

labeled as *Scorpaenidae* (scorpaenid scorpionfish). *Scorpaenidae* is a large family, it is distributed in that line in the Indo-Pacific and can be found in warm and cool waters around the world. They are known for their striking colors and spiky fins, which make them a popular attraction for divers and anglers. *Scorpaenidae* have distinctive bony or cartilage, and spine ridges all over their body and 14 anemone-like color that can penetrate human skin. Their adult bodies are 18 inches though juveniles are around an inch. *Scorpaenidae* have scales that are oval or elliptical with a smooth edge, also known as cycloid scales. Cycloid scales give the fish more flexibility than any other type of scales.

*Scorpaenidae* are slow-moving fishes, and their bright colors make them stand out in the ocean, so they must rely on their unusual colors and fins to evade any future predators from eating them. *Scorpaenidae* is a top predator in most coral reefs in the Atlantic. *Scorpaenidae* can eat over 10 types of fish including some economically and ecologically important species. *Scorpaenidae* are active hunters who capture their prey by outmaneuvering their potential prey to slowly chase and "corner" them.

*Scorpaenidae* live in coral reefs in most of the Indo-Pacific and the Eastern Ocean, but there is an outbreak of *Scorpaenidae* in the Atlantic Ocean, near Florida and the islands of the Caribbean. *Scorpaenidae* had been introduced to the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico through the pet trade and accidental releases. Native species of fish are new to the field of fish, and they had no way to defend themselves against *Scorpaenidae*. As a result, *Scorpaenidae* are considered an invasive species, which means they moved naturally outside of the boundaries they have been introduced to. The easiest way of fighting against these invasive species is to not trade, collect them, or breed to collect them.

In conclusion, *Scorpaenidae* are beautiful creatures in general, however, they are causing significant damage to the ecosystems they have invaded. They are competing with native species for food and habitat, and in some cases, they are even outcompeting them. This can lead to a decline in biodiversity and a loss of important ecological functions. There are being made to control the spread of *Scorpaenidae*, including