

LEAVE NEMO AT HOME—IN THE SEA, WHERE HE BELONGS!

In the movie **Finding Nemo**, a little clownfish is “fish-napped” by a diver who decides it will make a great gift for his bratty grand child. Unless you are just like that ignorant diver or that bratty child, **don’t bring Nemo home!**

Here’s why:

- Almost all "Nemos" sold in aquarium shops are caught in the wild, from coral reefs in the region.
- Coral reefs around the world are endangered habitats threatened by man’s activities, from pollution to destructive fishing methods to development like land reclamation.
- The collection of marine fish like "Nemo" just adds to the threat and destruction of sea creatures and their natural habitats.
- A host of aquarium marine organisms — hard and soft corals, crustaceans and nearly all marine fishes — are taken from the wild.
- Unlike freshwater aquarium fish, very few sea creatures for aquariums are, or can be, farm bred
- Keeping sea creatures alive in an aquarium means creating conditions of the sea in an aquarium — this is difficult and expensive to do.
- Because of this, the death rate of sea creatures in a marine aquarium is higher than in a freshwater aquarium.
- And, each time a marine organism is replenished in an aquarium, it has to be taken from the wild.
- It is not possible to keep this up without destroying the reefs and its creatures.

Finding Nemo is a story about the fragility of the seas and the creatures that live in it. If you truly love Nemo and his friends, let them remain wild and free.

A conservation message from the Marine Conservation Group, Nature Society (Singapore)

You can help save “Nemo” too.

More than 90% of all marine fishes and organisms you see at the shops are taken from the sea. And every time one fish or marine organism is replaced, it has to be taken from the sea again. This adds to the depletion of marine life in their natural habitat. Unless you can recreate the conditions of the sea in your fish tank at home, “Nemo” will not survive.

So if you really love “Nemo” and his friends, please don’t bring them home.



Nature Society
(Singapore)

Marine Conservation Group



Do you know where “Nemo” and his friends live?



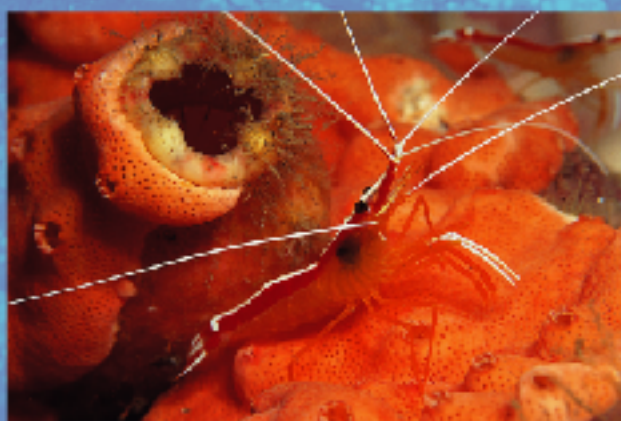
“Marlin & Nemo” – Clownfish or Anemonefish

Inhabits coral reefs. Symbiotic partnership with anemones. Gains protection from the anemone. Omnivore, picks up scraps left behind by the anemone. Helps keep the anemone clean that way. Eats algae and small invertebrates.



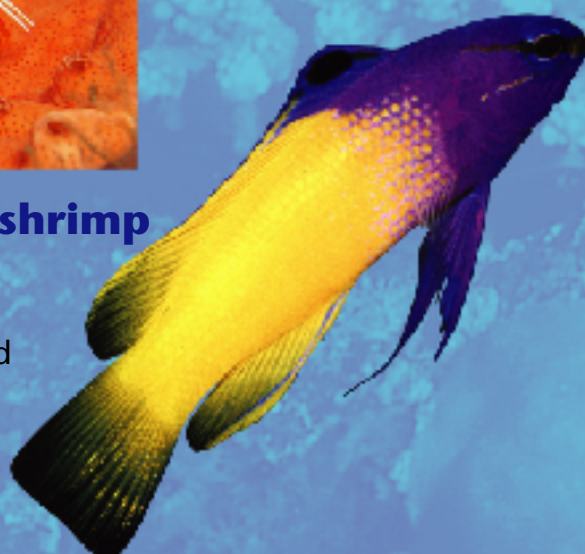
“Peach” – sea star/starfish

Inhabits rocky reefs and coral reefs. Mostly predatory. Includes shellfish and other echinoderms (e.g. urchins) in diet. Eats by sending out its stomach to digest food/prey before slurping it up.



“Jacques” – cleaner shrimp

Inhabits coral reefs. Eats small invertebrates. Helps to clean fish by removing parasites and dirt (similar to dead skin and ‘dandruff’).



“Gill” – Moorish Idol

Inhabits coral reefs. Omnivorous, includes sponges in diet. Sometimes mistaken for bannerfish (butterflyfish family), whereas Moorish Idols are related to surgeonfish.



“Dory” – Blue Tang

“Bubbles” – Yellow Tang

Inhabits coral reefs. Sometimes schools. Tangs and surgeonfish are one and the same. Distinguishing feature is the sharp bony blade at the base of the tail. Used for defence, it can inflict painful cuts. Most tangs are herbivorous



“Bloat” – Porcupine fish

Inhabits rocky reefs and coral reefs. Feeds on small crustaceans, crunching them with a hard beak-like mouth. Also like puffers (fugu), they can be poisonous when eaten.



“Flo and Deb” – Humbug Damsel

Inhabits rocky reefs and coral reefs. Some species form large schools. Mostly omnivores, some herbivores. Can be very territorial. Can be aggressive for their size.

“Gurgle” – Royal Gramma

Inhabits coral reefs. Hides in crevices. Feeds on small invertebrates and small fish.