Fishery Fact Sheet

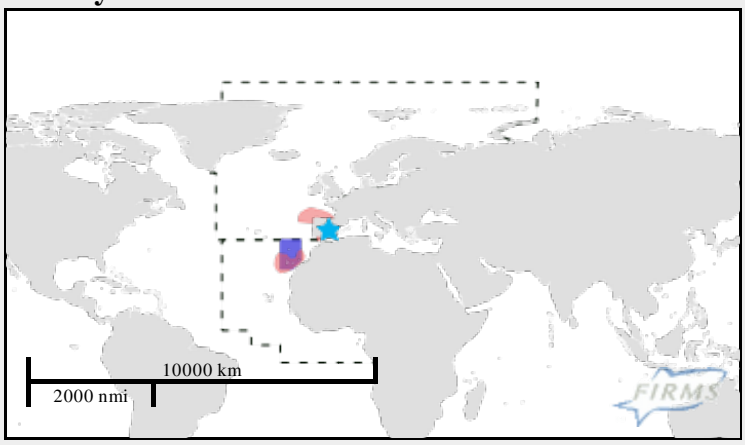
CECAF Fisheries Reports 2011

Spain Artisanal trap shrimp fishery - Canary Islands waters, 2011

Pesquería artesanal de nasas camaroneras de las Islas Canarias

Overview: *This fishery started in the Canary Islands at the end of the '80s. The main target species are small shrimps as the narwal shrimp Parapandalus narval and the Guinea striped shrimp Plesionika williamsi, which inhabit rocky-sandy bottoms of the islands. These shrimps are fished by traps especially designed for catching this kind of small crustaceans. The fishery is developed through all year long, although catches are more abundant during the summer months. Catches are used for local consumption.*

Location of Spain Artisanal trap shrimp fishery - Canary Islands waters



Main layers
- FAO areas and their sub-divisions
- EEZ

Associated layers
- Geographic reference

Intersecting layers
- Intersecting: FAO major fishing areas

Base layers
- 200 nautical miles arcs

APPROACH: FISHING ACTIVITY

Fishing Activity

Fishing Gear: Traps (not specified)
Type of production system: Artisanal
Fishery Area: Canary Islands; Spain; Canaries/Madeira insular
Seasonality: All year long …

Harvested Resource

Target Species: Narwal shrimp; Guinea striped shrimp
Associated Species: Common octopus; Blacktail comber; Comber … more>>

Means of Production

Vessel Type: Trap setters nei

Fishery Indicators

Nominal Effort: Number of vessels
Participation: Number of fishermen
Production: Catch total

Geographic reference: Spain

Fishing Activity

Type of production system: Artisanal

Fishery Area

Climatic zone: Temperate. Bottom type: Soft_bottom; Hard_bottom. Depth zone: Coastal (0 m - 50 m); Shelf (50 m - 200 m); Slope - Upperslope (200 m - 500 m). Horizontal distribution: Littoral; Neritic. Vertical distribution: Demersal/Benthic.

Geo References for: Canary Islands

Canary Islands

Exclusive Economic Zone Areas (EEZ)	ESP - Spain
FAO Fishing Statistical Divisions	34.1.2 - Canaries/Madeira insular

More Geo References

The following area codes have been found as intersecting the location of Spain Artisanal trap shrimp fishery - Canary Islands waters

FAO Major Fishing Areas	27 - Atlantic, Northeast
	34 - Atlantic, Eastern Central
	37 - Mediterranean and Black Sea
Large Marine Ecosystem Areas (LME)	25 - Iberian Coastal
	26 - Mediterranean Sea

The Canary Islands archipelago and its surrounding waters are part of the Canary region, which is located on the eastern edge of the subtropical gyre of the North Atlantic and is bathed by the Canary current fed by the Azores current (Fiekas et al., 1992). The Canary Islands act as a barrier to the Canary Current and the trade winds which introduce strong variability in the atmospheric and oceanic flows, giving rise to mesoscalar oceanographic processes, such as eddies and warm wakes, to leeward of the islands (Mittelstaedt, 1991, Hernández-Guerra et al., 1993; Arístegui et al., 1997; Barton et al., 1998). On a biological level, these phenomena entail an increase in planktonic production. Likewise, the water masses from the Northwest African upwelling displaced offshore towards the Canary Islands by the Ekman transport and the upwelling filaments may reach the eastern part of the Canary region. Consequently, this region straddles the transition between the cool, nutrient-rich waters of the coastal upwelling regime and the warmer, oligotrophic waters of the open ocean (Barton et al., 1998). All of this results in variability of the oceanographic conditions in the Canary region, both in a longitudinal and a latitudinal sense. Thus, it is expected that the effects will be manifested at the biological level, affecting the whole trophic chain.

Resources Exploited

Other resources: Local costal insular stocks of finfishes.

Target Species

Parapandalus narval
FAO Names : en - Narwal shrimp, fr - Crevette narval, es - Camarón narval, ar - إيربيان نارْوال, zh - 纳尔沃尔拟长额虾

Plesionika williamsi
FAO Names : en - Guinea striped shrimp, fr - Crevette rayée guinéenne, es - Camarón rayado de Guinea, ar - إيربيان مخطّطة غِينِيّة, zh - 几内亚红虾

Adults

Associated Species (Bycatch)

Octopus vulgaris
FAO Names : en - Common octopus, fr - Pieuvre, es - Pulpo común

Serranus atricauda
FAO Names : en - Blacktail comber, fr - Serran à queue noire, es - Serrano imperial

Serranus cabrilla
FAO Names : en - Comber, fr - Serran-chèvre, es - Cabrilla

Phycis phycis
FAO Names : en - Forkbeard, fr - Phycis de roche, es - Brótola de roca

Adults and juveniles

Related Fisheries - Fishery(ies) switching activity seasonally or targeting the same stock

Spain Artisanal trap finfish fishery - Canary Islands waters
Spain Artisanal handlines and poles fishery - Canary Islands waters

Vessel Type

Trap setters nei

Flag State

Spain

They are wooden vessels of 7.5 to 12.4 m in length and around 200 h.p.

Crew

2 persons (Spanish nationality) (2009)

Fleet segment

Fleet artisanal segment typical from Canary Islands

Fisherfolks Community

Canarian fishermen from El Hierro, La Palma, La Gomera and Tenerife

Fishing Gear

Traps (not specified)

The shrimper trap is a frame inside-covered by a net o “forro”. These traps can have either one or several entries or mouths, with a trunk-conic proper for shrimps. They have one entry for putting the bait and taking out the catches. There is a modality of “floating shrimp traps”. These are constituted by a main cylindrical framework, made by a plastic mesh with two metal rings that give them stiffness. Posterior and anterior parts of the trap are conical, being the anterior outside-oriented and the posterior inside-oriented. There is an entry with a cap in the anterior part. The “matadero” is in the posterior part. Every trap carries one rigid float, tied with a nylon rope in the anterior ring of the main cylindrical body.

Seasonality

All year long

Environmental limitations: Strong trade winter during summer months

Trip Duration

1 fishing day

Ports

El Hierro, La Palma, La Gomera and Tenerife (Canary Islands)

Fishery Indicators

Type	Measure	Value	Unit	Time period
Nominal Effort	Number of vessels	50	vessels	1999
Participation	Number of fishermen	100	persons	2009
Production	Catch total	16	tonnes	1999-2004

Post Harvest

Fish Utilisation

Local consumption

Markets

Local markets

Management

Management unit: No

Jurisdictional framework

Management Body/Authority(ies): Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food and Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery and Food of the Government of Canary
Mandate: Management.

Area under national jurisdiction: Spain
Maritime Area: Exclusive Economic Zone Areas (EEZ).

Management Regime

Law 6/2007, 13 April, modification of the law 17/2003, 10 April (BOC 77, 23/4/2003; BOE 162, 8/7/2003), of Fishery in Canaries (BOC 78, 19/04/2007; BOE 124, 24/05/2007). Management measures of the Spanish purse seiners in Canary Islands are included in the "Law if the Fishery" of the Canaries (BOC 78, 19/04/2007; BOE 124, 24/05/2007).

Management Methods

Conservation and management measures with focus on Effort control, catch control, fish size limits and environment protection.

- *Aquatic species-related measures*
  minimum sizes (established by Spanish legislation in the National Fishing Ground of Canary Islands). Prohibition of catches of certain species.
- *Gear-related measures*
  Gear type (floating shrimp traps are allowed, with maximum of 57 cm diameter and 56 cm high and minimum 12 mm mesh size), gear dimension (maximum of 25 shrimp traps per vessel is allowed; maximum of 75 floating traps per vessel is allowed); and mesh size (minimum mesh size of 12 mm).
- *Fishing activity-related measures*
  Closed areas: 3 Marine Reserves: La Restinga (El Hierro), Fuencaliente (La Palma), La Graciosa (North-Lanzarote).

More information on fisheries legislation at: FAOLEX legislative database

Status and Trends

General decrease in catches and fish sizes

Source of Information

Arístegui, J. et al., 1997. The influence of island generated eddies on chlorophyll distribution: a study of mesoscale variation around Gran Canaria. Deep-Sea Res. I, 44, 71–96.

Barton, E. D., J. Arístegui, P. Tett, M. Canton, J. Garcia-Braun, S. Hernandez-Leon, L. Nykjaer, C. Almeida, J. Almunia, S. Ballesteros, G. Basterretxea, J. Escanez, L. Garcia-Weill, A. Hernandez-Guerra, F. Lopez-Laatzen, R. Molina, M.F. Montero, E. Navarro-Perez, J.M. Rodriguez, K. van Lenning, H. Velez and K. Wild, 1998. The coastal transition zone of the Canary Current upwelling region. Prog. Oceanogr., 41, 455–504.

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Hernández-Guerra, A., J. Arístegui and M. Cantón, 1993. Phytoplankton pigment patterns in the Canary Islands area as determined using Coastal Zone Colour Scanner data. Int. J. Remote Sen., 14, 1431–1437.

Mittelstaedt, E., 1991. The ocean boundary along the Northwest African coast: Circulation and oceanographic properties at the sea surface. Prog. Oceanogr., 26, 307–355.