

Strategies for reducing the negative environmental impacts of dFADs

David M. Kaplan, Antoine Duparc et al.

IRD, MARBEC

Sète, France

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Provide a “big picture” overview of management strategies for dFAD impacts.

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- Conclusions






Pons et al. collaboration

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Title: Benefits, concerns, and solutions of fishing for tunas with drifting fish aggregation devices

Authors: Maite Pons^{1,2}, David Kaplan³, Gala Moreno⁴, Lauriane Escalle⁵, Francisco Abascal⁶, Martin Hall⁷, Victor Restrepo⁴ and Ray Hilborn²

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General biodiversity conservation tool most often used in coastal environments.

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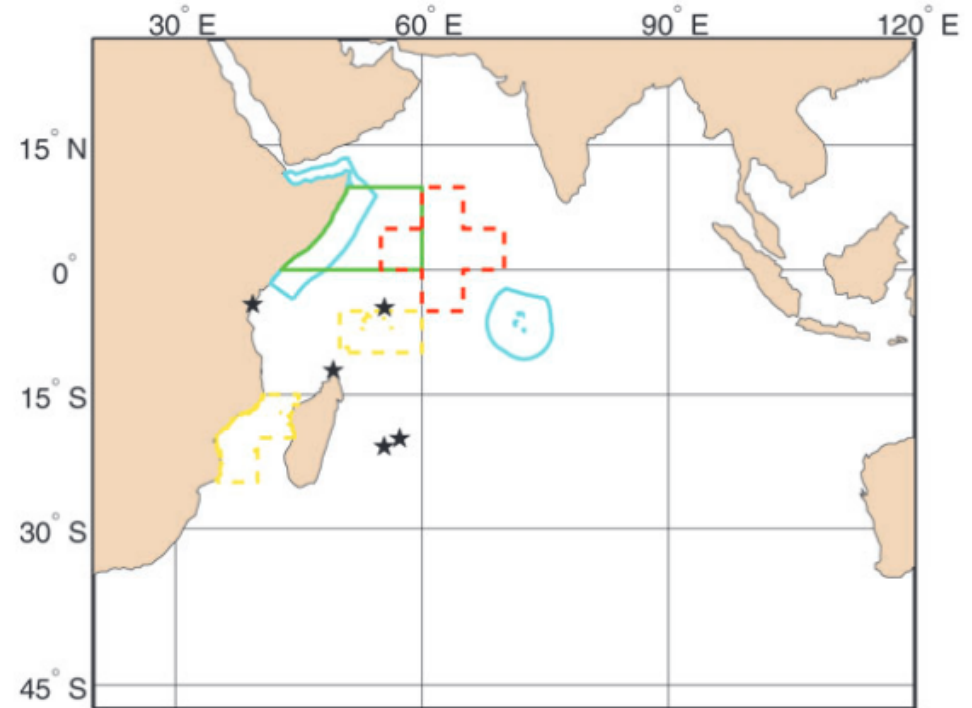
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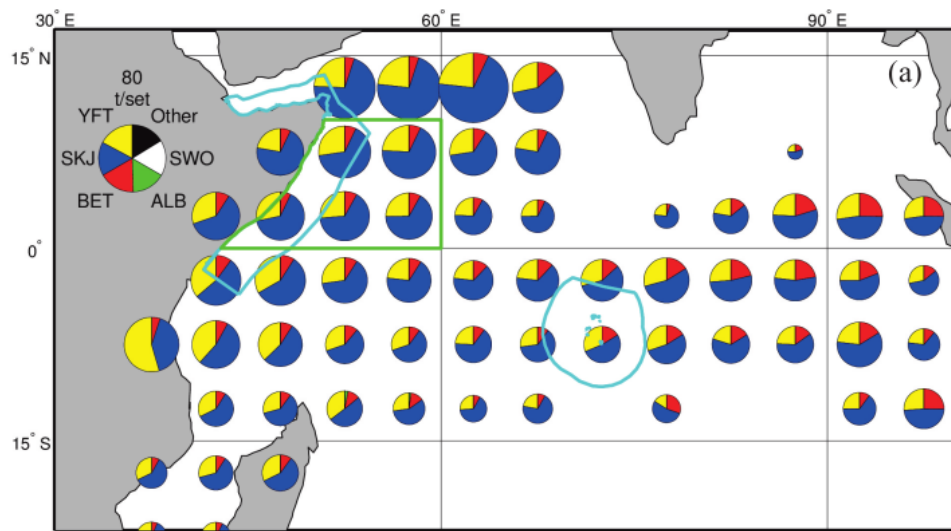
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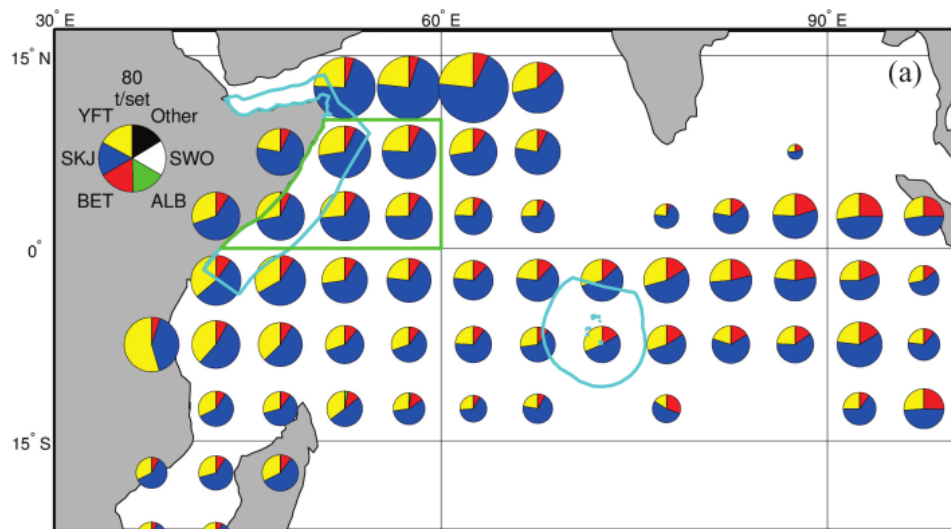


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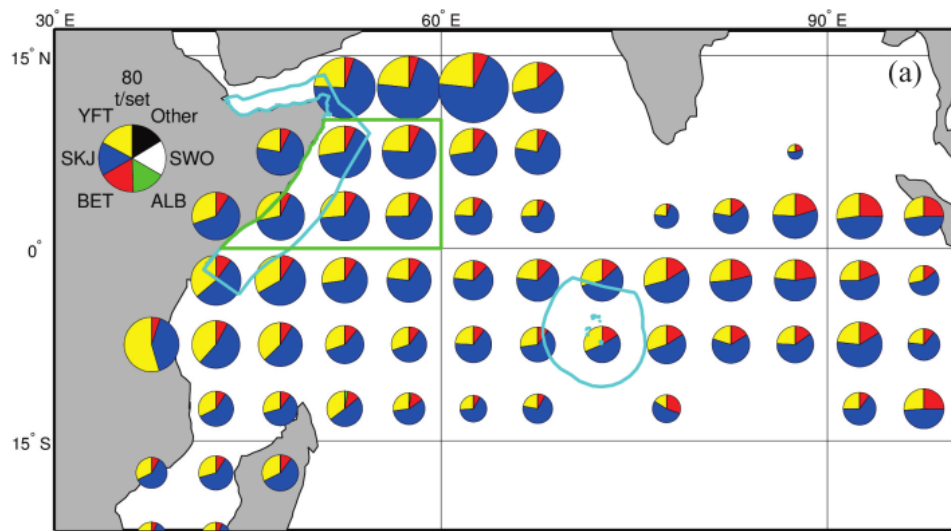


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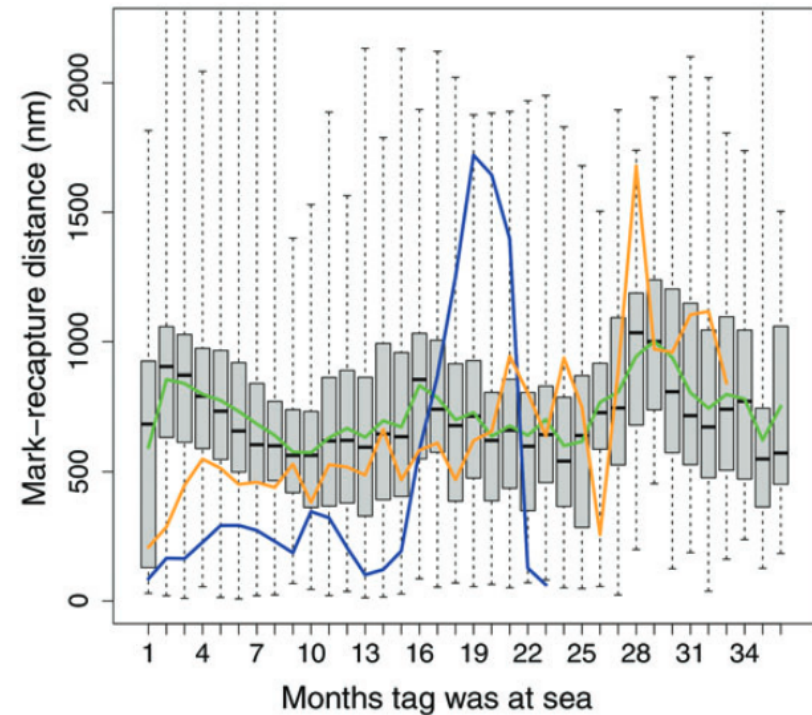
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Mark-recapture displacement distances



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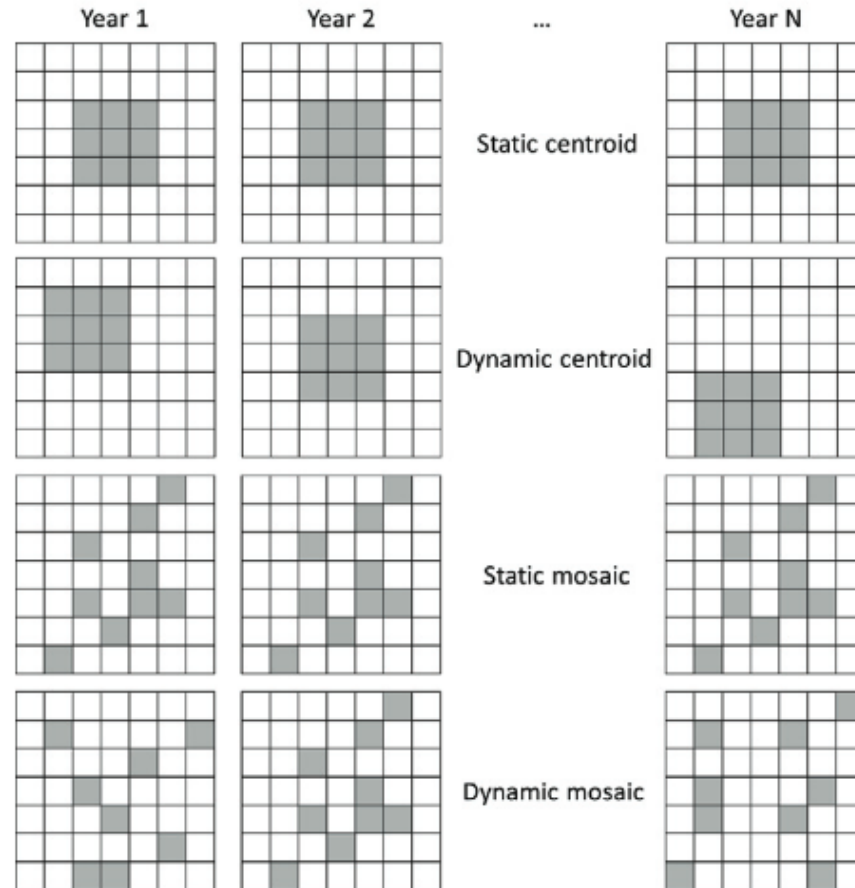
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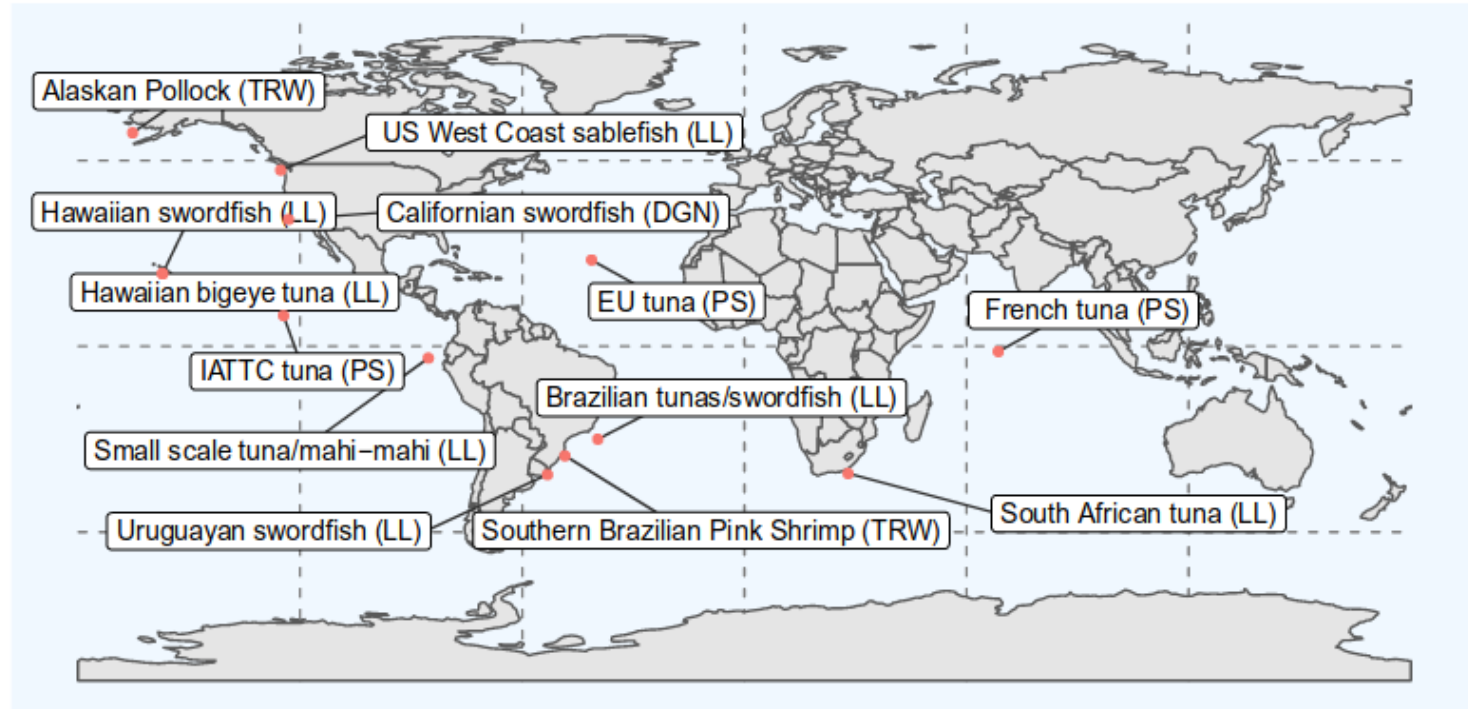


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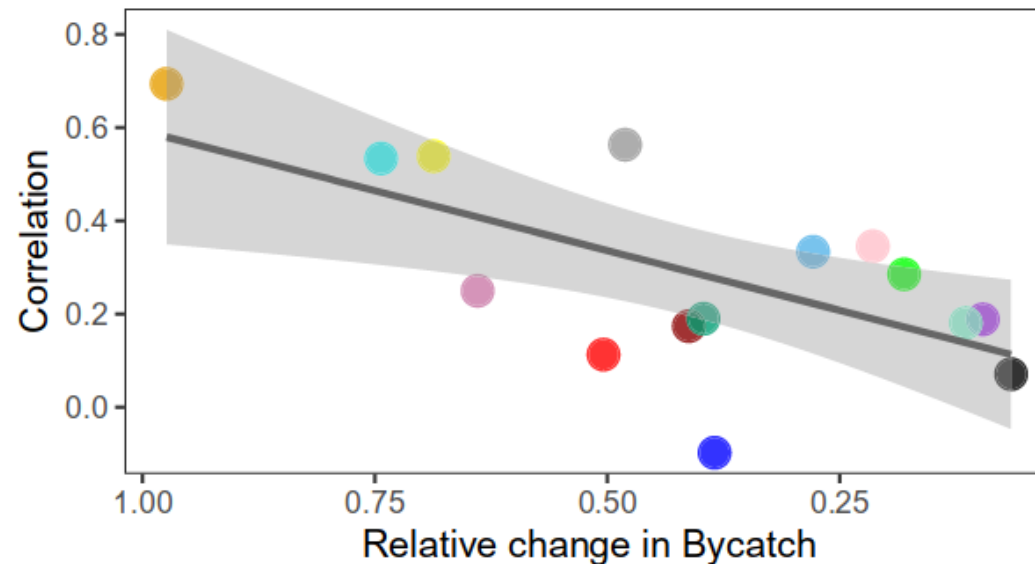
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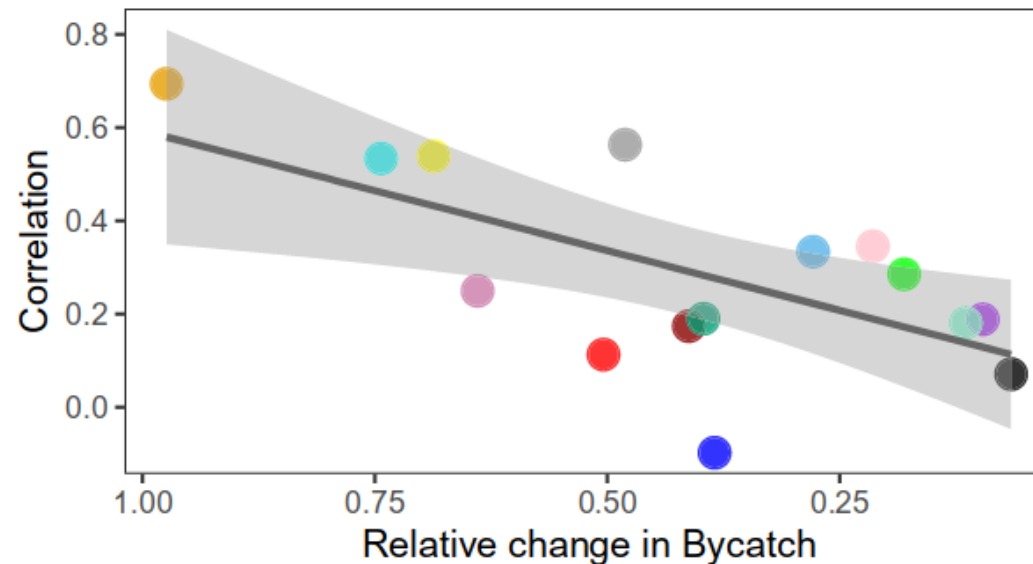
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DFAD management options

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- Spatial management of deployments
- Recovery programs and/or environmental mitigation for waste

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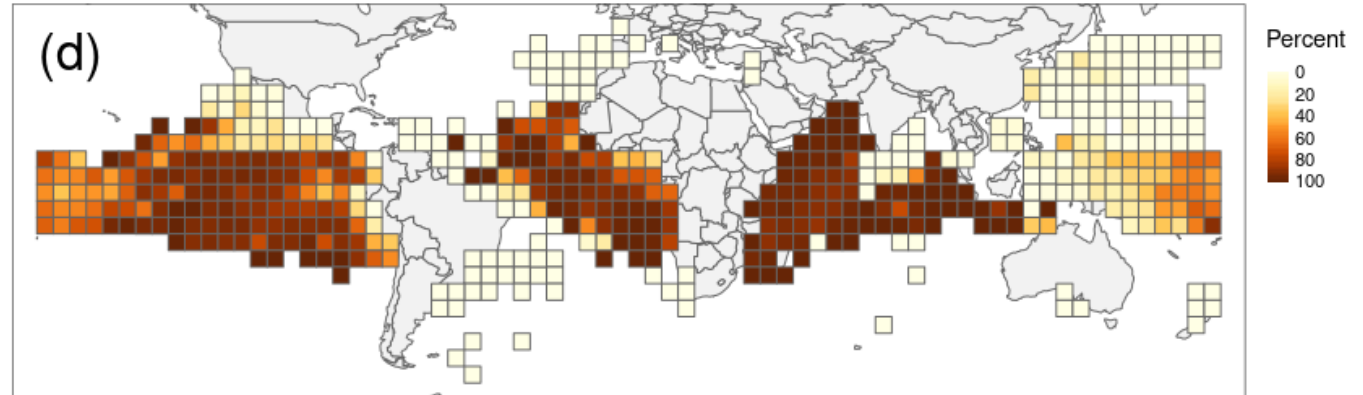
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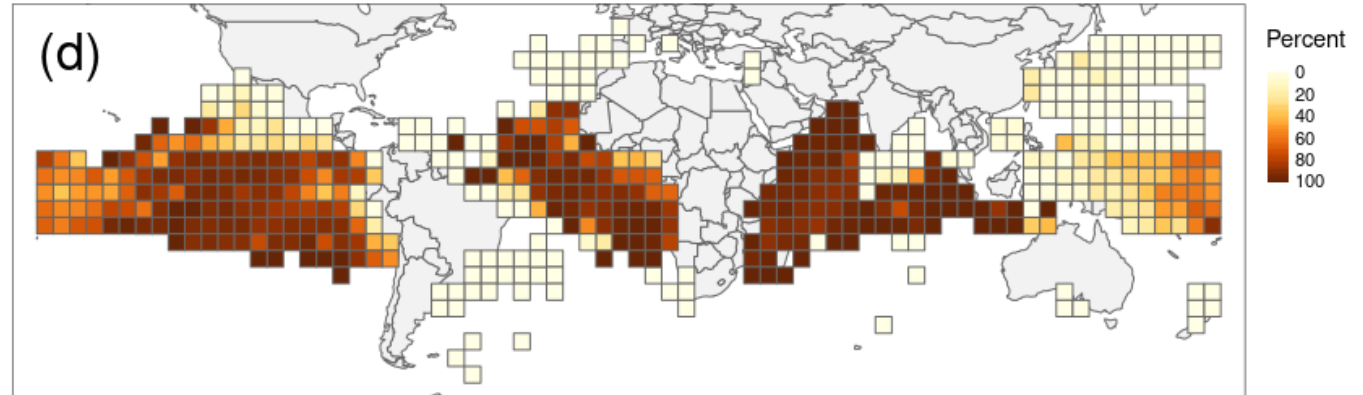
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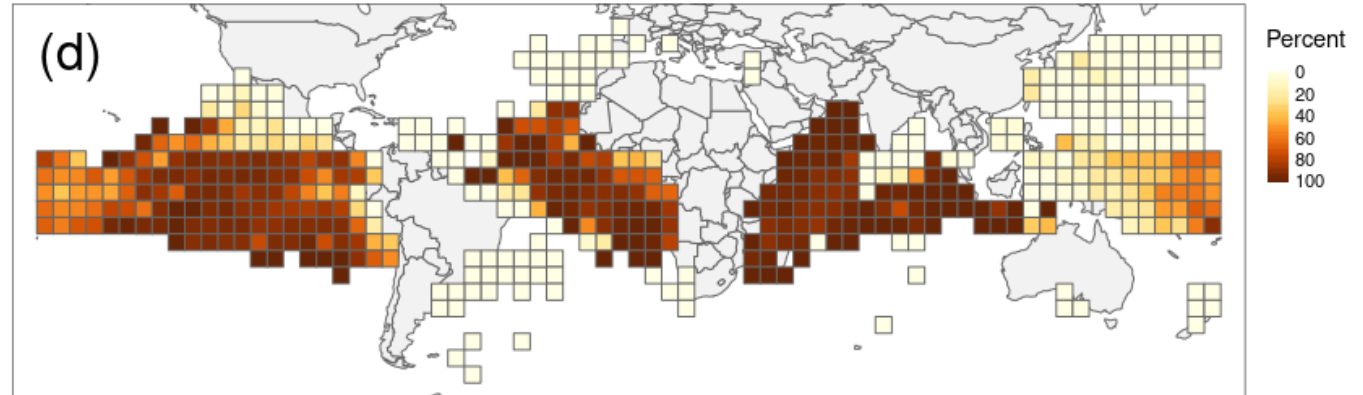
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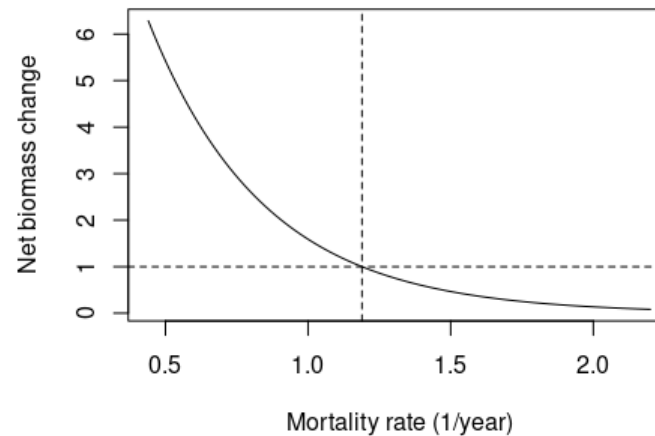
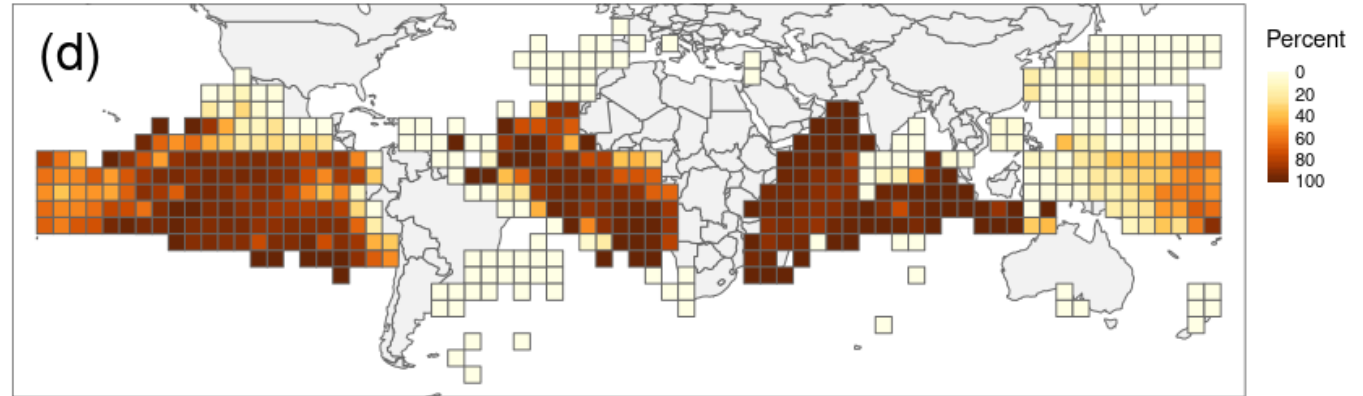
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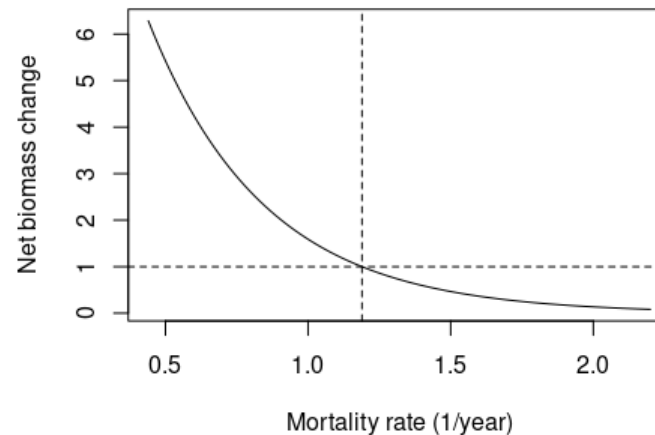
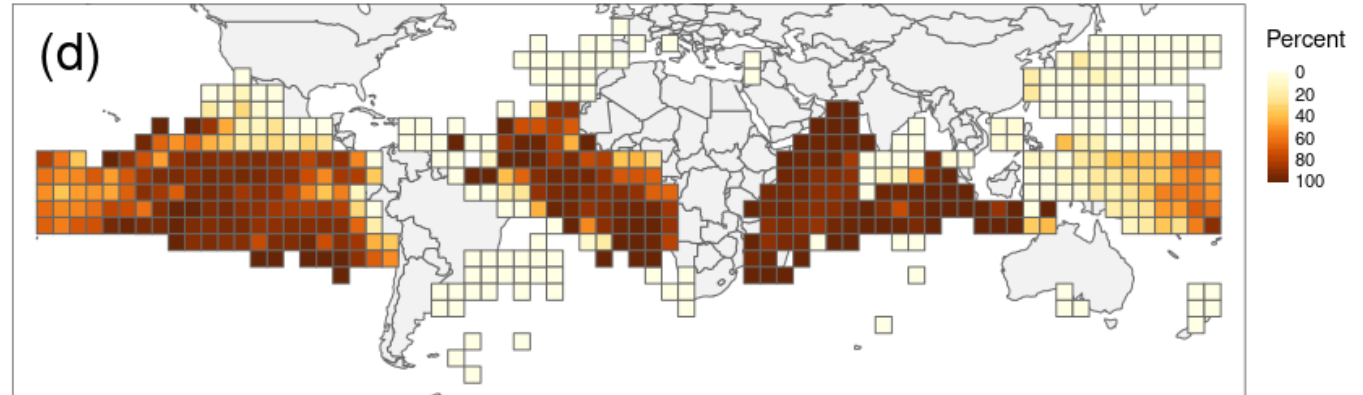
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- Ban likely to reduce total PS tuna catch
- Increase pressure on other protein sources that are less desirable

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- Potentially redundant of catch limits, dFAD deployment limits, which are more precise tools *if* they can be implemented
- But we can make some pretty reasonable hypotheses about what their impacts would be

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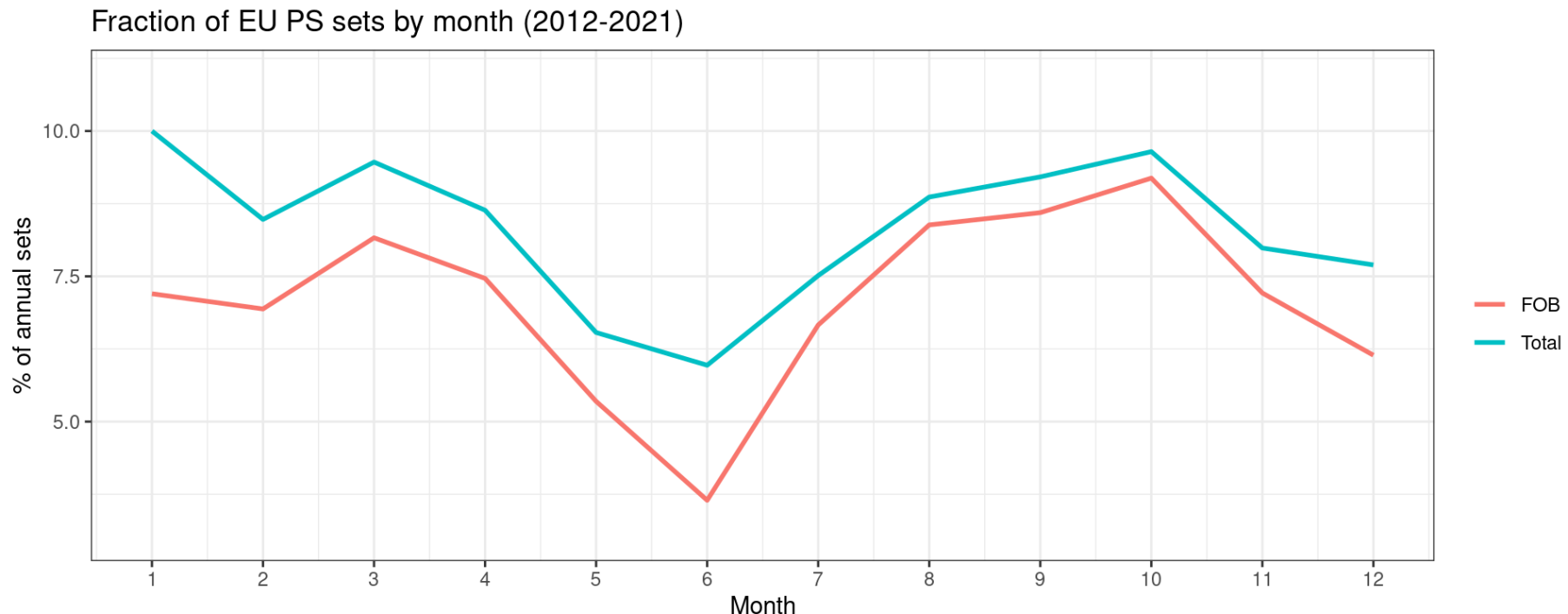
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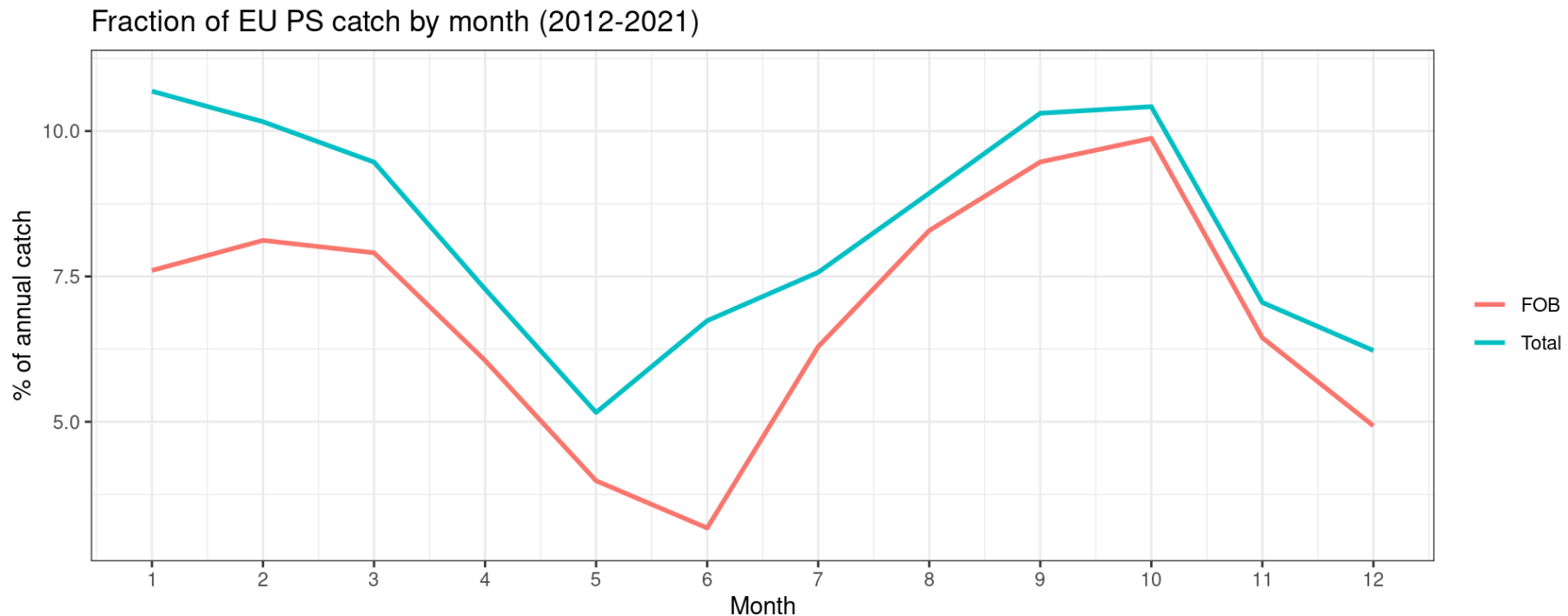
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- Longer temporal closures may reduce fishing effort, but at price of race to fish and increased dFAD loss...

