



**Giant Trevally**

A powerful predatory fish found in tropical and subtropical waters across the Indo-Pacific. Known for its strength and size, it can reach up to 100 kg. This species plays a crucial role in marine ecosystems as a top predator.



**Bluefin Trevally**

A fast-swimming fish found in warm coastal waters of the Indo-Pacific. It can grow up to 1.3 meters and is known for its striking blue fins and vibrant coloration. It plays a significant role in marine ecosystems as a predator



**Great Barracuda**

A large, predatory fish found in tropical and subtropical waters. It can reach lengths of up to 1.8 meters and is known for its sharp teeth and powerful swimming ability. Often solitary or found in small groups, it plays a vital role in maintaining the balance of marine ecosystems



**Whitetip Reef Shark**

Whitetip reef sharks can grow up to 1.7 meters long and are recognized by their white-tipped fins. They inhabit shallow, tropical waters, usually around coral reefs. These nocturnal hunters primarily feed on small fish and invertebrates.



**Blacktip Reef Shark**

Blacktip reef sharks have distinctive black tips on their fins and can grow up to 2 meters long. They thrive in shallow coastal waters of the Indo-Pacific region and are known for their agility and acrobatic behaviors. These sharks primarily feed on small fish and invertebrates, often seen hunting near coral reefs.



**Coral Catshark**

Is a small, nocturnal shark that typically grows to about 1.2 meters in length. Found in the warm waters of the western Pacific, it has a distinctive pattern of dark spots and bands on a lighter background. This species is known for its ability to blend into coral habitats, where it preys on small fish and invertebrates.



### Reef Manta Ray

The reef manta ray (*Manta alfredi*) has a wingspan of up to 5.5 meters (18 feet) and is found in tropical waters. It frequents coral reefs and cleaning stations, feeding mainly on plankton. Known for its acrobatics, this species displays playful behavior



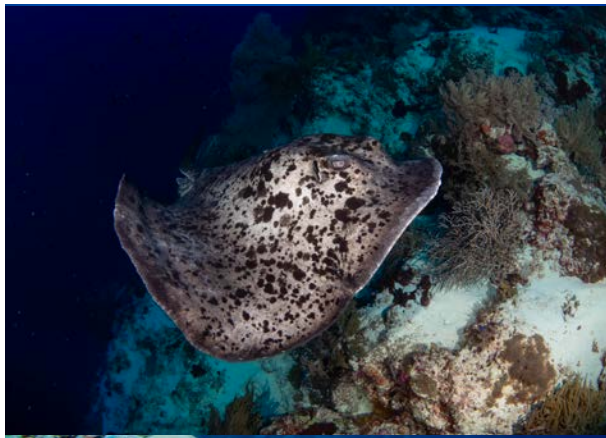
### Oceanic Manta Ray

The oceanic manta ray (*Manta birostris*) can have a wingspan of up to 7 meters (23 feet) and inhabits open ocean waters. It feeds on plankton and small fish while often migrating long distances. Known for its intelligence, it frequently interacts with divers.



### Cownose ray

The cownose ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus*) has a heart-shaped head and can reach up to 2 meters across. Found in warm coastal waters, it often feeds on mollusks and crustaceans in large schools. Known for its graceful swimming, it resembles "flying" through the water.



### Marble Ray

The marble ray (*Marmoratus*) has a unique pattern of dark and light colors and can grow up to 1.5 meters (5 feet) in diameter. It inhabits shallow coastal waters, often resting on sandy or muddy bottoms. This ray feeds on small fish and invertebrates, using electroreceptors to locate prey.



### Blue-Spotted Ribbon Tail Ray

The blue-spotted ribbon tail ray (*Taeniura lymma*) is known for its striking blue spots and can reach up to 1 meter (3.3 feet) in length. It inhabits shallow coastal waters and coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific region. This ray primarily feeds on small fish and crustaceans, using its keen eyesight to hunt.



### Shinning Emperor fish

The shining emperor fish, or *Lethrinus nebulosus*, is known for its vibrant coloration and can grow up to 1 meter in length. It inhabits coral reefs and shallow coastal waters across the Indo-Pacific region, often forming schools.



**Red Snapper**

The red snapper (*Lutjanus campechanus*) is a vibrant red fish that can grow up to 1 meter long. It has a robust body, a pointed snout, and large, sharp teeth, making it an effective predator. This species inhabits warm waters around reefs and rocky structures, often found at various depths.



**Midnight Snapper**

The midnight snapper (*Aphareus rutilans*) is a deep red fish that can grow up to 75 centimeters (2.5 feet) long. It inhabits rocky and coral reefs in tropical waters and is primarily nocturnal, hunting at night. Its large eyes help it see in low light conditions.



**Midnight Snapper Juvenile**



**Yellow Snapper**

The yellow snapper (*Lutjanus apodus*) has a golden-yellow coloration and can grow up to 60 centimeters long. It inhabits warm coastal waters near coral reefs and is known for its schooling behavior. This species actively hunts small fish and invertebrates.



**Yellow Tail Fusilier**

The yellowtail fusilier (*Caesio yellowtail*) features a bright blue body and yellow tail, growing up to 45 centimeters (18 inches). It inhabits coral reefs in warm tropical waters throughout the Indo-Pacific. Often seen in large schools, it primarily feeds on plankton and small invertebrates.



**BlueStreak Fusilier**

The blue-streak fusilier (*Caesio suevica*) is known for its vibrant blue streak along its side and can grow up to 30 centimeters long. It inhabits shallow coral reefs and coastal waters in the Indo-Pacific region. This species is often found in schools and primarily feeds on plankton and small fish.



### Cornet fish

The cornetfish (*Fistularia commersonii*) has a long, slender body that can grow up to 2 meters. It inhabits warm coastal waters and reefs in the Indo-Pacific, often swimming vertically. This fish feeds primarily on small fish and invertebrates, using its elongated snout to catch prey.



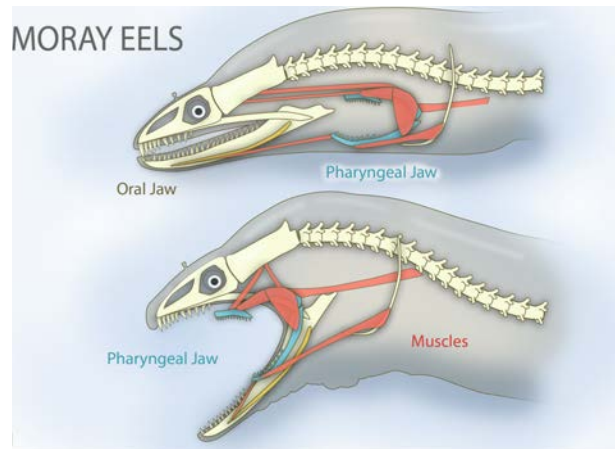
### Trumpetfish

The trumpetfish (*Aulostomus chinensis*) has a long, cylindrical body that can grow up to 1.2 meters. Inhabiting warm coastal waters and coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, it often swims vertically for camouflage. This fish feeds on small fish and invertebrates using its elongated snout.



### Giant Moray Eel

The giant moray eel (*Gymnothorax javanicus*) can reach lengths of up to 3 meters, making it one of the largest eel species. It inhabits coral reefs and rocky crevices in tropical waters. Primarily nocturnal, this eel feeds on fish and crustaceans.



Moray eels have two sets of jaws: the outer jaw for grasping prey and a second set of pharyngeal jaws for swallowing. Their sharp, backward-facing teeth help capture slippery prey like fish and crustaceans. This unique jaw structure enhances their hunting efficiency in reef habitats.



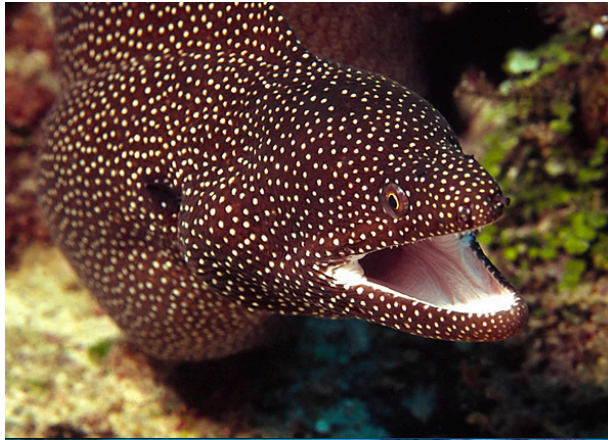
### Snowflake Moray Eel

The snowflake moray eel (*Echidna nebulosa*) can grow up to 1.5 meters (5 feet) and is recognized for its white and brown pattern. It inhabits coral reefs and rocky areas in the Indo-Pacific. Primarily nocturnal, it feeds on small fish and invertebrates.



### Fimbriated Moray Eel

The fimbriated moray eel (*Gymnothorax fimbriatus*) grows up to 1.5 meters and features a dark body with white or yellow markings. Found in coral reefs and rocky habitats of the Indo-Pacific, it is primarily nocturnal and feeds on small fish and crustaceans.



**Whitemouth Moray Eel**

The whitemouth moray eel (*Gymnothorax meleagris*) grows up to 1.5 meters and is known for its dark body and white mouth. It inhabits coral reefs and rocky areas. Primarily nocturnal, it feeds on small fish and crustaceans.



**Zebra Moray Eel**

The zebra moray eel (*Gymnothorax zebra*) can grow up to 2 meters and is known for its black and white striped pattern. It inhabits coral reefs and rocky areas in the Indo-Pacific. Primarily nocturnal, it feeds on small fish and crustaceans.



**Snake Eel**

Snake eels, from the family Ophichthidae, are elongated and can grow several meters long. They inhabit sandy and muddy substrates in tropical and subtropical waters. Primarily nocturnal, they ambush prey like fish and invertebrates while burrowing.



**Banded Sea Snake**

The banded sea snake (*Laticauda colubrina*) is a venomous species recognized by its black and yellow bands, growing up to 1.5 meters long. It inhabits warm coastal waters and coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific. Primarily aquatic, it can hold its breath for up to two hours while hunting for fish and eels



**Olive Sea snake**

The olive sea snake (*Aipysurus laevis*) is a venomous species that can grow up to 2 meters long and has an olive-green coloration. Found in coastal waters and coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, it primarily feeds on fish. This snake can hold its breath for long periods while hunting.



**Banded Pipefish**

The fimbriated moray eel (*Gymnothorax fimbriatus*) grows up to 1.5 meters and features a dark body with white or yellow markings. Found in coral reefs and rocky habitats of the Indo-Pacific, it is primarily nocturnal and feeds on small fish and crustaceans



### Ornate Ghost Pipefish

The ornate ghost pipefish (*Solenostomus paradoxus*) features a slender body with leaf-like appendages, helping it blend into shallow coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific. It feeds on small crustaceans and exhibits unique reproductive behavior, with males carrying the eggs.



### Robust Ghost Pipefish

The robust ghost pipefish (*Solenostomus zostericola*) grows up to 15 centimeters and has a sturdy body. It inhabits shallow coral reefs and seagrass beds in the Indo-Pacific, blending in for camouflage. Males carry fertilized eggs, making its reproductive strategy unique.



### Halimeda Ghost Pipefish

Halimeda ghost pipefish (*Solenostomus halimeda*) has a slender body and green coloration that mimics Halimeda algae, growing up to 10 cm. It inhabits shallow coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific and feeds on small crustaceans. Males carry fertilized eggs in a brood pouch.



### Spiny Seahorse

The spiny seahorse (*Hippocampus histrix*) has a spiny body and can grow up to 15 centimeters (6 inches). It inhabits shallow coastal waters and seagrass beds in the Indo-Pacific. Males carry fertilized eggs in a brood pouch, showcasing unique reproductive behavior.



### Hippocampus bargibanti

*Hippocampus bargibanti*, or pygmy seahorse, is a tiny species, measuring around 2.5 centimeters. It blends seamlessly with gorgonian corals for camouflage. Native to the Indo-Pacific, it's known for its unique adaptations and reproductive behaviors.



### Hippocampus Denise

*Hippocampus denise*, or Denise's pygmy seahorse, is about 2.5 centimeters long and known for its vibrant colors. It lives on gorgonian corals, using camouflage to evade predators. This species is popular in the Indo-Pacific and among underwater photographers.



### Porcelain Anemone Crab

Porcelain crabs are small crustaceans with flattened bodies and long claws, resembling true crabs. They live in rocky and coral reef habitats, often hiding in crevices or anemones. These colorful creatures primarily feed on plankton and detritus.



### Candy Crab

Candy crabs, or *Hyas araneus*, are colorful crustaceans with shells that resemble candy. Found on coral reefs, they blend into their environment for camouflage. They primarily feed on plankton and detritus, playing a role in the marine ecosystem.



### Sponge Crab

Or *Lauridromia* species, are crustaceans that carry sponges on their backs for camouflage. With flattened bodies and specialized legs, they secure their sponge companions. Found in shallow coastal waters, they primarily scavenge for detritus and small prey.



### Pom-Pom Crab

Pom-pom crabs, or *Lybia tessellata*, are small crustaceans known for carrying anemones in their claws, resembling pom-poms. They inhabit coral reefs and use their anemone companions for protection and camouflage.



### Orangutan Crab

Or *Nephtytis* spp., are small, brightly colored crabs with a fuzzy appearance resembling an orangutan. They inhabit coral reefs, often living among sea anemones for camouflage. These crabs feed on small plankton and detritus, playing a role in the reef ecosystem.



### Hermit Crab

Hermit crabs are crustaceans that occupy empty shells for protection, using them as portable homes. They have soft abdomens, which they safeguard by swapping shells as they grow. Found in diverse habitats, they are scavengers, feeding on detritus and organic matter.



### Anemone Hermit Crab

Anemone hermit crabs, or *Paguritta* spp., are unique hermit crabs that carry sea anemones on their shells for protection and camouflage. They typically inhabit coral reefs and have a symbiotic relationship with the anemones, which provide additional defense.



### Squat Shrimp

Squat shrimp, or Alpheidae family members, are small, colorful crustaceans known for their unique, flattened bodies and large claws. They often inhabit coral reefs and seagrass beds, where they can blend into their surroundings.



### Peacock Anemone Shrimp

Peacock anemone shrimp (*Periclimenes yucatanicus*) are small, colorful crustaceans that live among sea anemones. They have vibrant blue and orange colors, providing camouflage. Their symbiotic relationship offers protection and cleanliness for both the shrimp and the anemones.



### Whip Coral Shrimp

Whip coral shrimp (*Stenopus hispidus*) are small, colorful crustaceans that live in whip corals. They are known for their red and white coloration and help clean the coral while gaining protection.



### Boxer Shrimp

Boxer shrimp (*Stenopus* spp.) are small, colorful crustaceans known for their boxing stance with raised claws. They inhabit coral reefs and clean parasites from sea anemones and corals.



### Marble Shrimp

Marble shrimp (*Periclimenes marmoratus*) are small crustaceans with striking marbled patterns. They live with sea anemones and corals for protection and help clean them of parasites and debris.



### Commensal Coleman shrimp

Commensal shrimp live in fire sea urchins, gaining protection and camouflage among the urchin's spines. They help keep the urchin clean by feeding on algae and debris. This relationship benefits both species, providing safety for the shrimp and reduced competition for the urchin.



### Blue Spiny Lobster

Blue spiny lobster (*Panulirus inflatus*) is a colorful crustacean found in tropical waters, known for its striking blue and orange hues. Nocturnal feeders, they primarily eat algae and small invertebrates. They help maintain the health of coral reef ecosystems.



### Peacock Mantis Shrimp

Peacock mantis shrimp (*Odontodactylus scyllarus*) are vibrant, colorful crustaceans known for their powerful claws, which can strike with the speed of a bullet. They possess exceptional vision, able to see polarized light and a broader spectrum of colors than humans.



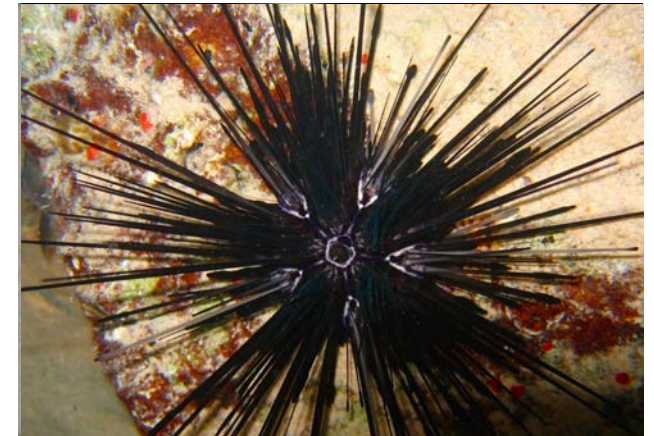
### Red Mantis Shrimp

Red mantis shrimp (*Odontodactylus scyllarus*) are striking crustaceans known for their bright red coloration and powerful, club-like claws. They have incredible vision, allowing them to see a wide range of colors and polarized light.



### Coneshell

Long-spined reef urchins, or *Diadema*, have long spines that can reach up to 30 centimeters. They help control algae growth on coral reefs and serve as food for predators. Their spines can deliver a painful sting as a defense mechanism.



### Long-Spined Reef Urchin

Long-spined reef urchins, or *Diadema*, have long spines that can reach up to 30 centimeters. They help control algae growth on coral reefs and serve as food for predators. Their spines can deliver a painful sting as a defense mechanism.



### Fire Sea Urchin

Fire sea urchins, or *Astropyga radiata*, are brightly colored and have long, venomous spines that deliver a painful sting. They inhabit shallow coral reefs and help control algal growth. Additionally, they form symbiotic relationships with various marine species.



### Nembrotha kubaryana

*Nembrotha kubaryana* is a colorful sea slug with striking green and blue patterns. It primarily feeds on sponge, contributing to its vibrant coloration. Found in tropical waters, it is popular among underwater photographers.



### Hermissenda Nudibranch

*Hermissenda nudibranch* is a brightly colored sea slug with feathery gills. It primarily feeds on hydroids and small invertebrates, which enhance its vivid appearance. Commonly found along the Pacific coast, it's a favorite among divers.



### Coleman's Chromodoris

Coleman's *Chromodoris* is a vibrant nudibranch known for its striking blue and yellow coloration. This sea slug primarily feeds on sponge, contributing to its bright appearance. Found in the Indo-Pacific region, it's popular among divers for its beautiful patterns.



### Discodorids nudibranch

*Discodorids nudibranchs* are a diverse group of sea slugs with flattened bodies and unique color patterns. They primarily feed on sponges, contributing to their ecosystems. Commonly found in various marine environments, they are favorites among divers and photographers.



### Phyllidiella Pustulosa

*Phyllidiella pustulosa* is a colorful nudibranch recognized for its bumpy texture and bright yellow and black patterns. It primarily feeds on sponges, enhancing its vivid appearance. Common in warm, shallow waters of the Indo-Pacific, it's a favorite among divers.



**Glossodoris cincta**

Is a vibrant nudibranch characterized by its striking orange and white coloration. This sea slug primarily feeds on sponges, which contribute to its bright appearance. Found in the tropical waters of the Indo-Pacific, it is popular among divers for its beauty.



**Felimare Nudibranch**

Felimare nudibranchs are vibrant sea slugs recognized for their striking blue and yellow patterns. They primarily feed on sponges, contributing to their colorful appearance. Common in warm waters, they are popular among divers and photographers.



**Polyclad Flatworm**

Polyclad flatworms are colorful marine creatures known for their vibrant patterns. They inhabit coral reefs and seagrass beds, feeding on small invertebrates and detritus. Common in warm, shallow waters, they play a vital role in marine ecosystems.



**Sea Feather Star**

Sea feather stars are echinoderms with long, branching arms covered in tube feet, resembling feathery plants. They inhabit coral reefs and sandy seafloors, using their arms to capture plankton for food. These star-like creatures provide habitat and shelter for various marine species.



**Sea squirt**

Sea squirts, or tunicates, are marine invertebrates with sac-like bodies that filter-feed by drawing in water. Found in various habitats, they play a crucial role in marine ecosystems by filtering nutrients and organic matter. Often sessile, they can be spotted in both shallow and deep waters.



**Sailor's Eye**

Sailor's eye algae, or Codium, are green algae with finger-like structures resembling a sailor's eye. They thrive in shallow marine environments, forming dense mats that provide habitat for marine species. This algae is vital for nutrient cycling and supports coastal biodiversity.



**Painted Frogfish**

Painted frogfish are colorful anglerfish known for their ability to change appearance to blend in with their surroundings. They use a lure on their heads to attract prey, mainly small fish and crustaceans. Common in tropical waters, they are popular among divers for their striking looks.



**Stonefish**

Stonefish are highly venomous fish that camouflage as rocks or coral. Their spines deliver potent venom, making them very dangerous. Found in shallow Indo-Pacific waters, they can pose risks to divers and swimmers.



**Bearded Scorpionfish**

Bearded scorpionfish are camouflaged predators with beard-like spines and venomous dorsal fins. They inhabit rocky and coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific, ambushing small fish and invertebrates. Their effective camouflage makes them skilled hunters.



**Devil Scorpionfish**

Devil scorpionfish are venomous fish with spiny projections that resemble horns. They inhabit rocky and coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific, using camouflage to ambush prey. Their venomous spines pose a danger to predators and divers alike.



**Lionfish**

Lionfish are venomous fish known for their striking appearance and long, flowing fins. Originally from the Indo-Pacific, they are now invasive in the Atlantic, threatening local ecosystems. Their venomous spines can deliver painful stings to divers and swimmers.



**Crocodilefish**

Crocodilefish are flat, ambush predators that blend in with the ocean floor. Found in shallow tropical and subtropical waters, they lie in wait for fish and crustaceans. Their elongated bodies and large mouths make them effective hunters in reefs and sandy areas.



### Reef Cuttlefish

Reef cuttlefish are cephalopods known for their ability to change color and texture for camouflage. They inhabit warm, shallow waters around coral reefs, hunting small fish and crustaceans. Their W-shaped pupils provide excellent vision, enhancing their predatory skills.



### Dwarf Cuttlefish

Dwarf cuttlefish are small cephalopods, usually about 10 centimeters long, known for their color-changing abilities. They inhabit shallow coastal waters and sandy substrates, hunting small fish and crustaceans. Agile predators, they use quick movements to capture their prey.



### Reef Octopus

Reef octopuses are intelligent cephalopods famous for their camouflage and problem-solving abilities. They live in coral reefs and rocky areas, hunting crustaceans and fish. Their advanced nervous system enables them to learn and adapt to their surroundings.



### Blue-ringed Octopus

Blue-ringed octopuses are small, venomous cephalopods known for their bright blue rings, which intensify when threatened. Found in shallow Indo-Pacific waters, they feed on crustaceans and small fish. Their venom can cause paralysis and be fatal to humans, making them highly dangerous.



### Bobtail Squid

Bobtail squid are small cephalopods known for their unique shape and camouflage abilities. They inhabit shallow coastal waters and rely on bioluminescent bacteria to avoid predators. Their color-changing skin helps them blend in while hunting small prey.



### Reef Squid

Reef squid are colorful cephalopods known for their striking patterns and rapid color changes. They inhabit shallow tropical and subtropical waters, where they use their agility and ink defense to evade predators. Social creatures, they often hunt in groups, feeding on fish and crustaceans.



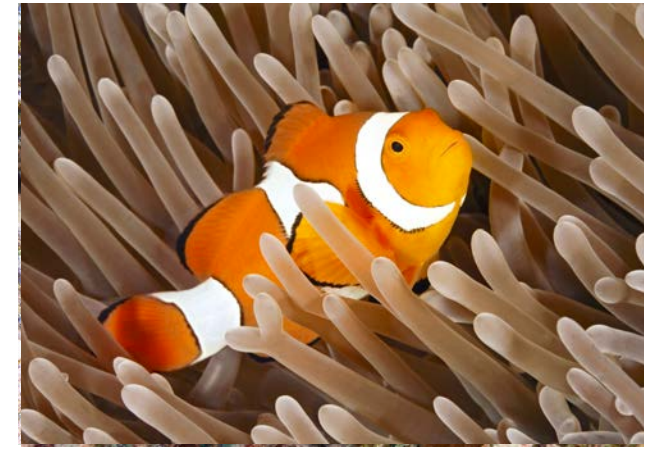
**Damselfish**

Damselfish are small, colorful reef fish found in warm ocean waters, especially around coral reefs. Known for their territorial behavior, they fiercely defend their nesting sites. They primarily eat algae and small invertebrates, helping maintain coral reef health.



**Sergeant Major fish**

The Sergeant Major fish is a small, colorful marine fish with a bright yellow body and black stripes. Found in shallow Caribbean waters, they often school together. They are omnivorous, feeding on algae, plankton, and small invertebrates, contributing to the reef ecosystem.



**Clown Anemone Fish**

Clownfish are brightly colored marine fish known for their symbiotic relationship with sea anemones, providing protection for both species. They are easily recognizable by their orange body and white bands, making them popular in aquariums and marine environments.



**Emperor Angel Fish**

Emperor angelfish are vibrant marine fish known for their blue and yellow coloration and vertical stripes. They inhabit coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific, feeding on algae and small invertebrates, contributing to reef health.



**Emperor Angel Fish Juvenile**



**Yellow-mask Angelfish**

Yellow-mask angelfish are colorful marine fish recognized for their striking yellow mask and deep blue body. Found in coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on algae and small invertebrates, playing an important role in their ecosystem.



**Oriental Sweetlips**

Oriental sweetlips are distinctive marine fish known for their bold black and yellow stripes and large, protruding mouths. Commonly found in coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they feed on invertebrates and play a vital role in maintaining the health of their reef ecosystems.



**Oriental Sweetlips Juvenile**



**Harlequin Sweetlips**

Harlequin sweetlips are striking marine fish known for their vibrant coloration, featuring large spots and a distinctive pattern. They inhabit coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific, primarily feeding on small invertebrates and contributing to the ecological balance of their environment.



**Harlequin Sweetlips Juvenile**



**Rabbitfish**

Rabbitfish are herbivorous marine fish characterized by their rabbit-like faces and vibrant colors, often featuring yellow and blue hues. Found in shallow coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on algae and seagrass, playing a crucial role in maintaining reef health.



**Beaked Butterfly fish**

Beaked butterflyfish are slender, brightly colored fish recognized for their elongated snouts and vibrant patterns. Commonly found in coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on coral polyps and small invertebrates, playing a key role in the reef ecosystem.



**Threadfin Butterflyfish**

Threadfin butterflyfish are colorful marine fish known for their elongated fins and distinctive yellow and black patterns. Found in coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on coral polyps and small invertebrates, contributing to the health of their ecosystem.



**Dragon Wrasse**

Dragon wrasse are colorful marine fish known for their distinctive elongated bodies and vibrant patterns, which can change with their environment. Found in shallow coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on small invertebrates and are known for their playful behavior.



**Longfin Bannerfish**

Longfin bannerfish are vibrant marine fish known for their elongated dorsal fins and bold black and white patterns. They inhabit coral reefs in the Indo-Pacific, feeding on zooplankton and small invertebrates, contributing to the marine ecosystem.



**Christmas Wrasse**

Christmas wrasse are brightly colored marine fish known for their striking patterns, featuring vibrant reds, greens, and blues. Inhabiting coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on small invertebrates and are popular among divers for their beauty and lively behavior.



**Moorish Idol**

Moorish idols are striking marine fish recognized by their vibrant yellow and black coloration and elongated dorsal fins. Found in coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on sponges and are known for their unique, iconic appearance.



**Napoleon Wrasse**

Napoleon wrasse are large, colorful fish that can grow up to 2.3 meters (7.5 feet) long, known for their distinctive forehead hump and vibrant green and blue hues. Inhabiting warm Indo-Pacific waters, they primarily feed on crustaceans and mollusks, playing a vital role in coral reef health.



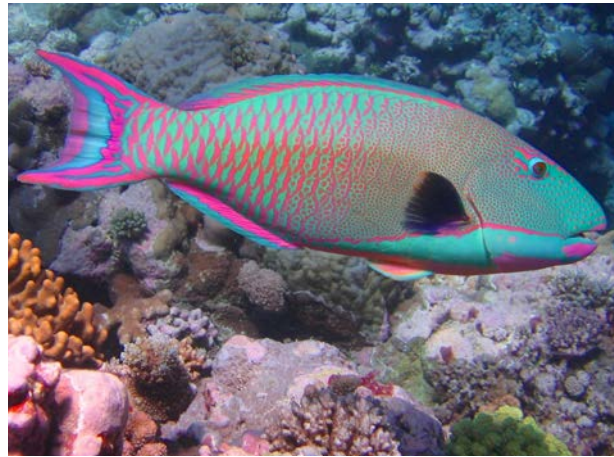
### Surgeonfish

Surgeonfish are brightly colored marine fish known for their sharp spines near their tails, which they use for defense. Commonly found in coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on algae and play an important role in maintaining reef health.



### Sealface Pufferfish

Sealface pufferfish are unique marine fish characterized by their rounded bodies and distinctive facial features resembling a seal. Found in warm coastal waters, they can inflate themselves as a defense mechanism and primarily feed on invertebrates and algae.



### Parrotfish

Parrotfish are vibrant marine fish known for their beak-like teeth, which they use to scrape algae off coral and hard substrates. They play a vital role in reef ecosystems by helping to control algae growth and contribute to sand production through their feeding habits.



### Giant Puffer Fish

Giant pufferfish are large, distinctive fish that can grow up to 60 centimeters (2 feet) long, known for their ability to inflate their bodies as a defense mechanism. Found in warm coastal waters, they primarily feed on invertebrates and algae, but contain toxins that can be harmful if consumed.



### Bumphead Parrotfish

Bumphead parrotfish can grow up to 1.3 meters (4.3 feet) long and are known for their prominent forehead bump and vibrant colors. Found in Indo-Pacific coral reefs, they primarily feed on algae and play a key role in reef health and sand production.



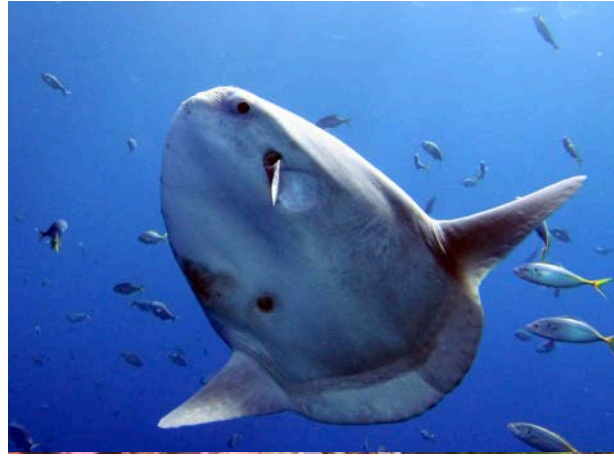
### Spotted Porcupinefish

Spotted porcupinefish are round, spiky fish that can grow up to 50 centimeters (20 inches) long and are known for their ability to inflate when threatened. Found in warm tropical waters, they primarily feed on invertebrates and are characterized by their distinctive spots and spiny appearance.



**Toby fish**

Toby fish, or toby puffers, are small, colorful fish reaching about 15 centimeters (6 inches) long, known for their rounded bodies. Found in warm coastal waters, they inflate when threatened and primarily feed on algae and small invertebrates.



**Mola Mola**

Mola mola, or ocean sunfish, are the heaviest bony fish, weighing up to 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) and measuring over 3 meters (10 feet) long. Found in tropical and temperate waters, they primarily feed on jellyfish and have a unique, flattened shape.



**Titan Triggerfish**

Titan triggerfish are large, robust fish that can grow up to 75 centimeters (30 inches) long, known for their vibrant colors and distinctive trigger-like dorsal fin. Found in coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they are territorial and primarily feed on crustaceans and other small invertebrates.



**Redtooth Triggerfish**

Redtooth triggerfish are colorful marine fish that can grow up to 30 centimeters (12 inches) long, recognized for their vibrant patterns and sharp, red teeth. Inhabiting coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on crustaceans and mollusks, using their strong jaws to crack open shells.



**Clown Triggerfish**

Clown triggerfish are striking marine fish that can grow up to 30 centimeters (12 inches) long, known for their bold color patterns featuring bright yellow, blue, and black. Found in tropical reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they primarily feed on crustaceans and are known for their territorial behavior.



**Leafy filefish**

Leafy filefish can grow up to 45 centimeters (18 inches) long and are known for their leaf-like shape and intricate patterns. Inhabiting shallow coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, they feed on algae and small invertebrates, using camouflage to blend in.



**Hawksbill Turtle**

Hawksbill turtles are critically endangered sea turtles that can reach up to 1 meter (3.3 feet) in length and are known for their pointed beak and beautiful patterned shells. Found in tropical coral reefs, they primarily feed on sponges, helping maintain the health of their ecosystems.



**False Cleanerfish**

False cleanerfish are small, colorful fish that can reach up to 15 centimeters (6 inches) and mimic cleaner wrasse. Found in Indo-Pacific coral reefs, they engage in deceptive cleaning behaviors, tricking larger fish while feeding on their mucus.



**Green Turtle**

Green turtles can grow up to 1.5 meters (5 feet) long and are named for the greenish color of their body fat. Found in tropical and subtropical waters, they primarily feed on seagrass and algae, playing a crucial role in maintaining healthy marine ecosystems.



**Upside-down Jellyfish**

Upside-down jellyfish can reach about 40 centimeters (16 inches) in diameter and are known for swimming with their mouths facing down. Found in shallow coastal waters, they primarily feed on plankton and often rest on the seafloor, using their tentacles to capture food.



**Remora**

Remoras, or suckerfish, can grow up to 1 meter (3.3 feet) long and have an adhesive disc on their heads that allows them to attach to larger marine animals like sharks. Found in warm waters, they benefit from protection and food scraps while helping to clean parasites from their hosts.



**Chocolate Chip Sea Star**

Chocolate chip sea stars can grow up to 50 centimeters (20 inches) in diameter, featuring arms adorned with chocolate-colored "chips." Found in warm tropical waters, they primarily feed on mollusks and play a key role in their marine ecosystems.