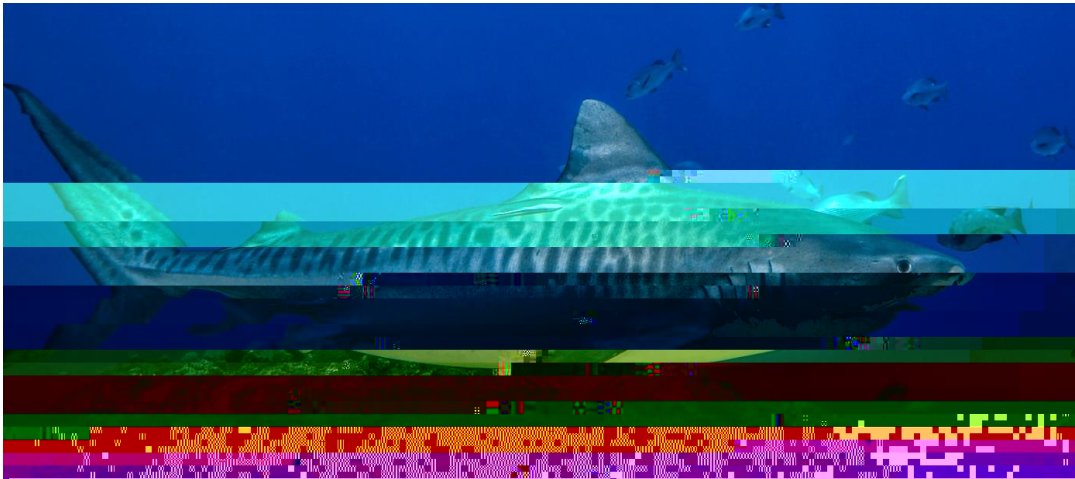


Common Name: Tiger Shark
Scientific name: *Galeocerdo cuvier*



Life History: Tiger Sharks (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) are white colored in their ventral side and grey colored in their dorsal side with dark grey bars and spots along the back and flanks. The stripes and spots are typically bolder in young and lighter in adults. Tiger Sharks are born at lengths of 0.5 – 0.7 m and reach maturity at lengths of 2.2 – 2.9 m. The largest individual recorded was 7.40 m of length. Tiger Sharks are ovoviviparous and can have an average of 26-36 pups per litter after 15 months of gestation. They reach maturity at approximately 4-6 years old and can live at least 12 years.

Geographical Distribution: Tiger Sharks are globally distributed in tropical and warm temperate oceans, ranging between latitudes of 36°S and 40°N. In the Eastern Pacific Ocean, tiger sharks are found between Peru and Southern California (U.S.A), including Galapagos and Revillagigedo Islands. In the Western Atlantic, this species ranges from Massachusetts (U.S.A) and Uruguay. They can be found in shelves, reefs and offshore making incursions to depths greater than 1000 m and can travel thousands of miles in some cases.

Feeding: Tiger Sharks feed on almost anything, from bony fishes, sharks, crustaceans to sea turtles, dolphins, birds, and carrion. Interestingly, objects of human origin are found in their stomachs (e.g. plastic bottles, garbage, etc.), for which they are . Tiger sharks are solitary hunters and feed at night.

Conservation Status: IUCN Red List: Near Threatened (NT) - Tiger Sharks are threatened by illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing practices, as well as regularly caught by recreational fisheries.



Tooth and Jaw Information: Tiger Sharks