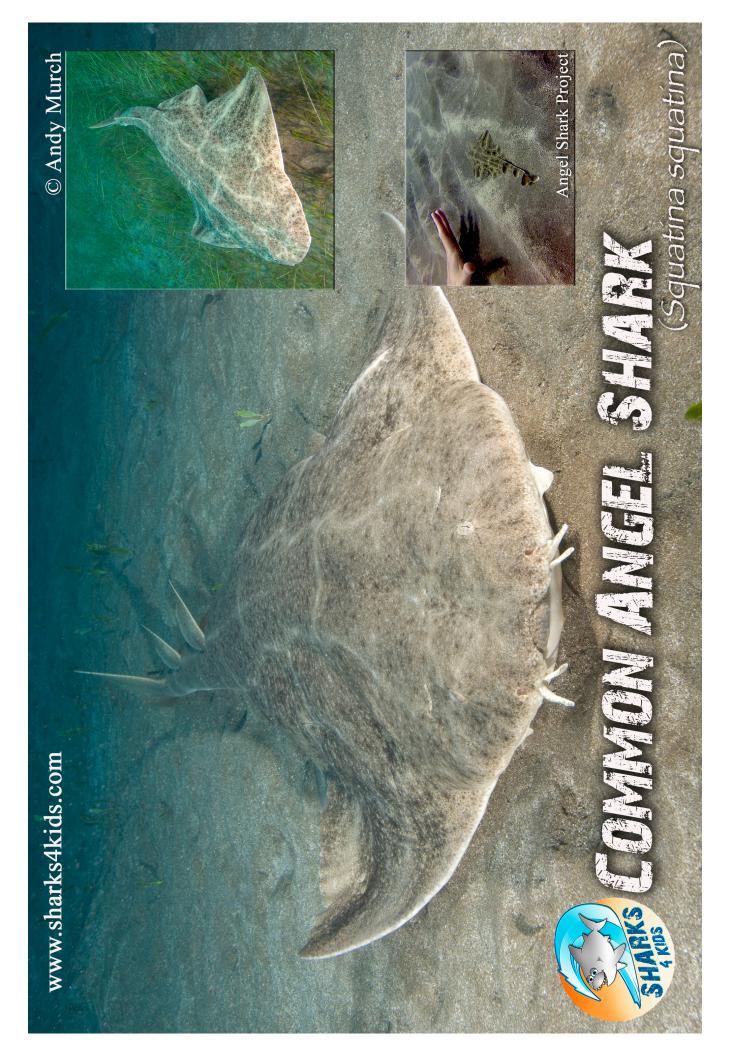


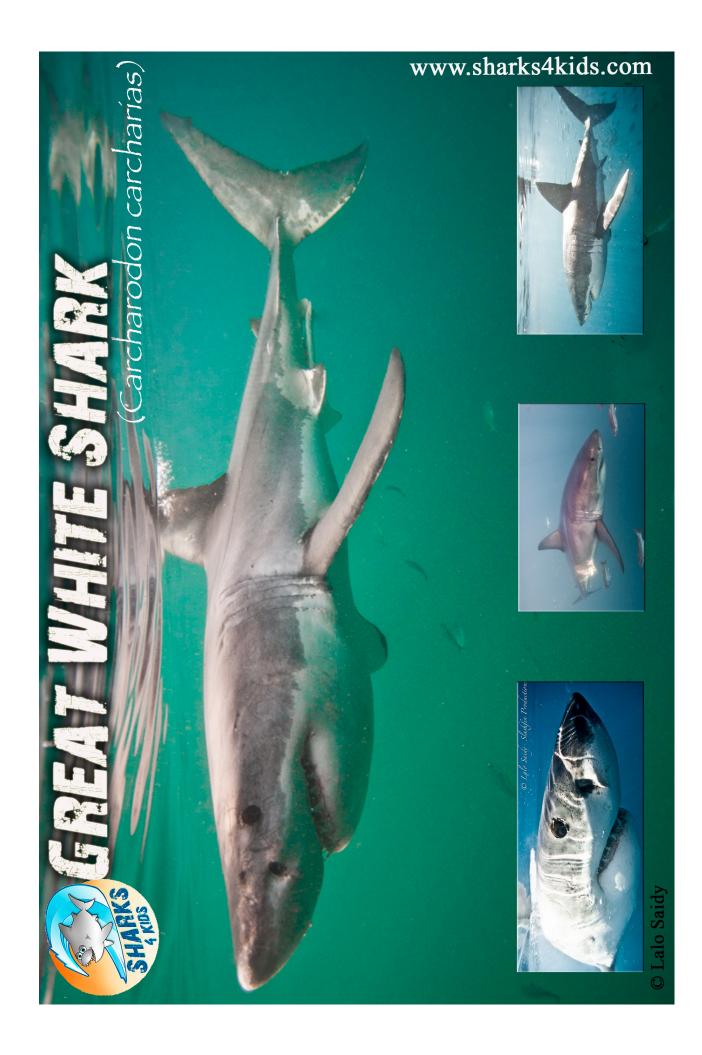
BRSKING SHARK (Cetorhinus maximus)



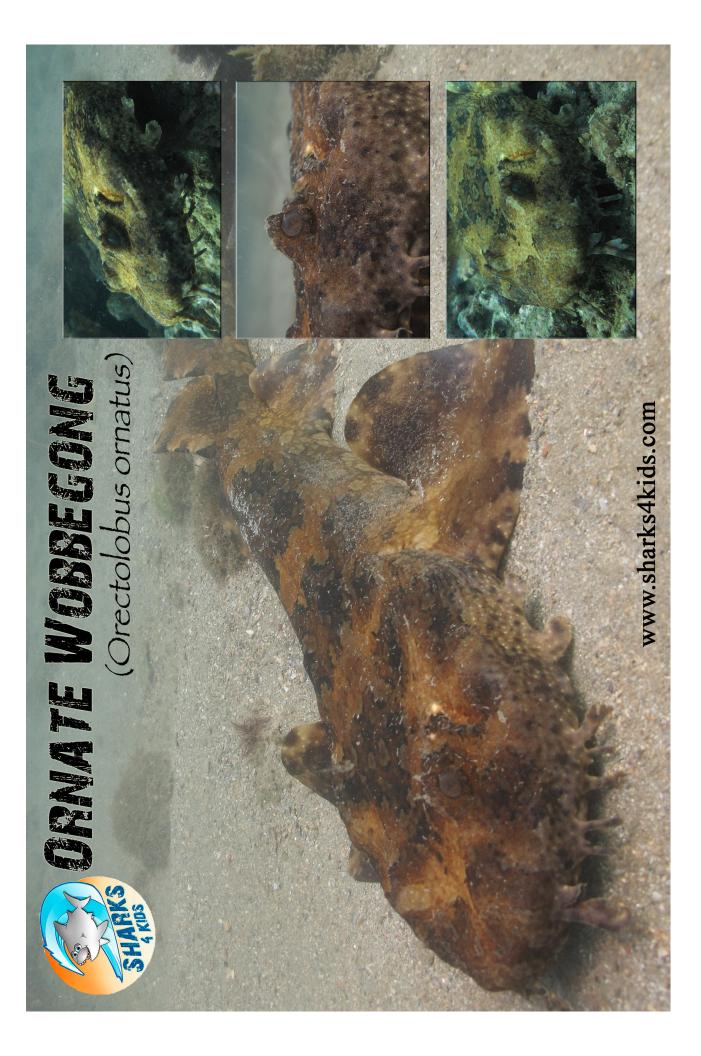


www.sharks4kids.com









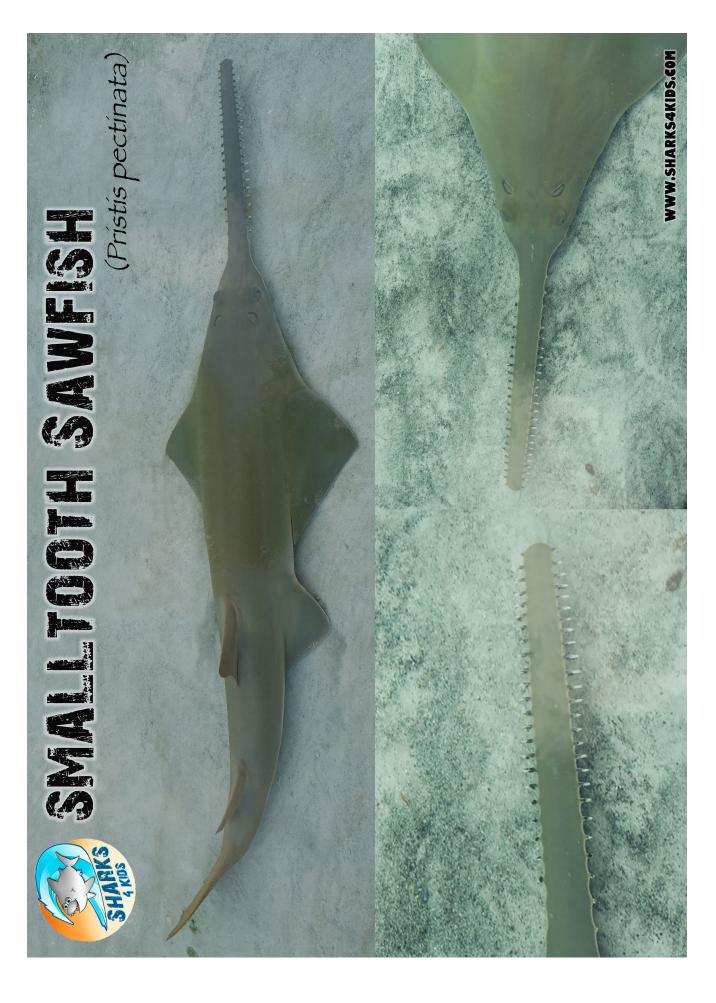


PELMERESHER SHARK (Alopias pelagicus)



WWW.SHARKS4KIDS.COM

IMAGE GARY STOKES





Sharks4Kids Morphology Activity

DIRECTIONS

Print all 8 sheets and place around classroom for students to make observations. Review information below for discussion with students after their observations are made.

SHARK INFORMATION

1. Basking Shark

Diet: Filter feeder. Plankton

Habitat: Coastal pelagic (open ocean, but moves inwards towards coastal regions)

2. Common Angel Shark

Diet: Ambush predator (lie on bottom camouflaged waiting for prey). Fish, crustaceans,

mollusks

Habitat: Sandy coastal areas

3. Great White Shark

Diet: Large marine mammals (seals & sea lions) Habitat: Primarily coastal, highly migratory

4. Great Hammerhead Shark

Diet: Use their head (cephalofoil to pin down prey). Stingrays, sharks

Habitat: Coastal/Semi pelagic, highly migratory

5. Ornate Wobbegong

Diet: Ambush predator (lie on bottom camouflaged waiting for prey). Bottom dwelling

invertebrates

Habitat: Inshore coral reefs and algal covered

6. Pelagic Thresher Shark

Diet: Uses tail like whip to stun fish. Herring and mackerels.

Habitat: Surface waters (from surface to nearly 500 feet) in open ocean (pelagic).

7. Smalltooth Sawfish

Diet: Use rostrum to slash through schools of fish. Fish, shrimp and crabs.

Habitat: Shallow coastal areas in tropical seas and estuaries in Atlantic Ocean.

8. Shortfin Mako Shark

Diet: Fastest species of shark. Tuna, mackerel and swordfish.

Habitat: Open ocean (pelagic).