



Fisheries sensitivity Males Fisheries sensitivity Melsh Assembly Government To support management of SACs



Dr Clare Eno - Countryside Council for Wales

Marine Protected Areas workshop, Liverpool, 28 October 2008

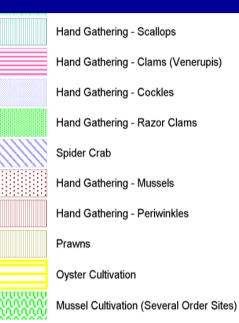
Fisheries sensitivity mapping to support management of SACs: outline

- Why? Wildlife responsibilities
- Seabed habitat sensitivity assessment methodology
- Application to Welsh inter-tidal & sub-tidal habitats – mapping at different fishing intensities
- Interpretative tool to aid decision making



Fishing Activity in Welsh waters

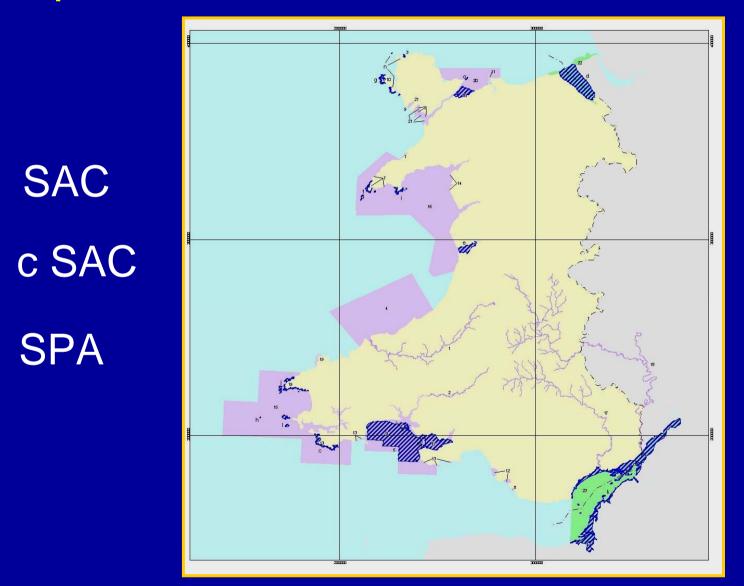




List of activities recorded in December 2005

Aquatic Natura 2000 sites in Wales

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Developing a methodology

- Fishing has a range of ecosystem effects
- Benthic effects addressed first
- Habitats & fishing activities were grouped
- Scientifically robust approach developed with contractors & through workshops which engaged specialists

Impacts of fishing

Fishing can damage benthos:





Different gears have different effects and the effects will vary between habitats

Impacts of fishing

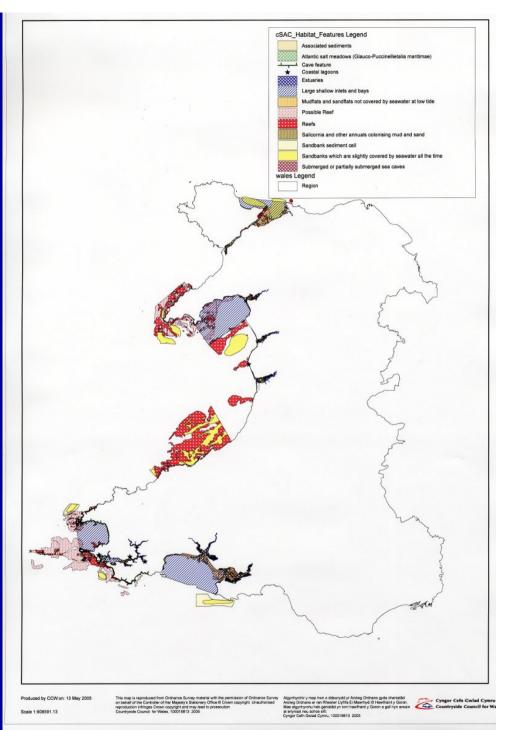
Whether fishing has an impact depends on the features' sensitivity



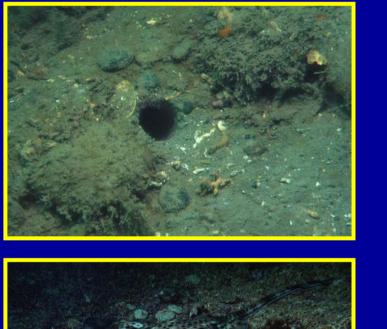


The intensity of the activity will affect the severity of the effect or impact

Marine SAC Habitat features Sandbanks - covered all time **Estuaries** Mudflats & sandflats not covered at low water Reefs Large shallow inlets & bays Salicornia beds Sea caves



Variety of seabed habitats found in Welsh 'Large shallow inlets and bays' SAC feature









Grouping of Biotopes into Habitats (according to similar response to fishing)

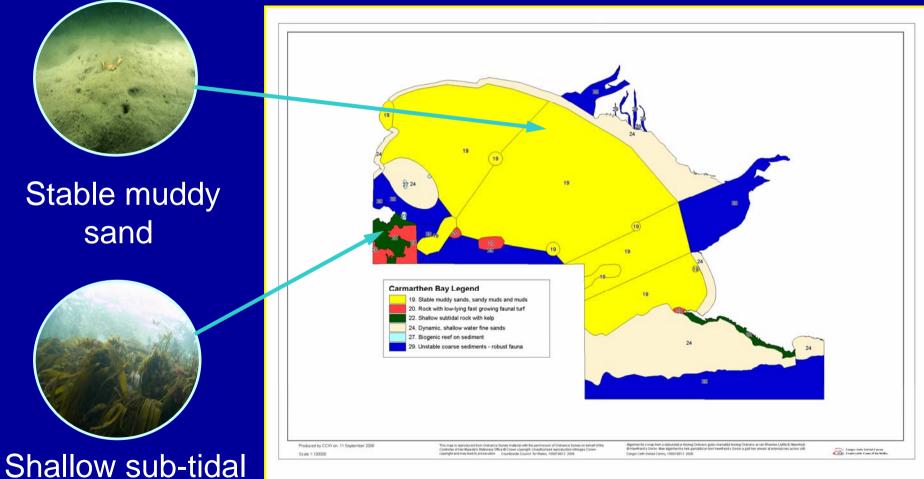
- > 300 biotopes grouped to 30 Habitats e.g.
- 1. Upper shore stable rock with lichens and algal crusts
- 2. Wave exposed intertidal stable rock
- 15. Erect and branching subtidal species that are very slow growing
- 24. Dynamic, shallow water fine sands
- 30. Seagrass beds







Carmarthen Bay SAC seabed habitats



rock with kelp

Subtidal fishing gear grouped by effect:

Type 1 – Beam trawls & scallop dredges

Type 2 – Rockhopper trawls

Type 3 – Oyster/mussel dredge/prospecting

Type 4/5 – Demersal trawls & seines

- Type 6 Hydraulic suction dredges
- Type 7 Pelagic trawls

Type 8/9 – Static gear (pots, nets, long lines) Type 10 – Rod and line fishing Type 14 – Aquaculture (cages)







Intertidal fishing gear grouped by effect:

Type 10 – Rod and line fishing

Type 11/12 – Hand Gathering (eg cockles, mussels, bait etc)

Type 13 – Aquaculture (shore based)

Type 15 a, b – Access to & across foreshore









Fishing Gear Intensity - e.g.

Type 10. Professional Hand Gathering

Heavy >10 people fishing per hectare often using vehicles. Large numbers of individuals mainly concentrated in one area, with the activity occurring daily.

Moderate 3-9 people fishing per hectare

Light 1-2 people fishing per hectare

Single visit Single visit by individual





Sensitivity assessment methodology

- Matrix approach preferred option of CCW, fishery scientists & managers - developed using expert judgement and scoring systems
- Scoring systems have been quoted "... as neither validated, quantitative nor repeatable"
- Yet are Valid basis of fisheries management for over 100 years & validated retrospectively
- Can be semi-quantitative in judgements
- Are repeatable if you get a large enough and knowledgeable group of experts
- Caution second best!

Classification scheme developed: - could trigger management response

Low sensitivity

Medium sensitivity

High sensitivity

Blank - Gear type unlikely to occur in this habitat type and therefore scientific studies have not been undertaken for this gear and habitat combination.



Application of sensitivity assessment method to sites:

- Map habitats (inter- & sub-tidal)
- Apply sensitivity for each fishing activity at defined intensities

Provides single layer maps of seabed sensitivity to specified fishing activities (shows cumulative effect of repeat fishing events)

Map Intertidal habitats e.g. Whiteford Burrows

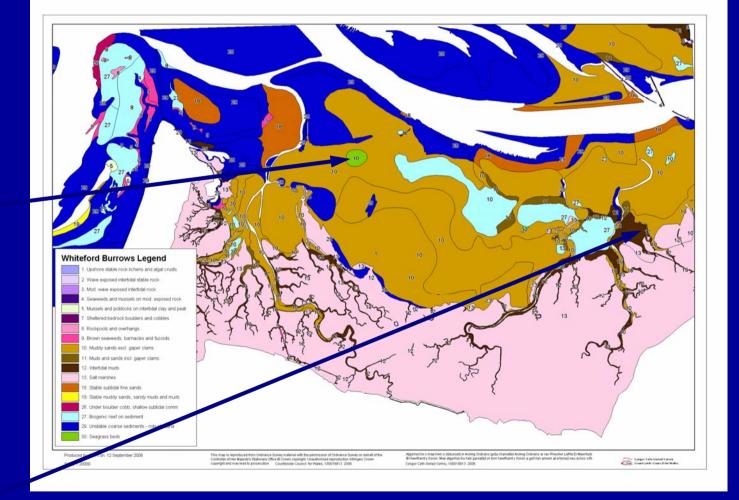
'Seagrass

beds'

'Intertidal

muds'

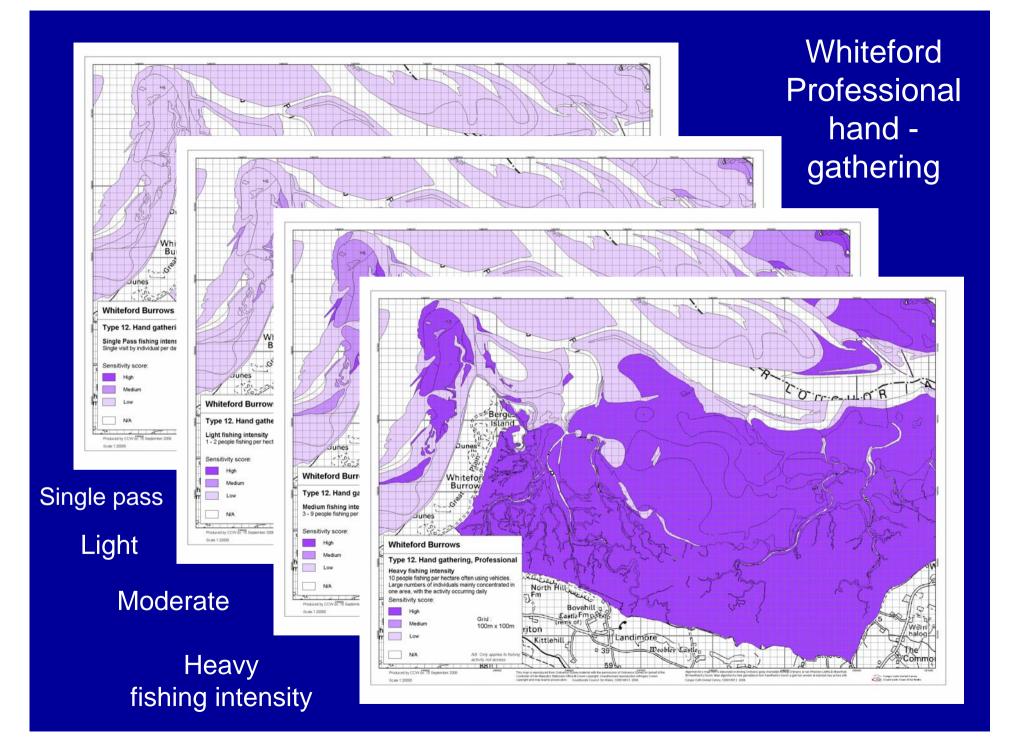


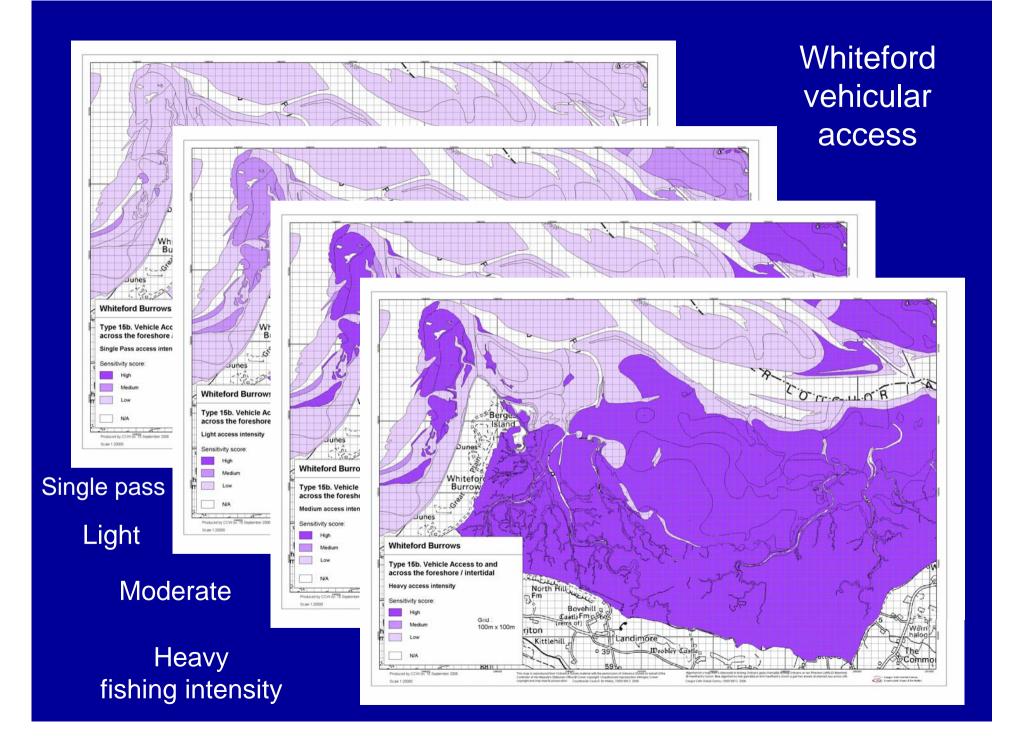


Develop sensitivity of inter-tidal habitat to fishing at various intensities

Habitat Type	12. Intertidal Muds				30. Seagrass Beds			
Fishing Gear Intensity	н	м	L	s	н	м	L	s
Fishing Gear Type		2						
(10) Rod and line hand-fishing								
(11) Casual hand gathering	~							
(12) Professional hand gathering	14	-			- 14		-	
(13) Aquaculture - trestles, groundlays & traps					24			
(15a) Foot access	3				3			
(15b) Vehicle access					1	*		

Deep Purple = most sensitive, Blank = Fishing n/a H, M, L = heavy, moderate or light fishing activity S = single / accidental pass

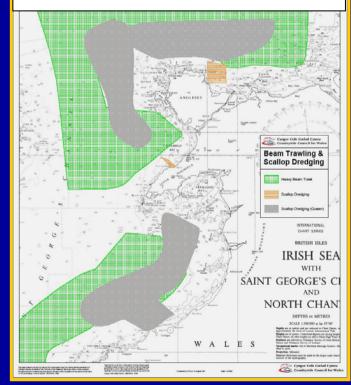




Interpretation tool as aid to decision making

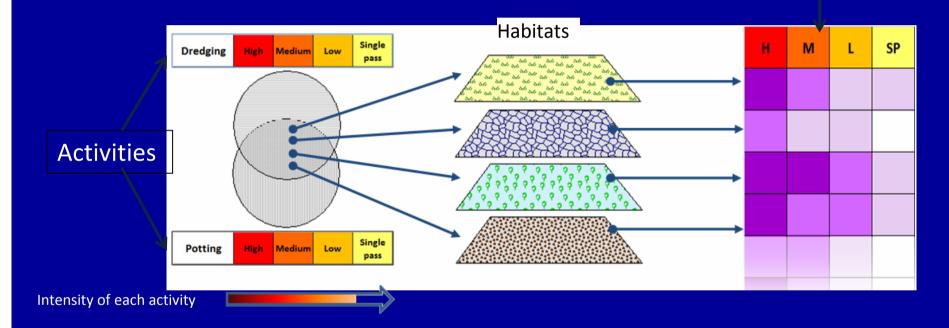
- Relate sensitivity scores to actual or likely fishing activity to show habitat vulnerability
- Combine effects of different activities
- Consider other nature conservation features

Beam trawling & Scallop dredging



HABITAT SENSITIVITY to FISHING ACTIVITIES Combined effects: How do they add up?

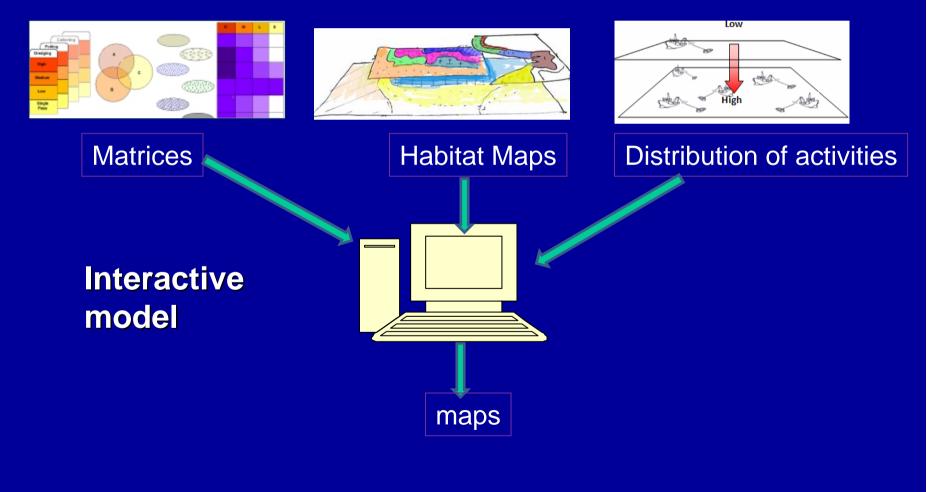
Sensitivity matrix: rating for each combination of activity



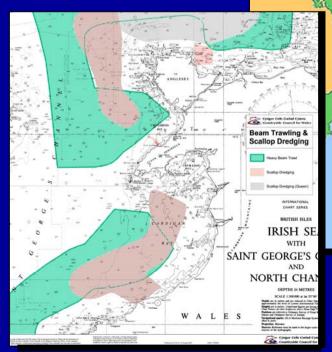
We need to estimate how the effects of different activities combine where they occur together

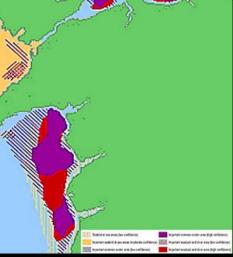
Use assessments to map likely seabed habitat sensitivities

Use GIS to translate data into a spatial context



Mapping layers (& sensitivities) build into model e.g.

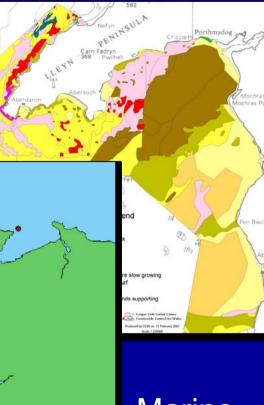




Seabed

Habitats

Fish – EFH / Fishing activity



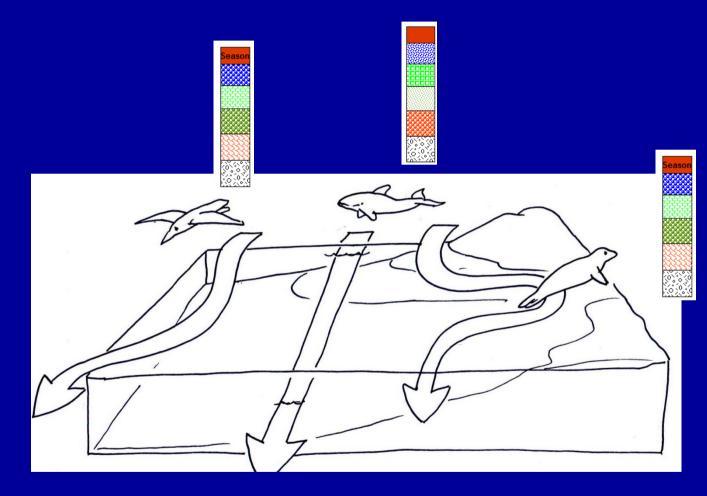
Marine Mammals

Important seabird areas

North Wales

Seal haul outs

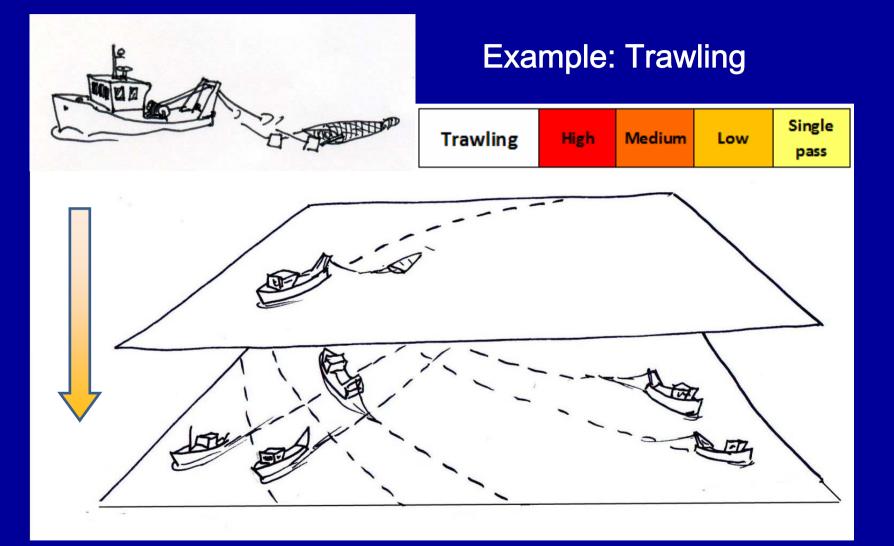
SEASONAL USE OF ECOSYSTEM by TOP PREDATORS



Seasonal presence & behaviours e.g. pupping, feeding, moulting etc.

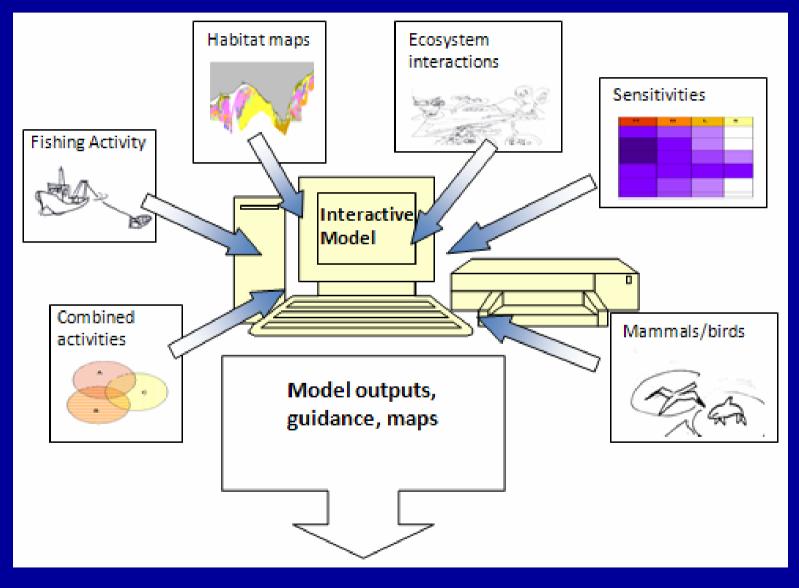
We need to understand how top predators use the ecosystem through the seasons

Seasonal Intensity of Each Activity



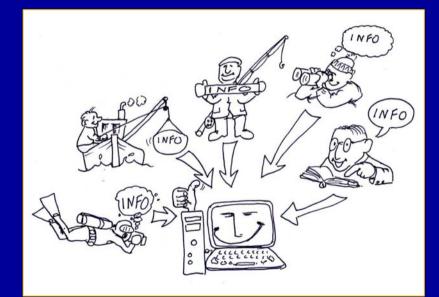
We need information on fishing activity: where, when & how much?

System requirements for providing Management support information



Fisheries sensitivity mapping to support management of SACs

- Sensitivity to fishing needed a systematic approach
- Grouped biotopes (into habitats) & fishing activity
- An expert judgement method was developed
- Sensitivity scores applied to inter- & sub-tidal maps
- Decision making tool will expand with species layers



We need your knowledge!

Diolch / Thank you

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