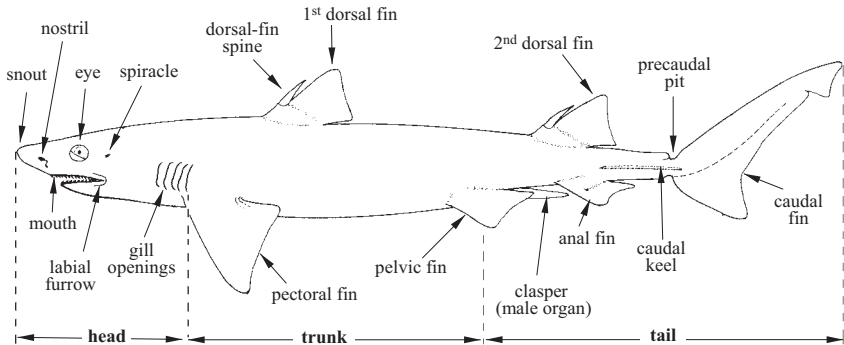
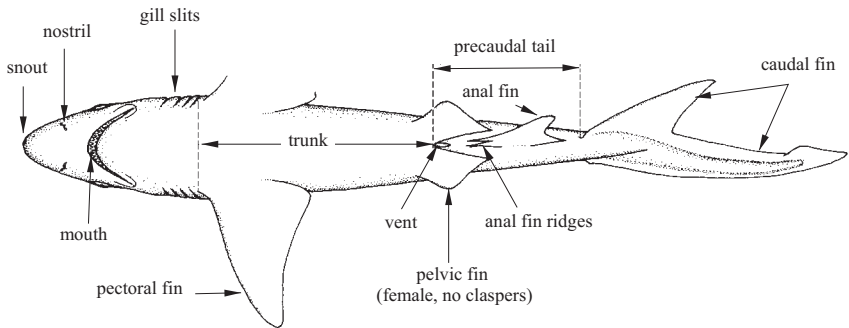


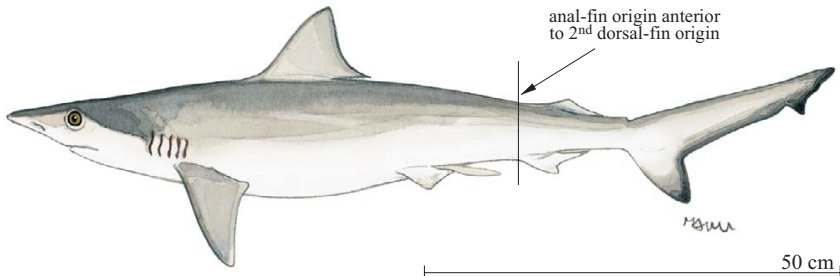
SHARKS





Rhizoprionodon acutus

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Milk shark; **Fr** – Requin museau pointu; **Sp** – Tiburón lechoso.

Local names: Qirsh. قرش

Size: Common up to 110 cm.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Least Concern.

Small shark, second dorsal fin much smaller than first one.

Rhizoprionodon acutus

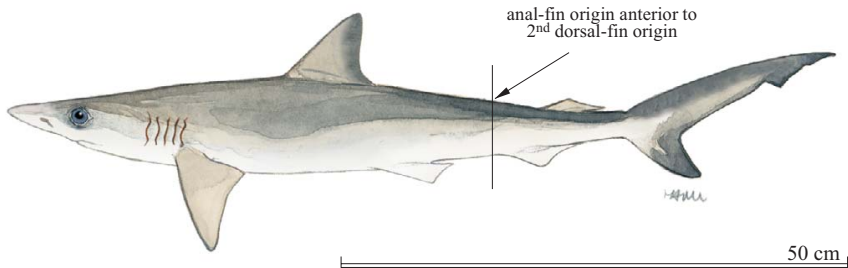
CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: An abundant inshore and offshore shark, from the surfline to depths of about 200 m. Viviparous: 2 to 8 young per litter; gestation period about 1 year. Feeds on small bony fishes (lizardfish, goatfish, threadfins, wrasses, hairtails, sardines, croakers, mojarras), squids, octopi, cuttlefish, shrimps, crabs and sea snails.

Importance to fisheries: An important species for inshore small-scale fisheries across its range. Caught with longlines, gillnets and trawls. Utilized fresh and salt-dried for human consumption.

Loxodon macrorhinus

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Sliteye shark; **Fr** – Requin sagrin; **Sp** – Tiburón ojuelo.

Local names: Libax; Jeer-Jeer; Al-Qirsh Al-Hindi.

لباكس؛ جير-جير؛ القرش الهندي

Size: To 90 cm.

Conservation status: Least Concern.

Small shark, second dorsal fin much smaller than first one, translucent nose.

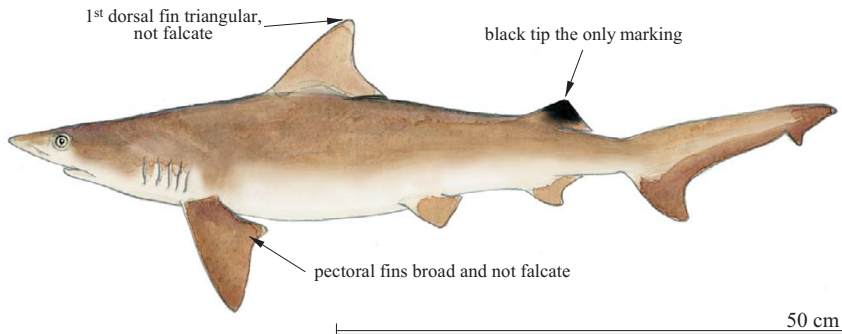
Loxodon macrorhinus

CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: Occurs in tropical, coastal, clear waters, near the surface and bottom; at depths from 7 to 80 m. Viviparous; with 2 to 4 young per litter. Feeds on anchovies, croakers, shrimp and cuttlefish.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets and line gear. Locally important for small-scale fisheries in parts of its range. Utilized fresh and dried for human consumption.

Carcharhinus dussumieri CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Whitecheek shark; **Fr** – Requin à joues blanches; **Sp** – Tiburón cariblanco.

Local names: Qirsh Al-aamaak.

قرش الأعماق

Size: To about 90 cm.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Small shark, second dorsal fin much smaller than first one, second dorsal with large black marking on top half.

Carcharhinus dussumieri

CARCHARHINIDAE

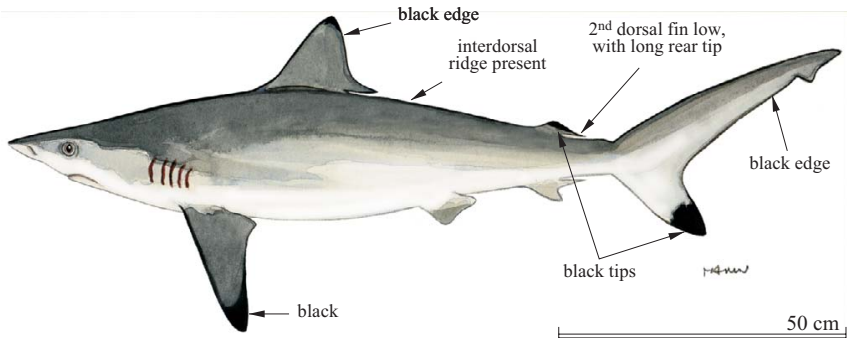
Habitat and biology: A common, but little-known shark of the continental and insular inshore waters. Viviparous; with 1 to 4 young per litter. Feeds primarily on crabs, shrimp and bony fishes, also on other crustaceans, cephalopods and other molluscs.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with gillnets and longlines in small-scale fisheries. Commonly marketed for its meat for human consumption.

Remarks: This species differs from the blackspot shark, *Carcharhinus sealei* by its triangular rather than falcate first dorsal fin, more numerous upper teeth, a broader mouth, broader pectoral fins, and less numerous vertebrae.

Carcharhinus sorrah

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: En – Spottail shark; Fr – Requin à queue tachetée; Sp – Tiburón rabo manchado.

Local names: Qirsh Al-sara. قرش السرى

Size: To 1.6 m.

Conservation status: Data Deficient.

Small shark, second dorsal fin much smaller than first one, lower caudal lobe with large black marking.

Carcharhinus sorrah

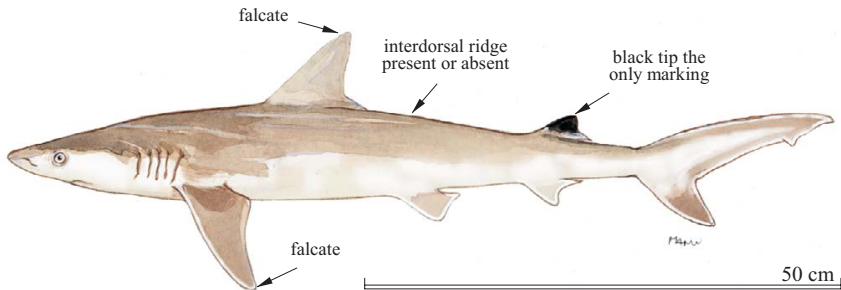
CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: Common in inshore waters often around coral reefs, sometimes found also offshore; from the surface to a depth of 140 m. Viviparous; 2 to 6 young per litter. Feeds mainly on small bony fishes (e.g. mugilids, clupeids, siganids, teraponids) but also on cephalopods, crabs and shrimps.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating gillnets and longlines. Sometimes locally important in small-scale fisheries. Its meat is utilized dried and fresh for human consumption.

Carcharhinus sealei

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Blackspot shark; **Fr** – Requin à taches noires; **Sp** – Tiburón alinegro.

Local names: Qirsh Al-aamak. قرش الأعماق

Size: To 95 cm.

Conservation status: Near Threatened.

Small shark, second dorsal fin much smaller than first one, second dorsal with large black marking on top half.

Carcharhinus sealei

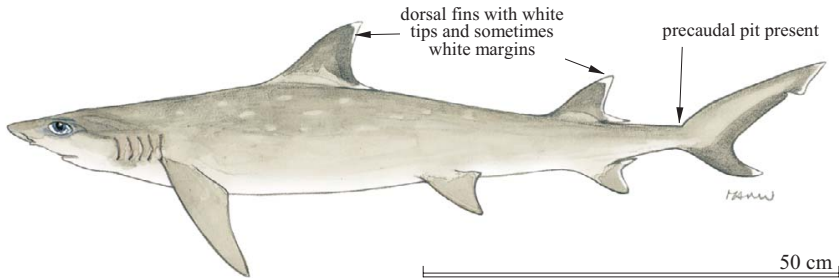
CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: A coastal shark of the continental and insular shelves, from the surfline to a depth of 40 m. Viviparous; 2 young per litter; gestation period about 9 months. Feeds on small fishes, squids and prawns.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with line gear and gillnets. Sometimes locally important in small-scale fisheries. Its meat is utilized dried and fresh for human consumption.

Hemigaleus microstoma

HEMIGALEIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Sicklefins weasel shark; **Fr** – Milandre faucille; **Sp** – Comadreja segadora.

Size: To about 110 cm.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Least Concern.

Small shark, second dorsal fin almost as large as the first one.

Hemigaleus microstoma

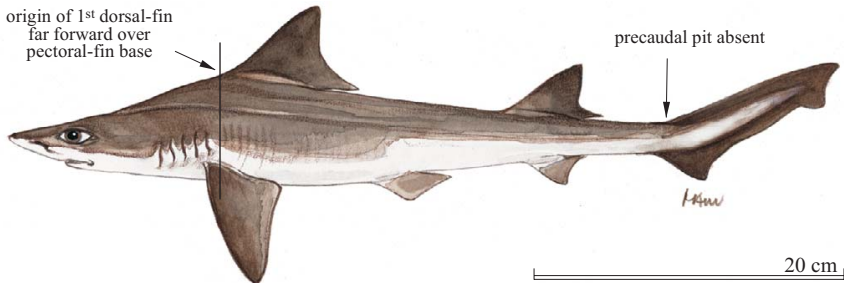
HEMIGALEIDAE

Habitat and biology: Coastal, inshore and offshore at depths down to 170 m. Viviparous; 2 young per litter. Feeds mainly on octopus, cuttlefish and squid, but also on crustaceans and equinoderms.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets, longlines and hook-and-line. Utilized fresh for human consumption; often used for fishmeal.

Iago omanensis

TRIAKIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Bigeye houndshark; **Fr** – Requin-hâ à gros yeux; **Sp** – Cazón ojigrande.

Local names: Al-Qirsh Al-qezm. القرش القزم

Size: To 60 cm.

Conservation status: –

Small shark, second dorsal fin almost as large as the first one.

Iago omanensis

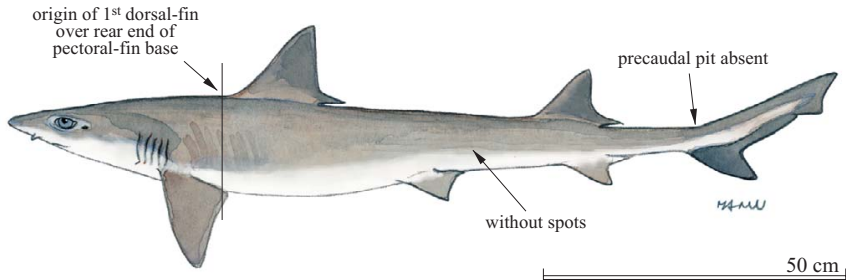
TRIAKIDAE

Habitat and biology: Inhabits deep waters from 110 m or less to at least 1 000 m. Viviparous with 2 to 10 young. Feeds mainly on cephalopods and bony fishes, but also on shrimps, bivalves, gastropods and polychaetes.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with gillnets and handlines, utilized fresh for human consumption.

Mustelus mosis

TRIAKIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Arabian smooth-hound; **Fr** – Emissole d'Arabie; **Sp** – Musola arábiga.

Local names: Mustoulah; Qirsh Al-kalb; Mahmal.

مستولا؛ قرش الكلب؛ محمل

Size: To 1.5 m.

Conservation status: –

Small shark, second dorsal fin almost as large as the first one.

Mustelus mosis

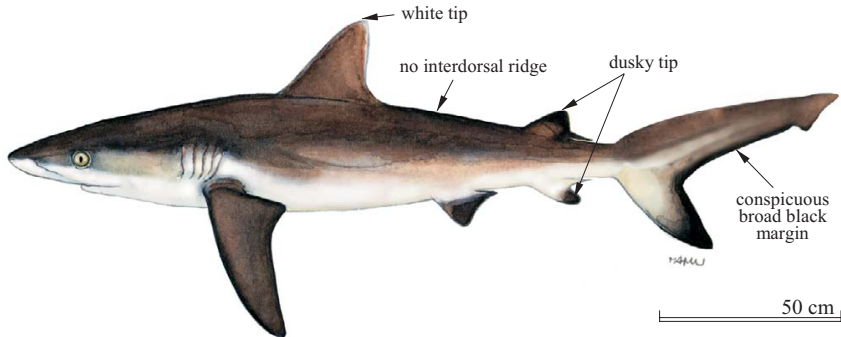
TRIAKIDAE

Habitat and biology: Bottom-dwelling in inshore and offshore waters, also on coral reefs. Viviparous with 6 to 10 young per litter. Feeds on small bottom fishes, molluscs and crustaceans. Lives well in captivity.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, bottom and floating gillnets, and line gear. Utilized for human consumption.

Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Grey reefshark; **Fr** – Requin dagsit; **Sp** – Tiburón de arrecifes.

Local names: Qirsh Al-bahah; Saftet. قرش البجاح؛ سفطيط

Size: To 2.5 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Large shark, without interdorsal ridge.

Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos

CARCHARHINIDAE

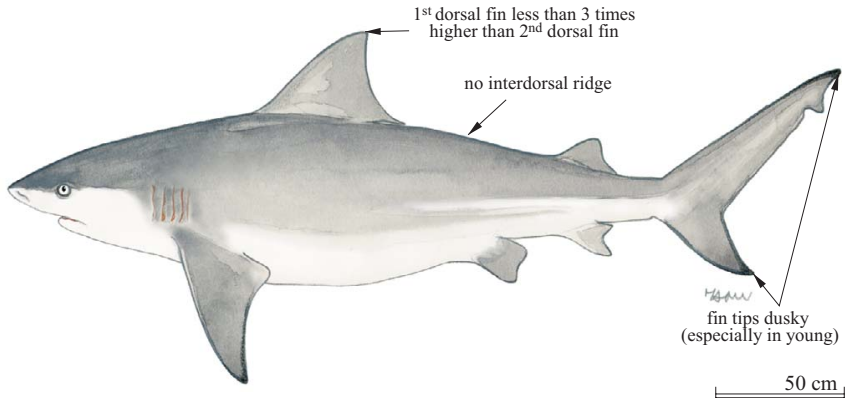
Habitat and biology: A common coastal, inshore to offshore reef species; from the surface to a depth of 140 m. Viviparous; 1 to 6 young per litter; gestation about 12 months. Feeds on surface bottom, and reef fishes, cephalopods, crabs and shrimps.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with line gear and gillnets. Utilized for human consumption salt-dried or fresh; fins used for the oriental shark-fin soup market.

Remarks: This shark can be very aggressive when cornered or confronted.

Carcharhinus leucas

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Bull shark; **Fr** – Requin bouledogue; **Sp** – Tiburón sarda.

Size: To 3.5 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Large shark, without interdorsal ridge.

Carcharhinus leucas

CARCHARHINIDAE

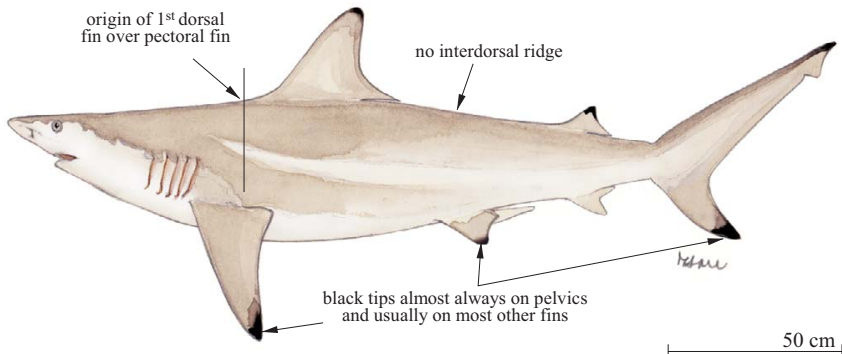
Habitat and biology: In coastal, estuarine, riverine and lacustrine waters, usually found close inshore in marine habitats; occurs from depths of 1 to 152 m. Viviparous; with 6 to 12 young per litter; nursery areas in estuaries and coastal lagoons. Omnivorous, feeding mainly on other sharks and rays and bony fishes, but also on crabs, shrimps, turtles, sea birds and carrion.

Importance to fisheries: A common catch on inshore small-scale shark fisheries, caught with gillnets and longlines. Used for its meat for human consumption, and priced for its fins, hides and livers.

Remarks: One of the most dangerous sharks, known to attack and kill people, especially close to shore in murky waters and rivers.

Carcharhinus limbatus

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: En – Blacktip shark; Fr – Requin borde; Sp – Tiburón macuira.

Local names: Al-Qirh al-akhdar; Qirsh al-sahel; Eisah.

القرش الأخضر؛ قرش الساحل؛ أيساح

Size: To 2.6 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Large shark, without interdorsal ridge.

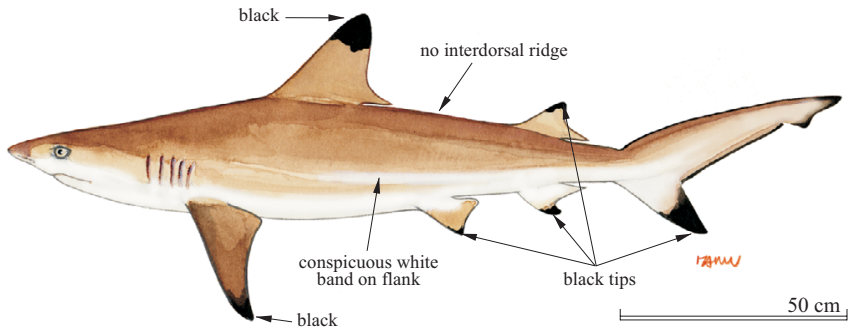
Carcharhinus limbatus

CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: A coastal and offshore but not truly oceanic species. Highly migratory, sometimes forming large schools. Fast-moving, sometimes leaping out of the water. Viviparous; with 1 to 10 embryos per litter and a 10 to 12 month gestation period; nursery areas in coastal lagoons. Feeds mainly on schooling fishes but eats also cephalopods and crustaceans.

Importance to fisheries: Caught commercially with floating longlines and gillnets, and incidentally in trawl nets; an important species for sport fishers. Sometimes an important bycatch of coastal tuna fisheries. The newborn young are often caught in large quantities in their coastal nurseries. Its meat is highly appreciated fresh for human consumption; its fins, hides and liver are also utilized.

Carcharhinus melanopterus CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Blacktip reef shark; **Fr** – Requin pointes noires; **Sp** – Tiburón de puntas negras.

Local names: Abu rishah saudah; Abu sawadah; Noffari.

أبو ريشة سوداء؛ أبو سوداء؛ نوفاري

Size: To about 2 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Large shark, without interdorsal ridge.

Carcharhinus melanopterus

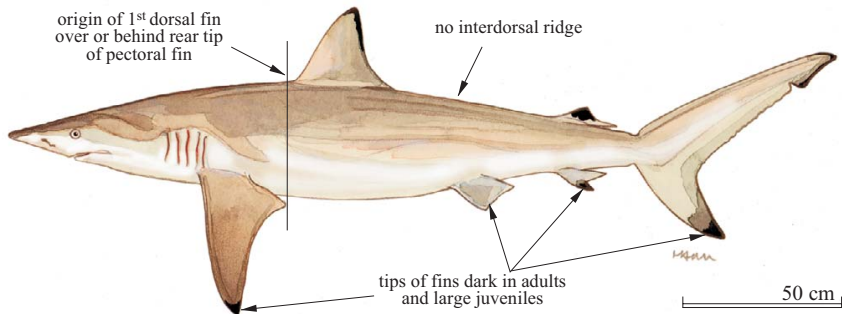
CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: Found inshore and sometimes offshore on continental and insular shelves; prefers shallow water on and around coral reefs. Viviparous; with 4 young per litter. Feeds mainly on bony fishes (carangids, leiognathids, monacanthids) and cephalopods.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with longlines and gillnets in coastal fisheries. Utilized fresh or salt-dried for human consumption.

Carcharhinus brevipinna

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Spinner shark; **Fr** – Requin tisserand; **Sp** – Tiburón aleta negra.

Local names: Al-Qirsh Al-Suezy. القرش السويزي

Size: To 2.8 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Large shark, without interdorsal ridge.

Carcharhinus brevipinna

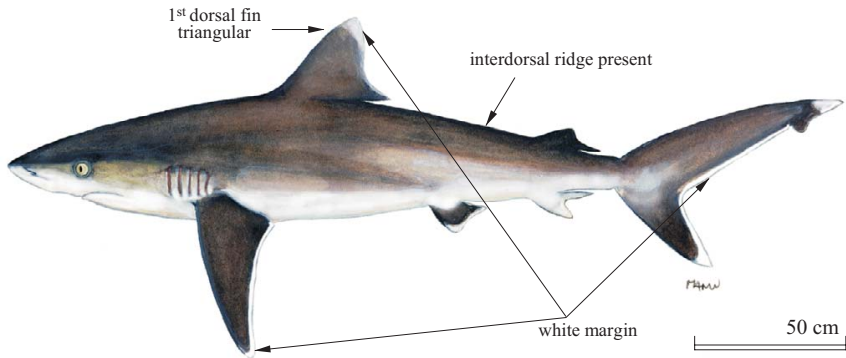
CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: Neritic; highly migratory, sometimes forming schools. A fast-swimming shark that sometimes leaps out of the water when feeding. Viviparous; with 6 to 20 embryos per litter. Feeds mainly on small schooling fishes and squids, but also on small sharks and rays.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with drifting gillnets and longlines; also targeted by sport fishers. Utilized fresh and salt-dried for human consumption, fins used in the oriental shark-fin soup market.

Carcharhinus albimarginatus

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Silvertip shark; **Fr** – Requin pointe blanche; **Sp** – Tiburón de puntas blancas.

Local names: Al-Qirsh abiad al-haaphah.

قرش أبيض الهفاه

Size: To 3.0 m.

Conservation status: Data Deficient.

Large shark, with interdorsal ridge.

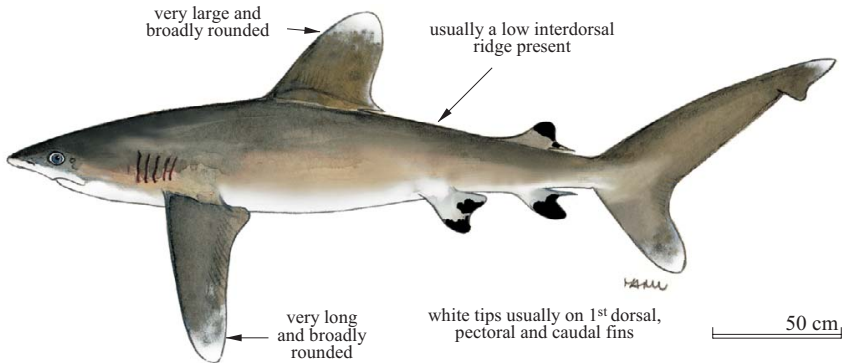
Carcharhinus albimarginatus

CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: Coastal and pelagic, from the surface to a depth of 800 m. Viviparous; 1 to 11 young per litter. Feeds on pelagic and bottom fish, including flyingfishes, tunas, soles, eagle rays and cephalopods.

Importance to fisheries: Caught by small-scale fisheries with longlines and gillnets, and also as bycatch in some tuna fisheries.

Carcharhinus longimanus CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Oceanic whitetip shark; **Fr** – Requin oceanique; **Sp** – Tiburón oceánico.

Local names: Abu rishah baidaa; Oush; Ekhtiemaiah; Tarfei.

أبو ريثة بيضاء؛ أوش؛ اختيامياه؛ طرفي

Size: To 3.5 m.

Conservation status: Vulnerable.

Large shark, with interdorsal ridge.

Carcharhinus longimanus

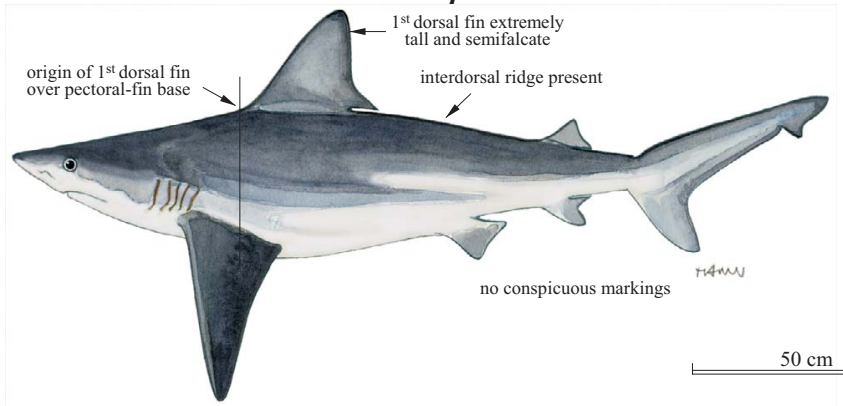
CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: An oceanic-epipelagic species found mostly far offshore but occasionally in coastal waters. Viviparous; with 1 to 15 embryos per litter and a gestation period of about one year. Feeds mainly on pelagic fishes and squids, but also on seabirds, turtles and crustaceans.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating longlines, drifting gillnets and handlines; an important bycatch of many tropical tuna fisheries. Utilized fresh for human consumption, its fins highly appreciated in the oriental shark-fin soup market.

Carcharhinus plumbeus

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Sandbar shark; **Fr** – Requin gris; **Sp** – Tiburón trozo.

Local names: Hawaash; Qirsh tarh; Qirsh Aghbar; Zefa.

حواش؛ قرش طرح؛ قرش أغبار؛ زفة

Size: To possibly 3.0 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk; Near Threatened.

Large shark, with interdorsal ridge.

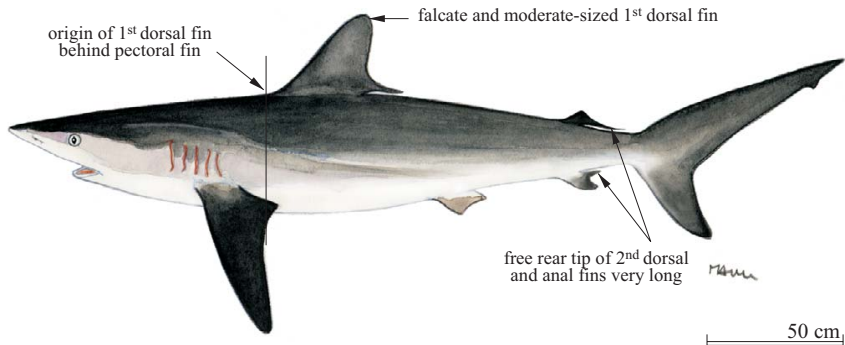
Carcharhinus plumbeus

CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: Coastal-pelagic, on continental and insular shelves and in deeper water adjacent to them; from the intertidal zone to a depth of 280 m. Highly migratory in some areas. Viviparous; 1 to 14 young; nursery areas in coastal lagoons. Feeds on sardines, shad, menhaden, mullets, flatfish, and other small fishes, small sharks and batoids, crustaceans and cephalopods.

Importance to fisheries: An important species for fisheries, caught with longlines, hook-and-line, and bottom gillnets. Also sought by sport fishers. Utilized fresh, frozen, smoked or salt-dried for human consumption. Highly appreciated for its fins in the oriental shark-fin soup market. Liver and hides also much appreciated.

Carcharhinus falciformis CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Silky shark; **Fr** – Requin soyeux; **Sp** – Tiburón jaquetón.

Local names: Al-hariri. الحريري

Size: To 3.3 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Least Concern.

Large shark, with interdorsal ridge.

Carcharhinus falciformis

CARCHARHINIDAE

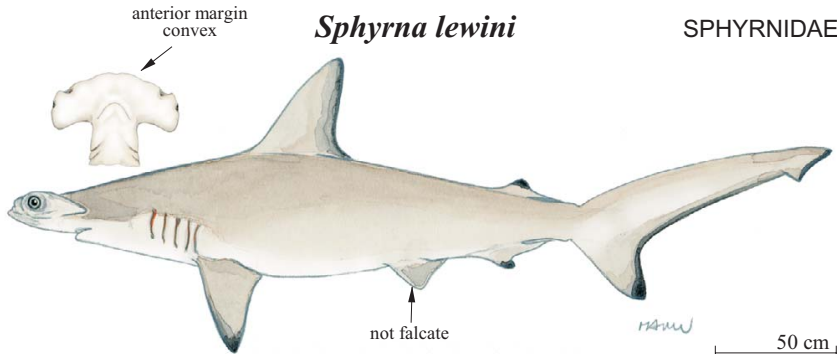
Habitat and biology: Coastal and oceanic, common near shelves and slopes, from the surface to a depth of 500 m. Late juveniles commonly associated with tuna schools. Highly migratory, sometimes forms very large schools especially around offshore islands. Viviparous; with 2 to 16 young per litter; nursery areas in the outer shelves. Feeds mainly on fish, including sea catfish, groupers and snappers, tunids and clupeoids, but also on squids, octopi and crustaceans.

Importance to fisheries: Very important in fisheries throughout its range, caught with longlines, handlines and gillnets. One of the most common bycatches of industrial tropical tuna fisheries with longlines and specially purse seines. Utilized fresh or salt-dried for human consumption, livers used for oil extraction (rich in Vitamin A), fins for the oriental shark-fin soup market, and hides for leather.

Remarks: Reported to be dangerous to humans.

Sphyrna lewini

SPHYRNIDAE



FAO names: En – Scalloped hammerhead; Fr – Requin-marteau halicorne; Sp – Cornuda común.

Local names: Manyaso; Kernat Al-diplana; Abu-mattrakah.

منيعسو؛ كرنه الذبلانة؛ أبو مطرقة

Size: Common to 3.7 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Large shark, head flattened in the shape of a hammer.

Sphyrna lewini

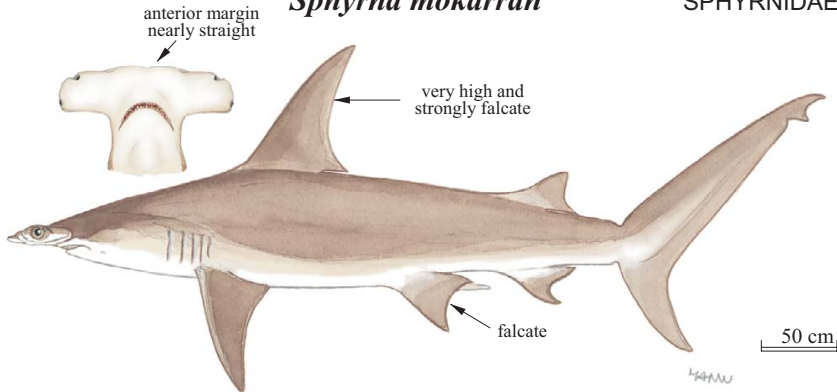
SPHYRNIDAE

Habitat and biology: From inshore to offshore and semi-oceanic waters. Newborns and juveniles common in estuaries and shallow bays; highly migratory, adults form large schools around offshore sea mounts. Viviparous; 15 to 31 young per litter. Feeds on a variety of pelagic and demersal fishes (sardines, anchovies, mackerel, jacks, flatfish, sea catfish, parrotfish, and others) as well as several sharks and rays, squids, lobsters and other crustaceans.

Importance to fisheries: An important species for small and large-scale fisheries throughout its range. Caught with most kinds of longlines and gillnets and particularly vulnerable to the latter around the seamounts where large schools of the species congregate. A common bycatch of tuna and billfish fisheries when operating in coastal waters. Its meat used fresh or salt-dried for human consumption; fins highly appreciated in the oriental shark-fin soup market; hides good for leather production.

Sphyrna mokarran

SPHYRNIDAE



FAO names: En – Great hammerhead; Fr – Grand requin-marteau; Sp – Cornuda gigante.

Local names: Cawar; Kernah; Mokarran.

كوار؛ كرنه؛ مكرن

Size: To 6 m.

Conservation status: Endangered.

Large shark, head flattened in the shape of a hammer.

Sphyrna mokarran

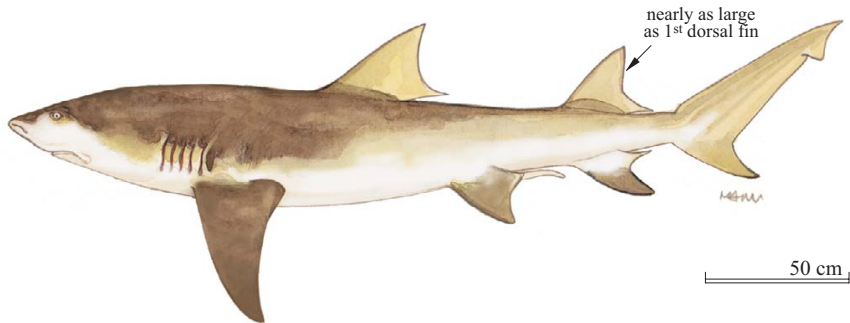
SPHYRNIDAE

Habitat and biology: Semi-oceanic, also in inshore waters, often found around and on coral reefs. Viviparous; 13 to 42 young per litter; gestation at least 7 months. Feeds mainly on skates, rays, groupers and sea catfishes, but takes also other bony fishes, small sharks, squids and lobsters.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating gillnets and floating longlines. Its meat used fresh, frozen or salt-dried for human consumption. Fins highly appreciated in the oriental shark-fin soup market. Livers and hides also utilized.

Negaprion acutidens

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Sicklefins lemon shark; **Fr** – Requin limon faucille; **Sp** – Tiburón segador.

Local names: Libax; Farluuq; Qirsh Abu-bouse areed. لباكس؛ فرلوق؛ قرش أبوبوس عريض

Size: To 3.1 m.

Conservation status: Vulnerable.

Large shark, second dorsal fin almost as large as the first one.

Negaprion acutidens

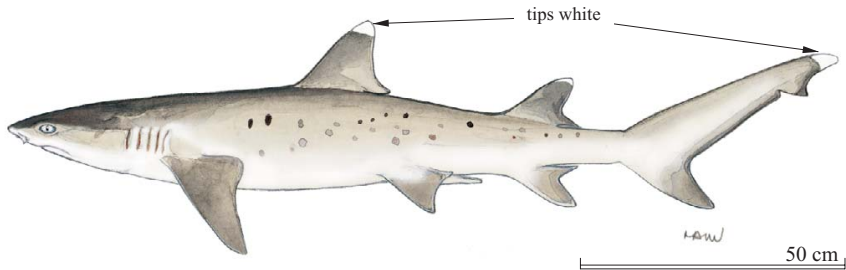
CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: Demersal in shallow inshore and offshore waters; often around coral reefs and sandy plateaus near coral, at depths down to at least 23 m. Viviparous; 1 to 13 young per litter; gestation 10 or more months. Feeds on bottom fishes including porcupine fish and stingrays.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets and line gear. Its meat is utilized fresh or salt-dried for human consumption, fins highly appreciated in the oriental shark-fin soup market, and liver for oil and vitamin A extraction.

Triaenodon obesus

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Whitetip reef shark; **Fr** – Requin corail; **Sp** – Cazón coralero ñato.

Local names: Libaax; Daaha; Abu-shaaf; Qirsh salmani. لباكس؛ داحة؛ أبو شعف؛ قرش سلmani

Size: Common to 1.7 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Medium-sized shark, second dorsal fin almost as large as the first one.

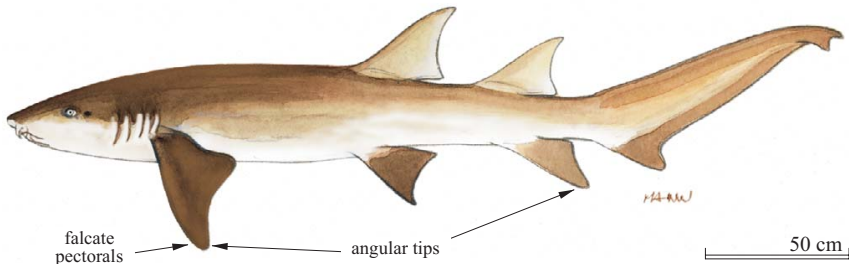
Triaenodon obesus

CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: Occurs in coastal clear waters and offshore islands, very commonly associated with coral reefs, lying inside holes or crevices. Viviparous; 1 to 5 young per litter. Feeds on a wide variety of reef fishes (moray eels, parrot fishes, snappers, squirrelfishes, etc.), but also octopus, lobsters and crabs.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets, and line gear. Its meat utilized fresh or salt-dried for human consumption.

Nebrius ferrugineus GINGLYMOSTOMATIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Tawny nurse shark; **Fr** – Requin nourrice fauve; **Sp** – Gata nodriza atezada.

Local names: Frenkah adeiah; Massasah.

فرنكاي أضياع؛ مساسة

Size: Reported to 3.2 m.

Conservation status: Vulnerable.

Large shark, second dorsal fin almost as large as the first one.

Nebrius ferrugineus

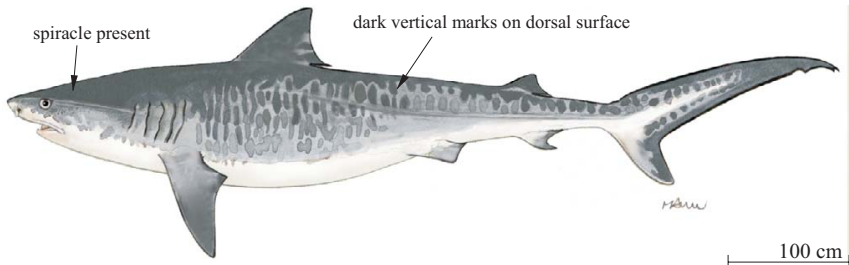
GINGLYMOSTOMATIDAE

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters from the intertidal zone to a depth of at least 70 m. Demersal, on coral and rocky reefs, in lagoons and on sand flats. Ovoviviparous and oophagous. Feeds on a variety of cephalopods, crustaceans, sea urchins, corals, small fishes and occasionally sea snakes.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with gillnets and line gear and utilized for human consumption fresh or salt-dried. Fins used for the oriental trade.

Galeocerdo cuvier

CARCHARHINIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Tiger shark; **Fr** – Requin tigre commun; **Sp** – Tintorera tigre.

Local names: Qirsh namrani; Al-Qirsh Al-Nemer. قرش نمراني؛ القرش النمر

Size: Exceptionally to 7.4 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Galeocerdo cuvier

CARCHARHINIDAE

Habitat and biology: An inshore and offshore species, near the surface and bottom; often in shallow waters, including rivers and estuaries. Ovoviviparous; with 10 to 82 young per litter; gestation possibly slightly over a year. A voracious, indiscriminate predator feeding on all kinds of fish, marine mammals, turtles, seabirds, sea snakes, squids, molluscs and crabs.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets and longlines. Also sought by sport fishers. Its meat is utilized fresh, salt-dried, and smoked for human consumption, hide and fins of high quality, liver rich in oil and vitamin A.

Remarks: One of the most dangerous sharks; attacks divers, swimmers and even boats.

Stegostoma fasciatum

STEGOSTOMATIDAE

spiracles subequal in size to eyes



caudal fin about half of total length

50 cm

FAO names: **En** – Zebra shark; **Fr** – Requin zebre; **Sp** – Tiburón acebrado.

Local names: Farluuq Shabeellow; Hayyasa; Frenkay mekhatatah.

فرلوق شيبيلو؛ هياصة؛ فرنكاي مخططة

Size: To possibly 3.5 m.

Conservation status: Vulnerable.

Large shark, tail almost as large as rest of body.

Stegostoma fasciatum

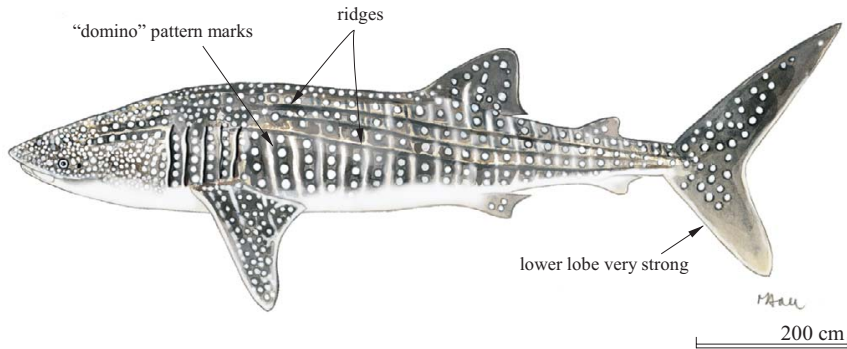
STEGOSTOMATIDAE

Habitat and biology: Inshore, very common on coral reefs. Oviparous. Feeds on molluscs, crustaceans and small bony fishes.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, floating and fixed bottom gillnets, longlines.

Rhincodon typus

RHINCODONTIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Whale shark; **Fr** – Requin baleine; **Sp** – Tiburón ballena.

Local names: Qirsh al-hoot; Battan; Ballhaa.

قرش الحوت؛ بطان؛ بلهاء

Size: To 12 m.

Conservation status: Vulnerable.

Very large shark, dorsal surface without longitudinal ridges.

Rhincodon typus

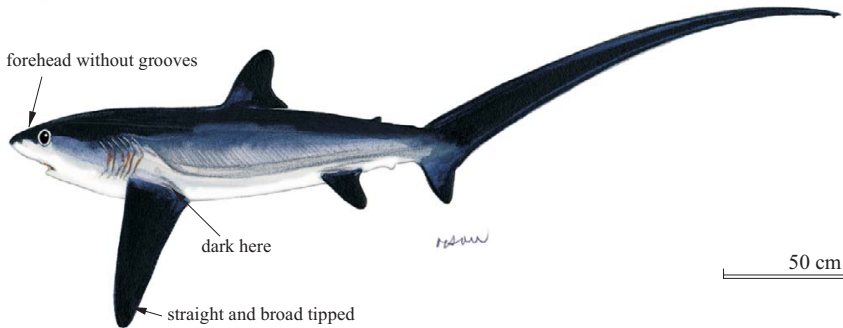
RHINCODONTIDAE

Habitat and biology: A highly migratory pelagic filter feeder, occurring singly or in schools, often near the surface but also down to 980 m. Ovoviviparous with up to 300 embryos per female. Feeds on zooplankton, schooling fishes and squids.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating gillnets and harpoons and incidentally in trawls.

Alopias pelagicus

ALOPIIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Pelagic thresher; **Fr** – Renard pelagique; **Sp** – Zorro pelágico.

Local names: Husseni; Qoutt Al-Bahar. حسييني؛ قوت البحر

Size: To 3.7 m.

Conservation status: Data Deficient.

Large shark, tail almost as large as rest of body.

Alopias pelagicus

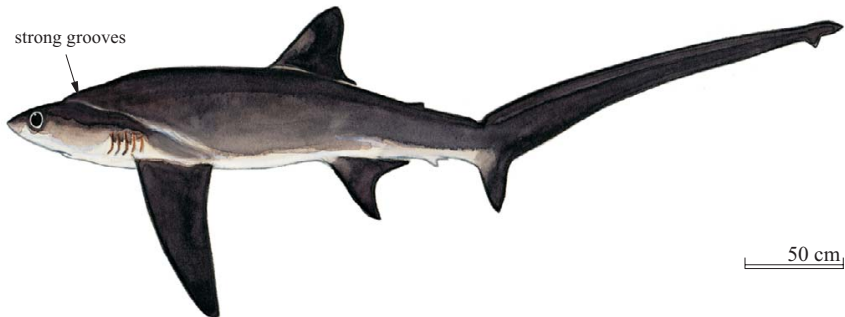
ALOPIIDAE

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, epipelagic, caught near shore where shelf is narrow, from the surface to a depth of at least 152 m. Ovoviviparous and oophagous; two embryos per litter. Presumably feeding on pelagic fish and possibly squid. Thought to use its long tail to herd and stunt prey.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with longlines and driftnets; meat used for human consumption, liver for oil extraction, hide for leather production, and the fins for the oriental soup market.

Alopias superciliosus

ALOPIIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Bigeye thresher; **Fr** – Renard à gros yeux; **Sp** – Zorro ojón.

Local names: Al-Thaalab Abu-aïen kabээрah.

الثعلب أبو عين كبيرة

Size: To 4.6 m.

Conservation status: Data Deficient.

Large shark, tail almost as large as rest of body.

Alopias superciliosus

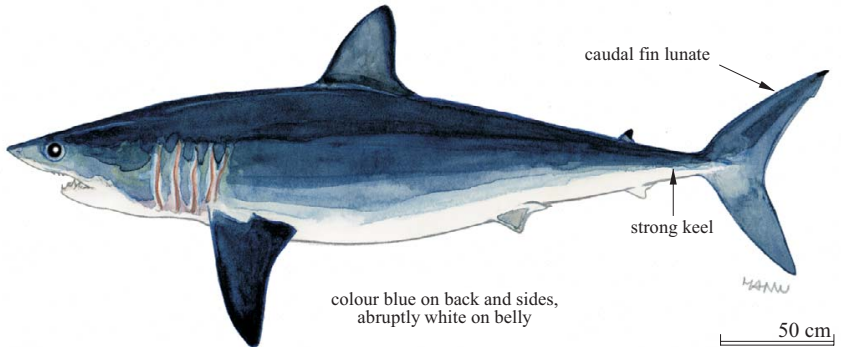
ALOPIIDAE

Habitat and biology: Oceanic and coastal, in depths to 500 m. Ovoviviparous and oophagous with litters of 2 to 4 embryos. Feeds mostly on pelagic fishes such as herring, mackerel and small billfishes, but also on demersal fishes such as hake, and on squids. It probably stunts its prey with its long caudal fin.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with longlines, fixed bottom and pelagic gillnets, and trawls, and occasionally by sport fishers. Meat used fresh, smoked and salt-dried for human consumption, its liver, fins and hide are also utilized.

Isurus oxyrinchus

LAMNIDAE



FAO names: En – Shortfin mako; Fr – Taupe bleu; Sp – Marrajo dientuso.

Local names: Cawar; Qirsh Al-sieb; Deebah.

كوار؛ قرش السيب؛ ديباح

Size: To 4.0 m.

Conservation status: Lower Risk: Near Threatened.

Isurus oxyrinchus

LAMNIDAE

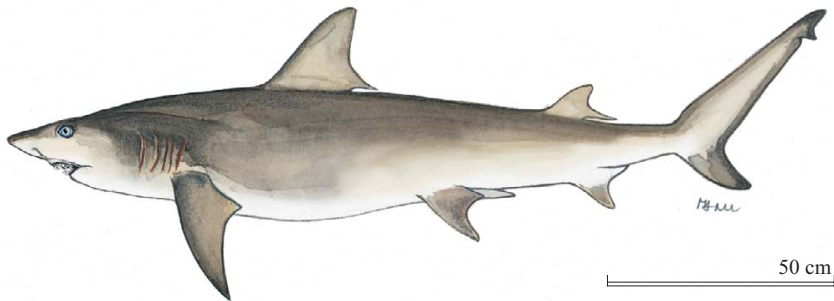
Habitat and biology: Highly migratory, oceanic and coastal, usually in surface waters. Ovoviviparous and oophagous with 10 to 25 young per litter. Feeds mainly on pelagic and demersal fishes, but also eats cephalopods and other sharks and rays.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with longlines, hook-and-line and gillnets; meat of extremely high quality. Very important for sport fisheries.

Remarks: Considered dangerous, responsible for unprovoked attacks on swimmers and boats.

Hemipristis elongatus

HEMIGALEIDAE



FAO names: **En** – Snaggletooth shark; **Fr** – Milandre chicor; **Sp** – Comadreja sobrediente.

Size: To 2.0 m.

Conservation status: Vulnerable.

Hemipristis elongatus

HEMIGALEIDAE

Habitat and biology: Inshore and offshore down to 30 m. Viviparous; 6 to 8 young per litter. Feeds on anchovies, sea catfish, mackerel, croakers, grey sharks and butterfly rays.

Importance to fisheries: Caught with floating and fixed bottom gillnets and floating longlines. Meat used for human consumption, very appreciated in India; liver used for oil extract and fins for the oriental shark-fin soup market.