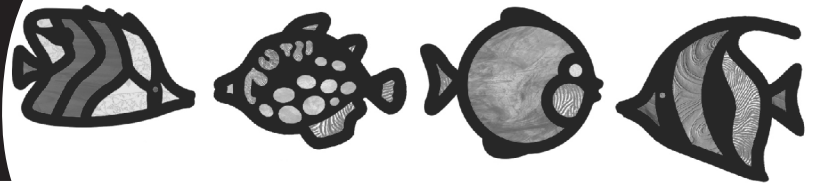


No. 52087

# Tropical Fish Stained Glass Frames



**WARNING:**

**CHOKING HAZARD—Small Parts**

Not for children under 3 years

**AVERTISSEMENT:**

**RISQUE SUFFOCATION—Petites Pièces**

Ce produit n'est pas recommandé pour enfants de moins de 3 ans.

Pour instructions en langue française, veuillez visitez notre site web: [www.roylco.com/fr\\_52087.pdf](http://www.roylco.com/fr_52087.pdf)

Para instrucciones en español, visite por favor nuestro sitio web: [www.roylco.com/es\\_52087.pdf](http://www.roylco.com/es_52087.pdf)

Für die deutsche Anleitung besuchen Sie bitte unsere Website: [www.roylco.com/de\\_52087.pdf](http://www.roylco.com/de_52087.pdf)

Make beautiful artwork with pre-cut stained glass frames. Our set of tropical fish is ideal for introducing fish to your students. Each design is based on a real fish. Show students the frame and then discuss the actual fish, what it is called and where it lives.

Start by popping out the frame from the backer sheet. Throw away scraps and remove the interior pieces. Note: There are two designs for each fish: One faces left and one faces right.

Use colored tissue paper or Roylco's R15257 Stained Glass Paper to decorate the frames. Start by laying the frame over the paper and lightly tracing each of the interior spaces of the frame with pencil onto the paper. Remove the frame and redraw the outline of the shape with a large border around it. Cut out the new, larger shape and glue or tape onto the white side (back) of the frame. Repeat with the rest of the shapes within the frame. Once complete, you can glue the "mirror-image" frame onto the back of the frame and sandwich the pieces of colored paper between the two frames or leave the white side exposed.

Once the frames are finished, hang them up. The finished artwork looks great in a window. Alternatively, hang them from the classroom ceiling. Add some crepe paper seaweed to finish off your ceiling ocean scene.

Make an aquarium classroom mural! Arrange the Stained glass frames on a bulletin board. Draw, cut out and add other sea animals and vegetation. Cover the whole board with crunched up cellophane (available at gift stores where they sell gift basket wrap). The cellophane will give an artistic water look to your mural.

Make your own stained glass frames! Start with a sheet of black construction paper. Draw a simple design on the paper using large, simple shapes. Poke the tip of a pair of scissors in each shape and using that as a starting point, cut out the shapes. Fill with colored tissue paper or stained glass paper.

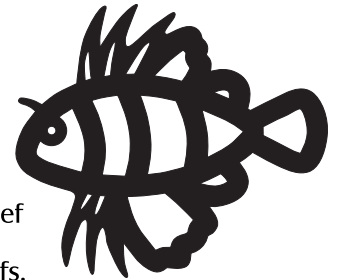
Here is more information about the fish:

**1. Common Lionfish**

Scientific Name: *Pterois volitans*

Average Length: 38 cm (15").

Info: Lives in the Great Barrier Reef along the coast of Australia. Inhabits lagoon and seaward reefs. This species has extremely venomous spines.

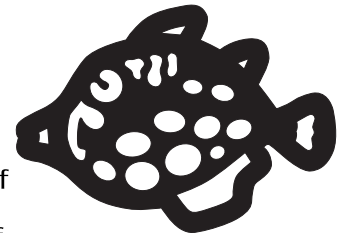


**2. Clown Triggerfish**

Scientific Name: *Balistoides conspicillum*

Average Length: 50 cm (20").

Info: Lives in the Great Barrier Reef along the coast of Australia amongst moderately exposed reef. The Clown Triggerfish is distinctive because of its coloration. It is black with yellow lips. The lower half of the head and body have large white spots.

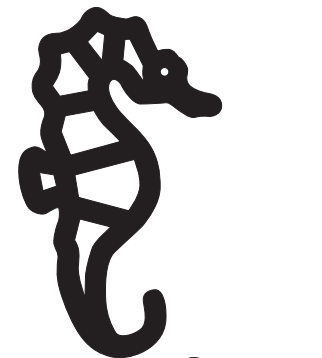


**3. Seahorse**

Scientific Name: *Hippocampus guttulatus*

Maximum Length: 16 cm (6½").

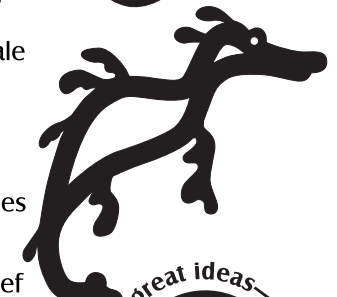
Info: Lives in the North East Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Seas. The seahorse uses its prehensile tail to anchor itself on seaweed while it eats plankton. The female lays eggs, but the male raises them.



**4. Leafy Sea Dragon**

Scientific Name: *Phycodurus eques*  
Average Length: 45 cm (18").

Info: Lives in the Great Barrier Reef along the coast of Australia. Generally they remain in shallow, temperate waters near the reef. They are now endangered because of pollution. The Leafy Sea Dragon is now officially protected by the Australian government.



**5. Threadfin Butterfly Fish**

Scientific Name: Chaetodon auriga

Maximum Length: 23 cm (9").

Info: Lives in the Great Barrier Reef along the coast of Australia. Inhabits both inner and outer reefs. This species has a special "eye spot". The function of this eye spot is to distract the attention of a predator from the real eye which is hidden by a dark stripe.

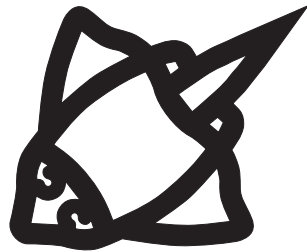


**6. Common Skate**

Scientific Name: Raja batis

Maximum Length: 2.5 m (8¼ ft).

Info: Lives in the east Atlantic along the coast of Western Europe and Africa and in the Mediterranean Ocean. Active both day and night, it lives along the sandy bottom of the ocean where it preys upon fish, worms and crustaceans.

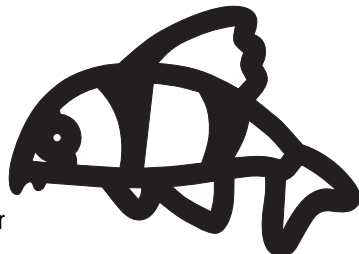


**7. Clown Loach**

Scientific Name: Botia macracanthus

Maximum Length: 30 cm (12").

Info: Lives in the waters off the coast of south east Asia/Indonesia. It uses its "mustache" barbels to search for fish along the bottom of the ocean. It flicks out a spine from the front of each eye to defend itself.

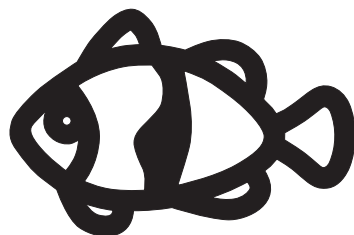


**8. Clownfish**

Scientific Name: Amphiprion percula

Maximum Length: 10 cm (4").

Info: The Clown Fish lives in the warm waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and Great Barrier Reef. Clown Fish live in a mutual relationship with stinging anemone and will not stray more than 30 cm (12") from the coral for its entire life.

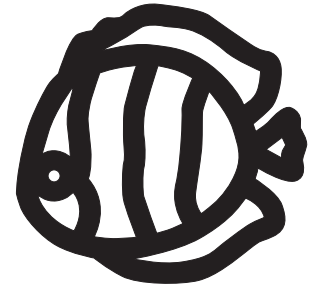


**9. Raccoon Butterfly Fish**

Scientific Name: Chaetodon lunula

Maximum Length: 22 cm (8½").

Info: The Butterflyfish lives mostly in the coral reefs found in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. They feed on coral polyps and sea anemones.



**10. Angelfish**

Scientific Name: Pterophyllum scalare

Maximum Length: 15 cm (6").

Info: Found in the central Amazon basin. The body shape and stripes help these fish hide among vegetation growing in the river bed.

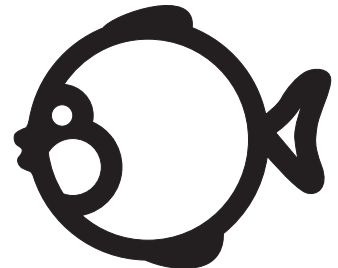


**11. Guineafowl Puffer**

Scientific Name: Arothron meleagris

Maximum Length: 41 cm (16").

Info: This smooth-skinned variety of the puffer fish lives in the warm waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It has powerful teeth which it uses to crush shells and coral to get the animals inside. It is highly poisonous if eaten improperly. It can puff up its body to make itself look bigger when predators approach.



**12. Dorado**

Scientific Name: Coryphaena hippurus

Maximum Length: 210 cm (83").

Info: Found in the Caribbean Sea, they are carnivorous feeding on flying fish, crabs, squid, mackerel, and other small fish. They are very good and extremely fast swimmers.

