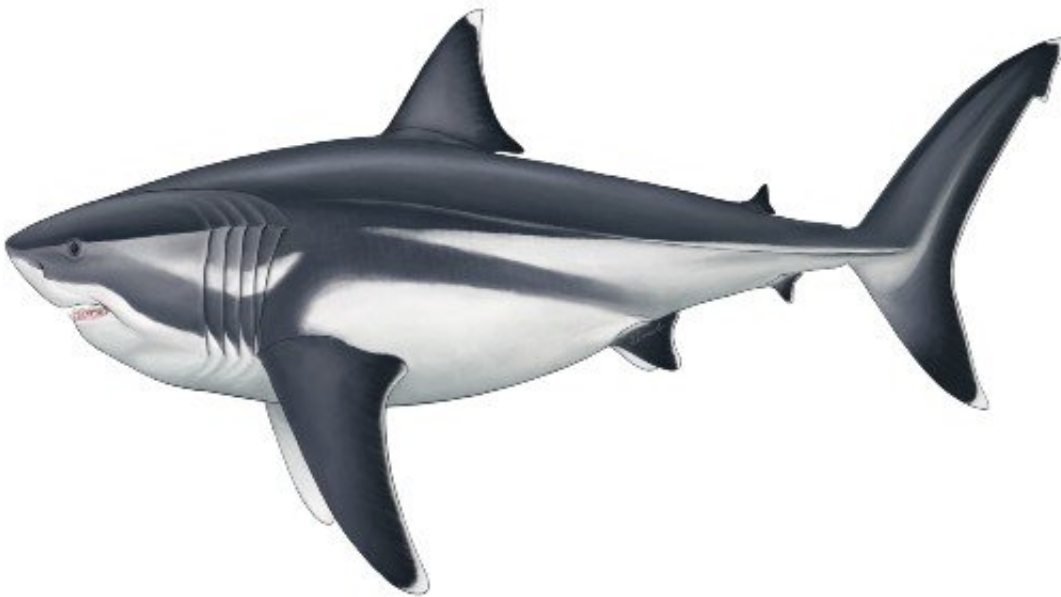


True size of prehistoric mega-shark finally revealed

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Palaeoartist reconstruction of a 16 m adult Megalodon. Credit: Oliver E. Demuth

To date only the length of the legendary giant shark Megalodon had been estimated but now, a new study led by the University of Bristol and Swansea University has revealed the size of the rest of its body, including fins that are as large as an adult human.

There is a grim fascination in determining the size of the largest sharks,

but this can be difficult for fossil forms where teeth are often all that remain.

Today, the most fearsome living shark is the Great White, at over six meters (20 feet) long, which bites with a force of two tons.

Its fossil relative, the big tooth shark Megalodon, star of Hollywood movies, lived from 23 to around three million years ago, was over twice the length of a Great White and had a bite force of more than ten tons.

The fossils of the Megalodon are mostly huge triangular cutting teeth bigger than a human hand.

Jack Cooper, who has just completed the MSc in Palaeobiology at the University of Bristol's School of Earth Sciences, and colleagues from Bristol and Swansea used a number of mathematical methods to pin down the size and proportions of this monster, by making close comparisons to a diversity of living relatives with ecological and physiological similarities to Megalodon.

The project was supervised by shark expert Dr. Catalina Pimiento from Swansea University and Professor Mike Benton, a paleontologist at Bristol. Dr. Humberto Ferrón of Bristol also collaborated.

Their findings are published today in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

Jack Cooper said: "I have always been mad about sharks. As an undergraduate, I have worked and dived with Great whites in South Africa—protected by a steel cage of course. It's that sense of danger, but also that sharks are such beautiful and well-adapted animals, that makes them so attractive to study. Megalodon was actually the very animal that inspired me to pursue paleontology in the first place at just six years old, so I was over the moon to get a chance to study it. This was my dream

project. But to study the whole animal is difficult considering that all we really have are lots of isolated teeth."



Comparison of an adult Megalodon's dorsal fin to a 1.6 m diver. Credit: Oliver E. Demuth

Previously the fossil shark, known formally as *Otodus megalodon*, was only compared with the Great White. Jack and his colleagues, for the first time, expanded this analysis to include five modern sharks.

Dr. Pimiento said: "Megalodon is not a direct ancestor of the Great White but is equally related to other macropredatory sharks such as the Makos, Salmon shark and Porbeagle shark, as well as the Great white. We pooled detailed measurements of all five to make predictions about Megalodon."

Professor Benton added: "Before we could do anything, we had to test whether these five modern sharks changed proportions as they grew up. If, for example, they had been like humans, where babies have big heads and short legs, we would have had some difficulties in projecting the adult proportions for such a huge extinct shark. But we were surprised, and relieved, to discover that in fact that the babies of all these modern predatory sharks start out as little adults, and they don't change in proportion as they get larger."

Jack Cooper said: "This means we could simply take the growth curves of the five modern forms and project the overall shape as they get larger and larger—right up to a body length of 16 meters."

The results suggest that a 16-meter-long *Otodus megalodon* likely had a head round 4.65 meters long, a dorsal fin approximately 1.62 meters tall and a tail around 3.85 meters high.

This means an adult human could stand on the back of this shark and would be about the same height as the dorsal fin.

The reconstruction of the size of Megalodon body parts represents a fundamental step towards a better understanding of the physiology of this giant, and the intrinsic factors that may have made it prone to extinction.

More information: Jack A. Cooper et al. Body dimensions of the extinct giant shark *Otodus megalodon*: a 2D reconstruction, *Scientific Reports* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-71387-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-71387-y)

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