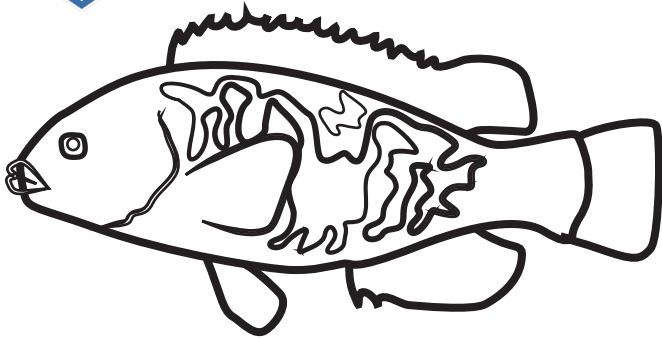
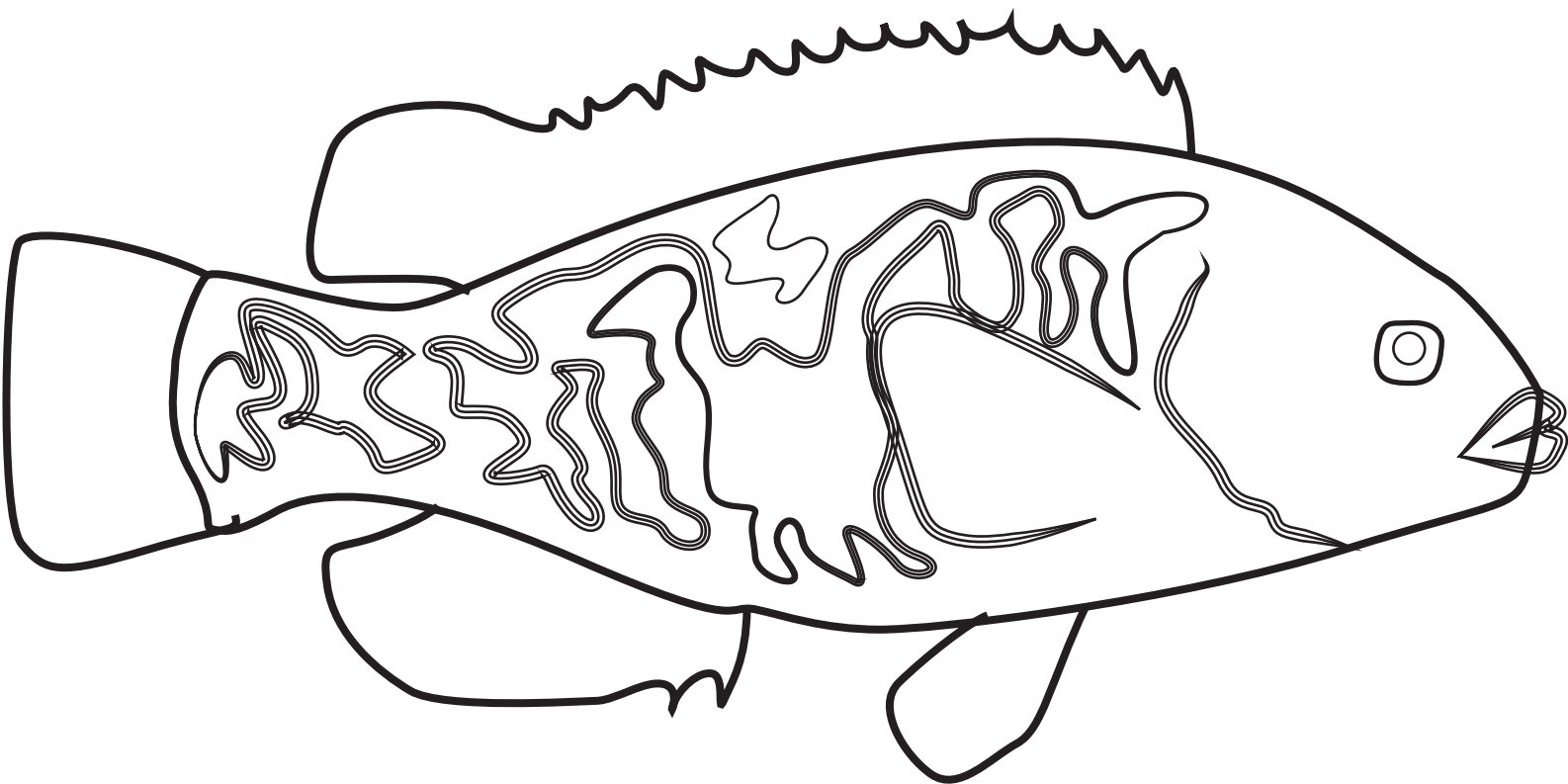




Black Fish

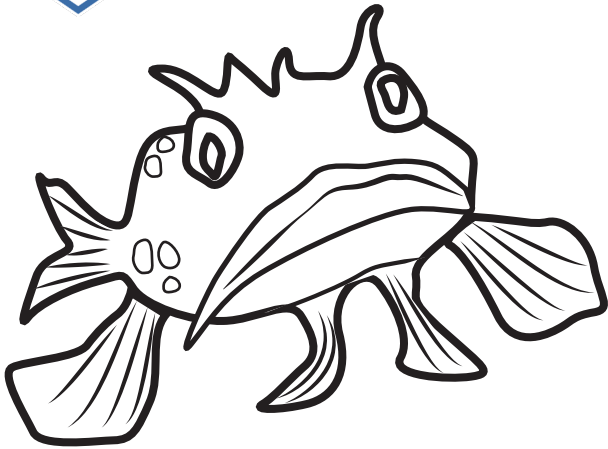


Blackfish or tautog is an elongated fish with white patches along its brown and dark olive body. It has protruding rubbery lips, powerful jaws and a thick tail. The blackfish can grow up to three feet in length and live to be around 35-40 years old. This fish lives near rocks and boulders and may inhabit structures such as wrecks, jetties, reefs, and shellfish beds. It feeds on shellfish such as clams, crabs, mussels and barnacles.

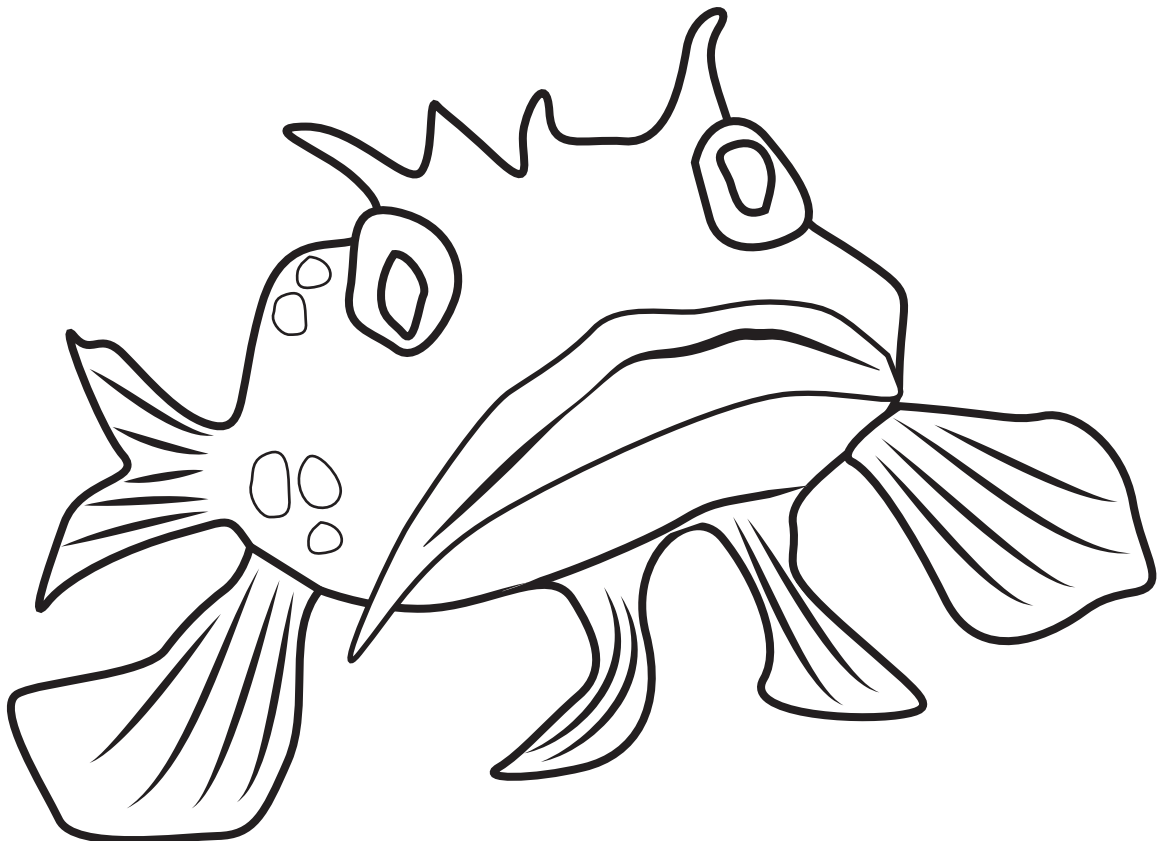




Oyster Toadfish

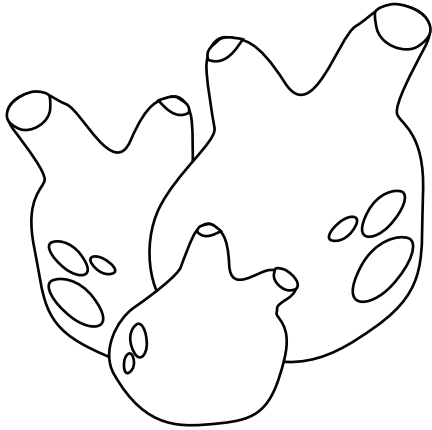


The oyster toadfish is a soft and slimy fish with an enormous head and wide bulging eyes. They have powerful jaws that are strong enough to break the shells of crabs, clams and oysters. Oyster toadfishes tend to live at the bottom of rivers, hiding behind rocks and inside oyster reefs.

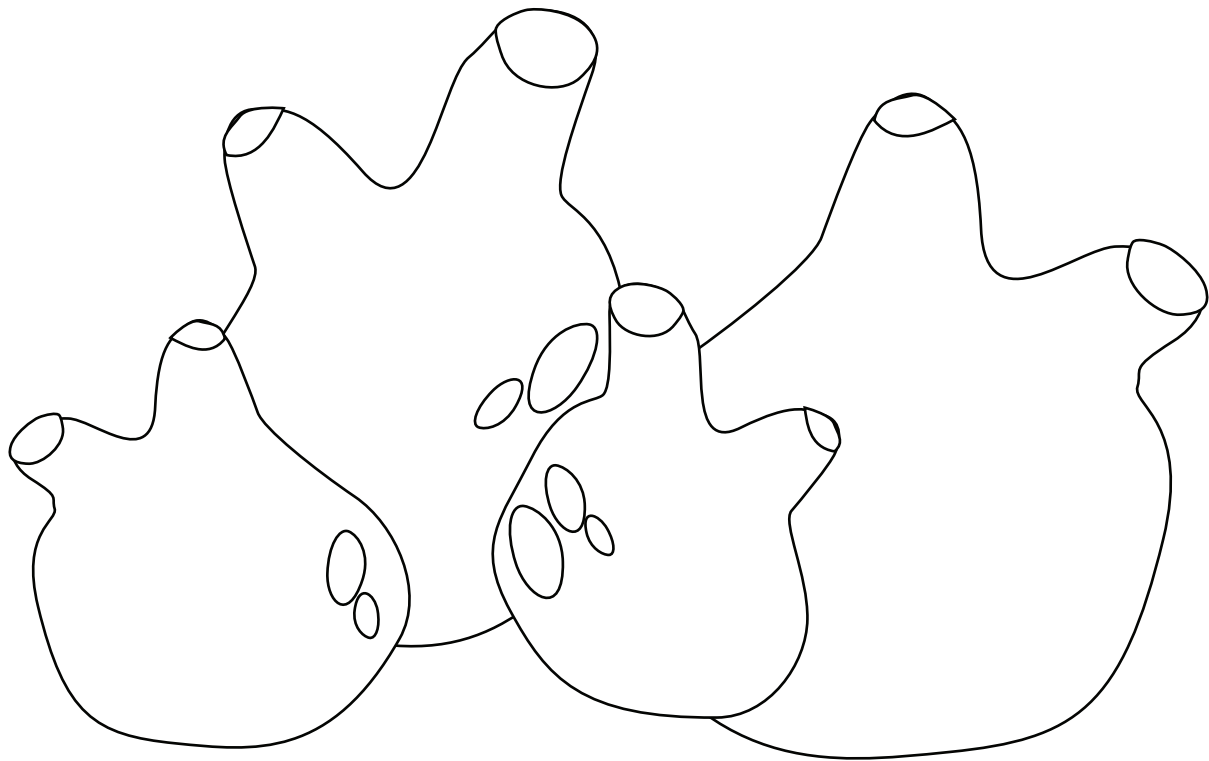




Sea Squirts

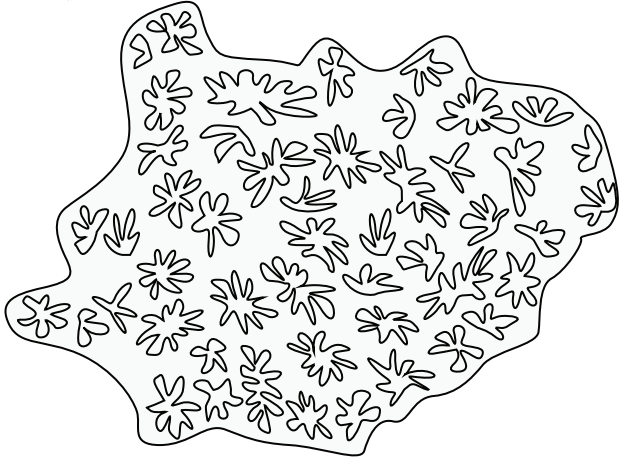


Sea squirts are immobile marine animals that filter their food from the water. They are what we call filter feeders. They have leathery bodies and tend to live on hard surfaces on the ocean floor. In some places sea squirts may be invasive, competing with native creatures for nutrients and resources.

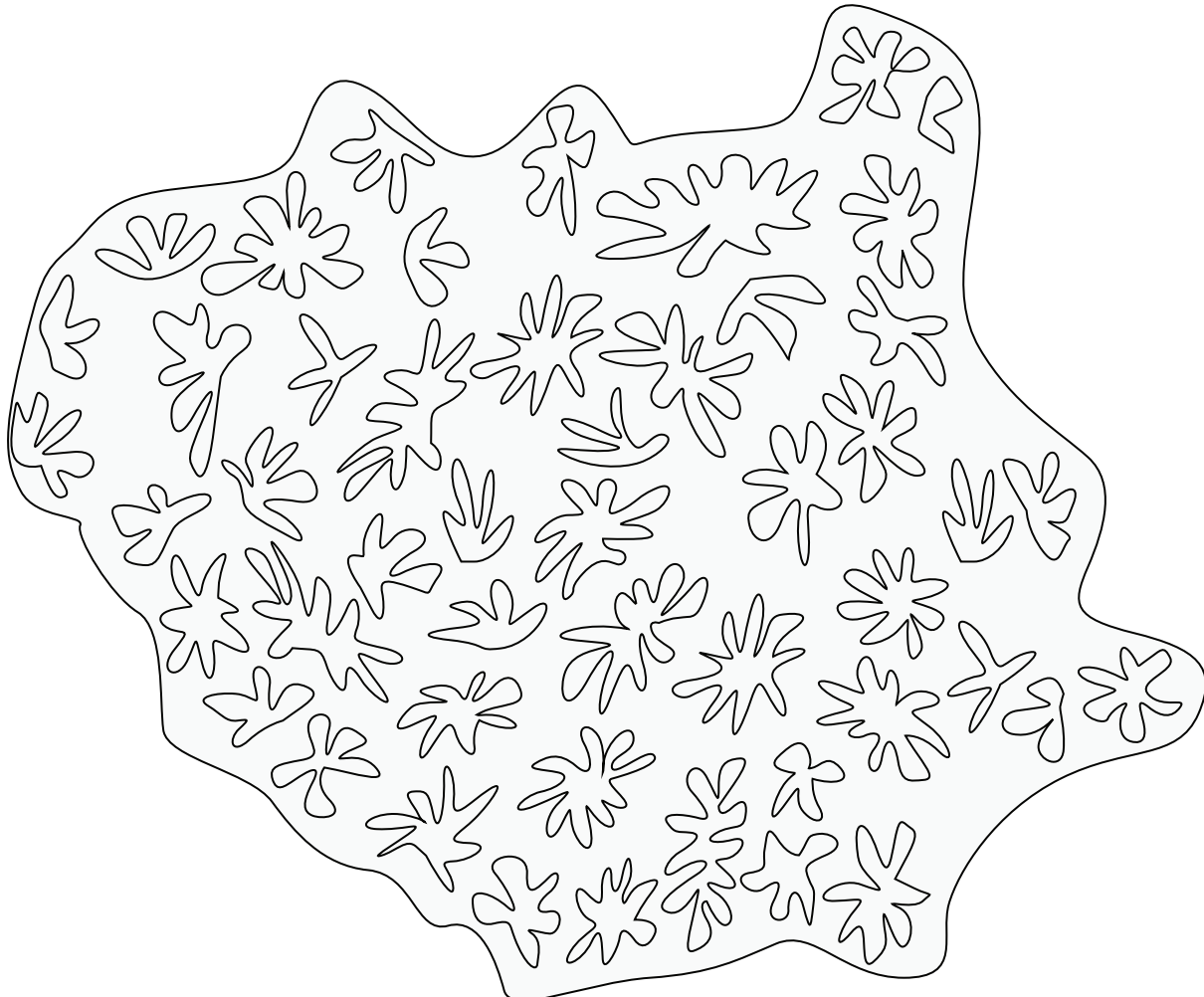




Golden Star Tunicate

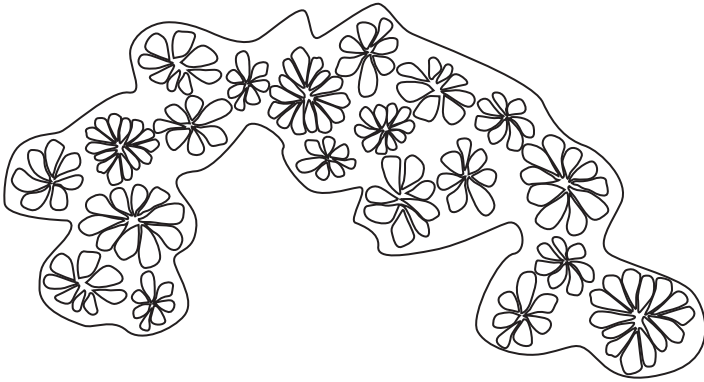


Golden star tunicates are gelatinous marine invertebrates noted by their star shaped arrangements. They may be found in various colors including yellow, dark purple, red, brown or black. Golden star tunicates are filter feeders.

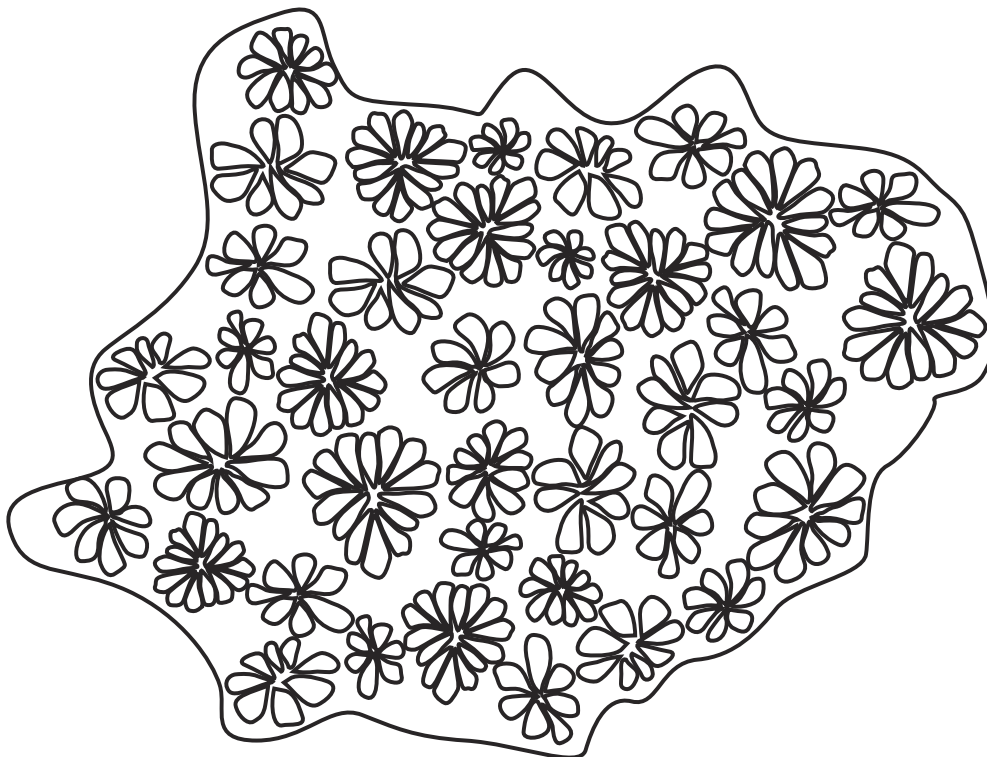




Chain Tunicate



Chain tunicates are a type of tunicate that forms elongated clusters and chains. Like the golden star tunicates, chain tunicates are filter feeders. They tend to colonize rapidly and can attach to many different substrates including metal, plastic, rope, wood, and shellfish. Chain tunicates can be particularly harmful as they compete for resources and can cover shellfish, smothering them.

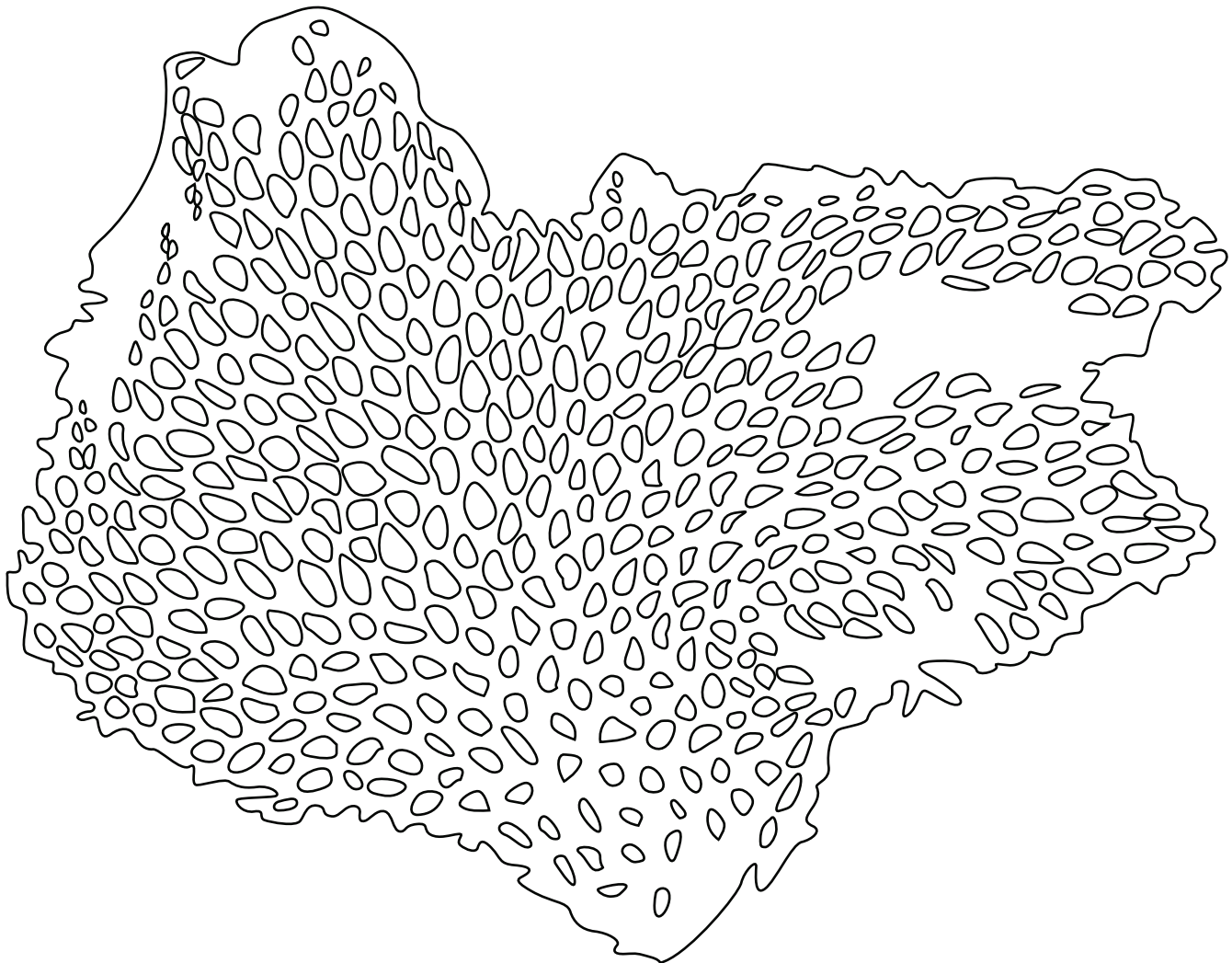




Lacy Bryozoans

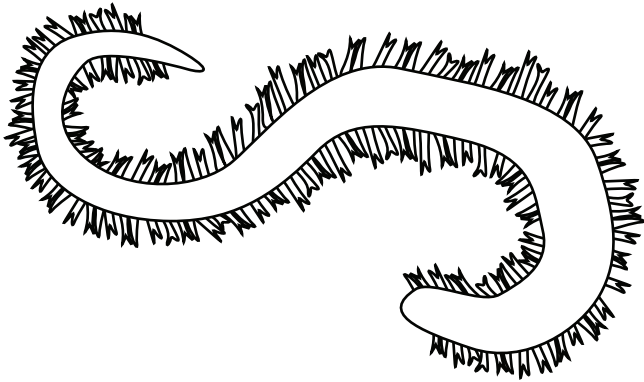


Bryozoans are microscopic aquatic invertebrates. Like other filter feeders, they get their nutrients by filtering them from the water. Bryozoans live in colonies and are often arranged in circular patterns made of white or grey rectangular boxes. They can be found encrusted on seaweed such as kelp.

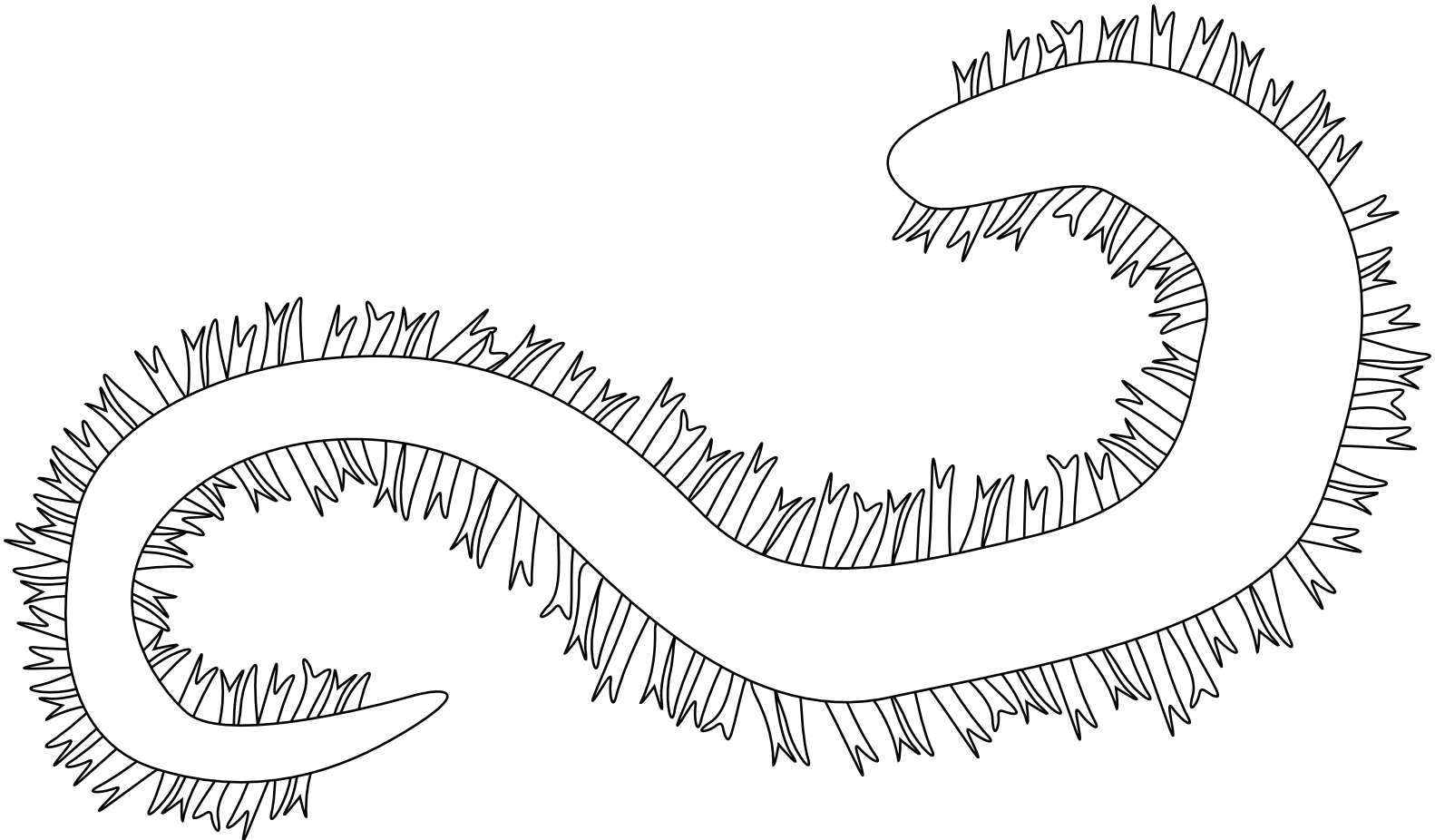




Clam Worm

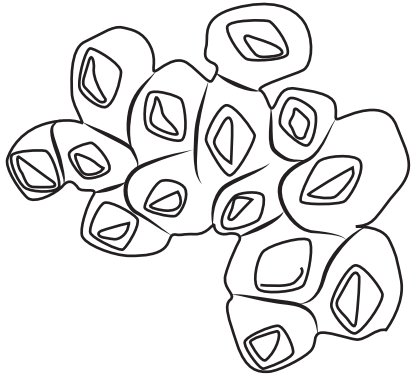


Clam worms are segmented worms that live under rocks in shallow marine waters. They have brisly paddle like appendages that help them to move freely along the seafloor. Clam worms have four eyes and can grow to almost a meter in length! They feed on algae, worms and bits of dead fish.





Ivory Barnacles



Barnacles live in shallow and tidal waters. They start off as swimming larvae and later settle down on hard surfaces like oysters and rocks, by secreting a cement like glue. They are crustaceans and are related to crabs and shrimp.

