




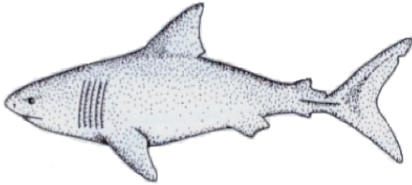
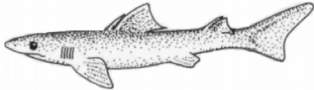
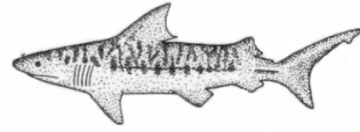
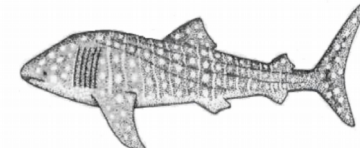


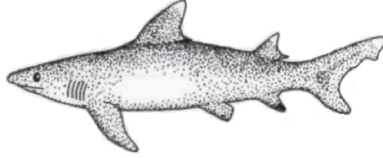
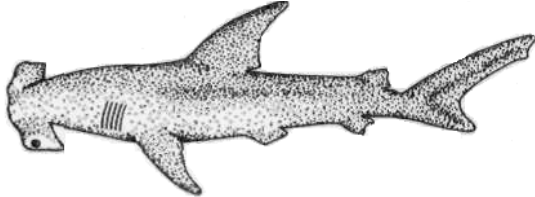
Table 1.12. Description of 15 shark species

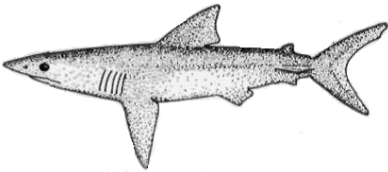
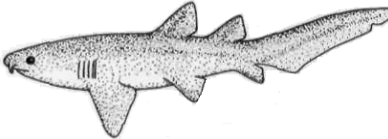
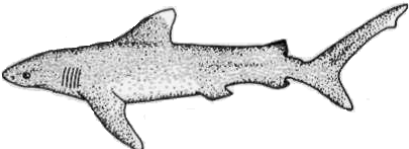
Shark Number	Description	Diagram	Name
1	This is the second-largest fish, reaching 11.7 meters (m) in length. It is an open-ocean plankton feeder considered harmless to humans. Its teeth are small. The mouth and gill slits are large to permit the passage of great quantities of water, which is filtered through long sieve-like gill rakers.		Common:
			Scientific:
2	This reef shark is often seen by swimmers and divers in the shallow waters of tropical oceans. It is curious about humans in the water, often lingering nearby to watch their activities. Although some people consider it harmless, it is on record as biting the ankles and legs of wading humans on sandy reef flats. It feeds on many species of small reef fish, squid, and octopus. It grows to 2 m in length.		Common:
			Scientific:

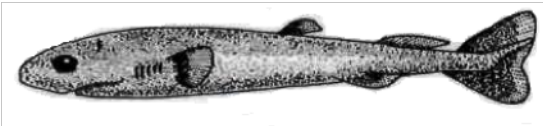
3	<p>This open-ocean shark feeds on squid and small schooling fish. It is reported to use its extraordinarily long tail to stun the fish it preys upon, feeding on the outer members of the school. They are rarely seen near the shore. They are considered harmless to humans. They grow up to 6 m.</p>		<p>Common:</p> <hr/> <p>Scientific:</p>
4	<p>This shark lives in the deeper shoreline and reef regions of warmer ocean waters, feeding on many species of large and small reef and schooling fish, octopus, and squid. It has territorial instincts and aggressively defends a specific region of the reef. When confronted it assumes a well-defined posture with its head arched back and its pectoral fins pointing strongly downward and performs an exaggerated back-and-forth swimming motion before attacking. It is considered very dangerous. It grows to 2.7 m.</p>		<p>Common:</p> <hr/> <p>Scientific:</p>

5	This open-ocean shark feeds on a variety of foods, including fish, birds, squids, other sharks, and garbage. It is aggressive when feeding. It damages fishing nets and is very dangerous to humans. The upper body is brilliant indigo blue shading to a light blue on the sides and to white on the belly. It grows to a length of 5 m.		Common:
			Scientific:
6	This shark is normally an open ocean fish but is often seen near shore, especially in Australia. It has been described as one of the world's most ferocious animals. It will eat almost anything, including large fish, birds, seals, porpoises, and turtles. It is aggressive, tough, and extremely dangerous to humans; it has even been known to attack large boats. It is responsible for more attacks on humans than any other shark species. It grows to a length of over 8.3 m.		Common:
			Scientific:
7	This small shark is common in cold, shallow shoreline waters, feeding on fish smaller than itself as well as squid, lobsters, and crabs. It is considered harmless to humans. It is caught in large numbers on hook and line and in nets by fishers. It is valued as food.		Common:
			Scientific:

8	<p>This shark is a notorious killer. It is found in the open ocean and close to shore. It has vertical brown blotches and stripes on its back and sides, which fade as the animal ages. It eats almost anything. Fish, birds, seals, dogs, other sharks, parts of cows, canned goods, a sack of coal, and items of clothing have all been found in the stomachs of these sharks. It grows to a length of 6 m.</p>		<p>Common:</p> <p>Scientific:</p>
9	<p>This shark is the largest fish alive, reaching a length of over 20 m. It has a mouth with very small teeth at the front end of the body. It feeds on small fish, squid, and crustaceans. It is a slow swimmer of the open ocean, rarely encountered by humans. It is considered harmless.</p>		<p>Common:</p> <p>Scientific:</p>

10	<p>Common on shallow rocky and coral reefs, this shark is often found lying inactive on the bottom. It is one species that does not need to swim continuously to breathe. It can flex its gill covers voluntarily to move water over the gill surfaces. It is a docile shark during the daytime, generally considered non-aggressive. However it attacks to defend itself when threatened or molested. At night it becomes aggressive, actively feeding on small reef fish, octopus, squid, crabs, lobsters, and rays. It grows to a length of 2.5 m.</p>		Common:
			Scientific:
11	<p>Found both close to shore and in the open ocean, this shark feeds on a variety of surface- and bottom-dwelling fish, crabs, squid, and stingrays. In some regions it is very dangerous; in others it appears to be docile and more wary of humans. The adult female often goes into bays and harbors to give birth to her young. There is much disagreement on the function of the elaborate, flat, hammer-shaped head. It is probably used as a planing device in swimming, an aid to visual and olfactory perception, and a protection for the eyes when feeding on stingrays. It grows to a length of 4.3 m.</p>		Common:
			Scientific:

12	This shark is an open-ocean, active swimmer that is occasionally seen in shallow water. It is aggressive, strong, and very dangerous to humans. It feeds on swordfish and squid. It is much sought after by deep sea sport-fishers because of its speed, strength, and endurance. It grows to a length of 4 m.		Common:
			Scientific:
13	This is normally a very docile shark. It rests for long periods on the bottom of shallow-water reefs. It is often approached and even touched by scuba divers. It may, however, defend itself and attack when provoked. It has two long, fleshy barbels attached to its head near the nostrils. Its diet consists of lobsters, shrimp, squid, and small fish. It grows to a length of 4.3 m.		Common:
			Scientific:
14	This is an open-ocean shark, rarely seen close to shore. It is an active, strong swimmer that feeds on a large variety of fish, squid, and birds. It often follows ships for long distances, claiming the garbage that is thrown overboard. It is considered extremely dangerous to humans if they ditch in the open ocean. It grows to a length of 3.7 m.		Common:
			Scientific:

15	<p>This is a very small shark that is rarely seen by humans. It lives in the open ocean, ranging from the surface to the bottom at great depths. It feeds on small fish, squid, and crustaceans. Because of its small size and rare occurrence, it is harmless to humans. It grows to an average length of 20 centimeters (cm).</p>		Common:
			Scientific: