

The Greening of DUMBO

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Physical Appearance



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Ecosystem



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Cool Facts About Dumbo Octopus



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Adaptations

Dumbo Octopus have the ability to camouflage with their surroundings, and hide in rocky areas and crevices to keep themselves hidden from predators. As a defence mechanism they use toxic black ink against predators. When hunting they hover above their prey and suck them up whole using two rows of suck (suckers) that create a current to suck them up.

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Classification



Food Chain



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Predators and Prey Pictures



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Predators and Prey Info

Dumbo Octopus prey on small crustaceans, mollusks, and other small invertebrates. They are also known to eat small fish. Dumbo Octopus prey on small crustaceans, mollusks, and other small invertebrates. They are also known to eat small fish.

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Ecosystem



What happens to the ecosystem if the Dumbo Octopus is removed? The Dumbo Octopus is a keystone species in its ecosystem. It helps to maintain the balance of the ecosystem by eating its prey and being eaten by its predators.

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Cool Facts About Dumbo Octopus



The Dumbo Octopus is a small, deep-sea creature that lives in the Sargasso Sea. It is named after the elephant-eared octopus from the Disney movie Dumbo. It has large, floppy ears that it uses to help it swim.

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Adaptations

Dumbo Octopus have the ability to camouflage with their surroundings, and hide in rocky areas and crevices to keep themselves hidden from predators. As a defense mechanism they use toxic black ink against predators. When hunting they hover above their prey and suck them up whole using two rows of suckers (epitaxial) that create a current to suck them up.

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Classification



The Dumbo Octopus is a member of the family Tintinnidae. It is a member of the class Cephalopoda. It is a member of the phylum Mollusca. It is a member of the kingdom Animalia.

Physical Appearance

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Food Chain



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Predators and Prey Pictures



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Predators and Prey Info

Dumbo Octopus prey on small crustaceans, mollusks, and other invertebrates. They are also eaten by larger predators such as sharks and squid. Dumbo Octopus are found in the Sargasso Sea, which is a part of the Atlantic Ocean.

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Ecosystem



Dumbo Octopie live in all seven oceans in the world. They live in the pelagic zone from 400-4800 meters below sea level (seen in photo to the left). Most of the time they float just above the floor of the ocean, and that is why Dumbo Octopie are very rare and unseen.

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Cool Facts About Dumbo Octopie



- they have two ear like fins above thier eyes.
- the longest Dumbo Octopie found was 6 feet long and was 13 pounds.
- they swallow prey whole.
- got its name from Disney character Dumbo The Elephant.
- the average life is 3-5 years.

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Predators and Prey Pictures

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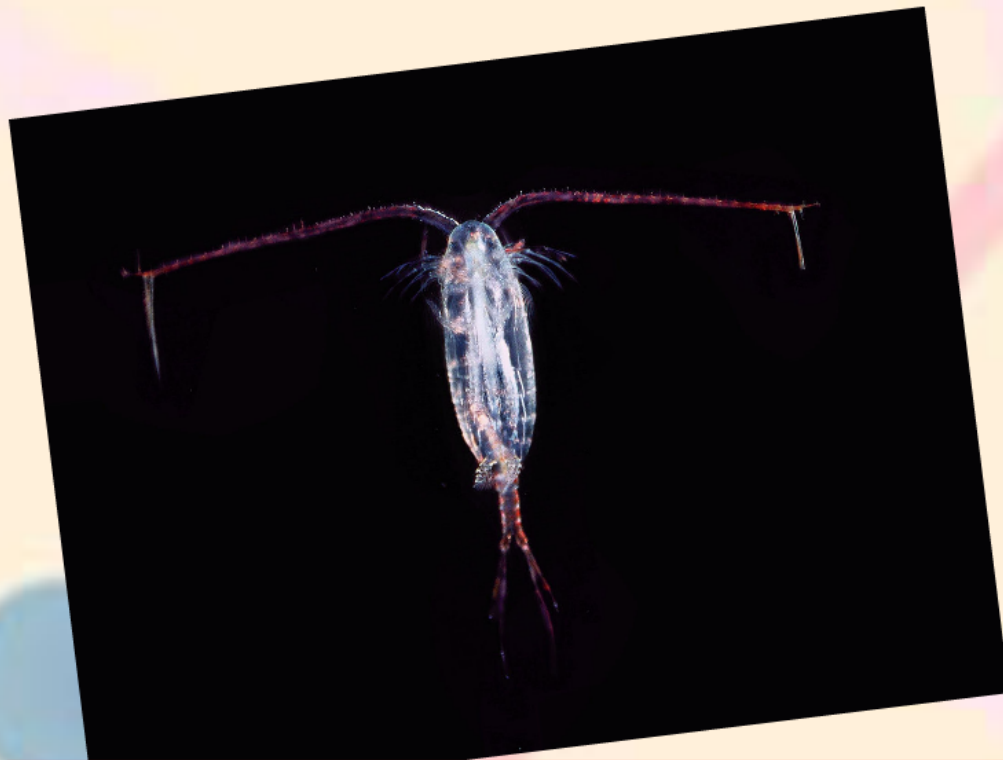
Killer Whale

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Pelagic copepods

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Pelagic copepods

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Killer Whale

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Classification



Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Mollusa
Class: Cephalopoda
Order: Octopoda
Family: Opisthoteuthidae
Genus: Grimpotoothis\
Bathynectes.

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Predators and Prey Info

Dumbo Octopie prey include: crustaceans, pelagic copepods, polychaetes, isopods, amphipods, worms, and other sea creatures small enough to fit in their mouth.

Dumbo Octopie predators include: sharks, whales, and other large marine life.