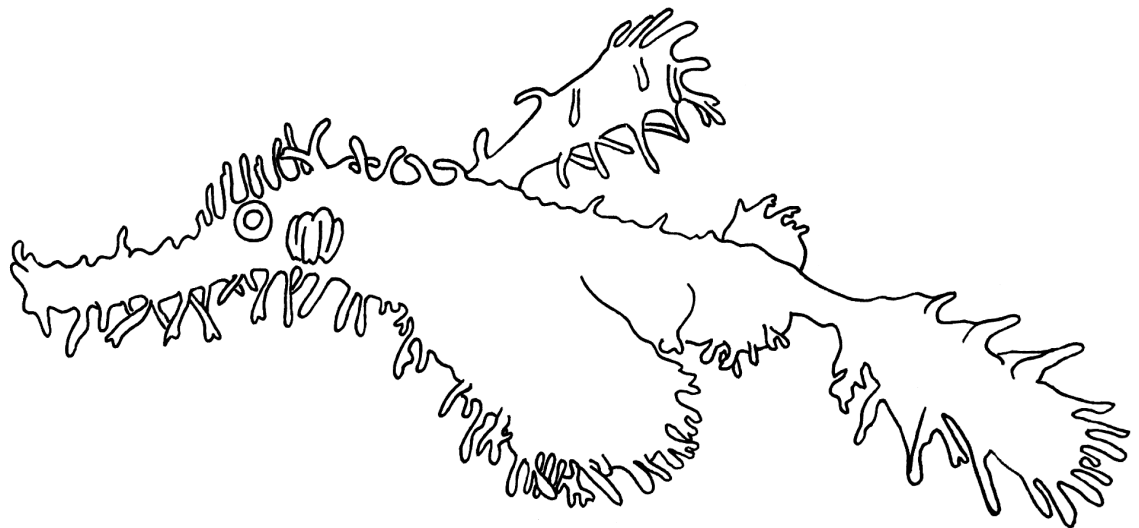
# Underwater Sydney

A short colouring book  
celebrating our city's rich  
marine biodiversity

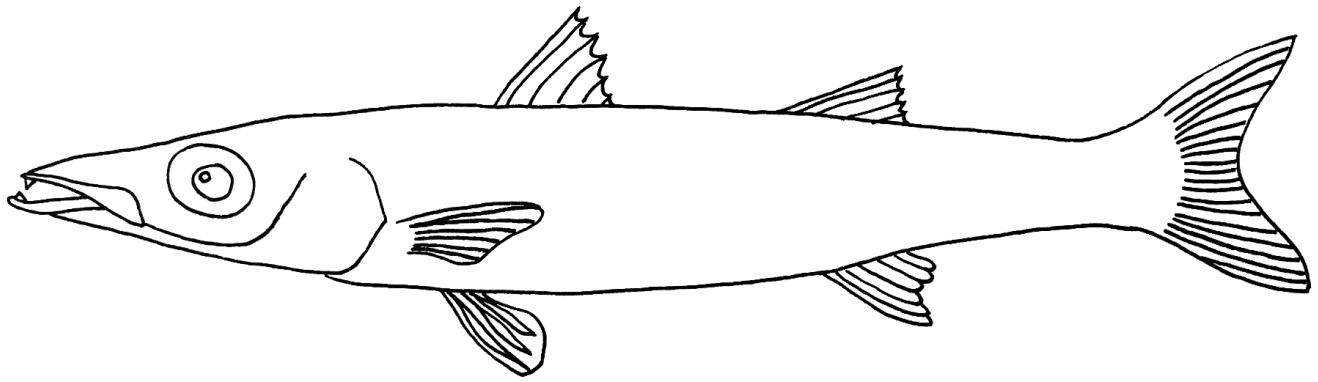




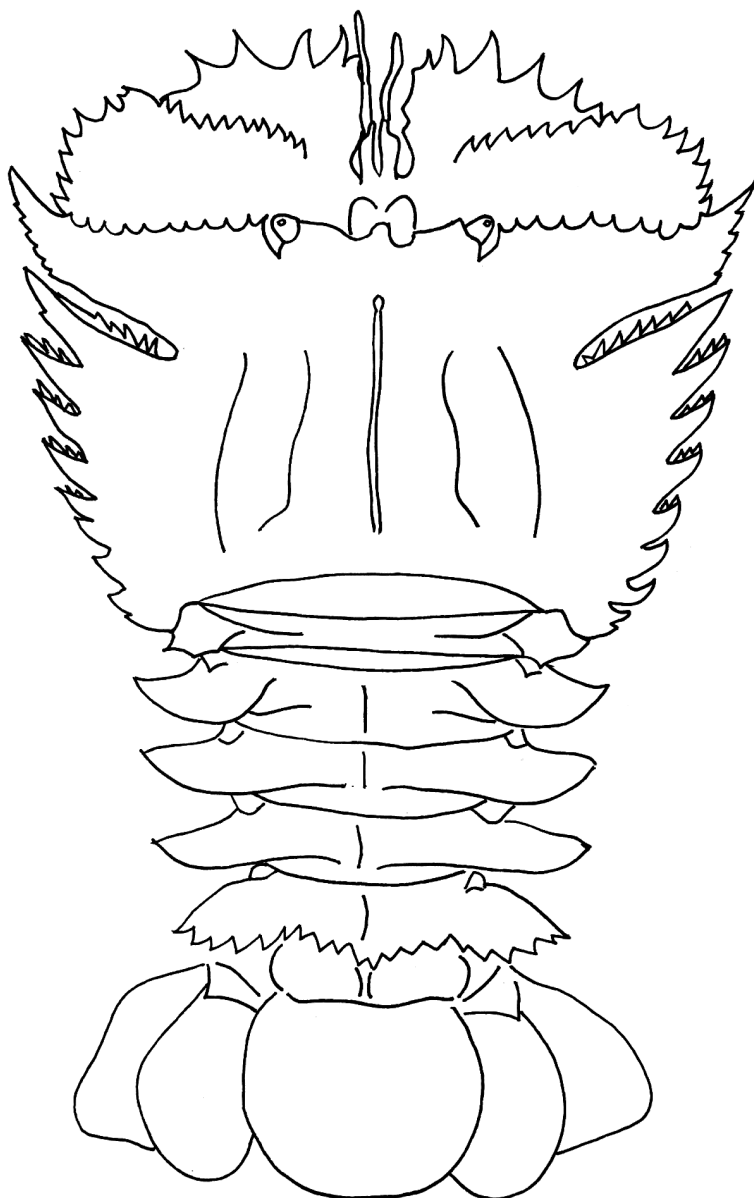
The **Old Wife** is endemic to southern Australia, occurring on kelp reefs from around Fraser Island in southern Queensland, to the Houtman Abrolhos Islands of Western Australia, and found nowhere else on Earth.



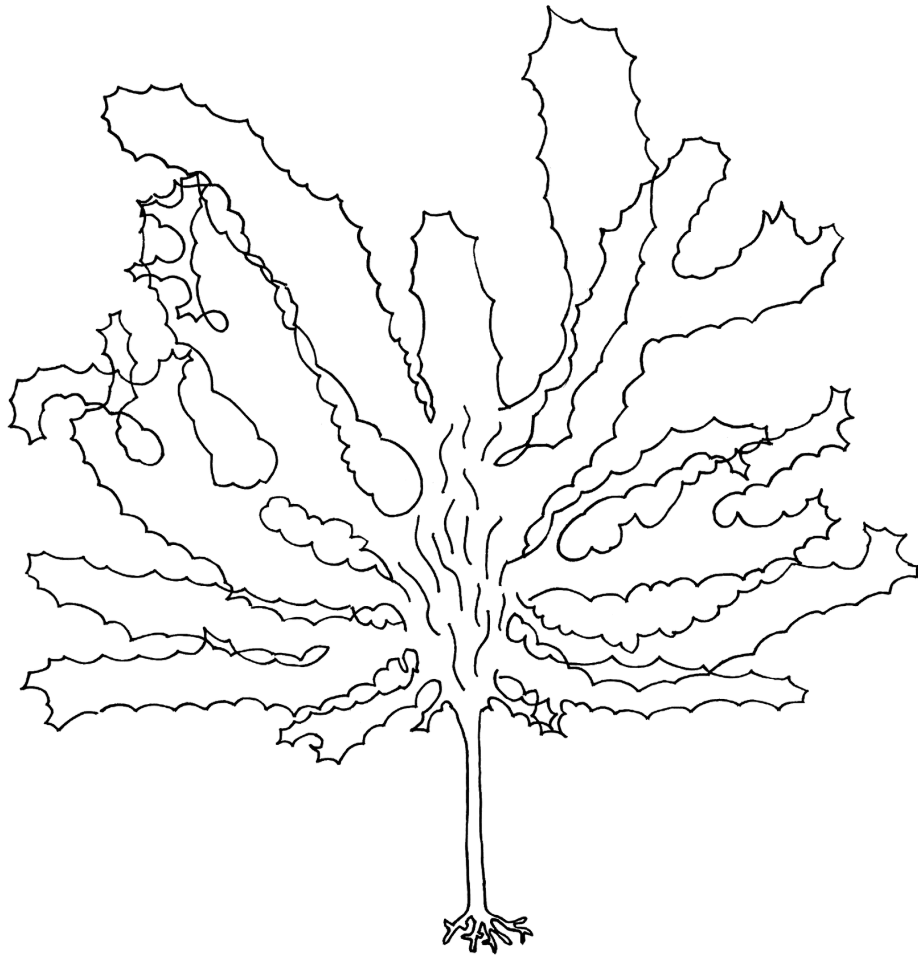
The **Ornatel Ghostpipefish** occurs in tropical and warm temperate waters of the Indo-west Pacific. It is found in protected coastal waters, especially near coral and rocky dropoffs. Unlike the Old Wife, the Ornatel Ghostpipefish is usually solitary.



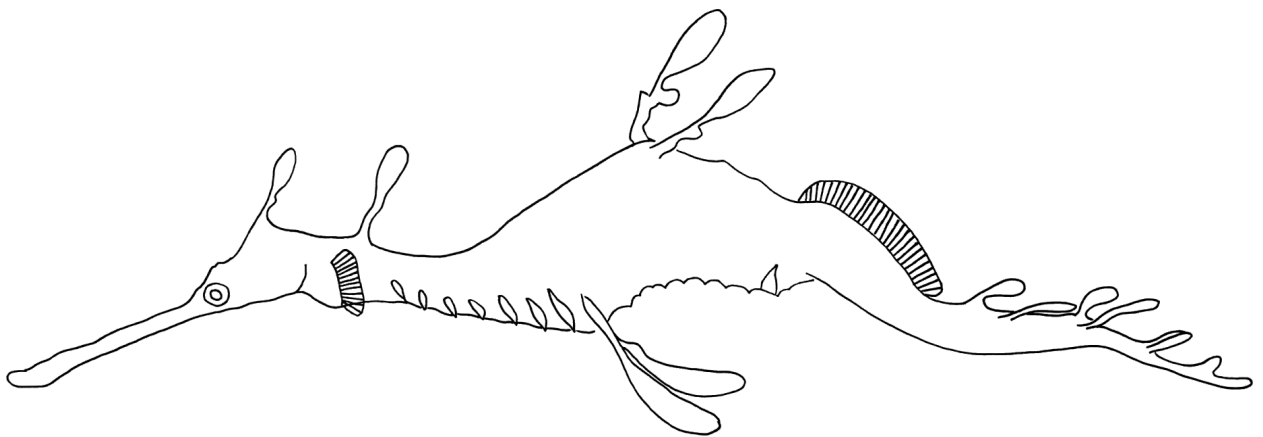
The **Yellowtail Barracuda** can be found in waters from north-western Western Australia, around the tropical north of the country, and south on the east coast as far as Sydney. It lives in coastal and estuarine waters. A nocturnal hunter, it feeds on small fishes and shrimps.



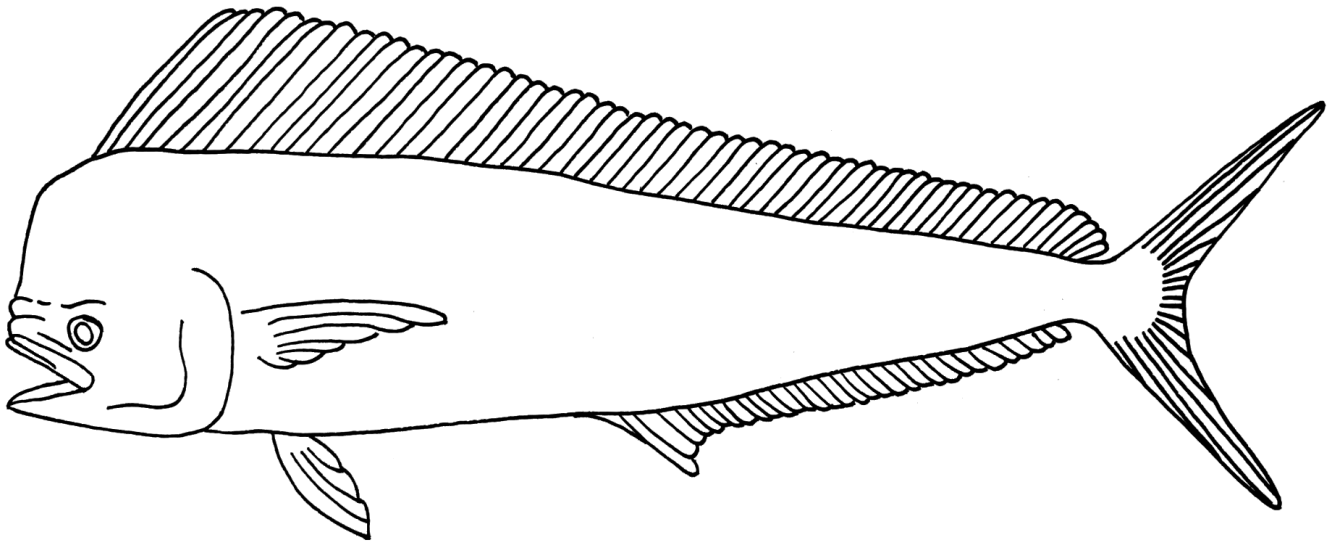
The **Balmain Bug** is a crustacean closely related to the rock lobster. It is found from Southport in Queensland, through to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania to Geraldton in Western Australia. It has no pincers and uses its short, wide antennae to dig into sand and mud on the ocean floor in search of food.



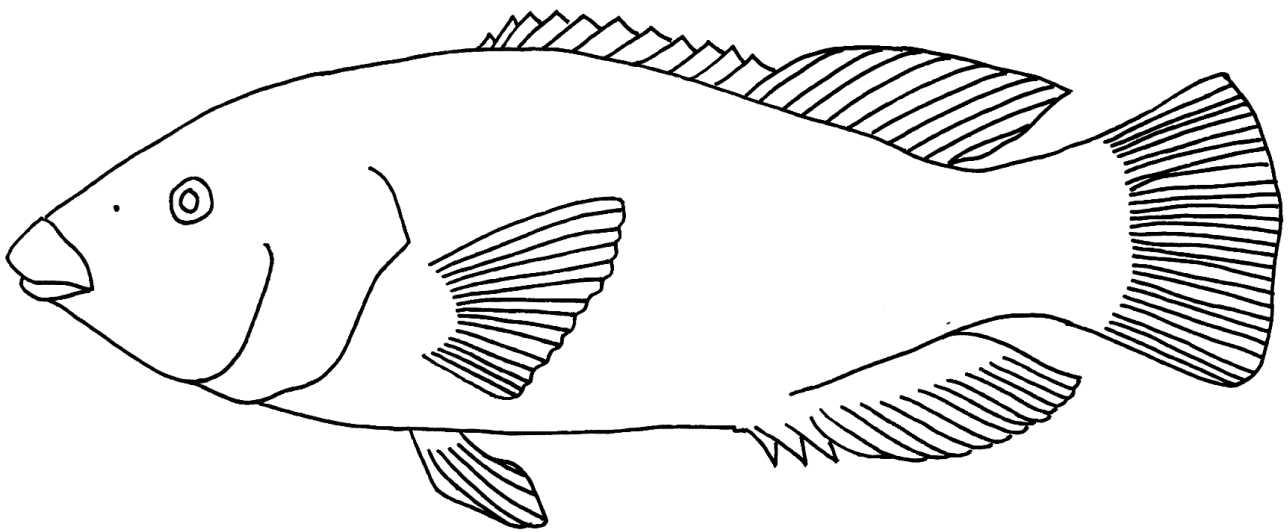
**Ecklonia radiata** is a species of kelp that forms the backbone of the Great Southern Reef: an 8,000 km coastline of interconnected reefs that spans from Byron Bay in northern New South Wales, along southern Australia and halfway up the coast of Western Australia. It provides habitat for thousands of marine species.



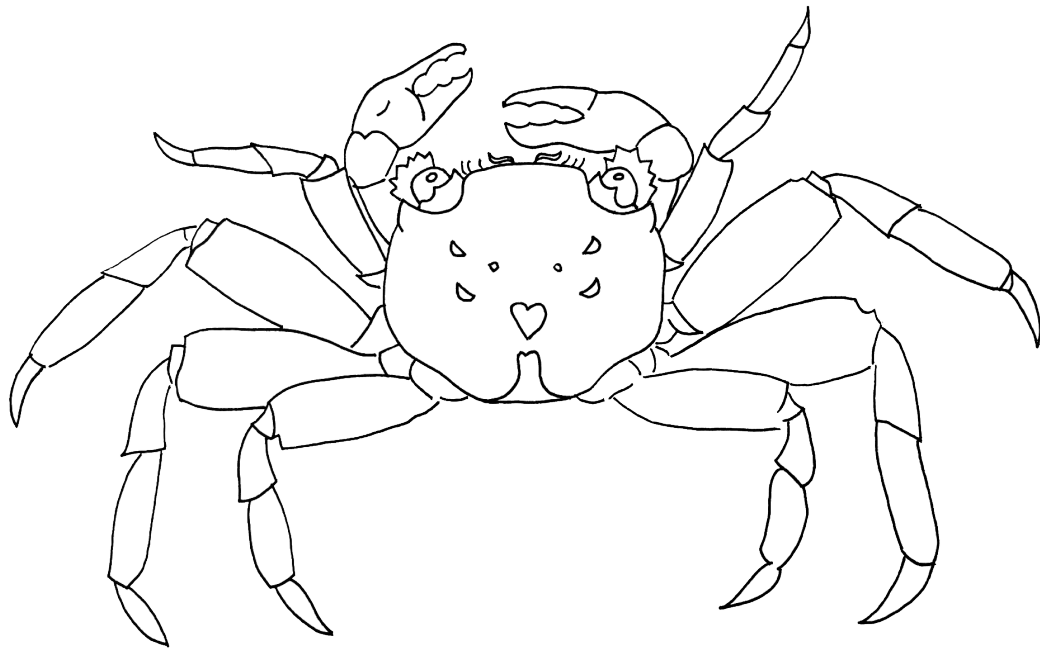
The **Weedy Seadragon** is a type of fish related to seahorses. Its habitat is the kelp-covered rocky reefs along the Great Southern Reef, where it camouflages itself perfectly to hunt down its favourite food: small crustaceans such as mysids.



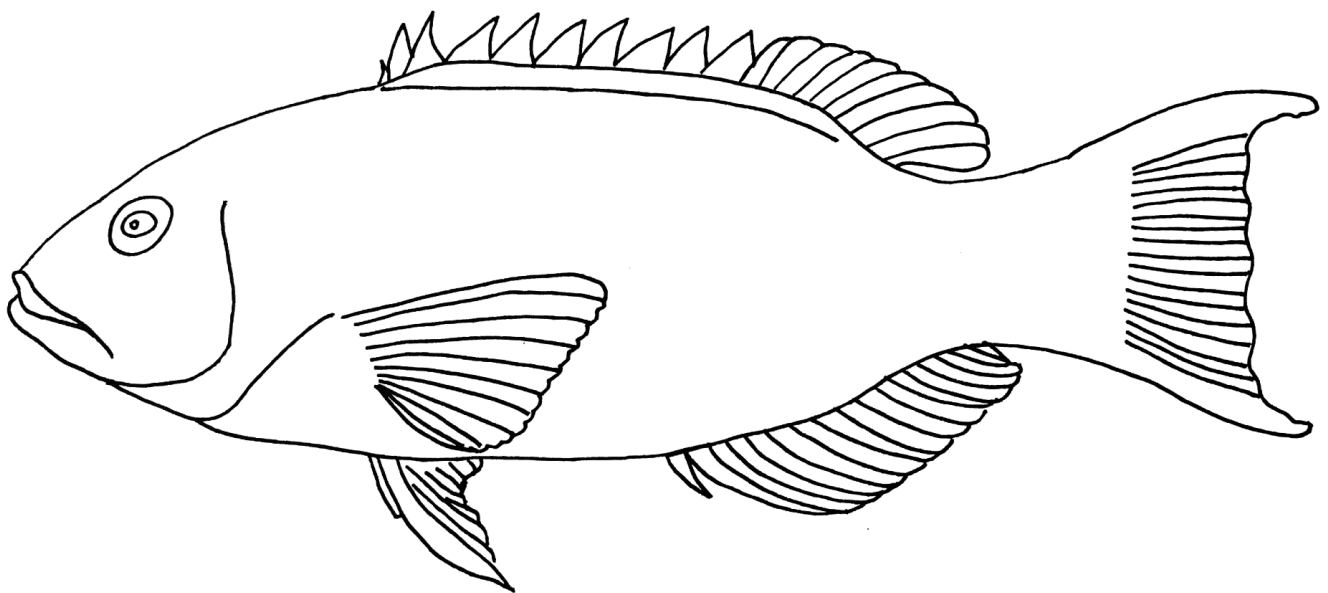
The **Mahi Mahi** is a tropical fish found in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. It feeds off small juvenile fish and invertebrates and can grow very fast. Adults weigh around 25 kilos and will reach a length of about 2 metres.



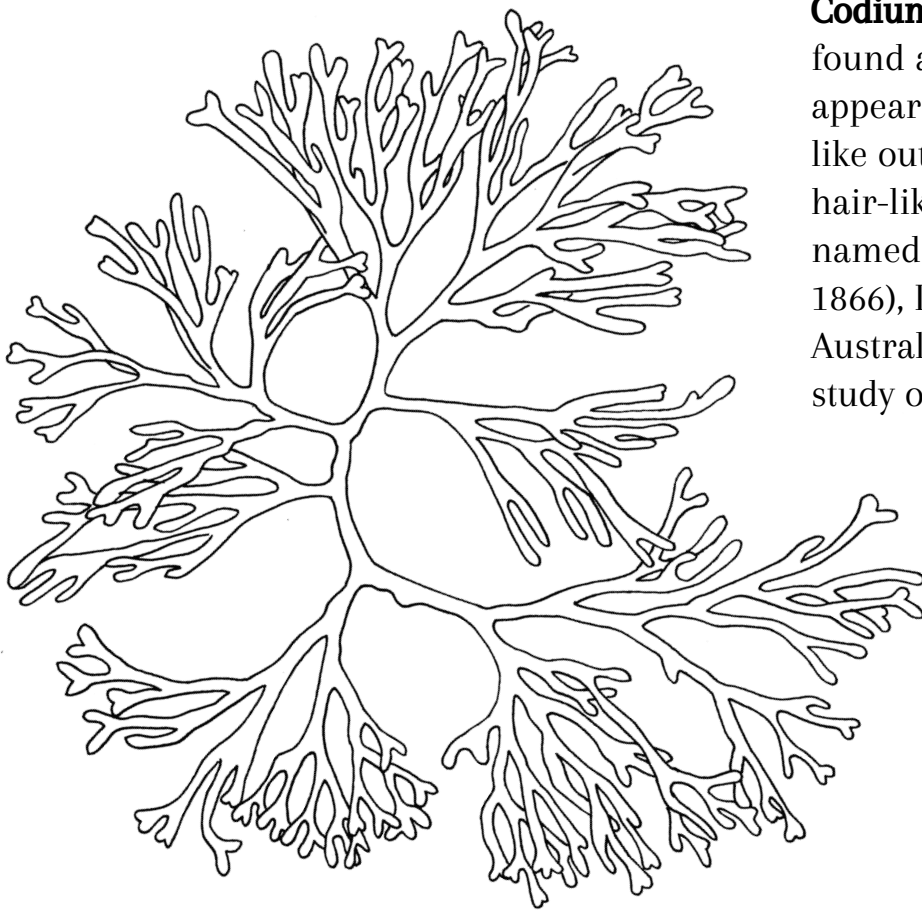
The **Eastern Blue Groper** is endemic to Australia and is the fish emblem of New South Wales. It is found in coastal, marine waters from southern Queensland to Wilson's Promontory, Victoria. All the juveniles of this species are female. As the fish matures, it goes through a phase during which the fish could be either male or female. Adult females are reddish brown and males are bright blue. It can live up to 35 years and, because of its diet of sea urchins, oysters and limpets, it is critically important for the health of coastal reefs.



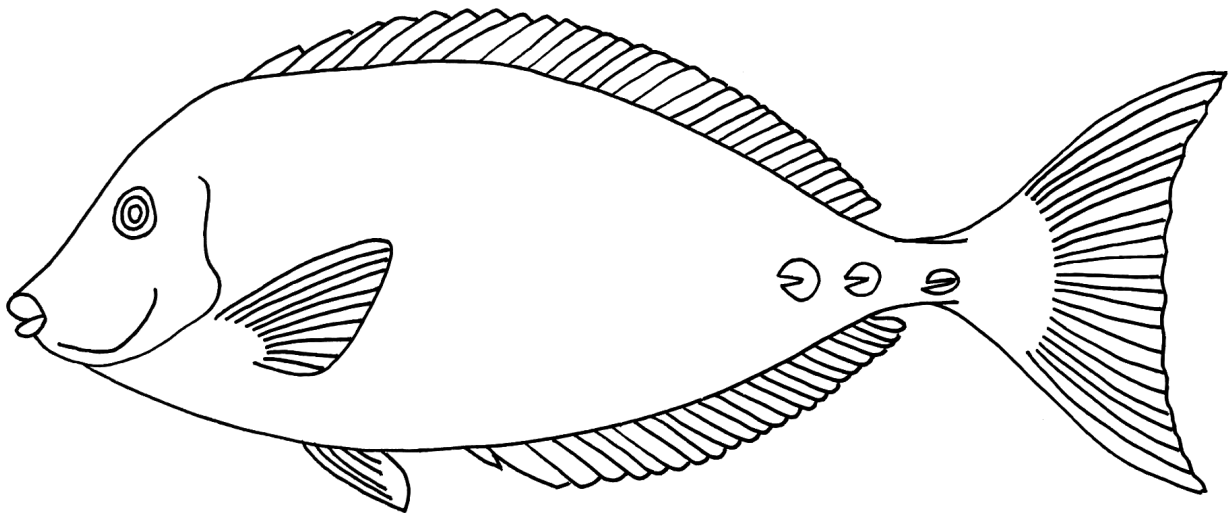
The **Swift-footed crab** is found in southern Australia, New Zealand and South America. In Sydney, it is the most active and prominent crab on the city's rocky coast. It lives on intertidal rocky shores and blows bubbles to help keep the gills moist when it is not submerged. It eats algae, molluscs and barnacles.



The **Goldspot Pigfish** is found from One Tree island in the southern Great Barrier Reef to Montague Island in New South Wales, as well as in Lord Howe Island. It lives in coral and rocky reefs and feeds on molluscs and crustaceans. It is easy to identify as it has a large yellow spot on the middle of its back.



**Codium harveyi** is a species of seaweed found along the Great Southern Reef. It appears fluffy underwater and feels velvet-like out of water due to hundreds of tiny hair-like filaments on its surface. It was named for William Henry Harvey (1811-1866), Irish botanist and father of Australian Phycology (i.e. the scientific study of algae).



The **Spotted Sawtail** is a subtropical species found throughout the Southwest Pacific from the Great Barrier Reef to New South Wales and Lord Howe Island. It forms small schools in sheltered bays and rocky estuaries, and can often be seen feeding on algae. It has sharp 'blade-like' spines on the narrow part between the fish's body and the tail fin, which explains its "sawtail" name.



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