# Freshwater and estuarine shark identification guide 



Pigeye shark
Carcharhinus ambionensis Habitat: marine and estuarine Length: to 2.8 m
tall first dorsal fin, more than three times as high as the second dorsal fin


## Bull shark

 Carcharhinus leucas Habitat: estuarine and freshwater Length: to 3.3 mbroad blunt head with straight nostrils
triangular dorsal fin, second dorsal fin approx 1/3 the height of the dorsal fin


Speartooth or northern river shark
Glyphis spp. (for more detail see overleaf) Habitat: freshwater and estuarine
 Length: to 3 m
angled
broad triangular dorsal fin, second dorsal fin approx $1 / 2$ the height of the dorsal fin
notch in anal fin greater than $90^{\circ}$ angle

## Freshwater Sharks (Glyphis spp.)

The speartooth and northern river shark have been found in rivers and open water along the NT coastline and are similar in appearance. Small specimens approximately $60-80 \mathrm{~cm}$ are found in brackish waters in the upper reaches of tidal rivers and up to 3 m in estuaries and coastal regions. Little is known about these sharks. They were originally named because of the shape of their teeth in the bottom jaw (see image below)


The best way to distinguish the two species from each is that on Species A (above), the dark dorsal marking runs through the bottom of the eye. In species C (below) it runs well below the eye. These differences are circled on the images.

Northern river shark (Glyphis sp. C)
Photo courtesy of CSIRO, Cleveland
Please contact NT Fisheries Research Department to report sightings / captures or for further information on 0889992144 or email to fisheries.dpifm@nt.gov.au. Please record details in logbooks if you use them

