

The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

Librarian's Guide

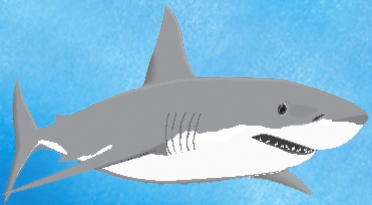
The Ocean Adventure



The Ocean Adventure
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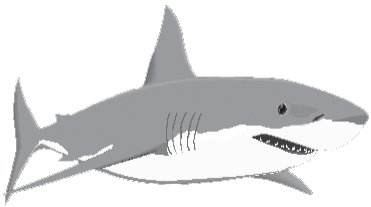


THE OCEAN ADVENTURE

The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

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The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

RATIONALE

Few children will ever experience, first-hand, the earth's ocean environment. **THE OCEAN ADVENTURE** brings this experience to your patrons through a series of unique and exciting undersea science programs.

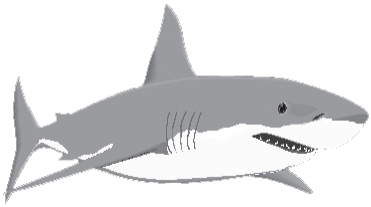
THE OCEAN ADVENTURE educational program series are innovative science/fine arts programs. Combining real-life experiences, audience participation, unique props, state-of-the-art diving equipment, creative dramatics, storytelling techniques, humor, literature, and the art of photography, **THE OCEAN ADVENTURE** presents the adventure of underwater exploration and the thrill of discovery. The beauty, wonder and diversity of the Earth's environment are revealed by looking at various marine ecosystems and their inhabitants that can be found around the world. Each program of **THE OCEAN ADVENTURE** is specially designed to cultivate an appreciation for the environment, promote an understanding of geography, encourage reading, and encourage children's creativity.

The Ocean Adventure program series explores our diverse ocean environment through nine fun and fascinating library programs. Each program focuses on a specific ocean-related topic. Topics include polar bears, penguins, manatees, sharks, whales, kelp forests, coral reefs, and animal adaptations.

MATERIALS

This librarian's guide is specially designed to supplement **THE OCEAN ADVENTURE** program series. The actual presentation is highlighted in *Program Description* and *Program Instructional Objectives* sections. The remaining material in this guide gives you additional information that further elucidates the program content, as well as a book list that you can provide to your library patrons to encourage reading about the program topics.

The *Kid's Fun Book* includes a story about Great White Sharks, questions to assist in reading comprehension, puzzles that relate to **THE OCEAN ADVENTURE** presentation and a picture to color. You may want to copy this complete book, or individual pages, as hand-outs for children attending the presentation. You can encourage your patrons to work on the puzzles and games and come back to the library for the answers, which are included in the librarian's guide.



The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of Wayne and Karen Brown



Wayne Brown is a professional underwater photographer, scuba diving instructor and marine biologist with a degree in ecology and environmental biology from the University of California at Irvine. Over 40 years of diving experiences have taken him around the world studying and documenting the earth's marine environments and the creatures that inhabit them. He has been privileged to work with many respected institutions and individuals, including the Russian Academy of Sciences, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Aquarium of the Pacific, and the late Jacques Cousteau.

Wayne lived in the Caribbean Sea for over six years, returning to complete his degree in biology. While completing his degree at the University of California, Irvine, Wayne was inspired to bring his knowledge and experiences in the marine world to children. In 1987, Wayne started The Ocean Adventure, bringing the marine environment into the classroom to help students develop positive attitudes about science and nature while promoting an appreciation and respect for all marine organisms and their place in the environment.

In addition to bringing the ocean into the classroom with The Ocean Adventure, Wayne brings the ocean to people of all ages and backgrounds through his work with the Education Department of the Long Beach Aquarium of the Pacific, and as an onboard naturalist for various small ship, eco-tourism cruise lines.

Wayne is also an award-winning photographer and a member of the American Society of Media Photographers. His work appears in national and international adult and children's books, textbooks, magazines, web sites, and aquariums.



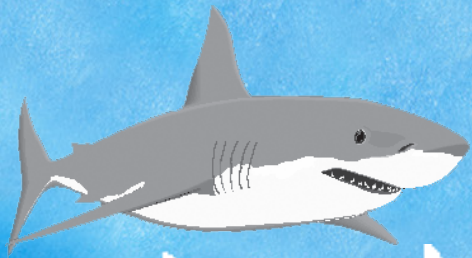
Karen Brown is a scuba diving instructor, underwater photographer, model, and marine educator with a degree in sociology from Wells College in Aurora, New York. Over 30 years of diving experiences have taken her around the world visiting and photographing the habitats and behaviors of a wide variety of marine animals. She has had close encounters with sea creatures large and small, from the most docile to the most dangerous.

While living in the Caribbean Sea as a scuba diving instructor, Karen introduced hundreds of people to the wonder and mystery of the underwater world.

In 1992, Karen joined Wayne to make the Ocean Adventure a family endeavor enthusiastically bringing the marine environment into the classroom.

In addition to bringing the ocean into the classroom with The Ocean Adventure, Karen brings the ocean to people of all ages and backgrounds through her work with the Education Department of the Long Beach Aquarium of the Pacific, and as an onboard naturalist for various small ship, eco-tourism cruise lines.

Karen works on both sides of the underwater camera, as an underwater model and award-winning photographer. Her photographs have appeared in national and international adult and children's books, textbooks, magazines, web sites, and aquariums.



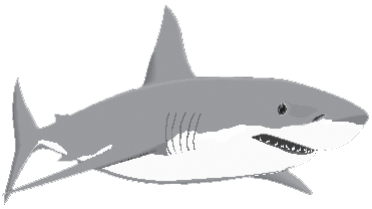
The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition is another exciting real-life adventure in the series of **THE OCEAN ADVENTURE** library programs by undersea explorers, Wayne and Karen Brown. This program documents the Brown's expedition to find and study great white sharks in Baja California, Mexico.

The program begins with an introduction to sharks in general and great white sharks in particular. Your patrons are chosen from the audience to demonstrate how sharks are adapted to their environment using specimens, and specially designed props and models. Differences between bony fish and sharks are explained and the unique physiology of sharks is revealed. After this introduction to shark biology, undersea explorers Wayne and Karen Brown, then take your patrons on a thrilling adventure in search of great white sharks in Baja California, Mexico, via a exciting high-definition digital presentation.

In this HD digital presentation your patrons are invited to join the Browns on the expedition boat, where they meet the captain and crew. As they accompany Wayne and Karen on their expedition your patrons meet animals that are part of the Guadalupe Island ecosystem and learn how these animals relate to the great white sharks as part of the ocean food chain. Your patrons will also learn about the biology and behavior of great white sharks. The highlight of the presentation is a dive with a 15 foot, 3,000 lb., female great white shark!

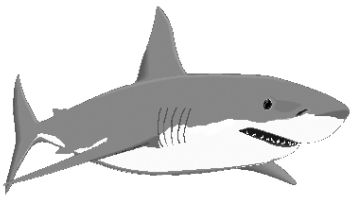
After the "expedition", your patrons come literally face-to-face with a great white shark when they meet "Blanca", the 15' inflatable, female great white shark. As time allows, at the end of the presentation a brief time is set aside for questions and answers.



PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

- To explain the difference between bony fish and sharks
- To demonstrate how sharks are well adapted to their environment
- To introduce the concept of buoyancy
- To explain the concept of food chains
- To explain the interrelationship of the great white shark to its environment
- To dispel prevalent myths about great white sharks
- To instill an appreciation of natural balances within ecosystems
- To develop an appreciation for the inter-dependence of animals in an ecosystem
- To develop an understanding of the unique role of humans among other living things
- To develop an awareness of and a positive response to beauty and orderliness in the marine environment
- To develop an appreciation and respect for all marine organisms and their place in the environment
- To develop positive attitudes about science and encourage active interest in nature





The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

VOCABULARY LIST

Air: What we breathe from our *air tanks*, not oxygen.

Ampullae of Lorenzini: Tiny pores in the shark's snout containing sensors that allow the shark to detect weak electrical signals.

Apex Predator: A creature at the very top of the *food chain* who has no natural predators.

Bony Fish: These fish have a skeleton made of bone. Most fish are bony fish.

Chum: Fish blood and chopped-up fish guts that we put in the water to attract great white sharks.

Caudal Fin: The tail of the shark.

Cartilage: The tough, flexible material that a shark's skeleton is made of. Our ears and noses are flexible because they contain cartilage.

Claspers: The sex organs of male sharks. *Claspers* are used for the passing of sperm to a female shark. All sharks have internal fertilization. The claspers are found just next to and behind the pelvic fins only on male sharks.

Countershading: A form of protective coloration in which many fish are darker on the top of their bodies than the undersides. Many sharks are a dark color on their backs and a lighter color on their bellies.

Dermal Denticles: The tiny, teeth-like scales covering the shark's skin. As the shark grows, the denticles are shed and replaced by slightly larger ones.

Dorsal: The back of an organism.

Dorsal Fin: A back fin of a fish.

Ecology: The relationship between plants and animals and their environment.

Ecosystem: All the living organisms and the physical features within a specific area.

Elasmobranch: "Elasmo" = "flexible". "Branch" = "skeleton". An animal with a flexible skeleton made of cartilage. These animals include sharks and rays.

Environment: Our surroundings, including all of the living and non-living parts.

Fish: A cold-blooded animal that lives in water, breathes with gills and has a backbone.

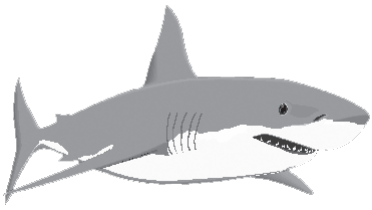
Food Chain: A series of plants and animals linked by their feeding relationships, where larger animals eat smaller animals or plants.

Fusiform: A torpedo-shape. Most sharks have this shape to glide easily through the water..

Gills: Part of a fish that works like lungs in people. *Gills* take oxygen from the water so the fish can breathe.

Gill Slits: The slit-like openings on the side of a shark's head. Most sharks have five pairs of gill slits, but some have six or seven pairs. As a shark breathes, oxygen-rich water enters its mouth. The water passes over the gills and respiration takes place: oxygen in the water is exchanged for carbon dioxide in the blood. The now oxygen-depleted water exits through the *gill slits*.

Habitat: The place where an animal lives.



The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

VOCABULARY LIST - CONT'D.

Island: Land that is totally surrounded by water.

Lateral Line: A tiny pressure-sensitive tube under a fish's skin, running along the fish's body from behind the gills to the base of the tail fin. Fish use their *lateral lines* to detect the movement of other fish or objects near them.

Mammal: A warm-blooded animal that breathes with lungs, has a back bone, hair, gives birth to live young, and feeds its babies milk.

Microscopic: Very small. Can only be seen with a microscope.

Neutral Buoyancy: Being weightless underwater, not sinking to the bottom (*negative buoyancy*) or rising to the surface (*positive buoyancy*), but effortlessly maintaining the desired depth.

Nictitating Membrane: An inner eyelid that many sharks have, but not great white sharks.

Ocean: All the salt water that covers over 70% of the Earth.

Pectoral Fins: The fins on either side of a fish just behind or below the gill slits

Photosynthesis: The process that plants use to change CO₂ and water into sugars using the energy from sunlight. These sugars are the food for the plants.

Phytoplankton: Plankton that are plants.

Plankton: Microscopic plants and animals in the oceans that are food for many ocean animals.

Predator: An animal that lives by hunting and eating other animals.

Prey: Animals eaten by predators.

Scales: Tiny, thin, flat plates that cover the skin of a fish.

School: A group of fish.

SCUBA: These letters stand for **S**elf-**C**ontained **U**nderwater **B**reathing **A**pparatus. Scuba refers to the *air tank* and *regulator* assembly. Scuba was invented by Jacques Cousteau.

Sea: A subdivision of the ocean, usually partly surrounded by land.

Seal: A marine mammal that does not have ear flaps and swims with its back flippers.

Sea lion: A marine mammal that has ear flaps and swims with its front flippers.

Shark: A type of fish that has no bones. Sharks have a backbone (vertebrae) that is not really bone, but cartilage.

Species: A group of animals that are similar in how they are made, how they look, and how they act.

Spiracle: On some sharks this is an opening on the back of the head above and behind each eye.

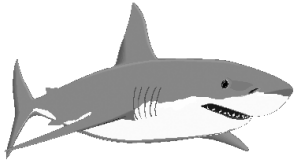
Spiracles are usually found on bottom-dwelling sharks.

Territory: A particular area that a creature establishes as its own.

Vibration: A quick movement or shaking of the ground, water, air, or other objects.

Visibility: The horizontal distance that we can see underwater. Visibility varies from zero to over 200 feet, depending on location, weather conditions, time of day, tides, and other climatic variables.

Zooplankton: Plankton that are animals.



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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 sink underwater. (A weight belt is negatively buoyant.)



✓ HOOKAH REGULATOR - This is the mouthpiece we breathe from underwater. It is connected to air supply outside of our anti-shark cage.



✓ UNDERWATER VIDEO HOUSING - This is a special waterproof case we put our video camera in to shoot underwater.



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

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.

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.

SIMILAR SPECIES



○ *Carcharodon carcharias*,
White Shark



○ *Lamna nasus*, **Porbeagle Shark**



○ *Isurus oxyrinchus*,
Shortfin Mako Shark



○ *Cetorhinus maximus*,
Basking Shark



○ *Prionace glauca*, **Blue Shark**

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

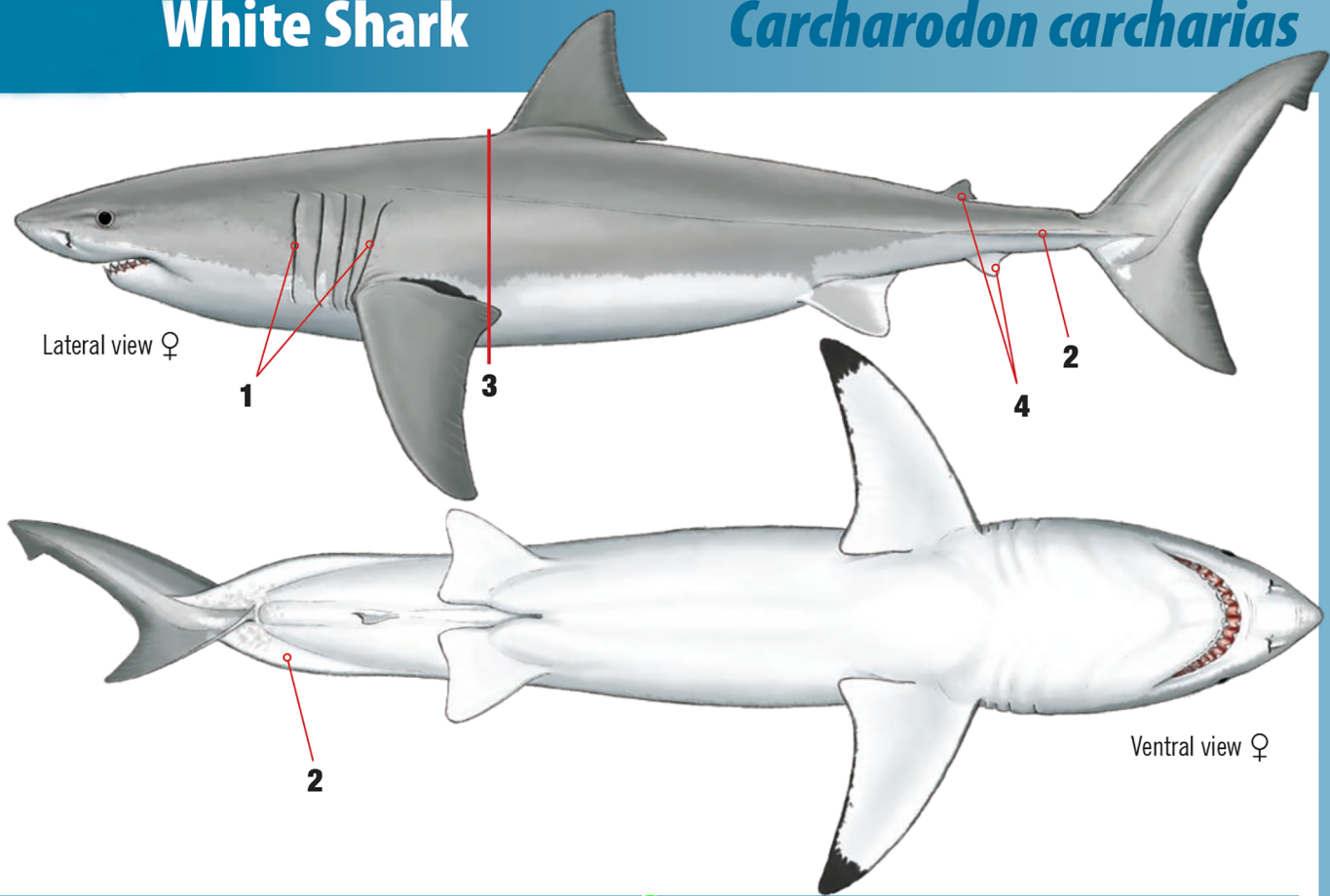
- Handle with care.
- Large, powerful shark.
- Sharp teeth and abrasive skin.

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

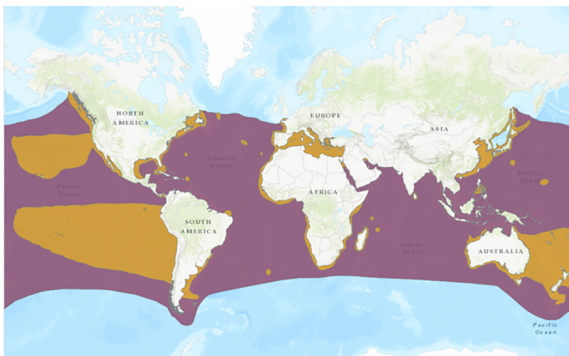


SCIENTIFIC NAME

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 finsⁱ.

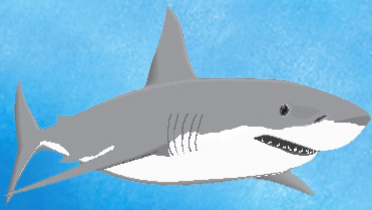
COLOR

- 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**



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Suggested Reading Book List Shark Books for Young Readers

Banister, Keith. *A Look Inside Sharks and Rays*. The Reader's Digest Association, Inc. 1995.

(grades 1-6)

Copps, Dale. *Savage Survivor*. Westwind. (grades 4-6)

Discovery Communications, Inc. *Sharks: 3-D Thrillers*. Discovery Children's Books, NY. 2000

(grades 1-6)

Ed. *Sharkpedia*. DK Children. 2017 (grades 3-7)

Gordon, David George. *Uncover Sharks*. Advantage Pub. Co., San Diego, CA. 2003. (grades 2-8)

Howorth, Peter C. *Sharks: Shorelines of America*. KC Publications, Las Vegas, NV. 1992.

(grades 4-8)

Macquitty, Miranda. *Eyewitness Books: Shark*. Dorling Kindersley, London. 1992. (grades 4+)

Markle, Sandra. *Outside and Inside Sharks*. Simon & Schuster, NY. 1996. (grades 1-6)

Mason, A. *Finding Nemo: Sharks*. Scholastic, Inc., NY. 2005. (grades 1-3)

Musgrave, R.A. *National Geographic Kids Everything: Sharks*. National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. 2011 (grades 2-6)

Perl, Erica S. *Truth or Lie: Sharks! (Step into Reading)*. Random House for Young Readers.

2019 (grades K-3)

Selsam, Millicent E. and Joyce Hunt. *A First Look at Sharks*. Walker & Co. (grades 1-6)

Sheikh-Miller, Jonathan. *Sharks*. Scholastic, Inc., NY. 2000. (grades 4-8)

Skerry, Brian. *The Ultimate Book of Sharks*. National Geographic Children's Books. 2018.

(grades 4-7)

Smith, E. *The Magic School Bus and the Shark Adventure*. Scholastic, Inc, NY. 2007

(grades K-6)

Walker, Niki and Bobbie Kalman. *Sharks*. Crabtree Pub. Co., NY. 1997. (grades 1-6)

Walters, Tristan. *Safari Readers: Sharks*. Independent Pub. Network. 2019. (grades preK-6)

Shark Books featuring photos by Wayne & Karen Brown

Matthews, Downs. *Sharks!: The Mysterious Killers*. Discovery Channel Books, Park Lane Press, Avenel, NJ. 1996. (The Companion Book to the Discovery Channel's *Shark Week!*)

Resnick, Jane P. *Sharks*. Kids Books, Inc, Chicago, IL, 1995. (grades 4-8)

Walker, Niki. *Sharks*. Crabtree Pub. Co., NY, 1997. (grades 4-8)

Shark CD-ROMS featuring photos by Wayne & Karen Brown

An Interactive Journey with...Sharks!. Discovery Communications, Inc, Bethesda, MD. 1994.

(The Companion CD-ROM to the Discovery Channel's *Shark Week!*)

**The
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Expedition**

KIDS' FUN BOOK ANSWERS



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Student Workbook Reading Experience and Answers:

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 made 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.

Reading Comprehension Follow-Up Answers:

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.

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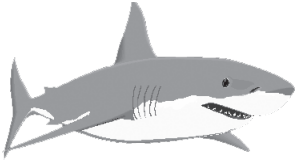
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Great white sharks are an *important* part of the ocean food chain. Great white sharks eat animals that are dead, sick or very weak. By eating these animals great white sharks help keep the ocean environment *clean and healthy*.

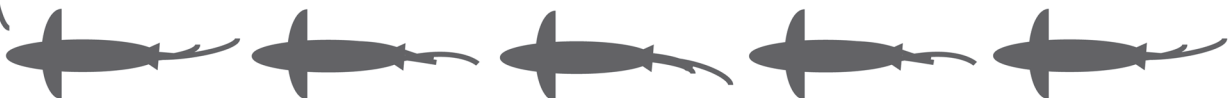
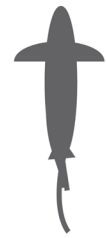
Sharks are also important to people. Many people eat sharks for *food*. Some people make *shoes*, belts, and other things out of the strong skin of sharks. Scientists use sharks in medical research. *Medicines* made from sharks help people.

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*.

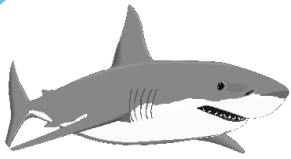


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The Great White Shark



- 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



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Bony Fish and Sharks

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

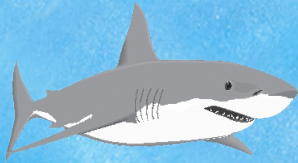
SHARK

- 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

BONY FISH

- 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

Connections: Lines connect the shark to the following characteristics: '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', and 'Use their liver as a float'. Lines connect the bony fish to the following characteristics: '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', and 'Use a swim bladder as a float'.

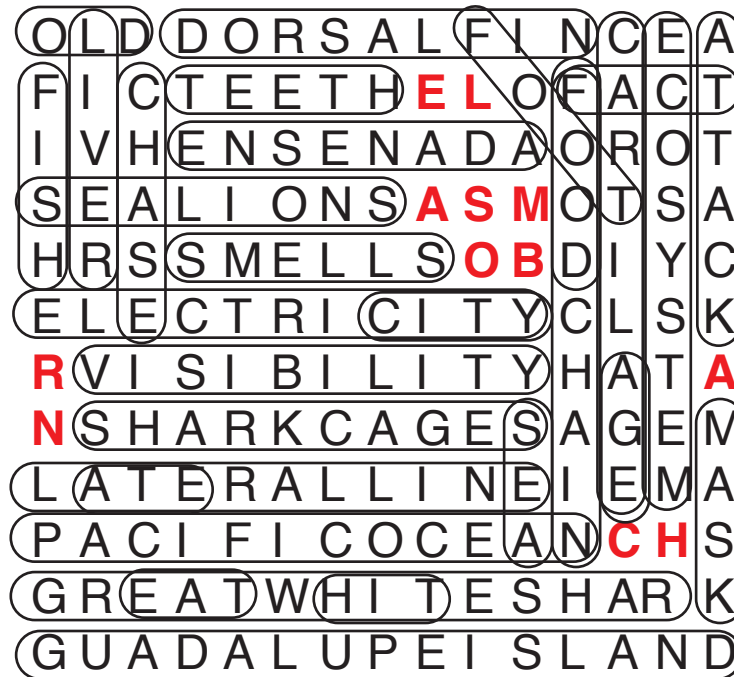


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WORD SEARCH

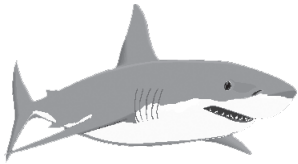
Circle the word. All words are across, down or diagonal.
After all the words are found the letters left over reveal the mystery word.



Mystery Word: A shark is also called an **ELASMOBRANCH**.

Words used in The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition Word Search

Guadalupe Island	lateral line	cartilage	mask	age
great white shark	electricity	smells	teeth	ate
Pacific Ocean	dorsal fin	attack	foot	hit
shark cages	Ensenada	chase	city	eat
ecosystem	visibility	liver	fish	sea
food chain	sea lions	food	fact	old



The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across:

- 1. Shark skin has been used as sandpaper.
- 5. We use a shark cage to look at great white sharks underwater.
- 7. Great white sharks can sense a struggling animal with its lateral line.
- 11. Great white sharks can find their food by the electricity that is given off by all living animals.
- 12. A great white shark uses its mouth to feel.
- 14. Great white sharks are at the top of the ocean food chain.
- 17. A great white shark's favorite food is seals.
- 18. A great white shark uses its pectoral fins to "fly" underwater.
- 19. Great white sharks are one of the few animals capable of seeing in color.

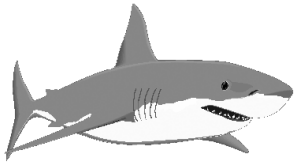
Down:

- 2. Using their fins like wings sharks swim through the water like an underwater airplane.
- 3. Great white sharks are the largest predator sharks in the sea.
- 4. Great white sharks are fatter than other sharks.
- 6. A great white shark will sink if it doesn't swim.
- 8. Guadalupe Island is located in the Pacific Ocean near Mexico.
- 9. Great white sharks are always replacing their teeth.
- 10. Great white sharks don't swim in schools.
- 13. Great white sharks have an excellent sense of hearing.
- 15. Like other fish great white sharks use their gills to take oxygen from seawater.

Words used in The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition Crossword Puzzle

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|--------|-------|
| food chain | sandpaper | airplane | seeing | seals |
| shark cage | electricity | schools | swim | fins |
| lateral line | predator | oxygen | fatter | |
| Mexico | hearing | mouth | teeth | |

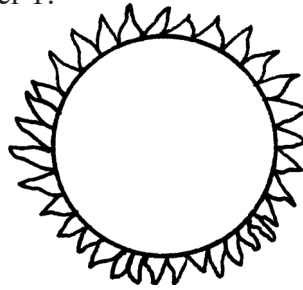




The Mexico Great White Shark Expedition

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.



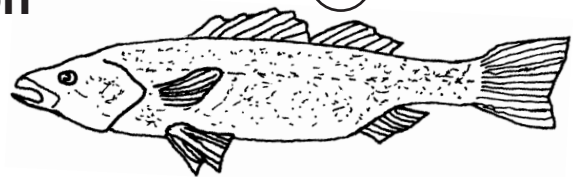
1 Sun



2 Phytoplankton



3 Zooplankton



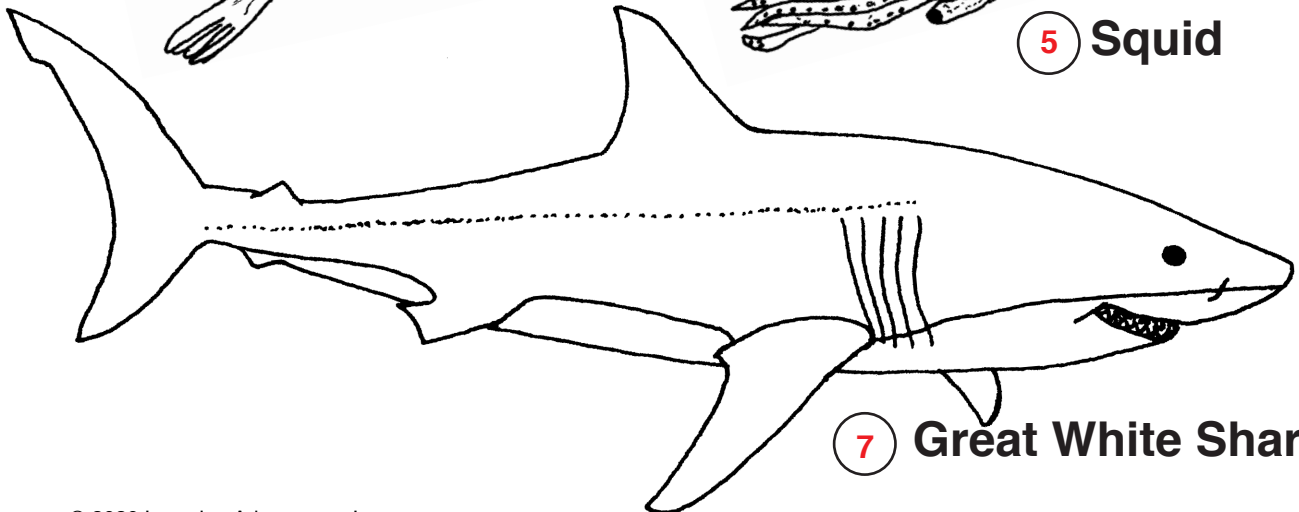
4 Fish



6 Seal



5 Squid



7 Great White Shark

The Ocean Adventure library program series:

NEW

The Antarctica Penguins Expedition

Join us on our 2018 & 2020 expeditions to visit the White Continent -- Antarctica, on our search for the amazing flightless ocean birds -- Penguins! Learn how penguins are able to survive in this harsh world. See penguins and their chicks. Meet whales, seals, and incredible world-traveling albatross. Meet our life-sized, 3 1/2-foot long, King Penguin!

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Funny & Freaky Fish in the Caribbean Sea

Visit the island of the book, The Cay. Scuba dive along a colorful Caribbean coral reef. Meet some of the wild and wacky fish that live there --- fish that fish for fish or look like soccer balls, magic carpets, trumpets, horses and birds! See how fish play hide-and-seek underwater. Come face-to-face with so-called dangerous marine creatures like sharks, and stingrays!

A Visit to Finding Nemo's Home The Australia Great Barrier Reef

Visit Finding Nemo's home... Australia's Great Barrier Reef. See how coral reefs are formed as we build a coral reef on stage! Observe how the tiny coral animals live and grow. Meet some of Nemo's friends that live on the Great Barrier Reef. Come face-to-face with so-called "dangerous" marine animals like moray eels, stingrays and sharks!

Playing with Living Mermaids- Florida Manatees

Join us in Florida in search of the gentle, giants -- Florida manatees! See how manatees were once thought to be mermaids! See how mothers care for their babies. See why these animals are so much fun to play with. Learn how these animals are adapted to their environment. Join us on a manatee rescue! Meet a life-size, inflatable, 10-foot long, female Florida manatee!

Humpback Whales - Mothers, Fathers & Babies

Join us on our voyage to the world's largest humpback whale breeding grounds...the Silver Bank, near the Caribbean Sea. Swim with a newborn humpback and its attentive parents. Listen to the songs of the humpbacks. See real whale baleen, teeth, vertebrae and a seven foot long narwhal tusk. Meet a life-size, inflatable, 20-foot long, baby humpback whale!

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Visit the actual island from the book, Island of the Blue Dolphins. Explore a giant kelp forest and meet the funny and freaky animals that live there. Play with seals and sea lions. Have a close encounter with so-called dangerous marine animals such as bat rays, moray eels and sharks!

Meet Dory's Best Friend - the Whale Shark

Join our expedition to Central America to search for the largest shark on the planet -- the whale shark! Dive with us along the longest coral reef in the Northern Hemisphere -- the Belize Barrier Reef. Learn how whale sharks are different from other sharks and their unique way for feeding. Meet a life-size, inflatable, 25 -foot long, whale shark!

For information and scheduling, contact:

Wayne & Karen Brown / The Ocean Adventure • (800) 760-6089

E-mail: programs@theoceanadventure.com