

Amazing Sharks - Anatomy

Dorsal Fin
Keeps the shark steady and upright (along with ventral fin)

Streamlined Body
Enables the shark to glide quickly through water

Second Dorsal Fin
Assists first dorsal

Caudal Fin (tail)

The tail is used to propel the shark forward through the water

Ventral (Pelvic) Fin
Keeps shark steady & upright (along with dorsal fin)

Pectoral Fin
These provide balance and are used to steer and change direction. As water flows beneath them the shark is lifted up.

Gill Openings
Water enters the sharks' mouth and passes out through the gills as it swims, allowing it to absorb oxygen from the water

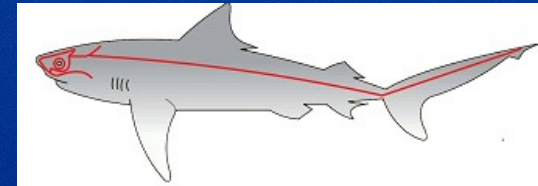
Eyes

Ampullae of Lorenzini
Large pores covering the shark's snout. They detect tiny electrical currents given off by potential prey

Nostrils (nares)

Teeth
Most sharks have several rows of teeth. As the front row wears down a new row moves in from behind to replace them. Sharks may lose 30,000 teeth in their lifetime!

Lateral line



A line of pores which runs all the way along the mid-section of the body, connecting to the spinal cord then brain. It senses tiny vibrations in the water nearby.