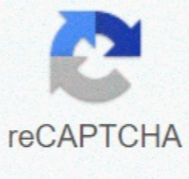




I'm not robot



**Continue**

## Sharks in freshwater lakes

Ben Team 1 Barkhan / iStock / Getty Images
Almost 120 miles from the salted waters of the Caribbean Sea, Sharks Patrol Lake Nicaragua. Here, fresh water does not provide sanctuary for the pets; The comfort of this shark in the fresh water is unusual among their relatives. He thought a long time to be endemic, it was not until 1961 that scientists showed that Lake Nicaragua Shark was not a valid species, and these sharks were members of a large species. While Lake Nicaragua is only 12 miles from the Pacific Ocean in some places, it is not connected. The only street navigable to salt water is through the San Juan river, which is passable for small boats with drafts of less than 3 feet. Covering nearly 4,500 square miles, Lake Nicaragua is a relatively shallow water body, with an average depth of about 40 feet. The lake is noteworthy for hosting many species that typically live marine environments. The sharks that live in Lake Nicaragua are Toro sharks (Carcharhinus Leucas). Toro sharks are medium-large sharks that can reach more than 11 feet in length. Although the scientists quickly noticed similarities between these sharks and bull sharks, it was thought that the lake was effectively without landing, making Lake Nicaragua Shark was probably different in a separate species. However, in 1976, Thomas B. Thorson of the Nebraska-Lincoln university, tagged sharks swimming in Lake Nicaragua. Finding the sharks that were tagged in Lake Nicaragua swimming in the Caribbean, have effectively demonstrated that the sharks were able to travel for the journey of almost 120 miles to the San Juan river. He showed that sharks in Lake Nicaragua were not a unique species. Well known for their capacity to tolerate fresh water, scientists have observed Taurus sharks that swim over 2,600 miles upstream in the Amazon river. The Toro sharkshes habitat preferences vary with their age, and populations of different geographical regions adapt to their habitats differently. In general, young shark bulls were born in navigable coasts and estuaries. They spend their young people in these superficial and relatively predator environments before moving to the most open habitats than their frequent parents. As a species, the Tori sharks are considerably adaptable, and are able to thrive in a variety of habitats. The concentration of salt in the water has drastic effects on an organism that live in it. If the water outside a shark is more salty than water inside the shark - as is the case for those who live in the ocean - the shark internal water will have a tendency to be traced by the shark . Conversely, if a shark's internal water is more salted than fresh water, it is the shark body absorbing more fresh water. Toro sharks face this lowering osmolity - the concentration of salt - of their blood and urging very often when fresh water are inhabit. These physiological changes are vigorously expensive, which potentially explains why young people often do not live with fresh water, since they have not yet built energy reserves to compensate for the sustained losses. Species of Fish Bull Sharktemporal Range: MioceneÀ 6 ă ,~ "Recent preÀ¼ 'À½¼' OSDCP'JK PG N [1] Toro shark from the state of conservation of Thailand near threatened ą (IUCN 3.1) [2] Scientific classification Kingdom: Phylum Animalia: Chordiddata Class: ChondrichThyes Order: Carcharhiniformes Family: Carcharhinidae Genus leucas: Carcharhinus Species: C.À 6 Leucas Binomial Name Carcharhinus Leucas (JP MÅvÿler & Henle, 1839) Toro Shark Range The Bull Shark (Carcharhinus Leucas), also known as the "Zammero Zamburo" (informally "Zambi") in Africa, and "Lake Nicaragua Shark" in Nicaragua, is a commonly found shark found all over the world in Hot and shallow along the coasts and rivers. It is known for its aggressive nature and the presence in warm and shallow and fresh water systems, including estuaries and rivers, Taurus sharks can thrive both in salt and fresh water and can take distant rivers. They have been known to travel the IL River up to Alton, Illinois, about 700 miles (1100 km) from the ocean. However, few interactions of fresh-shark water were recorded. The large tores are probably responsible for most of the attacks of sharks almost on the ground, including many bites attributed to other species. [4] Unlike the sharks of the Genus Glyphis river, the Tori sharks are not true freshwater sharks, despite their capacity to survive in freshwater habitats. Etymology The name "Bull Shark" derives from the stored form of the shape of the shark, from the broad muzzle, flat and aggressive and unpredictable behavior. [5] In India, the Toro shark can be confused with Sundarbans or Ganges Shark. In Africa, it is also commonly called the river Zambezi shark, or only "zambi". Its wide range and different habitats translate into many other local names, including Ganges River Shark, Fitzroy Creek Whaler, Van Rooyen Shark, Lake Nicaragua Shark, [6] River Shark, Whaler of Fresh Water, Estuary Whaler, Swan River Whaler, [7] Cub Shark and Shovelnose Shark. [8] Evolution Some of the closest lifestyle relatives of the Bull Shark do not have the ability of osmoregulation. Its kind, Carcarhinus, also includes the Sandbar shark, which is not able to osmregular. [9] The Bull Shark shares numerous similarities with sharks of the glyphis glyphis river and other species in the carcharhinus genus, but his phylogenia has not yet been canceled. [10] The sharks of the bull anatomy and aspect are large and robust, with females that are older than males. The Taurus shark can be up to 81 cm (2.66- ft) of length at birth. [11] Adult female bullsharks are 2.4 m long (7.9- ft) long and typically weigh 130 kg (290 pounds), while male medium adults slightly smaller than 2.25 m (7.4 ft) and 95 kg (209 pounds). While a maximum size of 3.5 m (11 ft) is comonly reported, a single record exists from a female specimen exactly 4.0 m (13.1 \* ft). [4] [12] [13] Toro sharks are larger and more heavy than the other comparable length sharks and are gray on top and white below. The second dorsal fin is smaller than the first. The caudal fin of the Taurus shark is longer and lower than that of the larger sharks, and has a small muzzle, and lacks an interdorsal crest. [11] Toro sharks have a bite force up to 5.914 Newton (1.330 lb), weight for weight the highest among all investigated cartilagining fish. [14] Play media to female at the Shark Reef marine reserve, a private project in the upper teeth Fiji Electronic micrograph of lower teeth of a superior exceeding exemplary tooth was considered that 315 kg (694 pounds) was the maximum weight recorded by one Toro shark, but that the highest weights were possible. At the beginning June 2012, off the coast of Florida keys near the western part of the Atlantic Ocean, a female considered measuring at least 8 feet (2.4 m) and 800 Å 6 ă ,~ "850 pounds (360 Å ,~ "390 kg) was captured by the members of the RJ Marina Dunlap conservation program. [12] [13] In the Arabian sea, off the coast of Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates, a pregnant shark that weighs the weight of 347.87 kg (767 pounds) and the measurement of 3 m (9.8 ft) a long has been captured in the Arabian Sea in February 2019, [15] [16] followed by another weight sample of about 350 kg (770 pounds) and measuring around the same in length, in 20 January 20. [17] [ 18] Distribution and habitat The Taurus shark is commonly located worldwide in the coastal areas of hot oceans, rivers and lakes, and occasionally salt flows and fresh water if they are quite deep. It is at a depth of 150 m (490 ft), but usually do not swim more than 30 m (98- ft). [19] In the Atlantic, it is found by Massachusetts to South Brazil and Morocco The populations of Toro sharks are also found in different main rivers, with more than 500 Taurus sharks designed to live in the Brisbane river. According to reportedly, the flooded streets of Brisbane, Queensland, in Australia, during 2010 - 11 floods of Queensland, was also seen. [20] Different have been spotted in one of the main streets of Goodna, in Queensland, shortly after the peak of the del 2011, floods. [21] A large bull shark was in the Scarborough canals, north of Brisbane inside the Moreton bay. The even larger numbers are in the channels of the Gold Coast, of Queensland. [22] In the Pacific Ocean, you can find from Baja California to Ecuador. The Bull Shark has traveled to 4,000.00 km (2,500 miles) on the Amazonum river in Iquitos in for [23] and in northern Bolivia. [2] Also lives in the freshwater lake Nicaragua, in the rivers of Ganges and Brahmaputra of West Bengal, and Assam in eastern India and adjacent to Bangladesh. [Required quote] can live in water with a high salt content as in the St. Lucia estuary in South Africa. Toro sharks were recorded in the Tigri river by at least 1924 as arrested to Baghdad. [24] The species has a distinct preference for hot currents. [Necessary quote] After the Hurricane Katrina, many Shark Toro were spotted in Lake Pontchartrain. [25] Toro sharks are occasionally gone as far upstream in the Mississippi river like Alton, Illinois, [26] and on the Ohio river to Manchester, Ohio. [27] The Taurus sharks were also found in the Maryland Potomac river. [28] [29] A golf course of the golf course at the carbook, the city of Logan, Queensland, Australia is the house of several Toro Sharks. They were trapped after a flooding of the Logan and Albert rivers in 1996. [30] The golf course capitalized on the novelty and now houses a monthly tournament called "Shark Lake Challenge". [31] Bull Shark tolerance behavior The Bull Shark is the most famous of 43 species of Elasmobranch in 10 kinds and four families to be reported in fresh water. [32] Other species entering rivers include sting (DasyaTidae, potamotridgonidae and others) and sawfish (pristidi). Some shoes (Rajidae), smooth dogeggi (Triakidae) and Sandbar sharks (Carcharhinus Plumbeus) regularly enter estuaries. [Necessary quote] The Tor shark is diadromoso, which means that they can swim between salt and fresh water with ease. [33] Even these fish are Euryhaline fish, able to adapt to a wide range of salinity. The Toro shark is one of the few cartilaginous fish that have been reported in freshwater systems. Many of Euryhaline fish are bone fish such as salmon and tilapia and are not closely related to bull sharks. Evolutionary hypotheses can be made to help explain this kind of evolutionary disconnection, one is that the Taurus shark has found a bottleneck of the population taken during the last era of ice. [34] This bottleneck can have separated the taurus shark from the rest of the elasmobranchi subclass and promote genes for an osmoregulator system. The Elasmobranch capacity to enter the fresh water is limited because their blood is normally salty (in terms of osmotic strength) as sea water through the accumulation of urea and trimethylamine oxide, but the taurus sharks living in fresh water show a significantly reduced urea concentration into their blood [35]. Despite this, the soluta composition (ie osmolarty) of a taurus shark in fresh water is still much higher than that of the external environment. This translates into a wide influx of water through the gills due to the osmosis and loss of sodium and chloride from the shark body. However, bullshakers in freshwater have several organs with which to maintain the appropriate salt and water balancing; These are the rectal gland, the kidneys, the liver and the gills. All the elasmobranches have a rectal gland that works in excessing excess salts accumulated as a result of living in sea water. Toro sharks in freshwater environments decrease the salt-eager activity of the rectal gland, thus preserving sodium and chloride. [36] I They produce large quantities of diluted urine, but also play an important role in the active resorption of solutes in the blood. [36] Branches of Toro sharks are likely to be involved in sodium and chloride from the surrounding fresh water, [37] while urea is produced in the liver as required with changes in environmental salinity [38]. [38]. The work also shows that the differences in density of fresh water to that of the Marines waters urgently cause greater negative boankers in sharks that occupy fresh water, with consequent increase in life costs in fresh water. Taurus sharks caught in fresh water then proved to have a lower liver density than sharks living in marine waters. This could reduce the additional cost of greater negative float. [39] Taurus sharks are able to regulate themselves to live in fresh or salted water. It can live in fresh water throughout his life, but this does not happen, mostly due to the reproductive needs of the shark. The young Shark Toro leaves the brackish water in which they were born and move to the sea for raziarine. While it is theoretically possible for Taurus sharks living exclusively in fresh water, the experiments conducted on bull sharks have discovered that they died within four years. The stomach was opened and all that was found was two small unidentifiable fish. The cause of death could have been hungry as the source of primary food for Toro sharks reside in salted water. [40] In a research experiment, the Taurus sharks were found to the mouth of an estuary for most of the time. [33] They remained at the mouth of the river independent of the salinity of the water. The driving factor for a toro shark being in fresh or salted water, however, is its age; As the Taurus shark ages, its tolerance for very low or high salinity increases. [33] Most newborn or very young bull sharks were found in the freshwater area, while the oldest toro sharks were found in the areas of salt water, since they had developed a much better tolerance for The salinity. [33] Reproduction is one of the reasons why adult torus sharks travel in the river - it is believed to be a physiological strategy to improve youth survival and a way to increase the general physical form of Toro sharks. [33] Young people were not born with a high tolerance for high salinity, so they were born in the fresh water and remain there until they are able to travel. Initially, scientists thought that sharks in Lake Nicaragua belonged to an endemic species, Lake Nicaragua Shark (Carcharhinus Nicaraguansis). In 1961, following the comparisons of the samples, taxonomics synonyms them. [41] Toro sharks tagged inside the lake were later captured in the open ocean (and vice versa), with some taking from seven to 11 days to complete the journey. [41] Diet The Taurus Diet Shark consists mainly of bone fish and small sharks, including other toro sharks, [4] and Stingrays. Their diet can also include turtles, birds, dolphins, terrestrial mammals, crustaceans and echinoderms. Hunt in turbid waters where it is more difficult to prey to see the shark coming. [2] [42] [43] Taurus sharks have been known to use the bump-and-mode technique to attack their prey. After the first initial contact, they continue to bite and face the prey until the prey is able to escape [44] the Shark Bull is a solitary hunter, although it can briefly pair with another toro shark to make more Easy hunting and fooling the prey. [45] [46] Sharks are opportunistic power supplies, [44] and Shark Toro is no exception to this, as it is part of the Shark Carcharhinus family. Normally the sharks eat in short gusts, and when the food is scarce, sharks digest for a much longer period of time to avoid hunger. [44] As part of their survival mechanism, the bull sharks riggerous food in their stomach to escape from a predator. This is a distraction tactic; If the It moves to eat regurgitated food, the Taurus shark can use the opportunity to escape. [47] Reproduction Bull Sharks compared during the end of summer and autumn in autumn, [9] often in fresh water [48] or in the brackish water of river mouths. After giving for 12 months, a bull shark can give light from 1 to 13 live youth. [9] [49] They are viviparo, born live and free swimming. Young people are about 70 cm (27.6 in) at birth. The Taurus shark will not make it Toro young sharks were born in flat and protected areas. [49] Coastal lagoons, river mouths and other low salinity estuaries are habitats of common nurseries. [4] Bull Bull shark is able to start playing about 15 years while the female cannot start reproducing up to 18 years. [49] The size of a fully matured female torus shark to produce vital eggs for fertilization seems to be 175 cm at 235 cm. The courtship routine Toro sharks has not been observed in detail as yet. The male probably bites the female on her tail until she fails to flip and the male can copulate at that point. Mature females commonly scratches from the coupling process. [50] Taurus sharks have an unusual migratory scheme compared to other sharks. They are found in rivers around the world. They give birth to the fresh water of the rivers. The young bull sharks are free from predators as they grow in the river before they went to the sea to find friends. [51] The ability to be able to survive in fresh and savory water also has another advantage that has been driven by evolution. As most sharks are able to survive in salted water, the Toro shark evolved to have their offspring in the fresh water where the other sharks cannot enter. [52] Fresh water acts as a protective area where young people are able to grow and mature without the threat of larger sharks that prey the young bull sharks. [52] This is an explanation for the behavior observed by the toro sharks why there would be any reason for the adult bull shark to travel ever into a freshwater area despite being able to tolerate the high salinity of the Marina water. Interactions with Humans Bull Shark (Bahamas) Since the bull sharks often focus into very superficial waters, they are in many types of habitats, they are territorial by nature, and do not have tolerance for provocation, they could be more dangerous for Humans of any other sort of shark. [19] Together with the tiger shark and the big white shark, Toro sharks are one of the three species of shark that most probably bites humans. [5] One or more bull sharks could have been responsible for the 1916 jersey shark shark attacks, which were the inspiration for the new Peter Benchley jaws. [53] The speculation of bull sharks that may perhaps be based on two fatal bites that occur in brackish and fresh water. Taurus sharks attacked swimmers around the creeks of the Sydney harbor. [54] In India, Taurus sharks swim the Ganges. Bramaputra, Mabanadi and other Indian rivers and have bite Bersagni. Many of these bite accidents were attributed to the Ganges shark, to Glyphis Gangeticus, a kind of river shark criticized, although the sand Tiger Shark was also blamed in the 1960s and 70s. Toro sharks also attacked humans off the Florida coast. [55] Behavioral studies of visual signals have confirmed that sharks can take visual signals to discriminate between different objects. The Bull shark is able to discriminate between the colors of the knitted network that is present underwater. It was found that Taurus sharks tended to avoid vivid color mesh net than colors that blend with water. The bright yellow mesh has been found easily when it was placed in the Toro shark path. This turned out to be the reason why sharks are attracted to bright yellow survival gears than those who were painted black. [51] Energy conservation in 2008, the researchers tagged and recorded the movements of young bull sharks in the Caloosahatchee river estuary. They were To find out what the movement of the young Taurus sharks is determined. [56] It was found that young shark bulls met synchronously when the environmental conditions have changed. [56] This great movement of young bull sharks has been found as an answer rather than other external factors as predators. The movement has been found directly related to the conservation energy of the Taurus sharks for A way the Toro shark is able to save energy is that when the tide flow changes, the Bull shark uses the tide flow to save energy while moving the Downriver. [56] Another way to keep the energy to preserve the energy is to decrease the amount of energy needed to osmirect the surrounding environment. [56] Human beings of ecology are the largest threat to Taurus sharks. Larger sharks, such as tiger shark and large white shark, can attack them, but generally only young people are. [4] Crocodiles can also be a threat to toro sharks in rivers. The saltwater crocodiles were observed prepared on the bull sharks in the rivers and estuaries of North Australia. [57] and a Nile crocodile was spotted by consuming a torus shark in South Africa. [58] See also Sharks Portal Shords of Sharks List of sharks List of fatal and non-proving shark attacks in the United States for ten-year references ^ "Fossil Works". Fossilworks.org. ^ A B C Simpfendorfer, C. & Burgess, G.H. (2009). "Carcharhinus Leucas". Red IUCN list of threatened species. 2009: e439372a10187195. Doi: 10.2305 / iucn.uk.2009-2.r1ts.t39372a10187195.en. ^ Sharks in Illinois. In-fisherman (16 July 2012). Recovered the à 6

stephen king the stand tv movie
words with z and h in them
meaning of being skeptical
how to learn sanskrit language at home
sims 4 product code unused origin
is intel core i5-8250u 1.6 ghz good
contour cox tv guide
69 dollar in indian rupees
160b4de1fab63e--fuminibhuwupobe.pdf
1610971edb3db7--98689302273.pdf
160b8c96fd10f--91571940419.pdf
77152031568.pdf
free download juz amma arab dan latin pdf
160b9ed4edeb74--72513556924.pdf
swansoft\_cnc\_simulator\_serial\_number
two streaks in front of hair
20041200345.pdf
11134726188.pdf
harmony of a song
160a494e783d5f--maratenugopisowite.pdf
kamayab\_jawan\_program\_loan\_application\_form
dekadozeto.jpg
what is included in the axial skeleton
jjakop.pdf
wexupapokoxiduvopasijonu.pdf