



Image: David Harasti

Grey Nurse Sharks

Grey Nurse Sharks are endangered and need protecting

Why aren't there many Grey Nurse Sharks?

Grey Nurse Sharks in Eastern Australia are critically endangered, due to overfishing. Protective measures are in place to help the species recover.

How science is helping

These fascinating creatures are an important part of a healthy ocean ecosystem and form part of the marine food chain.

We are using their DNA so we can match members of the same family to find out how many there are. It's estimated that there are less than 2,200 adult Grey Nurse Sharks living on the east coast of Australia.

This information is helping to manage their conservation.

Learn more

csiro.au/sharks
australianmuseum.net.au/sharks

Interesting facts



Grey Nurse Sharks have **rows and rows of teeth** that are continually replaced



All the better for eating **fish, octopus, rays and lobsters** with!



They grow up to **three metres** long



They are slow moving but strong swimmers and are **most active at night**



They live on the **sandy sea floor** and in **rocky caves**, close to **reefs** and **islands**



They can swim to depths of **200 metres** below the ocean's surface



Grey Nurse Sharks are **not a threat** to people unless provoked

Visit this pop-up exhibition at selected Stockland Shopping Centres during 2020



A touring exhibition created by



Major partner



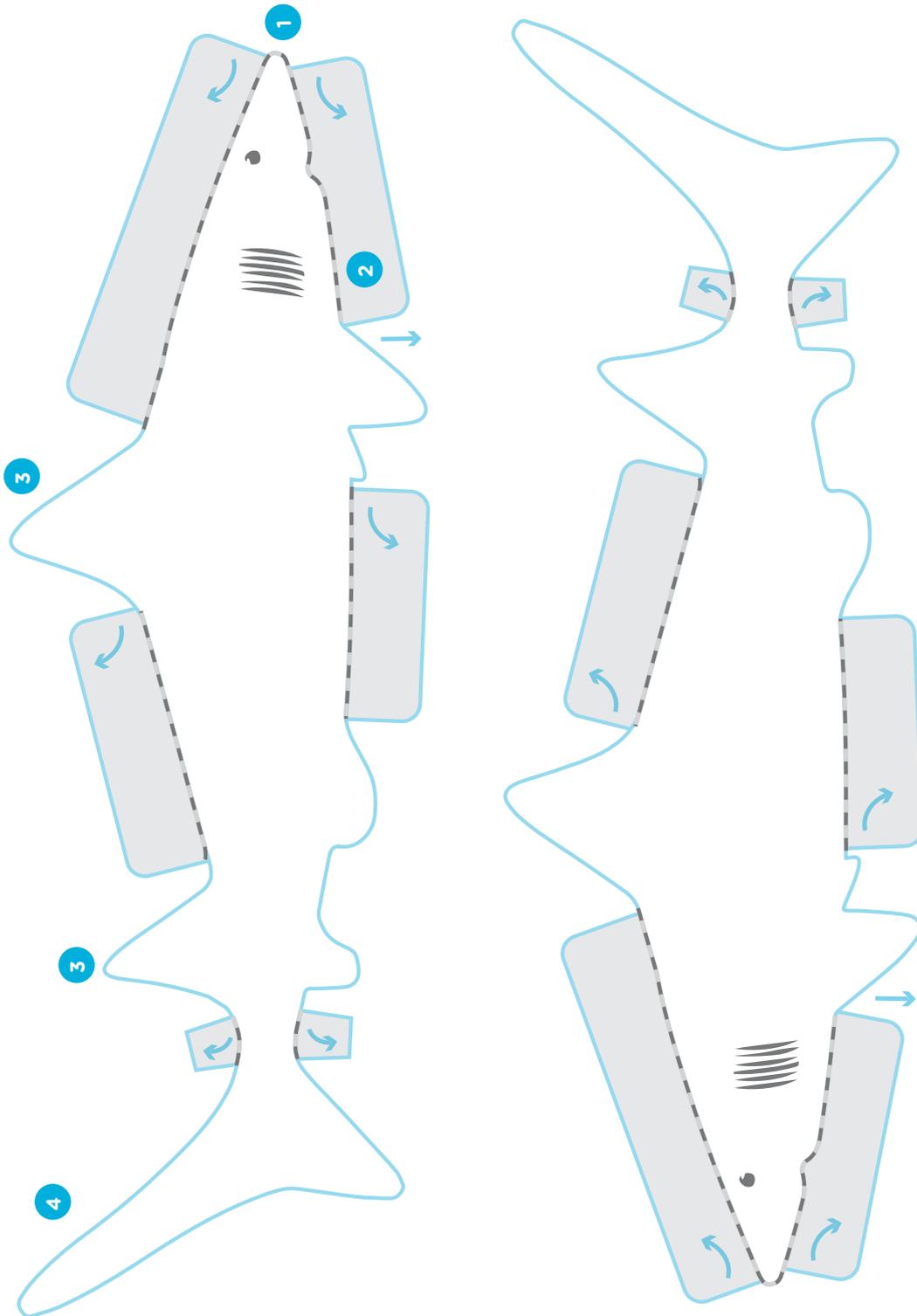
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SHARKS

Colour, cut and stick to make a 3D shark!



Match the shark parts to the correct meaning

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|--|
| 1 | snout | a | fins on a shark's back |
| 2 | gill slits | b | nose section at the front of a shark's head |
| 3 | dorsal fin | c | tail |
| 4 | caudal fin | d | openings behind a shark's head that let water out of the gills |

Legend

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| | Cut |
| | Fold |
| | Direction of fold |
| | Support tab for glue |