

This booklet has been written by Sharks4Kids with Illustrations by Sharktopia - Artwork created from photographs taken by Jillian Morris and Sean Williams



TIGER SHARK

(*Galeocerdo cuvier*)

IUCN Red listed as 'Near Threatened' with a decreasing population.

Tiger sharks are often called the "garbage cans" of the sea because of their diverse diet, which includes sea turtles, sea snakes, birds, fish and other sharks. They can throw up their own stomach to get rid of items that are not easily digested (i.e. turtle shell).

They can reach a length of 5.5 metres (18 feet)

They give birth to live young and can have 10-82 pups in a litter.

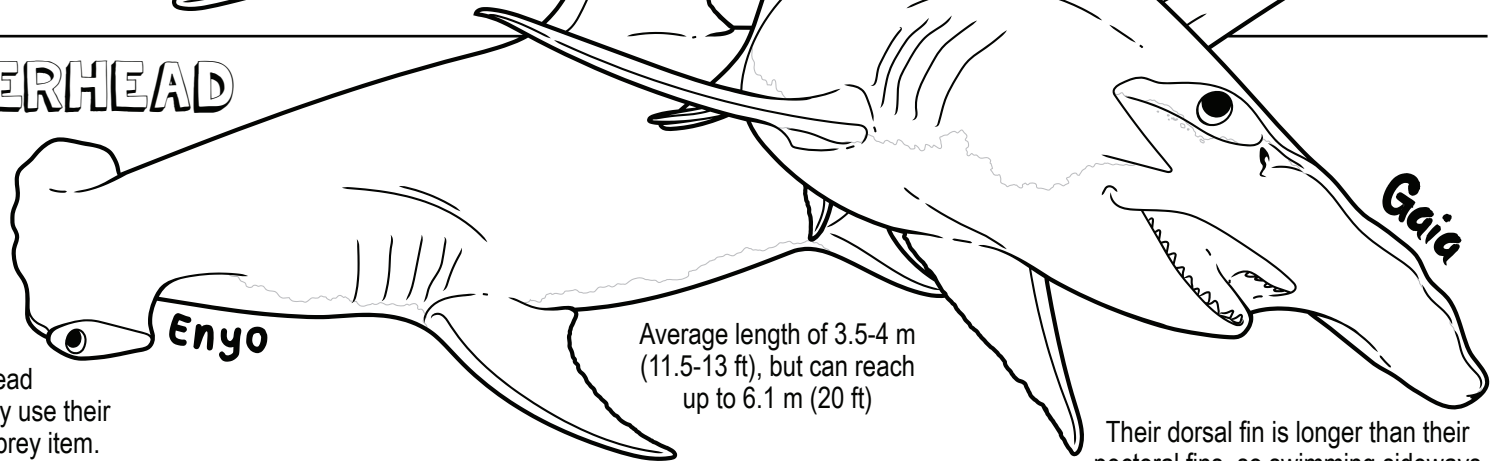


GREAT HAMMERHEAD

(*Sphryna mokarran*)

Listed Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List

The Great Hammerhead is the largest species of hammerhead shark. They are named for their hammer shaped head which is known as the cephalofoil. They use their head to pin down stingrays, a favorite prey item.



Average length of 3.5-4 m (11.5-13 ft), but can reach up to 6.1 m (20 ft)

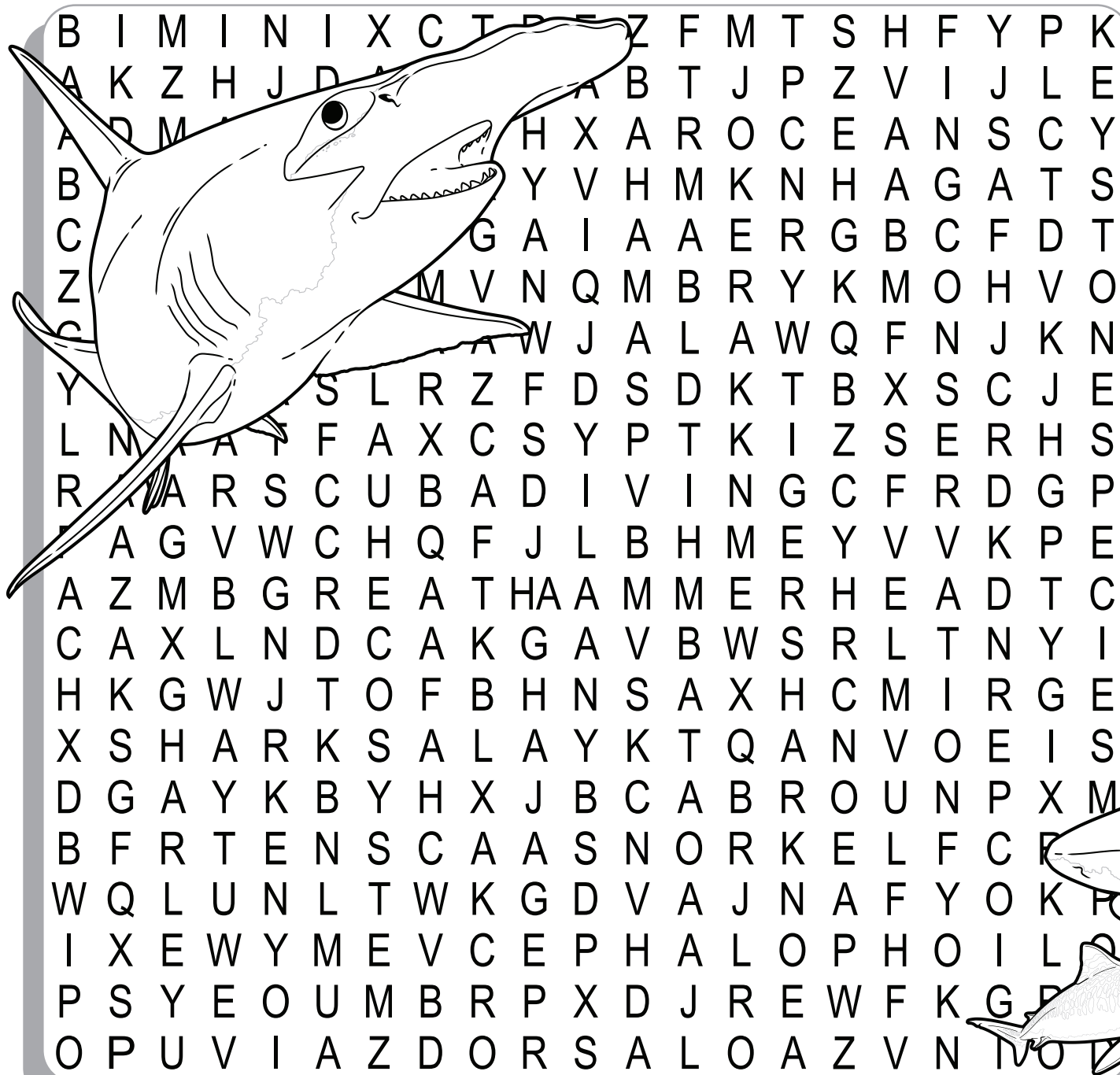
Their dorsal fin is longer than their pectoral fins, so swimming sideways increases their "wingspan." This allows them to swim more efficiently (saves energy).

Sharks of The Bahamas

These sharks (Harley Quinn, Joker, Enyo, and Gaia, along with other Tiger sharks and Great Hammerheads) can be seen off the coast of Bimini in the winter months. There are over 40 different species of sharks found throughout The Bahamas. They are incredibly diverse and range in size. They are also found in different habitats and depths, including mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds and the deep ocean! The Bahamas established its Shark Sanctuary in 2011, making it illegal to catch and kill sharks. The Bahamas is also considered the shark diving capital of the world. Shark tourism (people coming to see and dive with sharks) generates \$113.8 million USD annually for the economy. Sharks are worth more alive than dead!

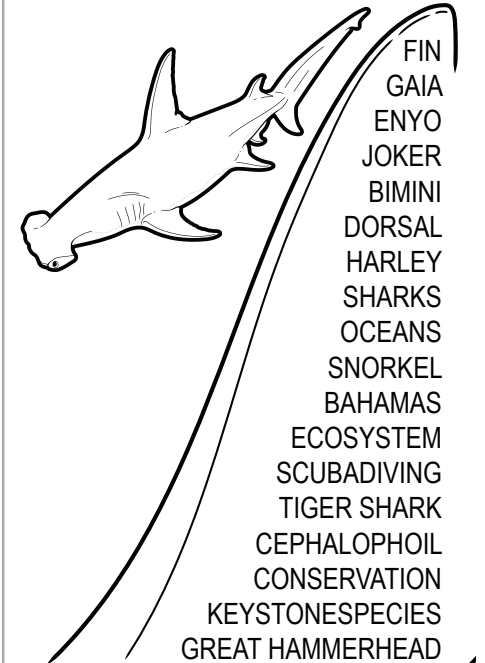
Artwork created from photographs taken by Jillian Morris and Sean Williams



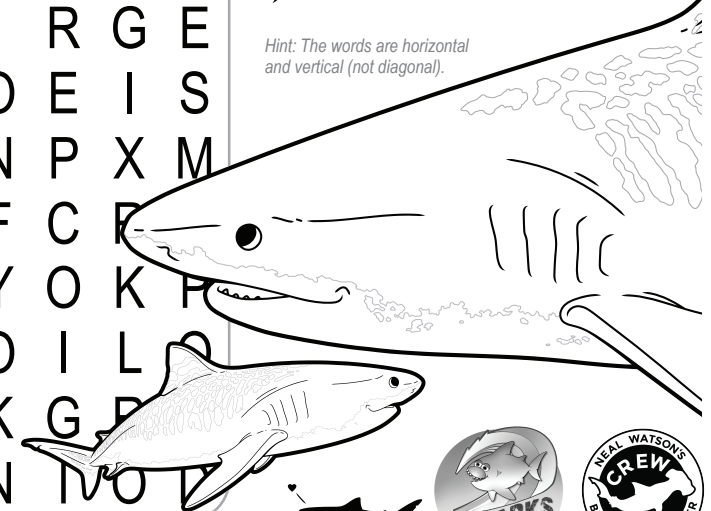


FINTastic word search!

Find these 18 words in the scramble!



Hint: The words are horizontal and vertical (not diagonal).



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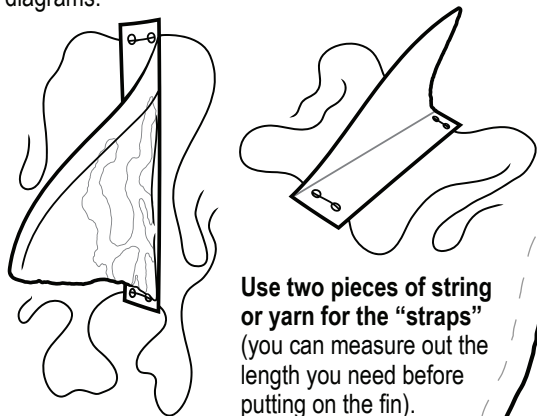
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Start with coloring the dorsal fin. To ensure your fin doesn't fall to the side you can glue this sheet to cardboard or thick paper. This will keep your fin strong!

Next, cut along the dashed lines to the edge of the paper. Fold along the solid gray line (where it says 'fold here'). Use a hole-punch or scissors to make four holes in the lower section as shown in the diagrams.



Use two pieces of string or yarn for the "straps" (you can measure out the length you need before putting on the fin).

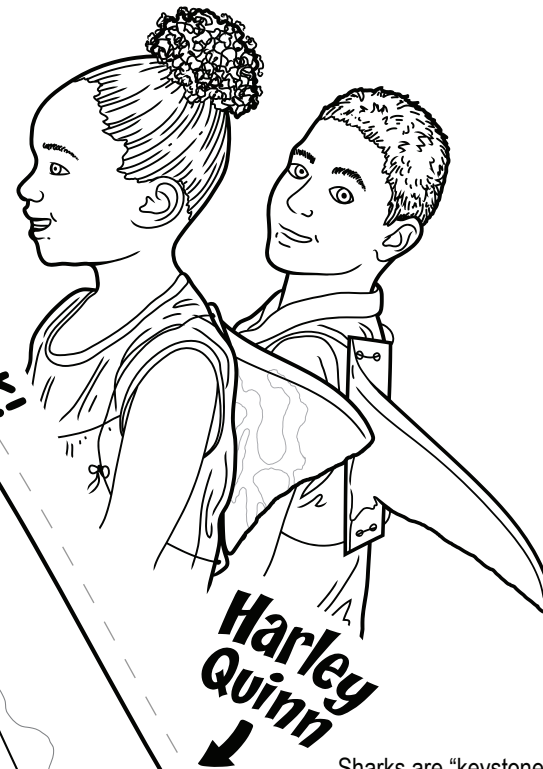
Pull the string through the holes (refer to diagrams above). Hold the top string as you place the fin on your back. Tie the upper and lower strings together. You can tie them together before wearing the fin (imagine creating backpack straps), but it will fit better if you tie the strings while the fin is on your back.

Now, you're a shark!



Fold here

YOU CAN BECOME A SHARK!



Sharks are "keystone species" - they help maintain the health of our oceans. Sharks are extremely important. It's time to get creative and become a shark!

Note: Use your imagination and become a fictional shark by cutting this dorsal fin illustration from the paper. We do not support the removal of shark fins from real-life sharks (shark finning). We hope this art activity inspires you to protect sharks!

Shark fins created from photographs taken by Jillian Morris and Sean Williams





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Enyo

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