



STOP UNCONTROLLED SHARK FISHING NOW!

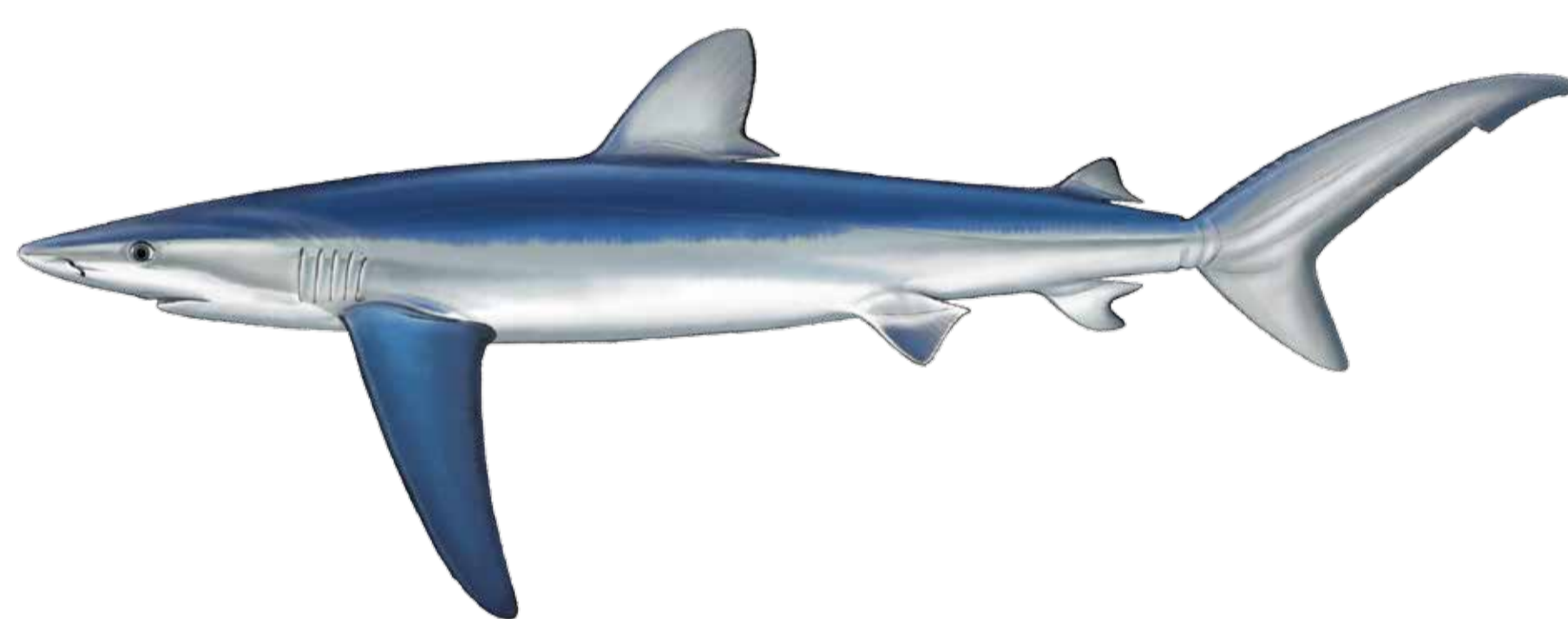
- ▶ Sharks are **late to mature**, **produce few young** and are **long-lived**, leaving them vulnerable to overfishing.
- ▶ Despite being caught in large numbers, many sharks have **no management**.
- ▶ **Catch limits** are essential for a **sustainable future**.

High Seas Sharks

These migratory species need management on an international scale.

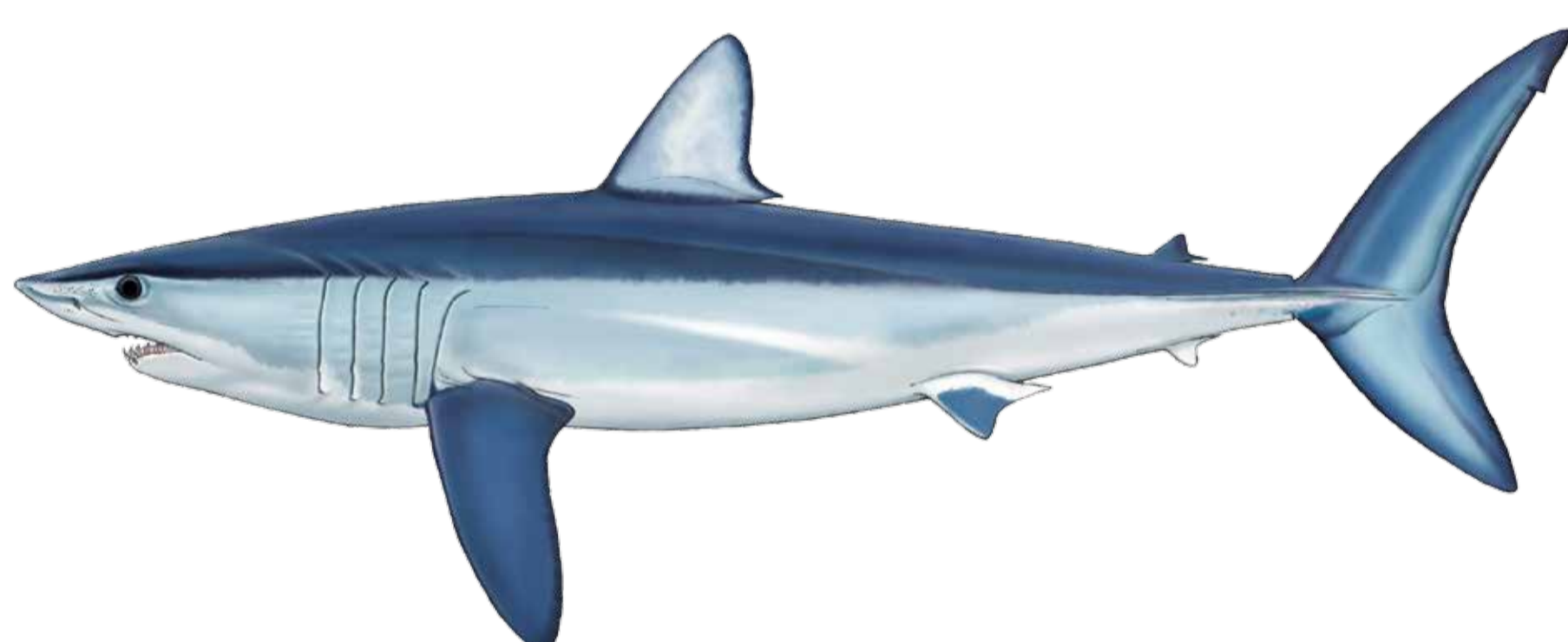
BLUE SHARK

Prionace glauca are the most heavily fished shark, taken in substantial numbers as 'wanted' bycatch in longline fisheries targeting tuna and swordfish.



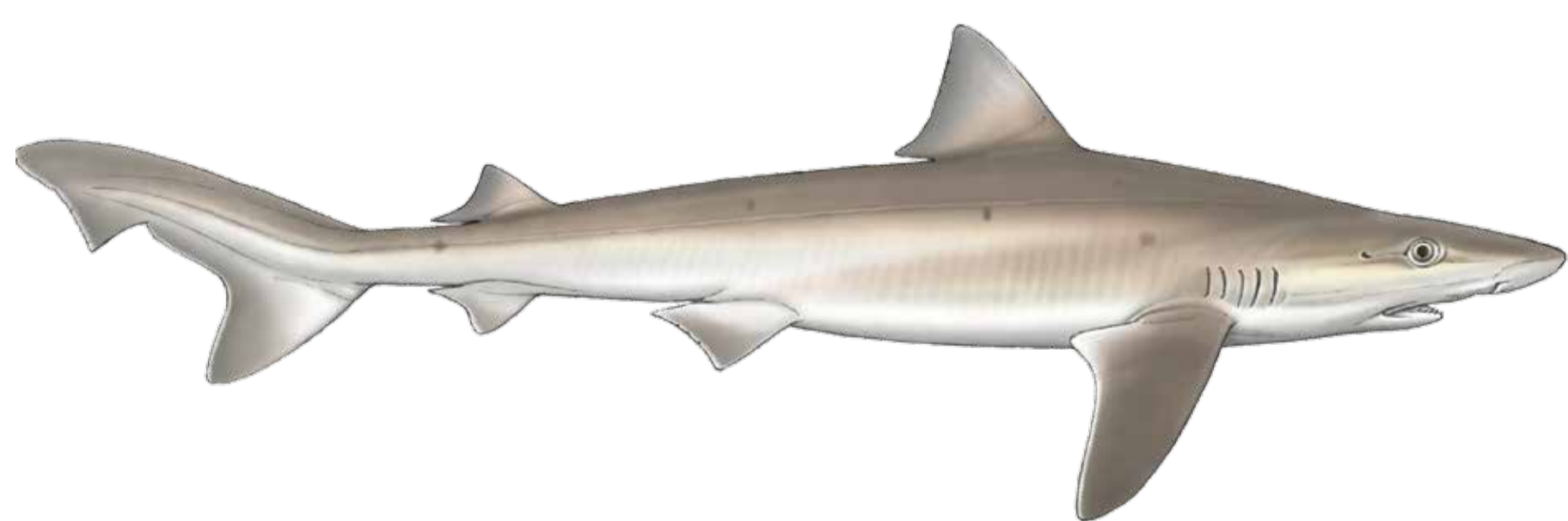
SHORTFIN MAKO

Isurus oxyrinchus are exceptionally vulnerable to overfishing due to their biology. Scientific advice recommends a complete ban on retention in the North Atlantic.



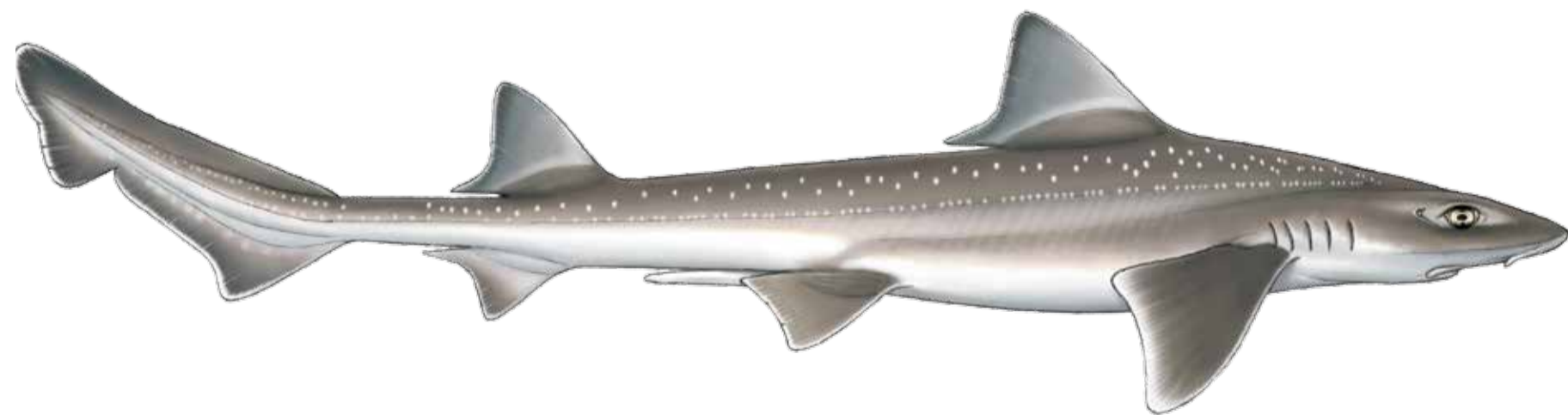
The Underdogs

These species require regional management in coastal waters.



TOPE

Galeorhinus galeus have limited domestic protection in UK waters, yet there is a lack of management across their range.



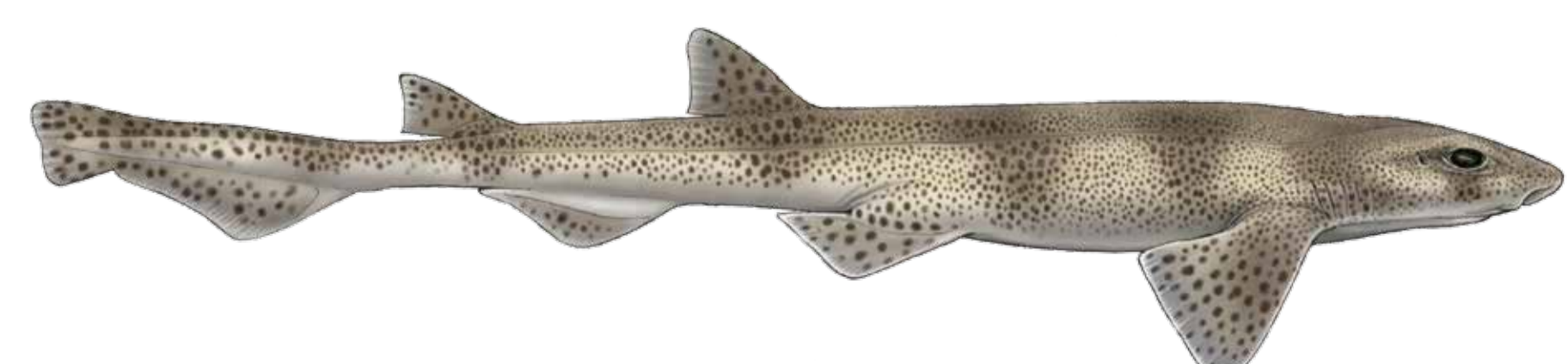
SMOOTHHOUND

STARRY SMOOTHHOUND *Mustelus asterias* and COMMON SMOOTHHOUND *Mustelus mustelus* are vulnerable to capture in a wide range of fishing gear - landings have increased significantly over the last decade.



NURSEHOUND

Scyliorhinus stellaris have a patchy distribution and a relatively low reproductive rate making them vulnerable to over-exploitation.



SMALLSPOTTED CATSHARK

Scyliorhinus canicula populations appear to be stable, however careful management is vital.

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