

DISCATCH: Pilot project Catch and discard composition including solutions for limitation and possible elimination of unwanted bycatches in trawl net fisheries in the Mediterranean

WP2. Data Collection Framework

Task 2.2. Discards Modelling

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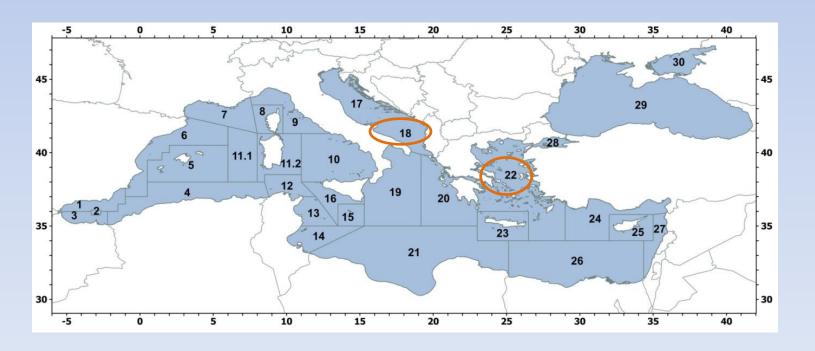






The aim of the task is to use modelling to identify factors affecting discarding based on observer on-board data from the investigated study areas of the Southern Adriatic Sea (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean GFCM - Geographical Sub-Area 18) and Aegean Sea (GFCM - GSA 22).

The modelling was accomplished using Generalised Additive Models (GAMs).





Data and sampling methods for GSAs 18 & 22

For the Italian Fleet, data were collected monthly by observers on board commercial trawlers (western side fleet) within the Data Collection Framework (DCF).

A total of 17 vessels, representative for the fishing practices, the sizes, and the geographic

locations, were sampled monthly from 2010 to 2013.

Each fishing trip lasted one or two days.

For the **Greek Fleet**, the analysis was based on data collected **seasonally by observers on board commercial trawlers from 1996 to 2008** in the frame of the data collection programs in Greek waters, while no sampling was carried between 2000 and 2003.

In each sampling period at least two commercial vessels representative of the study area

(vessel size & construction) were randomly selected.

Each fishing trip lasted one day.



Data and sampling methods for GSAs 18 & 22

Sampling records of:

- Total catch (separated to commercial and discards) & faunal composition to species level.
- Duration and position of each haul.
- Total catches standardized to hourly yields (kg h^{-1}) or abundances (n h^{-1}).
- Individual size

The species under study:

- Deep-water rose shrimp Parapenaeus longirostris
- Hake Merluccius merluccius
- Red mullet Mullus barbatus
- Horse mackerel Trachurus trachurus
- Norway lobster Nephrops norvegicus

Because of the big number of zero discard in the data, *M. barbatus* and *N. norvegicus* have not been further analysed.

Species	Years	Number of fishing trips
M. merluccius	2010-2013	133
T. trachurus	2010-2013	108
P. longirostris	2010-2013	101



GAMs Methodology - GSA 18

Discards volume (**DPUE**, tons/trip) and **discards ratio** were explored using GAMs.

The analysis was carried out **by fishing trip** each spanning over one or two days.

Explanatory variables used to model the GSA 18 discard data were:

- Year
- •Mean length in the catch (of the examined species)
- •Mean fishing position (latitude, longitude)
- Mean depth
- Total catch (kg)
- ■Total catch of the species (kg)
- Month
- Number of hauls performed
- Vessel



GAMs Methodology - GSA 22

DPUE and **discards ratio** were explored using Generalised Additive Models.

The analysis was carried out by haul.

Explanatory variables used to model the GSA 22 discard data were:

- Year
- Mean length in the catch (of the examined species)
- Fishing position (Latitude & Longitude)
- Depth
- Total catch (kg)
- Marketable catch (of the examined species, kg)
- Season (Spring, Summer, Autumn)
- Haul duration

Factors identified as significant in affecting discards of each species

Model Parameters	HKE Discard	HKE Ratio	DPS Discard	DPS Ratio	HOM Discard	HOM Ratio
Year	х	x	Х		X	
Month	х	х		х	x	
Latitude	х	х			x	х
Longitude	х			х	x	Х
Fishing depth	х	х				
Haul duration						
Mean length in the catch		х	Х	х		х
Vessel	х		Х	х	x	
Total catch	х		Х		x	Х
Total catch of the species		х		х	x	Х
Number of hauls			х	х		
Dev. Expl. (final model)	73.4%	60.8	50.6%	85.4%	71.1%	62.9%
Number of fishing trips	133	133	101	101	108	108



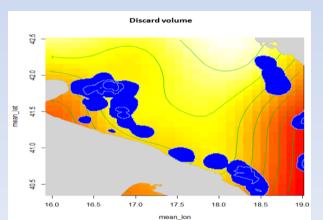
Results GSA 18 - Merluccius merluccius

According to the GAM models:

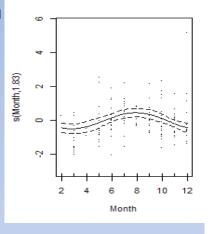
- ■The **DPUE** and the **discard ratio increased** from June to August, consistently with the late spring summer **recruitment** peak.
- ■The DPUE increased with increasing total catch.
- ■the DPUE increased in areas where recruits exist (between 100 and 200m).

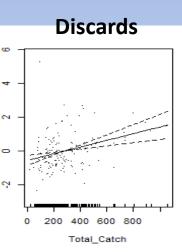
■The geographical locations of higher estimated discard volume seem to have some overlapping with the nursery area identified within

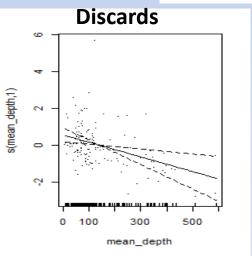
MEDISEH project.



Discards and Discards Ratio







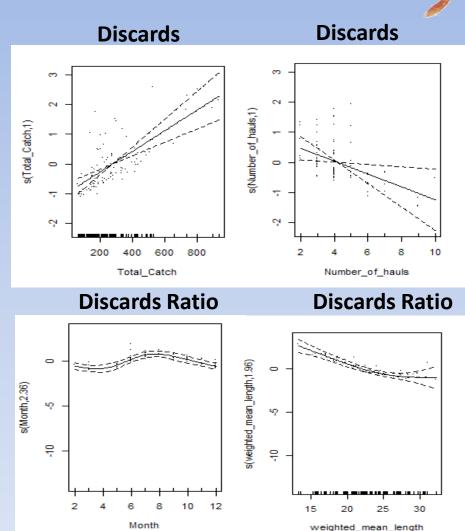


Results GSA 18 - Parapenaeus longirostris



According to the GAM models:

- ■The DPUE increased with total catch.
- The discard ratio increased from May to July consistently with the recruitment period for this species in the area;
- **DPUE decreased** as the **mean length** of the catches **increases**
- **Discard ratio decreased** with the increasing number of hauls performed during the fishing trip.

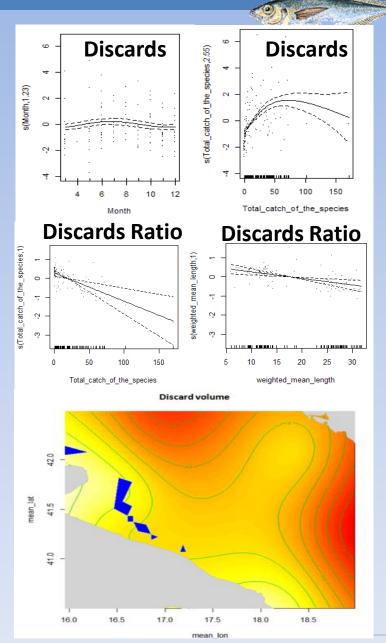




Results GSA 18 - Trachurus spp.

According to the GAM model:

- ■The **DPUE** is **higher** in summer, consistently with the **recruitment peak** of the species.
- **Positive relationship** between DPUE and **total catch** of the species, but negative relationship between discard ratio and total catch of the species.
- ■The discard ratio **decreased** with **increasing mean length** of *T. trachurus* in the catches.
- ■The geographic locations with higher discard volumes estimated by the best GAM seem to be consistent with the nursery areas identified by the MEDISEH project.



DISCATCH 2nd Stakeholder meeting, Madrid 11 June 2015



Factors identified as significant in affecting discards of each species

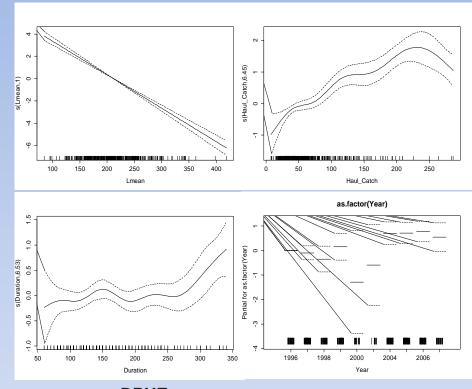
Model Parameters	HKE DPUE	HKE Ratio	DPS DPUE	DPS Ratio	HOM DPUE	HOM Ratio
Marketable catch of species	X	X	X	Х		Χ
Geog. Coordinates (Lat,Lon)	X	X	X	Х	X	
Fishing depth			X	X		
Haul duration	X					Χ
Mean length in the catch	X	X			Χ	Χ
Haul catch size	X	X	X	X	X	
Year	X	X	X	X	Χ	
Season			X	X		
Dev. Expl. (final model)	88.90%	74.90%	81.80%	89.20%	63.30%	67.70%
Number of hauls	426	426	102	102	175	158

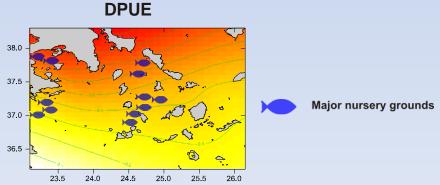


Results GSA 22 - Merluccius merluccius



- The DPUE and the discard ratio decreased as the mean length of hake in the catch increased.
- In hauls of high duration & of high total catch the DPUE and discards ratio increased.
- An increase in DPUE of hake is identified from 2003 to 2008
- Spatial differences in hake DPUE follow a gradual increase in a S-SW direction within the limits of the study area. (Red = less discards)
- Certain overlap of discard hot spots with nursery areas (MEDISEH).



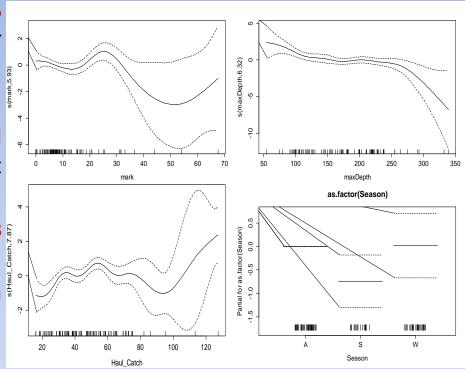


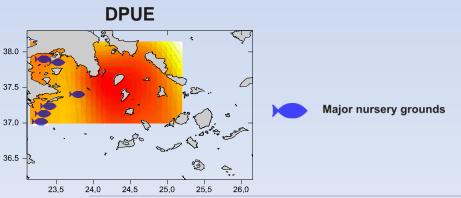


Results GSA 22 - Parapenaeus longirostris



- DPUE and the discard ratio of DPS decreased as the marketable deep-water rose shrimp (DPS) fraction increased
- DPUE & discard ratio decreased with depth
- Total haul catch as well as inter-annual differences were found significant without however presenting clear patterns.
- There was an indication that less discarding of DPS took place in spring.
- Lower discards of DPS were modelled in the centre of the study area.
- All major nursery areas are located in the West of the study area, coinciding with increased discards.



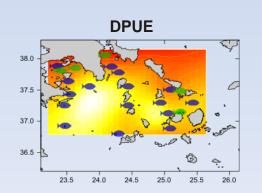


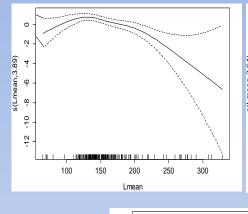


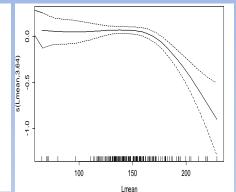
Results GSA 22 - Trachurus spp.

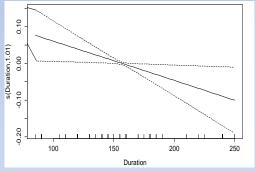


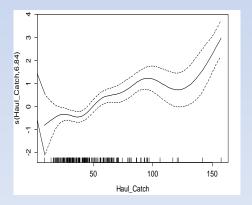
- As the mean length of horse mackerel in the catch increased (after ~14 cm) both
 DPUE and discards ratio decreased.
- As the haul duration increased, the discards ratio decreased.
- DPUE increased with total catch
- Inter-annual differences were identified
- Major nursery areas of horse mackerel species were located along the modelled discards hotspot boundaries (blue=T.trach, green=T.med.)

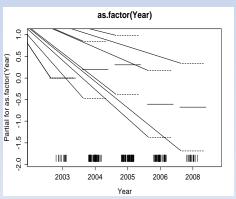














Major nursery grounds



Discussion



The explanatory variables selected for the GAM modeling seemed to explain a satisfactory level of the deviance in the available data.

The percentage of **explained deviance** ranged from about **50**% to **85**% in Southern Adriatic Sea (GSA18) and **63**% to **89**% in Aegean Sea (GSA 22).

In both areas, as expected, an increase of the mean length of the species in the catch resulted to a decrease of discards for all species under study.

Also, a significant positive relationship was detected between discards and total catch that could be partially explained by possible reduced selectivity due to masking of the meshes and increased number of smaller fish in the catch.







The **haul duration** in GSA 22 and the **number of hauls per trip** in GSA 18 seemed to play an important role in the discarding process.

Inter-annual fluctuations of discards appeared.

The models highlighted locations that could be considered as discards hot-spots, which appeared to overlap, partly at least, with **nursery areas** identified by the MEDISEH project.

These results could support fisheries managers in the implementation of **discards** mitigation measures connected also to the protection of juveniles through improving technical characteristics of the fishing gears (e.g. mesh size), and/or adopting suitable spatio-temporal closures to avoid fishing in nursery areas during recruitment periods.



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Thank you for listening!











