

Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission



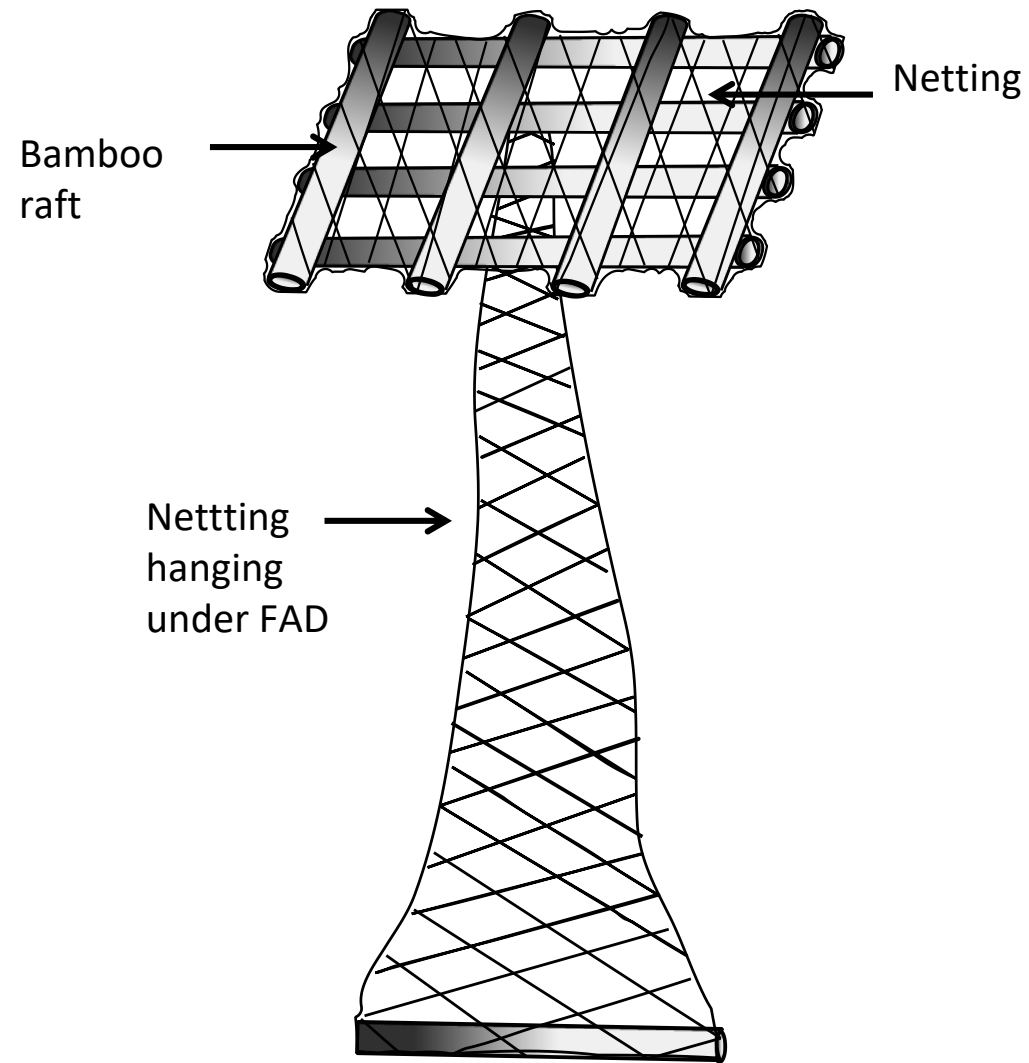
Development of “new FADs” in the eastern Pacific

Martin Hall, Marlon Román

Characteristics of New FADs

- non-entangling
- degradable (bio or other)
- sustainable production
- attractive to tunas
- durable
- reasonable cost
- practical to use
- easily available materials
- no ecological dangers (e.g. invasion)

Characteristics of Traditional FADs



Objective

Develop and adopt New FADs with a much lower ecological footprint

CRITICAL STEPS:

Find replacement materials

Convince skippers of their adoption

Components of traditional FADs

- Flootation structure:
 - bamboo raft, frequently wrapped in netting, floats, PVC pipes, satellite buoy. Netting maintains the structure together.
- Submerged structure (tail):
 - netting hanging under raft (up to 80 m long or more). Netting provides attraction and changes drift speed.

Components of New FADs

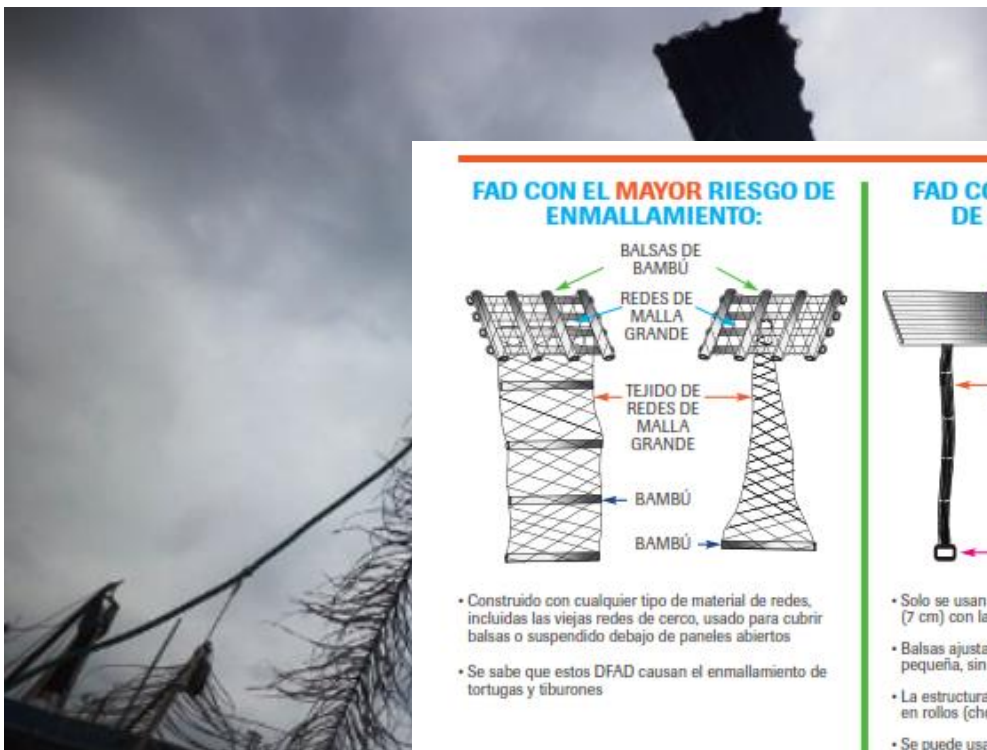
- Floatation structure:
 - bamboo raft, wrapped in ? satellite buoy
How to maintain the structure together ?
- Submerged structure (tail):
 - hanging under raft ?

Entanglements

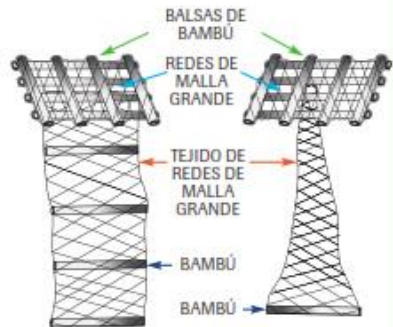
- On the raft, in the netting wrapping the structure (e.g. sea turtles)
- On the tail, sometimes sharks or sea turtles
- Smaller mesh sizes, or netting tightly wrapped = fewer entanglements
- **No netting: safest option.**



Options for submerged structure: materials

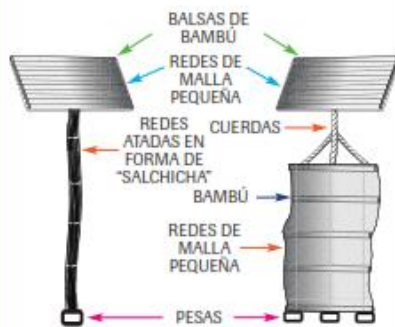


FAD CON EL MAYOR RIESGO DE ENMALLAMIENTO:



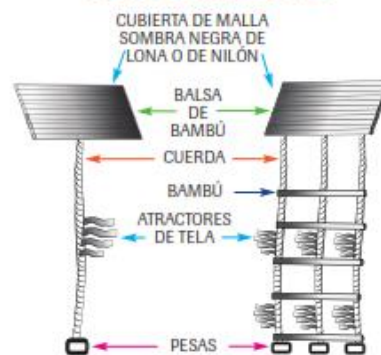
- Construido con cualquier tipo de material de redes, incluidas las viejas redes de cerco, usado para cubrir balsas o suspendido debajo de paneles abiertos
- Se sabe que estos DFAD causan el enmallamiento de tortugas y tiburones

FAD CON EL MENOR RIESGO DE ENMALLAMIENTO:



- Solo se usan redes de malla pequeña (p. ej. < 2.5 pulg. (7 cm) con la malla extendida)
- Balsas ajustadamente envueltas con red de malla pequeña, sin redes sueltas colgando
- La estructura sumergida está envuelta ajustadamente en rollos (chorizos)
- Se puede usar un solo panel en lugar de bultos, pero se deben agregar pesas al panel para mantenerlo tenso
- El panel debería consistir en redes de malla extendida de 2.5 pulgadas (7 cm) o menos, o en una manta sólida (p. ej., de lona o nilón)
- Aunque usan redes, estos diseños reducen el riesgo de incidentes de enmallamiento

FAD NO ENMALLANTE:



- No se usan redes en su construcción
- La balsa no está cubierta, o está cubierta con tela o lona para dar sombra
- La estructura superficial está hecha con cuerdas, lona o mantas de nilón, o con otros materiales a prueba de enmallamientos
- Se espera que estos FAD tengan un riesgo mínimo de causar enmallamiento

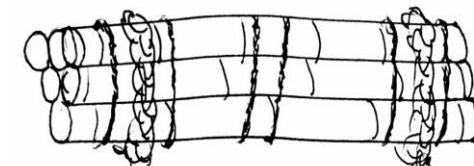
FAD BIODEGRADABLES A PRUEBA DE ENMALLAMIENTO:



- Además de tener un riesgo mínimo de enmallamiento, están contruidos exactamente como cualquier otro FAD a prueba de enmallamientos, pero usan solamente materiales naturales y/o biodegradables, reduciendo aún más el efecto ambiental de los DFAD en los océanos

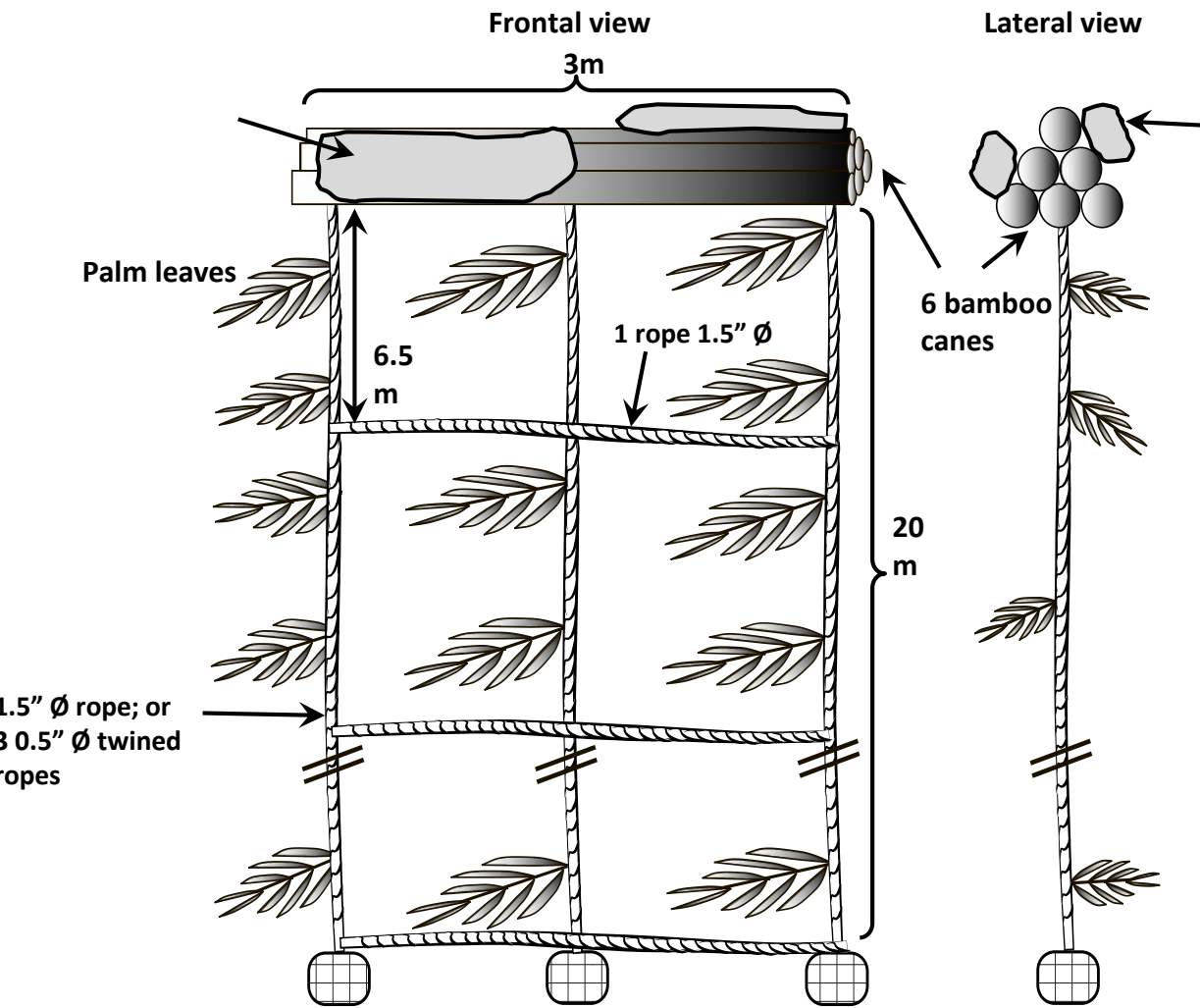
MAYOR RIESGO

MINOR RIESGO

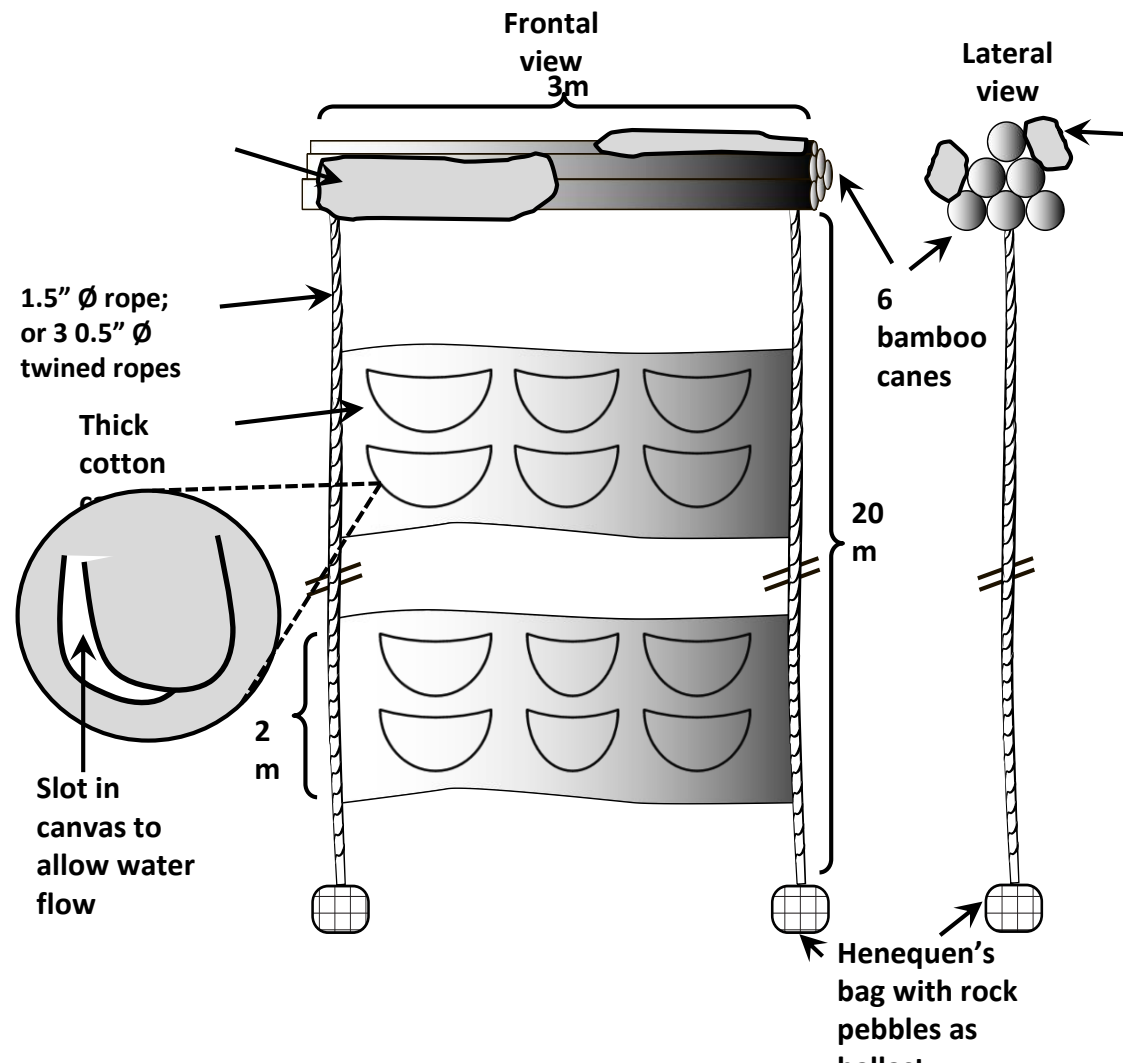


Options for submerged structure: materials

Prototype no. 1



Prototype no. 3



Types of ropes

- Cabuya (-) **Abaca (+)** Cotton (+ other experiments)
- Abaca (*Musa textilis*) origin Philippines, high production in Ecuador
- Industrial production, maritime uses
- Dyed black
- Choice material ABACA



Types of sails

- Cabuya (-) Abaca (-) **Cotton canvas (+)** Bamboo cloth ?
- Cabuya and abaca artisanal, low level production, not as resistant as canvas



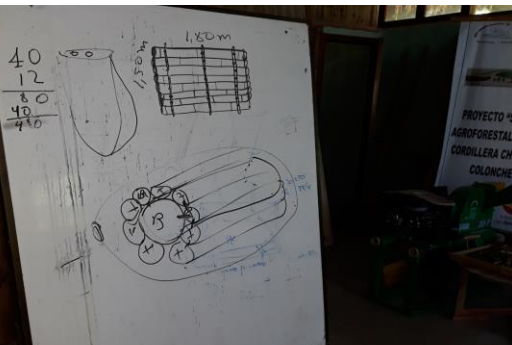
Floatation component

- Balsa wood identified early: widely adopted
- To keep bamboo together:
 - Bamboo nails continued by company
 - Joints (Frame FADs) Prototype in development in cooperative

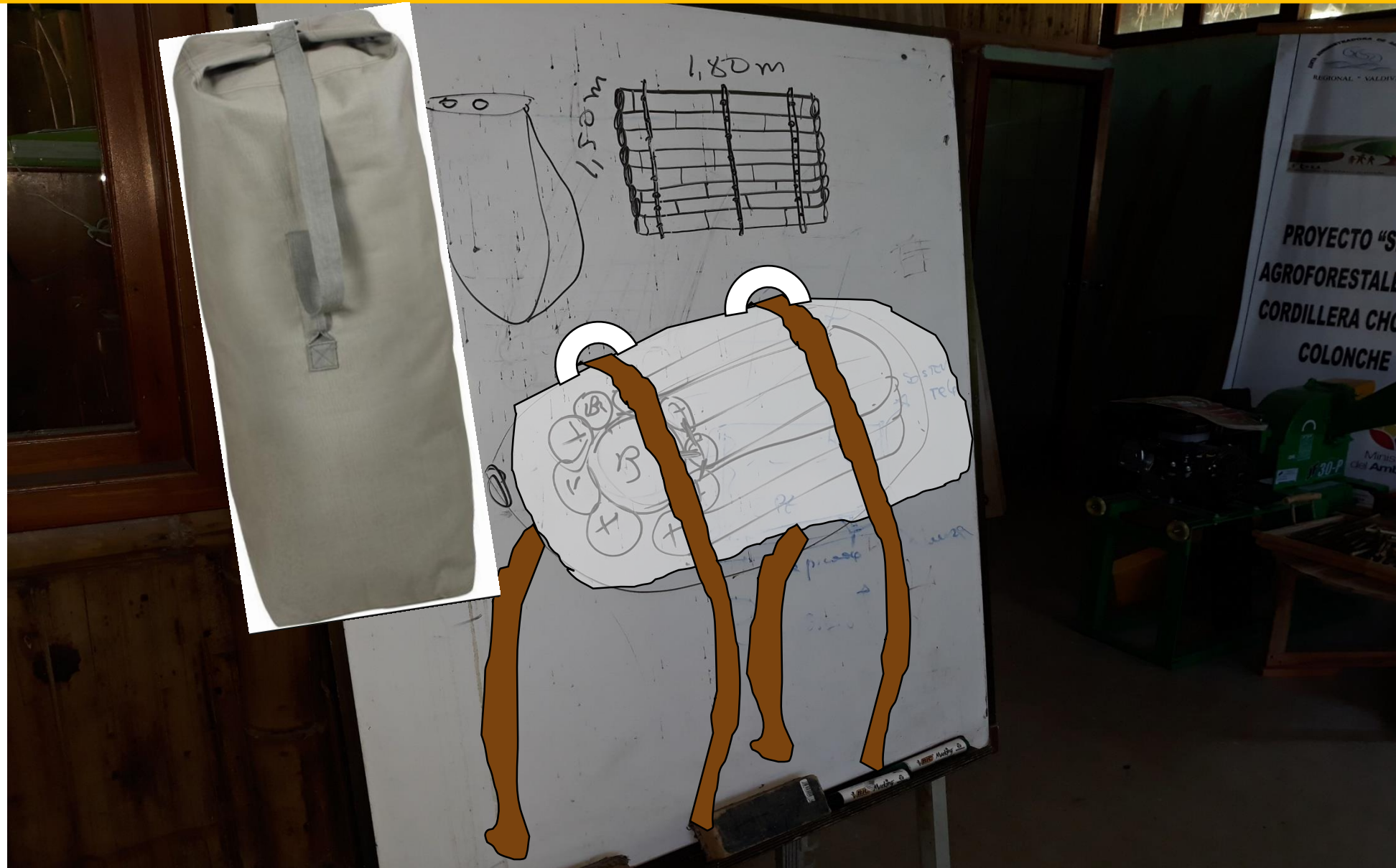
Bags Sailor bags cooperative could try to develop prototype

Skipper's idea: custom made rectangular mouth bag

Prototype in development by manufacturer



Replace the netting of the raft: canvass bags



Bamboo nails



Bamboo joints



Data collection

	# CRUCERO	OBSERVADOR	FADS A BORDO	FADS SEMBRADOS	FADS ENCONTRADOS
	151324		2	0	0
	151444		0	0	4
	151174		3	0	0
	151238		2	2	2
	151185		0	0	1
	151443		5	5	1
	151529		4	4	0

FORMA FLOTANTE/FORMA SUMERGIDA	COMP. AL ENCONTRARLO	COMP. AL DEJARLO	ESTADO PARTE FLOTANTE	ESTADO PARTE SUMERGIDA	MEDIDAS EST. METROS	Rb ENCONTRADA	Rb DEJADA	# LANCE/CAPTURA
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya,plastico	bambu,sogas,balsa,plastico,saco cabuya con carnada	Buen estado, firmemente unida	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	18 X 2 X 1,50			sin lance
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuyacont.carn.malla red 1,25"	bambu,sogas,balsa,cont.carn,malla red 1,25"	Buen estado, firmemente unida	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	18 x 9 X 1,50			sin lance
"	"	"	"	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	18 x 9 X 1,50			sin lance
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Buen estado, firmemente unida	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	18 x 7 x 1,50			sin lance
"	"	"	"	"	18 x 7 x 1,50			20/6skj
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Subido a bordo	Buen estado, firmemente unida	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	15 x 8 x 1,50			sin lance
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Subido a bordo y sembrado luego en otro lugar	Buen estado, firmemente unida	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	22 x 14 x 1,40			sin lance
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	plantado sembrado (Ver ROF 003/001)	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Buen estado, firmemente unida	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	22 x 14 x 1,40			sin lance
Parrilla/red tradicional no enmallante	plantado tradicional	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya, red no enmallante	Buen estado, firmemente unida	red tradicional no enmallante	35 x 12 x 1,50			sin lance
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	Objeto natural encontrado (petate)	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya (sembrado)	Buen estado, firmemente unida (sembrado)	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas (sembrado)	20 x 10 x 1,50			sin lance
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya,tacho plastico carnada	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya,tacho plastico carnada	Buen estado, firmemente unida	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	33 x 13 x 2,20			sin lance
Parrilla/Lona en segmentos	plantado tradicional es subido a bordo	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Buen estado, firmemente unida (sembrado)	Lonas de cabuya enteras, no presenta roturas	20 x 10 x 1,50			sin lance
Parrilla/ Lona	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Buen estado, firmemente unida		28 x 10 x 1,50			sin lance
Parrilla/ Lona	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Buen estado, firmemente unida		28 x 10 x 1,50			sin lance
Parrilla/ Lona	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Buen estado, firmemente unida		28 x 10 x 1,50			009/10
Parrilla/ Lona	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	bambu,sogas,balsa,lona cabuya	Buen estado, firmemente unida		28 x 10 x 1,50			034/38

Data collection

- Early process spontaneous: data collection insufficient. Observer may not be aware of the FAD type unless lifted out of the water. New FADs carried but not deployed. Or deployed but not checked
- Follow up process **SUSPENDED**
 - Purchase materials
 - Local staff: supervise construction of FADs following designs selected
 - Provide to vessels committed to help (TUNACONS, OPAGAC, ATUNEC)
 - ACCESS TO BIOMASS ESTIMATES all FADs ?
 - Talk to skipper and observer prior to departure, verify FADs in use, request data on checks without fish, catches, FAD condition,
 - Talk to skipper and observer at end of trip. Data and impressions.
- As Peru season is shorter, deploy in May – June for equatorial region (many boats, longer season) **SUSPENDED**

References

Franco, J., Dagorn, L., Sancristobal, I. and Moreno, G. (2009). Design of ecological FADs. IOTC-2008-WPEB16. <http://iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/proceedings/2009/wpeb/IOTC-2009-WPEB-16.pdf>

Goujon, M., Vernet, A-L. and Dagorn, L. (2012). Preliminary results of the Orthongel program “eco-FAD” as June 30th, 2012. IOTC-2012-WPEB08-INF21, 1-7 pp.

Lopez, J., Ferarios, J.M., Santiago, J., Alvarez, O.G., Moreno, G. and Murua, H. (2016). Evaluating potential biodegradable twines for use in the tropical tuna fishery. WCPFC-SC12-2016/EB-IP-11.

Maufroy, A., Chassot, E., Joo, R., Kaplan DM (2015) Large-Scale Examination of Spatio-Temporal Patterns of Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (dFADs) from Tropical Tuna Fisheries of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. PLoS ONE 10(5): e0128023. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0128023

Moreno, G., Orue, B, and Restrepo, V. (2017) Pilot Project to test biodegradable ropes at FADs in real fishing conditions in the Western Indian Ocean SCRS/2017/FAD_006 Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 74(5): 2199-2208 (2018) 2199.

Moreno, G., Jauharee, R., Muir, J., Schaeffer, K., Adam, S., Holland, K., Dagorn, L. and Restrepo, V. (2017). FAD structure evolution: from biodegradeable FADs to biodegradeable FADs. Joint t-RFMO FAD Working Group meeting; Doc. No. j-FAD_08/2017.

Moreno, G., Restrepo, V., Dagorn, L., Hall, M., Murua, J., Sancristobal, I., Grande, M., Le Couls, S. and Santiago, J. (2016). Workshop on the use of biodegradeable Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs). ISSF Technical Report 2016-18A. International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, Washington, D.C., USA.

Murua, J., D. Itano, M. Hall, L. Dagorn, G. Moreno, and V. Restrepo. (2016). Advances in the use of entanglement-reducing drifting fish aggregating devices (dFADs) in tuna purse seine fleets. ISSF Technical Report 2016-08. International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, Washington, D.C., USA.

Winger, P., Legge, G., Batten, C., Bishop, G. (2015). Evaluating potential biodegradable twines for use in the snow crab fishery off Newfoundland and Labrador. Fis Res 161: 21-23



Questions

