

Nearly 40 sharks and rays reclassified as threatened, including one species of ray already possibly extinct

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Caribbean Reef Shark Dive. Credit: WWF Guatemala/MAR

New updates on the conservation status of sharks and rays released today by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) show that 39 additional species are now facing a risk of extinction in the wild. This takes the total of all sharks and rays categorized as Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered to 355.

"The alarm-bells for sharks and [rays](#) could not be ringing louder," said Dr. Andy Cornish, Leader of Sharks: Restoring the Balance, WWF's global shark and ray conservation program. "The sheer number and diversity of these animals facing extinction is staggering. Overfishing is by far the greatest threat and has to be reined in. The good news is that solutions to this crisis do exist. Governments and the regional fisheries management organizations, which manage fishing in the [high seas](#), must act now and boldly to recover the most threatened [species](#) before it is too late."

Most alarmingly, IUCN reveals that one species of

ray may have already gone extinct, as the Java stingaree (*Urolophus javanicus*) is now assessed as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct). A unique ray from the coast of Java in Indonesia, it was previously listed as Critically Endangered (2006). This endemic species has not been seen since the end of the 19th century when it was originally discovered.

Eight out of nine species that are "uplisted" to the Critically Endangered category—meaning they are just one step away from extinction—are rays (mostly guitarfishes and eagle rays). This continues the worrying trend that although rays may be less known and do not receive as much attention, they are doing even worse than sharks as a consequence of overfishing and overall lack of fisheries management.

Nonetheless, it is not just the lesser-known species featuring in this round of Red List updates. A few [reef sharks](#) that used to be very common and abundant, and are particularly popular among divers, are now threatened. This includes the Caribbean reef shark (*Carcharhinus perezi*) reclassified from Near Threatened to Endangered, lemon shark (*Negaprion brevirostris*) from Near Threatened to Vulnerable, and the Atlantic nurse shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) from Data Deficient to Vulnerable.

"The latest reassessments highlight that fishing is causing population declines across the spectrum of these ancient animals," Dr. Cornish commented. "Whether rays or sharks, those on sunlit coral reefs, far offshore, or in the deep oceans, large and small—few groups are unscathed."

Ever more species of sharks and rays are being pushed towards extinction. In 2014, 25% of all shark and ray species were threatened, with 25

species critically endangered. Right now, 36% percent is under threat and the number of critically endangered species has tripled (from 25 to 76).

More than 1,200 different species of sharks and rays inhabit our global ocean. These diverse animals do not simply dwell there—they shape the ocean, and have done so for more than 400 million years, since the time of dinosaurs. Sharks and rays are indispensable to ocean health and the well-being of millions of people across the globe through provision of livelihoods, food, and tourism.

Provided by WWF

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