

Evaluating ecological and economic effects of landing obligation with an ecosystem model

Igor Celić, Simone Libralato, Giuseppe Scarcella, Saša Raicevich, Bojan Marčeta, Cosimo Solidoro

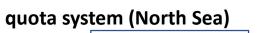


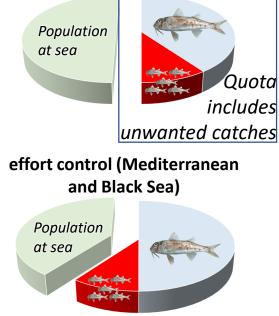
National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics (OGS) Trieste, Italy

> Thursday 20 August 2020 13:00 - 14:00 CEST

Discards represent unwanted catches of target and non-target marine species and are a management issue in fisheries worldwide.

The reformed Common Fisheries Policy (EU 1380/2013) includes measures to contrast the discarding practices by introducing landing obligation for unwanted catches of species i) regulated by quota or ii) having minimum conservation reference size.





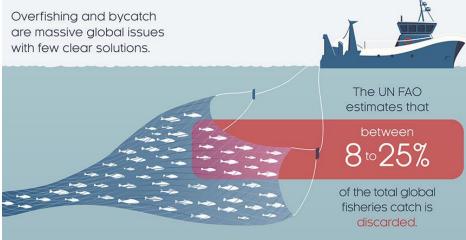
Fisheries management

Unwanted catches add to landings

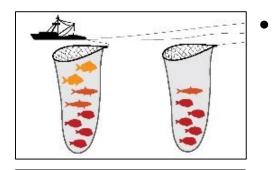
Worth to be noted: fisheries are regulated by quotas in the North Sea and by effort/technical measures in the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

Preliminary bio-economic studies criticized the new regulation and made its application in the Mediterranean doubtful. However, few ecological studies have been conducted until now (Moutopoulos *et al.*, 2018).

Ecosystem approaches have the ability to account for a broader ecological context and interspecific interactions and can be used as tool for strategic management advices.



That's \approx 27 million tons per year.

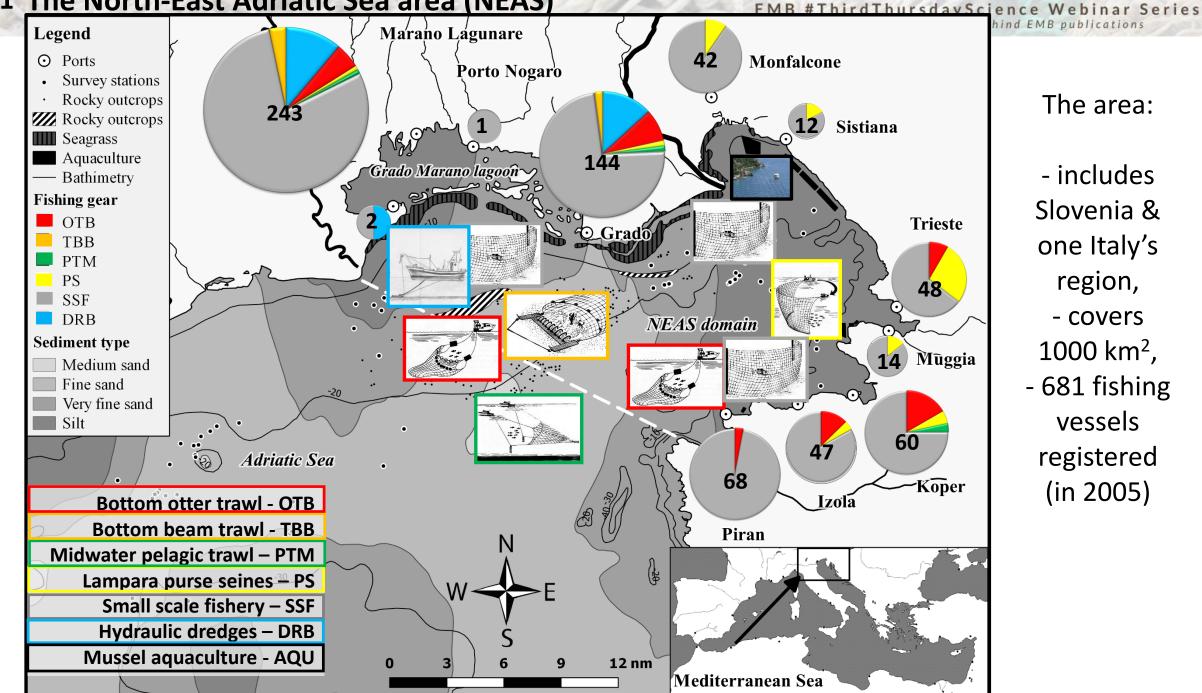


- Quantify the possible ecological and socio-economic effects of the landing obligation regulation (**LO**) in the North East Adriatic Sea area (**NEAS**), as an example of Mediterranean mixed coastal fisheries.
- Use an operational model for fisheries management in the study area.

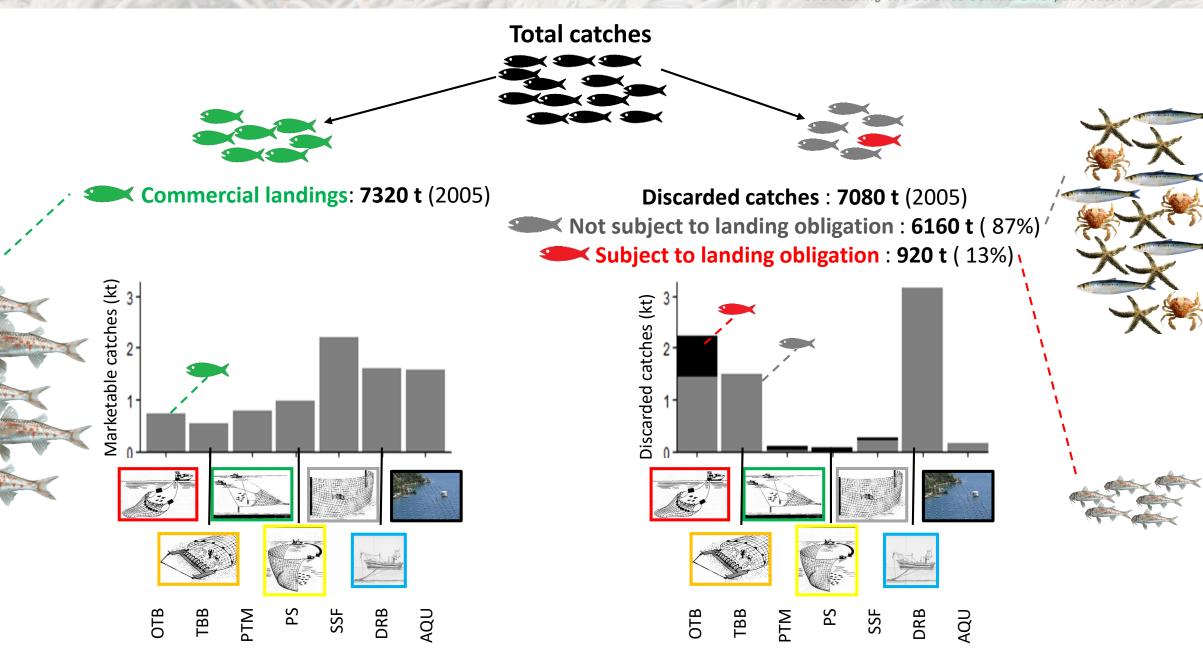


• Analyse alternative adaptation scenarios and measures that might reduce the unwanted catches.

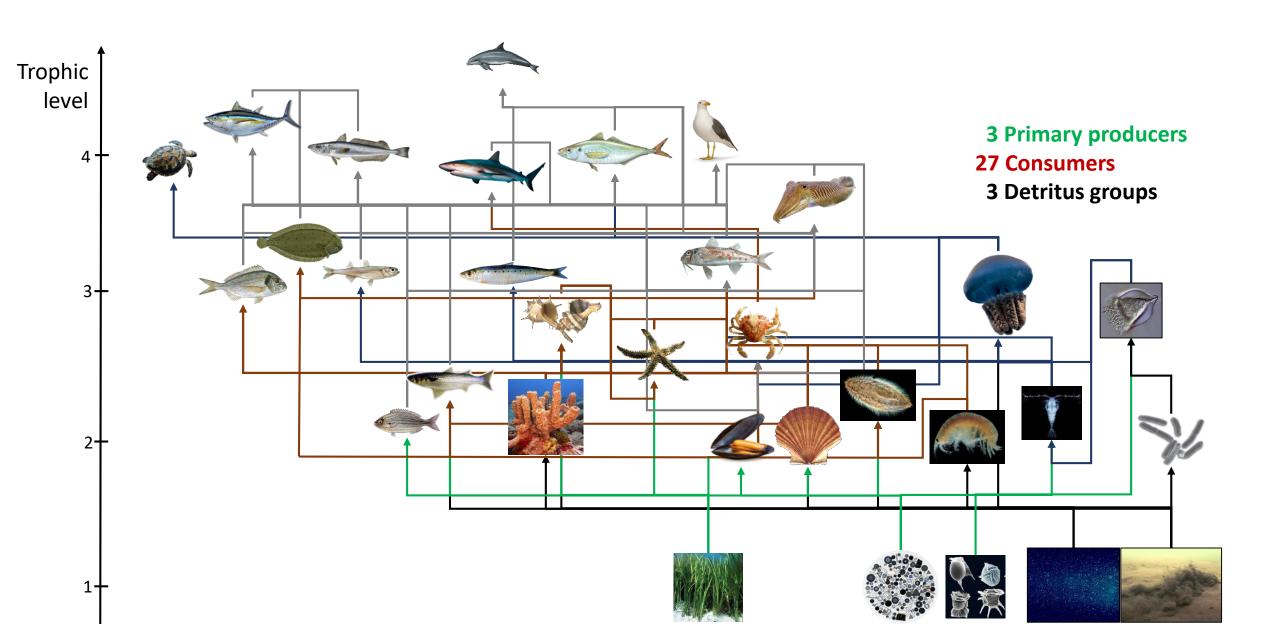
3/11 The North-East Adriatic Sea area (NEAS)

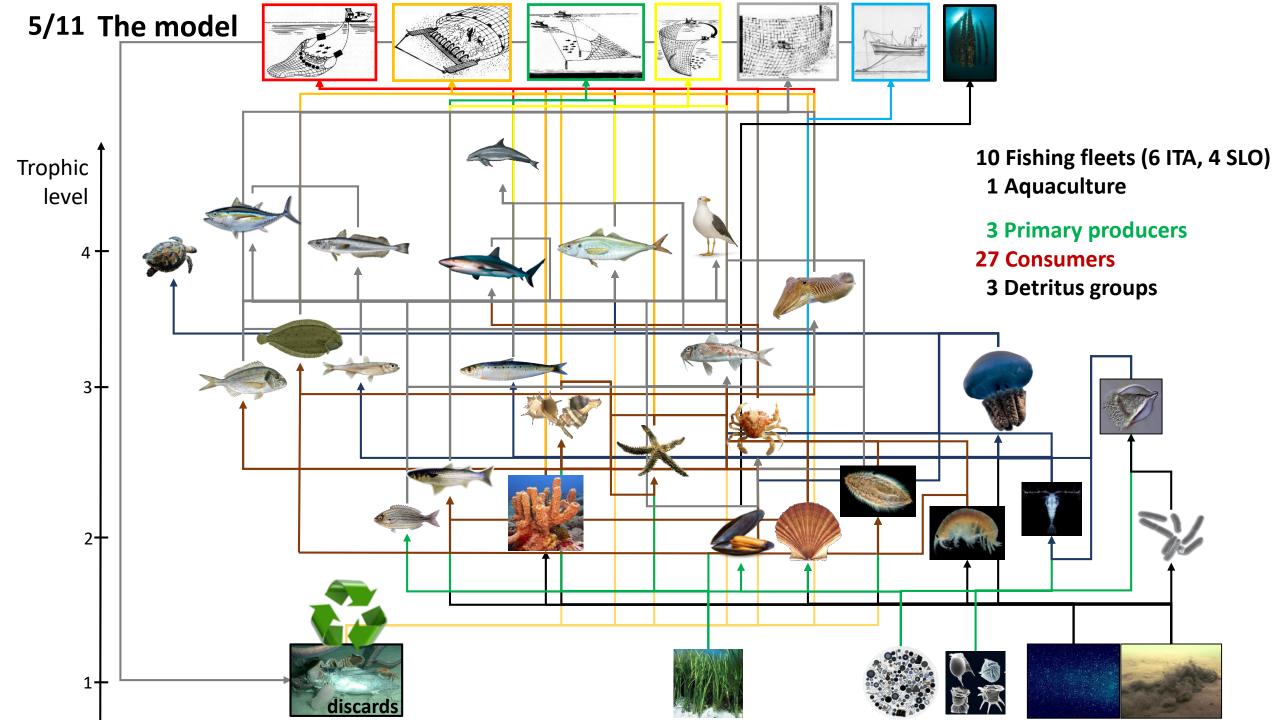


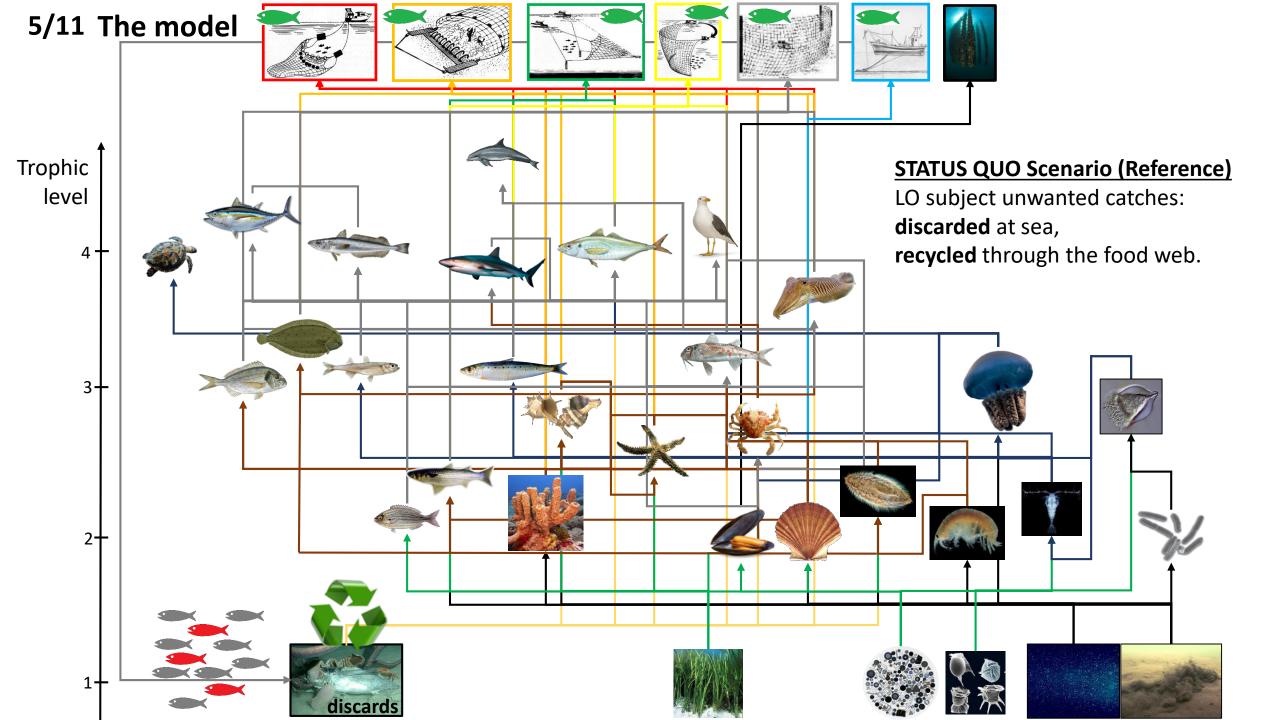
4/11 The discard in the North-East Adriatic Sea (NEAS)

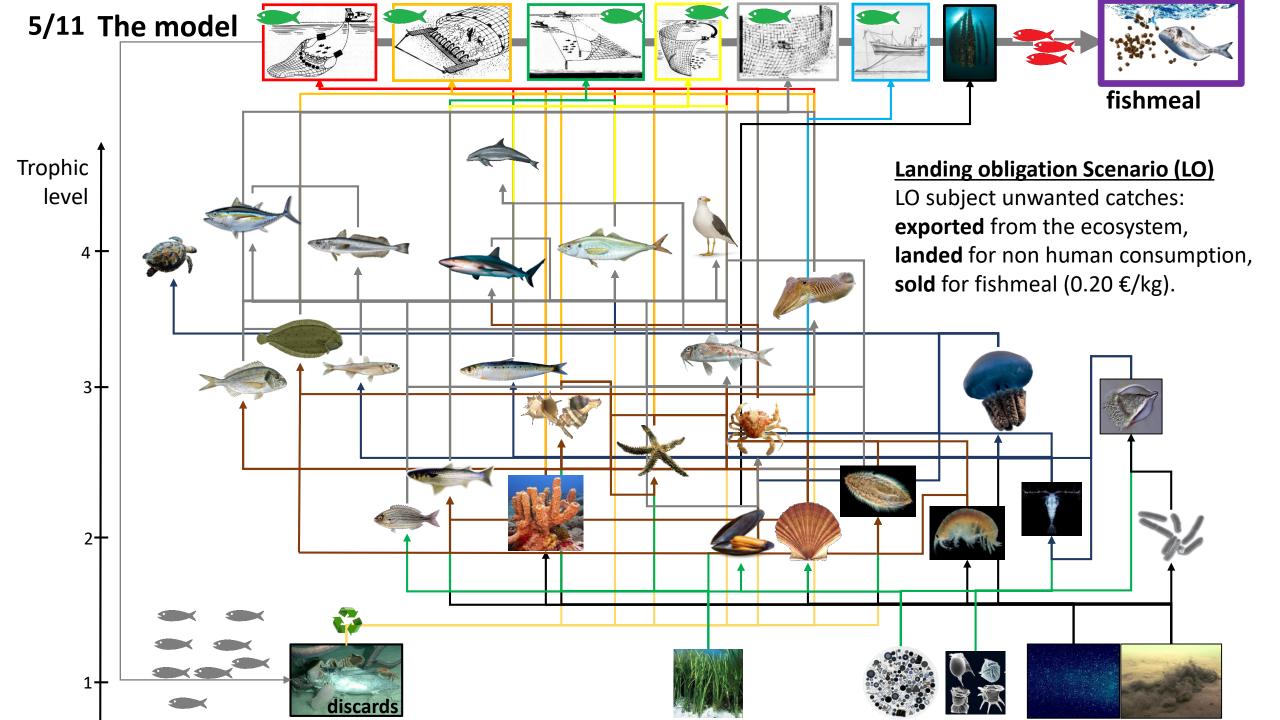


5/11 The model





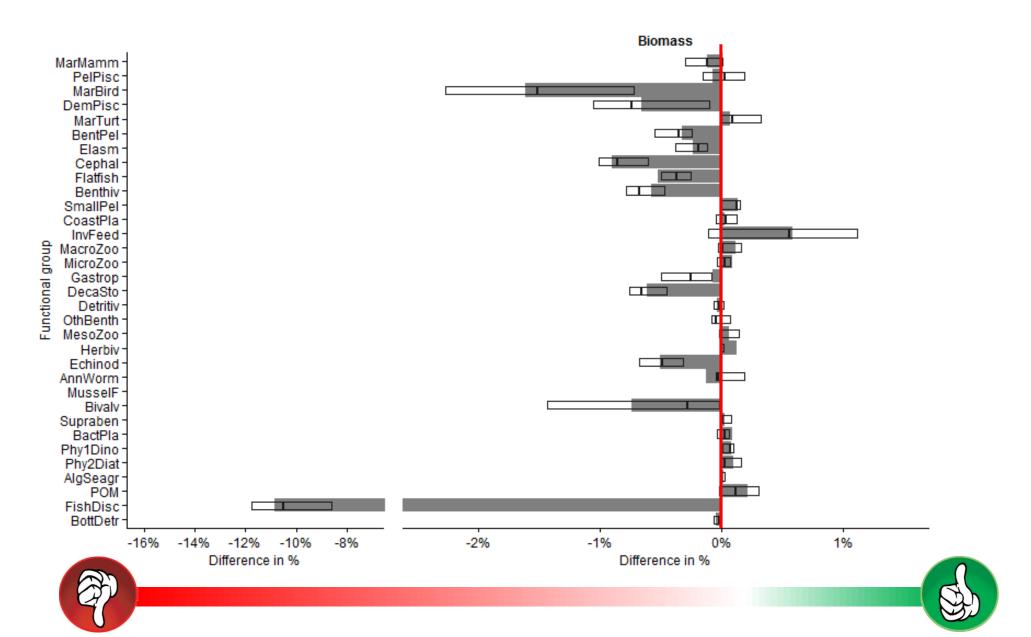


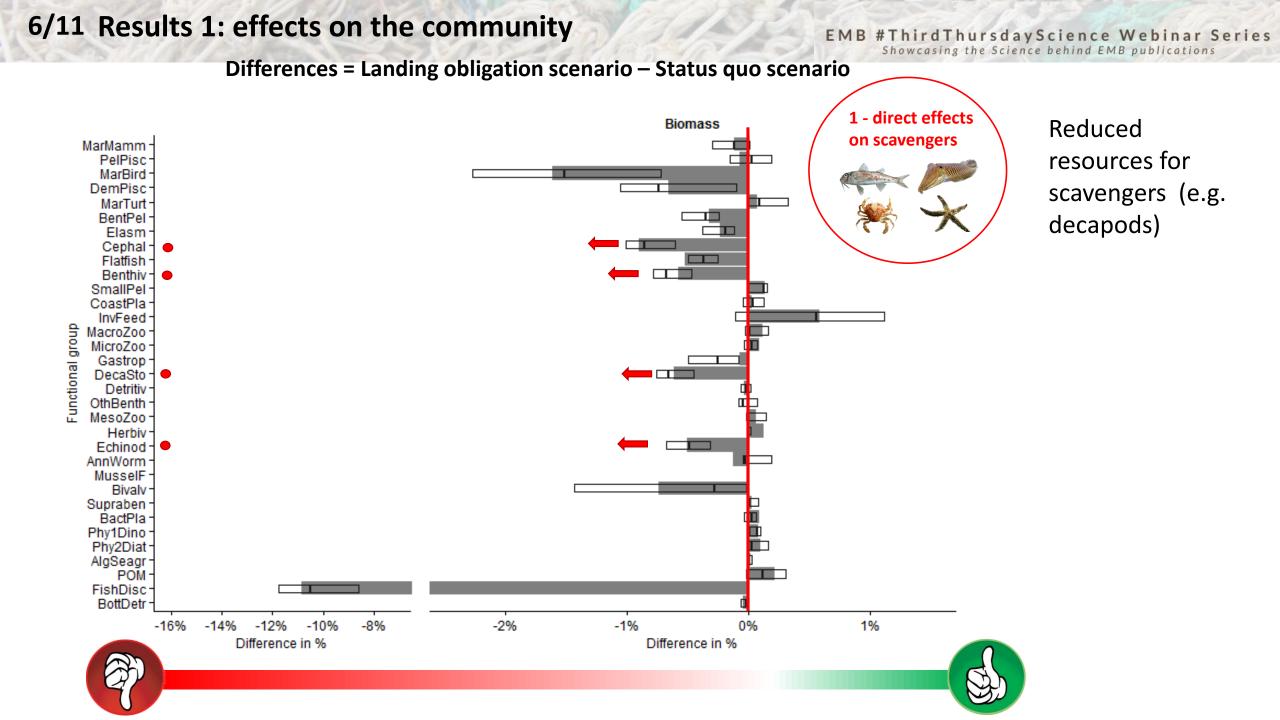


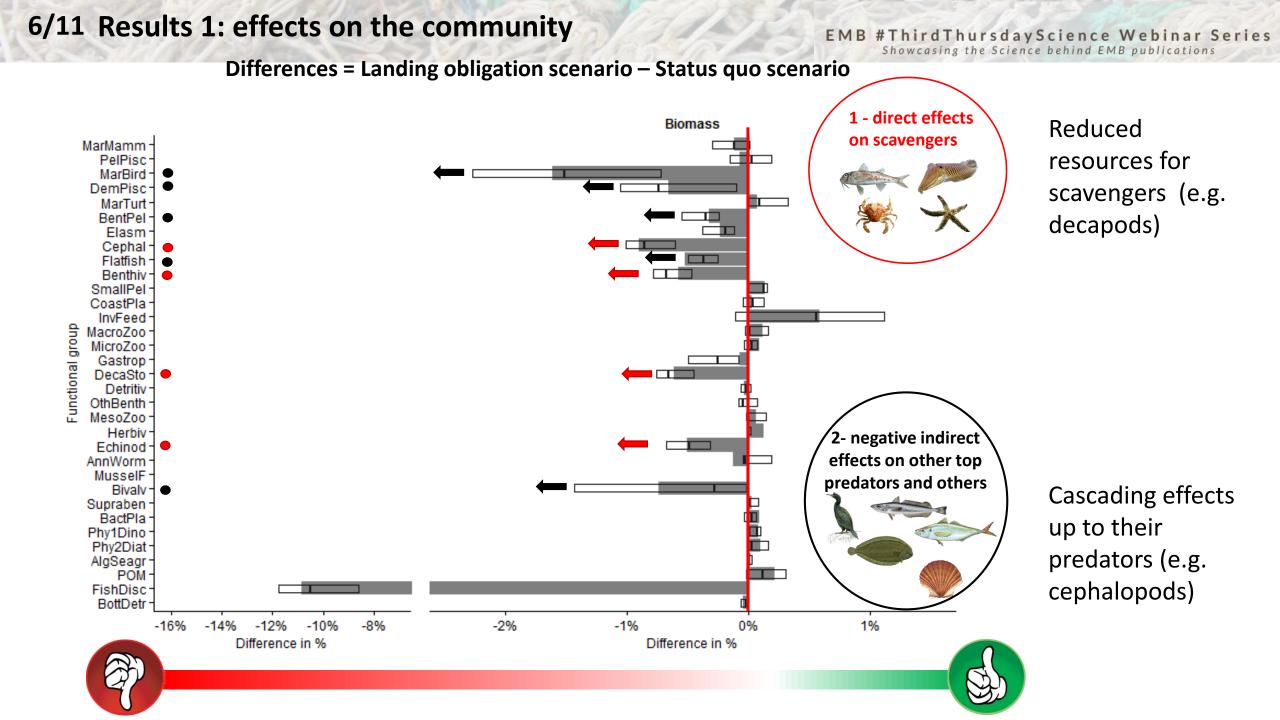
6/11 Results 1: effects on the community



Differences = Landing obligation scenario – Status quo scenario





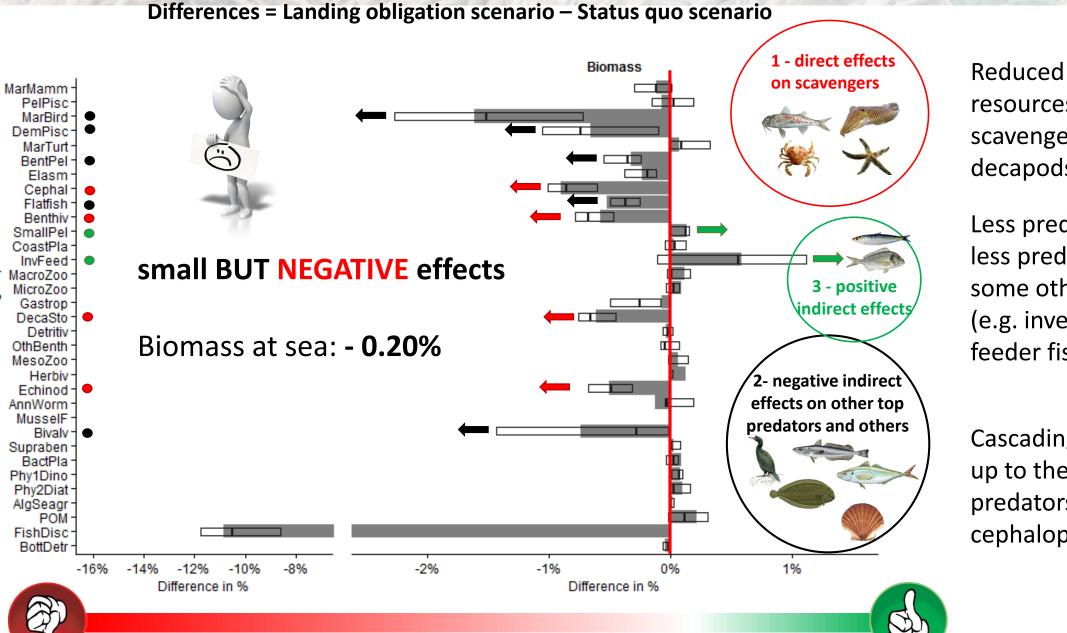




group

Functional





resources for scavengers (e.g. decapods)

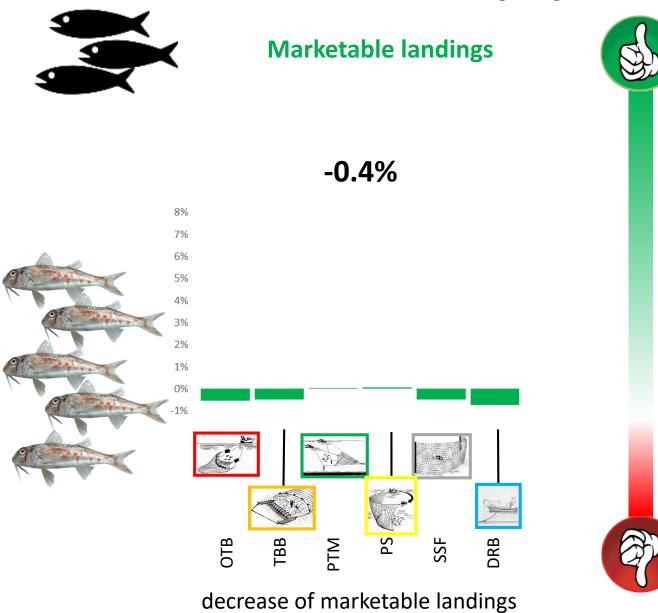
Less predators = less predation for some other preys (e.g. invertebrate feeder fish)

Cascading effects up to their predators (e.g. cephalopods)

7/11 Results 2: effects on the fishery landings

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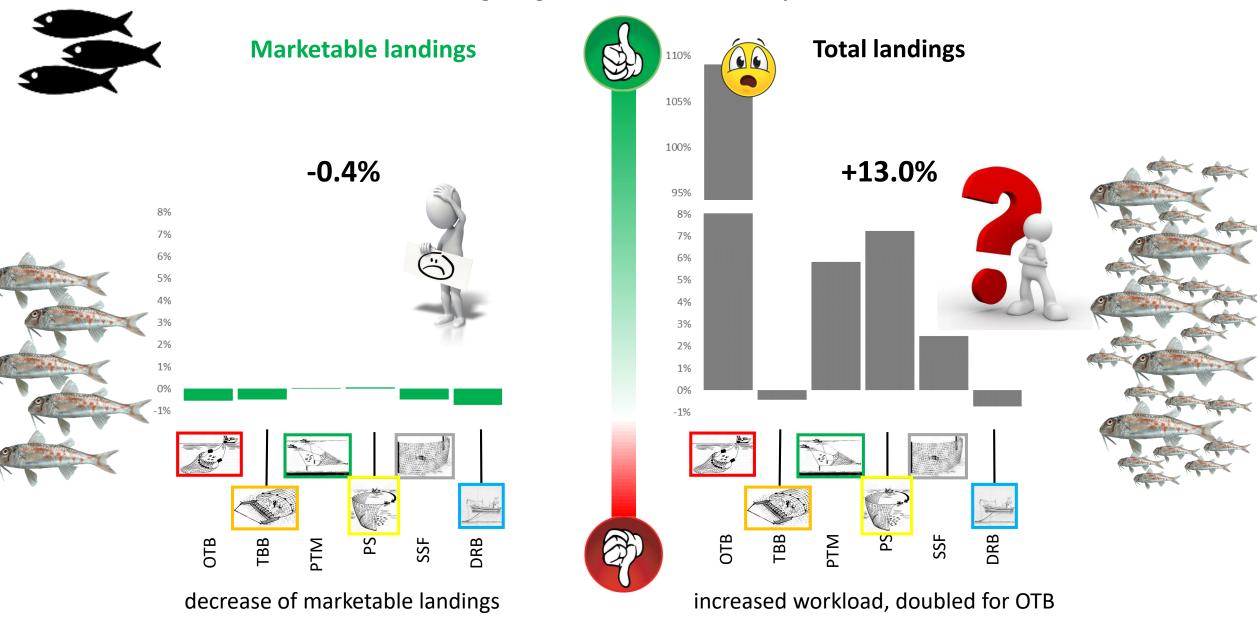
Differences = Landing obligation scenario – Status quo scenario



7/11 Results 2: effects on the fishery landings

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Differences = Landing obligation scenario – Status quo scenario



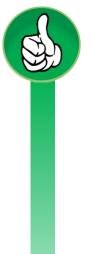
8/11 Results 3: effects on the fishery revenues

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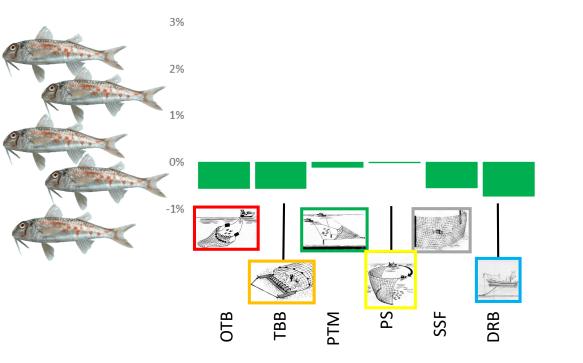
Differences = Landing obligation scenario – Status quo scenario



Revenues from marketable landings



-0.5%



decrease of marketable revenues

8/11 Results 3: effects on the fishery revenues

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Differences = Landing obligation scenario – Status quo scenario

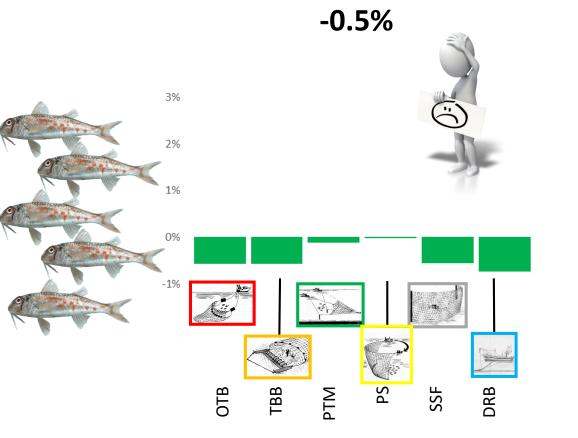


Revenues from marketable landings

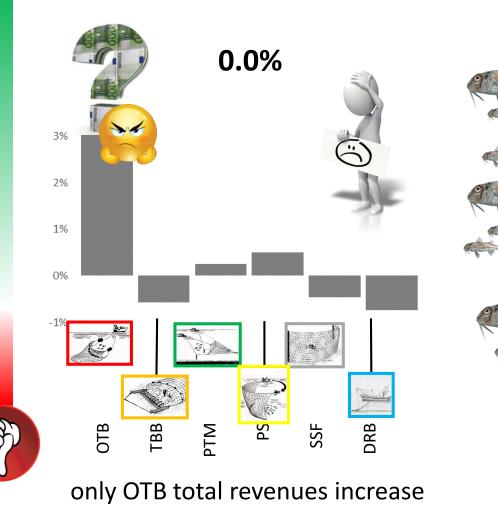


Total revenues

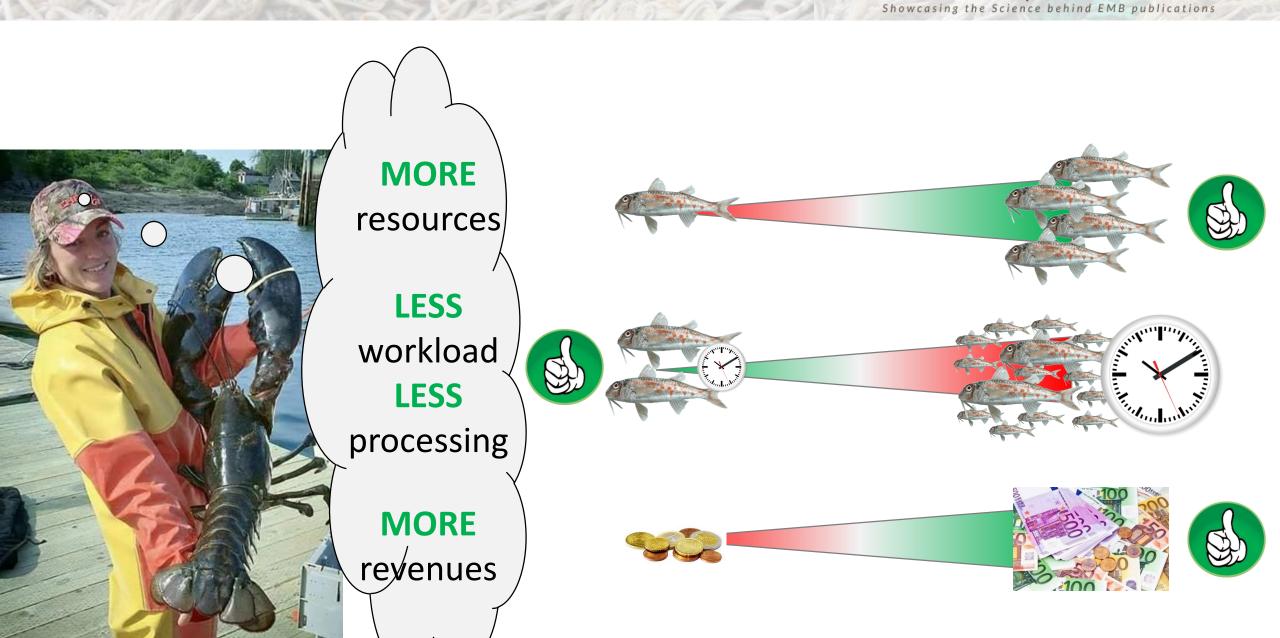
- hypothesis: discard sold for fishmeal 0.20 €/kg



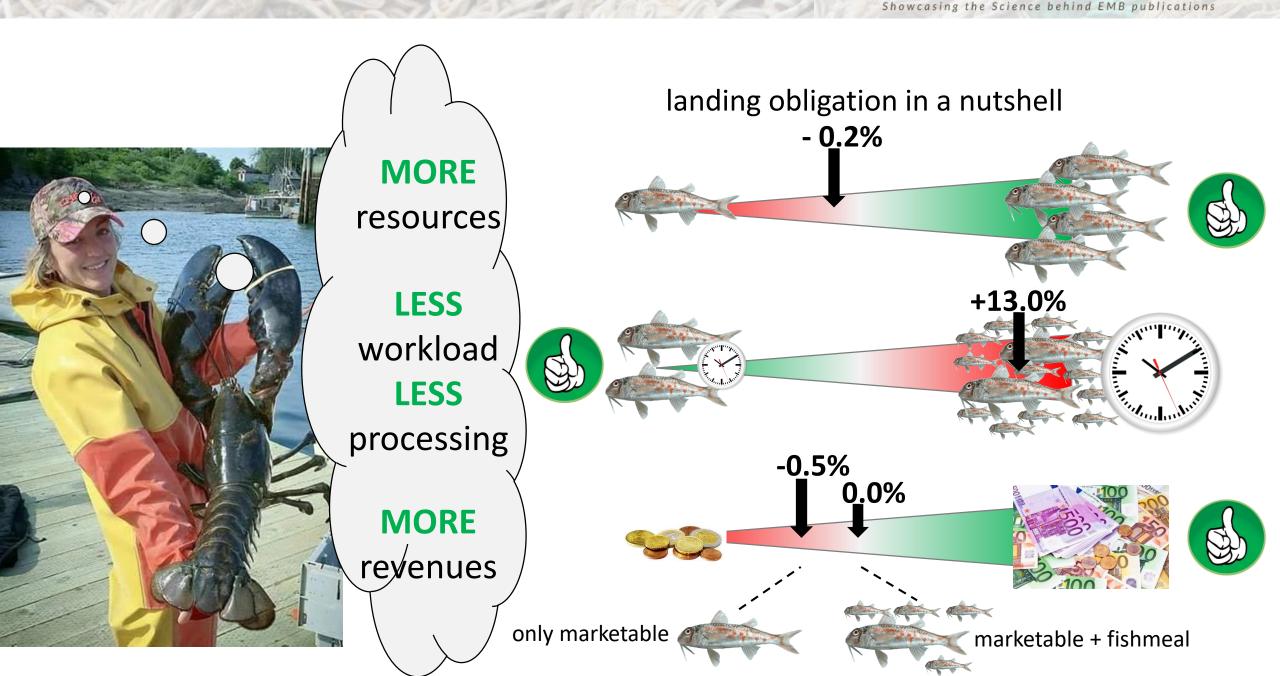
decrease of marketable revenues



9/11 What is the desired outcome? The happy fishermen's perspective ursdayScience Webinar Series

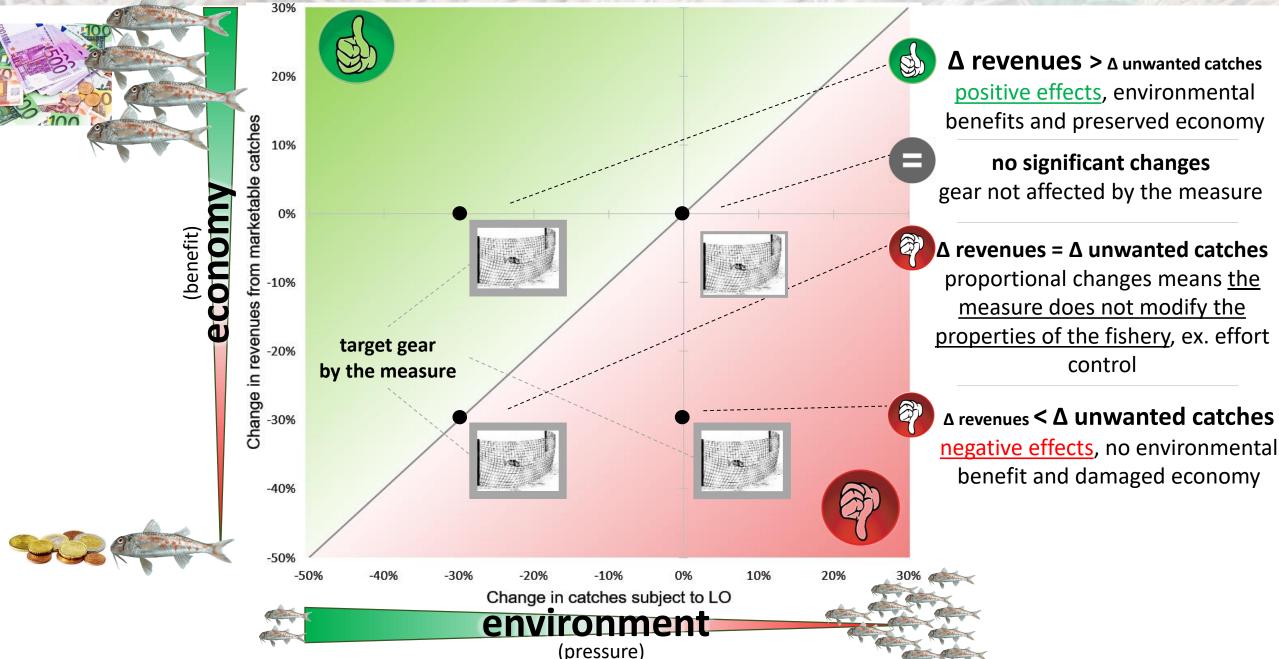


9/11 What is the desired outcome? The happy fishermen's perspective ursdayScience Webinar Series

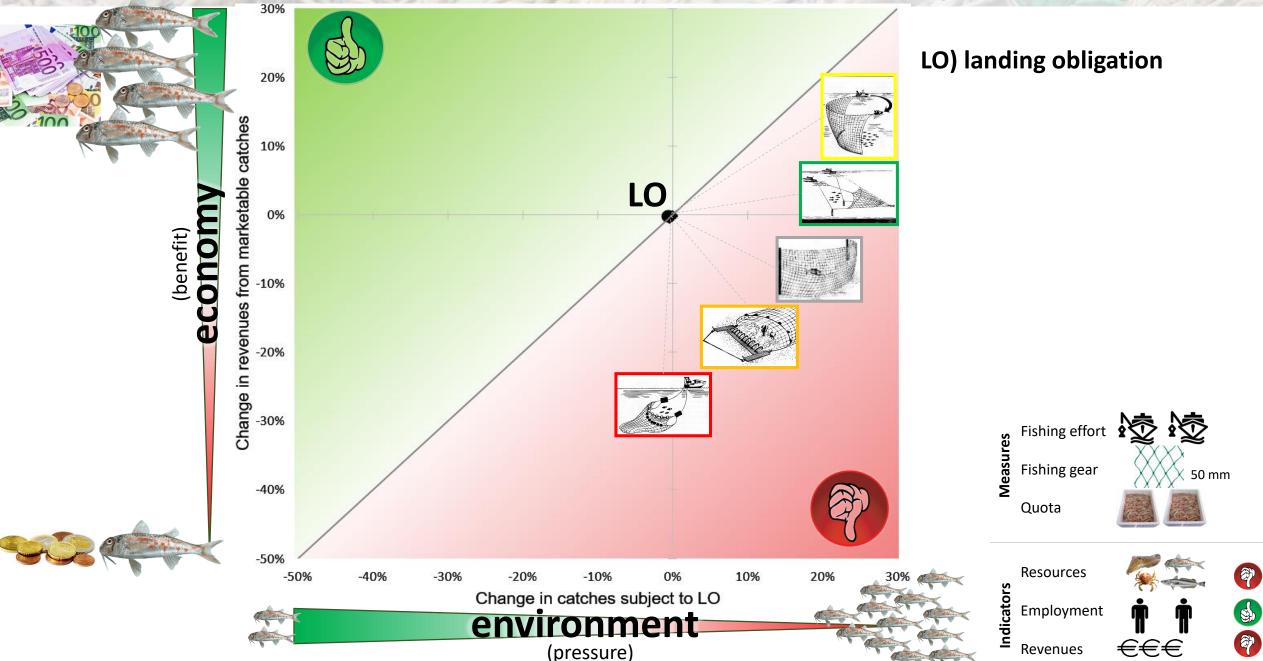


10/11 Alternative scenarios: How to read the results?

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10/11 Alternative scenarios: LO – Landing obligation



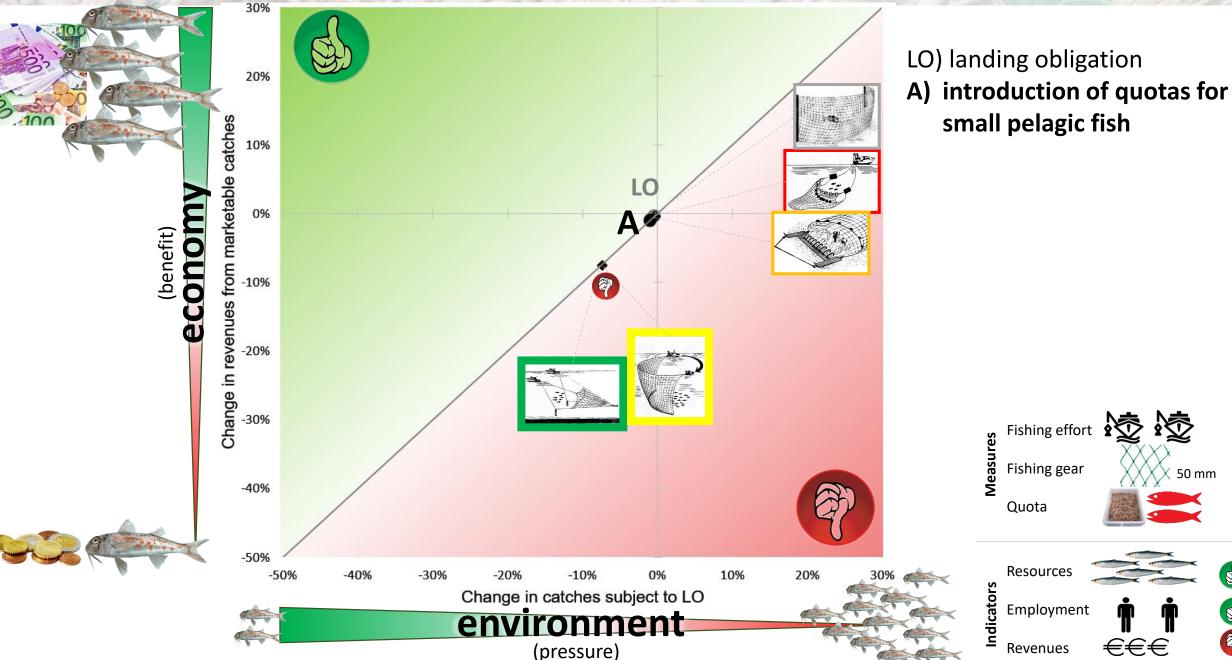
10/11 Alternative scenarios: A – LO w Small pelagic quota

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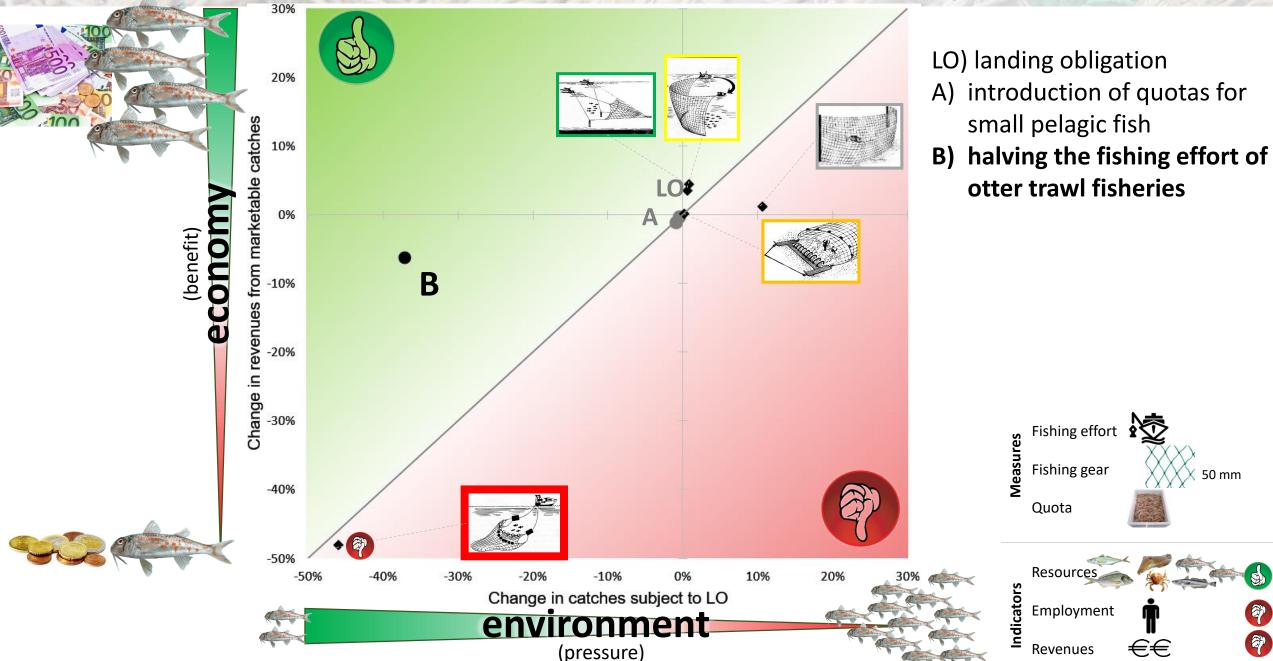
10/11 Alternative scenarios: B – LO w OTB reduction

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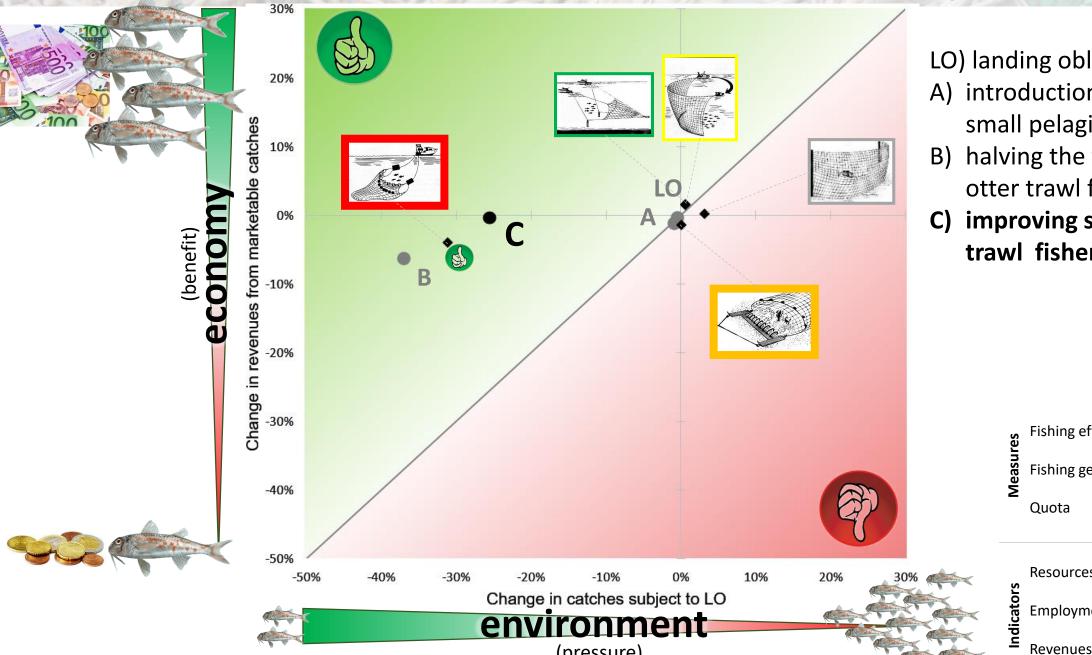
50 mm

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10/11 Alternative scenarios: C - LO w improved OTB TBB gear selectivity ursdayScience Webinar Series



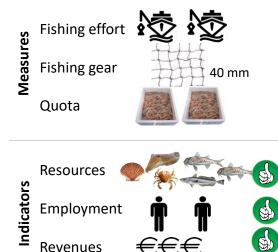
(pressure)

LO) landing obligation

A) introduction of quotas for small pelagic fish

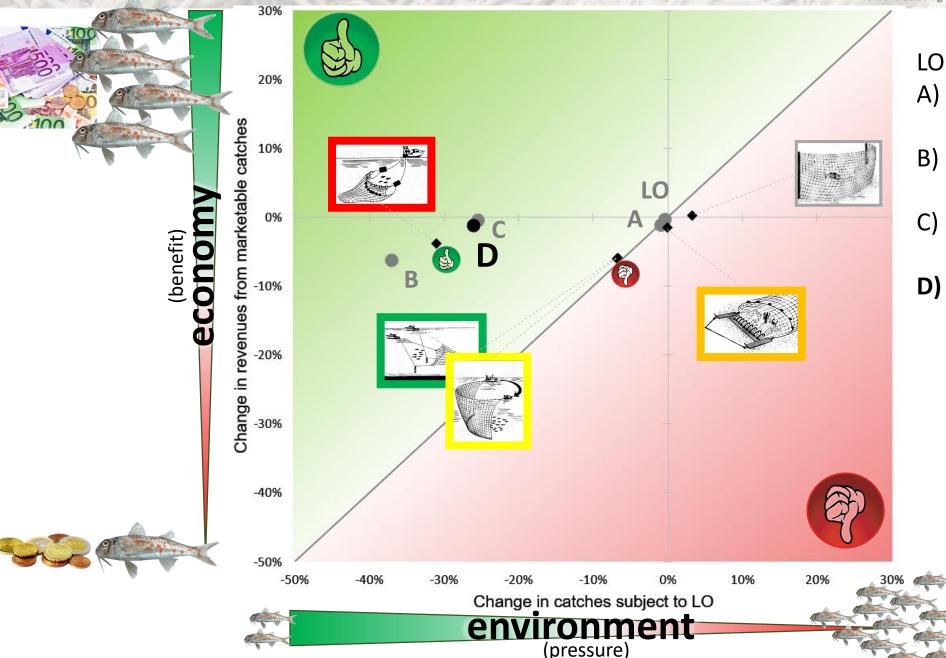
EMB publications

- halving the fishing effort of otter trawl fisheries
- improving selectivity of trawl fisheries



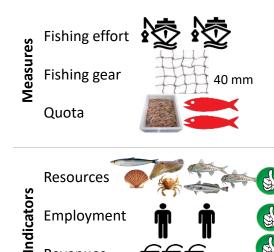
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10/11 Alternative scenarios: D – LO w quota & selectivity (A+C) AB #ThirdThursdayScience Webinar Series Showcasing the Science behind EMB publications



LO) landing obligation

- A) introduction of quotas for small pelagic fish
- halving the fishing effort of otter trawl fisheries
- improving selectivity of trawl fisheries
- D) application of both quotas for small pelagic fish and improving selectivity for trawl fisheries



€€€

Employment

Revenues

S)

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11/11 Take away messages



- Identified both direct and indirect effects of the landing obligation.
- Top predators suffered the most **negative** impacts due to the regulation.
- Effects of the landing obligation:

MORE workload for fishermen,

LESS ecosystem biomasses at sea,

LESS fisheries revenues from marketable landings.

 Landed unwanted catch sold for fishmeal production WILL NOT COMPENSATE the economic losses.





The combination of improving the fishing gear selectivity and quota result the best alternative, but none of the adaptation scenarios compensated the adverse effects of the landing obligation.

The landing obligation has negative ecological and economic effects in systems where fisheries are not regulated by quota, such as the Mediterranean Sea.

More details:

ICES Journal of Marine Science



ICES Journal of Marine Science (2018), doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsy069

Ecological and economic effects of the landing obligation evaluated using a quantitative ecosystem approach: a Mediterranean case study

Igor Celić^{1,2}, Simone Libralato¹*, Giuseppe Scarcella³, Saša Raicevich^{3,4}, Bojan Marčeta⁵, and Cosimo Solidoro¹

Acknowledgments:

Enrico Arneri (FAO Adriamed Project) Iole Leonori (CNR-ISMAR) Alessandro Luchetti (CNR-ISMAR) Antonello Sala (CNR-ISMAR) Elisabetta Betulla Morello (GFCM-FAO) Supported by:





Thank you for the attention !!! Questions ???

Igor Celić - icelic@inogs.it Simone Libralato - slibralato@inogs.it



