

## Golden Dogfish, *Centroselachus crepidater*

Report Card assessment	Sustainable		
IUCN Red List Australian Assessment	Least Concern	IUCN Red List Global Assessment	Near Threatened
Assessors	Finucci, B., Cheok, J., Cotton, C.F., Kulka, D.W., Neat, F.C., Pacoureau, N., Rigby, C.L., Tanaka, S. & Walker, T.I.		
Australian Assessors	Kyne, P.M., Heupel, M.R., White, W.T. & Simpfendorfer, C.A. (Shark Action Plan)		
Report Card Remarks	Currently abundant but catches should be monitored.		

### Summary

The Golden Dogfish is a deepwater species that is widely distributed. It is mainly a bycatch species taken by trawl and hook, although there is some limited targeting for its flesh and oil. Catches in Australia increased in the early 2000s in the Southeast Trawl Fishery. However, catch data on biomass or trends in abundance are lacking. The productivity of this species appears to be low, with age at maturity in Australia of 15 years (males) and 20 years (females), and longevity of around 54 years. The species is currently still abundant but the situation should be monitored carefully. Management measures implemented in the southeast Trawl Fishery in the late 2000s to promote recovery of depleted deepwater dogfish are likely to provide some protection to this species. Therefore, the species is assessed as Least Concern (IUCN) (Kyne et al. 2021) in Australia and Sustainable (SAFS).



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### Distribution

The Golden Dogfish has a wide but patchy distribution. It occurs in the eastern Atlantic (Iceland to southern Africa), Indian Ocean (Aldabra Islands and India), eastern Pacific (northern Chile) and the western Pacific (New Zealand and Australia). In Australia, it is known from Crowdy Head (New South Wales) to Perth (Western Australia), including Tasmania and the southern seamounts (Last and Stevens 2009).

### Stock structure and status

The Golden Dogfish is common around New Zealand and southern Australia where it is taken in deep water trawl and hook and line fisheries. There is currently no information on population size, structure, or trend for the species.

### Fisheries

The Golden Dogfish is mainly taken as bycatch but there is some targeting for its meat, liver oil and flesh. In Australia, it is taken in deep water trawl and hook and line fisheries. Catches off Tasmania increased in the early 2000s but are now limited by a small quota.

### Habitat and biology

The Golden Dogfish is demersal on the continental slope at depths of 270–2,080 m, most common in 780–1,100 m off Australia (Last and Stevens 2009). Maximum size is 105 cm total length (TL) and maximum age estimated to 54 years (Daley et al. 2002, Irvine et al. 2006). Males mature at 64 cm TL and 9–15 years and females at 82 cm TL and 20 years (Daley et al. 2002, Irvine et al. 2006).

Longevity and maximum size	Longevity: estimated 54 years Max size: 105 cm TL
Age and/or size at maturity (50%)	Males: 9–15 years, 64 cm TL Females: 20 years, 82 cm TL

**CAAB Code:** 37 020012

**Link to IUCN Page:** <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/46864/68615502>

**Link to page at Shark References:** <http://www.shark-references.com/species/view/Centroselachus-crepidater>

#### References

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- Daley, R., Stevens, J. and Graham, K. 2002. *Catch analysis and productivity of the deepwater dogfish resource in southern Australia*. Report by CSIRO Marine Research and NSW Fisheries to the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation. FRDC Project 1998/108.
- Irvine, S., Stevens, J. & Laurenson, L. (2006). Surface bands on deepwater squalid dorsal-fin spines: an alternative method for ageing *Centroselachus crepidater*. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 63, 617–627
- Kyne, P.M., Heupel, M.R., White, W.T. and Simpfendorfer, C.A. 2021. *The Action Plan for Australian Sharks and Rays 2021*. National Environmental Science Program, Marine Biodiversity Hub, Hobart
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