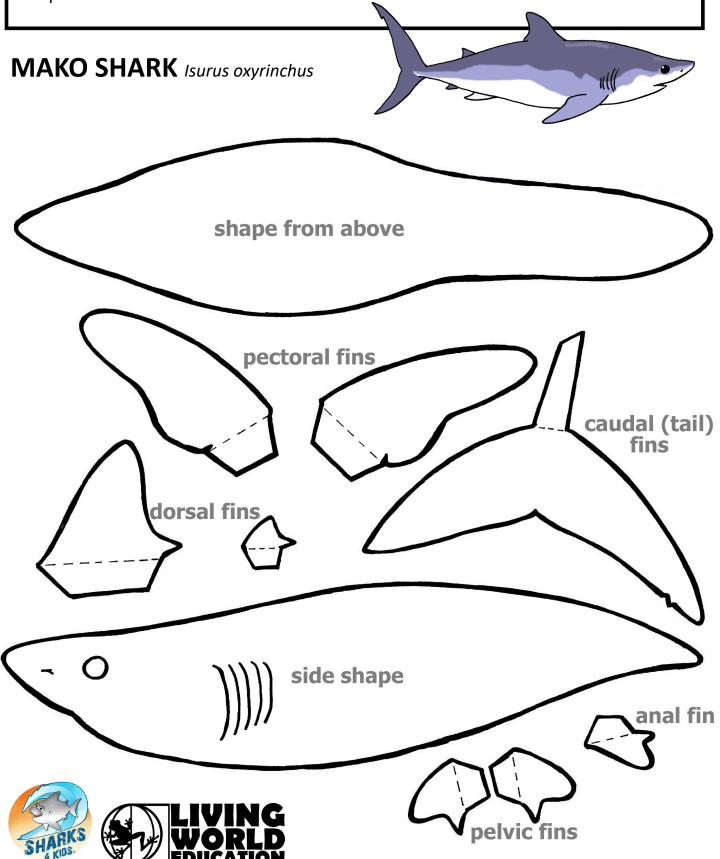
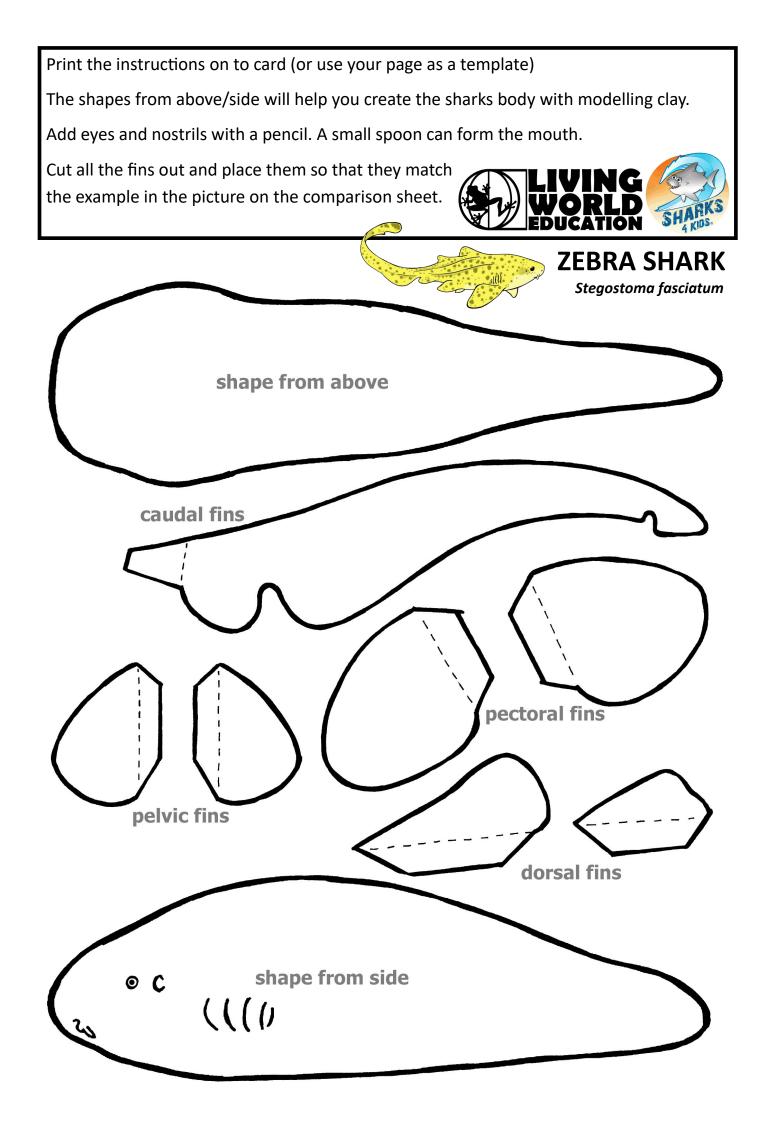
Print the instructions on to card (or use your page as a template)

The shapes from above/side will help you create the sharks body with modelling clay.

Add eyes and nostrils with a pencil. A small spoon can form the mouth.

Cut all the fins out and place them so that they match the example in the picture on the comparison sheet.



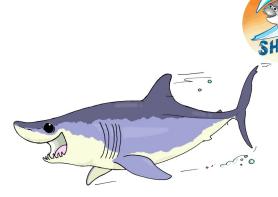


BODY AND TAIL SHAPE

By creating your own models, using the templates provided, it is easy to see the great differences between benthic and pelagic shark species...

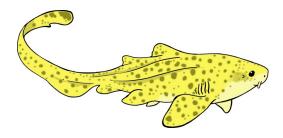






The body shape is **streamlined** to reduce water resistance (drag). This torpedo form ensures water passes around the sharks body and allows it to reach great speeds.

The power behind the speed is due to a thick muscular tail and large, evenlyshaped (homocercal) caudal fins.



The body shape is **flattened** so the shark is better hidden on the seabed. These sharks can also have patterns or colouration that further disguises them.

The tails have a large, upper caudal fin (an uneven heterocercal tail) which means they swim in a sinuous, snake-like fashion.

ZEBRA SHARK Stegostoma fasciatum



Don't forget to #showusyoursharks







Pelagic sharks = are found between the surface and lower parts of the water e.g. mako **Benthic sharks** = these spend most of their lives on or near the sea bed e.g. zebra shark