

As of July 1, 2016, only the head of a shark may be removed.

The remainder of the carcass (including the tail) must remain intact and may not be filleted.

Non-offset, non-stainless steel circle hooks MUST be used when fishing for sharks in state waters.

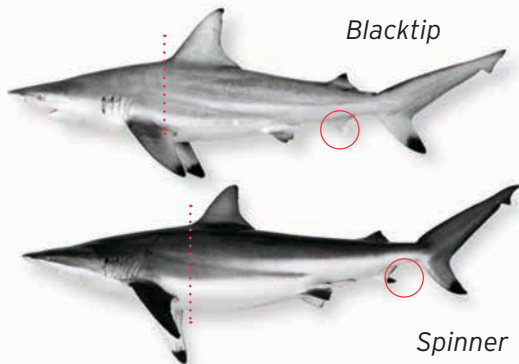
Anglers in Texas are allowed one shark per person per day with a two-shark possession limit.

The minimum size limit for Atlantic sharpnose, blacktip and bonnethead sharks is **24 INCHES** total length.

Atlantic sharpnose - body usually has several prominent white spots; second dorsal fin originates over midpoint of anal fin.



Blacktip - similar to spinner but first dorsal fin originates over the pectoral fins and anal fin lacks black tip.



Bonnethead - rounded, shovel shaped head with no indentation at midline of snout; maximum size about 5 feet.



The minimum size limit for other allowable shark species is **64 INCHES** total length. These species include:

Bull - stocky body; no *interdorsal ridge*; large triangular sloping dorsal fin; bluntly rounded snout.

Finetooth - fins unmarked; slender smooth teeth; color bluish-grey above and white below.

Spinner - similar to blacktip but first dorsal fin originates behind the pectoral fins and anal fin has black tip.

Lemon - first and second triangular dorsal fins about equal in size.

Blacknose - grey to black blotch on tip of snout.

Thresher - upper lobe of caudal fin extremely long and about half of total body length; similar to bigeye thresher but has no grooves on top of head and white abdominal coloring extends above pectoral fins.

Tiger - distinctive vertical blotches or stripes.

Blue - slender body of metallic blue color.

Shortfin mako - similar to longfin mako but underside of snout and mouth are white; similar to blue shark but has caudal keel.

Nurse - brown color; first dorsal fin over pelvic fins; very small eyes; barbels on each side of mouth; no distinct lower lobe of caudal fin.

The minimum size limit for hammerhead sharks is **99 INCHES** total length.

Hammerheads - head hammer-shaped; includes scalloped, great, smooth and smalleye hammerheads.

Regulations may change as result of legislative or Commission actions. Check TPWD Outdoor Annual, your local TPWD Law Enforcement office or www.tpwd.texas.gov for current regulations.

For more information on saltwater fishing in Texas, contact your local TPWD Coastal Fisheries Division Field Station:

Sabine Lake:	(409) 983-1104
Galveston Bay:	(281) 534-0100
Matagorda Bay:	(361) 972-6253
San Antonio Bay:	(361) 983-4425
Aransas Bay and Corpus Christi Bay:	(361) 729-2328
Upper Laguna Madre:	(361) 825-3353
Lower Laguna Madre:	(956) 350-4490

Or contact the Coastal Outreach Specialist at (361) 825-3353.



SHARK

Identification and Regulations in Texas



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PROHIBITED SHARK SPECIES

Similar Species and Distinguishing Characteristics

The following species MAY NOT be retained (zero bag limit) and must be released immediately without removing them from the water.

If you catch a shark and are unsure of the species identification, release it.

Atlantic angel - flat skate-like body; large spiracles behind eyes; two small dorsal fins located near the tail.

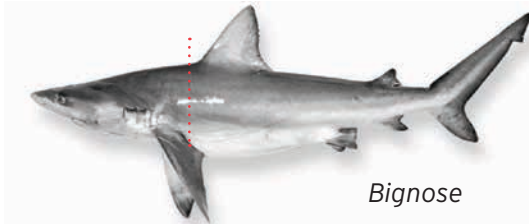
Basking - has enormous gill slits nearly encircling head; maximum size about 32 feet; no similar species; rare in Texas waters.

Bigeye sand tiger - similar to sand tiger; similar to lemon shark but has first dorsal fin far back on body closer to pelvic fins than pectoral fins; similar to nurse shark but has a distinct lower lobe of caudal fin; rare in Texas waters.

Bigeye sixgill - has six gill slits; similar only to sixgill; rare in Texas waters.

Bigeye thresher - upper lobe of caudal fin extremely long and about half of total body length; similar to thresher but has large eyes directed upward, deep grooves on top of the head, and white abdominal coloring that does not extend above pectoral fins; rare in Texas waters.

Bignose - similar to silky and dusky but has first dorsal fin originating over pectoral fin insertion; similar to sandbar but has longer snout; similar to blacktip and bull but has **interdorsal ridge**; rare in Texas waters.

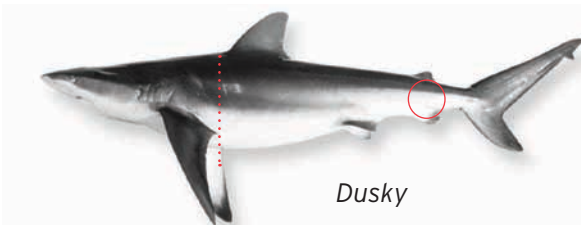


Bignose

Caribbean reef - similar to blacktip but has **interdorsal ridge**; similar to sandbar but has first dorsal fin originating behind the pectoral fins; similar to dusky, silky and Galapagos but has a much shorter free rear tip of the second dorsal fin.

Caribbean sharpnose - similar to Atlantic sharpnose but is rare in Texas waters.

Dusky - similar to bull, blacktip and spinner but has **interdorsal ridge**; similar to sandbar but has sloping first dorsal fin originating over or slightly before free tips of pectoral fins; similar to silky but length of second dorsal fin free tip rarely more than twice the fin height.



Dusky

Galapagos - similar to grey reef and dusky but is rare in Texas waters.

Longfin mako - similar to shortfin mako but has dusky or bluish-black mouth area and long broad tipped pectoral fins; similar to blue shark but has caudal keel; rare in Texas waters.

Narrowtooth - similar to blacktip and spinner but has distinctive narrow triangular upper teeth and a slight arch to the back above the gill slits.

Night - similar to silky and dusky but has large green eyes; similar to spinner and blacktip but has small dorsal fin and **interdorsal ridge**; rare in Texas waters.

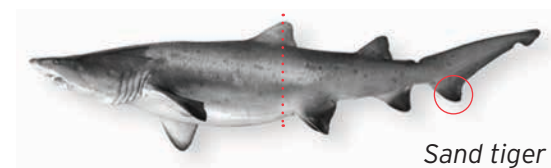
Oceanic whitetip - broadly rounded white tipped first dorsal fin.

Sandbar - similar to dusky but has large first dorsal fin originating over or slightly before pectoral insertion; similar to bull, blacktip and spinner but has **interdorsal ridge**.



Sandbar

Sand tiger - similar to bigeye sand tiger; similar to lemon shark but has first dorsal fin far back on body closer to pelvic fins than pectoral fins; similar to nurse shark but has a distinct lower lobe of caudal fin.



Sand tiger

Sevengill - has seven gill slits; no similar species.

Silky - similar to bull, blacktip and spinner but has **interdorsal ridge**; similar to sandbar but has dorsal fin originating behind pectoral fins; similar to dusky but length of second dorsal fin free tip usually more than twice the fin height.



Silky

Sixgill - has six gill slits; similar only to bigeye sixgill.

Smalltail - has deeply notched anal fin and short gill openings; no similar species.

Whale - unique pattern of light spots and stripes; maximum size about 40 feet; no similar species.

White - similar to mako sharks but has large triangular serrated teeth.

Interdorsal ridge is a distinctive, raised strip found along the midline of the back between the dorsal fins.

NOTE: It is prohibited to take, kill or disturb the endangered smalltooth sawfish, or to take or kill a largetooth sawfish. Please report all sawfish encounters to the National Sawfish Encounter Database.

sawfish@flmnh.ufl.edu (352) 392-2360
www.flmnh.ufl.edu/fish/sharks/sawfish



Report Hunting and Fishing Violations.

Reward Hotline:
(800) 792-GAME

For more information:
Visit NMFS for additional shark identification and general information:
www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/species/sharks/rec_shark_id_placard.pdf

Visit the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council for fishing regulations in Gulf of Mexico federal waters: www.gulfcouncil.org

Photos courtesy of *Guide to Sharks, Tunas & Billfishes of the U.S. Atlantic & Gulf of Mexico* published by NOAA & Rhode Island Sea Grant. For shark identification books and placards available for purchase and download visit: <http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/>



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