

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



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Background

Tropical shrimp trawling often causes unwanted by-catch of rays (Batoidea). Several ray species occur on the IUCN Red List of Threatened 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

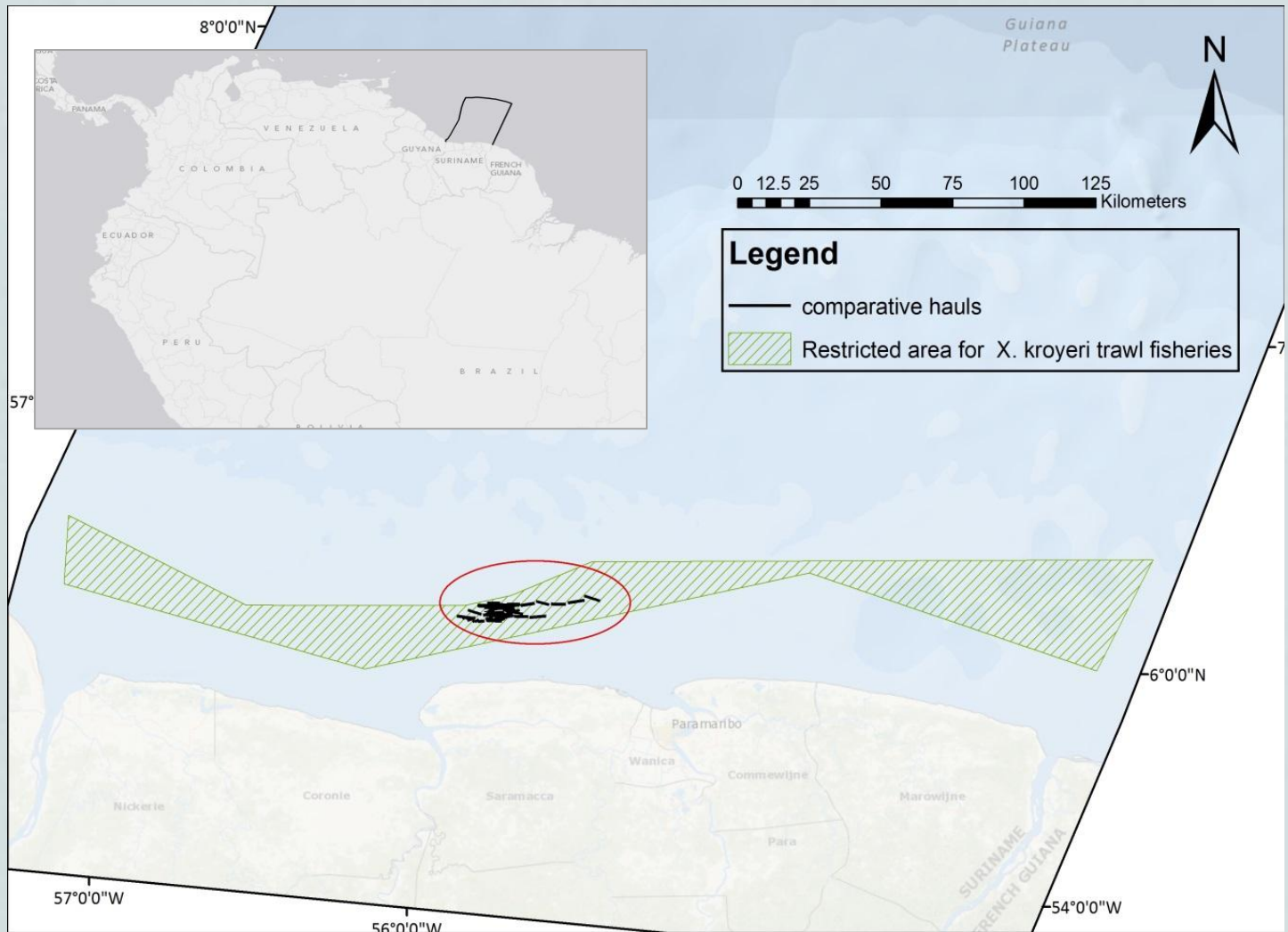
- TEDs (not BRDs) cause an overall 36% reduction in catch rates of rays
- Reduction is size-dependent: larger rays escape better
- Reduction-at-size is species-dependent
- Small sized rays are most abundant in the population and remain being captured

Discussion

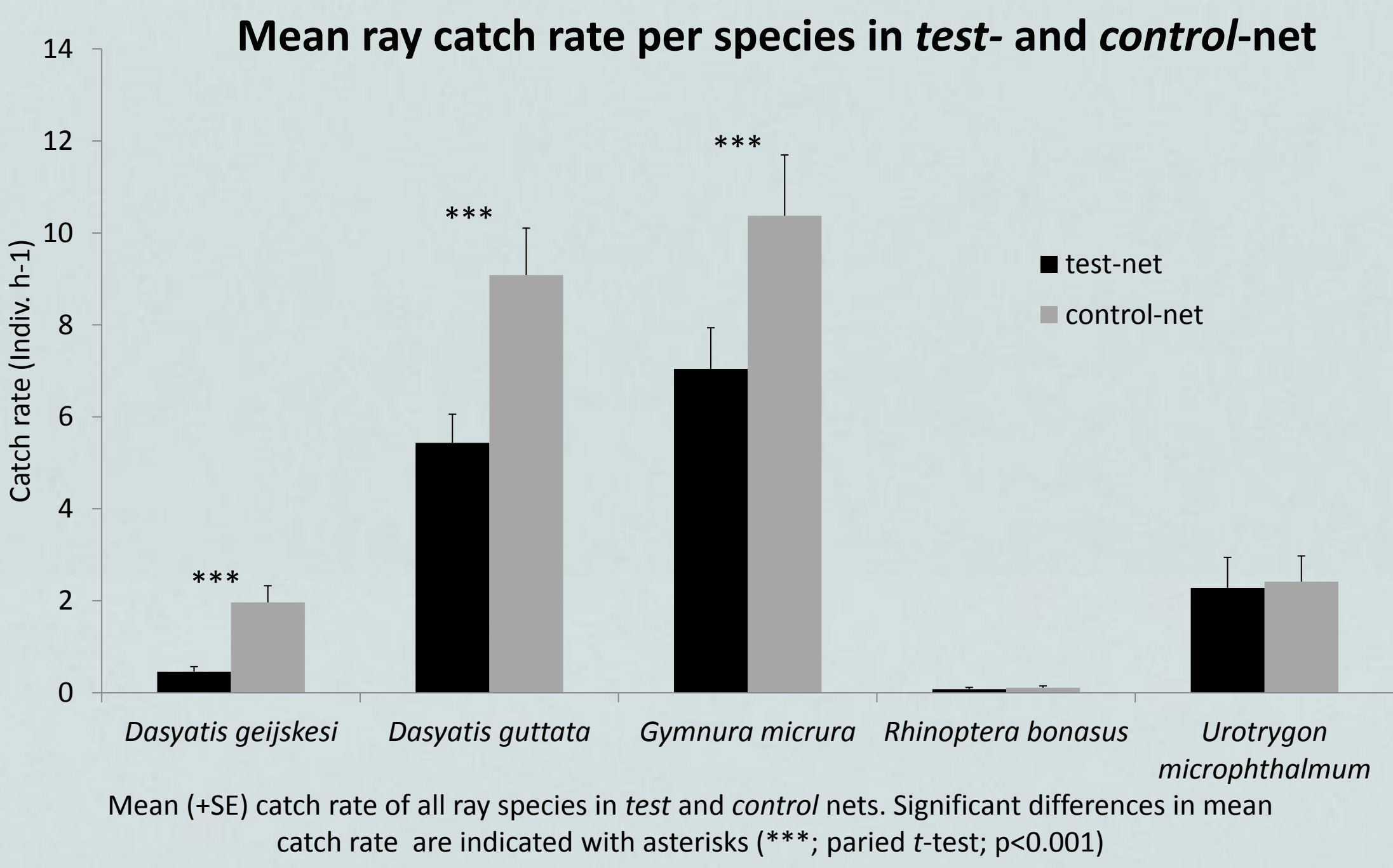
Advice to fishery: test alternative TED with reduced bar-spacing to protect small sized rays

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)



Results



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

