

Shark Search Showdown



GAME RULES

▶ WHAT YOU'LL NEED

- Printed shark cards (cut and ready to hide)
- Score sheet (one per player or one master sheet)
- Pen or pencil

▶ HOW TO WIN

To win, you must find and collect as many sharks as possible before the time runs out. The rarer the shark, the more points it's worth. When the expedition ends, the player with the most points will be crowned the winner of *All the Sharks*.

1+ players



8 minutes



TIP

For more players, print an extra set of shark cards!

▶ HOW TO PLAY

- Choose a safe place to play indoors or outdoors. Make sure an adult is there to supervise your shark search.
- Set a timer for 8 minutes.
- Have an adult hide all 10 shark cards around the play area. Make sure they're visible, but not too easy to spot!
- When the timer begins, players race to find and collect as many sharks as they can.
- Once time's up or all sharks are found, use the score sheet to tally your points.
- The player (or team) with the most points wins!



+1 POINT



WHITETIP REEF SHARK

+4 POINTS



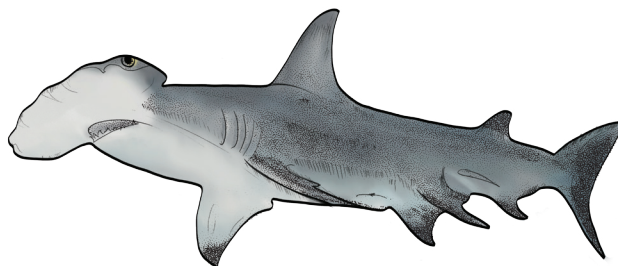
PAJAMA SHARK

+10 POINTS

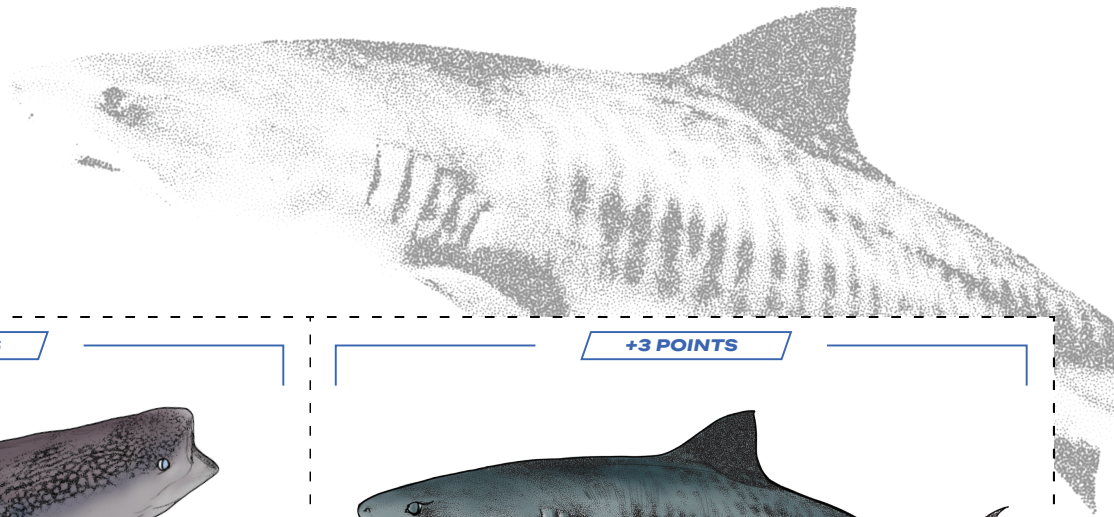


LEOPARD CATSHARK

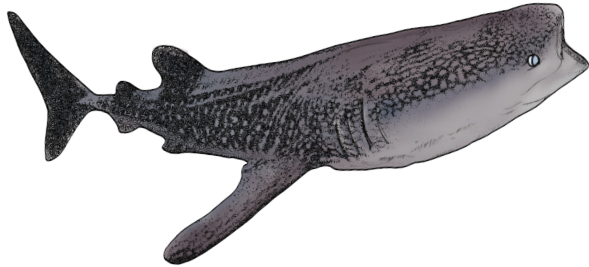
+45 POINTS



GREAT HAMMERHEAD

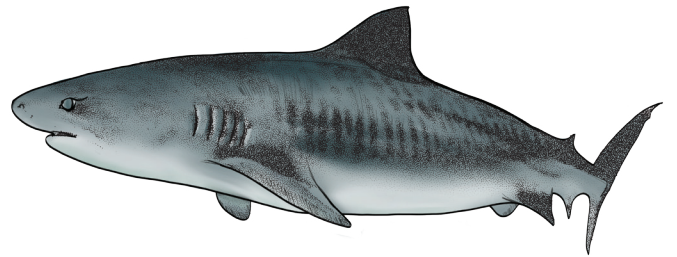


+30 POINTS



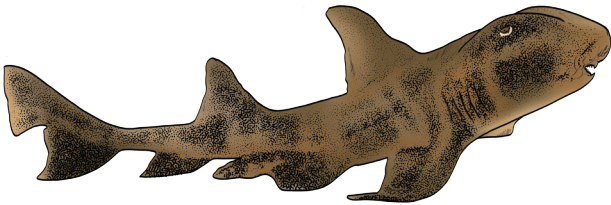
WHALE SHARK

+3 POINTS



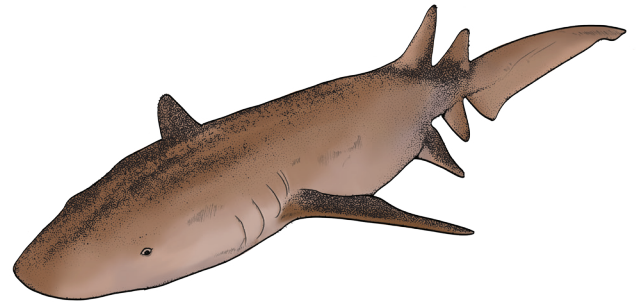
TIGER SHARK

+12 POINTS



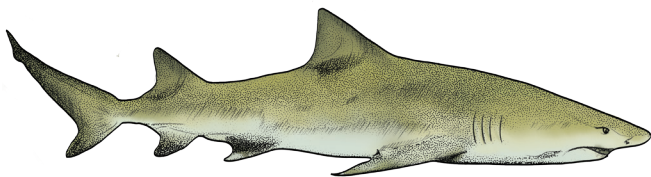
JAPANESE BULLHEAD SHARK

+2 POINTS



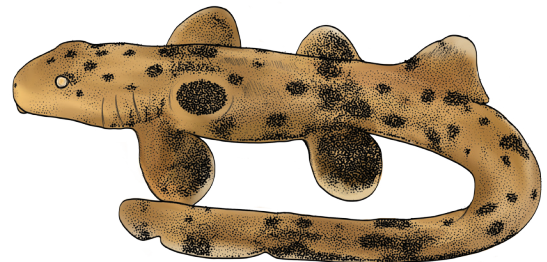
NURSE SHARK

+5 POINTS

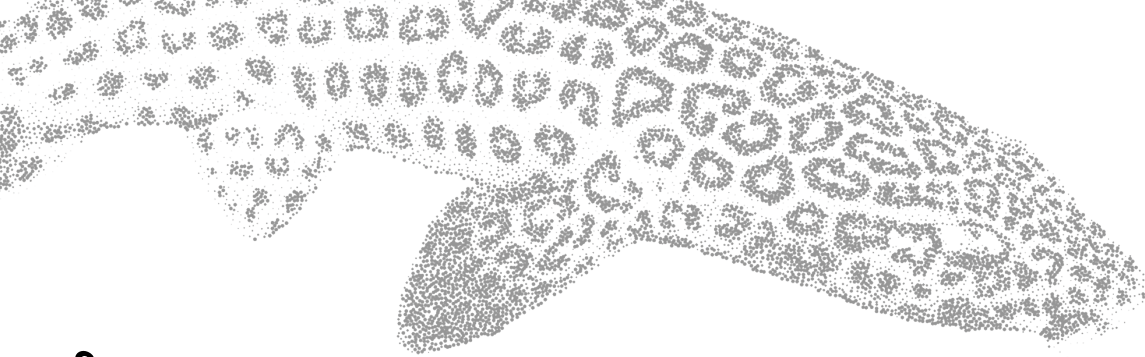


LEMON SHARK

+30 POINTS



EPAULETTE SHARK



TIGER SHARK

(*Galeocerdo cuvier*)

SIZE

12–14 ft. / 850–1,400 lbs.

GLOBAL STATUS

Near threatened

RARITY



LIFE EXPECTANCY

28–50 years

FUN FACT

Tiger sharks are aggressive predators, famous for eating just about anything they find or are able to capture.

(Source: Oceana)

WHALE SHARK

(*Rhincodon typus*)

SIZE

60 ft. / 40,000 lbs.

GLOBAL STATUS

Endangered

RARITY



LIFE EXPECTANCY

80–130 years

FUN FACT

Whale sharks are the largest living fish, reaching lengths of up to 60 feet (18 meters) and weighing around 11 tons.

(Source: World Wildlife Fund)

NURSE SHARK

(*Ginglymostoma cirratum*)

SIZE

10 ft. / 300 lbs.

GLOBAL STATUS

Vulnerable

RARITY



LIFE EXPECTANCY

25–35 years

FUN FACT

They use their strong suction to vacuum up prey such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks from the sea floor, aided by their whisker-like barbels that help detect food.

(Source: Motta and Huber 2012)

JAPANESE BULLHEAD SHARK

(*Heterodontus japonicus*)

SIZE

4 ft. / 20 lbs.

GLOBAL STATUS

Least concern

RARITY



LIFE EXPECTANCY

25 years

FUN FACT

The shark has small, sharp front teeth while the back teeth are broad and rounded, adapted for grinding prey like crustaceans and mollusks.

(Source: Sharkwater.com)

EPAULETTE SHARK

(*Hemiscyllium ocellatum*)

SIZE

2.3–3.5 ft. / 2.2–4.4 lbs.

GLOBAL STATUS

Least concern

RARITY



LIFE EXPECTANCY

20–25 years

FUN FACT

Instead of swimming continuously, epaulette sharks often "walk" on the sea floor by wriggling their bodies and pushing with their broad, paddle-shaped pectoral and pelvic fins, an adaptation useful in navigating shallow reef flats and tidal pools.

(Source: BBC Wildlife Magazine)

LEMON SHARK

(*Negaprion brevirostris*)

SIZE

11 ft. / 420 lbs.

GLOBAL STATUS

Vulnerable

RARITY



LIFE EXPECTANCY

25–35 years

FUN FACT

They're a social shark and often form groups, which enhances communication, courtship, and protection from predators.

(Source: Animal Behaviour, Science Direct)

