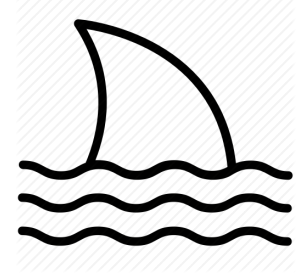


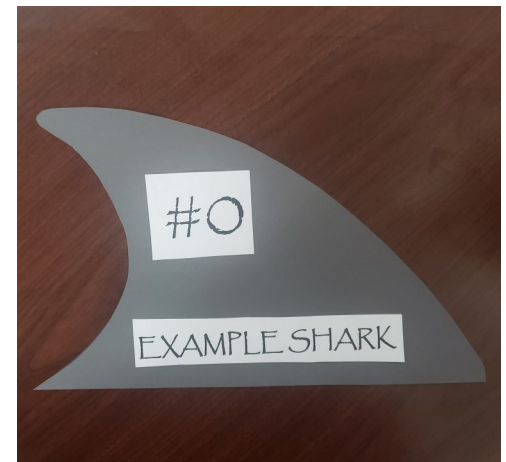
# Shark in the Park Scavenger Hunt

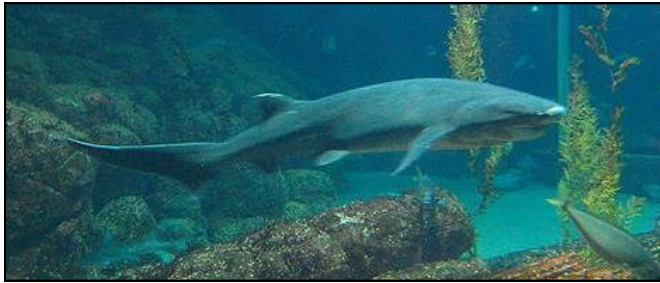


## Answer Key

10 shark fins are located in Lakeway City Park. Use the clues on the following pages to locate each shark fin. Then write the shark species next to the number that corresponds to the fin. Email a photo or scan of your completed form to [events@lakeway-tx.gov](mailto:events@lakeway-tx.gov) to be entered into a prize drawing for some cool shark themed items!

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_





COW SHARKS are considered the most primitive of the species. This is due to their skeletons which resemble those of ancient extinct sharks. They are the only shark to have 7 gills where all other sharks have 5 gills. Find the COW SHARK fin at this “ancient” location. (A large old tree, Upper Level, near a fork in the sidewalk)



SAW SHARKS are named for the long saw-like snout that makes up 1/3 of their bodies. At 3 feet long they are among the smaller of their species. Their poor eyesight means they depend on barbels, or sensitive feelers on their mouths, to detect their prey’s vibrations in the sand.

Find the SAW SHARK fin at this area with a “sand floor”. (Lower Level)



Hammerhead Sharks are known for their wide set eyes located on their hammer shaped head. They also have special sensors across their heads that detect electrical signals of other living creatures bodies. They swim in schools during the day but prefer to swim solo at night.

Find the HAMMERHEAD SHARK fin near this “electric” location. (Lower Level near the picnic area and flag pole)



Bullhead Sharks are relatively small bottom feeders who live in tropical and sub-tropical waters. They move through the water with a clumsy wiggle. You can often see these sharks “walking” along the sea floor looking for their next meal.

Find the BULLHEAD SHARK fin near this “walking” location. (Take the sidewalk path between Upper and Lower Level)



Black Tip Reef Sharks have distinctive black tips on their fins. Those fins help them to steer, maneuver, and accelerate in the water. These shy sharks are timid around other predators & prefer to stay within a home range of approximately 1/4 mile.

Find the BLACK TIP REEF SHARK fin near “home base”. (Upper Level)



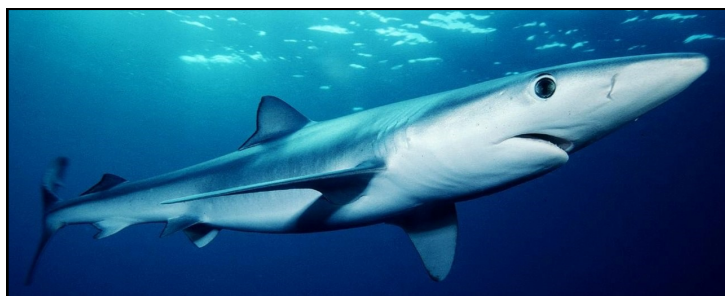
CAT SHARKS are distinguished by their elongated cat-like eyes and patterned appearance. They often sleep together while grouped in close quarters within small crevices.

Find the CAT SHARK fin in the “small” side of a play area for animals that bark. (Lower Level)



LEMON SHARKS are highly social. They tend to live in groups and work as a team to coordinate attacks. Their yellow coloring provides camouflage as they search for food along the sandy sea floor of their coastal habitats.

Find the LEMON SHARK fin at this “social” location where kids can play together and talk on a yellow phone. (Lower Level)



BLUE SHARKS have a slender, aerodynamic body that allows them to move elegantly in the water. They prefer to swim slowly, biding their time and sending their prey.

Find the BLUE SHARK fin at this location perfect for “taking it slow”. (Lower Level, scenic overlook, heavily wooded sidewalk path).



WHALE SHARKS are the largest of the species and can measure up to 40 feet in length. Their huge mouth can have up to 300 rows of teeth.

Find the WHALE SHARK fin at this popular spot to relax and “take a bite”. (Lower Level, near playscape, scenic view)



GREAT WHITE SHARKS are muscular bodied. Young members of the species dine on small coastal fish. As they grow so does the size of their prey. They position themselves underneath their intended target, then burst up to surprise their prey.

Find the GREAT WHITE SHARK fin at this location down “below” (Upper Level, playscape)