

## Broadnose Sevengill Shark, *Notorynchus cepedianus*

Report Card assessment	Sustainable		
IUCN Red List Australian Assessment	Least Concern	IUCN Red List Global Assessment	Vulnerable
Assessors	Finucci, B., Barnett, A., Cheok, J., Cotton, C.F., Kulka, D.W., Neat, F.C., Pacoureaux, 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	Limited catch data suggests Australian stock increasing after previous years of reduction.		

### Summary

The Broadnose Sevengill Shark is a wide ranging and moderately common, temperate water species. It is exposed to intensive inshore fisheries over most of its range. In Australia, the species is a bycatch in the southern trawl, gillnet, and longline fisheries. Limited fisheries catch data suggests the Australia stock may be increasing due to the introduction of gear restrictions. There is no evidence that levels of decline were below sustainable levels across the whole Australian range. Catch



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levels in fisheries are monitored to ensure they remain at safe levels. Globally it is assessed as Vulnerable (IUCN), but in Australia it is assessed as Least Concern (IUCN) (Kyne et al. 2021) and Sustainable (SAFS).

### Distribution

The Broadnose Sevengill Shark occurs in temperate coastal waters of the south Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. In Australia, it is found in southern waters from Sydney (New South Wales) to Esperance (Western Australia) (Last and Stevens 2009).

### Stock structure and status

There is currently no information on population size or trend for the species. The disjunct worldwide distribution of this species suggests subpopulations. Genetic data reveal significant differentiation between samples from the west Pacific, eastern North Pacific, and south Atlantic, indicating the presence of at least three genetically distinct populations. Within Australia, movement information suggests a single population (Barnett et al. 2011, Stehfest et al. 2014).

## Fisheries

The Broadnose Sevengill Shark is taken as bycatch of intensive inshore fisheries and sometimes targeted in commercial, sports, and semi-commercial fisheries over most of its range. The flesh is good quality and it is used for the hide and liver oil. In southeast Australia, the species is commonly taken as bycatch in the trawl, gillnet and longline catches of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (Walker et al. 2005, Walker and Gason 2009). The species has a moderate to low catch susceptibility to trawl and hook fishing gears, but high vulnerability to gillnets, categorizing the species as at high ecological risk in terms of abundance and high risk in terms of catch susceptibility (Walker et al. 2007). The species was also considered at high risk in the gillnet sector in a separate sustainability assessment (Zhou et al. 2007). However, the limited catch data suggests the stock may be increasing after previous years of reduction, due to the introduction of gear restrictions (Walker and Gason, 2007, Braccini et al. 2009). Catch levels in the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery Gillnet Sector are monitored to ensure they remain at safe levels.

## Habitat and biology

The Broadnose Sevengill Shark occur from close inshore, in bays and estuaries, out to at least 360 m depth on the edge of continental shelves (Stehfest et al. 2014). Maximum size is 300 cm total length (TL) and maximum age is 32 years. Males mature at 4–5 years and 150 cm TL and females at 11–21 years and 220 cm TL (Van Dykhuizen and Mollet 1992, Braccini et al. 2010).

Longevity and maximum size	Longevity: 32 years Max size: 300 cm TL
Age and/or size at maturity (50%)	Males: 4–5 years, 150 cm TL Females: 11–21 years, 220 cm TL

**CAAB Code:** 37 005002

**Link to IUCN Page:** <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/39324/2896914>

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

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