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Megalodon sightings 2018

The reconstructed jaws of the C. megalodon at the Baltimore National Aquarium. Photo credit: Wikimedia CommonsLimited-Time Offer: Download a FREE copy of the water horror classic Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea when you sign up for the Portalist newsletter! A megalodon tooth next to the teeth of a great white shark. Photo credit: Jaws Wikimedia CommonsMegalodon hanging at the American Museum of Natural History. Photo credit: Wikimedia CommonsSize chart comparing megalodon to a great white shark and a human. Photo credit: Wikimedia Commons Limited-Time Offer: Download a free copy of the water horror classic Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea when you sign up for the Portalist newsletter! Interpretation of the artist by Megalodon. Photo credit: Wikimedia CommonsScreenshot has disclaimer that aired during Megalodon: The Monster Shark Lives from Discovery. Photo Credit: Discovery/Oregon Live With interests in science and nature, we explore topics from a unique and sometimes controversial perspective. Does Megalodon's observation prove that the prehistoric shark is still alive today? Could Megalodon still live? Not. The megalodon shark disappeared millions of years ago. At a maximum length of up to 60 feet, it was the largest shark that ever lived, a machine to destroy teeth and muscles that attacked adult whales. If there were still a viable population of such creatures, we would certainly know about it. There has been a lot of controversy around the megalodon shark in recent years. This, in turn, has led to great confusion about megalodon encounters in modern times, as well as the real creature that has swam in our oceans for millions of years. Unfortunately, some people have interpreted this misinformation to mean megalodon is entirely made up. That's far from the case. Megalodon was a real shark? Yes! Megalodon did exist. One of the reasons we know it's because of the fossil teeth and vertebrae left behind. Because shark skeletons consist mainly of cartilage rather than bone, these are the only parts that fossilize. No living or dead specimens have ever been recovered. There are no official comments on file. Megladon's teeth are much larger than those of any live shark, including the great white, and from them, the researchers were able to determine the size, weight and even some of the habits of the true megalodon shark. So when we talk about megalodon, we look at it from two different points of view: paleontology and cryptozoology. I think it's important to distinguish the difference. The paleontology shark can be studied by looking at live recording fossils and sharks to be puzzled would have been the real megalodon. From a paleontological point of view, this shark has officially disappeared, but that doesn't make it any less interesting. Possibility of a megalodon is a position adopted by cryptozoologists and is not supported by mainstream science. There's no credible evidence that megalodon still exists. Exists. So, what makes people so sure that the megalodon is really gone? In this article, we will examine the possibility that the megalodon is still there. Huge teeth and massive jaws We like to think of megalodon as a giant white shark. Although it may have looked similar, paleontologists point to small differences in megalodon's teeth as evidence that the megalodon shark is not tight. The largest megalodon teeth can measure seven centimeters long - the size of a grown man's hand. Even after countless centuries, some fossilized megalodon teeth are still cut to the touch. If Meg were still alive today, we'd see wounds made by these extraordinary teeth, the bodies of whales that got rid of megalodon meet lives, so we see scars made by great whites on the bodies of living seals. With jaws like this, the Megalodon Shark would have worked a little on anything in the ocean, including whales and giant sea turtles. Public domain, Wikimedia CommonsA Strong Bite ForceRegardless of its heritage, this shark had a set of chompers never seen in the animal kingdom before or ever since. The researchers calculated that this massive shark could have had a bite force of 18 tons! A Tyrannosaurus Rex had a bite force of just a third of that. The most powerful biteer in our world today is the saltwater crocodile, and they only come around 3,700 pounds. It's clear that the teeth and jaws were made for destruction. Interestingly, some researchers say it could have bitten off its prey fins before it was finished. That makes megalodon not only powerful, but capable of a certain amount of precision as well. Again, we should see evidence of these strong jaws in nature today. The megalodon shark would be the absolute predator of the modern ocean if it still existed. Megalodon Behavior and Hunting TechniqueMa just like the modern great white, megalodon was probably an ambush predator that took the prey by surprise, either from the bottom or by approaching at high speeds. This would have meant that it was a very active shark, not a giant lumber like the whale shark. It was a coastal shark that was hunting offshore. Again, like our great modern white. Megalodon would have been found in almost every ocean of the world, preying on whales, dolphins and other marine mammals, and even giant sea turtles. In short, he would have eaten almost anything he wanted. If it were really around, it wouldn't be hard to spot. A massive 60-foot predator hunting whales near shore would certainly be well known, not to mention feared. The young people at Megalodon believe that young megalodons lived in shark nurseries, so do the great whites. These are areas, usually close to shore, where young sharks can grow and feed in relative safety. Young megalodon may have started eating fish or other small prey objects, and then moved to larger as they have become larger. Where are the baby sharks? Megalodon's gone? There are a few theories. One says that while the environment a period of cooling, sea levels began to drop and the currents changed, causing not only a cooling of the ocean itself, but also a change in food supply. Theoretically, the megalodon shark could either not adapt to the colder climate, food problems, or both. There is also evidence that the situation could have been complicated by the evolution of other large, predatory sea creatures that could have violated the megalodon niche. The growth of species, would be the orca (killer whale) can have accelerated meg's disappearance. Unfortunately, even the most powerful creatures do not match Mother Nature. While Meg lived in every ocean in the world, the planet was a much warmer place back then. Lazarus Taxon and Megalodon SharkWhy make some believe that the megalodon shark might still be around? More importantly, has this ever happened before? In fact, there is priority for sea creatures turning up when the odds are stacked against them. Some of them, such as the megalodon shark, were once considered extinct or considered to be just myths. Megamute shark: The incredible megamute shark is another sea creature that can grow to enormous sizes, but was not discovered until 1976. This beast has escaped researchers for so long because it lives in deep water and only approaches the surface at night. Giant Squid: Giant squid is a huge creature, reaching up to 30 meters in length, living in the deepest parts of the ocean. Although science was ultimately aware of its existence from shore-washed bodies and scars left on whale bodies, no living adult specimens were caught on film until 2004. Now we know a lot more about these creatures, and that there's an even bigger monster squid out there. Colossal Squid: Colossal squid is an enormous monster of great real life, with the largest specimens weighing over half a ton. Even though it was discovered in 1925, we still know very little about this beast. The colossal and huge observation of the squid by the ancient sailors are probably what led to the legends of the sea monster Kraken Coelacanth: Coelacanth is an even strange case. It was thought that this bizarre fish disappeared 65 million years ago, until they were discovered in 1938, live and well, off the coast of South Africa. Coelacanth is a prehistoric fish called a living fossil. Although they are not giants like the megalodon, megamute or Giant Squid, they reach more than six feet long. A Lazarus Taxon is a species that appears to have disappeared, but is then found alive again. Usually, this is the case with Coelacanth, there is a small population remnant somewhere that has gone unnoticed, at least by modern science. Locals often know about animals, but because a biologist has not confirmed that the species remains officially extinct. Megalodon lives in the Mariana ditch? For meg to still be alive, I should have adapt to colder temperatures, a different reproductive pattern, and very different food sources. It's It's not hunting offshore near populated areas of people. Where did he go? Some speculate that megalodon populations may have survived in mariana and other deep parts of the ocean. Of course, we know that giant whales and squid venture very deep, so it's possible that the megalodon has the food it needs. In fact, recent research on white sharks shows they can dive pretty deep into the search for food. If Meg followed similar habits, perhaps she could have made adaptations to deep ocean life much easier than some experts suggest. Unfortunately, the larger an animal is, and the more specific its niche, the harder it is to adjust to environmental changes. It is unlikely that the vast majority of these sharks could have adapted to a major shortage in their food supply. An animal that evolved to feed on large marine mammals would have a hard time switching to ocean fish, for example. Megalodon was three times bigger than the largest Great White Sharks! Through Sharkdiver.com [Public Domain], through Wikimedia CommonsHistoric Megalodon Observation and EvidenceJust for fun, here are a handful of stories that suggest megalodon is still alive:Huge teeth found by HMS Challenger: In 1875, two

