Ten Splishy Splashy Fish Full Version

Ten splishy splashy fish are some of the most fascinating and vibrant creatures in the aquatic world. Their shimmering scales, graceful movements, and unique behaviors make them a favorite among divers, aquarium enthusiasts, and marine biologists alike. Whether you're interested in learning about their habitats, diets, or the reasons why they are so captivating, this comprehensive guide will introduce you to ten of the most splishy splashy fish that swim our oceans, rivers, and lakes. Dive in to discover the beauty and diversity of these aquatic wonders!

1. Clownfish (Amphiprioninae)

Overview

Clownfish are among the most recognizable and beloved marine fish, thanks in part to their bright orange color with white bands. They are small, vibrant, and famous for their symbiotic relationship with sea anemones.

Habitat & Distribution

- Typically found in warm waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans
- Commonly inhabit coral reefs and lagoons

Behavior & Diet

- Live in anemones for protection from predators
- Feed on small invertebrates and algae
- Exhibit fascinating mutualistic behavior with their host anemone

2. Betta Fish (Betta splendens)

Overview

Betta fish, also known as Siamese fighting fish, are renowned for their vivid coloration and elaborate fins. They are popular aquarium fish because of their striking appearance and active behavior.

Habitat & Distribution

- Native to Southeast Asia, particularly Thailand and Cambodia
- Prefer shallow waters with plenty of vegetation

Behavior & Care

- Male bettas are territorial and should be kept separately
- Require warm, clean water with specific pH levels
- Feed on specially formulated flakes or live foods

3. Neon Tetra (Paracheirodon innesi)

Overview

Neon Tetras are tiny, peaceful freshwater fish famous for their bright blue and red coloration, creating a splash of color in any aquarium.

Habitat & Distribution

- Originates from the clear streams and lakes of South America, especially Brazil, Colombia, and Peru
- Prefer densely planted waters with slow currents

Behavior & Compatibility

- School in groups of six or more for social behavior
- Feed on flake foods, micro pellets, and small invertebrates
- Peaceful and suitable for community tanks

4. Rainbowfish (Melanotaenia spp.)

Overview

Rainbowfish are celebrated for their iridescent scales that reflect a rainbow of colors, creating a splash of visual delight in freshwater aquariums.

Habitat & Distribution

- Native to Australia, New Guinea, and parts of Indonesia
- Prefer streams and lakes with lots of vegetation

Behavior & Care

- Active swimmers that thrive in groups
- Require spacious tanks with good water quality
- Enjoy a diet of flakes, live foods, and frozen treats

5. Mandarinfish (Synchiropus splendidus)

Overview

The mandarinfish is a small, brightly colored marine fish known for its vivid blue, orange, and green hues. Its unique swimming style and striking appearance make it a splashy spectacle in reef tanks.

Habitat & Distribution

- Found in coral reefs across the Pacific Ocean, especially the Philippines and Australia
- Prefers shallow, protected waters with plenty of hiding spots

Behavior & Care

- Typically shy and secretive, often hiding among corals
- Feeds on tiny invertebrates, plankton, and copepods
- Best kept in pairs or small groups in well-maintained reef tanks

6. Guppy (Poecilia reticulata)

Overview

Guppies are small freshwater fish celebrated for their lively colors and ease of breeding. They are ideal for beginner aquarists.

Habitat & Distribution

- Native to South America, particularly Venezuela and Brazil

- Found in streams, ponds, and rivers with slow-moving water

Behavior & Reproduction

- Very social and active, often schooling in groups
- Omnivorous, feeding on flakes, algae, and small invertebrates
- Prolific breeders, with females giving birth to live young regularly

7. Oscar Fish (Astronotus ocellatus)

Overview

Oscars are large, intelligent freshwater fish with striking patterns and personalities. They are known for their splishy splashy movements and ability to recognize their owners.

Habitat & Distribution

- Native to rivers and lakes in South America, especially in Brazil and Colombia
- Prefers slow-moving waters with submerged structures

Behavior & Care

- Require spacious tanks to accommodate their size and activity
- Omnivorous, eating pellets, live foods, and vegetables
- Can be territorial, especially with smaller fish

8. Guppy (Poecilia reticulata)

Overview

Guppies are small, colorful freshwater fish that are incredibly popular for their vibrant hues and ease of care. Their lively swimming and splashy fins make them a highlight in any community tank.

Habitat & Distribution

- Originates from South America, especially Venezuela and Brazil
- Inhabits slow-moving streams and ponds with vegetation

Behavior & Reproduction

- Social and active, forming schools
- Omnivorous diet including flakes, algae, and tiny invertebrates
- Breeds easily, with females giving birth to live fry regularly

9. Moorish Idol (Zanclus cornutus)

Overview

The Moorish idol is one of the most visually striking reef fish, with bold black, white, and yellow bands and a distinctive elongated dorsal fin. Its splishy splashy swimming style makes it a star in coral reef displays.

Habitat & Distribution

- Found across the Indo-Pacific region, including Hawaii and the Great Barrier Reef
- Inhabits coral-rich reef slopes and lagoons

Behavior & Challenges

- Requires a large, well-maintained reef tank with plenty of swimming space
- Feeds on sponges, tunicates, and small invertebrates
- Known to be challenging for beginner aquarists due to diet and care needs

10. Lionfish (Pterois spp.)

Overview

Lionfish are both beautiful and dangerous. Their vibrant red, white, and brown stripes and venomous spines make them splishy splashy predators in their native habitats.

Habitat & Distribution

- Native to the Indo-Pacific but invasive in the Atlantic and Caribbean
- Prefers rocky crevices, coral reefs, and wrecks

Behavior & Impact

- Ambush predators feeding on smaller fish and invertebrates
- Known for their striking appearance and slow, graceful swimming
- Invasive populations threaten local ecosystems, making them a focus of control efforts

Conclusion

The world of splishy splashy fish is as diverse as it is mesmerizing. From the tiny neon tetra to the majestic lionfish, each species offers unique beauty and behaviors that captivate observers and enthusiasts. Whether you are a seasoned aquarist or simply

Ten Splishy Splashy Fish evoke a sense of wonder and delight, whether you're a seasoned aquarium hobbyist or a curious newcomer eager to add vibrant life to your aquatic setup. These fish are celebrated for their stunning colors, dynamic movements, and unique personalities that make them captivating additions to any tank. In this comprehensive review, we will explore each of these ten species, highlighting their characteristics, care requirements, and what makes them stand out in the underwater world. Whether you're aiming for a peaceful community tank or a lively display of aquatic diversity, the ten splishy splashy fish offer a variety of options to suit your preferences.

1. Clownfish (Amphiprioninae)

Overview

Clownfish are undoubtedly one of the most recognizable and beloved marine fish, thanks largely to their vibrant orange color with white stripes and their association with popular media like Finding Nemo. They are hardy, adaptable, and relatively easy to care for, making them ideal for beginners and experienced aquarists alike.

Features & Care

- Size: Typically 3 to 4 inches
- Lifespan: Up to 10 years in captivity
- Tank requirements: Minimum 20 gallons, with stable temperature (75-78°F), salinity, and pH
- Diet: Omnivorous; flakes, pellets, and occasional live foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Bright, cheerful coloration
- Hardy and adaptable
- Symbiotic relationship with anemones adds visual interest

Cons:

- Can be territorial with other clownfish
- Requires compatible tank mates to avoid aggression
- Needs secure hiding spots

2. Betta Fish (Betta splendens)

Overview

Betta fish are renowned for their vibrant colors and flowing fins that create a splashy display when they swim. Their personality is as striking as their appearance?they are fiercely territorial and often display aggressive behaviors, especially males.

Features & Care

- Size: Up to 3 inches
- Lifespan: 3-5 years
- Tank requirements: At least 5 gallons, warm water (78-80°F), gentle filtration
- Diet: Pellets, frozen or live foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Stunning, iridescent colors
- Low tank size requirements
- Easy to feed

Cons:

- Aggressive toward other males and similar species
- Cannot be kept with fin-nipping or aggressive fish

- Sensitive to water quality changes

3. Neon Tetra (Paracheirodon innesi)

Overview

Neon Tetras are small, shimmering fish that add a splash of electric blue and red to community tanks. Their peaceful nature and schooling behavior create mesmerizing displays when kept in groups.

Features & Care

- Size: About 1.5 inches
- Lifespan: 5-8 years
- Tank requirements: Minimum 10 gallons, soft, slightly acidic water
- Diet: Flakes, micro pellets, frozen foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Bright, eye-catching coloration
- Peaceful and social
- Easy to care for

Cons:

- Sensitive to poor water quality
- Best kept in schools of six or more
- Can be fin nippers if stressed

4. Guppy (Poecilia reticulata)

Overview

Guppies are lively, colorful fish that are incredibly popular among hobbyists. Their wide variety of color morphs and patterns make each guppy unique, and their hardy nature makes them suitable for beginner tanks.

Features & Care

- Size: Up to 2.5 inches
- Lifespan: 2-3 years
- Tank requirements: 10 gallons or larger, warm water (72-82°F)
- Diet: Flakes, live or frozen foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Vibrant colors and patterns
- Very easy to breed
- Peaceful and social

Cons:

- Rapid breeders, can lead to overpopulation
- Sensitive to sudden changes in water parameters
- May crossbreed with different color strains

5. Angelfish (Pterophyllum scalare)

Overview

Angelfish are elegant, tall-bodied freshwater fish that add a regal splash to larger community tanks. Their graceful swimming and striking fins make them standout specimens.

Features & Care

- Size: Up to 6 inches in height
- Lifespan: 10-12 years
- Tank requirements: Minimum 20 gallons, stable water parameters
- Diet: Flakes, live, and frozen foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Beautiful, elongated fins
- Peaceful with proper tank mates
- Suitable for semi-community setups

Cons:

- Can be territorial during breeding
- Sensitive to water quality
- Require larger tanks for full display

6. Zebra Danio (Danio rerio)

Overview

Zebra Danios are lively, striped fish that are perfect for beginners. Their energetic swimming and bold black-and-white pattern make them splashy additions to freshwater tanks.

Features & Care

- Size: Up to 2 inches
- Lifespan: 5-8 years
- Tank requirements: 10 gallons or more, adaptable to a range of water conditions
- Diet: Flakes, pellets, live foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Very hardy and adaptable
- Active, entertaining swimmers
- Schooling behavior adds dynamism

Cons:

- Can be fin nippers
- May outcompete shy fish for food
- Needs a well-planted tank for security

7. Swordtail (Xiphophorus hellerii)

Overview

Swordtails are colorful livebearers known for their distinctive tail fins that resemble swords. They are social, hardy, and offer splashy movement and color to community tanks.

Features & Care

- Size: Up to 4-5 inches
- Lifespan: 3-5 years
- Tank requirements: Minimum 20 gallons, stable water conditions
- Diet: Flakes, frozen, and live foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Bright, varied colors
- Easy to breed
- Active and engaging swimmers

Cons:

- Can be semi-aggressive
- Males may harass females
- Need to monitor for overpopulation

8. Corydoras Catfish (Corydoras spp.)

Overview

Corydoras are bottom-dwelling fish that add a splash of activity to the substrate layer. Their cute, armored appearance and peaceful nature make them excellent tank cleaners and lively

companions.

Features & Care

- Size: 1-3 inches depending on species
- Lifespan: 5-10 years
- Tank requirements: 20 gallons or more, soft substrate
- Diet: Sinking pellets, wafers, live and frozen foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Peaceful and social
- Very hardy
- Keeps the tank bottom clean

Cons:

- Sensitive to poor water quality
- Prefer groups of at least 3-6
- Require soft, sandy substrate to prevent injury

9. Discus Fish (Symphysodon spp.)

Overview

Discus are considered the "king of the freshwater aquarium" thanks to their stunning, round shape and vibrant colors. They demand a bit more attention but reward with spectacular splashy displays.

Features & Care

- Size: Up to 8 inches
- Lifespan: 10-15 years
- Tank requirements: Minimum 50 gallons, pristine water quality, warm (82-86°F)
- Diet: High-quality flake, pellet, frozen, and live foods

Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Gorgeous, vibrant coloration
- Fascinating to watch
- Adds a regal touch to the tank

Cons:

- Sensitive to water parameters
- Requires stable, pristine conditions
- Higher maintenance and cost

10. Goldfish (Carassius auratus)

Overview

Goldfish are classic, splashy freshwater fish that have been cherished for centuries. Their flowing fins and variety of colors make them a timeless choice for aquariums, though they require ample space and diligent care.

Features & Care

- Size: Up to 12 inches or more depending on breed
- Lifespan: 10-20 years
- Tank requirements: Minimum 30 gallons for standard varieties
- Diet: Pellets,

QuestionAnswer What are 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish'? 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish' is a fun and colorful children's book or song that features ten playful fish engaging in splishy splashy adventures underwater. How can I use 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish' to teach young children about numbers? You can incorporate the song or story into activities where children count the fish as they appear, helping them learn to recognize numbers and practice counting in an engaging way. Are there educational activities associated with 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish'? Yes, educators often create water-themed crafts, sing-alongs, and counting games based on 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish' to enhance learning about marine life and numbers. What age group is suitable for 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish'? 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish' is ideal for preschoolers and early elementary children, typically ages 2 to 6,

due to its simple language and engaging visuals. Can 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish' be used in a classroom setting? Absolutely! It's a great resource for interactive storytelling, music sessions, and educational activities that promote motor skills, counting, and ocean awareness. Are there any online resources or videos for 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish'? Yes, many educational websites and platforms feature videos, song recordings, and printable activities related to 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish' to support learning at home or in the classroom. What are some fun ways to extend the theme of 'Ten Splishy Splashy Fish'? You can organize water play activities, create fish crafts, or learn about different marine animals to deepen understanding and enjoyment of the underwater theme.

Related keywords: fish, splash, water, aquatic, swimming, aquatic life, ocean, marine, marine animals, underwater

About Fish A Guide For Children

about fish a guide for children

Fish are fascinating creatures that live in water all around the world. They come in many shapes, sizes, and colors, and they play very important roles in our environment. If you're curious about fish and want to learn more, you're in the right place! This guide will introduce you to the wonderful world of fish, helping you understand what they are, how they live, and some fun facts about them.

What Are Fish?

Definition of Fish

Fish are animals that live in water. They are part of a large group called aquatic animals, which means they spend most or all of their lives in water. Fish have gills, which help them breathe underwater, and fins, which help them swim.

Types of Fish

There are many different types of fish. They can be broadly divided into two main groups:

- **Jawless Fish:** These are some of the earliest fish, like lampreys and hagfish. They don't have jaws and usually have soft, jelly-like bodies.
- **Jawed Fish:** Most fish we see today belong to this group. They have jaws, scales, and fins. Examples include sharks, goldfish, and tuna.

Where Do Fish Live?

Freshwater Fish

Freshwater fish live in rivers, lakes, and ponds. They usually have adaptations that help them survive in water that has a low salt content. Examples include:

- Goldfish
- Carp
- Trout

Saltwater Fish

Saltwater fish live in the ocean or seas. They are adapted to survive in water with high salt content. Examples include:

- Clownfish
- Sharks
- Tuna

Brackish Water Fish

Some fish live in brackish water, which is a mix of freshwater and saltwater, like estuaries and mangroves.

How Do Fish Survive and Thrive?

Breathing Underwater

Fish breathe using gills, which are special organs that extract oxygen from water. Water flows over the gills, and oxygen is absorbed into the fish's blood.

Moving in Water

Fins help fish move smoothly through water. Different fins have different jobs:

- **Caudal fin:** The tail fin helps fish move forward.
- **Pectoral fins:** These fins help with steering and balance.

- **Pelvic fins:** They help with stability.

Eating Habits

Fish are diverse in what they eat:

- Some are herbivores and eat plants or algae.
- Others are carnivores and eat smaller fish or insects.
- Some are omnivores and eat both plants and animals.

Protection and Camouflage

Many fish have special features to protect themselves:

- **Camouflage:** Some fish blend into their surroundings to hide from predators.
- **Spines and scales:** These make them harder to eat.
- **Bright colors and patterns:** Some use colors to warn predators or attract mates.

Fun Facts About Fish

- Some fish can change their color to hide or communicate, like chameleons do.
- The largest fish in the world is the whale shark, which can grow up to 40 feet long!
- Clownfish, made famous by movies, live in sea anemones and are immune to their stings.
- Fish have been around for hundreds of millions of years, even before dinosaurs existed!
- Some fish, like the salmon, migrate thousands of miles to spawn (lay eggs) in the same place where they were born.
- Electric fish, like electric eels, can produce electric shocks to defend themselves or catch prey.

Why Are Fish Important?

Environmental Role

Fish help keep water ecosystems healthy. They are part of the food chain:

- They eat plants, insects, and smaller fish.
- They are food for many larger animals, including humans.

Economic Importance

Many people rely on fish for food and livelihood. Fishing is an important industry in many countries.

Recreation and Education

People enjoy fishing, watching fish in aquariums, and learning about aquatic life. Fish also help scientists understand water health and biodiversity.

How To Care for Fish as Pets

Setting Up a Fish Tank

If you want to keep fish at home, you'll need:

- A clean tank
- Clean water
- Proper temperature
- Appropriate food

Feeding Fish

Feed fish the right amount of food?usually a little once or twice a day. Overfeeding can harm fish and dirty the water.

Keeping Fish Healthy

Regularly clean the tank, check water quality, and watch for signs of illness.

Respecting Fish and Their Habitats

Protecting Fish and Water Environments

It's important to keep water clean and avoid pollution. Overfishing and habitat destruction threaten many fish species.

How Kids Can Help

You can:

- Participate in local clean-up days
- Learn about endangered fish species
- Support conservation efforts

Conclusion

Fish are amazing creatures that live all around us in oceans, lakes, and rivers. They come in many shapes, sizes, and colors, and they're a vital part of our planet's health. Whether you're watching fish swim in an aquarium, exploring the beach, or learning about their lives in school, there's always something new and exciting to discover about fish. Remember, respecting and protecting fish and their habitats helps keep our water ecosystems healthy and full of life for generations to come!

About Fish: A Guide for Children

Fish are fascinating creatures that live in water all around the world. From tiny minnows to giant sharks, fish come in many shapes, sizes, and colors. If you?re curious about these amazing animals, you?ve come to the right place! In this guide, we?ll explore what fish are, where they live, the different types of fish, and fun facts that will help you understand and appreciate these aquatic animals even more. Whether you love swimming in the pool or exploring the ocean, learning about fish can open up a whole new world beneath the water?s surface.

What Are Fish?

Fish are animals that live in water and breathe using gills. They are part of a large group called vertebrates, which means they have a backbone. Fish are different from other water creatures like whales or dolphins because they are cold-blooded, have fins, and usually lay eggs.

Key Features of Fish

- Gills: Fish breathe by taking in oxygen from the water through their gills.
- Fins: These help fish swim and steer in different directions.
- Scales: Many fish have scales that cover their bodies and protect them.
- Swim Bladder: A special internal organ that helps fish stay buoyant, or float, at different water depths.
- Lateral Line: A line of sensors along the fish?s body that detects movement and vibrations in the water.

Where Do Fish Live?

Fish live in almost every kind of water environment on Earth. From the icy waters of the Arctic to the

warm tropical seas, fish are everywhere!

Types of Fish Habitats

Freshwater Fish

- Lakes: Fish like bass and trout live here.
- Rivers and Streams: Salmon and catfish are common in flowing waters.
- Ponds: Small fish such as goldfish often live in ponds.

Saltwater Fish

- Oceans: The largest habitats for fish, including sharks, tuna, and clownfish.
- Coral Reefs: Brightly colored fish like angelfish and clownfish thrive in these vibrant ecosystems.
- Deep Sea: Some fish, like anglerfish, live in the dark depths of the ocean.

Types of Fish

Fish are incredibly diverse. Here are some of the main groups of fish you might hear about:

Cartilaginous Fish

- Definition: Fish with skeletons made of cartilage, the same flexible material in human noses and ears.
- Examples: Sharks, rays, and skates.
- Fun Fact: Sharks have been around for more than 400 million years?long before dinosaurs!

Bony Fish

- Definition: Fish with skeletons made of bone.
- Examples: Goldfish, trout, salmon, and tuna.
- Features: Most common type of fish, with scales and a swim bladder.

Jawless Fish

- Definition: The oldest type of fish, without jaws.

- Examples: Lampreys and hagfish.
- Interesting Fact: They look very different from most fish and sometimes resemble eels.

Fish Life Cycle

Understanding how fish grow and reproduce is an exciting part of learning about them.

The Fish Life Cycle Includes:

- Eggs: Most fish lay eggs in water. Some eggs hatch quickly, while others take longer.
- Larvae: The young fish hatch from eggs and often look very different from adult fish.
- Juvenile: Fish grow bigger and start to look more like adult fish.
- Adult: Fish are fully grown and ready to reproduce and start the cycle again.

Fun Fact:

Some fish, like salmon, are known as anadromous because they hatch in freshwater, migrate to the ocean to grow, and then return to freshwater to lay eggs.

Why Are Fish Important?

Fish are not only interesting animals but also extremely important to the planet and humans.

Environmental Role

- Food Chain: Fish are a vital part of the food chain, feeding smaller creatures and being prey for larger animals like birds, seals, and humans.
- Ecosystems: Fish help keep water environments healthy by cleaning up algae and controlling insect populations.

Human Benefits

- Food: Fish like salmon and tuna are eaten all over the world.
- Recreation: Many people enjoy fishing or watching fish in aquariums.
- Scientific Study: Fish help scientists understand biology, evolution, and marine environments.

Fun Facts About Fish

- The clownfish is immune to the stings of sea anemones, which it lives among for protection.
- The parrotfish can change its gender from male to female or vice versa.
- The lionfish has venomous spines to protect itself from predators.
- The goby fish can walk on land for short distances!
- The arapaima in the Amazon River can grow up to 15 feet long?that?s as long as a small car!

How Do Fish Keep Safe?

Like all animals, fish have ways to protect themselves from danger.

Defense Mechanisms

- Camouflage: Many fish have colors and patterns that help them blend into their environment.
- Speed: Some fish, like tuna, can swim very fast to escape predators.
- Spines and Stingers: Fish like lionfish have sharp spines to deter attackers.
- Schooling: Fish often swim in large groups called schools, which makes it harder for predators to catch one.

How To Observe Fish Safely

If you want to see fish up close, here are some safe ways to do it:

- Visit an Aquarium: A great place to see many different kinds of fish in one place.
- Go Snorkeling or Diving: In clear water, you can swim with fish in their natural habitat.
- Fish in a Pond or Lake: Use a fishing rod or simply watch the fish swimming.

Remember: Always be gentle and respectful of water animals and their homes.

Summary: Why Fish Are Amazing

Fish are some of the most diverse and interesting animals on Earth. They live in many different environments, have unique features, and play crucial roles in ecosystems. Learning about fish helps us appreciate the beauty and importance of our aquatic world. Whether you love watching colorful tropical fish or are fascinated by the mighty sharks, there?s always something new to discover about fish!

Final Thoughts

Now that you know more about fish, you might want to explore further by reading books, watching

documentaries, or even visiting an aquarium. Remember, fish are incredible creatures that deserve our respect and protection. So, next time you see a fish swimming in a pond or ocean, think about how amazing it is and how important they are to life on Earth.

Happy exploring the underwater world!

QuestionAnswer What are fish and where do they live? Fish are animals that live in water, such as lakes, rivers, and oceans. They have fins to help them swim and gills to breathe underwater. How do fish breathe underwater? Fish breathe underwater using their gills, which filter oxygen from the water so they can stay alive and swim happily. What do fish eat? Fish eat a variety of foods depending on the type. Some eat plants, while others eat smaller fish, insects, or tiny creatures in the water. Why do fish have scales? Fish have scales to protect their bodies from injuries and help them glide smoothly through the water. Can all fish live in saltwater and freshwater? No, some fish live in saltwater like the ocean, some live in freshwater like lakes and rivers, and a few can live in both! Why are fish important to our environment? Fish are important because they help keep water ecosystems healthy and provide food for many animals, including humans.

Related keywords: fish, children, guide, aquatic animals, marine life, learning about fish, beginner's guide, underwater creatures, fish habitats, fun facts about fish

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