

Great White Shark Bite Force

The tiger shark is a solitary, mostly nocturnal hunter. It is notable for having the widest food spectrum of all sharks, with a range of prey that includes crustaceans, fish, seals, birds, squid, octopuses, sea turtles, sea snakes, dolphins, and even smaller sharks. It also has a reputation as a "garbage eater", consuming a variety of inedible, man-made objects that linger in its stomach. Tiger sharks have only one recorded natural predator, the orca. It is considered a near-threatened species because of finning and fishing by humans. White sharks inhabit tropical and temperate ocean waters around the world and can be found both near coasts and in the open ocean. Populations are most concentrated at the Pacific and Atlantic of North America and in the waters of southern Africa and Oceania. They are a highly migratory species, traveling between the coast and the open ocean and even between continents. The white shark preys on marine mammals such as seals and dolphins, as well as squid and fish, including other sharks...

Great white shark The species is partially warm-blooded, an adaptation that allows it to remain active in colder waters. The white shark is one of the largest living shark and fish species, though it is still smaller than the whale shark and basking shark. It is closely related to The great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), also known as the white shark, white pointer, or great white, is a large shark. Its massive, fatty liver can reach over a quarter of its body weight, providing buoyancy and storing energy. It is closely related to the mako sharks, the porbeagle, and the salmon shark. It is a robustly built species with a grayish upperside and a white underside. The great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), also known as the white shark, white pointer, or great white, is a large shark. It has about 300 triangular, serrated teeth that are continuously replaced

The tiger shark is second only to the great white in recorded fatal attacks on humans, but these events are still exceedingly rare.

Shark cage diving safety. Of the various species of shark, those most commonly observed from a cage are the great white shark and the bull shark, which are both known to be aggressive Shark cage diving is underwater diving or snorkeling where the observer remains inside a protective cage designed to prevent sharks from making contact with the divers. Shark cage diving is used for scientific observation, underwater cinematography, and as a tourist activity

Shark attacks in Australia In 2021 Australian authorities pushed to rebrand shark attacks as “negative Between 1791 and April 2018 it was reported that there have been 1,068 shark attacks in Australia with 237 of them being fatal. humans: the bull shark, tiger shark, oceanic whitetip shark and the great white shark 619e8752b8

Megalodon 58 million years ago (Mya), from the Early Miocene to the Early Pliocene epochs. Wroe conducted an experiment to determine the bite force of the great white shark, using a 2. This prehistoric fish was once thought to be a member of the family Lamnidae and a close relative of the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), but has been reclassified into the extinct family Otodontidae, which diverged from the great white shark during the Early Cretaceous. led by S. 5-meter (8. 2 ft) long specimen, and then isometrically *Otodus megalodon* (MEG-əl-ə-don; meaning "big tooth"), commonly known as megalodon, is an extinct species of giant mackerel shark that lived approximately 23 to 3 619e8752b8

The Australian Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts states precautions which can be taken to reduce the risk of shark attacks. These include avoiding swimming far from the shore, at the mouth of a river or on drop-offs to deeper water; avoiding swimming in dirty water, alone or with domestic animals, near people fishing, or at dusk or night; and to leave the water if schools of fish behave erratically or group in large numbers. The Australian Institute of Marine Science also states many of these and other precautions including not wearing jewelry or reflective clothing while swimming, and not swimming with any bleeding wounds. 619e8752b8

Whitetip reef shark pupils, and white-tipped dorsal and caudal fins. 2 ft) in length, this species is easily recognizable by its slender body and short but broad head, as well as tubular skin flaps beside the nostrils, oval eyes with vertical pupils, and white-tipped dorsal and caudal fins. It is the only extant species of genus *Triaenodon*. One of the most common sharks found on Indo-Pacific coral reefs, the whitetip reef shark occurs as far west as South Africa and as far east as Central America. A small shark that does not usually exceed 1. It is typically found on or near the bottom in clear water, at a depth of 8–40 m (26–131 ft). One of the most common sharks found on Indo-Pacific coral reefs, the whitetip reef shark occurs as far The whitetip reef shark (*Triaenodon obesus*) is a species of requiem shark, in the family *Carcharhinidae*. 6 m (5 619e8752b8

Tiger shark It is a large predator, with females capable of attaining a length of over 5 m (16 ft 5 in). The shark was first The tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) is a species of ground shark, and the only extant member of the genus *Galeocerdo* and family *Galeocerdonidae*. The tiger shark is second only to the great white in recorded fatal attacks on humans, but these events are still exceedingly rare. Its name derives from the dark stripes down its body, which resemble a tiger's pattern and fade as the shark matures. Populations are found in many tropical and temperate waters, especially around central Pacific islands 619e8752b8

Shortfin mako shark The strongest bite recorded The shortfin mako shark (; Māori: ['makɔ]; *Isurus oxyrinchus*), also known as the shortfin mako, blue pointer, or bonito shark, is a species of large mackerel shark. The shark had been coaxed into biting a custom-made "bite meter" as part of an experiment to measure mako bite force. The species is classified as Endangered by the IUCN. The fastest known shark species, able to reach speeds of 74 km/h (46 mph) in bursts, the shortfin mako can attain sizes of more than 4 m (13 ft) in length and weigh over 570 kg (1,260 lb). 2020. It is commonly referred to as the mako shark, as is the longfin mako shark (*Isurus paucus*) 619e8752b8

The shark was first described by Peron and Lesueur in... 619e8752b8

Shark Some sources extend the term "shark" as an informal category including extinct members of Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fish) with a shark-like morphology, such as hybodonts. Shark-like chondrichthyans such as *Cladoselepe* and *Doliodus* first appeared in the Devonian Period (419–359 million years), though some fossilized chondrichthyan-like scales are as old as the Late Ordovician (458–444 million years ago). They include the goblin shark, basking shark, megamouth shark, the thresher sharks, shortfin and longfin mako sharks, and great white shark. sharks. Sharks are a group of elasmobranch cartilaginous fishes characterized by a ribless endoskeleton, dermal denticles, five to seven gill slits on each side, and pectoral fins that are not fused to the head. Modern sharks are classified within the division Selachii and are the sister group to the Batomorphi (rays and skates). The earliest confirmed modern sharks (Selachii) are known from the Early Jurassic around 200 million years ago, with the oldest known member being *Agaleus*, though records of true sharks may extend back as far as the Permian 619e8752b8

During the day, whitetip reef sharks spend much of their time resting inside caves. Unlike other requiem sharks, which rely on ram ventilation and must constantly swim to breathe, this shark can pump water over its gills and lie still on the bottom. At night, whitetip reef sharks emerge to hunt bony fishes, crustaceans, and octopus in groups, their elongate bodies allowing them to force their way into crevices and holes to extract hidden prey. Individuals may stay within a particular area of the reef for months... 619e8752b8 Sharks range in size from the small dwarf lanternshark (*Etmopterus perryi*), a deep sea species that is only 17 centimetres (6.7 in) in length, to the whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), the largest fish in the world, which reaches approximately... 619e8752b8 Four species of sharks account for the vast majority of fatal attacks on humans: the bull shark, tiger shark, oceanic whitetip shark and the great white shark. 619e8752b8 Bull sharks are euryhaline and can thrive in both salt and fresh water. They are known to travel far up rivers, and have been known to travel up the Mississippi River as far as Alton, Illinois, about 1,100 kilometres (700 mi) from the ocean, but few freshwater interactions with humans have been recorded. Larger-sized bull sharks are responsible for a large part of nearshore shark attacks, and may be responsible for many attacks involving unidentified species. 619e8752b8 == Precautions against attacks == 619e8752b8

== Before 1800 == 619e8752b8 In 2021 Australian authorities pushed to rebrand shark attacks as "negative encounters" or "interactions" to boost conservation efforts and alter perceptions of sharks as vicious. 619e8752b8 == Shark-proof cage == 619e8752b8 == Taxonomy == 619e8752b8 Unlike the river sharks of the genus *Glyptis*, bull sharks are not true freshwater sharks... 619e8752b8 Sharks may be attracted to the vicinity of the cage by the use of bait in a procedure known as chumming. This procedure has attracted controversy due to claims that it could potentially alter the natural behaviour of sharks in the vicinity of swimmers. 619e8752b8 Similar cages are also used as a protective measure for divers working in waters where potentially dangerous shark species are present. In this application, the shark-proof cage may be used as a refuge, or as a diving stage during descent and ascent, particularly during staged decompression where the divers may be vulnerable while constrained to a specific depth in mid-water for several minutes. In other applications, a mobile cage may be carried by the diver while harvesting organisms such as abalone. 619e8752b8

List of fatal shark attacks in the United States Bay Journal. "Shark bite left its mark in Chesapeake history, researchers say". Jeremy (May 1, 2023). "Shark Week: Researchers Say This is a list of fatal shark attacks that occurred in United States territorial waters by decade in chronological order. Retrieved October 5, 2024 619e8752b8

While regarded as one of the largest and most powerful predators to have ever lived, megalodon is only known from fragmentary remains, and its appearance and maximum size are uncertain. Scientists have argued whether its body form was more stocky or elongated than the modern lamniform sharks. Maximum body length estimates between 14.2 and 24.3 metres (47 and 80 ft) based on various analyses have been proposed, though the modal lengths for individuals of all ontogenetic stages from juveniles to adults are estimated at 10.5 meters (34 ft). Their teeth were thick and robust, built for grabbing prey and breaking bone, and their large jaws could exert a bite force of up... 619e8752b8 "Mako" comes from the Māori language, meaning either the shark or a shark tooth. Following the Māori language, "mako" in English is both singular and plural. The word may have originated in a dialectal variation, as it is similar to the common words for shark in a number of Polynesian languages—makō in the Kāi Tahu Māori dialect, mangō Māori pronunciation: ['maŋɔ:] in other Māori dialects, mago in Samoan, ma'o in Tahitian, and mano in Hawaiian. The first written usage is in Lee and Kendall's Grammar and vocabulary of the language of New Zealand (1820), which simply states, "Máko; A certain fish". Richard Taylor's A leaf from the natural history of New Zealand (1848... 619e8752b8

Bull shark One or The bull shark (*Carcharhinus leucas*), also known as the Zambezi shark (informally zambi) in Africa and Lake Nicaragua shark in Nicaragua, is a species of requiem shark commonly found worldwide in warm, shallow waters along coasts and in rivers. Bull sharks are one of the three shark species (along with the tiger shark and great white shark) most likely to bite humans. other species of shark. It is known for its aggressive nature, and presence mainly in warm, shallow

brackish and freshwater systems including estuaries and (usually) lower reaches of rivers. Bull sharks are listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. Their aggressive nature has led to ongoing shark-culling efforts near beaches to protect beachgoers, which is one of the causes of bull shark populations continuing to decrease 619e8752b8

== Etymology and naming == 619e8752b8

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