

APPENDIX 27

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: SILKY SHARK (2020)

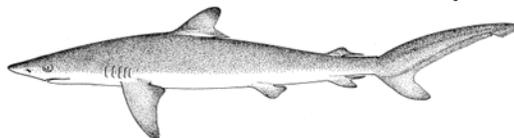


Table 1. Silky shark: Status of silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) in the Indian Ocean.

Area ¹	Indicators		2018 stock status determination
Indian Ocean	Reported catch 2019	2,094 t	
	Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks ² 2019	20,717 t	
Average reported catch 2015-19	2,241 t		
Av. not elsewhere included (nei) sharks ² 2015-19	36,248 t		
MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI)	unknown		
F _{MSY} (80% CI)			
SB _{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI)			
F _{current} /F _{MSY} (80% CI)			
SB _{current} /SB _{MSY} (80% CI)			
SB _{current} /SB ₀ (80% CI)			

¹Boundaries for the Indian Ocean = IOTC area of competence

²Includes all other shark catches reported to the IOTC Secretariat, which may contain this species (i.e., SHK: sharks various nei; RSK: requiem sharks nei).

Colour key	Stock overfished (SB _{year} /SB _{MSY} < 1)	Stock not overfished (SB _{year} /SB _{MSY} ≥ 1)
Stock subject to overfishing (F _{year} /F _{MSY} > 1)		
Stock not subject to overfishing (F _{year} /F _{MSY} ≤ 1)		
Not assessed/Uncertain		

Table 2. Silky shark: IUCN threat status of silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) in the Indian Ocean.

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN threat status ³		
		Global status	WIO	EIO
Silky shark	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Vulnerable	Near Threatened	Near Threatened

IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature; WIO = Western Indian Ocean; EIO = Eastern Indian Ocean

³The process of the threat assessment from IUCN is independent from the IOTC and is presented for information purpose only

Sources IUCN Red List 2020

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Stock status. There remains considerable uncertainty about the relationship between abundance and the nominal CPUE series from the main longline fleets, and about the total catches over the past decade (Table

1). The ecological risk assessment (ERA) conducted for the Indian Ocean by the WPEB and SC in 2018 consisted of a semi-quantitative risk assessment analysis to evaluate the resilience of shark species to the impact of a given fishery, by combining the biological productivity of the species and its susceptibility to each fishing gear type (Murua *et al.* 2018). Silky shark received a high vulnerability ranking (No. 2) in the ERA rank for longline gear because it was estimated to be one of the least productive shark species, and with a high susceptibility to longline gear. Silky shark was estimated to be the fifth most vulnerable shark species in the ERA ranking for purse seine gear, due to its low productivity and high susceptibility to purse seine gear. The current IUCN threat status of 'Near Threatened' applies to silky shark in the western and eastern Indian Ocean but globally the status is 'Vulnerable' (**Table 2**). There is a paucity of information available on this species but several studies have been carried out for this species in the recent years. CPUE derived from longline fishery observations indicated a decrease from 2009 to 2011 with a stable pattern onward. A preliminary stock assessment was run in 2018 but could not be updated in 2019. This assessment is extremely uncertain, however, and so the population status of silky sharks in the Indian Ocean is considered uncertain. Silky sharks are commonly taken by a range of fisheries in the Indian Ocean. Because of their life history characteristics – they are relatively long lived (over 20 years), mature relatively late (at 6–12 years), and have relatively few offspring (<20 pups every two years), the silky shark can be vulnerable to overfishing. Despite the lack of data, there is some anecdotal information suggesting that silky shark abundance has declined over recent decades, including from Indian longline research surveys, which are described in the IOTC Supporting Information for silky shark sharks. There is no quantitative stock assessment or basic fishery indicators currently available for silky shark in the Indian Ocean therefore the stock status is unknown.

Outlook. Maintaining or increasing effort can probably result in declines in biomass, productivity and CPUE. The impact of piracy in the western Indian Ocean has resulted in the displacement and subsequent concentration of a substantial portion of longline fishing effort into certain areas in the southern and eastern Indian Ocean. Some longline vessels have returned to their traditional fishing areas in the northwest Indian Ocean, due to the increased security onboard vessels, with the exception of the Japanese fleet which has still not returned to the levels seen before the start of the piracy threat. It is therefore unlikely that catch and effort on silky shark has declined in the southern and eastern areas, and may have resulted in localised depletion there.

Management advice. Despite the absence of stock assessment information, the Commission should consider taking a cautious approach by implementing some management actions for silky sharks. While mechanisms exist for encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements (Resolution 18/07), these need to be further implemented by the Commission so as to better inform scientific advice.

The following key points should also be noted:

- **Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY):** Unknown.
- **Reference points:** Not applicable.
- **Main fishing gear (2014-18):** Gillnet; offshore gillnet; longline-coastal; longline (fresh), , longline
- **Main fleets (2014-18):** I.R. Iran; Sri Lanka; Taiwan,China; Pakistan; .

LITERATURE CITED

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species caught in fisheries managed by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). IOTC–2018–SC21–14_Rev_1.