Green Sawfish

*Pristis zijsron*

Also known as Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish

**EPBC ACT STATUS: VULNERABLE**

Green Sawfish were once common from Broome in Western Australia to Jervis Bay on the south–east coast. However due to overfishing and illegal poaching, the Gulf of Carpentaria may now be the last area where significant populations of exist. The last confirmed sighting of a Green Sawfish in NSW was in 1972 at the Clarence River, Yamba. They are now presumed to be extinct in NSW.

**Description**

Green Sawfish can grow to 5 metres in Australian waters. They have a flattened head, broad, triangular pectoral fins and an elongated snout or rostrum, studded with 24–28 pairs of teeth which are closer together at the tip. They have rough olive skin and a white underside. Sawfish look similar to Sawsharks, but have gill openings on the underside (not the side) of the head.

**Habitat**

Green Sawfish are commonly found in near shore coastal environments such as estuaries, embankments and beaches. They are a bottom dwelling, but very active, often becoming entangled in nets. They feed on schools of slow moving baitfish and prawn, stunning them with a side swipe of their rostrum, which can also be used to comb molluscs and small crustaceans from the sediment.

**REPORT A SIGHTING**

If you think you may have seen or caught a green sawfish you can report the sighting on the NSW DPI 24 hour automated message–taking service by calling (02) 4916 3877, or email fisheries.threatenedspecies@industry.nsw.gov.au.

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*
Australian Grayling

Prototroctes maraena

EPBC ACT STATUS: VULNERABLE

Australian Graylings were once abundant throughout South-Eastern Australia, but are now considered extremely rare.

Description
Australian Graylings can form large schools. Individuals are slender, laterally compressed, and have soft-rayed fins with no spines. The fish is usually greyish bronze fading to silvery white underneath. It has a small conical head, a blunt, rounded snout with a shorter lower jaw and no lateral line. They reach a maximum size of about 330 mm and 0.5 kg. When freshly caught the fish has a distinct cucumber-like odour. The eggs are small, less than 1mm in diameter, pale and non adhesive, so they sink and settle within the substratum.

Habitat
Graylings migrate from estuaries and coastal waters where they live for six months as a juvenile, to fresh water rivers to live out their adulthood. The Shoalhaven River in NSW marks the Northern limit of their range.

REPORT A SIGHTING

To report a sighting, phone the Fisheries Information and Advisory Line: 1300 550 474, email fisheries.threatenedspecies@industry.nsw.gov.au or complete the online species sighting form from http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/species-protection/report-it

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
Eastern School Shark

*Galeorhinus galeus*

Also known as Snapper Shark, Tope, Soupfin Shark

**EPBC ACT• STATUS: CONSERVATION DEPENDANT**

Eastern School Sharks are commercially taken, and the species has been assessed as overfished since 1992, with a decline of approximately 90% in Australian populations between 1927 and 1999.

**Description**

School Sharks can grow to 180cm weighing up to almost 35kgs, with an average weight of 6–12kg. They are slender with bronze-grey bodies and a relatively long snout. The large sub-terminal lobe on the caudal fin gives it a ‘double-tailed’ appearance.

**Habitat**

They often occur in small schools of the same sex and age group, and are mostly bottom dwelling in deep waters, although females and juveniles will use inshore coastal waters as nursery areas. The adults will mostly feed on bony fishes and bottom dwelling species. In Australia they inhabit offshore temperate waters from Moreton Bay, Queensland, to Perth in Western Australia, including Tasmanian and Lord Howe Island waters.

**REPORT A SIGHTING**

To report a sighting, phone the Fisheries Information and Advisory Line. 1300 550 474, email fisheries.threatenedspecies@industry.nsw.gov.au or complete the online species sighting form from http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/species-protection/report-it

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*