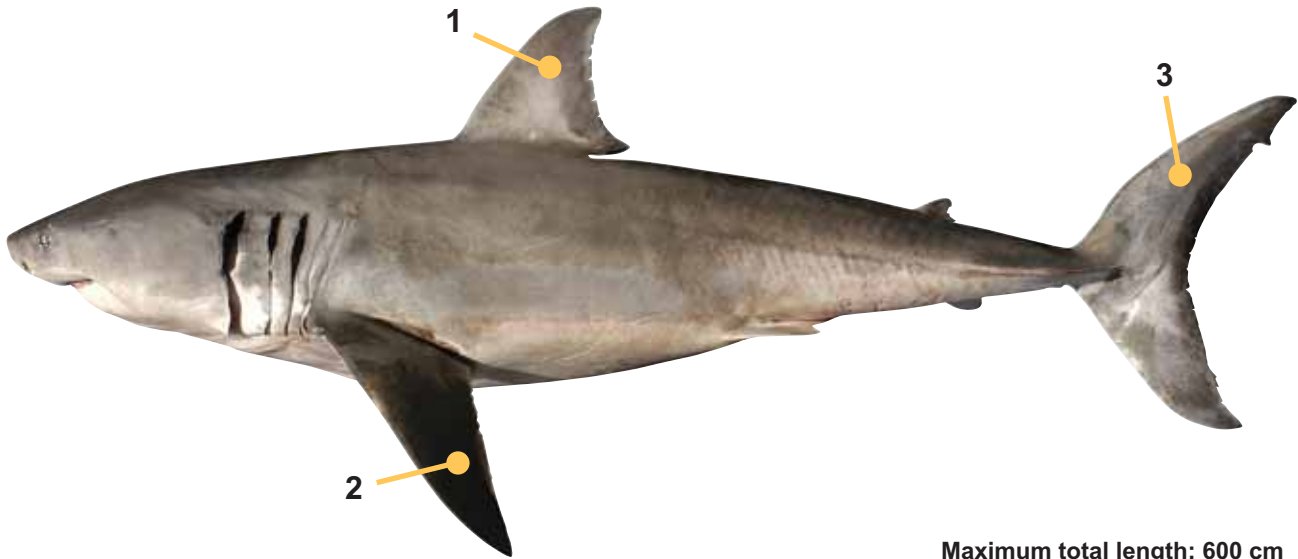
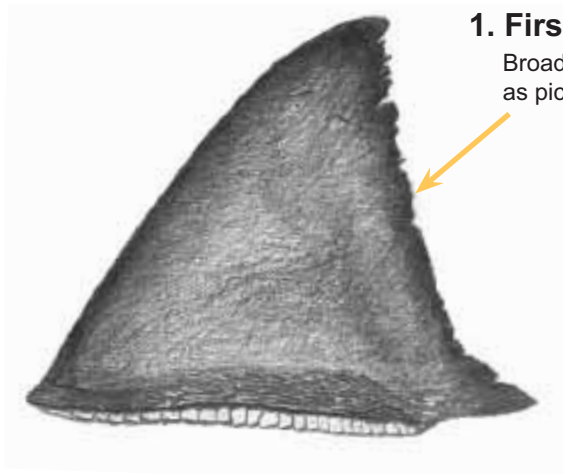


Great White Shark

Carcharodon carcharias

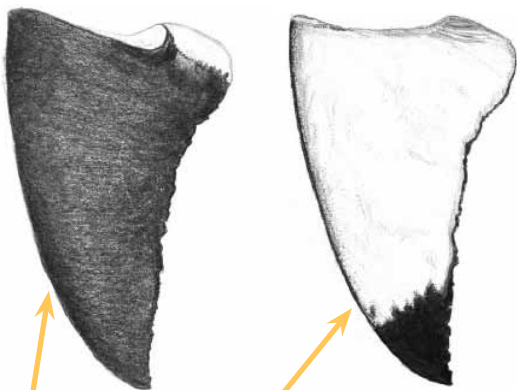


Fins



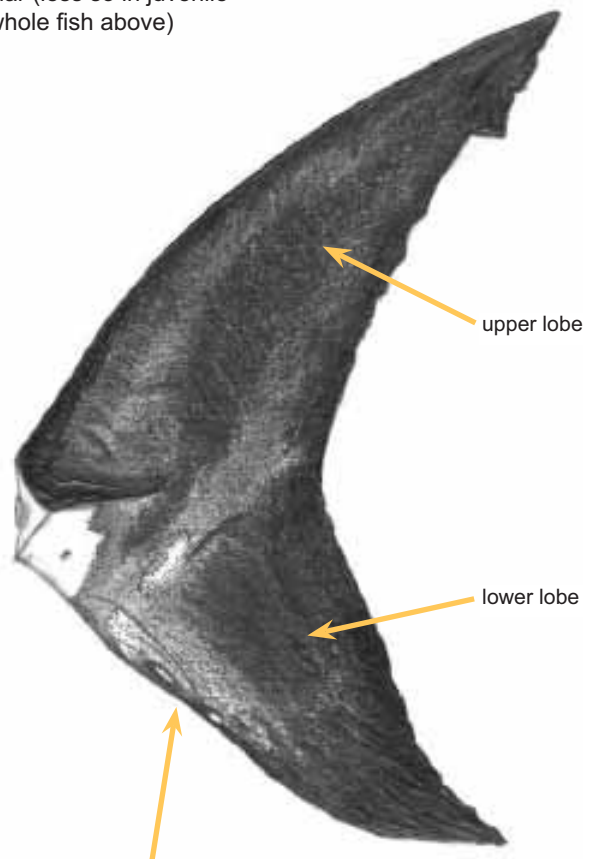
1. First dorsal

Broadly triangular (less so in juvenile as pictured in whole fish above)



2. Pectoral

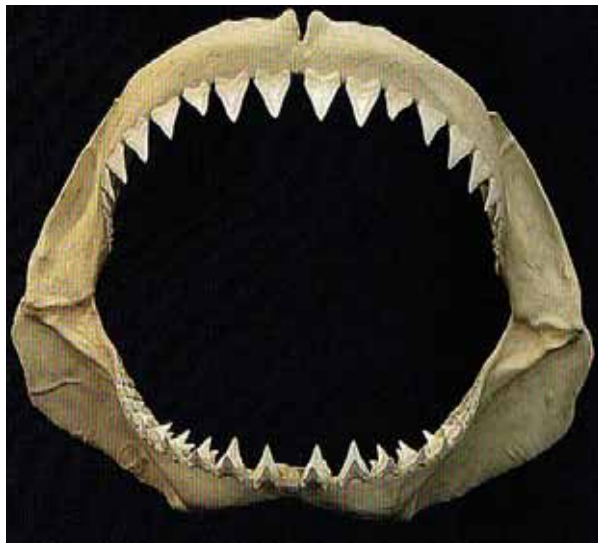
Somewhat narrowly triangular; upper surface (left) greyish, lower surface (right) white with broad, black, angular tip



3. Caudal

Upper and lower lobes of similar size

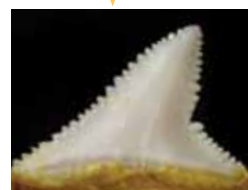
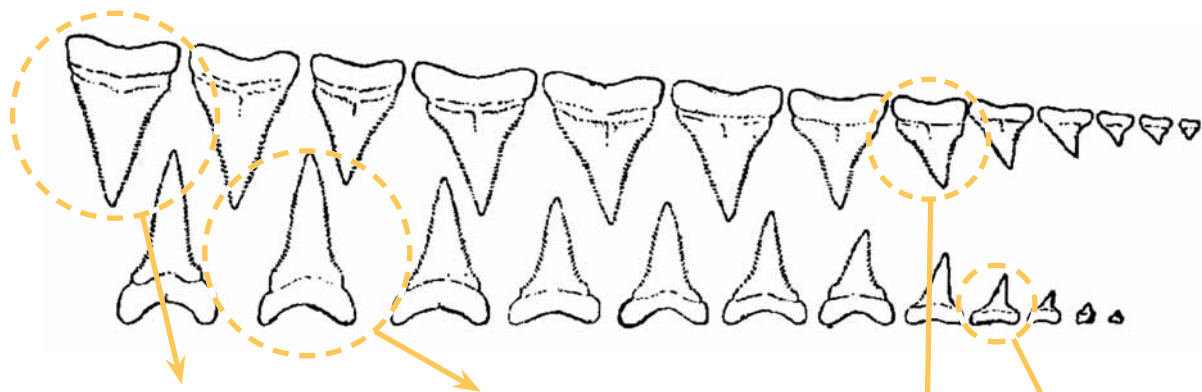
Jaws and Teeth



Jaws with large, serrated, upright teeth; lower jaw teeth much more slender than upper jaw teeth.

Upper jaw teeth near front of mouth are large, erect, triangular and serrated; smaller sharks have more slender teeth that sometimes lack serrations. Teeth in both jaws become progressively smaller toward the back of the mouth.

Maximum width of jaw: 70 cm



Teeth shown at maximum life-size.

Genetic barcode: Flesh possibly traded, but can only be positively identified using genetic tests. Genetic information for Great White Shark is available at Genbank (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank/>) or FishBol (<http://www.barcodeoflife.org>).



Copies of this ID sheet are available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/cites>