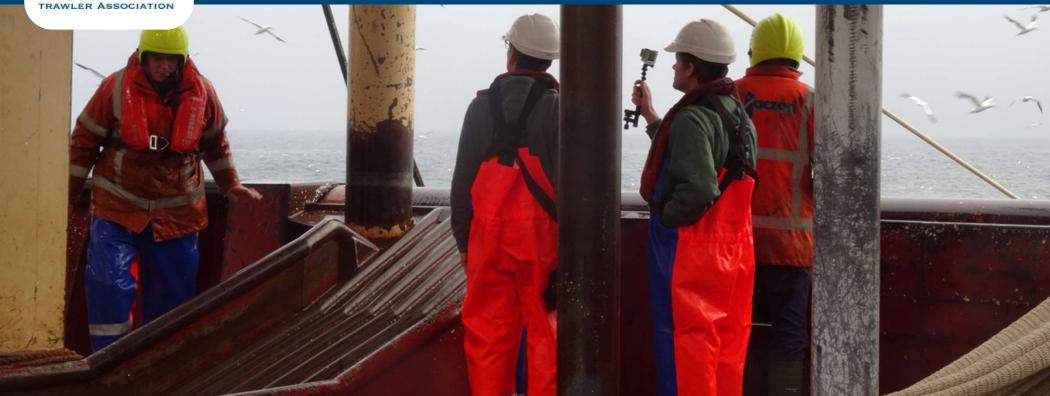


Sustainable, collaborative approaches between fishing industries and fisheries science

Martin Pastoors



Small pelagic fish symposium, 8 November 2022, Lisbon



PFA Chief Science Officer



"fishers as the eyes, the ears (and hands) at sea"

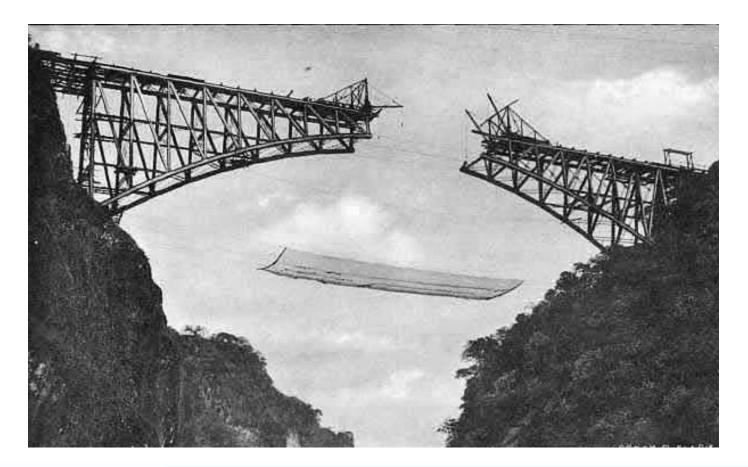
Ambition

PFA (*Pelagic Freezer-trawler Association*) is committed to initiate, develop, contribute and sustain knowledge development that is needed for sustainable management and exploitation of fish stocks in all areas where PFA members are active.

Catching with care for a better world.



Building bridges between industry, science and management





Sustainable, collaborative approaches between fishing industries and fisheries science



What makes collaborative approaches last?







SIMONIS

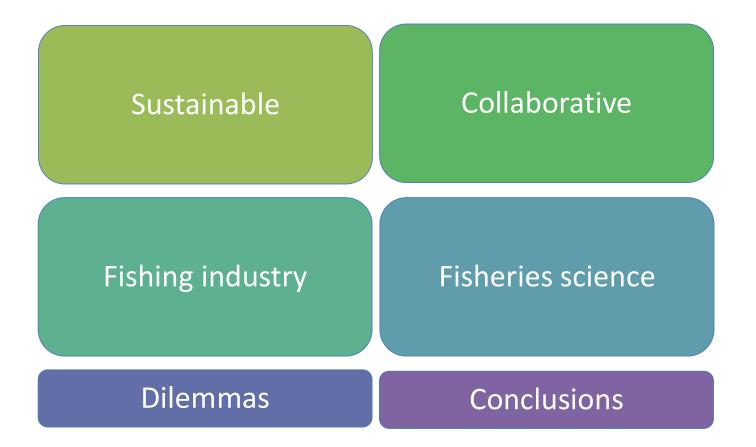
Canadian Fisheries Research Network





PANDORA

Sustainable, collaborative approaches between fishing industries and fisheries science





Sustainable

sustainable

sə-stā'nə-bəl

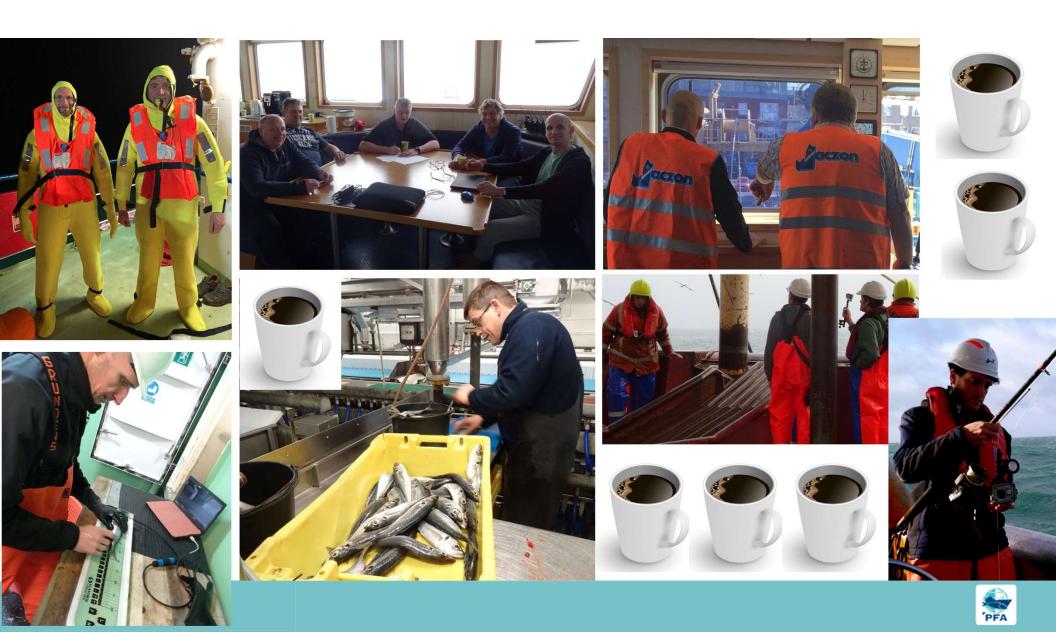
adjective



- 1. Capable of being sustained.
- 2. Capable of being continued with minimal long-term effect on the environment.
- 3. Capable of being sustained or maintained.

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition.





What makes collaborative approaches <u>sustainable</u>?

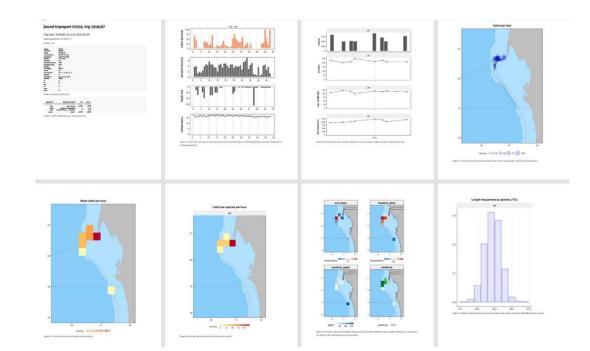
- Engaging (for scientists and fishers)
- Interactive
- Doable
- Financially acceptable
- Sharing realistic expectations
- Benefits ("something is in it for me")



Feedback ! Feedback ! Feedback ! & results



Feedback mechanisms





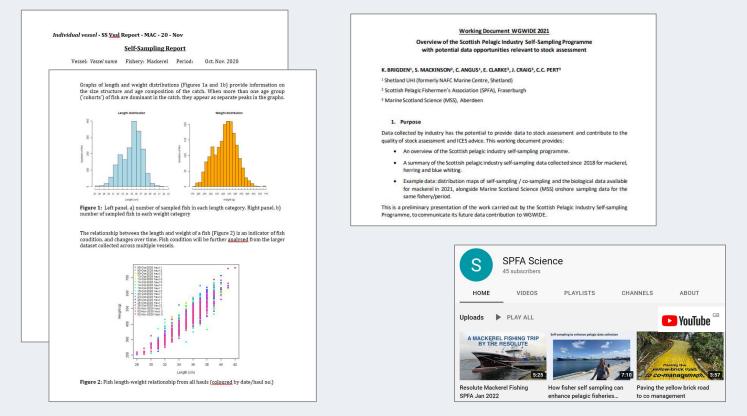


Feedback and engagement - science and industry (scottishpelagic.co.uk)

Vessel reports

Annual industry meeting Video presentations

Meetings/conferences ICES WGs & WKs



Thursday 10 November, 11:10 (S6): Katie Brigden, Industry-science collaboration to enhance traditional fisheries data collection

Investing in <u>sustainable</u> relationships and feedback



Collaborative

collaborative

J

adjective

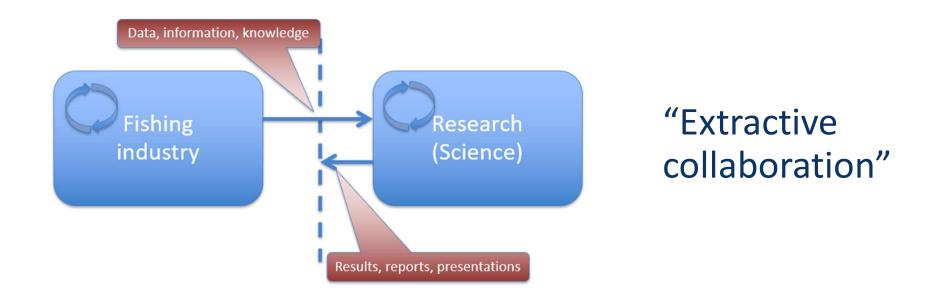
- 1. accomplished by collaboration; cooperative. Opposed to competitive.
- 2. Of, relating to, or done by collaboration.
- 3. accomplished by collaboration

the GNU version of the Collaborative International Dictionary of English.



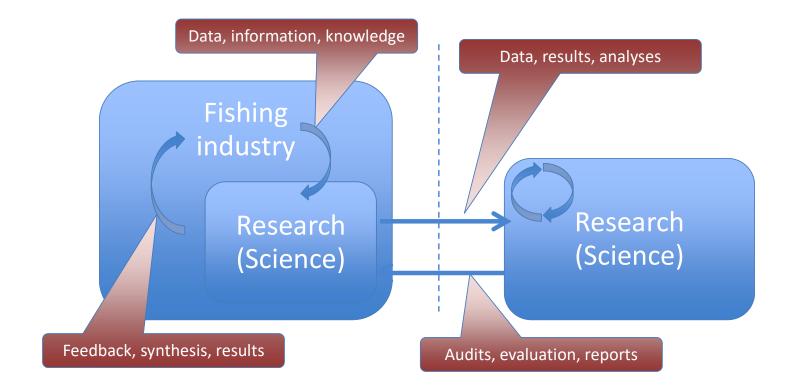
When is collaboration NOT collaborative?

 Complaints by fishing industries on collaboration with science: "we are willing, but it is hard to get any results back"





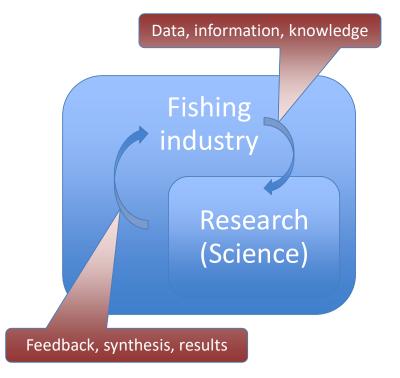
True collaboration: Fishing Industry Science





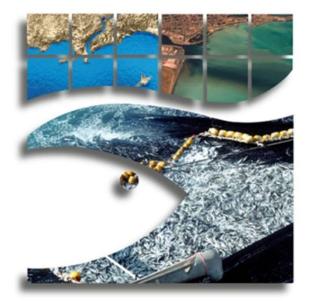
A possible new mode: scientists working in industry







An example from Chile: INPESCA



Instituto de Investigación Pesquera



Director: Aquiles Sepúlveda, Chairman of the Board: Andres Daroch



Initiating the INPESCA institute



- Instituto de Investigación Pesquera
- 1987: many juveniles of jack mackerel (*trachurus murphyi*) off South-Central Chile; how to sustainably manage the resource?
- 1989: INPESCA fisheries research institute is created by the fishing industry
 - main goal: connect scientists from the universities with fishing industry
- Further developments:
 - Establishing sampling protocols
 - Establishing biological assessment procedures
 - Diversify towards oceanography and other disciplines



Combining fisheries research with fisheries services

Fisheries research

- Monitoring program
- Stock Assessment
- Fisheries Acoustics
- Fisheries Oceanography
- Fisheries Biology

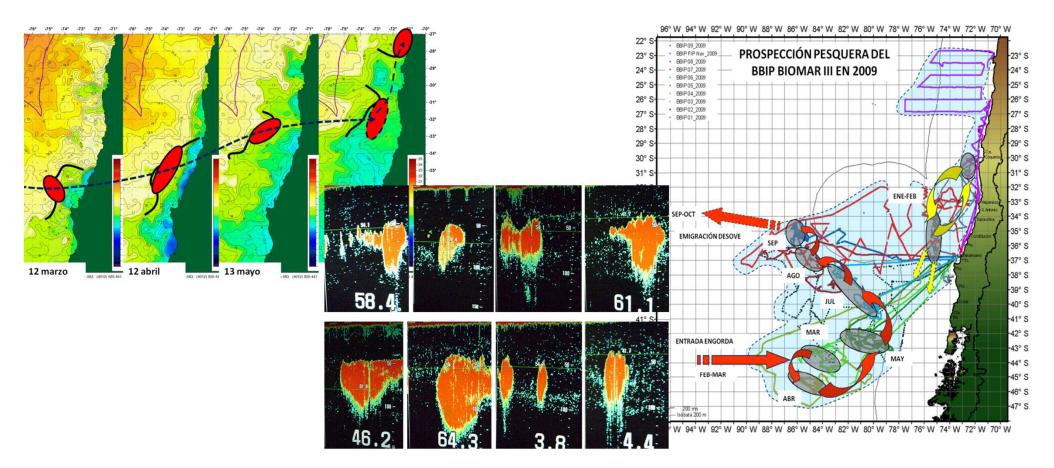
Fisheries services



- Instituto de Investigación Pesquera
- Obtain daily meteorological, oceanographic and fishery information
- Relate oceanographic features with fishery events
- Provide real-time information about potential fishing grounds



Fisheries services based on fisheries research





A collaborative approach requires collaboration



Fishing industry

Fishing industry

The fishing industry includes any industry or activity concerned with taking, culturing, processing,

preserving, storing, transporting,



marketing or selling fish or fish products. It is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization as including recreational, subsistence and commercial fishing, and the related harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors. **Wikipedia**

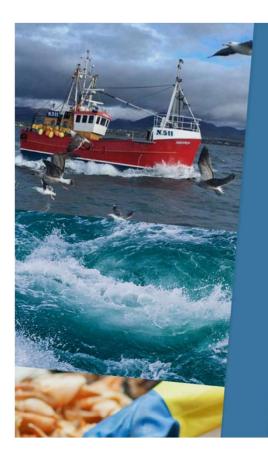


Does this approach only work for pelagics?

- No. Maybe it is more of a mind-set?
- ICES WKEVUT 2022
 - Workshop to Evaluate the Utility of Industry-derived data for enhancing scientific knowledge and providing data for stock assessments
 - Many examples on self-sampling and collaboration between science and industry: pelagic, demersal, small-scale.
 - Downside: feedback mechanisms often not too strongly developed.



Example: Scottish demersal bycatch app







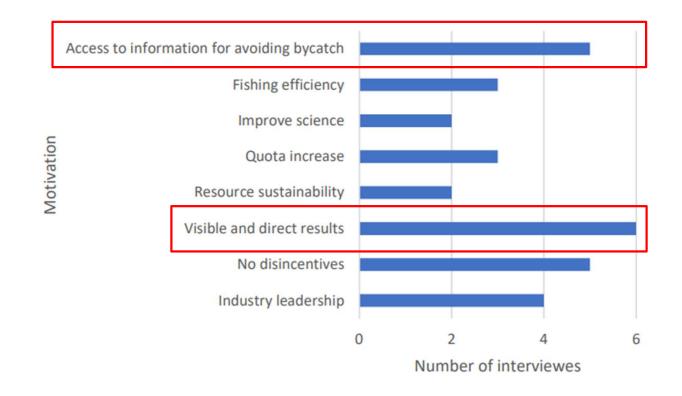
DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF A SOFTWARE PLATFORM FOR REAL-TIME REPORTING IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND DEMERSAL FLEET

FIS032

Marshall, C.T. Macdonald, P. Torgerson, E. Asare, J.L. Turner, R. 2021. Design, development and deployment of a software platform for real-time reporting in the west of Scotland demersal fleet. A study commissioned by Fisheries Innovation Scotland (FIS) http://www.fiscot.org/



Participating skippers see value and feel valued



Marshall, C.T. Macdonald, P. Torgerson, E. Asare, J.L. Turner, R. 2021. Design, development and deployment of a software platform for real-time reporting in the west of Scotland demersal fleet. A study commissioned by Fisheries Innovation Scotland (FIS) http://www.fiscot.org/



Collaborative approaches can be done in all fisheries

- Requires: mind-set of collaboration
- Show benefits to all involved

Fishing industry

The fishing industry includes any industry or activity concerned with taking, culturing, processing, preserving, storing, transporting,

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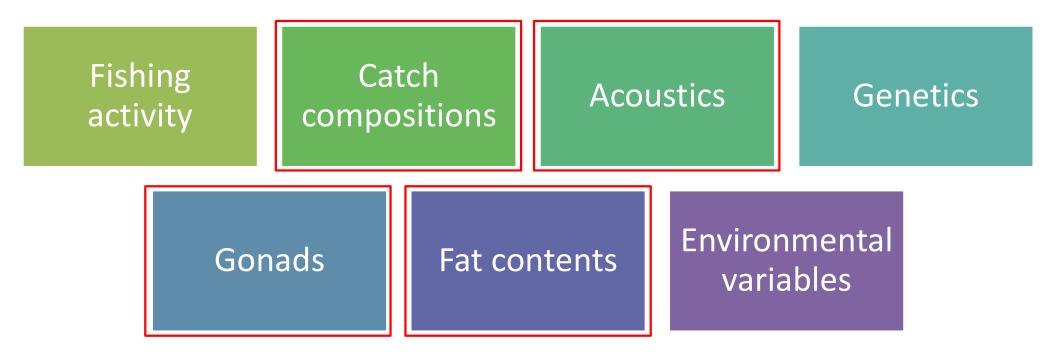
Fisheries science

Linking fisheries information to fisheries science

- Detailed sampling of <u>fishing activity</u> and <u>catches</u>
 Optimizing "routine" sampling by better engagement: "catch lottery"
- Fisheries acoustics to support scientific surveys
- Fisheries data collection on genetics to support stock identification
- Fisheries data collection on **gonads** to support egg surveys
- Fisheries data collection on <u>environmental</u> variables



Linking fisheries information to fisheries science



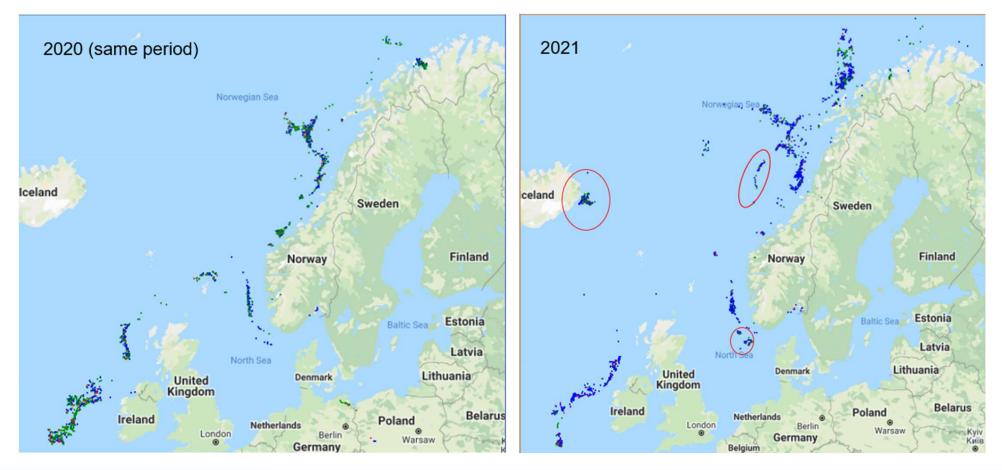


Catch compositions: Norwegian catch lottery approach

- Aim: improve catch sampling by using probabilistic sampling by haul
- Required: strong cooperation between fishing industry and science
- Method: electronic logbook with <u>two-way</u> communication
 - Vessel leaves port
 - Vessel reports haul (species, catch)
 - Secure sample yes/no
 - If yes, deliver sample to ...



Efficient coverage of the fishery through collaboration



https://www.sildelaget.no/no/kvoter-og-fangst/fangst/fangstproevelotteriet/



Acoustic data from commercial vessels

• Upcoming talks on scientific surveys

– Friday 11 November, 11:20 (S5): Steven Mackinson, Ready for industry-led pelagic acoustic surveys?

- Upcoming talks on acoustic data collection from fishing vessels
 - Friday 11 November, 11:20 (S5): Benoit Berges, Processing and interpretation of opportunistic acoustic data collected by Dutch fishing vessels



Example: collecting gonad samples for egg survey

- Triennial mackerel-horse mackerel egg survey in Northeast Atlantic
- Large survey effort in catching eggs
- Difficulties in catching sufficient females for potential fecundity est.
- Solution: collect gonads during commercial fishing trips

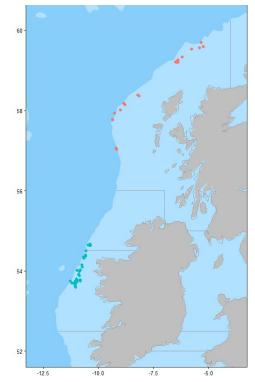






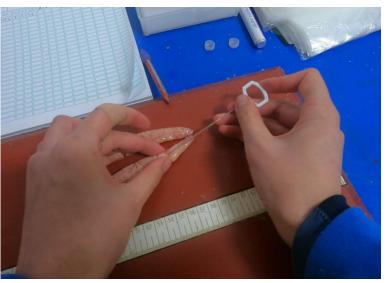
Successful collaboration between industry and science

Fishing locations





Gonad sampling



Trip 1: 52 out 800 Trip 2: 327 out 1400



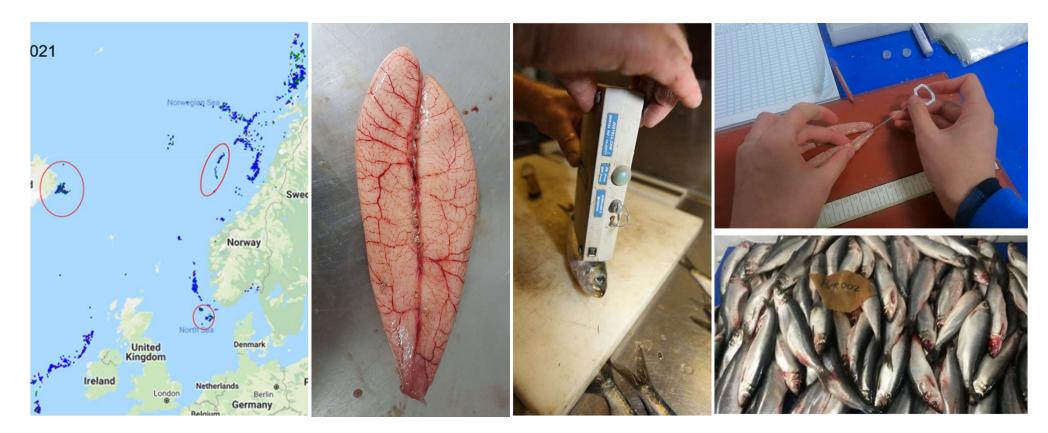
Fat content analysis based on commercial data



 Tuesday 8 November, 15:30 (S2): Susan Kenyon, Fat dynamics of Atlantic herring at the onset of sexual maturation: The dual-fuel powering used by "maatjes herring"



In collaborative mode, much is possible !





Dilemmas

Dilemmas of collaborative research approaches





Dilemmas of collaborative research approaches

Non-independent data collection Quality assurance challenges Difficult to keep fishers informed Can results be used against "us"? Expections may be too high <u>Negatives</u>

Large spatio-temporal resolution Training of fishers as researchers Possibility for real engagement Identification & addressing issues Realistic assessments from begin Positives

Kraan, M., et al (2013). "The optimal process of self-sampling in fisheries: lessons learned in the Netherlands." Journal of Fish Biology **83(4): 963-973.**



Addressing the dilemmas of collaborative research

- 1. Be clear about objectives and awareness of individual goals
- 2. Jointly agree on research approach (and why)
- 3. Be clear about different roles of different parties
- 4. Manage expectations in uptake of results
- 5. Allocate sufficient time (!) for communication
- 6. Develop a communications protocol
- 7. Address 'elephants in the room' by making dilemmas explicit
- 8. Involve potential end-users from the outset
- 9. Don't try to collect (and share) what is strongly disputed

Steins, N. A., et al (2020). "Integrating collaborative research in marine science: Recommendations from an evaluation of evolving science-industry partnerships in Dutch demersal fisheries." <u>Fish and Fisheries **21(1): 146-161.**</u>



Conclusions

To take home

- Sustainable & Collaborative are two sides of the same coin
 - requires investment in relationships and feedback
- Not restricted to large-scale fisheries
 - but does require a mind-set of collaboration
 - where possible: solve fisheries challenges
- May contribute to several new sources of data
 - fishing activities, catch, acoustics, genetics, gonads, fat, environment
- Be aware of dilemmas and elephants
 - be explicit about motivations and rules of the game



33 years of INPESCA is showing the way to go!





