

Porbeagle (Southern Hemisphere subpopulation), *Lamna nasus*

Report Card assessment	Sustainable		
IUCN Red List Australian Assessment	Refer to Southern Hemisphere subpopulation Assessment - Near Threatened	IUCN Red List Global Assessment	Vulnerable
Assessors	Simpfendorfer, C.		
Report Card Remarks	CMS Appendix II, CITES Appendix II, declines likely but not uniform across Southern Hemisphere subpopulation		

Summary

The Porbeagle (Southern Hemisphere subpopulation) is widely distributed throughout cold-temperate coastal and oceanic waters. It is taken in pelagic longlines and is sensitive to fishing pressure as it has a low reproductive capacity and high commercial value. Declines in this subpopulation from unexploited levels



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are likely but are suspected to be less than 30% over three generations. While this species is covered by several international agreements and conventions, including CMS Appendix II and CITES Appendix II, there are few regulations specific to the Southern Hemisphere subpopulation. In Australia, catches in the SESSF are monitored to ensure they remain low, and catches in New Zealand do not indicate any subpopulation decline. Therefore, the Southern Hemisphere subpopulation is assessed as Near Threatened (IUCN) and in Australia, Sustainable (SAFS).

Distribution

The Porbeagle is cosmopolitan throughout temperate waters from 30-60°S in the Southern Hemisphere. In Australia, it is found in southern Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and southern Queensland (Last and Stevens 2009).

Stock structure and status

There are limited data on the Southern Hemisphere subpopulation of the Porbeagle. Evidence from catch rates in various fisheries suggest little decline in the Southern Hemisphere subpopulation, with the possible exception being in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean. Analysis of Japanese tuna longline fishery Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) throughout the southern Hemisphere showed a stable trend in CPUE from 1994-2011 (Semba et al. 2013). In the southwest Atlantic, declines in CPUE have occurred (Pons and Domingo 2009). In New Zealand, no indication of a declining trend in the subpopulation is apparent (Francis et al. 2014).

Fisheries

The Southern Hemisphere subpopulation of Porbeagle is taken in tuna longline fisheries targeting Southern Blue Fin Tuna and other tuna species, and demersal longlines targeting Patagonian Toothfish. It is occasionally taken in the SESSF gillnet sector, where catches are monitored to ensure they remain below trigger limits. The meat is of high quality and so the species is commonly retained when captured.

Habitat and ecology

The Porbeagle is found in cold-temperate waters preferring temperatures below 18°C. The Porbeagle is endothermic, allowing it to maintain muscle temperatures above that of the surrounding waters. Maximum size is at least 226 cm Pre-Caudal Length (Semba et al. 2013). Maximum age is estimated to be 65 years old (Francis et al. 2007). It has small litters of 1-4 pups.

Longevity and maximum size	Longevity: estimated 65 years Max size: 226 cm Pre-Caudal Length
Age and/or size at maturity (50%)	Males: 6.3-8.2 years, 140-150 cm Fork Length Females: 13.0-16.3 years, 170-180 cm Fork Length

Link to IUCN Page: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/11200/0>

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

References

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