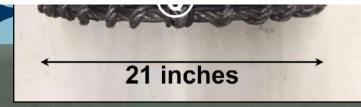




Image cred: Cornwall Good Seafood Guide http://www.cornwallgoodseafoodguide.org.uk





Rationale

- Where Lyme Bay MPA (Statutory Instrument) in its 11th year of protection from bottom towed fishing
- What Recovering ecosystem, open to other methods of exploitation (fishing)
- Issue? Anecdotal and sighting reports of increasing potting activity since closure (Mangi et al. 2011)
- Profitable and dominant fishery in English inshore
- Reduced conflict/increase in catch quality & quantity
- Impact of potting activity on benthos not well understood
- Controlled study carried out by University of Plymouth with the Blue Marine Foundation - 2014-2017







Design overview

 4 treatments introduced - where potting densities were controlled

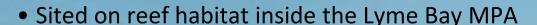
No Potting areas - control

Low potting areas

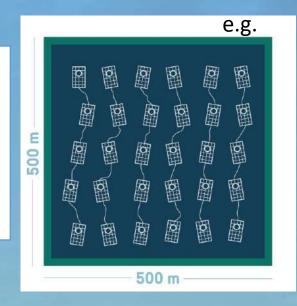
Close to ambient levels

Medium potting areas

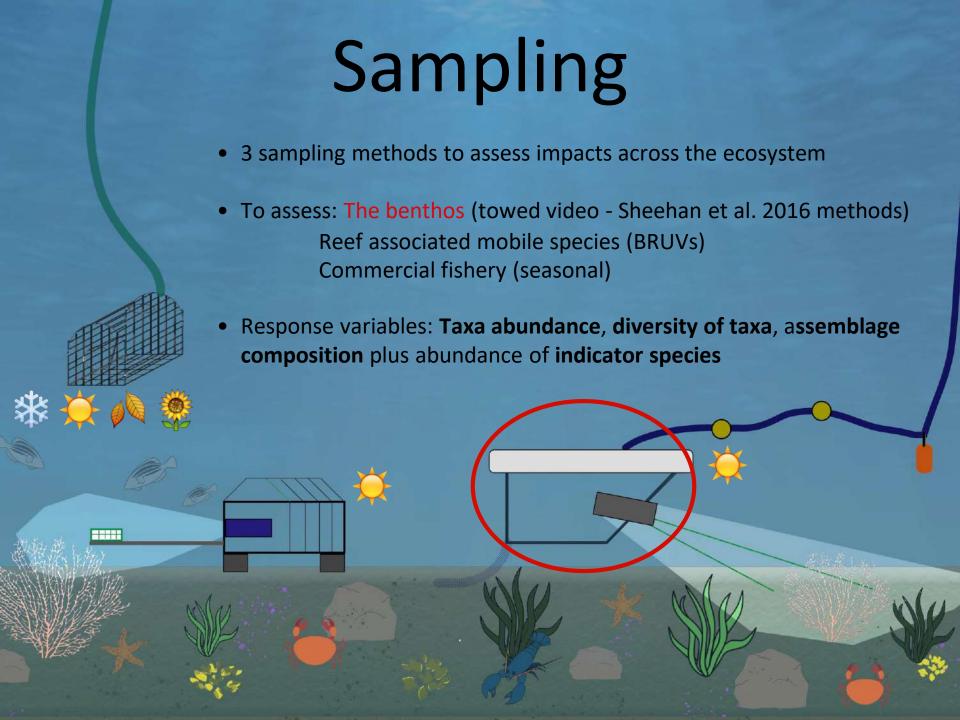
High potting areas - elevated fishing effort

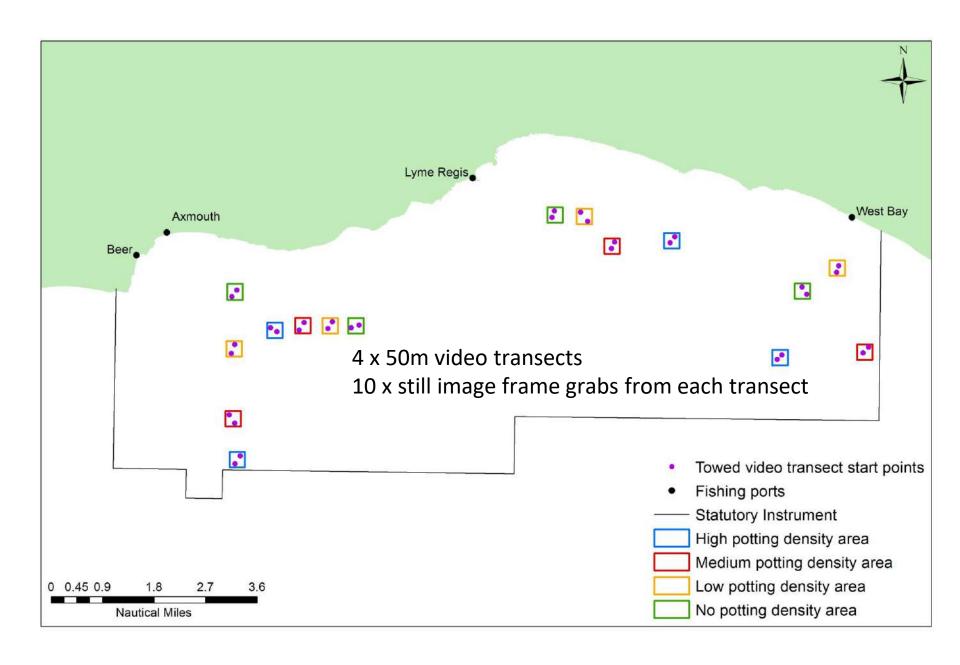


- Replicated 4 times (16 total) and monitored over 4 years
- Densities maintained through collaboration with fishing industry normal episodes of fishing











Summary

- Main takeaway first time threshold of reef impact associated with potting demonstrated
- Physical damage to some species in areas of high potting activity possible



- Sensitive species impacted by sustained high levels of potting Ross Coral and Neptune's Heart
 Sea Squirt
- Relatively large and slower growing ecologically functionally important
- Management implications for achieving well-managed MPAs and meeting management objectives – i.e. protecting reef
- At present over half of the UK's MPAs are being introduced to protect reef habitats and features
- Large amount of potting effort in the inshore fishing sector
- Keep an eye out for DEFRA and peer reviewed publication

Thanks Questions at the ?



With thanks to: **Blue Marine Foundation DEFRA** Lyme Bay fishermen







Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

