



Species Description

The White Shark is a large stout shark, up to 6 m long, with a brownish-grey coloured back and sides, and white undersides. It has two dorsal fins (the first is large and triangular shaped with



a ragged trailing edge, and the second is very small), large pectoral fins, small pelvic fins, a tiny anal fin, and a large crescent-shaped tail (caudal) fin. It has a long blunt snout, over 40 triangular teeth, and long gill slits in front of the pectoral fins.

Key ID Features: * large, stout body * first dorsal fin triangular with ragged trailing edge

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Globally distributed throughout tropical to sub-polar seas. Found both in the coastal and offshore waters off Nova Scotia, with infrequent sightings generally from June to September. Declined by 80% in the western North Atlantic Ocean.

Interesting Points

- This species can live up to 73 years.
- Feeds on marine mammals (whales, seals), fish (tuna, rays, other sharks) and seabirds.

Threats

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- Human-induced mortality from commercial and recreational fishing, including bycatch and targeted fishing.
- Bioaccumulation of pollutants (magnified through the food chain).

Learn how you can help on page 136.

Twice as many people in the USA die from vending machine accidents than shark attacks each year.

Contacts, Information, Sighting Reports & Stewardship Opportunities

Contact: DFO Species at Risk I-866-89I-077I or xmarsara@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca Info: Canadian Shark Research Lab: www.bio.gc.ca/sharks, www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes Sighting Reports: Shark Identification Network: http://sharkidnetwork.com Stewardship: http://atlanticsharks.org; www.wwf.ca/conservation/species/sharks

Population Range



