

Seals Help Scientists Read the Deep Ocean

Antarctic seals carried tiny sensors as they dove, giving scientists clues from waters people rarely reach.



A seal with a small sensor swims underwater near a robot glider in the Southern Ocean.

Seals are helping scientists study one of Earth's hardest oceans to visit. According to Science News Explores, oceanographer Lily Dove studied the Southern Ocean using information gathered by Antarctic seals. An oceanographer is a scientist who studies oceans. The Southern Ocean is the wide ocean that circles Antarctica.

Scientists did not hand the seals clipboards, of course. A research program put small sensors on the foreheads of southern elephant seals and Weddell seals. A **sensor** is a tool that measures something. The source says the seals do not mind them. These sensors measured water temperature, **salinity**, and **pressure**. Salinity means how salty the water is. Pressure means the push from the water above.

The seals were useful because they already dive deep to find food. The story says they dive more than 100 meters, or 330 feet. That is deeper than human divers can easily go. While the seals swam, the sensors collected clues from places scientists often cannot reach.

Imagine the scene in the cold Southern Ocean. A seal slips below the surface. Its sensor records what the water is like. Far away, a scientist later studies those numbers on a computer. The seal chooses its own path. The scientist follows the data.

Dove used the seal data to study **climate** change. Climate change means long-term changes in Earth's weather patterns as the planet warms. In parts of the Southern Ocean, heat from the air moves down into deep water. Once heat reaches those **depths**, it can stay there for hundreds of years. That matters because the ocean helps shape Earth's climate.

Dove now works at the Georgia Institute of Technology. She studies polar oceans, oceans near Earth's poles, with autonomous robots, machines that move without a person steering every second. Some robots float with sea currents. Others are gliders, which are underwater machines that can be sent toward certain places.

The robots are easier to guide than seals. A scientist in Georgia can tell a **glider** where to go, even in another half of the world. A seal does not take orders. It swims where it needs to swim.

This story shows how science can use many helpers. Sometimes the helper is a robot. Sometimes it is an animal doing what it naturally does. Both can help people learn about places too far, deep, or cold for easy visits.

Written from reporting by Science News Explores.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. When is it a good idea to use animals to gather science data, and when might robots be a better choice?

A strong answer: A strong answer weighs animal well-being, hard-to-reach places, the need for good data, and how much control scientists have.

2. If a research team had money for only one tool, should it choose seal sensors or underwater gliders? Defend your choice.

A strong answer: A strong answer compares what each tool can do, including seals' natural diving and gliders' ability to be guided.

3. What information is missing from this story that would help you judge the project more fairly?

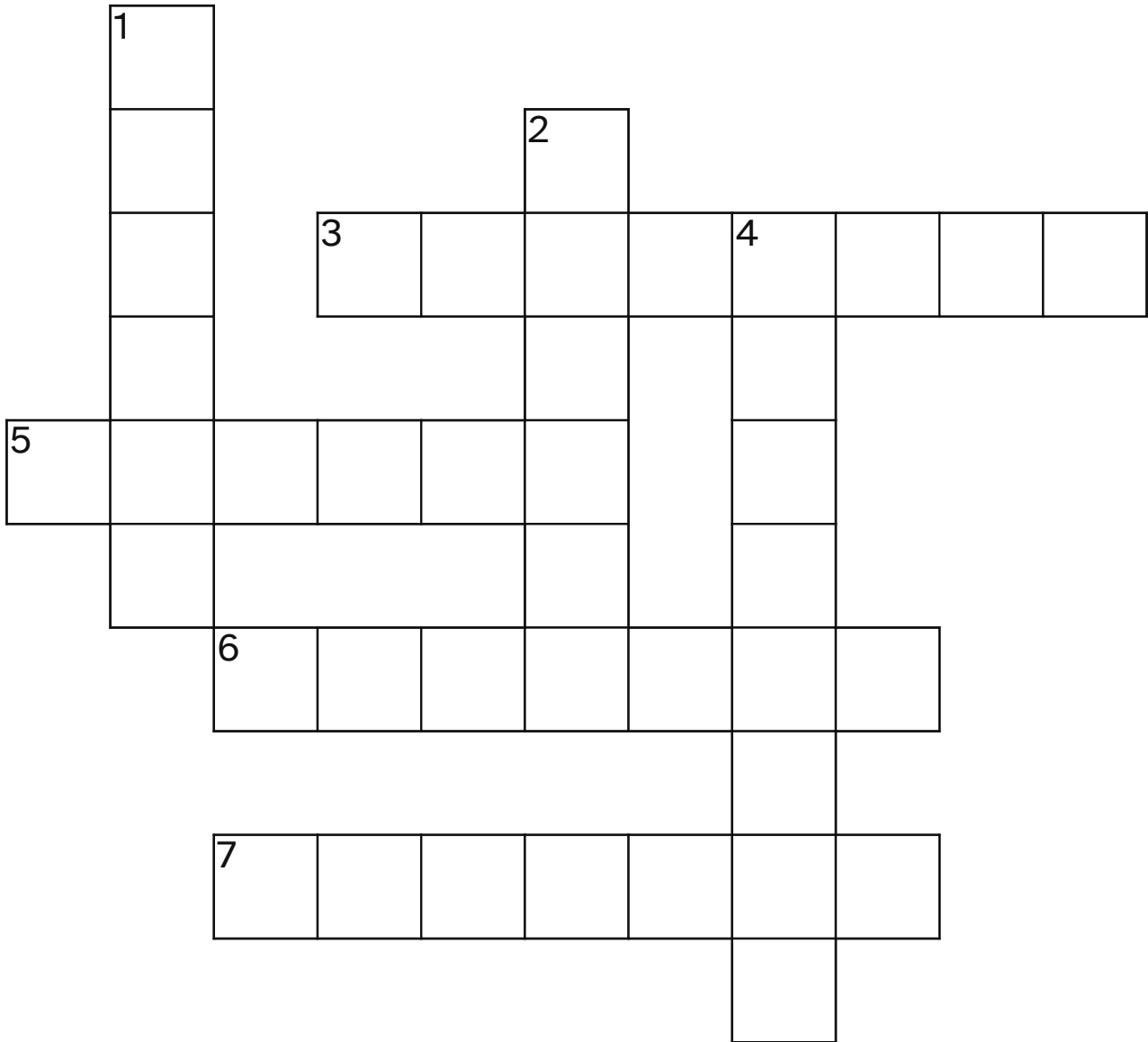
A strong answer: A strong answer might ask about how many seals were involved, how sensors are attached, costs, safety, or what the data showed.

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S I O E A O S E H P E L
P R E S S U R E D S H S
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CLIMATE CURRENT DEPTHS GLIDER PRESSURE
SALINITY SENSOR

Seals Help Scientists Read the Deep Ocean



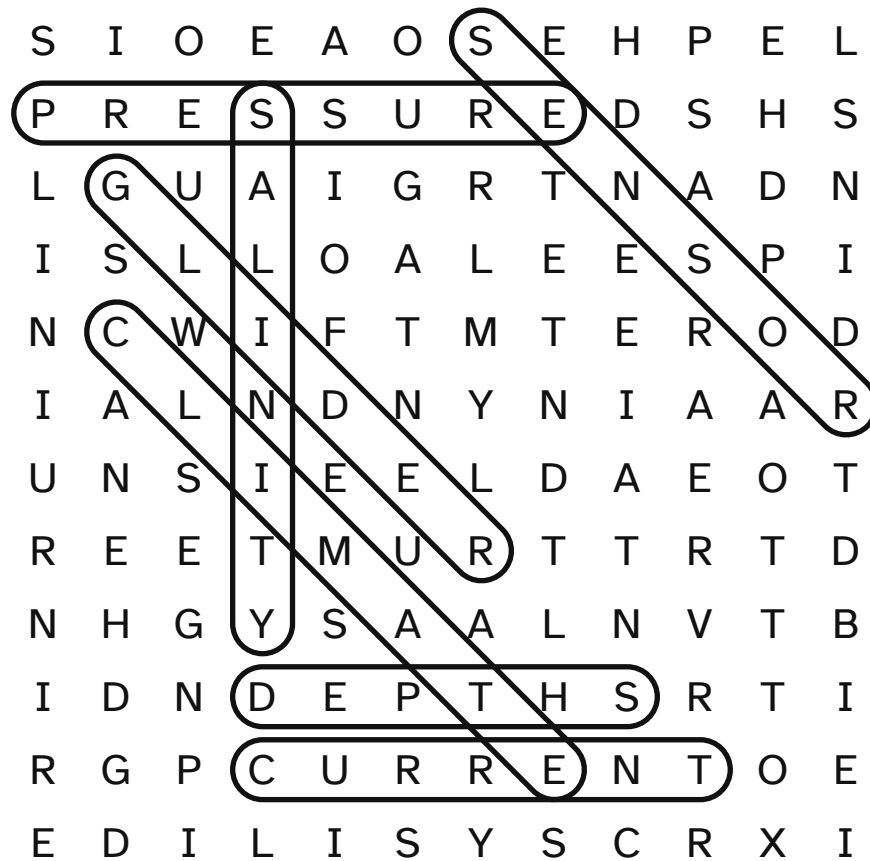
ACROSS

- 3 Push from water above
- 5 Places far below water's surface
- 6 Water moving steadily in one direction
- 7 Usual weather pattern in a place over many years

DOWN

- 1 Underwater machine that travels to chosen places
- 2 Small tool that checks something in water
- 4 How salty water is

Seals Help Scientists Read the Deep Ocean — answer key



CLIMATE

CURRENT

DEPTH

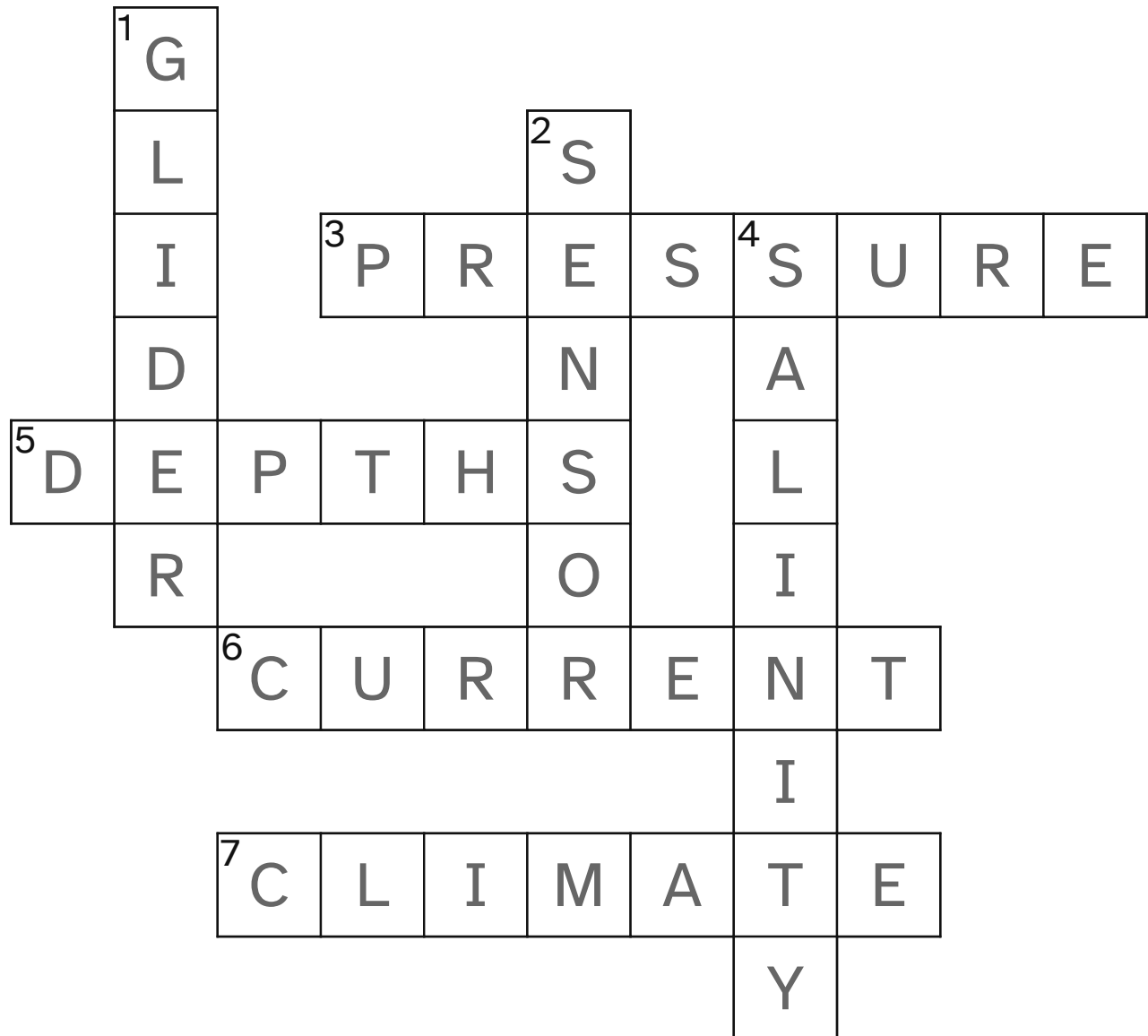
GLIDER

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Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

Science News Explores

“Seals helped this oceanographer study the Southern Ocean”

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Read by us on Thursday, September 24, 2026

<https://www.snexplores.org/article/oceanographer-seals-ocean-climate>

WHAT IS IN THIS PACKET

The article with a note on each question, a word search, a crossword, and the answer key to both.

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