Important

If a shark or ray cannot be confidently identified using this guide, it is recommended that either digital images are obtained or the specimen is preserved.

Please contact NSW DPI research staff for assistance: phone 1300 550 474 or email information-advisory@dpi.nsw.gov.au

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Index          70-71
Many shark and ray species are caught by commercial fishing operations in New South Wales (NSW) waters and refined catch information is vital for the successful management of these species.

This guide is designed to assist commercial fishers identify sharks and rays potentially encountered in NSW waters. Sharks and rays not usually retained for commercial purposes have not been included in this guide.

Catch reporting arrangements for NSW commercial fishers require that any sharks and rays landed are correctly identified and recorded to the species or genus level using the codes provided by NSW Department of Primaries Industries (NSW DPI).

This guide contains simple, easy-to-use keys that highlight certain external distinguishing features for identification purposes. The keys are further supported by detailed species information and illustrations so that identification can be made with confidence.

If a landed shark or ray cannot be confidently identified using this guide, it is recommended that either digital images are obtained or the specimen is preserved. Please contact NSW DPI research staff for assistance. Details may be found inside the front cover.

References for this guide:


NSW DPI commercial line fishing observer program, 2007-2008.
In designing this guide, a basic level of general knowledge is assumed about the different types of sharks and rays encountered in NSW waters. Once a shark or ray has been caught and requires identification, choose the most appropriate key from the list below – refer to the glossary on page 6 for terminology. Keys can be found on pages 8-13.

**Key 1** Whaler sharks and other sharks of similar appearance to whalers – upper precaudal pit present

**Key 2** Sharks of similar appearance to whaler sharks – no precaudal pit

**Key 3** Mackerel (great white and mako), hammerhead and thresher sharks

**Key 4** Wobbegongs and some other patterned bottom-dwelling sharks

**Key 5** Sawsharks and other long-snouted sharks and rays

To begin identification start at the blue box and work your way through the key by assessing the primary distinguishing features until you identify the species.

In the case of the whalers and similar sharks, the primary distinguishing features include: the presence or absence of obvious physical features such as an upper precaudal pit, interdorsal ridge or dorsal fin spines; the relative sizes and/or positions of the dorsal fins; and the size and shape of the upper teeth. Correct assessment of these main distinguishing features via the keys should result in correct species identification.

Subsequently, turn to the appropriate page number of that species as indicated on the key and consider some of the secondary distinguishing features (which might involve teeth, body patterning or some of the primary features mentioned above), so that initial identification can be confirmed with a higher degree of confidence.

**Tips**

The primary distinguishing features of each species are highlighted in orange throughout the illustrated pages of this guide.

With some obvious exceptions, colouration and known distribution should not be considered reliable primary distinguishing features – they should only be considered as secondary features. For example, most whaler sharks can vary in upper body colouration between light grey and bronze, and so a bronzy coloured shark is not necessarily a ‘bronze whaler’. Similarly, a whaler with black tips on its fins is not necessarily a ‘common blacktip shark’.

The known distribution of a species is just that – the known geographical distribution – and not a definitive boundary. Not enough is known about the distribution of sharks and rays in NSW waters to be able to use such information with absolute accuracy.

It should be noted that, in general, the most useful four features to look at in the case of most whalers and similar sharks is the presence or absence of an upper precaudal pit, interdorsal ridge, or dorsal fin spine; and the size and shape of the upper teeth. The larger teeth either side of the midpoint of the upper jaw are the teeth to inspect.
### Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>anal fin</td>
<td>single fin located on the underside behind the pelvic fins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbel</td>
<td>a slender sensory skin projection on the snout of some species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caudal fin</td>
<td>tail fin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caudal peduncle</td>
<td>the section behind the anal fin connecting the body to the tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conical</td>
<td>cone-shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crest</td>
<td>hardened ridge of skin above the eyes of some species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cusp</td>
<td>the main visible part of the tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cusplets</td>
<td>small secondary projections next to the main cusp of tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denticles</td>
<td>very small tooth-like plates that form the abrasive surface on the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsal</td>
<td>refers to the upper surface of the shark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsal fins</td>
<td>fins on upper surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dusky</td>
<td>graded and/or inconsistent grey to black colouration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fin origin</td>
<td>the forward-most point of attachment of a fin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flank</td>
<td>side of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free rear tip (of fin)</td>
<td>rear tip of loose flap behind the fin attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inner margin (of fin)</td>
<td>edge between the fin attachment and the free rear tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interdorsal ridge</td>
<td>raised ridge of skin between the 1st and 2nd dorsal fins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keel</td>
<td>solid lateral fin-like projection – associated with caudal peduncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lateral</td>
<td>refers to the side of the shark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leading edge (of fin)</td>
<td>forward-facing edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margins (of fins)</td>
<td>leading or trailing edges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pectoral fins</td>
<td>located on underside of the head in sharks / forms the disc in rays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelvic fins</td>
<td>paired fins located behind the pectoral fins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precaudal pit</td>
<td>notch-like indentation at the base of the caudal (tail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serrated</td>
<td>saw-like or jagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin lobe</td>
<td>projection or flap of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiracle</td>
<td>a respiratory opening behind the eyes of some species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub-apical</td>
<td>below the tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tassels</td>
<td>thin, branched skin lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trailing edge (of fin)</td>
<td>rear-facing edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translucent</td>
<td>allows light through but not totally transparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underside/ventral</td>
<td>refers to the undersurface of the shark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper body</td>
<td>refers to the body surfaces above the level of the pectoral fins</td>
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Identifying parts of the shark

- 1st dorsal fin
- Interdorsal ridge
- Tail lobe
- 2nd dorsal fin
- Caudal fin
- Anal fin
- Lower tail lobe
- Pectoral fins
- Pelvic fins
- Gill slits
- Precaudal pit
- Upper precaudal pit
- Upper tail lobe
- 1st upper dorsal fin

SHAPE OF SNOOT
- Nose
- Mouth
- Blunt
- Short and rounded
- Long and rounded
- Pointed

‘dusky’ tipped
‘dipped in paint’
KEY 1: Whaler sharks and other sharks of similar appearance to whalers – upper precaudal pit present

**INTERDORSAL RIDGE**
- Yes
  - White tips on 1st dorsal and pectoral fins
    - Yes
      - Oceanic whitetip shark (p18)
    - No
      - Stripey pattern on body; distinctive teeth with one edge deeply notched and the other strongly curved
        - Yes
          - Tiger shark (p19)
        - No
          - 1st dorsal fin origin well forward of the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
            - Yes
              - Common blacktip shark (p20)
            - No
              - Spinner shark (p21)

- No
  - Anal fin looks like it has been dipped in black paint; and teeth are quite small for the size of the shark
    - No
      - Common blacktip shark (p20)
    - Yes
      - Bignose shark (p15)

- Distinct black tips on most fins *
  - No
    - Common blacktip shark (p20)
  - Yes
    - Oceanic whitetip shark (p18)

* Note that common blacktip sharks of sizes larger than about 130 m long may lack fin markings. In such cases the teeth are the best distinguishing feature.

---

**KEY 1**

**INTERDORSAL RIDGE**
- Yes
  - White tips on 1st dorsal and pectoral fins
    - Yes
      - Oceanic whitetip shark (p18)
    - No
      - Stripey pattern on body; distinctive teeth with one edge deeply notched and the other strongly curved
        - Yes
          - Tiger shark (p19)
        - No
          - 1st dorsal fin origin well forward of the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
            - Yes
              - Common blacktip shark (p20)
            - No
              - Spinner shark (p21)

- No
  - Anal fin looks like it has been dipped in black paint; and teeth are quite small for the size of the shark
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    - Yes
      - Bignose shark (p15)

- Distinct black tips on most fins *
  - No
    - Common blacktip shark (p20)
  - Yes
    - Oceanic whitetip shark (p18)

* Note that common blacktip sharks of sizes larger than about 130 m long may lack fin markings. In such cases the teeth are the best distinguishing feature.
Spines extending from 1st and 2nd dorsal fin origins

Yes → Notched trailing edge of upper lobe of the tail rather than smoothly curved

No → Height of the 2nd dorsal fin at least half that of the 1st dorsal fin

Yes → 2nd dorsal fin origin closer to pelvic fin free rear tips than to anal fin origin

No → Height of the 2nd dorsal fin more than two-thirds the height of the 1st dorsal fin

Yes → Small white/pale spot in the middle of the upper surface of the head

No → Length of pectoral fins greater than twice the height of the 1st dorsal fin

Yes → Blue shark (p22)

No → Sliteye shark (p23)

Yes → Grey nurse shark (p28)

No → Sandtiger shark (p29)

No → Upper teeth with one edge coarsely-serrated (comb-like) and the other edge smooth

Yes → Weasel shark (p26)

No → Lemon shark (p27)

Yes → 1st and 2nd dorsal fins the same size and brown spots on body

No → Bull shark (p24)

Bronze whaler (p25)

Yes → Length of pectoral fins greater than twice the height of the 1st dorsal fin

No → Spines extending from 1st and 2nd dorsal fin origins

Yes → Tail with smudgy dark patch on it and its trailing edge

No → Dark-tailed dogfishes (p34)

Yes → White-tailed dogfishes (p35)

No → Endeavour dogfish (p38)

No → 1st dorsal fin origin well behind the free rear tips of the pectoral fins

Yes → Upper teeth broad and triangular with quite straight, serrated edges

No → Length of pectoral fins greater than twice the height of the 1st dorsal fin

Yes → Blue shark (p22)

No → Sliteye shark (p23)

Yes → Grey nurse shark (p28)

No → Sandtiger shark (p29)
KEY 2: Sharks of similar appearance to whaler sharks – no precaudal pit

More than five gill slits and only one dorsal fin

Yes → Six gill slits

No → Small white spots all over upper body

Yes → Gummy shark (p39)

No → Height of the 2nd dorsal fin at least half the height of the 1st dorsal fin

Yes → Pencil shark (p40)

No → School shark (p41)

Distance from the free rear tip of the anal fin to the lower tail-lobe origin equal to the distance from the free rear tip of the pelvic fin to the anal fin origin

Yes → Bluntnose sixgill shark (p30)

No → Bigeye sixgill shark (p31)

Six gill slits

Yes → Seven gill slits

No → Distance from the free rear tip of the anal fin to the lower tail-lobe origin

More than five gill slits and only one dorsal fin

No → Small white spots all over upper body

Yes → Gummy shark (p39)

No → Height of the 2nd dorsal fin at least half the height of the 1st dorsal fin

Yes → Pencil shark (p40)

No → School shark (p41)

Distance from the free rear tip of the anal fin to the lower tail-lobe origin equal to the distance from the free rear tip of the pelvic fin to the anal fin origin

Yes → Bluntnose sixgill shark (p30)

No → Bigeye sixgill shark (p31)

Seven gill slits

Yes → Upper body peppered with dark and/or white spots and small blotches

No → Distance from the free rear tip of the anal fin to the lower tail-lobe origin

More than five gill slits and only one dorsal fin

No → Small white spots all over upper body

Yes → Gummy shark (p39)

No → Height of the 2nd dorsal fin at least half the height of the 1st dorsal fin

Yes → Pencil shark (p40)

No → School shark (p41)

Distance from the free rear tip of the anal fin to the lower tail-lobe origin equal to the distance from the free rear tip of the pelvic fin to the anal fin origin

Yes → Bluntnose sixgill shark (p30)

No → Bigeye sixgill shark (p31)

Seven gill slits

Yes → Broadnose shark (p32)

No → Sharpnose sevengill shark (p33)
KEY 3: Mackerel (great white and mako), hammerhead and thresher sharks

1. **Hammer-like head** (i.e. not pointed)
   - Yes
   - Height of 2nd dorsal fin equal to or greater than height of anal fin
     - Yes
     - Great hammerhead (p49)
     - No
   - Indentation (or notch) at centre of leading edge of the head
     - Yes
     - Scalloped hammerhead (p50)
     - No
     - Smooth hammerhead (p51)
   - No

2. Extremely long upper tail lobe
   - Yes
   - Deep groove from behind eyes to above gills
     - Yes
     - Bigeye thresher (p48)
     - No
   - No
   - Skin immediately above the base of the pectoral fin pale or white in colour
     - Yes
     - Thresher shark (p46)
     - No
     - Pelagic thresher (p47)
   - No

3. Teeth large and broadly triangular with straight, serrated edges
   - Yes
   - Small secondary keel below the caudal peduncle keel; cusplets either side of dagger-like teeth
     - Yes
     - Porbeagle (p43)
     - No
     - Length of pectoral fin less than the distance between the pectoral fin origin and the tip of the snout
       - Yes
       - Shortfin mako (p44)
       - No
       - Longfin mako (p45)
   - No

No Y
KEY 4: Wobbegongs and some other patterned bottom-dwelling sharks

Numerous tassels and small skin lobes extruding from upper lip

Body patterning includes clearly defined white rings

Two warty lumps immediately above (behind) each eye

Yes

No

Spotted wobbegong (p56)

Banded wobbegong (p54)

Ornate wobbegong (p55)

Spines extending from 1st and 2nd dorsal fin origins

Flattened head, pectoral fins and pelvic fins overlap

Small thorns on skin between the eyes

Yes

No

Eastern angelshark (p52)

Australian angelshark (p53)

Dark, horizontal, harness-like stripes along sides of body

Numerous distinct small dark dots throughout upper body patterning

More than four dark bands (of varying widths) on upper body (including the tail) behind the 1st dorsal fin

Yes

No

Saddled swellshark (p58)

Whitefin swellshark (p59)

Port Jackson shark (p60)

Crested hornshark (p61)

Yes

No

Draughtboard shark (p57)
KEY 5: Sawsharks and other long-snouted sharks and rays

1. **Saw-toothed snout**
   - Yes
   - Gill-slits on the side of the head instead of on the underside; and two soft barbels on the snout
   - No
     - 1st dorsal fin almost directly above pelvic fins; and a distinct lower tail lobe
       - Yes
         - Rounded (circular) snout
       - No
         - Green sawfish (p64)

2. Quite sharply-pointed snout (less than 90 degrees)
   - Yes
     - Only 2-3 small thorns in front of each eye; and only 1-2 small thorns next to each spiracle
       - Yes
         - Eastern shovelnose ray (p68)
       - No
         - Giant shovelnose ray (p69)
   - No
     - Eastern fiddler ray (p66)

3. Base of soft barbels closer to the eyes than to the tip of the snout
   - Yes
     - Southern sawshark (p62)
   - No
     - Common sawshark (p63)

4. Yes
   - Shark ray (p65)

5. No
   - White-spotted guitarfish (p67)
Sandbar shark  
*{Carcharhinus plumbeus}*  
NSW DPI code: SHK-01

**Distinguishing features**

- Interdorsal ridge present
  - 1st dorsal fin origin well forward of the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
  - Distinctively tall 1st dorsal fin relative to body size
- Relatively rounded snout compared with the bignose shark
- Upper teeth broadly triangular; edges serrated and only very slightly curved

**Colouration**

- Pale-bronze to greyish-brown upper body; pale underside
- Fins usually have no distinctive markings

**Size & Distribution**

- Born ~55-75 cm; max ~ 240 cm
- Usually demersal in NSW coastal and shelf waters south to at least Port Macquarie; and to about 280 m depth
Bignose shark
(*Carcharhinus altimus*)

**NSW DPI code:**
SHK-02

**Distinguishing features**
- Conspicuous interdorsal ridge present
- 1st dorsal fin origin well forward of the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
- 1st dorsal fin nowhere near as tall as that of the sandbar shark
- Slightly longer and more blunt snout compared with the sandbar shark
- Upper teeth broadly triangular; edges serrated and more or less straight

**Colouration**
- Bronze to light-grey upper body; very pale underside
- Upper fins can have quite dark, dusky tips (mostly in juveniles)

**Size & Distribution**
- Born ~ 60-75 cm; max ~ 300 cm
- Uncommonly reported from northern NSW waters
- Usually demersal in outer shelf and slope waters at depths of between 80 and 430 m
Dusky whaler
*(Carcharhinus obscurus)*

**NSW DPI code:**
**SHK-03**

**Distinguishing features**
- Low interdorsal ridge present
- 1st dorsal fin origin directly above or just behind the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
- Upper teeth broadly triangular; edges serrated and gently curved (i.e. no angular notch)
- Relatively short, rounded snout and thick (stout) body compared with the similar silky shark

**Colouration**
- Bronzy-grey to dark-grey upper body; pale underside
- Fins with indistinct dusky tips, more distinct in juveniles

**Size & Distribution**
- Born ~ 70-100 cm; max. ~ 365 cm
- Usually demersal throughout NSW coastal and shelf waters to around 400 m depth
Silky shark
(Carcharhinus falciformis)

Distinguishing features
• Interdorsal ridge present
  1. 1st dorsal fin origin well behind the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
  2. Upper teeth broadly triangular; edges serrated with an angular notch halfway down one edge
  3. Distinctively long free rear tips and inner margins on 2nd dorsal and anal fins
• Moderately long, narrowly-rounded snout and slender body compared with the similar dusky whaler

Colouration
• Uniform dark-brown to dark-grey upper body; very pale underside
• 1st dorsal fin plain; other fins sometimes with dusky tips

Size & Distribution
• Born ~ 70-85 cm; max. ~ 330 cm
• Pelagic coastal, shelf and oceanic waters off NSW south to at least Sydney
• Usually near surface; most abundant near the edge of the continental shelf
Oceanic whitetip shark
(Carcharhinus longimanus)

NSW DPI code: SHK-05

Distinguishing features

• Interdorsal ridge present
• 1st dorsal, pectoral, pelvic and tail fins with white tips in specimens >130 cm long
• Huge, rounded 1st dorsal fin and very long, wide pectoral fins
• Quite stocky body with short, rounded snout
• Upper teeth broadly triangular; edges serrated

Colouration

• Bronzy-grey upper body; very pale underside - sometimes with a yellow tinge
• Most fins of specimens <130 cm long have dark tips that eventually change to white

Size & Distribution

• Born ~ 60-65 cm; max. ~ 300 cm
• Pelagic oceanic species which sometimes comes close to shore in NSW waters
**Tiger shark**

*Galeocerdo cuvier*

**NSW DPI code:**

SHK-06

---

**Distinguishing features**

- Distinct interdorsal ridge
- Dark vertical bars on body of sharks up to 300 cm long, but bars faint or missing in larger adults
- Teeth in both jaws broad and coarsely serrated, with one edge deeply notched and the other convex
- Quite slender body with a relatively large head and blunt, almost square-shaped snout

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**Colouration**

- Upper body grey, with vertical bars in sharks < 300 cm long; white underside
- Bars faint or missing in larger adults

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**Size & Distribution**

- Born ~ 51-76 cm; max. ~ 600 cm
- Pelagic and demersal; throughout NSW coastal waters to at least 150 m depth
Common blacktip shark
*(Carcharhinus limbatus)*

Distinguishing features

- No interdorsal ridge
- Most fins usually have black or dusky tips*, but anal fin does not have a distinctive ‘paint-dipped’ black tip (it is slightly dusky or pale-coloured)
- Upper teeth serrated; relatively long, slender and erect (dagger-like) compared with those of the similar spinner shark
- 1st dorsal fin origin slightly forward of the free rear tips of the pectoral fins

* Note: larger adults may lack black tip – if so, carefully inspect teeth

Coloutration

- Bronze to grey upper body; pale underside
- Most fins usually have black or dark dusky tips (some adults may lack distinctive fin markings)

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 40-70 cm; max. ~ 250 cm
- Pelagic and demersal in NSW coastal and shelf waters south to at least Sydney
Spinner shark
(Carcharhinus brevipinna)

Distinguishing features

- No interdorsal ridge
- Most fins have black or dusky tips
- Anal fin almost always has distinctive black tip that looks like it has been dipped in black paint (i.e. not just a dusky colouration)
- Upper teeth slender and finely serrated; very small (even in large sharks) compared with the long, pointed teeth of the similar-looking common blacktip shark
- 1st dorsal fin origin in line with or slightly behind free rear tips of the pectoral fins

Colouration

- Bronze to grey upper body; pale underside
- Fins plain at birth (60-80 cm long) but black tips will have developed on most fins (except pelvic fins) by 130 cm long

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 60-80 cm; max. ~ 280 cm
- Usually demersal to at least 75 m depth in NSW coastal and shelf waters south to at least Jervis Bay
Blue shark
(Prionace glauca)

Distinguishing features
• No interdorsal ridge
• No conspicuous fin markings
• No spines on dorsal fins
• 2nd dorsal fin less than half the height of the 1st dorsal fin
• 1st dorsal fin origin well behind the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
• Very long pectoral fins that are more than twice the length of the 1st dorsal fin
• Slender body with long snout
• Caudal peduncle with weak lateral keels
• Teeth with curved edges, not heavily indented

Colouration
• Bright blue (indigo blue) upper body that fades to grey quite quickly after death; white underside

Size & Distribution
• Born ~ 35-50 cm; max. ~ 380 cm
• Pelagic – usually near surface; shelf and oceanic waters throughout NSW
• Most abundant near the edge of the continental shelf, but found closer inshore where the continental shelf is narrow
Distinguishing features

- No interdorsal ridge
- No conspicuous fin markings
- No spines on dorsal fins
1. 2nd dorsal fin less than half the height of the 1st dorsal fin
2. 1st dorsal fin origin well behind the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
3. Pectoral fins the same length as, or only slightly larger than the height of the 1st dorsal fin

- Small, slender shark with relatively large eyes for its size
- Small, smooth-edged teeth with one edge heavily indented
- 2nd dorsal fin origin behind anal fin attachment

Colouration

- Bronze to greyish upper body; pale underside
- Trailing edge of pectoral fins pale
- 1st dorsal and tail fins sometimes dark-edged

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 40-45 cm; max. ~ 90 cm
- Demersal; possibly in far northern NSW coastal and shelf waters to at least 100 m depth
Bull shark
(Carcharhinus leucas)

Distinguishing features

- No interdorsal ridge
- No distinctive fin markings in adults
- No spines on dorsal fins
- 1st dorsal fin origin forward of the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
- Upper teeth broadly triangular and heavily serrated with more or less straight edges
- Stout-bodied with a blunt snout compared with the bronze whaler
- Relatively large 2nd dorsal fin (usually about a third of the height of the 1st dorsal fin) compared with the bronze whaler

Colouration

- Grey upper body; pale underside
- Fins of adults with no distinctive markings, but juveniles often with dusky-black fin tips

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 55-80 cm; max. ~ 340 cm
- Usually demersal in NSW coastal and shelf waters (to at least 150 m depth), estuaries and rivers south to at least Wollongong
Bronze whaler
(Carcharhinus brachyurus)

Distinguishing features

• Usually (i.e. almost always) no interdorsal ridge
• No distinctive fin markings
• No spines on dorsal fins
• 1st dorsal fin origin usually in line with or slightly forward of the free rear tips of the pectoral fins
• Upper teeth broad-based but narrowly triangular, distinctively curved (hook-shaped) and finely serrated
• Relatively long, rounded snout compared with the bull shark
• Relatively small 2nd dorsal fin (usually less than a quarter of the height of the 1st dorsal fin) compared with the bull shark

Colouration

• Bronze to greyish upper body; creamy white underside
• Fins lack distinctive markings although margins and tips can be dusky

Size & Distribution

• Born ~ 60-70 cm; max. ~ 300 cm
• Pelagic and demersal; throughout NSW coastal waters to at least 100 m depth
Weasel shark
(Hemigaleus australiensis, previously known as H. microstoma)

NSW DPI code:
SHK-13

Distinguishing features

• No interdorsal ridge
• No conspicuous fin markings although tips might be dusky
• No spines on dorsal fins
• 2nd dorsal fin at least half the height of the 1st dorsal fin
• 2nd dorsal fin origin much closer to the anal fin origin than to the free rear tips of the pelvic fins
• Upper teeth with one edge coarsely-serrated (comb-like) and the other edge smooth
• Notch at back corner of each almond-shaped eye, and spiracles present

Colouration

• Greyish to bronze upper body; pale underside
• 2nd dorsal and upper tail fin tips usually dusky in smaller individuals but fading in larger ones

Size & Distribution

• Born ~ 30 cm; max. ~ 110 cm
• Usually demersal; possibly in far northern NSW coastal and shelf waters to ~170 m depth
Lemon shark
(*Negaprion acutidens*)

**NSW DPI code:**
SHK-14

**Distinguishing features**
- No interdorsal ridge
- No conspicuous fin markings
- No spines on dorsal fins
- 2nd dorsal fin at least half the height of the 1st dorsal fin
- 2nd dorsal fin origin closer to the anal fin origin than to the free rear tips of the pelvic fins
- Upper and lower teeth narrowly triangular and smooth-edged (dagger-like); no cusplets
- Stocky and robust body with broad, blunt snout
- Eye rounded in shape – no notch immediately behind eye

**Colouration**
- Pale-yellow to light-brown or grey upper body; whitish underside
- No conspicuous fin markings

**Size & Distribution**
- Born ~ 50-70 cm; max. ~ 300 cm
- Usually demersal; possibly in far northern NSW coastal and estuarine waters to ~30 m depth
Grey nurse shark
(Carcharias taurus)

Distinguishing features
- No interdorsal ridge
- No conspicuous fin markings
- No spines on dorsal fins
- 1st and 2nd dorsal fins almost the same size
- 2nd dorsal fin origin closer to the free rear tips of the pelvic fins than to the anal fin origin
- Usually with brown spots on sides of the body (flanks)
- Anal fin similar in size to both dorsal fins
- Teeth long, thin, non-serrated (i.e. stiletto-shaped) and protruding from mouth; single cusplets either side of main cusp

Colouration
- Grey to bronze upper body; pale to white underside
- Dark spots of varying size on the flanks (and sometimes fins) are more distinct in juveniles

Size & Distribution
- Born ~ 100 cm; max. ~ 350 cm
- Demersal in coastal and possibly deeper shelf waters throughout NSW
- Known to occur inshore in small groups in deep gutters (15-40 m) around rocky outcrops, bomboratas and reefs
Sandtiger shark (Herbst’s nurse shark) (Odontaspis ferox)

Distinguishing features

- No interdorsal ridge
- No conspicuous fin markings
- No spines on dorsal fins
- 2nd dorsal fin approximately three-quarters the height of the 1st dorsal fin
- 2nd dorsal fin origin closer to the free rear tips of the pelvic fins than to the anal fin origin
- Rarely with brown spots on body

- Anal fin similar size to 2nd dorsal fin, but smaller than 1st dorsal fin
- Teeth thin and pointy; twin or triplet cusplets either side of main cusp

Colouration

- Medium to dark grey upper body; pale to white underside
- Juveniles may have slightly dusky margins and tips on both dorsal fins and the tail
- Sometimes with darker spots scattered on the flanks

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 100 cm; max. ~ 450 cm
- Demersal; usually in outer shelf and slope waters to 450 m depth throughout NSW; sometimes found closer to the coast
Bluntnose sixgill shark

*(Hexanchus griseus)*

**NSW DPI code:** SHK-15

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**Distinguishing features**

1. Six gill slits
2. One dorsal fin only
3. Distance between end tip of the anal fin and the lower tail-lobe origin very similar to the distance between end tip of the pelvic fin and the anal fin origin
4. Pale streak present along lateral line
   - Body bulky with short, wide, blunt snout
   - Single dorsal fin well back on the body

**Colouration**

- Light or dark grey to dark brown upper body; greyish-white underside
- Pale streak usually present along lateral line
- Fins with thin white trailing edges

**Size & Distribution**

- Born ~ 65 cm; max. ~ 480 cm
- Demersal in shelf and upper slope waters to 2000 m depth – possibly along entire NSW shelf from north to south
Bigeye sixgill shark

(Hexanchus nakamurai)

Distinguishing features

1. Six gill slits
2. One dorsal fin only
3. Distance between end tip of the anal fin and the lower tail-lobe origin more than twice the distance between the end tip of the pelvic fin and the anal fin origin

- No pale streak along lateral line
- Body bulky with short, slender, blunt snout
- Single dorsal fin well back on the body

Colouration

- Brownish-grey upper body; pale underside
- Fins with white trailing edges

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 40-45 cm; max. ~ 180 cm
- Demersal in shelf and upper slope waters of northern NSW south to at least Coffs Harbour
- Found at depths of between 100 and 700 m

NSW DPI code: SHK-16
**Distinguishing features**

1. Seven gill slits
2. One dorsal fin only
3. Upper body peppered with black and/or white spots
   - Distance between end tip of the anal fin and the lower tail-lobe origin very similar to the distance between end tip of the pelvic fin and the anal fin origin
   - Body bulky with short, wide, blunt snout

**Colouration**

- Silvery-grey to brownish upper body; white underside
- Upper body and fins sprinkled with black and white spots and small blotches

**Size & Distribution**

- Born ~ 40-45 cm; max. ~ 300 cm
- Demersal in coastal and shelf waters of southern NSW north to at least Sydney, and at depths of at least 150 m
Distinguishing features

- Seven gill slits
- One dorsal fin only
- No spots or pepperings on upper body

  - Distance between end tip of the anal fin and the lower tail-lobe origin more than twice the distance between the end tip of the pelvic fin and the anal fin origin
  - Body slender with narrow, pointed head

Colouration

- Plain brownish-grey upper body; pale underside
- Dark tips on dorsal fin and upper tail lobe

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 25 cm; max. ~ 140 cm
- Demersal in all NSW shelf and upper slope waters down to at least 1000 m depth
Distinguishing features

- No interdorsal ridge
- No distinct black tips on fins
- Prominent spines extending from 1st and 2nd dorsal fin origins
- Trailing edge of tail smoothly rounded and without sub-apical notch
- Obvious but smudgy dark patch on the tail and at the centre of its trailing edge
- Slender-bodied shark; anal fin absent
- Dorsal fins grey and commonly with slightly darker tip and trailing edge

Colouration

- Dark grey upper body; pale to white underside
- Tail mostly greyish with a broad darkish area along the centre the trailing edge
- Tips of upper and lower lobes of tail whitish

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 20 cm; max. ~ 110 cm
- Demersal on outer shelf and upper slope in NSW waters at between 150 and 600 m depth
White-tailed dogfishes

Spiky dogfish - *Squalus megalops*
Eastern highfin dogfish - *Squalus albifrons*

**NSW DPI code:**
SHK-20

**This example:**
Spiky dogfish

![Image of a shark with distinguishing features indicated]

**Distinguishing features**
- No interdorsal ridge
- No distinct black tips on fins
- Prominent spines extending from 1st and 2nd dorsal fin origins
- Trailing edge of tail smoothly rounded and without sub-apical notch
- No dark patch on the tail – entire trailing edge of tail pale or white
- Slender-bodied shark; anal fin absent
- Upper margins of dorsal fins may be slightly dark

**Colouration**
- Pale-greyish to brownish upper body; pale/white underside
- Tail mostly greyish with a white or very pale trailing edge

**Size & Distribution**
- Born ~ 20 cm; max. ~ 90 cm
- Demersal on outer shelf and upper slope in NSW waters at between 150 and 400 m depth
**Southern dogfish**  
*(Centrophorus zeehaani)*

**Distinguishing features**
- No interdorsal ridge
- Prominent spines extending from 1st and 2nd dorsal fin origins
- Trailing edge of tail with notch (or flap) – i.e. not smoothly rounded
- Height of 2nd dorsal fin at least two-thirds that of the 1st dorsal fin
- Small white spot in the middle of the upper surface of the snout
- Distance from snout tip to front corner of eye equal or slightly less than distance from front corner of eye to the spiracle
- No anal fin

**Colouration**
- Upper body light brown in adults, grey in juveniles; pale underside
- Tips and trailing edges of dorsal fins can be dark, but much less so in adults
- Usually a small white spot in the middle of the upper surface of the snout

**Size & Distribution**
- Born ~ 40 cm; males max. ~ 90 cm; females max. ~ 110 cm
- Demersal on upper slope in NSW waters north to at least Crowdy Head, and at depths of between 250 and 800 m
Harrisson’s dogfish
(Centrophorus harrissoni)

Distinguishing features

- No interdorsal ridge
- No distinct black tips on fins
- Prominent spines extending from 1st and 2nd dorsal fin origins
- Trailing edge of tail with notch (or flap) – i.e. not smoothly rounded
- Height of 2nd dorsal fin at least two-thirds that of the 1st dorsal fin
- No small white spot in middle of upper surface of snout

- Distance from the snout tip to the front corner of eye noticeably greater (about 1.4 x) than the distance from front corner of the eye to the spiracle
- No anal fin

Colouration

- Light-greyish or brownish upper body; pale underside
- Tail mostly greyish with a slightly darker posterior half of tail-flaps
- Upper front of dorsal fins with dark patch; less obvious in adults
- Often a dark smudge around the bases of dorsal fins

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 40 cm; males max. ~ 95 cm; females max. ~ 110 cm.
- Demersal on upper slope in NSW waters north to at least Coffs Harbour, and at depths of between 250 and 1000 m

NSW DPI code: SHK-22
Endeavour dogfish
(Centrophorus moluccensis)

Distinguishing features
• No interdorsal ridge
• No distinct black tips on fins
• Prominent spines extending from 1st and 2nd dorsal fin origins
• Trailing edge of tail with notch (or flap) – i.e. not smoothly rounded
• Height of 2nd dorsal fin about half that of the 1st dorsal fin
• No small white spot in middle of upper surface of snout
• No anal fin

Colouration
• Light-greyish or brownish upper body; pale underside
• Tail mostly greyish with a pale trailing edge
• Smaller individuals with dark blotches near the tip of the 1st dorsal fin

Size & Distribution
• Born ~ 40 cm; males max. ~ 85 cm; females max. ~ 95 cm
• Demersal on outer shelf and upper slope in NSW waters at between 150 and 650 m depth
Distinguishing features

- Five gill slits
- Numerous small white spots on upper body; spots less prominent on northern NSW specimens
  - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins
  - Slender shark with 2nd dorsal fin about three-quarters the size of the 1st dorsal fin and much larger than the anal fin
  - 2nd dorsal fin origin in front of anal fin origin
- Flat, crushing teeth

Colouration

- Greyish-brown on upper body with numerous small white spots; pale underside

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 30-35 cm; max. ~ 130 cm
- Demersal in coastal, shelf and slope waters throughout NSW to about 500 m depth
Pencil shark
(Hypogaleus hyugaensis)

Distinguishing features

1. Five gill slits
2. No white spots on upper body
3. 2nd dorsal fin more than half the height of the 1st dorsal fin and much larger than the anal fin

- Slender-bodied shark
- No spines extending from dorsal fin origins
- Teeth with very angled main cusp; comb-like serrations on one edge

Colouration

- Bronze to greyish-brown upper body; pale underside
- Dorsal and upper caudal fin dusky on tips

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 35 cm; max. ~ 130 cm
- Demersal in coastal and shelf waters throughout NSW at depths of between 40 and 230 m
School shark
(*Galeorhinus galeus*)

Distinguishing features

1. Five gill slits
2. No white spots on upper body
3. 2nd dorsal fin clearly less than half the height of the 1st dorsal fin and about the same size as the anal fin
   - Slender-bodied shark with a very large notch (flap) on the underside of the upper lobe of the tail fin
   - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins
   - Pointed, almost triangular teeth; serrations on the upper half of one edge

Colouration

- Bronze to greyish-brown upper body; pale underside
- Underside near snout tip often translucent

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 30 cm; max. ~ 180 cm
- Demersal in coastal, shelf and slope waters throughout NSW

NSW DPI code: SHK-26
Great white shark

(Carcharodon carcharias)

Distinguishing features

1. Pointed, conical snout
2. Crescent-shaped tail – upper and lower tail lobes of quite similar length
3. Large, broadly triangular, serrated teeth
   - Pectoral fins usually with dusky tips on underside
4. Prominent lateral keel on caudal peduncle, but no secondary keel on caudal peduncle

Colouration

- Grey to brownish upper body, merging abruptly from that colour on the flanks to an entirely white underside

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 130 cm; max. possibly ~ 700 cm
- Demersal and pelagic throughout coastal, shelf and oceanic waters of NSW to about 1200 m depth
Porbeagle shark
*(Lamna nasus)*

**Distinguishing features**

1. Pointed, conical snout
2. Crescent-shaped tail with secondary keel below the extension of the main caudal peduncle keel
3. Moderately long, slender, smooth-edged teeth with a lateral cusplet on either side

- Body stout; snout relatively long and conical

**Colouration**

- Bluish-grey upper body; white underside
- Juveniles with dusky patches beneath pectoral fins and underside of gill slits

**Size & Distribution**

- Born ~ 70-80 cm; max. ~ 300 cm
- Uncommonly reported from pelagic shelf and oceanic NSW waters from the surface to at least 350 m depth
Distinguishing features

1. Pointed, conical snout
2. Crescent-shaped tail – upper and lower tail lobes of quite similar length
3. Long, slender, pointed teeth (not serrated and without cusplets) that protrude noticeably from mouth
4. No secondary keel on caudal peduncle
5. Pectoral fin length slightly less than the distance between the pectoral fin origin and the snout tip

- Upper and lower teeth flexed, with tips reversed

Colouration

- Upper body indigo-blue, merging abruptly from lighter blue/silver on the flanks to an entirely white underside
- Underside of snout is white

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 70 cm; max. ~ 400 cm
- Pelagic throughout coastal, shelf and oceanic waters of NSW to at least 150 m depth
Longfin mako shark
(Isurus paucus)

Distinguishing features

1. Pointed, conical snout
2. Crescent-shaped tail – upper and lower tail lobes of quite similar length
   - Long, slender, pointed teeth (not serrated and without cusplets) that protrude noticeably from mouth (teeth similar to shortfin mako)
3. No secondary keel on caudal peduncle
4. Pectoral fin length similar to, or greater than the distance between the pectoral fin origin and the snout tip
   - The cusps of upper and lower anterior teeth are straight, with tips not reversed

Colouration

- Dark slaty-blue or grey-black upper body; mainly white underside
- Underside of snout and jaws dark in adults and large juveniles

Size & Distribution

- Born 90-120 cm; max. ~ 420 cm
- Possibly in northern NSW waters (at least)
- Thought to be deep-dwelling in mostly offshore and oceanic waters

NSW DPI code: SHK-29
**Thresher shark**  
*(Alopias vulpinus)*

**Distinguishing features**
1. Rounded and only slightly pointed snout
2. Very long upper tail lobe – similar in length to body (excluding tail)
3. No groove on head
4. White patches above pectoral and pelvic fin origins
   - Eyes large, but do not extend onto the dorsal surface of the head
   - Head strongly arched between eyes

**Colouration**
- Blue-grey upper body with a metallic lustre when alive; white underside

**Size & Distribution**
- Born ~ 115-150 cm; max. ~ 550 cm
- Mainly pelagic throughout coastal, shelf and oceanic waters of NSW to about 400 m depth
Pelagic thresher

(Alopias pelagicus)

Distinguishing features

1. Rounded and only slightly pointed snout
2. Very long upper tail lobe – similar in length to body (excluding tail)
3. No groove on head
4. Skin colouring immediately above pectoral and pelvic fin origins dark in colour (i.e. no white patches)

- Eyes large, but do not extend onto dorsal surface of head
- Head strongly arched between eyes

Colouration

- Pale grey upper body; white underside
- Area above gills and flank region may have a metallic silvery hue

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 100 cm; max. ~ 350 cm
- Pelagic; possibly in northern NSW waters

NSW DPI code: SHK-31
**Bigeye thresher**  
* (Alopias superciliosus)  

**NSW DPI code:** SHK-32

### Distinguishing features

1. Rounded and only slightly pointed snout  
2. Very long upper tail lobe – similar in length to body (excluding tail)  
3. Pronounced groove from above the eyes and down each side of the head to above the gills  
4. Skin colouring immediately above pectoral and pelvic fin origins dark in colour (i.e. no white patches)

- Big eyes that extend onto dorsal surface of the head, which is nearly flat between the eyes

### Colouration

- Purplish to violet-grey upper body; creamy white underside  
- Flanks may have a metallic sheen

### Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 65 -100 cm; max. ~ 460 cm  
- Mainly pelagic throughout coastal, shelf and oceanic waters of NSW to about 500 m depth
Great hammerhead

(Sphyrna mokarran)

Distinguishing features

1. Hammer-like head
2. Height of 2nd dorsal fin equal to or slightly greater than height of anal fin
3. Front margin of head nearly straight and with a slight indentation at its centre
4. Extremely tall, sickle-shaped 1st dorsal fin
   • Teeth with clear serrations

Colouration

• Bronzy to greyish-brown upper body; pale underside
• No fin markings in adults; 2nd dorsal fin tip dark in juveniles

Size & Distribution

• Born ~ 60 cm; max. ~ 600 cm
• Pelagic and demersal throughout northern NSW coastal and shelf waters south to at least Sydney
Scalloped hammerhead
(Sphyrna lewini)

Distinguishing features
- Hammer-like head
- 2nd dorsal fin smaller than anal fin
- Distinctive indentation in centre of front margin of the head
- Front margin of head curves back from the middle
  - Teeth smooth edged (or at most weakly serrated)

Colouration
- Olive-bronze to brownish-grey upper body; pale underside
- Underside of pectoral-fin tips dusky in adults; no other fin markings
- Pectoral, lower tail and 2nd dorsal fin tips dark in juveniles

Size & Distribution
- Born ~ 45-50 cm; max. ~ 350 cm
- Pelagic and demersal throughout northern NSW coastal and shelf waters south to at least Sydney
Smooth hammerhead

(Sphyrna zygaena)

Distinguishing features

- Hammer-like head
- 2nd dorsal fin smaller than anal fin
- No indentation in centre of front margin of the head
- Front margin of head curves back from the middle
  - Narrow, slanting, finely serrated (occasionally smooth edged) teeth

Colouration

- Olive to dark-greyish brown upper body; white underside
- Ventral tips of pectoral fins dusky

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 50-60 cm; max. ~ 350 cm
- Pelagic and demersal throughout NSW coastal and shelf waters
Eastern angelshark
(Squatina albipunctata)

Distinguishing features
1. Two tasselled nasal barbels extruding from the upper lip in front of the eyes
   - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins
2. Flattened head, pectoral and pelvic fins overlapping along the length of the body
3. Top of head between eyes concave (depressed) with thorns present
   - Lower lobe of tail dominated by pale spots, with only a few dark spots present

Colouration
- Yellowish-brown upper body with numerous sharply defined small dark edged white spots; white underside
- Several lighter or darker brownish blotches scattered more-or-less regularly

Size & Distribution
- Born ~ 25-30 cm; max ~ 130 cm
- Demersal throughout shelf waters of NSW at depths of between ~ 50 and 400 m depth
**Australian angelshark**

*(Squatina australis)*

**Distinguishing features**

1. Two tasselled nasal barbels extruding from the upper lip in front of the eyes
   - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins
2. Flattened head, pectoral and pelvic fins overlapping along the length of the body
3. Area on top of head between eyes flat or slightly raised with no thorns present
   - Numerous dark spots on lower lobe of tail

**Colouration**

- Sandy coloured upper body with dense pattern of small irregular white spots and flecks; underside uniformly pale
- Margins of pectoral and pelvic fins with white edges interspersed with dark markings

**Size & Distribution**

- Born ~ 25-30 cm; max ~ 120 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of southern and central NSW north to at least Port Macquarie, and to about 150 m depth
Banded wobbegong  (Orectolobus halei)

Distinguishing features

1. Numerous tassels and small skin lobes extruding from along the entire length of the upper lip
2. Any white patterning on dorsal surface not in the form of clear rings
3. Two wart-like ‘knobs’ above (immediately behind) the eyes

- Largest wobbegong in NSW; previously confused with ornate wobbegong
- Darker patterning than the spotted wobbegong
- No spines extending from dorsal fin origins

Colouration

- Light and dark brown upper body with 9 blotch-shaped saddles that have conspicuous black, corrugated borders; creamy white or yellow underside
- Light brown and grey freckle-like blotches between saddles

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 25-35 cm; max. of at least 220 cm
- Demersal throughout shallow coastal and shelf waters of NSW to about 100 m depth
Ornate wobbegong
(Orectolobus ornatus)

Distinguishing features

1. Numerous tassels and small skin lobes extruding from along the entire length of the upper lip
2. Any white patterning on dorsal surface not in the form of clear rings
3. No wart-like ‘knobs’ above (immediately behind) the eyes
   - Only grows to a maximum of ~ 110 cm
   - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins
   - Greener and greyer back than the banded wobbegong, and with a more ‘speckled/freckled’ upper body

Colouration

- Similar patterning to banded wobbegong
- Very ornate and multicoloured patterning
- Yellowish-brown to greyish-brown upper body with darker corrugated saddles; creamy white or yellow underside
- Light brown freckle-like blotches within and in-between saddles

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 20 cm; max. ~ 110 cm
- Demersal throughout shallow coastal and shelf waters of northern and central NSW south to at least Sydney, and to about 70 m depth
Spotted wobbegong

(Orectolobus maculatus)

Distinguishing features

1. Numerous tassels and small skin lobes extruding from along the entire length of the upper lip
2. Distinctive pattern of white rings over entire dorsal surface
   - Distinctively paler in colour than other wobbegongs
   - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins

Colouration

- Pale yellow/brown upper body with slightly darker blotch-shaped saddles; creamy white or yellow underside
- Numerous white rings formed from chains of small white spots or flecks

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 25 cm; max. of at least 170 cm
- Demersal throughout shallow coastal and shelf waters of NSW
Draughtboard shark
*(Cephaloscyllium laticeps)*

**Distinguishing features**

1. No tassels or skin lobes extruding from the upper lip (although two simple nasal barbels present)
   - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins; and head, pectoral fins and pelvic fins do not overlap

2. Numerous dark blotches and smaller, scattered, distinct dark dots on upper body
   - Typically inflate their belly with water or air when captured
   - Adults normally with a dark median stripe along midline of belly

**Colouration**

- Medium-brownish to greyish upper body ornamented with a dense array of dark blotches and smaller very dark dots; usually also with a scattering of pale flecks
- Pale underside adults normally with a dark median stripe along midline of belly

**Size & Distribution**

- Max: ~ 100 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of southern NSW north to at least Jervis Bay, and at depths to ~ 350 m
Saddled swellshark
(Cephaloscyllium variegatum)

Distinguishing features
1. No tassels or skin lobes extruding from the upper lip (although two simple nasal barbels present)
   - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins; and head, pectoral fins and pelvic fins do not overlap
2. Few, if any, distinct dark dots on upper body
3. More than four dark bands or blotches on the upper body behind the 1st dorsal fin origin (including the tail)
   - Typically inflate their belly with water or air when captured
   - No dark stripe along midline of belly

Colouration
- Light brown upper body and sides with about 11 darker, weakly defined saddles of varying widths along its length; pale underside
- Distinct darker spot in the middle of many of the lighter patches above backbone

Size & Distribution
- Max: ~ 75 cm
- Demersal throughout outer shelf and upper slope waters of NSW south to at least Tathra, and at depths between 100 and 600 m
Whitefin swellshark
(Cephaloscyllium albipinnun)

Distinguishing features
1. No tassels or skin lobes extruding from the upper lip (although two simple nasal barbels present)
   - No spines extending from dorsal fin origins; and head, pectoral fins and pelvic fins do not overlap
2. Few, if any, distinct dark dots on upper body
3. No more than four distinct dark bands or blotches on the upper body behind the 1st dorsal fin origin (including the tail)
   - Typically inflate their belly with water or air when captured
   - No dark stripe along midline of belly

Colouration
- Greyish-brown upper body and sides with several darker saddles and large blotches forming 9-10 cross-markings on upper body and tail; pale underside
- Narrow, pale margin on most fins

Size & Distribution
- Max: ~ 105 cm
- Demersal throughout outer shelf and upper slope waters of southern NSW north to at least Batemans Bay, and at depths between 125 and 550 m
Port Jackson shark
(*Heterodontus portusjacksoni*)

**NSW DPI code:** SHK-44

**Distinguishing features**
1. No tassels or skin lobes extruding from the upper lip
2. Prominent spines extending from origins of both dorsal fins
3. Dark markings on body behind head in shape of a harness – thin horizontal stripes

- Box-like head shape
- Crests above eyes slope away gradually behind eyes

**Colouration**
- Mostly greyish-brown upper body (including dorsal fins)
- Dark harness-like bar between eyes and in front of 1st dorsal fin origin extends onto upper surfaces of pectoral fins
- Oblique dark stripes extend horizontally towards tail

**Size & Distribution**
- Born ~ 20-25 cm; max. ~ 150 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of NSW to about 300 m depth; most common in shallower coastal waters
Crested hornshark

(Heterodontus galeatus)

Distinguishing features

1. No tassels or skin lobes extruding from the upper lip
2. Prominent spines extending from origins of both dorsal fins
3. Dark markings on body behind head in shape of saddles – i.e. no thin horizontal harness-like stripes

- Box-like head shape
- Very high crests above eyes terminating abruptly behind eyes

Colouration

- Mostly yellowish-brown upper body; pale dorsal fin
- Thick, dark vertical bars on either side of body below 1st dorsal fin
- Dark saddles between dorsal fins and behind 2nd dorsal fin

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 20-25 cm; max. ~ 100 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of northern and central NSW south to at least Batemans Bay, and to about 150 m depth
Southern sawshark
(Pristiophorus nudipinnis)

Distinguishing features
1. Long, saw-toothed snout with long, soft barbels (feelers) present
2. Gill slits located on the side of head – not entirely ventrally
3. Soft barbels (feelers) located noticeably closer to the eyes than to the saw-tip
   - 17-19 large teeth on each side of snout

Colouration
- Light grey upper body; white underside
- Two faint brownish stripes along the top of the snout; sides of the saw are often darker

Size & Distribution
- Born ~ 25 cm; max. ~ 100 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of southern and central NSW north to at least Newcastle, and at depths shallower than 75 m
Common sawshark
(Pristiophorus cirratus)

* Note: recently declared synonymous with the ‘eastern sawshark’

Distinguishing features

1. Long, saw-toothed snout with long, soft barbels (feelers) present
2. Gill slits located on the side of head – not entirely ventrally
3. Soft barbels (feelers) located closer to the saw-tip than to the eyes (or at least halfway between them)

- 19-25 large teeth on each side of snout

Colouration

- Pale sandy-coloured upper body, although sometimes with dark brownish bands, blotches and spots in southern NSW waters; white underside
- Two thin, brownish stripes along the top of the snout; sides of the saw are often darker

Size & Distribution

- Born ~ 30-40 cm; max. ~ 140 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of NSW at depths between 40 and 300 m

Note: patterning typical of those from southern NSW waters – further north there is probably no patterning.
**Distinguishing features**

1. Long, saw-toothed snout without long soft barbels (feelers)
2. Gill slits located entirely on white ventral surface
3. Unlike sawsharks, the 1st dorsal fin origin is behind the pelvic fin origin

- 24-28 teeth on each side of saw that are more closely spaced nearer the saw-tip than near the mouth

**Colouration**

- Upper body greenish brown or olive with no obvious patterning; white underside

**Size & Distribution**

- Max. ~ 500 cm
- Extremely rare
- Demersal; possibly in northern coastal and shelf waters south to Sydney

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**Green sawfish** *(Pristis zijsron)*

**PROTECTED**
Distinguishing features

1. Snout without saw-teeth
2. 1st dorsal fin directly above pelvic fins
3. Distinct lower lobe on tail
   - Circularly rounded head clearly demarcated from pectoral fin origins
   - Gill slits entirely on pale underside of head
   - Very deep-bodied with distinctive colouration and patterning
   - Large thorns on horny ridges located pre-dorsally on back

Colouration

- Bluish-grey with numerous white spots on back and tail; dark bands between eyes; mostly pale underside
- Colour more pronounced in juveniles; adults often brownish with faint spots and lines

Size & Distribution

- Max: ~ 270 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of northern and central NSW south to at least Sydney, and to about 100 m depth
Eastern fiddler ray
(Trygonorrhina sp.)

Distinguishing features
1. Snout without saw-teeth (ray-shaped head)
2. 1st dorsal fin well behind pelvic fins
3. No distinct lower tail lobe
4. Flat, oval-shaped, roundly-pointed, ornately-patterned head (>90-degree angle)
   - Gill slits entirely on pale underside of head

Colouration
- Brown upper body with transverse, lightly coloured bands that have dark brown edges; pale yellowish-white underside
- Distinctive triangle- or diamond-shaped marking between the spiracles

Size & Distribution
- Max: ~ 120 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of NSW to about 150 m depth
White-spotted guitarfish
(Rhynchobatus australiae)

Distinguishing features

1. Snout without saw-teeth
2. 1st dorsal fin directly above pelvic fins
3. Distinct lower lobe on tail
4. Triangular, pointed head/snout

- Gill slits entirely on pale under side of head, which merges smoothly with pectoral fins
- White spots along each side of body, and 1-2 dark spots above the base of the pectoral fin
- Small thorns along the mid-line ridge of the back

Colouration

- Mostly greyish to yellowish-brown upper body; pale underside
- 10-30 white spots along each side of the body to the rear of the 1st dorsal fin
- 1-2 dark spots above the base of the pectoral fin

Size & Distribution

- Born: ~ 50 cm; max: ~300 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of northern NSW south to at least Forster, and to about 100 m depth
**Eastern shovel-nose ray**

*(Aptychotrema rostrata)*

**NSW DPI code:** SHK-51

**Distinguishing features**

1. Snout without saw-teeth
2. 1st dorsal fin well behind pelvic fins
3. No distinct lower tail lobe
4. Long, flat, triangular, sharply-pointed (i.e. < 90-degree angle) snout and head

- Only 2-3 small thorns in front of each eye and only 1-2 small thorns next to each spiracle

- Gill slits entirely on underside of head
- About 18-20 short, widely-spaced thorns along centre-line of head and pre-dorsal tail

**Colouration**

- Plain light brown upper body – sometimes with dusky blotches or light coloured speckles; mostly white underside
- Snout translucent, sometimes black underneath towards the tip

**Size & Distribution**

- Born: ~ 20 cm; max: ~ 120 cm
- Demersal throughout coastal and shelf waters of NSW to about 150 m depth
Giant shovelnose ray
(Rhinobatos typus)

Distinguishing features
1. Snout without saw-teeth
2. 1st dorsal fin well behind pelvic fins
3. No distinct lower tail lobe
4. Long, flat, triangular, sharply-pointed (i.e. < 90-degree angle) snout and head
5. At least 5 closely grouped small thorns in front of each eye and >3 small thorns next to each spiracle

- Gills slits entirely on underside of head
- Closely spaced line of thorns or enlarged denticles along centre-line of head and pre-dorsal tail

Colouration
- Greyish-brown to olive upper body – distinctively paler and yellowish around head and fin margins; mostly pale underside
- Snout pale yellow with dark brown stripe along snout cartilage

Size & Distribution
- Max ~ 270 cm
- Rare and demersal in coastal and shelf waters (juveniles sometimes in estuaries) of northern NSW south to at least Forster; and to about 100 m depth
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Guide prepared by WG Macbeth, M Vandenberg and KJ Graham (NSW DPI).