

# Non-lethal assessment of reproductive characteristics for management and conservation of sharks

Cynthia A. Awruch<sup>1,5,\*</sup>, Stewart D. Frusher<sup>2</sup>, Ned W. Pankhurst<sup>3</sup>, John D. Stevens<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Aquaculture, University of Tasmania, Launceston, Tasmania 7250, Australia

<sup>2</sup>Marine Research Laboratories, Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania 7053, Australia

<sup>3</sup>Griffith University, Science, Environment, Engineering and Technology Group, Gold Coast, Queensland 9726, Australia

<sup>4</sup>CSIRO, Marine and Atmospheric Research, Castray Esplanade, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia

<sup>5</sup>Present address: Marine Research Laboratories, Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania 7053, Australia

**ABSTRACT:** Chondrichthyans are one of the most vulnerable groups of marine species, with increasing numbers being listed as endangered or threatened. Fundamental to the conservation and management of any animal is an understanding of their reproduction and particularly, the size at which individuals enter the reproductive population. Size at maturity in sharks is typically obtained by macroscopic examination of the gonads after sacrificing the fish. Using the draughtboard shark *Cephaloscyllium laticeps* as a case study, we found that equivalent information can be obtained non-destructively using steroid hormone levels measured from a blood sample. This technique allowed us to release the shark after only 1 to 2 min of handling. A combination of plasma steroid hormone concentrations and an external measurement (total length for females and clasper length for males) was used to determine that over 90 % of female and 95 % of male sharks were either juveniles or adults. The estimates of size at maturity from the hormone analysis were within 3 % of equivalent values of dissected sharks. Once validated, hormone levels can also be used to determine seasonal reproductive patterns for the adult population. Our results demonstrated how measurement of plasma levels of steroid hormones can provide a non-destructive method for obtaining reproductive data necessary for managing vulnerable and endangered shark species. The development of a non-destructive sampling tool also allows for improved ethical investigation into this vulnerable group of marine fishes.

**KEY WORDS:** Steroid hormones · Reproduction · Oviparous · Size at maturity · *Cephaloscyllium laticeps* · Draughtboard shark

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## INTRODUCTION

The decline and collapse of global fish stocks due to overexploitation is increasing, with several species nearing extinction (Dulvy et al. 2003, Cortés 2004, Mullan et al. 2005). These declines have called for conservation strategies to be developed for marine resources, such as implementing fisheries management policies, establishing a global system of marine protected areas (MPAs) or declaring some species as

threatened or endangered so that their capture is prohibited. Due to the susceptibility of sharks to overfishing, with shark populations being harvested by commercial, artisanal and recreational fisheries (Bonfil 1994, Walker 1998), sharks are the focus of considerable international concern (Musick 1999, Stevens et al. 2000, Baum et al. 2003).

Many sharks have slow growth, long life span, late sexual maturity, low fecundity, a long gestation period and low natural mortality (Cortés 2000, Stevens et al.

\*Email: cynthia.awruch@utas.edu.au

2000). These life history strategies make this group very vulnerable to high levels of fishing pressure and have led to the implementation of conservation and management strategies to protect populations from decline (Simpfendorfer & Donohue 1998, Stevens et al. 2000, Musick 2004). To manage shark species, it is necessary to understand their life history strategies, including their size at maturity and reproductive cycles, to ensure that any management strategies include consideration of the capacity for sharks to reproduce and contribute to future generations.

Clasper calcification is the most common external method used to assess sexual maturity in male chondrichthyans (Clark & Von Schmidt 1965); however, several authors have found maturity assessments based on calcification alone to be imprecise (Pratt 1979, Pratt & Tanaka 1994) and Conrath (2004) suggested that maturity should be determined by combining the calcification of claspers with examination of the seminal vesicles. In females, macroscopic examination of the ovaries from dissected fish is the only method currently available to assess sexual maturity. Since there are many circumstances where killing the fish is inappropriate, as is the case for endangered or protected species, species residing in MPAs, or bycatch species that would normally be returned to the water alive, the development of non-destructive techniques to assess reproduction in sharks would be beneficial.

Over the last decade there has been an increased understanding of the reproductive endocrinology of chondrichthyans (Koob et al. 1986, Koob & Callard 1999, Gelsleichter 2004, Sulikowski et al. 2005). Only a few studies have compared the levels of plasma steroid hormones between juvenile and adult chondrichthyans, and all of these suggest that hormones could be used as an indicator of maturational status (Rasmussen & Gruber 1990, 1993, Rasmussen & Murru 1992, Gelsleichter et al. 2002). Moreover, Sulikowski (2006) stated that measurement of steroid hormones holds promise as a relatively non-invasive approach for assessing maturity. While size at maturity has been obtained by combining steroid hormonal data with morphological and histological information (Sulikowski et al. 2005, 2006), no studies have been published that demonstrate the use of steroid hormones to obtain size at maturity without ancillary information. The present study demonstrates how hormone levels can provide estimates of size at maturity without the need to sacrifice the fish, using the draughtboard shark *Cephaloscyllium laticeps* (Duméril, 1853). This shark, one of the most common catsharks in the coastal areas of southern Australia, is an oviparous species that belongs to the family Scyliorhinidae. Direct macroscopic measures of gonadal condition in sacrificed

draughtboard sharks were correlated with plasma levels of the reproductive hormones testosterone (T),  $17\beta$ -estradiol ( $E_2$ ) and progesterone ( $P_4$ ). T,  $E_2$  and  $P_4$  were chosen as likely indices of maturity based on the strong correlation between these hormones and reproductive activity in a number of chondrichthyan species (Manire et al. 1995, Koob & Callard 1999, Tricas et al. 2000).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Data collection.** Draughtboard sharks obtained from commercial and research surveys were used to calculate size at maturity and to validate plasma steroid levels against macroscopic examination of the gonads. A total of 609 female and 462 male sharks were collected throughout Tasmanian coastal waters (39 to 40° S and 143 to 149° E) as bycatch from trap, gill-net and hook fisheries between June 2002 and April 2004. After capture, sharks were euthanised by immersion in a benzocaine bath consisting of 0.5 l of benzocaine solution (40 g benzocaine in 1 l ethanol) in 8 l of seawater. For both sexes, total length (TL, mm) and gonadal weight (g) were recorded. Calcification of the claspers, determined by assessing the rigidity by hand, and length of the clasper (mm, from the distal end of the metapterygium to the tip) were recorded in males. Oviducal gland width (mm, at the widest part) and presence of egg cases were recorded from females. Hormone analysis was undertaken on a subset of 229 sharks that were also dissected. This subset was derived from the same regions and time periods as the larger dataset to minimise any regional or seasonal differences. Blood samples (~3 ml) from 118 females and 111 males were collected by caudal venipuncture from sharks before they were euthanised using pre-heparinized syringes fitted with 22 gauge needles. After extraction, blood samples were placed on ice for 3 to 6 h and then centrifuged for 5 min at  $1000 \times g$ . The plasma was collected and stored at  $-15^\circ\text{C}$  until thawed for analysis.

**Steroid hormone measurement.** Levels of  $E_2$ ,  $P_4$  and T for both females and males were measured by radioimmunoassay. Plasma samples (200  $\mu\text{l}$ ) were extracted twice with ethyl acetate (1 ml) and 100  $\mu\text{l}$  aliquots were transferred to assay tubes for evaporation prior to addition of an assay buffer. Assay reagents for  $E_2$  and T were used as described by Pankhurst & Carragher (1992). Progesterone was measured using [ $1,2,6,7$ - $^3\text{H}$ ] progesterone supplied by Amersham Biosciences UK. The antibody is a polyclonal full serum antibody raised in sheep and was donated by Dr. Ken McNatty, Wallaceville Animal Research Station, Upper Hutt, New Zealand. The

assay protocol used was as described by Pankhurst & Carragher (1992). Steroid assays were validated by assessment of the slope of serial dilutions of extracted plasma against assay standards. Extraction efficiency was determined from recovery of <sup>3</sup>H-labelled steroid added to pooled aliquots of plasma. Extraction efficiencies were 86, 74 and 86% for T, E<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>4</sub>, respectively. Each sample was analysed in duplicate and the assay values were corrected accordingly to account for the extraction efficiency. The detection limit for all assays was 0.15 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> plasma. Interassay variability was determined by repeat measurement of a pooled internal standard and coefficients of variation were 13% (n = 9), 11% (n = 9) and 9% (n = 7) for T, E<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>4</sub>, respectively.

**Classification of sexual stages using gonadal condition.** Based on follicle stage and oviducal gland condition females were classified into 3 different reproductive stages. Juveniles had an ovary that contained previtellogenic follicles and a translucent oviducal gland of less than 9 mm diameter. Subadults had an ovary containing early vitellogenic follicles and an oviducal gland that was pinkish in colour and between 9 and 33 mm in diameter. Adults had an ovary containing vitellogenic or mature follicles with a red oviducal gland larger than 32 mm diameter (Awruch 2007). In the draughtboard shark clasper calcification (determined by assessing the rigidity of the clasper by hand) was found to be an accurate measure of reproductive stages in males. Juveniles had uncalcified claspers, subadults had partially calcified claspers and adults had fully calcified claspers (Awruch 2007).

**Size at maturity based on gonadal condition.** To establish size at maturity, oviducal gland width (for females) and clasper length (CL) (for males) were compared with TL. These morphological characteristics were chosen, as they increased progressively with maturity and were independent of the stage of the reproductive cycle. In contrast, gonadal weight will vary within mature sharks depending on the cycling gametogenic stage of the ovary or testis.

To determine the size at which 50% of the sharks mature, sharks were grouped into 25 mm length classes ranging from 170 to 1020 mm. For both sexes, all fish that were not fully adults (e.g. subadults) were classified as juveniles. A logistic regression was applied to each sex separately. The proportion (P) of adult fish at each 25 mm length class was obtained using the following equation (Neter et al. 1990):

$$P = e^{(a+bx)} / [1 + e^{(a+bx)}] \quad (1)$$

where a and b are constants and x is the median value of the length class. Confidence intervals (CI) around the logistic model were obtained by conducting 1000 simulations in a bootstrapping routine where data

were randomly sampled with replacement for each 25 mm length class (Turner et al. 2002). The middle 95% of the bootstrap replicates constituted the CIs. The parameters P, a, b and x, and CIs were estimated using Excel (Microsoft® Excel 2000).

**Classification of sexual stages using steroid hormone concentrations.** For the 229 sharks that were dissected to obtain gonadal condition we also obtained blood samples for hormone analysis. To separate juveniles from adults using steroid hormone concentrations, we evaluated both linear discriminant function (LDF) analysis and multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) ordination.

**Linear discriminant function:** For females weighted averages of the predictive variables TL, T, E<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> were used to obtain discriminant function scores (D) to distinguish juveniles from adult sharks. Clasper calcification was strongly related to CL (Fig. 1). As clasper calcification was only recorded as uncalcified, partially calcified and calcified, we used CL as a continuous variable for the LDF. Weighted averages of CL, T, E<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> were used to obtain the values of D in males:

$$D = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + \dots + B_iX_i \quad (2)$$

where X<sub>i</sub> is the value of each independent predictive variable (i) and B<sub>i</sub> is the coefficient estimated from the data. From the discriminant scores it was possible to obtain the probability that a shark was either a juvenile or adult as follows:

$$P(G_i / D) = \frac{P(D / G_i)P(G_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^g P(D / G_i)P(G_i)} \quad (3)$$

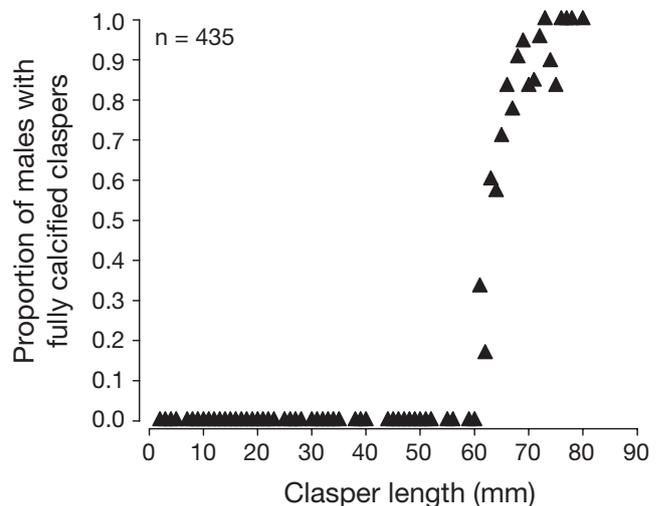


Fig. 1. *Cephaloscyllium laticeps*. Relationship between clasper calcification and clasper length

where  $P(G_i)$  is the prior probability and is an estimate of the likelihood that a shark belongs to a specific group,  $G$ , where  $i$  = juveniles or adults. The prior probability was calculated as the observed proportion of sharks in each group. The conditional probability  $P(D/G_i)$  is the probability of obtaining a particular value of  $D$  if the shark belongs to a specific group. To calculate this probability, normal probability theory (the  $D$  scores are normally distributed for each group) was assumed. Each shark was known to belong to a particular group, and the conditional probability of the observed  $D$  score given membership in the group was calculated.

The predictive function was built using Excel and SPSS (SPSS® Base 10.0).

**Multi-dimensional scaling:** For both sexes, a MDS ordination based on the variables T and  $E_2$  (for females) and T and CL (for males) was used to separate juveniles and adults using normalized Euclidean distances. Data were transformed when necessary. To test the null hypothesis that there were no assemblage differences between groups (juveniles and adults) in the spatial matrix, a 1-way analysis of similarities (ANOSIM) and a pairwise test were performed. The MDS and ANOSIM were performed using the Primer®5 software package (Clarke & Gorley 2001). Adults were separated using a 95% cut-off line. The line was calculated as the position on the MDS ordination where 95% of adults were correctly classified.

The significance level was set at  $p = 0.05$  for all data analyses.

**Test case: sharks from a marine reserve.** To demonstrate the use of the LDF and MDS methods we obtained blood samples from a new sample of 82 female and 54 male sharks captured in a marine reserve in southern Tasmania between May 2002 and May 2003 using rock lobster *Jasus edwardsii* traps. Blood samples were taken following the same procedure as described previously, and TL for each sex and CL for males were recorded prior to releasing the sharks. Based on the outcomes of the LDF and MDS analysis, size at maturity estimates were calculated for each method using Eq. (1).

## RESULTS

### Size at maturity based on gonadal condition

Oviducal gland width increased exponentially in female sharks between 750 and 850 mm TL (Fig. 2a). The largest juvenile female recorded was 850 mm TL and the smallest adult was 730 mm TL. For males, CL rapidly increased from approximately 650 to 780 mm

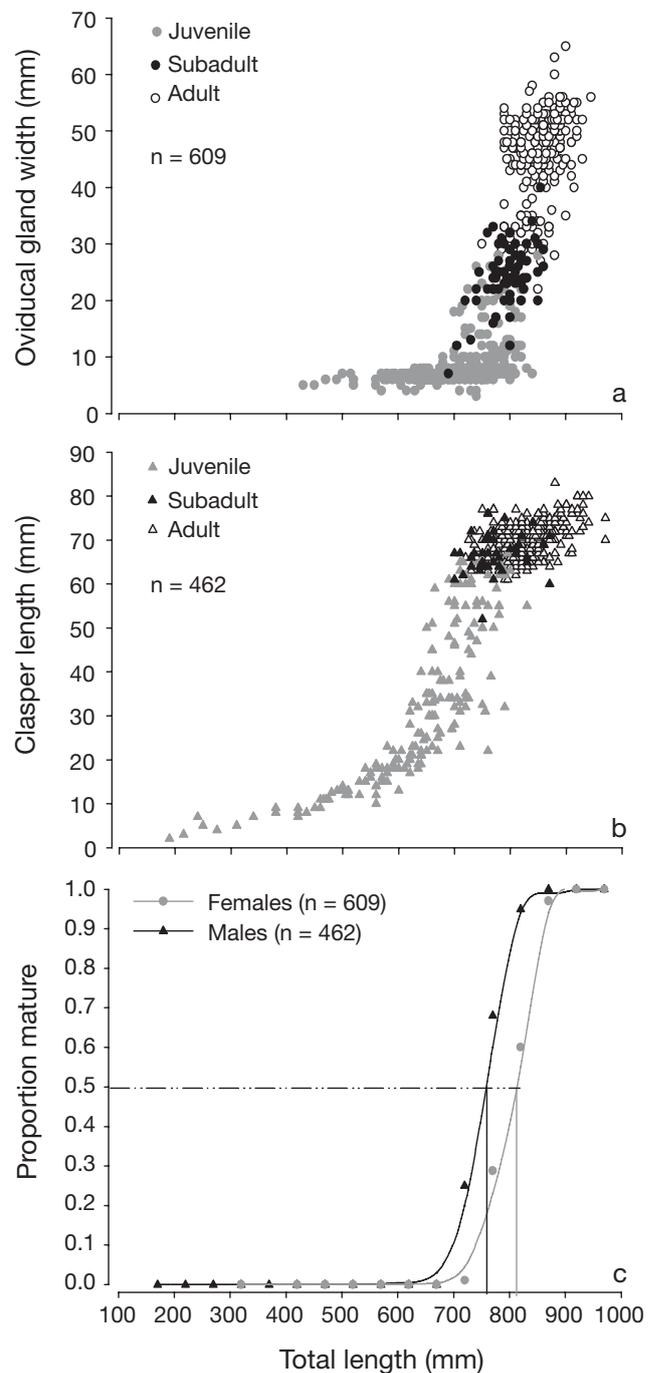


Fig. 2. *Cephaloscyllium laticeps*. Changes in (a) oviducal gland width (females) and (b) clasper length (males) with total length. (c) Estimated maturity ogives for both sexes

TL (Fig 2b). The largest juvenile male recorded was 830 mm TL and the smallest adult male was 725 mm TL. Size at 50% maturity of females was estimated at 815 mm TL (95% CI = 813 to 843 mm,  $r^2 = 0.80$ ,  $n = 609$ ), and 761 mm TL (95% CI = 755 to 790 mm,  $r^2 = 0.84$ ,  $n = 462$ ) for males (Fig. 2c).

**Classification of the sexual stages using steroid hormone concentrations**

Linear discriminant function

*Females:* LDF analysis using TL, T, E<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> showed significant differences between juvenile and adult sharks (Wilk's lambda,  $\chi^2 = 121.697$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Both the standardized coefficient and the correlation of each variable with *D* showed that TL was the main variable to contribute to the divergence between juveniles and adults. T and E<sub>2</sub> contributed in similar proportion while P<sub>4</sub> did not explain any additional separation between groups (Table 1). Therefore, the model was rerun excluding P<sub>4</sub>. *D* generated using TL, T and E<sub>2</sub> were substituted into Eq. (2) as follows:

$$D = -6.919 + 0.008 \times TL + 0.90 \times [T] + 0.22 \times [E_2] \quad (4)$$

Conditional probabilities under *D* were generated for both groups. The prior probability of any shark to be juvenile was 0.63 and to be adult was 0.37. From 118 females, 92% of cases were correctly classified.

*Males:* LDF analysis combining CL, T, E<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> showed significant differences between juveniles and adults (Wilk's lambda,  $\chi^2 = 41.377$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). CL and T were the main contributors to the separation of juveniles and adults. Both E<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> played a minor role in the divergence of the 2 groups and were excluded from the analysis (Table 1). *D* were generated using the following equation:

$$D = -4.239 + 0.070 \times CL + 0.234 \times [T] \quad (5)$$

Conditional probabilities under *D* were generated for juveniles and adults. The prior probability was estimated as 0.55 and 0.45 for juveniles and adults, respectively. From 111 males, 99% of cases were correctly classified.

Table 1. *Cephaloscyllium laticeps*. Standardized discriminant function coefficients and correlations of the linear discriminant function (LDF) for females and males. Total length (TL, for females) and clasper length (CL, for males) showed the highest standardized coefficient and the highest relationship with the discriminant function. T: testosterone; E<sub>2</sub>: 17 $\beta$ -estradiol; P<sub>4</sub>: progesterone

	Variable	Standardized coefficient	Correlation with LDF
Females	TL	0.61	0.90
	T	0.42	0.80
	E <sub>2</sub>	0.40	0.71
	P <sub>4</sub>	0.16	0.58
Males	CL	0.89	0.96
	T	0.59	0.78
	E <sub>2</sub>	0.16	0.12
	P <sub>4</sub>	0.07	0.27

Multi-dimensional scaling (MDS)

*Females:* A combination of T and E<sub>2</sub> separated the reproductive stages of female sharks. Based on the the LDF analysis, P<sub>4</sub> was not included in the MDS analysis. The majority of adult sharks were on the left side of the ordination and the juveniles on the right side (stress = 0); stress is used to calculate the goodness-of-fit of the analysis, and stress < 0.05 is a good representation of the MDS (Fig. 3a). ANOSIM showed that there were significant differences between the reproductive stages (Global R = 0.61,  $p < 0.001$ ). A '95% cut-off' line for adults resulted in 90% of the females being correctly classified; 8 juveniles were classified as adults and 5 adults as juveniles (Fig. 3a).

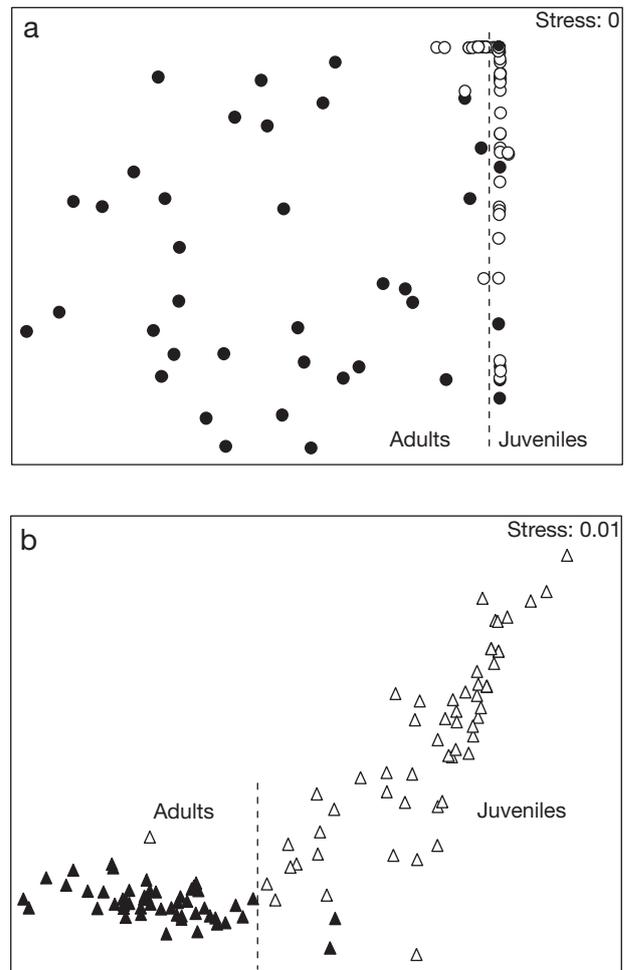


Fig. 3. *Cephaloscyllium laticeps*. (a) MDS ordination of juvenile (○) and adult (●) females of known sexual stage, using testosterone (T) and 17 $\beta$ -estradiol (E<sub>2</sub>). (b) MDS of juvenile (△) and adult (▲) males of known sexual stage, using clasper length and T. Vertical dashed lines represent the '95% cut-off' line, with 95% of adults to the left of this line

**Males:** Based on the results from the LDF analysis,  $E_2$  and  $P_4$  were excluded from the MDS analysis. A combination of CL and T separated adult male sharks from most of the juveniles (stress = 0.01) and ANOSIM demonstrated that there were significant differences between the reproductive stages (Global  $R = 0.70$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) (Fig. 3b). Based on a '95% cut-off' line for adults, 97% of the 111 males sampled were correctly classified (Fig. 3b).

#### Size at maturity based on steroid hormone concentrations

Hormone analysis was undertaken on 229 sharks that were also dissected. Size at maturity was calculated for these sharks using Eq. (1) based on macroscopic examination of the gonads (destructive sampling) and after classification of the sharks into juveniles or adults using either LDF or MDS analysis (non-destructive sampling). Minor differences (i.e. 18 mm TL in males and 1 mm TL in females) were observed between the macroscopic derived estimates of the full dataset using 1071 sharks and the subset of 229 sharks. For the MDS method, sharks on the left of the '95% cut-off' line were classified as adults and sharks on the right of the '95% cut-off' line were classified as juveniles. All 3 analyses resulted

in a similar size at 50% maturity for both sexes, with females within 1.8% and males within 0.4% of the estimated values from macroscopic examination (Table 2). All males and females that were incorrectly classified in either analysis were within the 95% CI of the respective size at maturity estimate.

#### Test case: sharks from a marine reserve

Draughtboard sharks from the marine reserve were categorized as juveniles or adults based on their posterior probabilities using Eqs. (4) & (5) for females and males, respectively. For the MDS ordination, the unknown sharks were overlaid on the MDS plots obtained for sharks of known maturity (Fig. 4). Sharks that fell to the left of the '95% cut-off' were classified as adults and those on the right as juveniles.

For both sexes, the LDF and MDS analyses resulted in a similar size at 50% maturity. Mean estimates of size at maturity for female and male draughtboard sharks caught in the marine reserve were within 3% of the values obtained from the rest of Tasmania (Table 2).

## DISCUSSION

Size at maturity obtained from blood samples was within 3% of the size at maturity obtained from macroscopic examinations of gonads. For both sexes of draughtboard sharks, the combination of external features (e.g. TL in females and CL in males) and gonadal steroids can be used to obtain reproductive information for management of sharks without having to sacrifice the fish. From macroscopic examination of dissected sharks it was clear that maturity is strongly size dependent. Sharks larger than 860 and 870 mm TL (females and males, respectively) were all adults and those below 750 and 710 mm TL (females and males, respectively) were all juveniles.

For draughtboard sharks, both LDF and MDS analyses provided objective methods to classify sharks as juveniles or adults, and therefore address size at maturity and reproductive seasonality. Within the intermediate length size class, sharks could be either juve-

Table 2. *Cephaloscyllium laticeps*. Comparison of the size at 50% maturity between destructive (macroscopic examination) and non-destructive (LDF and MDS) methods, and based on the hormone results of the LDF and MDS analyses. Percentage differences in the size at maturity using the non-destructive methods were compared with the macroscopic analysis. Negative percentages: size at maturity smaller than that obtained by macroscopic analysis

	Size at maturity TL (mm)	Difference (%)	$r^2$	$a$	$b$	95% CI TL (mm)	n
<b>Destructive vs. non-destructive methods</b>							
<b>Females</b>							
Macroscopic	814		0.80	-32.16	0.04	798–830	118
LDF	823	1.10	0.77	-59.55	0.07	812–832	118
MDS	829	1.84	0.75	-28.54	0.03	811–848	118
<b>Males</b>							
Macroscopic	779		0.80	-47.70	0.06	762–790	111
LDF	776	-0.38	0.80	-63.08	0.08	768–783	111
MDS	782	0.25	0.82	-34.23	0.04	760–802	111
<b>Hormone results</b>							
<b>Females</b>							
LDF	818	0.49	0.77	-72.09	0.09	803–855	82
MDS	828	1.71	0.75	-9.44	0.01	775–870	82
LDF	768	-1.41	0.80	-43.84	0.06	745–803	54
<b>Males</b>							
MDS	757	-2.82	0.82	-25.73	0.03	740–795	54

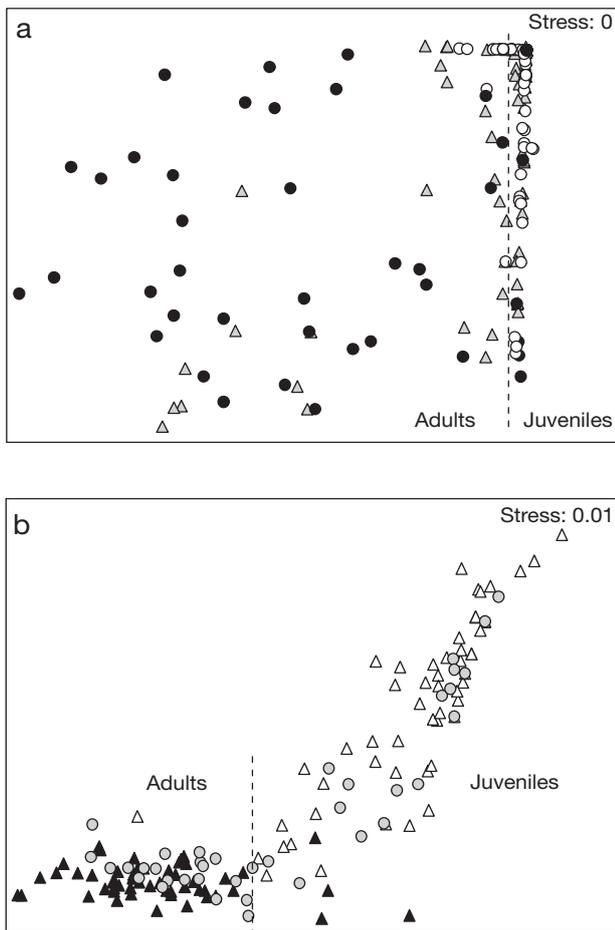


Fig. 4. *Cephaloscyllium laticeps*. (a) MDS ordination of females (known and unknown sexual stage) using T and E<sub>2</sub>. O = juveniles, ● = adults, ▲ = unknown. (b) MDS ordination of males (known and unknown sexual stage) using clasper length and T. Δ = juveniles, ▲ = adults, ● = unknown. Vertical dashed lines represent the '95% cut-off' line, with 95% of adults to the left of this line

niles or adults. While a small number of sharks were incorrectly classified, steroid hormones were able to determine the size at maturity for the majority of sharks in the intermediate length size class. For these sharks, neither TL or clasper calcification could be used to determine the reproductive maturity; however, plasma hormone levels did provide a mechanism for determining their reproductive status. The LDF had narrower confidence limits and was, in general, closer to the macroscopic estimates, giving a more precise and accurate method than the MDS. There were, however, no significant differences between sizes at maturity calculated by either method.

When selecting which hormones to use to separate juvenile or adult sharks, understanding the role that

each of the gonadal steroids play in shark reproduction is important. For draughtboard sharks there was a need to measure only 2 hormones, T (for both sexes) and E<sub>2</sub> (for females), to separate juveniles from adults. Previous analysis showed that plasma levels of T and E<sub>2</sub> were elevated during the follicular development phase of females, while elevated plasma P<sub>4</sub> was found primarily in the ovulatory phase (Awruch 2007). As P<sub>4</sub> only varied in adult females and was dependent on the female ovulatory phase, it is possible to find adult females with low or high levels of P<sub>4</sub>, whereas juvenile females always have low levels of P<sub>4</sub>. Therefore, it was not surprising that P<sub>4</sub> was not reliable as a discriminant factor for separating juvenile and adult females. In the case of males, only plasma T levels were found to increase with testes development (Awruch 2007). In draughtboard shark males, CL and T contributed to the separation of juveniles from adults. As the degree of calcification and size of claspers are external features that can be readily assessed, CL and clasper calcification will be the most cost effective method of identifying the size at sexual maturity of male sharks.

Steroid hormone levels may also be important in providing data on seasonality of reproduction. Although the draughtboard shark was not found to have a defined seasonal reproductive pattern, variations in hormone levels followed similar trends in reproductive activity obtained from macroscopic examination of the gonads (Awruch 2007). In seasonally reproducing species such as the epaulette shark *Hemiscyllium ocellatum* (Heupel et al. 1999), clearnose skate *Raja eglanteria* (Rasmussen et al. 1999) and Atlantic stingray *Dasyatis sabina* (Tricas et al. 2000), strong correlations between plasma steroid hormone levels and season have been reported. Thus, the application of this technique to seasonally reproducing species may also provide the ability to determine the timing of reproductive events such as follicle development, ovulation and gestation period.

A concern could be that the lower steroid plasma levels in seasonally reproductive sharks captured during their non-reproductively active period could confound the estimates of size at maturity as they would be classified as juveniles. Therefore, it is important to distinguish the period when sharks are reproductively active prior to determining the size at maturity using steroid plasma levels. Elevated steroid plasma levels would occur when adult sharks are reproductively active and all size classes should be selected from this period to determine size at maturity.

Our results clearly demonstrate that plasma levels of steroid hormones can be used to obtain reproductive characteristics for shark stocks equivalent to the conventional method of visual examination of

gonads. Although we have only analysed 1 species of shark, the consistent relationship between maturity and plasma levels of  $E_2$ , T and  $P_4$  in other species (Tricas et al. 2000, Gelsleichter 2004, Sulikowski et al. 2006) suggest that these methods could be applied to all members of the group, and more broadly to the chondrichthyans due to their similarities in reproduction. While validation of the hormone levels for different members of the chondrichthyan group will require sacrificing a small number of individuals, the hormone levels may be sufficiently consistent among species or reproductive groups or, for the entire class, to minimise the need for validating each species.

Of particular importance for chondrichthyans is that the small blood sample required for hormone analysis can be obtained quickly with minimal handling time (2 to 3 min) before the fish is returned to the water. The sample can be taken at sea in exposed conditions, making hormone measurement quick and minimally invasive. There are many situations where reproductive information is required for managing and monitoring chondrichthyan populations without a need to sacrifice the fish. These include bycatch species, species in marine reserves and threatened and endangered species. Reproductive hormones offer an ethical technique for sampling these sharks with minimal interference. Due to the increasing vulnerability of chondrichthyans, obtaining reproductive information without the need to sacrifice and dissect the fish is a significant contribution to their management and conservation.

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