

## Southern Lanternshark, *Etmopterus granulosus*

<b>Report Card assessment</b>	<b>Sustainable</b>		
IUCN Red List Australian Assessment	Least Concern	IUCN Red List Global Assessment	Least Concern
Assessors	Finucci, B. & Lamilla, J.		
Australian Assessors	Kyne, P.M., Heupel, M.R., White, W.T. & Simpfendorfer, C.A. (Shark Action Plan)		
Report Card Remarks	Long lived deepwater shark taken as bycatch but currently with some refuge from fishing pressure, although bycatch should be monitored.		

### Summary

The Southern Lanternshark is a moderately common, deepwater shark that occurs off southern Australia and New Zealand, and patchily across the Southern Hemisphere. The



species is a common bycatch of Orange Roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*) and Oreo deepwater fisheries. Most areas of southern Australia below 700 m depth are closed to deepwater fishing, offering it refuge from incidental capture. While the Southern Lanternshark is known to have limited commercial value, and is included in the basket of deepwater sharks managed under quota. The species currently has refuge from fishing pressure in significant parts of its range. Therefore, the species is assessed as Least Concern (IUCN) in Australia (Kyne et al. 2021) and Sustainable (SAFS).

### Distribution

The Southern Lanternshark occurs patchily across the Southern Hemisphere. In Australia, it is found off southern New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, including seamounts to the south (Last and Stevens 2009). In New Zealand, it is abundant on the south Chatham Rise, east of New Zealand (Dunn et al. 2013).

### Stock structure and status

There is currently no information on population size, structure, or trend for the species. There is no information on whether the population off Australia is linked to the New Zealand population via seamounts and submarine ridges in the Lord Howe Rise in the Tasman Sea.

### Fisheries

Around New Zealand, the species is a common bycatch of Orange Roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*) and Oreo trawl fisheries, but is usually discarded (MPI 2013). In Australia, it was a moderate bycatch in some deepwater fisheries because its depth range coincided, in part, with that of some commercially important teleosts such as Orange Roughy. However, not only does this species' depth range generally reach deeper than the fisheries, but the South Tasman Rise Fishery is currently

closed, as are most waters off southern Australia deeper than 700 m depth in order to allow the Orange Roughy stock to rebuild (Patterson and Mazur 2014). This species is managed in the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery using a basket quota for deepwater sharks. However, this species makes up a very small proportion of the catch of this basket group (AFMA 2021).

### Habitat and biology

The Southern Lanternshark is a benthopelagic species found on the continental slopes at depths of 250–1,500 m, possibly deeper but usually 700–1,400 m (Ebert et al. 2013). Maximum recorded size is 86 cm total length (TL) with males mature at 46–68 cm TL and females at 62–69 cm TL (Irvine 2004, Ebert et al. 2013). The age at maturity is possibly 20 years (males) and 30 years (females), with maximum ages possibly 48 years (males) and 57 years (females) (Irvine et al. 2006).

Longevity and maximum size	Longevity: estimated males 48 years, females 57 years Max size: 86 cm TL
Age and/or size at maturity (50%)	Males: possibly 20 years, 46–68 cm TL Females: possibly 30 years, 62–69 TL

**CAAB Code:** 37 020021

**Link to IUCN Page:** <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/116856245/3120311>

**Link to page at Shark References:** <https://shark-references.com/species/view/Etmopterus-granulosus>

### References

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