

## Spinner Shark, *Carcharhinus brevipinna*

<b>Report Card assessment</b>	<b>Sustainable</b>		
IUCN Red List Australian Assessment	Least Concern	IUCN Red List Global Assessment	Vulnerable
Assessors	Rigby, C.L., Carlson, J., Smart, J.J., Pacoureaux, N., Herman, K., Derrick, D. & Brown, E.		
Australian Assessors	Kyne, P.M., Heupel, M.R., White, W.T. & Simpfendorfer, C.A. (Shark Action Plan)		
Report Card Remarks	In Australia, fishing pressure is well managed.		

### Summary

The Spinner Shark is a common, coastal pelagic shark found in warm-temperate and tropical waters across the globe. It frequents nearshore waters and is often captured in commercial and recreational fisheries. It is sensitive to fishing pressure and



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habitat degradation of coastal nursery habitats. Little information is known on the status of Spinner Sharks throughout its distribution. Within Australia, fishing pressure is well managed and is considered sustainable. Therefore, the Spinner Shark is assessed as Least Concern (IUCN) in Australia (Kyne et al. 021) and Sustainable (SAFS). From November 2023, the species will be listed on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

### Distribution

Within Australia, the Spinner Shark is found across northern Australia. It is found from Walpole (Western Australia), throughout the Northern Territory, Queensland and to Jervis Bay (New South Wales) (Last and Stevens 2009). It is distributed throughout the world, including the east coast of the United States, Brazil, Mediterranean Sea, west coast of Central Africa, South Africa, Madagascar and throughout the Indo-Pacific.

### Stock structure and status

In Australia, there is currently no information on population size, structure, or trend for the species, although it is considered to be sustainably harvested by commercial and recreational fisheries.

### Fisheries

The Spinner Shark is targeted and taken as bycatch by gillnet, trawl, line, and longline fisheries throughout its distribution (Harry et al. 2011). In Australia, both juveniles and adults are harvested by

commercial and recreational fisheries. The main fisheries capturing this species are the Western Australian Temperate Shark Fisheries, Northern Territory Offshore Net and Line Fishery, and Queensland Gulf of Carpentaria Inshore Finfish Fishery and East Coast Inshore Finfish Fishery. All of these fisheries have catch or effort limits and other management measures. The Spinner Shark is commonly misidentified as the Australian Blacktip Shark (*C. tilstoni*) or the Common Blacktip Shark (*C. limbatus*) (Tillett et al. 2012). High fishing pressure on adults may lead to depletion (Prince 2005).

### Habitat and biology

The Spinner Shark is commonly found in coastal habitats like beaches, bays, river mouths, and also in offshore pelagic waters. It uses nearshore waters and bays as nursery habitats (Compagno 2001). Maximum size is estimated to be 300 cm total length (TL) and maximum age estimated as 31 years (Allen and Winter 2002, Carlson and Baremore 2005, Joung et al. 2005, Geraghty et al. 2014). In Australia, males mature at 209 cm TL and females at 225 cm TL (Geraghty et al. 2014).

Longevity and maximum size	Longevity: estimated 31 years Max size: 300 cm TL
Age and/or size at maturity (50%)	Males: estimated 9 years, 209 cm TL Females: estimated 10 years, 225 cm TL

**CAAB Code:** 37 018023

**Link to IUCN Page:** <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/39368/2908817>

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

### References

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