# Article information:

Fishes | Free Full-Text | Length-Based Assessment Methods for the Conservation of a Pelagic Shark, Carcharhinus falciformis from the Tropical Pacific Ocean  
<https://www.mdpi.com/2410-3888/7/4/184>

# Article summary:

1. The silky shark, Carcharhinus falciformis, is heavily exploited and little is known about its life history and population status.

2. Length-based data-limited methods were applied to provide estimates of the status of the tropical Pacific silky shark population.

3. The results show that growth and recruitment overfishing may be occurring in the silky shark’s population, calling for immediate intensification of monitoring programs for these sharks as a pre-requisite to develop efficient management and conservation plans in the Pacific Ocean.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Length-Based Assessment Methods for the Conservation of a Pelagic Shark, Carcharhinus falciformis from the Tropical Pacific Ocean” provides an overview of length-based data-limited methods used to assess the status of a pelagic shark species in the tropical Pacific Ocean. The article is well written and provides a comprehensive overview of the methods used to assess this species’ population status. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when evaluating this article.

First, it is important to note that this article focuses solely on length-based assessment methods and does not consider other types of assessment methods such as age structure models or catch at age models which could provide more accurate estimates of stock size and biomass levels. Additionally, while the authors do mention that there is limited information available on catch and effort data for this species, they do not discuss any potential sources of bias or error associated with using length data alone to assess stock size or biomass levels.

Second, while the authors do mention that bycatch mitigation measures need to be developed and implemented for this species, they do not provide any specific recommendations or suggestions on how these measures could be implemented or what type of be most effective protecting decline.

with representative length composition data are available, they do not discuss any potential sources of bias or error associated with using length data alone to assess stock size or biomass levels which could lead to inaccurate estimates if not properly accounted for.

In conclusion, while this article provides an overview of length-based assessment methods used to assess a pelagic shark species in the tropical Pacific Ocean, there are some potential biases that should be noted when evaluating this article including lack of discussion on other types of assessment methods such as age structure models or catch at age models which could provide more accurate estimates; lack of discussion on potential sources of bias or error associated with using length data alone; lack of specific recommendations or suggestions on how bycatch mitigation measures can be implemented; and lack of discussion on potential sources of bias or error associated with using length data alone which could lead to inaccurate estimates if not properly accounted for.

# Topics for further research:

* Age structure models for pelagic shark assessment
* Catch at age models for pelagic shark assessment
* Bycatch mitigation measures for pelagic sharks
* Sources of bias in length-based assessment methods
* Error associated with length-based assessment methods
* Accuracy of length-based assessment methods

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