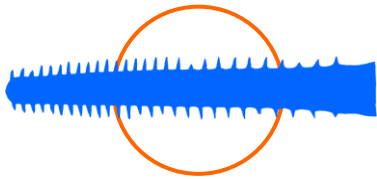


# SAWFISHES OF THE WORLD

Sawfish Conservation Society



This guide shows the key features that can be used to identify sawfishes. The locations of each sawfish are 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](http://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



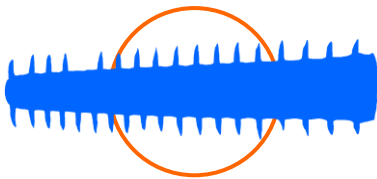
NOAA Fisheries  
Panama City Lab

**Smalltooth sawfish**  
(*Pristis pectinata*)



Dr John Carlson, NOAA Fisheries Service

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



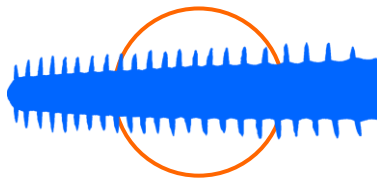
Dean Thorburn

**Largetooth/Freshwater sawfish**  
(*Pristis pristis*)



Jeff Whitty

Global



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



Dorsal fin above pelvic fins



No fork in tail



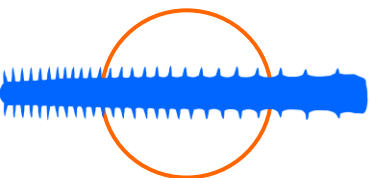
Dean Thorburn

**Dwarf sawfish**  
(*Pristis clavata*)



Jeff Whitty

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



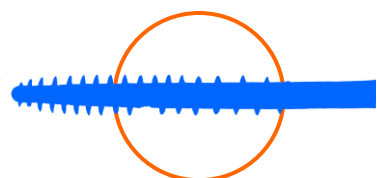
Jason Stapley

**Green/Longcomb sawfish**  
(*Pristis zijsron*)



Jeff Whitty

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



Jason Stapley

**Narrow/Knifetooth sawfish**  
(*Anoxypristis cuspidata*)



Jeff Whitty

Indo-West Pacific