

# A SHARK IS SWIMMING 25 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WATER. IT GOES DOWN ANOTHER 12 FEET. WHAT IS THE

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UNDERSTANDING THE DEPTHS AT WHICH MARINE CREATURES LIKE SHARKS DWELL IS CRUCIAL FOR MARINE BIOLOGISTS, DIVERS, AND OCEAN ENTHUSIASTS. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE EXPLORE A FASCINATING SCENARIO INVOLVING A SHARK'S MOVEMENT BENEATH THE WATER'S SURFACE. SPECIFICALLY, WE ANALYZE THE QUESTION: A SHARK IS SWIMMING 25 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WATER. IT GOES DOWN ANOTHER 12 FEET. WHAT IS THE TOTAL DEPTH OF THE SHARK NOW? THROUGH THIS DISCUSSION, WE WILL DELVE INTO THE CONCEPTS OF DEPTH MEASUREMENT, BASIC ARITHMETIC CALCULATIONS, AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF UNDERSTANDING UNDERWATER DEPTHS.

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## UNDERSTANDING THE SCENARIO: BASIC CONCEPTS OF DEPTH IN WATER

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE CALCULATIONS, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO GRASP HOW DEPTH IS MEASURED IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS.

### WHAT IS DEPTH IN WATER?

DEPTH REFERS TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE WATER'S SURFACE TO A SPECIFIC POINT BELOW. IT IS TYPICALLY EXPRESSED IN FEET OR METERS AND INDICATES HOW DEEP AN OBJECT OR CREATURE IS SUBMERGED.

### WHY IS DEPTH IMPORTANT?

KNOWING THE DEPTH OF MARINE CREATURES HELPS IN:

1. STUDYING BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS AND HABITAT PREFERENCES.
2. UNDERSTANDING PRESSURE AND LIGHT CONDITIONS AT VARIOUS DEPTHS.
3. ENSURING SAFETY DURING DIVING AND UNDERWATER EXPLORATION.
4. PROTECTING MARINE ECOSYSTEMS BY MONITORING SPECIES DISTRIBUTION.

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## CALCULATING THE TOTAL DEPTH OF THE SHARK

THE PROBLEM PRESENTS A STRAIGHTFORWARD SCENARIO INVOLVING MEASUREMENT AND ADDITION:

- INITIAL DEPTH OF THE SHARK: 25 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.
- ADDITIONAL DESCENT: 12 FEET DEEPER.

## STEP-BY-STEP CALCULATION

TO FIND THE TOTAL DEPTH, FOLLOW THESE STEPS:

1. IDENTIFY THE INITIAL DEPTH: 25 FEET.
2. DETERMINE THE ADDITIONAL DESCENT: 12 FEET.
3. ADD THE TWO DEPTHS:  $25 + 12 = 37$  FEET.

RESULT: THE SHARK IS NOW SWIMMING AT A DEPTH OF 37 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.

## VISUALIZING THE DEPTH CHANGE

UNDERSTANDING HOW THE SHARK MOVES CAN BE VISUALIZED AS:

- STARTING POINT: 25 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.
- MOVING DOWN FURTHER: AN ADDITIONAL 12 FEET.
- FINAL POSITION: 37 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.

THIS SIMPLE ADDITION HELPS IN UNDERSTANDING THE SHARK'S CURRENT LOCATION RELATIVE TO THE WATER SURFACE.

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## IMPLICATIONS OF THE SHARK'S DEPTH

KNOWING THE SHARK'S CURRENT DEPTH HAS SEVERAL IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS:

## BEHAVIORAL AND HABITAT INSIGHTS

DIFFERENT SHARK SPECIES PREFER SPECIFIC DEPTH RANGES. FOR EXAMPLE:

- REEF SHARKS OFTEN STAY BETWEEN 10 TO 50 FEET.
- GREAT WHITE SHARKS CAN BE FOUND AT DEPTHS EXCEEDING 300 FEET DURING HUNTING.
- DEEP-SEA SHARKS INHABIT DEPTHS GREATER THAN 600 FEET.

SINCE THIS SHARK IS AT 37 FEET, IT LIKELY BELONGS TO A SPECIES THAT PREFERS SHALLOW TO MID-DEPTH WATERS.

## PRESSURE AND LIGHT CONDITIONS

AS THE DEPTH INCREASES:

1. WATER PRESSURE RISES APPROXIMATELY ONE ATMOSPHERE (14.7 PSI) EVERY 33 FEET.
2. LIGHT DIMINISHES, AFFECTING VISIBILITY AND BEHAVIOR.

AT 37 FEET, THE PRESSURE IS ROUGHLY 2.1 ATMOSPHERES, AND LIGHT LEVELS ARE REDUCED COMPARED TO THE SURFACE.

## SAFETY AND DIVING CONSIDERATIONS

FOR DIVERS, UNDERSTANDING THESE DEPTHS IS VITAL BECAUSE:

- IT INFLUENCES THE CHOICE OF EQUIPMENT AND SAFETY PROTOCOLS.
- CERTAIN DEPTHS REQUIRE SPECIALIZED GEAR TO HANDLE PRESSURE.
- AWARENESS OF SHARK ACTIVITY AT VARIOUS DEPTHS CAN INFORM SAFETY MEASURES.

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## RELATED CONCEPTS AND CALCULATIONS

TO DEEPEN UNDERSTANDING, LET'S EXPLORE RELATED CONCEPTS:

### CONVERSIONS BETWEEN FEET AND METERS

SINCE MANY SCIENTIFIC MEASUREMENTS USE METERS:

- 1 FOOT  $\approx$  0.3048 METERS.
- 37 FEET  $\approx$  11.278 METERS.

KNOWING THIS HELPS IN INTERPRETING DATA ACROSS DIFFERENT MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS.

### DEPTH RANGE AND SPECIES DISTRIBUTION

DIFFERENT SHARK SPECIES OCCUPY VARIOUS DEPTH RANGES, WHICH INFLUENCE THEIR PHYSIOLOGY AND HUNTING BEHAVIOR.

### OTHER RELATED MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS

THIS SCENARIO OPENS AVENUES FOR PRACTICING SIMILAR CALCULATIONS, SUCH AS:

1. DETERMINING THE TOTAL DEPTH AFTER MULTIPLE MOVEMENTS.
2. CALCULATING THE DEPTH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS.
3. CONVERTING DEPTHS INTO DIFFERENT UNITS.

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## CONCLUSION

IN SUMMARY, THE SCENARIO OF A SHARK SWIMMING 25 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE AND MOVING DOWN AN ADDITIONAL 12 FEET RESULTS IN THE SHARK BEING AT A TOTAL DEPTH OF 37 FEET. THIS SIMPLE ADDITION ILLUSTRATES FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF DEPTH MEASUREMENT IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS. UNDERSTANDING SUCH DEPTHS IS VITAL FOR MARINE RESEARCH, SAFETY PROTOCOLS, AND APPRECIATING THE BEHAVIORS AND HABITATS OF MARINE ANIMALS.

WHETHER YOU'RE A MARINE BIOLOGIST STUDYING SHARK POPULATIONS OR A DIVING ENTHUSIAST EXPLORING UNDERWATER DEPTHS, GRASPING HOW TO CALCULATE AND INTERPRET DEPTH CHANGES ENHANCES YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE OCEAN'S FASCINATING WORLD. REMEMBER, AS THE DEPTHS INCREASE, SO DO THE PRESSURES AND CHANGES IN LIGHT, MAKING EACH METER A UNIQUE ENVIRONMENT TEEMING WITH LIFE.

BY MASTERING THESE BASIC CALCULATIONS AND CONCEPTS, YOU GAIN A CLEARER PICTURE OF UNDERWATER ECOSYSTEMS AND THE REMARKABLE CREATURES THAT INHABIT THEM.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### WHAT IS THE TOTAL DEPTH THE SHARK IS SWIMMING AT AFTER IT GOES DOWN AN ADDITIONAL 12 FEET?

THE SHARK IS SWIMMING AT 37 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE ( $25 + 12 = 37$ ).

### IF THE SHARK WAS ORIGINALLY 25 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE, HOW MUCH DEEPER DOES IT GO IN PERCENTAGE TERMS AFTER DESCENDING ANOTHER 12 FEET?

IT GOES AN ADDITIONAL 48% DEEPER ( $12/25 \times 100\%$ ).

### WHAT FACTORS MIGHT INFLUENCE A SHARK'S DECISION TO SWIM AT SUCH DEPTHS?

FACTORS INCLUDE PREY AVAILABILITY, WATER TEMPERATURE, PRESSURE, AND AVOIDING PREDATORS OR HUMANS.

### HOW DOES PRESSURE CHANGE AS A SHARK SWIMS FROM 25 TO 37 FEET BELOW THE WATER SURFACE?

PRESSURE INCREASES PROPORTIONALLY WITH DEPTH; AT 37 FEET, PRESSURE IS HIGHER THAN AT 25 FEET, ROUGHLY INCREASING BY ABOUT 1 ATMOSPHERE EVERY 33 FEET.

### WHAT TYPES OF SHARKS ARE COMMONLY FOUND AT DEPTHS OF 25 TO 37 FEET?

SHARKS LIKE THE BLACKTIP REEF SHARK AND SOME SPECIES OF REEF SHARKS ARE OFTEN FOUND AT THESE DEPTHS.

### IS SWIMMING AT 37 FEET CONSIDERED DEEP FOR A SHARK?

NO, IT IS RELATIVELY SHALLOW IN OCEANIC TERMS, AS MANY SHARKS CAN DIVE MUCH DEEPER, BUT IT'S DEEP ENOUGH TO BE BELOW THE SURFACE ZONE.

### WHAT ARE THE SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR DIVERS WHEN OBSERVING SHARKS AT DEPTHS AROUND 25 TO 37 FEET?

DIVERS SHOULD MAINTAIN A SAFE DISTANCE, AVOID SUDDEN MOVEMENTS, STAY CALM, AND FOLLOW PROFESSIONAL GUIDELINES.

TO MINIMIZE RISK.

## CAN THE DEPTH OF A SHARK'S SWIM INFLUENCE ITS BEHAVIOR OR FEEDING PATTERNS?

YES, DEPTH CAN AFFECT HUNTING STRATEGIES, PREY AVAILABILITY, AND OVERALL BEHAVIOR BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

A SHARK IS SWIMMING 25 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WATER. IT GOES DOWN ANOTHER 12 FEET. WHAT IS THE?

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### INTRODUCTION

THE OCEAN'S DEPTHS HAVE LONG FASCINATED SCIENTISTS, EXPLORERS, AND MARINE ENTHUSIASTS ALIKE. AMONG THE MANY MYSTERIES THAT LIE BENEATH THE WAVES, FEW EVOKE AS MUCH INTRIGUE AS THE BEHAVIOR AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SHARKS. RECENTLY, A PARTICULAR OBSERVATION HAS SPARKED CURIOSITY: A SHARK WAS SEEN SWIMMING AT A DEPTH OF 25 FEET, THEN DESCENDING AN ADDITIONAL 12 FEET. THIS SEEMINGLY SIMPLE OBSERVATION OPENS A WINDOW INTO COMPLEX QUESTIONS ABOUT SHARK BEHAVIOR, PHYSIOLOGY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT THEY INHABIT. THIS ARTICLE DELVES INTO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SUCH DEPTH CHANGES, EXPLORING WHAT SPECIES MIGHT BE INVOLVED, WHY THEY CHANGE DEPTHS, AND WHAT THIS REVEALS ABOUT THEIR ECOLOGY.

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### UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT OF DEPTH IN MARINE LIFE

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEPTH IN SHARK BEHAVIOR

SHARKS ARE KNOWN FOR THEIR REMARKABLE ABILITY TO NAVIGATE THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL SPACE OF THE OCEAN. THEIR DEPTH PREFERENCES ARE NOT ARBITRARY; THEY ARE DRIVEN BY FACTORS SUCH AS PREY AVAILABILITY, TEMPERATURE REGULATION, REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIORS, AND AVOIDANCE OF PREDATORS.

- SURFACE TO DEEP WATERS: MANY SHARKS PREFER SHALLOWER WATERS DURING CERTAIN TIMES OF THE DAY, ESPECIALLY DURING FEEDING, WHILE RETREATING TO DEEPER LAYERS FOR RESTING OR THERMOREGULATION.
- VERTICAL MIGRATIONS: SOME SPECIES UNDERTAKE DIEL VERTICAL MIGRATIONS, MOVING UP AND DOWN THE WATER COLUMN REGULARLY, WHICH PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN THEIR FEEDING ECOLOGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION.

#### THE RANGE OF DEPTHS IN SHARK HABITATS

DIFFERENT SHARK SPECIES OCCUPY VARIOUS DEPTH RANGES:

- REEF SHARKS (CARCHARHINUS SPP.): TYPICALLY STAY WITHIN 0-100 FEET, OFTEN CLOSE TO CORAL REEFS.
- GREAT WHITE SHARKS (CARCHARODON CARCHARIAS): USUALLY SURFACE TO ABOUT 600 FEET, BUT CAN DIVE DEEPER.
- GOBLIN SHARKS (MITSUKURINA OWSTONI): KNOWN FOR EXCEPTIONAL DEPTH CAPABILITIES, SOMETIMES EXCEEDING 3,000 FEET.
- SIXGILL SHARKS (HEXANCHUS GRISEUS): FOUND AT DEPTHS OF 260 TO 6,600 FEET.

KNOWING THE DEPTH RANGE OF A SPECIFIC SHARK CAN HELP IDENTIFY THE SPECIES INVOLVED IN THE OBSERVED BEHAVIOR.

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#### THE OBSERVATION: 25 FEET, THEN 12 FEET DEEPER - DISSECTING THE BEHAVIOR

#### THE SCENARIO

AN OBSERVER NOTES: "A SHARK IS SWIMMING 25 FEET BELOW THE WATER SURFACE. SUDDENLY, IT DESCENDS ANOTHER 12

FEET.” THIS MOVEMENT SUGGESTS A DELIBERATE CHANGE IN DEPTH, POSSIBLY IN RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL STIMULI OR INNATE BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS.

#### POSSIBLE INTERPRETATIONS

- PREY PURSUIT: SHARKS OFTEN ADJUST THEIR DEPTH TO HUNT PREY THAT MIGRATES VERTICALLY.
- THERMOREGULATION: MOVING TO DIFFERENT DEPTHS TO FIND OPTIMAL TEMPERATURE ZONES.
- AVOIDANCE OF PREDATORS OR THREATS: CHANGING DEPTHS TO EVADE LARGER PREDATORS OR DISTURBANCES.
- REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR: SOME SPECIES UNDERTAKE SPECIFIC DEPTH MIGRATIONS DURING MATING SEASONS.

#### THE DEPTH CHANGE: 25 TO 37 FEET

THE TOTAL DEPTH CHANGE IS 12 FEET, FROM 25 TO 37 FEET. WHILE SEEMINGLY MINOR, SUCH SHIFTS CAN BE SIGNIFICANT IN THE CONTEXT OF SHARK ECOLOGY. FOR EXAMPLE:

- IN SOME SPECIES, SMALL VERTICAL MOVEMENTS ARE PART OF HUNTING STRATEGIES.
- AT THESE DEPTHS, ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS SUCH AS LIGHT LEVELS AND PREY AVAILABILITY VARY CONSIDERABLY.

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#### SPECIES LIKELY INVOLVED IN THE BEHAVIOR

KNOWING THE DEPTH RANGE CAN NARROW DOWN POTENTIAL SPECIES. BASED ON THE DEPTH INFORMATION, SEVERAL CANDIDATES EMERGE:

##### REEF SHARKS (CARCHARHINUS SPP.)

- COMMONLY INHABIT DEPTHS FROM SHALLOW WATERS TO AROUND 100 FEET.
- KNOWN TO HUNT NEAR THE REEF EDGES, OFTEN MOVING VERTICALLY WITHIN THIS RANGE.
- BEHAVIORALLY INCLINED TO STAY WITHIN CONSISTENT DEPTHS BUT MAY DESCEND TEMPORARILY.

##### BULL SHARKS (CARCHARHINUS LEUCAS)

- CAPABLE OF SWIMMING AT DEPTHS EXCEEDING 100 FEET.
- FREQUENTLY VENTURE INTO SHALLOW ESTUARIES AND FRESHWATER SYSTEMS.

##### SAND TIGER SHARKS (CARCHARIAS TAURUS)

- USUALLY STAY BETWEEN 10 TO 200 FEET.
- KNOWN FOR THEIR SLOW, DELIBERATE MOVEMENTS.

##### DEEP-SEA SHARKS (E.G., GOBLIN, SIXGILL)

- OFTEN FOUND WELL BELOW 100 FEET, WITH SOME SPECIES DWELLING IN DEEP TRENCHES.

GIVEN THE INITIAL DEPTH OF 25 FEET AND THE SUBSEQUENT DESCENT, REEF OR SHALLOW-WATER SPECIES SEEM MOST PLAUSIBLE, ESPECIALLY THOSE KNOWN FOR VERTICAL FORAGING BEHAVIORS.

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#### MECHANISMS AND REASONS BEHIND DEPTH CHANGES

##### FORAGING STRATEGIES

MANY SHARKS USE DEPTH CHANGES AS PART OF THEIR HUNTING TACTICS. FOR EXAMPLE:

- AMBUSH PREDATION: MOVING TO SPECIFIC DEPTHS TO SURPRISE PREY.
- PREY MIGRATION: TRACKING PREY THAT UNDERTAKE DIEL VERTICAL MIGRATIONS, SUCH AS SMALL FISH OR SQUID.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CUES

SHARKS ARE SENSITIVE TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS:

- TEMPERATURE GRADIENTS: MOVING DEEPER OR SHALLOWER TO FIND PREFERRED THERMAL ZONES.
- LIGHT LEVELS: ADJUSTING DEPTH BASED ON LIGHT PENETRATION, WHICH INFLUENCES PREY VISIBILITY AND PREDATOR DETECTION.

## PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS

- OXYGEN LEVELS: SOME SHARKS MIGHT DESCEND TO DEPTHS WITH BETTER OXYGEN AVAILABILITY.
- PRESSURE ADAPTATIONS: WHILE MOST SHALLOW-WATER SHARKS ARE NOT ADAPTED FOR HIGH PRESSURE, SOME SPECIES ARE CAPABLE OF TOLERATING A BROAD RANGE OF DEPTHS.

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## ECOLOGICAL AND CONSERVATION IMPLICATIONS

UNDERSTANDING SUCH DEPTH BEHAVIORS IS CRITICAL FOR SEVERAL REASONS:

- HABITAT USE AND RANGE: DEPTH PREFERENCES HELP MAP SHARK HABITATS AND MIGRATION CORRIDORS.
- HUMAN INTERACTIONS: RECOGNIZING WHEN SHARKS ARE LIKELY TO BE NEAR RECREATIONAL OR COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES CAN INFORM SAFETY MEASURES.
- CONSERVATION STRATEGIES: PROTECTING CRITICAL DEPTH ZONES CAN AID IN SHARK CONSERVATION EFFORTS.

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## TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES FOR MONITORING SHARK DEPTH BEHAVIOR

RESEARCHERS EMPLOY VARIOUS METHODS TO TRACK SHARK MOVEMENTS:

- ACOUSTIC TAGGING: ATTACHING TAGS THAT EMIT SOUND SIGNALS TO MONITOR DEPTH AND LOCATION.
- SATELLITE TAGS: PROVIDING DATA ON LARGE-SCALE MOVEMENTS, INCLUDING DEPTH CHANGES.
- UNDERWATER CAMERAS AND DRONES: VISUAL CONFIRMATION OF BEHAVIOR AND SPECIES IDENTIFICATION.
- ENVIRONMENTAL DATA COLLECTION: RECORDING TEMPERATURE, SALINITY, AND OTHER PARAMETERS TO CORRELATE WITH DEPTH CHANGES.

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## CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATING DEPTH BEHAVIOR

### DIEL VERTICAL MIGRATIONS IN WHITE SHARKS

STUDIES HAVE DOCUMENTED GREAT WHITE SHARKS MOVING FROM SURFACE WATERS DURING THE DAY TO DEPTHS EXCEEDING 300 FEET AT NIGHT, CORRESPONDING WITH PREY ACTIVITY.

### REEF SHARK FORAGING PATTERNS

REEF SHARKS OFTEN HUNT NEAR THE CORAL EDGES, ADJUSTING THEIR DEPTH WITHIN A RANGE OF 10-50 FEET DEPENDING ON PREY AVAILABILITY.

### DEEP-SEA SHARK BEHAVIOR

GOBLIN SHARKS DEMONSTRATE REMARKABLE DEPTH FLEXIBILITY, DIVING TO DEPTHS OVER 3,000 FEET, OFTEN DESCENDING GRADUALLY AS PART OF THEIR FORAGING PATTERNS.

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## FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

DESPITE ADVANCES, MANY QUESTIONS REMAIN:

- WHAT TRIGGERS THE INITIAL DESCENT FROM 25 TO 37 FEET?
- ARE THESE MOVEMENTS PART OF A DAILY ROUTINE OR DRIVEN BY EXTERNAL STIMULI?
- HOW DO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES, SUCH AS CLIMATE-INDUCED TEMPERATURE SHIFTS, AFFECT DEPTH PREFERENCES?

FURTHER RESEARCH EMPLOYING MULTI-MODAL TRACKING AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING WILL BE ESSENTIAL FOR PROVIDING DEEPER INSIGHTS.

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## CONCLUSION

THE SEEMINGLY SIMPLE OBSERVATION OF A SHARK SWIMMING 25 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE AND THEN DESCENDING ANOTHER 12 FEET ENCAPSULATES A COMPLEX INTERPLAY OF BEHAVIOR, PHYSIOLOGY, AND ENVIRONMENT. WHILE IT MIGHT APPEAR AS A MINOR MOVEMENT, SUCH DEPTH CHANGES ARE INTEGRAL TO UNDERSTANDING SHARK ECOLOGY, THEIR ROLE IN THE MARINE FOOD WEB, AND THE BROADER HEALTH OF OCEAN ECOSYSTEMS.

BY EXAMINING SPECIES-SPECIFIC BEHAVIORS, ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, AND TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS, MARINE SCIENTISTS CAN DECODE THESE MOVEMENTS, ULTIMATELY CONTRIBUTING TO MORE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES. THE OCEAN'S DEPTHS CONTINUE TO HOLD SECRETS, BUT EACH OBSERVATION, LIKE A SHARK'S SUBTLE DESCENT, BRINGS US CLOSER TO COMPREHENDING THE INTRICATE WORKINGS OF MARINE LIFE.

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*NOTE: THE ABOVE REFERENCES ARE ILLUSTRATIVE; ACTUAL RESEARCH SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR DETAILED DATA.*

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