



Photo by Juergen Rudorf



GET TO KNOW:

INDO-PACIFIC SPECIES



Photo by Cassandre Vandamme



Photo by Jayne Jenkins



CLUELESS PERFORMER!

Not having a good set of eyes, the disco clam isn't aware of it's own performance!



DISCO CLAM

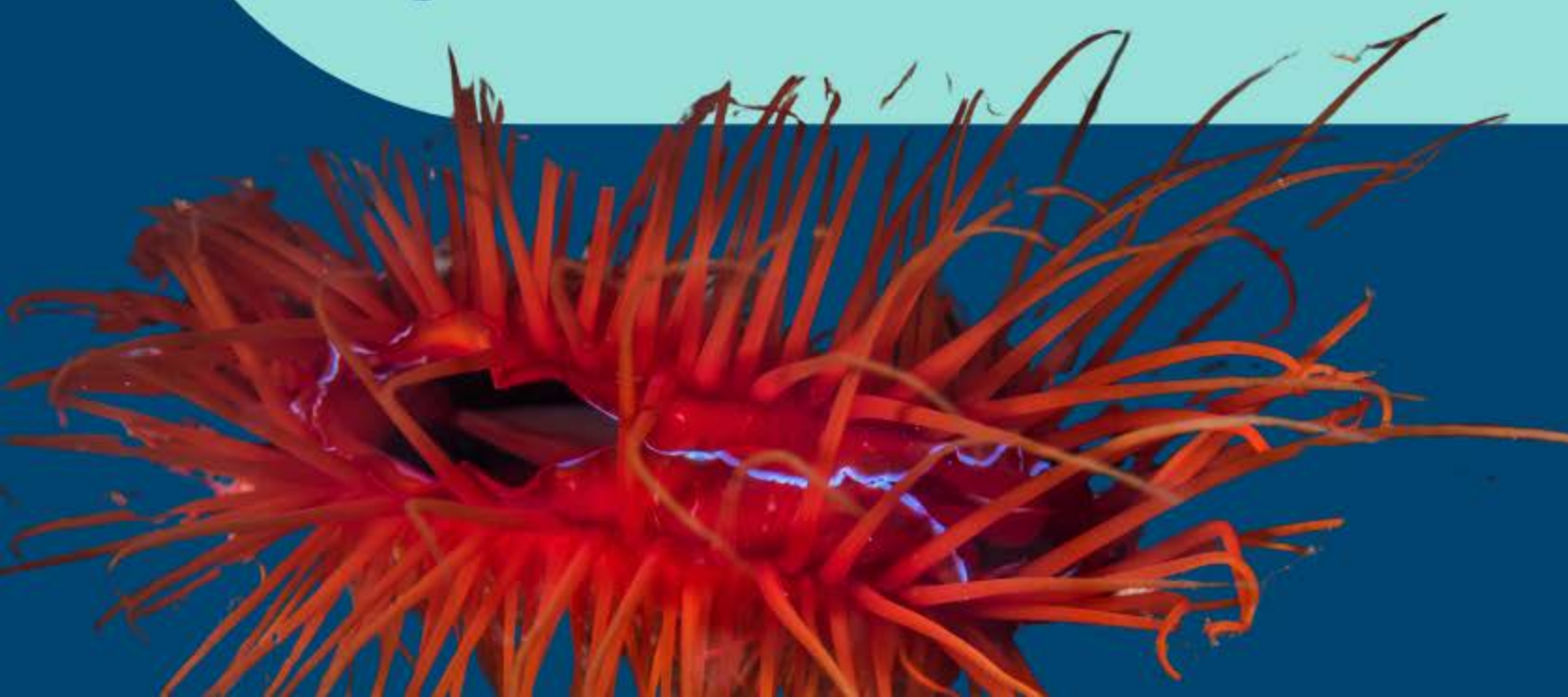
(Ctenoides ales)

IUCN Red list: Least Concern

FUN FACT

Its name comes from the dazzling light show it puts on, thanks to tiny reflective silica structures on its lips that flicker like a strobe light underwater.

Found in coral reefs of the Indo-Pacific, the disco clam is one of the few clams that can put on a visual performance worthy of a dance floor! It also plays a key role in nutrient cycling and helps maintain water quality in coral reef ecosystems by filtering out excess organic matter and bacteria.



MASTER OF DISGUISE



Pygmy seahorses are able to camouflage themselves perfectly with the gorgonian coral they inhabit.

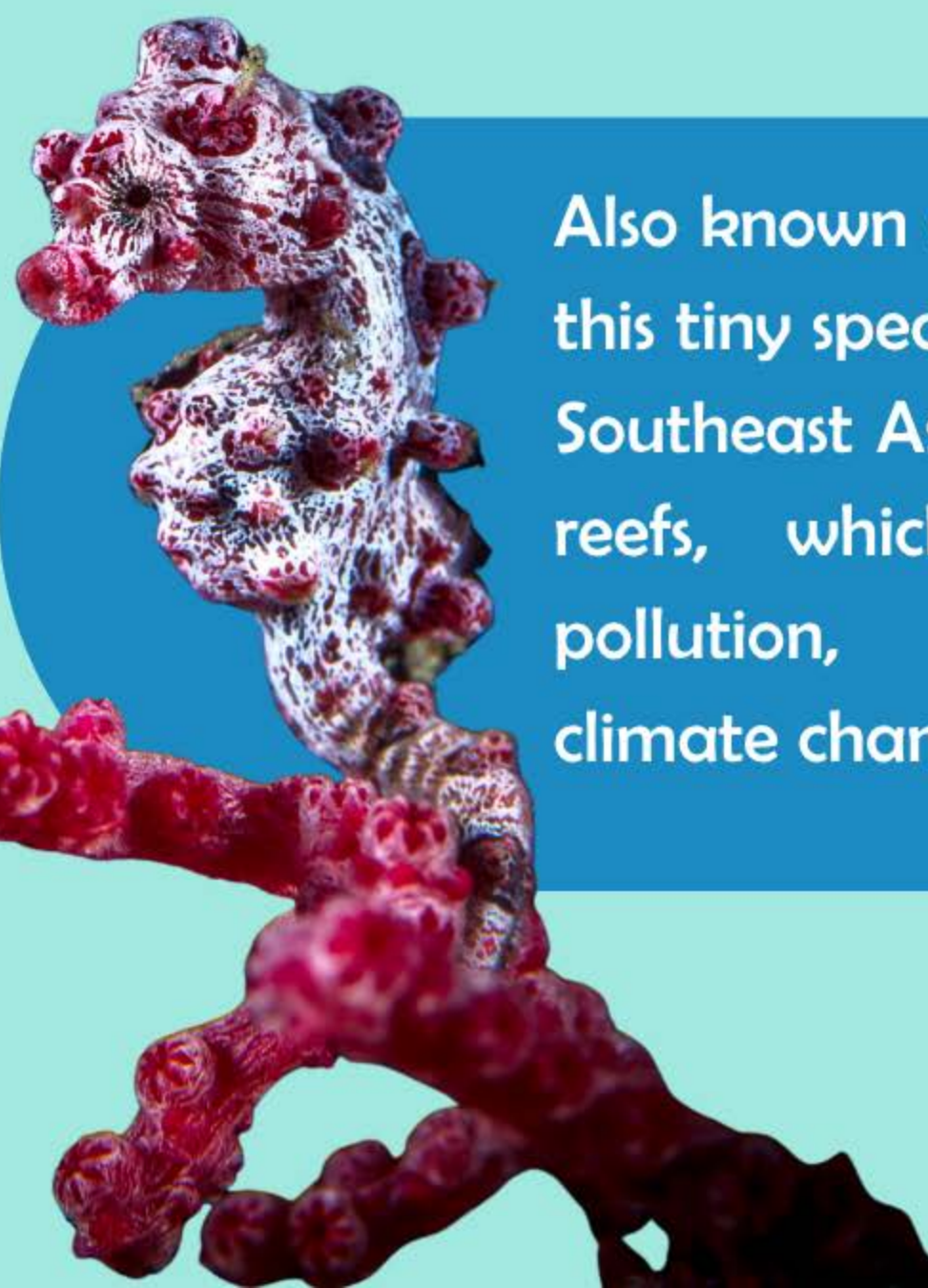
PYGMY SEAHORSE

(Hippocampus bargibanti)

IUCN Red list: Least Concern

FUN FACT

Discovered by accident in 1969, scientists only found this species after collecting and examining a piece of coral in a lab!



Also known as Bargibant's pygmy seahorse, this tiny species lives in the Coral Triangle of Southeast Asia. It depends on healthy coral reefs, which are under threat from pollution, coastal development, and climate change.



**DID YOU KNOW
THAT... ?**

They can jump completely out of the water—a behaviour known as breaching.

THRESHER SHARKS

(Alopiidae)

IUCN Red list: **Endangered** ⚠️

**FUN
FACT**

Their elongated tail isn't just for show—it's used like a weapon to stun schools of fish with a powerful slap, making catching the fish easier.

With its sleek body and unmistakable whip-like tail, the thresher shark is built for speed and precision. Found in deep, tropical and temperate waters, these solitary hunters are elusive and rarely seen by divers. Despite their fierce appearance, thresher sharks pose no threat to humans—but sadly, they do face threats from overfishing and bycatch.

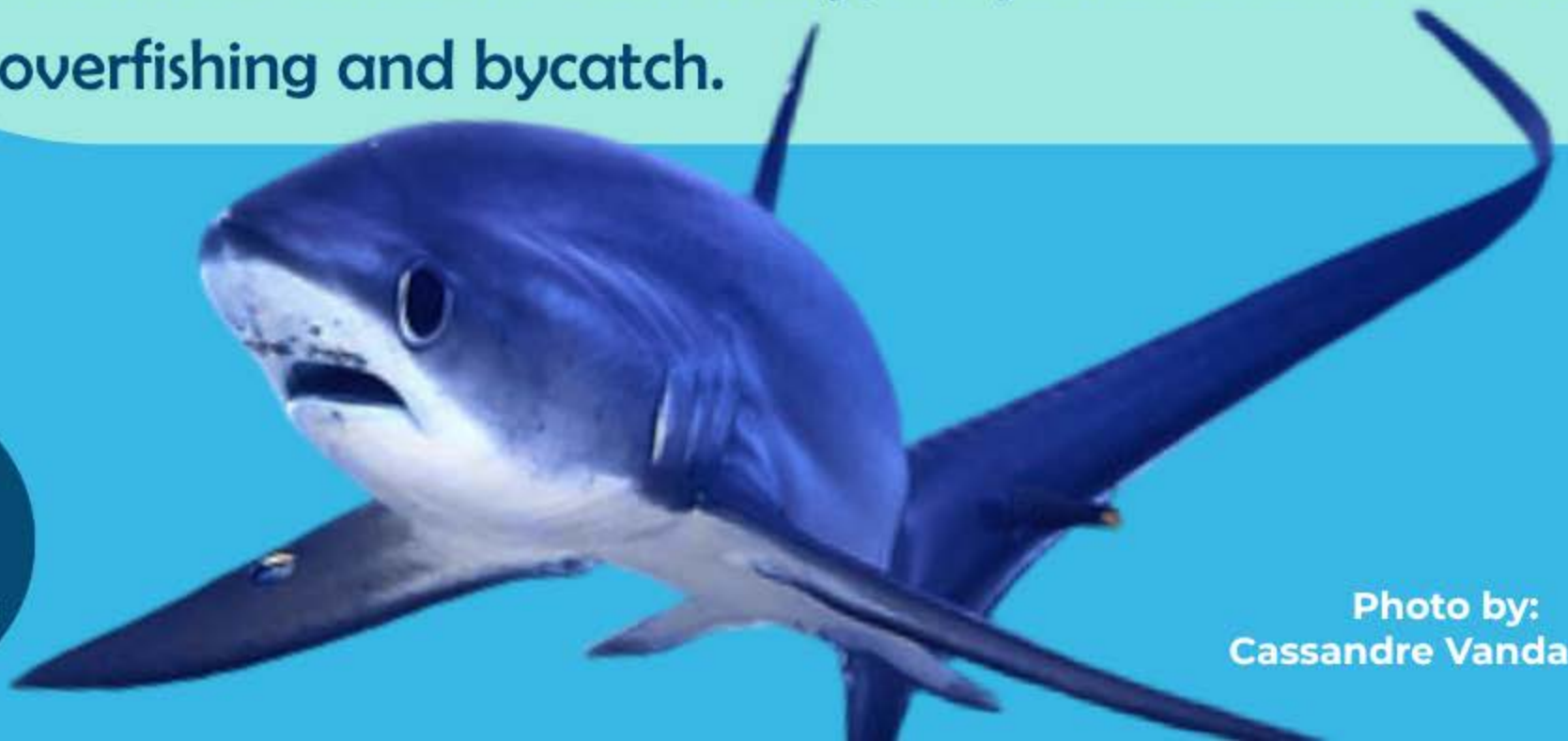


Photo by:
Cassandra Vandamme

WATCH OUT!



Despite being no bigger than a golf ball, this tiny cephalopod packs enough venom to paralyze 20 adults.

BLUE-RINGED OCTOPUSES

(Hapalochlaena)

IUCN Red list: Least Concern

These animals live in tidal pools, and coral reefs up to 50 metres deep, across the Pacific and Indian oceans. They usually hide in crevices by using their excellent camouflage skills, or they stack rocks at the entrance to their shelter as a defence mechanism.



FUN FACT

Its glowing blue rings are a warning, flashing only when it feels threatened—a final signal before it strikes.



DID YOU KNOW

THAT...



The females carry eggs in special fin "pouches," like underwater origami.

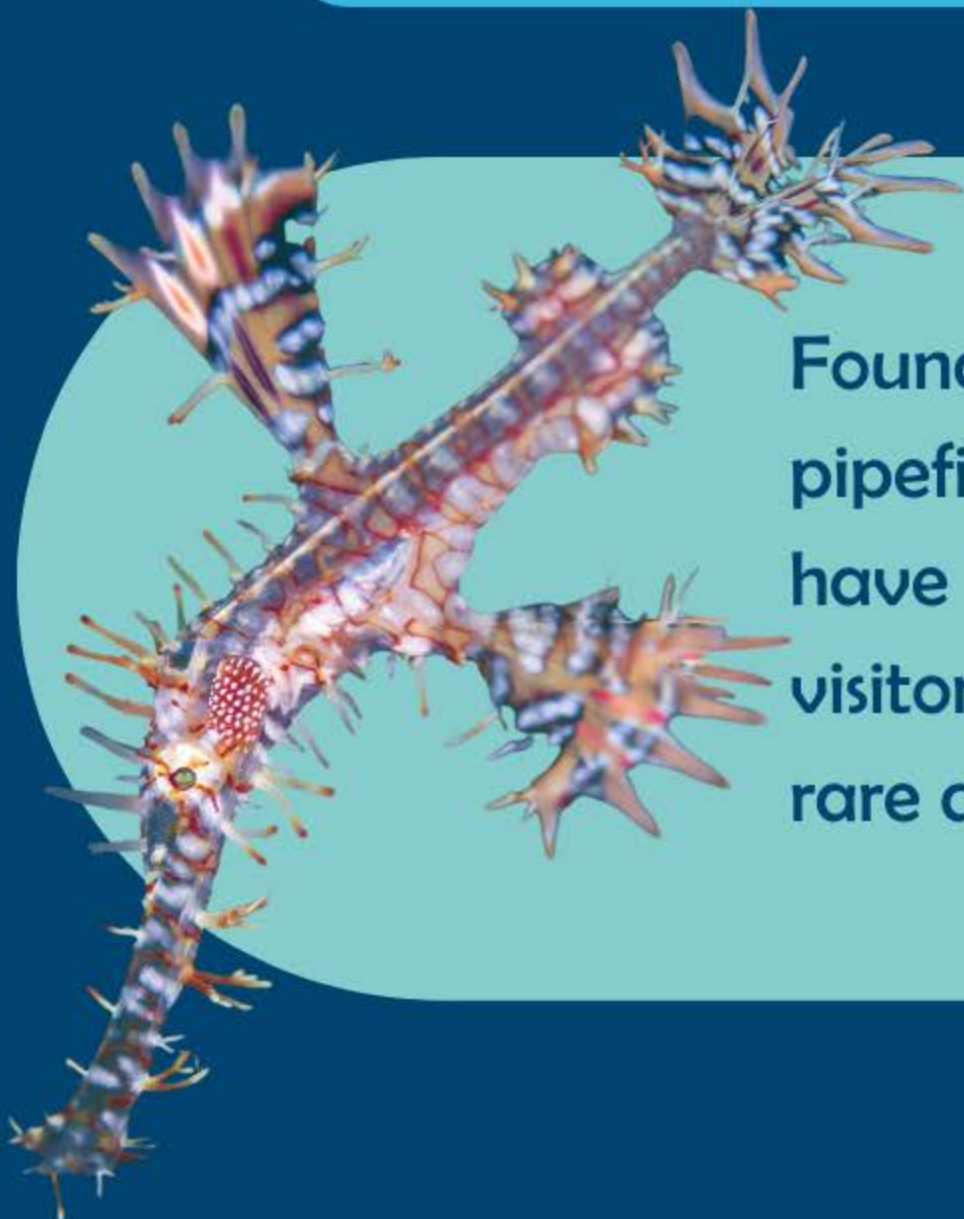
GHOST PIPEFISH

(Solenostomus cyanopterus)

IUCN Red list: Least Concern

**FUN
FACT**

Ghost pipefish are usually only seen for a few months of the year when mating - very little is known about their life as they disappear for the rest of the year.



Found in the Indo-Pacific, the ghost pipefish are related to seahorses but have their own flair. They're seasonal visitors to reefs, making any sighting a rare and magical moment.

