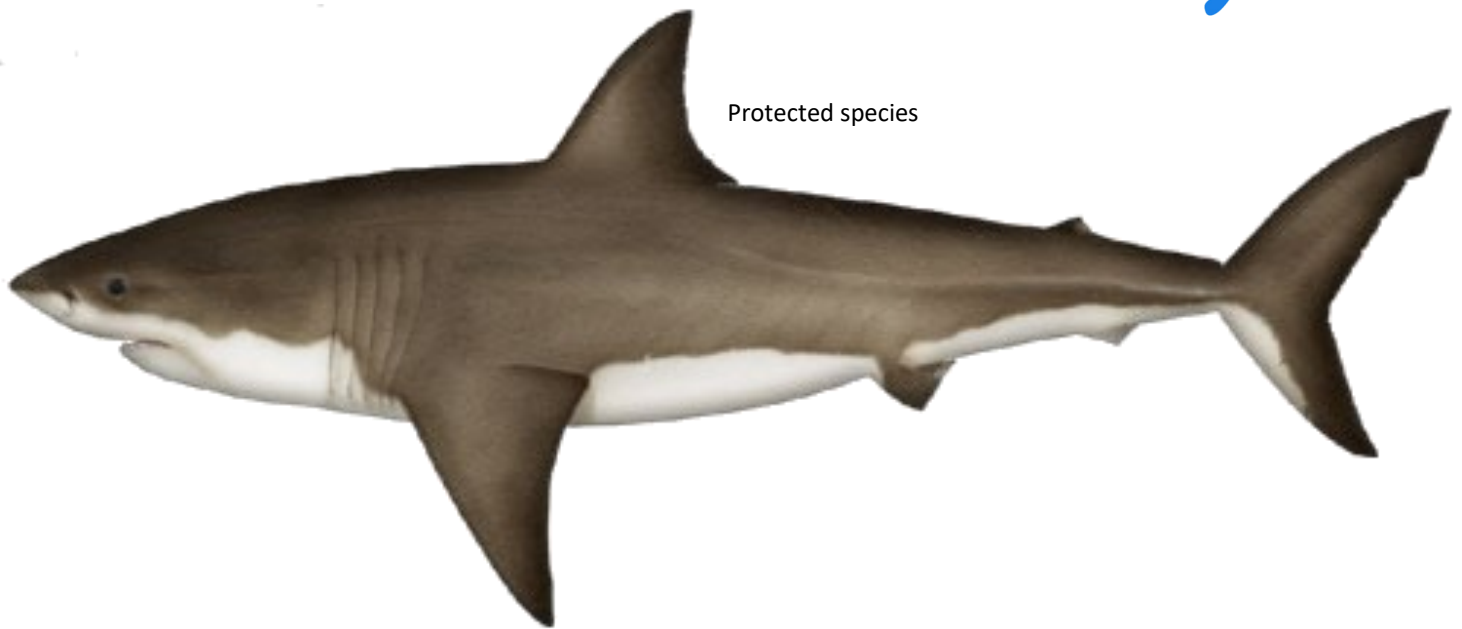


REELING IN Junior Anglers



White Shark

White Sharks are protected in all South Australian waters. The species is warm-blooded, and both the juvenile and adult life history stages are found in Southern Australian gulf, shelf and oceanic waters throughout the year. White sharks are highly mobile individuals migrate between South Australia and Western Australian waters. They range in size up to 6 m, live for up to 70 years. Juvenile white sharks (<3-4 m) mostly feed on fishes and squids, and as they become larger, their diet changes to incorporate other sharks, rays, and marine mammals. Large white sharks are often associated with floating or beached whale carcasses. White sharks are born at ~1.3 m in size and Litter sizes are small, with the annual number of female pups produced equal to <2. Litter sizes can be up to 17, but gestation may be 1.8 months with a 3-year reproductive cycle. Size at sexual maturity is ~4.5 m at 15 years of age, and growth is slow. White sharks must be treated with caution, and most bites on humans, some of which are fatal in SA waters have been linked this species. White Sharks are characterised by:

- conical snout
- triangular serrated teeth
- dark grey, silver grey to bronze on upper (dorsal) side
 - white underside
- black tips on the underside of large, white pectoral fins
- large tail, pectoral and dorsal fin, with a distinct keel-like feature where the body joins the tail.