shark internal anatomy diagram

shark internal anatomy diagram is an essential tool for understanding the complex biology of sharks, which are fascinating creatures of the ocean. These diagrams provide a detailed representation of the internal structures and systems that allow sharks to thrive in their aquatic environments. From their unique respiratory system to their specialized organs, sharks have evolved a highly efficient anatomy that enables them to be effective predators. In this article, we will explore the various components of a shark's internal anatomy, the significance of each structure, and how they work together to ensure the shark's survival. Additionally, we will discuss the importance of these diagrams in educational settings and scientific research.

Understanding Shark Anatomy

Sharks belong to a subclass of fishes known as Chondrichthyes, which are characterized by their cartilaginous skeletons. This unique feature allows sharks to be more flexible and buoyant in water compared to bony fish. Understanding shark internal anatomy is crucial not just for marine biologists but also for conservationists and anyone interested in marine life. A shark's anatomy is a result of millions of years of evolution, adapting to various ecological niches in marine environments.

The internal anatomy of sharks can be divided into several systems, including the skeletal, muscular, circulatory, respiratory, and digestive systems. Each of these systems plays a vital role in the overall functioning of the shark and contributes to its predatory lifestyle.

Key Internal Structures

A shark's internal anatomy comprises several key structures that are essential for its survival. These include:

- **Skeleton:** Comprised of cartilage, providing flexibility.
- **Muscles:** Powerful muscles enable swift movements.
- **Organs:** Specialized organs for various functions such as digestion and sensory perception.

Skeletal Structure

The skeletal structure of sharks, made entirely of cartilage, is lighter than bone, allowing for greater agility and speed in the water. This cartilage is found in the skull, jaw, and the support structures of fins. Such a design is advantageous for predatory species that rely on speed and maneuverability to catch prey.

Muscular System

The muscular system of sharks is highly developed, with large, powerful muscles running along the sides of their bodies. This musculature is responsible for the powerful lateral movements that sharks use to propel themselves through the water. Additionally, these muscles play a critical role in maintaining buoyancy and stability while swimming.

Shark Circulatory System

The circulatory system of sharks is a closed system, meaning that blood circulates within a network of blood vessels. Sharks possess a unique heart structure that is adapted to their aquatic environment. The heart is typically two-chambered, consisting of one atrium and one ventricle. This efficient design allows for the rapid circulation of oxygenated blood throughout the body.

Heart Functionality

The heart pumps deoxygenated blood to the gills, where it is oxygenated before being circulated to the rest of the body. The presence of a single ventricle means that the blood flows in a single circuit, which is sufficient for the metabolic needs of sharks. This system is particularly effective

given their active lifestyle.

Blood Vessels and Circulation

Sharks have a network of arteries and veins that transport blood to and from various organs. The aorta, which carries oxygen-rich blood from the heart, branches off into smaller arteries to supply the organs and muscles. The venous system returns deoxygenated blood back to the heart for re-oxygenation.

Shark Respiratory System

Sharks have a specialized respiratory system that allows them to extract oxygen from water. This system is primarily composed of gills, which are located on the sides of the head. Sharks are unique in their ability to breathe actively, meaning they must continuously move water over their gills to facilitate gas exchange.

Gill Structure and Function

Each gill consists of several filaments covered in tiny structures called lamellae, which increase the surface area for oxygen absorption. When water flows over the gills, oxygen is transferred from the water into the blood, while carbon dioxide is expelled. This process is essential for maintaining the shark's metabolic functions.

Adaptations for Breathing

Some species of sharks, such as the nurse shark, can pump water over their gills while resting on the ocean floor. However, most sharks must swim continuously to ensure a steady flow of water over their gills. This adaptation is crucial for survival in their aquatic environment.

Digestive System of Sharks

The digestive system of sharks is uniquely designed to accommodate their carnivorous diet. Sharks have a highly efficient digestive tract that allows them to process large amounts of food quickly. The anatomy includes a mouth with sharp teeth, a muscular stomach, and a spiral intestine for increased nutrient absorption.

Mouth and Teeth

The mouth of a shark is lined with sharp, serrated teeth that are adapted for cutting and tearing flesh. Depending on the species, a shark can have hundreds of teeth that are continuously replaced throughout its life. The structure of the mouth allows for the capture of prey with minimal energy expenditure.

Stomach and Intestinal Structure

The stomach is muscular and can expand to accommodate large meals. After digestion, food moves into the spiral intestine, which is coiled to maximize surface area for nutrient absorption. This adaptation is vital for sharks, allowing them to extract as much energy as possible from their prey.

Importance of Shark Internal Anatomy Diagrams

Shark internal anatomy diagrams serve as critical educational resources in marine biology and ecology. These diagrams help students, researchers, and enthusiasts understand the complex interrelationships between different anatomical structures and their functions. Additionally, these diagrams are crucial in the study of shark physiology and behavior, aiding in conservation efforts and the management of shark populations.

By visualizing the internal anatomy of sharks, researchers can better appreciate how these animals adapt to their environments and the roles they play in marine ecosystems. This understanding is essential for effective conservation strategies aimed at protecting these vital species.

Conclusion

Shark internal anatomy diagrams are invaluable tools that enhance our understanding of the biological complexity of sharks. By exploring the intricacies of their internal structures, we gain insight into how sharks have evolved to become some of the most efficient predators in the ocean. Knowledge of shark anatomy is crucial not only for scientific research but also for efforts aimed at their conservation and protection in the face of environmental challenges. As we continue to study these remarkable creatures, the importance of accurate and detailed anatomical diagrams will remain paramount in advancing our understanding of marine biology.

Q: What is the primary purpose of a shark's internal

anatomy?

A: The primary purpose of a shark's internal anatomy is to support its survival as a predatory species. Each organ and system is adapted to optimize functions such as movement, respiration, digestion, and circulation, allowing sharks to thrive in their marine environments.

Q: How do sharks breathe underwater?

A: Sharks breathe underwater through their gills, which extract oxygen from water as it flows over them. They actively pump water over their gills while swimming, ensuring a continuous supply of oxygen for their metabolic needs.

Q: What is the significance of the shark's cartilaginous skeleton?

A: The cartilaginous skeleton of sharks provides several advantages, including increased flexibility and reduced weight, which enhances their buoyancy and maneuverability in the water, making them more effective predators.

Q: How do sharks digest their food?

A: Sharks digest their food using a muscular stomach that breaks down prey, followed by a spiral intestine that maximizes nutrient absorption. This efficient system allows them to process large meals quickly, essential for their high-energy lifestyle.

Q: Why are shark internal anatomy diagrams important for conservation efforts?

A: Shark internal anatomy diagrams are important for conservation efforts as they provide crucial insights into the biology and physiology of sharks, helping researchers understand their ecological roles, behaviors, and the impacts of environmental changes on their populations.

Q: What adaptations help sharks to be effective predators?

A: Sharks possess several adaptations that help them be effective predators, including sharp teeth for cutting prey, a streamlined body for swift movement, and a highly developed sensory system to detect prey in their environment.

Q: Can sharks breathe while resting on the ocean floor?

A: Some species of sharks, like the nurse shark, can breathe while resting on the ocean floor by actively pumping water over their gills. However, most sharks need to swim continuously to ensure adequate water flow for breathing.

Q: How does the circulatory system of sharks differ from that of bony fish?

A: The circulatory system of sharks is a closed system with a two-chambered heart, allowing for efficient blood circulation. In contrast, bony fish have a more complex heart structure with multiple chambers, which serves different metabolic requirements.

Q: What role do sharks play in marine ecosystems?

A: Sharks play a crucial role in marine ecosystems as apex predators, helping to maintain the balance of species populations and promoting the health of coral reefs and other marine habitats. Their presence indicates a healthy ecosystem.

Shark Internal Anatomy Diagram

shark internal anatomy diagram: *Exploring Zoology: A Laboratory Guide, Third Edition* David G. Smith, Michael P. Schenk, 2021-01-01 Exploring Zoology: A Laboratory Guide provides a comprehensive, hands-on introduction to the field of zoology. Knowledge of the principal groups of animals is fundamental to understanding the central issues in biology. This full-color lab manual provides a diverse selection of exercises covering the anatomy, physiology, behavior, and ecology of the major invertebrate and vertebrate lineages. Great care has been taken to provide information in an engaging, student-friendly way. The material has been written to be easily adapted for use with any introductory zoology textbook.

shark internal anatomy diagram: *Fish* Peter B. Moyle, 1995-03-01 Engagingly written, with both learning and humor, Fish bridges the gap between purely pictorial books and scholarly texts, and provides a succinct summary of fish biology and conservation for students and fish enthusiasts.

shark internal anatomy diagram: Sharks, Skates, and Rays William C. Hamlett, 1999-05-21 Successor to the classic work in shark studies, The Elasmobranch Fishes by John Franklin Daniel (first published 1922, revised 1928 and 1934), Sharks, Skates, and Rays provides a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of elasmobranch morphology. Coverage has been expanded from anatomy

to include modern information on physiology and biochemistry. The new volume also provides equal treatment for skates and rays. The authors present general introductory material for the relative novice but also review the latest technical citations, making the book a valuable primary reference resource. More than 200 illustrations supplement the text.

shark internal anatomy diagram: *Guide to the Study of the Anatomy of the Shark, Necturus, and the Cat* Samuel Eddy, 1960

shark internal anatomy diagram: Manual of Exotic Pet Practice Mark Mitchell, Thomas N. Tully, 2008-03-04 The only book of its kind with in-depth coverage of the most common exotic species presented in practice, this comprehensive guide prepares you to treat invertebrates, fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, marsupials, North American wildlife, and small mammals such as ferrets, rabbits, and rodents. Organized by species, each chapter features vivid color images that demonstrate the unique anatomic, medical, and surgical features of each species. This essential reference also provides a comprehensive overview of biology, husbandry, preventive medicine, common disease presentations, zoonoses, and much more. Other key topics include common health and nutritional issues as well as restraint techniques, lab values, drug dosages, and special equipment needed to treat exotics. Brings cutting-edge information on all exotic species together in one convenient resource. Offers essential strategies for preparing your staff to properly handle and treat exotic patients. Features an entire chapter on equipping your practice to accommodate exotic species, including the necessary equipment for housing, diagnostics, pathology, surgery, and therapeutics. Provides life-saving information on CPR, drugs, and supportive care for exotic animals in distress. Discusses wildlife rehabilitation, with valuable information on laws and regulations, establishing licensure, orphan care, and emergency care. Includes an entire chapter devoted to the emergency management of North American wildlife. Offers expert guidance on treating exotics for practitioners who may not be experienced in exotic pet care.

shark internal anatomy diagram: Sharks Leighton R. Taylor, 1999

shark internal anatomy diagram: Oceanography Alan Rabinowitz, Toby Bates Sutton, 1970

shark internal anatomy diagram: The Living Ocean Teacher's Guide ,

shark internal anatomy diagram: The Bare Bones Matthew F. Bonnan, 2016-02-15 “Bonnan combines wit and passion with the sensibilities of a talented instructor in this encyclopedic tour of the vertebrate skeleton.” —Publishers Weekly What can we learn about the evolution of jaws from a pair of scissors? How does the flight of a tennis ball help explain how fish overcome drag? What do a spacesuit and a chicken egg have in common? Highlighting the fascinating twists and turns of evolution across more than 540 million years, paleobiologist Matthew Bonnan uses everyday objects to explain the emergence and adaptation of the vertebrate skeleton. What can camera lenses tell us about the eyes of marine reptiles? How does understanding what prevents a coffee mug from spilling help us understand the posture of dinosaurs? The answers to these and other intriguing questions illustrate how scientists have pieced together the history of vertebrates from their bare bones. With its engaging and informative text, plus more than 200 illustrative diagrams created by the author, The Bare Bones is an unconventional and reader-friendly introduction to the skeleton as an evolving machine. “No bones about it, a text like The Bare Bones was sorely needed in the popular literature of vertebrate paleontology. Matthew Bonnan’s tome on the evolution, form, and function of the vertebrate skeleton may seem daunting in size, but it is written in an enjoyable and readable fashion that will absolutely delight all sorts of readers from expert to soon-to-be-expert.” —Palaeontologia Electronica “A remarkably fun book to read . . . his conversational style and wit make this an unintimidating yet highly informative book that would work wonderfully in college courses.” —The Quarterly Review of Biology

shark internal anatomy diagram: Laboratory Studies in Integrated Zoology Cleveland P. Hickman, Frances Miller Hickman, 1993

shark internal anatomy diagram: *MEG: A Novel of Deep Terror* Steve Alten, 2022-06-21 MEG: A Novel of Deep Terror is the book that launched New York Times bestselling author Steve Alten's franchise and inspired an international blockbuster starring Jason Statham. Seven years ago

and seven miles below the surface of the Pacific Ocean, Dr. Jonas Taylor encountered something that changed the course of his life. Once a Navy deep-sea submersible pilot, now a marine paleontologist, Taylor is convinced that a remnant population of Carcharodon megalodon—prehistoric sharks growing up to 70 feet long, that subsisted on whales—lurks at the bottom of the Mariana Trench. Offered the opportunity to return to those crushing depths in search of the Megs, Taylor leaps at the chance...but his quest for scientific knowledge (and personal vindication) becomes a desperate fight for survival, when the most vicious predator the earth has ever known is freed to once again hunt the surface. At the Publisher's request, this title is being sold without Digital Rights Management Software (DRM) applied.

shark internal anatomy diagram: The Curves of Life Theodore Andrea Cook, 1914

shark internal anatomy diagram: Biology , 1987

shark internal anatomy diagram: Project: Apex One Dominic Pistritto, 2023-07-19 In 2083, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch has successfully consumed most of the world's oceans, decimating the aquatic populations on a massive scale. After years of inattention from the world's governments, scientists from the International Aquatic Preservation Foundation make a grim discovery. Within five years' time, half of all species of sharks will have become extinct, leading to universal and irreversible consequences. To combat the inevitable catastrophe, founder and CEO of the Foundation, Prof. Henry Mitchell, deploys scientists Dr. Richard and Maxine Arlington on a mysterious and covert mission at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. Unbeknownst to United States Congress, the Foundation has successfully completed their felonious marine-based genetic engineering procedures. Covering his tracks with a legal multibillion-dollar project to preserve the ozone layer, Prof. Mitchell arrogantly releases his monumental creatures upon the seas, inflicting a primal fear long forgotten by man. As a result, the leviathans of the deep cause multiple fatalities, and the Arlingtons discover the foundation's frightening secret. Threatened with blackmail, they encounter an evasive scientist with the knowledge to stop the monstrous beasts once and for all. Aboard an aged research vessel, the trio of scientists embark on a treacherous journey with a captain of a bygone era. Surpassing overwhelming odds amongst the seven seas and forces of nature beyond their control, the clock ticks down as the great beasts of prey close in on the small crew. The fleeting scientists must rely on nothing but their instincts and knowledge to survive mankind's first formidable experiment of synthetically born hunters amongst the animal kingdom.

shark internal anatomy diagram: Ocean currents and the open ocean James A. Kolb, 1996

shark internal anatomy diagram: Biology Goodman, 1989

shark internal anatomy diagram: *A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals* Thomas Henry Huxley, 1871 Huxley was among those who denied the truth and accuracy of Owen's theory of the vertebral skull.

shark internal anatomy diagram: *Fishes* Gregor M. Cailliet, Milton S. Love, Alfred W. Ebeling, 1996 A comprehensive, geographically balanced field and laboratory manual for courses in marine biology, ichthyology, and fishery sciences. All encompassing! No other guide or manual offers you such complete hands-on coverage of: morphology, identification and classification, physiological adaptations, natural history. Broad taxonomic and geographic coverage! Here is a guide and manual you can use anywhere in the world. It applies to a variety of fishes and geographical areas: jawless, cartilaginous, and bony, fresh- and saltwater, temperate and tropical, inshore and offshore.

shark internal anatomy diagram: Cassell's Natural History , 1895

shark internal anatomy diagram: The Encyclopaedia Britannica , 1911

Related to shark internal anatomy diagram

Sharktooth Hill - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsSharktooth Hill is located in the arid, rolling foothills near Bakersfield, California. It's one of the most productive Miocene bone

Possible Great White or Chubutensis? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum Found in a river/creek

in New Jersey, USA. Originally misidentified by myself (new to the hobby) as a crow shark, but squalicorax didn't exist during the time period of this

Palaeocarcharodon orientalis as found - Paleocene - The Fossil Palaeocarcharodon orientalis (Pygmy White Shark) as found in a pile of gravel at the base of the short Douglas Point cliffs along the Potomac in Maryland

Ptychodus whipplei - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The Fossil Forum An odd shark from the Cretaceous of North Texas - these sharks had crushing teeth suited for hard-bodied prey

"Twilight Zone", Sharktooth Hill, Bakersfield - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsthere is a tendency to find bakersfield shark teeth fossils from certain zones where the teeth are preserved with sunset

Two Different Vertebrae - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum During my recent trip to South Carolina, I found these two vertebrae. The first one looks similar to other shark vertebrae that I've found but I am curious to what shark species it

North Sulphur River - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsFossils found in the North Sulphur River, Ladonia, TX. Identifications are primarily done by myself, so don't hesitate to

Sharks - The Fossil Forum Mostly shark teeth. Sharks are also heavily featured in these other photo albums: Eagle Ford Group Post Oak Creek Lee Creek

Shark tooth ? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum When a shark forms their teeth the enamel (what you have) is created before the rooth and the dentin. If a shark dies when the teeth have not completely been formed yet they

Great Hammerhead Shark tooth - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The This was made into a necklace by a local artist, and was sold along with other shark teeth I recognized from Texas. I strongly suspect this was found on a beach in

Sharktooth Hill - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsSharktooth Hill is located in the arid, rolling foothills near Bakersfield, California. It's one of the most productive Miocene bone

Possible Great White or Chubutensis? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum Found in a river/creek in New Jersey, USA. Originally misidentified by myself (new to the hobby) as a crow shark, but squalicorax didn't exist during the time period of this

Palaeocarcharodon orientalis as found - Paleocene - The Fossil Palaeocarcharodon orientalis (Pygmy White Shark) as found in a pile of gravel at the base of the short Douglas Point cliffs along the Potomac in Maryland

Ptychodus whipplei - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The Fossil Forum An odd shark from the Cretaceous of North Texas - these sharks had crushing teeth suited for hard-bodied prey

"Twilight Zone", Sharktooth Hill, Bakersfield - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsthere is a tendency to find bakersfield shark teeth fossils from certain zones where the teeth are preserved with sunset

Two Different Vertebrae - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum During my recent trip to South Carolina, I found these two vertebrae. The first one looks similar to other shark vertebrae that I've found but I am curious to what shark species it

North Sulphur River - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsFossils found in the North Sulphur River, Ladonia, TX. Identifications are primarily done by myself, so don't hesitate to

Sharks - The Fossil Forum Mostly shark teeth. Sharks are also heavily featured in these other photo albums: Eagle Ford Group Post Oak Creek Lee Creek

Shark tooth ? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum When a shark forms their teeth the enamel (what you have) is created before the rooth and the dentin. If a shark dies when the teeth have not completely been formed yet they

Great Hammerhead Shark tooth - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The This was made into a necklace by a local artist, and was sold along with other shark teeth I recognized from Texas. I

strongly suspect this was found on a beach in

Sharktooth Hill - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsSharktooth Hill is located in the arid, rolling foothills near Bakersfield, California. It's one of the most productive Miocene bone

Possible Great White or Chubutensis? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum Found in a river/creek in New Jersey, USA. Originally misidentified by myself (new to the hobby) as a crow shark, but squalicorax didn't exist during the time period of this

Palaeocarcharodon orientalis as found - Paleocene - The Fossil Palaeocarcharodon orientalis (Pygmy White Shark) as found in a pile of gravel at the base of the short Douglas Point cliffs along the Potomac in Maryland

Ptychodus whipplei - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The Fossil Forum An odd shark from the Cretaceous of North Texas - these sharks had crushing teeth suited for hard-bodied prey

"Twilight Zone", Sharktooth Hill, Bakersfield - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsthere is a tendency to find bakersfield shark teeth fossils from certain zones where the teeth are preserved with sunset

Two Different Vertebrae - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum During my recent trip to South Carolina, I found these two vertebrae. The first one looks similar to other shark vertebrae that I've found but I am curious to what shark species it

North Sulphur River - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsFossils found in the North Sulphur River, Ladonia, TX. Identifications are primarily done by myself, so don't hesitate to

Sharks - The Fossil Forum Mostly shark teeth. Sharks are also heavily featured in these other photo albums: Eagle Ford Group Post Oak Creek Lee Creek

Shark tooth ? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum When a shark forms their teeth the enamel (what you have) is created before the rooth and the dentin. If a shark dies when the teeth have not completely been formed yet they

Great Hammerhead Shark tooth - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The This was made into a necklace by a local artist, and was sold along with other shark teeth I recognized from Texas. I strongly suspect this was found on a beach in

Sharktooth Hill - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsSharktooth Hill is located in the arid, rolling foothills near Bakersfield, California. It's one of the most productive Miocene bone

Possible Great White or Chubutensis? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum Found in a river/creek in New Jersey, USA. Originally misidentified by myself (new to the hobby) as a crow shark, but squalicorax didn't exist during the time period of this

Palaeocarcharodon orientalis as found - Paleocene - The Fossil Palaeocarcharodon orientalis (Pygmy White Shark) as found in a pile of gravel at the base of the short Douglas Point cliffs along the Potomac in Maryland

Ptychodus whipplei - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The Fossil Forum An odd shark from the Cretaceous of North Texas - these sharks had crushing teeth suited for hard-bodied prey

"Twilight Zone", Sharktooth Hill, Bakersfield - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsthere is a tendency to find bakersfield shark teeth fossils from certain zones where the teeth are preserved with sunset

Two Different Vertebrae - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum During my recent trip to South Carolina, I found these two vertebrae. The first one looks similar to other shark vertebrae that I've found but I am curious to what shark species it

North Sulphur River - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsFossils found in the North Sulphur River, Ladonia, TX. Identifications are primarily done by myself, so don't hesitate to

Sharks - The Fossil Forum Mostly shark teeth. Sharks are also heavily featured in these other photo albums: Eagle Ford Group Post Oak Creek Lee Creek

Shark tooth ? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum When a shark forms their teeth the enamel (what you have) is created before the rooth and the dentin. If a shark dies when the teeth have not completely been formed yet they

Great Hammerhead Shark tooth - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The This was made into a necklace by a local artist, and was sold along with other shark teeth I recognized from Texas. I strongly suspect this was found on a beach in

Sharktooth Hill - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsSharktooth Hill is located in the arid, rolling foothills near Bakersfield, California. It's one of the most productive Miocene bone

Possible Great White or Chubutensis? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum Found in a river/creek in New Jersey, USA. Originally misidentified by myself (new to the hobby) as a crow shark, but squalicorax didn't exist during the time period of this

Palaeocarcharodon orientalis as found - Paleocene - The Fossil Palaeocarcharodon orientalis (Pygmy White Shark) as found in a pile of gravel at the base of the short Douglas Point cliffs along the Potomac in Maryland

Ptychodus whipplei - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The Fossil Forum An odd shark from the Cretaceous of North Texas - these sharks had crushing teeth suited for hard-bodied prey

"Twilight Zone", Sharktooth Hill, Bakersfield - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsthere is a tendency to find bakersfield shark teeth fossils from certain zones where the teeth are preserved with sunset

Two Different Vertebrae - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum During my recent trip to South Carolina, I found these two vertebrae. The first one looks similar to other shark vertebrae that I've found but I am curious to what shark species it

North Sulphur River - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsFossils found in the North Sulphur River, Ladonia, TX. Identifications are primarily done by myself, so don't hesitate to

Sharks - The Fossil Forum Mostly shark teeth. Sharks are also heavily featured in these other photo albums: Eagle Ford Group Post Oak Creek Lee Creek

Shark tooth ? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum When a shark forms their teeth the enamel (what you have) is created before the rooth and the dentin. If a shark dies when the teeth have not completely been formed yet they

Great Hammerhead Shark tooth - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The This was made into a necklace by a local artist, and was sold along with other shark teeth I recognized from Texas. I strongly suspect this was found on a beach in

Sharktooth Hill - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsSharktooth Hill is located in the arid, rolling foothills near Bakersfield, California. It's one of the most productive Miocene bone

Possible Great White or Chubutensis? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum Found in a river/creek in New Jersey, USA. Originally misidentified by myself (new to the hobby) as a crow shark, but squalicorax didn't exist during the time period of this

Palaeocarcharodon orientalis as found - Paleocene - The Fossil Palaeocarcharodon orientalis (Pygmy White Shark) as found in a pile of gravel at the base of the short Douglas Point cliffs along the Potomac in Maryland

Ptychodus whipplei - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The Fossil Forum An odd shark from the Cretaceous of North Texas - these sharks had crushing teeth suited for hard-bodied prey

"Twilight Zone", Sharktooth Hill, Bakersfield - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsthere is a tendency to find bakersfield shark teeth fossils from certain zones where the teeth are preserved with sunset

Two Different Vertebrae - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum During my recent trip to South Carolina, I found these two vertebrae. The first one looks similar to other shark vertebrae that I've found but I am curious to what shark species it

North Sulphur River - The Fossil Forum This is a category showcasing member collectionsFossils found in the North Sulphur River, Ladonia, TX. Identifications are primarily done by myself, so don't hesitate to

Sharks - The Fossil Forum Mostly shark teeth. Sharks are also heavily featured in these other photo albums: Eagle Ford Group Post Oak Creek Lee Creek

Shark tooth ? - Fossil ID - The Fossil Forum When a shark forms their teeth the enamel (what you have) is created before the rooth and the dentin. If a shark dies when the teeth have not completely been formed yet they

Great Hammerhead Shark tooth - Sharks, Rays and Skates - The This was made into a necklace by a local artist, and was sold along with other shark teeth I recognized from Texas. I strongly suspect this was found on a beach in

Back to Home: http://www.speargroupllc.com