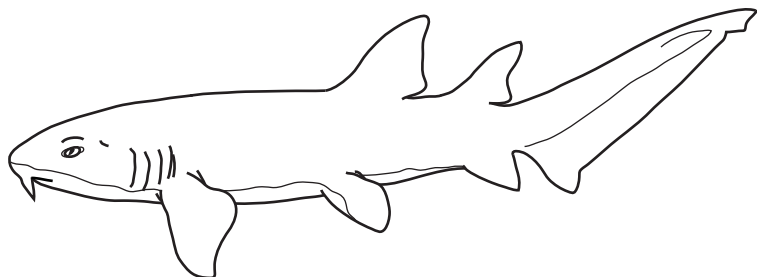
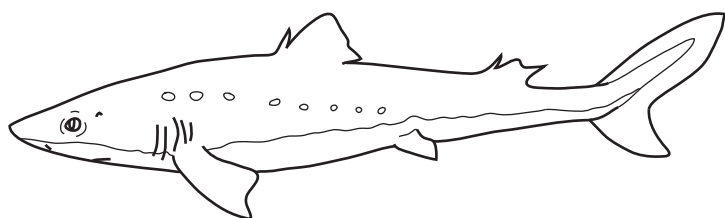


Shark Identification Summary

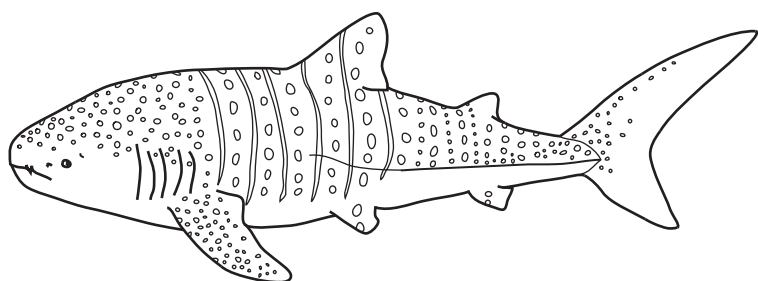
Sharks are a kind of fish that have cartilage skeletons. They are ancient- even older than dinosaurs. Sharks have very keen senses. Here are some of the many kinds of sharks:



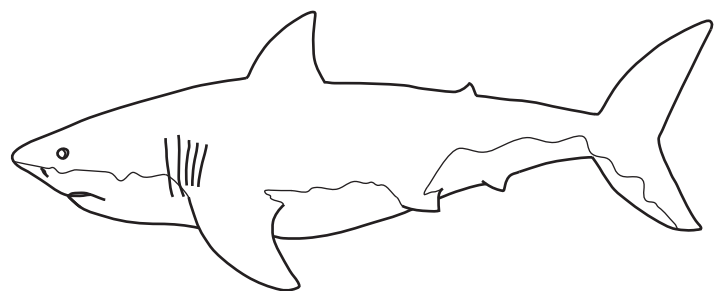
The **nurse shark** (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) lives near the ocean floor. It uses its mouth to suck up fish and crustaceans like a vacuum. It hunts for food at night and rests during the day.



The **spiny dogfish** (*Squalus acanthias*) has a spine on each of its two dorsal fins. The spines are poisonous and help protect it from predators. Spiny dogfish like to migrate in very large groups and are one of the most common sharks.

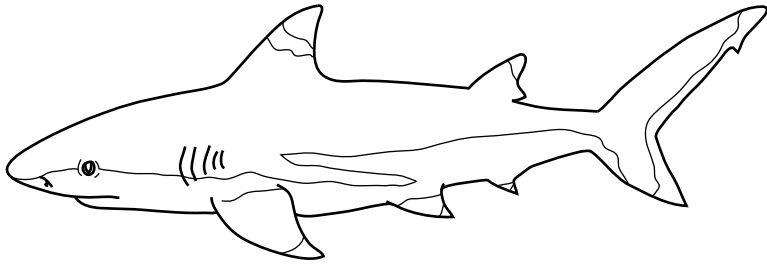


Despite its name, the **whale shark** (*Rhincodon typus*) is a shark, not a whale. It eats plankton using filter feeding. In filter feeding, water is sucked in and then pushed out through the gills. Whatever does not leave with the water is eaten. It is the largest living fish and can grow as long as a school bus!

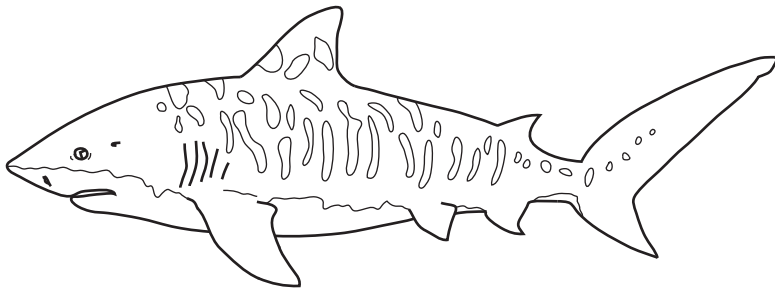


The **great white shark** (*Carcharodon carcharias*) is the largest living carnivorous fish. It is an active predator of fish, sea turtles, other sharks, and marine mammals such as seals and dolphins. Great white sharks can leap completely out of the water!

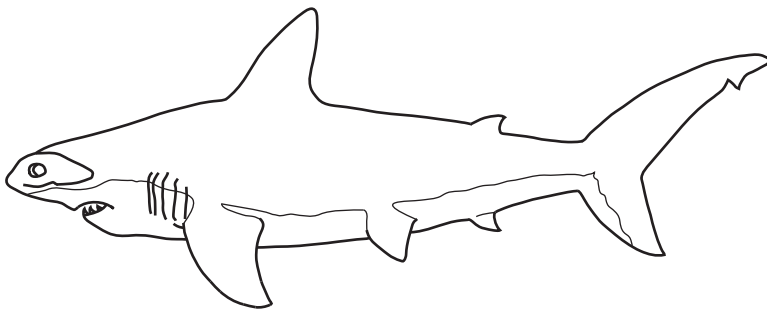
Shark Identification Summary



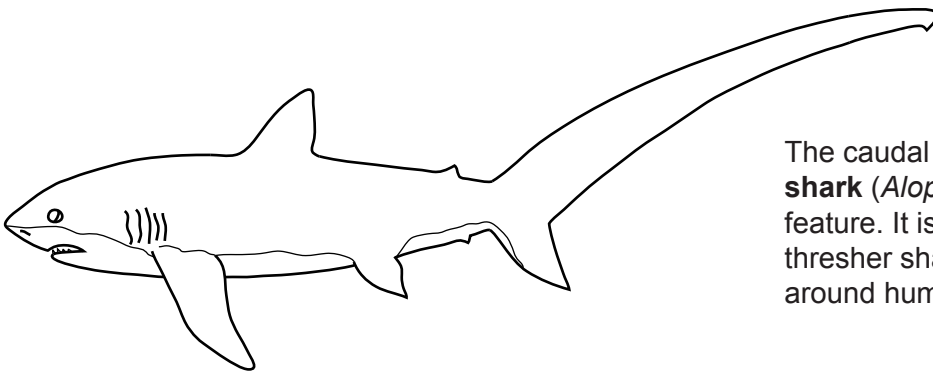
The **blacktip reef shark** (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*) is found in shallow, tropical waters. It preys on fish and invertebrates found in reefs. Most sharks live in saltwater, but the blacktip reef shark has been known to leave the ocean to swim up rivers.



The **tiger shark** (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) is named for its stripes. It eats a wide variety of foods from squid to sea birds. Sometimes it even eats trash. It is dangerous to humans because it isn't picky about what it eats.



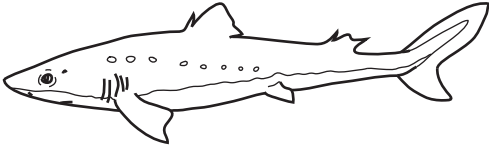
The **scalloped hammerhead** (*Sphyrna lewini*) is found in coastal waters. Like other sharks, it has electroreceptors to sense electric fields. The unique shape of its head allows it to have more electroreceptors spread over a larger area. This makes it an effective predator of fish, squid, and even smaller sharks!



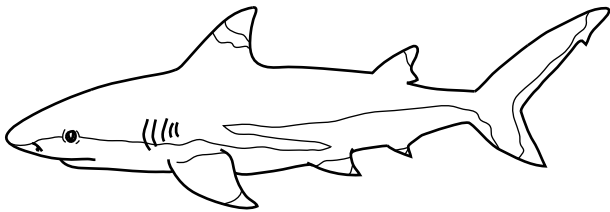
The caudal (tail) fin of the **common thresher shark** (*Alopias vulpinus*) is its most prominent feature. It is used to hit and stun prey. The thresher shark eats mainly fish and is shy around humans.

Shark Matching Game

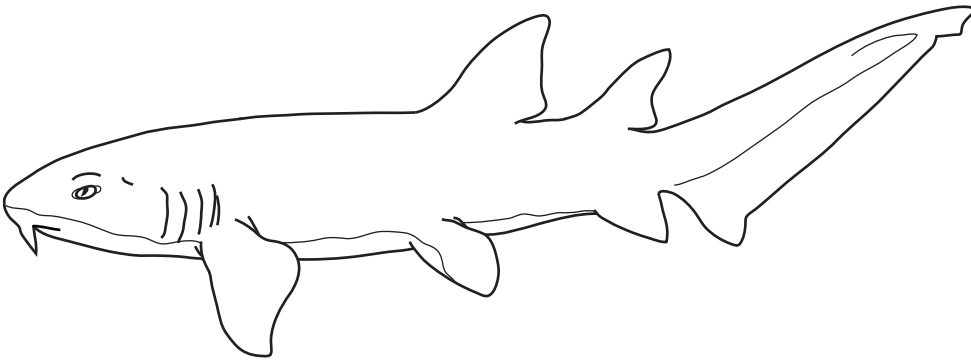
Draw a line from each shark to its matching name. Watch out, not all of the names match!



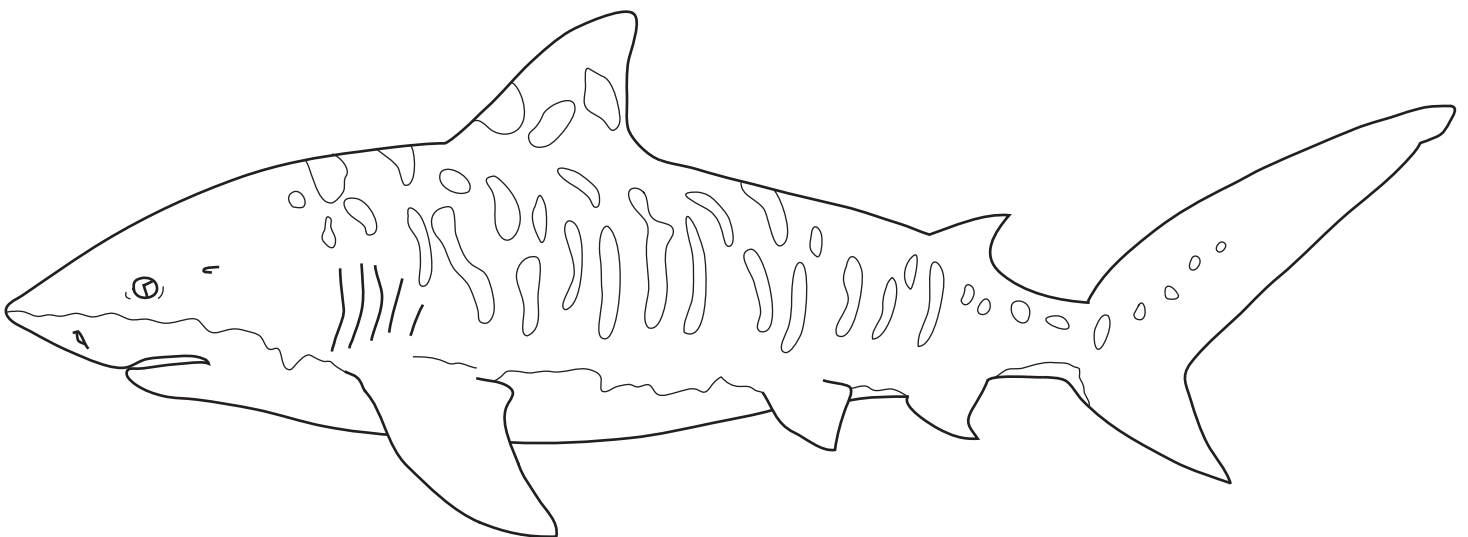
Mako Shark



Nurse Shark



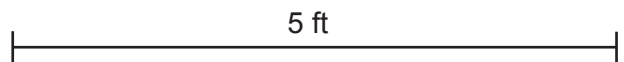
Spiny Dogfish



Tiger Shark

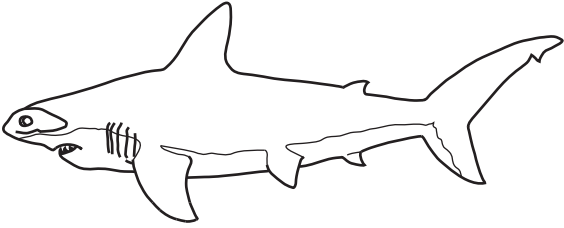
Leopard Shark

Blacktip Reef Shark

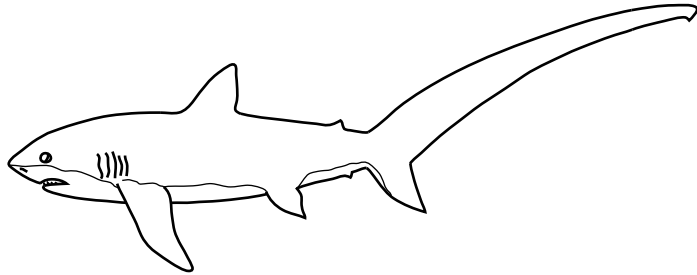


Shark Matching Game

Draw a line from each shark to its matching name. Watch out, not all of the names match!



Great White Shark



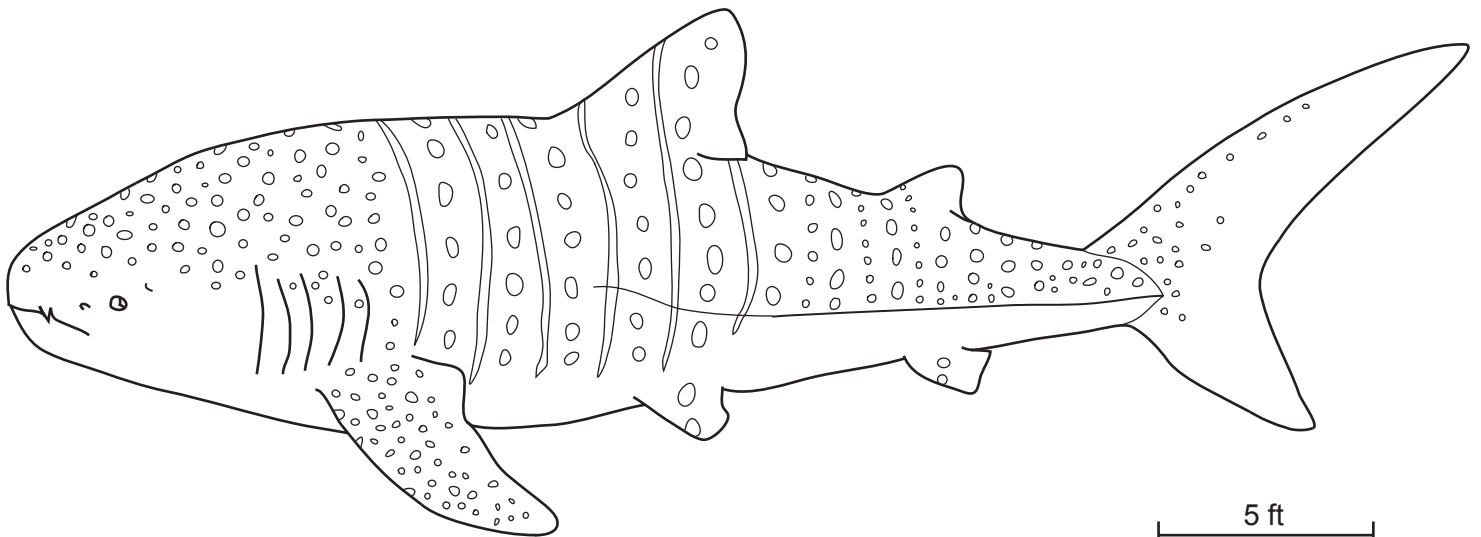
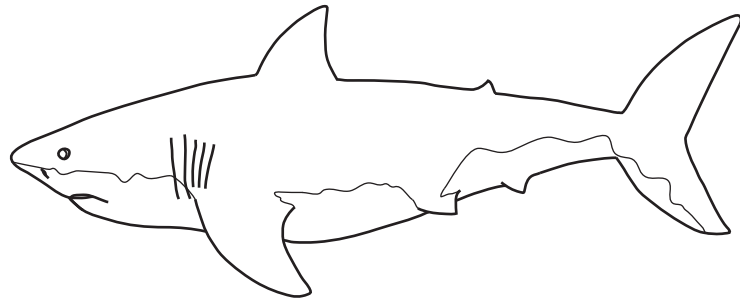
Scalloped Hammerhead

Lemon Shark

Zebra Shark

Whale Shark

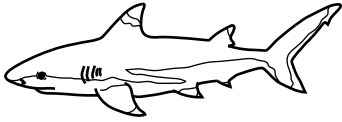
Common Thresher Shark



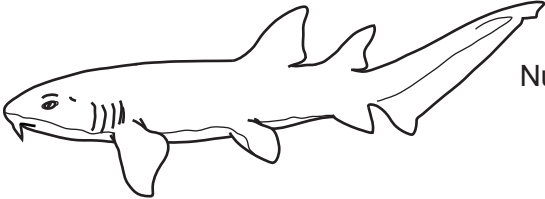
Shark Matching Game Key



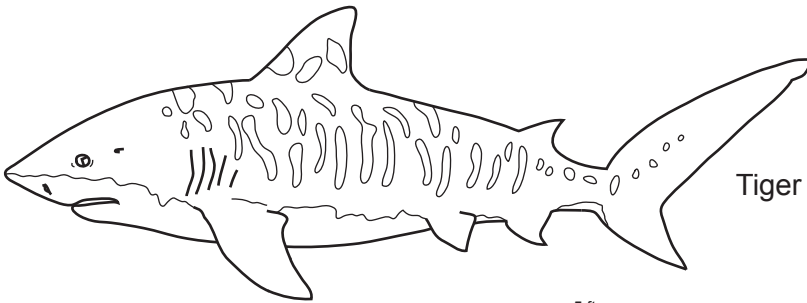
Spiny Dogfish



Blacktip Reef Shark



Nurse Shark

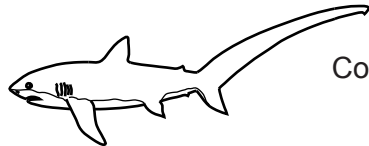


Tiger Shark

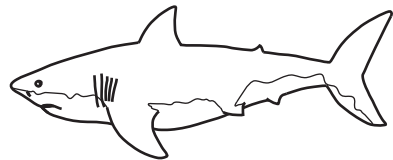
5 ft



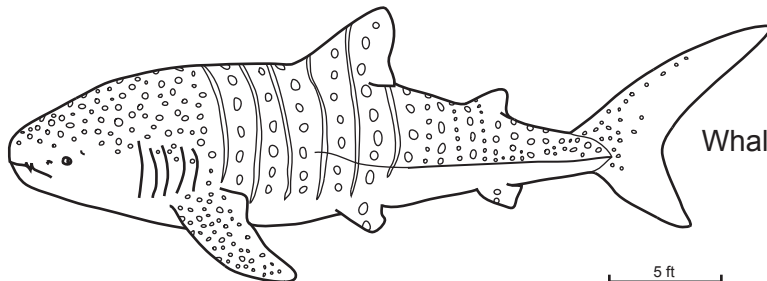
Scalloped Hammerhead



Common Thresher Shark



Great White Shark



Whale Shark

5 ft