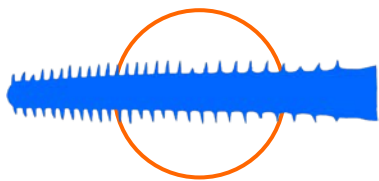


SAWFISHES OF THE WORLD

This guide shows the key features that can be used to identify sawfishes. The distribution of each sawfish is shown on the far right side. Differences between saws become more noticeable in adults and can be difficult to observe in young sawfishes. See www.sawfishconservationsociety.org for further details and to report your encounters with sawfish.



Teeth unevenly spaced on long/narrow saw; 20-32 teeth per side of saw



Dorsal fin above pelvic fins



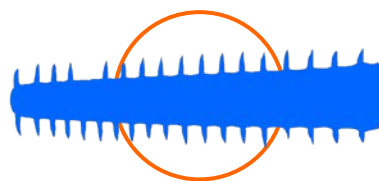
No fork in tail



Smalltooth sawfish
(*Pristis pectinata*)



Atlantic Ocean



Teeth evenly spaced on short/wide saw; 14-24 teeth per side of saw; tooth gap at tip of saw bigger than preceding gap



Dorsal fin in front of pelvic fins



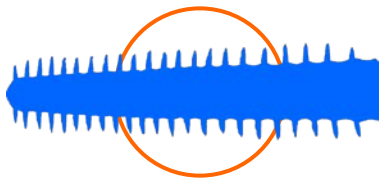
Forked tail



Largetooth/Freshwater sawfish
(*Pristis pristis*)



Global



Teeth evenly spaced on short/wide saw; 18-27 teeth per side of saw



Dorsal fin above pelvic fins



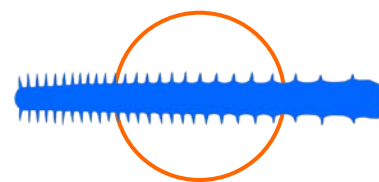
No fork in tail



Dwarf sawfish
(*Pristis clavata*)



Indo-West Pacific



Teeth unevenly spaced on long/narrow saw; 23-37 teeth per side of saw



Dorsal fin above pelvic fins



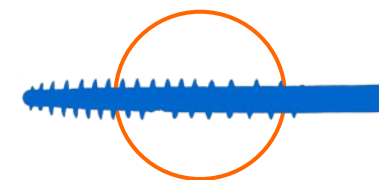
No fork in tail



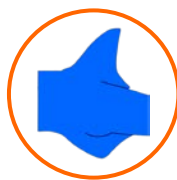
Green/Longcomb sawfish
(*Pristis zijsron*)



Indo-West Pacific



No teeth on base of long/narrow saw; 16-33 teeth per side of saw



Dorsal fin above pelvic fins



Forked tail



Narrow/Knifetooth sawfish
(*Anoxypristis cuspidata*)



Indo-West Pacific