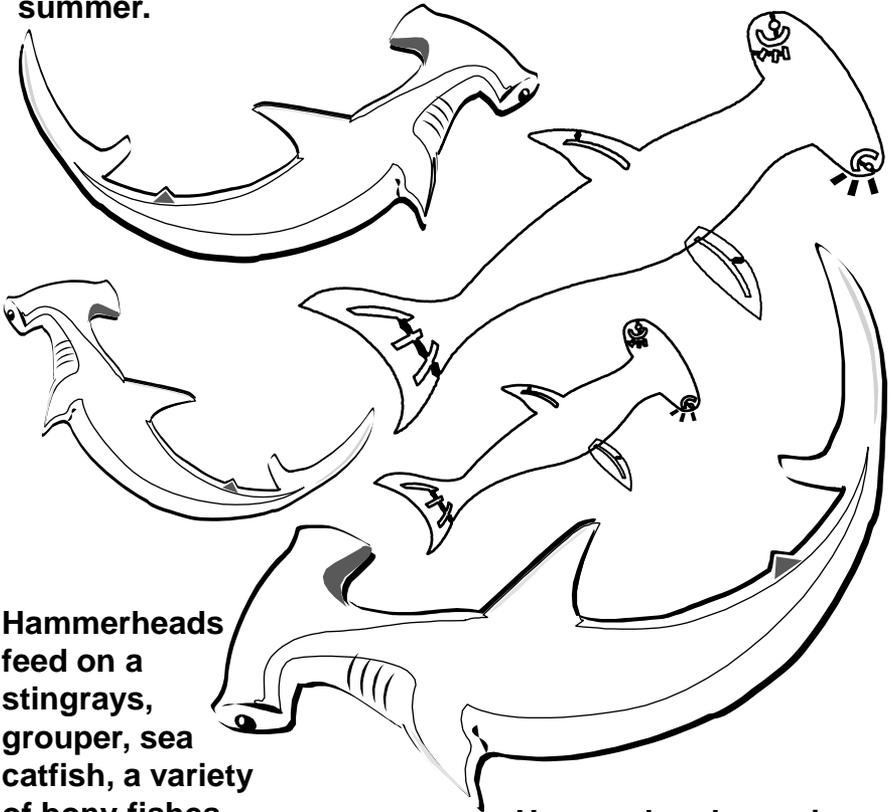




Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Hammerheads. A common tropical and subtropical shark that inhabits the open ocean and the shallow coastal waters of both the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of Florida. They favor continental and insular coral reefs but are often associated with inlets and the mouths of bays. Nomadic and migratory, with some Florida populations moving north along the Atlantic coast in summer.



Hammerheads feed on a stingrays, grouper, sea catfish, a variety of bony fishes, sharks, crabs, and squid.

Hammerheads maximum size is about 18 feet and live to 20+ years.



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



Bull Sharks may inhabit estuarine, nearshore, and offshore waters along the Florida coasts. They commonly enter estuarine waters and are one of the few shark species that may inhabit freshwater, sometimes venturing hundreds of miles inland via coastal river systems. They are versatile, opportunistic feeders; their stomach contents have included bony fishes and invertebrate species, sharks, rays, dolphins, sea turtles, and sea birds. One of the more dangerous shark species, they account for the third highest number of attacks on humans. Bull Sharks can reach 11 feet in size, and live to 24+ years.



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

The great white shark lives in warmer oceans throughout the world. One of the largest sharks, its average length is 10-20 feet and its average weight is about 2,500 pounds. A fierce predator, the great white will eat almost any fish or warm-blooded creature it can catch.

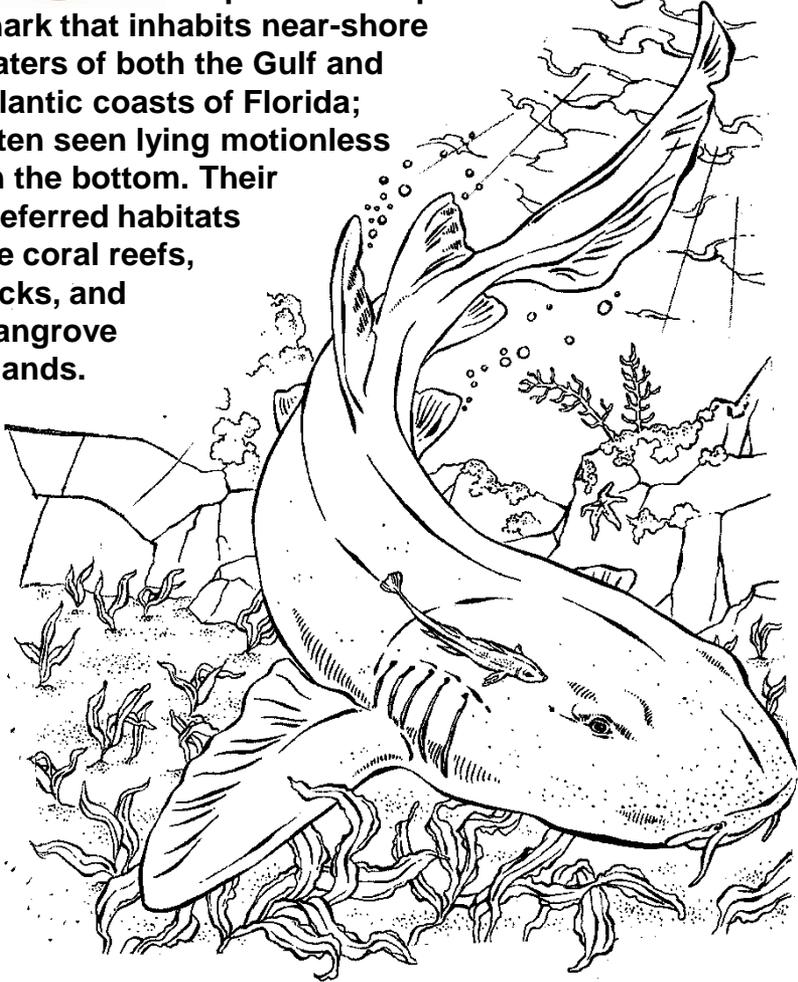




Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Nurse sharks are an abundant, coastal, tropical/ subtropical

shark that inhabits near-shore waters of both the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of Florida; often seen lying motionless on the bottom. Their Preferred habitats are coral reefs, rocks, and Mangrove islands.



Feeds mainly on bottom invertebrates such as spiny lobsters, shrimps, crabs, sea urchins, squid, octopi, and marine mollusks; also feeds on some fish species, especially grunts.

Nurse sharks grow to about 9 feet and live for 24+ years.



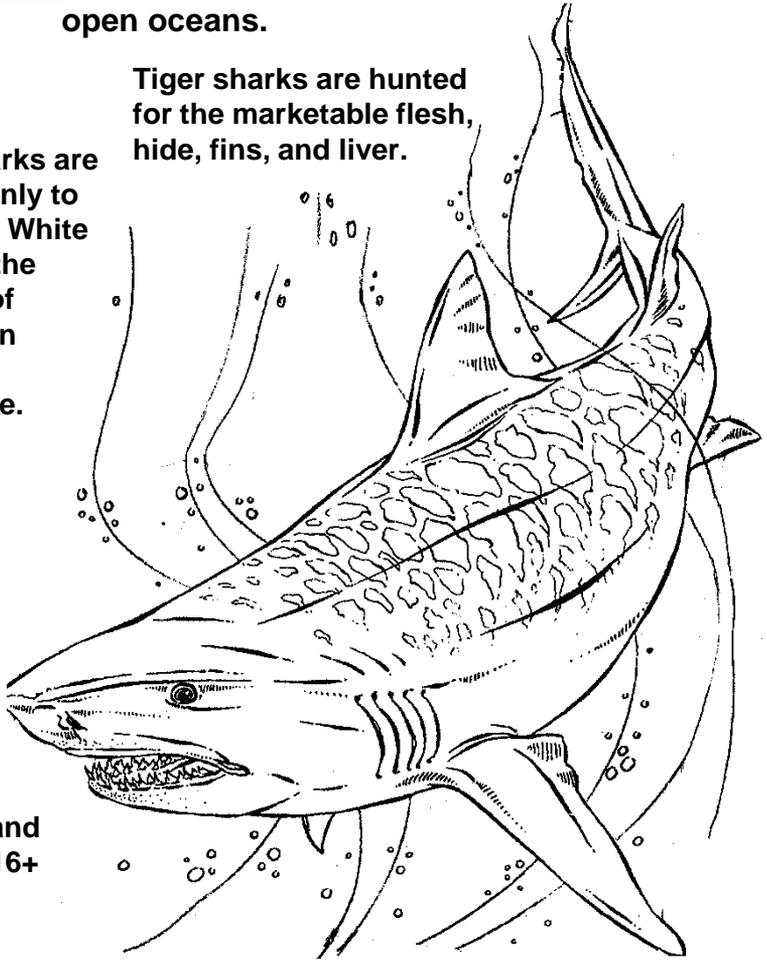
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Tiger sharks are common throughout Florida. They can be found in a variety of habitats including river mouths, shallow bays, and open oceans.

Tiger sharks are second only to the Great White shark in the number of attacks on humans worldwide.

Tiger sharks grow to about 18 feet, can weigh up to 2000 pounds and can live 16+ years.

Tiger sharks are hunted for the marketable flesh, hide, fins, and liver.



Tiger sharks are voracious feeders that will eat just about anything. Stomach contents have been reported to include sea turtles, many species of bony fish, marine birds, other sharks, porpoises, skates, rays, conchs, crabs, and garbage (for example, pieces of coal and wood, burlap bags, small barrels, cans).