# MaPSIS 2017
## Maritime Spatial Planning, Ecosystem Approach & Supporting Information Systems

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# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

*Maritime spatial planning is now.*

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SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME   ULPGC

# P2 - CHARACTERISTICS OF FISHING IN THE CANARY ISLANDS RELATED TO MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

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At present, the transposition of the "DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning" into Spanish law is on its way. One of the initial requirements of this process is to collect and analyze spatial information to establish the distribution and timing of current activities and uses in the corresponding sectors. The aim of this work is to contribute to the development of the cartographic information baseline of the Canary Islands by (mainly) using the fishing legislation. In the first place, this analysis emphasizes the dual competence of the sea fishing between external waters (EW) of State competence and internal waters (IW) of Autonomous competence (Law 20/1967, Royal Decree 2510/1977) - although shellfishing and aquaculture are exclusive competence of the autonomous communities (Royal Decree 1938/1985). There are curious circumstances such as that the island of La Gomera because of its geographical configuration does not present IW, or that the islands of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote "share" IW. There are 25 Guilds of Fishermans (in Spanish, "Cofradías de Pescadores") non-profit associations (CAGPyA, 2017) that have generic zones assigned although this allocation does not imply any rights over the fishes, but rather the possibility of being considered stakeholders when conducting consultations or projects. There are also Cooperatives of Fishermen - for profit - but these do not have assigned zones. As for the spatial restrictions on fishing activity, there are 3 Marine Reserves of Fishing Interest, with different use regimes and with no-take zones. In addition, there are 6 locations containing artificial reefs, with certain restrictions on fishing activity, and 18 aquaculture concessions in operation (CAGPyA, 2014) where fishing is not permitted. There are other types of locations, such as port areas, beaches, etc., where fishing is also restricted. It is remarkable that Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) do not include any measures on fishing quantities, species or effort. With regard to the development of professional fishing, it is notable the high detail in which regulations describe the modalities or fishing gear allowed (about 20 types) with respect to each specific island, areas, depths, timing (including weekends and festive) and even differences in the light-mesh characteristics of some gears targeting species at specific timing (in some cases). It is also important to consider that there are specific fishery management plans (ex. El Hierro and Fuerteventura islands) which require modifications of the current regulations. On the other hand, recreational fishermen do not present spatial restrictions, with the exceptions described above, except for underwater fishing that are restricted to its own specifics zones (although commons to all other disciplines). As for shellfishing, there are areas with temporal and spatial closures which include several species and even, in some cases, the conditions are modified when specific plans are developed. In short, to create useful spatial (and temporal) fishery information in the Canaries is a challenge in the framework of the DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU due to the heterogeneity above exposed. All the information presented in this work is accompanied by maps developed with GIS tools. Preparatory work carried out within the framework of the PLASMAR Project (MAC/1.1a/030), with the support of the European Union (EU) and co-funded by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and "INTERREG V-A España-Portugal MAC (Madeira-Azores-Canarias)" Cooperation Programme.
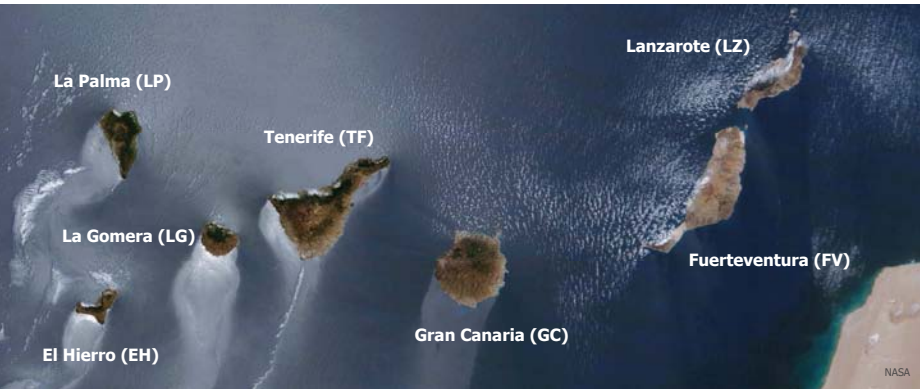
Keywords: fishing; marine spatial planning

# CHARACTERISTICS OF FISHING IN THE CANARY ISLANDS RELATED TO MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

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La Palma (LP)
Lanzarote (LZ)
Tenerife (TF)
La Gomera (LG)
Fuerteventura (FV)
El Hierro (EH)
Gran Canaria (GC)
NASA

The transposition of the "DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU in the Royal Decree 363/2017 has established a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) into Spanish law. One of the essential requirements of this process is to collect and analyze spatial information to establish the distribution and timing of current activities and uses in the corresponding sectors. The aim of this work is to contribute to the development of the cartographic information baseline in Canary Islands by (mainly) using the fishing legislation. To create useful spatial (and temporal) fishery information in is a challenge due the heterogeneity exposed below with some examples.

## Two competent administrations
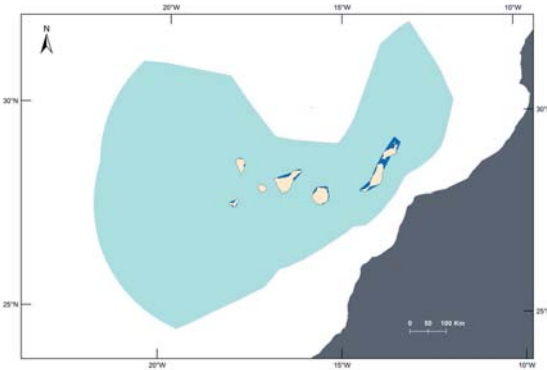


Two competent administrations in marine fisheries: "Statal" [Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)] & Autonomic [Interior Waters (IW)]. Shellfishing (and aquaculture) are exclusive competence of the Autonomous Communities. Some curiosities: La Gomera, because of its geographical configuration does not present IW; or Fuerteventura and Lanzarote that "share" IW.

Autonomic    Statal

Source: GMR & www.marineregions.org

## Shellfishing



Source: Gobierno de Canarias
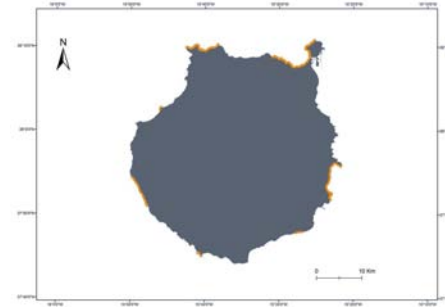
With temporal and spatial closures, include several species & even the conditions are modified when specific plans are developed.

## Marine Reserves of Fishing Interest



3 Marine Reserves of Fishing Interest (EH, LP, LZ) with different uses

Source: MAGRAMA    general    restricted    no-take

## Fishermen Guilds

25 Fishermen Guilds, non-profit associations with generic zones assigned although does not imply any rights over the fishes, but rather the possibility of being considered stakeholders when conducting consultations.



Source: Gobierno de Canarias

## Modalities or fishing gear



About 20 types, with respect to each specific island, areas, depths, timing (including weekends and festive)

Indicates main and accessory species

*Trachurus* spp., *Scomber colias*, *Sardina pilchardus*, 200 kg. boat/day

Not indicate

· Purse seine ·

Source: GMR

## Aquaculture



18 concessions in operation, no-take zones for fishing
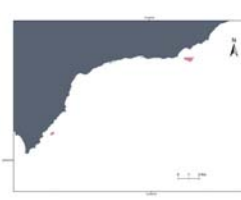
Source: Gobierno de Canarias

## Spearfishing areas



No-specific marine boundaries

Source: GMR

## Artificial reefs



6 locations, with certain restrictions on fishing

Source: MAGRAMA