

The Impact of Pot Fishing on the Marine Environment

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European Fisheries Fund project:

*Sustainable use of fisheries resources in
Welsh waters*



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Welsh fisheries are mainly targeting shellfish with 90% of the fleet working in the inshore sector (up to 6 nautical miles)

Species	Fishery landings (£)	Fishery landings (t)	UK retail mkt (t)	Total fishermen in Wales (estimate)
Mussels	7,500,000	10,168	2,869	20
Scallops	3,462,905	1983.8	670	75
Whelks	2,536,863	4131.7	0	100
Lobster	1,482,797	149.1	195	500
Brown crab	341,779	316.9	668	500
Prawns	293,662	17.3	37,852	100
Spider crab	272,589	240.7	0	200
Sea bass	267,177	42.75	1,434	300

Other fish, ray, mackerel, gurnards, sprat etc.



Potential environmental concerns with respect to pot fishing



1. By-catch and Discards
2. Bait sourcing
3. Habitat impacts
4. Ghost fishing



By-catch

Pots and traps, are highly selective for the species they target with low incidental catch.

Crab and lobster pot incidental catch is primarily composed of undersized target species & those that are soft or in poor condition.

These are generally returned to the sea alive i.e. thus no discards.



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Bait sourcing

Depending on which bait is used the pot fishing can be of environmental concern.

Negative example: Landing crab claws and the use of brown crab for bait in the whelk fishery.

Positive example: Use of fish carcasses from fish farms or supermarkets.

For potting to be sustainable bait also need to be come from sustainable sources.



Habitat impacts

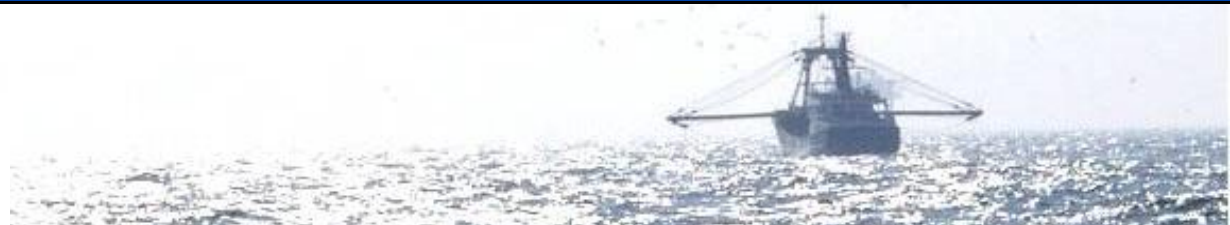
The physical damage caused by pots to the seabed is insignificant compared to mobile fishing gears.



The contact area of individual pots with the seabed is very small (0.2-1m²).



Investigations of the environmental impacts of pots found few signs of damage to benthic habitats and species.



Ghost fishing pots

Lost or discarded pots can continue to fish outside human control, termed Ghost fishing


This can have a negative impact on species though loss rates are too low to warrant concern.

To mitigate effects modern pots use biodegradable materials that decay over time.



Successful sustainable management approaches in fisheries have generally been stakeholder lead or had substantial stakeholder support.

STRIKING THE BALANCE



July 2012 An Ecosystem-Based Approach for MCZ Management in Wales

The current implementation of Highly Protected Marine Conservation Zones in Wales threatens the culture and economy of Welsh coastal communities by prohibiting traditional low impact fishing and recreational activities. This report outlines a viable alternative MCZ approach that will promote ecosystem recovery and resilience and better our understanding of the marine environment without adverse impact to fishermen and local communities.

Prepared by Dr A.P. Woolmer for Welsh Fishermen's Association Ltd - Cymdeithas Pysgotwyr Cymru Cyf

Welsh Fisherman's Association


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PRIFYSGOL BANGOR UNIVERSITY

Fisheries & Conservation Science Group

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Welcome to the Fisheries & Conservation Science Group




A fishing vessel off the coast of Wales


The Fisheries & Conservation Science Group is based in Menai Bridge, Anglesey. With the collaboration of the fishing industry, research institutes and government the group is working to gather scientific evidence to ensure the future of fisheries in the UK and abroad.

LATEST NEWS

- Thanks to Len Walters who independently carried out a successful Habitat survey using the 'mini camera sled' - Register to get involved!
- Sea trials carried out to test the skids on scallop dredges
- Cardigan Bay habitat survey completed
- Preliminary results for genetic tests on lobsters available soon



Welsh Fisheries



Isle of Man Fisheries

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The Ecosystem based Approach for Welsh Fisheries

Delivering an ecosystem based approach for Welsh Waters will require sound scientific data:

- Documented knowledge about the spatial extend of the fisheries
- Documented knowledge about the fishing effort
- Documented knowledge about the state of habitats and target stocks



Work-package 1— Fishers knowledge (questionnaire survey)

Work-package 2 — Habitat surveys

Work-package 3 — Stock status of target species

Work-package 4 — Connectivity of welsh stocks

Work-package 5 — Assessment and management advice

Additionally to these work packages the project is also able to response to specific burning issues to assist the fishing industry with the sustainable management of marine resources.



Prawns & Whelks Brown Crab & Lobster

Working with fishers
across Wales to
obtain samples and
assist in field
experiments



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Management goals for static gear fisheries

- Recruitment index
- Baseline population data for long term monitoring and stock assessments of all target species
- Place all target fisheries in a position to obtain MSC accreditation



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Adult population parameters

- Abundance
- Distribution
- Growth rate
- Population size and age structure
- Size at maturity
- Sex ratio
- Environmental factors
- Environmental impacts of potting
- Bycatch



Environmental Parameters

- Temperature
- Salinity
- Depth
- Currents
- Proximity to coastal run off



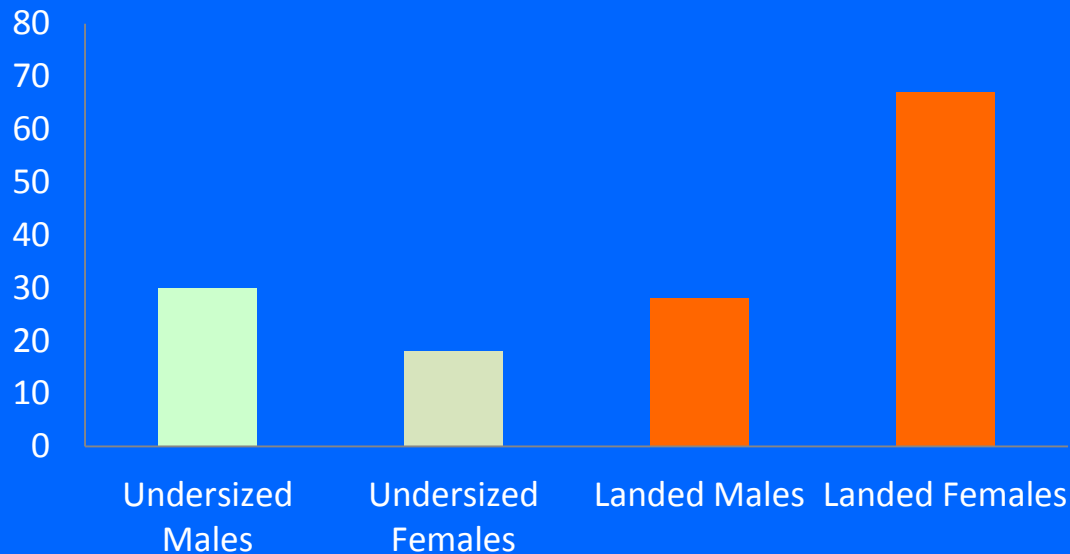
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On Board Camera Trial



Brown Crab Catch from 86 pots



- Number of pots fished
- Landed and discarded
- Sex ratio
- Size



Nursery habitats

Identification of preferred habitat for juvenile crabs and lobsters;





Lobster Paternity



- Multiple paternity increases genetics diversity
- Bias in the sex ratio may decrease genetic diversity

GENETIC DIVERSITY PROVIDES RESILIANCE TO CHANGE

Aims

- Does multiple paternity exist for this species?
- What is the sex ratio of reproductively successful individuals?
- Are larger males more reproductively successful than smaller ones?
- Does population density affect the observed reproductive ratios?



Natural Selection between different life stages

Natural selection due to changes in life stages can be identified with genetic techniques:

Can be a decrease in genetic diversity between one stage and another

Genetic structure identified between different life stages in markers associated with those adaptive traits e.g. salinity tolerance, competition for habitat.

