MaPSIS 2017

Maritime Spatial Planning, Ecosystem Approach & Supporting Information Systems

24-28 April 2017, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Maritime spatial planning is now.

ORGANIZED BY ECOAQUA
&
UNIVERSITY OF LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

ECOAQUA
www.ecoaqua.eu

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

ULPGC

	Coastal Studies, University of Hull, UK. "Assessing 'ecological status' by linking ecological network 'structure' and network 'functioning' in accordance with the spirit of the EU Directives"
11:50 – 12:05	Ecosystem-based management, marine restoration and a new biodiversity instrument for areas beyond national jurisdiction: Reflections from the European Union MERCES and ATLAS Projects Long, R., Grehan, A.
12:05 – 12:20	The challenge of dynamic ocean management in transboundary scenarios: The western Mediterranean sea as a case study Fabbri, F. *et al.*
12:20 – 12:35	Adapting to climate change on the European coast Chica, J.A. *et al.*
12:35 – 12:50	Criteria system for complex assessment of the Russian coastal geosystems Krylenko, V.V. *et al.*
12:50 – 13:05	Marine protected areas: monitoring plan of the national park of Cabrera and Atlantic Islands of Galicia national park (Spain) Amengual, P.*et al.* presented by Rey, C.
13:05 – 13:20	Potential contribution of the first sale system of fresh fish in the Canary Islands to the compliance of the marine strategy framework directive (MSFD): An example of Gran Canaria (Canary Islands, Spain). Pérez, Y. *et al.*
13:20 – 13:30	Discussion
13:30 – 15:00	**Lunch**

15:00 – 16:30	**1st Session: Biodiversity Conservation within Blue Growth** **Chairman: Dr. Fernando Tuya Cortés, IU-ECOAQUA, ULPGC, Spain**
15:00 – 15:20	**Plenary speaker– Prof. Dr. Ricardo Haroun, IU-ECOAQUA, ULPGC, Spain. "Marine expedition BIO-Príncipe 2016: marine biological assessment and sub-tidal habitats characterization"**
15:20 – 15:35	Bioengineering marine ecosystems with floating seaweed prairies Radulovich, R.
15:35 – 15:50	Spatial management of marine and coastal protected species. The case of Cystoseira spp. in Canary Islands (Spain) Martin, L. *et al.*
15:50 – 16:05	Seasonal and spatial factors as drivers of marine biodiversity on rhodolith seabeds Cosme, M. *et al.*
16:05 – 16:20	Launch of an action plan to ensure angelshark in the Canary islands are abundant and protected in their unique stronghold Jiménez, D. *et al.*
16:20 – 16:30	Discussion
16:30 – 16:45	**Coffee Break & Poster session**
16:45 – 18:30	**Workshop - Blue growth VS Good Environmental Status - PLASMAR open workshop by Yaiza Fernández-Palacios** **IU-ECOAQUA, ULPGC, Spain**

POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE FIRST SALE SYSTEM OF FRESH FISH IN THE CANARY ISLANDS TO THE COMPLIANCE OF THE MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (MSFD): AN EXAMPLE OF GRAN CANARIA (CANARY ISLANDS, SPAIN).

Pérez González[1], Y., Bilbao Sieyro[1], A., Couce Montero, L.M.[2] & Castro Hernandez[2] J.J.

[1]Área de Pesca. División de Proyectos. GMR Canarias S.A.U. C/ Los Cactus, nº 68. 35118 Agüimes, Gran Canaria, España. yeraypg@gmrcanarias.com
[2]Departamento de Biología. Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Gran Canaria. España.

The initial assessment document of the environmental goodness status of the Canary Islands Region in the Marine Strategy (DMEM, 2012) remarks, in relation to the 3rd descriptor (D3), entitled "Commercially exploited fish and shellfish", that is necessary the analysis of catch and fishing effort data series. The DMEM (2012), through the D3, tries to build indicators about the conservation status of 15 fish stocks, but it describes gaps of information of these stocks, and highlight the necessity of alternative indicators in a scientific context. On the other hand, the first sale system of fresh fish (FSS) is the principal source of capture data in Canary Islands. However, DMEM (2012) pointed out some problems in FSS, as incorrect identification of species, uncertainty in the accuracy of weight records, it doesn't take into account the discards, and there are no records of fishing effort and the gear used. However, as it is shown below, the information recorded by the FSS could be helpful in decision process, and the system of data recording could be potentially improved in the medium and long term.
In this context, our approach to the problems describe in DMEM (2012) is the characterisation of 6 point of data reporting in the FSSS of Gran Canaria, through the most representative fish species (in frequency and weight). For this, data from 2006/2008 to 2014 from Agaete, Arguineguín, Castillo del Romeral, Mogán, San Cristóbal and Taliarte were analysed. In each FSS point, the contribution of each specie (in incidence and weight) was used to identify the more representative ones. From the 15 fish stocks propose in DMEM, 9 species are coincident with the results obtained in this analysis. Moreover, the species differences between FSS points are showed.
The FSS was not designed as a fishing data recording system, but as fish product traceability system. Nowadays, the net of FSS is composed by 29 points distributed along the Archipelago, where daily capture by species, boat and by fishing ground is recorded. In order to optimize the FSS, and due to its original design, it is important to make a diagnosis about their way to work and, at the same time, to promote measures to improve the information recording system as a keystones of fisheries policy of Canary Islands.

Keywords: artisanal fishery; MSFD; capture; representative species