
Sharks

101 Super Fun Facts

And Amazing Pictures

(Featuring The World's Top 10 Sharks)

With Coloring Pages

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PUBLISHERS NOTES

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DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to little children and those who love the fierce, stealthy and mysterious sharks.

MYSTERIOUS WORLD OF SHARKS



Sharks are known as the top predators of the ocean. And no sea creature would dare cross them.

Sharks are among the most wonderful creatures of the water. They are glorious animals that have captured the fascination of humans. Sharks are both loved and feared. And with their size and sharp teeth, they are clearly intimidating. In fact, they rule the ocean world.

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1. Sharks have been around for 400 million years. They are considered the top predators in the ocean. In fact, they have been hunters long before the dinosaurs came to be.
 2. Sharks are great survivors. Not only are sharks great hunters, they have also proven to be great survivors. That's because they have gone little evolution for the last 150 million years.
 3. Not all sharks are fearsome. Out of the 400 types of sharks, only 30 have been reported to attack humans.
 4. Sharks vary in size. Some are measured at only six inches while others grow as big as 45 feet. That is about the size of a school bus.



A single bite from a shark can be deadly. Its biting power comes from its massive and incredibly strong jaws.

5. Sharks have the strongest jaws. And they can move both their upper and lower jaws which make them the only animal that can do so.

6. The type of the shark can be identified with the shape of their teeth. Sharks that only eat animals have sharp and pointy teeth.



Baby sharks or pups as they are called are quite small only when compared with the adults. Such make them vulnerable to the bigger sharks. These pups are always in danger of being eaten, at times, by their own kind.

7. One shark can grow and use more than 20,000 teeth throughout its lifetime. And they never run out of teeth. In case, one tooth falls off, another moves forward to take its place.

8. Sharks do not usually eat together. But during a feeding frenzy, they would fight their way for a bite even if it means hurting each other.

9. They are not covered by regular fish scales. Instead, their skin is made up of denticles like their sharp teeth are made of. This makes sharks less prone to injury.

10. The biggest sharks are surprisingly harmless and non-aggressive. They only feed on smaller creatures such as the plankton.

11. Baby sharks are called pups. An adult female shark can give birth to 1 or up to a hundred babies at a time.

12. According to research, sharks are colorblind. However, they have such strong sense of smell which they use for their hunting spree. They can smell a single drop of blood among a million drops of water.

BLACK TIP REEF SHARK



This shark could sink if it does not constantly and continuously swim.

The Black Tip Reef Shark got its name because of its distinctive black marks found on its pectoral and dorsal fins. They live in inshore shallow waters on coral reefs. During a tidal flow, they stay in mangroves.

13. These sharks have no choice but to swim endlessly. They will sink if they do not keep on swimming.

14. Black Tip Reef Sharks do not grow and reproduce as quickly as other types of sharks. An adult female Black Tip Reef Shark carries its babies for 16 months and may give birth to 2 or 5 pups.

15. Humans do not appeal to the taste of Black Tip Reef Sharks. They usually take a test bite and once they figure out you're human, they would swim away.

16. These sharks like to eat mullets, smelt-whittings, wrasses, teleosts and surgeon fish.

17. They are known to be one of the shy types of shark and they are usually frightened by swimmers.



BULL SHARK

This shark got its name for its incredible resemblance with bulls. Not that it looks like one but because it charges on its prey head on before taking a bite.



Judging by the looks of the bull shark, you know they are not the kind to be messed with. In fact, they are considered the third most dangerous sharks to humans. Not only are they aggressive. They also tend to hunt along tropical shorelines where people often go swimming.

18. Bull sharks live everywhere. They can be found in shallow water and in the warm ocean.

19. While other sharks only survive in saltwater, bull sharks have developed a special and unusual ability to adapt in freshwater. This is why they also find their way to the freshwater rivers.

20. Bull sharks do not hunt for people. In fact, human meat is not part of their diet which mainly consists of fish, dolphins and sea turtles.

21. Bull Shark attacks only happen because they often mistake people for their usual prey.



22. They are hardworking hunters. They go on their hunting spree day and night.

23. These sharks have a habit of head butting their prey before taking a bite which is why they are aptly called bull sharks.

24. They can grow anywhere between 7 and 11.5 feet. And they can weigh from 200 up to 500 pounds.

25. The average lifespan of bull sharks is 16 years.

GREAT WHITE SHARK

One of the most popular and the number 1 feared shark by humans, the Great White Shark even scares of its pups. The little ones run away as soon as they are born because their mothers are more likely to eat them.



They are the most feared type of shark. Great White Sharks have attacked humans more than any other type.

26. Their average size is 12 feet and they weigh an average of 3,000 pounds.

27. As soon as a pup is born, it leaves and finds food on its own. Mother great white sharks do not nurse their pups. In fact, they may only see their pups as prey.

28. These young sharks measure five feet but they have to be careful as they are often attacked by adult sharks of the same kind.

29. Most of these pups do not live longer than a year.

30. A young great white shark feeds on fish and rays. The adults hunt for sea mammals such as seals and sea lions.

31. Great white sharks are good at surprising their prey.



32. They are the only type of shark that has the ability to lift its head above the water.

33. Although they are known as fierce hunters, they are in fact, picky eaters. They can tell whether or not the meal is nutritionally satisfying just by a single bite.

34. Great white sharks do not intentionally attack humans, specifically surfers. But these predators often mistake surfers to their favorite food, seals because of the shape of the surf boards.

35. These sharks normally eat a total of 11 tons of food in a single year.

36. When Great White Sharks have had a satisfying meal, they can last a month until another big meal.

HAMMERHEAD SHARK

The scuba divers here are unharmed by the hammerhead shark. But while this shark does not prey on humans, they are predatory by nature. These divers had to be very careful not to piss off the shark.



The Hammerhead Shark has a unique look. It has this unusually shaped head which is quite useful for hunting.

37. Although the hammerhead shark is less likely to attack humans, people are usually cautioned because this type of shark is predatory by nature. Its enormous size of about 10 to 20 feet is also deemed as threatening.

38. The hammerhead shark's favorite food is the stingray. Unlike other animals, this type of shark does not get affected by the stingray's venom.

39. This shark catches its prey by using its wide head to trap its food and pin it to the seafloor.

40. Although its wide head is quite unusual, such feature allows the hammerhead shark to quickly scan for prey, much faster than other sharks can.

41. A female hammerhead shark can give birth to six or up to 50 pups at a time.

42. The young hammerhead sharks may fall prey to bigger sharks.

43. When the hammerhead grows into full size, there are only a few sharks that are aggressive enough to attack them.



44 They are usually found in the moderate to tropical waters. They swim in deep as well as in shallow waters.

45. A hammerhead shark can live anywhere between 20 and 30 years.

LEMON SHARK

This shark looks like a lemon which got it its name. Their skin color is actually an advantage for hunting because they can use it as camouflage and take their prey by surprise as soon as they get near.



One of the most interesting features of the lemon shark is its yellowish coloring. Mostly, this is a result of various lighting conditions which they are exposed to usually in the depths of the water. They resemble the outer covering of a lemon which is what their name is from.

46. Lemon sharks can grow as long as 10 feet and can weigh an average of 420 pounds.

47. They have a flat head, short snout and stalky body structure. Surprisingly, they find no trouble moving through the water in the speed that they do.

48. They live in the Atlantic and the Pacific Coast. But they may also be found in the Pacific Islands particularly in the tropic and subtropical waters.

49. Sometimes, lemon sharks swim in the middle of the water. But they are more comfortable living at the bottom where the sand is.

50. Where remora can be found, lemon sharks can be spotted too.

51. Unlike other sharks, the lemon sharks are very patient when it comes to hunting.



52. Because of their yellow coloring, they find it easier to sneak after their prey and at the same time, hide from predators lurking by.

53. Although there have been reported human attacks, those incidents were provoked. As long as humans do not disrupt or spook these sharks,

they are out of harm's way. In fact, lemon sharks are considered to be gentle natured.

54. Their favorite foods include stingrays, squid, eagle rats and crustaceans. They also sometimes eat sea birds.

55. A female lemon shark can give birth to up to 17 pups at a time.

56. Lemon sharks are ready to mate by the time they reach the age of 12 or 15.

LEOPARD SHARK

Just by merely looking at this shark, you can guess why it is named as such.



The leopard shark got its name because of its dark brown markings similar to those found in leopards.

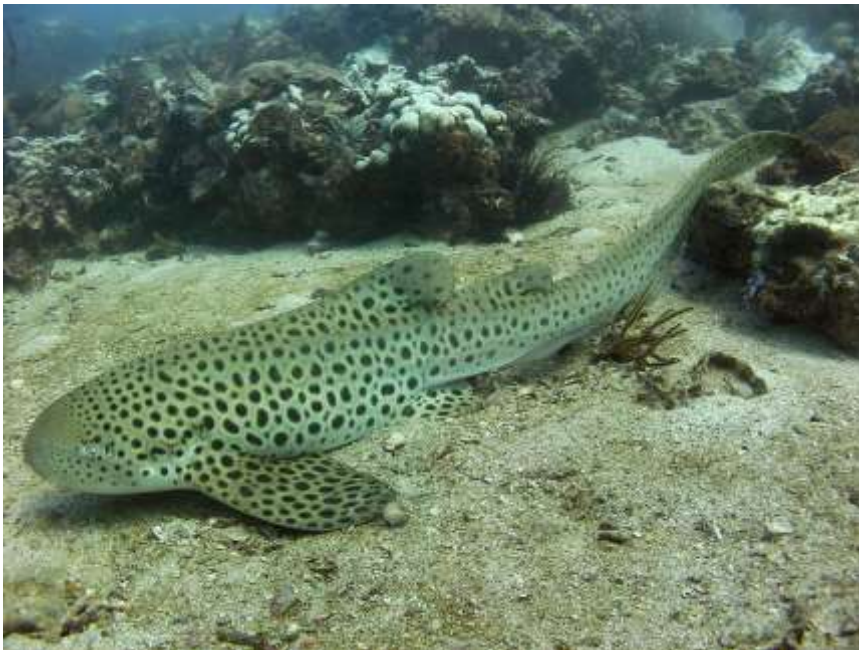
57. One of the most interesting features of the Leopard sharks are their three pointed teeth. Their size is rather average at only 5 to 6 feet in length.

58. These sharks live in the warm waters of the Eastern Pacific region. They may also be found in sandy bays as well as in nomadic schools

where they join their close relatives, the gray and brown smooth-hounds.

59. Their favorite foods include shrimps, crabs and rays. But they will also eat fish eggs.

60. The leopard shark catches its prey by generating a suction force as it expands its buccal cavity. It will then secure food using its teeth.



This shark does not pose any threat to humans.

61. Like some sharks, female leopard sharks lay eggs and hatch them inside their bodies. They keep their babies for twelve months until live birth occurs.

62. A single birth can produce 33 pups.

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