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Bastardie, Francois; Nielsen, J. Rasmus

Publication date: 2014

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA)

Bastardie, F., & Nielsen, J. R. (2014). How spatial planning constrains cross-border fisheries: the bio-economic DISPLACE evaluation on the Baltic Sea. Paper presented at Baltic Maritime Spatial Planning Forum, Riga, Latvia.

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How spatial planning constrains transnational fisheries: the bio-economic DISPLACE evaluation on the Baltic Sea



Francois Bastardie fba@aqua.dtu.dk

J. Rasmus Nielsen, Ole R. Eigaard, Heino Fock, Patrik Jonsson, Valerio Bartolino

Baltic MSP Forum, 17-18 June 14, Riga, Latvia

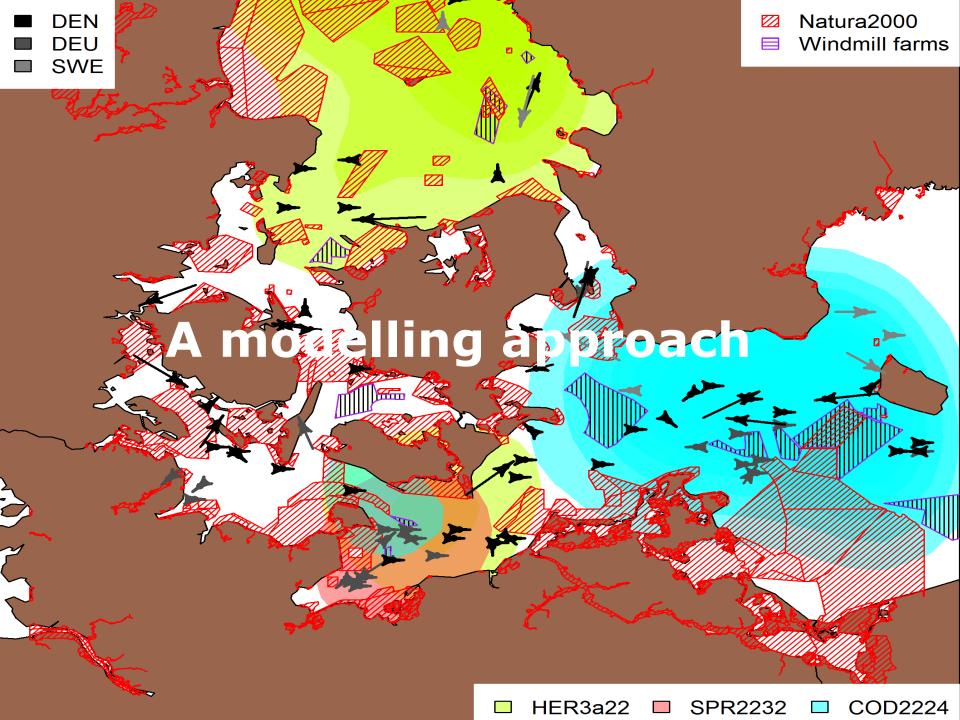












Summary



- Maritime spatial planning (MSP) constrains fisheries
 which require empowering the fishing industry and managers
 with the right tools and knowledge to engage in MSP dialogues.
- Impact assessment of planned offshore windmills farms and conservation zonation in the Baltic Sea is conducted with the DISPLACE model-based approach.
- Interlinked dynamic of vessels and stocks show higher revenue from catches over the medium term which offset the additional costs from effort displacement, with released pressure on the stocks and habitats.
- At the individual scale, some vessels are strongly affected, not able to maintain catch rates, also creating new opportunities for competitors.



Fine scale mapping of fishing pressure 59

DEN+GER+SWE In Western Baltic

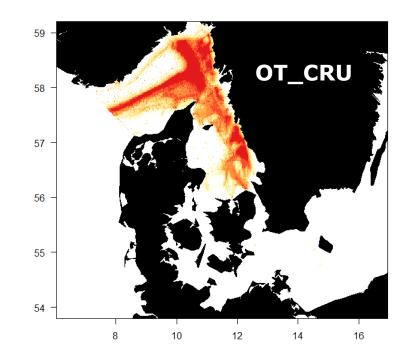
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VMStools in

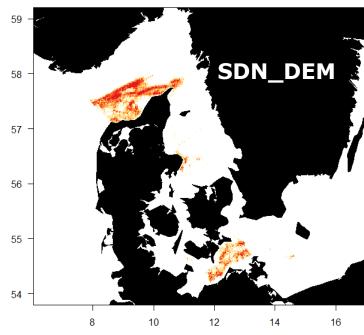


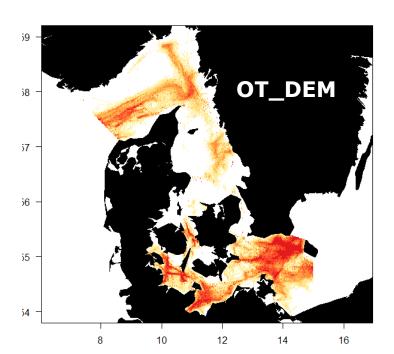
54

Fine scale mapping of fishing pressure





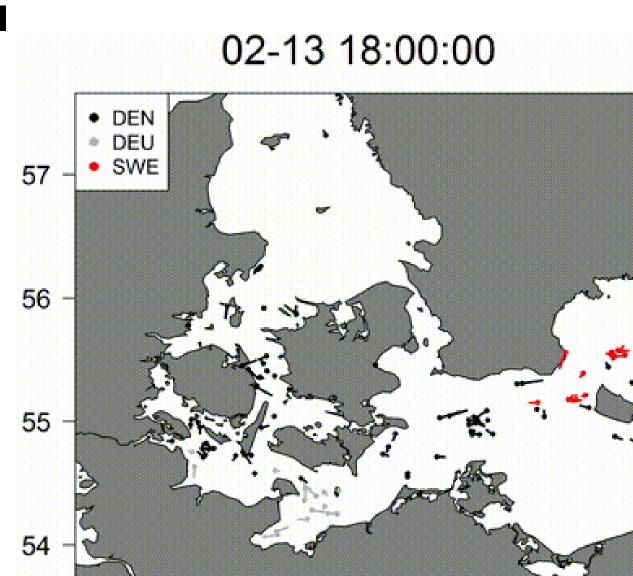






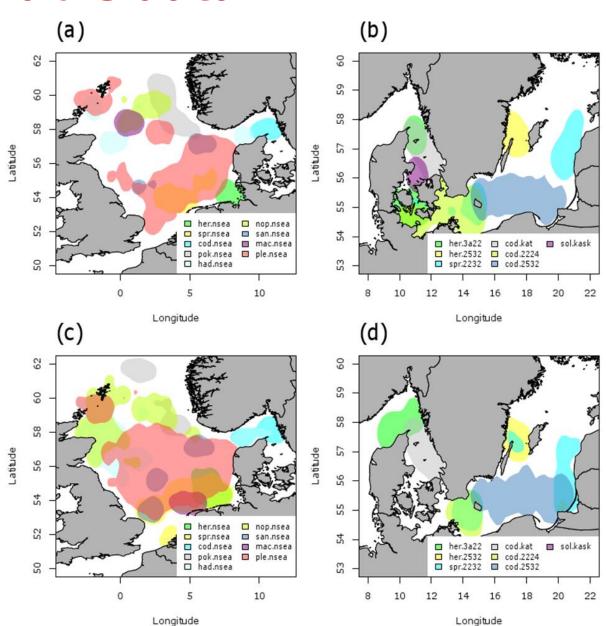


Individual vessel activities

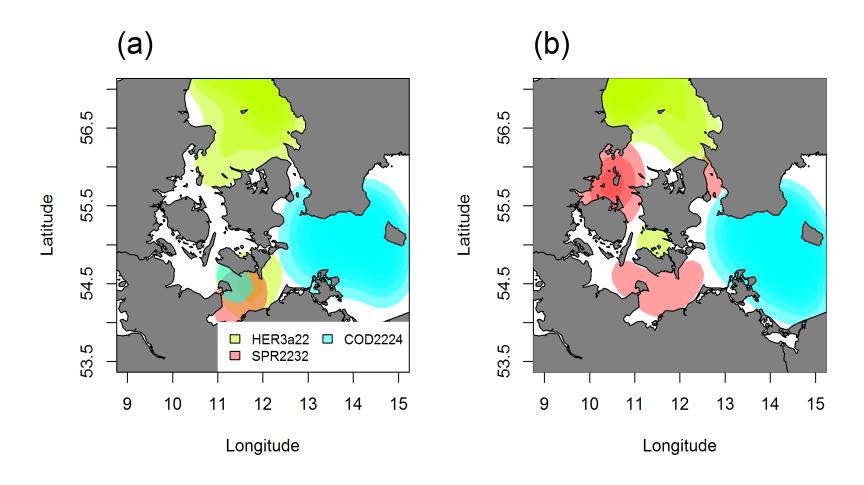


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Spatial resource availability of different stocks based on research surveys data



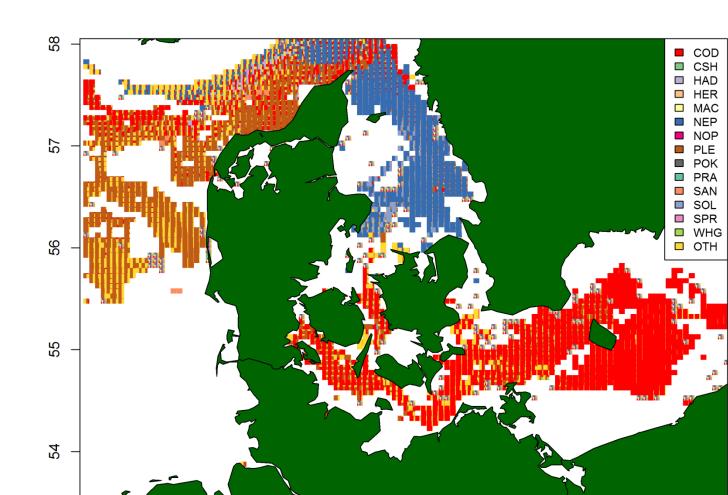




Cod, herring and sprat, the most commercially important stocks in the Baltic Sea area



Mapping origin of landings x effort to deduce spatial catch rates

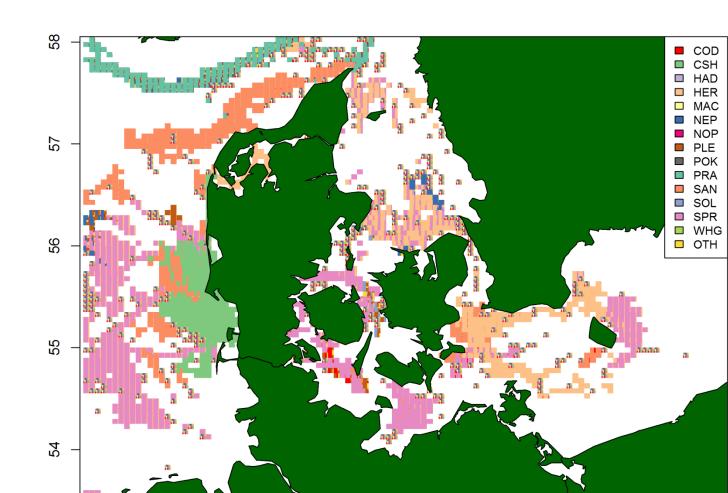


VMStools >100mm, 0-24m





Mapping origin of landings x effort to deduce spatial catch rates



VMStools <100mm, 0-24m

A static evaluation - W. Baltic Sea



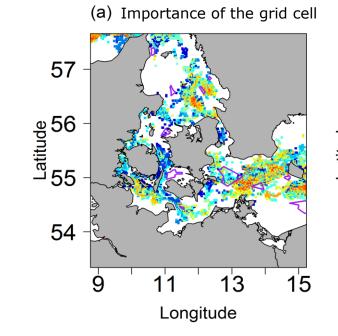


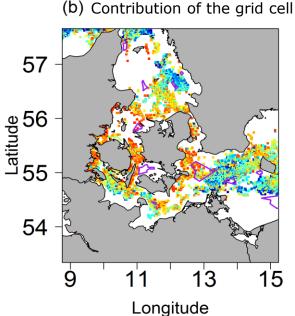
Displacement from implementation offshore windmill parks

Sustainability of the cod, sprat and herring exploitation (mngt targets) and evaluation of the economic viability including consequences on cost for fishing

Here, a static view at time t...

...but can the closures be compensated when accounting for medium-long term dynamics?





A static evaluation - W. Baltic Sea





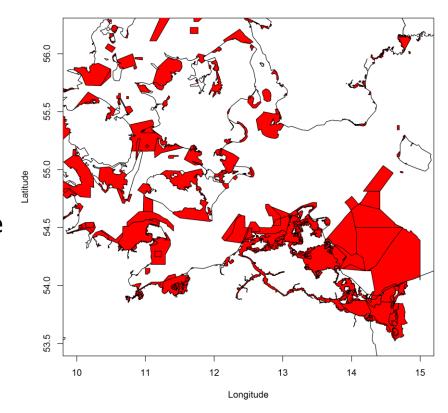
Fishing activities constrained by the BSAPs/NATURA 2000 sites (seabirds directive; habitat directive)

Reduced fishing activities within the areas?

(...to be defined among

- * Strict nature reserve,
- * Protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources,
- * etc.)

Target is to develop and apply by 2015, management plans and/or measures for already existing BSAPs.



A DISPLACE evaluation - Baltic Sea



- Parameterization of DISPLACE for the international western Baltic Sea fisheries (>12m, DEN, SWE and GER)
- Scenario evaluation under spatial constraints from offshore windmill plans and NATURA 2000 zonation
- Sustainability of the cod, sprat and herring exploitation and evaluation of the economic viability including consequences on cost for fishing
- (MSE framework incorporating trophic interactions with coupling to the SMS multistock stochastic model)

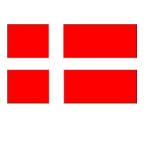




A DISPLACE evaluation - Baltic Sea

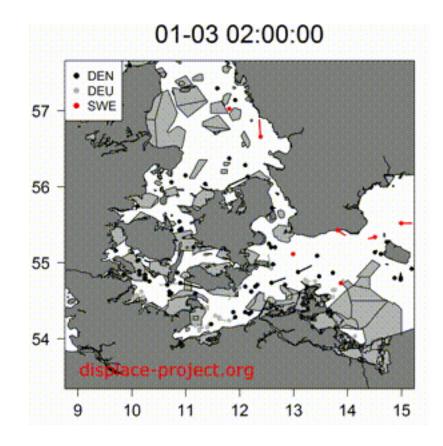


Parameterization of DISPLACE for the international western Baltic Sea fisheries (>12m, DEN, SWE and GER)













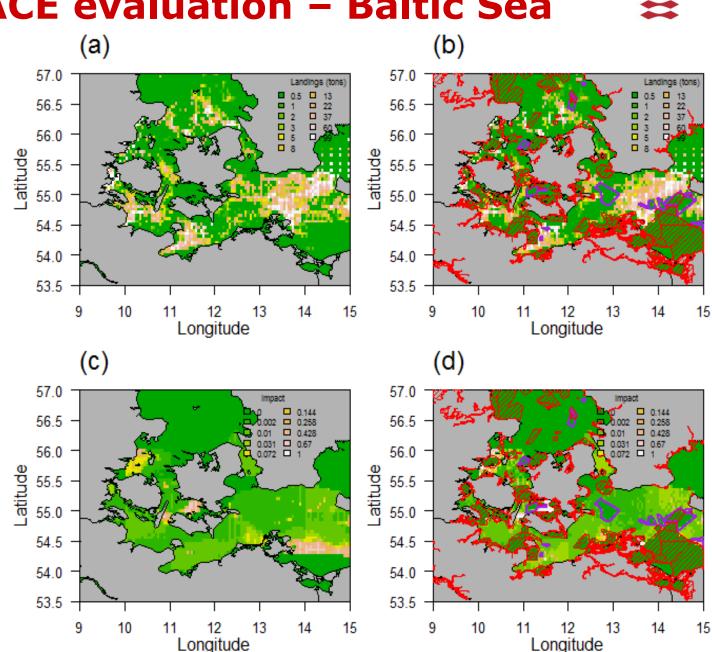


A DISPLACE evaluation - Baltic Sea

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- (a) Origin of landings
- (b) Origin of landings with spatial restrictions
- (c) Ratio harvest/avai. biomass
- (d) Ratio harvest/avai. Biomass with spatial restrictions

Wind+Nat2000 and cod





Consequences on fisheries of alternative scenarios – trip patterns

Scenario	Total effort (%)	Steaming	Number of trips (%)	Average trip duration (%)	
		Effort (%)			
Wind	-1.0 ± 0.5**	0.2 ± 0.2**	-0.5 ± 0.2***	-0.2 ± 0.3	
NAT2000	-1.9 ± 0.5***	1.0 ± 0.2***	-4.8 ± 0.2***	4.5 ± 0.3***	
Wind+NAT2000	-2.5 ± 0.6***	1.1 ± 0.2**	-4.7 ± 0.2***	4.0 ± 0.3***	
LowProd	0.5 ± 0.5	0.1 ± 0.2	-0.3 ± 0.2**	0.6 ±0.3**	
NAT2000+LowProd	-1.8 ± 0.5***	+1.0 ± 0.2***	-5.2 ± 0.2**	4.9 ± 0.3**	
Wind+NAT2000+LowProd	-2.2 ± 0.6***	1.2 ± 0.3***	-5.1 ± 0.2***	4.7 ± 0.4***	
Wind+NAT2000+20%FuelPrice	-1.3 ± 0.4***	-0.9 ± 0.2***	-4.7 ± 0.2***	3.8 ± 0.3***	

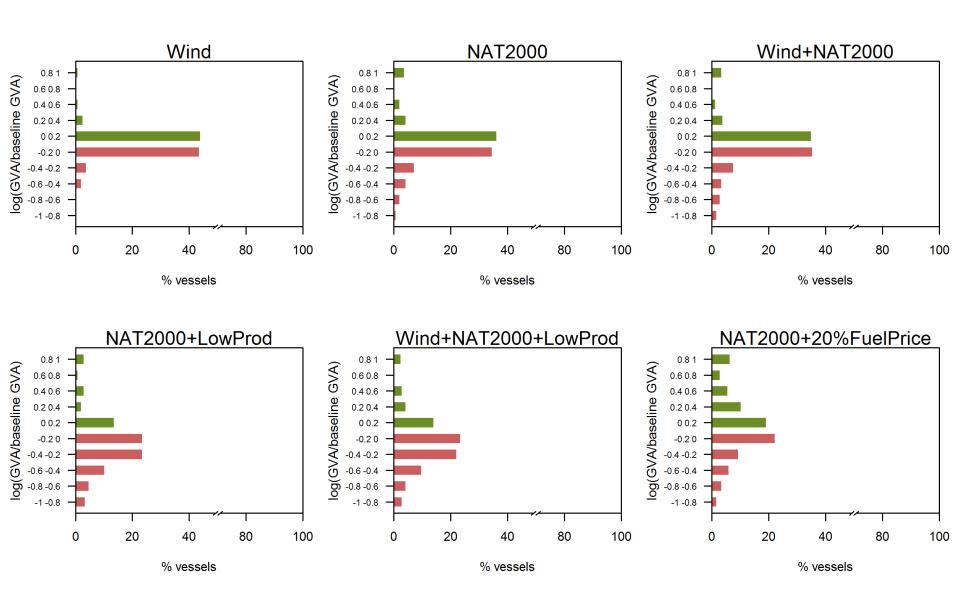
Consequences on fisheries of alternative scenarios – revenue, cost and energy efficiency



Revenue (%)	Fuel cost (%)	CPUE cod only	CPUE cod sprat	CPUE other	GVA (%)	VPUF (%)
			herring stocks	stocks (%)		
			(%)			
1.0 ± 1.6	0.1 ± 0.5	-1.1 ± 0.7**	2.2 ± 3.2	-0.8 ± 1.2	1.3 ± 2.0	1.7 ±1.8
-2.4 ± 2.0*	-0.5 ± 0.5*	-2.4 ± 0.7***	5.9 ±3.4**	-15.0 ± 1.2***	-2.8 ± 2.6**	-8.9 ± 1.8***
-1.2 ± 1.8	-0.9 ± 0.5**	-2.7 ±0.7***	8.4 ± 3.1***	-13.7 ± 1.4***	-1.2 ± 2.5	-4.6 ± 2.0***
-13.0 ±1.9***	-0.1 ± 0.6	-21.0 ±0.6***	-34.6 ± 1.7***	-1.0 ± 1.5	-16.3 ± ±2.3***	-7.5 ± 1,4***
-15.3 ± 1.3***	-0.6 ± 0.5*	-22.3 ± 0.5***	-33.4 ± 1.6***	-14.5 ± 1.3***	-19.0 ± 1.5***	-14.7 ± 1.6***
-13.4 ± 1.7***	-0.5 ± 0.5*	-22.6 ± 0.5***	-32.8 ± 1.6***	-13.0 ± 1.2***	-16.6 ± 2.1***	-11.0 ± 2.0***
-4.3 ± 1.6***	18.3 ± 0.7***	5.5 ± 0.7***	31.2 3.4***	-19.2 ± 1.2***	-9.9 ± 1.8***	-8.9 ± 1.4***
	1.0 ± 1.6 -2.4 ± 2.0* -1.2 ± 1.8 -13.0 ± 1.9*** -15.3 ± 1.3*** -13.4 ± 1.7***	1.0 ± 1.6	1.0 \pm 1.6	herring stocks (%) 1.0 ±1.6 0.1 ± 0.5 -1.1 ± 0.7** 2.2 ± 3.2 -2.4 ± 2.0* -0.5 ± 0.5* -2.4 ± 0.7*** 5.9 ± 3.4** -1.2 ± 1.8 -0.9 ± 0.5** -2.7 ± 0.7*** 8.4 ± 3.1*** -13.0 ± 1.9*** -0.1 ± 0.6 -21.0 ± 0.6*** -34.6 ± 1.7*** -15.3 ± 1.3*** -0.6 ± 0.5* -22.3 ± 0.5*** -33.4 ± 1.6*** -13.4 ± 1.7*** -0.5 ± 0.5* -22.6 ± 0.5*** -32.8 ± 1.6***	herring stocks (%) 1.0 ± 1.6 0.1 ± 0.5 -1.1 ± 0.7** 2.2 ± 3.2 -0.8 ± 1.2 -2.4 ± 2.0* -0.5 ± 0.5* -2.4 ± 0.7*** 5.9 ± 3.4** -15.0 ± 1.2*** -1.2 ± 1.8 -0.9 ± 0.5** -2.7 ± 0.7*** 8.4 ± 3.1*** -13.7 ± 1.4*** -13.0 ± 1.9*** -0.1 ± 0.6 -21.0 ± 0.6*** -34.6 ± 1.7*** -10 ± 1.5 -15.3 ± 1.3*** -0.6 ± 0.5* -22.3 ± 0.5*** -33.4 ± 1.6*** -14.5 ± 1.3*** -13.0 ± 1.2***	herring stocks (%) 1.0 ±1.6

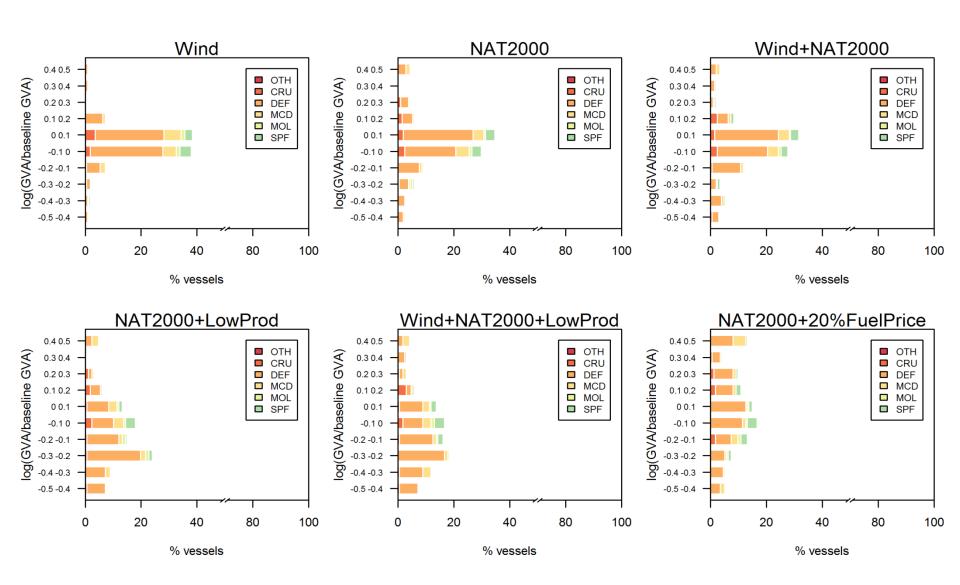
Individual consequences – stress levels





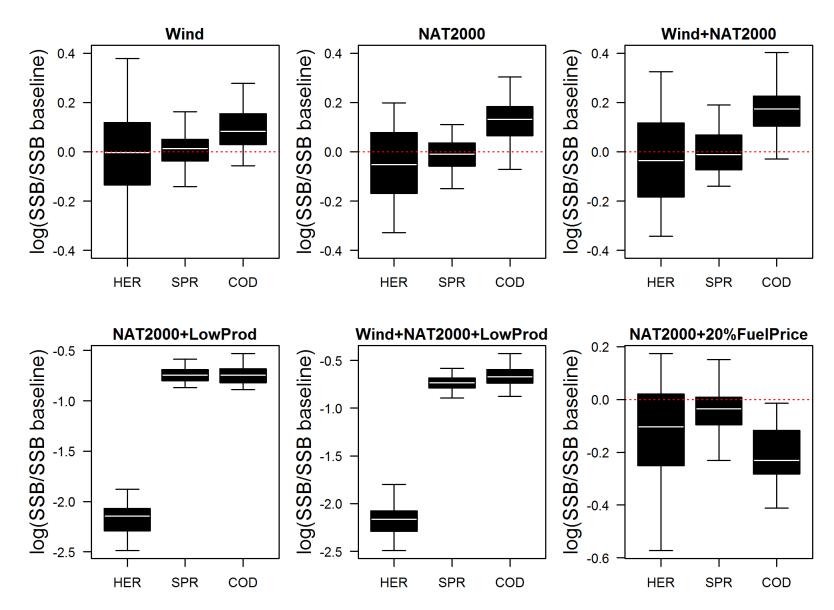
Individual consequences – stress levels – target assemblage





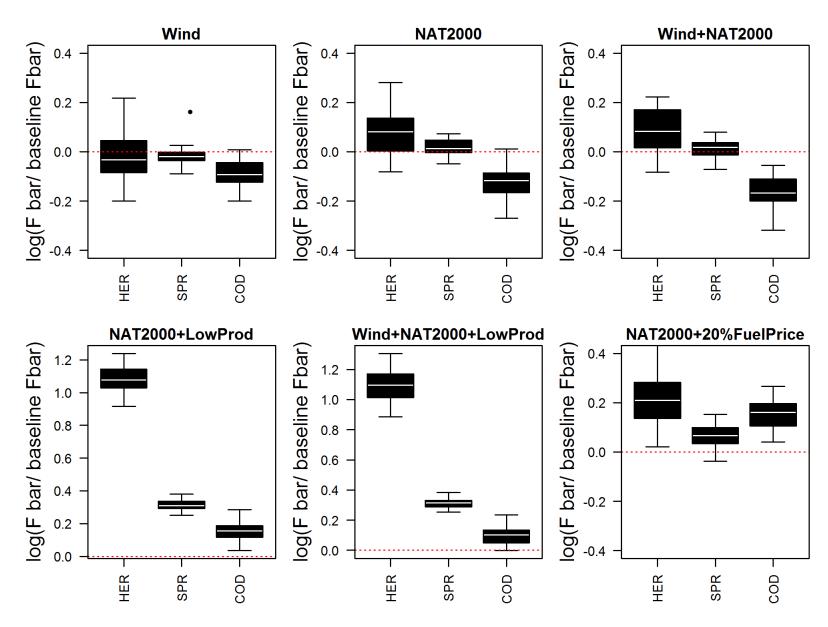
Biological sustainability - SSB





Biological sustainability - F

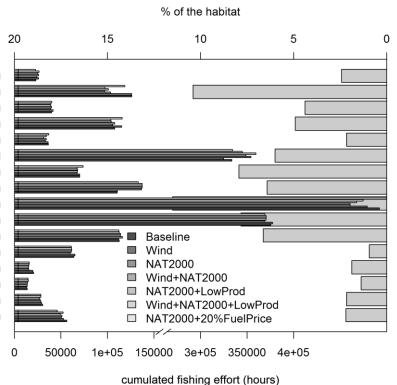




Is effort displaced on sensitive habitats?



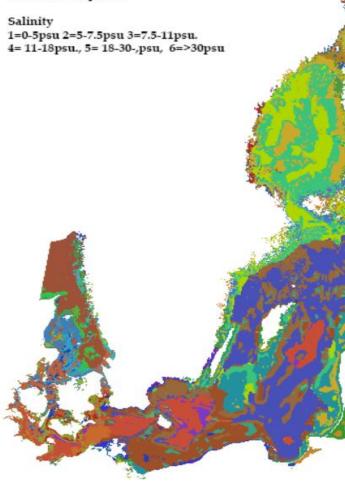




BENTHIC MARINE LANDSCAPES

Bottom Substrate 1=Bedrock 2=Hard Bottom 3=Sand 4=Hard Clay 5= Mud.

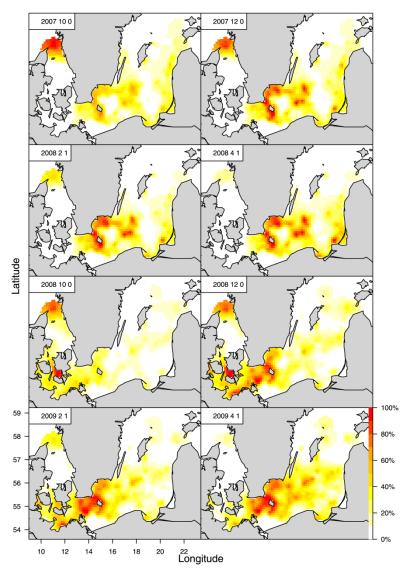
Photic zone 1=Photic 2=Aphotic.



Take home messages



- Stable profit from compensation are possible even if opportunities for fishing grounds are constrained
- Some individual vessels strongly affected by management while winners make profit to the detriment of others
- Higher costs from increased steaming time balanced out by higher revenue from healthier stocks, and decreased energy efficiency
- Redirection towards certain habitats from effort displacement not impacting
- Positive global effect on stocks and concentration of effort towards high catch rate grounds
- DISPLACE = support tool for fisheries and management for facilitating understanding of dynamics, reproducing observed patterns and evaluating alternative scenarios



Evaluate the robustness of the outcomes by investigating various productivity levels (...and impact of the trophic interactions on the system)



Toward ecosystem modelling, incl. benthic habitats

DISPLACE

A spatial model of fisheries to help maritime spatial planning

About

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Have your say on how spatial restrictions affect your fishing

O May 19, 2014 Edit displaced fishing effort

₱ fishermen decisions, stakeholder engagement





In relation to present simulations performed under the Baltic case study of the SOCIOEC project, the stakeholder feed-back is expected to provide information on (and contribute to) what the stakeholders consider to be the most important risk factors in such spatial management. Furthermore, they are expected to contribute with information on

navigate4sea

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Portugal bans deep-sea t /L2l3CMPNnC & http://t.o @Oceana @osparcomm

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Ports & blue economy - S ing in Cherbourg, FR, 18t http://t.co/Qlycf5189s

@navigate4sea

Effects of fishing on bent and ecosystem function I /Cgyq7TJXB1 Tromsø, No June 2014 @ICES_ASC

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Francois Bastardie fba@aqua.dtu.dk @navigate4sea

www.displace-project.org









