

Liberté Égalité



Séminaire du plan national d'actions en faveur du Puffin des Baléares

24 au 26 juin 2024





Understanding & Addressing Seabird Bycatch in Portuguese Waters: the case of Balearic shearwater

Ana Almeida



plan national d'actions en faveur du Puffin des Baléares





The Portuguese Society for the Study of birds (SPEA) is a nonprofit scientific association that promotes the study and conservation of birds in Portugal.

- We study the trends of bird populations through monitoring schemes and biology studies.
- We design and implement projects for the conservation of species and habitats at risk.
- We promote birdwatching in Portugal.
- We develop environmental education and awareness activities.
- We fight for sustainable policies.
- We are the BirdLife International partner in Portugal.

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CONSUMO DE PEIXE POR HABITANTE NA UE

22,3

55,6



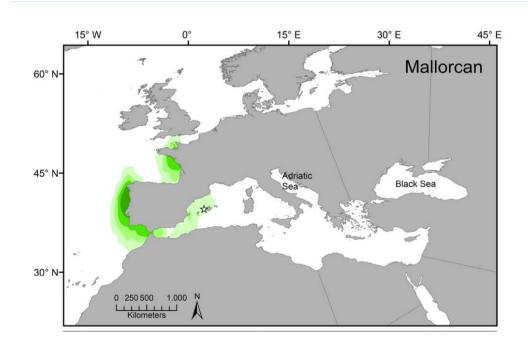
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The importance of the Aveiro-Nazaré SPA

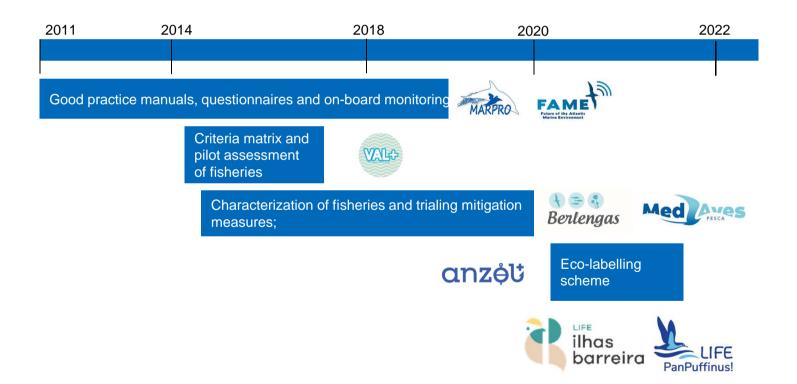


Austin, R. E., Wynn, R. B., Votier, S. C., Trueman, C., McMinn, M., Rodríguez, A., ... & Guilford, T. (2019). Patterns of at-sea behaviour at a hybrid zone between two threatened seabirds. *Scientific reports*, *9*(1), 1-13.





SPEA's work with Fisheries







Observers on board

Questionnaires

Logbooks

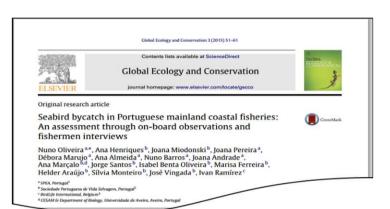




















Substantial numbers of Balearic shearwater are bycaught annually, mainly in Purse seine and set nets.

Seabird bycatch is **sporadic**, with unfrequent occurrence but with cases of 20 Balearic shearwater bycaught in 1 purse seine set.

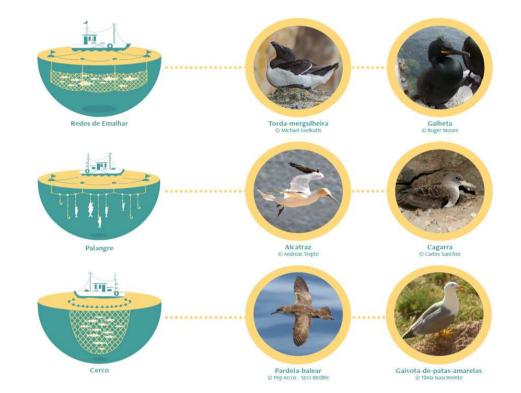
Questionnaires provide a good first characterization of the problem.













Oliveira et al, 2020



Interactions between seabirds and fisheries in the Aveiro-Nazaré SPA

















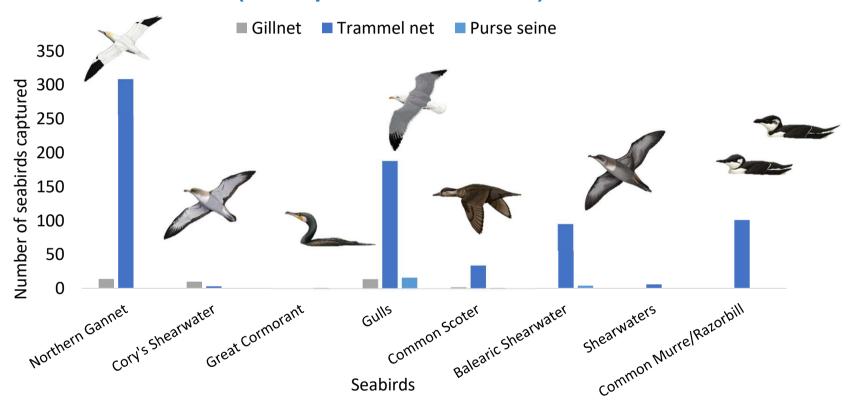




2021 - 2022 Questionnaires



Vessels >12m (No of questionnaires =140)

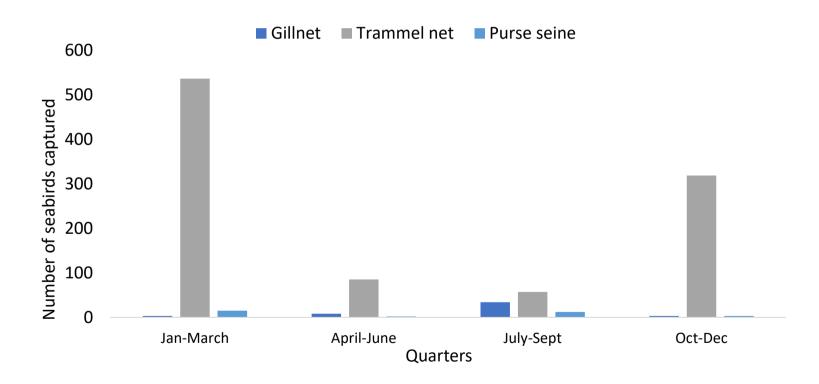




2021 - 2022 Questionnaires



All vessels (No of questionnaires = 255)

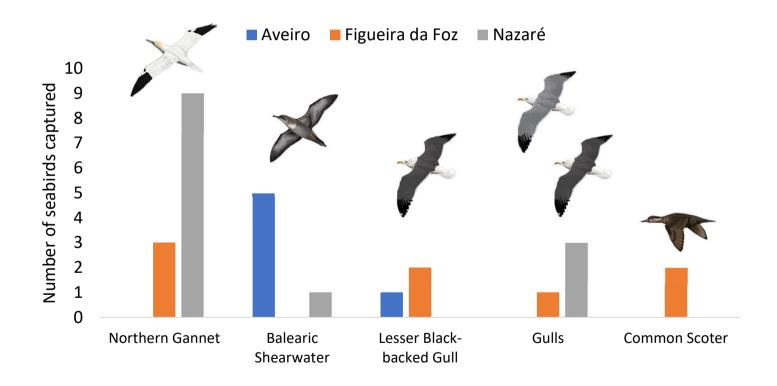




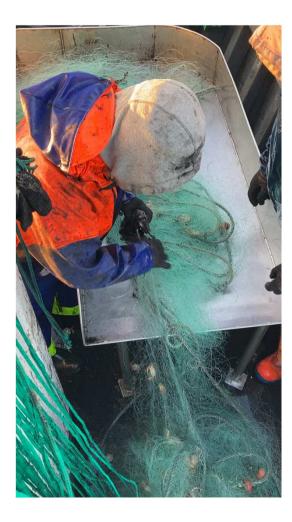
July 2021 to September 2023 (N=109 fishing days)



Observers on-board











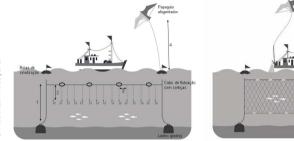


We are looking for mitigation measures:

- Cheap
- Easy to operate
- Do not impact fish catch
- Reduce seabird bycatch
- Also reduce bycatch of other sensitive species



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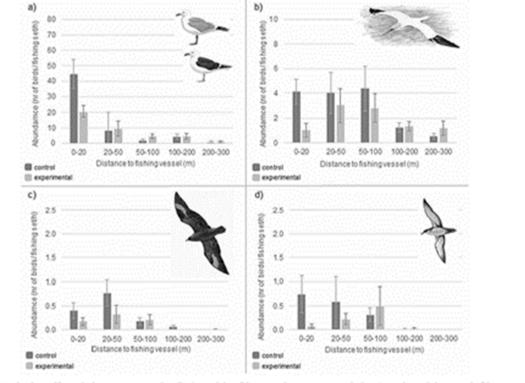


Fig. 3. Abundance of four seabird species/groups (assumer of birds recorded per fishing set per hour, average ± standard error) according with distance to the fishing vessel trialling the scarybird device (control and experimental sets); a) yellow-legged and lesser black-backed gulls, b) northern gannet, c) great skua and d) Balearic shearwater. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)



Biological Conservation Volume 285, September 2023, 110236



Using a visual deterrent to reduce seabird interactions with gillnets

<u>Ana Almeida</u> A ⊠, <u>Hany Alonso</u>, <u>Nuno Oliveira</u>, <u>Elisabete Silva</u>, <u>Joana Andrade</u>

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Almeida et al, 2023



Data-driven Policy Making



Working Group - National Action Plan for mitigating bycatch of seabirds, mammals and marine reptiles ---- End 2024

- a) Identify species whose good population status is compromised in the long term, taking into account current knowledge about its abundance and the levels of bycatch;
- b) Identify, based on current knowledge, the fishing gear and areas with the greatest interaction and bycatch of the species identified;
- c) Propose management measures;
- d) Propose programs for monitoring bycatch, the abundance and distribution of marine mammals, birds and reptiles;
- e) Propose strategies for disseminating good practices that contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan.

Despacho n.º 12140/2023



