

Hardnose Shark, *Carcharhinus macroti*

Report Card assessment	Sustainable		
IUCN Red List Australian Assessment	Least Concern	IUCN Red List Global Assessment	Near Threatened
Assessors	Simpfendorfer, C., Stevens, J.D. & Smart, J.J.		
Report Card Remarks	In Australia, fishing pressure across its northern range is strictly managed		

Summary

The Hardnose Shark is a small bodied shark that inhabits continental shelf waters throughout the Indo-West Pacific region. It is caught in artisanal and commercial fisheries throughout its



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distribution. It is not as productive as similar small bodied sharks (eg: *Rhizoprionodon* spp.), making it more sensitive to fishing pressure. Globally, fishing pressure has likely caused <30% declines in the population. In Australia, fishing pressure is strictly managed. Therefore, it is assessed as globally Near Threatened (IUCN) and in Australia as Least Concern (IUCN) and Sustainable (SAFS).

Distribution

The Hardnose Shark occurs throughout the tropical Indo-West Pacific in continental shelf waters. Within Australia, it occurs from Bundaberg (Queensland), across the Northern Territory and as far south as Carnarvon (Western Australia) (Last and Stevens 2009).

Stock structure and status

There is currently no information on population structure for the Hardnose Shark. There is limited population size and trend data, but limited fishing pressure and well managed fisheries suggest the population is Sustainable.

Fisheries

In northern Australia, it constitutes 13% of gillnet and 4% of longline catches. In Queensland, it constitutes 4% of the Inshore Finfish Fishery (Harry et al. 2011). These catch levels are likely sustainable. Globally, it is commonly taken in subsistence, artisanal and commercial fisheries. High harvest levels occur in southern Asia (Compagno 1984, Henderson et al. 2009). Catch declines may have occurred in Indonesia, suggesting depletion has occurred outside of Australian waters.

Habitat and biology

The Hardnose Shark occurs in shallow and continental shelf waters in tropical waters of the Indo-West Pacific. It is a relatively fast growing species that reaches maturity in 4 years (Smart et al. 2013). Its

maximum size is at least 110 cm total length (TL) (Last and Stevens 2009). The maximum age recorded is 12 years (Smart et al. 2013).

Longevity and maximum size	Longevity: at least 12 years Max size: at least 110 cm TL
Age and/or size at maturity (50%)	Both sexes: 4 years, 70-75 cm TL

Link to IUCN Page: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/41737/0>

Link to page at Shark References: <http://shark-references.com/species/view/Carcharhinus-macloti>

References

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