

State of Maine
Department of Marine Resources
Aquarium
McKown Point
West Boothbay Harbor, Maine

Gulf of Maine Marine Coloring Book



This book belongs to: _____

The objective of the Department of Marine Resources, Education Division is to develop a citizenry that is marine literate and has a basic awareness of the marine environment and its resources. This project is dedicated to providing educators with training and materials in marine education. Training may be received at "in-service" workshops, teacher recertification courses, or other scheduled sessions. Materials and information may be obtained by contacting the Department of Marine Resources, Education Division/Aquarium, P.O. Box 8, West Boothbay Harbor, Me 04575. (207) 633-9542.

Illustrations: James Booker
Layout: Dawn Grover



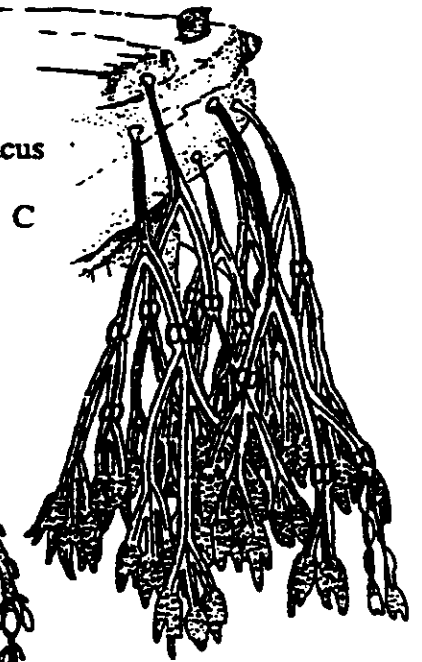
This project is supported by Federal Funds
under the Sport Fish Restoration fund.

- A. Laver is a red algae that is edible and can be used in soups or salads.
- B. Irish moss is a red algae that grows in a distinct band at the low tide line and in shallow water. An extract called carrageenin is used extensively in many commercial products from foods and pharmaceuticals to the textile industry.
- C. Fucus or rockweed is common in the upper intertidal range and is usually found just below the barnacle region.
- D. Ascophyllum or knotweed is similar to rockweed but grows longer and is found in the middle intertidal zone. Both fucus and ascophyllum are brown algae.
- E&F. Sea colander and winged kelp are large brown algae that can be found in deep tide pools or at the extreme low tide line.
- G&H. Tubeweed and sea lettuce are green algae commonly found in tide pools and attached to pilings and rocks in the intertidal zones.

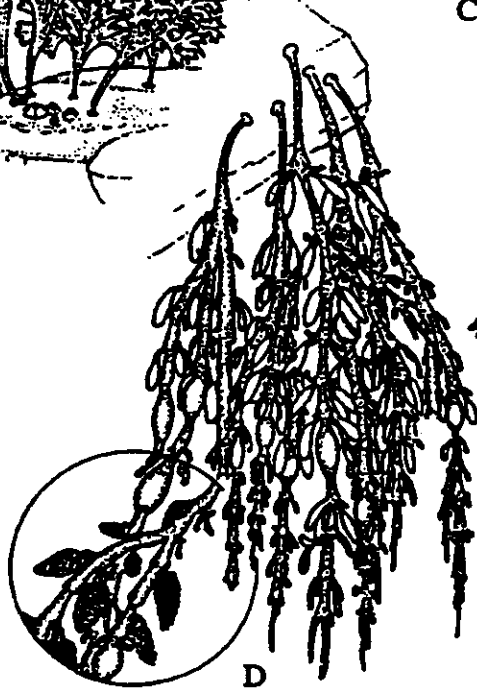
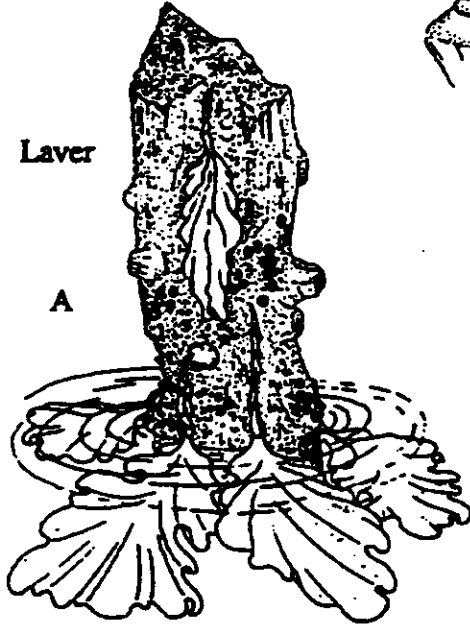
Irish Moss



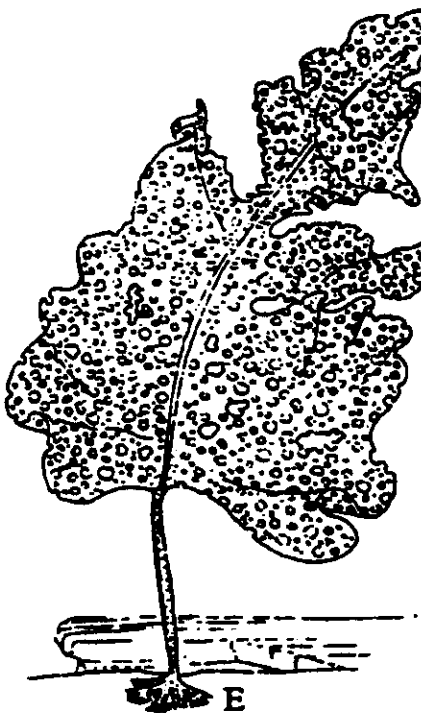
Fucus



Laver



Ascophyllum



Colander Kelp



Winged Kelp



Tube Weed



Sea Lettuce

Sea anemones vary in color from creamy white to dark reddish brown. The Northern Red Anemone has tentacles that exhibit alternating bands of red and green. The tubular body is usually a dark red color.

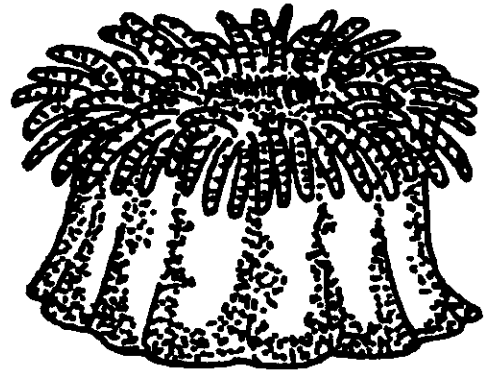
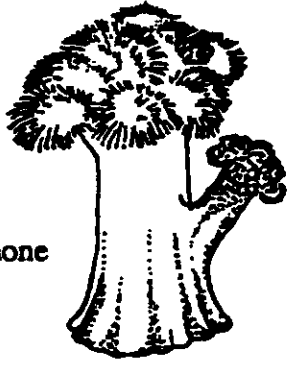
Moon jellies are opaque white in color with four yellow or pink rings in their bodies.

Sea peaches are colored a yellowish orange. The two siphons are reddish in color.

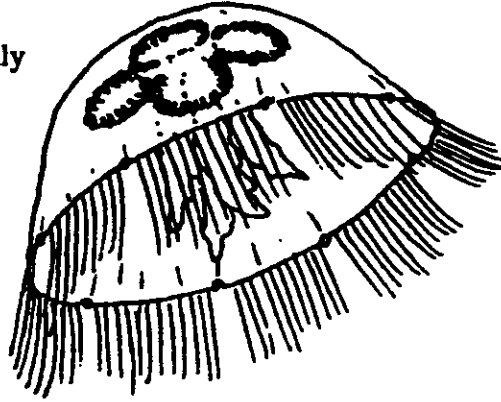
Sea vases are whitish with yellow vertical bands in their bodies.

Bloodworms have a pale yellowish body that allows the red body fluid to show through, especially on the lower side of their body.

Fringed Sea Anemone

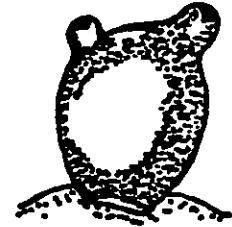
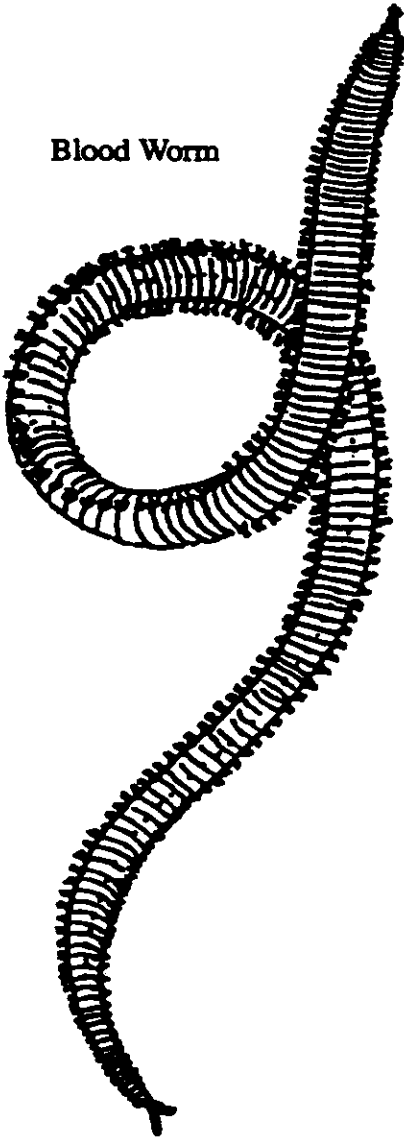


Moon Jelly



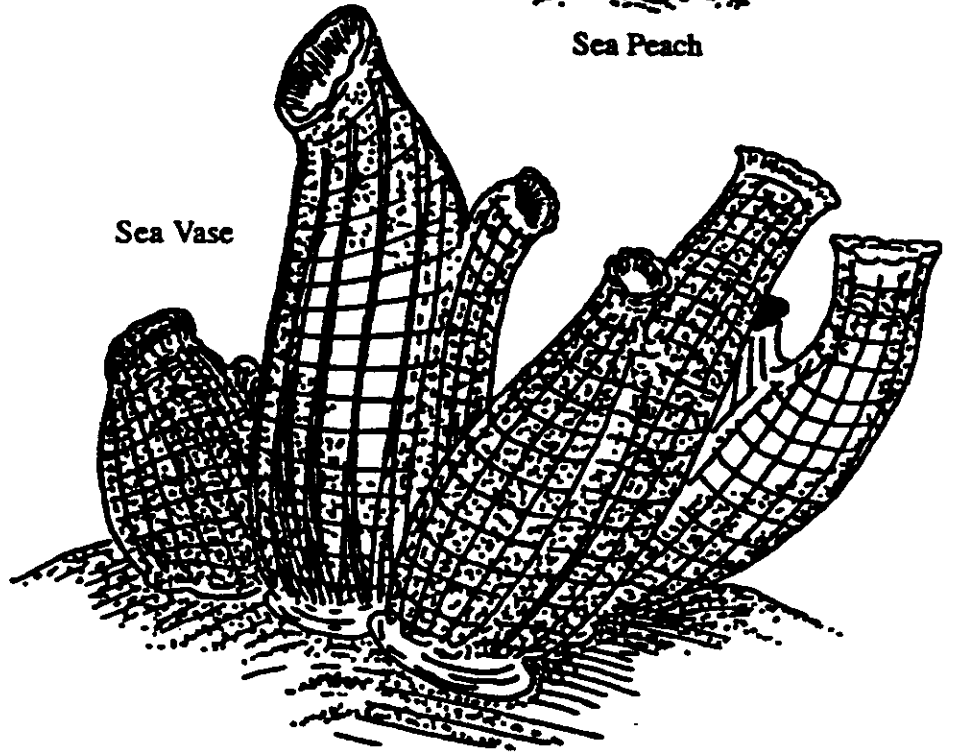
Northern Red Anemone

Blood Worm



Sea Peach

Sea Vase



Sea stars have a wide range of colors from dark green to bright orange or purple. The small round disk in the center of the animal is either orange or white.

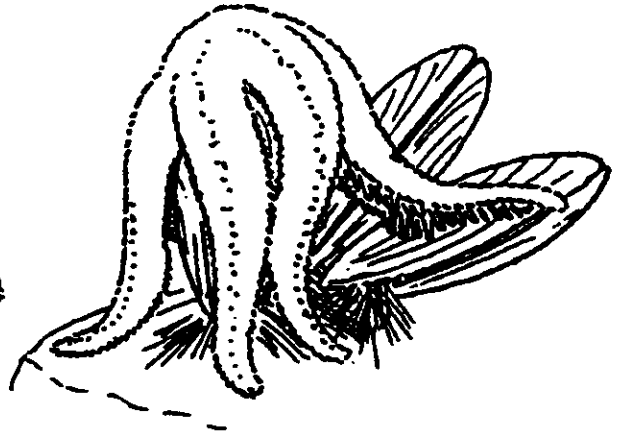
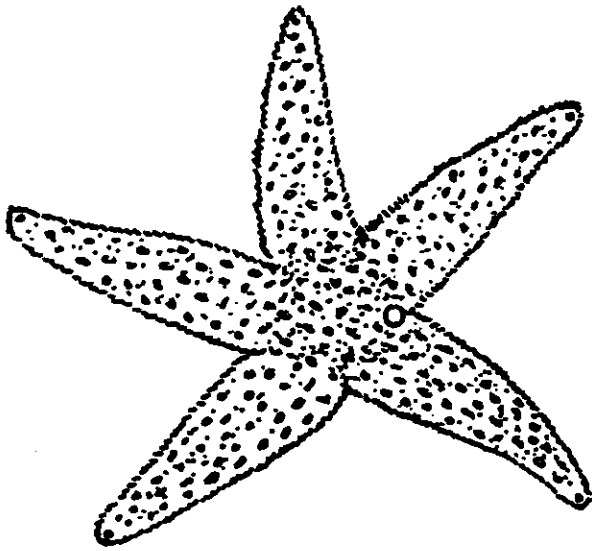
Blood stars are usually either reddish purple or yellowish orange in color.

Mud stars are colored brownish yellow.

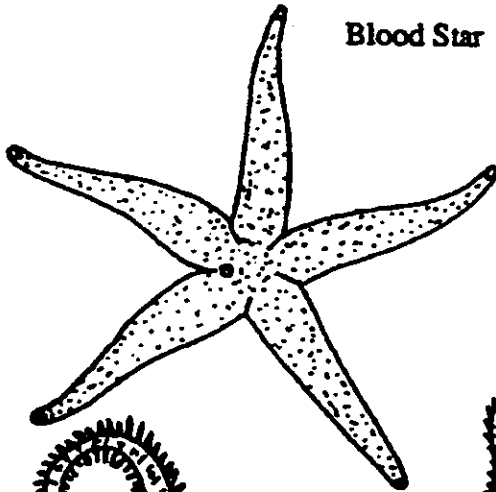
Purple sea stars are yellowish red to purple in coloration.

Brittle stars vary in color, but alternating bands of brown and white are common with black dots.

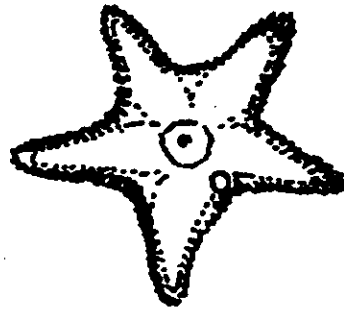
Northern Sea Star



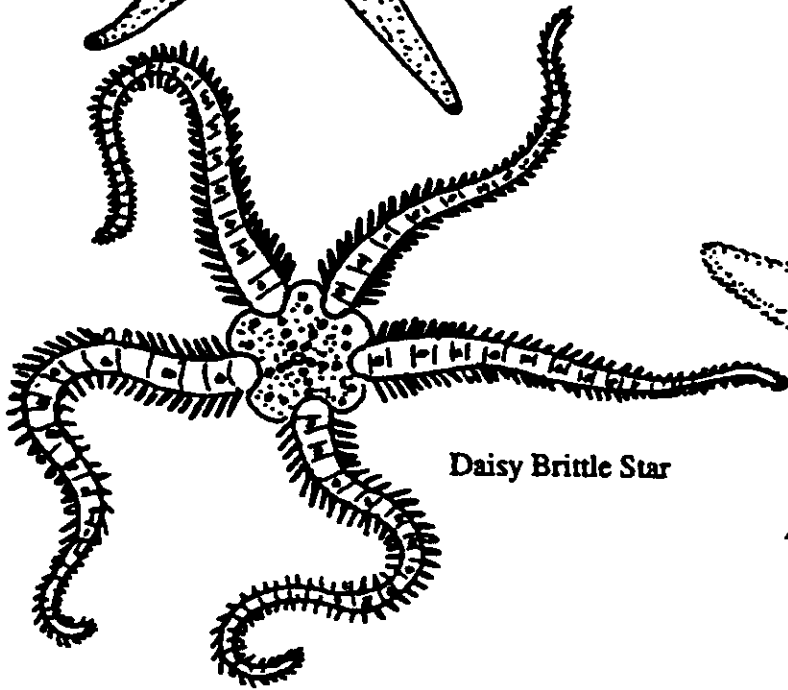
Blood Star



Mud Star



Daisy Brittle Star



Purple Sunstar



Sea urchins look like green pin cushions, and can rarely be reddish or albino white.

Sea cucumbers have a purplish to red brown body with bright orange tube feet. Tentacles around the mouth are usually dark.

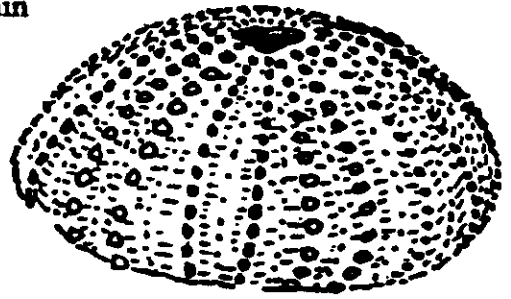
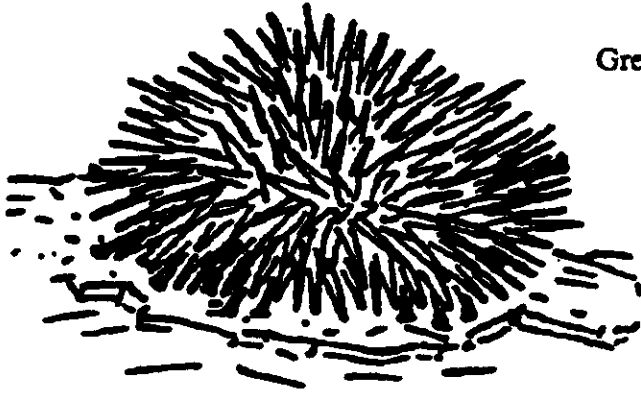
Rat tails are light pink in color.

Scarlet psolus is bright orange-red in color.

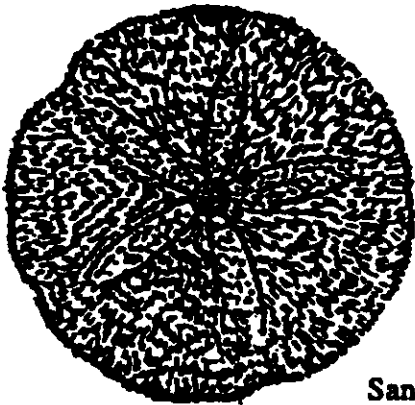
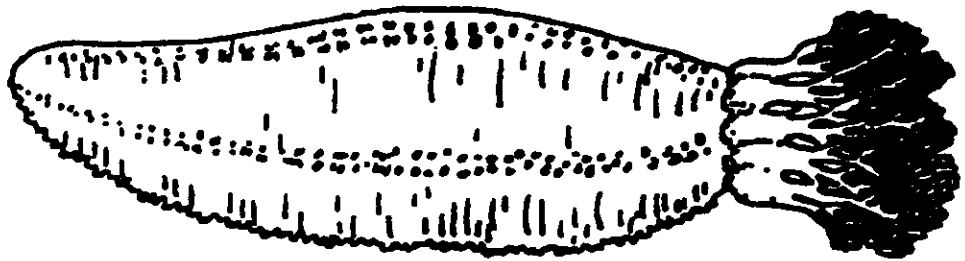
Sand dollars are brown with the distinct petal-like region darker in color.

Empty Test

Green Sea Urchin



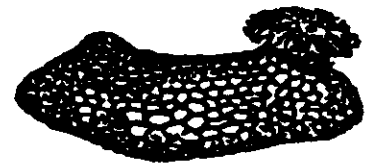
Sea Cucumber



Sand Dollar



Rat-tailed Cucumber



Scarlet Psolus



Common periwinkles are gray brown in color.

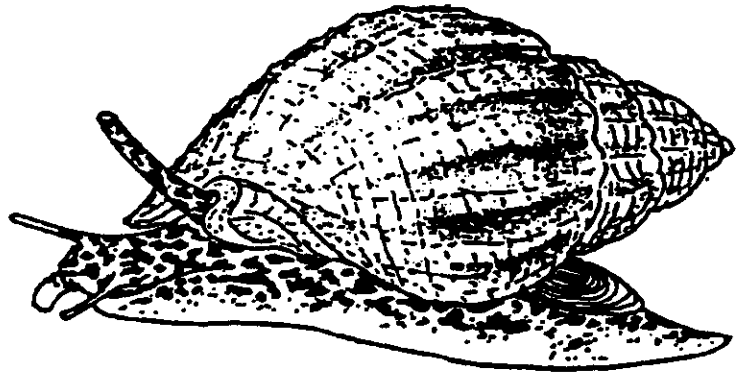
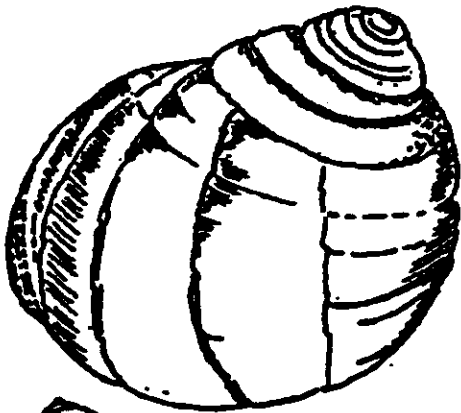
Smooth periwinkles are normally bright yellow.

Waved whelks have a grayish shell, frequently covered with pink or green blotches of crustaceous algae. Their bodies are a pale yellowish white with black spots.

Oysters have very rough outer shells, usually light brown in color. The inside is white with a violet purple spot.

Quahogs have a dull grayish white outer shell but have a creamy white inner shell with a bright purple stain at the posterior end. The Indians used this part of the shell to make wampum beads.

Common Periwinkle



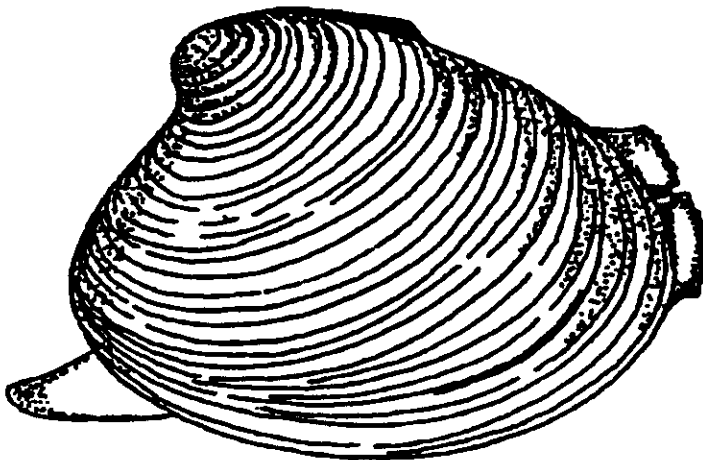
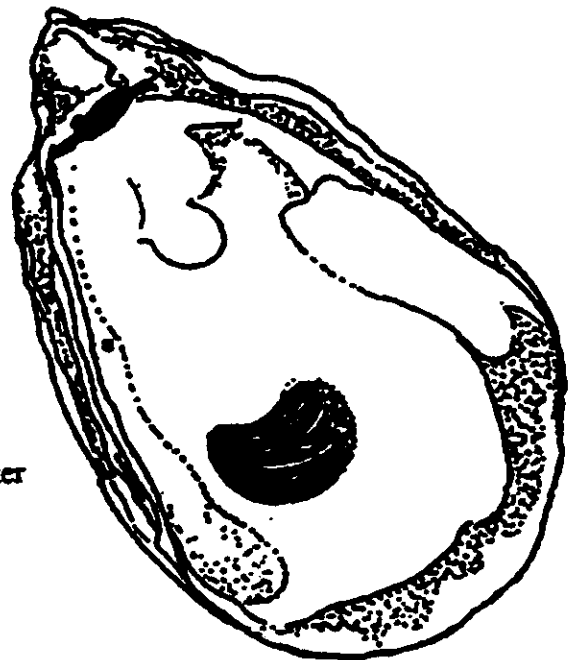
Waved Whelk



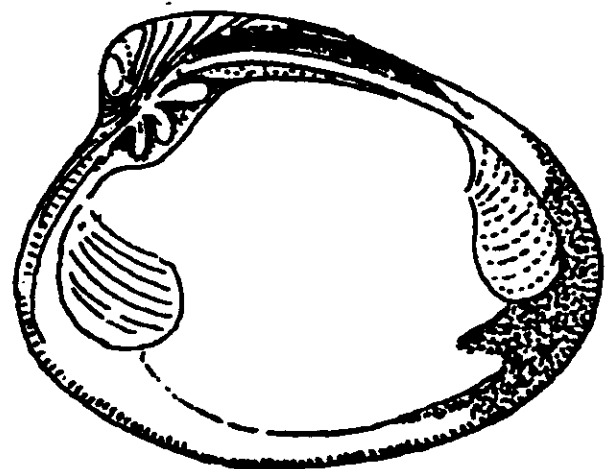
Smooth Periwinkle



American Oyster



Quahog



Soft-shelled clams have shells that vary in color from white to yellowish or bluish gray. The siphon or neck is dark brown or gray and the foot is creamy yellow.

Horse mussel shells are reddish brown. Worn spots are whitish to pink in coloration.

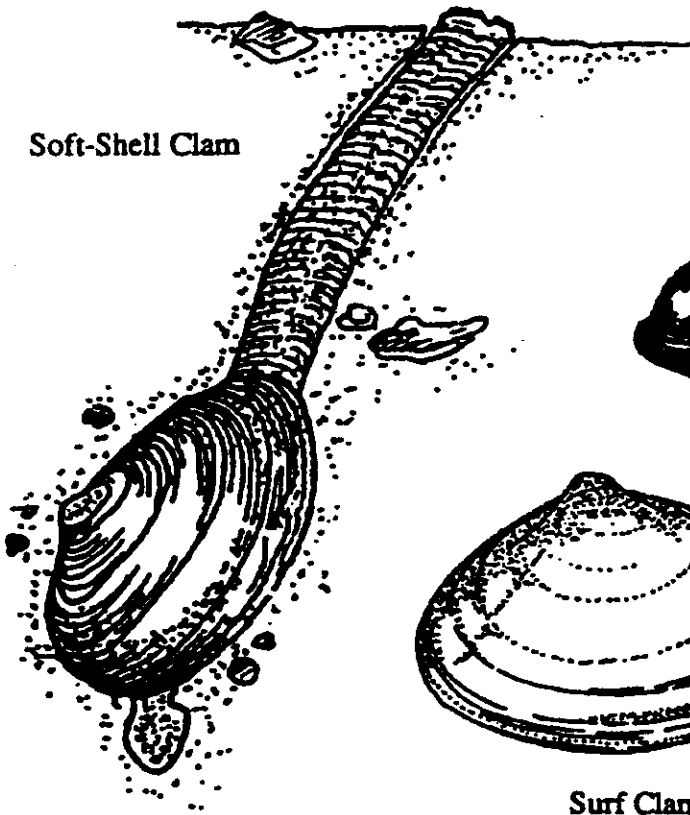
Surf clams have a yellowish green color to their shells, especially closer to the outer edge.

Razor clams have a greenish brown or yellowish brown color to their shells.

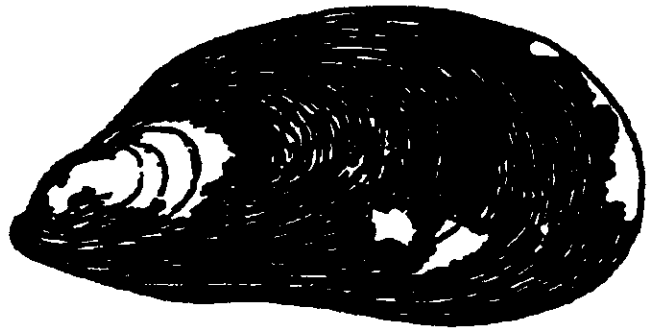
Blue mussels have a dark bluish black shell. The inner flesh is orange.

Sea scallops vary with age. Young scallops have a rich orange brown outer shell. Older scallops have a dull pinkish brown color.

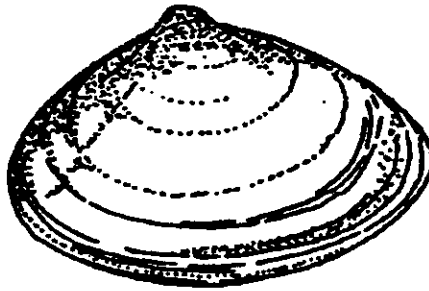
Soft-Shell Clam



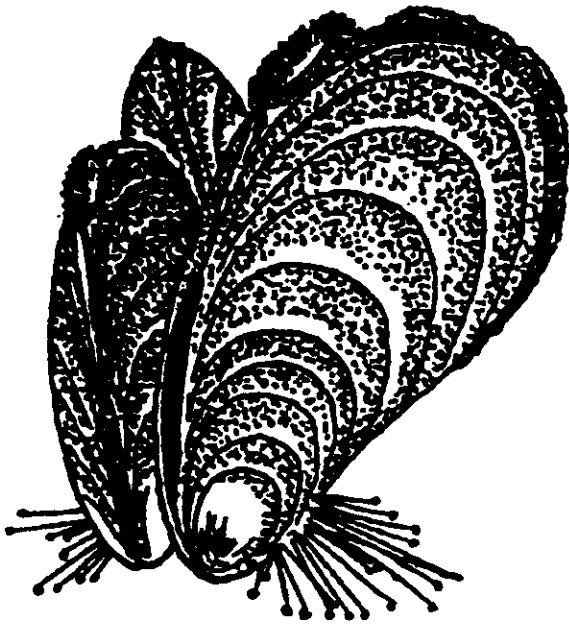
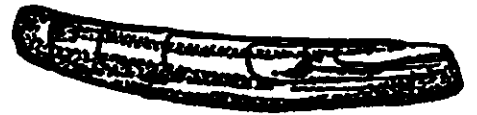
Horse Mussel



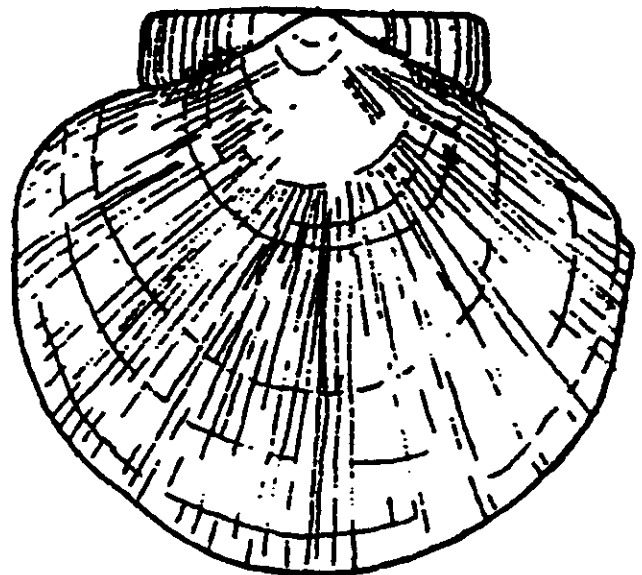
Surf Clam



Razor Clam



Blue Mussel



Scallop

Green crabs have a mottled greenish black shell.

Rock crabs are purplish red in color.

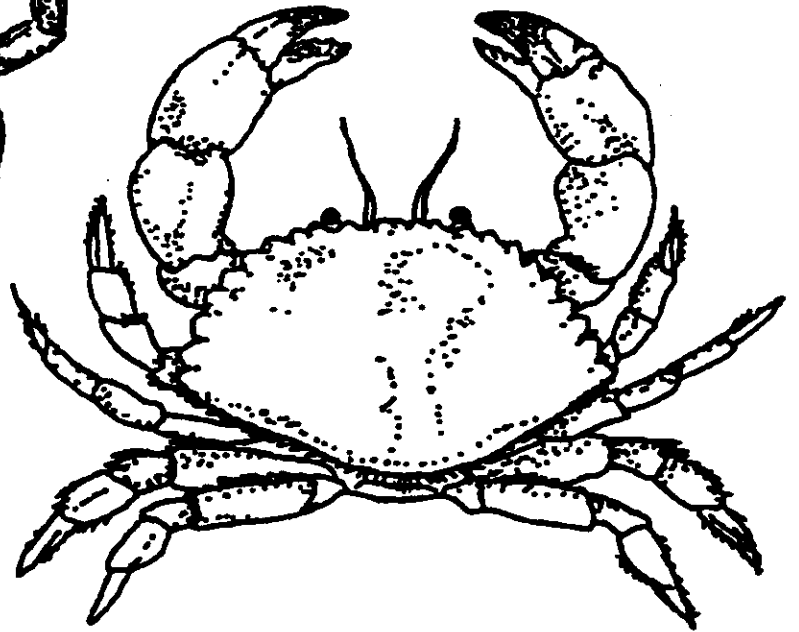
Barnacles are yellowish white.

Hermit crabs are orange to reddish brown in color. The shell they inhabit is colored depending on what type of snail used to live in it.

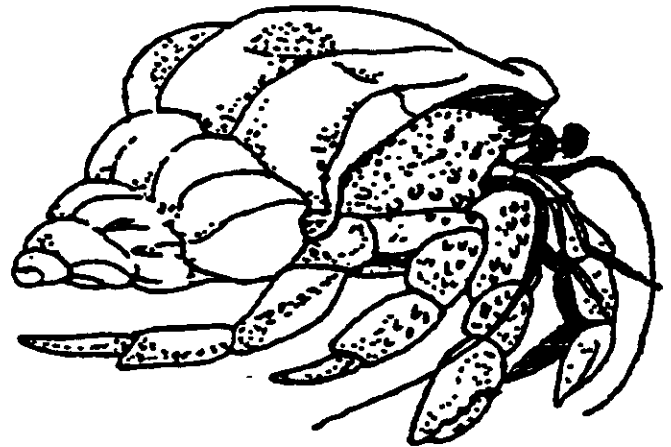


Green Crab

Rock Crab



Northern Rock Barnacle

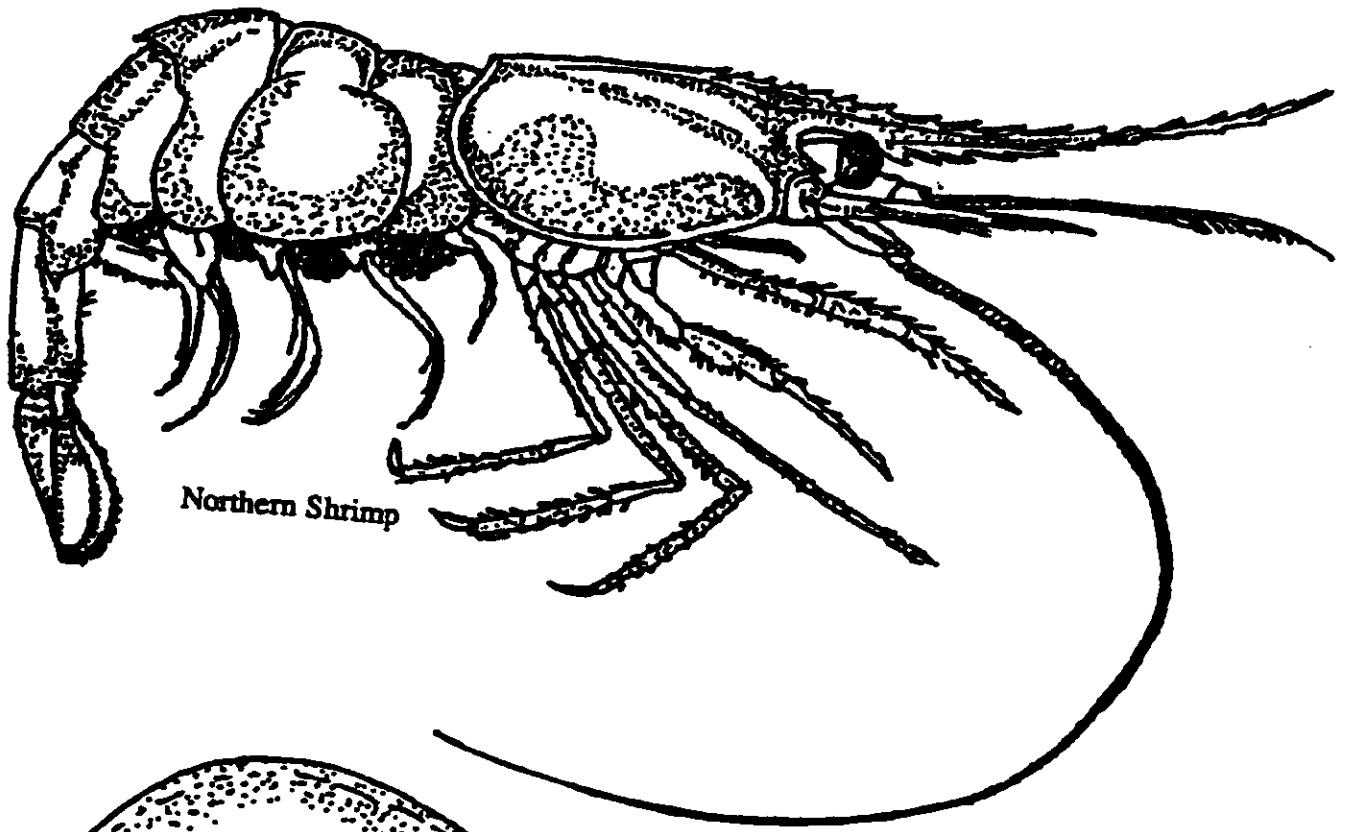


Hermit Crab

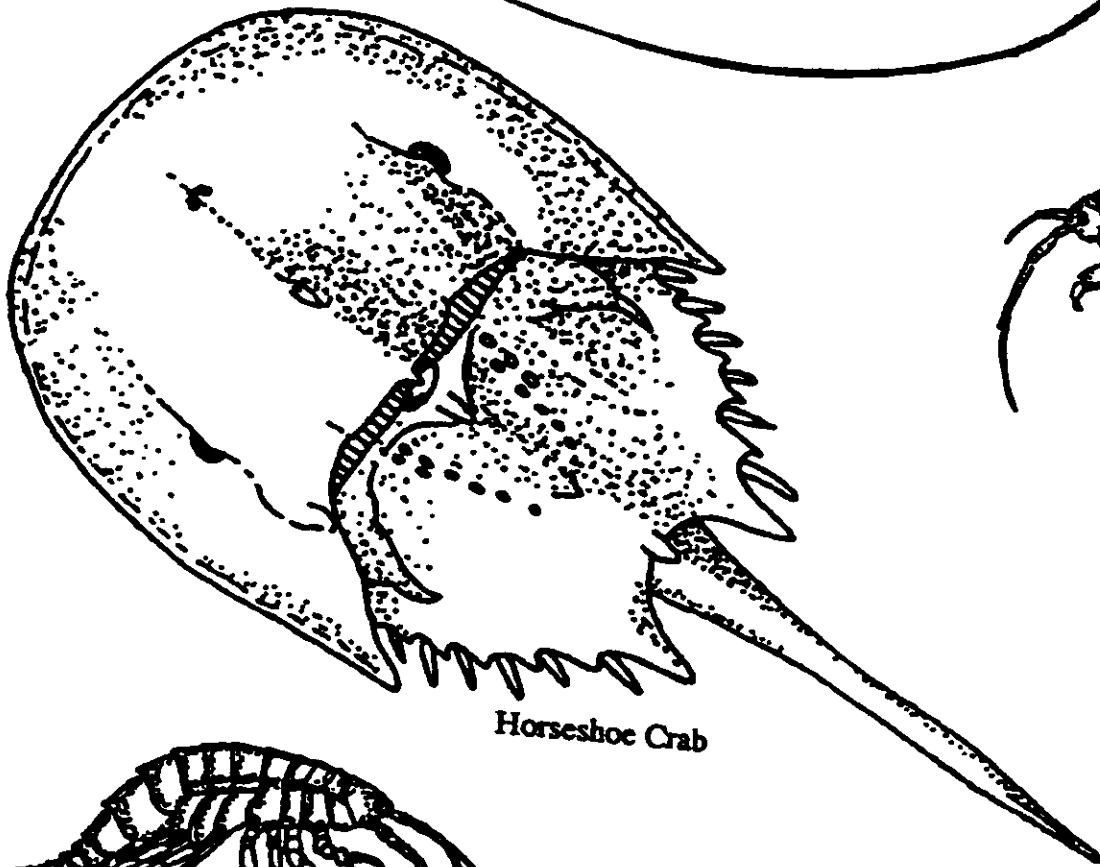
Northern shrimp are reddish pink. Eggs are blue gray.

Horseshoe crabs are olive green.

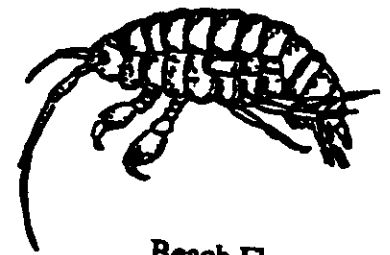
Beach fleas and scuds vary in color from brownish red to olive green.



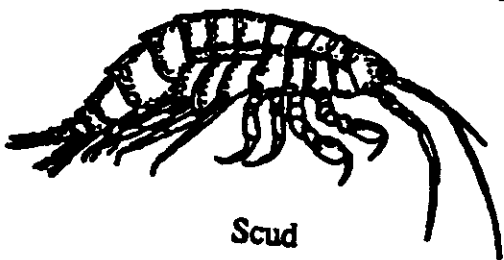
Northern Shrimp



Horseshoe Crab

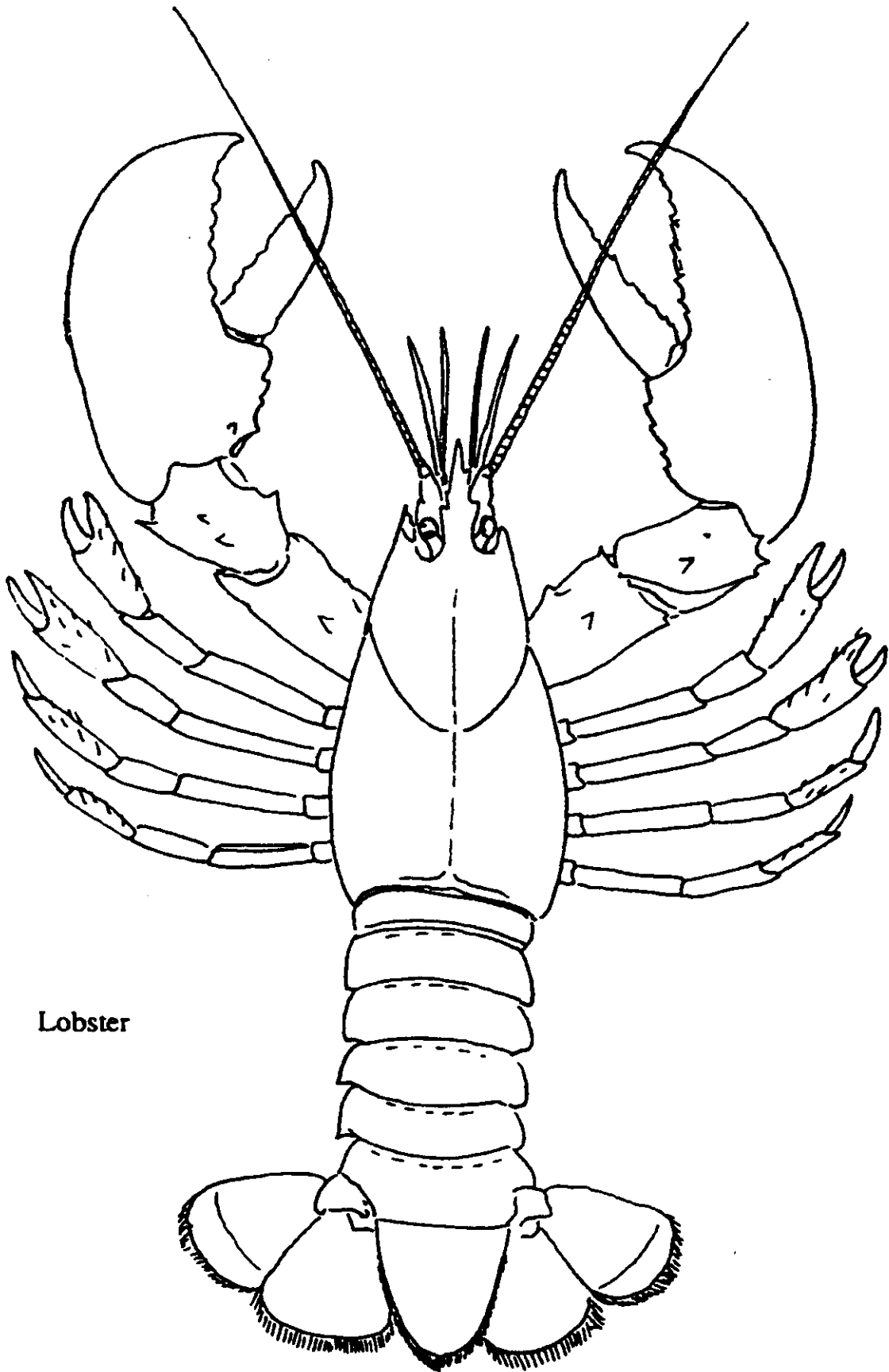


Beach Flea



Scud

Lobsters are normally greenish black in color. However, lobsters can range in color from albinos that are whitish, to yellow or brick red or royal blue. Even calico colored lobsters exist that are a blotchy yellow and black. All lobsters turn red when cooked.



Lobster

Mackerel have a greenish upper body to silvery pink on sides and belly.

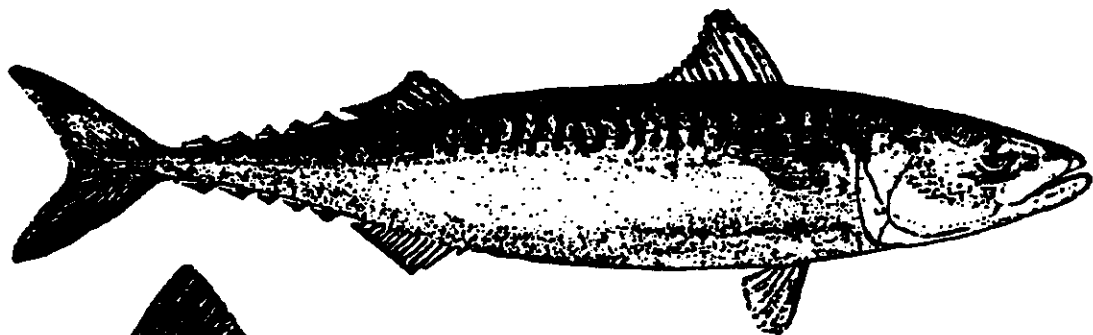
Alewives have a greenish back with silver sides and belly. A small black shoulder spot is found.

Flounder are dull brown in color. Fins and tail are light brown.

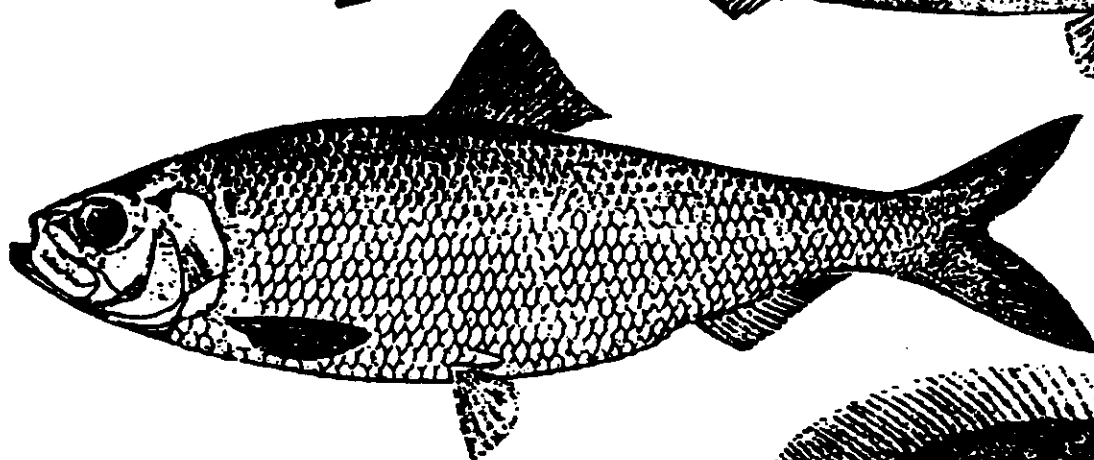
Cod are greenish or greenish brown on their back, paling to a whitish belly. The lateral line on the side is white.

Tuna have a dark blue back paling to silvery sides and belly, may be tinged with pink. Fins are brownish. Finlets are bright yellow.

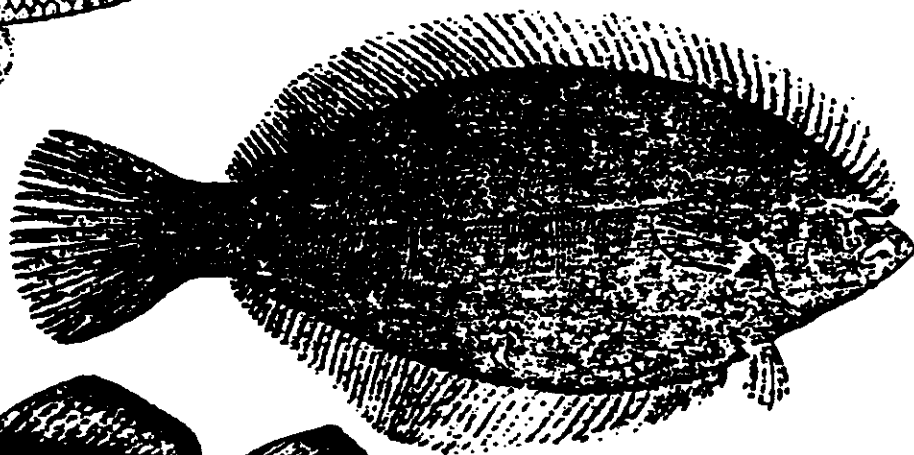
Mackerel



Alewife



Flounder



Cod



Bluefin Tuna

