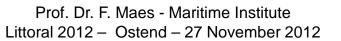


Local ecological fisheries knowledge (LEK) in support of decision-making and marine spatial planning









- 1. SEK and fisheries
- 2. LEK
- 3. LECOFISH methodology
- 4. LECOFISH & MSP
- 5. LECOFISH conclusion





1. SEK for fisheries

SEK (Scientific Ecological Knowledge) on fisheries in Belgium has some shortcomings:

- 1. Data (availability, suitability, extrapolation, ...)
- 2. Time frame (long short: demand driven)
- 3. Communication and translation





2. LEK

LEK (Local Ecological Knowledge) = cumulative body of shared understandings, knowledge, practical skills and wisdom about organisms and their environment (including humans) within a certain **local** community (Sinclair, 1999; Olsson & Folke, 20000, Brook & McLachlan, 2008; Gerhardinger, 2008) e.g. indigenous people

LEK = influenced by external factors (economic, social, political,...)





2. Why fisheries LEK?

Improve knowledge about local ecosystems: collecting new or additional data either to fill in a lack of SEK data or data gaps, to validate SEK data, to question or validate SEK assumptions. Idem for LEK data.

Improve the relationship with stakeholders by using their knowledge on local ecosystems that is/was part of their daily work

Gain knowledge about fishermen's perception of their socio-economic environment

Belgian fisheries is in decline. 1955: 421 vessels; 2011: 88 vessels. Capture knowledge now before it is too late!





3. LEOCFISH METHODOLOGY





3. LEOCFISH methodology

Where, who and when:

Area: Belgian Part of the North Sea (BPNS = territorial sea and EEZ)

Population: commercial and recreational fishermen (no fisheries data concerning recreational fisheries in the BPNS).

Commercial fisheries: small segment vessels (up to 300 HP, exceptionally up to 900 HP) – **daily fisheries only**

Belgian fishery vessels today: 95% beam trawlers (nevertheless 5 different fishing techniques represented due to timeline)

Time-line: 1950-2010

Representation: 32 fishermen (20 commercial; 12 recreational)





3. LEOCFISH Methodology

Assumption: go to fishermen because fishermen do not come to scientist; face to face interaction at home of fishermen. Selection by <u>snowball sampling</u> supported by network analysis to guarantee LEK, distribution in space and time and key-informant sampling strategy

How

- 1. <u>Questionnaire</u> to capture opinions and perceptions of the socioeconomic, legal and cultural environment of fishermen +
- 2. <u>Semi-structured interviews</u> to capture LEK data +
- 3. Use of <u>nautical maps</u> as an additional source of LEK information and to help fisherman's memory.



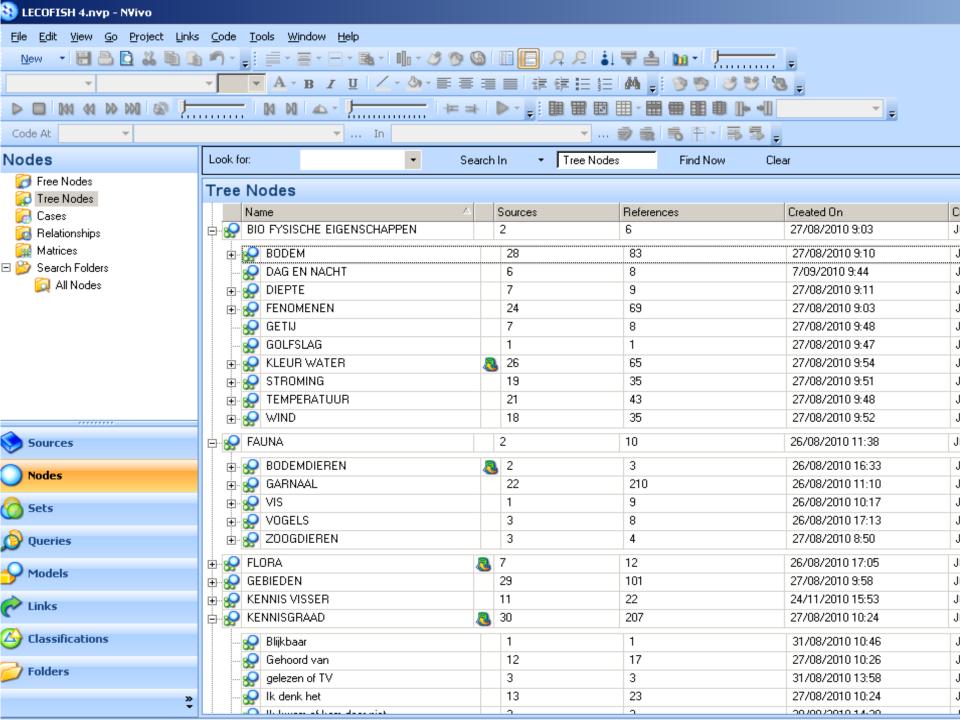


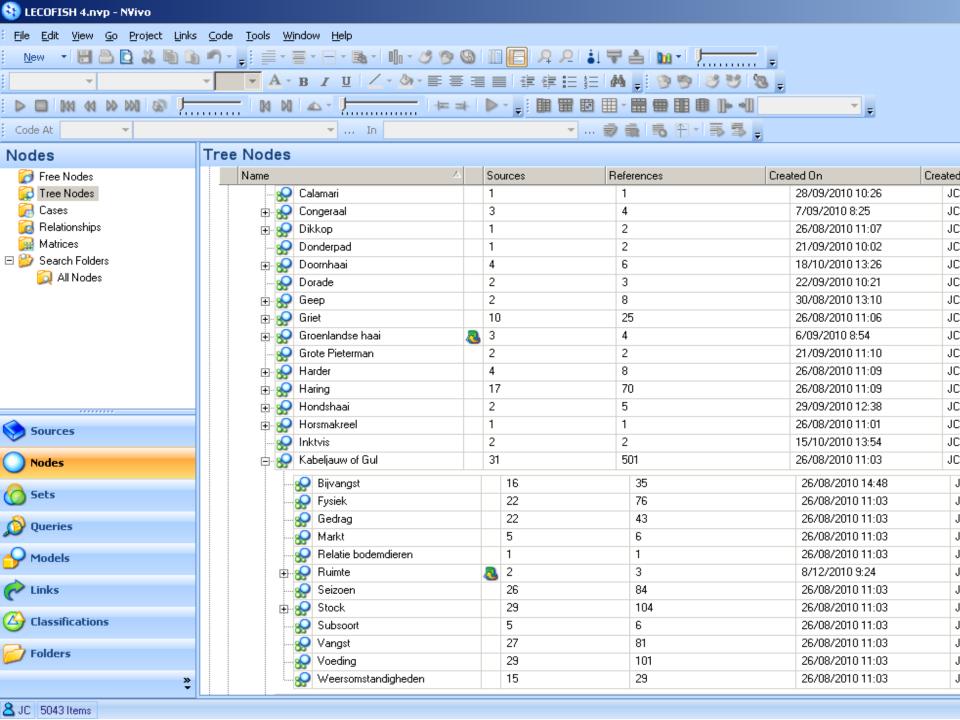
3. LEOCFISH Methodology

In addition, memory support is achieved to split the fishing career according to the type of <u>vessels</u> the fisherman worked on during his career

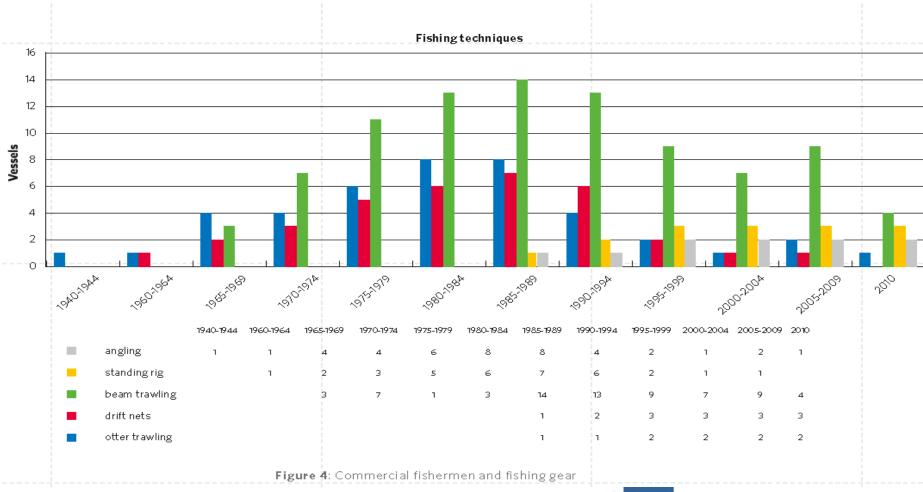
- Interviews and mapping: between 2 and 3 hours
- Interviews written down and processed by using NVivo software
- Maps drawn in Corel Draw (can later be transferred in GIS)
- Two types of info for maps:
 - 1. maps with info from mapping by fishermen
 - 2. maps based on info given in interviews

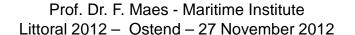






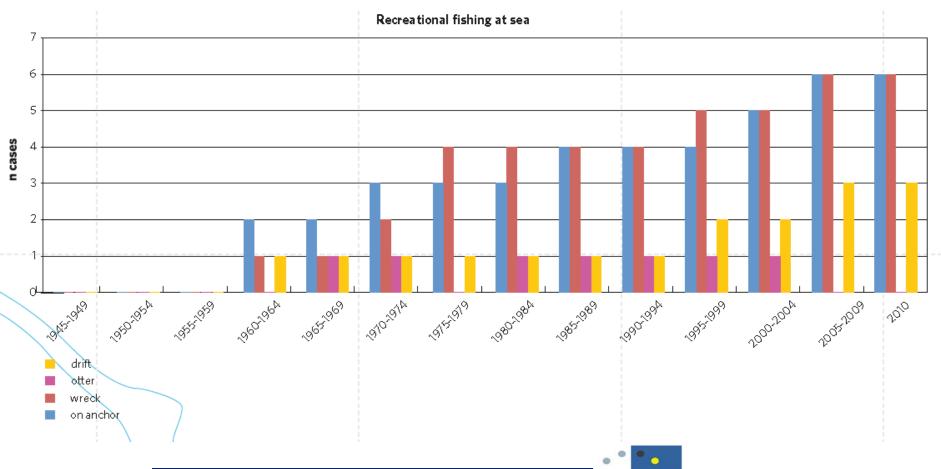


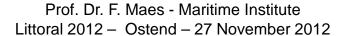






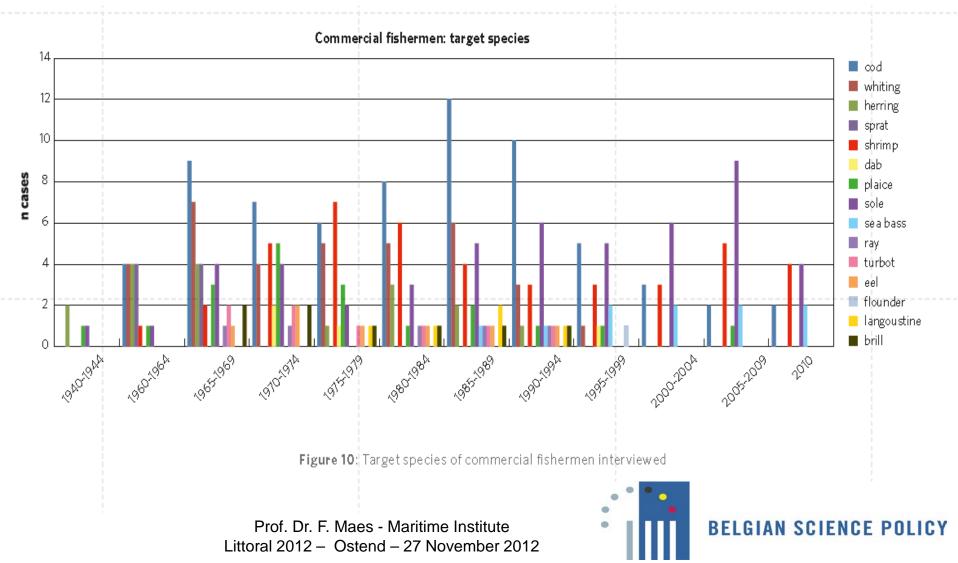








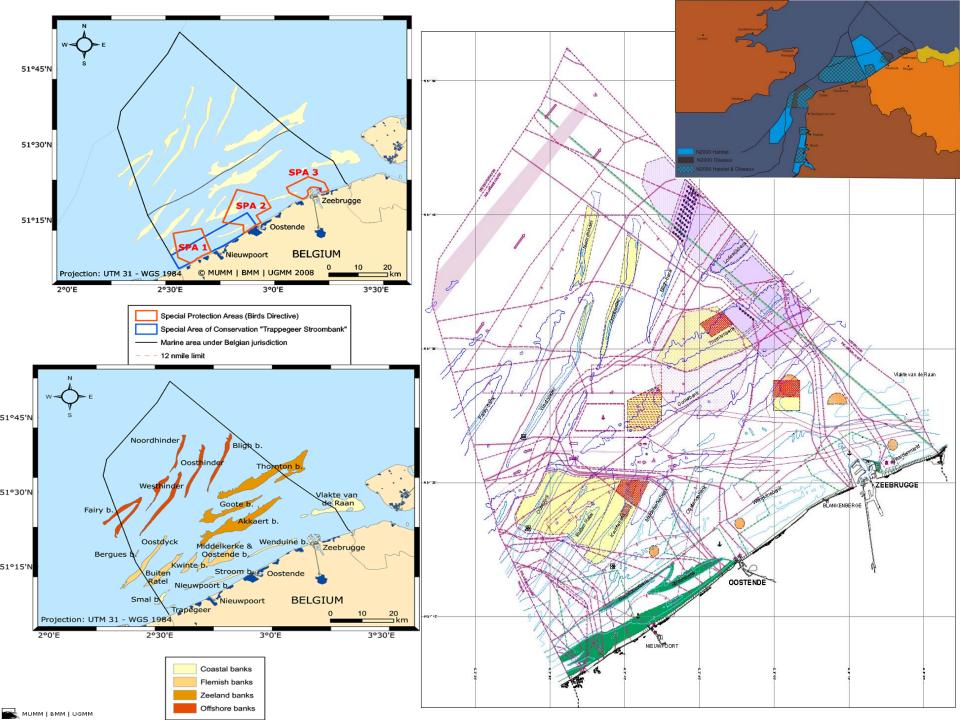






4. LEOCFISH & MSP







4.1. COD

Appearance of COD is influenced by pray, water temperature and seasons, that are often linked

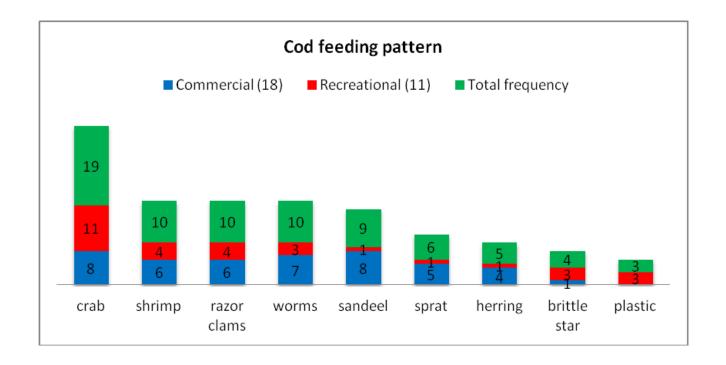
Fishermen report problems of plastics in stomach of COD

According to fishermen there is still COD, however much smaller than in the past (consensus on decline since 80's). COD caught today is often too young (LEK provides figures of weight evolution in catches)

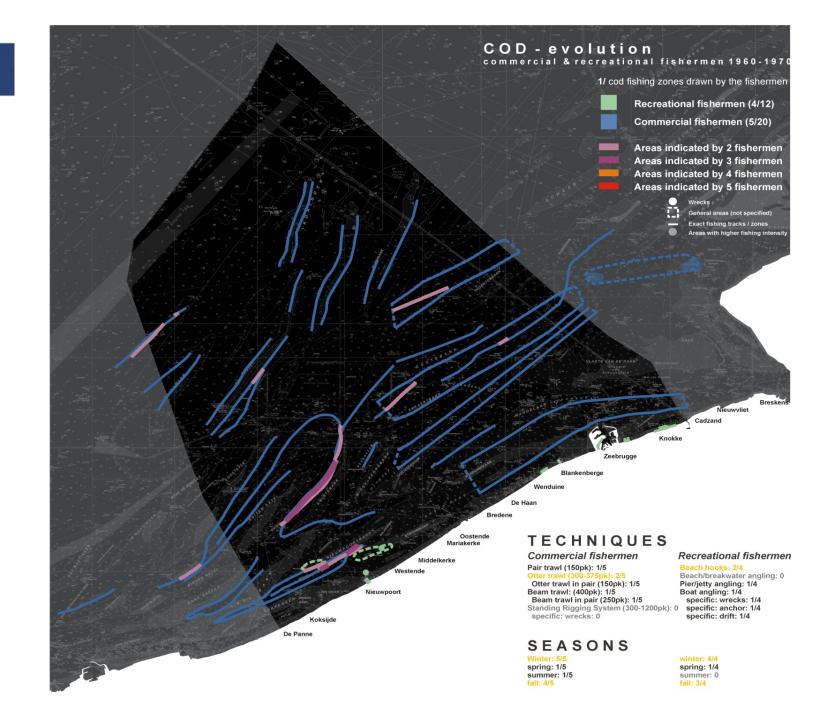


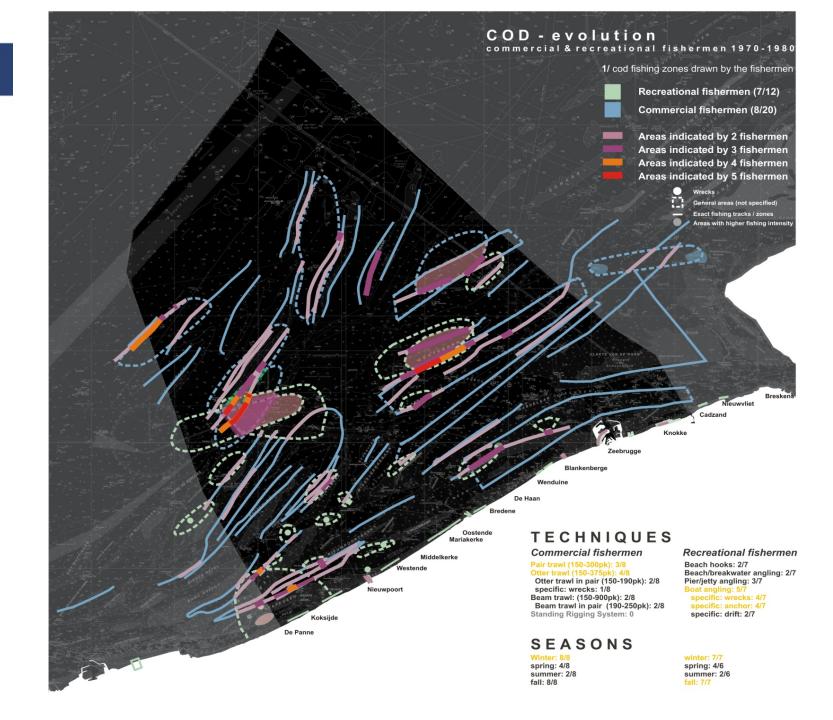


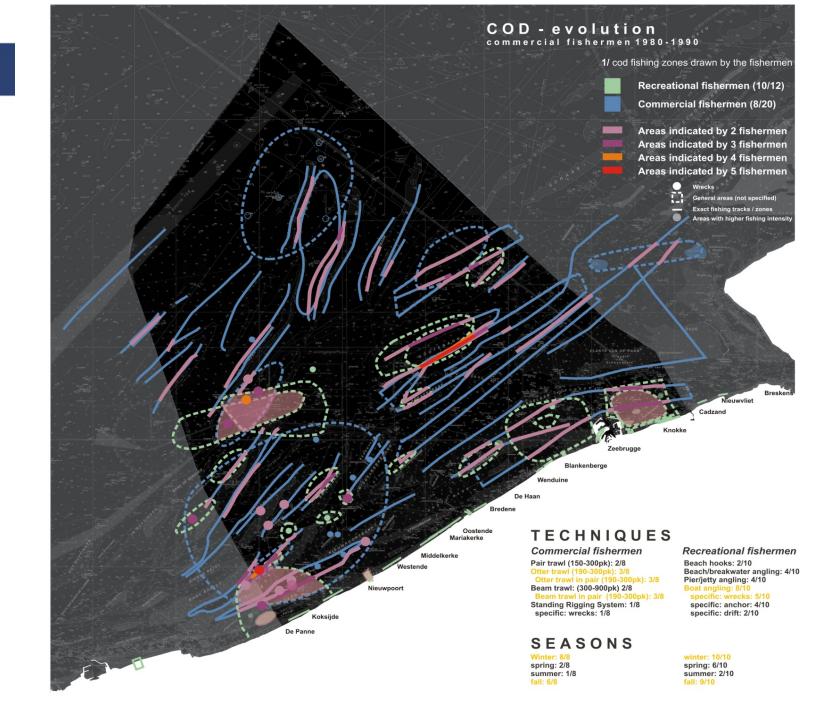
4.1. COD

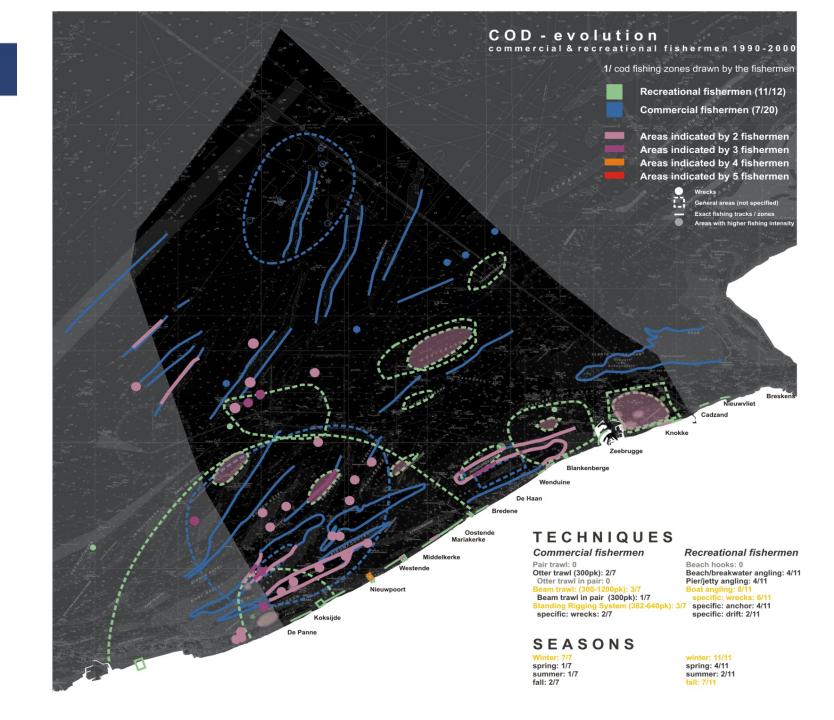


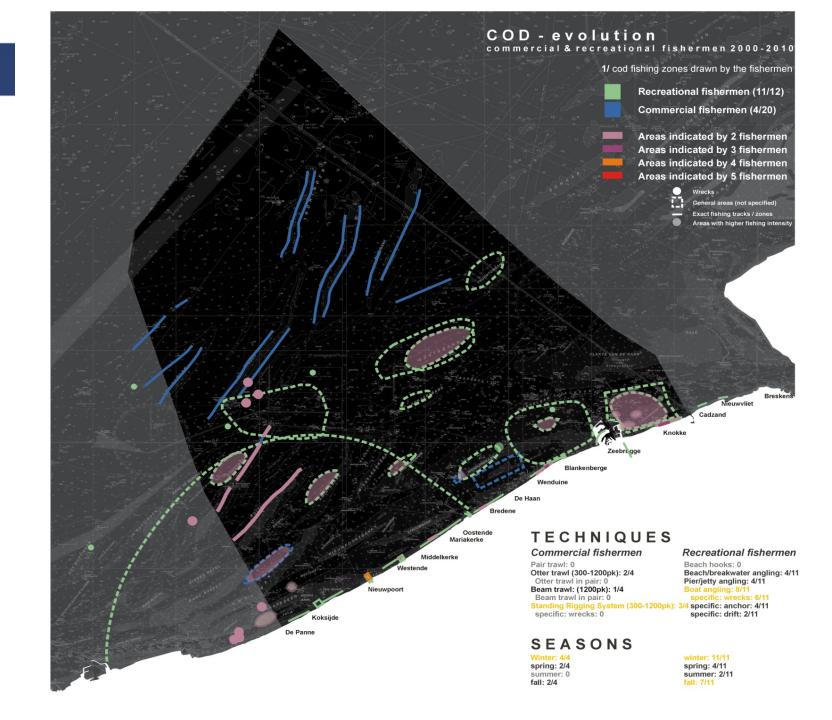




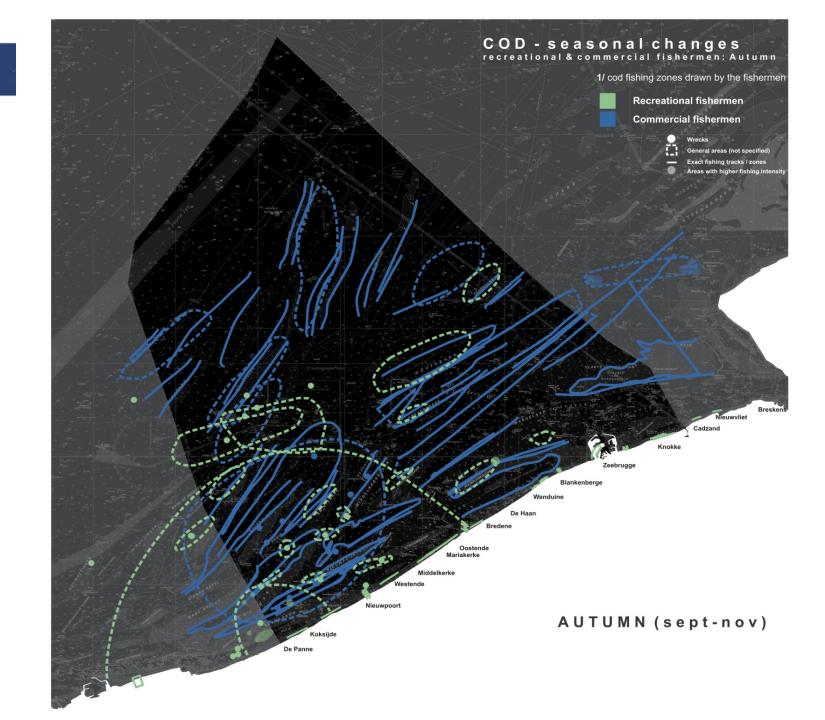


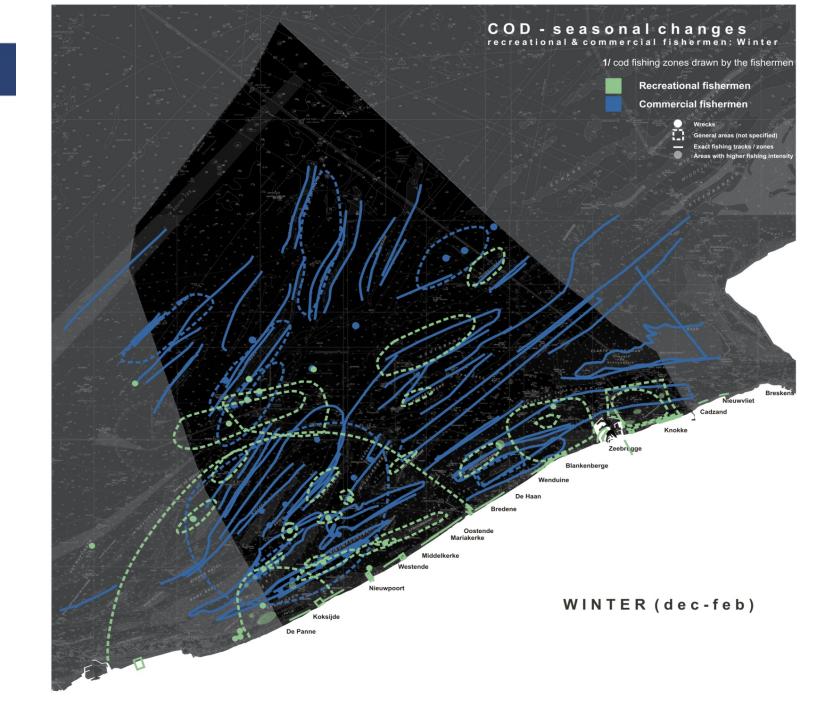


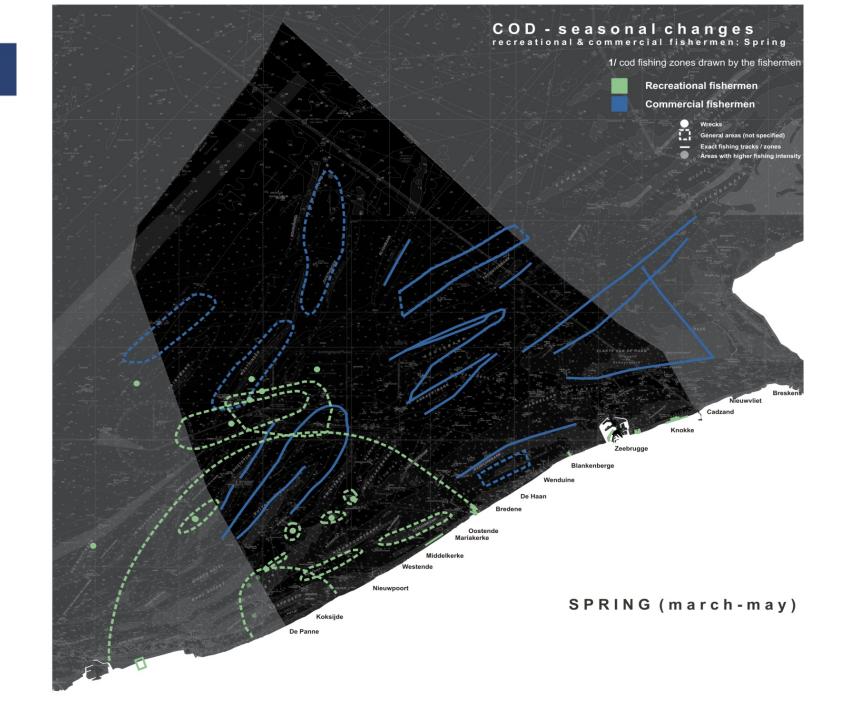


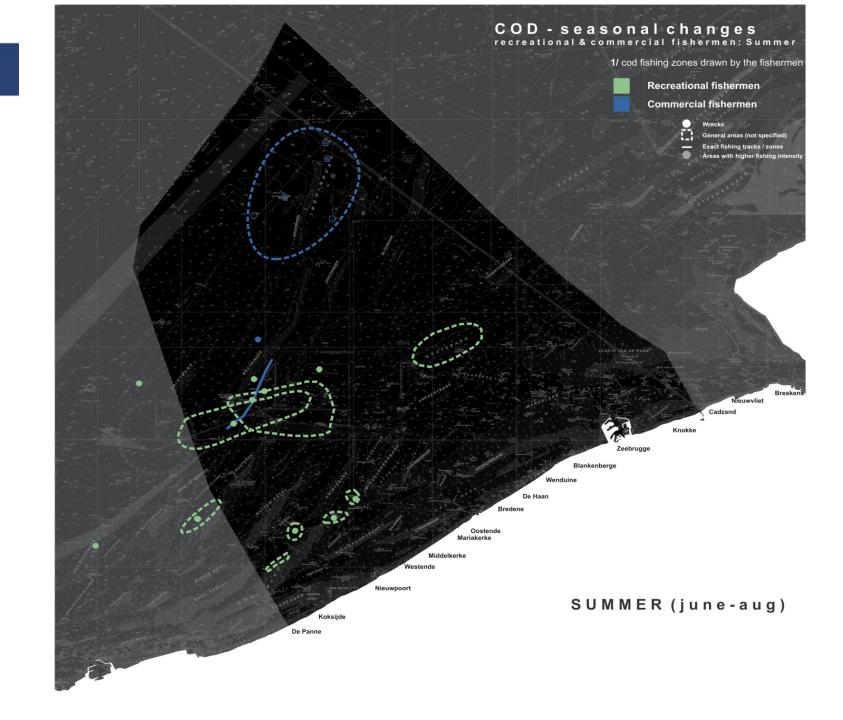


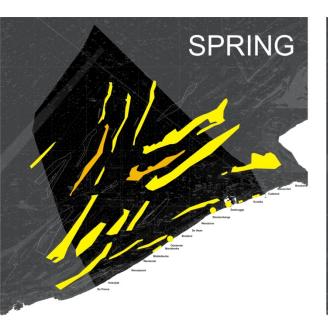


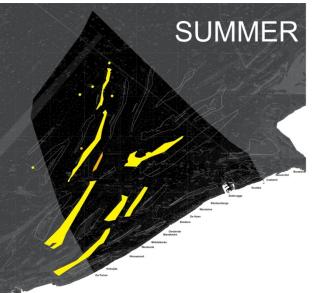








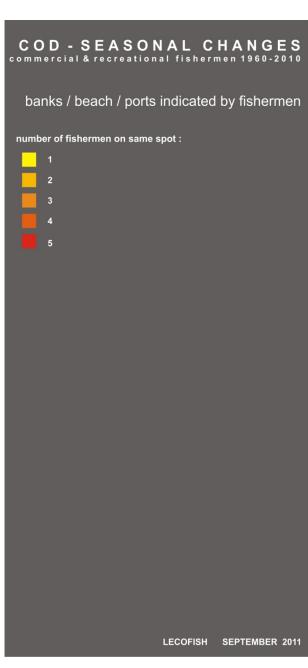






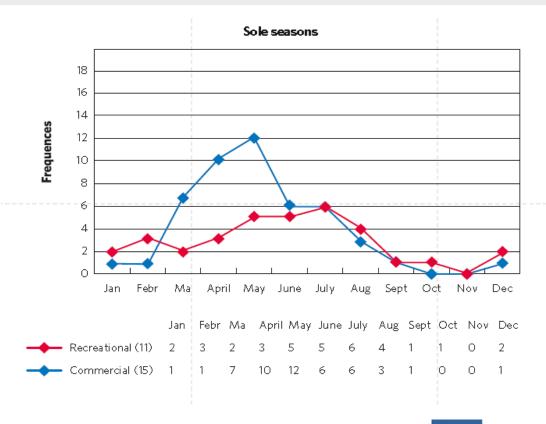


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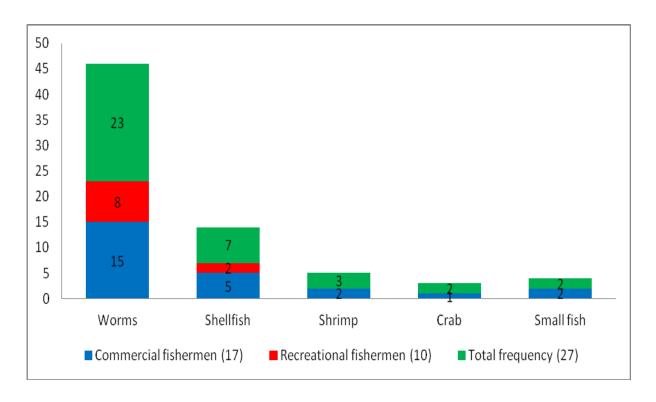
4.2. Sole



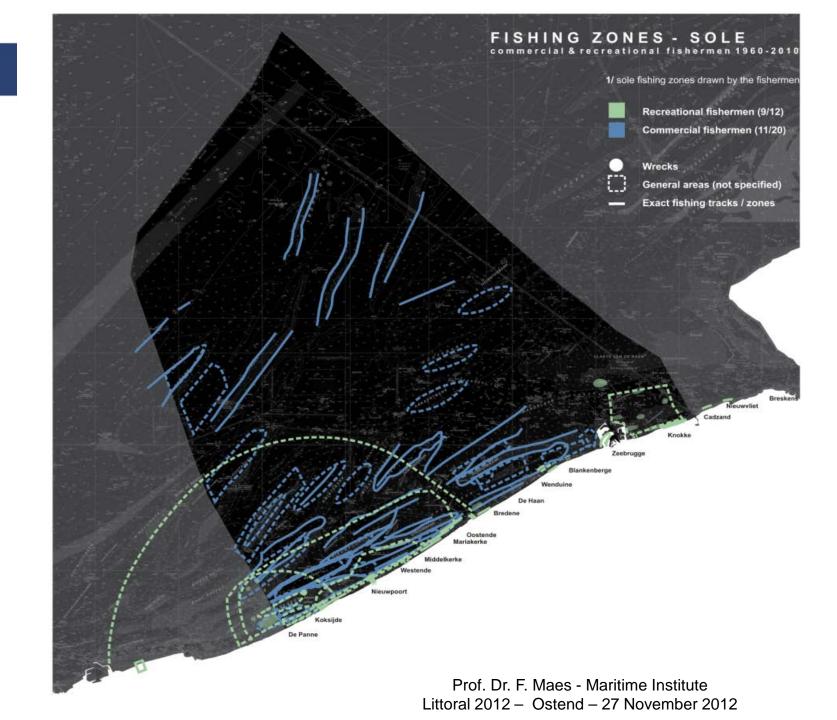


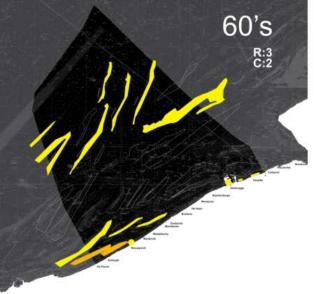


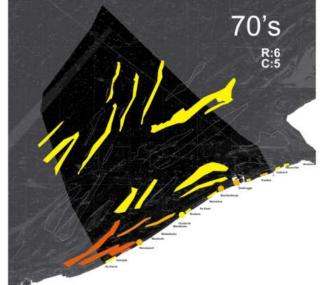
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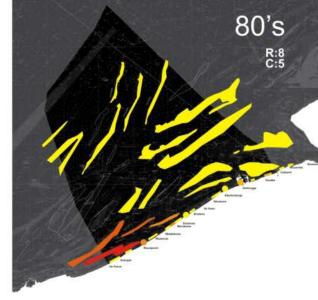


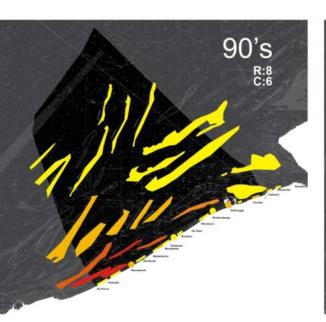


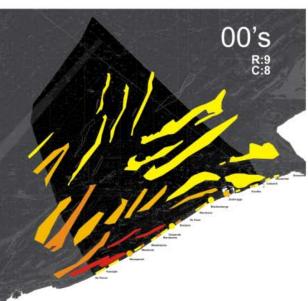


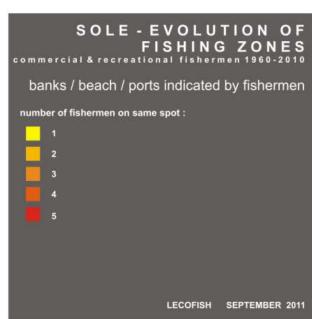












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BELGIAN SCIENCE POLICY









banks / beach / ports indicated by fishermen

number of fishermen on same spot :

SEPTEMBER 2011



4.3. Shrimp

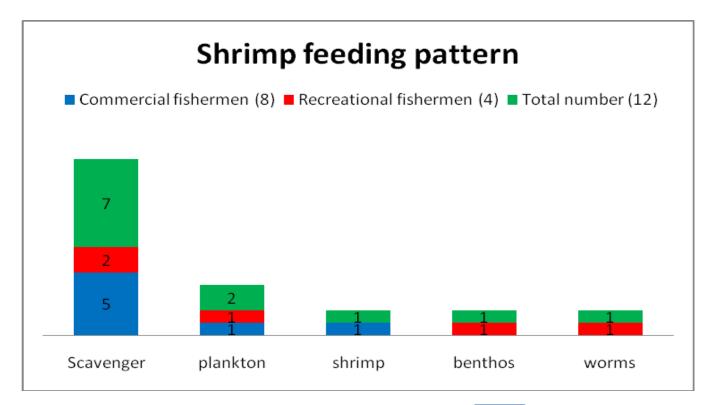
Shrimp is a species living close to the seabed. According to a number of fishermen, shrimp is mostly situated in sand (2C+3R) but it is also spotted in mud or between rocks (1C).

The water temperature has a significant influence on shrimp as it has an effect on its movements and therefore on its locations. More precisely, shrimp prefers warm surroundings (4C+1R). If the water temperature is less than 7 or 8 degrees, shrimp will move away towards deeper water (2C). A good water temperature is around 10-12 degrees (1C+1R).





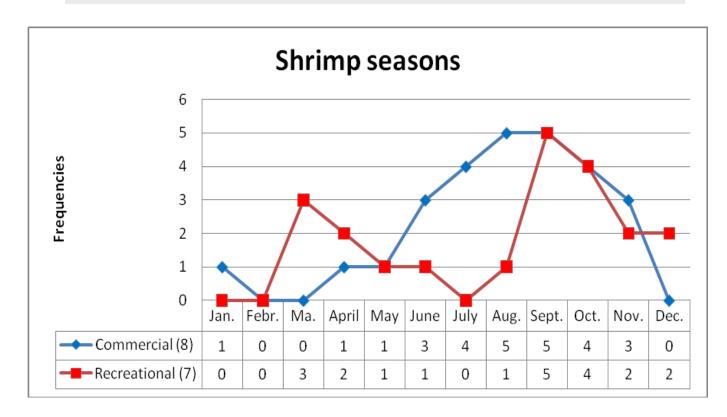
4.3. Shrimp



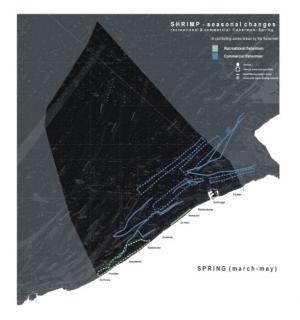


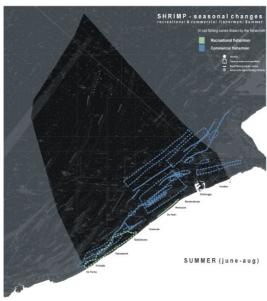


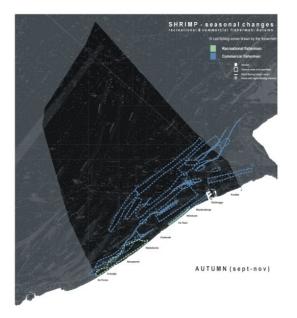
4.3. Shrimp

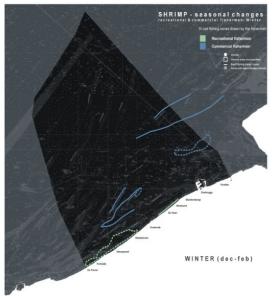




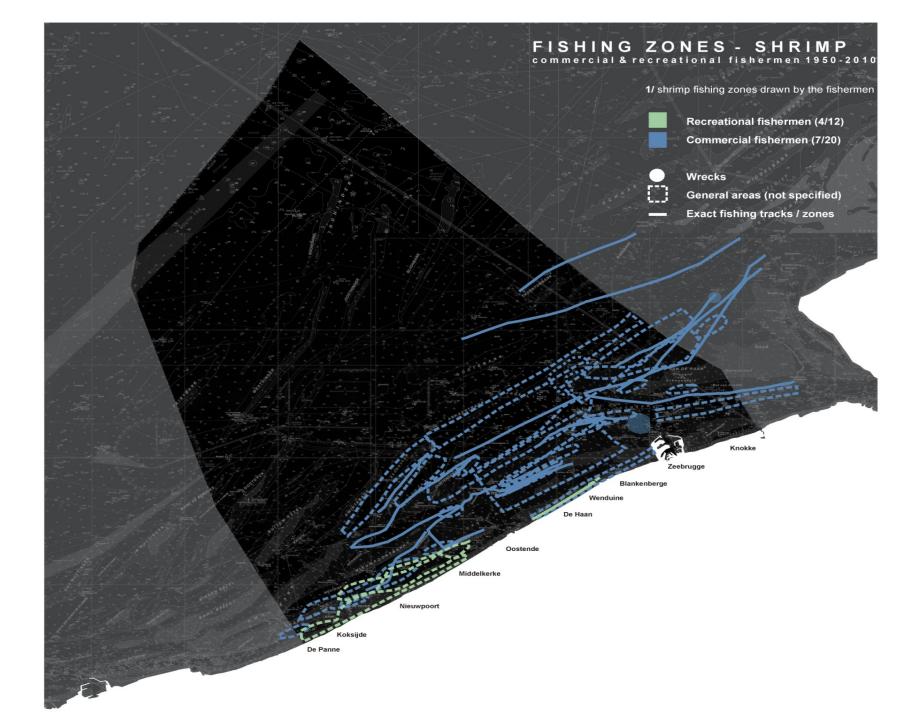


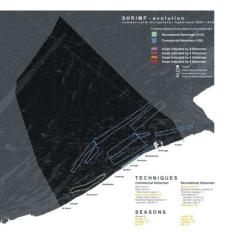


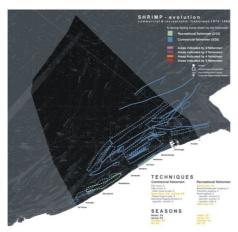


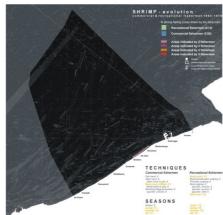


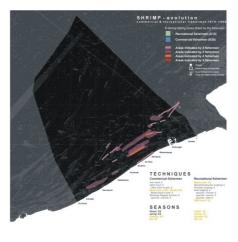


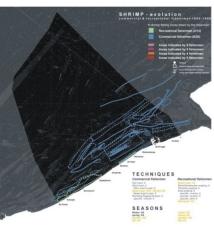


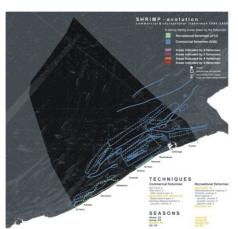


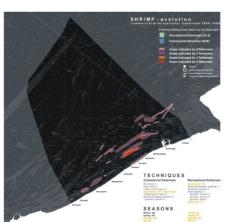


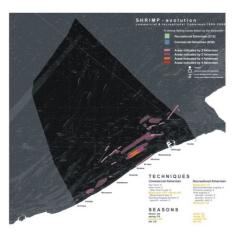


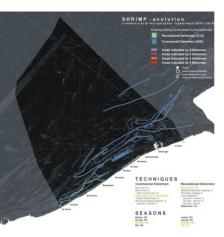






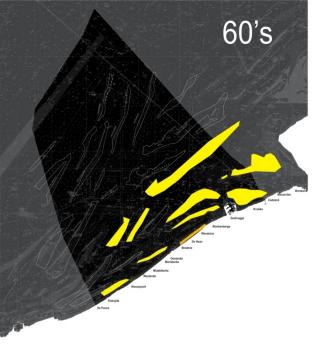


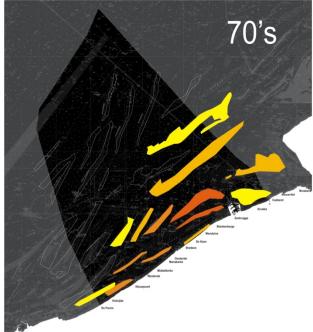


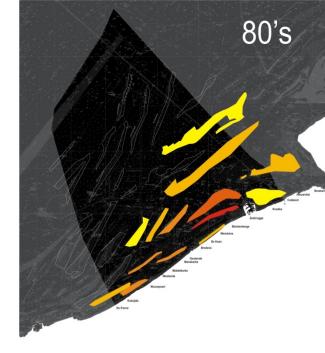


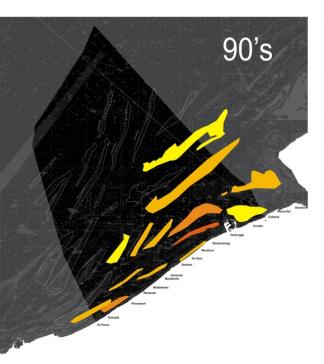


SHRIMP - evolution commercial & recreationa fishermen 1960-2010 intensely fished areas















5. LECOFISH conclusion

- Co-operation with fishermen was surprisingly successful
- The LEK results on cod, sole and shrimp that haven been validated by SEK have a reliability of about 90%.
- LEK and mapping for MSP purposes seems in Belgium an additional way to indicate fishery zones, past and present, supported by the stakeholders.
- ICES info is less/not suitable due to grids used.





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Members of the guidance committee (SEK)

Members of the focus groups (SEK & stakeholders)

