

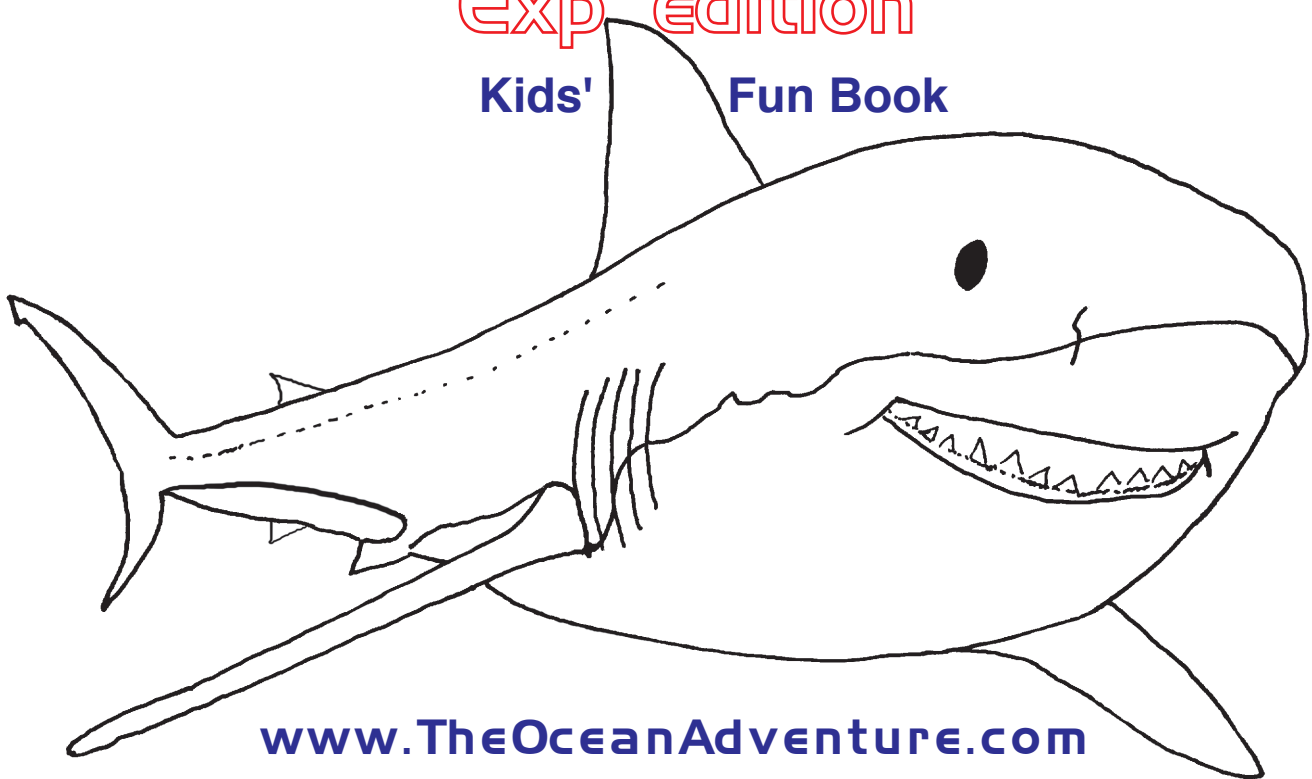


The Ocean Adventure



**The
Mexico
Great White Shark
Exp edition**

Kids' Fun Book



www.TheOceanAdventure.com

TEETH



- Huge, flat, triangular and serrated teeth in both jaws.
- 44–52 in total.
- Broaden as the animal grows, possibly allowing larger, mammalian prey to be takenⁱ.

SIMILAR SPECIES



○ *Carcharodon carcharias*,
White Shark



○ *Lamna nasus*, **Porbeagle Shark**



○ *Isurus oxyrinchus*,
Shortfin Mako Shark



○ *Cetorhinus maximus*,
Basking Shark



○ *Prionace glauca*, **Blue Shark**

HABITAT

- Primarily a coastal species from the surface to 250m, although it ranges into the open ocean and has been recorded to 1,280m
- Seems to prefer rocky bottoms against which it may be camouflaged from above.
- Can maintain its body temperature above that of the surrounding water allowing it to range into colder regions than most sharksⁱ.

CONSERVATION STATUS

- Wide but sparse distribution, low reproductive potential and vulnerability to fisheries mean populations are at risk of declining significantlyⁱⁱ.
- **Red List status:** Vulnerable (2005).

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

- Meat is sometimes utilised for human consumption fresh or preserved. The liver oil can be extracted for vitamins.
- The jaws and teeth are valuable for the curio trade and the fins are prized in East Asia for sharkfin soupⁱⁱ.
- Cage diving with White Sharks is popular and can generate significant wealth in local communitiesⁱⁱⁱ.
- Shark genes and proteins may lead to some medical discoveries that will help humans.

HANDLING

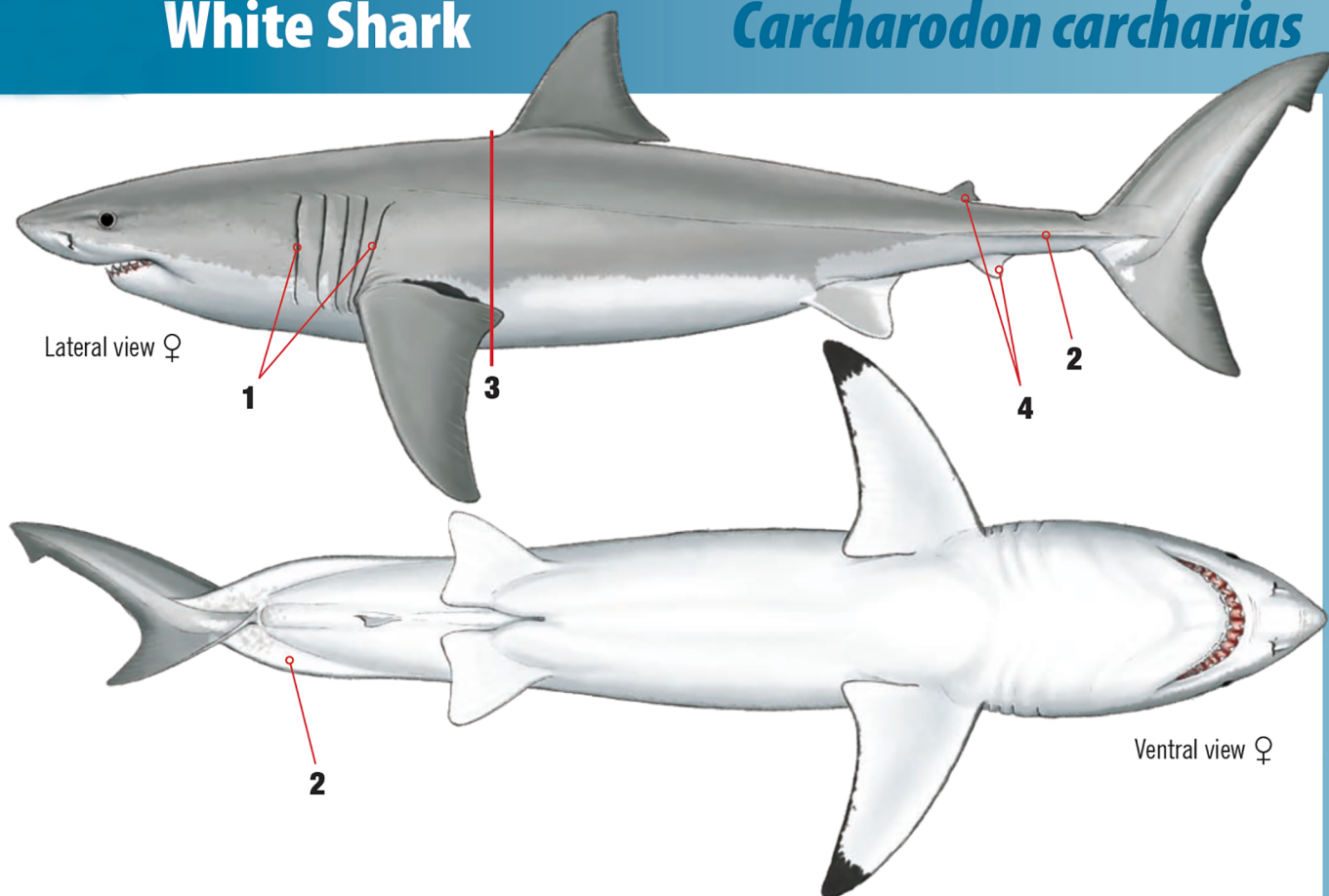
- Handle with care.
- Large, powerful shark.
- Sharp teeth and abrasive skin.

REFERENCES

- Compagno, L. J. V. *et al*; 2005. HarperCollins Publishers.
- Fergusson, I. *et al*; 2005. IUCN Red List.
- Martin, R. A; 2003. ReefQuest Centre for Shark Research.

White Shark

Carcharodon carcharias

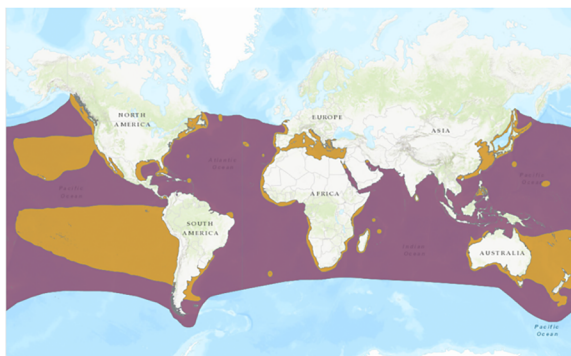


SCIENTIFIC NAME

Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758).

DISTRIBUTION

Great white sharks live in almost all coastal and offshore waters which have water temperature between 54 and 75°F, with greater concentrations in the United States (Northeast and California), South Africa, Japan, Oceania, Chile, and the Mediterranean Sea.



SIZE

- Avg.: Female: 15-16 ft. Male: 11-13 ft.
- Max.: 20 -26 ft.
- Birth: 3.3 - 5 ft.
- Mature: Female: 15 - 16 ft. Male: 11.5 - 13 ft.

COMMON NAME

WHITE SHARK, Great White Shark, White Pointer, White Death, Man Eater, Grand Requin Blanc (Fr), Jaquetón Blanco (Es).

IDENTIFICATION

- 1 Long gill slits.
- 2 Single, powerful keels on caudal fin.
- 3 Large first dorsal fin originates over pectoral inner margins.
- 4 Minute second dorsal and anal fins!

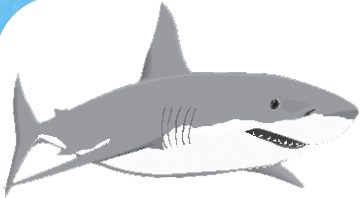
COLOR

- Greyish brown to nearly black dorsally.
- White ventrally with clear demarcation on flank.
- Ventral tip of pectoral fins dark.
- Dark spot at pectoral fin base in some individualsⁱⁱⁱ.

BIOLOGY

- Biennial reproductive cycle. Gestation period at least 11 months, possibly longer. Litters of 2-10 pups.
- Diet: An incredible variety of prey from cetaceans and pinnipeds to marine snails, including carrionⁱⁱⁱ.
- Life span: 60 - 70 years or more

Conservation status: **Vulnerable**



THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

AQUA LUNG® Scuba Diving Equipment Checklist



- ✓ MASK - This lets us see clearly underwater.



- ✓ WET SUIT - This rubber suit is worn to help keep us warm underwater and to protect us from getting cut or scratched. (A wet suit is positively buoyant.)



- ✓ WEIGHT BELT - A special belt that holds the lead weights we need to go underwater. (A weight belt is negatively buoyant.)



- ✓ AIR TANK - A metal container that safely holds the air we breathe underwater.



- ✓ REGULATOR - This is what we connect to the air tank to breathe from underwater.



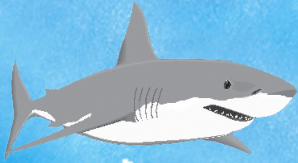
- ✓ PRESSURE GAUGE - This is connected to the regulator and shows us how much air is left in our air tank.



- ✓ UNDERWATER CAMERA - A special camera for taking pictures underwater.



- ✓ ANTI-SHARK CAGE - A special metal cage used for diving underwater with sharks.



THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

The Great White Shark

Sharks have been swimming in the oceans since before the dinosaurs lived. Sharks have even been living in the oceans before any land animals lived.

Scientists have found more than 500 different kinds of sharks. Nobody is really sure exactly how many different kinds of sharks there are, because the oceans have not yet been fully explored. There are probably more sharks waiting to be discovered.

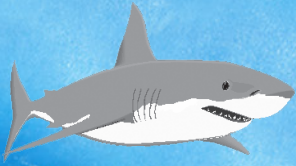
The most famous shark is the Great White Shark. The great white shark is the largest meat-eating fish in the ocean. Great white sharks eat big fish, seals, sea lions, porpoises, whales, sea birds, sea turtles, and sometimes other sharks!

Once in a while you may hear about a great white shark biting somebody. This is because the shark made a mistake and thought the person was a tasty seal or sea lion. Great white sharks do not go hunting for people. But people go hunting for great white sharks.

Great white sharks are an important part of the ocean food chain. Great white sharks eat animals that are dead, sick or very weak. By eating these animals great white sharks help keep the ocean environment clean and healthy.

Sharks are also important to people. Many people eat sharks for food. Some people make shoes, belts, and other things out of the strong skin of sharks. Scientists use sharks in medical research. Medicines from sharks help people.

Sharks are important to people and the environment. These are the reasons why we must be careful to protect sharks so they won't become extinct.



THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

The Great White Shark

_____ have been swimming in the oceans since before the dinosaurs lived. Sharks have even been living in the oceans before any land animals lived.

Scientists have found more than _ _ _ different kinds of sharks. Nobody is really sure exactly how many different kinds of sharks there are, because the oceans have not yet been fully _____. There are probably more sharks waiting to be discovered.

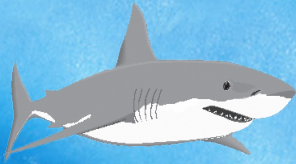
The most famous shark is the _____. The great white shark is the largest _____ fish in the ocean. Great white sharks eat big fish, seals, sea lions, porpoises, whales, sea birds, sea turtles, and sometimes other sharks!

Once in a while you may hear about a great white shark biting somebody. This is because the shark made a mistake and thought the person was a tasty seal or sea lion. Great white sharks do not go hunting for _____. But people go hunting for great white sharks.

Great white sharks are an _____ part of the ocean food chain. Great white sharks eat animals that are dead, sick or very weak. By eating these animals great white sharks help keep the ocean environment _____.

Sharks are also important to people. Many people eat sharks for _____. Some people make _____, shoes, and other things out of the strong skin of sharks. Scientists use sharks in medical research. _____ from sharks help people.

Sharks are important to people and the environment. These are the reasons why we must be careful to protect sharks so they won't become _____.



THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

The Great White Shark

1) _____ have been around since before the dinosaurs lived.

- A) people
- B) birds
- C) sharks
- D) elephants

2) There are more than ___ different kinds of sharks.

- A) 5,000
- B) 500
- C) 50,000
- D) 500,000

3) Nobody really knows how many different kinds of sharks there are, because the oceans have not yet been fully _____.

- A) explored
- B) drained
- C) polluted
- D) cleaned

4) The _____ shark is the most famous shark.

- A) great white
- B) whale
- C) blue
- D) tiger

5) The great white shark is the largest _____ fish.

- A) plant-eating
- B) flying
- C) glow-in-the-dark
- D) meat-eating

6) Great white sharks do not go hunting for _____.

- A) seals
- B) sharks
- C) sea lions
- D) people

7) Great white sharks are an _____ part of the ocean food chain.

- A) unneeded
- B) evil
- C) important
- D) unimportant

8) Great white sharks help keep the ocean environment _____.

- A) clean and healthy
- B) dirty and sick
- C) scary and dangerous
- D) all of the above

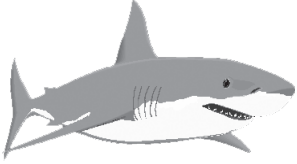
9) People use sharks for _____, _____, and _____.

- A) wrestling, riding, jumping
- B) food, shoes, medicines
- C) ice cream, cake, candy
- D) books, clothes, toys

10) We must protect sharks so they won't become _____.

- A) extinct
- B) big
- C) mad
- D) cold



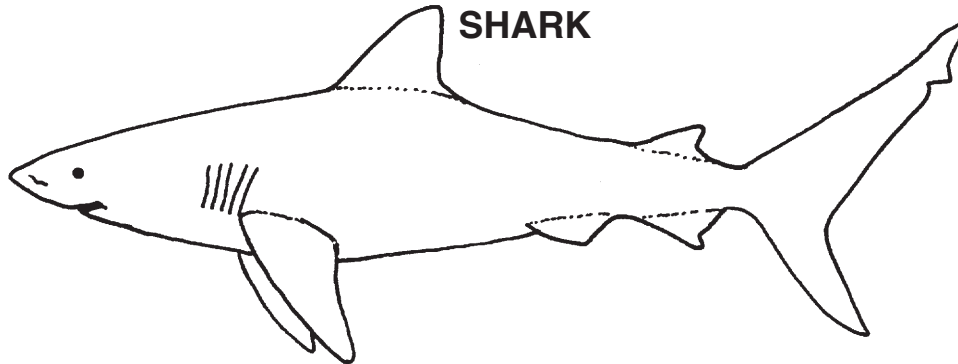


THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

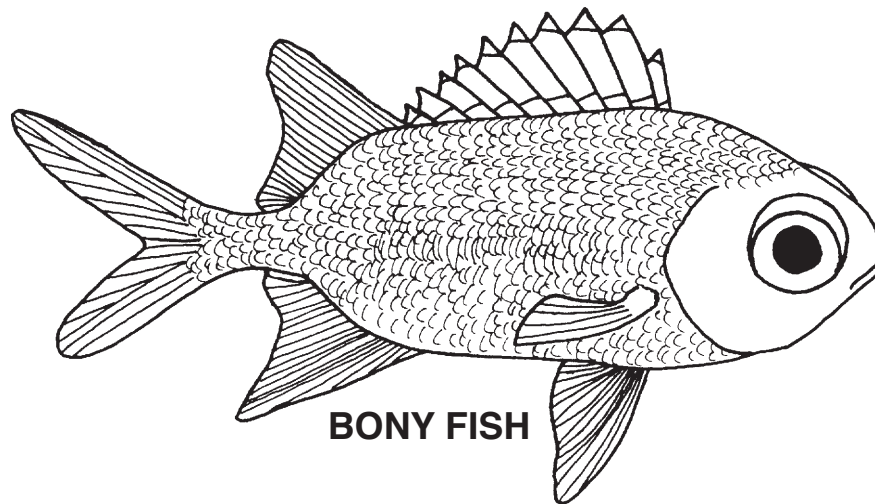
The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

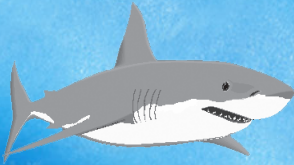
Bony Fish and Sharks

Draw a line connecting the words to the correct animal described.



- Usually hatch from eggs
- Replace their teeth
- Have scales
- Have 5 to 7 gill slits
- Have no bones
- Have a spine of cartilage
- Sometimes have pretty colors
- Usually have eye lids
- Live in salt or fresh water
- Use a swim bladder as a float
- Usually born alive
- Can't replace their teeth
- Have skin teeth
- Have 1 gill slit
- Have bones
- Have a spine of bone
- Don't have pretty colors
- Don't have eye lids
- Usually live in salt water
- Use their liver as a float





THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

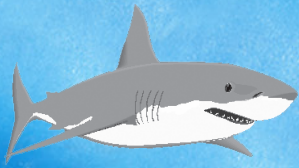
WORD SEARCH

Circle the word. All words are across, down or diagonal.
After all the words are found the letters left over reveal the mystery word.

OLD DORSAL FINCSA
 FICTEETHEL OFAPT
 IVHSKINASMOORET
 SEALIONS BRAOTNA
 HRSSMELLSNCDISC
 ELECTRICITYCLEK
 GREATWHITESHARK
 PENGUINSEESAGGM
 LATERALLINEIEUE
 UINDIANOCEANHLA
 RDANGEROUSREEFL
 ESOUTHAUSTRALIA

Words used in The Australia Great White Shark Expedition Word Search

great white shark	electricity	smells	skin	ate
Dangerous Reef	electricity	attack	foot	hit
South Australia	dorsal fin	chase	sees	eat
Indian Ocean	penguins	liver	lure	sea
Spenser Gulf	sea lions	teeth	fish	old
food chain	cartilage	meal	age	



THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across:

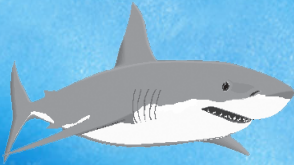
1. Shark skin has been used as _____ .
5. We use a _____ to look at great white sharks underwater.
8. Great white sharks can sense a struggling animal with its _____ .
11. Great white sharks can find their food by the _____ that is given off by all living animals.
12. A great white shark uses its _____ to feel.
14. Great white sharks are at the top of the ocean _____ .
16. A great white shark's favorite food is _____ .
17. A great white shark uses gills _____ underwater.
18. Great white sharks are one of the few animals capable of _____ in color.

Down:

2. Using their fins like wings sharks swim through the water like an underwater _____ .
3. Great white sharks are the largest _____ sharks in the sea.
4. Great white sharks are _____ than other sharks.
6. A great white shark will sink if it doesn't _____ .
7. In Australia great white sharks are called _____ sharks.
9. Great white sharks are always replacing their _____ .
10. Great white sharks don't swim in _____ .
13. Great white sharks have an excellent sense of _____ .
15. To attract great white sharks we put _____ into the water.

Words used in The Australia Great White Shark Expedition Crossword Puzzle

white pointer	sandpaper	airplane	seeing	chum
food chain	electricity	schools	swim	seals
shark cage	predator	breathe	fatter	
lateral line	hearing	mouth	teeth	

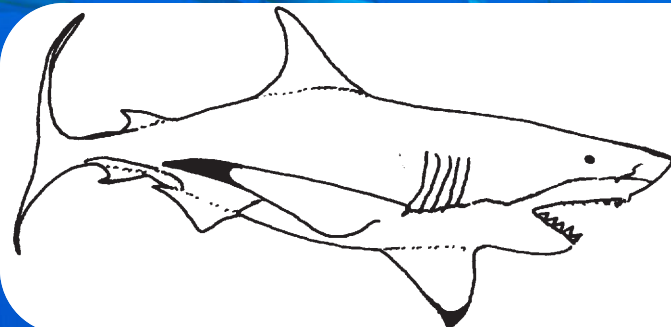


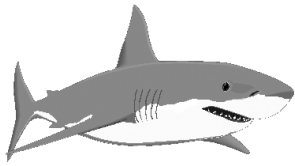
THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

A crossword puzzle grid with 18 numbered starting points. The grid is 17 columns wide and 17 rows high. The starting points are: 1 (row 2, col 3), 2 (row 2, col 4), 3 (row 2, col 10), 4 (row 2, col 14), 5 (row 4, col 1), 6 (row 4, col 14), 7 (row 5, col 1), 8 (row 5, col 4), 9 (row 6, col 5), 10 (row 6, col 11), 11 (row 6, col 1), 12 (row 7, col 10), 13 (row 7, col 14), 14 (row 8, col 1), 15 (row 8, col 4), 16 (row 9, col 5), 17 (row 10, col 1), 18 (row 10, col 10). The grid is surrounded by shark silhouettes.

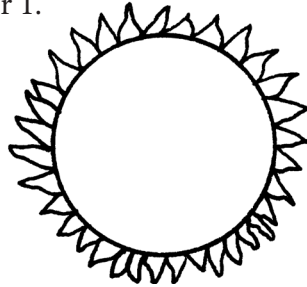




The Australia Great White Shark Expedition

An Ocean Food Chain

Ocean animals depend on the sun, plants, and other animals to live. Some animals eat plants and some eat other animals. Connect this ocean food chain in the correct order by writing in the circle the number in the correct order it should appear. Start with the sun and label it number 1.



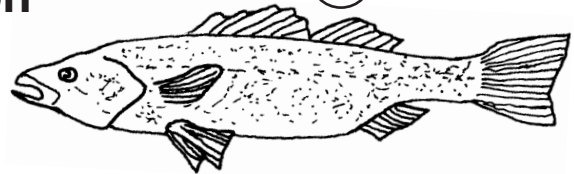
Sun



Phytoplankton

Zooplankton

Fish



Seal



Squid



Great White Shark

