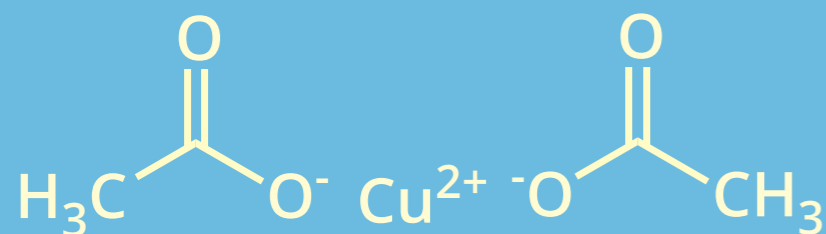


A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHEMICAL SHARK REPELLENTS

1943-1974

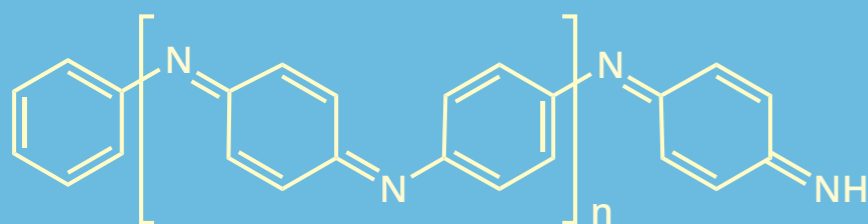
COPPER ACETATE, 'SHARK CHASER'



COPPER ACETATE

Thought to repel sharks by mimicking the presence of decomposing shark meat. It was combined in a 'cake' with a black dye as the repellent named 'shark chaser', which was standard issue for US military personnel.

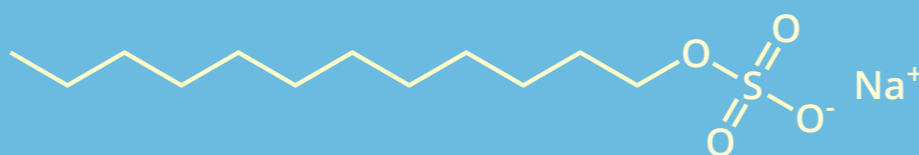
Researchers later determined that 'shark chaser' had no significant repellent value, with the dye's visual deterrent being falsely interpreted as a repellent effect. Taken out of service in 1974.



ANILINE BLACK DYE

1984-2000

SURFACTANTS: SLS & OTHERS

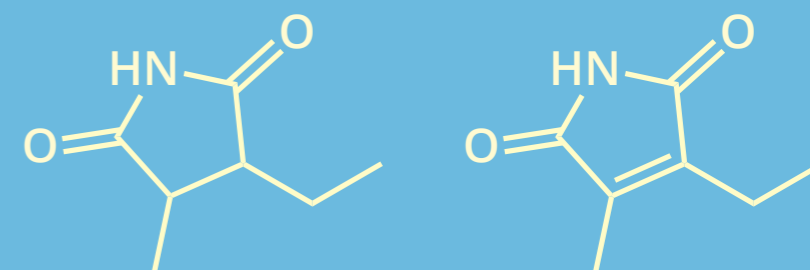


SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE

Of a number of surfactant chemicals, sodium lauryl sulfate, commonly found in toothpaste, was found to have some repellent effect - but it needed to be at too high a concentration in the water to meet the US navy's criteria for a non-directional shark repellent.

1990-PRESENT

SEMIOCHEMICAL REPELLENTS



SUCCINIMIDES

Compounds exuded by the American Crocodile were found in studies to induce immobility in juvenile sharks in controlled trials. However, field trials of the particular compounds used in this study have yet to be attempted.

In other studies, an extract that was obtained from putrified shark carcasses has been noted to produce repellent responses in several coastal shark species. Research is still ongoing.

© COMPOUND INTEREST 2014
WWW.COMPOUNDCHEM.COM

SHARED UNDER A CREATIVE COMMONS
ATTRIBUTION-NC-ND LICENCE

