**Graceful Shark, *Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Card assessment</th>
<th>Sustainable</th>
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<tr>
<td>IUCN Red List</td>
<td>Least Concern</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Assessment</td>
<td>Near Threatened</td>
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<td>Assessors</td>
<td>Simpfendorfer, C.</td>
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<td>Report Card Remarks</td>
<td>In Australia, taken as bycatch in well managed fisheries</td>
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**Summary**

The Graceful Shark is a medium sized species, distributed throughout coastal waters of the Indo-West Pacific. It is occasionally taken as bycatch in commercial fisheries throughout its distribution. In Australia the fisheries it is taken in are well managed and catches are low. Therefore, the Graceful Shark is assessed as globally Near Threatened (IUCN) and in Australia as Least Concern (IUCN) and Sustainable (SAFS).

**Distribution**

The Graceful Shark occurs in continental shelf waters throughout the Indo-West Pacific. It occurs as far west as the Gulf of Aden, as far north as China and Vietnam and as far south and east as Australia (Compagno, 1984, Parry-Jones, 1996). Within Australia, it is found in tropical waters from Broome (Western Australia) to Townsville (Queensland) (Last and Stevens 2009), although its occurrence on the east coast of Queensland is questionable.

**Stock structure and status**

Within Australia, there is currently no information on population size, structure, or trend for the species. The Graceful Shark is often mistaken for the Blacktip Shark (*C. limbatus*), the Australian Blacktip Shark (*C. tibstoni*) and the Pigeye Shark (*C. amboinensis*) (Morgan et al. 2011, Tillett et al. 2012). Identification issues make it difficult to assess the Graceful Shark. Declines in similar coastal shark species throughout the rest of its range suggest the Graceful Shark may have declined globally by 20-30%.

**Fisheries**

The Graceful Shark is taken as bycatch in northern Australian fisheries, but the threat is likely minimal because of strict management measures. In Queensland, it makes up 0.3% of the inshore gillnet fishery by weight (Harry et al. 2011). In Northern Australia it previously accounted for 0.6% of longline catches and 2.7% of gillnet catches by weight (Lyle and Timms 1984, Lyle and Griffin, 1987).

Source: WHRHS marine biology. Licence: CC by Attribution
It is encountered in gillnet and longline fisheries throughout the remainder of its distribution, however, data is sparse.

**Habitat and biology**
The Graceful Shark is found in continental shelf waters occurring to depths of at least 50 m (Last and Stevens 2009). The maximum recorded size is 167 cm total length (TL) (Garrick 1982).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Longevity and maximum size</th>
<th>Longevity: unknown</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Max size: 167 cm TL</td>
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| Age and/or size at maturity (50%) | Both sexes: 110 cm TL |

**Link to IUCN Page:** [http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/40797/0](http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/40797/0)

**Link to page at Shark References:** [https://shark-references.com/species/view/Carcharhinus-amblyrhynchoides](https://shark-references.com/species/view/Carcharhinus-amblyrhynchoides)

**References**


