

Chapter 1 : Secret World of the Sharks (Paperback or Softback) | eBay

In the Secret World of The Sharks, diver Robert F. Burgess describes many of his own experiences with sharks and then interviews some of the world's leading scientific shark authorities to learn more unusual fact about this remarkable animal some believe may provide the cure for human cancer.

Scientists believe the oceans support thousands of species of these flat fish, which use their wing-shaped bodies to soar through the depths. Still, it is the sharks that fascinate and terrify us. Ironically, however, that fascination is not matched by a clear understanding of how sharks live. But the fish are, in fact, relatives with structural similarities. Instead of bones, their body frames are made of cartilage: Sharks and rays also share the same kind of skin: The spikes can be so sharp, in fact, that carpenters have long used shark skin as sandpaper! Sharks and rays also share some acute senses, such as smell and the ability to detect the mild electric currents produced by other animals – including potential prey. Some sharks are reputed to be able to detect minute quantities of substances such as blood in water from several hundred feet away. In fact, fewer than 50 shark species grow to be longer than six feet, and most rarely reach three feet long. Sharks also vary in lifestyle. Sleek Mako sharks, for instance, may spend their days cruising the seas at up to 40 miles per hour, hunting fish and occasionally launching themselves into the air with acrobatic leaps. Angelsharks, however, prefer a more sedate existence. They bury their camouflaged, flat bodies in the sandy sea bottom and wait for unsuspecting crabs to scuttle by. Most sharks, however, have to keep moving to breathe and stay alive. The majority cannot stop for long or move backwards, as can most other fish. Some sharks grow to be only a foot long. Despite this limitation, sharks have found ways to survive in virtually every oceanic nook and cranny, and they can have lifespans of more than years. They eat everything in the water, from squid to seals. The Cookiecutter shark even survives by using a suction cup to attach itself to whales and large fish, then carving out a core of flesh with scalpel-like teeth. Only three dozen shark species, however, have ever been known to attack humans, usually by mistake. Off Australia, for instance, Great White sharks have been known to attack surfers – perhaps because the combination of surfer and board looks like a seal playing in the waves. While people are sometimes injured or killed in the attacks, often the shark gets only a bite of surfboard. Whatever their lifestyle, sharks and rays share some of the most interesting child-rearing habits in the world of fish. Unlike the many fish that lay millions of eggs at a time, sharks bear relatively few young. Some egg-laying species can have more than pups at a time. In sharp contrast, the deep-sea sharks usually give birth to just one or two young. This slow reproductive pace, unfortunately, threatens the survival of some sharks. So it can take a long time to rebuild a population that has been overfished. But others are killed just for their fins or cartilage, which are considered potent medicines in some parts of the world. If nothing is done, researchers say, some species could become extinct within 50 years. Some governments, however, are moving to protect sharks.

Chapter 2 : Explore the secret world of sharks at S.E.A. Aquarium – S.E.A. Aquarium at Resorts World S

Robert F. Burgess has spent most of his life writing about adventures above or below the sea. His books about shipwrecks, sharks, treasure diving, and underwater archeology are acclaimed for the authors ability to put the reader in the middle of the action.

Next Did you know that 14 different species of sharks have been found in B. Some of them are visitors to our waters, but others call the Vancouver Aquarium home. Sharks are incredible fishes with amazing adaptations that allow them to live very diverse lifestyles. Some famous ones, like the white sharks, are constantly on the move; other not-so-famous ones, like a tasselled wobbegong *Eucrossorhinus dasypogon* , are sneaky and inconspicuous. Rays, skates and ratfishes are cousins of sharks. Sharks Yes, this is a shark – the unassuming, but swift predator, the tasselled wobbegong. As you may already know, sharks are excellent hunters. They have well-developed senses and body shapes that have evolved and adapted to hunt particular prey. For example, the tasselled wobbegong *Eucrossorhinus dasypogon* is shaped and coloured to have excellent camouflage allowing it to be a successful sit-and-wait predator. Sharks have an incredible sense of smell. Their eyes have reflectors called tapetum lucidum that act like mirrors and sharpen their vision in dim light. Teeth on their skin. Dermal denticles allow sharks to swim stealthily by cutting down the sound of their movement. They also help sharks swim faster with less energy by reducing drag and turbulence. Sharks have amazing teeth. They have lots of them and they are easily replaceable. They are unique to each species of shark, and experts can generally tell what a shark eats by the shape of their teeth. The whitespotted bamboo shark *Chiloscyllium plagiosum* , for example, is a generalist feeder and has the teeth to show for it. They are shaped not only to snag soft-bodied prey easily, but can also fold down to form a plate and crush a crab or shrimp. These boneless predators also have keen senses and well-adapted bodies. Like sharks, ray teeth are also shaped differently depending on the type of food they eat. For example, the brown stingray *Dasyatis lata* has the same teeth shape as whitespotted bamboo sharks *Chiloscyllium plagiosum* – rows of small, spiky teeth, perfect for clutching soft-bodied prey, with the ability to fold down for crushing hard-shelled ones. Scientists think rays use their vision to spot predators and mates instead. Their crescent-shaped eyes give rays a larger visual field to see their surroundings. To learn more fascinating facts about sharks, skates, rays and ratfishes, visit the Aquarium during The Secret World of Sharks and Rays , on now until April

Chapter 3 : Sharks () - Rotten Tomatoes

Explore the secret world of these majestic apex predators through our exciting activities, and uncover amazing shark facts. Shark Tour Our aquarist will take you on a learning tour to some of our largest habitats and share with you amazing facts about sharks in the aquarium.

An ancient tooth belonging to one of the largest sharks ever to roam the ocean has gone missing from a secret location on the Ningaloo Coast. Was it the tooth fairy? Mystery surrounds the disappearance of a 1. Megalodon grew up to 15 metres long and weighed about 20 tonnes. An ancient tooth belonging to one of the largest sharks ever to roam the ocean has gone missing from a secret location on the remote Ningaloo Coast World Heritage area of Western Australia. Wildlife officers and police are investigating the disappearance of the Megalodon tooth, which could be worth thousands of dollars to collectors. Arvid Hogstrom from Parks and Wildlife in Western Australia said the fossilised tooth had been unearthed in the Cape Range National Park, with its precise location kept under wraps. Controversial archaeologist faked discoveries He claimed some murals he found had crumbled before he could photograph them. The 8cm tooth went missing It was one of two Megalodon teeth located in the Unesco World Heritage -listed Ningaloo Coast He said the monetary value of tooth was not known but it "would not be very high". It could be an amateur collector who wants to add to their collection, or it could be someone who wants to trade it on the black market. Whatever creature bit two year-old boys on their legs at a Perth beach was not a shark, authorities have confirmed. Mr Hogstrom said it is believed that the ancient shark species became extinct at least 1. After nearly a decade of litigation, Mexico recovered two Mesoamerican busts that had been missing since the s. German authorities had found the wooden pieces in , when they siezed them from an artifacts dealer. In a ceremony in Munich, German authorities returned on Tuesday two wooden busts from the ancient Olmec civilization to Mexico. The two rare artifacts dated back to approximately 1, BCE and had been stolen from their excavation site, eventually making their way to Bavarian State Archaeological Collection, where they were held until today. Here are top 10 facts you need to know Subscribe to our channel: David Wilcock Corey Goode: Is there an Alliance working to defeat the greatest threat humanity has ever faced on earth? Could the Antarctic Atlantis

Chapter 4 : Shark Science | Middle School Math and Science

Secret World of the Sharks - blog.quintoapp.com

Chapter 5 : "Nature" The Secret World of Sharks and Rays (TV Episode) - Quotes - IMDb

The Secret World of Sharks and Rays (Nature Documentary) Epicnature. Uncovering Missing Shark Secret! (Minecraft Roleplay) #3 - Duration: Baby Shark Dance | Sing and Dance!.

Chapter 6 : "Nature" The Secret World of Sharks and Rays (TV Episode) - Plot Summary - IMDb

Sharks and their biological cousins, the rays, are among the highest-profile denizens of the deep, thanks to the popularity of books and films that have cast them in leading roles as.

Chapter 7 : SECRET WORLD OF SHARKS by Robert F. Burgess

Diver Robert F. Burgess describes many of his own experiences with sharks and then interviews some of the world's leading scientific shark authorities to learn more unusual fact about this remarkable animal some believe may provide the cure for human cancer.

Chapter 8 : Watch Nature Season 17 Episode 2: The Secret World of Sharks and Rays on PBS () | TV Gui

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*This season, explore Vancouver Aquarium's galleries to uncover the amazing lives of the not-so-famous sharks and their cousins - the skates, rays and ratfishes - in our new seasonal feature titled *The Secret World of Sharks and Rays*, which opened yesterday.*

Chapter 9 : The secret world of sharks – WWF-Australia - WWF-Australia

"The Secret World of Sharks & Rays" examines the ferocious predators of the seas and includes footage of scuba divers observing sharks up close. Also: a look at threats to sharks from commercial.