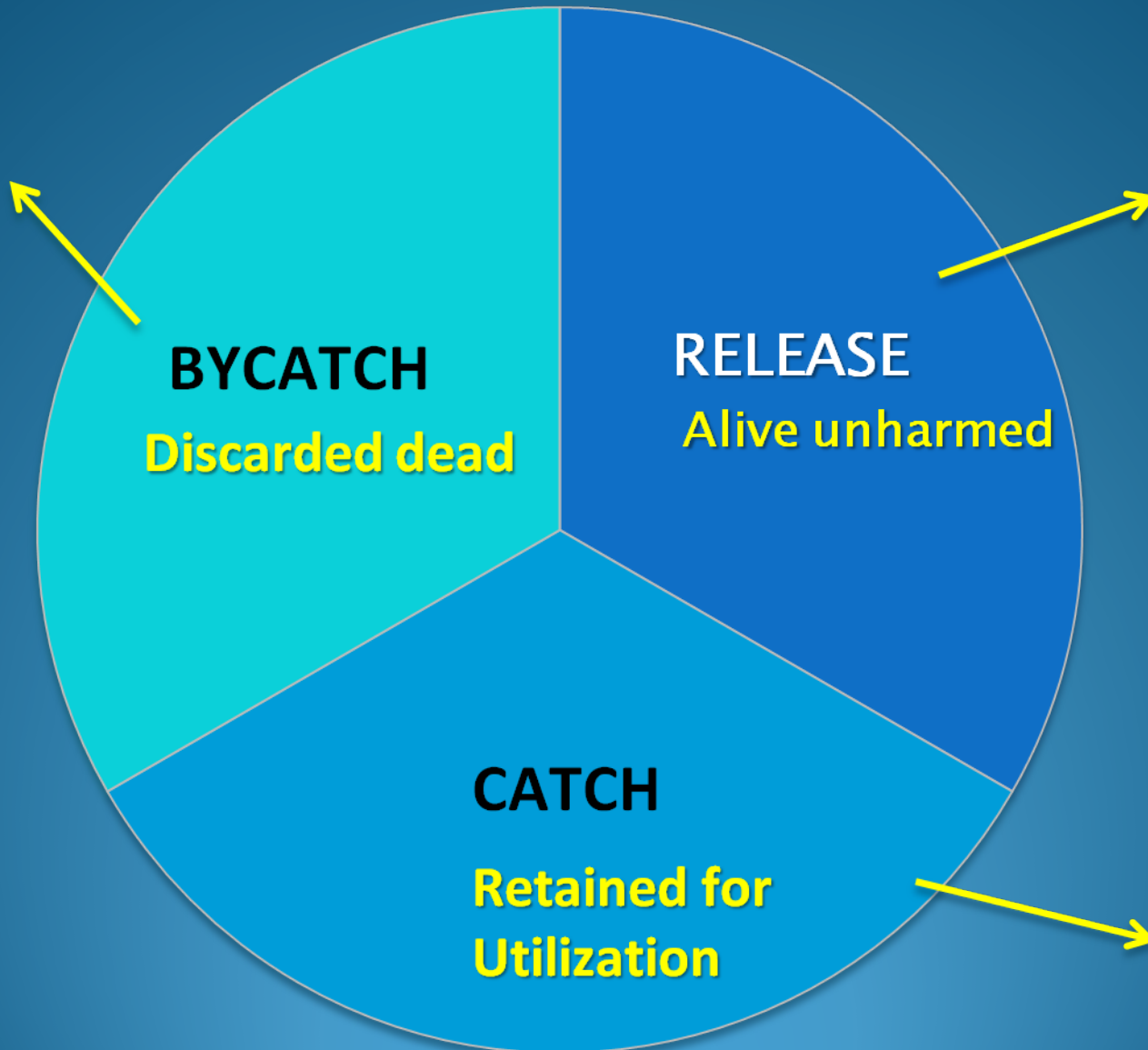
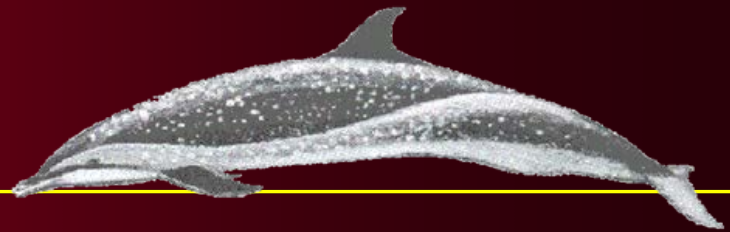


# CAPTURE (in the gear)

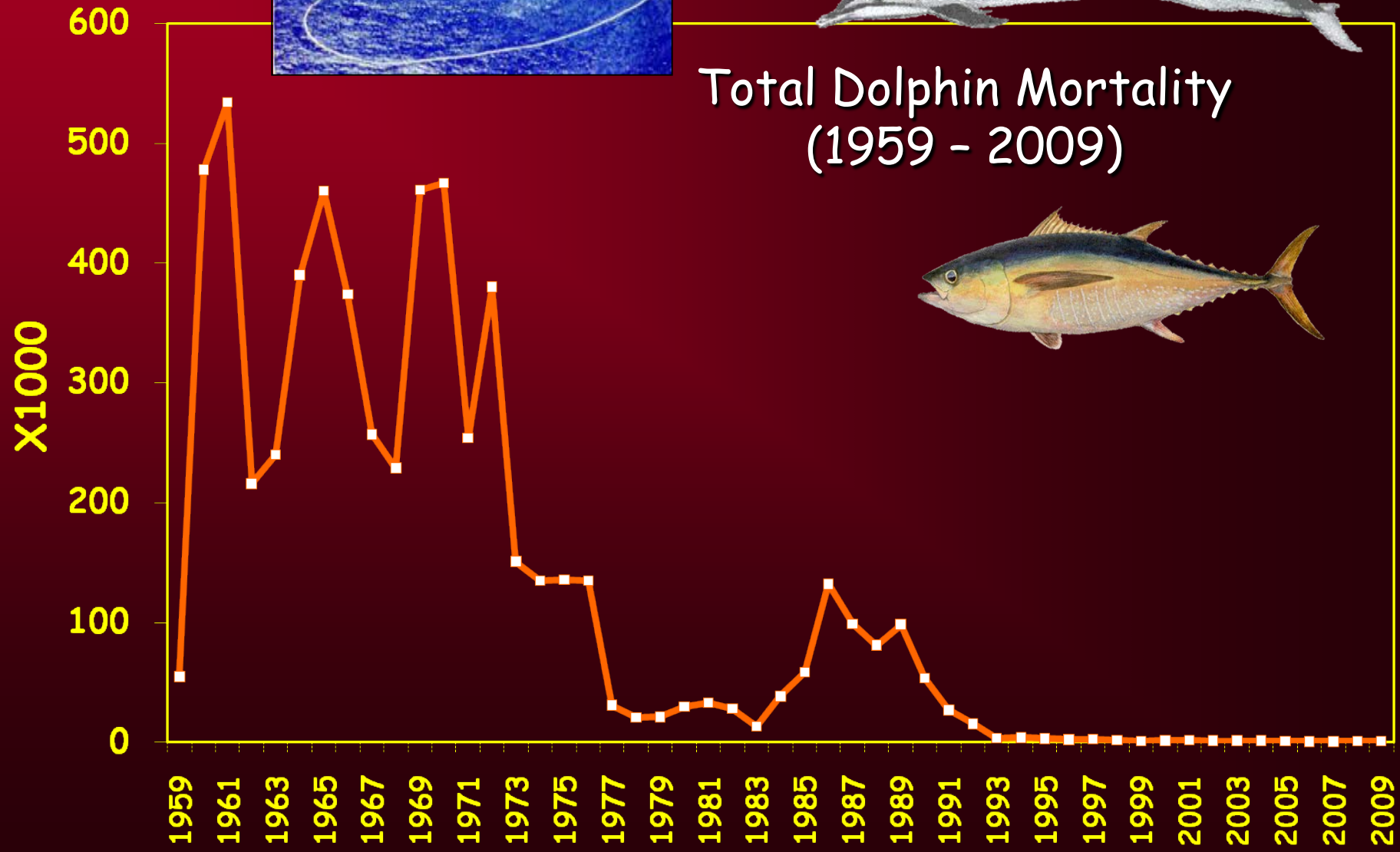




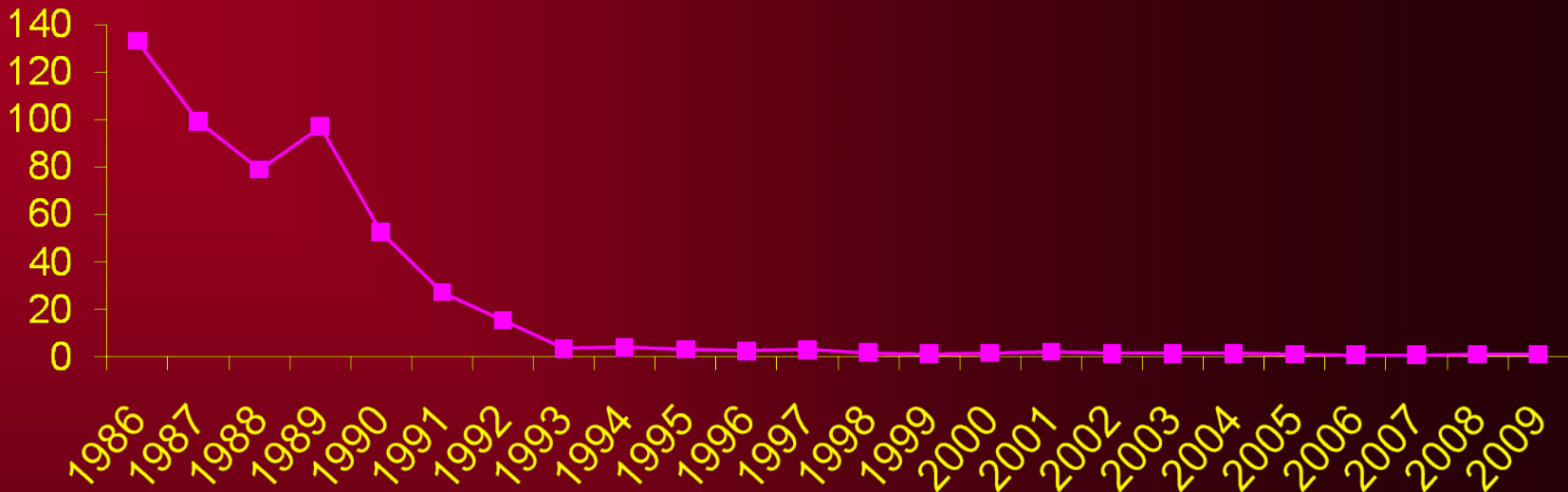
# DOLPHINS



# Total Dolphin Mortality (1959 - 2009)

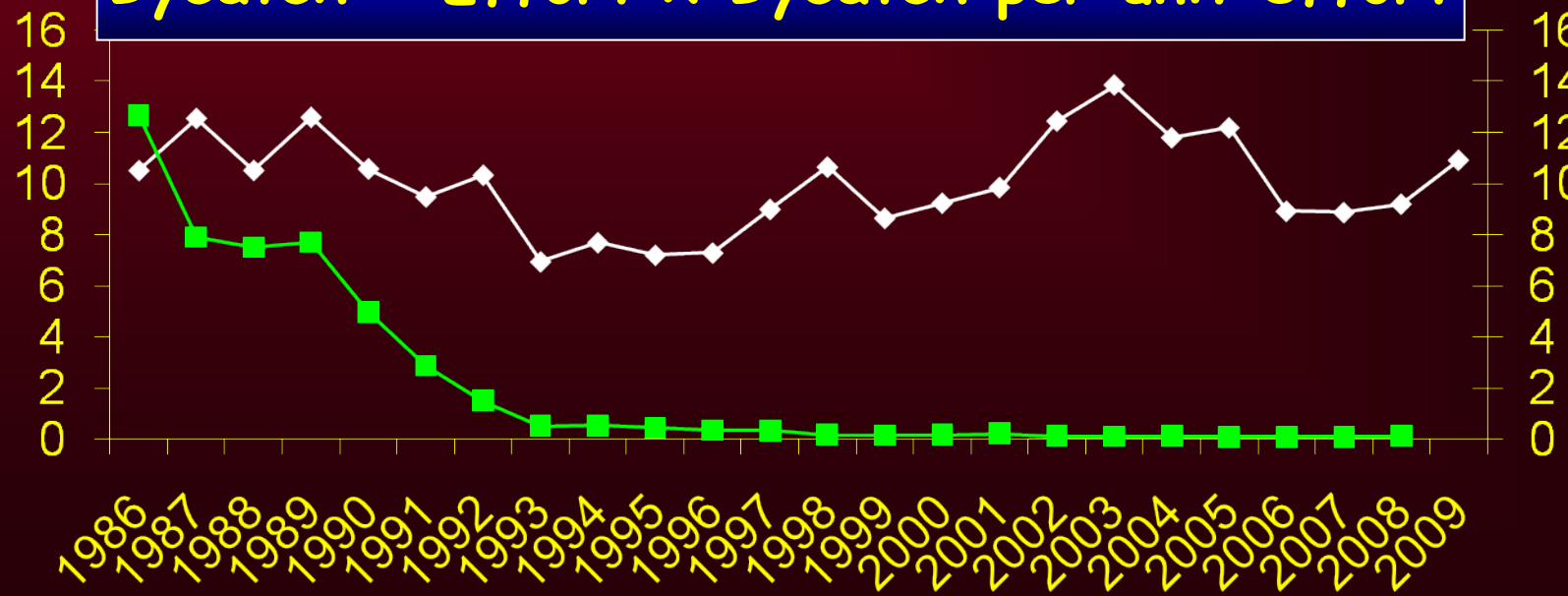


Total mortality (x1000)



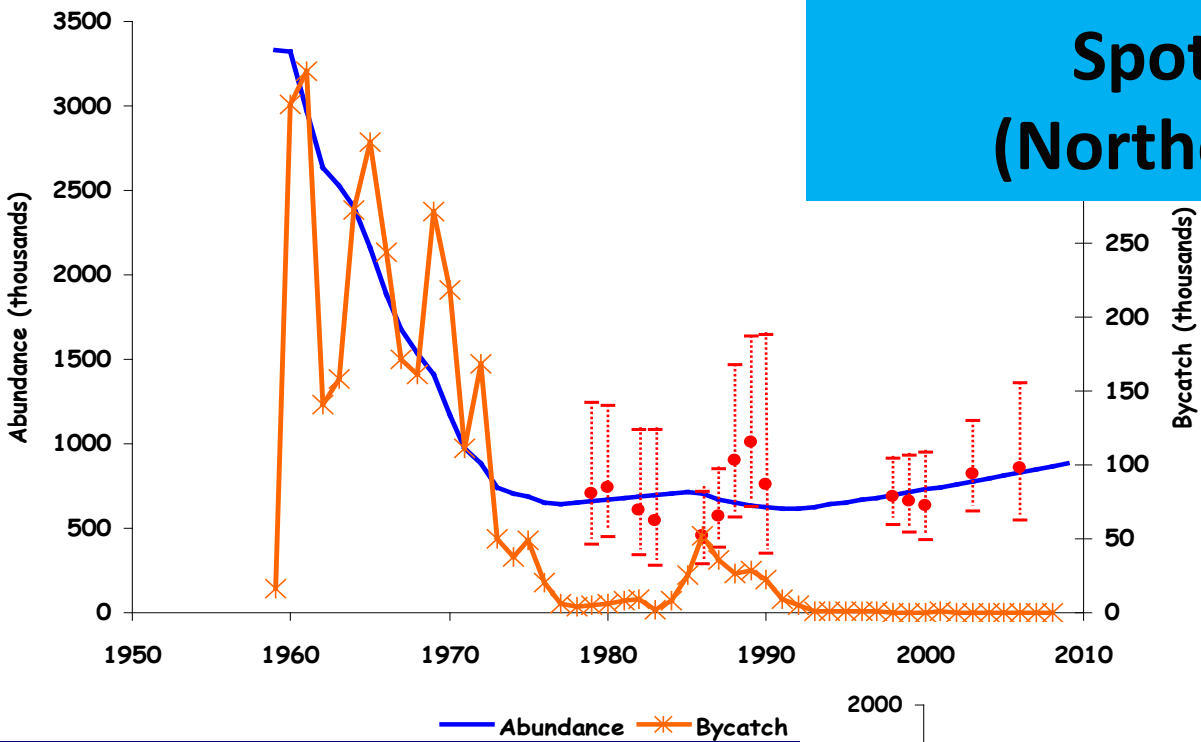
**Bycatch = Effort x Bycatch per unit effort**

Dolphin sets (x1000)

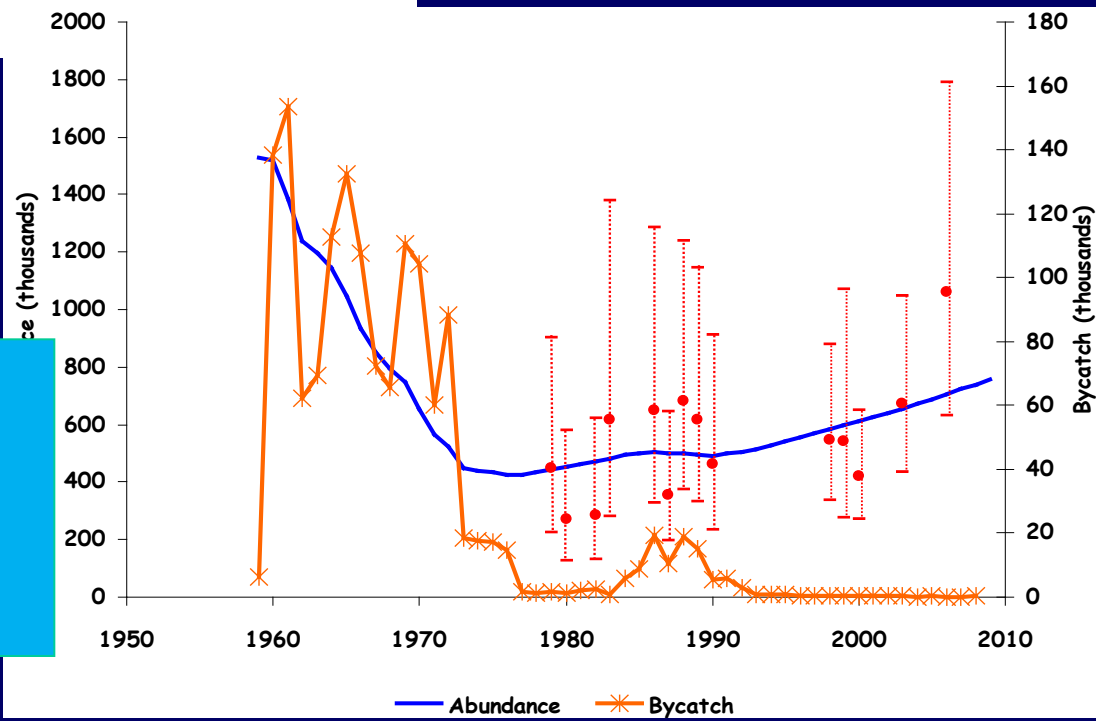


Mortality per set (MPS)

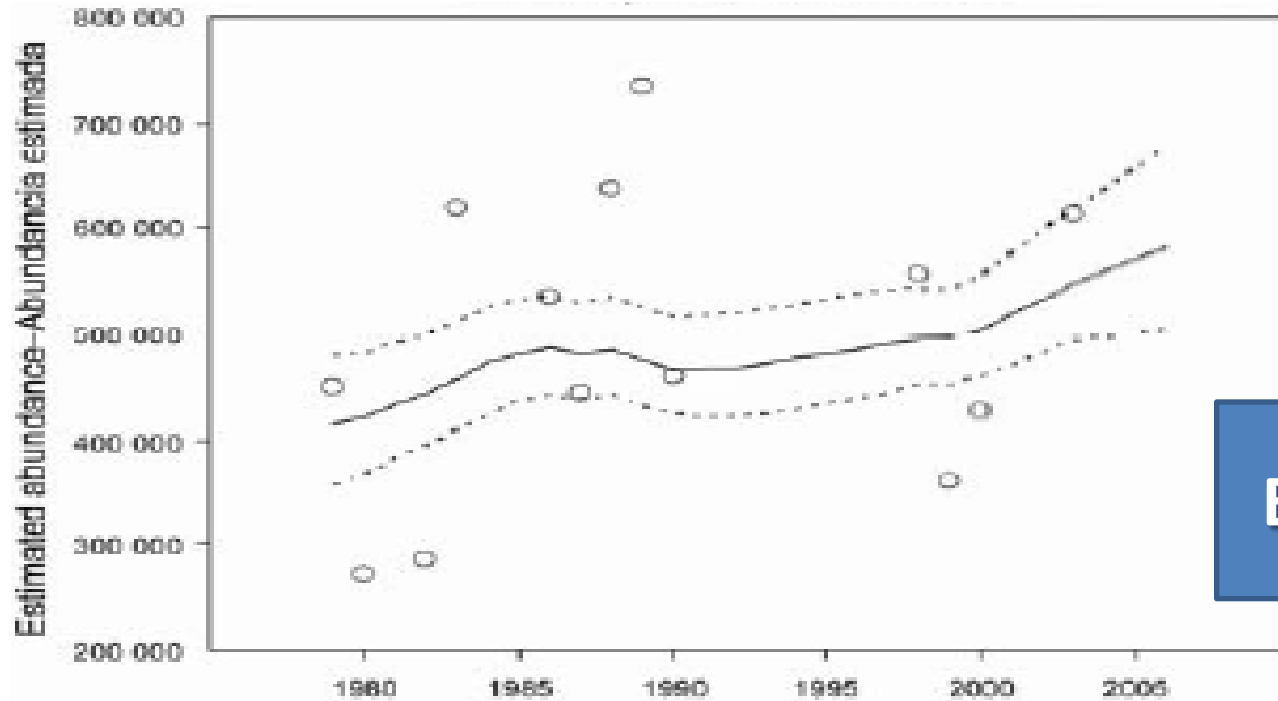
# Spotted dolphin (Northeastern stock)



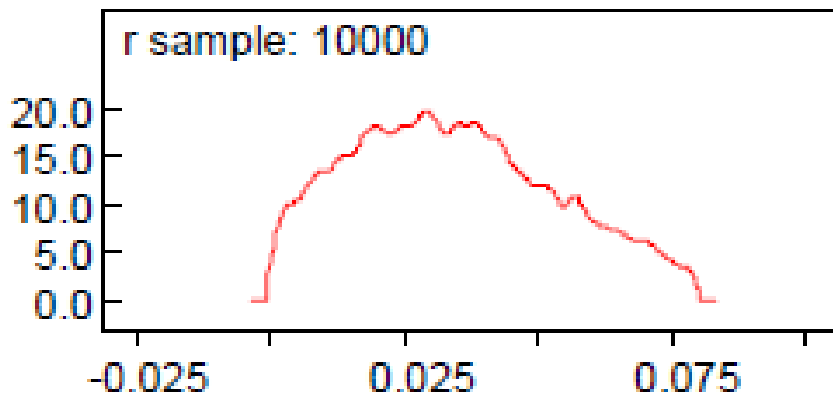
# Spinner dolphin (Eastern stock)



Logistic model fitted to survey abundance estimates for eastern spinner dolphins

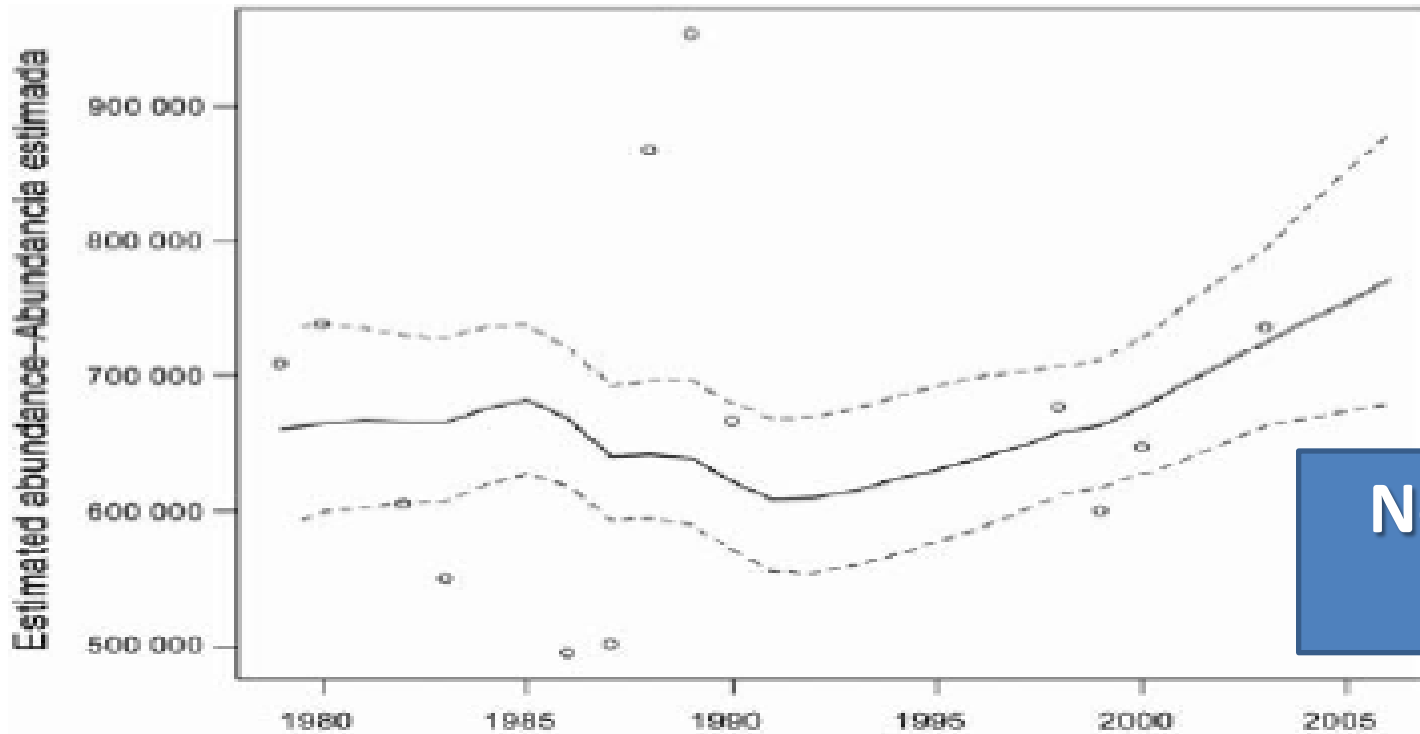


Eastern spinner

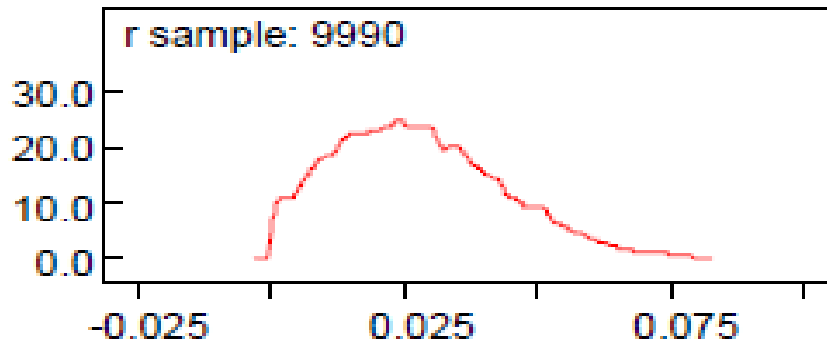


node	r
mean	0.03444
sd	0.01921
MCError	3.617E-4
2.5%	0.002955
median	0.03298
97.5%	0.07369
start	1001
sample	10000

Logistic model fitted to survey abundance estimates for northeastern spotted dolphins



Northeastern spotted



node	r
mean	0.02787
sd	0.01579
MError	2.362E-4
10.0%	0.008181
25.0%	0.01576
median	0.02638
75.0%	0.038
90.0%	0.04981

## Ecological cost of producing 1000 MT of tunas - 2009

Year: 2009	Bycatch per 1,000 MT tons tuna ( 3 spp.)			
Species	Dolphin sets		Log sets	
OFFSHORE SPOTTED	3.22	3	0.00	
EASTERN SPINNER	1.79	2	0.00	
WHITEBELLY SPINNER	1.37	1	0.00	
COMMON DOLPHIN	1.16	1	0.00	
OTHER DOLPHIN	0.15	0	0.00	
SAILFISH	3.46	3	0.16	
SWORDFISH	0.09	0	0.01	
BLACK MARLIN	0.29		1.82	2
STRIPED MARLIN	0.56		0.70	0
BLUE MARLIN	0.88		5.28	4
OTHER BIG FISH	0.12		24.84	25
MAHI MAHI	1.80		1,927.53	1,926
WAHOO	0.29		1,136.61	1,136
RAINBOW RUNNER	0.03		247.57	248
YELLOWTAIL	0.02		98.00	98
TRIGGER FISH	0.11		411.91	412
OTHER SHARKS	1.94	1	1.21	
WHITETIP SHARK	0.25		0.50	0
HAMMERHEAD SHARK	0.20		2.45	2
UNID. SHARK	2.03		12.90	11
MANTARAY	3.49	3	0.35	
STINGRAY	0.46	0	0.29	
SILKY SHARK	9.24		86.96	88
UNID. TURTLE	0.01		0.01	
OLIVE RIDLEY	0.01		0.04	0



Seafood home page

News

Understanding the problem

Greenpeace International Seafood Red list

What does sustainable mean?

Testimonials

Changing your business

Glossary

## Thousands of sharks and turtles wiped out for tinned tuna

12 August 2008

Print Send to a friend



Tuna Can from John West.

Enlarge Image

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands — John West, the UK's largest seller of tinned tuna, has been ranked bottom of an environmentally-friendly tinned tuna league table published by Greenpeace today, due to the use of destructive fishing methods used to catch it. New research shows that John West tinned tuna is often caught using "fish aggregation devices", or FADs, which are responsible for wiping out thousands

of sharks and turtles every year – including some rare and threatened species.

## Greenpeace targets canned tuna in New Zealand

By SeafoodSource staff  
27 April, 2011 – Back in January, Greenpeace New Zealand ramped up its [campaign](#) against the country's canned-tuna brands, which are harvested in a unsustainable manner.

Now the environmental group is taking its message to the country's canned-tuna brands, Greenpeace has targeted Sealord, Greenpeace's supermarket chain, and other brands sold at New Zealand supermarkets chain Enterprises.



# Greenpeace Calls for Urgent Action on Fish Aggregation Devices to Save Pacific Tuna

Press release - August 20, 2010

**Amsterdam, August 20, 2010-** The Pacific skipjack tuna that provides some 55% of the world's tinned tuna is now facing declines along with the Pacific bigeye and yellowfin tuna, according to reports (1) presented at the Science Committee meeting of the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) in Tonga this week.

A record 2,467,903 million metric tons of tuna were caught in the Pacific last year. Of this, 73% was skipjack tuna mainly caught by large purse seine fleets using fish aggregation devices (FADs). The method is meant to increase catch levels and efficiency. It results in large numbers of turtles and sharks being caught together with juvenile tuna.

# HOW'S MY FISHING?

The majority of canned tuna worldwide is caught using fish aggregating devices (FADs) which are floating objects usually equipped with satellite-linked sonar devices. These continuously gather around the FADs, allowing them to be tracked up to real time, located at precise times. These purse seines are a huge source of net fish mortality a lot of tuna and other species are lost to predators, sharks, rays, other fish and even turtles who get caught.

## A UK PROBLEM

The UK is the second biggest tuna market in the world, consuming

**778,000,000 TINS**

of food a year

**THE UK IS THE LARGEST CONSUMER OF TINNED TUNA IN EUROPE**



**THE SOLUTIONS:**  
POLE AND LINE  
MARINE RESERVES  
PURSE SEINING WITHOUT FADS

**70% OF TUNA**

more than 70 percent of the United Kingdom's major canned tuna brands have committed to sustainable tuna fishing, claimed Greenpeace.



**DESTRUCTIVE PURSE SEINING WITH FADS**

Sharks and rays

# Bycatches in the eastern Pacific FAD fisheries

- Species involved
- Significance
- Options for mitigation

# Discards by major types of fishery

## FAO Kelleher

<u>Fishery</u>	<u>discard (%)</u>
Shrimp trawl	62.3
Demersal finfish trawl	9.6
Tuna and HMS longline	28.5
Midwater (pelagic) trawl	3.4
<b>Tuna purse seine</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Mobile trap/pot	23.2
Dredge	28.3
Small pelagics purse seine	1.2
Demersal longline	7.5
Tuna pole and line	0.4

2 %

2009 Capture 500,000 MT Bycatch 9,300 MT

	Dolphin	School	Log	All Sets
<b>Capture 2009</b>	<b>Total capture</b>			
<b>Species</b>				
<b>OFFSHORE SPOTTED</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>518</b>
<b>EASTERN SPINNER</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>WHITEBELLY SPINNER</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>COMMON DOLPHIN</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>OTHER DOLPHIN</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>SAILFISH</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>877</b>
<b>SWORDFISH</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>BLACK MARLIN</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>569</b>
<b>STRIPED MARLIN</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>BLUE MARLIN</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,443</b>
<b>OTHER BIG FISH</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>6,567</b>
<b>MAHI MAHI</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>473,286</b>	<b>475,505</b>
<b>WAHOO</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>269,715</b>	<b>269,906</b>
<b>RAINBOW RUNNER</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,454</b>	<b>55,459</b>
<b>YELLOWTAIL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>21,298</b>	<b>22,819</b>
<b>TRIGGER FISH</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>101,125</b>	<b>101,651</b>
<b>OTHER SHARKS</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>695</b>
<b>WHITETIP SHARK</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>HAMMERHEAD SHARK</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>UNID. SHARK</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>3,228</b>
<b>MANTARAY</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,074</b>
<b>STINGRAY</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>SILKY SHARK</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>20,541</b>	<b>22,307</b>
<b>UNID. TURTLE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>OLIVE RIDLEY</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>

## Average Annual Bycatch Nr. Individuals (1993-2009)

Type of set	Dolphin sets	Unassociated Set	FOB Sets	TOTAL
<b>BILLFISHES</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1,134</b>
<b>LARGE FISHES</b>				
MAHI MAHI	998	4,551	<b>263,548</b>	269,097
WAHOO	113	373	<b>118,372</b>	118,859
RAINBOW RUNNER	8	942	<b>88,326</b>	89,186
YELLOWTAIL	947	8,917	27,474	37,338
OTHER BIG FISH	188	9,696	5,711	15,596
<b>SHARKS and RAYS</b>				
SILKY SHARK	<b>1,101</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>19,241</b>	<b>23,301</b>
WHITETIP SHARK	<b>120</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>3,011</b>
HAMMERHEAD SH.	65	219	1,088	1,373
Unid/Other Shark	684	566	2,619	3,869
MANTA RAY	717	<b>2,751</b>	111	3,579
STING RAY	198	784	114	1,096
<b>SEA TURTLES</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>78</b>



**FADS**

# FADs seeded and set on

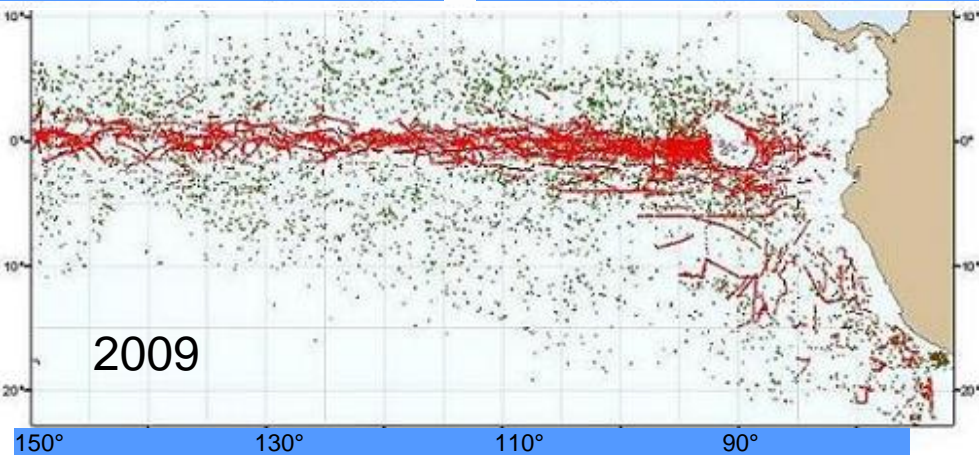
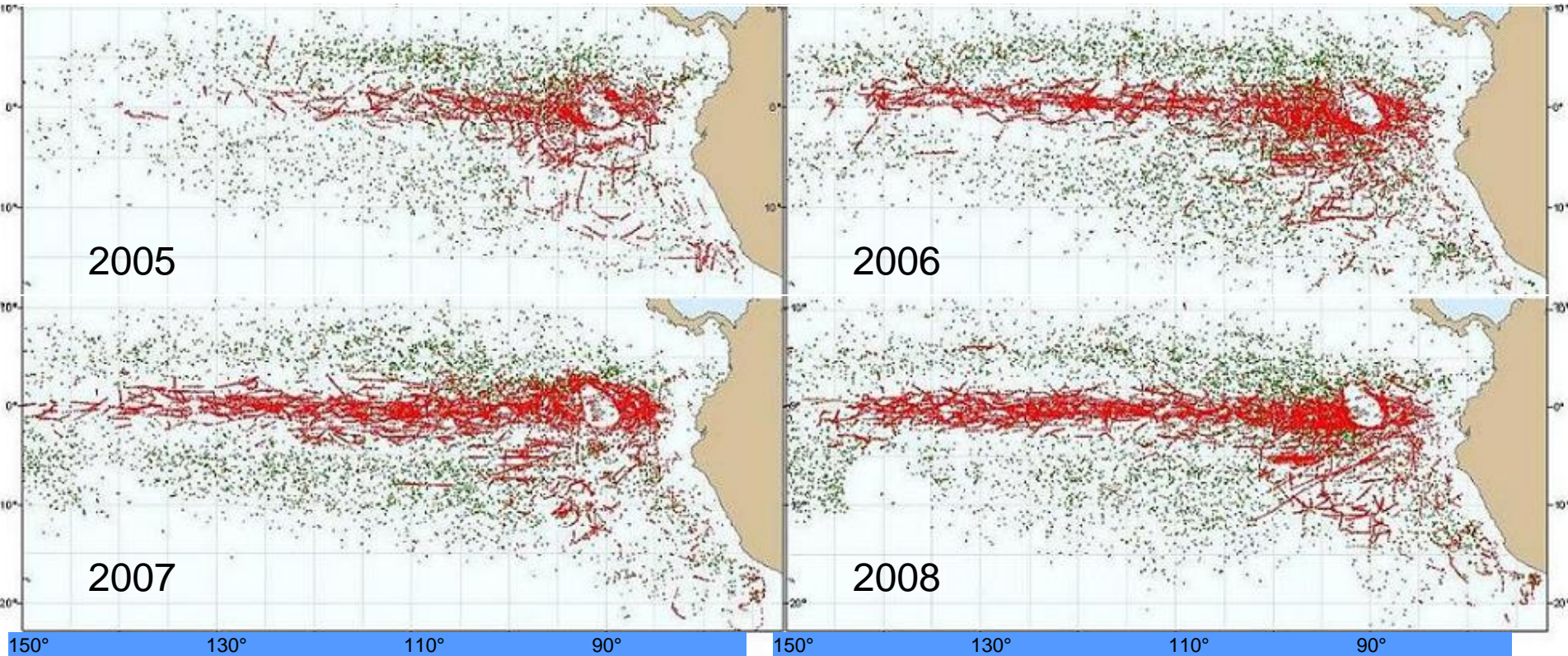




FIGURE 25

Proportion of unsuccessful "Skunk" sets (Capture = 0 MT) 2005 – 2009 in two areas - EPO

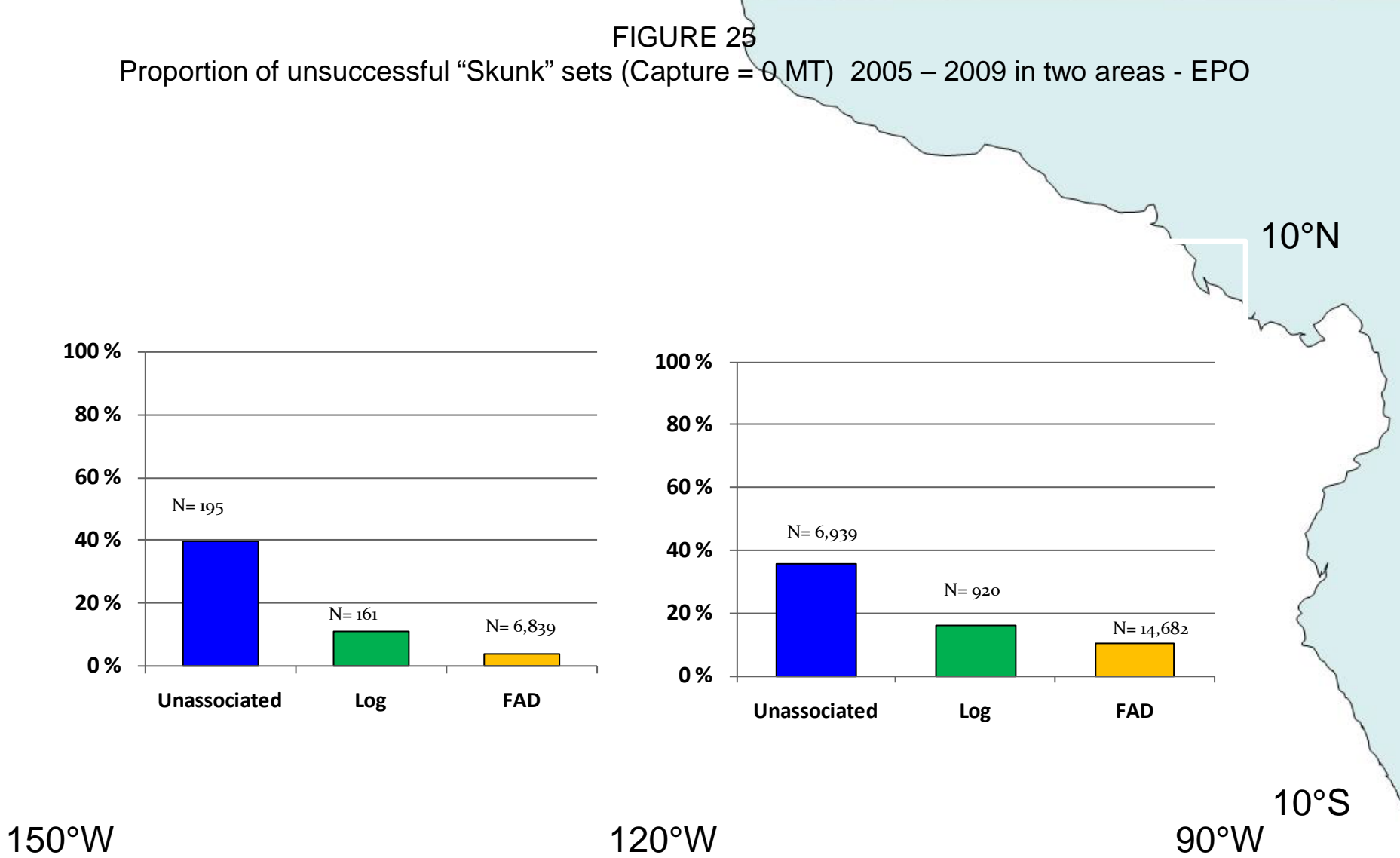
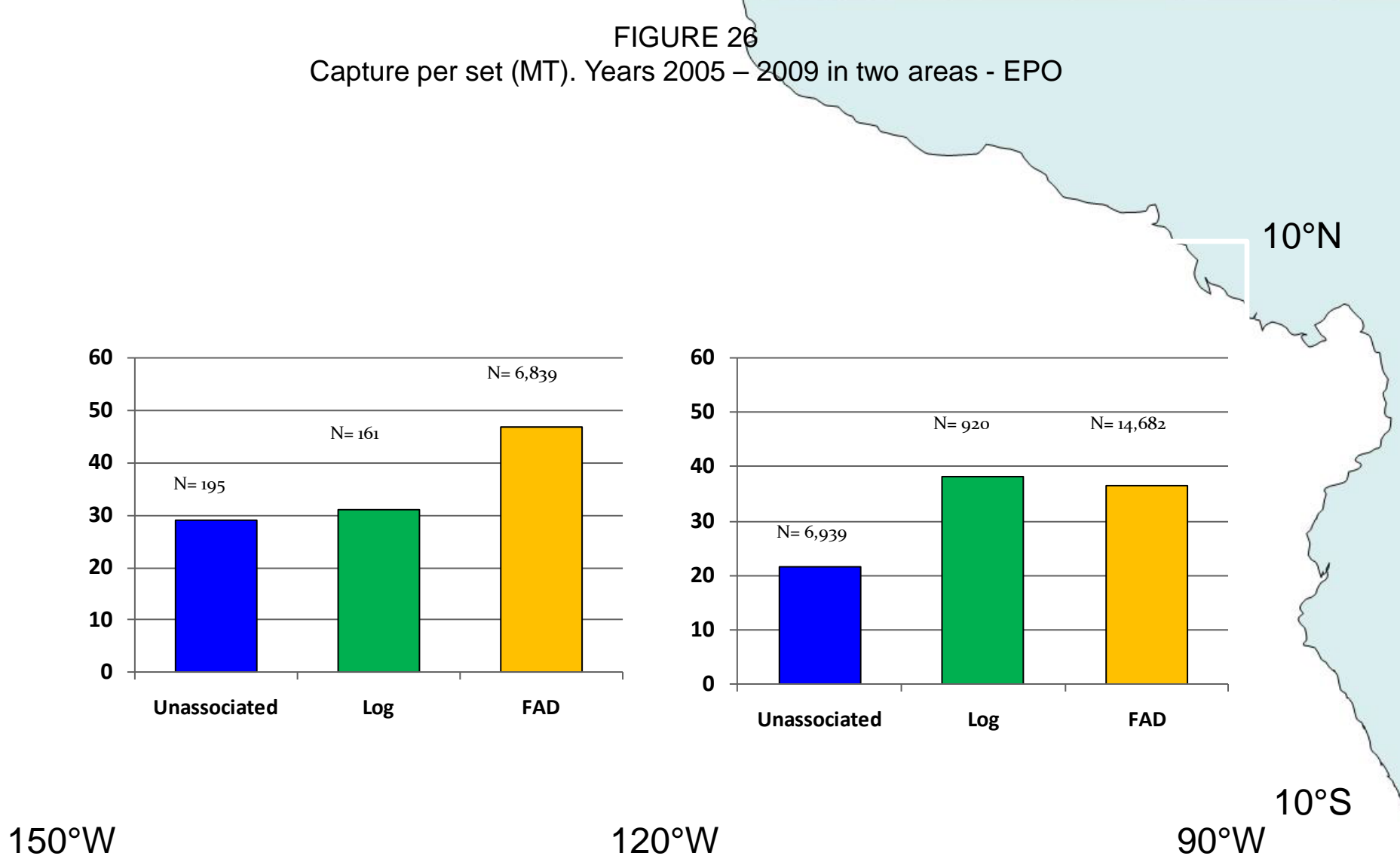


FIGURE 26  
Capture per set (MT). Years 2005 – 2009 in two areas - EPO



# Number of FADs deployed and removed

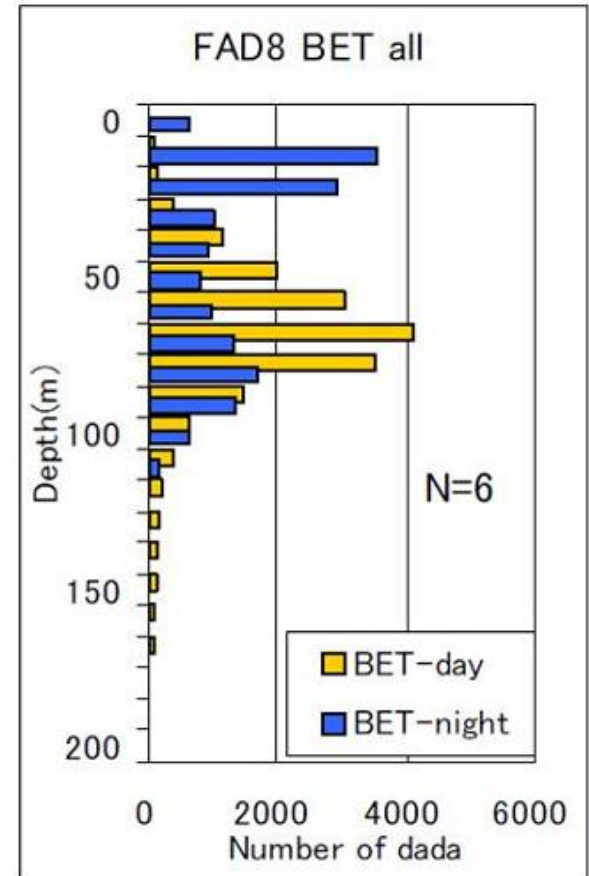
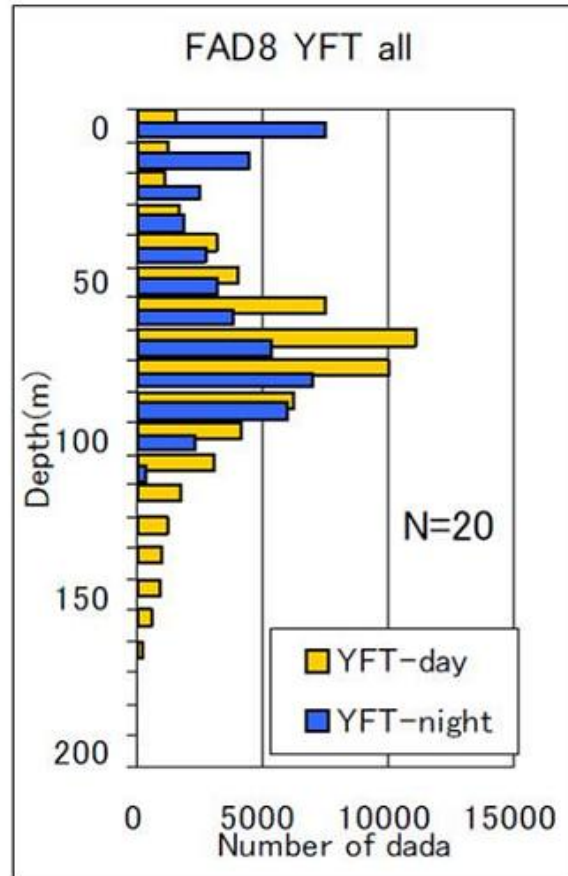
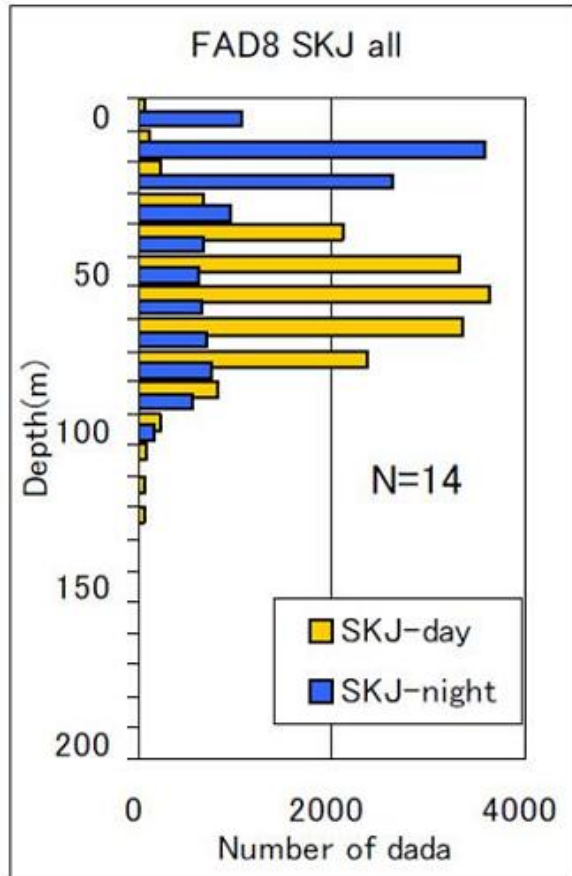
Nr FADs	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deployed	7,999	8,521	9,909	10,394
Removed	6,072	7,496	8,252	8,420

The background features a dark, swirling pattern of green and blue lines, resembling a vortex or a stylized eye. A bright yellow horizontal banner is centered across the image, containing the text 'SORTING GRIDS' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The text has a slight reflection effect below it.

# **SORTING GRIDS**

FIGURE 47

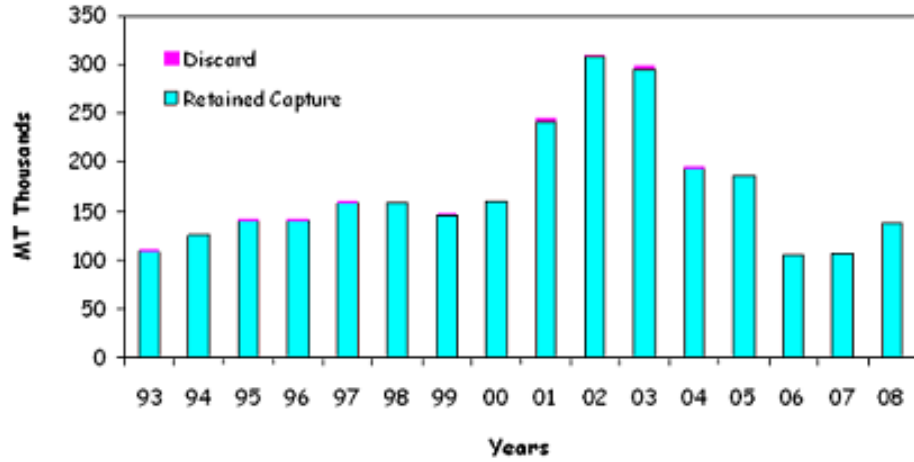
Vertical distribution of the three tuna species around drifting FADs (Matsumoto *et al.*, 2006)



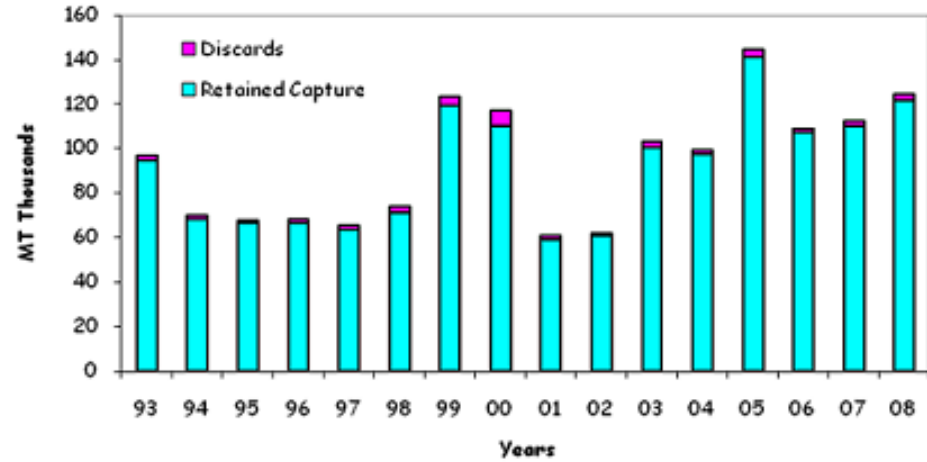
Source: Matsumoto *et al.* (2006)

FIGURE 59  
 Catches and bycatches (YFT, SKJ, BET) 1993 - 2008

Dolphin Sets



School Sets



Floating Object Sets

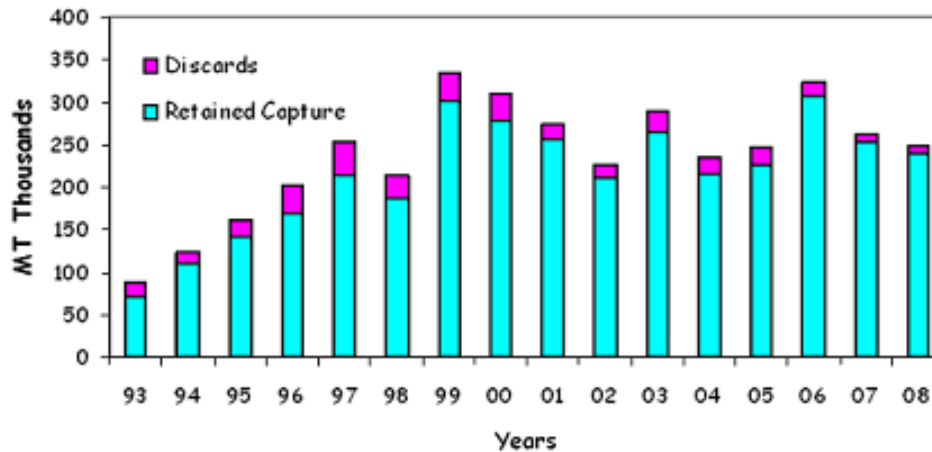


FIGURE 60

**% (Capture of small tuna species/total tuna species) Sets on Floating objects (2001 – 2009)**

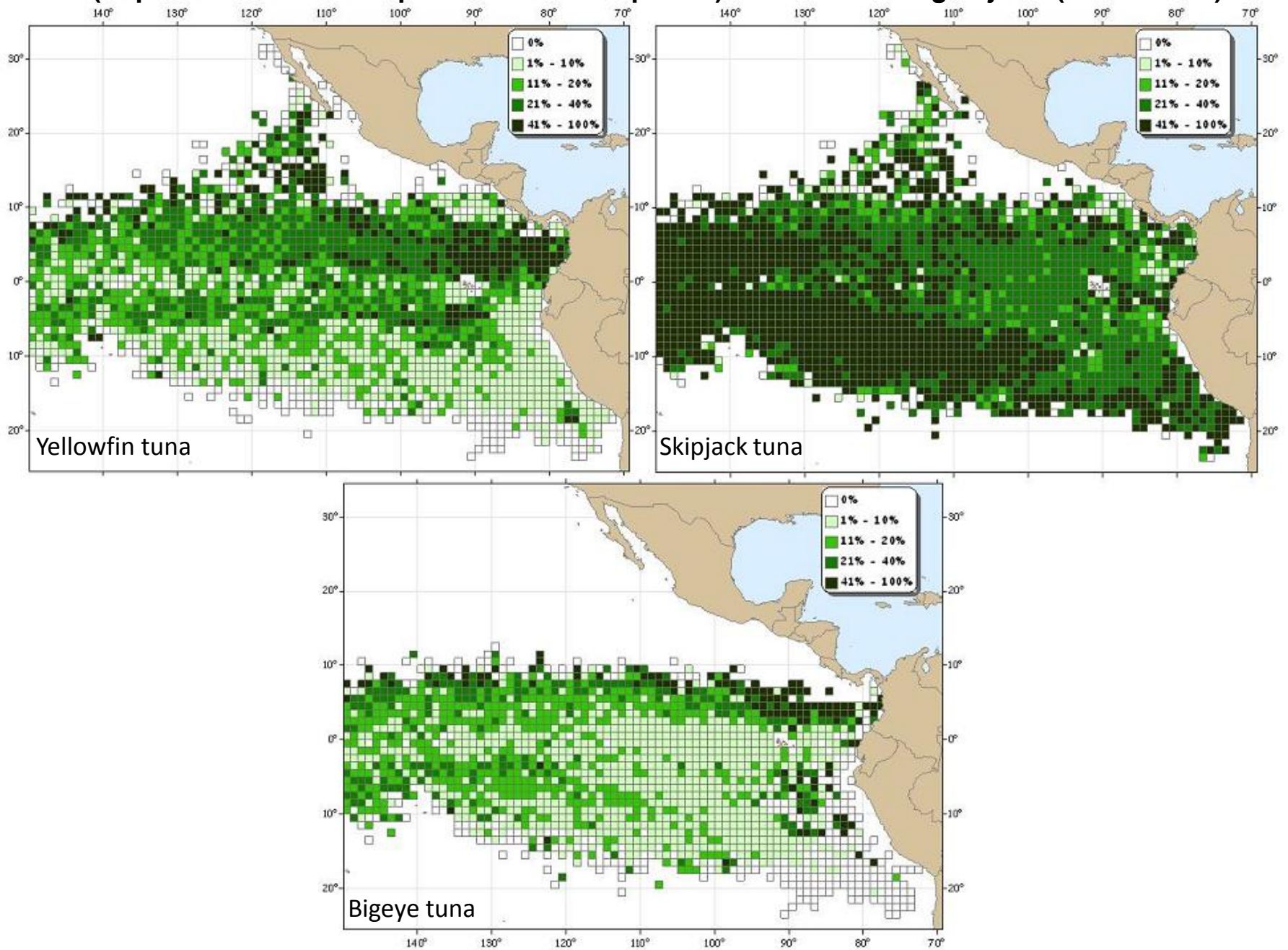
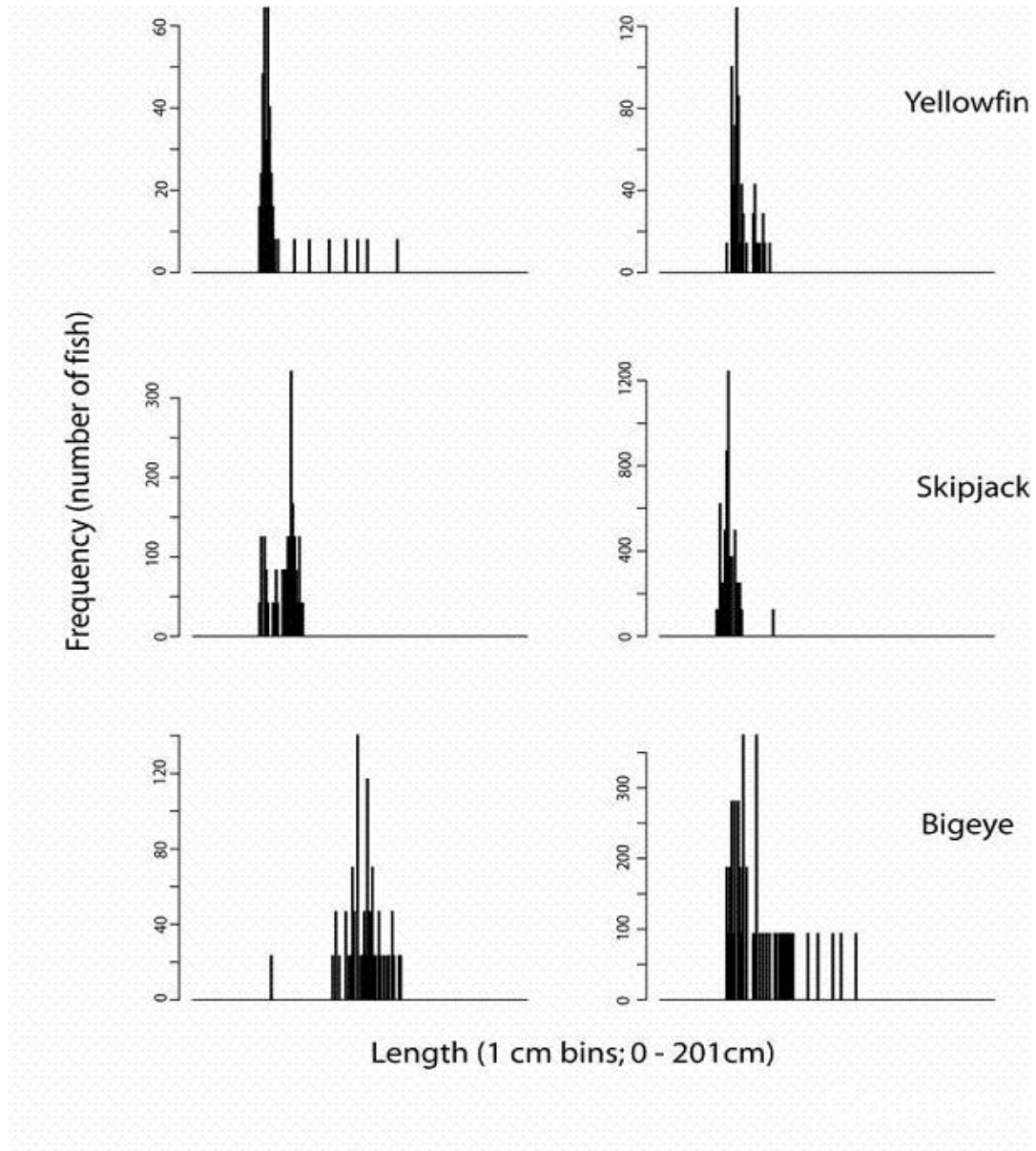


FIGURE 61

The selectivity dilemma: Two length frequency samples from sets on Floating objects - EPO

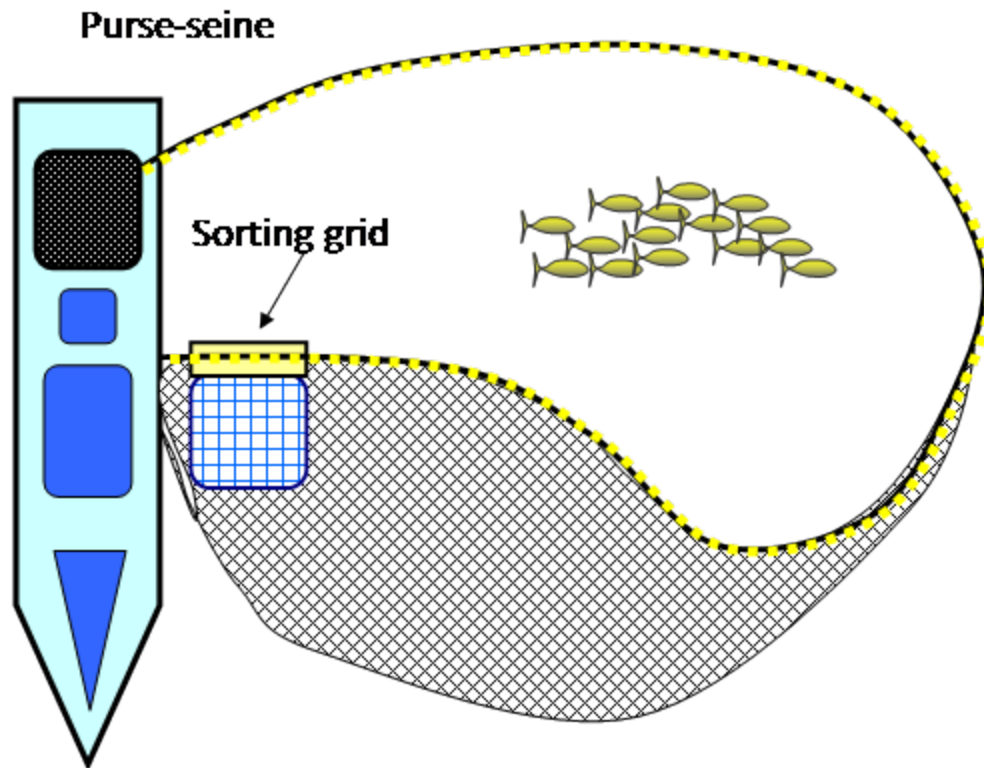


Two length frequency samples, each with the three species.  
Both from floating object sets (class 6), but different vessels, areas.



FIGURE 64

Diagram of sorting grid for tuna purse seine and proposed location



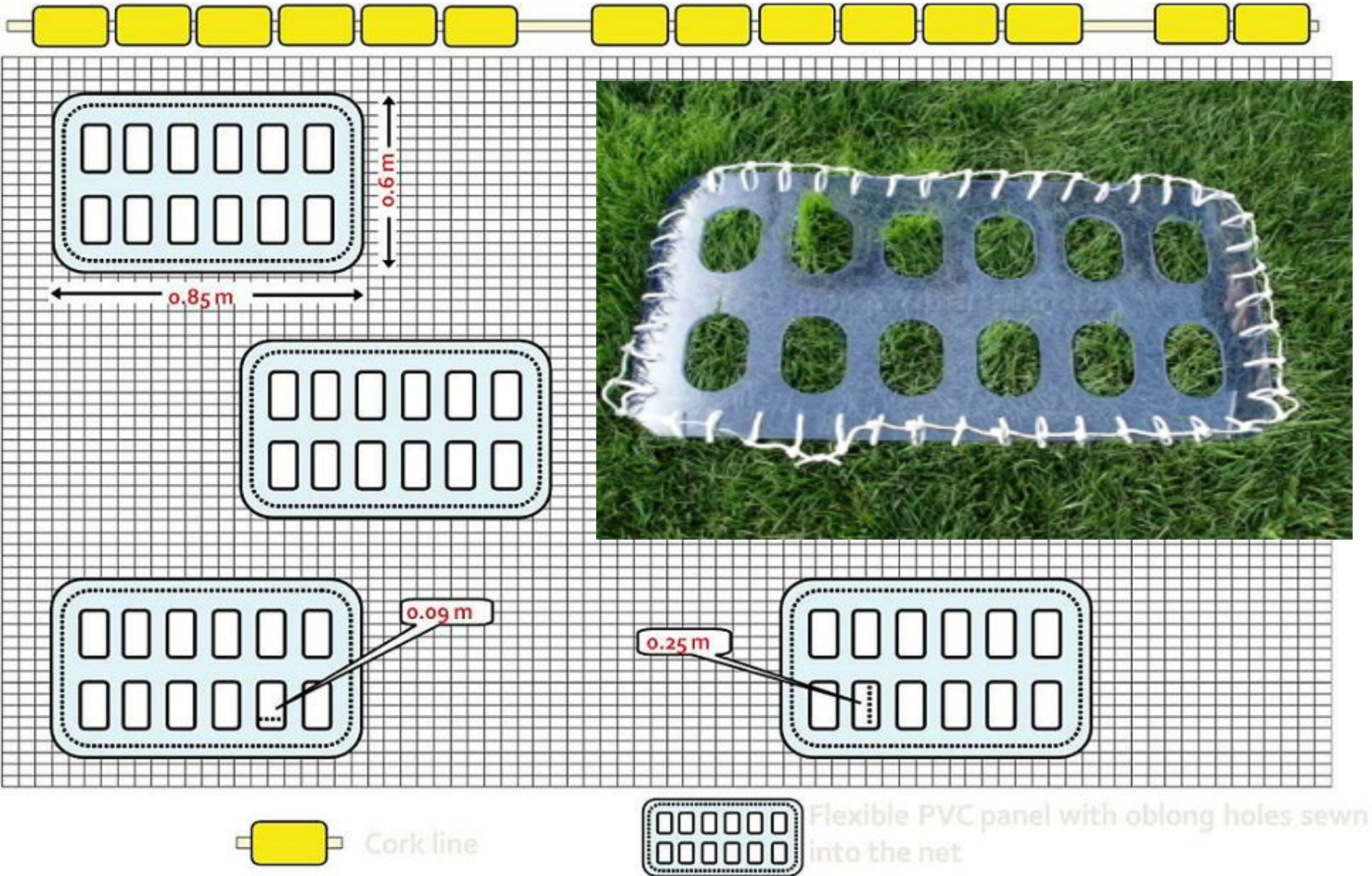
**FIGURE 65**  
Flexible sorting grid going through the power block



**FIGURE 66**  
Arrue's sorting grid. Details of construction



FIGURE 70  
Nelson's design. Flexible PVC panels

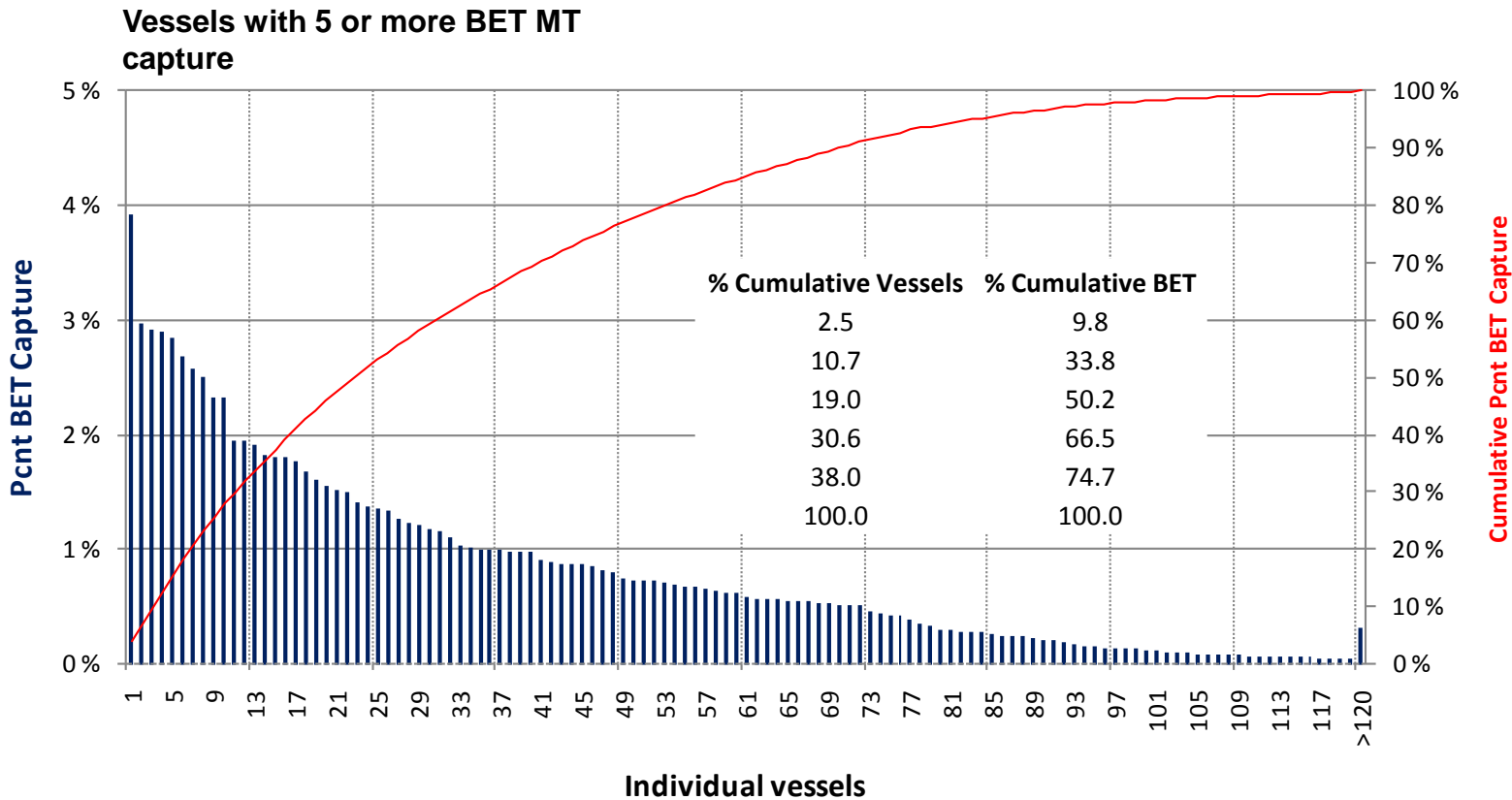


**FIGURE 74**  
Zachariassen's grid used in trawls



**FIGURE 81**

**Proportion of total BET capture by vessels during 2005 – 2009 in the EPO**

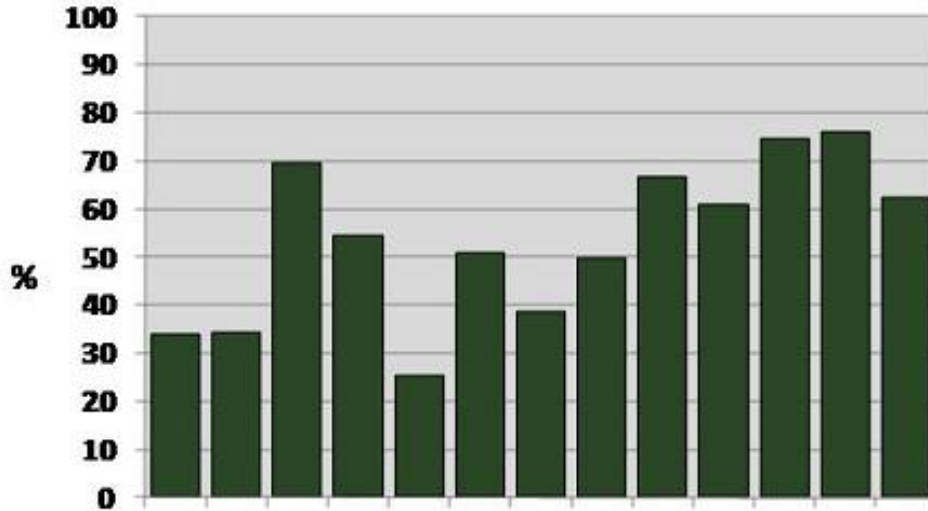




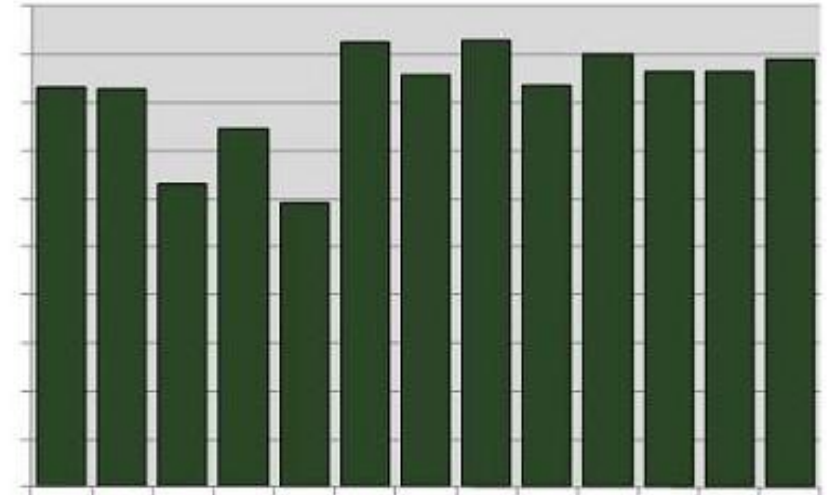
# BILLFISHES

# Percent retained of the billfish captures

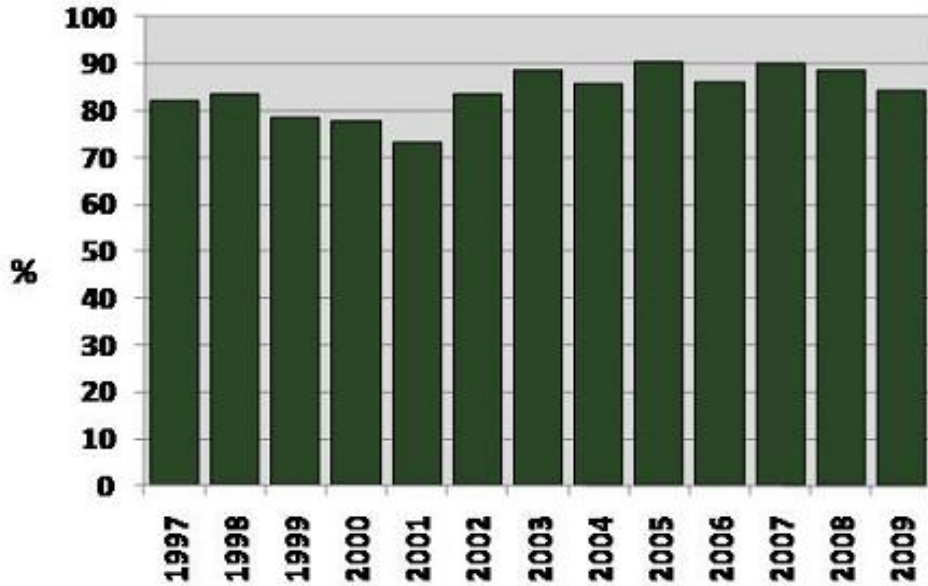
## Sailfish



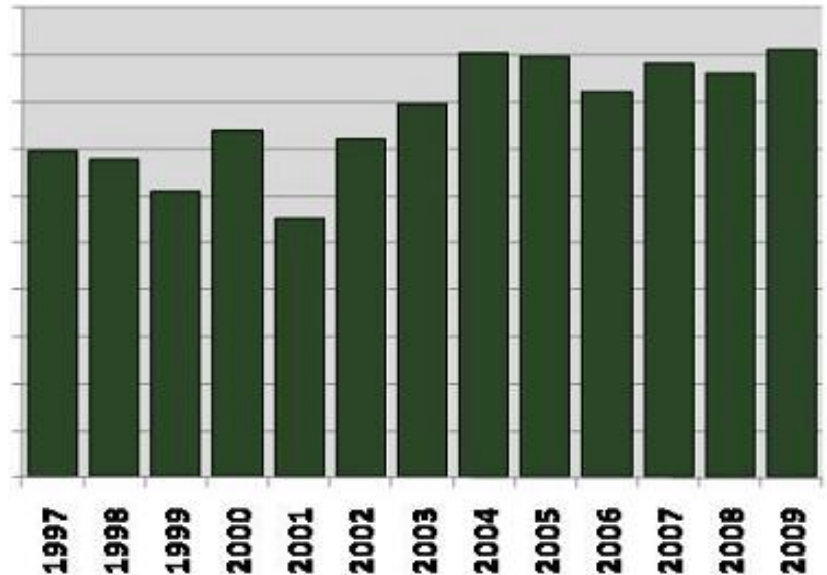
## Striped Marlin



## Blue Marlin

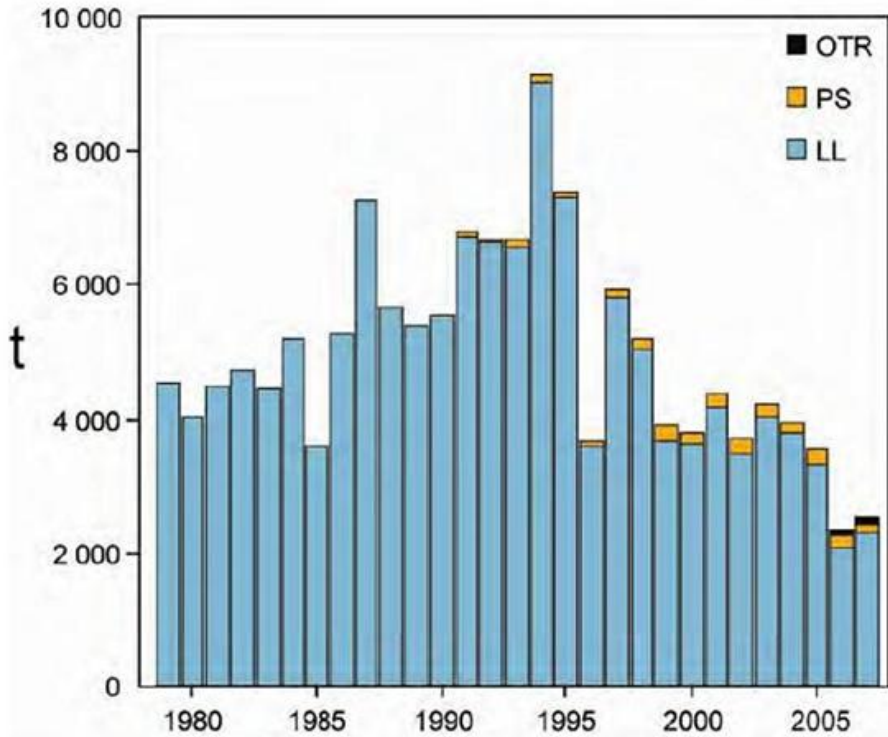


## Black Marlin



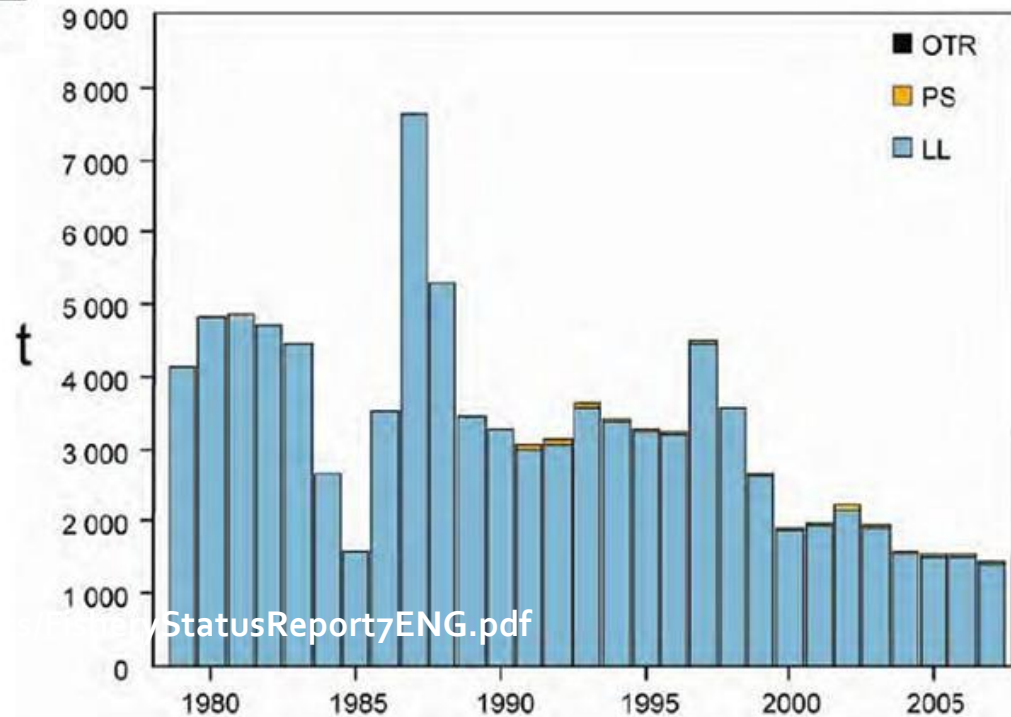
 Total retention





**Retained catches of  
blue marlin  
by gear type  
EPO 1979 – 2007**

**Retained catches of  
striped marlin  
by gear type  
EPO 1979 - 2007**





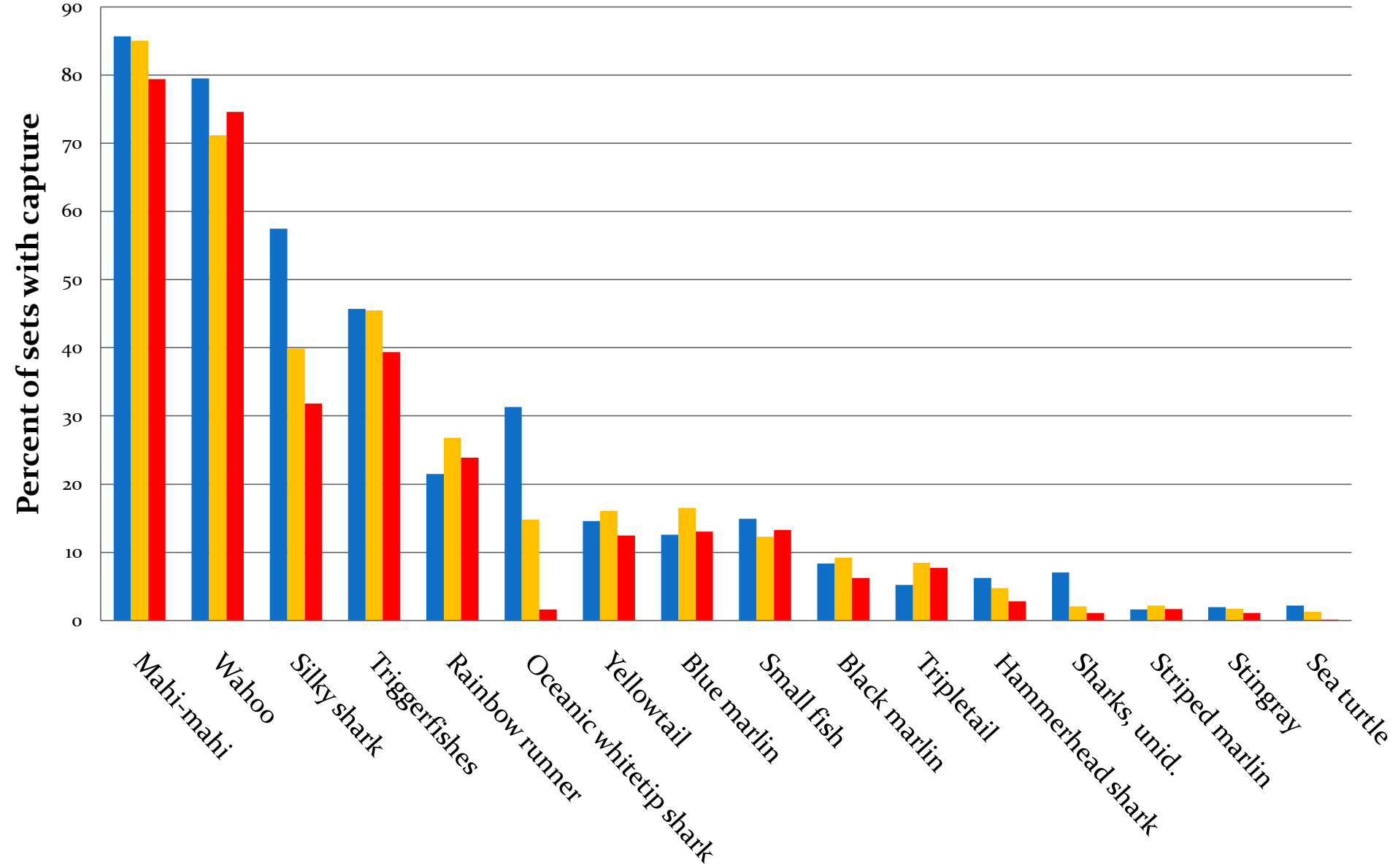
# SHARKS AND RAYS

# Capture probability: FAD sets

■ 1994-1998

■ 1999-2003

■ 2004-2008

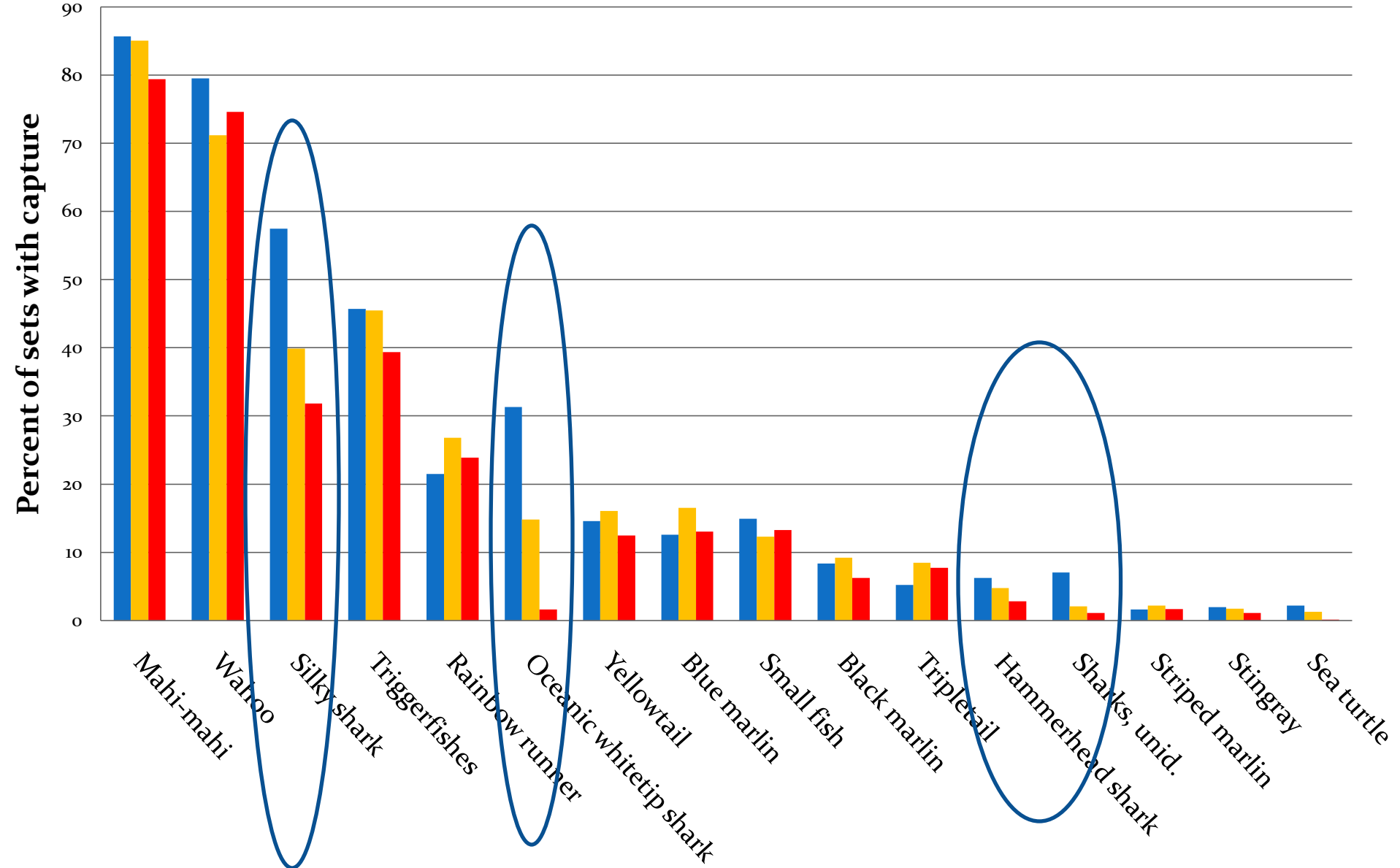


# Capture probability: FAD sets

■ 1994-1998

■ 1999-2003

■ 2004-2008

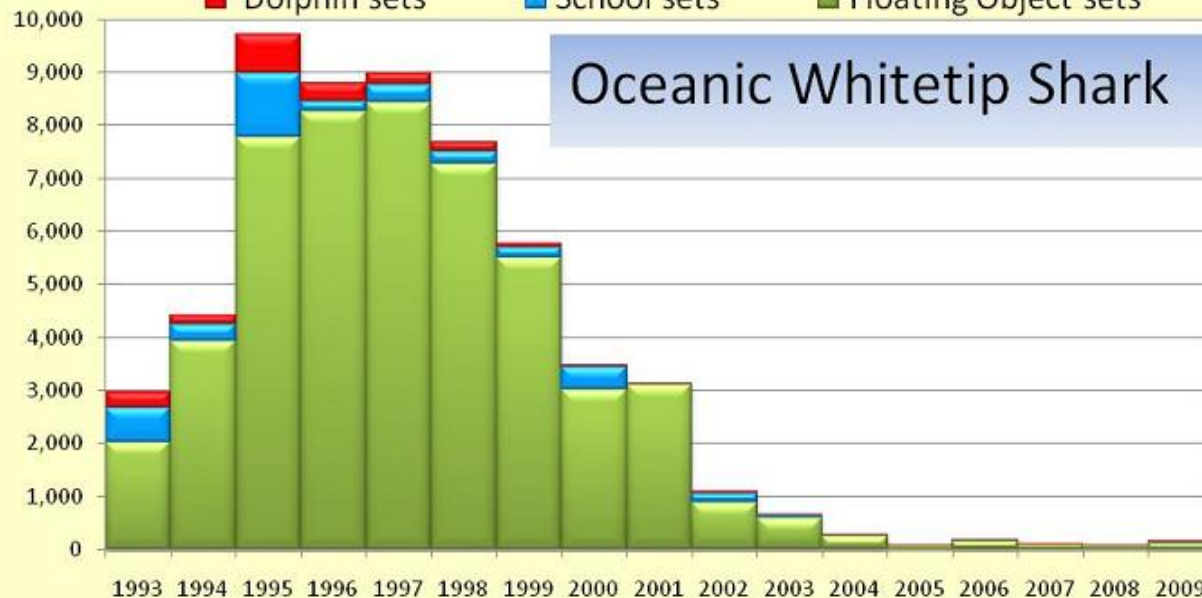


■ Dolphin sets ■ School sets ■ Floating Object sets



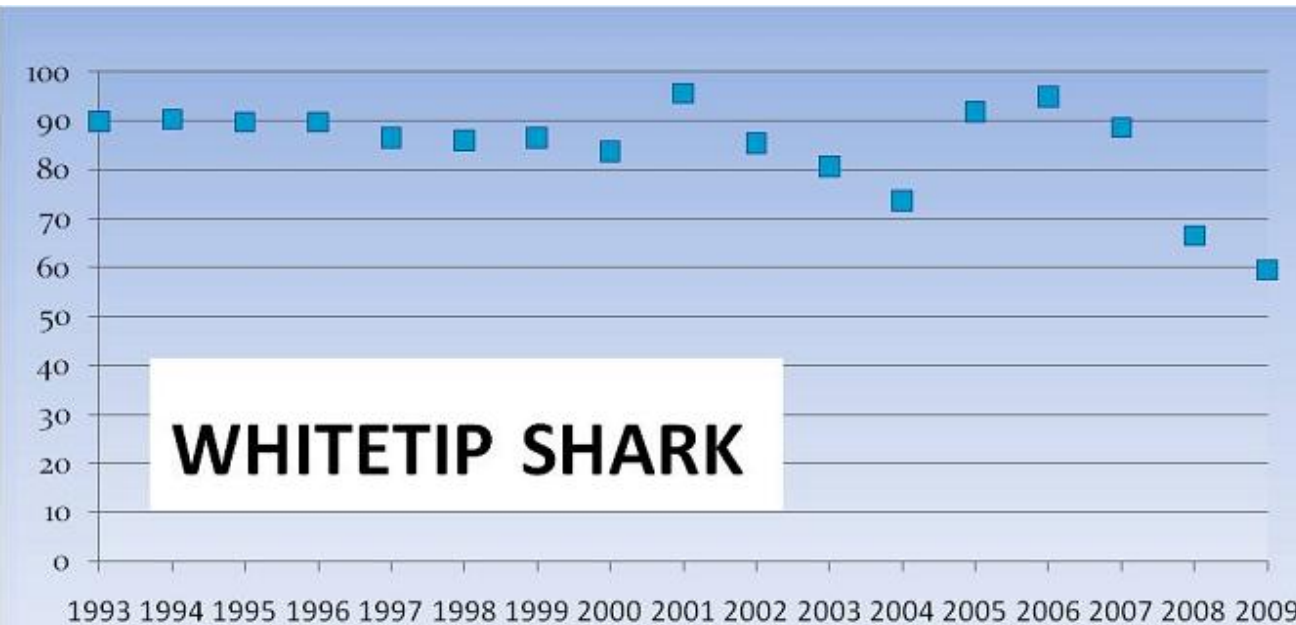
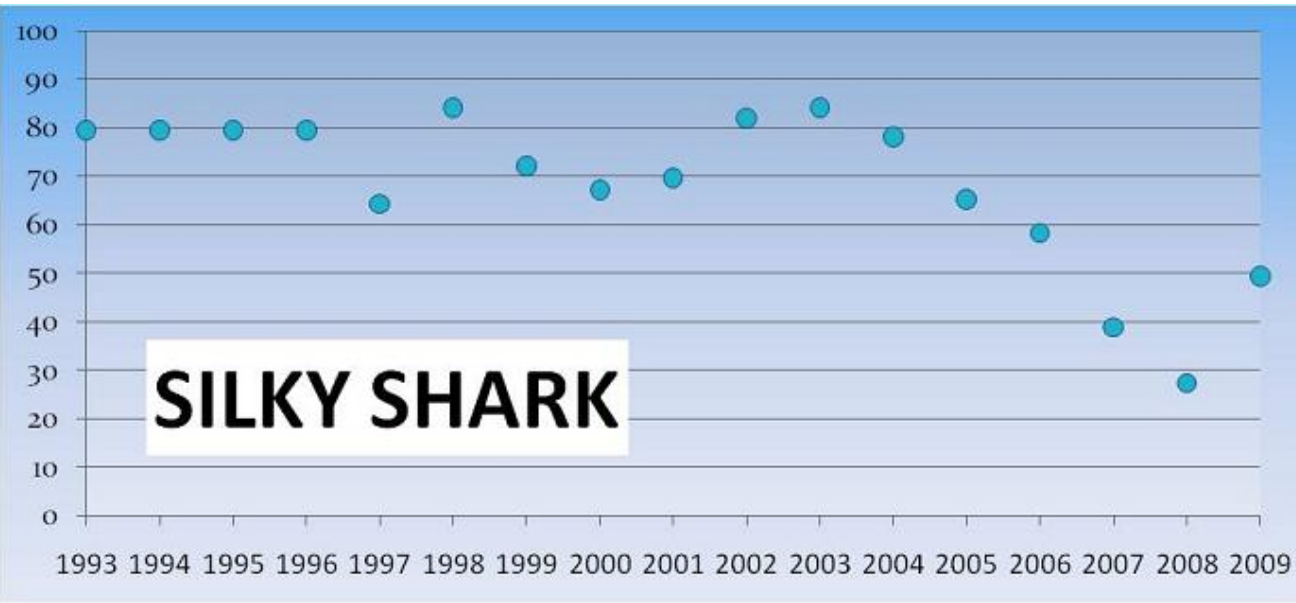
Annual  
shark  
captures  
in numbers

■ Dolphin sets ■ School sets ■ Floating Object sets



Notice  
*different scales*

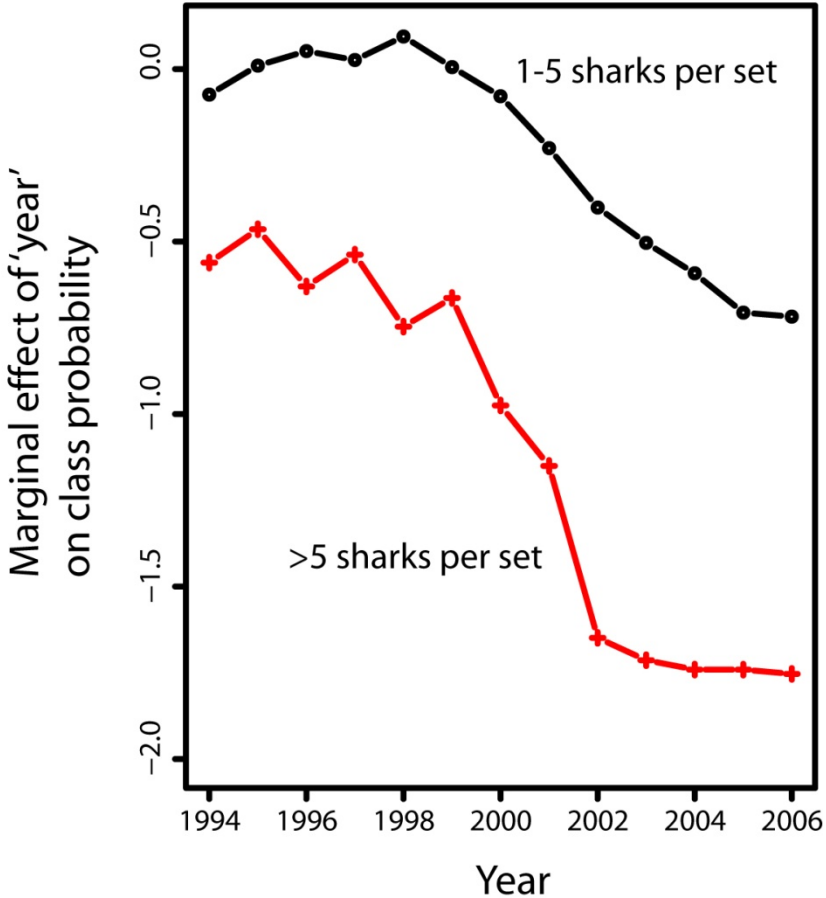
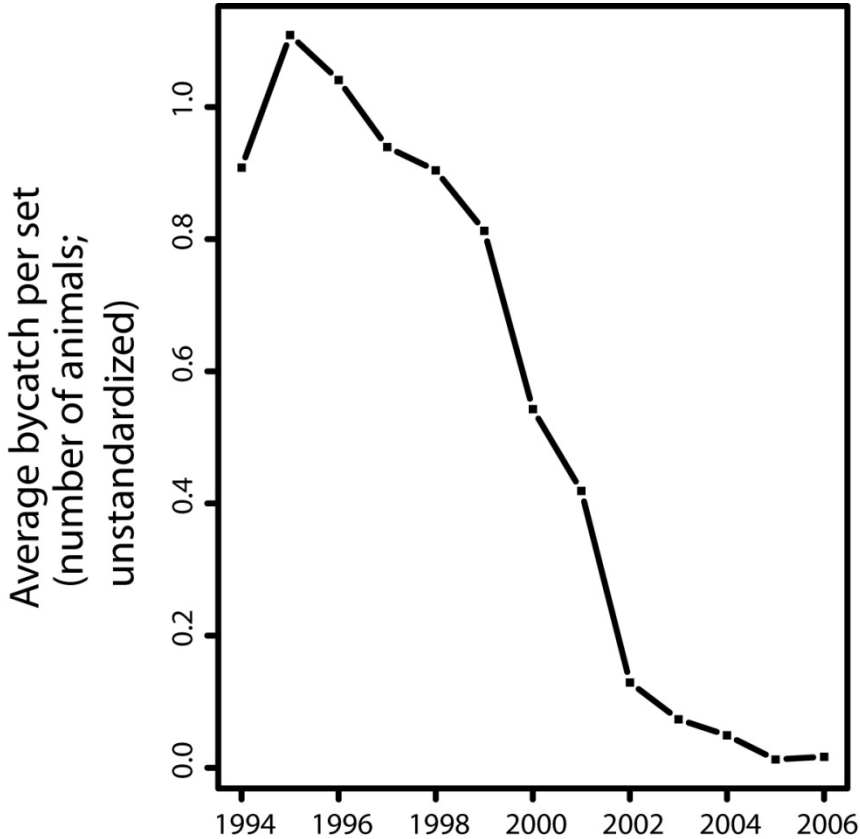
# % discarded (Bycatch)



# Oceanic whitetip shark (floating object sets)

-90%

C. Lennert-Cody



# Bycatch/Catch ratios Nr.silky/Tuna catch

Ratio: Num. silky sharks/Tuna catch MT (FOB sets)

*Carcharhinus falciformis*

> 0 - 0.09

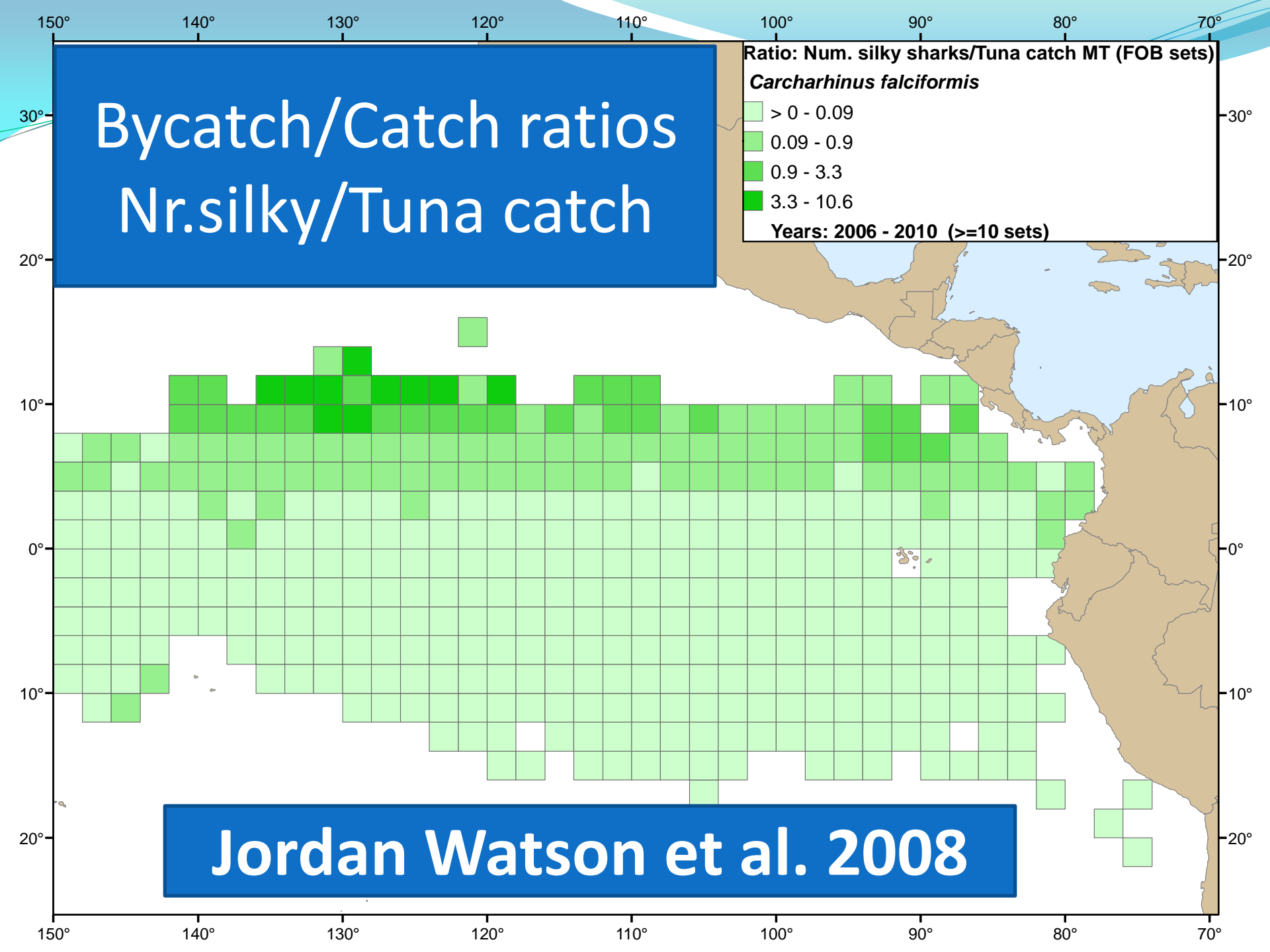
0.09 - 0.9

0.9 - 3.3

3.3 - 10.6

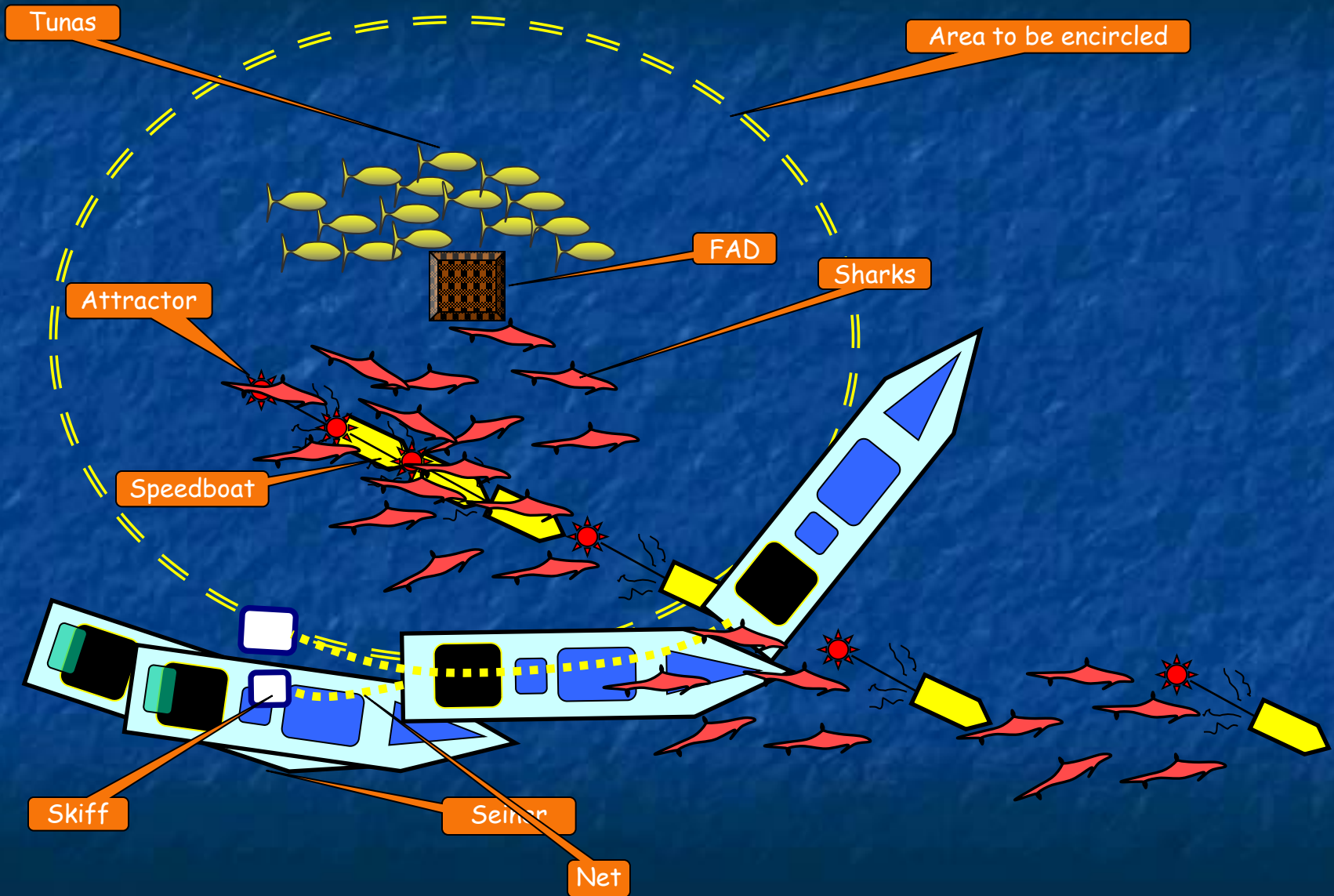
Years: 2006 - 2010 ( $\geq 10$  sets)

Jordan Watson et al. 2008





# To reduce shark bycatches

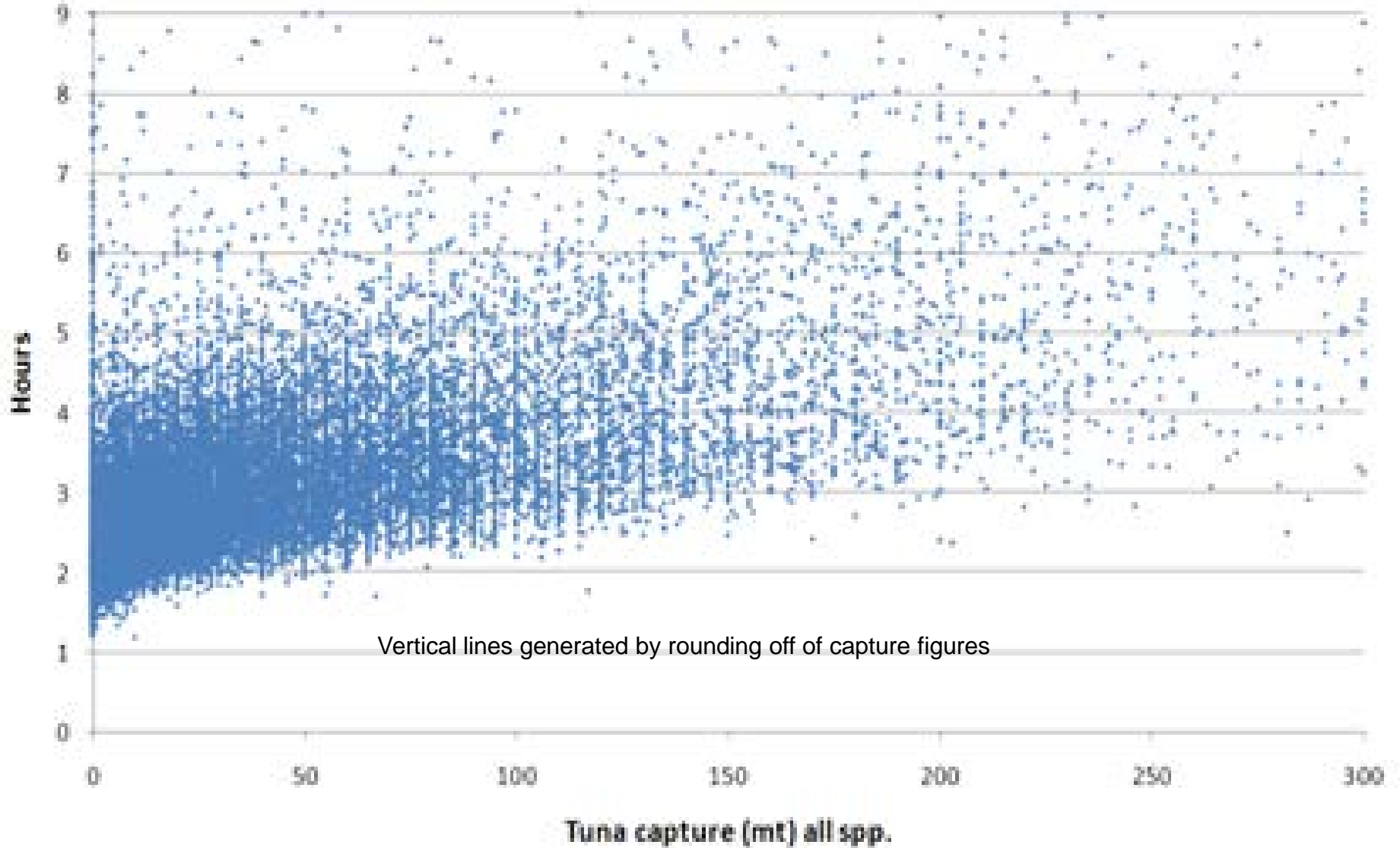


# Other options

- Improving conditions in net
- Releasing from deck
  - Tracking released sharks

FIGURE 40  
Duration of FAD sets as a function of tuna capture (2004 – 2008)

n=26,348



Returning to  
the sea



Sorting the  
capture



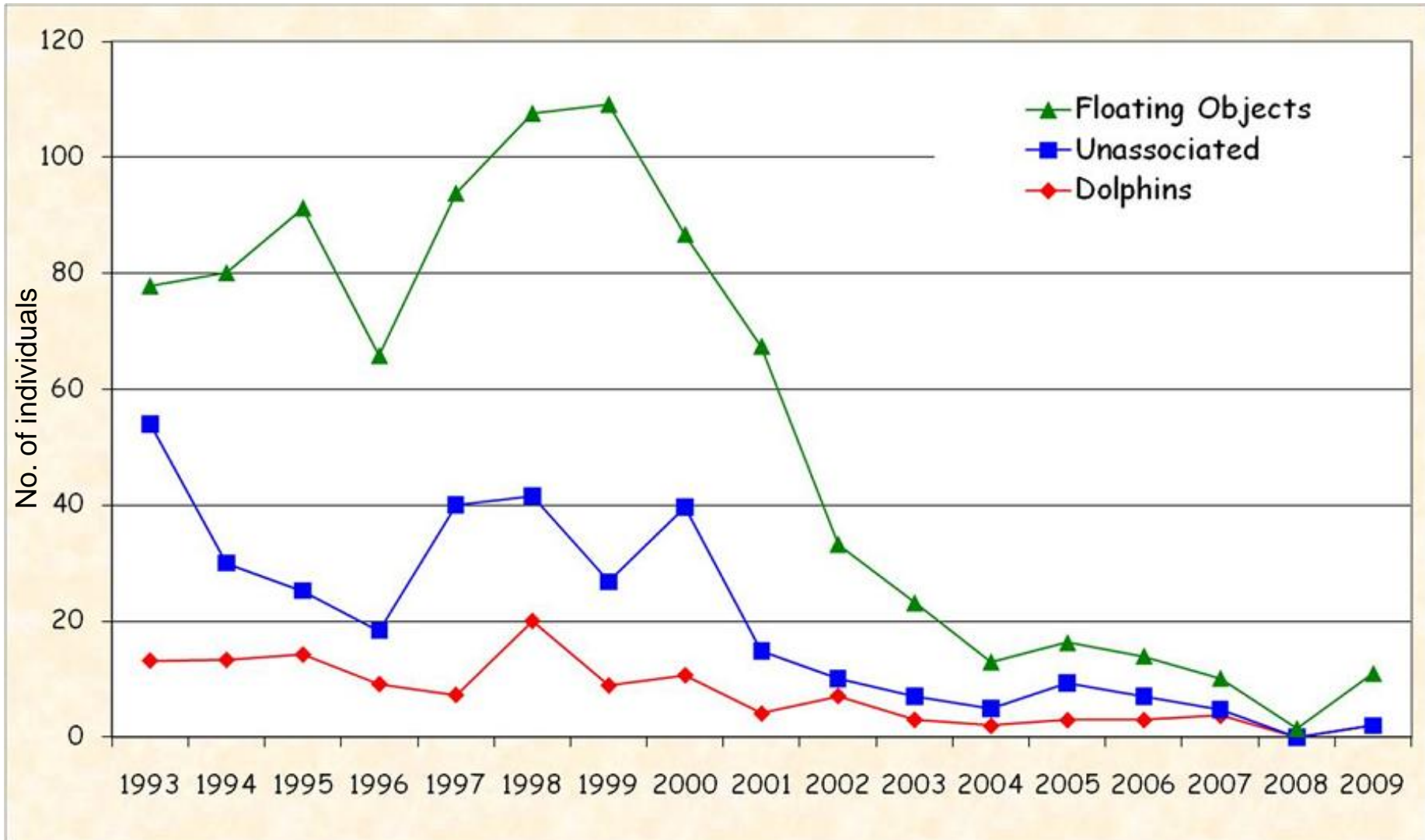
Source: ISSF Meeting – 24-27 Nov 09 – Sukarrieta (L. Dagorn)



# SEA TURTLES

# Bycatches of Sea Turtles

## Estimate yearly average (1993-2009)

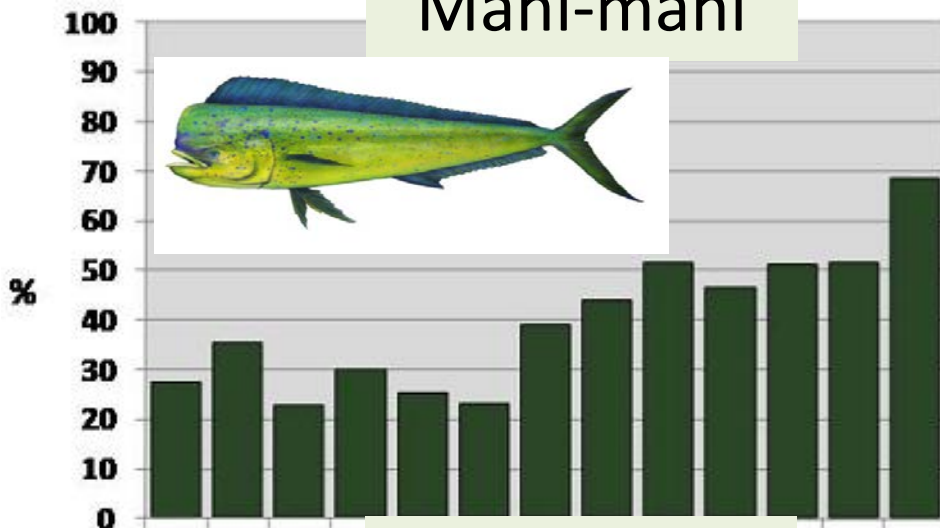




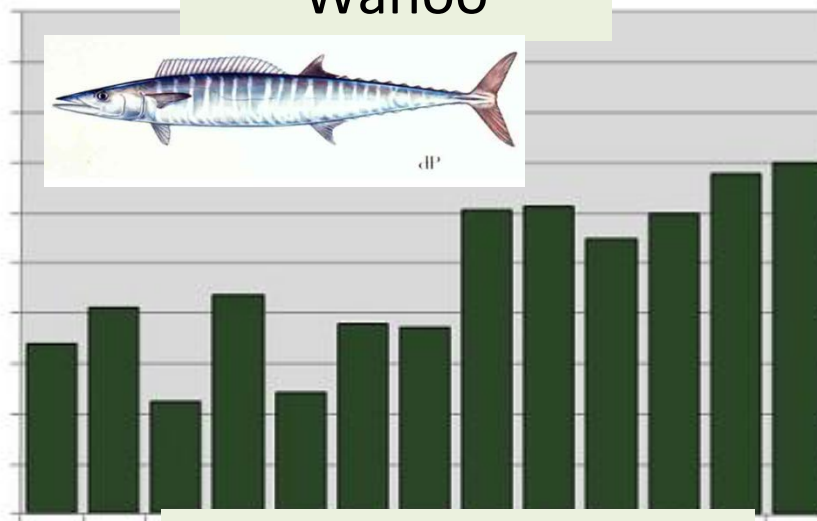
# LARGE PELAGIC BONY FISHES

# Percent retention of the captures

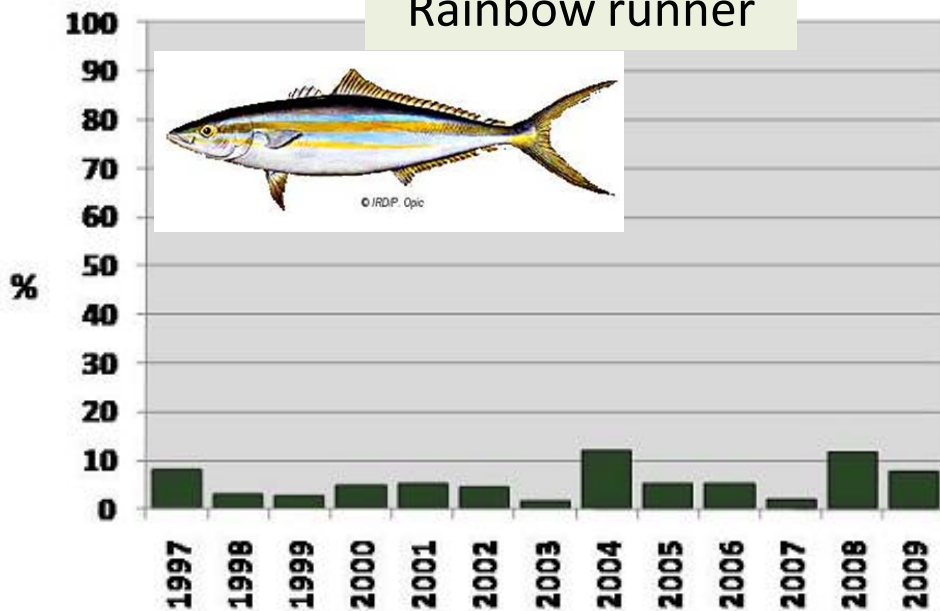
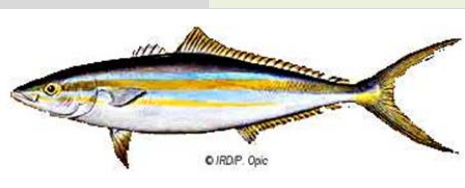
## Mahi-mahi



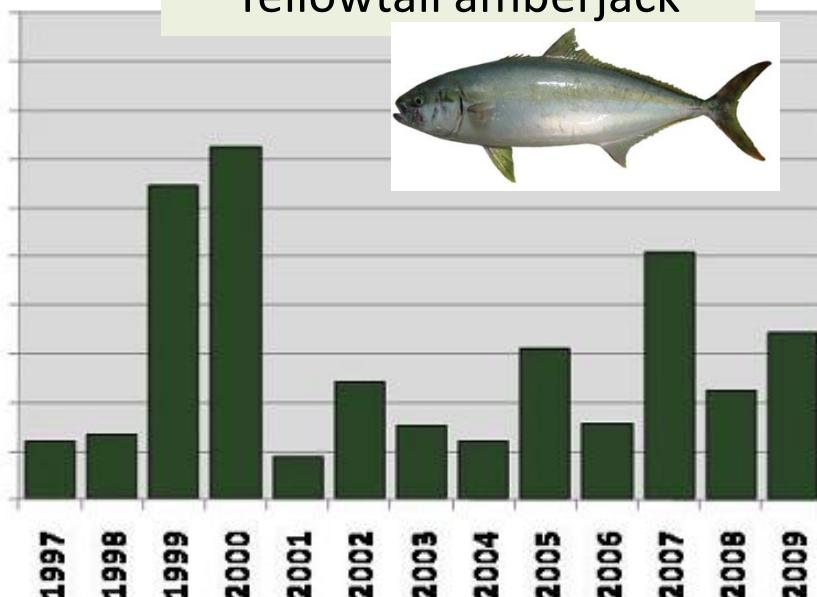
## Wahoo



## Rainbow runner



## Yellowtail amberjack



Total retention



# SUMMARY

Billfishes	not significant
Sea turtles	not significant, minor impact of entanglement in FAD netting
Bony fishes	probably not significant, but no SA available
Sharks	small % of total takes, but critical situation for some species
Oceanic whitetip	steep decline, serious conservation issue
Silky shark	important decline, serious conservation issue
Manta rays	no data available on population sizes, species involved may have local impacts
Small tunas	SJ not significant, YF ??, BE ??

# PS SOLUTIONS

Billfishes

accounted for in SA -- management

Sea turtles

design changes in FADs

Bony fishes

sorting grid to release small individuals

Sharks

Oceanic whitetip

immediate release, handling improvement

Silky shark

spatial closure, handling improvement

Manta rays

improve IDs, focused research

Small tunas

BE management – individual vessel limits

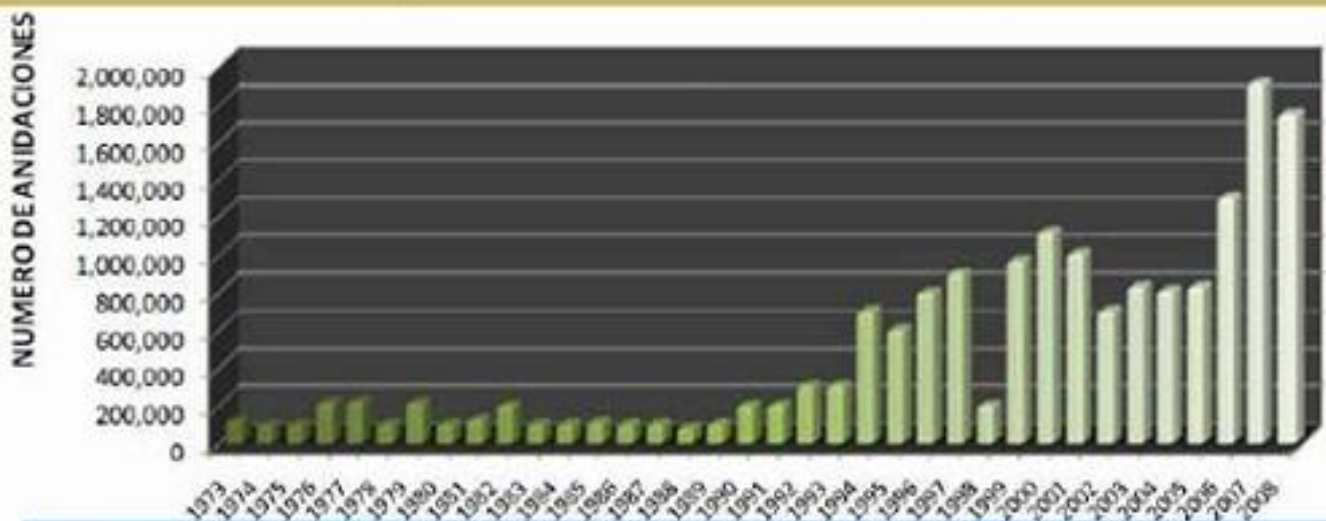
acoustics for size discrimination

total retention

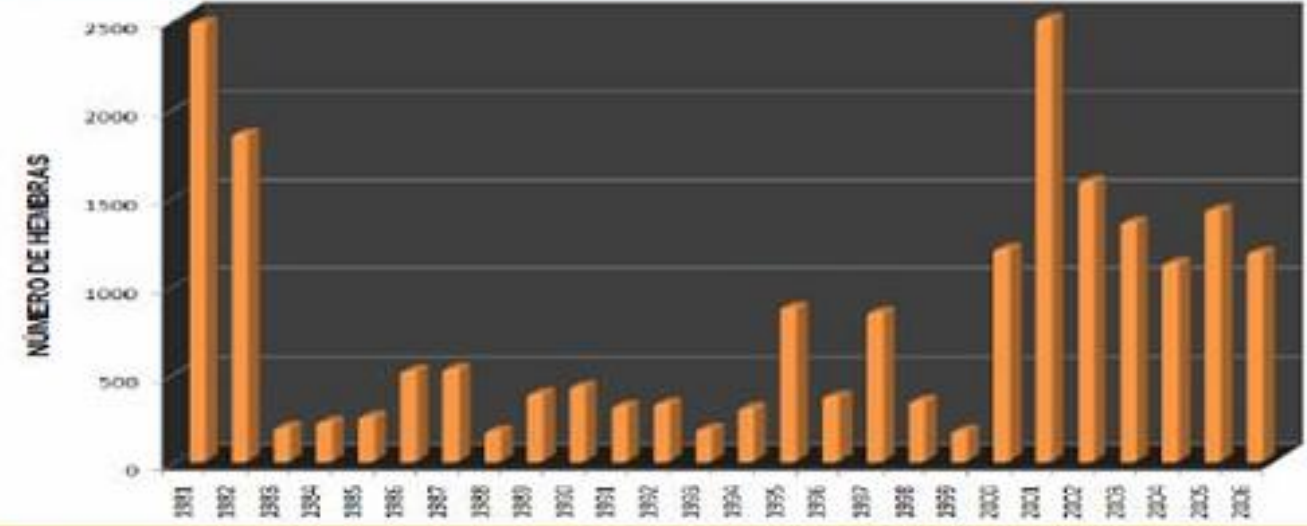


# LONGLINE BYCATCHES

# Nr. Olive ridley's nests La Escobilla, Mexico



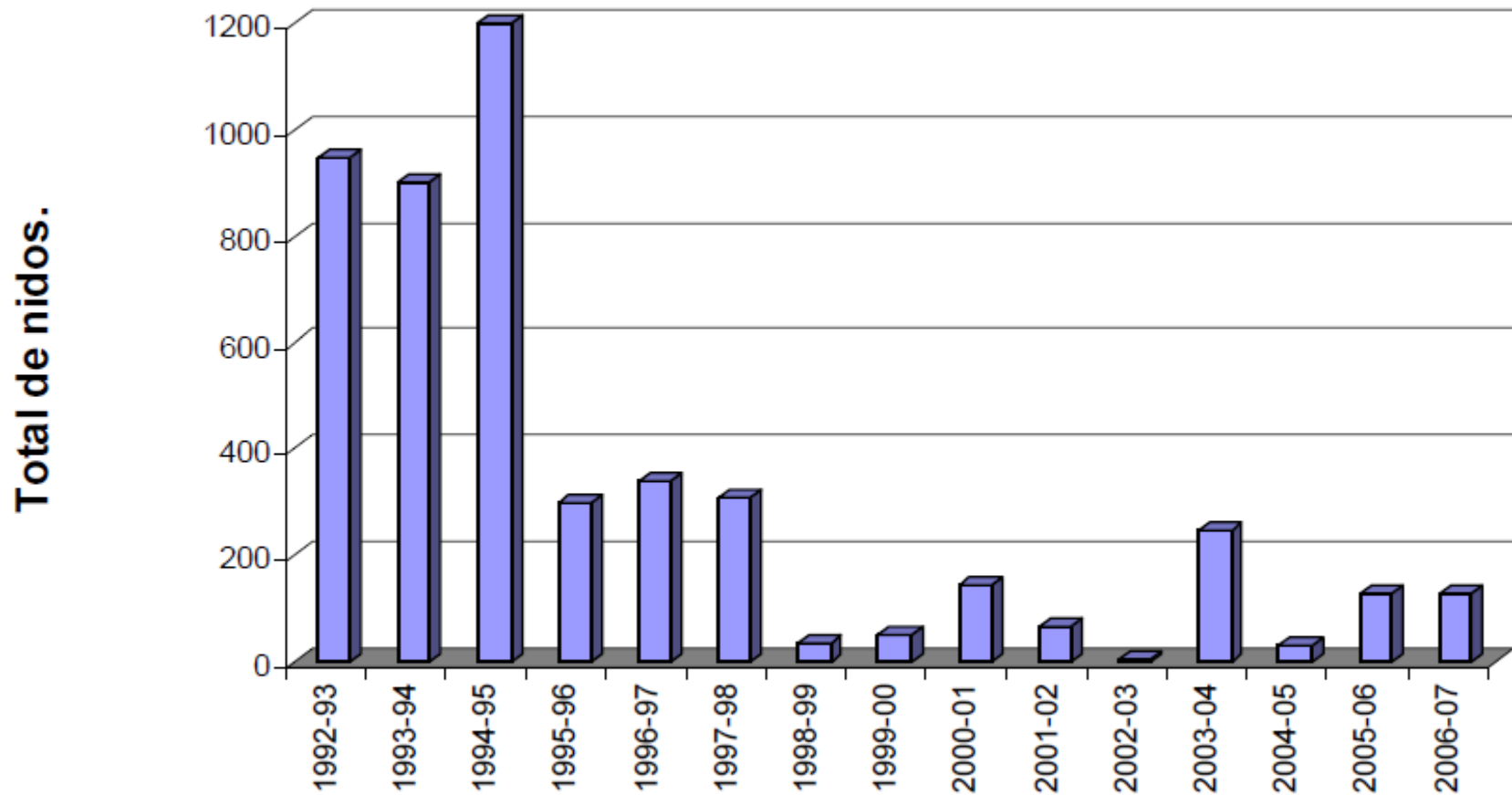
Fuente: Programa Nacional para la Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas/CMT/CONANP 2008.



# Nr. Femeales nesting Colola Beach, Mexico



# Nr of nests Leatherback sea turtle Barra de la Cruz, Mexico



Nesting season

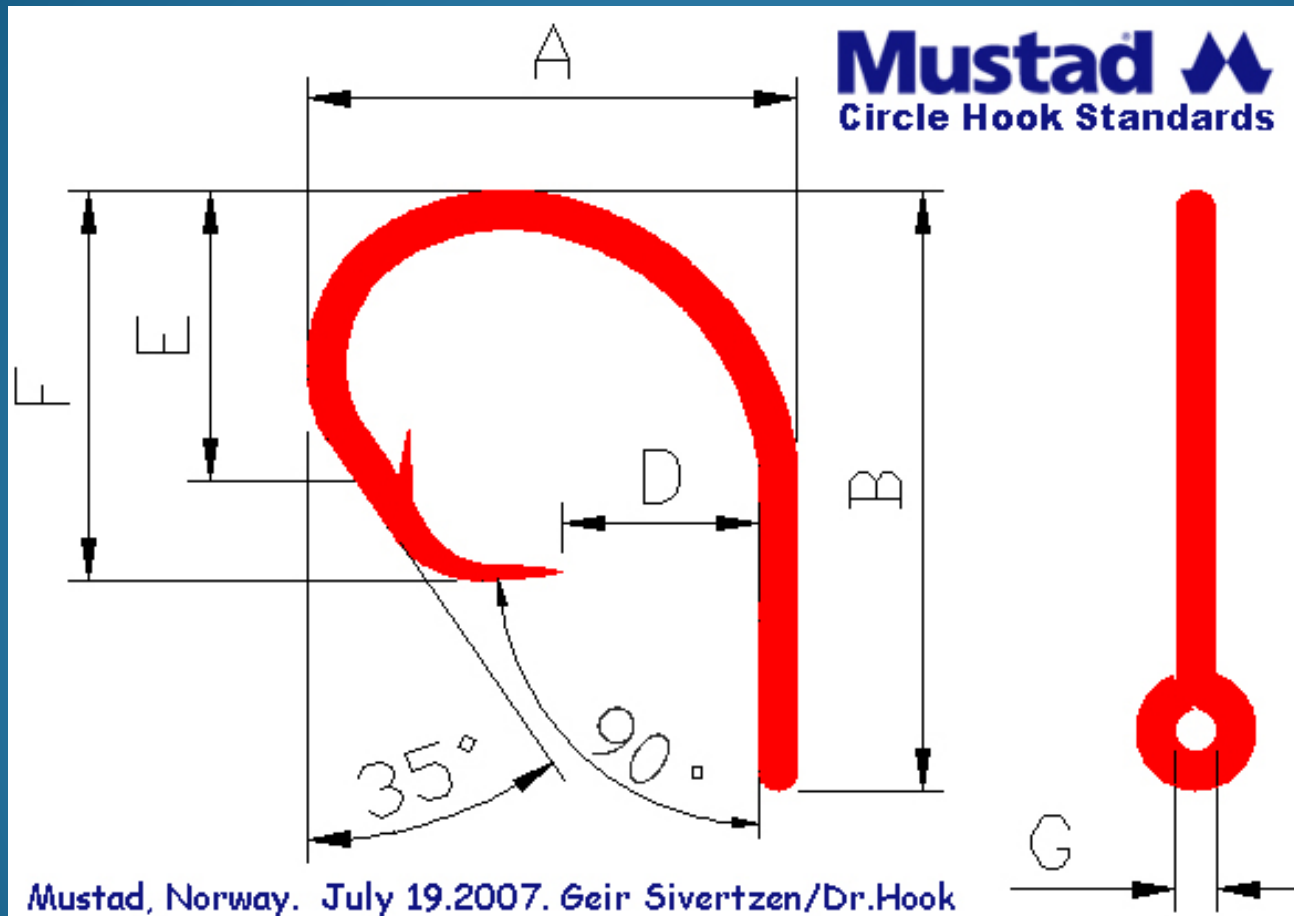
Data: SAGARPA - Mexico

# Circle Hook Symposium

- Steering Committee
- Regional sea turtle program presented:
- 5 oral presentations and 3 posters from Ecuador, Colombia, Panama. Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico

# Defining what is a "True Circle"

Point angle needs to be **MINIMUM** 90 degrees to the shank



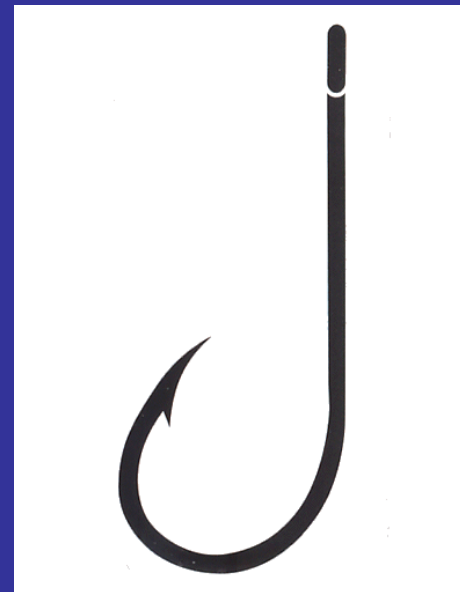
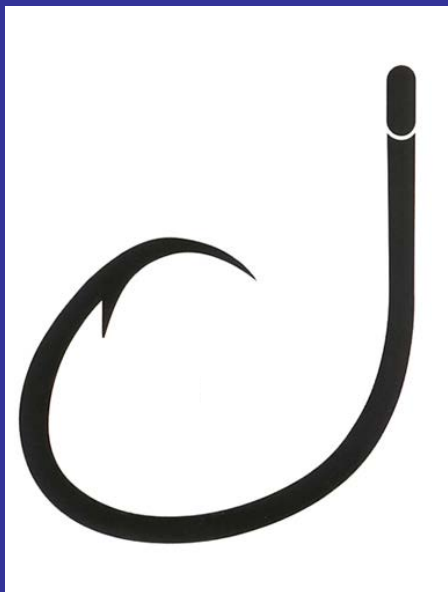
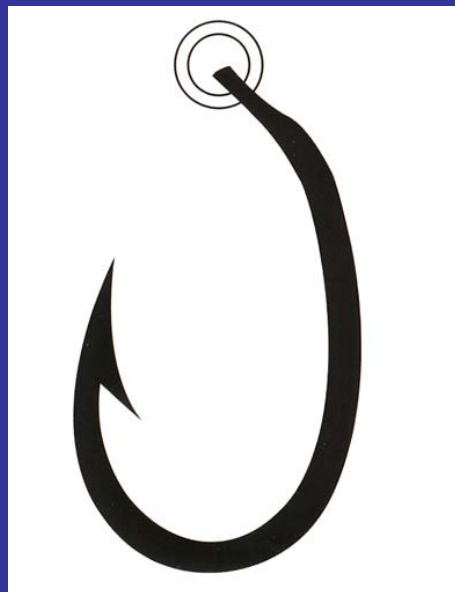
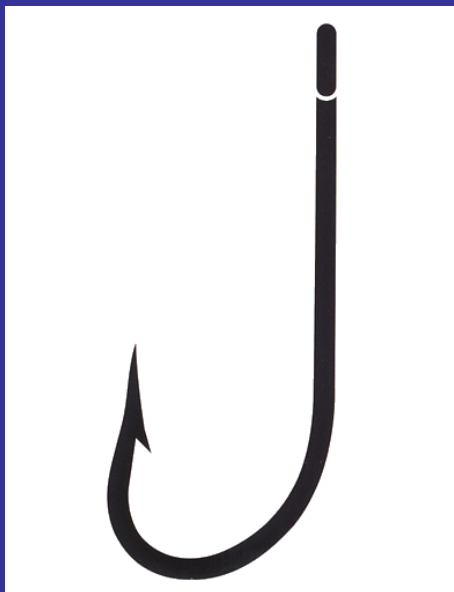
Mustad, Norway. July 19.2007. Geir Sivertzen/Dr.Hook

# Tipo de anzuelos utilizados en palangres de la región

Anzuelo "J"

Anzuelo circular

Anzuelo E-Z baiter



Anzuelo recto

Tuna hook  
Anzuelo chino  
Anzuelo japonés

Anzuelo circular  
Anzuelo curvado  
Garra de aguil

Media Garra de  
aguila



# Catálogo Regional de Anzuelos



Hook ID: 033  
Manufacture: Unknown  
Hook name: Unknown  
Standard size: 9  
Product Reference Number: Unknown  
Material: Carbon steel  
Hook eye: Ring  
Shank cross section: Forged  
Shank thickness: 3.7 mm x 4.8 mm  
Straight total length: 77 mm  
Straight total width: 42 mm  
Minimum total width: 39 mm  
Maximum total width: 81 mm  
Front length: 41 mm  
Minimum inner width: 30 mm  
L-W ratio: 1.8  
Max-Min ratio: 2.1  
Incurved point angle: --  
Point: Straight  
Offset angle:  $\theta \approx 0^\circ$   
Offset width: --  
Weight: 18.0 g  
County of manufacture: Unknown  
Note:



Hook ID: 034  
Manufacture: Unknown  
Hook name: E-Z BAITER HOOK  
Standard size: 11/0  
Product Reference Number: Unknown  
Material: Carbon steel  
Hook eye: Ring  
Shank cross section: Regular  
Shank thickness: 2.2 mm  
Straight total length: 52 mm  
Straight total width: 24 mm  
Minimum total width: 21 mm  
Maximum total width: 54 mm  
Front length: 22 mm  
Minimum inner width: 12 mm  
L-W ratio: 2.2  
Max-Min ratio: 2.6  
Incurved point angle:  $25^\circ$  (approx.)  
Point: Kirbed  
Offset angle:  $\theta \approx 5^\circ$   
Offset width: 0 mm  
Weight: 2.9 g  
County of manufacture: Korea  
Note: Sold as "Anzuelos Media Garra - Size 6" in Puerto San Jose, Guatemala



Hook ID: 009  
Manufacture: KING FE Enterprise  
Hook name: Circle hook  
Standard size: 16/0  
Product Reference Number: Unknown  
Material: Stainless steel  
Hook eye: Hole  
Shank cross section: Partially forged  
Shank thickness: 5.5 mm  
Straight total length: 64 mm  
Straight total width: 51 mm  
Minimum total width: 43 mm  
Maximum total width: 73 mm  
Front length: 38 mm  
Minimum inner width: 25 mm  
L-W ratio: 1.3  
Max-Min ratio: 1.7  
Incurved point angle:  $50^\circ$  (approx.)  
Point: Reversed  
Offset angle:  $5^\circ \leq \theta < 10^\circ$   
Offset width: 0.0  
Weight: 22.2 g  
County of manufacture: Taiwan  
Note:



Hook ID: 010  
Manufacture: Unknown  
Hook name: Unknown  
Standard size: 16/0  
Product Reference Number: Unknown  
Material: Carbon steel  
Hook eye: Ring  
Shank cross section: Regular  
Shank thickness: 5.2 mm  
Straight total length: 68 mm  
Straight total width: 56 mm  
Minimum total width: 51 mm  
Maximum total width: 79 mm  
Front length: 47 mm  
Minimum inner width: 21 mm  
L-W ratio: 1.2  
Max-Min ratio: 1.6  
Incurved point angle:  $75^\circ$  (approx.)  
Point: Kirbed  
Offset angle:  $0^\circ \leq \theta < 5^\circ$   
Offset width: 1.0 mm  
Weight: 27.3 g  
County of manufacture: Unknown  
Note:

# Longline hook list (Latin America)

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission  
Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical

HOOKS USED IN ARTISANAL LONGLINE FISHERIES  
OF THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

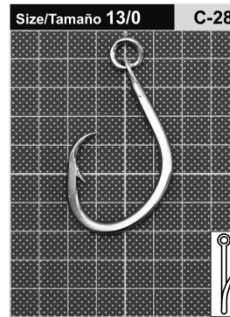
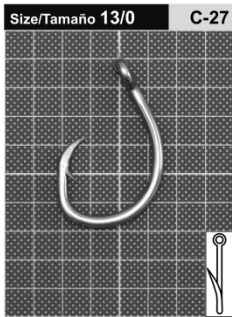
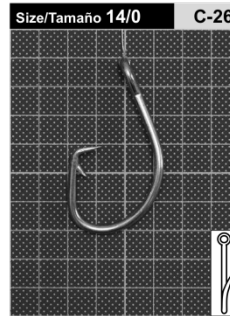
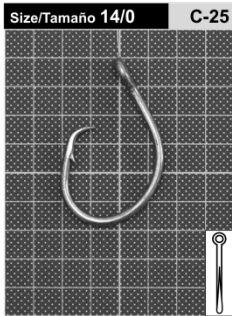
ANZUELOS UTILIZADOS EN LA PESCA ARTESANAL CON  
PALANGRES EN EL OCEANO PACIFICO ORIENTAL



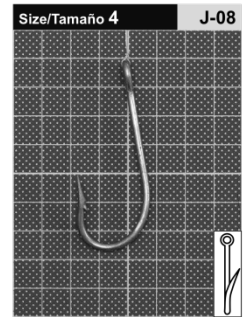
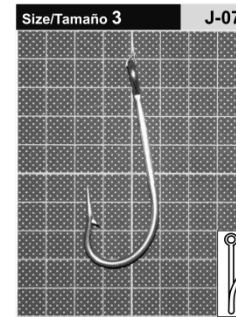
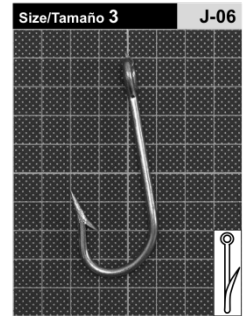
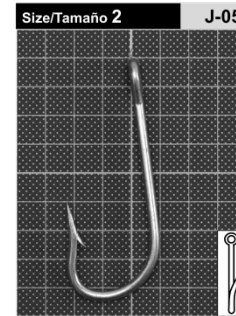
By/Por  
Takahisa Mitsuhashi and/y Martin Hall



La Jolla, California  
2011



Circle / Circular



**En IATTC website**

<http://www.iattc.org/Downloads.htm>

# **PALANGRES ARTESANALES DE LA REGION PACIFICO ORIENTAL**



**- Resultados del Estudio Comparativo -**

Taka Mituhasi (OFCF),  
Martín Hall (CIAT),  
Instrucciones nacionales

México	CONAPESCA	
Guatemala	UNIPESCA	
El Salvador	CENDEPESCA	
Nicaragua	INPESCA	
Costa Rica	INCOPEPESCA	
Panamá	ARAP	
Ecuador	SRP	
Perú	IMARPE	
	FONDEPES-PAITA	

Mexico

Guatemala  
El Salvador

Nicaragua

Costa Rica

Panamá

Ecuador

Perú

# 8 países, 88 puertos/caletas pesqueros

## México (04/10/09 - 18/10/09)

- Pichilingue, San Juan de la Costa, Sausal, Sargento, Mazatlan (Playa norte), Isla de la Piedra, Bahía de Banderas, Nuevo Corral de Risco, Sayulita, Rincon de Guayabito, La penita, Jaltemba, Chacala, San Blas, Manzanillo, Calla de Campos, Acapulco, Zihutanejo, Boca del cielo, Salina Cruz, La Ventosa, Huatulco, Puerto Angel, Puerto Escondido, Corralero, Puerto Madero

## Guatemala (06/10/08 - 11/10/08)

- Tilapa, Champerico, Sipacate, Puerto de San José, Buena Vista, Las Lisas

## El Salvador (15/10/08 - 19/10/08)

- Acajutla, Las Blancas, Herradura, La Libertad, Puerto El Triunfo, Tamarindo

## Nicaragua (11/10/08 - 11/15/08)

- Jiquirillo, Corinto, Masachapa, San Juan del Sur

## Costa Rica (03/02/09 - 08/02/09)

- Cuajiniquil, Playa de Coco, Manzanillo, Puntarenas, Tárcoles, Quepos, Golfito

## Panamá (09/02/09 - 11/02/09)

- Puerto de Vacamonte, Puerto Caimito, Nueva Gorgona, San Carlos, Boca de Palita, El Rompio, Guarraré, Búcalo, Puerto Mútis

## Ecuador (14/01/09 - 19/01/09, 02/03/09 - 06/03/09)

- San Lorenzo, Santa Rosa (Prov. Esmeralda), Rocafuerte, Esmeraldas, Muisne, Pedernales, El Matal, Jaramijó, Manta, San Mateo, Santa Marianita, Labra, Puerto López, Santa Rosa (Prov. Santa Elena), Anconsito, Puerto Bolívar

## Perú (12/11/08 - 26/11/08)

- Puerto Pizarro, Mancora, Cancas, Cabo Blanco, Paita, Salaverry, Chimbote, Huacho, Ancón, Pucusana, La Planchada, Quilca, Matarani, Ilo, Morro Sama, Vila vila

# Items de investigación

## 1. Artes y Métodos de Palangres Artesanales

- Configuración de palangre  
(materials, tipo y tamaño de anzuelos, armado de arte, etc.)
- Modo de operaciones
- Temporada de pesca, Número de lances por día, Horario de lance etc.
- Carnada (Especies y tamaño, Cómo se consigue? etc.)
- Sitio de pesca (distancia desde puerto/caleta, profundidad, etc.)

## 2. Embarcaciones

Características, Maquinaria, Equipos electrónicos, etc.

## 3. Anzuelos u otros aparejos de pesca en el mercado

- Tipos de anzuelos disponibles en el mercado
- Colección de muestras de anzuelos para el Catalogo de anzuelos

## 4. Información sobre capturas incidentales de tortugas marinas

## 6. Conocimientos y Experiencias de pescadores

(Ej. Presencia de tortugas, Herramientas para desengaches, etc.)

# Formatos estandarizados para la recopilación de datos

FECHA: 23/1/08

**REGISTRO DE ARTES Y APAREJOS DE PESCA**  
SR. EDUARDO A. PARI ACUNA

EMBARCACION: JUANITA II PUERTO: Quilén

Casco: Madera Fibra de vidrio Acero Otro Núm. Tripulación: 1

Esrola x Manga: 37 pies Motor principal: VELVPOFD-61 MARINIZADO

Tipo de palangre: \_\_\_\_\_ Superficie: \_\_\_\_\_ Fondo: \_\_\_\_\_ Media agua: \_\_\_\_\_

Total de anzuelos en la línea: 2300

Distancia entre anzuelos: 10bz

Núm. de anzuelos entre flotadores: \_\_\_\_\_

Unión de reinales con la línea principal: Nudos Snap

Unión de orinques con la línea principal: Nudos Snap

FECHA: 23/1/08

Camadas: Pota 2.5 10cm

Lugar de pesca: 12hr. 100' de costa (actual)  
capacidad 8'fley 6.5 ton / 43ms

Mode de lances: 1 (0800-0820)  
Núm. de lance por viaje: 1000  
Hora de lance: 15-16hr

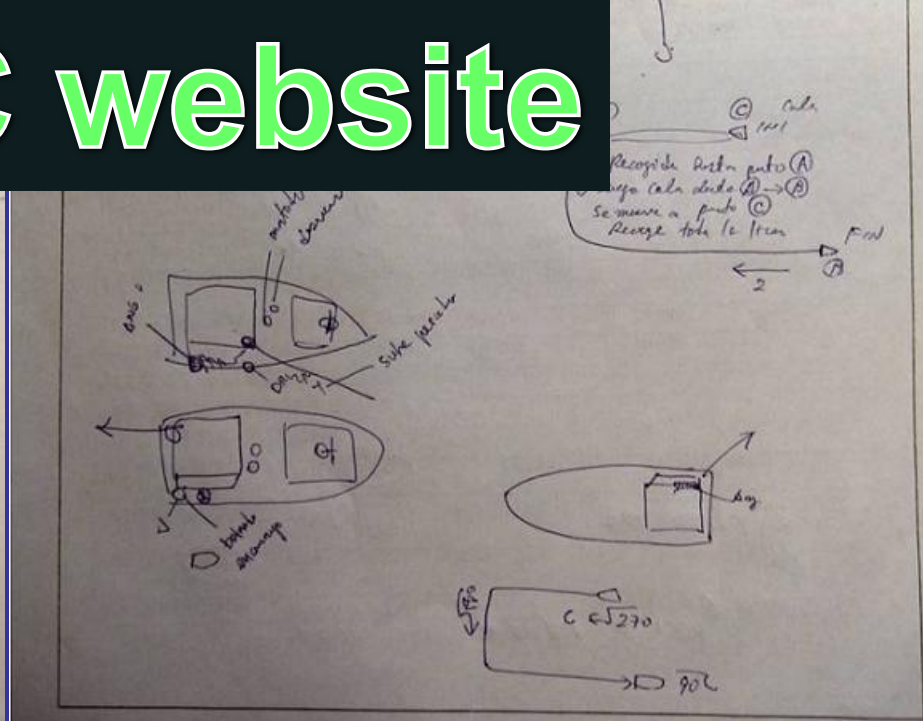
Diagramas de artes de pesca

Características	Materiales	Observaciones
Línea principal	PE	
Reinal superior	PA	
Reinal medio		
Reinal inferior	PA	
Orinque		cm

En IATTC website

Anzuelos	Tipo	Tamaño	Material	Marca	Viraje	Argolla (Si/No)	Otros detalles
Anzuelo	① Tuna C MG	3	Acero A. Inox.	Hustad Espina	↙   ↘	No	H. 1100 E. 1100
Anzuelo	J Tuna C MG		Acero A. Inox.		↙   ↘		
Anzuelo	J Tuna C MG		Acero A. Inox.		↙   ↘		
Anzuelo	J Tuna C MG		Acero A. Inox.		↙   ↘		
Anzuelo	J Tuna C MG		Acero A. Inox.		↙   ↘		

Características	Cantidad	Material	Color	Observaciones
Boya				
Bandera				2.0 - 2.5 mm una banderita
Flotador				



Palangre de polopropileno (dorado), Paita, Peru





# Palangre de monofilamento, Golfito, Costa Rica





## Type of Surface longlines



Tunas



Sharks / Billfishes



Mahi mahi

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

© 2009 Europa Technologies

© 2009 Tele Atlas

© 2009 DMapas

2499 キロメートル

高度 0メートル

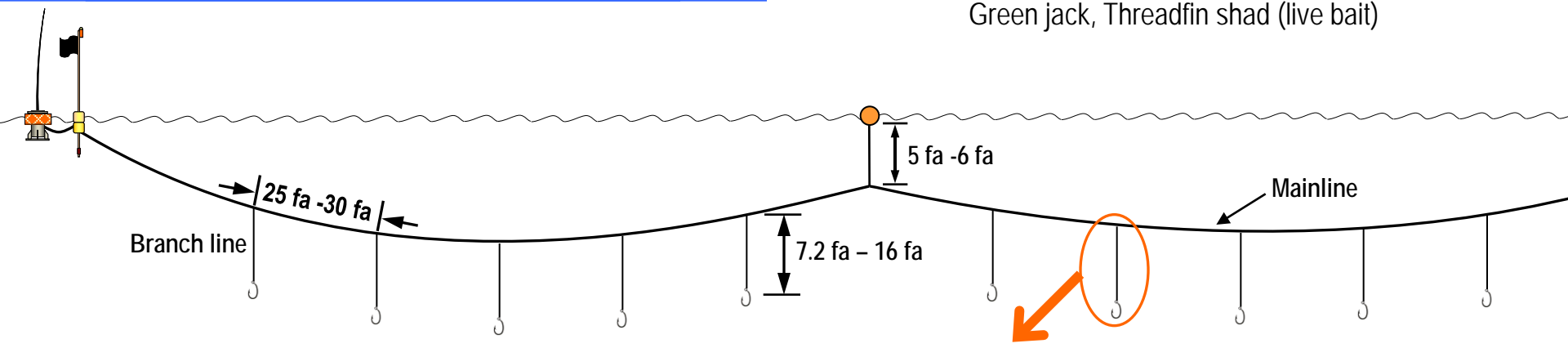
高度 4787.9

1° 10.276' S 88° 26.270' W

4

Type: Drifting longline  
Main target species: Yellow fin tuna  
Port and Country: Vacamonte, Panama

Number of hook deployed per set: 1000 -1500  
Number of hooks between floats: 5 - 6  
Bait: Sardine, Squid (frozen, but thawed before use)  
Green jack, Threadfin shad (live bait)



Mainline PA mono  $\phi$  3.0 - 3.5 mm

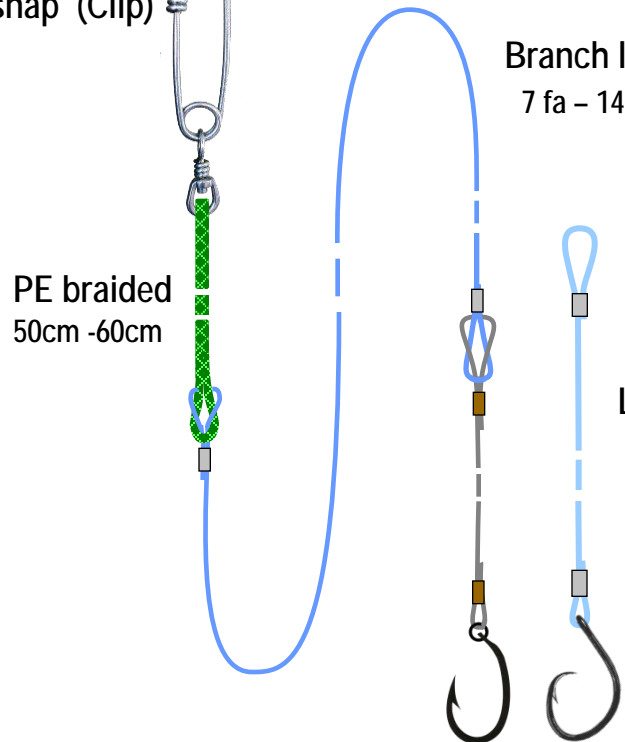
Swivel snap (Clip)  
SUS

Branch line  
7 fa - 14 fa PA mono  $\phi$  2.5 - 3.0 mm

PE braided  
50cm -60cm

Leader  
1 ft WIRE SUS  $\phi$  1.6 mm, or  
2 fa PA mono  $\phi$  2.0 - 3.0 mm

Hook Tuna hook size : 8  
Circle hook size 15/0, 16/0



5

Type: Drifting longline

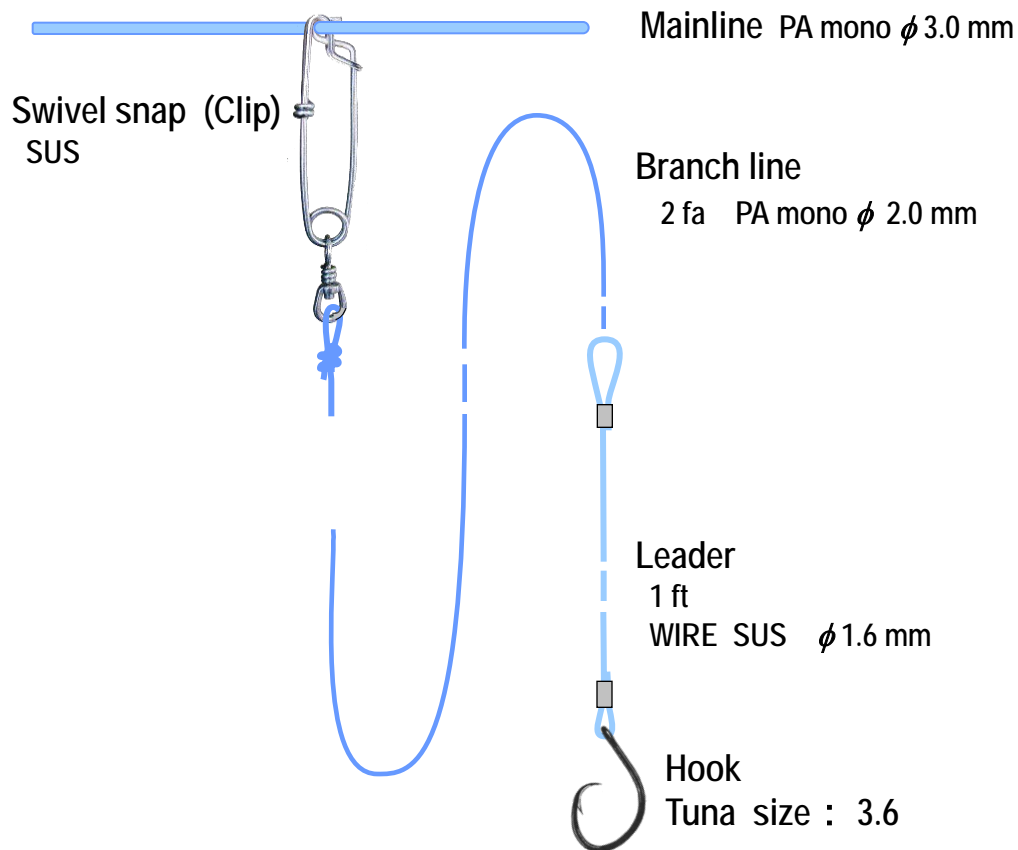
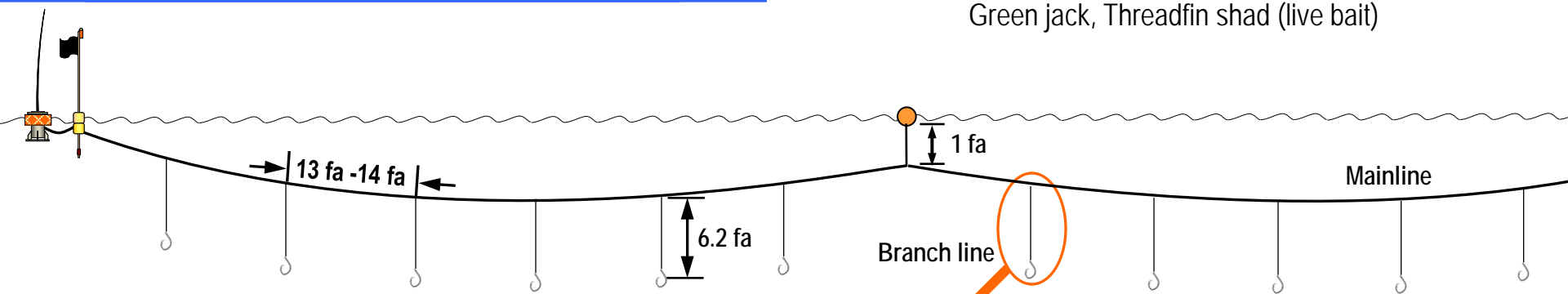
Main target species: Dolphin fish (Mahi mahi)

Port and Country: Vacamonte, Panama

Number of hook deployed per set: 700 - 1200

Number of hooks between floats: 5 - 7

Bait: Sardine, Squid (frozen, but thawed before use)  
Green jack, Threadfin shad (live bait)



6

Type: Drifting longline

Main target species: Dolphinfish (Mahi mahi)

Port and Country: Manta, Ecuador

5-6 hooks between floats

Hooks currently used

Circle hook  
Size: 16/0

Mainline

PP   $\phi$  3.2 mm

Branch line

6 fm – 8 fm (10.80 – 14.40m)

PE  $\phi$  2.2 mm -2.8 mm

(PP   $\phi$  3.2 mm )

Swivel

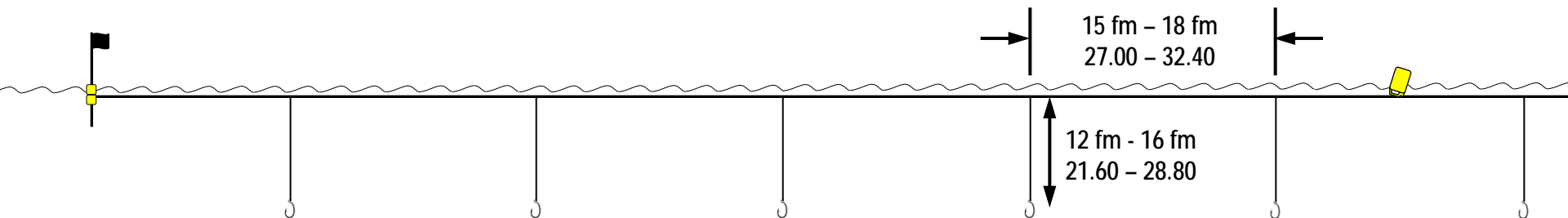
4/0 or 5/0 SUS

Leader

2.5 fm – 3 fm (4.50 - 5.40m)

PA mono #160-180

Hook



	Catch higher	Catch same	Catch lower
Sea Turtle Bycatch higher	Ineffective	Ineffective	Hard sell
ST Bycatch same	Ineffective	Ineffective	Hard sell
ST Bycatch lower	Easy to sell, but ????????	EASY CHOICE	Hard sell

	Bycatch B higher	Bycatch B same	Bycatch B lower
Sea Turtle Bycatch higher	<b>Bad Choice</b>	Ineffective	???????
ST Bycatch same	Ineffective	Ineffective	???????
ST Bycatch lower	???????	<b>EASY CHOICE</b>	<b>EASY CHOICE</b>



# J vs C18 TBS fishery

Species or group of species.	CPUE J hook	CPUE C18 hook	Z	p-value
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	0,42	0,68	1,10	0,308
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	3,40	3,01	-0,27	0,806
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0,52	1,03	2,02	<b>0,037</b>
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	1,05	1,22	0,17	0,869
Other billfishes	0,76	0,76	-0,01	0,993
<i>Prionace glauca</i>	1,39	2,20	1,56	0,126
<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	15,55	25,36	2,99	<b>0,002</b>
Alopiidae	0,79	0,87	0,39	0,694
Sphyrnidae	0,71	0,92	1,81	<b>0,036</b>
<b>All fishes and condriactios</b>	<b>24,79</b>	<b>36,68</b>	3,25	<b>0,001</b>
<i>Chelonia mydas mydas/agassizii</i>	0,50	0,03	-3,75	<b>0,000</b>
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	0,03	0,00	-----	-----
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	0,79	0,33	-2,44	<b>0,012</b>
<b>All turtles</b>	<b>1,31</b>	<b>0,35</b>	-3,54	<b>0,000</b>

Can shorter sets and circle hooks help reduce shark bycatches ??

