

Title: Small-scale and recreational fisheries surveys, assessment, and management (K)

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In this session we seek papers on alternate methodological approaches for surveys to estimate catch and effort in recreational/artisanal fisheries, and the use of survey data in the development of biological indicators for use in fisheries management. We would like to attract papers in these areas of small-scale and recreational fisheries research:

Field Data Collection Systems

- Applications of angler diary and self reporting programs to survey small-scale and recreational fisheries at large spatial scales (e.g., Survey of the coastal tourist fishery in Norway, and comparisons to the Mozambican coastal tourist fishery)
- Access point and other forms of direct catch and effort surveys in small-scale fisheries monitoring (e.g., Mozambican small-scale fisheries monitoring program; ARTFISH, FAO, French SSCF monitoring program in mainland and overseas territories)
- Complemented methods, with separate effort and catch-per unit effort surveys to estimate total catch of recreational fishers (e.g., Marine Recreational Fisheries Survey, U. S and France.)
- Off-site survey methods (telephone, mail, etc.) for estimating fishing effort and participation.

Assessment and estimation methods

- Methods for estimating effort, catch-per-unit-effort, and total catch (e.g., use of auxiliary and census data to improve the precision in total catch estimates)
- Adjusting for effects of non-response bias in self reporting and interview programs
- Combining multiple sampling frames for estimating catch and effort (e.g., use of aerial frames, license registries, lists of access points etc. for covering diverse sectors of recreational and small-scale fisheries).

Indicators for use as a fishery assessment and management tool

- What types of biological indicators are appropriate to judge the health of fish stocks that supports small-scale and recreational fisheries and how do the indicators link to the management (e.g., simple empirical indicators of stock status such as trends in CPUE, multivariate analysis, comparisons to reference distributions from least disturbed systems, etc.);
- Indicators of over-capacity in the small-scale fishing fleet or tourist industry, and overfishing.

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