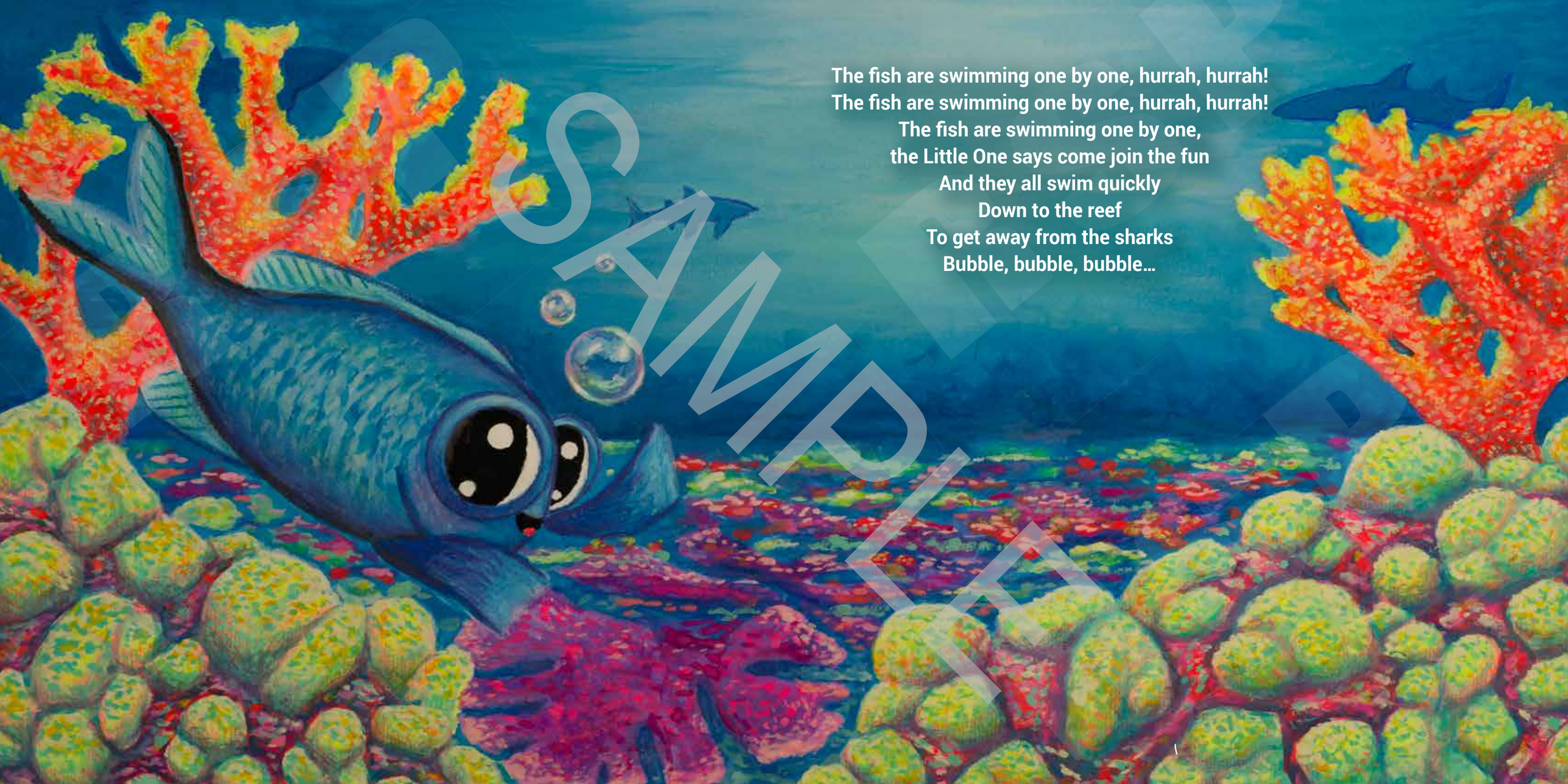
Bubble, Bubble, Bubble, Splash!

to the melody of "The Ants Go Marching One by One"

by Megan

SAMPLE



The fish are swimming one by one, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming one by one, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming one by one,
the Little One says come join the fun
And they all swim quickly
Down to the reef
To get away from the sharks
Bubble, bubble, bubble…

SAMPLE

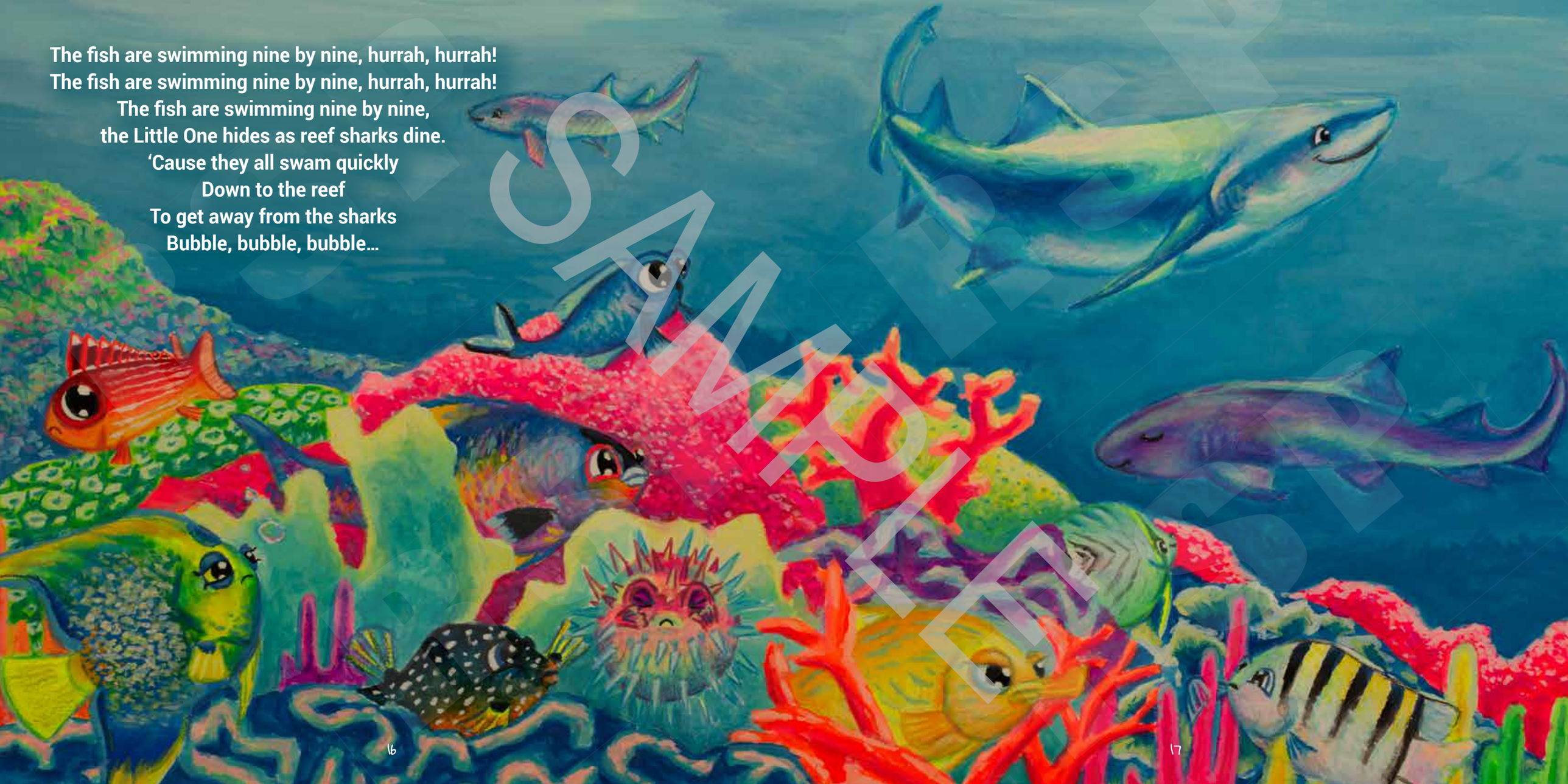

The fish are swimming two by two, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming two by two, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming two by two,
the Little One swims into the deep, deep blue,
And they all swim quickly
Down to the reef
To get away from the sharks
Bubble, bubble, bubble...

SAMPLE



The fish are swimming three by three, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming three by three, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming three by three,
the Little One sees a sea anemone,
And they all swim quickly
Down to the reef
To get away from the sharks
Bubble, bubble, bubble…

SAMPLE



The fish are swimming nine by nine, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming nine by nine, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming nine by nine,
the Little One hides as reef sharks dine.
'Cause they all swam quickly
Down to the reef
To get away from the sharks
Bubble, bubble, bubble...

SAMPLE



The fish are swimming ten by ten, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming ten by ten, hurrah, hurrah!
The fish are swimming ten by ten,
the Little One jumps in the waves again,
As they all swim quickly
Up to the top
Where the waves move and crash,
Bubble, bubble, bubble, SPLASH!

SAMPLE

Glossary

The Real World of *Bubble, Bubble, Bubble, Splash!*

1. Coral Reef



Coral Reef: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Pacific Region's Photo credit: Jim Maragos/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, CC BY 2.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

A coral reef is an underwater ecosystem formed by coral polyps. The coral polyps are organisms that live in large groups called colonies. These colonies create hard structures that help form the reef where thousands of plants and animals live. There are different types of corals, which create different shapes and can live up to hundreds of years. Sadly, due to human pollution, warmer global temperatures, too much fishing, and more, coral reefs are endangered. This means that they are at risk of being destroyed and could become extinct, just like the dinosaurs. As a home to more than 25% of all the ocean life on our planet, this would be a horrible tragedy. All of the corals that are highlighted in this book are threatened. We must work to respect and preserve all life, including coral reefs on our planet.

2. Boulder star coral



Boulder star coral: LASZLO ILYES from Cleveland, Ohio, USA, CC BY 2.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

Boulder star coral along with other star corals, elkhorn corals, and staghorn corals built the Caribbean coral reefs over the past 5,000 years! Boulder star corals usually form big clumps with bumpy surfaces or sometimes plates. They can be orange, green or greyish brown with pale or white edges.

SAMPLE

3. Elkhorn coral

Elkhorn corals only exist in the Caribbean and Western Atlantic Ocean. They grow in tight groups called “thickets” that provide habitat, or housing, for many different animals in shallow water. It used to be the most common type of coral in the Caribbean reefs, but disease has killed off more than 97% of it in the last 30 years.



Paul Asman and Jill Lenoble, CC BY2.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

4. Blue Chromis

Grows to 5 inches/12.7 centimeters

Blue chromis like to swim in schools of 6 or more fish. When they are mating, the male fish creates a nest in the sand and watches over the eggs the female lays until they hatch. Blue chromis eat plankton, tiny organisms that float in the ocean water.



Brian Gratwicke, CC BY 2.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>, via Wikimedia Commons



5. Foureye Butterflyfish

Grows to 6 in/15.24 cm

The foureye butterflyfish is a flat fish with a dark spot by its tail. The dark spot confuses predators by making it hard to see which way the fish is swimming. They are great swimmers who can move sideways or even upside down.

LASZLO ILYES from Cleveland, Ohio, USA, CC BY 2.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>, via Wikimedia Commons



Moon Jellyfish

Grows to 10-16 in/25-40 cm

Moon jellyfish have very round, white bodies that are quite transparent or see through. They do not have a brain and only about 5% of their body is solid. Moon jellyfish drift where the water will carry them, and they eat by stinging prey with its tentacles and pulling it whole into its stomach.



6. Reef Squirrelfish

Grows to 5.9 in/14.98 cm

Reef squirrelfish have spiny fins and rough scales. They are nocturnal, which means they eat and play at night. They hide in the reef during the day.

Bernard Spragg. NZ from Christchurch, New Zealand, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons



7. Sea Anemone

Sea anemones are a group of animals that have stinging tentacles that reach out to stun their food or ward off predators. There are more than 1,100 types of sea anemones in the world and they can live up to 50 years. The two sea anemones highlighted in this book only exist in the Caribbean Sea and the western Atlantic Ocean.

Nhobgood (talk) Nick Hobgood, CC BY-SA 3.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>, via Wikimedia Commons



8. Giant Caribbean Sea Anemone

Grows to 16 in/40 cm around and 6 in/15.24 cm high

A very large sea anemone, the Giant Caribbean Sea Anemone has the ability to slowly crawl to find the best location for finding food on the reef. They will protect their position on the reef to ensure they can have good food.

James St. John, CC BY 2.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

9. American Warty Anemone *Grows to 1.6 in/4 cm around and .6 in/1.5 cm high*

A nocturnal anemone, the American Warty Anemone opens and extends its tentacles at night to catch food and closes up into a blob shape during the day.

SAMPLE