Species Conservation Action Plan (PACE) for the Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) in Mexico









Collaborators

- Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki (CICESE)
- Omara Santana-Morales (Ecocimati)
- Mauricio Hoyos Padilla (Pelagios Kakunja)
- Marc Aquino Baleytó (Pelagios Kakunja)













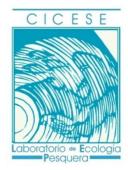






November 12 and 13, 2013, Ensenada, B. C.





San Diego Tijuana

BAJA

(Blacksoff)

Guadalupe Island

> Sebastian Vizcaino Bay

SONORA

vimosilio,

Hutestein

Section.

Gulf of California CHIHUAHU

Constant, or

I SER

Codal Page

Carlot and

CALIFORNIA SUR

 Moches

Contraction of the

SINALOA

Rosales

Lucas

ה'

Mazatlán

NAY

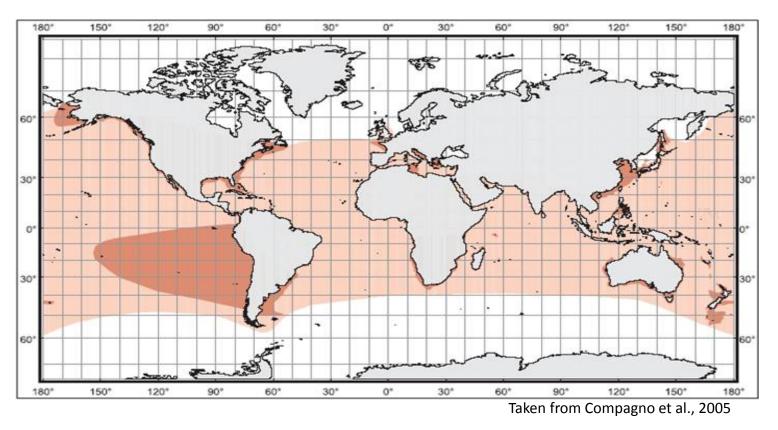
DU

D

Great white shark (Carcharodon carcharias)

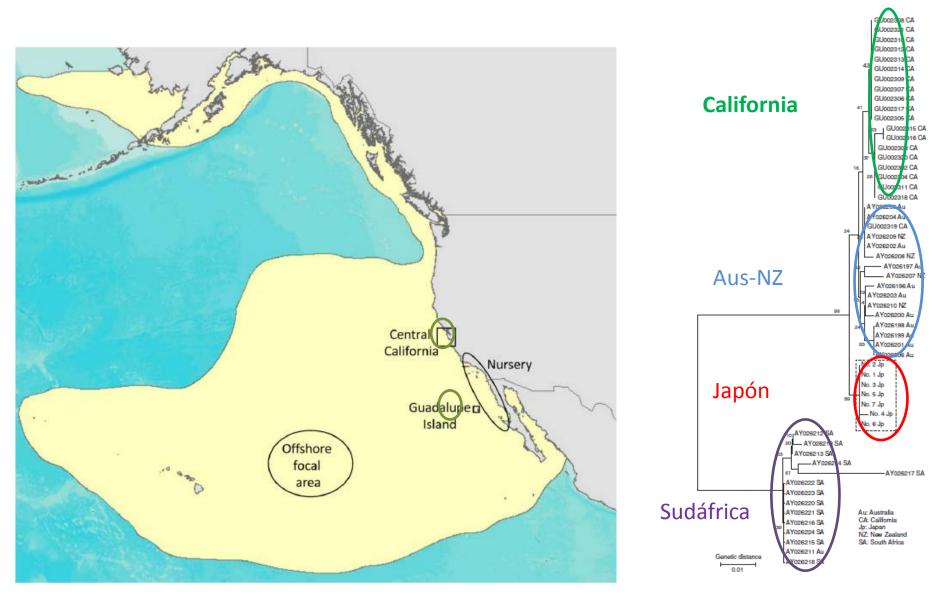
Maximum size: 6.1 m Total Length Fecundity: 4 a 14 embryos Gestation: 12 to 22 months (every 2 years)? Age at maturity: 26 years males 33 years females Longevity: 44-70?

White sharks (WS) are broadly distributed in coastal and oceanic waters (Compagno et al. 2005)



Several aggregation sites have been described for white sharks: South Africa, Mediterranean Sea, New Zealand, Australia and in the North Eastern Pacific (NEP) (Ferreira & Ferreira 1996; Fergusson 1996; Strong et al. 1996; Klimley et al. 1992; Domeier & Nasby-Lucas 2007).

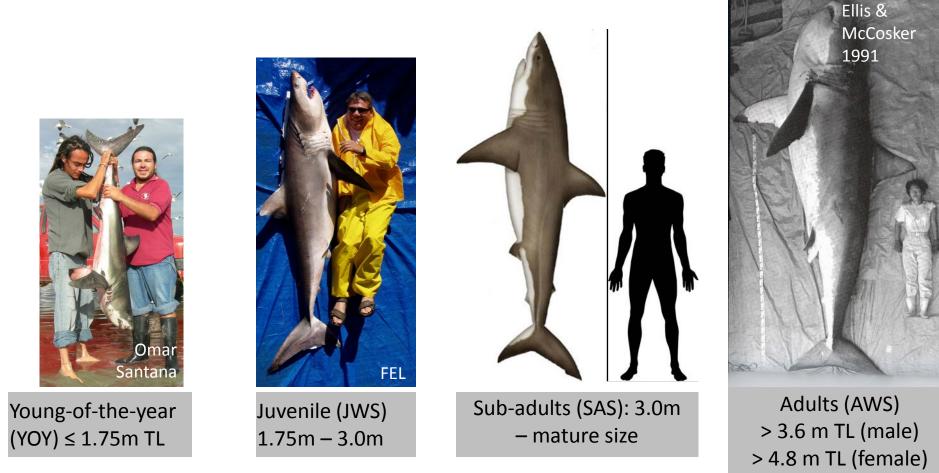
Northeastern Pacific clade



Dewar et al. (2013)

Tanaka et al. (2011)

Based on size, four different life stages of WS have been proposed (Cailliet et al. 1985; Francis 1996; Pratt 1996; Wintner & Cliff 1999; Malcolm et al. 2001; Martin 2005)



Size at birth ranges from 120 to 150 cm TL

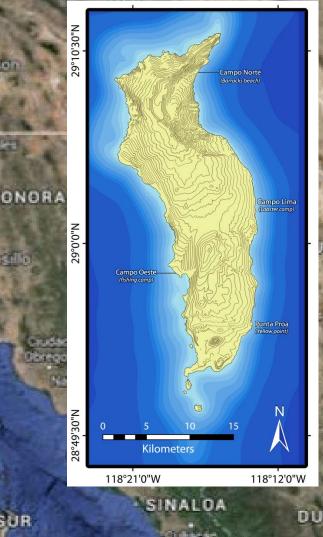
(Francis 1996; Compagno et al. 1997; Hamady et al. 2014)

San Diego

Guadalupe Island

BAUA

- Biological Reserve since 2005.
- 476,971 hectares
- Influence by the California Current
- 260 km west off the Baja California Peninsula
- Maximum altitude: 1,300 m



BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

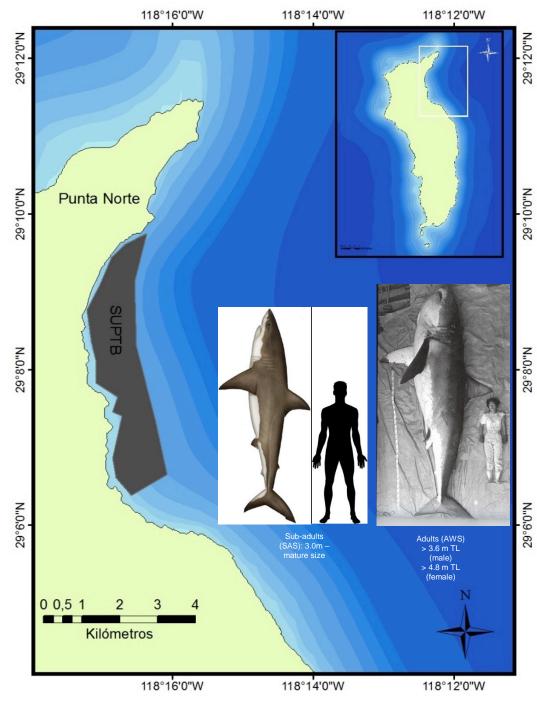
See.

Cabo San Lucas

NAY

Subzone for WS

- Northeastern side
- 607.50 hectares
- Cage diving since 2002



Onboard observer program



Hookah Cage Diving

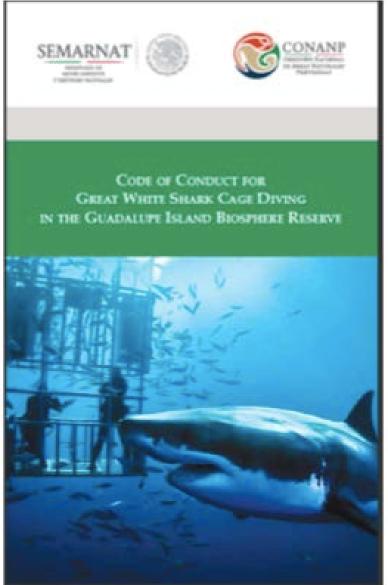
(7 vessels offer the services, max allowed 8)

Regulation strategies



- 2007 and 2015 Code of conduct
- 2011 Management program

for the Reserve



Divers demography



Divers nationalities

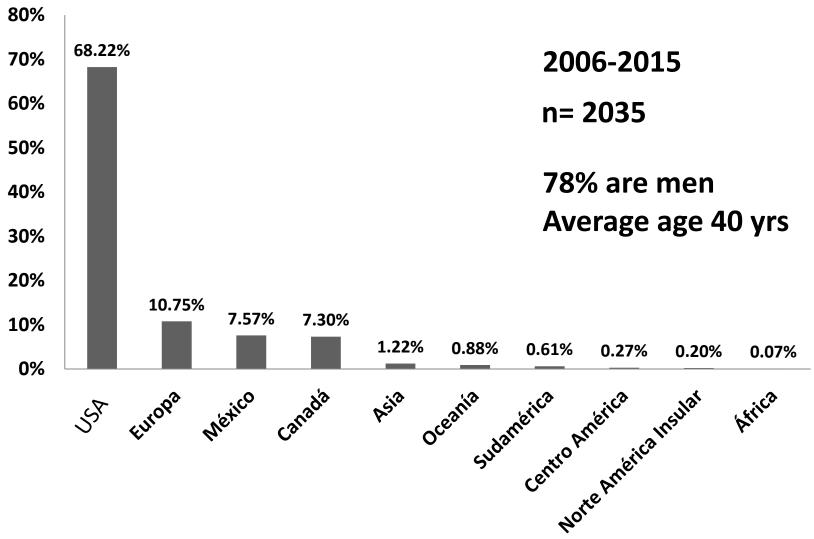
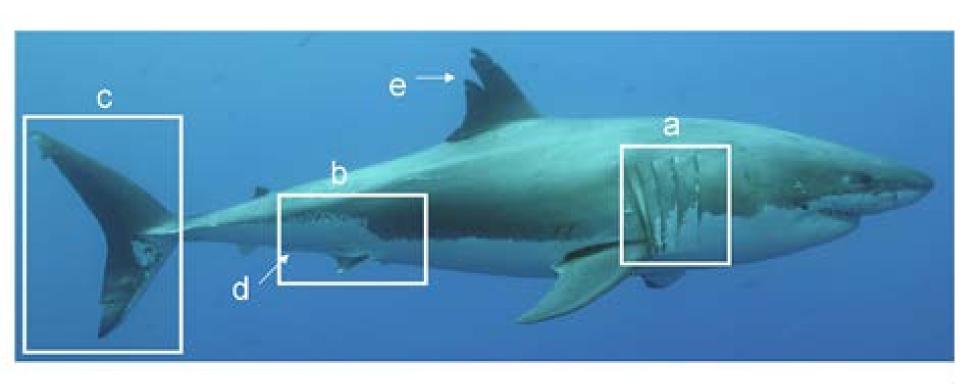
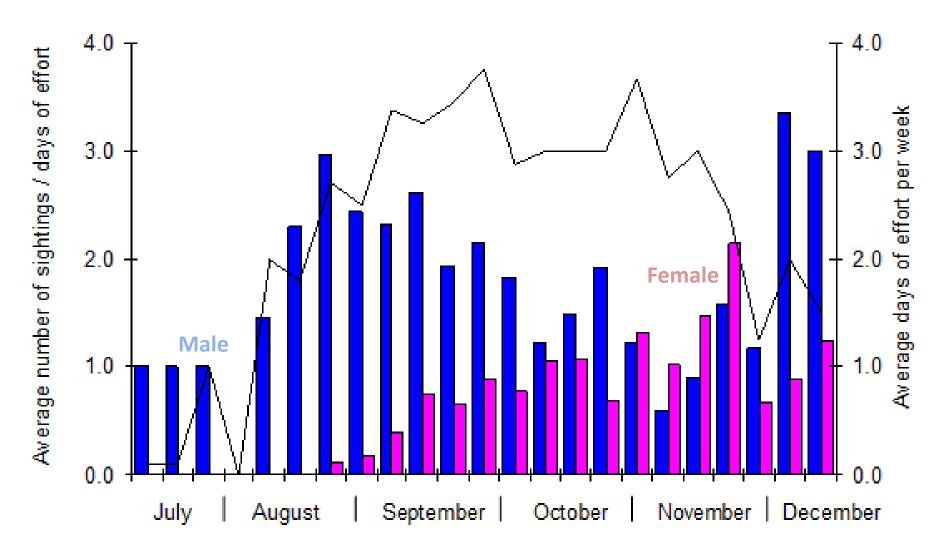


Foto ID



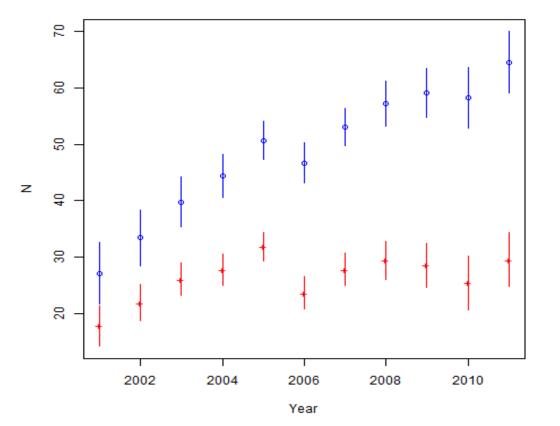
Nasby-Lucas y Domeier (2012)

Mean monthly sighting by sex



Nasby-Lucas y Domeier (2012)

Estimation of the population at the WSSZ of Guadalupe island (2002-2011)



Phi(~sex + time)p(~sex + effort:male + female.effort:female)pent(~1)N

Females =62Males = $\underline{92}$ Total =154

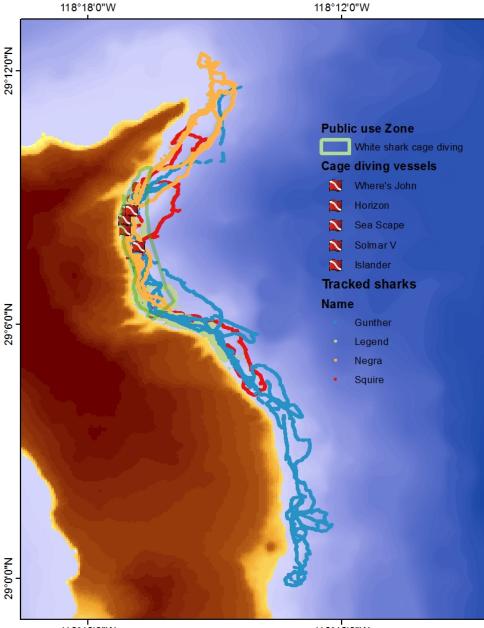
Dewar et al. (2013)

Acoustic tracking

- During 2015 four WS were tagged with acoustic tags and followed during at least 30 hours
- The four sharks distributed in the northeastern part of the island

ECOCIMATI A.C.

tigación y conservación sin fronteras.

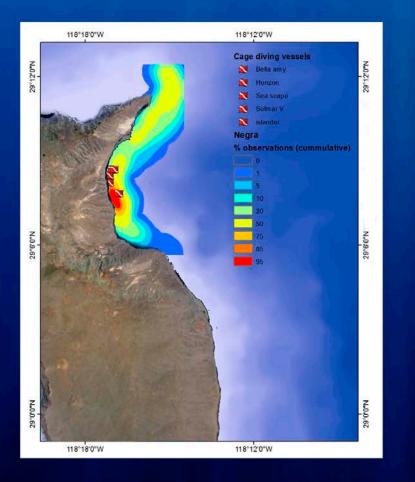


TIBURÓN BLANCO (Carcharodon carcharias) "NEGRA" HEMBRA DE 4 m LT

Fecha de seguimiento: Horas de seguimiento: Profundidad registrada durante seguimiento: Temperaturas registradas durante seguimiento: De forma intermitente del 13-14 de Sept. y 13-14 de Octubre 36 horas Min-max 0.5-344 m; - 42.93 m Min-max 7.3°-24.2°C; -20.01°



Uso de hábitat



Recorrido realizado







Promotion and perception of the activity



Free swiming?

San Drego Tijuanaj ^{Okone}ti

forate

CALIFORNIA

Sebastian Vizcaino Bay SONORA

No.

Hampstillo

Cruded Obregon

National

CALI

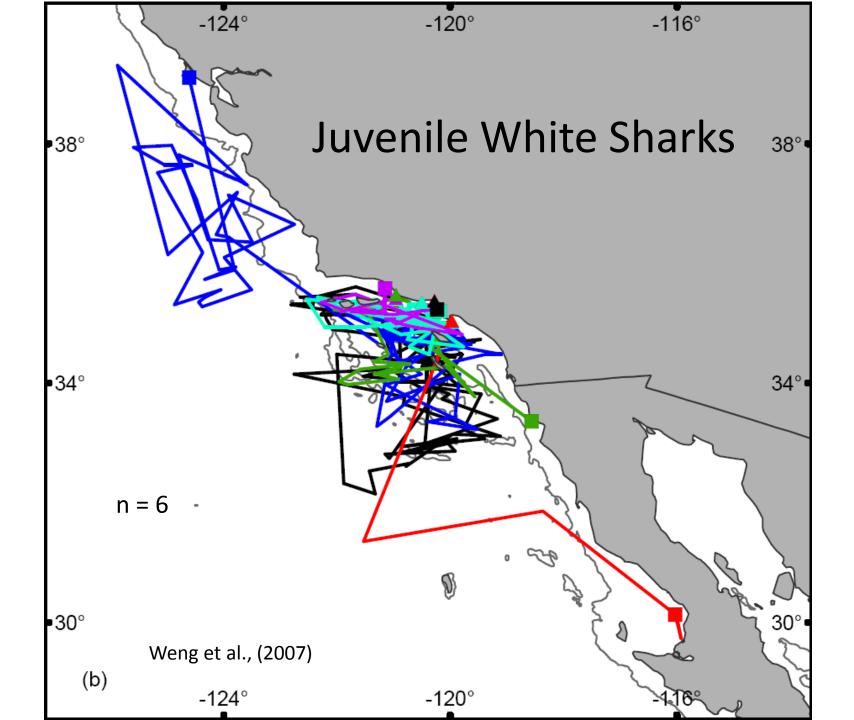
Young-of-the-year (YOY) ≤ 1.75m TL

Juvenile (JWS) 1.75m – 3.0m

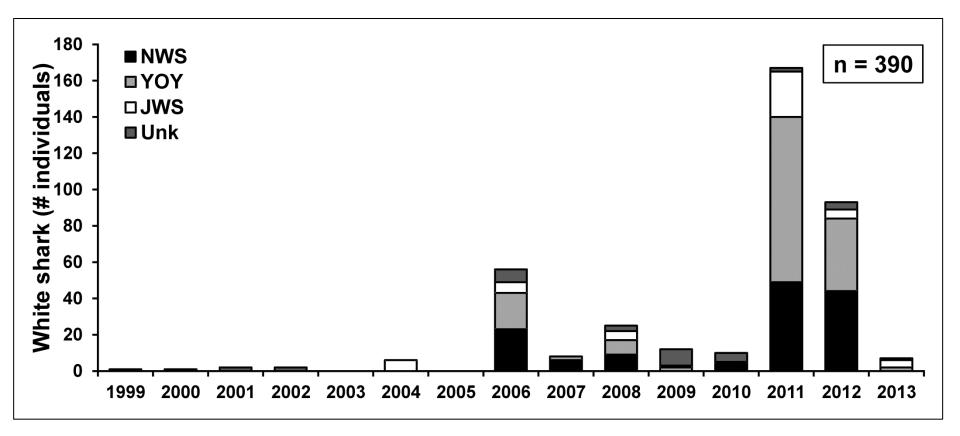
CHIHUAHU

DUI

Chinakon



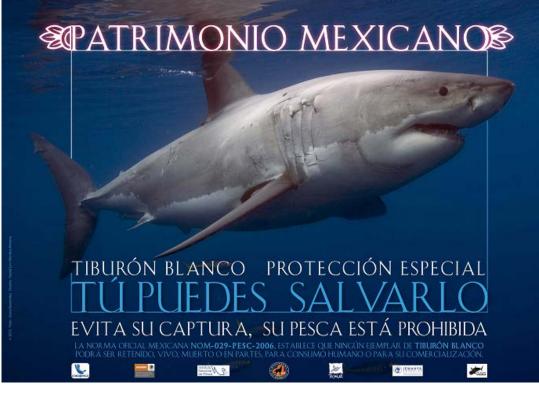
Incidental catch records of WS from 1999 to 2013 were composed of newborn (NWS), YOY and juvenile (JWS) sharks



From 2011 and 2012, sampling effort was increased.

An elasmobranch fishing ban season was established since 2012 from May to July (DOF 2012).

Regulations: NOM-029-PESC-2006 Total fishing ban since February 2014









NOM-029-PESC-2006 Y NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010

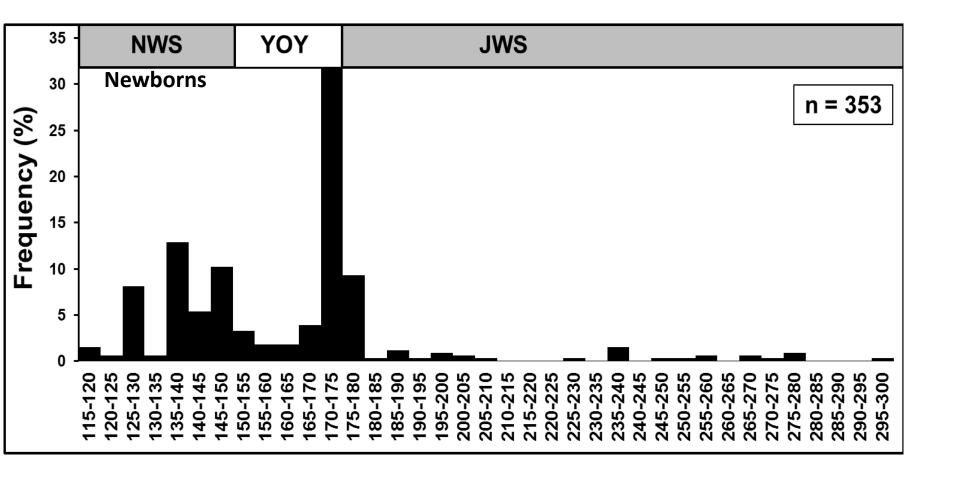
Los juveniles de tiburón blanco (Corchorodor corchorios) utilizan zonas costeras del noroeste mexicano como refugio, por lo que las mismas son de vital importancia para la susbsistencia de esta especie. La conservación del tiburón blanco es esencial para preservar la salud de nuestros ecosistemas marinos.

CUIDARLO Y PROTEGERLO ES RESPONSABILIDAD DE TODOS.

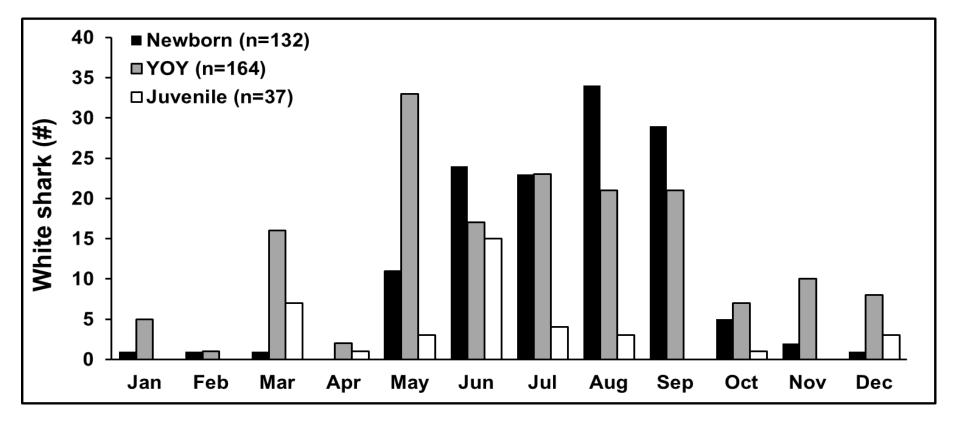
La Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, señala que ningún ejemplar de esta especie podrá ser retenido vivo, muerto, entero o en partes, ni para el consumo humano ni para su comercialización.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ORDERANIENTO PESQUERO Y ACUÍCOLA (11-(669)915-69-00 pr. 58517 Av. Carnalón Sibolo S/N esq. Tribunin, Fronc, Sibolo Country Cuío C.P. Roton, Maratán, Sibolo X, Nesson, Maratán, Seguera Angela, Mosion, Conserva And the second second

White shark size distribution at SVB



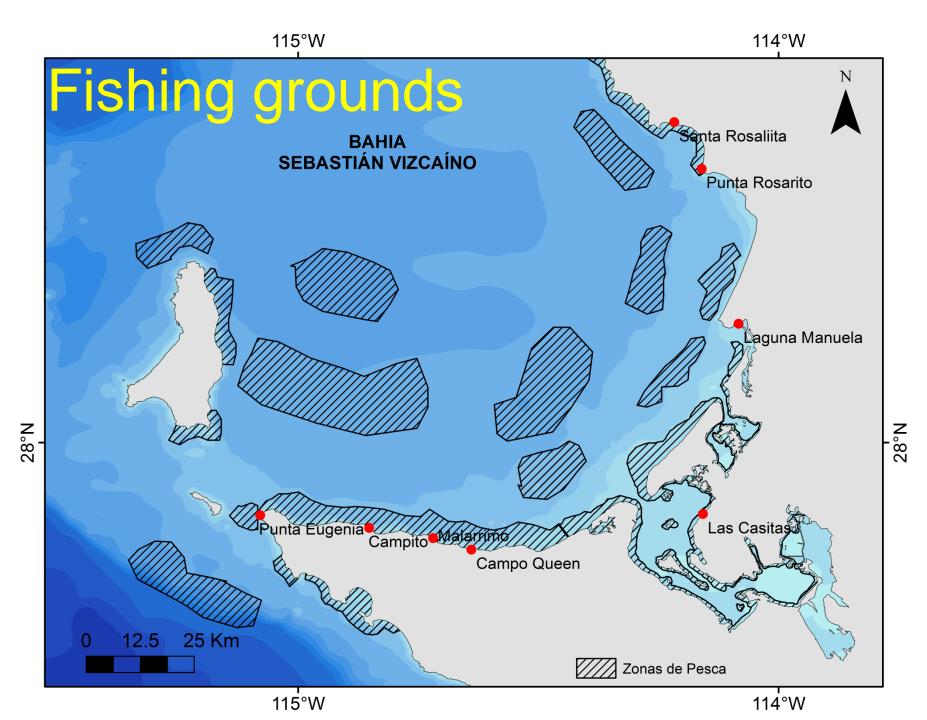
Monthly white shark incidental catch at SVB Criterion 2

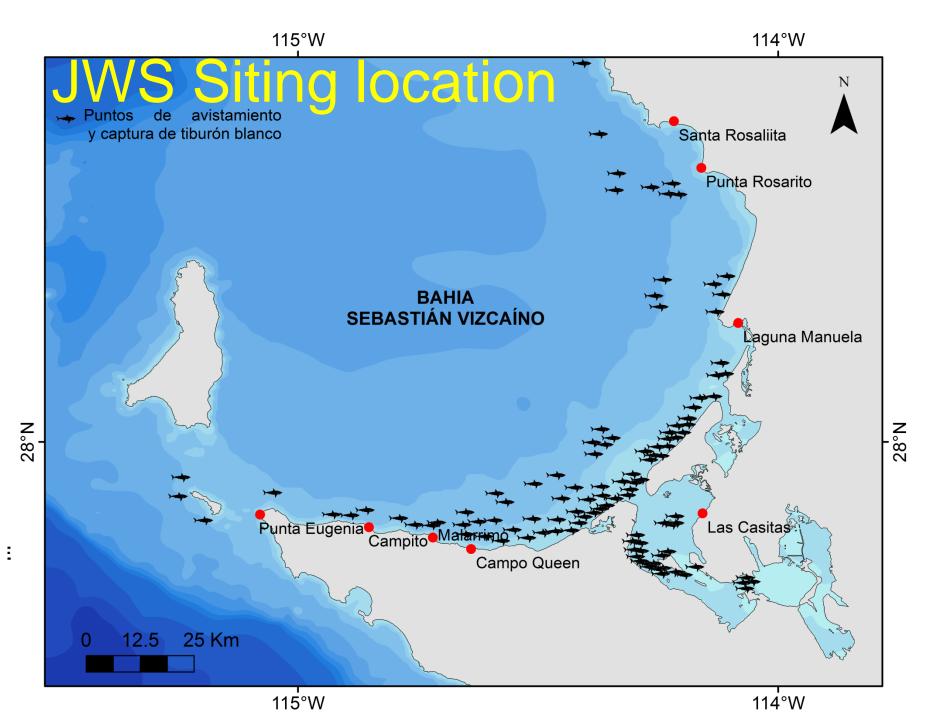


Work with Sebastian Vizcaino Bay local community (2014-2015)



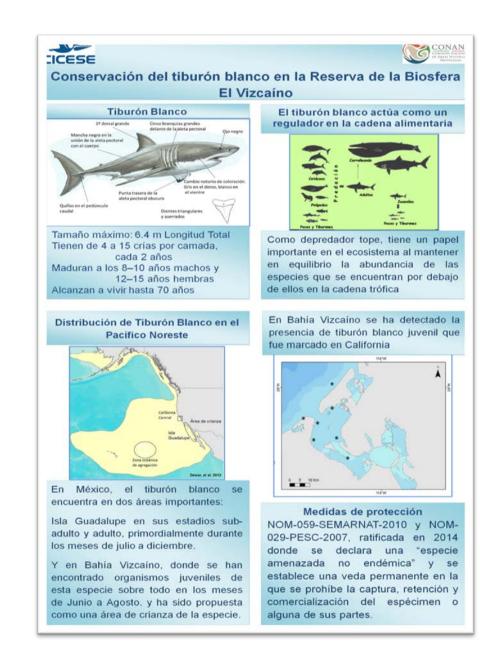
78 fisherman out of 134 (58%)



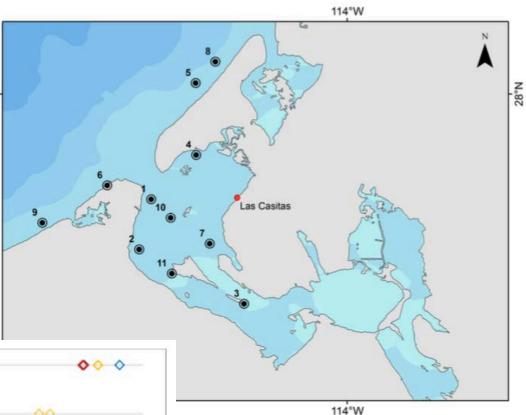


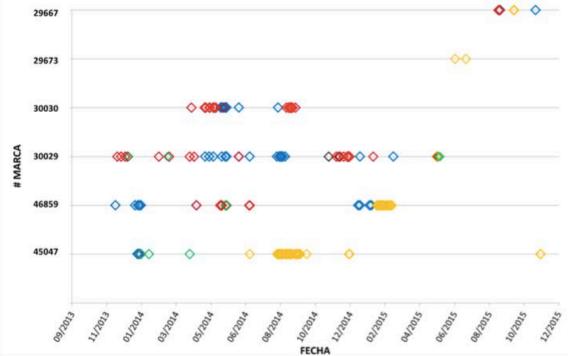
Workshops with fishermen

- Species identification
- Reasons for realizing
- Conventional tag program



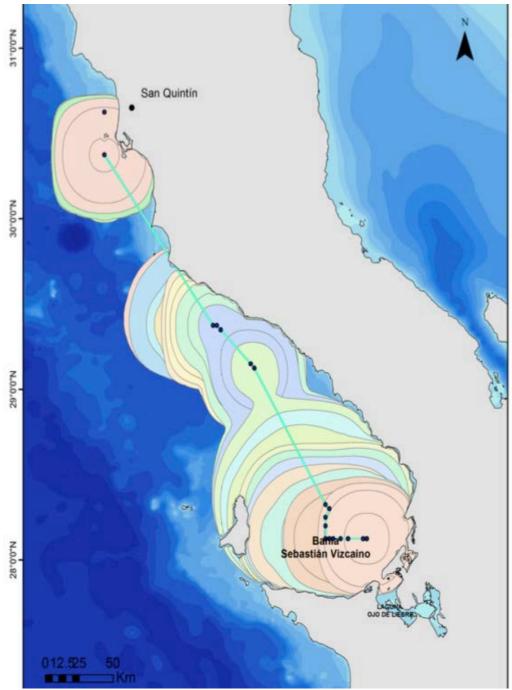
Acoustic tagging and acoustic receptors array (since 2013) Chris Lowe CSULB John O'Sullivan MBA





JWS PAT tagging (2015)

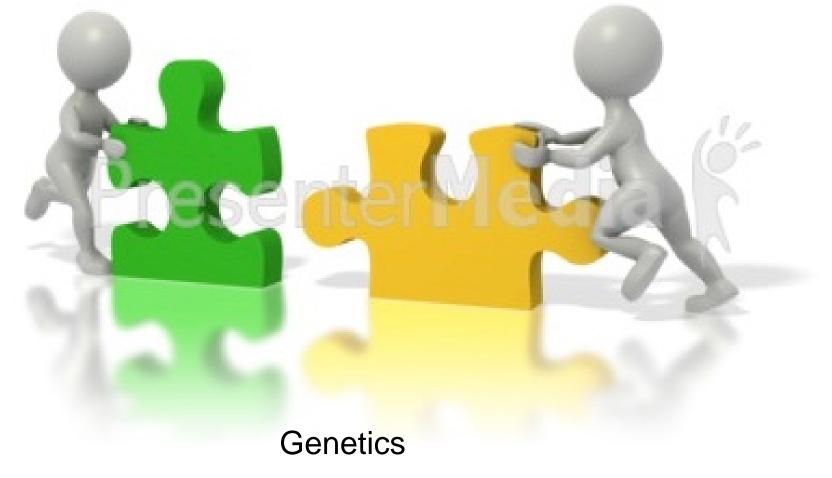
- Male
- 165 cm TL
- Tagged in June 26, 2015
- Caught by artisanal bottom gillnet vessel in July 24, 2015



Putting the pieces together

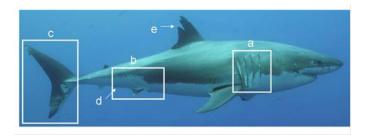
Guadalupe Island

Vizcaino Bay





- Guadalupe Island
- Population size index



Vizcaino Bay

- Incidental catch releasing
- Work shops



Gracias!!!!!!

Guadalupe Island Biological Reserve