

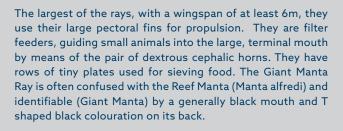






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Seen on reefs where they are cleaned by various types of fish, such as wrasse and juvenile Angelfish. They are curious and will approach boats which are standing still. They give birth to 2-4 live young. They occur in both open water and close inshore on coastal reefs where they visit cleaning stations and allow cleaner wrasse to remove parasites from the mouth and gills, and to clean the wounds of shark-inflicted bites. They are often accompanied by certain fish species, including the remora (suckerfish) which has a dorsal fin modified as a sucker to allow it to attach and detach from the manta.



Scientific Name:	Manta birostris
AKA:	Giant Manta Ray
Ocean Hang out:	Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans
Warm/Cool Waters:	Warm
Diet:	Filters small fish and crustaceans from the water column
Slow/ Fast:	Slow but active swimmer
S/ M/ L/ XL/ XXL:	XL
Shy/ Bold:	Bold
At the beach/ In the sea: (Inhabits coastal or oceanic waters)	At the beach (Typically along coral reefs and continental shelfs)
Local/ International: (Endemic/ Non-native)	International
Nomadic/ Homely: (Migratory or resident)	Nomadic
Social/ Anti-social: (Normally found in groups or solitary)	Social
Black Tie/ Eccentric: (Easily recognisable as a shark or ray or has a unique appearance)	Black Tie
Teeth:	Have rows of tiny plates in their mouth (no teeth)
Best Feature:	Prominent fleshy horns on either side of the mouth and very large!
Red Listing:	Vulnerable (2018 IUCN)