**Asset Information Page**

**Shark**

**Sticky Note 1:**

**Sharks are a diverse group of cartilaginous fish found in oceans around the world. Known for their powerful build and keen senses, they are apex predators in marine ecosystems.**

**Appearance:** Sharks have a streamlined, torpedo-shaped body built for efficient swimming. They possess multiple rows of sharp teeth, which are continuously replaced throughout their lives. Most species have tough, sandpaper-like skin made of tiny, tooth-like structures called dermal denticles.

**Habitat:** Sharks are found in a wide range of marine environments, from shallow coastal waters to the deep ocean. Some species are also found in freshwater rivers and lakes. They thrive in various climates, from tropical to polar regions.

**Movement:** Sharks are powerful swimmers, capable of great speed and agility in the water. Many species are migratory, traveling long distances in search of food or breeding grounds. They use their tail (caudal fin) for propulsion and their pectoral fins for steering.

**Diet:** Sharks are carnivorous, with diets that vary widely depending on the species. They may eat fish, squid, crustaceans, marine mammals, and even other sharks. Some species are filter feeders, consuming plankton and small fish by swimming with their mouths open.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 1---------------------------------------------------------

**Sticky Note 2:**

**Sharks are solitary predators but can sometimes be seen in groups, especially when food is abundant. They are known for their remarkable senses, including the ability to detect electrical fields produced by other animals.**

**Reproduction:** Sharks have a variety of reproductive strategies, including laying eggs (oviparous) and giving birth to live young (viviparous). Gestation periods can be lengthy, lasting from several months to over a year, depending on the species.

**Social Structures:** Sharks are generally solitary, although some species form schools or aggregations, particularly during feeding or mating. Social behavior varies widely among species, with some showing complex interactions while others remain largely solitary.

**Communication:** Sharks communicate primarily through body language and sometimes by releasing chemicals into the water. Some species display courtship behaviors, including biting and swimming in specific patterns.

**Survival Skills:** Sharks are highly adapted predators with acute senses of smell, hearing, and the ability to detect vibrations and electrical fields. They play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of marine ecosystems but face threats from overfishing, habitat destruction, and pollution, leading to declining populations in many species.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 2---------------------------------------------------------