



SHARKS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO: THE FACTS

Sharks come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some have narrow, pointed noses and powerful fins that propel them to high speeds, while others have a broad, flattened nose that probes the ocean floor. After 400 million years of evolution, there are now more than 350 species of sharks worldwide; at least 24 of these occur in the offshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

A wide array of physical adaptations allows sharks to survive in the Gulf. Powerful smell receptors help sharks trail injured marine animals from great distances. Sensory organs lining their prominent snouts can detect the movement of nearby prey even when it is not visible to the shark's sensitive eyes.

Sharks have a very low reproductive rate. Long-lived, they can take more than 18 years to reach sexual maturity.¹ Species such as shortfin mako reproduce only once every three years and average 12.5 offspring per litter.² Each newborn represents a significant investment of energy for female sharks that nourish an embryo until it has developed into a full-size pup. In contrast to fish that can lay millions of eggs, sharks depend on the long-term survival of a few offspring to maintain healthy populations.

THE THREAT

As some of the top predators in the Gulf, sharks have few natural enemies. A significant threat to them, however, is indiscriminate surface longline fishing. This wasteful practice targets yellowfin tuna and swordfish, but it also catches approximately 24 species of sharks.³ Surface longlines frequently hook these opportunistic feeders when they investigate the bait or other marine animals, such as leatherback sea turtles, that are



PHOTO: TERRY GOSS/MARINE PHOTOBANK

caught by the gear. These interactions with surface longlines often result in injury and death for sharks.

From 2007 through 2009, fishery observers witnessed 4,380 sharks hooked on Gulf surface longline gear.⁴ Approximately 94 percent of these sharks were thrown back into the ocean; of those, 36 percent were dead.

Overfishing, habitat loss and wasteful fishing gear such as surface longlines have resulted in substantial population declines for many shark species. According to the National Marine Fisheries Service, sandbar sharks have been depleted by as much as 71 percent from pre-fished levels.⁵ Additional studies have found declines of at least 80 percent for dusky sharks from pre-fished levels⁶ and approximately 70 percent for hammerhead sharks since 1981.⁷

The continued use of wasteful surface longlines in the Gulf will not only deplete biologically vulnerable shark species further, but it may also harm ecosystems already strained by the Gulf oil spill disaster and decades of surface longline fishing. Sharks play

an important role in marine food webs by helping regulate lower-level predators that, if left unchecked, could compromise the integrity of marine ecosystems of the Gulf.⁸

THE SOLUTION

The Pew Environment Group is working with a coalition of environmental organizations and recreational fishing groups to end the use of wasteful and indiscriminate surface longline fishing gear. A prohibition of surface longlines in the Gulf of Mexico would be an important step toward the recovery of depleted shark populations and protecting the resiliency of marine ecosystems. And because there are more selective, alternative types of gear, fishermen can continue fishing.

Take Action Today

We need your support now. Please visit www.PewEnvironment.org/GulfTuna to tell Dr. Jane Lubchenco, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to prohibit surface longline gear in the Gulf of Mexico.

1 Dulvy, N.K., et al., "You can swim but you can't hide: The global status and conservation of oceanic pelagic sharks and rays," *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 18: 459- 82 (2008), p. 4, www.lenfestocean.org/publications/Pelagic_Sharks_paper_final_version.pdf.
2 *Ibid.*
3 Personal communications with Dr. Lawrence Beerkircher and Dr. Kenneth Keene of the Southeast Fisheries Science Center.
4 *Ibid.*
5 National Marine Fisheries Service, "SEDAR 11 Stock Assessment Report: Large Coastal Shark Complex, Blacktip and Sandbar Shark. NMFS Office of Sustainable Fisheries" (2006), www.sefsc.noaa.gov/sedar/download/Final_LCS_SAR.pdf?id=DOCUMENT.

6 Cortés, E., et al., "Stock assessment of the dusky shark in the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico," Sustainable Fisheries Division Contribution SFD-2006-014 (2009), www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/sharks/2006_Dusky_Shark_Assessment_for_distribution.pdf.
7 Jiao, Y., et al., "Hierarchical Bayesian approach for population dynamics modeling of fish complexes without species-specific data," *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 66: 367-387 (2009), <http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/66/2/367>.
8 Baum, J.K., and B. Worm, "Cascading top-down effects of changing oceanic predator abundances," *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 78: 699-714 (2009), p. 11, http://wormlab.biology.dal.ca/ramweb/papers-total/Baum_Worm_2009.pdf.

For more information, please contact:

Lee Crockett | Director of Federal Fisheries Policy | Pew Environment Group | 202-552-2065 | lcrockett@pewtrusts.org
For additional resources, visit us at www.PewEnvironment.org/GulfTuna.

OCTOBER 2010