

A Report Card for Australia's Sharks

**Colin Simpfendorfer¹, Andrew Chin^{1,2}, Peter Kyne³,
Cassandra Rigby¹, Samantha Sherman¹, William
White⁴**

March 2019



¹Centre for Sustainable Tropical Fisheries & Aquaculture, James Cook University

²Australian Institute of Marine Science

³Research Institute for the Environment and Livelihoods, Charles Darwin University

⁴CSIRO Australian National Fish Collection, National Research Collections



Status of Australia's Shark Stocks

194

**Species
assessed**

Australia is home to more than a quarter of the world's species of shark's, rays and chimaeras. This Report Card covers all of Australia's known species of sharks, and the rays that have bodies like sharks.

124

**Sustainable
Stocks**

Stocks that have been assessed to be sustainable at current levels of fishing. Many are managed through fishing regulations. Others are sustainable because the level of fisheries take is very small. Example: Gummy Shark (*Mustelus antarcticus*; southern stock)

9

**Recovering
Stocks**

Stocks that have declined in the past, but through improved management and protection are recovering. Example: Grey Reef Shark (*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*).

6

**Depleting
Stocks**

Stocks that are taken in fisheries and have declined in abundance, but not below levels that can be sustained. Need to be carefully monitored and managed. Example: Shortfin Mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*).

18

**Depleted
Stocks**

Stocks that have been adversely affected by fishing. Most are already protected or being actively managed for recovery. Only 2 species lack sufficient management. Example: Grey Nurse Shark (*Carcharias taurus*; east coast stock).

42

**Undefined
Stocks**

Some species are extremely rare or have very limited information on which to base assessments. These species require more data collection but are not believed to be at immediate risk from human pressures. Example: Blotched Catshark (*Asymbolus funebris*)



Australia's sharks, rays and chimaeras

Australia's waters contain a rich and diverse range of chondrichthyan fishes – sharks, rays and chimaeras – at last count 322 species and increasing thanks to new scientific studies. Of these, 182 are sharks, 125 are rays and the remaining 15 are chimaeras (ghost sharks). These species account for more than a quarter of the global biodiversity of this group. Importantly, approximately half are endemic to Australia, that is, they are found nowhere else in the world [1]. This rich diversity of species provides Australia with considerable benefit. Some species are economically important to Australian fisheries (e.g. Gummy Sharks), and have wide ranging social and economic values, including acting as tourism attractions (e.g. Whale Sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) at Ningaloo reef, Reef Manta Rays (*Mobula alfredi*) at Lady Elliot Island). Sharks and rays are also important to many Indigenous Australians featuring in the traditions, cultures and livelihoods of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. In addition to these direct benefits to human communities, these animals play important roles in maintaining and regulating marine ecosystems, keeping marine systems in balance, and thus providing indirect benefits via a healthy marine environment [2].

Unfortunately, many species of sharks and rays are also vulnerable to threats such as fishing and habitat loss. Many shark species grow slowly and produce relatively few young, meaning that their populations can be quickly depleted and once depleted can take a long time to recover [3]. Globally, sharks and rays are under increasing pressure, with a quarter of the known species threatened with an elevated risk of extinction according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species [4]. While Australia's marine systems do not face the intensity of pressures faced in many other parts of the world, some Australian sharks are at significant risk due to a combination of historical and ongoing pressures, and certain ecological and life history traits that make them sensitive to these pressures. Some species, such as the Green Sawfish have disappeared from some regions of Australia where they once lived.

Purpose

Given the global threats to sharks, and the concerns about the status of this group of key marine predators, it is important that the status of this group in Australian waters is considered to ensure that there is a broad understanding of their status to make sure that environmental managers, policy makers, advocacy groups and the public can act to address any concerns. This Report Card for Australia's Sharks is designed to fulfil this purpose. It reports the status of all species of sharks and shark-like rays to provide a snapshot of the health of Australia's stocks¹. It provides a summary for each of the stocks assessed (available online at <http://www.sharkreportcard.org/>) and compiles the outcomes of the assessments into this report card document.

¹ Shark species can form separate populations in different geographical areas that are referred to as stocks

Methodology

The Australian Shark Report Card presents a systematic assessment of the status of all of Australia's sharks, as well as rays with shark-like bodies (sawfishes, wedgefishes, guitarfishes, giant guitarfish, and banjo rays; also referred to as shark-like rays). Importantly, the Report Card covers all Australian sharks, the majority of which are probably unknown to most Australians. In doing so, the Report Card provides a scientifically robust account of what is happening to Australia's shark resources, identifying the species and stocks that are currently healthy and likely to be healthy into the future, and those species that are in decline and need further management intervention and conservation.

To assess the status of all of these species required the compilation of a large amount of information, and its assessment against a set of standardised criteria. To facilitate this process, a workshop of 23 of Australia's leading shark and ray scientists was held at James Cook University in 2015. These experts brought together the best available science on these species and applied the IUCN RED List Categories and Criteria (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria>). The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are the established International standard protocols for assessing species' extinction risk, and provide the basis for assessing species status under the new Common Assessment Method being used by the Commonwealth and most state and territory governments. The assessment process also incorporated the categories and criteria of the Australian Government's *Status of Key Australian Fish Stocks Reports* to indicate the sustainability of these species in Australian fisheries. The stock status was determined from the IUCN Red List category using a guide specifically developed for this purpose (Appendix A). Using these systematic assessment protocols, the Australian Shark Report Card presents the most up-to-date scientific account of the status of 194 of Australia's sharks and shark-like rays. The status of Australia's rays (except for the shark-like rays) and chimaeras are not considered here.

The Australian Shark Report Card assessed the status of a total of 194 species. Five of the species (e.g. Grey Nurse Shark and the Endeavour Dogfish (*Centrophorus moluccensis*) have two separate stocks in Australian waters, giving a total of 196 stocks that were assessed. A summary of the assessments for each stock (both the *Status of Australian Fish Stocks* and IUCN Red List) are given in Appendix B, and individual species summaries are available in the Species Compendium (<http://www.sharkreportcard.org/>).

The status of Australia's sharks and shark-like rays²

Overall, Australian sharks are in relatively good condition (Table 1). A total of 124 stocks (62.3%) were assessed as Sustainable. For these stocks, catches in Australian fisheries are likely to be below the level at which recruitment overfishing will occur. A further 42 (21.1%) were assessed as Undefined, meaning there was insufficient information to determine their status. In most cases

² Henceforth, the term sharks encompasses shark-like rays, unless shark-like rays are specified.

these are deepwater species, some rarely encountered and known only from a few specimens. There was no information to suggest any of these Undefined stocks are under immediate threat from human pressures, including fishing. The majority of the Undefined stocks are likely to be sustainable but further investigation is needed to better understand the that status of these mainly deepwater species.

Table 1. Summary of assessment outcomes for Australia’s sharks and shark-like rays

Status of Australian Fish Stocks category	Number of stocks
Sustainable	124
Recovering	9
Depleting	6
Depleted	18
Undefined	42
Total	199

The primary potential threat to most Australian sharks is fishing. However, the results of this assessment indicate that for the large majority of species, the interactions with fisheries have not led to unsustainable outcomes. In fact, for many species there are only low levels of fishery interactions. Only 18 stocks (9.0%) were assessed as Depleted. Importantly, further examination of these species shows that 16 are either now protected or have specific fisheries management measures under Commonwealth, state or Territory regulations or legislation (Table 2). This leaves just two Depleted stocks (1%) – Whitefin Swellshark (*Cephaloscyllium albiginnum*) and Colclough’s Shark (*Brachaelurus colcloughi*)– that would likely benefit from improvements in management, monitoring and research. Both of these species are caught incidentally in fisheries.

Table 2. Australian shark and shark-like ray stocks with evidence of population declines (Depleted, Depleting, Recovering) and the type of management arrangements in place (if any). Fishery rules – species-specific rules in place in main fisheries; Protected species – protected under Commonwealth/state/Territory legislation; Rebuilding plan – species with a rebuilding plan under the Commonwealth Harvest Strategy Policy or Conservation Dependent (*Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC)* listing).

Species	Common name	Aust. management
Depleted		
<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	Gulper Shark	Rebuilding plan
<i>Centrophorus harrissoni</i>	Harrisson’s Dogfish	Rebuilding plan
<i>Brachaelurus colcloughi</i>	Colclough’s Shark	None
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Protected species
<i>Carcharias taurus</i> (East coast of Australia stock)	Grey Nurse Shark	Protected species
<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Sand Tiger Shark	Protected species (NSW)

<i>Cephaloscyllium albipinnum</i>	Whitefin Swellshark	None
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Fishery rules
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	School Shark	Rebuilding plan
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	White Shark	Protected species
<i>Glyphis garricki</i>	Northern River Shark	Protected species
<i>Glyphis glyphis</i>	Speartooth Shark	Protected species
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped Hammerhead	Rebuilding plan
<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	Great Hammerhead	Fishery rules
<i>Pristis clavata</i>	Dwarf Sawfish	Protected species
<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Largetooth Sawfish	Protected species
<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	Narrow Sawfish	Protected species
<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	Green Sawfish	Protected species
Depleting		
<i>Squatina albipunctata</i>	Eastern Angelshark	None
<i>Cephaloscyllium variegatum</i>	Saddled Swellshark	None
<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Pelagic Thresher	Fishery rules
<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	Big-eye Thresher	Fishery rules
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin Mako	Fishery rules
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger Shark	None
Recovering		
<i>Squalus chloroculus</i>	Greeneye Spurdog	Fishery rules
<i>Squalus grahami</i>	Eastern Longnose Spurdog	Fishery rules
<i>Squalus montalbani</i>	Philippine Spurdog	Fishery rules
<i>Centrophorus moluccensis</i> (Eastern Australian stock)	Endeavour Dogfish	Fishery rules
<i>Deania quadrispinosa</i>	Longsnout Dogfish	Fishery rules
<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Grey Reef Shark	Fishery rules
<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> (western Australian stock)	Dusky Shark	Fishery rules
<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> (western Australian stock)	Sandbar Shark	Fishery rules
<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>	Whitetip Reef Shark	Fisheries rules

Further evidence that threats to Australian sharks are being addressed is that there are nine species that have suffered historical declines, but that are now rebuilding thanks to improved management regimes. This group includes important fishery species (e.g. Dusky Shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) and Sandbar Shark (*C. plumbeus*)) and also those taken incidentally in fisheries for other species, especially in the waters of the continental slope (e.g. Longsnout Dogfish (*Deania quadrispinosa*), Philippine Spurdog (*Squalus montalbani*)) and on the Great Barrier Reef (e.g. Grey Reef Shark (*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*)). These species require careful ongoing management to ensure full recovery, but are showing positive signs that Australian management processes are being successful.

Six species were assessed as Depleting. These are species where there are ongoing declines in the stock, but not yet to levels that cannot be sustained. Three species – Shortfin Mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and two species of thresher shark (*Alopias pelagicus*, *A. superciliosus*) – are managed as bycatch in pelagic longline and recreational fisheries. However, the other three species – Tiger Shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*), Saddled Swellshark (*Cephaloscyllium variegatum*), and Eastern Angelshark (*Squatina albigunctata*)– currently have little management. As such, they need to be carefully monitored, and management introduced, to ensure populations do not become depleted.

Overall, the results of the assessments indicate that Australia’s shark stocks are in a healthy state. While there are some that are Depleted, the vast majority of these already have management actions in place. Very few appear to have insufficient protection. This indicates that Australia’s overall management of sharks is good, with the majority sustainable (64%), about 20% likely to be sustainable and 5.6% recovering from historic declines. Further evidence of good management of sharks comes from the results of the IUCN Red List assessments, which show that 12.8% of species were in a threatened category (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable), about half of the level seen globally. This includes 21 species that have a better status in Australian waters than globally (Table 3). Only one stock had a worse status than the global status – the east coast stock of Grey Nurse Shark.

Table 3. Australian threatened sharks and shark-like rays based on IUCN Red List Categories.

Red List Assessment	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	DD
Global	5	10	31	28	83	39
Australia	6	6	13	27	109	35

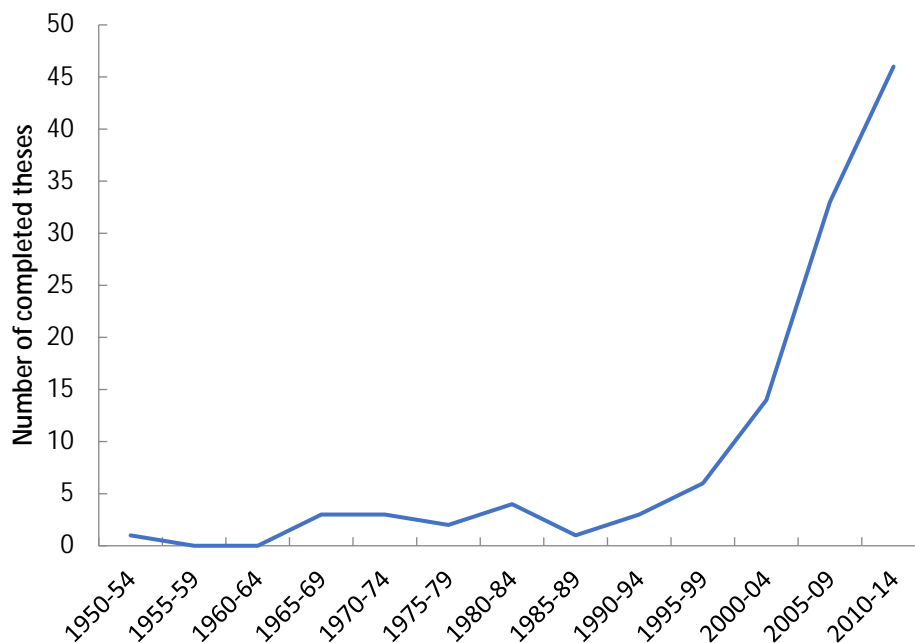
Australia’s capacity to research, monitor, assess and manage sharks

While the results of this assessment demonstrate that Australia has done a good job managing its sharks, it is important that these efforts are maintained. There is a long history of research, monitoring and assessment of sharks in Australia. This has provided a sound base for the management of stocks and is one of the reasons that so few species are Depleted and nearly all of those have some form of management in place to reverse declines. Ongoing monitoring and research are critical to maintaining the healthy state of Australia’s sharks. Without the knowledge of when action is required, managers are unable to act.

Australia’s long history of shark research, dates back to the work of Gilbert Whitley (taxonomy), Alan Olsen (fisheries biology), Terry Walker (fisheries biology), John Stevens (fisheries biology, taxonomy), Peter Last (taxonomy) and others. Initially research capacity was focused at CSIRO and state and Territory fisheries agencies. However, as resources for some agencies have declined, and alternative sources of funding have become available, there has been a shift towards research

capacity also being located at universities. This trend is best illustrated by the exponential increase in PhD and MSc research on Australia's sharks and rays since the 1990s (Figure 1). This changing research landscape has broadened the scope of research. Up until about 2000, most research was focused on the species targeted in Australian fisheries (e.g. Gummy, School, Dusky, Whiskery and Australian Blacktip Sharks). Subsequently, research has focused across a wide array of species, many of them not important commercially or important only as incidental catch, and important in terms of the broader marine ecosystem and biodiversity. It is this broadening of research that has helped facilitate the production of this Report Card and other similar outputs. This broad base of research has positioned Australia well to continue to be able to address concerns about the status of its shark stocks into the future.

Figure 1. The number of PhD and MSc theses on sharks and rays completed at Australian universities in five year periods from 1950 to 2014.



The monitoring of Australia's shark stocks occurs in a wide variety of ways. For some target species, there are specific monitoring programs that provide data to stocks assessments. This includes many of the species targeted by fisheries, or those that are subject to rebuilding plans under the Commonwealth Harvest Strategy. However, most monitoring occurs via ongoing or one-off fishery observer programs or the collection of catch and effort data by fisheries agencies. Fishery observer programs are essential for ongoing monitoring of species caught incidentally in fisheries and formed the basis of the assessments that underpinned this Report Card. Despite the importance of ongoing monitoring for understanding the status of Australia's sharks the availability, coverage and focus of observer programs varies dramatically among Australian jurisdictions. Ongoing support for monitoring programs that provide data on the status of Australia's sharks and rays will be important for ensuring that the healthy nature of most stocks

identified in this Report Card can be maintained. Without such programs, the ability to detect stocks that have become Depleted is more difficult and opportunities to recover stocks are lost.

The assessment of the state of Australia's shark stocks is fundamental to maintaining them in a healthy state. The assessment of most species only occurs infrequently and is done using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This was first done in 2003 when a selection of Australian species was assessed, and again as part of this Report Card process. These assessments, however, are a measure of extinction risk and cannot be used to set sustainable fishing limits. A much smaller subset of species is subject to quantitative stock assessments that generate measures of stock status and levels of sustainable catch. Assessments of these stocks occur regularly and many are reported in the Status of Australia Fish Stocks reports (see www.fish.gov.au). In addition to full stock assessments, many sharks and rays caught in Australian fisheries have been assessed as part of ecological risk assessments (ERA). These ERAs identify those species that may be at risk from a specific fishery and need to have this risk mitigated via an appropriate mechanism. The ongoing assessment using all of these approaches is an important part in ensuring that Australia's sharks are managed to ensure the vast majority remain in a healthy state and those that are not are recovered.

The culmination of research, monitoring and assessment is the implementation of management. The results of this Report Card demonstrate that Australia's approach to managing its shark stocks has to date been very good. There are few species that are considered Depleted and most of those are subject to species-specific management action. Given the broad ranges and movements of many shark species this management often requires the cooperation of multiple jurisdictions. The primary responsibility for management of fisheries falls to state, Territory and Commonwealth fisheries agencies. However, the Department of the Environment and Energy also plays an important role through the EPBC and Wildlife Trade Operation certification processes that ensures fisheries management meets Australia's Ecologically Sustainable Development guidelines. There is also some coordination of the management of sharks through Australia's National Plan of Action for Sharks (Shark Plan) that is currently in its second iteration (<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/fisheries/environment/sharks>). This is part of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation's International Plan of Action for Sharks which aims to ensure the conservation and management of sharks and their long-term sustainable use (<http://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/en/>). The results of this Report Card should contribute to all of these management processes to enable the best possible management of Australia's sharks.

References

1. Last, P.R. and J.D. Stevens, *Sharks and Rays of Australia*. 2009, Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing. 644.

2. Heithaus, M.R., A.J. Wirsing, and L.M. Dill, *The ecological importance of intact top-predator populations: a synthesis of 15 years of research in a seagrass ecosystem*. Marine and Freshwater Research, 2012. **63**(11): p. 1039-1050.
3. Cortés, E., *Life history patterns and correlations in sharks*. Reviews in Fisheries Science, 2000. **8**(4): p. 299-344.
4. Dulvy, N.K., et al., *Extinction risk and conservation of the world's sharks and rays*. eLife, 2014. **3**.

Appendix A. Equivalency table between IUCN Red List categories and Australia Fish Stock Status (SAFS) categories.

IUCN Red List category	Aligns to SAFS category	Rationale	Comments
Extinct	Not Applicable	An Extinct species cannot be fished and thus cannot be included in a SAFS report. Thus, there is no corresponding SAFS category.	There are no sharks or rays in this category (globally)
Extinct in the Wild	Not Applicable	A species that is Extinct in the Wild cannot be fished and thus cannot be included in a SAFS report. Thus, there is no corresponding SAFS category.	There are no sharks or rays in this category (globally)
Critically Endangered (CR)	Depleted	The VU, EN, and CR categories describe scenarios where significant (>30% to >90%) population reductions have occurred over the last ten years or three generations, may occur in the future or occur over a time period encompassing both the past and the future *. This scenario aligns with <i>Depleted</i> in the SAFS assessment framework which indicates scenarios where recruitment levels are significantly reduced and <i>current management is not adequate to recover the stock</i> [#] . However, a VU or EN species may also align with <i>Recovering</i> where management has halted and is reversing previous declines.	Using IUCN assessment Criteria A1, A2, A3 and A4 which assess population trends; Criteria B that assess restricted ranges and Criteria C which assess declines in mature individuals. Where fishing mortality on these species has demonstrably ceased or decreased, the Shark Report Card <i>Species Assessment Summary</i> will highlight that while stocks are still in a reduced state, overfishing was historical and is no longer occurring.
Endangered (EN)			
Vulnerable (VU)	Depleting Recovering	A fish listed as VU, EN or CR may not be subject to targeted fishing pressure. However, VU, EN and CR species may still be incidentally taken as bycatch, and fishing pressure is the causative factor in the VU, EN and CR assessment for almost all shark and rays. Consequently, <i>Depleted</i> is an appropriate term that could be applied to all three IUCN categories. The exception to this are some species assessed as VU where stocks have been depleted but <i>management measures are now in place to promote stock recovery, and recovery is occurring</i> [#] (Recovering).	Population/stock recovery depends on management intervention.
Near Threatened (NT)	Sustainable	NT indicates that a species is depleting or has declined to levels approaching the >30% population reduction threshold in ten years/three generations of the VU category. However, population reductions have not yet reached levels that are likely to threaten the species with extinction. Fishing may reduce a stock to a <i>stable</i> state where further reductions toward extinction is unlikely due to management and thus would meet the criteria for Sustainable [where biomass is at a level sufficient to ensure that, on average, future levels of recruitment are adequate (that is, the stock is not recruitment impaired) and for which	The Shark Report Card <i>Species Assessment Summary</i> will specify if the species is considered to be Sustainable, Depleting or Recovering In transitional stocks (Recovering or Depleting), new management intervention may be needed to halt

		fishing mortality is adequately controlled to avoid the stock becoming recruitment impaired (that is, overfishing is not occurring); OR the population is <i>moving the stock in the direction of becoming recruitment overfished</i> [#] but it has not reached the level of being recruitment overfished and meets the criteria for being assessed as Depleting.	and reverse a decline, or existing management needs to be maintained to continue population/stock recovery to target levels.
Least Concern (LC)	Sustainable	LC indicates that the species is not at risk of extinction. This category aligns with the SAFS <i>Sustainable</i> category which describes scenarios where stock levels are sufficient to ensure adequate levels of future recruitment and where existing management is sufficient to maintain adequate recruitment levels.	Existing management continued to maintain current population/stock levels.
Data Deficient (DD)	Undefined Stock	Both are categories that indicate there is insufficient information to assess the status of the population/stock against the assessment criteria.	Data required to assess populations/stocks
Not Evaluated (NE)	No corresponding category	The SAFS is a fisheries assessment, so a fished species that is not assessed is not included in the SAFS report. Thus, there is no corresponding SAFS category.	

* 'Facing high to extremely high risk of extinction in the wild' IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1

[#] Table 1: Stock status terminology for the Status of Key Australian Fish Stocks Reports

Appendix B. Summary of assessment outcomes for all species of Australian sharks and shark-like rays. UCN Red List Categories: CR – Critically Endangered, EN – Endangered, VU – Vulnerable, NT – Near Threatened, LC – Least Concern, DD – Data Deficient.

Order	Family	Taxon	Common name	SAFS Status	Australian Red List	Global Red List
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i>	Silvertip Shark	Sustainable	LC	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus altimus</i>	Bignose Shark	Sustainable	LC	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides</i>	Graceful Shark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Grey Reef Shark	Recovering	NT	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus amboinensis</i>	Pigeye Shark	Sustainable	LC	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i>	Bronze Whaler	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner Shark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus cautus</i>	Nervous Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus coatesi</i>	Coates's Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky Shark	Sustainable	NT	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus fitzroyensis</i>	Creek Whaler	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	Galapagos Shark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	Bull Shark	Sustainable	NT	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	Common Blacktip Shark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Depleted	CR	CR
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus macloti</i>	Hardnose Shark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	Blacktip Reef Shark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> (western Australian stock)	Dusky Shark	Recovering	NT	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> (eastern Australian stock)	Dusky Shark	Undefined	NT	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> (western Australian stock)	Sandbar Shark	Recovering	NT	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> (eastern Australian stock)	Sandbar Shark	Undefined	NT	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i>	Spot-tail Shark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus tilstoni</i>	Australian Blacktip Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger Shark	Depleting	NT	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Glyphis garricki</i>	Northern River Shark	Depleted	CR	CR
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Glyphis glyphis</i>	Speartooth Shark	Depleted	EN	EN

Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Loxodon macrorhinus</i>	Sliteye Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Negaprion acutidens</i>	Lemon Shark	Sustainable	LC	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue Shark	Sustainable	NT	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Rhizoprionodon acutus</i>	Milk Shark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Rhizoprionodon taylori</i>	Australian Sharpnose Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Carcharhinidae	<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>	Whitetip Reef Shark	Recovering	NT	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Hemigaleidae	<i>Hemigaleus australiensis</i>	Australian Weasel Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Hemigaleidae	<i>Hemipristis elongata</i>	Fossil Shark	Sustainable	LC	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Pseudotriakidae	<i>Pseudotriakis microdon</i>	False Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Apristurus albisoma</i>	White-bodied Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Apristurus amplexiceps</i>	Roughskin Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Apristurus australis</i>	Pinocchio Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Apristurus bucephalus</i>	Bighead Catshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Apristurus longicephalus</i>	Smoothbelly Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Apristurus melanoasper</i>	Fleshynose Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Apristurus pinguis</i>	Bulldog Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Apristurus platyrhynchus</i>	Bigfin Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Apristurus sinensis</i>	Freckled Catshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Asymbolus analis</i>	Grey Spotted Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Asymbolus funebris</i>	Blotched Catshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Asymbolus occiduus</i>	Western Spotted Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Asymbolus pallidus</i>	Pale Spotted Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Asymbolus parvus</i>	Dwarf Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Asymbolus rubiginosus</i>	Orange Spotted Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Asymbolus submaculatus</i>	Vareigated Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Asymbolus vincenti</i>	Gulf Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Bythaelurus incanus</i>	Dusky Catshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Figaro boardmani</i>	Sawtail Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Figaro striatus</i>	Northern Sawtail Shark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Galeus gracilis</i>	Slender Sawtail Shark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Halaelurus sellus</i>	Speckled Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Pentachidae	<i>Parmaturus bigus</i>	Short-tail Catshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Atelomycterus fasciatus</i>	Banded Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Atelomycterus macleayi</i>	Marbled Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Atelomycterus marnkalha</i>	Eastern Banded Catshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Aulohalaelurus labiosus</i>	Blackspotted Catshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Cephaloscyllium albiginnum</i>	Whitfin Swellshark	Depleted	CR	CR

Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Cephaloscyllium cooki</i>	Cook's Swellshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Cephaloscyllium hiscosellum</i>	Reticulate Swellshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Cephaloscyllium laticeps</i>	Draughtboard Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Cephaloscyllium signourum</i>	Flagtail Swellshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Cephaloscyllium speccum</i>	Speckled Swellshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Cephaloscyllium variegatum</i>	Saddled Swellshark	Depleting	NT	NT
Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Cephaloscyllium zebrum</i>	Narrowbar Swellshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Sphyrnidae	<i>Eusphyrna blochii</i>	Winghead Shark	Sustainable	LC	EN
Carcharhiniformes	Sphyrnidae	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped Hammerhead	Depleted	EN	EN
Carcharhiniformes	Sphyrnidae	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	Great Hammerhead	Depleted	VU	EN
Carcharhiniformes	Sphyrnidae	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Smooth Hammerhead	Sustainable	NT	EN
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Furgaleus macki</i>	Whiskery Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	School Shark	Depleted	VU	VU
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Hemitriakis abdita</i>	Darksnout Houndshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Hypogaleus hyugaensis</i>	Pencil Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Iago garricki</i>	Longnose Houndshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Mustelus antarcticus</i>	Gummy Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Mustelus ravidus</i>	Grey Gummy Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Mustelus stevensi</i>	Western Spotted Gummy Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Mustelus walkeri</i>	Eastern Spotted Gummy Shark	Undefined	DD	DD
Carcharhiniformes	Triakidae	<i>Hemitriakis falcata</i>	Sicklefin Houndshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Heterodontiformes	Heterodontidae	<i>Heterodontus galeatus</i>	Crested Hornshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Heterodontiformes	Heterodontidae	<i>Heterodontus portusjacksoni</i>	Port Jackson Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Heterodontiformes	Heterodontidae	<i>Heterodontus zebra</i>	Zebra Hornshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Hexanchiformes	Chlamydoselachidae	<i>Chlamydoselachus anguineus</i>	Frill Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Hexanchiformes	Hexanchidae	<i>Hepttranchias perlo</i>	Sharpnose Sevengill Shark	Sustainable	NT	NT
Hexanchiformes	Hexanchidae	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Bluntnose Sixgill Shark	Sustainable	NT	NT
Hexanchiformes	Hexanchidae	<i>Hexanchus nakamurai</i>	Bigeye Sixgill Shark	Undefined	DD	DD
Hexanchiformes	Hexanchidae	<i>Notorynchus cepedianus</i>	Broadnose Sevengill Shark	Sustainable	LC	DD
Lamniformes	Alopiidae	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Pelagic Thresher	Depleting	VU	VU
Lamniformes	Alopiidae	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	Bigeye Thresher	Depleting	VU	VU
Lamniformes	Alopiidae	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	Common Thresher	Sustainable	LC	VU
Lamniformes	Cetorhinidae	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	Undefined	VU	VU
Lamniformes	Lamnidae	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	White Shark	Recovering	VU	VU
Lamniformes	Lamnidae	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin Mako	Depleting	VU	VU
Lamniformes	Lamnidae	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	Longfin Mako	Undefined	VU	VU
Lamniformes	Lamnidae	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle	Sustainable	NT	VU

Lamniformes	Megachasmidae	<i>Megachasma pelagios</i>	Megamouth Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Lamniformes	Mitsukurinidae	<i>Mitsukurina owstoni</i>	Goblin Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Lamniformes	Odontaspidae	<i>Carcharias taurus</i> (East coast)	Grey Nurse Shark	Depleted	CR	VU
Lamniformes	Odontaspidae	<i>Carcharias taurus</i> (West coast)	Grey Nurse Shark	Sustainable	NT	VU
Lamniformes	Odontaspidae	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	Sand Tiger Shark	Depleted	VU	VU
Lamniformes	Pseudocarchariidae	<i>Pseudocarcharias kamoharai</i>	Crocodile Shark	Sustainable	NT	NT
Orectolobiformes	Brachaeluridae	<i>Brachaelurus colcloughi</i>	Colclough's Shark	Depleted	VU	VU
Orectolobiformes	Brachaeluridae	<i>Brachaelurus waddi</i>	Blind Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Ginglymostomatidae	<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i>	Tawny Shark	Sustainable	LC	VU
Orectolobiformes	Hemiscylliidae	<i>Chiloscyllium punctatum</i>	Grey Carpetshark	Sustainable	LC	NT
Orectolobiformes	Hemiscylliidae	<i>Hemiscyllium ocellatum</i>	Epaulette Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Hemiscylliidae	<i>Hemiscyllium trispeculare</i>	Speckled Carpetshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Eucrossorhinus dasypogon</i>	Tasselled Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Orectolobus floridus</i>	Floral Banded Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Orectolobus halei</i>	Gulf Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Orectolobus hutchinsi</i>	Western Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Orectolobus maculatus</i>	Spotted Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Orectolobus ornatus</i>	Ornate Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Orectolobus parvimaclatus</i>	Dwarf Spotted Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Orectolobus reticulatus</i>	Network Wobbegong	Undefined	DD	DD
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Orectolobus wardi</i>	Northern Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Sutorectus tentaculatus</i>	Cobbler Wobbegong	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Parascylliidae	<i>Parascyllium collare</i>	Collar Carpetshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Parascylliidae	<i>Parascyllium elongatum</i>	Elongate Carpetshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Orectolobiformes	Parascylliidae	<i>Parascyllium ferrugineum</i>	Rusty Carpetshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Parascylliidae	<i>Parascyllium sparsimaclatum</i>	Ginger Carpetshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Orectolobiformes	Parascylliidae	<i>Parascyllium variolatum</i>	Varied Carpetshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Orectolobiformes	Rhincodontidae	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Depleted	EN	EN
Orectolobiformes	Stegostomidae	<i>Stegostoma fasciatum</i>	Leopard Shark	Sustainable	LC	EN
Pristiophoriformes	Pristiophoridae	<i>Pristiophorus cirratus</i>	Common Sawshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Pristiophoriformes	Pristiophoridae	<i>Pristiophorus delicatus</i>	Tropical Sawshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Pristiophoriformes	Pristiophoridae	<i>Pristiophorus nudipinnis</i>	Southern Sawshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Rhinopristiformes	Glaucostegidae	<i>Glaucostegus typus</i>	Giant Shovelnose Ray	Sustainable	LC	VU
Rhinopristiformes	Pristidae	<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	Narrow Sawfish	Depleted	EN	EN
Rhinopristiformes	Pristidae	<i>Pristis clavata</i>	Dwarf Sawfish	Depleted	EN	EN
Rhinopristiformes	Pristidae	<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Large-tooth Sawfish	Depleted	CR	CR
Rhinopristiformes	Pristidae	<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	Green Sawfish	Depleted	CR	CR

Rhinopristiformes	Rhinidae	<i>Rhina ancylostoma</i>	Shark Ray	Sustainable	NT	VU
Rhinopristiformes	Rhinidae	<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Bottlenose Wedgefish	Sustainable	NT	VU
Rhinopristiformes	Rhinidae	<i>Rhynchobatus palpebratus</i>	Eye-brow Wedgefish	Sustainable	NT	NT
Rhinopristiformes	Rhinobatidae	<i>Rhinobatos sainsburyi</i>	Golden Shovel-nose Ray	Sustainable	LC	LC
Rhinopristiformes	Trygonorrhinidae	<i>Aptychotrema rostrata</i>	Eastern Shovel-nose Ray	Sustainable	LC	LC
Rhinopristiformes	Trygonorrhinidae	<i>Aptychotrema timorensis</i>	Spotted Shovel-nose Ray	Undefined	VU	VU
Rhinopristiformes	Trygonorrhinidae	<i>Aptychotrema vincentiana</i>	Western Shovel-nose Ray	Sustainable	LC	LC
Rhinopristiformes	Trygonorrhinidae	<i>Trygonorrhina dumerilli</i>	Southern Fiddler Ray	Sustainable	LC	LC
Rhinopristiformes	Trygonorrhinidae	<i>Trygonorrhina fasciata</i>	Eastern Fiddler Ray	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Centrophoridae	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	Gulper Shark	Depleted	VU	VU
Squaliformes	Centrophoridae	<i>Centrophorus harrissoni</i>	Harrisson's Dogfish	Depleted	EN	EN
Squaliformes	Centrophoridae	<i>Centrophorus moluccensis</i> (East coast)	Endeavour Dogfish	Recovering	NT	DD
Squaliformes	Centrophoridae	<i>Centrophorus moluccensis</i> (West coast)	Endeavour Dogfish	Sustainable	LC	DD
Squaliformes	Centrophoridae	<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>	Leafscale Gulper Shark	Undefined	VU	VU
Squaliformes	Centrophoridae	<i>Centrophorus westraliensis</i>	Western Gulper Shark	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Centrophoridae	<i>Deania calcea</i>	Brier Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Centrophoridae	<i>Deania quadrispinosa</i>	Longsnout Dogfish	Recovering	NT	NT
Squaliformes	Dalatiidae	<i>Dalatis licha</i>	Black Shark	Sustainable	NT	NT
Squaliformes	Dalatiidae	<i>Euprotomicrus bispinatus</i>	Pygmy Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Dalatiidae	<i>Isistius brasiliensis</i>	Cookie-cutter Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Dalatiidae	<i>Isistius plutodus</i>	Large-tooth Cookie-cutter Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Dalatiidae	<i>Squaliolus aliae</i>	Small-eye Pygmy Shark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Echinorhinidae	<i>Echinorhinus brucus</i>	Bramble Shark	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Echinorhinidae	<i>Echinorhinus cookei</i>	Prickly Shark	Sustainable	NT	NT
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Centroscyllium kamoharai</i>	Bare-skin Dogfish	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus baxteri</i>	Southern Lanternshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus bigelowi</i>	Slender Lanternshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus brachyurus</i>	Short-tail Lanternshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus dianthus</i>	Pink Lanternshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus dislineatus</i>	Lined Lanternshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus evansi</i>	Blackmouth Lanternshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus fusus</i>	Pygmy Lanternshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus lucifer</i>	Blackbelly Lanternshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus molleri</i>	Moller's Lanternshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>	Smooth Lanternshark	Sustainable	LC	LC

Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	<i>Etmopterus unicolor</i>	Bristled Lanternshark	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Oxynotidae	<i>Oxynotus bruniensis</i>	Prickly Dogfish	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Somniosidae	<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i>	Portuguese Dogfish	Sustainable	NT	NT
Squaliformes	Somniosidae	<i>Centroscymnus owstonii</i>	Owston's Dogfish	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Somniosidae	<i>Centroselachus crepidater</i>	Golden Dogfish	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squaliformes	Somniosidae	<i>Scymnodon plunketi</i>	Plunket's Dogfish	Sustainable	NT	NT
Squaliformes	Somniosidae	<i>Scymnodalatias albicauda</i>	Whitetail Dogfish	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Somniosidae	<i>Scymnodalatias sherwoodi</i>	Sherwood's Dogfish	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Somniosidae	<i>Somniosus antarcticus</i>	Southern Sleeper Shark	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Somniosidae	<i>Zameus squamulosus</i>	Velvet Dogfish	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Cirrhigaleus australis</i>	Mandarin Shark	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Whitespotted Spurdog	Sustainable	LC	VU
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus albifrons</i>	Eastern Highfin Spurdog	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus altipinnis</i>	Western Highfin Spurdog	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus chloroculus</i>	Greeneye Spurdog	Recovering	NT	NT
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus crassispinus</i>	Fatspine Spurdog	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus edmundsi</i>	Edmund's Spurdog	Sustainable	NT	NT
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus grahami</i>	Eastern Longnose Spurdog	Recovering	NT	NT
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus megalops</i>	Piked Spurdog	Sustainable	LC	NT
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus montalbani</i>	Philippine Spurdog	Recovering	VU	VU
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus nasutus</i>	Western Longnose Spurdog	Undefined	DD	DD
Squaliformes	Squalidae	<i>Squalus notocaudatus</i>	Bartail Spurdog	Undefined	DD	DD
Squatiniiformes	Squatiniidae	<i>Squatina albipunctata</i>	Eastern Angelshark	Depleting	VU	VU
Squatiniiformes	Squatiniidae	<i>Squatina australis</i>	Australian Angelshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squatiniiformes	Squatiniidae	<i>Squatina pseudocellata</i>	Western Angelshark	Sustainable	LC	LC
Squatiniiformes	Squatiniidae	<i>Squatina tergocellata</i>	Ornate Angelshark	Sustainable	LC	LC

