

Strategies for the gradual elimination of discards in European fisheries

Impact of the Landing obligation on the whole ecosystem and food-web?

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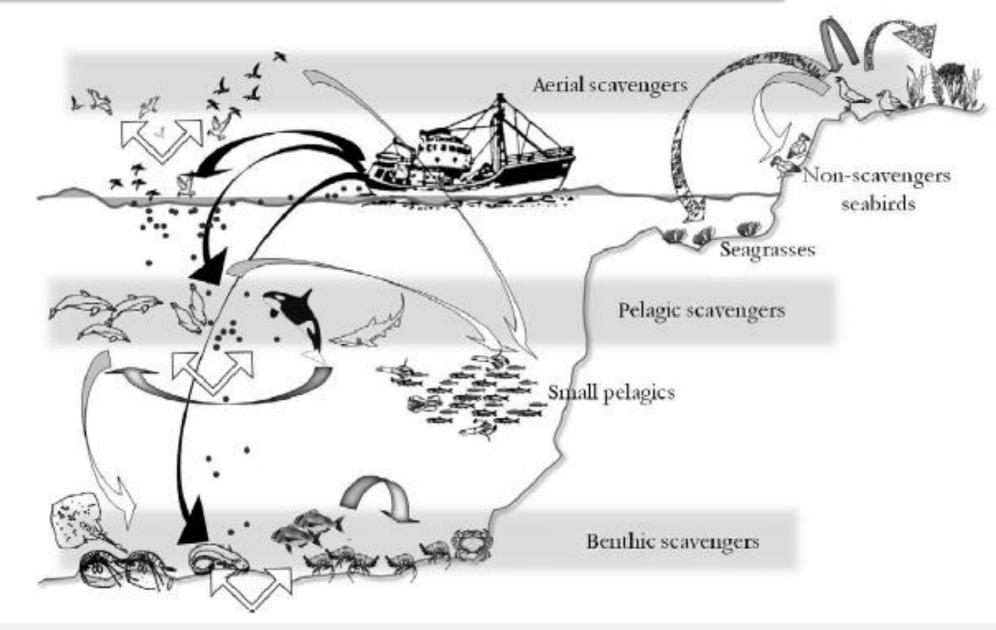
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And the « Impact on Stocks and Ecosystems » WP team!



Stop discards (food source) in the ecosystem





Oro et al., 2013. Ecology Letters



	discs	bobbin s	
	Total Weight (kg)		% diff
Lemon Sole	144	148	2.9
Plaice	261	257	-1.4
Witch	108	96	-11
Megrim	173	132	-24
Comon dab	59	50	-16
Long rough dab	178	81	-54

RESULTS

using the spherical bobbins reduced the catches of flatfish species.

this was length dependent and smaller flatfish were less likely to be retained than larger ones.

For plaice and lemon sole there were greater catches of the larger individuals.

marine scotland science

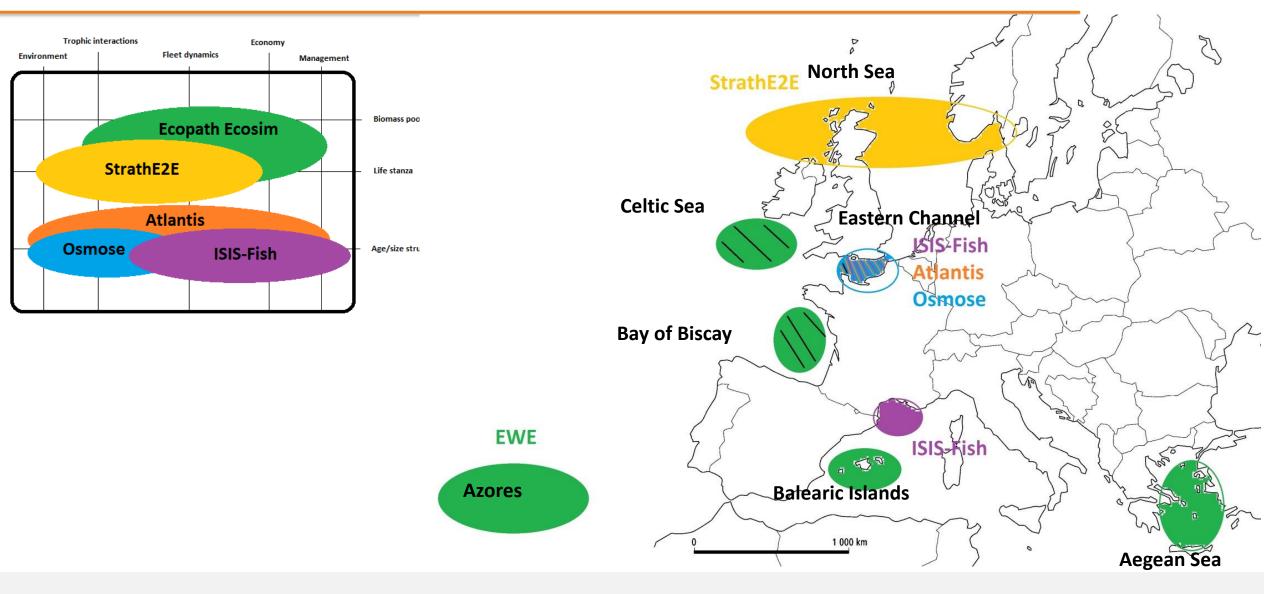




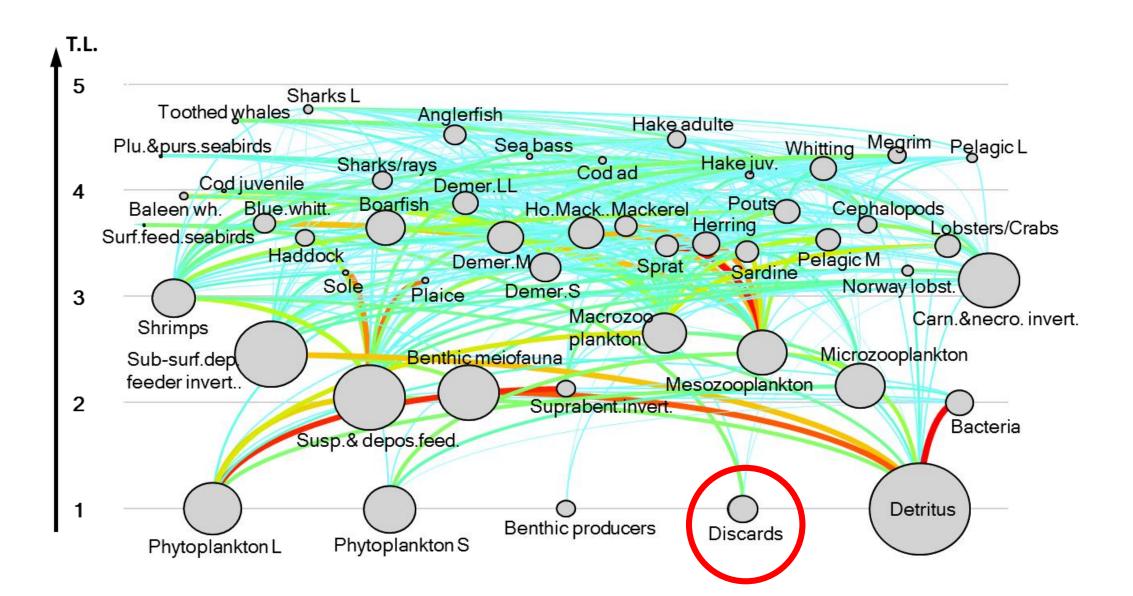


Tools to evaluate effects of discard ban on the whole ecosystem and food-web?

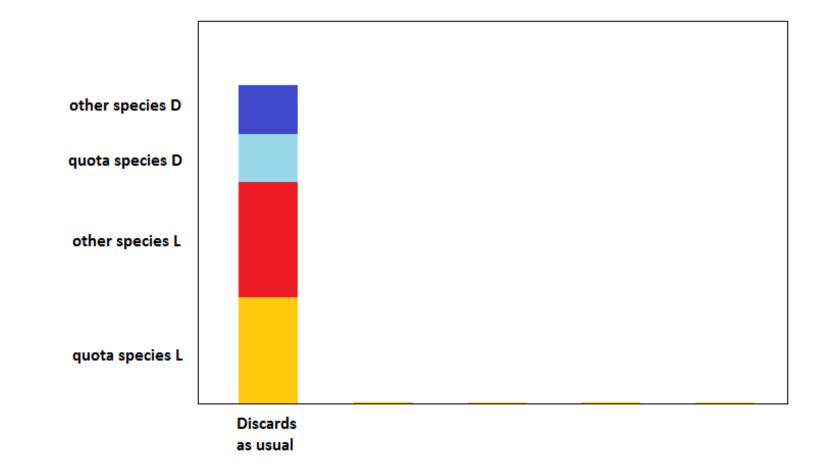




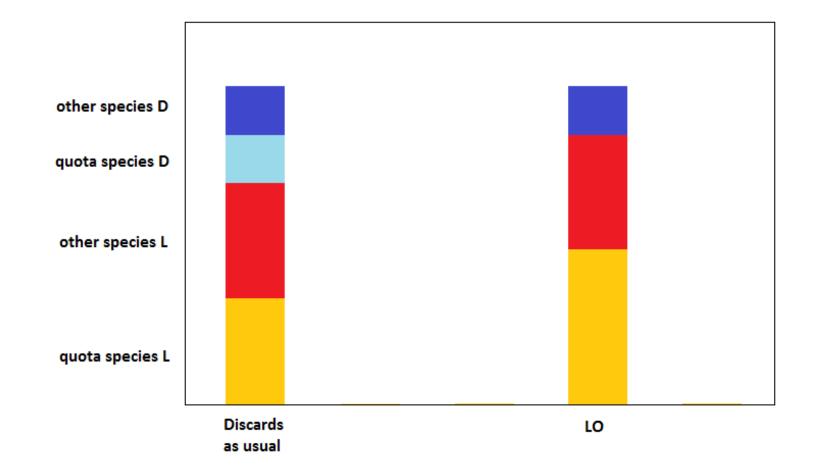




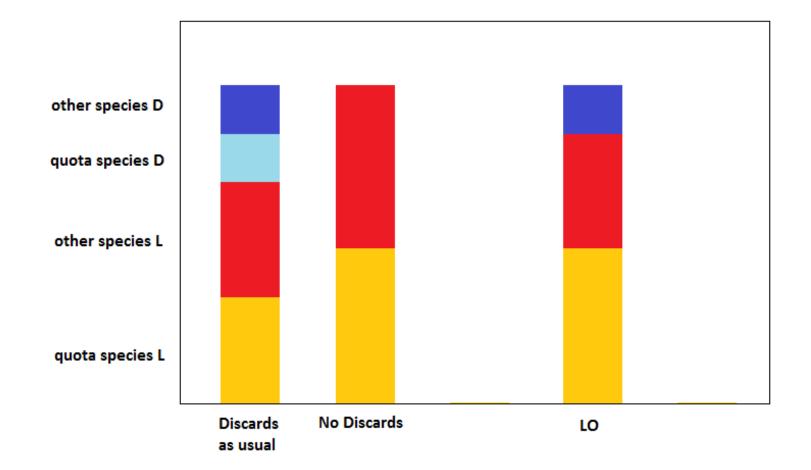




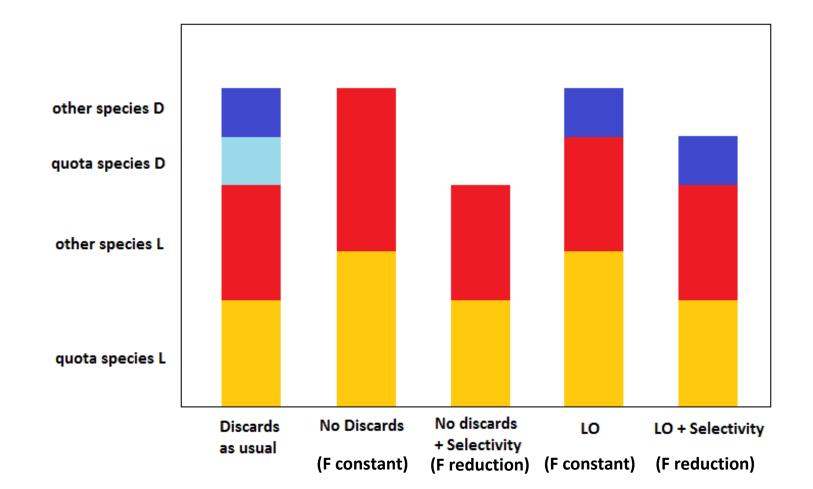






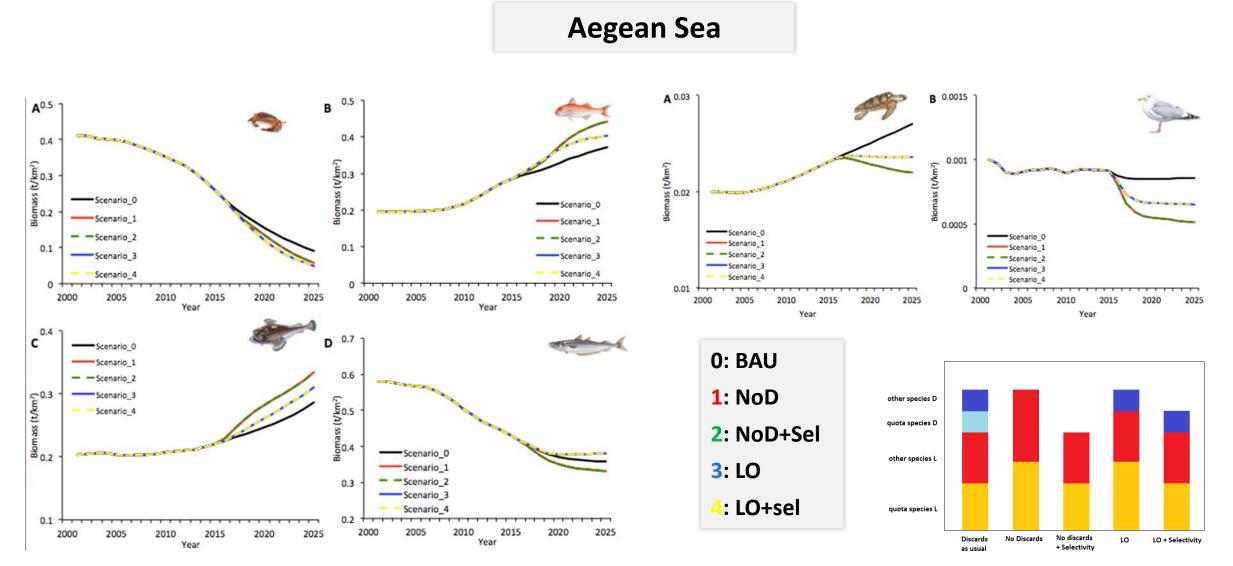






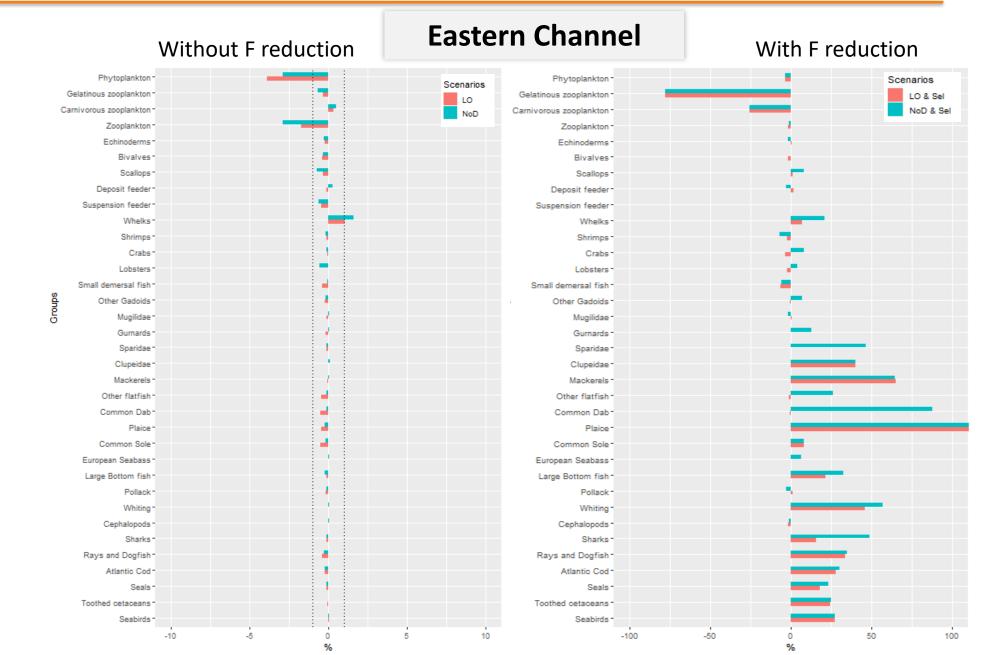
Selectivity assumed to effectively reduce all unwanted catch (Reduction in fishing mortality)



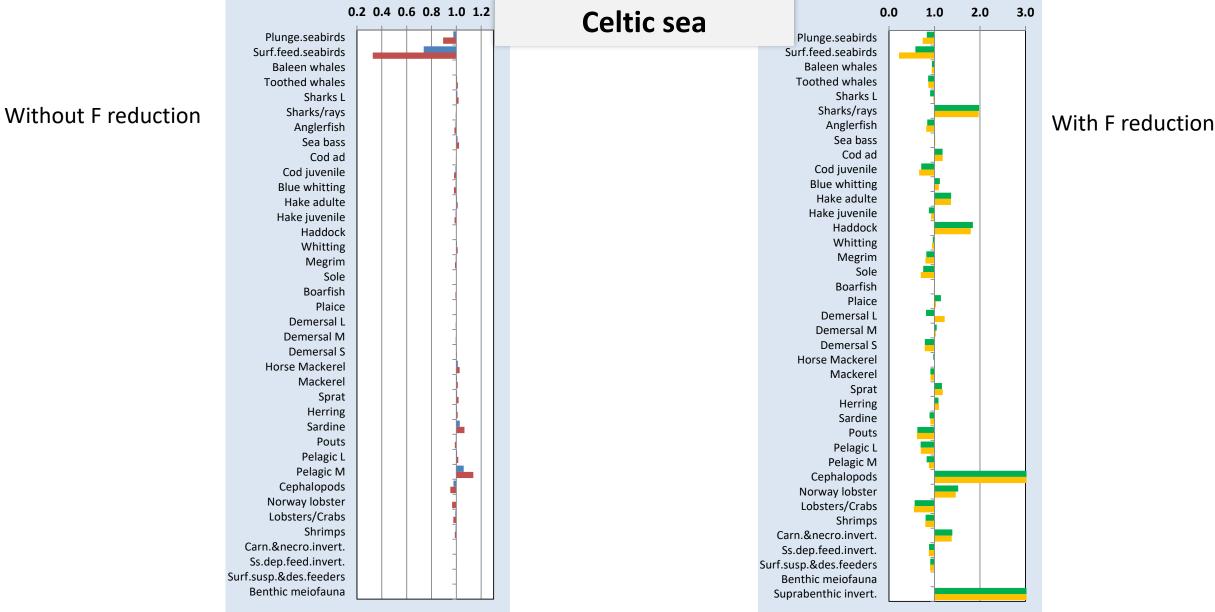


Selectivity assumed to effectively reduce all unwanted catch (Reduction in fishing mortality)



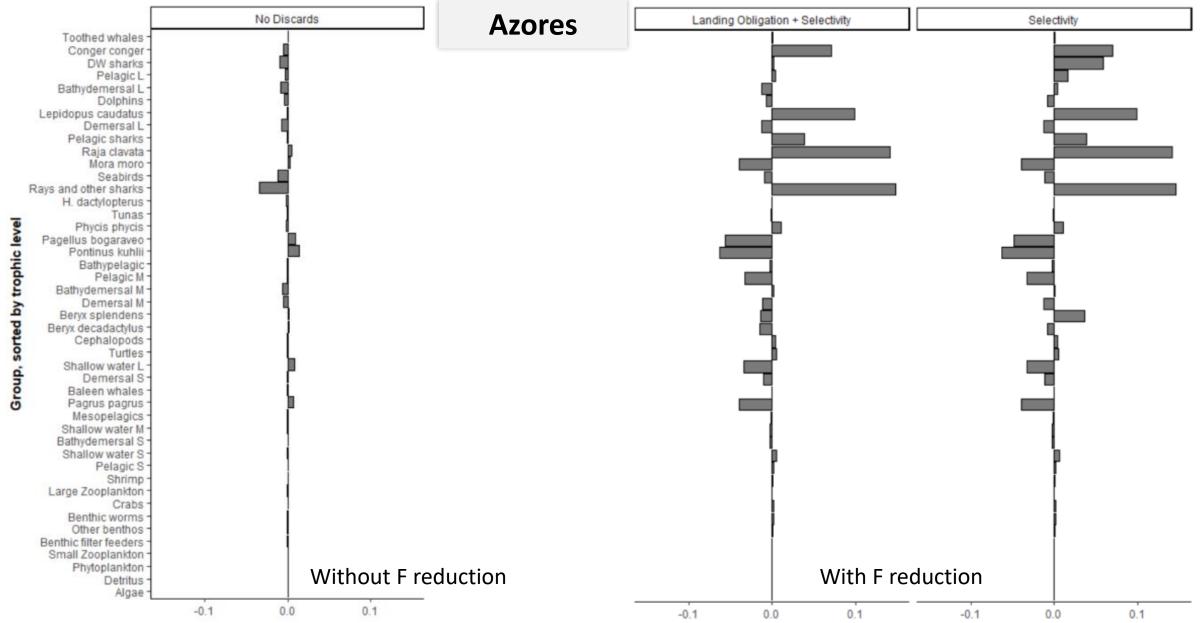






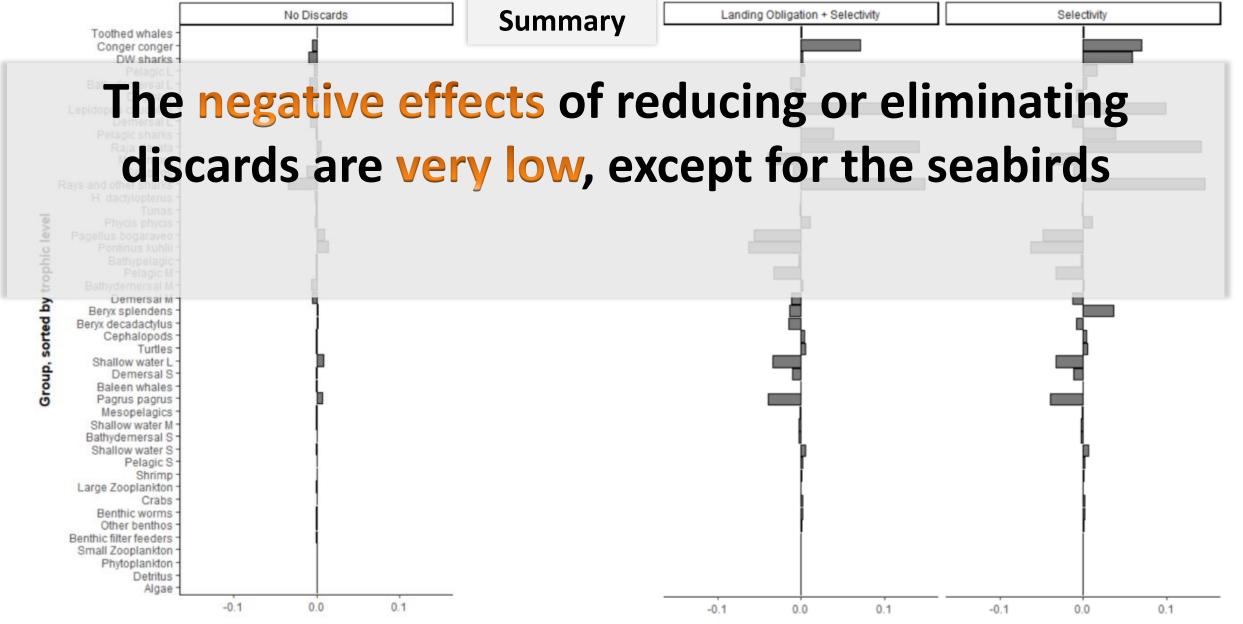
Sc2 Landing obligation Sc3 All discards landed

Sc4 L.O. + Selectivity Sc5 All discards avoided

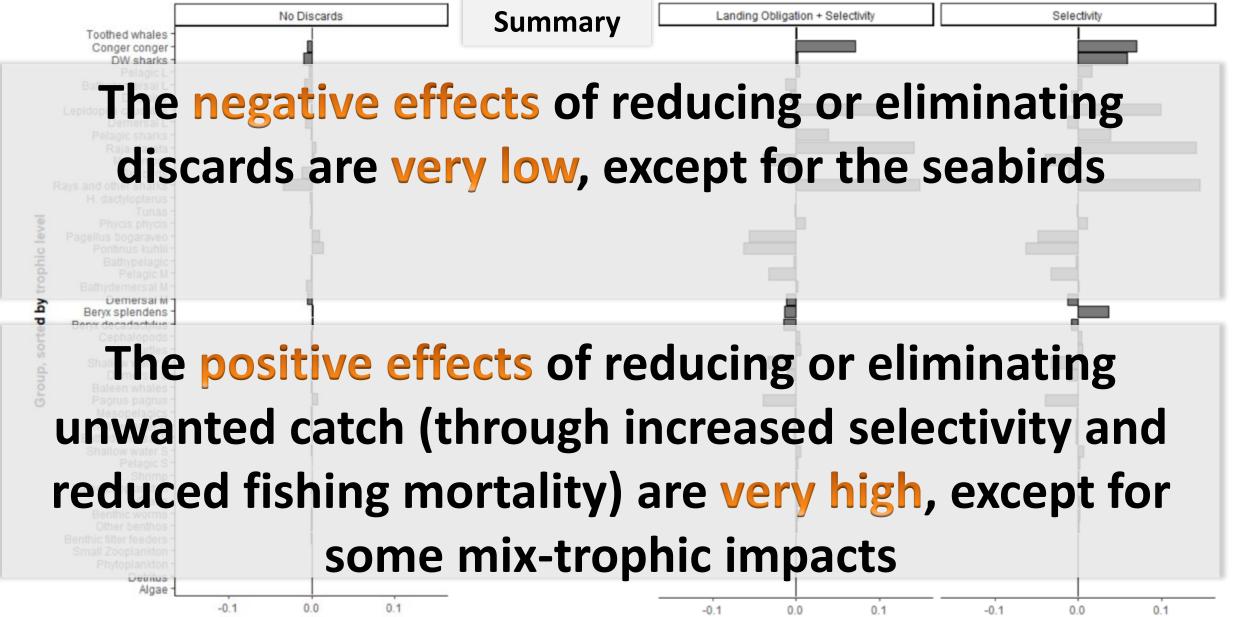








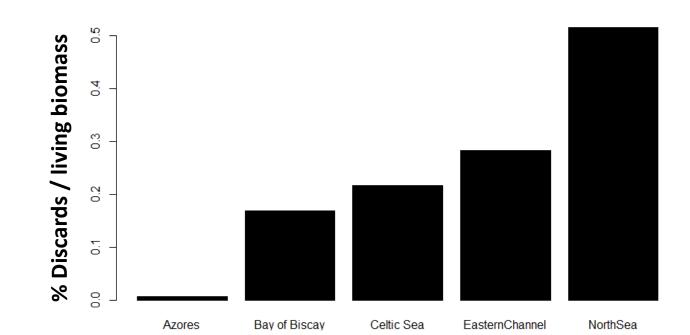






The negative effects of reducing or eliminating discards are very low, except for the seabirds

Why? The amount of **discards entering the food-web is low** compared to other food sources available to opportunistic marine scavengers





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Are we sure about our results? Uncertainty is due to the quality of the discard data

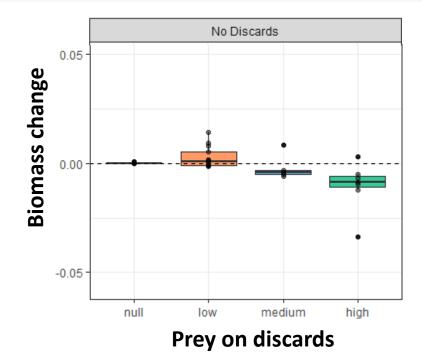
Solution:

- 1) Increase **fleet coverage** of discard monitoring programs;
- 2) Discard monitoring programs should **monitor all species** (designed to estimate discard rates per fleet and stock rather than to estimate the discard flow to the ecosystem)



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Why? The predation on discards was extremely low for all functional groups





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Why? The predation on discards was extremely low for all functional groups

Are we sure about our results? It's difficult to distinguish discarded from live prey in the diet studies

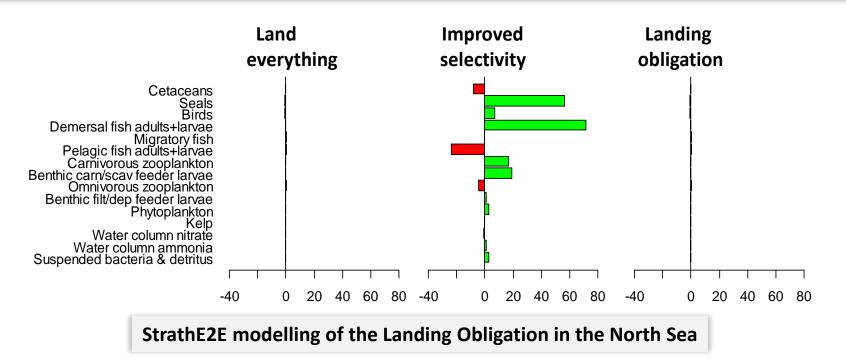
Solution:

- 1) Novel methods for evaluating predation on discards need to be developed
- 2) Better estimates on predation on discards



The positive effects of reducing or eliminating unwanted catch are very high, except for mix-trophic impacts

Why? Stock rebuilding by reducing fishing mortality of unwanted catch outweigh the negative effects of decreasing food source for scavengers





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Why? Stock rebuilding by reducing unwanted catch outweigh the negative effects of decreasing food source for scavengers

Are we sure about our results? Model, implementation, and ecological uncertainties

Solution:

- 1) Technical measures; development and implementation of technical solutions for reducing unwanted catch
- 2) Tactical measures: Adapting fishing patterns
- 3) Increase survival of unwanted catch



Stock rebuilding by reducing unwanted catch outweigh

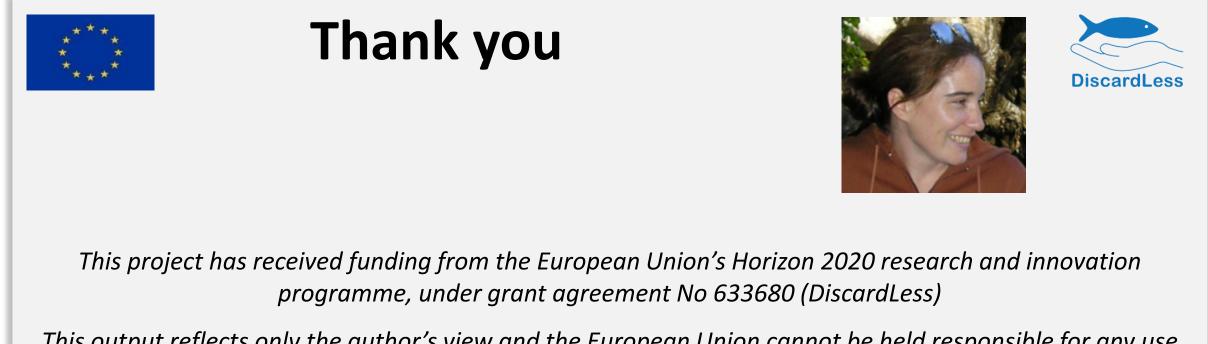
the negative effects of decreasing food for scavengers

The way forward: increase fisheries selectivity

to reduce fishing mortality of unwanted catch and increase survival



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