



Photo credit: Maria Luiza Delgado Assad, Fishbase.

KEY INFORMATION

Areas of Concern

Central and South America, Gulf Coast.

Year Identified as “Species of Concern”

1988 (removed in 1997, returned to list in 1999).

Factors for Decline

- Bycatch
- Fishing
- Habitat degradation

Conservation Designations

IUCN: Critically Endangered

AFS: Endangered

Species of Greatest Conservation Need:
TX, FL

Brief Species Description:

Sawfishes are generally a tropical marine and estuarine [elasmobranch](#) (shark and ray relative). All modern sawfishes appear to be more shark-like than ray-like, with only the trunk and especially the head ventrally flattened. The presence of a rostrum having laterally protruding teeth separates sawfishes from skates and rays (Figure 1). The rostrum has a saw-like appearance and hence the name of sawfish. The largetooth sawfish and the smalltooth sawfish (*Pristis pectinata*) are similar in appearance. The two species can usually be differentiated by noting the number of teeth on one side of the rostrum. Largetooth sawfish can have between 14 and 21 rostral teeth on one edge of the saw whereas smalltooth sawfish usually have 23 to 34 (McEachran and Fechhelm 1998, Compagno and Last 1999).

These two species can also be distinguished by observing that in largetooth sawfish the first dorsal fin originates anterior to the pelvic fins, while in smalltooth sawfish the first dorsal fin originates along the same axis as the pelvic fins. The pectoral fins of largetooth sawfish are proportionally larger than those of smalltooth sawfish. Furthermore, only largetooth sawfish has a distinct lower lobe on its caudal fin (McEachran and Fechhelm 1998, Compagno and Last 1999). Maximum size of largetooth sawfish have been reported between 20 and 21.3 feet (6.1-6.5 m) total length with weights between 1100 and 1300 pounds (500 to 600 kg) (Thorson 1976). Studies of largetooth sawfish in Lake Nicaragua (Thorson 1976) report litter sizes of 1 to 13 individuals, with a mean of 7.3 individuals. The gestation period for largetooth sawfish is approximately 5 months, and females likely produce litters every second year.

Rationale for “Species of Concern” Listing:

Demographic and Genetic Diversity Concerns:

Simpfendorfer (2000), using age based demographic models, estimated the intrinsic rate of increase for largetooth sawfish was from 0.05 to 0.07 per yr, and population doubling times were 10.3 to 13.6 years. Musick et al. (2000) noted that intrinsic rates of increase less than ten percent (0.1) were low, and make a species particularly vulnerable to excessive mortalities and rapid population declines, after which recovery may take decades.



Species of Concern

NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

Historically, largemouth sawfish inhabited warm temperate to tropical waters in the Atlantic, Caribbean and eastern Pacific, possibly in the eastern Mediterranean, and freshwater habitats in Central and South America and Africa. Historical occurrences of largemouth sawfish in North America were much more limited than those of the related smalltooth sawfish, and were strictly confined to shallow (< 33 feet or 10 m), near-shore, warm-temperate and tropical (>64-86 °F; 18-30°C), estuarine localities, partly enclosed lagoons, and similar situations. Thorson noted large catches of largemouth sawfish during preliminary visits to Lake Nicaragua in 1963 (referenced in Cook et al., 2006). Directed fisheries removed an estimated 60,000 to 100,000 sawfishes between 1970 and 1975 (Thorson 1976), and sawfish are now extremely rare in freshwater lakes of Nicaragua. In the United States, largemouth sawfish were reported mainly along the Texas coast and east into Florida waters (Figure 2), but now it is considered extirpated in the United States. The last confirmed record of largemouth sawfish in U.S. waters was in Port Aransas Texas in 1961. The last records for other Gulf of Mexico states include Florida 1941 and Louisiana 1917 (Status Review 2010). Presently, largemouth sawfish are thought to primarily occur in freshwater habitats in Central and South America and Africa.

Factors for Decline:

Incidental commercial catch was likely the most significant factor in the decline of sawfish populations in U.S. waters. Sawfish are extremely vulnerable to overexploitation due to their exceptional propensity for entanglement in net gear, their restricted habitat, and their low intrinsic rate of increase. Habitat degradation likely impacts the species given their inshore distribution.

Status Reviews/Research Underway:

In 2000, NMFS denied a petition to list the largemouth sawfish in the U.S. as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) because there was insufficient information presented in the petition and in NMFS files to indicate that a listing may be warranted. A new petition to list the species throughout its range was submitted by WildEarth Guardians in April 2009. In July 2009 NMFS issued a positive 90-day finding that determined listing may be warranted (74 FR 37671). The 12 month finding determining whether listing under the ESA is warranted is expected to be finalized in April 2010.

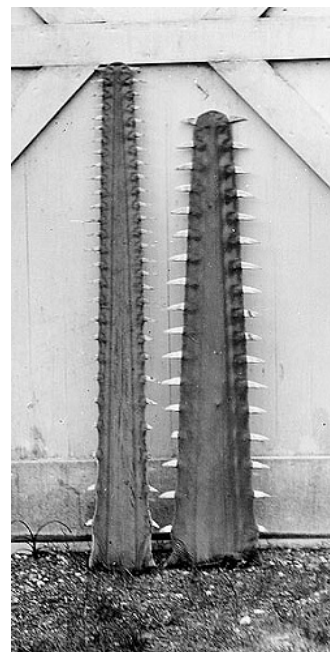
Data Deficiencies:

We identified questions concerning the species taxonomy, range in the *Federal Register* notice denying the 2000 petition.

Existing Protections and Conservation Actions:

Largemouth sawfish are a prohibited species in Florida, Louisiana, and Alabama. Texas Parks and Wildlife Division has listed largemouth sawfish as endangered under the Parks and Wildlife Code Chapter 68, due to the extreme difficulty that fishermen have in distinguishing the smalltooth sawfish from the largemouth sawfish (NMFS 2006).

Figure 1. A comparison of smalltooth sawfish rostrum (left) and largemouth sawfish rostrum (right). Photo courtesy George Burgess, Florida Museum of Natural History.





Largetooth Sawfish SOC Range

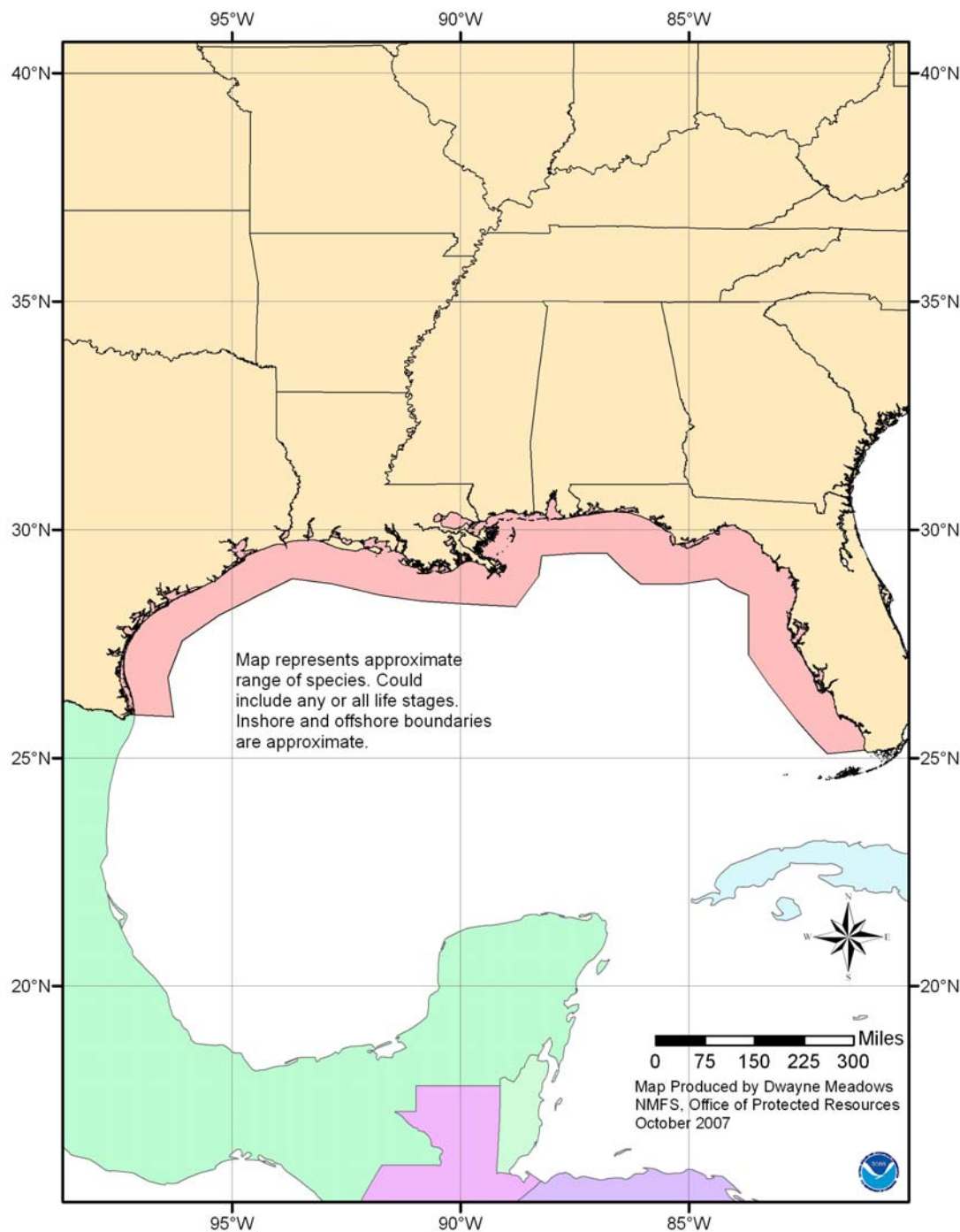
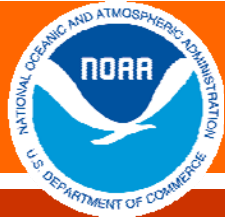


Figure 2. US range of the largetooth sawfish species of concern.



Species of Concern

NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

Video:

in Georgia Aquarium (4:00) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rPT6H8443es>

References:

- Burgess, G.H. and T.H. Curtis. 2003. Temporal reductions in the distribution and abundance of U.S. Atlantic sawfishes (*Pristis* spp.). Abstract: American Society of Ichthyologist and Herpetologists/American Elasmobranch Society Annual Meeting. Manaus, Brazil.
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Point(s) of contact for questions or further information:

For further information on this Species of Concern, or on the Species of Concern Program in general, please contact NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 713-1401, soc.list@noaa.gov; <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/concern/>, or Shelley Norton, NMFS, Southeast Region, Protected Resources Division, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701, (727) 824-5312, Shelley.Norton@noaa.gov.