

Reef-use and residency patterns of a baited population of silky sharks, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, in the Red Sea

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Abstract. Many shark populations are experiencing critical declines from overfishing, triggering potentially detrimental cascade effects on marine ecosystems. Silky sharks, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, have experienced some of the most severe declines, yet little information exists on their behavioural ecology to inform management decisions. In the present study, the movement patterns of a sexually segregated subpopulation of female silky sharks on reefs in the Central Red Sea were investigated using acoustic telemetry to characterise habitat-use and residency patterns. Frequent baiting of sharks at a particular reef-site significantly increased time spent in the vicinity, although no increases in use of other reef areas 5–10 and 50–60 km away were recorded, and regular use of all three reef areas persisted in the absence of bait. Observed residency patterns varied considerably, from being present almost year-round to visiting only intermittently. The sharks spent significantly longer times at study reefs during daylight hours, even within bait-free regions, suggesting the diel bias is normal. This pattern became less distinct nearer the full moon when there is more ambient light. The regular, perennial use of these reefs by mature and near-mature female silky sharks highlights the importance of this habitat in the Red Sea for recruitment into the local shark population.

Additional keywords: acoustic telemetry, Indian Ocean region, provisioning, reef sharks.

Introduction

The silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, is a large (up to 3.5 m total length), slender species that until recently was regarded as one of the three most common pelagic shark species (Compagno 1984). However, in recent decades they have been subject to very high mortality, especially as the high demand for shark fins made them a lucrative bycatch species in long-line fisheries (Clarke *et al.* 2006). Thus, the silky shark population in the Gulf of Mexico has declined by more than 90% since the 1950s (Baum and Myers 2004), and it has been estimated that fishing mortality in the north-west Atlantic would need to be reduced by ~60% to ensure the survival of this sensitive species (Myers and Worm 2005). Although the exact magnitude of these declines may be over-estimated (Burgess *et al.* 2005), the implications of depleted shark stocks remain severe. The removal of predators such as sharks can have profound environmental consequences, triggering cascade effects on marine ecosystems that can result in their collapse (Ferretti *et al.* 2010). Despite this, silky sharks remain absent from CITES listings and are described as only ‘near threatened’ on the IUCN Red List (Bonfil *et al.* 2007; CITES 2010).

Despite their past abundance, silky sharks remain largely overlooked in the scientific literature, in part owing to the logistical difficulty of observing them in their pelagic habitat. There is a lack of validated age and growth information, limiting the ability of fisheries managers to make informed decisions (Beerkircher and Shivji 2003; Watson *et al.* 2009). In addition, there is insufficient knowledge of their movement patterns that may confound management efforts, exemplified in the ongoing collapse of reef shark populations on the Great Barrier Reef, Australia (Robbins *et al.* 2006), where grey reef sharks, *Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*, have been reported to display limited reef fidelity (Heupel *et al.* 2010).

Although silky sharks are generally regarded as oceanic or epipelagic in nature, they are most common in deep water close to a continental or insular shelf edge (Compagno 1984). In addition, they are occasionally seen on reefs adjacent to deep water (Tricas *et al.* 1997). Such behaviour appears to be especially characteristic of silky sharks in the central Red Sea, where their regular occurrence on offshore reefs in the Jeddah region provided the opportunity to study their behaviour in

greater detail than has hitherto been possible. In the present study, a population of mature and near-mature female silky sharks has been subject to baiting and feeding at two sites since 1995. As a result, close observation of the sharks became possible, allowing individual sharks to be distinguished either as a result of distinctive marks or injuries, or through conventional tagging (C. Clarke *et al.* unpubl. data). Results of this preliminary study raised questions concerning the marked variation in pattern of visits to feeding stations by different individuals, and the movements and ranges of these sharks at times when they are away from this area.

Underwater acoustic telemetry was used to investigate several key questions important to efforts to secure the sustainable management of silky shark populations in the central Red Sea:

- (1) Do these sharks only visit the reefs in response to baiting, or do they make regular use of this habitat even when baiting does not occur?
- (2) Are silky sharks present in the area only at those times of year when baiting and observations were possible, or do they visit these reefs year round?
- (3) Do silky sharks make use of only a limited area of reefs, or do they make use of a large section of coast?

Materials and methods

Study site

The study was conducted between August 2007 and June 2009 on a series of coral reefs distributed 10–30 km offshore from the region of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in the central Red Sea (Fig. 1). Three reef areas were involved: Eliza Shoals (ES), Shi'b Mismari (MM), and Silky Point (SP); within each of these areas three sites (named ES1, ES2, ES3; MM1, MM2; SP1, SP2, etc.) were used. The site SP2 has been a baited dive site since 1995, where sharks are attracted using bonito, ground to facilitate odour dispersal. Shi'b Mismari represents a bait-free area, whereas occasional baiting has occurred at the site ES2. Most individual reefs are small (area 0.5–1 km²) and slope steeply from the surface to ~40 m depth, before rapidly dropping to depths of several hundred metres. Exceptions to this trend were sites ES1, which is an extended coral plateau of 20 m depth, and ES2, which is a seamount that rises to within 40 m of the surface. The geographical range of the study was determined by accessibility from our research base on the coast north of Jeddah.

Tagging

Fourteen female silky sharks were tagged externally with coded acoustic transmitters (V16, Vemco Ltd, Canada; 60–120 s delay), which had a battery life of greater than 15 months. Tagging was undertaken at SP2 and ES2 (Fig. 1) and procedures were similar to previous studies that avoided hooking individuals (e.g. Laroche *et al.* 2007). The transmitters (tags) were attached via a short wire tether to a small plastic umbrella dart (Domeier *et al.* 2005), placed adjacent to the base of the dorsal fin. This was achieved either by using a modified spear gun in the water (for those tagged at SP2), or by immobilising the individual with a tail-rope in the water and using a purpose-built, small handheld spear to insert the umbrella tag (for those tagged

at ES2). Shark total length was estimated against a graduated PVC pole of known length.

Autonomous acoustic receivers

An array of up to 12 separate acoustic receivers (VR2W, Vemco Ltd, Canada) was deployed to cover the three study reefs and the surrounding areas (Fig. 1). Nine made up a core set: three around SP, three around MM, and three along the outer part of ES. The three other receivers were placed at more distant sites on the periphery of the study area to explore the extent of shark movement for future study.

Data analysis

For visual assessment of any apparent temporal or geographical patterns, raw data from the receivers were plotted over time. General Linear Models (GLMs; Minitab release 15, Minitab Inc., State College, PA, USA) were used to determine which factors influenced observed variation in site visitation frequency and time spent in particular areas. Post-hoc Tukey's tests were conducted to determine the locations of significant differences. Factors tested in these models (against an H₀ of no influence) were: (i) individual shark; (ii) receiver; (iii) time of year (month); (iv) baiting activity at SP; (v) moonlight (% illumination of the moon); and (vi) the interaction between receiver and bait at SP. Response variables modelled against these factors were: (a) daily presence/absence; (b) the proportion of hours present per day (calculated from hourly presence/absence data and angular-transformed); and (c) the proportion of nocturnal hours present per day (also calculated on an hourly presence/absence basis and angular-transformed). The latter model included an interaction term between individual shark and moonlight. The GLM results are interpreted with caution as the data were not normal even after transformations. To test the null hypothesis that there was no diel bias in habitat use, paired *t*-tests were used to compare the proportion (after angular-transformation) of diurnal and nocturnal hours spent at each site. Three of the 14 sharks tagged were excluded from statistical analyses owing to the limited duration of their tracks providing insufficient data (≤two days, Sharks 6, 8 and 9; Table 1).

Results

Spatial patterns

Sharks did not visit different reefs with similar frequency. The majority of detections (35 412, 64.34% of total) were made by the receivers positioned at SP (where Sharks 1–10 were tagged), nearly a third by a receiver at ES2 (16 284, 29.58%; none at either ES1 or 3), and fewer at MM (3345, 6.08%). The relatively high number of detections at ES2 is in part attributable to the four sharks (11–14) tagged there later in the study period (Table 1). At both SP2 and ES2, up to three tagged sharks were detected simultaneously. Two sharks tagged at SP2 were detected at ES2, giving a maximum known displacement of a shark in the present study of 56 km (Table 1). However, most tagged sharks (79%) were only detected at receivers within 10 km of their tagging location (Table 1). Although there was a significant correlation between tracking period and total detections ($r = 0.885$, d.f. = 13, $P < 0.001$), this significance was lost with the exclusion of Shark 2 ($r = 0.472$, d.f. = 12,

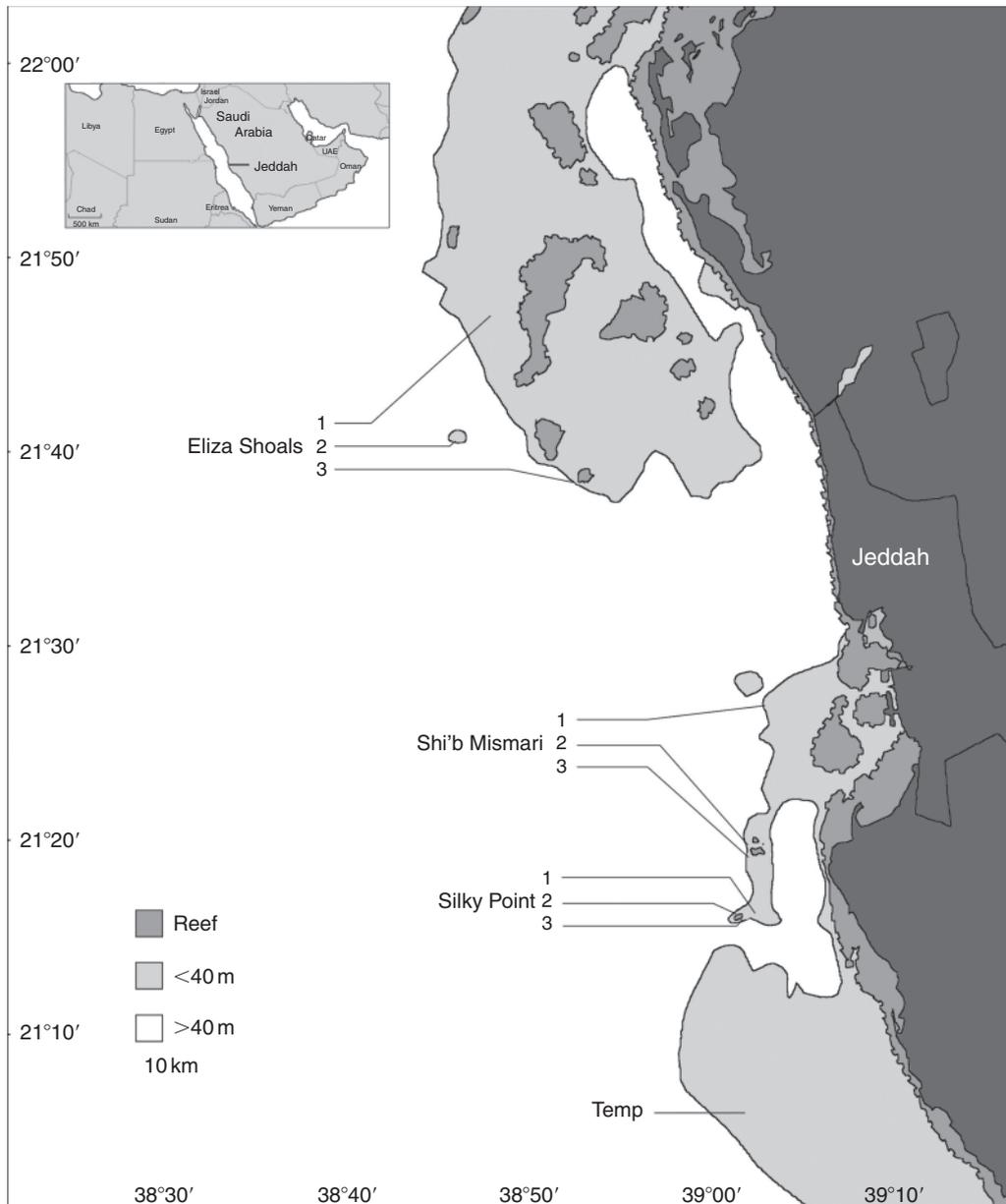


Fig. 1. The study area off the coast of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea, showing the bathymetry and the extent of the three reefs (Silky Point, Shi'b Mismari and Eliza Shoals). Also shown are the locations of the core set of acoustic receivers (three on each reef), plus that of a temporary receiver (Temp) on reefs to the south.

$P = 0.103$). Evidently, there was higher use of the study area by some individuals than by others.

Although the GLM for presence/absence data only accounted for 18.56% of the observed variation, much of this was attributable to variation in 'receiver' (Table 2a). Specifically, SP1 and SP2 were visited most frequently, with ES1, 2, 3 and MM1 and 2 being visited infrequently by comparison. As indicated by the correlation between tracking period and total detections, variations in individual sharks also significantly influenced the observed variation in site presence (Table 2a), with Sharks 1, 2 and 3, specifically, visiting the study area more frequently than others. Only the interaction term between 'bait at

SP' and receiver was significant as opposed to 'bait at SP' of itself (Table 2a), highlighting that baiting only significantly affected shark visitation frequency at SP.

The second GLM, to investigate visit duration (Table 2b), showed a similar pattern in variation accounted for by the factors, explaining 45.37% of the observed variation. Significantly greater amounts of time were spent at SP2 and ES2. Time spent at SP2 was also positively influenced by bait, with tagged sharks spending $\sim 70\%$ longer there on baited days. Despite its relative proximity to SP (5–10 km), time spent near to receivers at MM was not influenced by baiting activity at SP, and tagged sharks continued to use each of the study reef areas even in the

Table 1. A summary of the detection records for silky sharks tagged with acoustic transmitters

| Shark | Site tagged | Date tagged | Last detected | Longest intermediate absence (days) | Overall detection period (days) | Total detections | No. receivers visited | Days recorded (%) | Max. displacement (km) |
|-------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | SP2 | 1 Aug 07 | 16 Nov 07 | 3 | 108 | 8113 | 4 | 79.6 | 9 |
| 2 | SP2 | 1 Aug 07 | 03 Jul 09 | 8 | 703 | 24 326 | 6 | 68.3 | 56 |
| 3 | SP2 | 6 Aug 07 | 31 Aug 07 | 9 | 26 | 395 | 4 | 57.7 | 9 |
| 4 | SP2 | 6 Aug 07 | 28 Jun 08 | 150 | 328 | 6543 | 6 | 31.7 | 56 |
| 5 | SP2 | 6 Aug 07 | 10 Nov 07 | 44 | 97 | 9 | 3 | 4.1 | 8 |
| 6 | SP2 | 11 Nov 07 | 11 Nov 07 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 100 | n/a |
| 7 | SP2 | 10 Nov 07 | 22 Feb 08 | 13 | 105 | 618 | 6 | 27.6 | 41 |
| 8 | SP2 | 11 Nov 07 | 11 Nov 07 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100 | n/a |
| 9 | SP2 | 11 Nov 07 | 12 Nov 07 | 0 | 2 | 153 | 1 | 100 | n/a |
| 10 | SP2 | 11 Nov 07 | 28 Nov 07 | 13 | 18 | 89 | 2 | 22.2 | 1 |
| 11 | ES2 | 14 Jun 08 | 20 Jul 08 | 10 | 37 | 9466 | 1 | 70.3 | n/a |
| 12 | ES2 | 18 Jun 08 | 28 Jun 08 | 3 | 11 | 1764 | 1 | 81.8 | n/a |
| 13 | ES2 | 18 Jun 08 | 15 Jul 08 | 10 | 28 | 1335 | 1 | 53.6 | n/a |
| 14 | ES2 | 21 Jun 08 | 20 Jul 08 | 6 | 30 | 2205 | 1 | 63.3 | n/a |

Table 2. Summary of GLM results for response variables that showed significance against the following measures: (a) daily presence/absence, (b) proportion of daily hours present, angular-transformed, (c) proportion of nocturnal hours present, angular-transformed

| Test | R^2 (adj.) | Factor | d.f. | F | P |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| (a) Presence/absence | 0.186 | Receiver | 8 | 112.39 | <0.001 |
| | | Shark | 10 | 66.94 | <0.001 |
| | | Month | 11 | 13.82 | <0.001 |
| | | Receiver \times bait at SP | 8 | 3.45 | 0.001 |
| | | Bait at SP | 1 | 1.26 | 0.263 |
| (b) Proportion of daily hours present | 0.454 | Receiver | 5 | 99.60 | <0.001 |
| | | Shark | 10 | 15.65 | <0.001 |
| | | Month | 11 | 4.30 | <0.001 |
| | | Receiver \times bait at SP | 5 | 7.67 | <0.001 |
| | | Bait at SP | 1 | 0.06 | 0.808 |
| (c) Proportion of nocturnal hours present | 0.240 | Bait at SP | 1 | 20.11 | <0.001 |
| | | Receiver | 6 | 18.06 | <0.001 |
| | | Shark | 10 | 5.88 | <0.001 |
| | | Moonlight | 1 | 3.56 | 0.059 |
| | | Shark \times moonlight | 10 | 5.67 | <0.001 |

absence of bait. Again, some individual sharks, particularly Sharks 1, 11 and 12, spent significantly more time around receivers than other sharks.

Temporal patterns

Only five (36%) of the tags provided tracking periods in excess of three months (1, 2, 4, 5, 7; Table 1). However, two of the sharks were detected for approaching a year or more (Table 1), including one (Shark 2) that because of a distinctive dorsal fin injury had been individually recognised and seen at SP for approximately three years before being tagged. Although many of the sharks spent a substantial proportion of their tracking periods within the study area, there were also many days where tagged individuals did not visit (Table 1). For instance, two of the sharks were absent from the detection record for periods in excess of a month, but then returned (4, 5; Table 1).

Detection records for several sharks showed noticeably greater presence on the study reefs during daylight hours than at night (e.g. Shark 2, Fig. 2). To test this, the proportions of diurnal and

nocturnal hours during which sharks were present were compared for each of the reef areas (Table 3). Thus, it appears that tagged sharks in the present study spent longer at each of ES, MM and SP during daylight hours than at night. This diel bias in habitat use remains evident at bait-free MM. However, the tagged sharks were not entirely absent from reefs in the study area at night (e.g. Shark 2, Fig. 2). From the GLM, done to model factors that might influence time spent on reefs at night (Table 2c), it is apparent that although baiting activity accounted for most of the explained variation, followed closely by receiver, the interaction between moonlight and individual shark was also significant. Sharks 1, 2, 4 and 7 spent more time on reefs under greater moonlight, whereas Shark 12 appeared to spend less time than would be expected by chance under greater moonlight.

Analysis of longer-term patterns has to be undertaken more tentatively owing to the small number of sharks with substantial track periods (only five individuals with three months or more, Table 1). It is not possible to discern any clear long-term patterns, but from the GLMs (Table 2a, b), time of year accounted for more

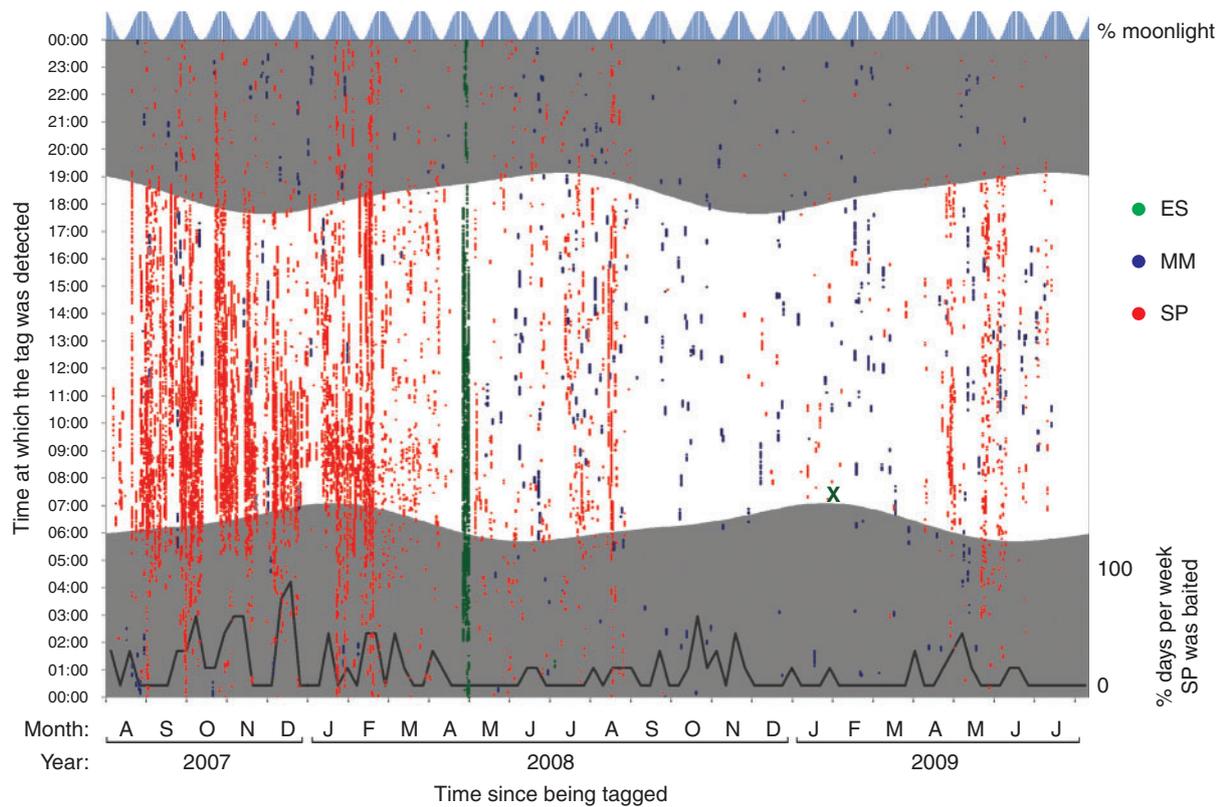


Fig. 2. All detections of silky shark 2 across all sites from August 2007 to July 2009. Each coloured dot indicates a single detection by a receiver at the time and date indicated (the 'x' at ES denotes a sighting of the individual on 24/01/09, although it was not detected). The background shading indicates duration of day (white) and night (grey). The sinusoidal pattern of short blue bars across the top indicates lunar periodicity via % surface luminosity. The line graph along the bottom indicates frequency of baiting activity at Silky Point.

Table 3. Mean hours (s.d.) and paired *t*-test results from comparisons between the angular-transformed proportion of diurnal and nocturnal hours spent in each reef area by tagged sharks (only including days on which sharks were actually detected)

| Factor | ES | MM | SP |
|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Day | 49.77 (29.88) | 14.31 (10.82) | 25.26 (17.28) |
| Night | 32.57 (24.60) | 9.45 (9.87) | 10.99 (13.69) |
| Test | $t_{1,76} = 5.18, P < 0.001$ | $t_{1,334} = 4.91, P < 0.001$ | $t_{1,1114} = 23.57, P < 0.001$ |

of the observed variance than would be expected by chance alone. Although silky sharks were to some extent present in the study area year round, January and September experienced higher visitation frequencies compared with other months, whereas March and April displayed troughs in shark presence. However, these patterns are likely influenced by tag deployment dates and brief tracks, as the months during which the most time was spent within the study area were September to November, coinciding with the first months after tags 1–5 were deployed.

Discussion

Spatial patterns

Tagged silky sharks used each of the reef areas ES, MM and SP, although the majority of detections occurred at SP, where 10 of the 14 sharks were tagged. In addition, tagged sharks spent

considerably more time (~70% longer) in the vicinity of SP when baiting occurred. However, the data from this study also clearly show that the sharks visited both the SP baiting station and other bait-free reef areas (e.g. MM) in the absence of bait and even during longer periods, albeit less frequently, when no baiting had been taking place. Taken together these observations suggest that, in this Red Sea population, females and sub-adults regularly visit such reefs in the absence of bait, and that such behaviour is probably normal. It seems that silky sharks are drawn to these reef habitats for reasons extraneous to baiting activity, but that they may linger at particular locations (e.g. SP) when bait is applied. Nonetheless, the intermittent nature of the detection records also suggests that individuals typically spend much of their time away from the reef study areas, most probably in deeper water further offshore, as supported by the complete lack of detections during some periods.

The fact that this loose aggregation comprises predominantly female sharks is of particular management significance, owing to the apparent sexual segregation. Overexploitation of any population representing a reproductive stage or sex-biased aggregation could disrupt population dynamics and cause a sudden collapse in numbers. This could happen despite other population units not being exploited directly, and the population as a whole may even reside across political boundaries, highlighting the potential need for collaborative management (Lucifora *et al.* 2002).

In addition to sexual segregation, there also appears to be individual variation in habitat-use. For instance, Sharks 1, 2 and 3 used the study area significantly more frequently than other tagged individuals. Two extremes are illustrated by Sharks 2 and 5; the former being detected within the study area on 68.3% of its 703 day detection record, with the latter showing both few detections and prolonged absences over its three-month data record. A switch between these two modes of habitat use in the study area was apparent in the detection record of Shark 4, which displayed regular presence for six months before disappearing for five months, after which it was detected again, though only over four days. Assuming that in each case the shark's tag was operating correctly, the contrasting records indicate considerable differences in residency pattern, ranging from present all year, through intermittent visiting, to present for only part of the year. Such a high degree of individual variation in residency has also been revealed in other large shark species, e.g. tiger shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, and Galapagos shark, *Carcharhinus galapagensis* (Lowe *et al.* 2006), grey reef shark (Heupel *et al.* 2010) and some teleost fish, e.g. Australian snapper, *Pagrus auratus* (Egli and Babcock 2004).

A disparity in habitat use behaviours among individual silky shark is also consistent with the varying displacement distances recorded as a result of conventional tagging studies (Kato and Carvalho 1967; Stevens 1984; Kohler *et al.* 1998). Taken together, such studies suggest that although silky sharks may range considerably less than might be expected of a truly vagrant epipelagic species, moderately large displacements over short periods may also occur. Directed movement in response to specific factors may explain the periods of absence in the detection record.

Temporal patterns

Silky shark presence within the study area showed an exceptionally strong diel pattern, with detections of tagged sharks significantly more frequent during daylight hours. This finding is consistent with other aspects of shark behaviour found to exhibit diel periodicity, e.g. diving (Weng and Block 2004; Sims *et al.* 2005; Rowat *et al.* 2007) and feeding (Sims *et al.* 2006). Although the diurnal bias of tagged sharks was apparent across all sites, the most pronounced disparity in time spent between day and night was at SP.

Strong daytime bias shown by the silky sharks in the present study could result from baiting activity at SP occurring only during the day, as cases are known where baiting has influenced a species' diel behaviour, e.g. stingrays at the popular site in the Cayman Islands, known as 'Stingray City' (Nelson 1995). However, such shifts in diel behaviour have not been

found in other fish species when baited (e.g. Chateau and Wantiez 2008), and the finding of a statistically significant diel pattern at each site, including the bait-free MM, suggests the observed diel pattern in reef presence may reflect a normal preference. Although diurnal use of reef habitats may be natural behaviour, the use of reefs as either natural daytime foraging habitat or as refuges during less active periods cannot be determined – any response to bait may simply reflect opportunistic exploitation of an available resource, regardless of normal foraging habits.

Despite the diurnal bias, tagged sharks were not entirely absent from the study area at night: four of the tagged sharks displayed a significant increase in nocturnal presence nearer the full moon, whilst a fifth showed the opposite effect. A fuller moon results in greater nocturnal ambient light, and with potentially very high retinal sensitivity (Bres 1993; Lisney and Collin 2008), some silky sharks may opportunistically extend normal daytime behaviours into the night as the extra ambient light permits. This extension of diurnal behaviour is consistent with the diving behaviour of a juvenile white shark off California, which performed only a small proportion of its dives at night, but the majority of these occurred near the full moon (Dewar *et al.* 2004). The lack of an apparent relationship between lunar phase and the nocturnal presence of other sharks in the study could result from their records spanning insufficient lunar cycles for an effect to be detected.

Regarding longer-term and seasonal residency patterns, although it is difficult to decide the issue unequivocally, owing to tag loss, it is clear that there is a degree of perennial residency and habitat use in these reef areas. Further, although there are indications in the record of peaks in shark presence around January and September, there are no marked seasonal trends. However, the small sample size of sharks with sufficiently long detection spans limits interpretation. Silky sharks are believed to possess a biennial reproductive cycle (Bonfil *et al.* 1993), although there are differing reports regarding the seasonality of birthing, i.e. seasonal (Branstetter 1987; Bonfil *et al.* 1993) *v.* perennial (Bass *et al.* 1973; Stevens and McLoughlin 1991; Hazin *et al.* 2007). There may be geographical variation in the degree to which silky shark gestation is seasonal, related to the narrower seasonal amplitude of sea-surface temperatures closer to the equator (Hazin *et al.* 2007). Thus, Red Sea silky sharks could mate and pup throughout the year, making individuals' biennial reproductive cycles asynchronous; this could partly explain the lack of a congruent seasonal pattern in the presence and absence of the tagged sharks.

Influence of baiting

The disproportionate amount of time spent at SP compared with other sites, and the significantly increased presence at SP on baited days, indicate that not only are the tagged sharks responding to the easy food availability at the baiting station, but that this availability is modifying the local habitat use, at least of the tagged sharks. The actual effect of baiting at SP may be even greater than that observed here, as the visitation frequency on non-baiting days was likely to have been elevated through feeding prior to the present study, and use of the area thus having been reinforced through past reward. A related concern is if

bait-induced modifications to habitat use are not transient, then they may increase susceptibility to local fishing operations.

If Red Sea silky sharks make frequent use of reefs adjacent to deep water, their foraging activities may play a key role in the natural ecology of these reefs, as suggested for similar shark species elsewhere, e.g. Galapagos shark (Okey *et al.* 2004). Baiting activity may have second-order effects, either by increasing the number of these predators and the time they spend on the reef, or alternatively, if baiting is sufficiently frequent, by reducing the predation pressure on their natural prey. However, there are currently no empirical data to indicate whether impacts may occur through baiting of silky sharks, and data for Caribbean reef sharks, *Carcharhinus perezii*, show no evidence for shifts in behaviour or ecological impact despite long-term baiting (Maljković and Côté 2010). Further work in this area should include sequential assessment of reef community structure to track any differences or long-term changes.

Study limitations

The present study suffers from several weaknesses. Foremost is tag loss, which not only dramatically reduced the reliable sample size of substantial detection periods, but also made it difficult to interpret the cause of a tag falling silent, unless it or the shark were detected again upon the subsequent return of the individual. At least three tags were confirmed to have become detached, as indicated by severed tethers. Surgical implantation is being considered to address this in future studies. An associated complication was the likelihood that the results were strongly skewed towards patterns displayed by Shark 2, owing to its disproportionately large detection record.

A deeper issue relates to the unknown extent to which the observed shark population's behaviour was altered by the long-term baiting regime. Thus, behaviour of these sharks may not be representative of normal silky shark behaviour.

Wider implications

The regular use of reefs in this area of the Red Sea by a reproductively valuable subpopulation of silky sharks is evident, despite the potential influences of a long-term baiting regime. This highlights the importance of this region for recruitment into the local silky shark population, and management strategies to limit existing exploitation of sharks in the area need to be developed. Local exploitation of sharks presently persists unchecked, despite a recent governmental decree prohibiting targeting of any sharks. Given the study area represents only a subset of the effective population, as males were rarely seen, effective management will require consideration of all life stages, and so most likely regulation over a larger marine area. Genetic studies will help determine the scale of management required by revealing how reproductively isolated local silky sharks are from silky sharks in other regions. A wider implication of the comparatively confined habitat use displayed at least by some individuals during the present study is that this population of the epipelagic shark species may be more isolated than originally anticipated. This could have major management implications if, for example, the Red Sea and Indian Ocean populations were found to be reproductively isolated. How shark species interact with bait is also an issue of increasing

importance to management, given the expanding tourism industry of baited shark diving, which is increasingly presented as an alternative to fishing and as providing a mortality-free revenue source from sharks.

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