



SHARK & RAY **14 JULY**
AWARENESS DAY
Month
Toolkit



SAFEsharks.org



A month-long celebration of sharks and rays!

Why squeeze all that shark love into just one day? This year, we're challenging you to spread your wings like an oceanic manta and fill the month of July with activities and events to celebrate our favorite animals. And (while we'd never say these words in public) let's get everyone excited about **baby sharks!**

SHARK
& RAY
AWARENESS DAY
14
JULY
Month

JULY 2026



KEY MESSAGES

Effective talking points and content for your audiences

SOCIAL MEDIA

Easy, fun and customizable content to share online

FUNDRAISING

Ideas for supporting SAFE while celebrating sharks and engaging new audiences

EDUCATOR RESOURCES & SELF-GUIDED ACTIVITIES

Curriculum, web-based resources, virtual lessons, guided and self-directed activities for in-person and online visitors



FINS for the FUTURE

GOALS

Drive our internal audiences to SAFEsharks.org for resources.

Provide actions to engage in-person and online audiences in shark and ray conservation.

Promote the collective work of AZA SAFE Shark and Ray partners.

Offer opportunities for AZA institutions to raise funds to support shark conservation programs through AZA SAFE.

OBJECTIVES

Engage zoo and aquarium visitors and online audiences in activities, programs and social media campaigns.

Raise awareness about the AZA SAFE Shark and Ray conservation program.

Inspire individuals to take positive conservation actions to protect the ocean.



AUDIENCES

AZA-accredited zoos and aquariums

SAFE Shark and Ray program partners

Conservation partners celebrating Shark & Ray Awareness Month

BENEFITS

We know our audiences LOVE sharks, and Shark & Ray Awareness Month is an opportunity to "talk shark" and share your important conservation work with visitors, both online and in-person.

As AZA's conservation brand, SAFE programs allow us to inspire our participants to get involved, while elevating the important work we are doing every day.

This packet contains all the information you will need to host a successful and fun event at your zoo, aquarium or online!



KEY MESSAGES

Shark & Ray Awareness Month 2026 - Fins for the Future is all about working together to protect our ocean, and sharks and rays, for future generations.

Sharks and rays are one of the most threatened groups of vertebrates. Overfishing is the major threat to these species, which breed slowly and sparingly. *Fins for the Future* digs into how sharks and rays reproduce, the key habitats that they rely on and the ways that we can all get involved in protecting future generations.

The activities and event suggestions within this pack revolve around shark and ray reproduction, eggcases and critical habitats. You will see opportunities to link to ISRAs (Important Shark and Ray Areas), marine protected areas, community science and wider shark biology. How far you go is up to you. Please let us know of your plans so we can share and learn from each other.



The power of SAFE is in the many organizations working collaboratively to have a positive impact by sharing our knowledge, learning from each other and speaking up with one voice for the things that matter.

There is power in collective action and we must share that message with our audiences to engage them in the incredible value of sharks, promote conservation actions and elevate our own shark conservation efforts through SAFE.



KEY MESSAGES

Fins for the Future supports the 4 broad themes under the **SAFE Shark and Ray Messaging Framework**

Sharks and Rays are Amazing

Looking at reproduction and growth highlights the spectacular diversity of the group. This toolkit provides information from the different modes of reproduction to the diversity of eggcase shapes, from the habitats adopted for nurseries to the journeys made in the reproductive cycle. It's all in here!

Sustainable Sharks and Rays

Understanding how and where sharks and rays are able to reproduce helps us to plan and enact conservation measures. Whether fisheries management, reintroduction projects or spatial protections, reproduction is at the heart of shark sustainability.



Sharks and Rays Need Love and Attention

Learning and sharing knowledge about sharks is a small action that everyone can take. Looking at “baby sharks” can be a great way to connect and develop empathy for species.

Working Together

Whether it's showing support for marine protection, committing to sustainable consumption or getting involved in community science through the *Great Eggcase Hunt*, Fins for the Future can demonstrate how small individual actions can contribute to positive change for sharks.





SOCIAL MEDIA



FINS for the
FUTURE

[Click here for
Customizable Social
Assets and logos](#)



babyshark

SAFEsHarks

FinsForTheFuture

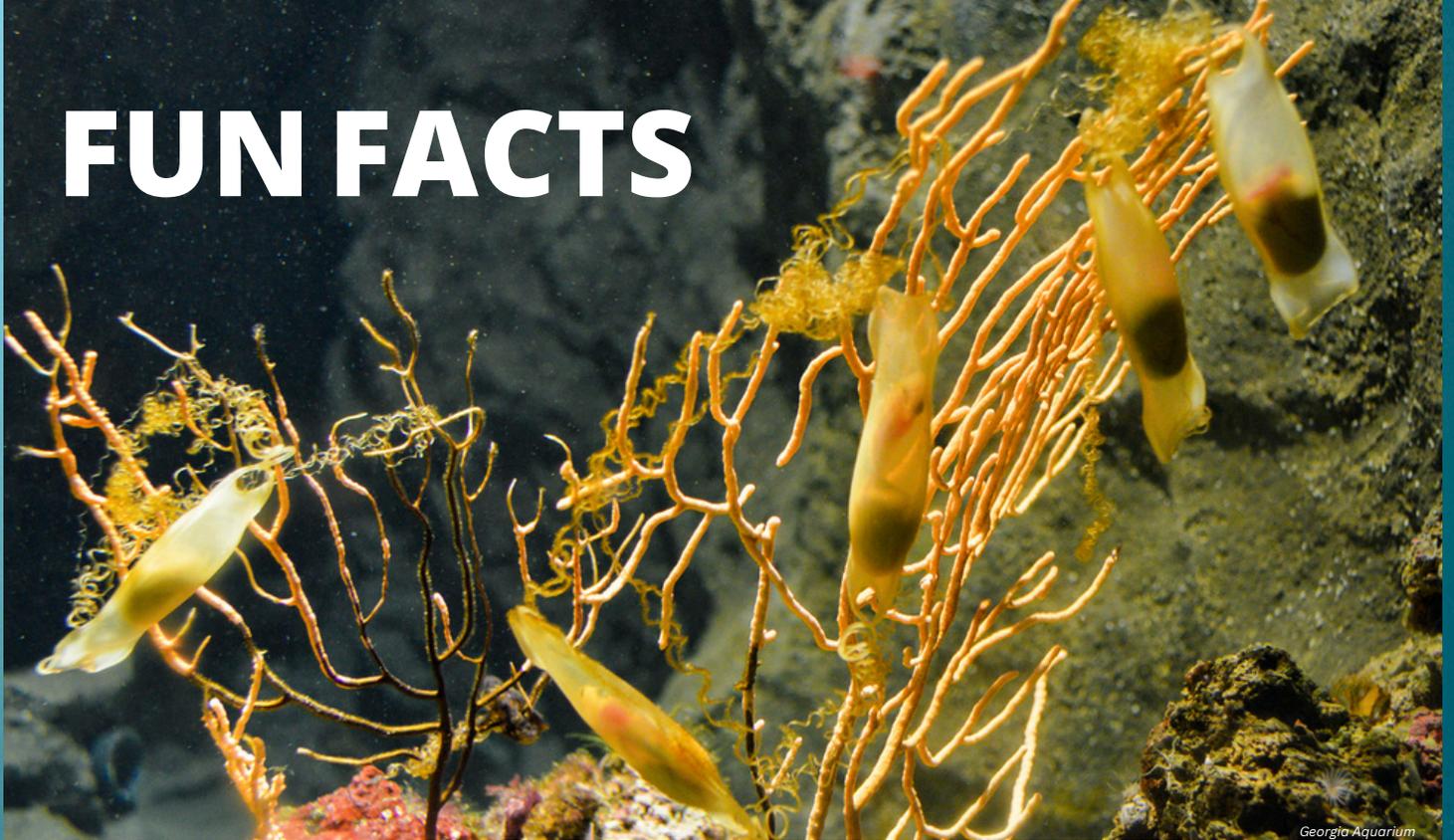
New York Aquarium

Georgia Aquarium

**SHARK
& RAY** **14
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Month

SAFEsharks.org

FUN FACTS



THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO PRODUCE OFFSPRING IF YOU ARE A SHARK

Sharks lay eggs (oviparous), give birth to live young (viviparous) or produce eggs that hatch inside the female (ovoviviparous). Some sharks give birth to over 100+ pups in a litter, while other species only have two pups per litter.



SHARKS AND RAYS OFTEN MIGRATE LONG DISTANCES FOR MATING AND BREEDING

Some species live solitary lives but travel great distances to migrate to breeding grounds for mating or to give birth to their pups in specific areas of the ocean, like around estuaries and even shipwrecks!



BABY SHARKS GO IT ALONE

As far as we know, once a shark is born or hatched, it is on its own to hunt, feed and survive. Sharks do not provide care for their young, so baby sharks are born with the necessary tools and skills to be completely independent.

FUNDRAISING

Shark & Ray Awareness Month provides AZA partners with an excellent opportunity to raise funds for SAFE Shark and Ray. By financially supporting this global conservation program, you are making a commitment to enable coordination, development and delivery of conservation objectives.

EASY WAYS TO SUPPORT SAFE SHARK AND RAY:



Support our ambitious program by holding a fundraiser in your community. Collaborate with your volunteers, teen audiences, local groups (such as youth organizations or groups, other conservation organizations, schools, etc.) to organize an event at your facility or in the community!



Use "round-up for conservation funds" from your events in support of SAFE.



Share a **percentage of retail sales** for certain items, or the **sales during your events**, as a great way to engage visitors in conservation action to support SAFE Shark and Ray.



Share the fundraiser poster/image during your online and in-person events to encourage donations in support of SAFE Shark and Ray.



Suds for Sharks events are fantastic opportunities to work with local breweries and/or restaurants to engage new audiences in your mission! Event proceeds, silent auctions and even interactive games like shark trivia or bingo can help you raise funds for SAFE. Our team is happy to help you plan, email: windykent@safesharks to get started.



EVENT IDEAS

Shark & Ray Awareness Month provides AZA partners with an excellent opportunity to host a variety of events for various audiences! This list below provides some suggestions for how you can extend your celebration the whole month of July!

Be sure to let us know about your events and how we can support you as you plan for an exciting shark month!



Build a camp week around sharks! Theme a camp week around sharks! Guide campers as they explore your animals and your conservation work, while learning more about sharks and rays and how they can support conservation on their own.



Science Talks, in person or online, are great ways for your animal care teams to share the incredible work they do for your animals, and for conservation.



Themed days or even after hours events allow visitors to take a deeper dive into the world of sharks and rays!



Hold a waterway clean-up to get your visitors engaged in keeping our waterways and beaches free from harmful litter and debris.



Suds for Sharks events are fantastic opportunities to work with local breweries and/or restaurants to engage new audiences in your mission! Event proceeds, silent auctions and even interactive games like shark trivia or bingo can help you raise funds for SAFE. Our team is happy to help you plan, email: windykent@safesharks to get started.



Set up a Selfie Station allowing visitors to post their own “selfies” using our hashtags! Include a pledge stating how they can act to protect sharks and rays.

EDUCATOR ACTIVITIES

Resources for:
Classroom Activities
Camp Activities
Science Nights



THE GREAT EGGCASE HUNT COMMUNITY SCIENCE

SHARK & RAY
AWARENESS DAY
14 JULY
Month

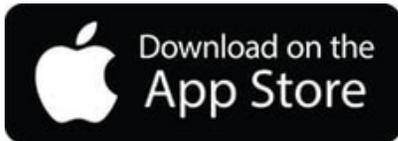
Introduction: The Great Eggcase Hunt is an international Citizen/Community Science project spearheaded by the Shark Trust and delivered by a network of partners. The goal is simply to find-identify-record spent eggcases (Mermaid's Purse) that have been washed up on beaches. The collective actions of tens of thousands of volunteer recorders have created a database of over half a million eggcases. This dataset can be used to identify and protect key habitats for egg-laying species - protecting eggcases and growing young sharks and rays from fisheries pressure.



Resources: The project has a wealth of resources from ID guides (Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Versions) to in-depth training videos and background information on egg-laying species. To access all the resources - including international and multi-lingual ID guides - go to the SAFE Shark and Ray Google Drive - [HERE](#)

Eggcase finds can be logged on the Shark Trust Recording Website -

www.recording.sharktrust.org or via the Shark Trust App - available on the Play or App Stores - click the image below:



For all the information that you'll ever need on the project:

www.eggcase.org

Ideas for Engagement:

- Run a beach event, such as a beach clean-up, with a group or for families and use this opportunity to highlight egg-laying species in your area. Challenge them to find egg cases and help them to identify and record any that they find. Check out the training videos in the Google Drive to help plan and execute your event.
- Invite your visitors to go eggcase hunting at their local beach - download the app and record their finds.
- Set up an eggcase hunt in your aquarium - print out images of a range of eggcases, place around the exhibition and give them a worksheet to tick off the species they find.

SKATE LIFE CYCLE

6 Once the young have absorbed the yolk sac, the skate emerges from between the horns of the upper field of the eggcase and hatches as a miniature version of the adult.

5 Developing embryos pump sea water into the eggcase by beading their tails.

3 Small silts open up along the horns allowing oxygenated sea water to enter.

2 Eggs are anchored onto the seabed using mucus filaments. The embryo feeds on a yolk sac. Incubation periods vary (approximately 5 months to over one year) according to species.

4 As the embryo grows, its pectoral fins fold up over its back and its tail curves up the side of the eggcase.

Eggcases are made from collagen and keratin, which are the same proteins that make up human hair and fingernails.

Empty eggcases are picked up by currents and carried inshore.

7 The juvenile skate will continue to develop to adulthood.

8 Once mature, the now adult female will produce her own eggs and the process is repeated.

1 Eggs are laid (often in pairs, one from each ovary) by the female at daily or weekly intervals.

The process of laying eggs that hatch outside the female is known as oviparity. True skates produce eggcases.

The eggcases of eight species of skate and two species of shark are commonly found along the UK coastline, where they are known as mermaid's purses.

BE SAFE ON THE BEACH!
Tell someone where you're going.
Check tide times.
Use a stick/boot to rummage in seaweed.
Respect wildlife by following the Seashore Code and don't take live specimens home.

EGGCASE IDENTIFICATION KEY

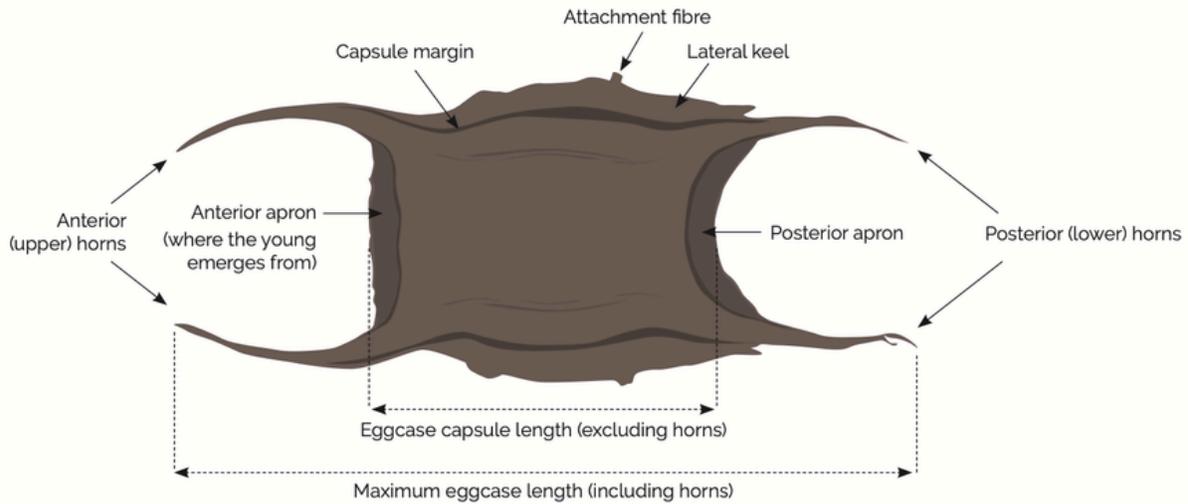


The eggcases within this ID key can be found around the British Isles and northwest Europe - use it to help you identify your finds and then report them to the Great Eggcase Hunt! We love to hear about finds outside of the UK too so please still record them!

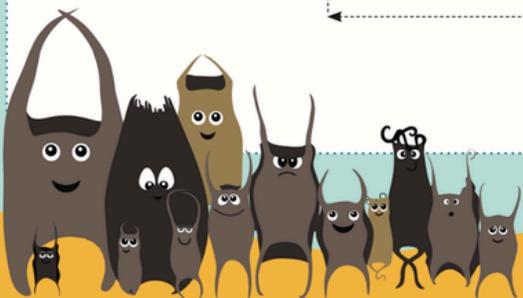
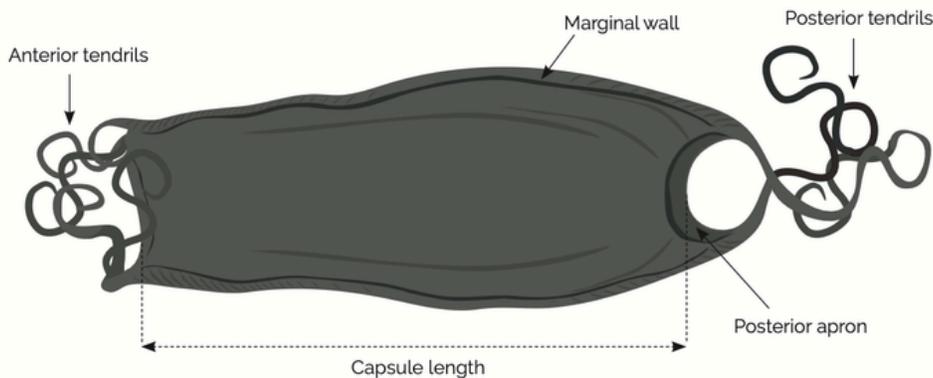
TOP TIP!
Stranded eggcases can often be dry and brittle. Before identification, rehydrate your eggcase by soaking it in water (a few hours for the smaller species but overnight for the larger species). You'll see that it expands to its original, flexible state.

FEATURES OF A SKATE/RAY* EGGCASE

* Despite truly being skate, many species are referred to as rays in their common names. True skate produce eggcases, true rays have live young.



FEATURES OF A SHARK EGGCASE



SHARK & SKATE EGGCASES



ATLANTIC COAST USA



SKATE

egg cases found to be forsoaked



LITTLE SKATE
Leucoraja erinacea
Capsule length: 4-6 cm



JENSEN'S SKATE
Amblyraja jenseni
Capsule length: 11-12 cm



BARNDOOR SKATE
Dipturus laevis
Capsule length: 13-17 cm



WINTER SKATE
Leucoraja ocellata
Capsule length: 6-8 cm



ROUNDEL SKATE
Rostroraja texana
Capsule length: 5-7 cm



CLEARNOSE SKATE
Rostroraja eglanteria
Capsule length: 5-9 cm



THORNY SKATE
Amblyraja radiata
Capsule length: 6-10 cm

If found above the Gulf of Mexico it is likely a Clearnose Skate

CATSHARKS



Capsule lengths are for soaked eggcases and exclude tendrils.

CHAIN CATSHARK
Scyliorhinus retifer
Capsule length: 5-6 cm



These are just a few of the species which may wash ashore in this region. If you find an eggcase not featured on this ID guide, please still record it with photos!

Scan for app and recording forms



Record your eggcases [here!](http://www.eggcase.org)
www.eggcase.org

SHARK & SKATE EGGCASES



PACIFIC COAST USA



SKATE

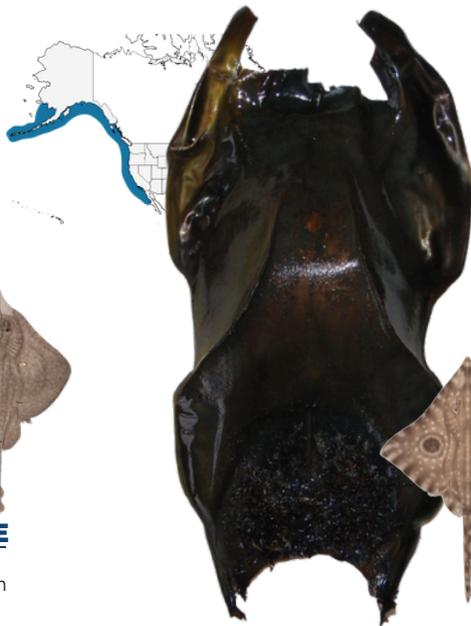


eggcases range in size and are soaked

6.5-7.5 cm



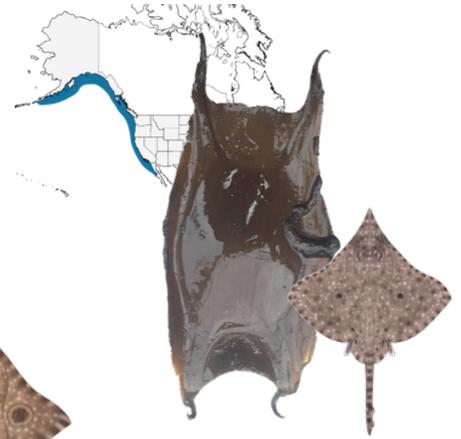
CALIFORNIA SKATE
Caliraja inornata
Capsule length: 6.5-7.5 cm



BIG SKATE*

Beringraja binoculata
Capsule length: 21-28 cm

* this eggcase contains multiple embryos



LONGNOSE SKATE

Caliraja rhina
Capsule length: 9-10.5 cm

HORNSHARKS



CALIFORNIA HORN SHARK

Heterodontus francisci
Capsule length: 12-18 cm



These are just a few of the species which may wash ashore in this region. If you find an eggcase not featured on this ID guide, please still record it with photos! Other species may include:

SPOTTED RATFISH

Hydrolagus colliei

EASTERN PACIFIC GHOST-SHARK

Hydrolagus melanophasma

NARROWNOSE CHIMAERA

Harriotta raleighana

CATSHARKS



BROWN CATSHARK

Apristurus brunneus
Capsule length: 6-7 cm



6-7 cm

Capsule lengths are for soaked eggcases and exclude tendrils.



SWELL SHARK

Cephaloscyllium ventriosum
Capsule length: 7-13 cm

Scan for the app and the recording forms



Record your eggcase [here!](http://www.eggcase.org)
www.eggcase.org

SHARK & SKATE EGGCASES

GULF OF MEXICO



SKATE

egg cases range from 5-9 cm



CLEARNOSE SKATE

Rostroraja eglanteria
Capsule length: 5-9 cm



ROUNDLE SKATE

Rostroraja texana
Capsule length: 5-7 cm

These are just a few of the species which may wash ashore in this region. If you find an eggcase not featured on this ID guide, please still record it with photos! Other species may include:

ROSETTE SKATE

Leucoraja garmani

FRECKLE SKATE

Leucoraja lentiginosa

OCELLATE SKATE

Rostroraja ackleyi

CUBAN CHIMAERA

Chimaera cubana

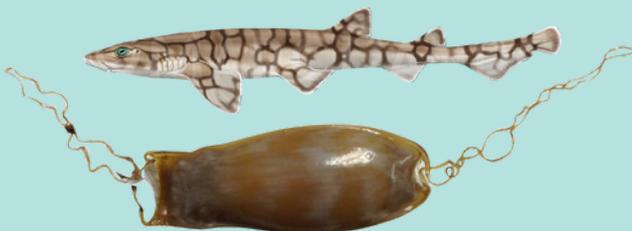
SPREADFIN SKATE

Dipturus olseni

GULF PYGMY SKATE

Fenestraja sinusmexicanus

CATSHARKS



CHAIN CATSHARK

Scyliorhinus retifer
Capsule length: 5-6 cm



Scan for app and recording forms



Record your eggcases here
www.eggcase.org

SHARK EGG CANDLING CRAFT

Introduction: Shark egg candling is a technique where animal care teams and researchers shine a bright, focused light through a shark egg case, or mermaid purse, to see what is happening inside the egg. They can monitor development of the baby shark and check to see if the animal looks healthy. They can also identify if there are “twins”, which sometimes occurs when there are two babies in one egg case!

Materials:

- Black construction paper or cardboard
- Yellow tissue paper
- Cut outs of egg case and shark embryo
- Scissors
- Pipe cleaners to make tendrils
- Glue stick



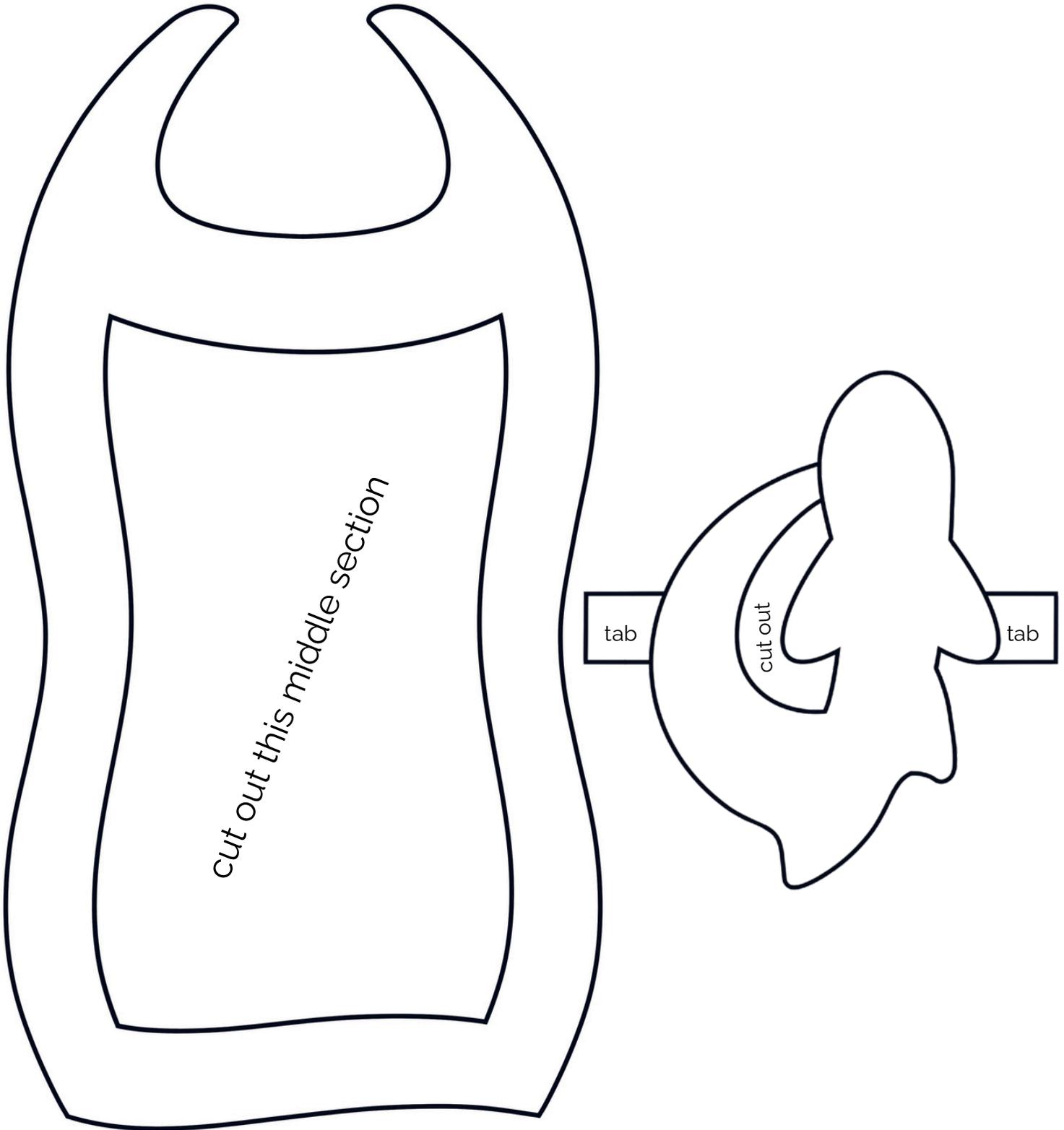
Directions:

1. Create a template for the egg case and baby shark using cardboard or card stock.
2. Cut pieces of tissue paper to fit the interior section of the shark egg case.
3. Using the template, trace the images onto black construction paper, then cut them out.
4. Place the baby shark on the tissue paper, then glue “tabs” to the tissue paper.
5. Place glue on the back of the egg case, and stick the tissue paper and shark to the egg case.
6. Twist pipe cleaners around your finger or a pencil to ‘curl’, then poke them through the end of the egg case or the “apron”, to make tendrils. This is how the shark attaches the egg case to a plant, coral, or hard structure so that it does not float away before the baby shark hatches!



This project is adapted from an activity by Sharks 4 Kids

Use the drawings below to create a template out of cardboard or card stock.



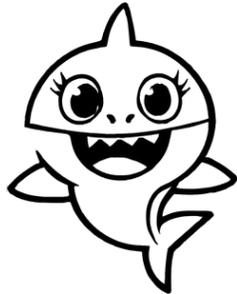
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE

COMPARE BABY SHARKS AND RAYS

Introduction: Sharks and rays are both elasmobranchs. While they look very different, they share many similarities, including how they give birth, because they are in the same subclass of cartilaginous fish.

Sharks may lay eggs (oviparous), give birth to live young (viviparous), or produce eggs that will remain internal and hatch inside the female (ovoviviparous), giving birth to live young. Some sharks give birth to over 100+ pups, while other species only have two pups in a litter. Stingrays give live birth, while skates lay eggs.

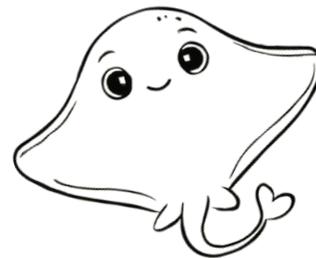
Directions: Using the examples provided, compare and contrast these two unique animals. Write down as many similarities and differences you notice between a baby shark and a baby stingray in the box below.



Similarities

List how they are the same?

-
-
-
-
-



Contrast

List how they are different?

-
-
-
-
-

Shark egg cases are called Mermaids' Purses. On the back, can you draw a shark egg case and a skate/ray egg case?

YOUR BABY IS HOW BIG?

Introduction: Newborn sharks are remarkably large, often measuring 30% to 50% or more of their adult length. Surprisingly, the largest sharks don't always have the biggest pups when born.

Background: Do the largest sharks have the largest pups? Why or why not? Newborn shark pups are born with developed hunting skills, allowing them to occupy the top of the food chain almost immediately. A high birth-to-adult ratio helps ensure survival in a competitive ocean environment. Let's compare adults and newborn sizes of different shark species.

Materials:

Lengths of pre-cut rope (multiple pre-marked measuring tapes could also be used)

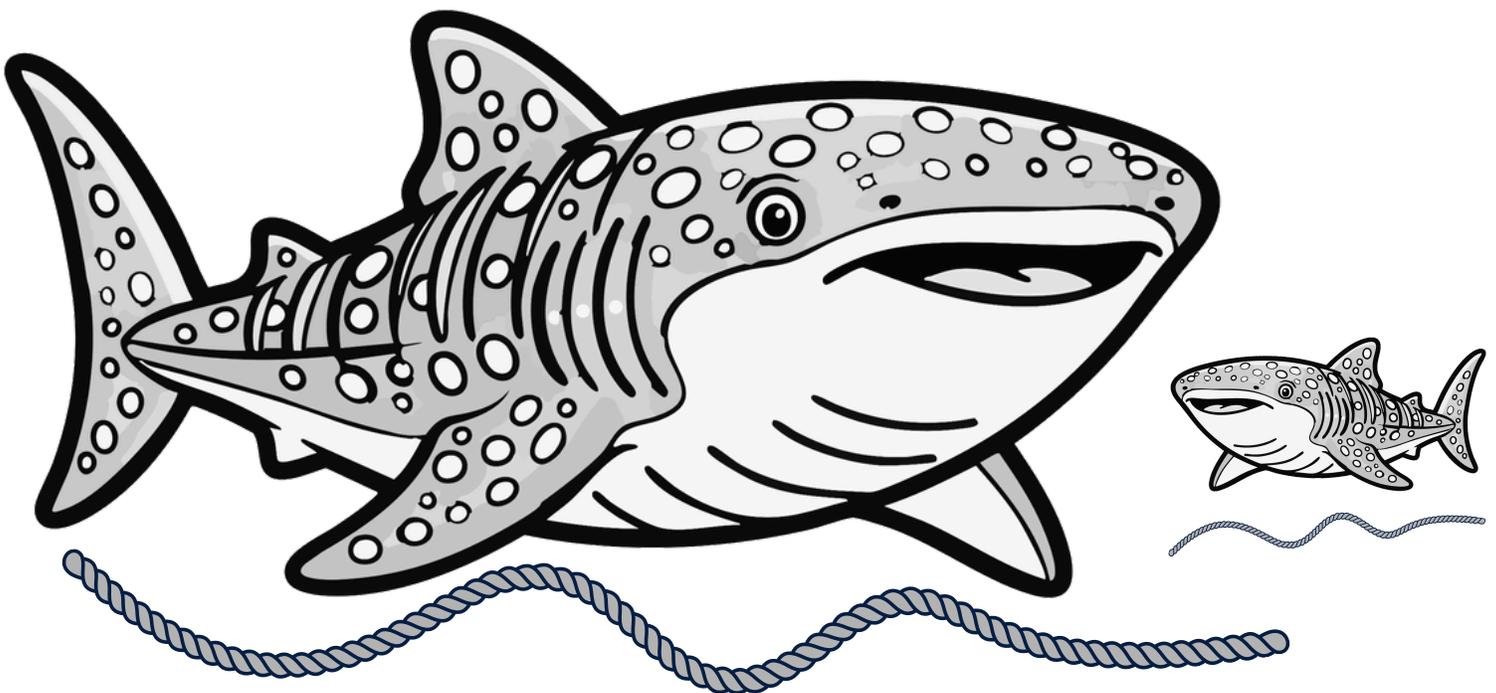
- **Great White Shark: adult-18-20', pup- 4-5'**
- **Whale Shark: adult- 45-50', pup - 1-2'**
- **Spined Pygmy Shark: adult - 10", pup - 3-4"**
- **Megamouth Shark: adult - 13-18', pup - 5'**

Directions:

Step 1: Invite guests to stretch out the rope of one of the adult sizes.

Step 2: Ask them to guess how big a newborn pup might be, based on the size of the adult.

Alternative Activity: Set up as a matching game, where lengths of adult sharks are taped to the wall or floor and the participants must match the pup length (individual pieces of rope) to the adult.



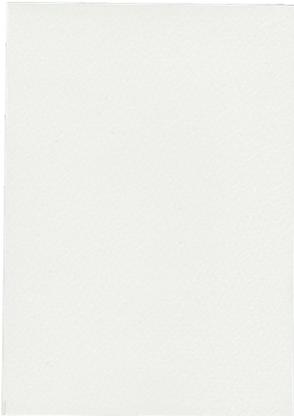
Fun Fact!

Baby whale sharks are only about 1 foot long when born, however they are able to take care of themselves from birth!

MAGNETIC MIGRATION

Introductions: Many sharks migrate long distances to mating and pupping grounds. They may also migrate to look for suitable habitat or food. In this game we'll see how sharks use electroreception to navigate when travelling using the Earth's magnetic field.

Materials:



Large piece of paper



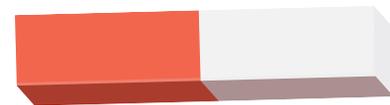
Pack of paperclips



Pair of scissors



Piece of card

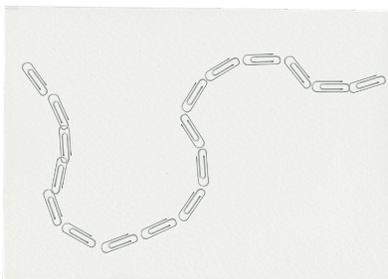


A magnet

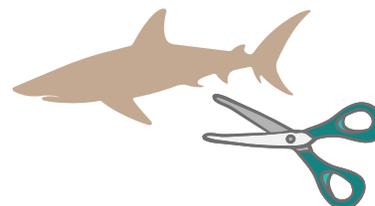
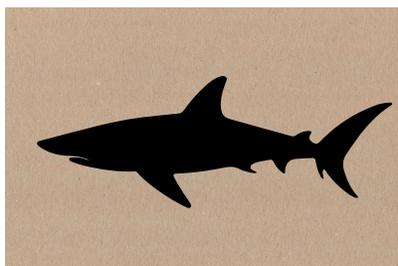
Directions:

Step 1: On a large piece of paper, create a migration route by sticking paper clips.

Step 2: Flip the large piece of paper over so that the migration route is hidden.

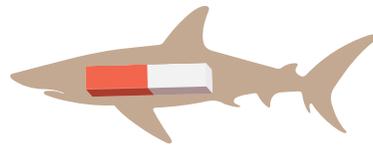


Step 3: Draw a shark on a piece of card and cut out.

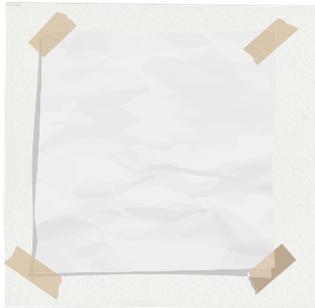


MAGNETIC MIGRATION

Step 4: Stick the magnet to the back of the shark



Step 5: Tape a piece of paper to the large sheet with the route on the back

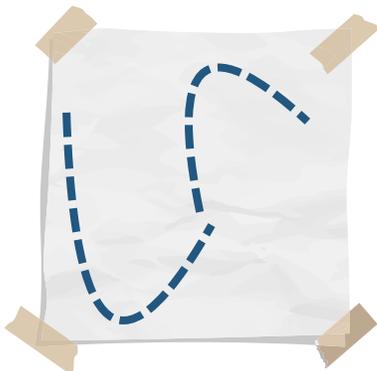
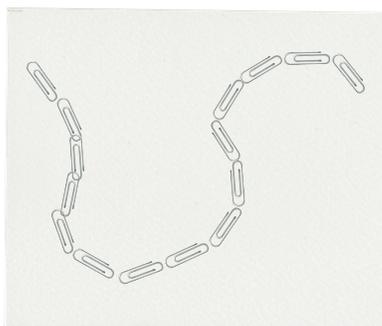


TOP TIP

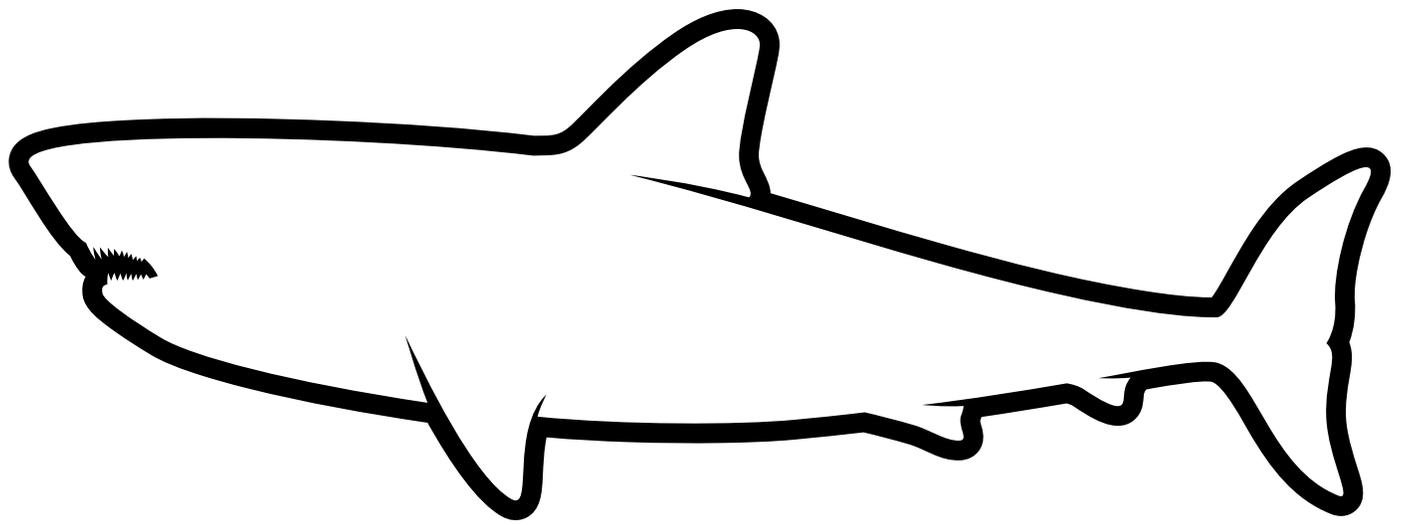
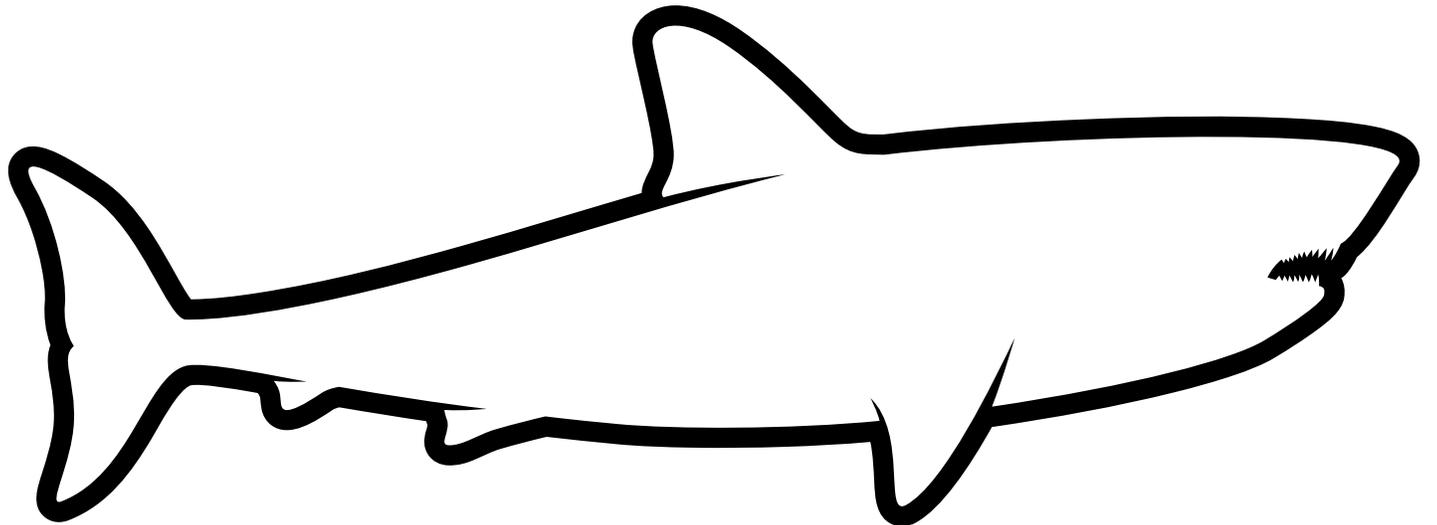
You can draw an ocean scene on your piece of paper for your shark to navigate its way through.



Step 6: Let the visitors use the shark with a magnet attached to trace the migration route created by the paperclips. Mark the route they have made with a pen/pencil. Once they have completed the route. Flip the large piece of paper over to compare the original migration route to the one they have made.



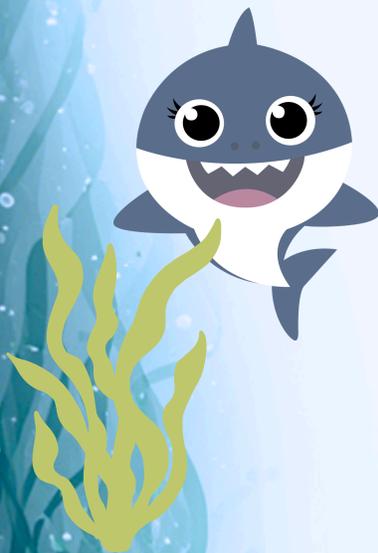
Shark outlines for the
MAGNETIC MIGRATION activity



SELF-GUIDED ACTIVITIES

Resources for:

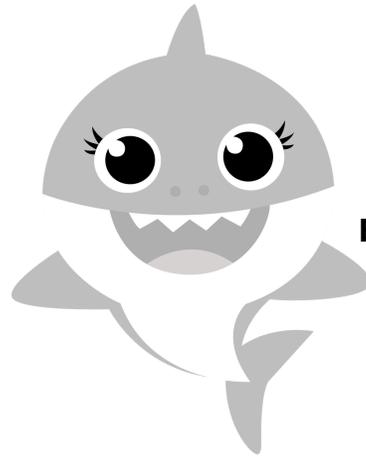
On-the-Floor
Discovery Carts
Social Media
Take Home



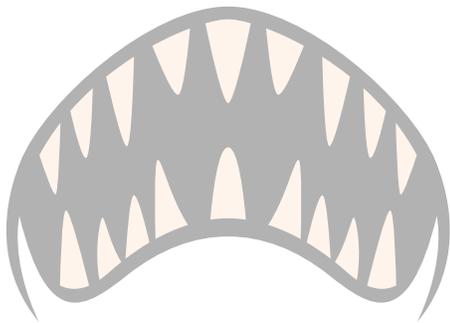
BABY SHARK SUPER POWERS!

Introduction: Sharks are born with super powers. They can take care of themselves and and all of their needs as soon as they are born!

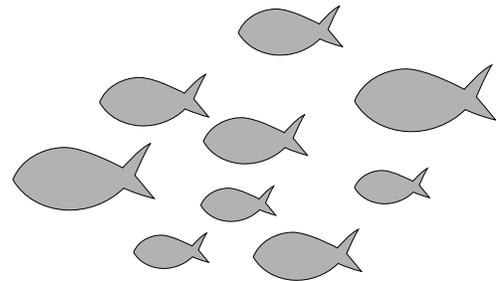
Directions: Can you identify the super power by filling in the missing words below?



BABY SHARK...



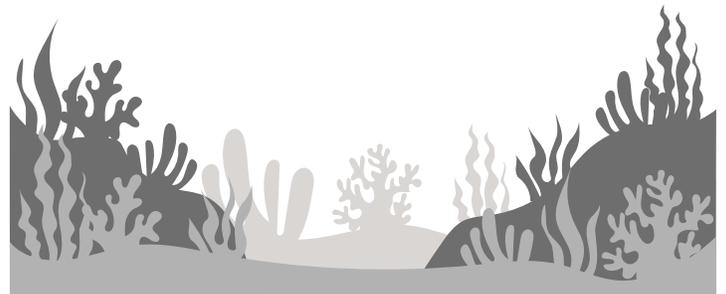
Is born with a full set of _____



Is born ready to hunt for _____

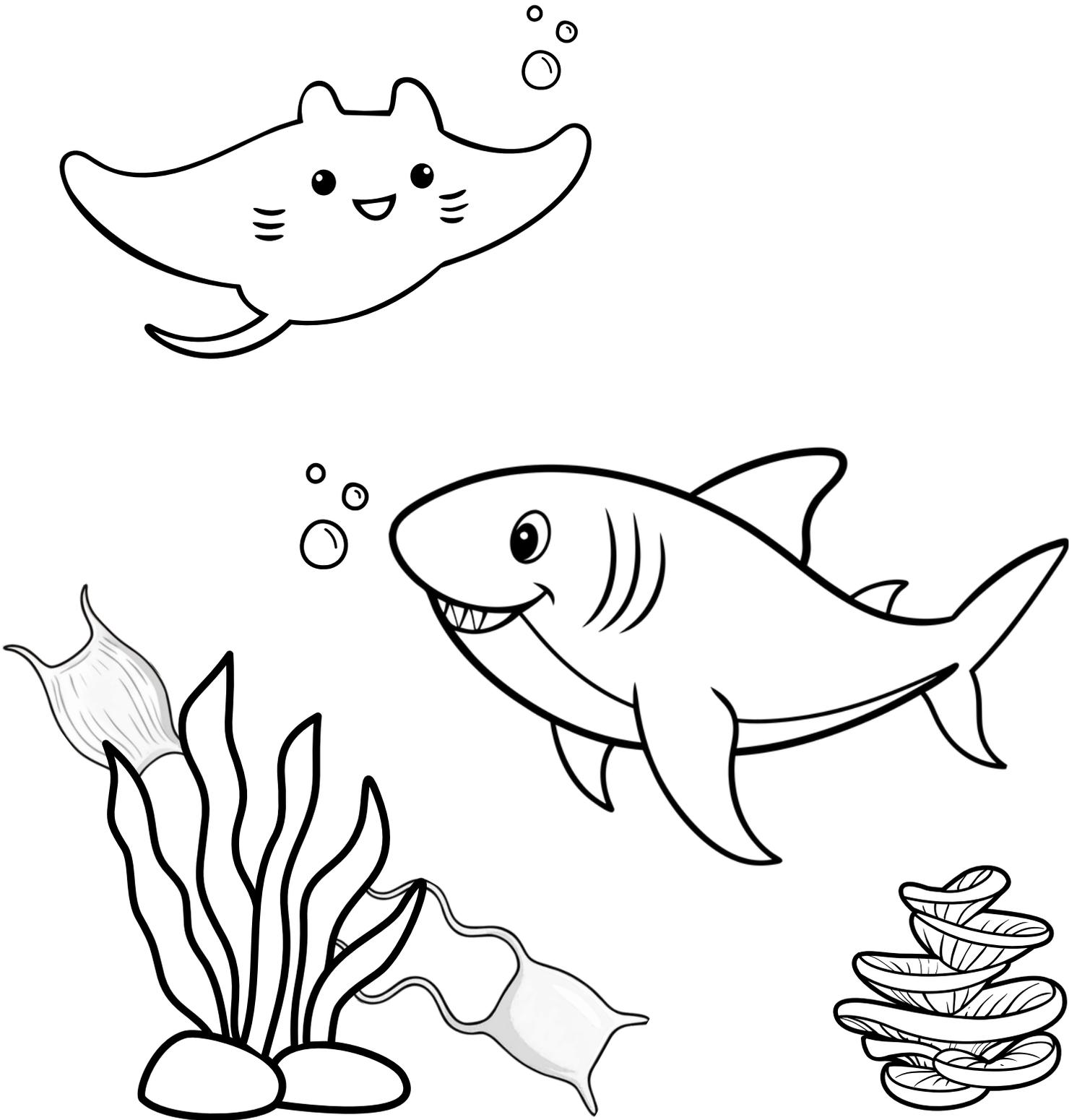


Is born ready to navigate the _____



Is born ready to find a place to _____

Color the baby shark, ray and the egg cases!



Fun Fact!

Baby skates, rays and sharks are born ready to hunt and feed on their own!

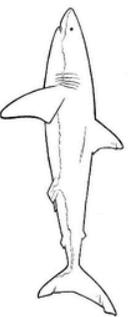
HOW MANY DO YOU SEE?

A baby shark is called a pup. Some sharks give birth to just a few pups, while sharks give birth to hundreds. Count how many sharks of each species you can find and learn a little bit more about these fascinating animals!



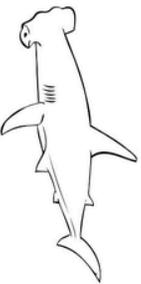
Blue Shark _____

A blue shark can give birth to between 4-100 pups in one litter. The record for a single litter was 135 pups!



White Shark _____

White shark pups are 4-5 feet at birth, making them larger than many full grown shark species.



Hammerhead Shark _____

Hammerhead sharks don't lay eggs. They give live birth, usually to between 6-42 pups.



Horn Shark _____

Horn sharks lay corkscrew shaped eggs. This allows the shark to wedge the egg into a rock crevice to keep it safe.



Bamboo Shark _____

Bamboo sharks lay 1-2 eggs at a time and often lay eggs every week.



Leopard Shark _____

Females look for calm, shallow waters to give birth. When the pups are born, they are ready to swim and feed on their own.



Sand Tiger Shark _____

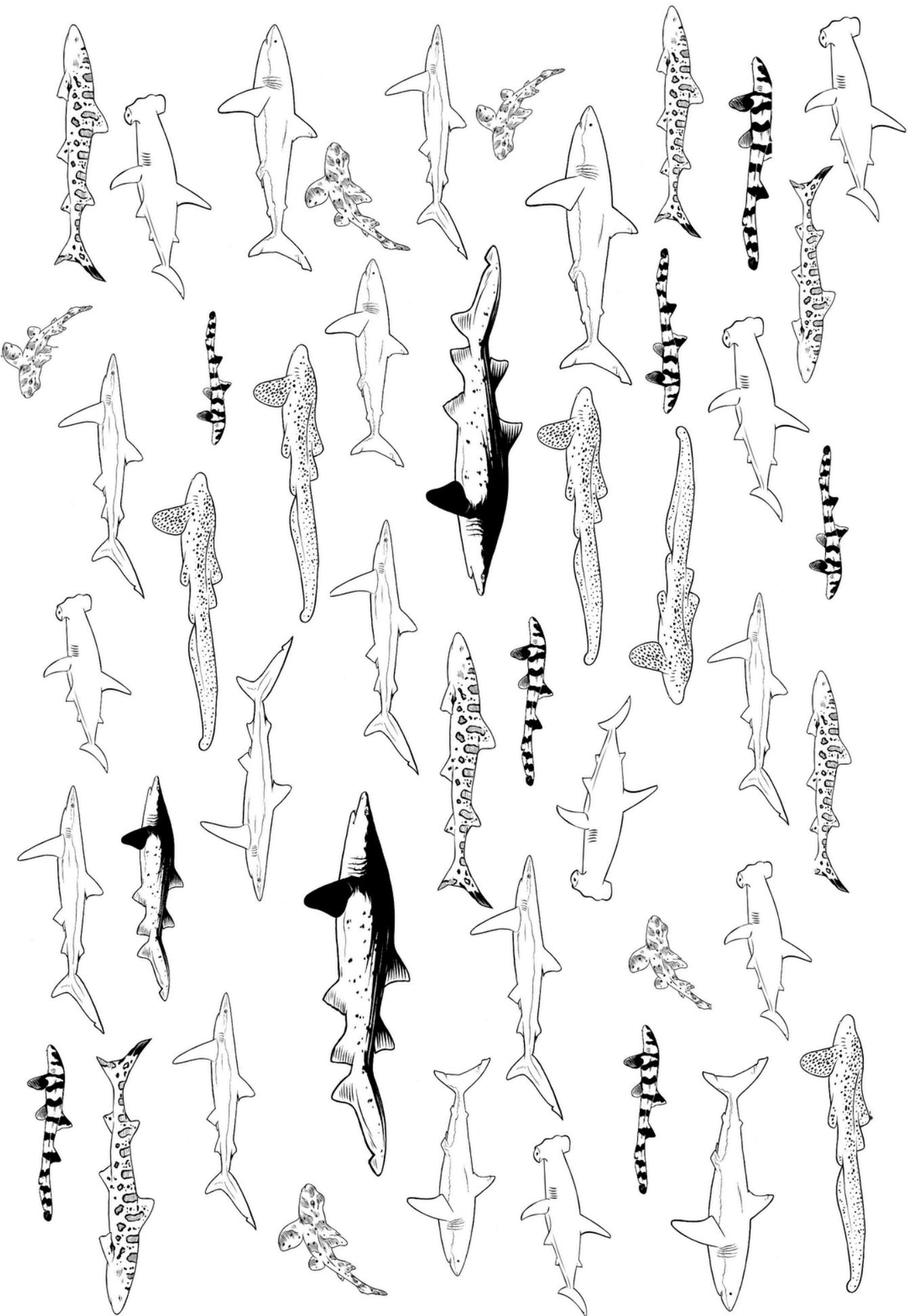
Sand tiger sharks have some of the lowest pup counts, giving birth to only 1-2 pups every few years.



Zebra Shark _____

Zebra sharks lay eggs that are covered in sticky fibers. They stick to corals or grasses to anchor the egg in place during development.

HOW MANY DO YOU SEE?



TOILET PAPER ROLL MERMAID PURSE

Introduction: Participants can use the attached guide to create their own “mermaid purse” or egg case for either a shark or skate. If possible, have real egg cases available for reference.

Background:

Shark and skate egg cases are actually the tough, leathery protective capsules for shark and skate embryos. They're called "mermaids' purses" because sailors historically believed these items, often found washed up on beaches after storms, were the lost handbags of mythical mermaids. Their long tendrils are used to anchor them to seaweed and contributed to this folkloric name.

Materials:

- Toilet roll or paper towel tube
- Cut outs of baby sharks and rays (optional)
- Scissors
- Pipe cleaners (for shark egg cases, optional)
- Crayons, markers, colored pencils, or paint

Directions:

Step 1: Use the guide to draw the “egg case” shape of the species you wish to make on both ends of the cardboard tube.

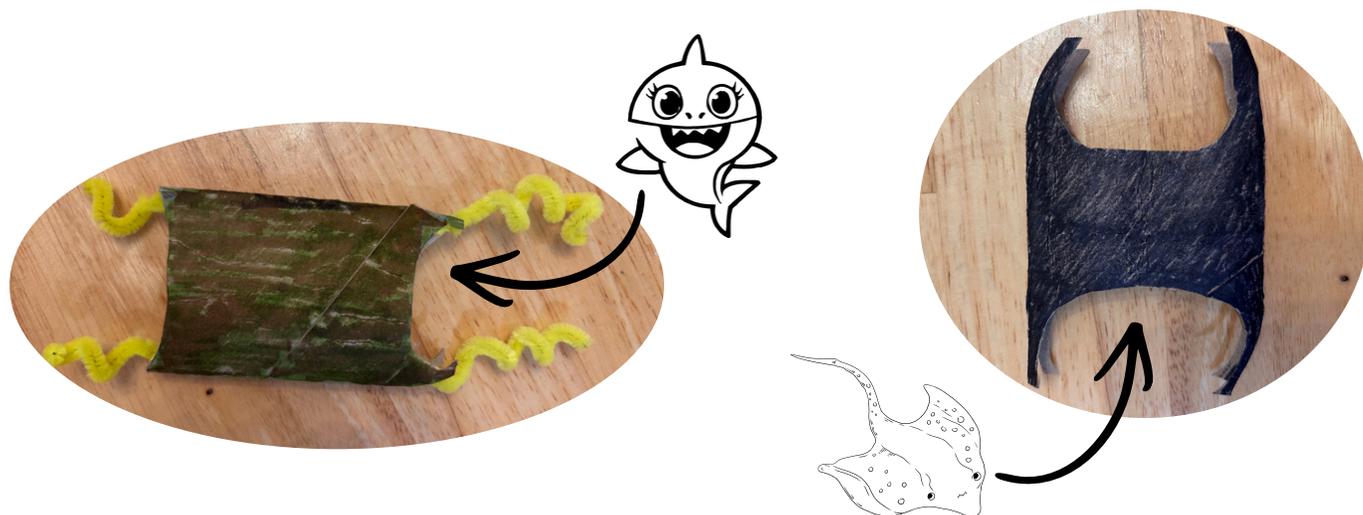
Step 2: Cut the ends of the rolls along those lines.

**Safety first! Be careful with the scissors. Let an adult do step 2, if needed.*

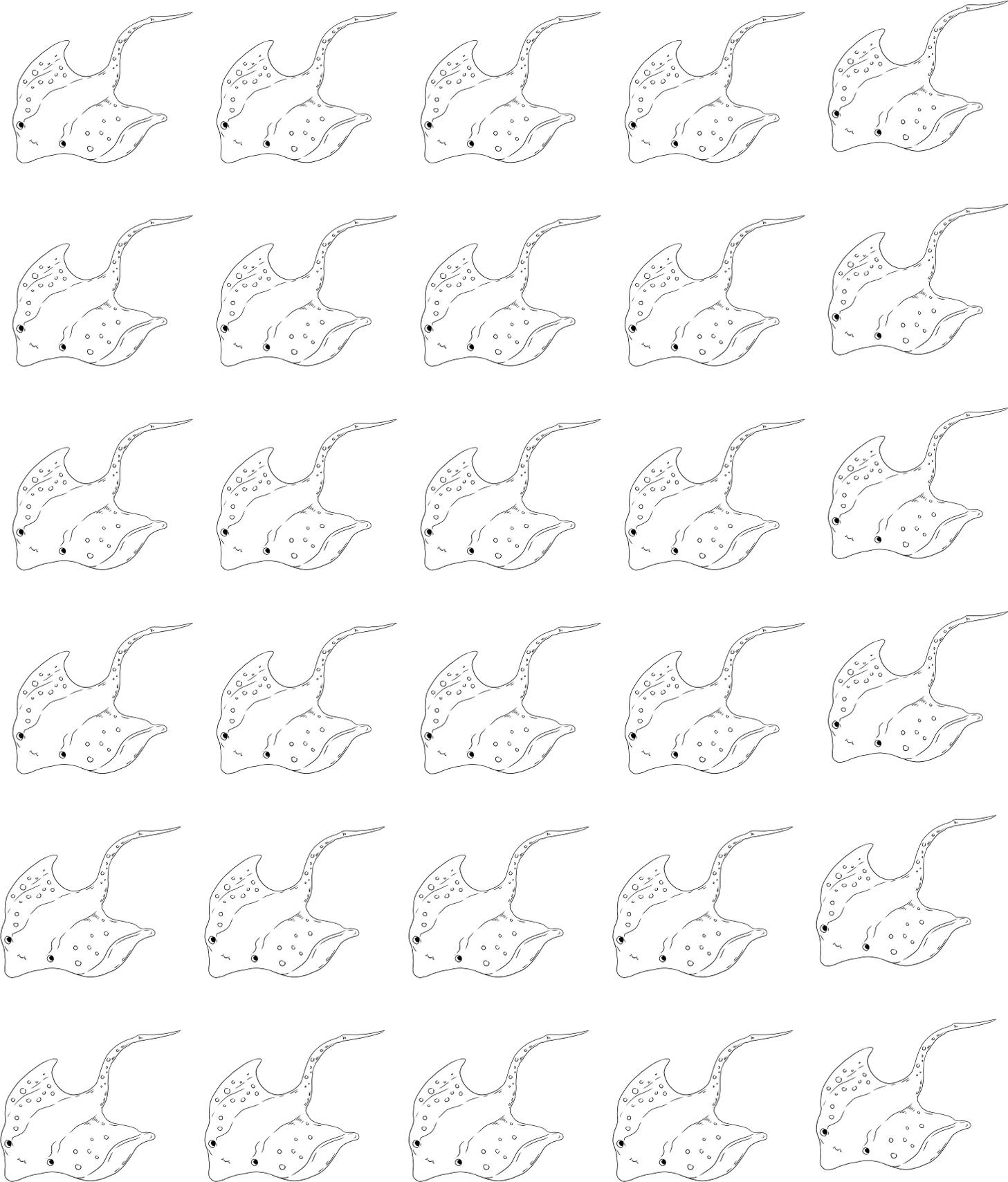
Step 3: Color the toilet roll and all the pieces. Use the guide to help you decide which colors match the appropriate species’ egg cases. Remember to color the baby shark or ray.

Step 4: If using pipe cleaners to represent tendrils, you can attach those with tape or hot glue at the ends of the tube. Twist the pipe cleaner around a pencil or finger to “curl” them

Step 5: If including “baby sharks or rays” in your project, you can now insert the cut-out into the tube, and seal one end with tape or staples. You now have your own Mermaid Purse!

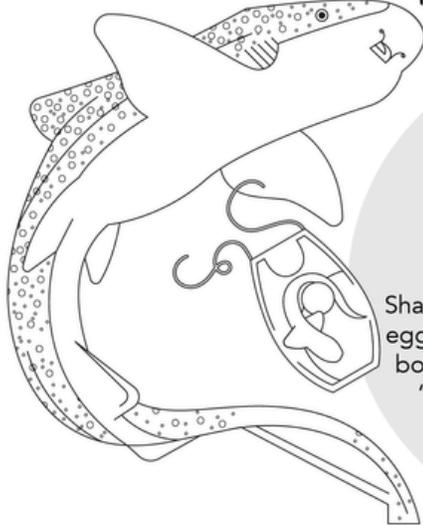


“Baby skate” cutouts (optional)



HOW DO SHARKS & RAYS REPRODUCE?

Zebra sharks lay large leathery eggs on the sea floor. The pups hatch after several months and are ready to be independent.



OVIPARITY

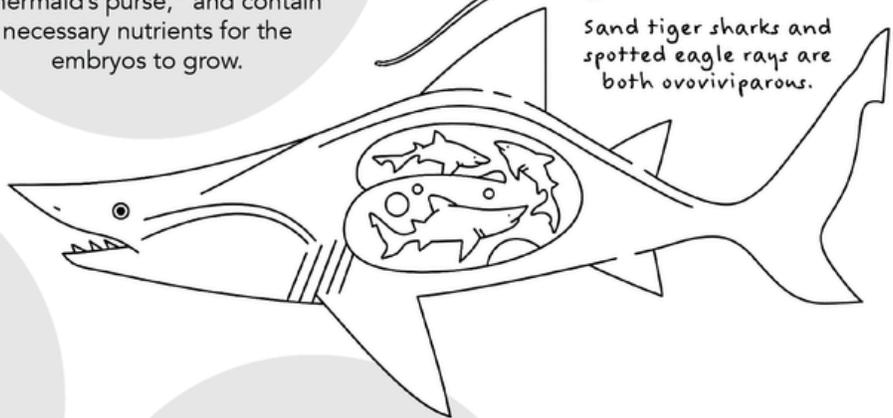
(oh-vih-PAR-ih-tee)

EGG LAYING

Sharks that are oviparous lay fertilized eggs to hatch outside of the mother's body. These eggs are often called a "mermaid's purse," and contain necessary nutrients for the embryos to grow.



Sand tiger sharks and spotted eagle rays are both ovoviviparous.



VIVIPARITY

(VIV-ih-PARR-uh-tee)

LIVE BIRTH

Viviparity is very similar to ovoviviparity, except the pups in the womb get their nutrients from a placenta that is connected to them by an umbilical cord instead of a yolk sac.



OVOVIVIPARITY

(oh-voh-viv-uh-PARR-uh-tee)

INTERNAL EGG HATCHING

Ovoviviparity is when the eggs hatch inside the mother, who then gives birth to live pups. While in the womb, the pups will live on a yolk sac, and often consume the smaller siblings.

Spanlette sharks have been observed under human care reproducing by parthenogenesis.



PARTHENOGENESIS

(par-thuh-noh-JEN-uh-siss)

ASEXUAL

Asexual reproduction, or parthenogenesis, happens when a female is able to create an egg without fertilization from a male. The pup is born as an exact genetic clone of the mother.



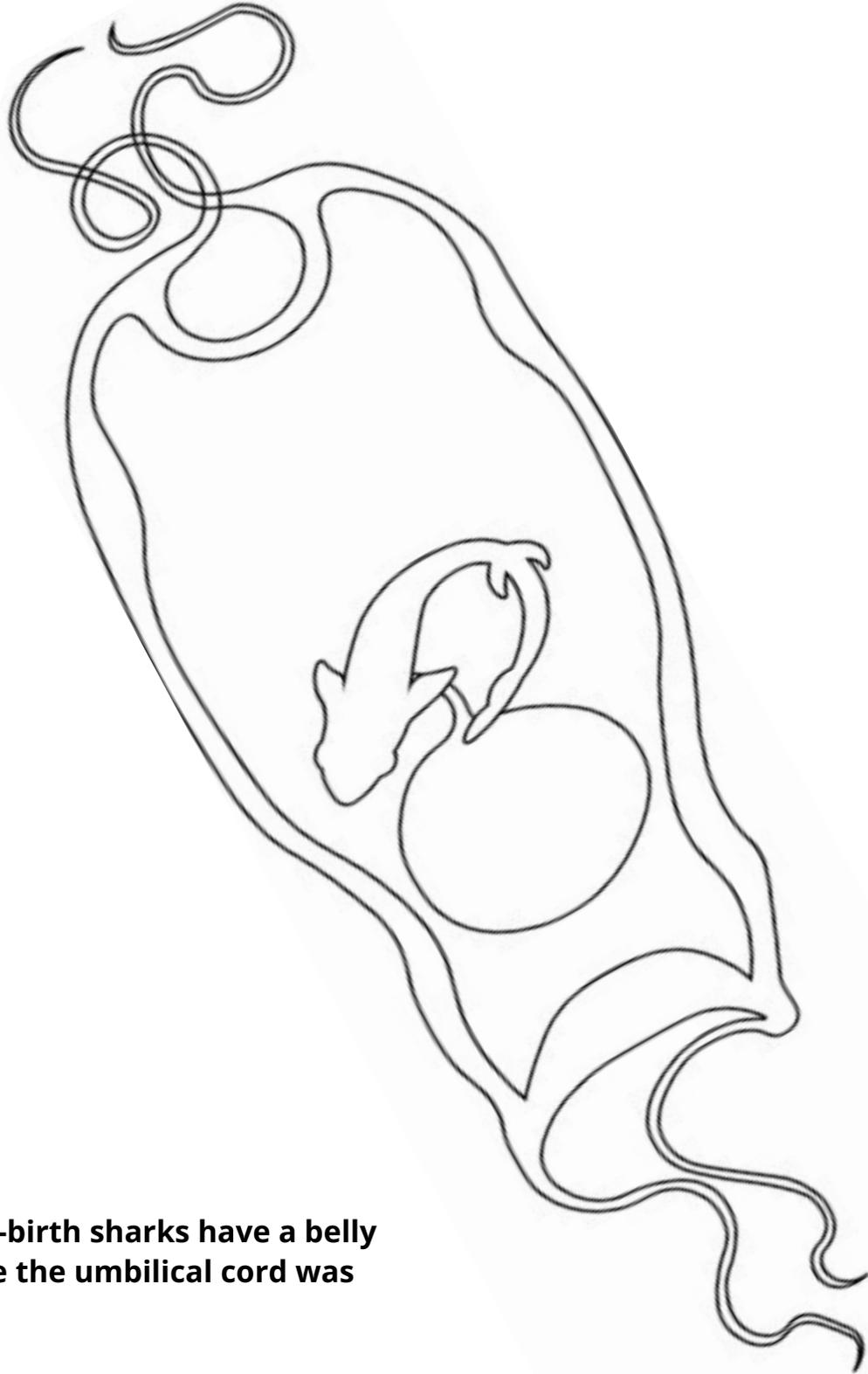
Cownose rays and hammerhead sharks are both viviparous.



ETCH-AN-EGG!

Directions:

- Label the yolk, tendrils and shark pup in the egg!
-  Then design your own shark egg with whatever colors you'd like!



Fun Fact!

Like you, live-birth sharks have a belly button where the umbilical cord was attached!

Name: _____

Directions:

1. Create your own shark egg by looking at the egg cases you see.
2. Label the parts of your egg case.

My Shark Egg Case



WORD SCRAMBLE

Directions:

Using the clues below, unscramble the letters to name the species.



O B M W T O H U



W H T T P I E I



S O H E V N L O S E



B Z E R A



F S W A I S H



L O E P D A R

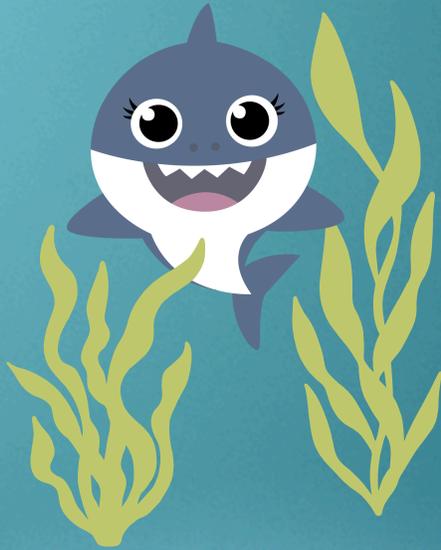


T A A N T C I L



T N A S D G I R E

- **Atlantic stingray:** A small, flat fish that lives on sandy ocean bottoms. Mom can give birth to 2-6 live pups (viviparous).
- **Bowmouth guitarfish:** A big fish that looks like both a shark and a ray, with a wide head. It is critically endangered and gives birth to 2-10 live pups (viviparous).
- **Leopard shark:** A small to medium shark with dark spots and stripes that swims near the rocky coast. They give birth to live pups (viviparous).
- **Sand tiger shark:** A large shark with a toothy grin. They like to swim slow in the water. Mothers carry eggs that hatch inside of them, then they give live birth later (ovoviviparous).
- **Green Sawfish:** A ray with a long, saw-like nose used to find and catch food. All species of sawfish are critically endangered and give birth to live pups (viviparous).
- **Shovelnose ray:** A flat ray with a wide, shovel-shaped nose that lives on sandy bottoms. It is not endangered and has live pups (viviparous).
- **Whitetip reef shark:** A small reef shark with white tips on its fins that often rests in caves. It gives birth to live pups (viviparous).
- **Zebra shark:** A slow-moving shark with stripes when young, and spots when grown. It is endangered and lays eggs (oviparous). One egg usually holds one pup.



SHARK & RAY **14**
AWARENESS DAY **JULY**
Month



safesharks.org



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www.facebook.com/safesharksandrays



www.instagram.com/safe_sharks/

*Special THANKS to the team at
Georgia Aquarium for assisting with
design assets for this years event!*