BY-CATCH OF RAYS IN TRAWL FISHERIES FOR ATLANTIC SEABOB SHRIMP: HOW EFFECTIVE ARE TEDs AND BRDs?



Tomas Willems^{1,2}, Jochen Depestele¹, Annelies De Backer¹, Kris Hostens¹ & Magda Vincx²

¹Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO) – Bio-environmental Research ²Ghent University, Department of Biology, Marine Biology Section



Contact: tomas.willems@ilvo.vlaanderen.be

Background

Tropical shrimp trawling often causes unwanted bycatch of rays (Batoidea). Several ray species occur on the IUCN Red List of Threathened Species.

Objective

Assess the effectiveness of commonly used gear adaptations in reducing ray by-catch: Turtle Excluder Device (TED) and By-catch Reduction Device (BRD)

Conclusions

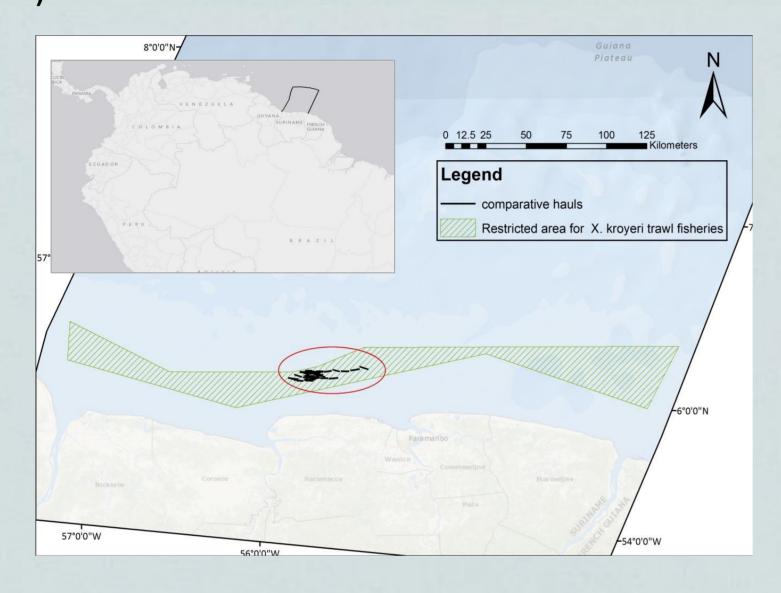
- TEDs (not BRDs) cause an overall 36% reduction in catch rates of rays
- Reduction is size-dependent: larger rays escape better
- Reduction-at-size is species-dependent
- Small sized rays are most abundant in the population and remain being captured

Discussion

Advice to fishery: test alternative TED with reduced bar-spacing to protect small sized rays

Data collection

- Suriname continental shelf
- Twin-rig bottom trawling for Atlantic seabob shrimp
 Xiphopenaeus kroyeri
- 65 simultaneous catch-comparison hauls
- test-net: TED & BRD
- control-net: no TED, no BRD
- Rays sorted from catch, identified, measured (disk width)

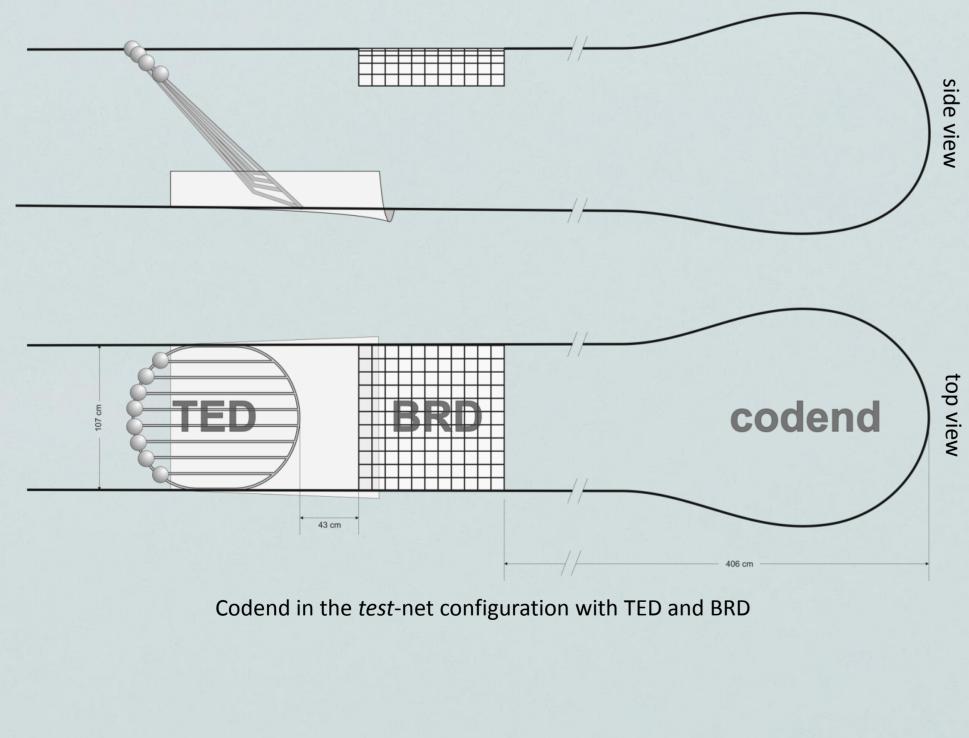


BY-CATCH REDUCTION DEVICE (BRD)

- Square mesh window panel
- 11 x 11 meshes
- 150 mm stretched mesh size
- Top of codend, behind TED

TURTLE EXCLUDER DEVICE (TED)

- Downward excluding type
- 100 mm bar spacing



Mean ray catch rate per species in test- and control-net 12 - *** (10 - (10

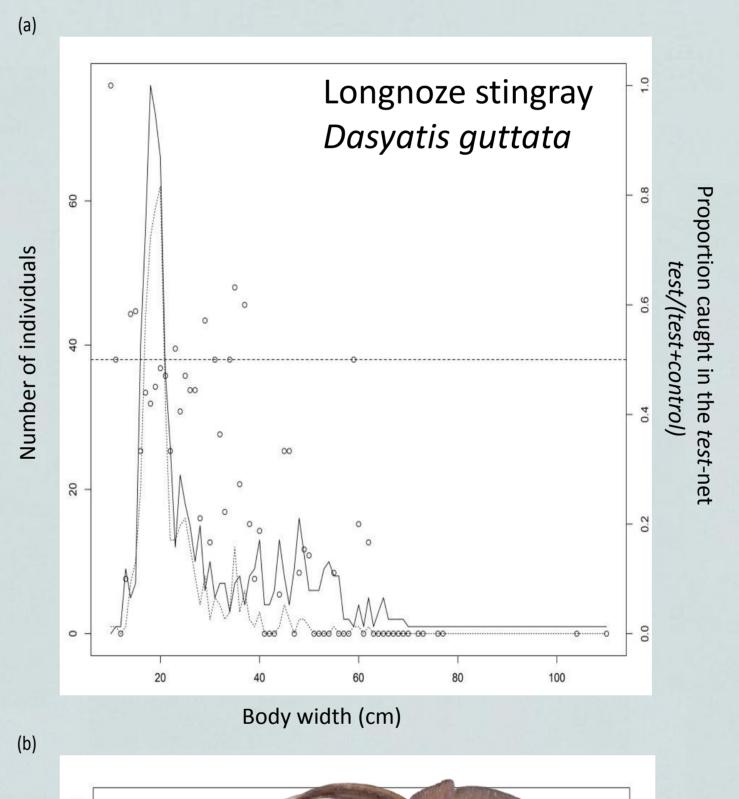
Dasyatis guttata

microphthalmum

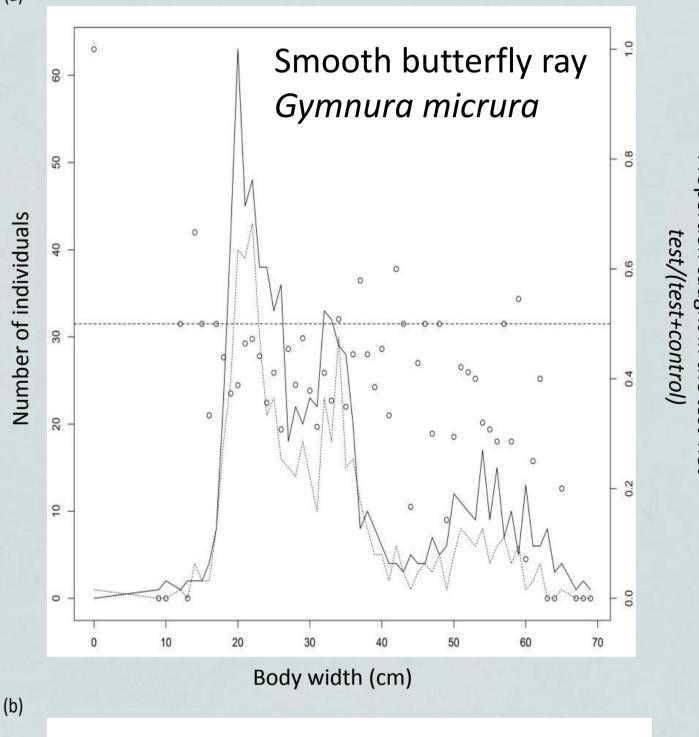
Mean (+SE) catch rate of all ray species in test and control nets. Significant differences in mean

catch rate are indicated with asterisks (***; paried t-test; p<0.001)

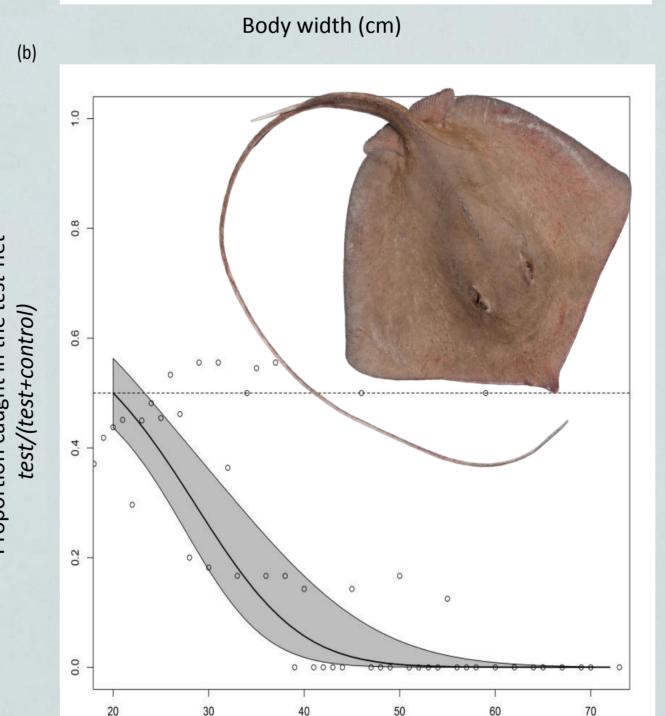
Gymnura micrura Rhinoptera bonasus



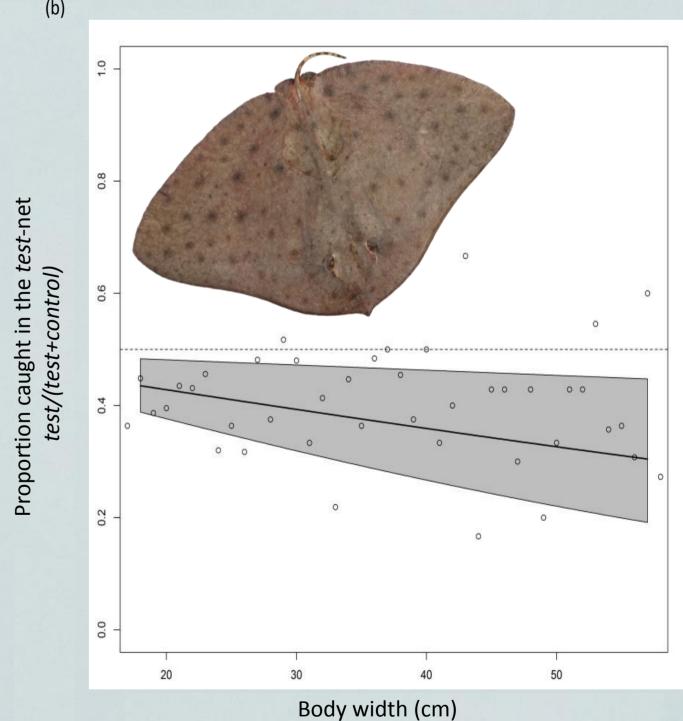
Dasyatis geijskesi



Urotrygon



Body width (cm)



(a) Pooled length-frequency distributions (solid line: control-net; dotted line: test-net) and the observed proportion (hollow dots) of the total catch caught in the test-net; (b) GLMM modelled proportion of the total catches caught in the test-net. Interpretation of (b): A value of 0.5 (dashed line) indicates an even split between the two trawls, whereas a value of 0.2 indicates that 20% of all rays at that body width were caught in the test-net and 80% were caught in the control-net.