Scientific sampling – things that need to be considered

Michel Kaiser

School of Ocean Sciences, Bangor University, Menai Bridge, Anglesey, LL59 5AB, UK.



Structure

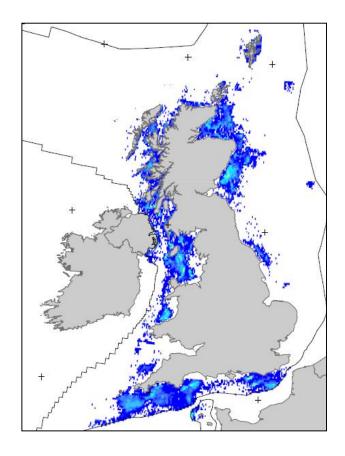
Data poor species

Scallops Whelks Crabs Bass



Scallops

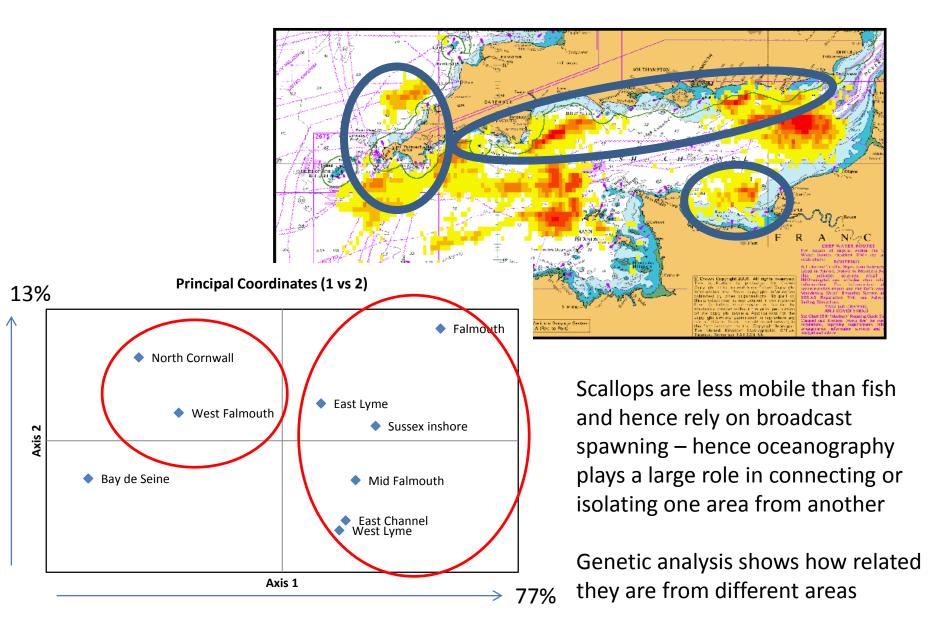
Widely dispersed based on landings by area





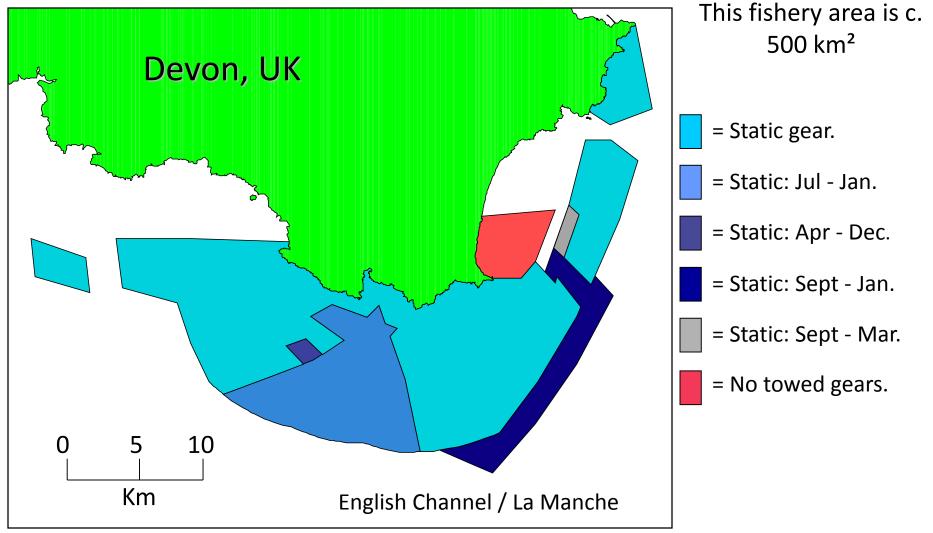


What is the appropriate management unit?



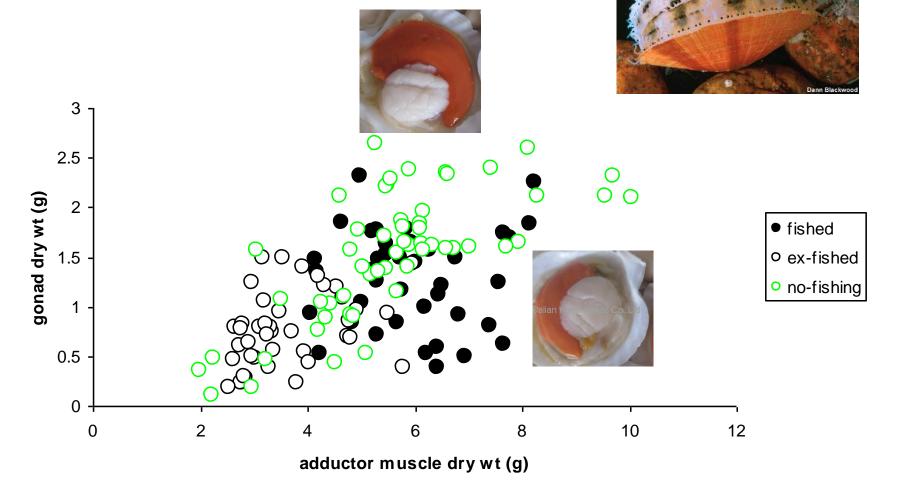
For animals like scallops - high densities are important

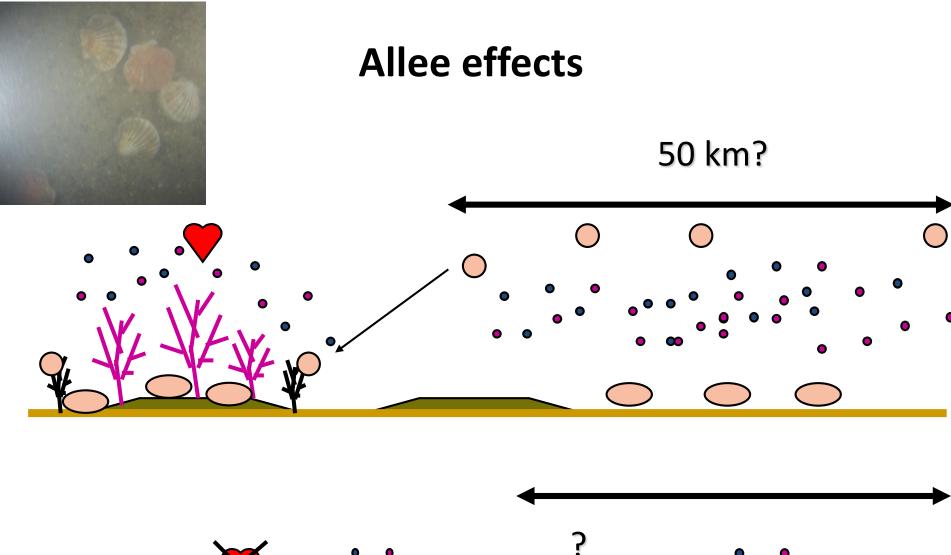
for successful breeding

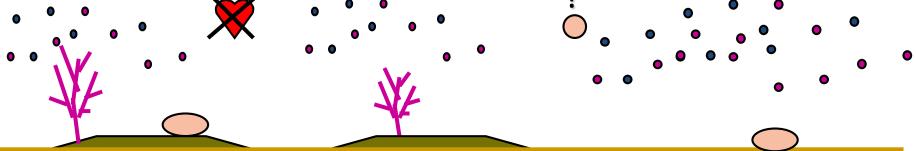


Secondary effects of fishing on fecundity

Greater abundance and biomass of scallops in protected areas, but more importantly bigger gonads for animals of the same size



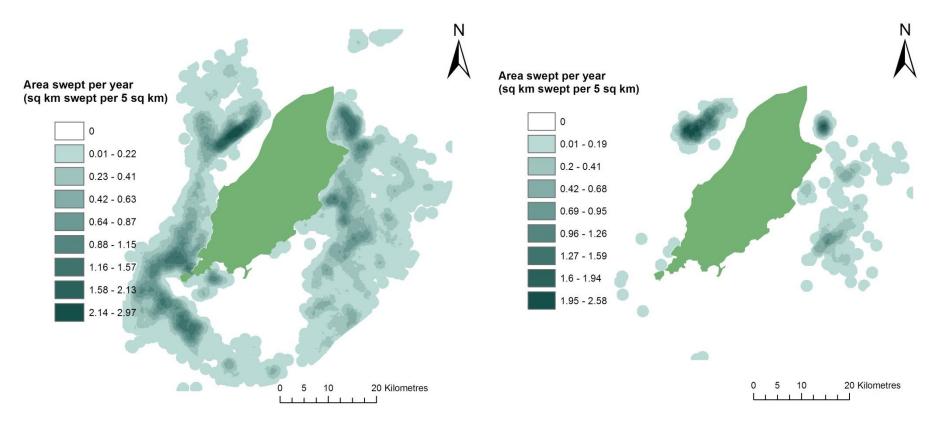




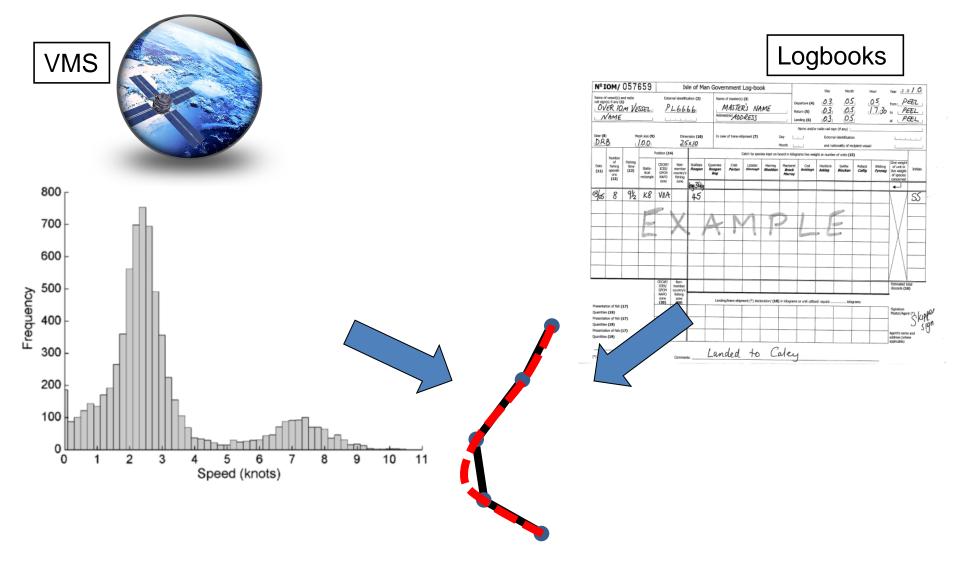
Using fishing vessels to provide data

Pecten maximus

Aequipecten opercularis

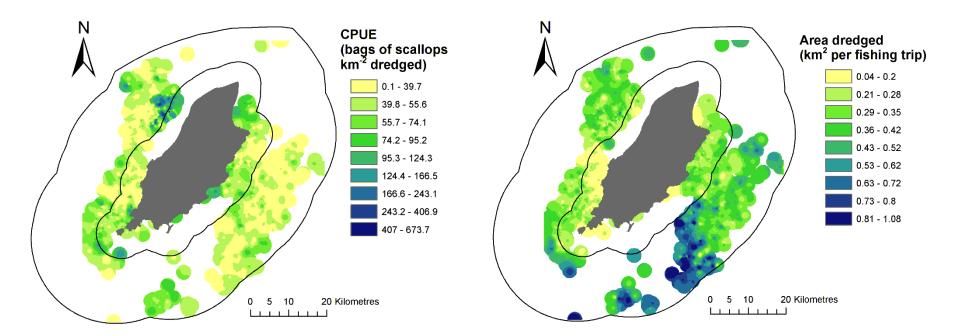


Distribution of fishing effort for *Pecten maximus* (left) and *Aequipecten opercularis* (right) by Isle of Man registered fishing vessels from November 2007 to May 2008. Units: km² seabed swept 5km⁻². Maps produced using ArcGIS.



Mapping fishing activity

Integrating VMS and logbook data



Mapping fishing activity – shows areas where most efficient to fish

WHELK FISHERIES In Wales Buccinum undatum



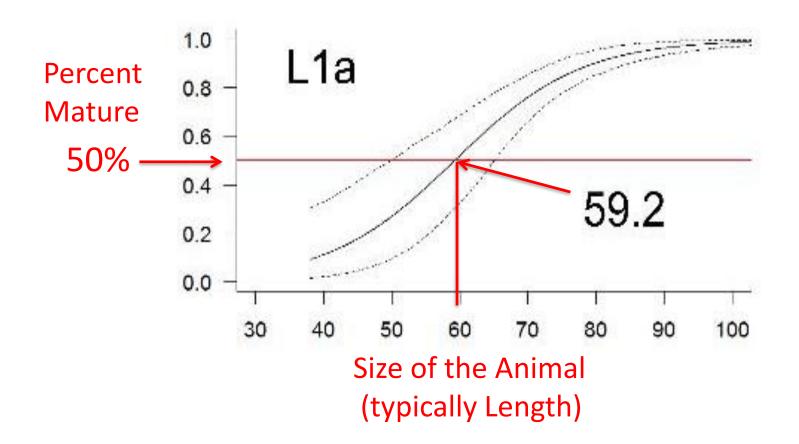
The research

- 4 Fishers in Wales
 - 2 in North Wales
 - 1 in Pembrokeshire
 - 1 in Swansea
- Science pot "fish-tec"
- 13 month sampling science pots
 - Seasonal and Regional variation in biological processes
- Summer mark recapture study (abundance, density and movement)
- 2 months of on-board observing (N & S)

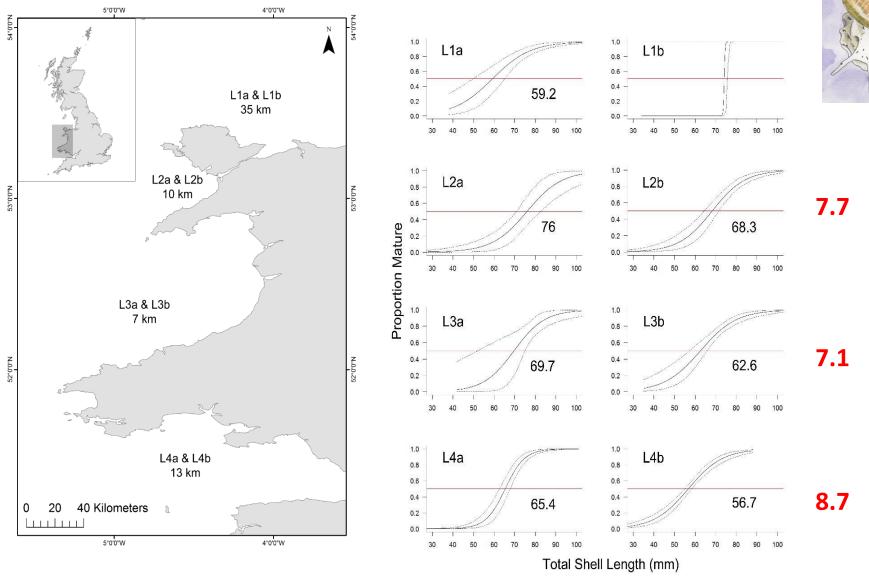




What is L₅₀?



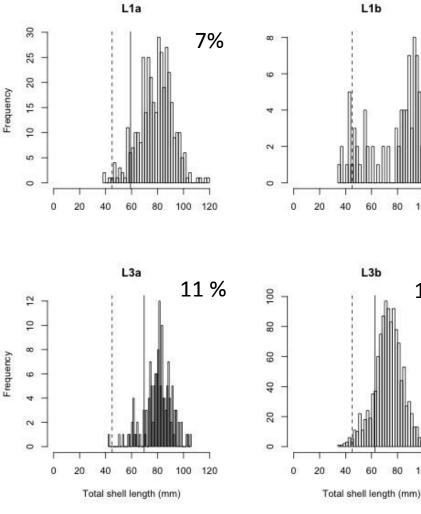
Whelk Maturity in Wales

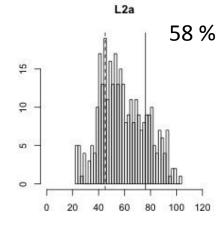


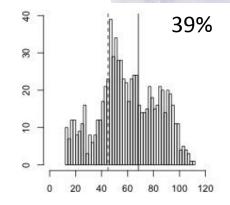
Length frequency for different areas above MLS and above Lmat

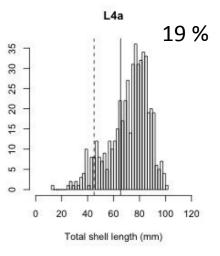
80 100 120

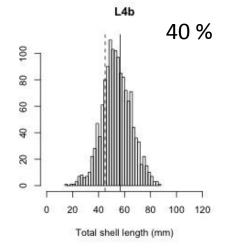
13 %







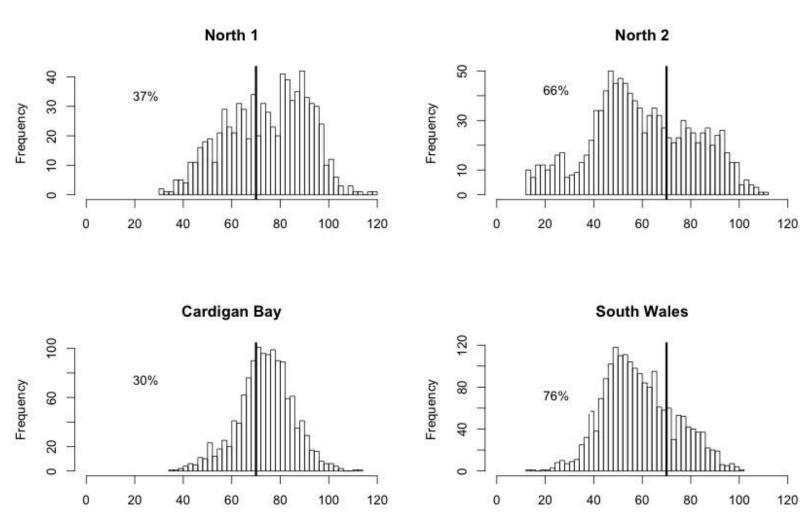






Currently MLS of 45 mm TSL

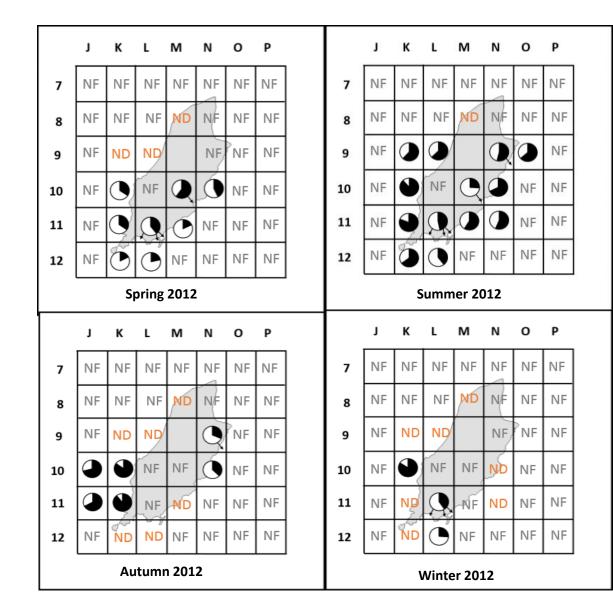
Scenario of MLS change to 70 mm TSL



Total shell length (mm)

Total shell length (mm)

THE CATCH CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION STRUCTURE OF THE BROWN CRAB



Seasonal change in sex ratios of crabs caught in commercial pots

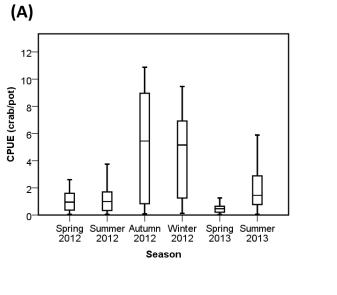
Black = females

White = males.

Does this indicate spawning migrations? More evidence needed to be sure perhaps using a tagging study.



Variation with environment and season: When you sample matters depending on the question



(B)

12-

10-

8-

6-

4-

2-

0

10

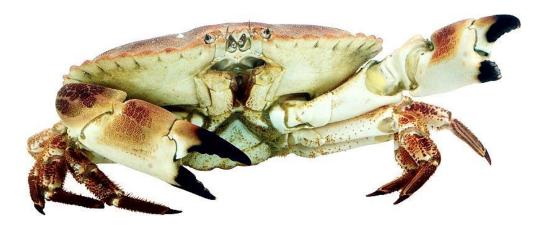
20

30

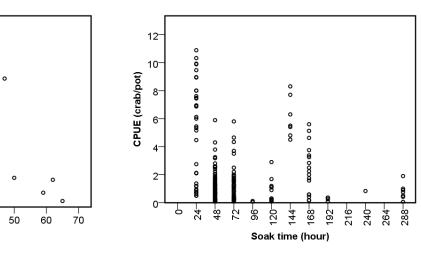
Depth (m)

40

CPUE (crab/pot)



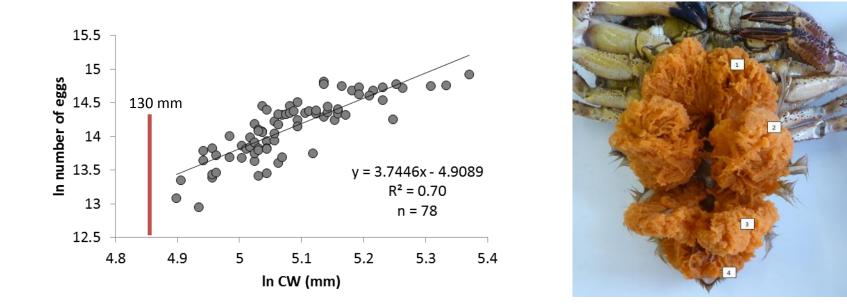
(C)



Scientific CPUE of brown crab depends on (A) season (from spring 2012-summer 2013) (B) Depth; (C); soak time range from 24-288 hour.

Bigger females produce more eggs

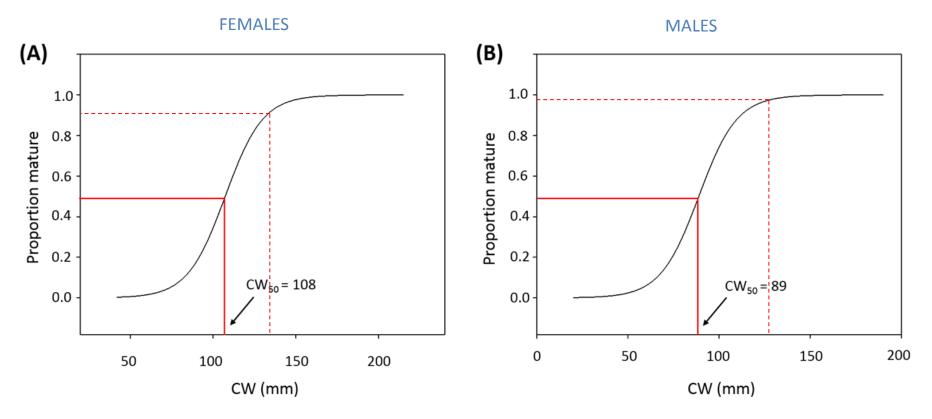
Ovigerous crabs varied in size from **134 to 215** mm carapace width, and they carried an estimated **0.4 – 3.0 million eggs**.



The relationship between In number of eggs and In carapace width (In CW) for brown crab (*C. pagurus*) sampled from the waters around the Isle of Man.

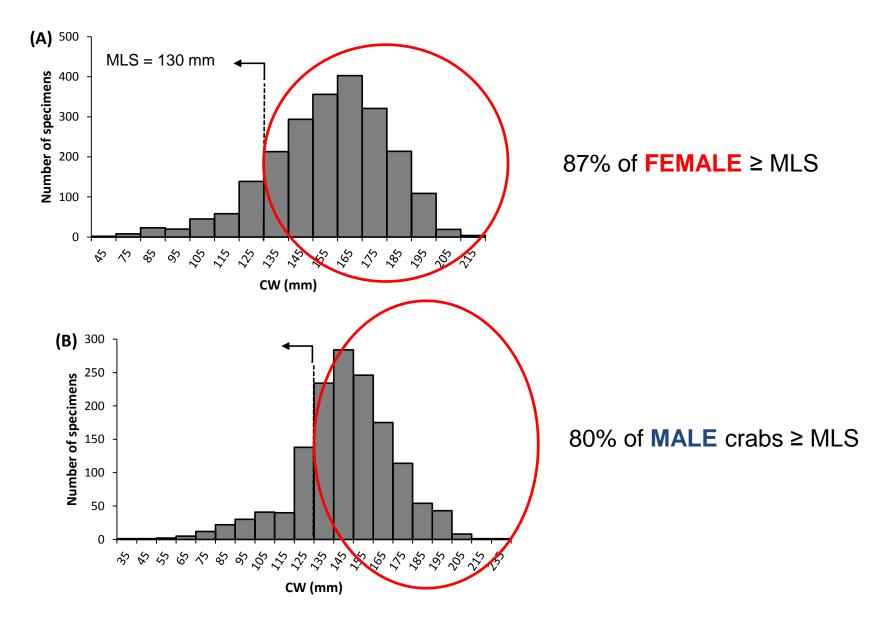
How do we set Minimum Landing size (MLS)?





Cancer pagurus. A) Predicted size at maturity based on ovary development in females; B) Predicted size at maturity based on testes development in males

Size structure shows that the fishery is healthy because majority of animals are well above the MLS



Fishermen collecting data - video capture of crustacean fisheries data

Experience from Wales and the Isle of Man

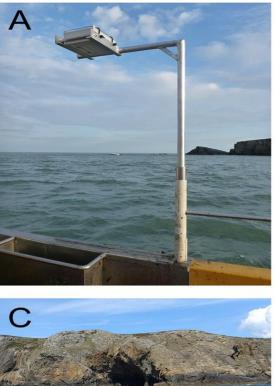


On-board cameras

Each system's mounting bespoke for each vessel.

Must be safe for the crew and practical.

Some are hard mounted, others more 'mobile' e.g. on fish box







On-board cameras



Power is from a re-chargeable 12V battery pack housed in a waterproof case.

We collect the SD cards from the camera and analyse the data. We can also train fishermen to do this as well if required. Data is returned to fishermen. Camera and pair of lasers are housed in light rugged box. An external big on/off switch is under fisherman's control. You switch it on when you want, and leave it off if you want.....you choose to record.

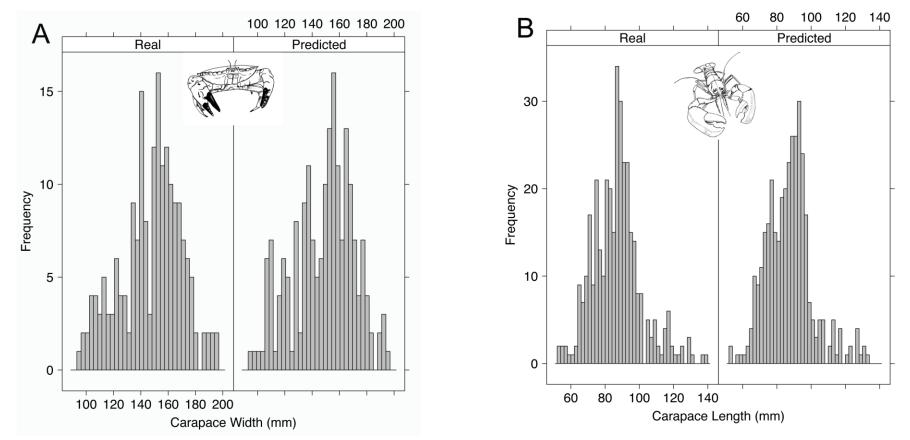


On-board cameras

Measurements taken from video: A) Crab carapace width B) Lobster carapace length and abdomen width. Crabs can be sexed by looking at the size and shape of the abdomen. Lobsters used the ratio of the abdomen width to carapace length as females have wider abdomens.



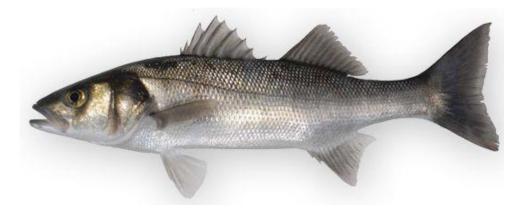
No Significant difference between data collected in situ and estimated from video



Error of less than 2% when measuring carapace widths, which is small enough to group measurements into 2mm size classes. So camera is as good as an observer (and doesn't get sea-sick)

In other wordsit works.....really well

Life history parameters of bass population around Welsh waters

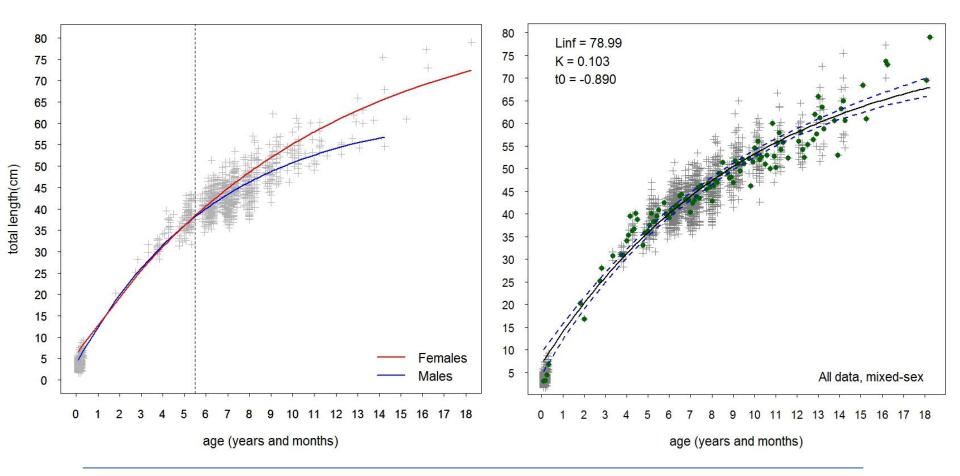


Comparison with the stock assessment (ICES 2013)



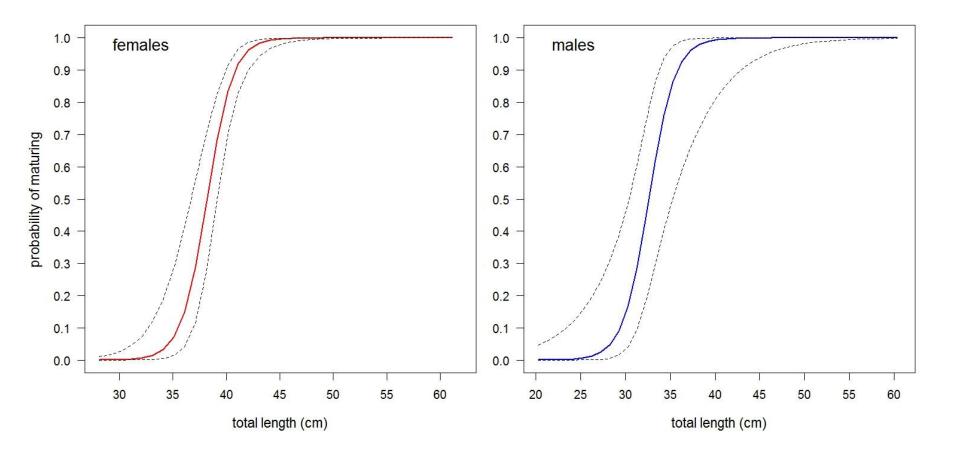
Differences found (e.g. maximum bass length, size at maturity) between ICES areas VIIa, VIIg, and VIIf and Wales

Does this suggestion regional management needed?



Maximum length (sex combined)

ICES areas VIIagf (ICES 2013)	Wales (Bangor University)
(1985-2011)	(2013-2015)
85.48 cm	78.99 cm



Size at maturity

sex	ICES areas VIIagf (ICES 2013) (1985-2011)	Wales (Bangor University) (2014-2015)
females	40.65 cm	39.1 cm
males	34.67 cm	32.7 cm

European Commission is planning to increase the MLS to 42 cm (based on the ICES stock assessment)

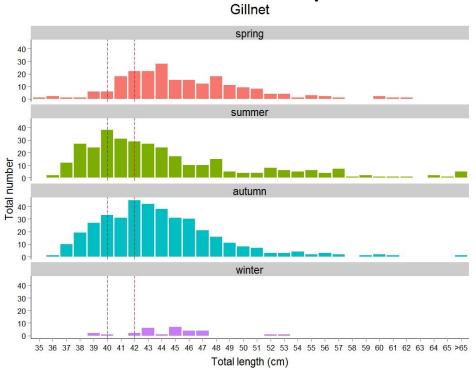
The actual MLS (36 cm) is below the size at maturity of bass females.

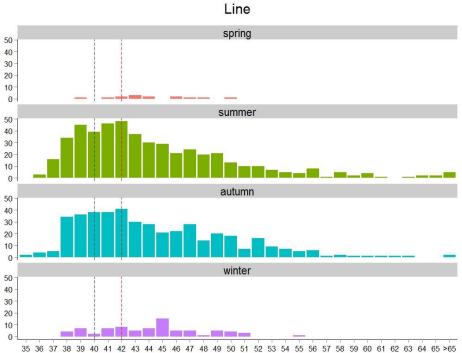
→An increase of the MLS to 40 cm would allow 82% of the females to spawn at least once (based on data from Wales)

→An increase of the MLS to 42 cm would allow 96% of the females to spawn at least once (based on data from Wales)

BUT WHAT DOES THIS IMPLY FOR FISHERS?

Impact on different fisheries with season

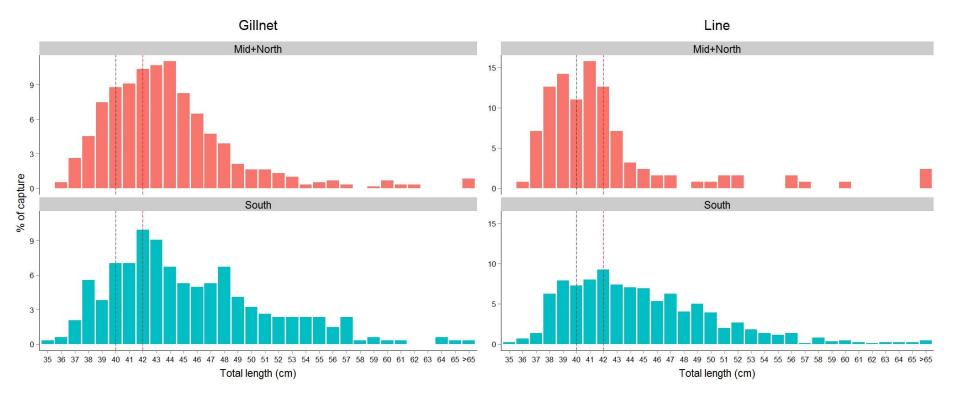






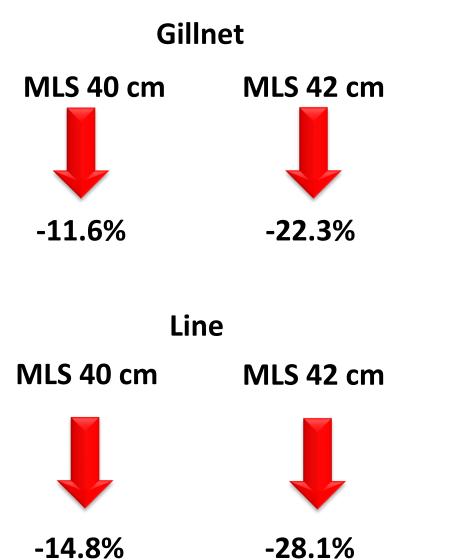
gear	season	Capture loss (%) 40 cm MLS	Capture loss (%) 42 cm MLS
gillnet	spring	5.1	7.9
	summer	19.8	40.7
	autumn	14.5	30.9
	winter	6.9	10.3
line	spring	7.1	14.3
	summer	19.9	37.1
	autumn	18.5	35.8
	winter	13.9	25.3

Regional impacts in Wales for different fisheries



gear	area	Capture loss (%)	Capture loss (%)
		40 cm MLS	42 cm MLS
gillnet	Mid + North Wales	15.1	32.9
	South Wales	12.3	26.3
line	Mid + North Wales	34.6	61.4
	South Wales	16.4	31.6

Loss of catches on a yearly basis....



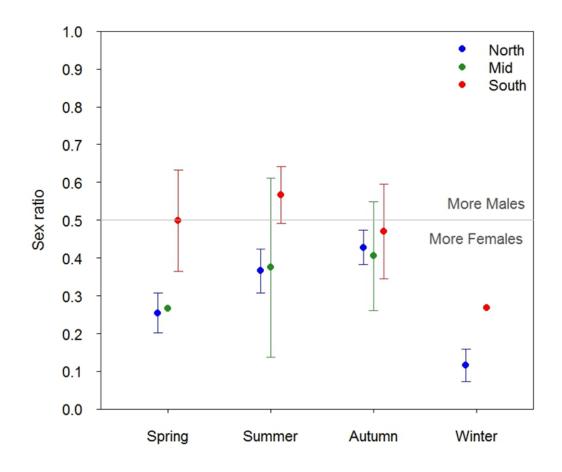


Moreover...ICES stock assessment does not take into account specific characteristics of bass stock in Wales...

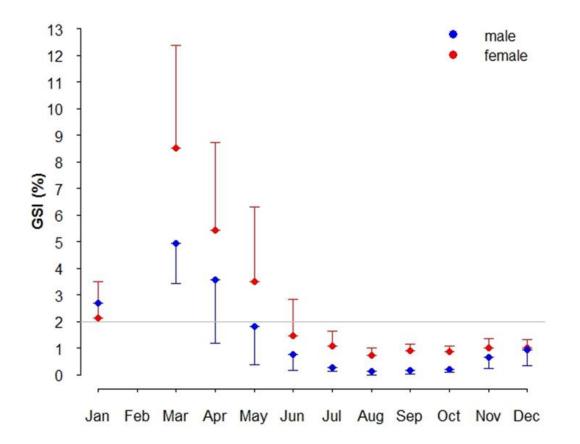
• In North Wales sex-ratio is highly skewed in favour of females during all seasons. But...picture from fishery-dependent data....

Does this reflect the natural sex ratio of the stock or fishery harvesting is biased towards females?

Different management implications



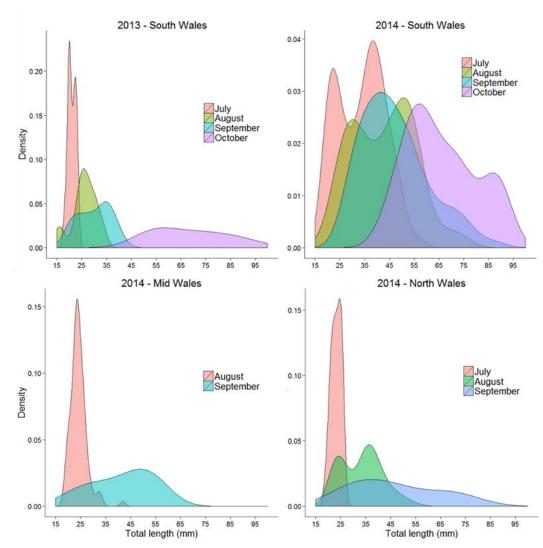
 The spawning season of bass around Welsh waters has been estimated to be between January and May from the Gonad Somatic Index (GSI)



All five months should be considered if protecting bass during the spawning period (currently the pelagic trawls targeting sea bass are banned until end of April). Bass recruits not only in South Wales: possible local spawning ground in Mid/North Wales

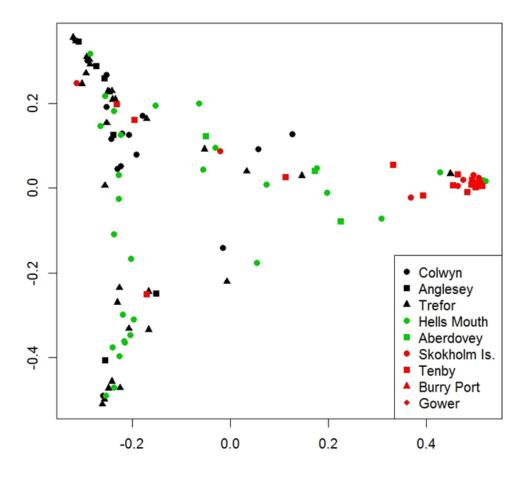
 Bimodal pulse of newly-settled recruits: protracted spawning and possibly lateseason pulse in spawning

Protection of spawners during all spawning period

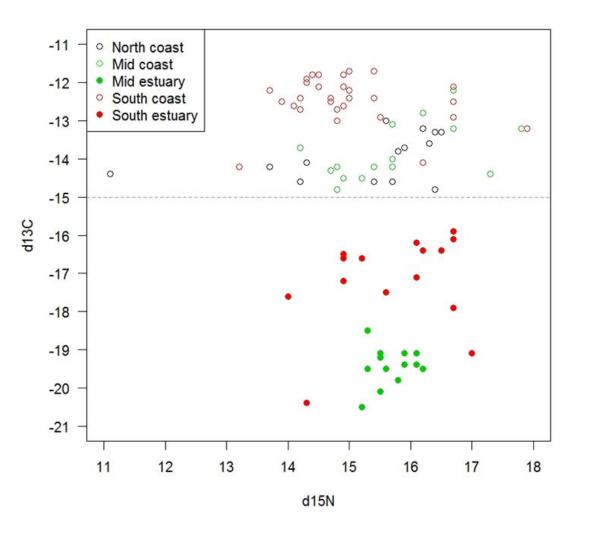




 Analysis of fish scale δ15N and δ13C. Very distinctive isotopic signature in South Wales (red points)



Connectivity between North and Mid Wales for feeding behaviour of adult bass, while fish from South Wales appeared more isolated. **This suggests the presence of two different management units.**



All fish with total
length >50 cm caught
in estuaries areas
showed a very low
value of δ13C. Part of
the largest bass
adopt estuaries as
preferential feeding
areas

 \bullet

Higher protection levels in estuaries to protect big spawners during feeding season

In conclusion...

- Fisheries science isn't perfect.
- For data poor species we need appropriate science at the correct management scale (e.g. national – (any?), regional (scallops), sub-regional (bass) and local (whelks).
- Fishermen can collect very useful data, made easier with technology.
- Fishermen and scientists can learn a lot by listening to each other.