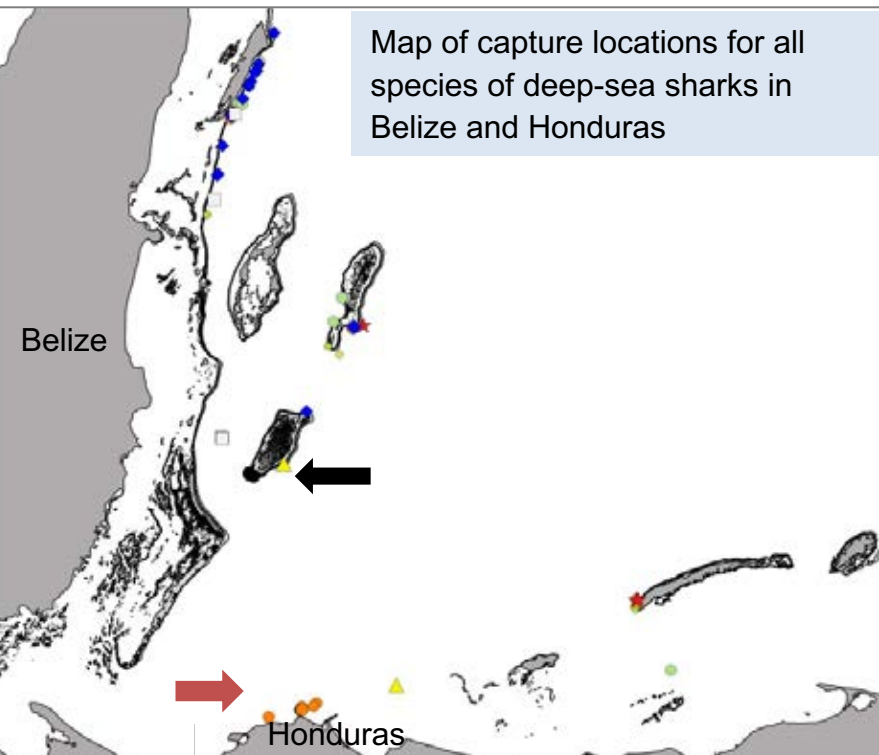


Since 2015, MarAlliance has been conducting research into the deep-sea sharks that inhabit the MesoAmerican Reef (MAR). We use a combination of scientific vertical longline and a specially-designed baited remote underwater video (BRUV) to investigate the abundance and distribution of these little-studied species in depths greater than 150 meters.

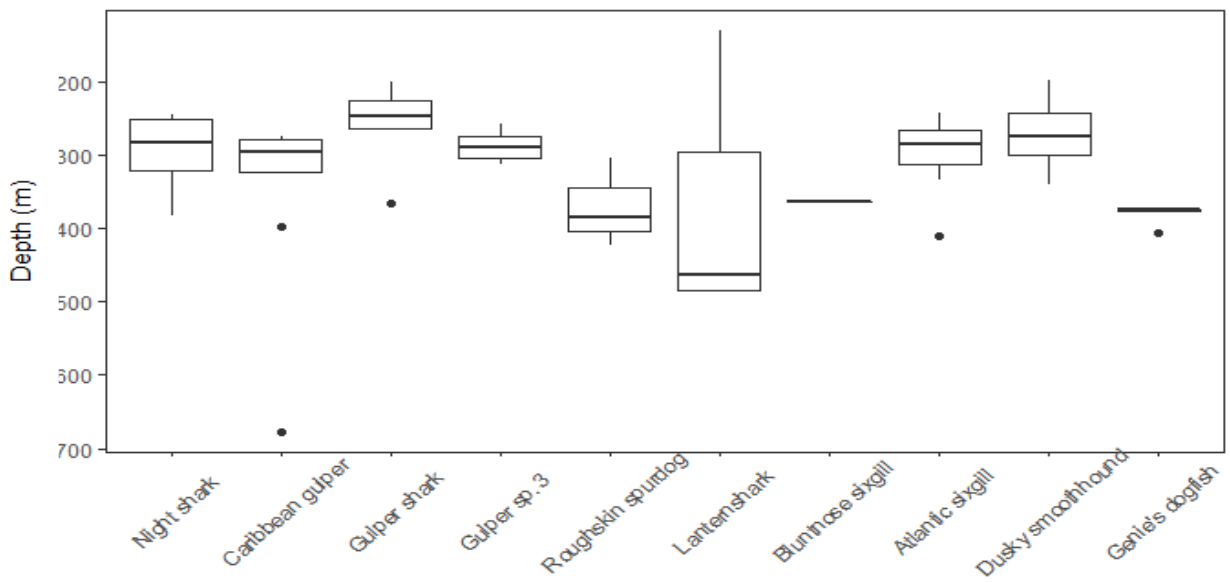


- 
800 Vertical longlines
- 
12 Species of sharks captured
- 
63 Underwater videos
- ??
6 Species not yet identified



Findings indicate that species diversity is high and varies widely among regions. We have documented a potential mating aggregation of night sharks (*Carcharhinus signatus* black arrow) in Belize and identified a possible nursery area for juvenile gulper sharks (*Centrophorus sp.*) in Honduras (red arrow).

Icons from flaticon.com: Freepik, Eucalyp



Depths of capture for all sharks captured in Belize and Honduras

One new species has been described - the Atlantic sixgill shark (*Hexanchus vitulus*), and we are currently working with colleagues to use taxonomy and genetics to identify six species of lanternsharks (*Etmopterus* spp.), dogfishes (*Squalus* spp.), smoothhounds (*Mustelus* spp.) and gulper sharks (*Centrophorus* spp). Deep-sea sharks are among the least-studied animals in the world, so each new capture brings new knowledge to the field.



Taking measurements of a gulper shark for taxonomic identification



A dusky smoothhound shark captured on camera at 350 m in Belize

The BRUV is used to identify benthic habitats, potential prey items, and non-invasively “capture” deep-sea sharks in their natural environments. Designed to be light-weight, it is deployed and retrieved by hand, giving us insights into habitats that have never been seen before!



For more information visit www.maralliance.org