

# TAKE ACTION!

Stationery set and info:  
Written by Andre Borell  
Illustrated by Sharktopia

We are collecting cards/letters to show the Queensland and New South Wales State Governments within Australia, that we don't support their shark culling programs. The killing needs to stop. We can all request non-lethal methods for protecting beach-goers. Please refer to the educational booklet and/or website for more information regarding all the options. The 'Shark Control Program' (Queensland) and 'Shark Meshing Program' (New South Wales) are in dire need of modernisation!

It doesn't matter if you're local to Queensland, New South Wales, or somewhere else in the world - together we can make a difference!

**Simply address your letter "Dear Minister"** and send it to us for onforwarding. A sample letter/email is available on the website for inspiration!

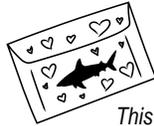
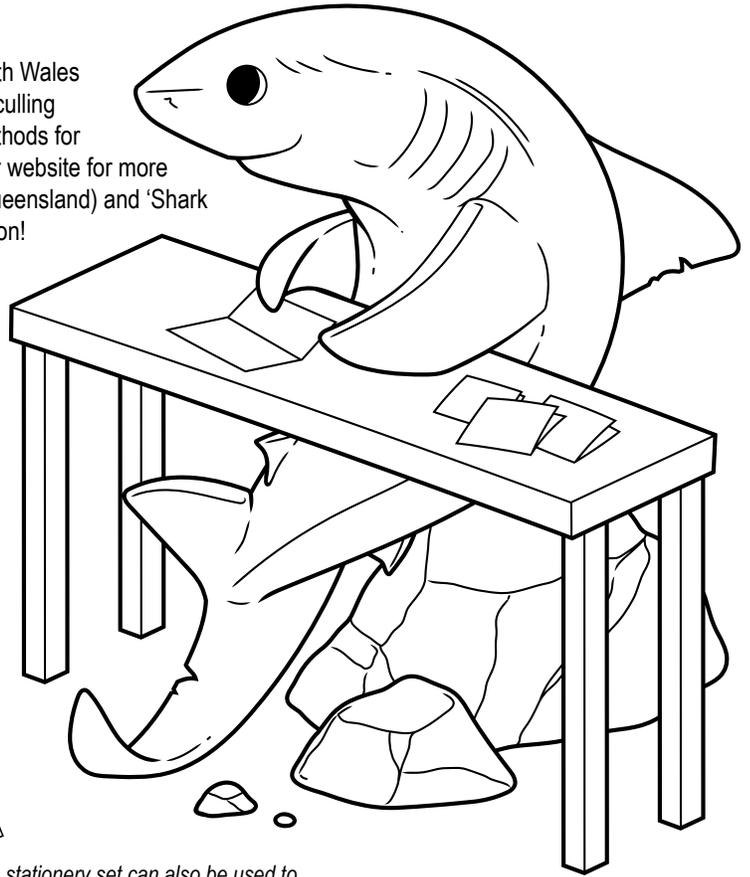
<https://envoy.good.do/netsoutnow>

**You can also send an email, sign a petition, etc.!**

More info here: [www.envoyfilm.com.au/actnow](http://www.envoyfilm.com.au/actnow)

Please address your envelope to:

Nets Out Now Coalition  
C/o: Envoy Foundation  
PO Box 492  
Booval QLD 4304  
Australia



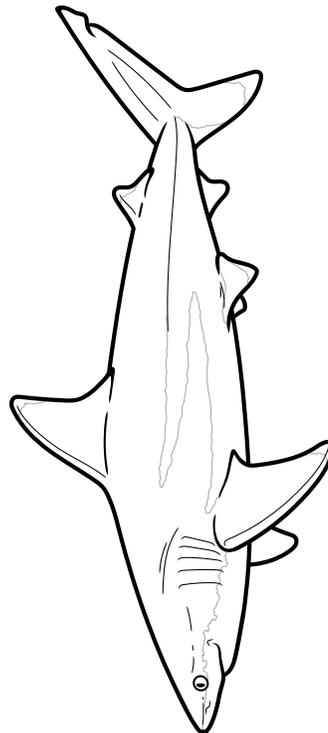
This stationery set can also be used to send a card/letter to friends, family, etc. Help spread the awareness & shark love!

Published July 2022 - Updated February 2024



Cut along the border and fold in-half to create your card. Colour it however you wish!

## AKA COMMON BLACKTIP WHALER **COMMON BLACKTIP SHARK** *Carcharhinus limbatus*



Queensland's 60 year long taxpayer-funded shark cull has a target list of 19 shark species.

Let's meet one of them...

Common Blacktip Shark [*Carcharhinus limbatus*]

IUCN Red List Status: Vulnerable

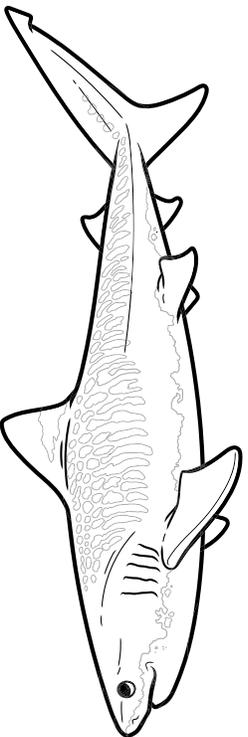
The blacktip shark is an inshore and offshore shark found on or adjacent to continental and insular shelves. They are often found off river mouths and estuaries, muddy bays, lagoons, and coral reef drop-offs. They can grow up to 2.75 metres in length and weigh up to 122 kilograms. On average they live up to 12 years.

Blacktip sharks are known for being shy around humans and being scared away by humans, with the occasional bite resulting from being provoked. They do not pose any substantial risk to humans - and therefore they should not be on the target species list for Queensland's shark cull.



# TIGER SHARK

*Galeocerdo cuvier*



Queensland's 60 year long taxpayer-funded shark cull has a target list of 19 shark species.

Let's meet one of them...

Tiger Shark [*Galeocerdo Cuvier*]  
IUCN Red List: Near Threatened

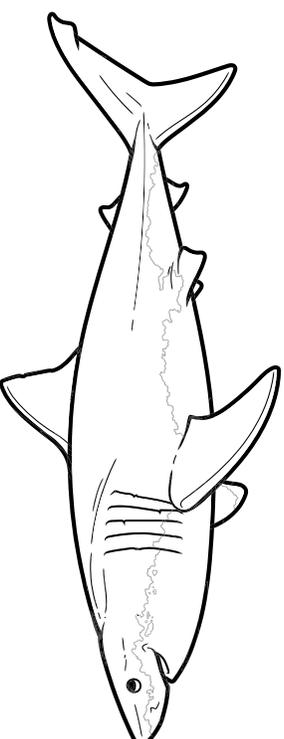
Tiger sharks are large sharks that can grow to over 5 metres in length. They have vertical stripes along their body although these stripes fade as they grow older. They have a powerful sense of smell and sight. They swim all over the world in tropical and warm temperate seas from very shallow waters to about 800 metres deep, but typically at around 140 metres and above. Compared to other sharks, tiger sharks have the most diverse diet. They prey on tiny fish, sharks, rays, turtles, seabirds, seals, dolphins, sea snakes, crabs, lobsters, gastropods and jellyfish. They're susceptible to baited hooks and have a tendency to consume garbage such as plastics, metal, and anything that is thrown away in the sea.

Queensland's Shark Cull was found to have a significant impact on the tiger shark population in a recent court case won by Humane Society International. Over 14,000 of them have been culled thus far.

# GREAT WHITE SHARK

AKA WHITE SHARK

*Carcharodon carcharias*



Queensland's 60 year long taxpayer-funded shark cull has a target list of 19 shark species.

Let's meet one of them...

Great White Shark [*Carcharodon Carcharias*]  
IUCN Red List: Vulnerable

The great white shark is one of the world's greatest predators. Females can reach lengths of over 6 metres and weigh up to 2 tons. Males are slightly smaller, usually not growing past the five-metre mark. They're the third largest shark after the whale shark and the basking shark. They are identifiable by their large conical snout, large teeth, long gill openings, large pectoral fins, a mouth that extends beyond the eyes, and their white underside. Though almost all fishes are cold blooded, whites have a specialised blood vessel structure – called a countercurrent exchanger – that allows them to maintain a body temperature that is higher than the surrounding water. This adaptation provides them with a major advantage when hunting in cold water by allowing them to move more quickly and intelligently.

While white sharks have been known for some fatal bite incidents, these mainly seem to be exploratory bites due to mistaken identity. They are a vulnerable species, protected under Australian law and are also highly migratory meaning there is no 'local population' that can be reduced - and therefore they should not be on the target species list for Queensland's shark cull.



**AKA GREY REEF WHALER**  
**GREY REEF SHARK**  
*Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos*



Queensland's 60 year long taxpayer-funded shark cull has a target list of 19 shark species.  
Let's meet one of them...

Grey Reef Shark [*Carcharhinus Amblyrhynchos*]  
IUCN Red List: Endangered

The grey reef shark is bronze to grey above, pale below, and has a black caudal fin margin. The species occurs in tropical marine waters throughout the Indo-west and Central Pacific. This species can be commonly found on coral reefs. They live from the surface down to a depth of about 280 metres. In Australia it is recorded from the central Western Australian coast, around the tropical north and south to southern Queensland.

While curious, grey reef sharks very rarely have interactions with humans, and the ones that have occurred are due to feeling threatened or cornered by humans. In addition, grey reef sharks are listed as endangered - and therefore they should not be on the target species list for Queensland's shark cull.

**AKA BULL WHALER**  
**BULL SHARK**  
*Carcharhinus leucas*



Queensland's 60 year long taxpayer-funded shark cull has a target list of 19 shark species.  
Let's meet one of them...

Bull Shark [*Carcharhinus Leucas*]  
IUCN Red List: Near Threatened

Bull sharks are commonly reef-associated but they have a widespread population over warm oceans, rivers and lakes. The common length of a bull shark is 2.6 metres but a male can get up to 3.6 metres and a female can grow to 4 metres in length. The bull shark is a migrating shark that goes north during the summer and south when temperatures cool. They are capable of covering 180 kilometres in 24 hours, and can move between fresh and saltwater at will.

Interaction with bull sharks can be largely avoided through proper education of bull shark behaviour, such as to avoid murky waters and post-rain river outflows - and therefore they should not be on the target species list for Queensland's shark cull.



## **DUSKY SHARK**

AKA DUSKY WHALER

*Carcharhinus obscurus*



Queensland's 60 year long taxpayer-funded shark cull has a target list of 19 shark species.

Let's meet one of them...

Dusky Shark [*Carcharhinus Obscurus*]

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable

The dusky shark, or shovelnose shark, is a large shark species known to have the strongest bite of any shark, being able to produce 60 kilograms of force. The dusky shark is found in coastal and offshore waters but not in oceanic waters. They are saltwater and reef-associated sharks that undertake long temperature-related migration. They feed on bottom fish like bony fish, sharks, skates and rays. They stay in a depth range as deep as 400 metres and are most commonly found at depths of over 200 metres.

Although dusky sharks do inhabit shallow coastal waters, they are a non aggressive shark and very few bites have ever been documented - and therefore they should not be on the target species list for Queensland's shark cull.

## **AUSTRALIAN BLACKTIP SHARK**

*Carcharhinus tilstoni*



Queensland's 60 year long taxpayer-funded shark cull has a target list of 19 shark species.

Let's meet one of them...

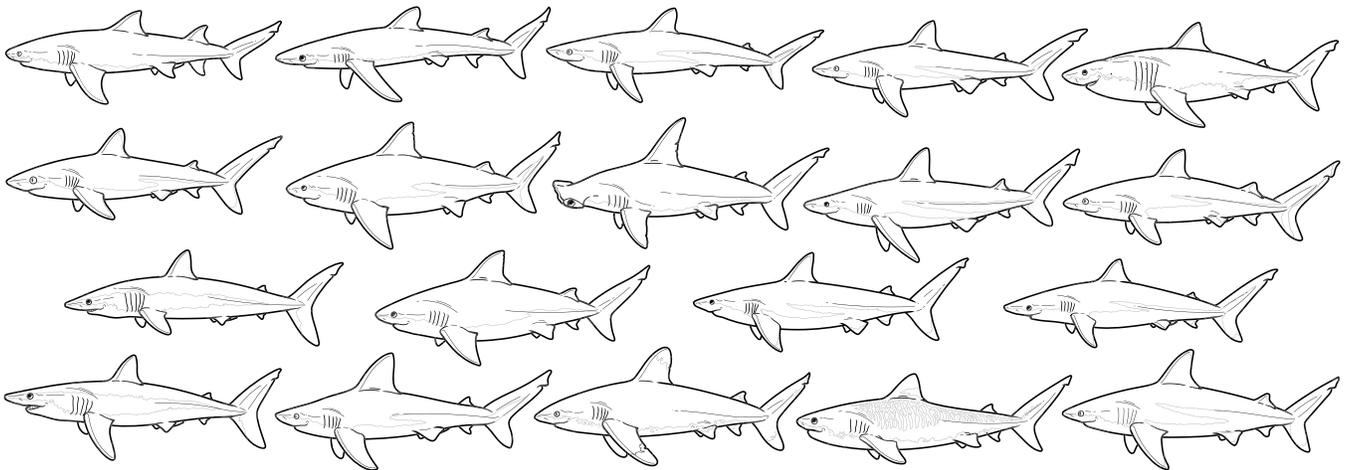
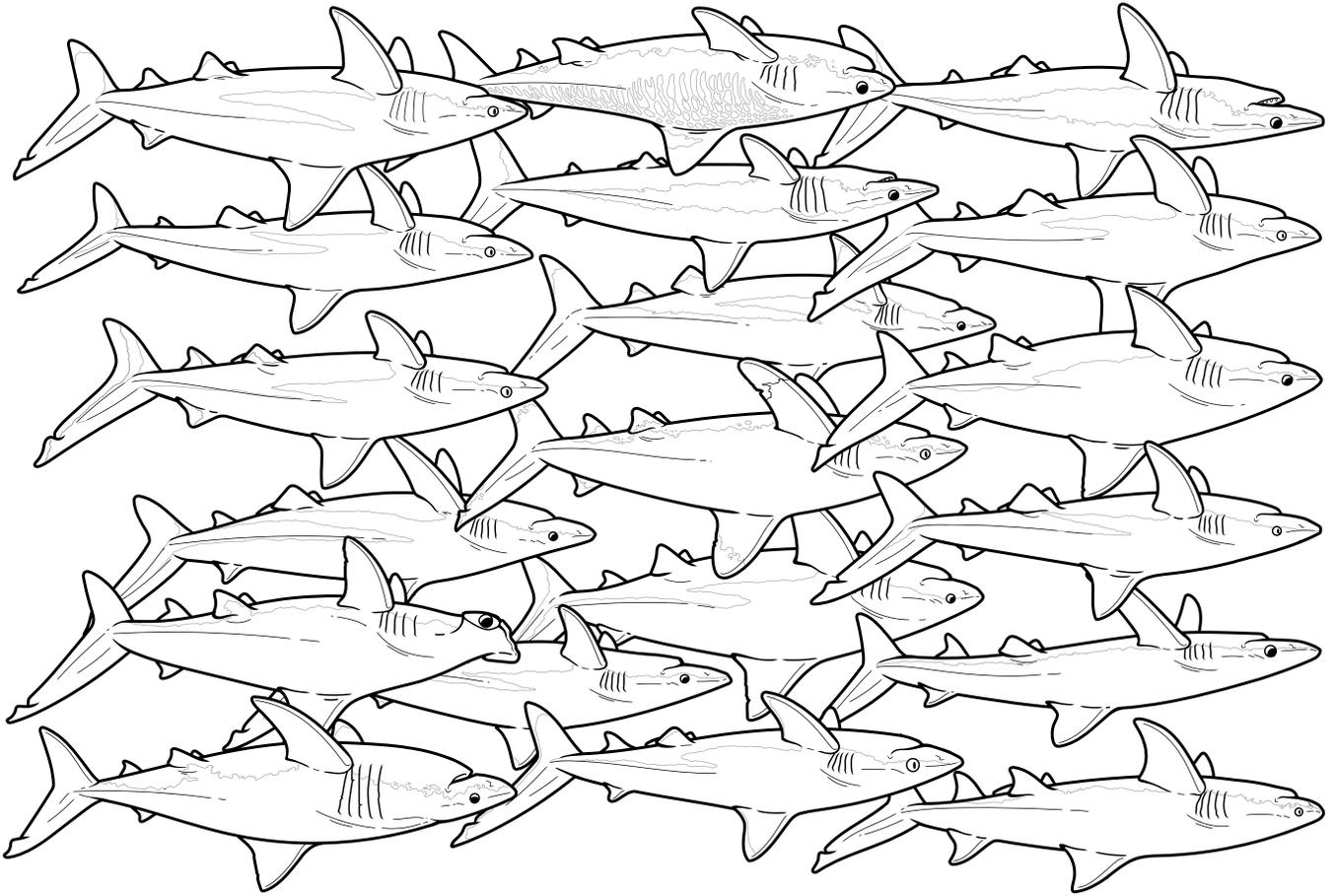
Australian Blacktip Shark [*Carcharhinus Tilstoni*]

IUCN Red List: Least Concern

The Australian blacktip shark is found in northern Australia around the continental shelf. Tagging studies have found this species mostly moves only short distances along the coastline and rarely enters offshore waters. These sharks breed once each year, with an average litter size of 3. Males reach maturity at 110cm and females at 115cm.

The size of the Australian blacktip, as well as their small teeth and shy nature, make it virtually impossible for them to cause serious harm to a human - and therefore they should not be on the target species list for Queensland's shark cull.

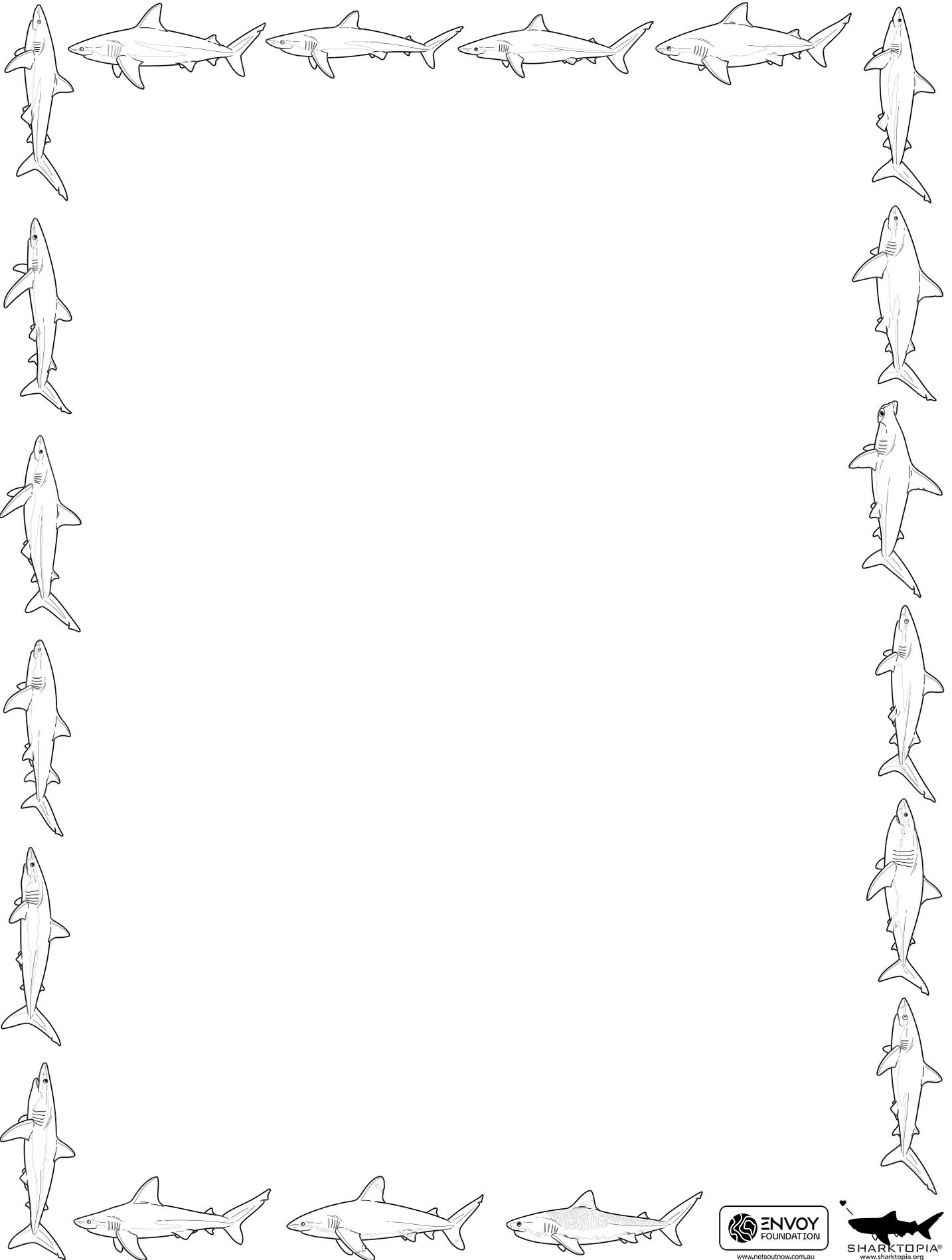




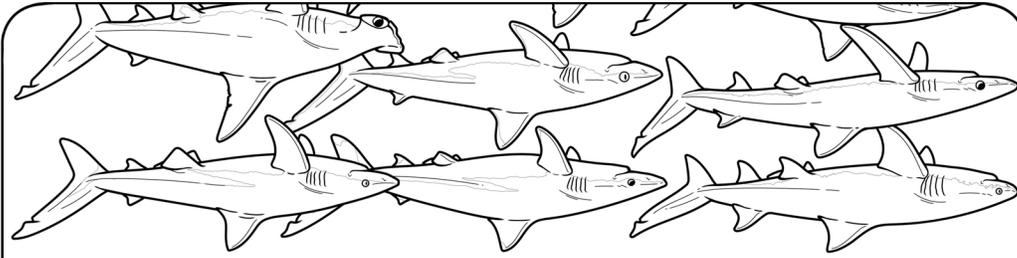
In Australia, the Queensland (QLD) and New South Wales (NSW) Governments shark control programs use tactics and methods first established in the 1930s. Baited drum lines and shark nets are vain attempts to protect swimmers and surfers. The effectiveness of these archaic methods has been scientifically disproven. They not only pose a threat to sharks, a species under great threat, but also to a multitude of other marine life and even, horrifically, the swimmers and surfers they are intended to protect.

*Envoy: Shark Cull* is a feature-length documentary which follows some of the biggest names in ocean conservation, such as Sea Shepherd, Ocean Ramsey and Madison Stewart. We join these experts as they explore and expose this scarcely understood topic. We discuss the importance of sharks in our oceans while uncovering the longest marine cull in history.





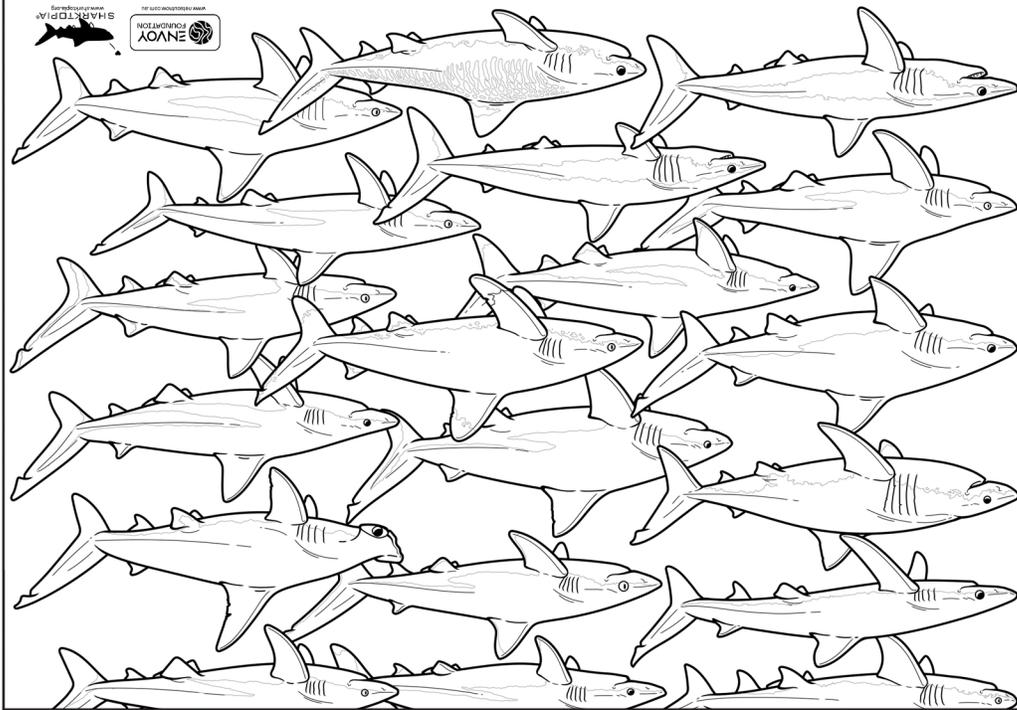
Top flap  
(Backside of envelope)



Side flap

Side flap

Create your own envelope!



Bottom flap  
(Backside of envelope)



- \* Colour the envelope and cut along the solid border.
- \* Fold the envelope at all of the dashed lines.
- \* Add glue to each side flap.
- \* Fold/press bottom flap to meet the sides.
- \* Allow the envelope to dry.
- \* Insert card or letter.
- \* Add glue to the inside of the top flap.
- \* Press down to seal it shut!

