

## Overview of Stock Status Coastal Sharks

### Management Considerations

**Condition:** See accompanying table for stock status information by species and species group.

**FMP Status:** FMP (2008), Addendum I (2000), Addenda II & III (2013); Draft Addendum IV (Smoothhound dogfish) out for public comment. Final approval scheduled for August 2016.

### Primary Management Measures

Commercial and recreational fishermen are prohibited from possessing silky, tiger, blacktip, spinner, bull, lemon, nurse, scalloped hammerhead, great hammerhead, and smooth hammerhead sharks species from May 15 – July 15 from VA-NJ to protect pupping females. All fishermen, with the exception of commercial fishermen who land smooth dogfish, are required to keep the fins attached to the carcass through landing. Addendum I modifies the FMP to allow commercial fishermen to process (remove the fins) smooth dogfish at sea from March – June of each year but requires a 95-5% carcass to fin ratio for all dressed smooth dogfish carcasses. Addendum II modifies the FMP to allow commercial fishermen to process smooth dogfish year round but requires a 12-88% fin-to-carcass ratio. Addendum III updated the species groupings to ensure consistency with NOAA Fisheries and increased the recreational size limit for hammerhead sharks.

Recreational fishermen are prohibited from harvesting any species that is illegal to land in federal waters. Recreational fishing is controlled through minimum size limits with a 6.5' fork length size limit for the hammerhead species group; and a 4.5' fork length size limit for all other species except for Atlantic sharpnose, finetooth, blacknose, smooth dogfish and bonnethead which do not have a size limit. In addition, recreational anglers can only harvest sharks caught with a handline or rod & reel.

Stock Status of Atlantic Coastal Shark Species and Species Groups			
Species/Complex Name	Stock Status		References/Comments
	Overfished	Overfishing	
<b>Pelagic</b>			
Porbeagle	Yes	No	Porbeagle Stock Assessment, ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics Report (2009); Rebuilding ends in 2108 (HMS Am. 2)
Blue	No	No	ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics Report (2015)
Shortfin mako	No	No	ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics Report (2012)
All other pelagic sharks	Unknown	Unknown	
<b>Aggregated Large Coastal Sharks (LCS)</b>			
Atlantic Blacktip	Unknown	Unknown	SEDAR 11 (2006)
Aggregated Large Coastal Sharks - Atlantic Region	Unknown	Unknown	SEDAR 11 (2006); difficult to assess as a species complex due to various life history characteristics/ lack of available data
<b>Non-Blacknose Small Coastal Sharks (SCS)</b>			
Atlantic Sharpnose	No	No	SEDAR 34 (2013)
Bonnethead	Unknown	Unknown	SEDAR 34 (2013)
Finetooth	No	No	SEDAR 13 (2007)
<b>Hammerhead</b>			
Scalloped	Yes	Yes	SEFSC Scientific Review by Hayes et al. (2009)
<b>Blacknose</b>			
Blacknose	Yes	Yes	SEDAR 21 (2010); Rebuilding ends in 2043 (HMS Am. 5a)
<b>Smoothhound</b>			
Atlantic Smooth	No	No	SEDAR 39 (2015)
<b>Research</b>			
Sandbar	Yes	No	SEDAR 21 (2010)
<b>Prohibited</b>			
Dusky	Yes	Yes	SEDAR 21 (2010); Rebuilding ends in 2108 (HMS Am. 2)
All other prohibited	Unknown	Unknown	

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The commercial fishery is managed based on MSY using quotas and possession limits to control harvest level and effort. Sharks are split into eight commercial species groups based on fisheries, biology, and stock status — prohibited, research, small coastal, blacknose, aggregated large coastal, hammerhead, pelagic, and smoothhound (see table for species by species grouping). ASMFC does not set quotas for the blacknose, hammerhead, SCS, LCS, or pelagic species groups but rather opens and closes the fishery in response to the federal quota. In the 2016 fishing season, smooth dogfish will be subject to the state-share allocation, developed under Addendum II. Fishing effort for the smoothhound, blacknose, hammerhead, SCS, LCS, and pelagic species groups is controlled through possession limits; fishermen may harvest species within these groups as long as the fishery is open and all sharks are caught according to the regulations contained in the FMP.

Coastal Shark Management Groups	
Species Group	Species within Group
<b>Prohibited</b>	Sand tiger, bigeye sand tiger, whale, basking, white, dusky, bignose, Galapagos, night, reef, narrowtooth, Caribbean sharpnoes, smalltail, Atlantic angel, longfin mako, bigeye thresher, sharpnose sevengill, bluntnose sixgill and bigeye sixgill sharks
<b>Research</b>	Sandbar sharks
<b>Non-Blacknose Small Coastal</b>	Atlantic sharpnose, finetooth, and bonnethead sharks
<b>Blacknose</b>	Blacknose sharks
<b>Aggregated Large Coastal</b>	Silky, tiger, blacktip, spinner, bull, lemon, and nurse
<b>Hammerhead</b>	scalloped hammerhead, great hammerhead and smooth hammerhead
<b>Pelagic</b>	Shortfin mako, porbeagle, common thresher, oceanic whitetip and blue sharks
<b>Smoothhound</b>	Smooth dogfish and Florida smoothhound

Commercial fishermen must have a general state commercial fishing license or permit to harvest sharks. Dealers are required to hold a federal Commercial Shark Dealer permit to buy and sell sharks. Federal dealer permits were required in order to monitor the quota as efficiently as possible and reduce the chance of quota overages. Fishermen may use handlines, gillnets, trawl nets, shortlines, pound nets/fish traps, and weirs to harvest sharks commercially. Captains and vessel owners must use circle hooks and attend a Protected Species Safe Handling, Release, and Identification Workshop offered by NOAA Fisheries in order to harvest sharks using shortlines.