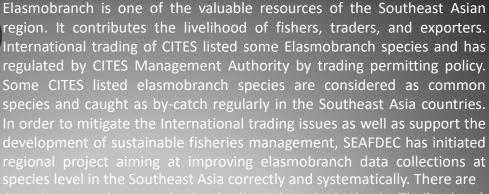
Elasmobranch Data Collection in & the Southeast Asian Region













six (6) participating countries, namely: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. During 2015 to 2019, catch and fishing data from 1,913 trawl nets, 369 gillnets, 176 longlines, 35 purse seine, 35 handlines, 29 sets of bag nets and 3 stow nets were recorded. Totally, 56,655 tails of elasmobranches were individually measured and weighted that including 27,007 sharks, 28,256 rays, and 1,392 skates.

Top two catch of sharks, rays and skates (by number), sex ratio and average catch size by weight (acsw)

Chiloscyllium punctatum Chiloscyllium hasseltii







Brevitrygon heterura



Male:Female = 1:1.5 acsw = 0.30 kg

Okamejei cairae



Male:Female = 1:1.2 acsw = 0.18 kg

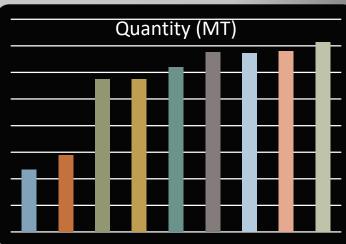


acsw = 0.27 kg

Okamejei cf boesemani



(source: Shark-references.com) Male:Female = 1:1.5 acsw = 0.11 kg



Elasmobranch catch from 2008 to 2016 with the last six-year catch annually increased about 4% in average (SEAFDEC Statistic Database)



All sharks species and shark and ray species listed at CITES Appendix I and II have been banded by Brunei and Philippine fisheries, respectively

Elasmobranch are typically caught utilizing two (2) types of fishing gear

NOTE

- The value showing in the table appears most often during data collection (mode)
- ** Value showing in the table excluding Vietnam data because the size of boat in Vietnam recorded in length

Fishing gear

Size of gear *

Size of fishing boat**

Day of operation *

CPUE (kg/day)

Catch composition



Trawl net

Mesh size 4 mm

7.5-350 GRT

6 days/trip

1,034 kg/day

Ray 0.50%

Shark 0.26%

Skate 0.10%

Bonyfish 99.14%



Gillnet

Total length 2 km

0.5-1.3 GRT

12 days/trip

386 kg/day

Ray 4.28%

Shark 3.16%

Skate 0.0001%

Bonyfish 92.56%

According catch composition results show that elasmobranches caught in the Southeast Asian region are as by-catch with average elasmobranch catch per day per fishing boat of trawl net and gillnet are less than ten and thirty kilograms, respectively. Attempt to reduce catch, protect area of mating and nursing ground of elasmobranch and increase awareness of fishers are challenge in the region

