Bull Shork

Many scientists think that the bull shark is the most dangerous shark on the planet. They are very aggressive. They also hunt in places where people like to swim and surf: They live close to the shore in shallow, warm water. They eat mostly fish, but they are not picky eaters. They have been known to eat dolphins and sea turtles and even other sharks. They will hunt either at day or at night. Sharks must keep salt in their bodies in order to survive, which is why they live in ocean water. But buil sharks have developed a special adaptation that allows them to live in fresh water as well. This is why there have been cases of bull sharks being found in rivers and lakes as well as in the ocean.



Fast Facts: Size: 7 feet - 11.5 feet Weight: 200-500 pounds Lifespan: 16 years Habitat: Warm, shallow waters Threat to humans: Yes

Tiger Shark

Tiger sharks have dark stripes on their body, similar to a tiger. These stripes often fade as they get older. They have an excellent sense of smell and good eyesight. They live in warm, tropical waters and can be found both close to shore and in the deep waters of the open ocean. They will eat anything including fish, turtles, dolphins and even sea birds. They also will eat manmade objects such as license plates, bottles and tires (trash that litters the ocean). Because of this they are often called "the garbage cans of the ocean". Female sharks can have anywhere from 10-80 pups in a litter. Tiger sharks are dangerous to people. They are second only to great white sharks in the number of



Fast Facts: Size: 10 feet - 14 feet Weight: 850-1,400 pounds Lifespan: 50 years Habitat: Warm waters, both shallow and open water Threat to humans: Yes

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Hammerhead Shark

There are 9 different types of hammerhead sharks ranging in size from 5 feet to 20 feet. They are excellent predators due to their odd-shaped head. Their eyes are set very far apart which gives them a wider field of vision. They live in warm waters and can be found near coastlines as well as in open water. They have an excellent sense of smell which they use to find their prey. They eat fish, other sharks, squid and octopus. However stingrays seem to be their favorite food. They will use their wide hammer heads to pin the stingrays to the ocean floor. There have been a few hammerhead attacks on humans but overall they are not a great threat to people.



Fast Facts: Size: 5 Feet-20 feet Weight: 500-1,000 pounds Lifespan: 20 years Habitat: Warm water near coastlines Threat to bumpans: A little

Great White Shark

The great white shark is a fierce predator. They will search for prey on the ocean surface while they swim below. Once they spot their prey they will put on a burst of speed to capture it. They have also been known to breech (completely jump out of the water). Their sense of smell is legendary. They can smell a drop of blood in 25 gallons of water. They will eat fish, stingrays, other sharks, dolphins and seals. They do not chew their food but instead use their rows of very sharp teeth to tear their food into pieces. One meal can keep a great white full for up to two months. Great whites account for about half of all the shark attacks on people. Some people believe that the sharks mistake people for



Fast Facts:
Size: 15 feet - 20 feet
Weight: 5,000 pounds
Lifespan: 50-70 years
Habitat: Temperate waters (not
hot or cold), near coastilines
Threat to humans: Yes

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Lemon Shark

Lemon sharks received their name because they have a slight yellow color, this allows them to blend into the ocean floor as they search for prey. They live in warm waters around coastlines, coral reefs and enclosed bays. They usually stay in shallow water. They hunt mostly at niight and eat fish, crabs, stingrays and smaller sharks. They are able to detect electrical pulses from other fish in the ocean. The shark will use these pulses to find and hunt their prey. Lemon sharks give birth to 4-13 pups at a time. The pups will stay in a nursery area for 2-3 years after their birth. Lemon sharks pose very little threat to humans, there have only been a few accounts of these sharks attacking a person.



Fast Facts: Size: 8 feet-10 feet Weight: 200 pounds Lifespan: 25+ years Habitát: Warm water near coastlines Thineat to humans: Very little

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There are about 370 different kinds of sharks in the world. Some species can even survive in fresh water and have been found in rivers and lakes. They range in size from 7 inches to 50 feet. Their skeletons are not made of bone but of cartilage. Cartilage is much softer and flexible than bone. They have gills on the sides of their body that allows them to breathe. All sharks have multiple rows of teeth, some sharks have over 3,000. And while it is common for sharks to lose their teeth, new ones will grow back. Sharks do not usually chew their food but will use their sharp teeth to tear the food into smaller pieces so they can swallow them. Sharks are carnivores. Depending on their size, a shark's diet consists of fish, shellfish, stingrays, dolphins, sea birds, seals and other sharks. Sharks live in all the oceans of the world. Many prefer warm waters close to shore but some also live in the deep waters of the open ocean or on the ocean floor. A baby shark is called a pup. Not all sharks give birth to their young, some will actually lay eggs.

Black Tip Reef Shark

The black tip reef shark is a very common shark. They got their name because of the black tip that is on their fins. They are mostly found in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, mostly near coral reefs and Iagoons. Their diet consists mostly of reef fish. They will hunt in groups usually, during the day. The female will have a litter of 24 pups at a time. They are in constant motion, which means they never stop swimming. They must keep moving in order to get the oxygen they need from the water. If they stop swimming they will die due to a lack of oxygen. They pose very little threat to humans. They are very common in aquariums because they do so well in captivity.



Fast Facts:
Size: 6 Feet
Weight: 30 pounds
Lifespan: 12-25 years
Habitat: Conal reefs, warm and
shallow waters
Threat to humans: Very little

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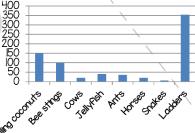
Shark Statistics

Many people are afraid of being attacked by a shark. But the odds are very small that this will actually happen. You are more likely to die from one of these reasons than from a shark:

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On average 19 people a year are attacked by sharks in the United States.





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