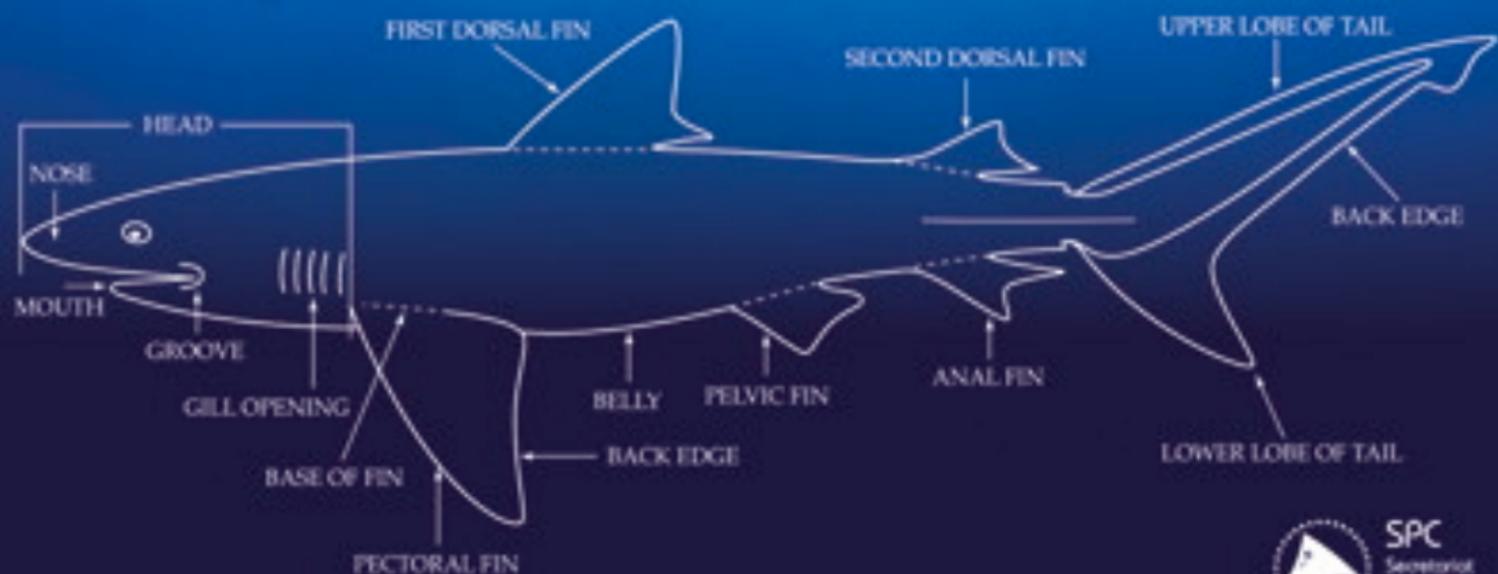


Shark Identification in Pacific Tropical Offshore Fisheries



These identification cards are produced by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) to help improve catch data and statistics on sharks that interact with longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific (WCP). With a better understanding of shark stocks, regional fisheries managers can ensure that sharks are fished in a sustainable manner. The most likely users of the cards are fisheries observers, fishing masters and crew on board longline and purse-seine vessels in the WCP. Fisheries training institutions and fishing communities are other potential users.

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Project co-ordination: Fisheries Training Section. Technical input: OFP Fisheries Monitoring Section. Illustrations: Les Hata. Layout and line drawings: Jipé Le-Bars. Mandarin translation: Dr. Shoou-Jeng Joung (NTOU). Printed by Stredder Print Limited, Auckland, New Zealand.

The production of these shark ID cards was conceived by Michel Blanc as part of a wider bycatch awareness campaign. Technical input was provided by Peter Sharples with the assistance of Deirdre Brogan. The design was a team effort with the help of Teriihauroa Luciani and Aymeric Desurmont. Seventeen shark paintings are reproduced courtesy of Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources.

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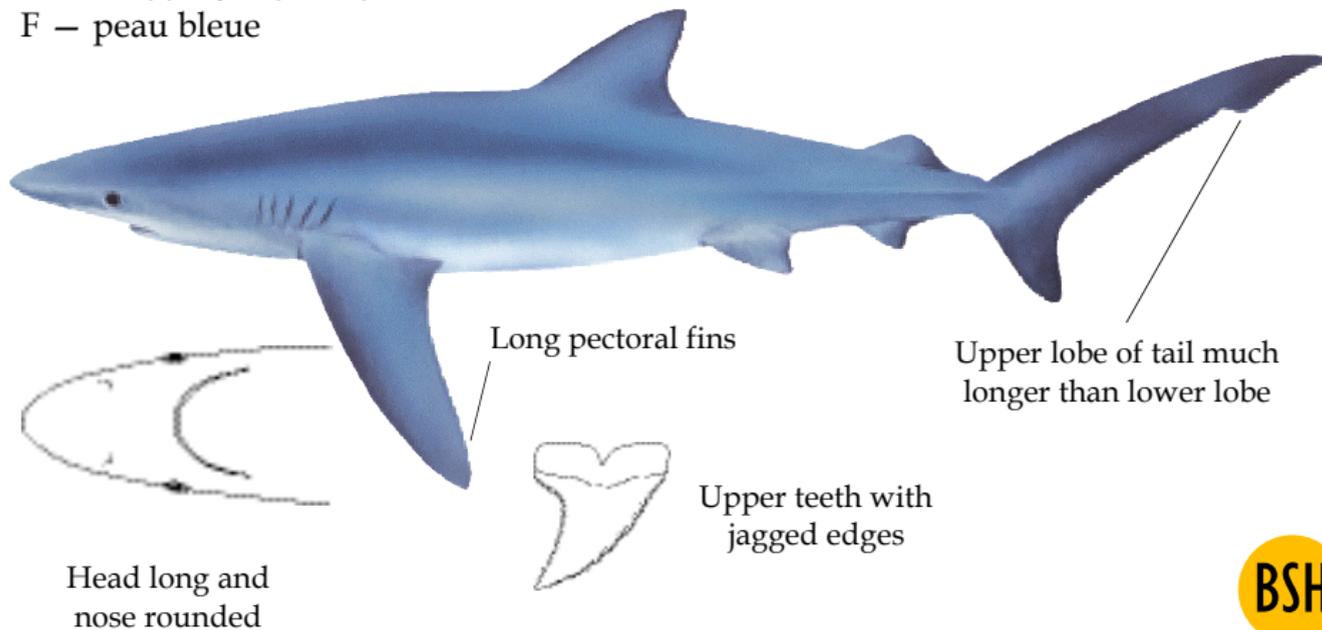
Blue shark

Prionace glauca

J - ヨシキリザメ, ミズブカ, アオタ

C - 大青鲨 (鋸鋒齒鯊)

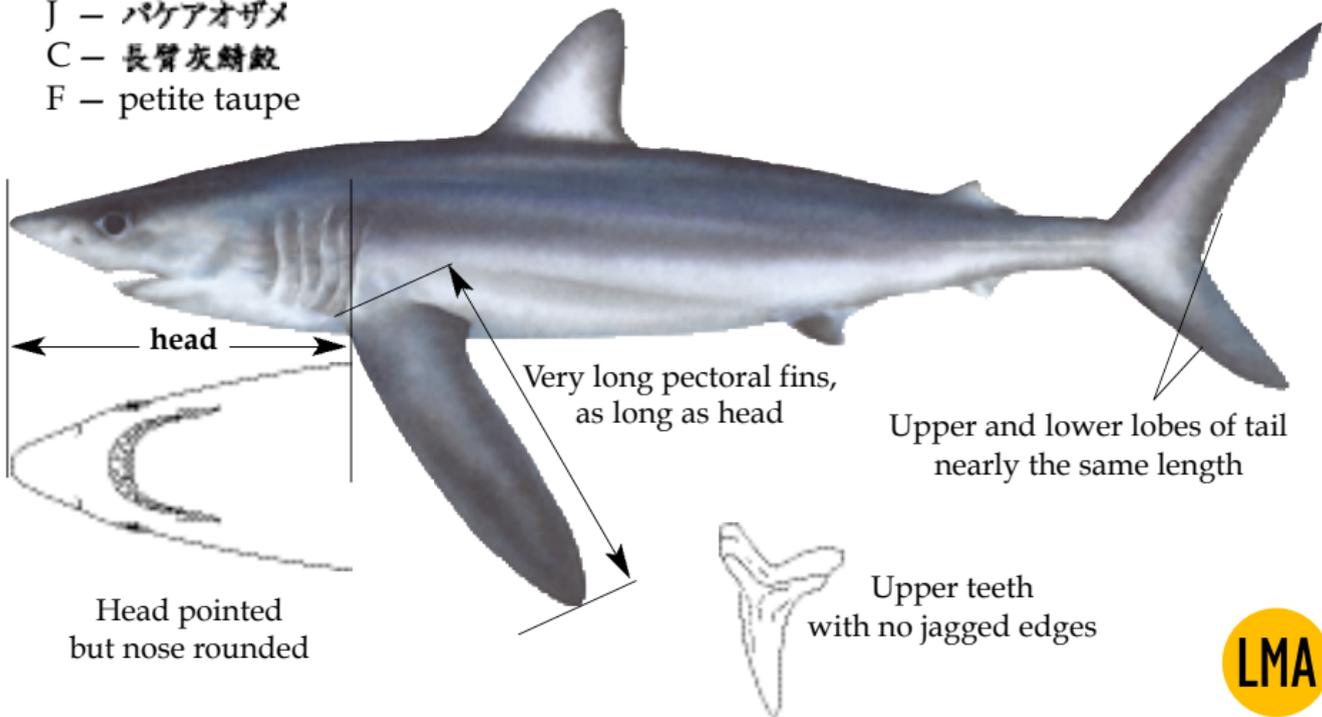
F - peau bleue



Longfin mako

Isurus paucus

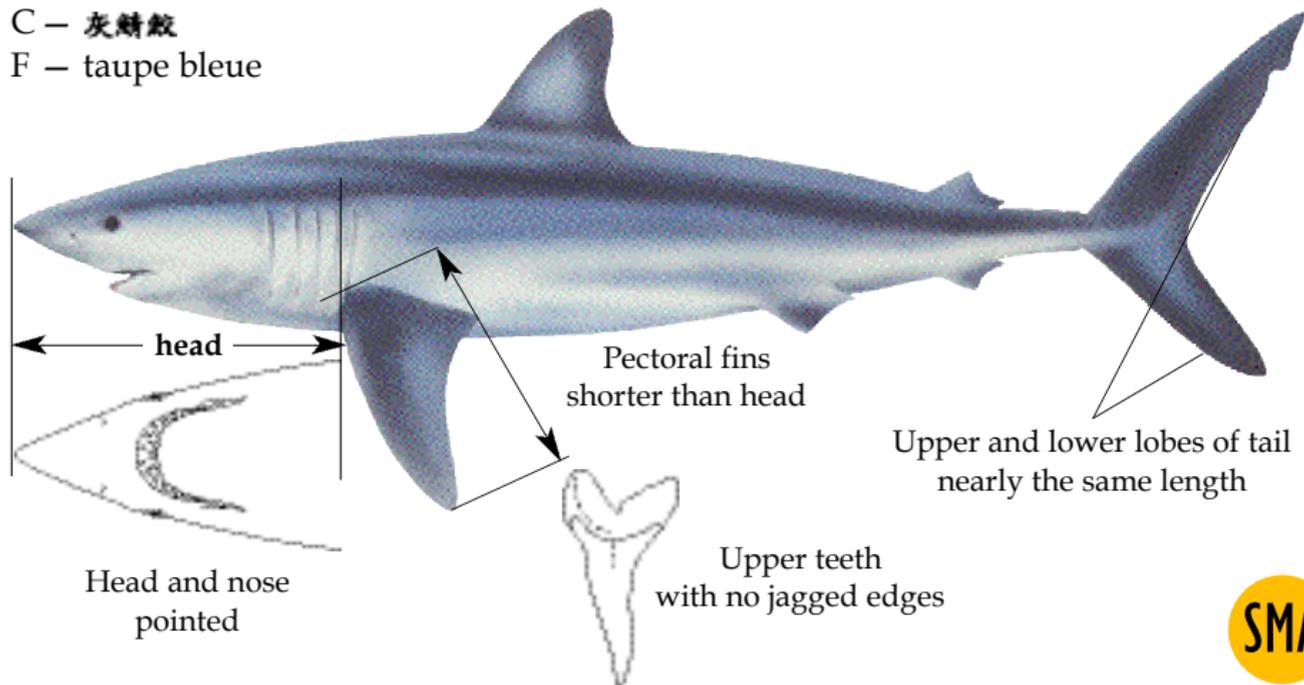
- J – パケアオザメ
- C – 長臂灰鯖鯨
- F – petite taupe



Shortfin mako

Isurus oxyrinchus

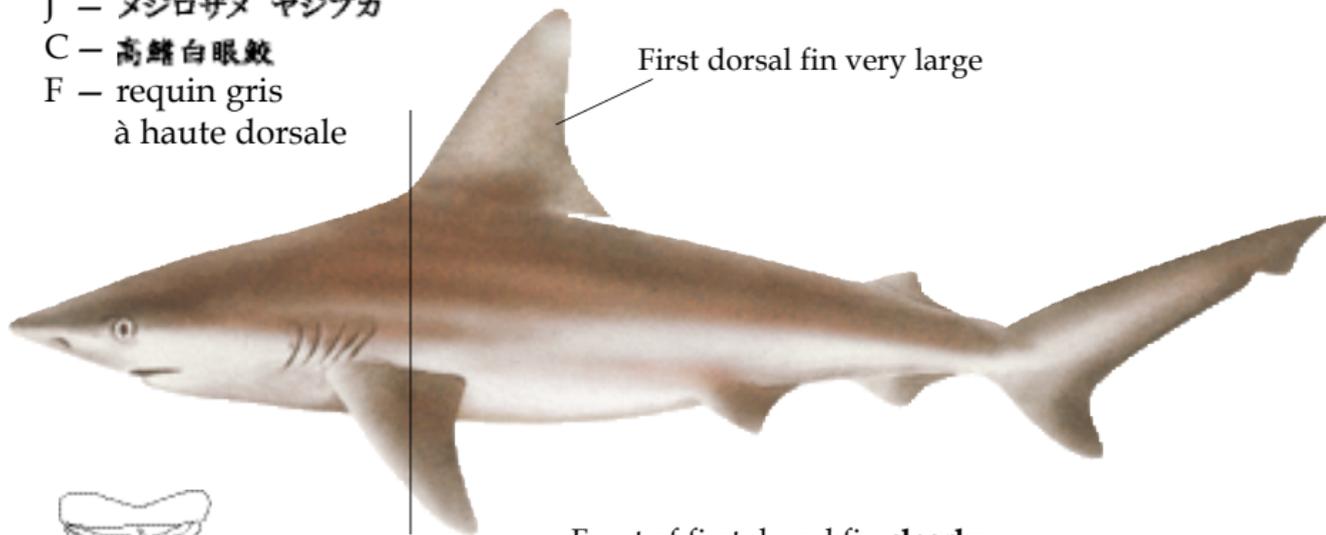
J - アオザメ
C - 灰鯖鮫
F - taupe bleue



Sandbar shark

Carcharhinus plumbeus

- J – メジロザメ ヤジブカ
- C – 高鰭白眼鯊
- F – requin gris
à haute dorsale



Front of first dorsal fin **clearly**
over the base of the pectoral fin

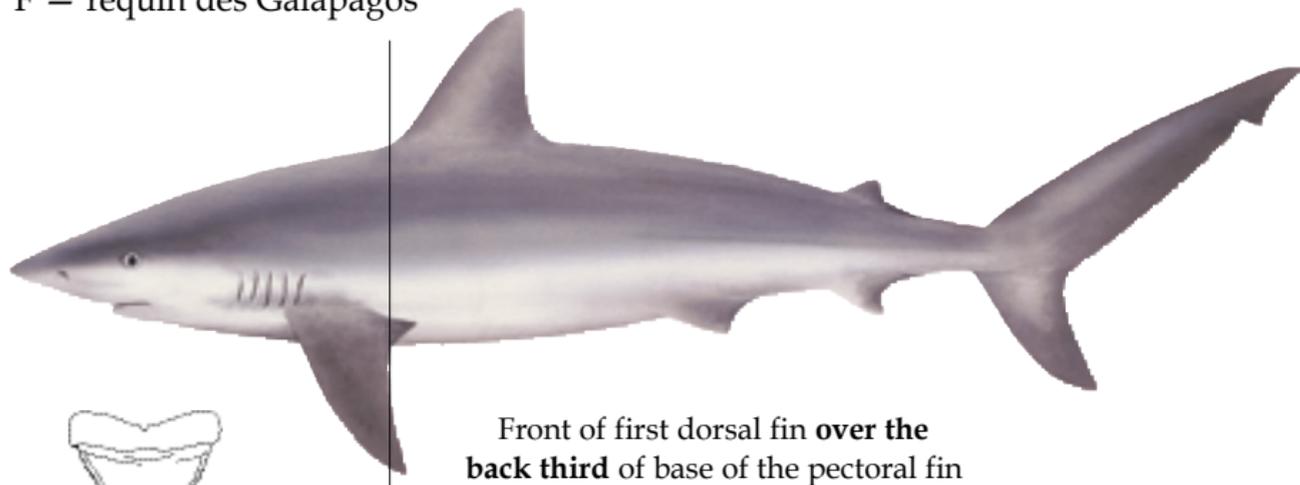
Galapagos shark

Carcharhinus galapagensis

J - カラバゴスザメ

C - 直翅真鲨

F - requin des Galapagos



CCG

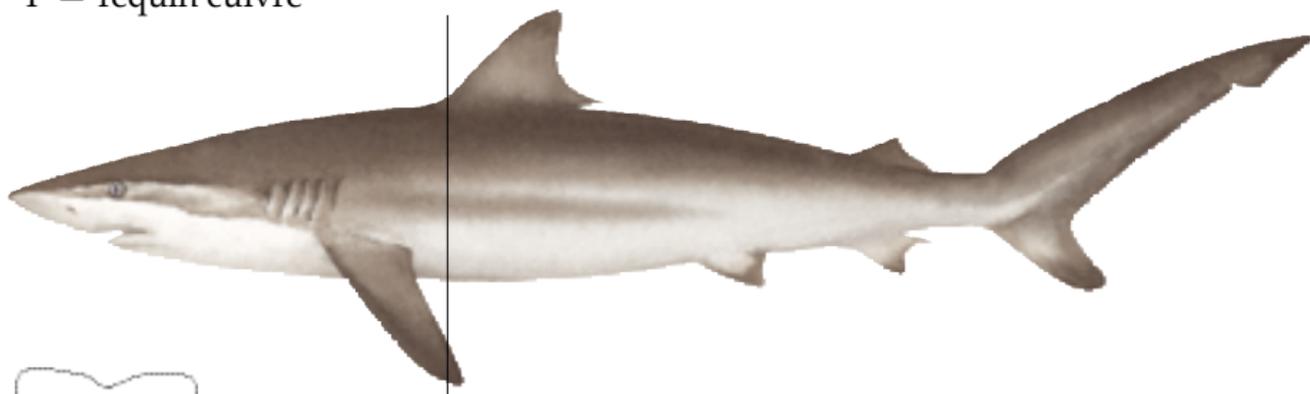
Copper shark (bronze whaler)

Carcharhinus brachyurus

J – クロヘリメジロザメ

C – 短尾白眼鯊

F – requin cuivre



Upper teeth
with characteristic
shape

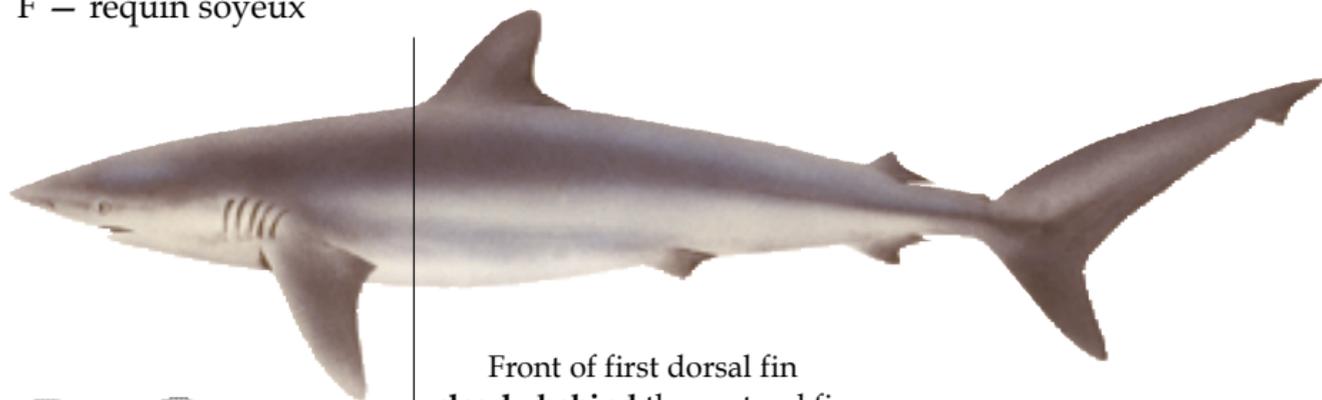
First dorsal fin **slightly behind**
the base of the pectoral fin

BRO

Silky shark

Carcharhinus falciformis

- J - クロトガリザメ
C - 平滑白眼鯊
F - requin soyeux



Very common on longliners and purse seiners

FAL

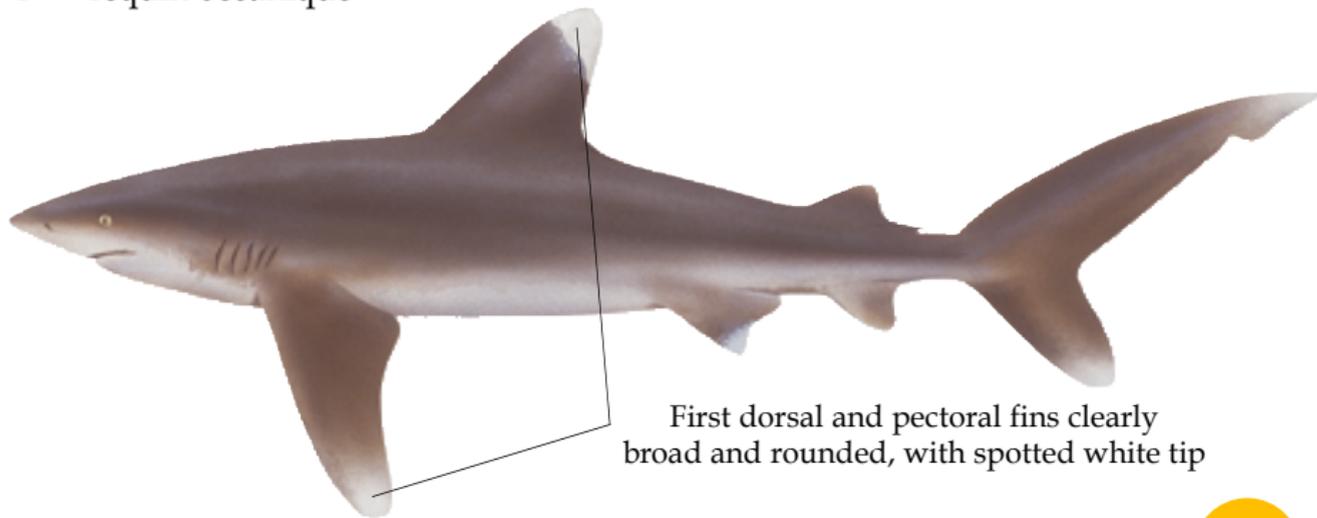
Oceanic whitetip

Carcharhinus longimanus

J – ヨゴレ

C – 汚濁白眼鯊

F – requin océanique



First dorsal and pectoral fins clearly broad and rounded, with spotted white tip

OCS

Silvertip shark

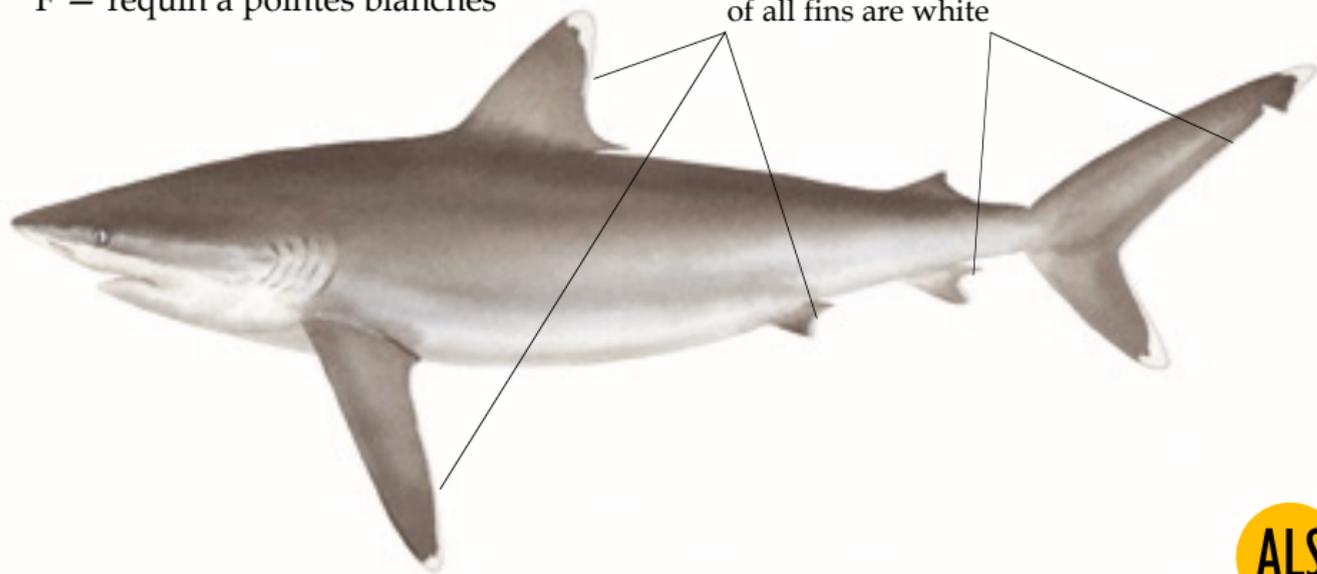
Carcharhinus albimarginatus

J – ツマジロ

C – 白邊鰐白眼鯨

F – requin à pointes blanches

The back edge (not just the tips)
of all fins are white

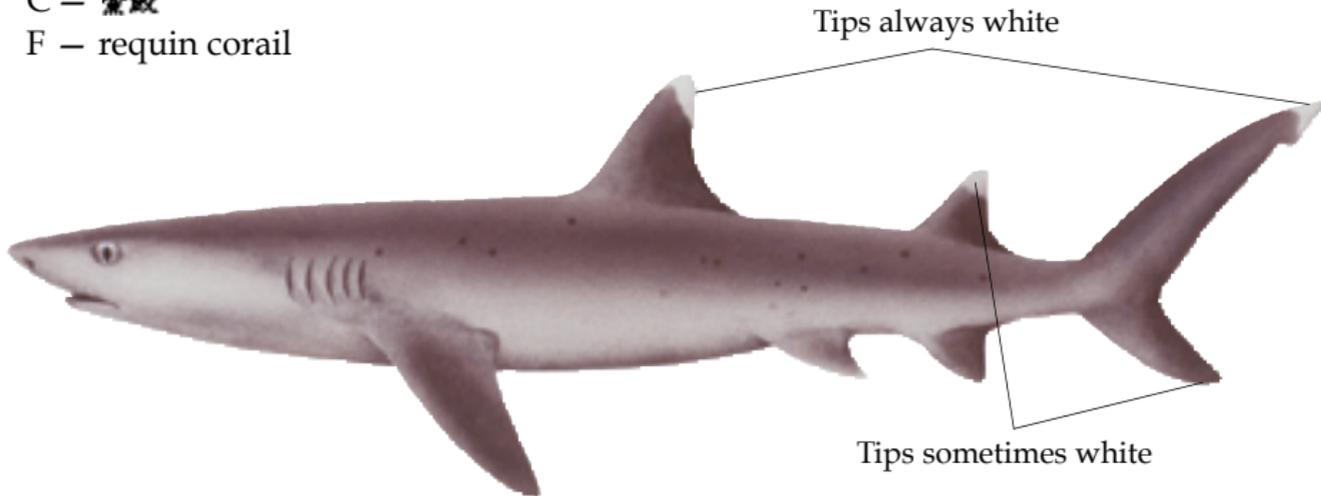


ALS

Whitetip reef shark

Triaenodon obesus

- J – ネムリアカ
- C – 鰐鯨
- F – requin corail



Blacktip reef shark

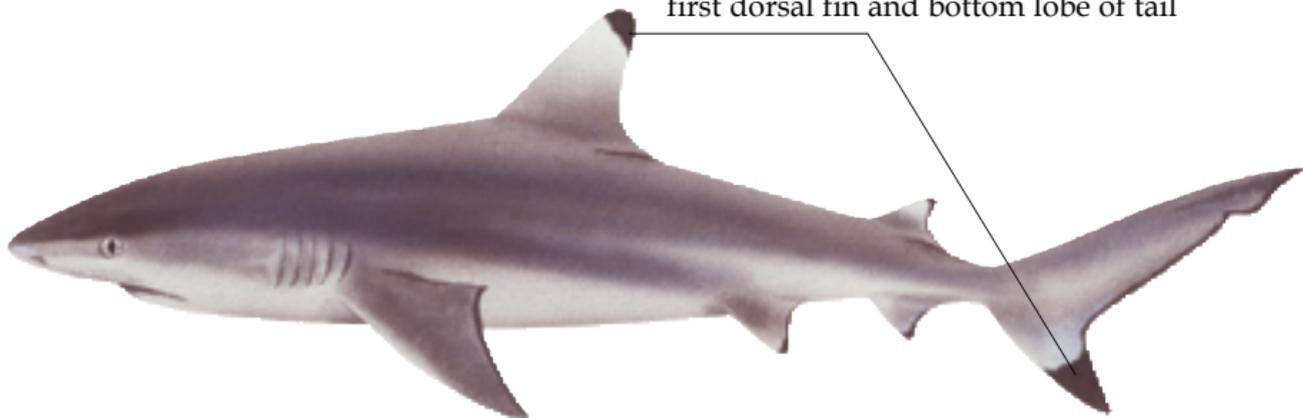
Carcharhinus melanopterus

J - ツマグロ

C - 汚翅白眼鯊

F - requin à pointes noires

Distinct black markings at the tip of the first dorsal fin and bottom lobe of tail

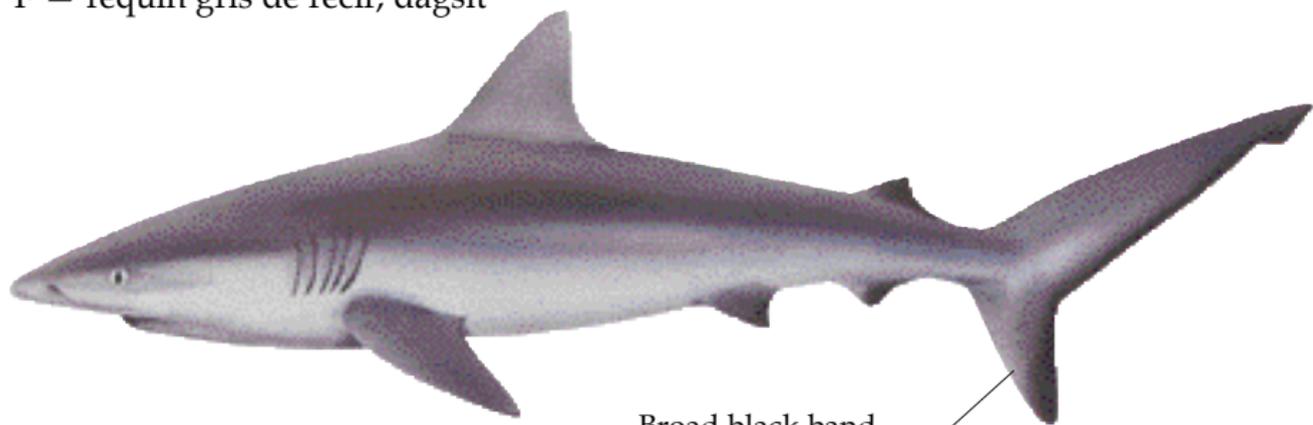


BLR

Grey reef shark

Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos

- J – オグロメジロザメ, ハイイロメジロザメ
- C – 黒印白眼鯊
- F – requin gris de récif, dagsit



Broad black band
at the back edge of tail

Blacktip shark

Carcharhinus limbatus

- J – カマストガリザメ
- C – 黒邊鰐白眼鮫
- F – requin bordé

Dark-to-black tips
on most fins



CCL

Tiger shark

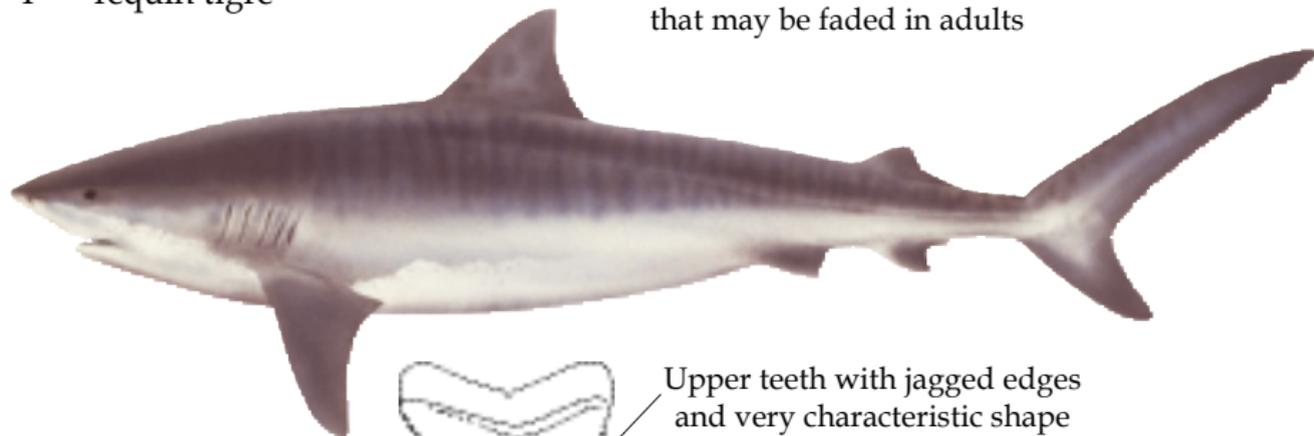
Galeocerdo cuvier

J – イタチザメ, トラザメ

C – 鮫紋

F – requin tigre

Dark, tiger-stripe markings
that may be faded in adults



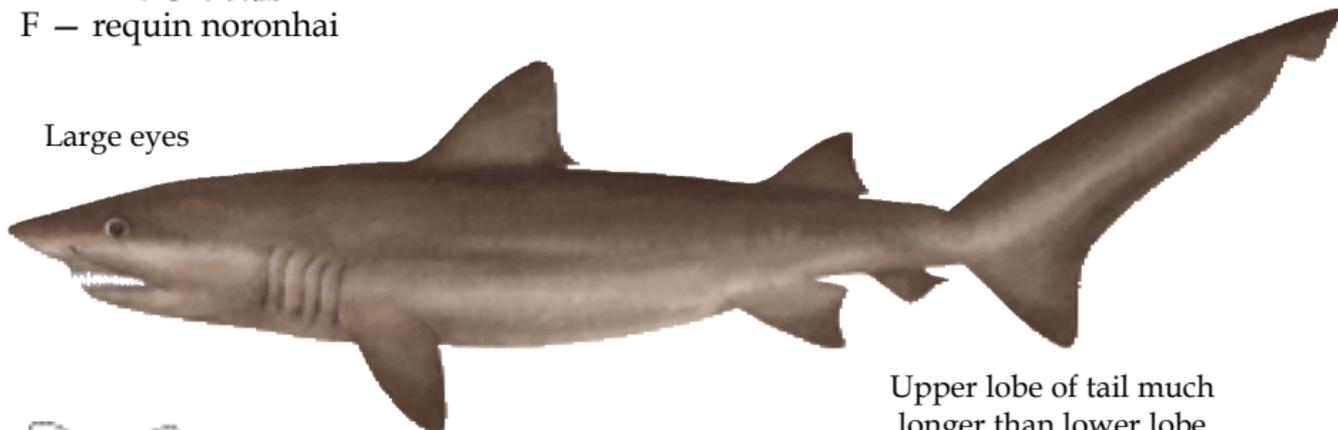
TIG

Bigeye sand tiger shark

Odontaspis noronhai

- J – ブラジルワニザメ
- C – 大眼砂錐齒鯊
- F – requin noronhai

Large eyes



Upper lobe of tail much longer than lower lobe



Upper teeth without jagged edges and 3-pointed ends

ODH

Common thresher

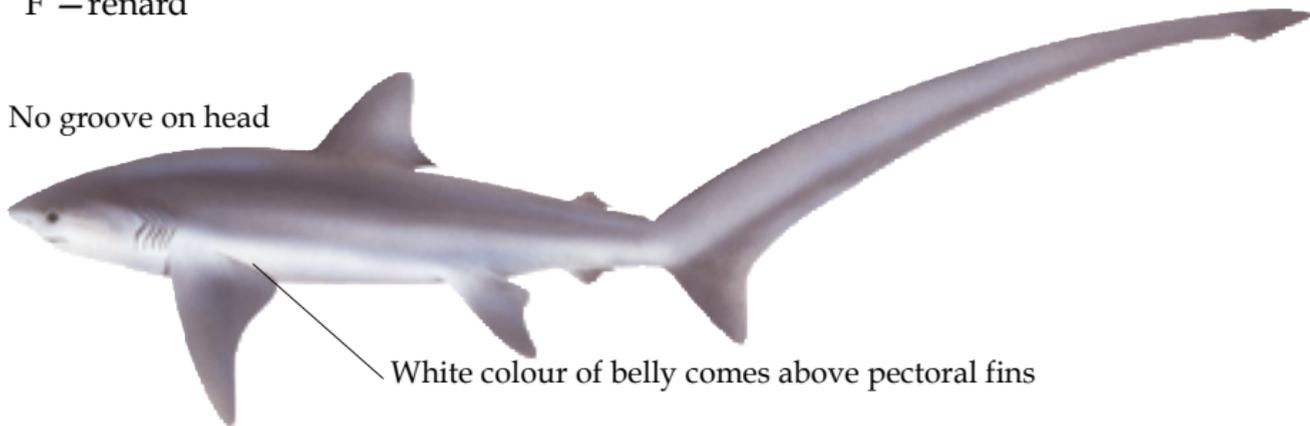
Alopias vulpinus

J - マオナガ, オナガザメ

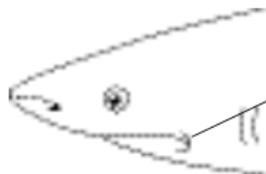
C - 狐鯨

F - renard

No groove on head



White colour of belly comes above pectoral fins



Groove at back of mouth

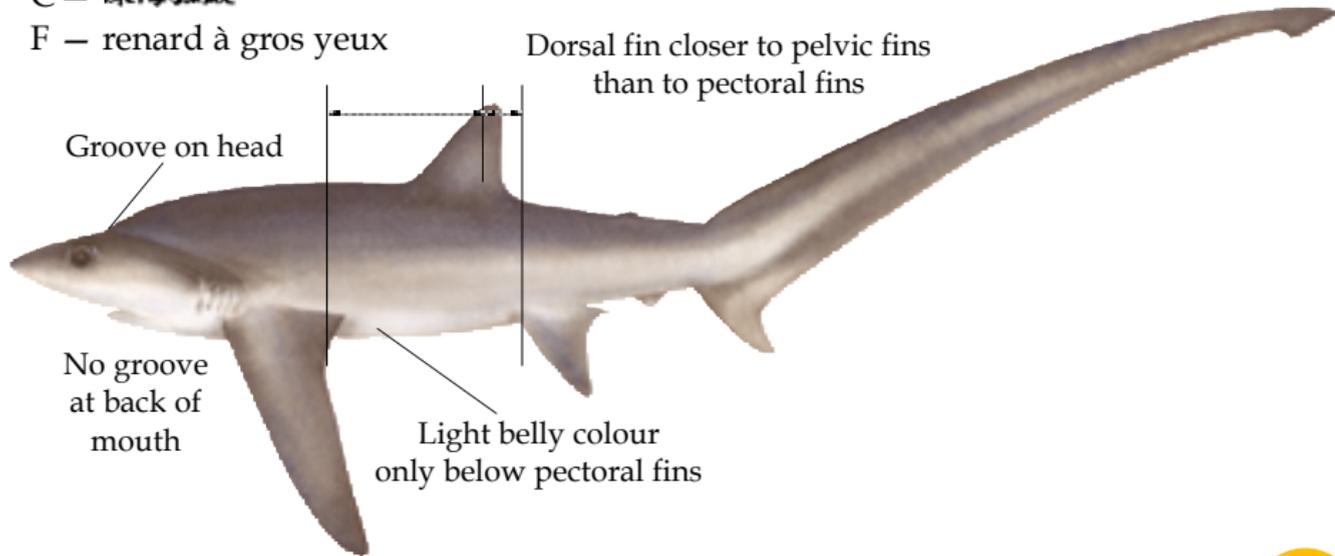
ALV

Bigeye thresher

Alopias superciliosus

J – ハチワレ
C – 深海狐鮫

F – renard à gros yeux



BTH

Pelagic thresher

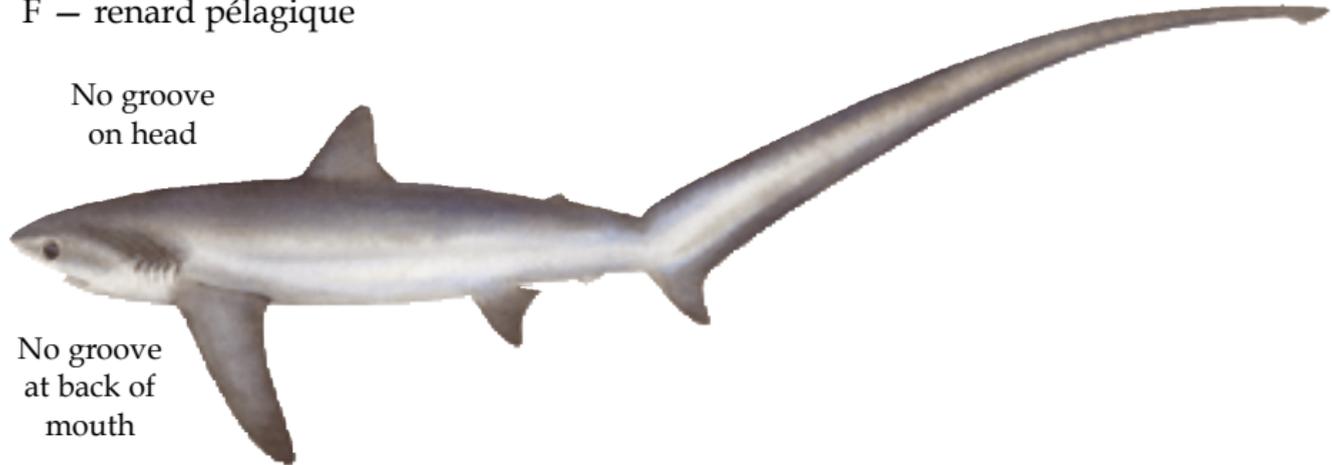
Alopias pelagicus

J – ニタリ

C – 浅海狐鲛

F – renard pélagique

No groove
on head



No groove
at back of
mouth

PTH

Great white shark

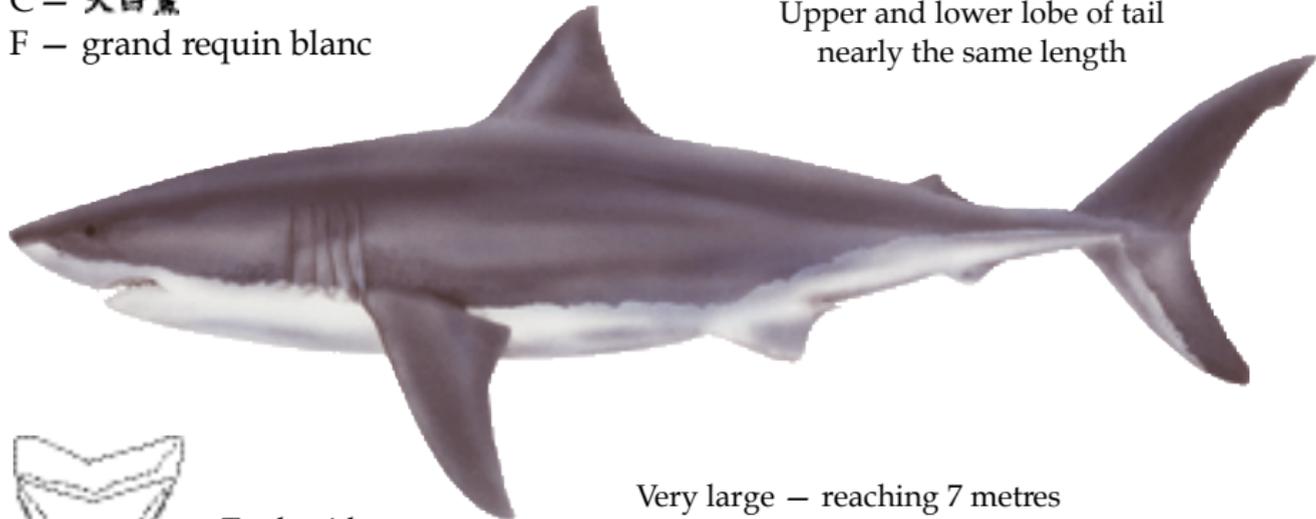
Carcharodon carcharias

J – ホホジロザメ, ホホジロ, イラギ, マイラ

C – 大白鯊

F – grand requin blanc

Upper and lower lobe of tail
nearly the same length



Teeth with
jagged edges

Very large – reaching 7 metres

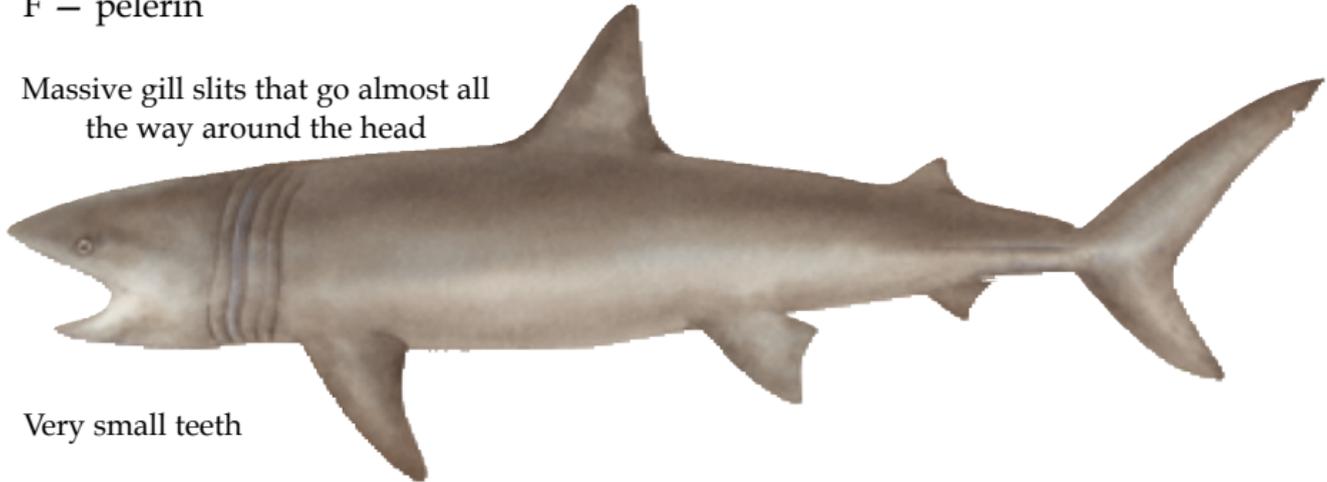


Basking shark

Cetorhinus maximus

- J – ウバザメ
- C – 象鯨 (姥鯨)
- F – pélerin

Massive gill slits that go almost all the way around the head



Very small teeth

Huge – can be as big as 12 metres long



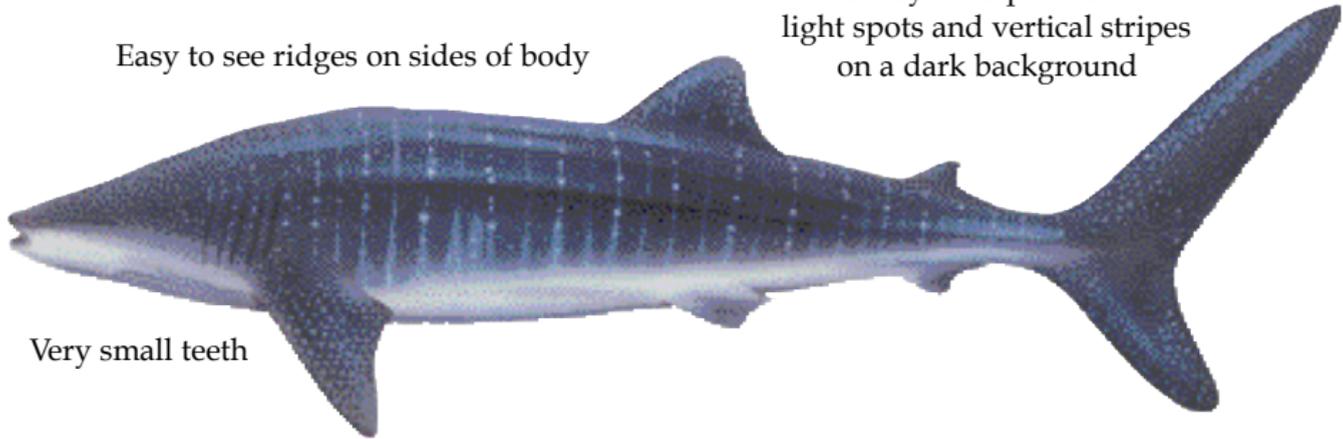
Whale shark

Rhincodon typus

- J – ジンベエザメ
- C – 鯨鯨
- F – requin baleine

Easy to see ridges on sides of body

A very clear pattern of light spots and vertical stripes on a dark background



Very small teeth

Huge – can be as big as 18 metres long



Great hammerhead

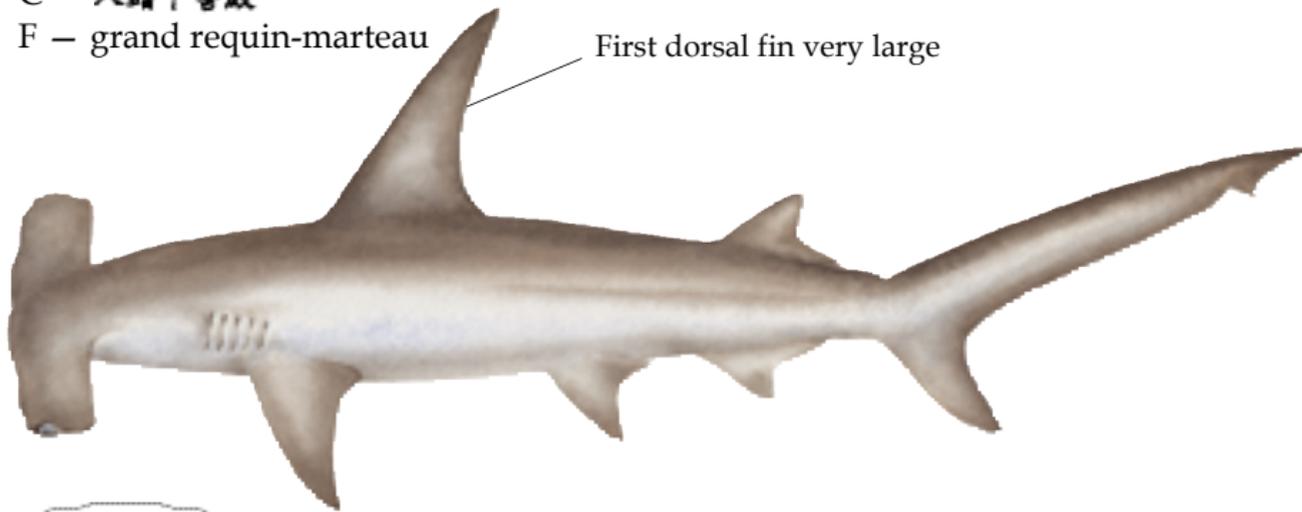
Sphyrna mokarran

J – ヒラシユモクザメ

C – 八鰭ノ髻鯨

F – grand requin-marteau

First dorsal fin very large



Front of head nearly straight with slight dent in middle

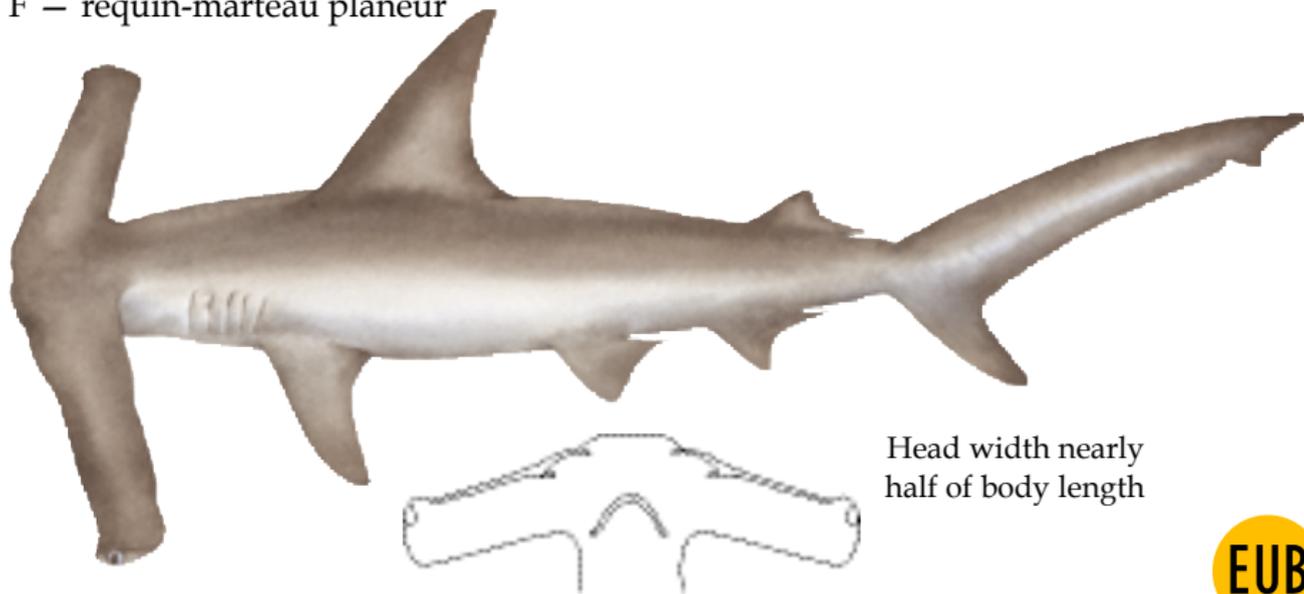
Winghead shark

Eusphyra blochii

J – インドシュモクザメ

C – 勃氏美雙髻鯊

F – requin-marteau planeur



Head width nearly
half of body length

EUB

Scalloped hammerhead

Sphyrna lewini

J – アカシュモクザメ

C – 紅肉丫髻鯊

F – requin-marteau halicorne



Front of head curved with middle dent and a distinct lobe at each end



Smooth hammerhead

Sphyrna zygaena

J – シロシュモクザメ

C – ヲ髻鯊

F – requin marteau commun



Front of head curved
with no middle dent

SPZ

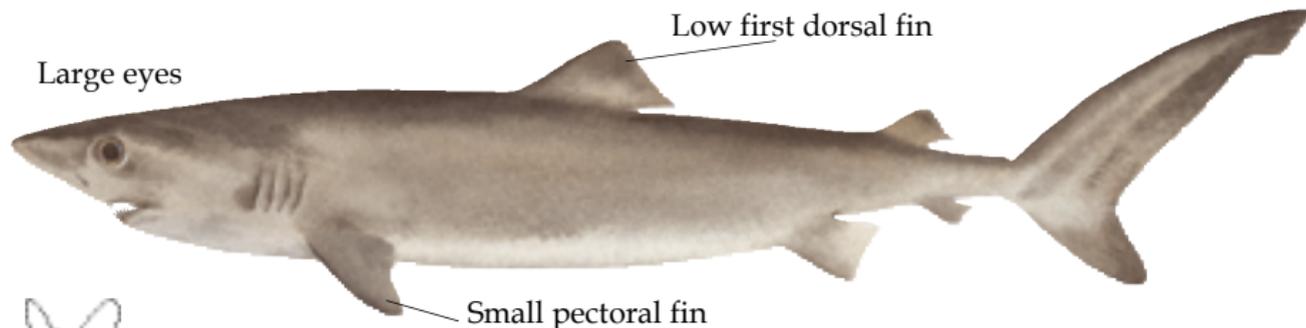
Crocodile shark

Pseudocarcharias kamoharai

J – ミズワニ, シツクイ, トビツキ

C – 蒲原氏擬錐齒鯊

F – requin crocodile



Upper teeth
with no jagged
edges

Maximum 110 cm

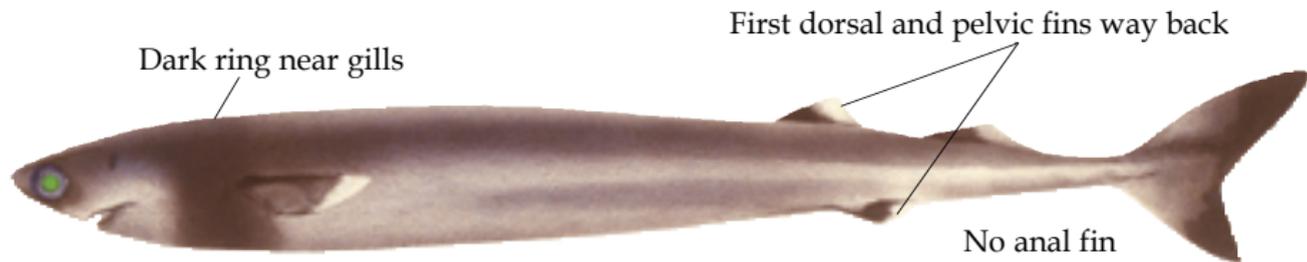
Cookie cutter shark

Isistius brasiliensis

J – ダルマザメ

C – 雪茄鮫

F – squalolet féroce



Maximum 50 cm

ISB

Help keep the oceans and the fishing industry healthy!

Identify, record and correctly report every shark caught on your vessel

Sharks are crucial in ocean food chains. By killing and eating old or sick animals they help keep marine eco-systems healthy.

Several shark species are targeted or caught in large numbers as bycatch in the Western and Central Pacific.

We know sharks reproduce slowly compared to other fish but there is a lot we do not know. We do know that both marine eco-systems and people's livelihoods depend on sharks and their associated fisheries and so sharks must not become over-fished!

The information that you report helps add to our knowledge about sharks and helps the fishing industry.

海と水産業を健全に維持するのにご協力を！
発射で漁獲されたすべてのサメの種を特定し、記録し、正しく報告してください。

サメは食物連鎖上、重要な種です。サメは弱齢魚や病気の魚を捕食することによって、生態系を健全に維持しています。中東洋太平洋ではいくつかのサメが保護対象としてや保護として多く保護されています。

私たちは、他の魚と比べてサメの再生産能力が低いを知っていますが、私たちが知らないこともたくさんあります。

私たちは、海の生態系と人間の暮らしの両方がサメとそれに関わる漁業に深く依存しているのを知っています。ですからサメは乱獲されてはいけません。あなたが無害な情報は、私たちのサメに関する知識を増やす一助になりますし、水産業にとっても有益な情報になります。

增進助地理海洋及漁業的健康！
仔細地记录及正确地报告所捕獲的鲨鱼

鲨鱼在海洋食物链中所扮演角色举足轻重。它们藉由捕食年老或生病的海洋生物来维持海洋生态系统的健康。部分种类的鲨鱼在中、西太平洋海域大量的被渔网所网获。

吾人难以瞭解鲨鱼管理的速度远不如其它硬骨鱼类。但人類對於鲨鱼實仍有諸多不解之處。我們相信海洋生態系統，以及人們賴以生存的鲨鱼漁業皆建立在鲨鱼身上。因此必須謹慎捕獲鲨鱼於漁網。

您所提供的資訊將有助於吾人更進一步了解鲨鱼，同時有助於鲨鱼漁業的發展。