

DOCUMENT P3:

Trends in the spatial distribution of hake long line fishing effort

MARAM/IWS/2022/HAKE/P3

28 NOVEMBER 2022

Issue raised in BG1

Key implications of DFFE increasing the sectoral allocation to hake longline

In order to reduce conflict, the South African Longline Hake Association (SAHLLA) and the South African Deep Sea Trawling Association (SADSTIA) signed a code of conduct (in February 2017) containing a set of measures aimed at reducing conflict.

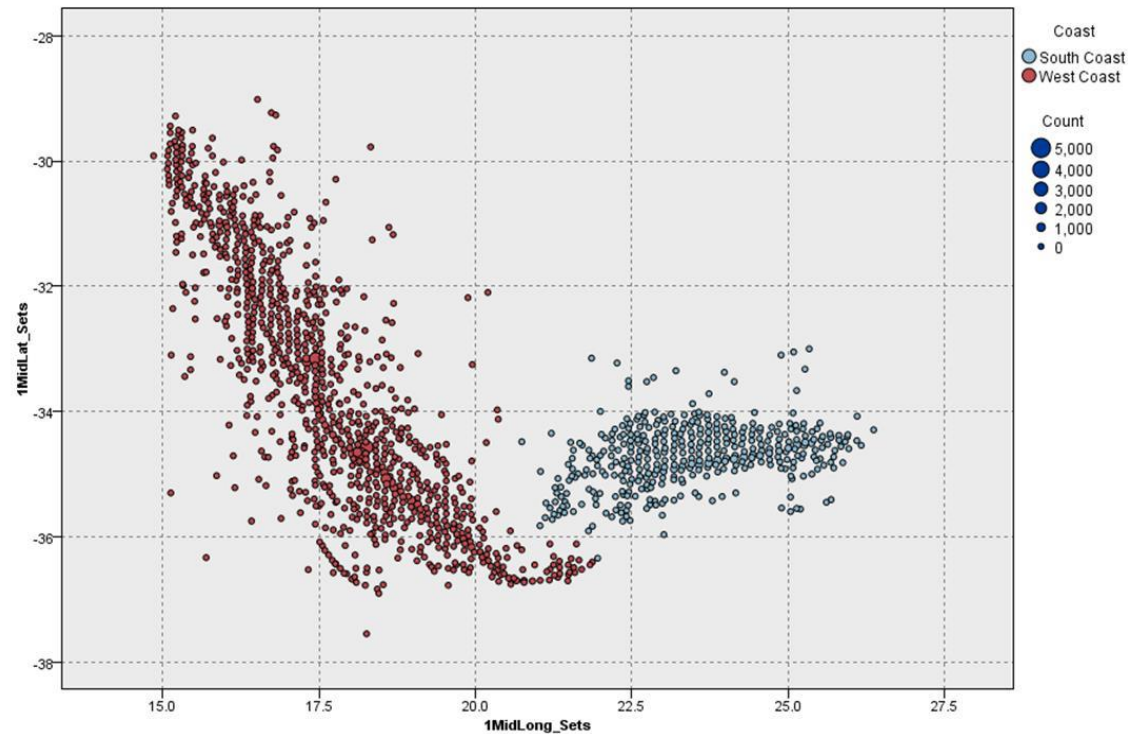
If another vessel is already about to deploy its gear or already fishing the later vessel must immediately select another area and repeat the process

...trawlers **must select another area** if a line is set in the path of an intended tow. This arrangement will impose costs on the offshore trawl sector **because by moving to an alternative fishing area, the trawl CPUE will become sub-optimal (there was an economic preference for an intended trawl path)**. A suboptimal CPUE implies the following costs:

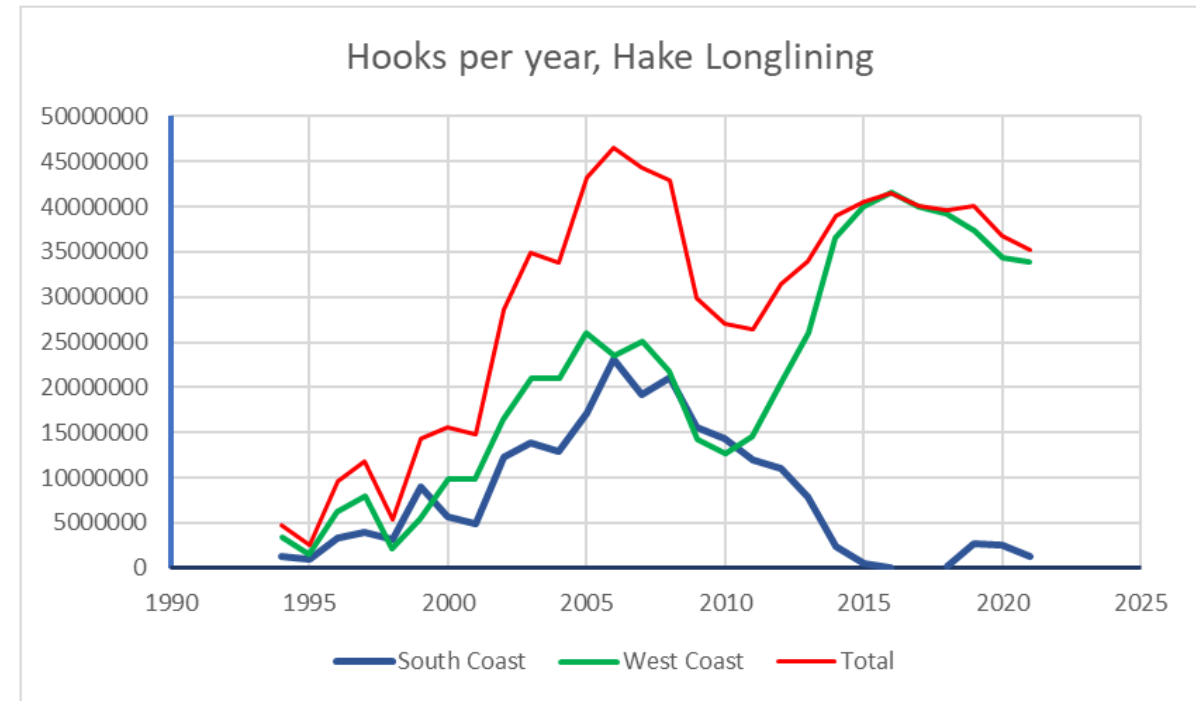
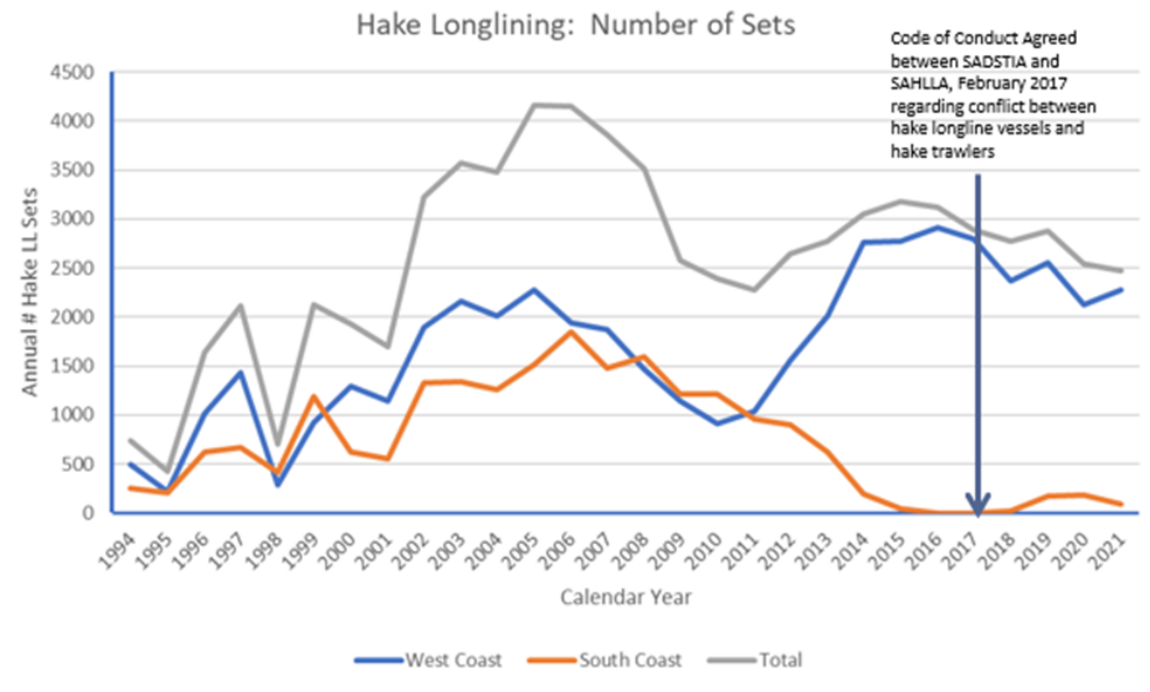
- i. **More fishing effort** required to land quota.
- ii. **Lower TACs** awarded by the OMP formula

Trends in the spatial distribution of hake long line fishing effort. MARAM/IWS/2022/Hake/P3

Are there substantial changes in hake longline effort over time, with accompanying spatial shifts?

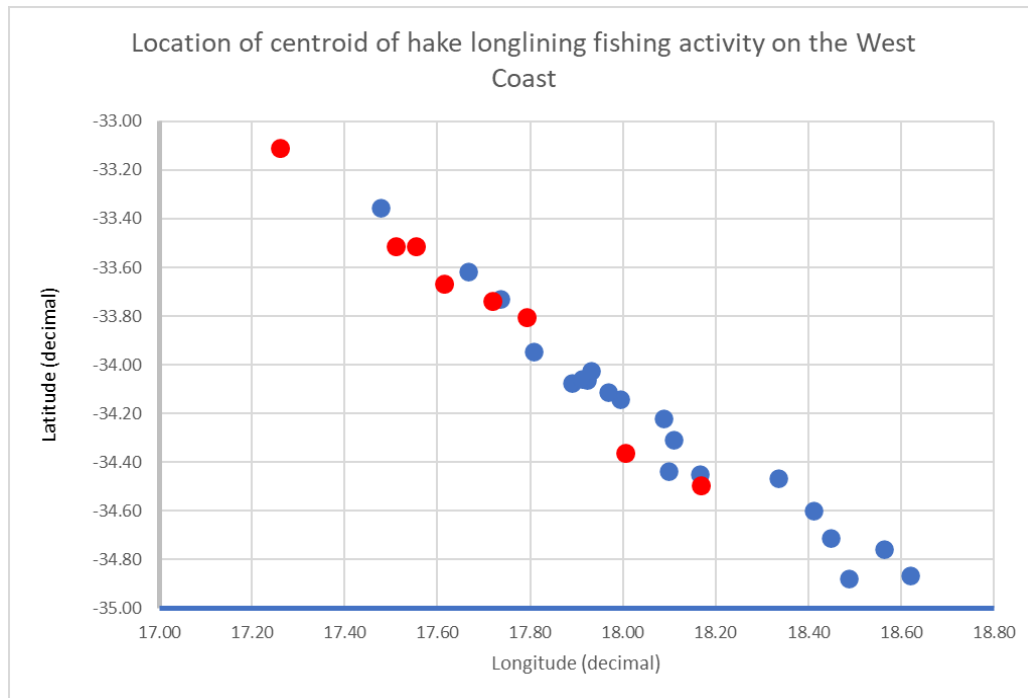


Number of Sets and Hooks pa

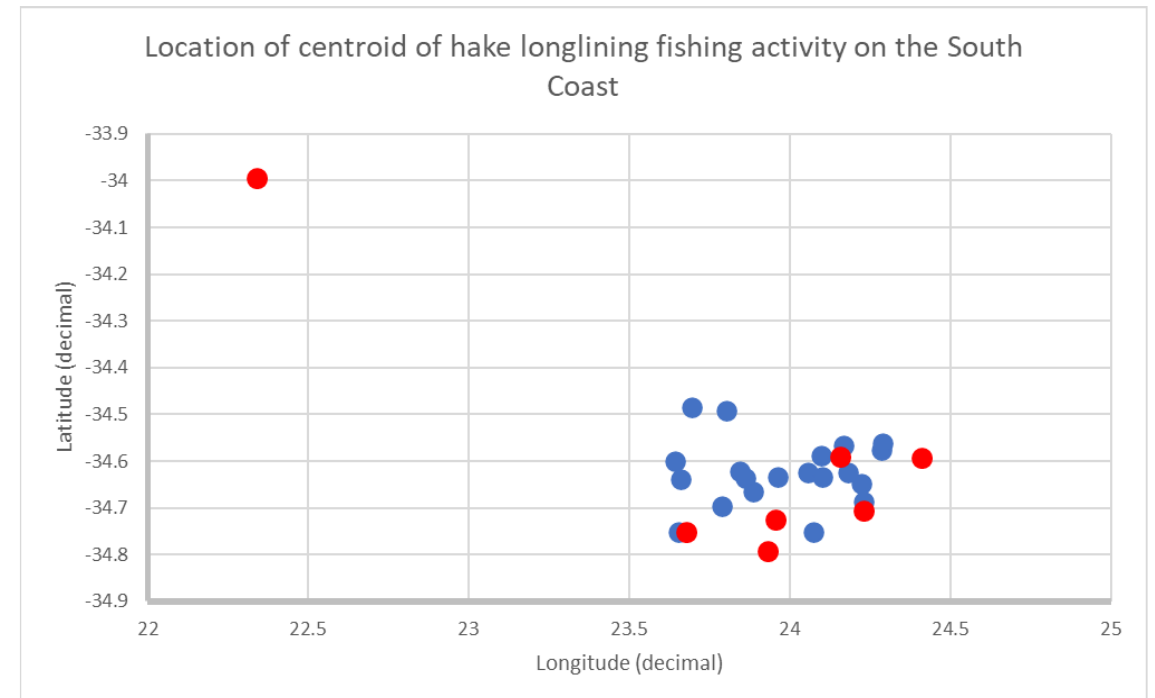


Centroid of fishing activity

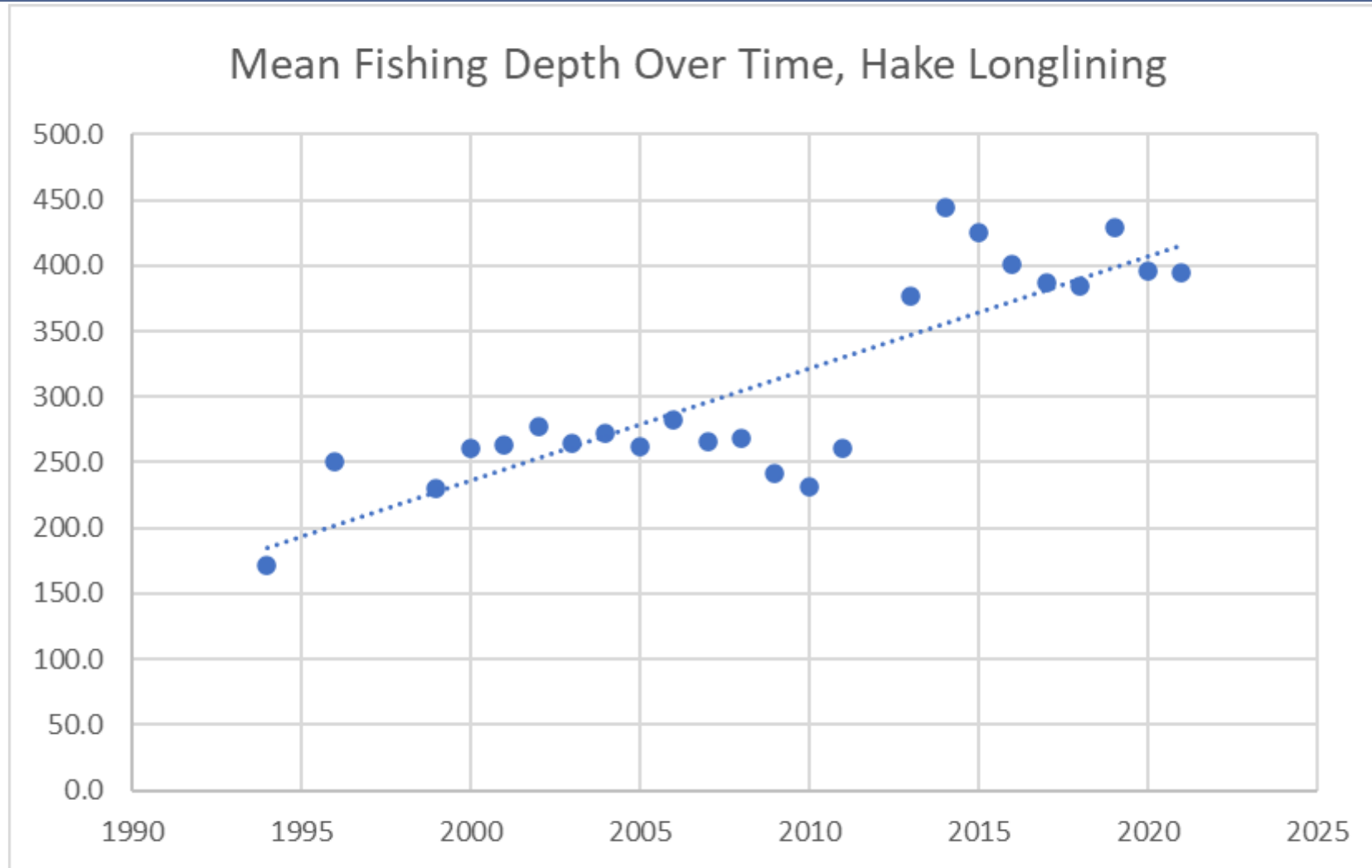
West Coast



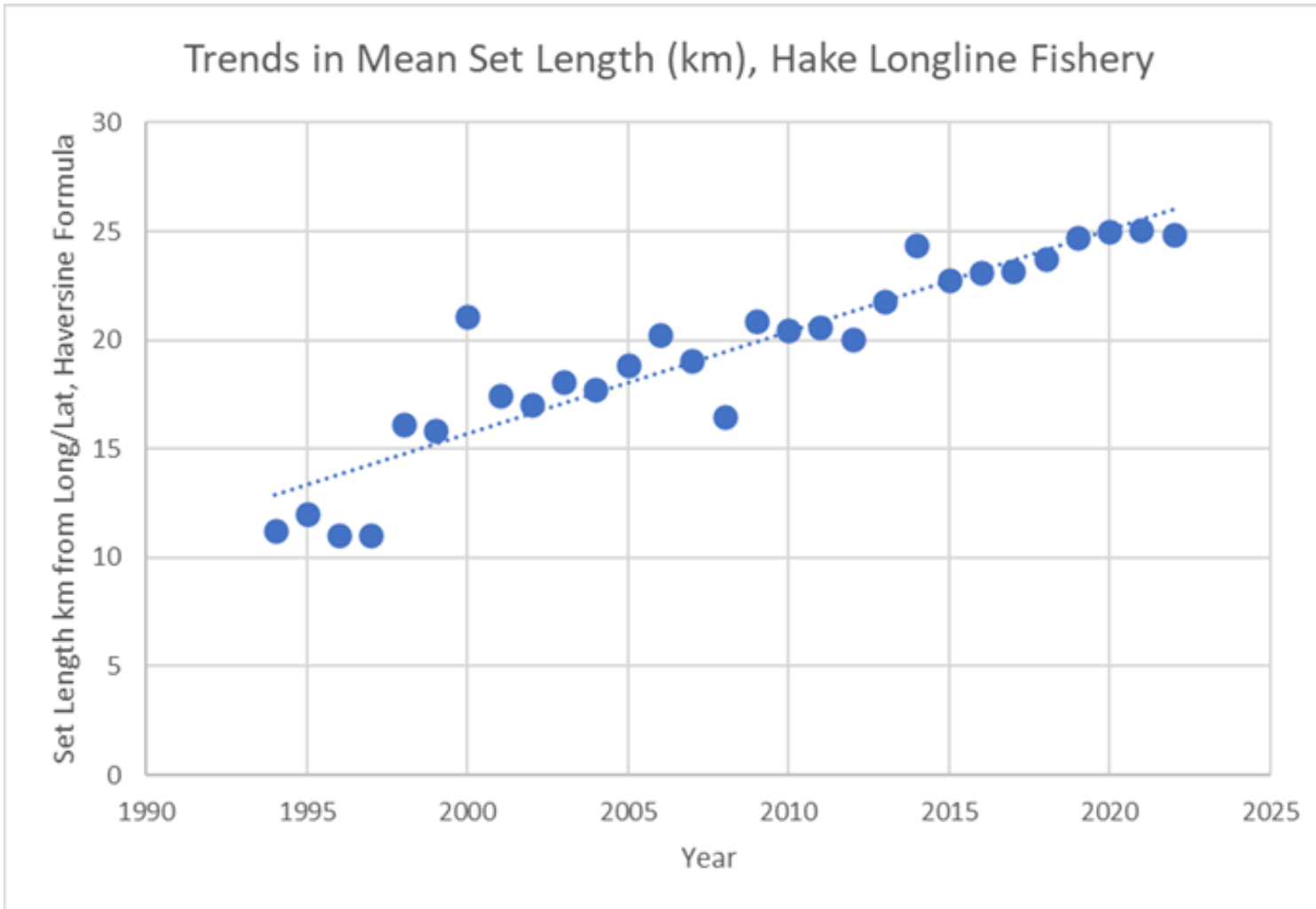
South Coast



Mean fishing depth



Mean Set length

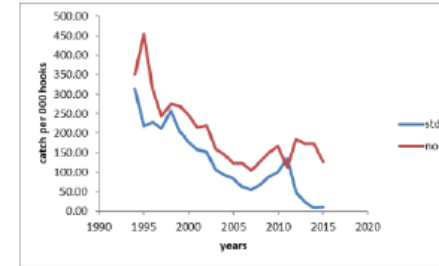
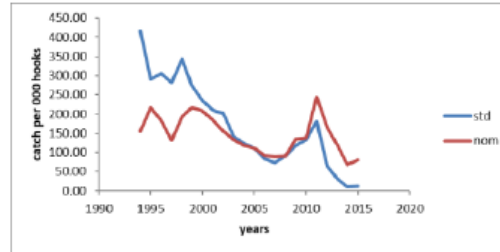


Longline fishery CPUE trends

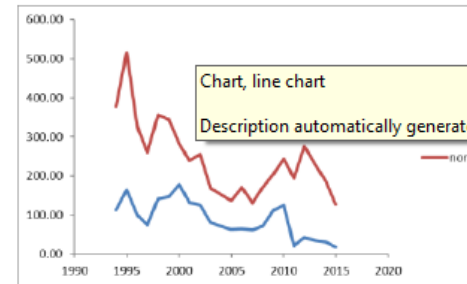
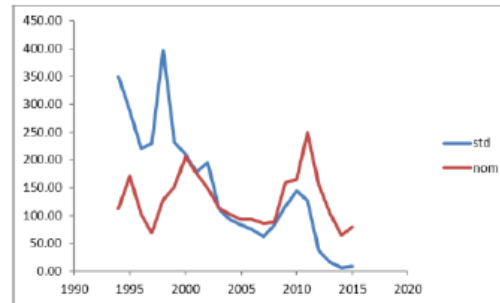
Merluccius capensis

Merluccius paradoxus

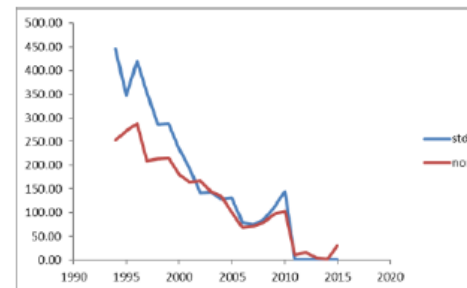
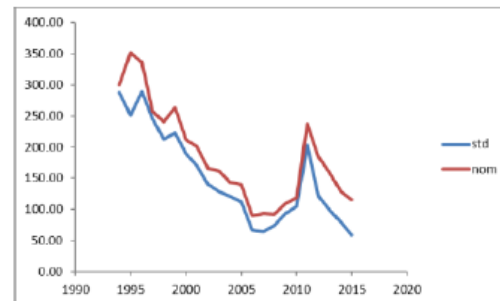
Entire coast



West coast



South coast



P3 – Conclusion

“Have there been important time trends in the spatial distribution of hake longline effort?”

Relevant to the issue of spatial competition between deep sea trawling and longline fishing?

Yes

