



Jonathan travels to the Bahamas to meet expert shark handler Neal Harvey and learn how sharks can be put into a relaxed state known as *tonic immobility*.

### Objectives

1. Introduces viewers to the concept of *tonic immobility* in sharks.
2. Illustrates that sharks are not always aggressive and are not necessarily dangerous to divers.
3. Explains the shark electrosensory system.
4. Explores shark buoyancy.

### Questions for before watching the program

1. Sharks have two senses that people lack. Can you name either or both of them?
2. Why do shark feeders wear stainless steel link “Chainmail” suits? How do they protect against shark bites.
3. Do sharks rest?
4. Do sharks sink or float when they stop swimming?

### Discussion for after watching the program

1. Why does rubbing the snout of the Caribbean Reef shark make it relax? What does the stainless steel glove have to do with it?
2. What can be done to put smaller sharks into tonic immobility? What is the problem with that technique on larger sharks?
3. Sharks have special pores called *Ampullae of Lorenzini*. What are they for?
4. How does an electrical sense help sharks catch prey?
5. Why do the sharks feel heavy when Jonathan picks them up? (*Hint: are fish neutrally buoyant? How about sharks?*)
6. What happens when the sharks relax and stop swimming? What keeps them from sinking to the bottom all the time?
7. Even though the divers wear chainmail as a precaution, did the sharks act aggressively?