Integral assessment of trawling effects in a Mediterranean fishing ground: changes in benthic functional components and consequences

for target species

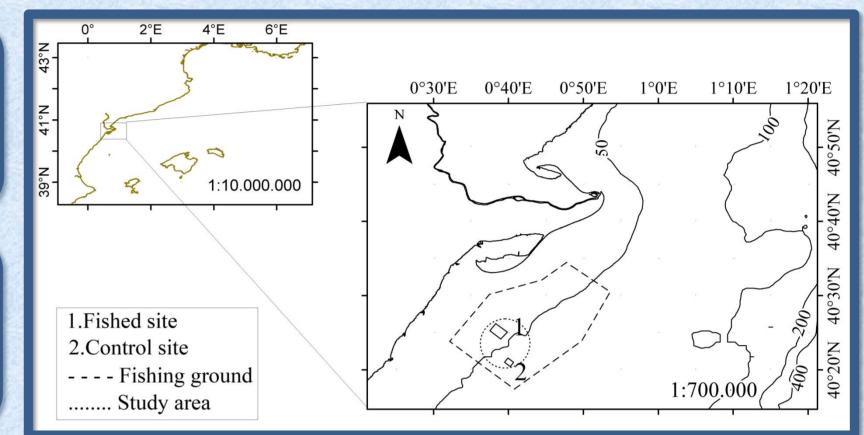
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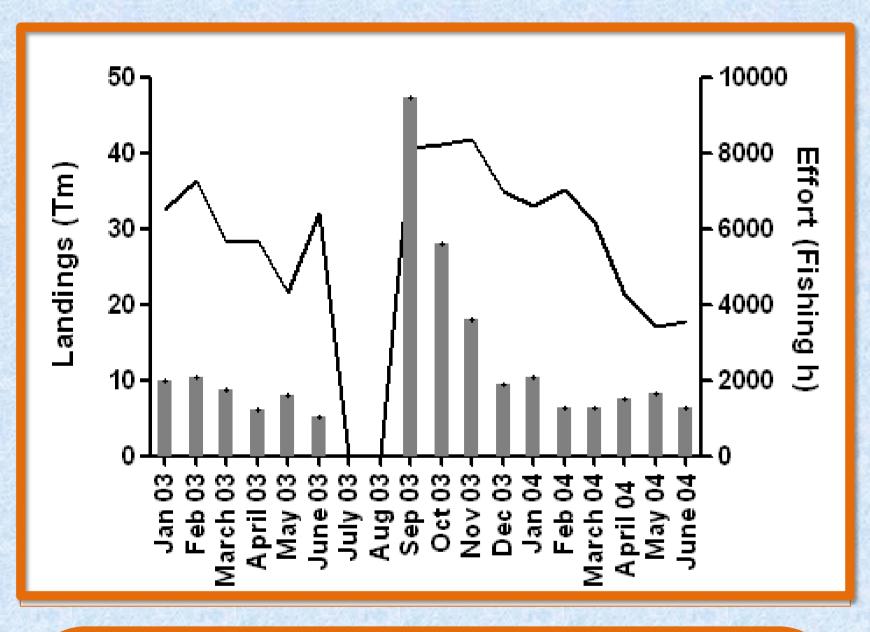
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Integral assessment that considers the link between impacts of fishing on habitats, benthic communities and demersal target species is needed to advance towards an ecosystem-based management

Fishing ground in the study area is regulated by two month closure in summer. **Infaunal** samples were obtained before (**low effort**), during (**no effort**) and after (**high effort**) the closed season



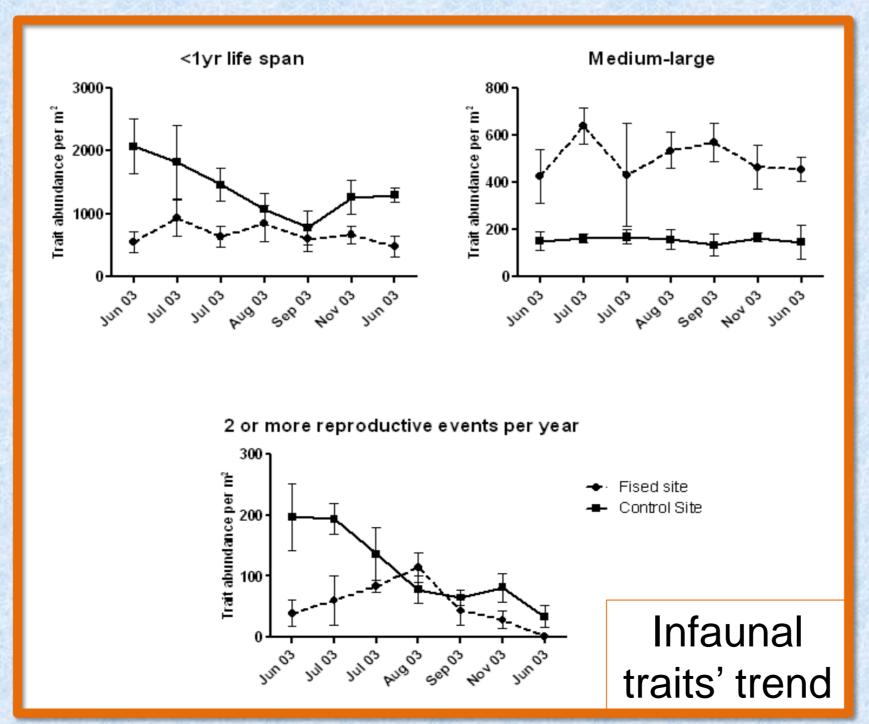


Landings of red mullet, *Mullus* barbatus, and fishing effort over the study period followed its life cycle¹, both being highest during the recruitment season.

Infaunal community analysis showed significant site effect (fishing vs control), and significant temporal variability (different fishing regimes) (Permanova, p<0.01).

The community composition before closed season was different from those during and after closed season (pair-wise test, p<0.01 and p<0.05 respectively).

SIMPER (Diss/SD index >1.5) highlighted traits whose temporal trends are shown in the graphics below.



Conclusions

- 1. Changes on the traits' categories less than 1 year of life span and 2 or more reproductive events per year, might affect infauna productivity, leading to changes in food availability.
- 2. Small short living organisms at control site might contribute to higher food production in this site
- 3. *M. barbatus population*, specially young recruits, might benefit from production increase in conclusions 2 and 3¹.

References

- [1] Lloret, J, Lleonard, J. 2002. Sea. Sci. Mar., 66(1): 77-82
- [2] Aguirre, H, Sánchez, P. 2005. Cienc.Mar., 31(2): 429-439





COMSOM Ref:CTM2008-04617

