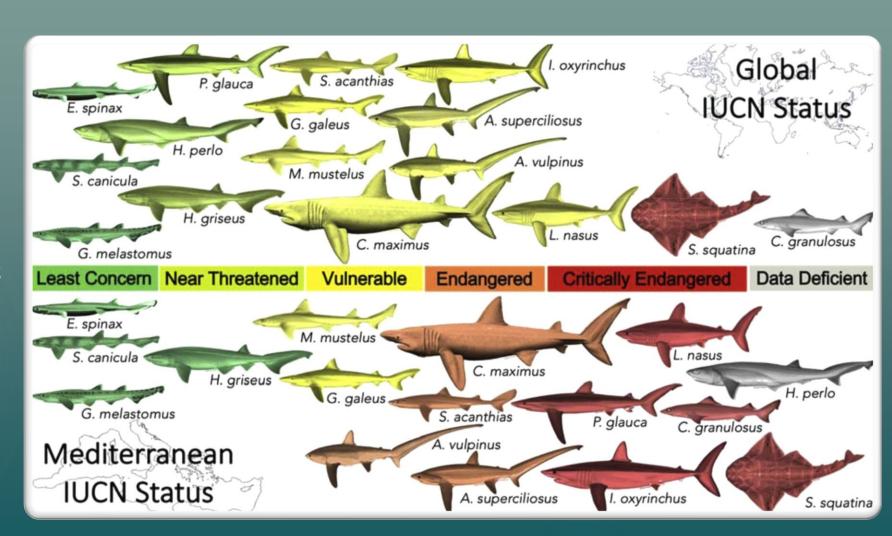
Shark Marine
Protected Areas:
A specific
approach to
conserving
sharks and rays

ANA NOEL APRIL 4TH MAR 315



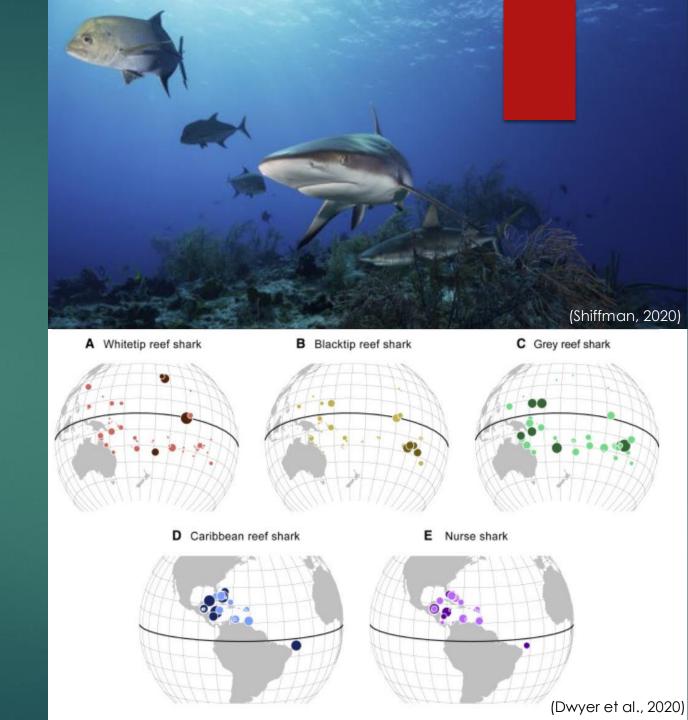
Sharks and Rays

- Chondrichthyes most threatened group in ocean
- 24% of shark and ray populations threatened
- Bycatch and overfishing
- 2010- 63-273 million sharks killed
 - Cannot recover
 - Slow growth
 - ▶ Late maturation
 - ▶ Low fecundity



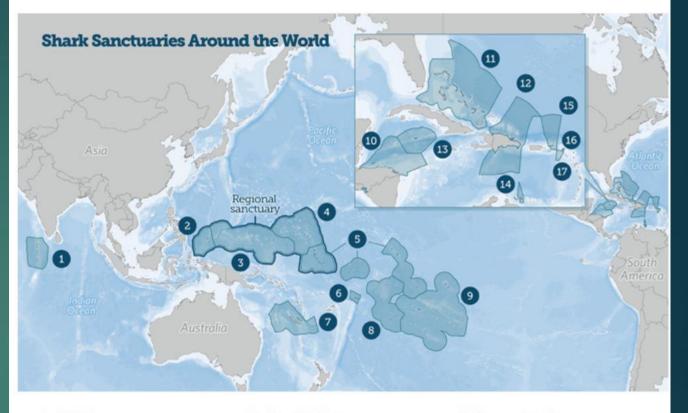
Problems with Marine Protected Areas

- ▶ Too small- 5 km
 - ▶ Recommend 50 km
- Protecting sharks is goal
- ▶ Sharks migrate
 - Whitetip reef sharks
 - ▶ Blacktip reef sharks
 - Grey reef sharks
 - Caribbean reef sharks
 - ▶ Nurse sharks



Solution: Shark Marine Protected Areas

- Shark sanctuaries
- Larger than MPAs
- >3% of World's oceans (15,610,219 km²)
- EEZ zones
- Prohibit fishing
- Bycatch
- Possession, trade, and sale
- Penalties
- Different countries have different regulations



1. Maldives

916,189 sq. km. (353,742 sq. mi.) Established 2010

Palau

604,289 sq. km. (233,317 sq. mi.) Established 2009

Federated States of Micronesia 2,992,597 sq. km. (1,155,448 sq. mi.) Established 2015

 Marshall Islands 1,992,232 sq. km. (769,205 sq. mi.) Established 2011

5. Kiribati

3,437,132 sq. km. (1,327,084 sq. mi.) Established 2015

6. Samoa

128,000 sq.km. (49,421 sq.mi.) Established 2018

7. New Caledonia

1,245,000 sq. km. (480,697 sq. mi.) Established 2013

8. Cook Islands

1,960,135 sq. km. (756,812 sq. mi.) Established 2012

9. French Polynesia

4,767,242 sq. km. (1,840,642 sq. mi.) Established 2012

10. Honduras

240,240 sq. km. (92,757 sq. mi.) Established 2011

11. The Bahamas

629,293 sq. km. (242,971 sq. mi.) Established 2011

12. Dominican Republic

269,489 sq. km. (104,050 sq. mi.) Established 2017

13. Cayman Islands

119,134 sq. km. (45,998 sq. mi.) Established 2015

14. Bonaire

9,706 sq. km. (3,747 sq. mi.) Established 2015

15. British Virgin Islands

80,117 sq. km. (30,933 sq. mi.) Established 2014

16. St. Maarten

499 sq. km. (193 sq. mi.) Established 2016

17. Saba

8,033 sq. km. (3,102 sq. mi.) Established 2015

Regulations

Fines

- ► British Virgin Islands: >\$1000
- ► Federated States of Micronesia: \$50,000-\$250,000

Species

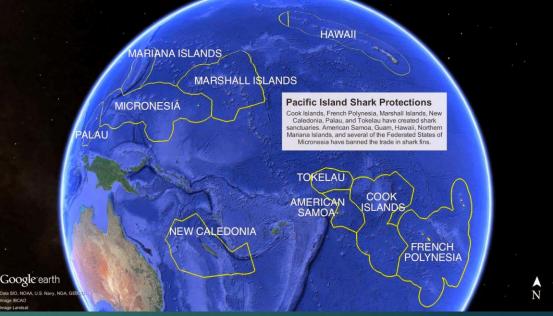
- Maldives: Elasmobranchii, to include rays, skates and sawfish
- ► French Polynesia: Elasmobranchii, with the exception of rays

Permits

- Marshall Islands: permits for research on sharks
- British Virgin Islands: educational, scientific, or research purposes if you have a marine scientific research permit

Catching a shark

- Maldives: illegal to harm any of the animals listed
- Bahamas: prohibited to fish sharks, and they must be released unharmed



Palau

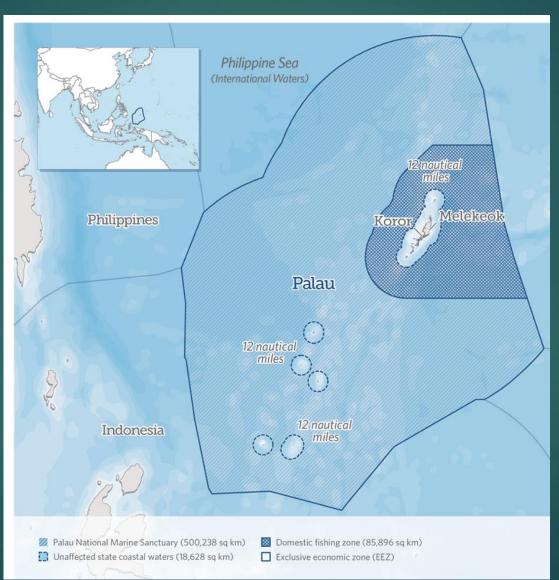
About

First shark MPA (2009)
Many countries followed
629,000 km²

Large fishing area- tuna and sharks

135 shark and ray species

- Grey reef shark
- Leopard shark
- Whitetip reef shark



Restrictions

All commercial shark fishing

- Small scale
- Release if caught

Shark finning

Bottom trawling

Possession of any part of shark

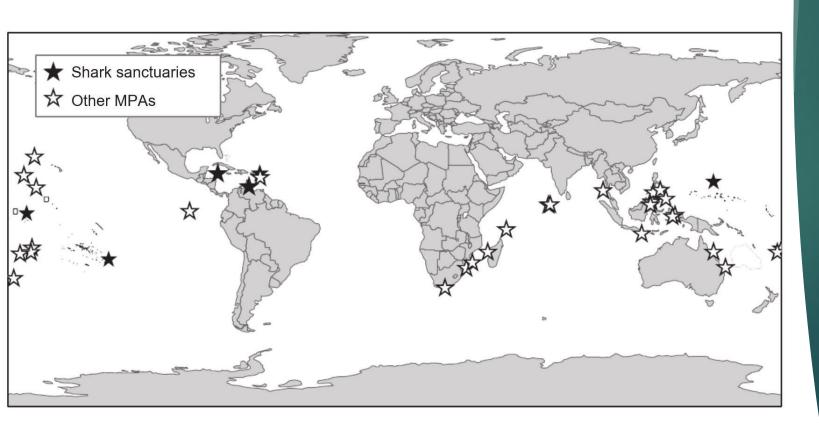
2014- Area the size of France with no fishing allowed

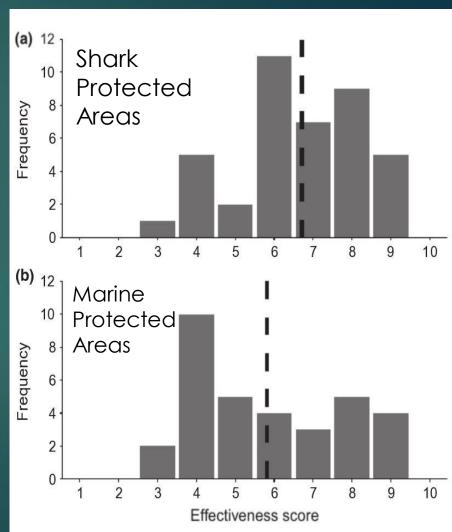
\$250,000 fine

Exception: vessels and businesses owned by Palauan citizens

- Bureau of Marine Resources
- Division of Marine Law
- Once per month
- Personal or traditional use

Are Shark MPAs effective?





Pros

- Protect key life stages
- Protect lesser known species
- Reduce bycatch of sharks
- ► Easier to catch people
 - Can tell a shark from other fish species
- Brings awareness
- Larger than MPAs

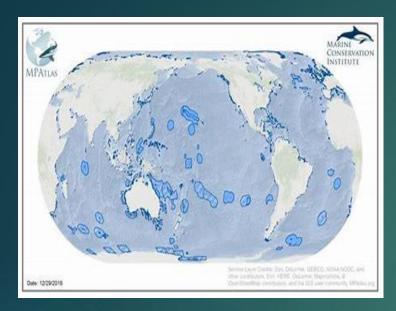
Myanmar Dependence on Marine Fisheries Education Tourism Tourism Corruption

Pros and cons of shark MPAs

Cons

- New
- Don't restrict all types of fishing
- If caught as bycatch, shark may still die
- Harder to enforce because bigger area
- Migration
- Only >3% of World's oceans
- Some countries rely on sharks
- Doesn't protect against other threats
- Some don't protect rays

Marine Protected Areas

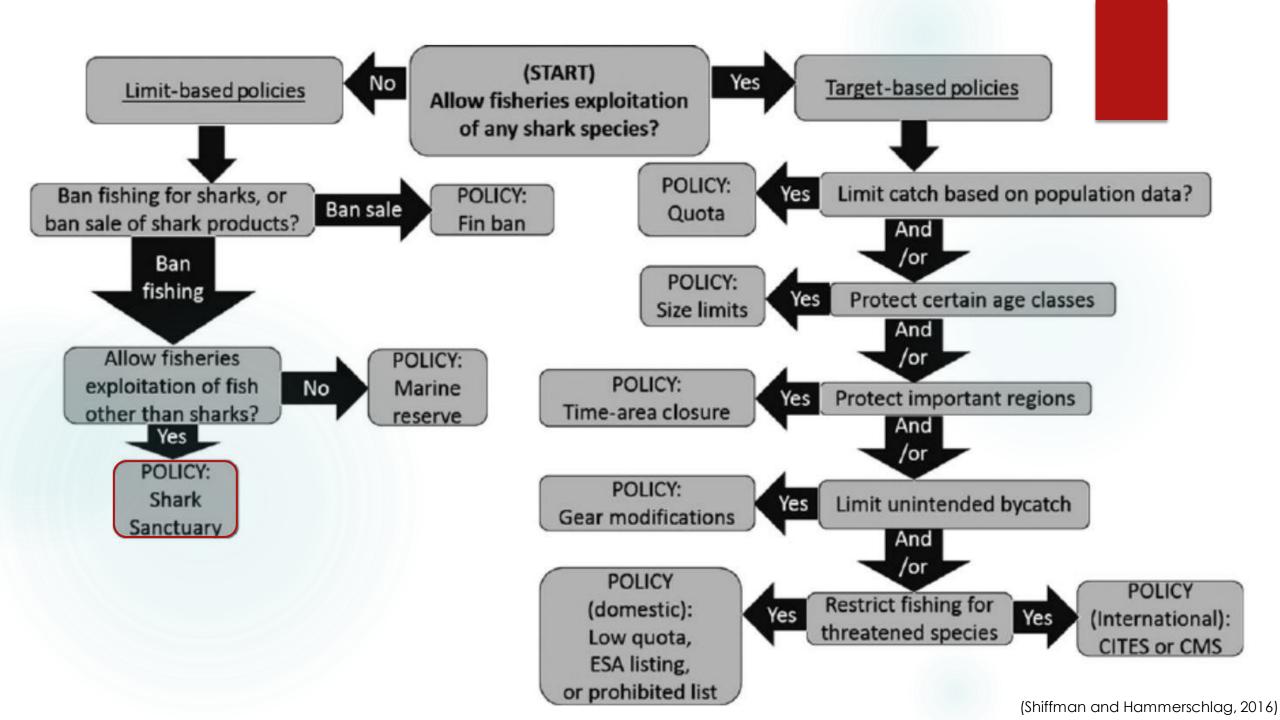


Shark Marine Protected Areas



Other Conservation methods

	Permits	Quotas	Gear restrictions	Time/area closure	Fin:Carcass Ratio	Fins naturally attached	Species harvest ban	CITES Appendix I	CITES Appendix II	Endangered species act	Size limit	Fin bans	Marine reserve	Shark sanctuary
Allows for fisheries exploitation of some species	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1		
Regulates total catch/control scale of fishery	X	X		1			1	1	1		1			
Regulates harvest of particularly threatened species		X							X		1			
Bans all harvest of particularly threatened species		1					X	X						
Bans harvest of all species of sharks				1									X	х
Bans all fishing in an area				1									X	
Reduces unintended bycatch			X	1									X	
Reduces inhumane and wasteful practice of finning					1	X							X	х
Restrict or ban the sale of shark fins												х		
Protects important life history stages/regions			X								х		х	х
Requires detailed scientific data	1	X	X	X			x	X	X	X	X		1	
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