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| The great white shark is one of the largest sharks in the world. |
| It has around 3,000 teeth (although these can fall out and are constantly replaced.) |
| Young great whites eat fish, rays and other sharks. |
| Adults eat larger prey including sealions, small whales, otters and sea turtles.  |

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| Great white sharks give birth to live babies.  |
| Baby sharks immediately swim away from their mother and begin to fend for themselves.  |
| Great whites have 5 gill slits which enable to shark to breathe oxygen as it swims through the water.  |
| The sharks are streamlined and have dorsal and pectoral fins which make it an excellent swimmer.  |

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| Only the underside of the shark is actually white; its top is grey. This is useful in hunting its prey.  |
| Great whites usually grow to around 5 metres long.  |
| Great whites have more senses than humans.  |
| Their sense of smell is the main way they find their prey- they can smell a single drop of blood in a bath full of water. |

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| They can also sense electrical discharges (produced by all animals) and changes in water movement to find prey.  |
| The great white is the only species of shark which will swim to the surface and poke its head out of the water- no one knows why this is.  |
| A large meal can feed a shark for up to two months.  |
| Great white teeth are up to 7 ½ centimetres long.  |
| In Autumn female great whites migrate to warmer regions to give birth.  |