

OCEANS

OUR BLUE PLANET



BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN
.....
Surfing may be a form of play in bottlenose dolphins, which is important in developing social and cognitive skills.
Some bottlenose dolphins are known to repeatedly rub against a particular species of Gorgonian – a bush-like octocoral.



SEA OTTER
.....
Sea otters must eat around 30% of their body weight every day but, when not hunting, they rest by floating on their backs. Frequently wrapping themselves in kelp for better stability.



KELP
.....
Kelp has a phenomenal growth rate, fuelled by the sun and fed by nutrient-rich waters due to upwelling.
Fronds of bull kelp rise up to the surface, creating towering forests. These are incredibly productive ecosystems and the structure they create is crowded with life.



CORAL REEF
.....
Corals are not plants but in fact animals which are closely related to jellyfish and anemones.
When sea temperatures are elevated by just 1 or 2 degrees Celsius above normal, for just a few weeks, that can be enough to cause the plant-like cells in a coral's tissue to be ejected.



WALRUS
.....
The bond between walrus and her calf is very strong, reinforced by vocal communication and their strong sense of smell.
Hungry polar bears can trigger alarm in walrus colonies causing stampedes. The risk of being crushed in these poses a danger to young calves.



TUSK FISH
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These tuskfish are one of the few coral reef fish that use coral outcroppings as a tool. By forcefully smashing the clam on either side of the outcropping, the tuskfish is able to break apart its tough protective shell.



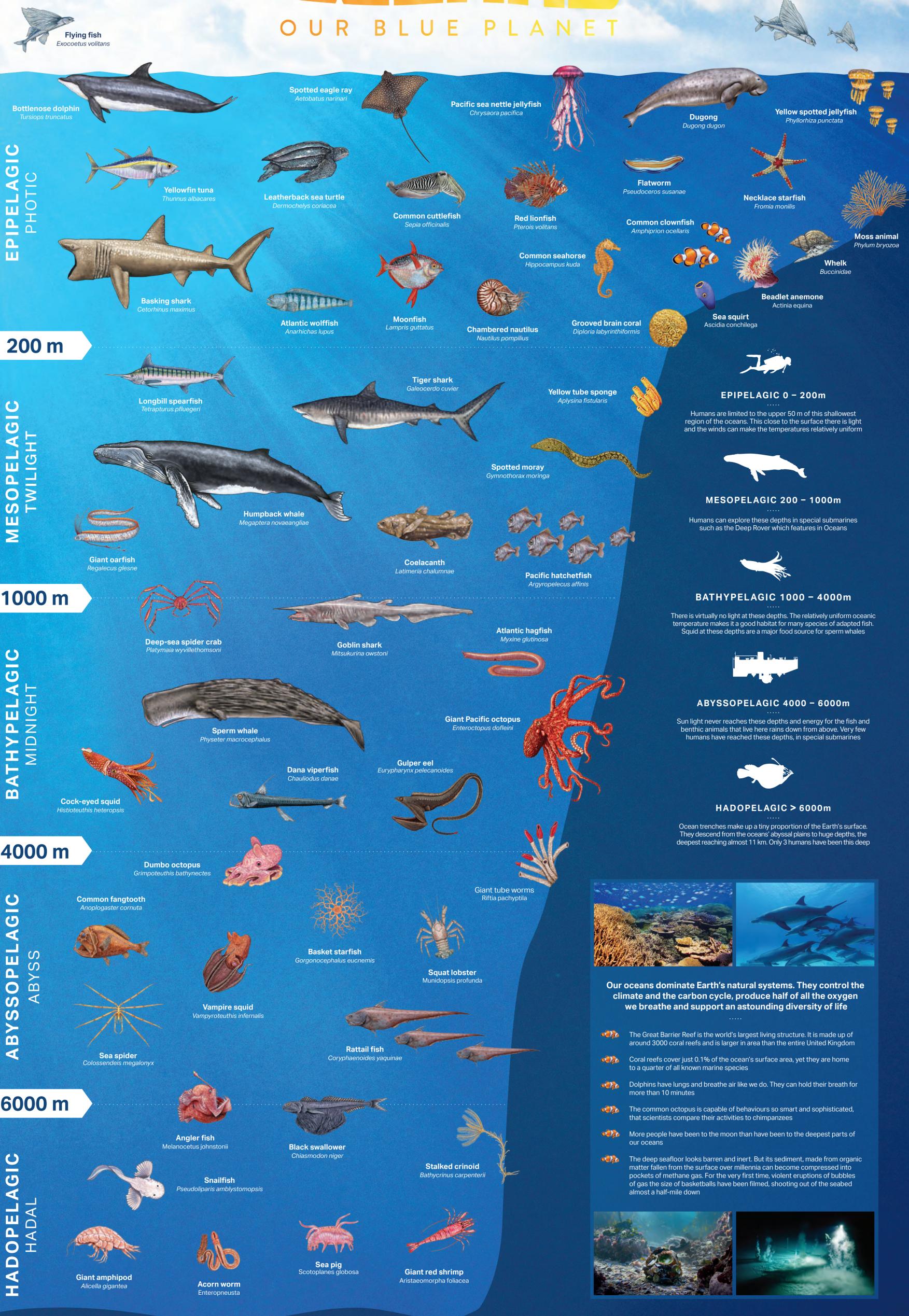
DUMBO OCTOPUS
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Dumbo Octopus live at extreme depths of 3000m to 7000m making this group the deepest living of all known octopuses.
This flapjack octopus lives in the deep waters off California. It is a type of Dumbo octopus, so named for the fins it uses to move through the water.



YELLOWFIN TUNA
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These predators solely inhabit the open ocean. They can pursue their prey at speeds of up to 40 miles per hour.
These yellowfin tuna were filmed in the Pacific Ocean off Costa Rica, while looking for the 'boiling sea'.



MOBULA RAY
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This picture shows a Mobula ray or devil ray in the Pacific Ocean. Mobula rays can grow to have a disc width of 3 metres. They feed mainly on plankton but Blue Planet II filmed them for the first time eating fish.



Our oceans dominate Earth's natural systems. They control the climate and the carbon cycle, produce half of all the oxygen we breathe and support an astounding diversity of life

- The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest living structure. It is made up of around 3000 coral reefs and is larger in area than the entire United Kingdom
- Coral reefs cover just 0.1% of the ocean's surface area, yet they are home to a quarter of all known marine species
- Dolphins have lungs and breathe air like we do. They can hold their breath for more than 10 minutes
- The common octopus is capable of behaviours so smart and sophisticated, that scientists compare their activities to chimpanzees
- More people have been to the moon than have been to the deepest parts of our oceans
- The deep seafloor looks barren and inert. But its sediment, made from organic matter fallen from the surface over millennia can become compressed into pockets of methane gas. For the very first time, violent eruptions of bubbles of gas the size of basketballs have been filmed, shooting out of the seabed almost a half-mile down



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