

Monitoring Fish Replenishment Zones

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Agenda

- Introduction
- What is a Fish Replenishment Zone?
- Why monitor?
- How should we monitor?
- A bit about analysis
- How much does it cost?
- Are the data decent?
- Case studies
 - Sian Ka´an
 - CONAP Guatemala
- Discussion and Questions





Fish Replenishment Zones



What are they?

Areas of the ocean that are protected against all extractive and destructive activities, that can be an effective tool to face local and global threats, improve fishing in adjacent areas, protect biodiversity, improve the resilience of species and ecosystems, and help adapt to changes in climate and ocean chemistry (Green et al. 2014a, b).

Why monitor the FRZ?

Systematic collection of information on one or more species over time allows us to see changes/measure impact





Spawning and dispersion

Fishing grounds





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Abundance

144

Diversity





Defined by type of fishing activity permitted/restricted in the area



2021				
Annuary .	Federatory States	March 1 + 2000		
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Monitoring







Units of measurement

Number of replicas

Length of sample

Samping period



Monitoring





Why monitor?



www.piscoweb.org



- 13 organizations
- 85% NGO, 15% government
- 57% monitor no take zones, the remainder zones with different restrictions
- 57% are coral reef areas, 14% mangrove
- 70% are monitored with SCUBA, 30% snorkel, 15% are not monitored (> one reply)
- 36% monitor when there is money. 27% twice a year, 18% once a year
- 54% use AGRRA, 27% MBRS-SMP, 18% adapted methodology

¿Cada cuánto realizan el monitoreo? 11 responses



¿Qué metodología usan para el monitoreo? 11 responses



Survey results



Survey results

- 64% monitor inside/outside FRZ, 36% just inside
- Number of transects varies considerably, but 78% always do the same number
- Number of divers ranges from 3-15 per monitoring team
- Abundance of grouper, snapper, parrotfish is almost always collected. Size not as frequently



Selecciona los análisis que hacen con los datos obtenidos del monitoreo 10 responses







Recommendations



Monitoring can be as elaborate as we want it to be, but: What is the minimum we should do to measure change?







- Commercial species
- Ecologically important species
- Indicator species
- 30 meters x 4 meters
- 5-8 minutes
- 10 replicas
- FRZ/Control
- Size
- Abundance
- Species





Invertebrates



- Lobster, conch, urchins, octopus, sea cucumber
- 30 meters x 2 meters
- 5-8 minutes
- 6 replicates
- FRZ/Control
- Search in holes
- Size
- Amount
- Species





Benthic cover



- Coral (soft/hard)
- Calcareous algae
- Macroalgae
- Sand
- Rubble
- Turf algae
- Seagrass etc.
- Every 25 cm
- 6 replicas
- FRZ/Control







Corals and recruitment

- Hard coral
- Soft coral
- Disease
- 6 replicas
- FRZ/Control





Indicator	Description	How?
Average abundance	Abundance of key species - number of individuals in 60 m^2 or individuals per hectare.	From abundance
Relative abundance	Proportion of species when comparing the abundance of each species with the total abundance. Represented as a percentage.	From abundance
Density	Number of organisms per unit of area. Expressed in individuals per hectare or individuals per m ² .	From abundance and area
Size distribution	Frequency by size ranges of key species.	From size
Average size	Average size of key species	From size
Biomass	Sum of the mass (weight) of the organisms present by area - in kilograms per transect, grams per 100 m ² or grams per m ² for fish.	From size and abundance
Species at risk/protected species	Number of species of fish and invertebrates under some category of national or international protection (e.g. International Union for Conservation of Nature).	From abundance
Trophic level	An organism's position in the food web based on its energy sources. Usually expressed as average trophic level by species by site.	From abundance
Species richness	Total number of species observed in an area.	From abundance
Shannon diversity	Species diversity in a community, usually expressed by site.	From abundance



FRZ vs Control











Where do we monitor?









Data analysis

- Analysis depends on FRZ objectives
- There should be a general analysis is done year on year without change (e.g. biomass). Specific questions can also be asked.



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A user-friendly tool to evaluate the effectiveness of no-take marine reserves

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S MAREA

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Recursos

Link a la Guía en español

Link to Guidebook in English

Página de TURFeffect

Formato de access para ingreso de datos de gobenanza.

Enviar comentarios a: contact@turfeffect.org

G Seleccionar idioma ▼

Compartir datos

Compartir tus datos fomenta la conservacion de nuestros oceanos al permitirnos construir conocimiento. Proporciona un correo donde podamos contactarte:

Correo electronico:

Disclaimer: MAREA analyses are based entirely on users' assumptions; Neither of the parties involved in the development of this tool endorse the results. Evaluacion de Reservas Marinas (1) Introduccion

(2) Objetivos e Indicadores (3) Datos (4) Seleccionar Reserva

erva (5) Confirmar (6) Resultados



Introduccion

Antes de seguir, asegúrate de leer la guía de usuario de la aplicación, así como el manual de evaluación de zonas de no pesca en México. Podrás encontrar los recursos en el menú lateral.



https://turfeffect.shinyapps.io/marea/



How much does it cost?

COBI 1 Inicio S Ingresar Costos Costeo de Reservas Marinas III Presupuesto Las reservas marinas completamente protegidas son áreas del océano restringidas a cualquier actividad extractiva, incluyendo la pesca. Las reservas marinas exitosas crean condiciones en las que las Precio del dolar poblaciones de especies previamente capturadas se pueden recuperar y restaurar el equilibrio trófico en el ecosistema. La recuperación de la biomasa pesquera dentro de la reserva puede causar efectos colaterales en las zonas de pesca adyacentes, tanto desde el traslado de especímenes adultos, como en la exportación de larvas. Este efecto de desbordamiento puede ayudar a los usuarios a compensar algunos de los costos de oportunidad al ceder las zonas de pesca. La reserva marina funciona como una cuenta bancaria, la cual se repobla con el interés al capital con el desbordamiento. 130179 COBI ha trabajado durante 19 años para establecer, evaluar y mantener las reservas marinas en colaboración con las comunidades pesqueras de México. Nuestro modelo de reservas marinas consiste de cuatro fases: • 1) Implementación - procesos inclusivos en el que las partes interesadas participen en el proceso de diseño, definición de objetivos y la selección del sitio 2) Monitoreo - después de que la reserva se ha creado, miembros de la comunidad están capacitados para recopilar datos para evaluar la reserva COSTO TOTAL 3) Operación – acciones relacionadas a la vigilancia comunitaria, señalización y comunicación de resultados 2213043 • 4) Renovación - manejo adaptativo basado en los datos recogidos por la comunidad para garantizar el funcionamiento eficaz de la reserva. MXP El número de iniciativas para establecer redes de reservas marinas está en aumento, y la gran mayoría de los esfuerzos se realizan con fondos filantrópicos. Sin embargo, al iniciar el proceso para establecer reservas marinas es común que los costos proyectados al futuro no estén claramente definidos. Esto puede afectar la sustentabilidad de la reserva marina al largo plazo, sobre todo si el costo de mantenerla y operarla es mayor al beneficio que puede proporcionar a la comunidad. Herramientas Este calculador de costos contempla todos los pasos necesarios para establecer una reserva marina utilizado el modelo COBI, con el objetivo de ayudar a comunidades, organizaciones de la sociedad civil y tomadores de decisiones de planear sus inversiones con mayor claridad y transparencia. Para cualquier pregunta o comentario sobre este producto escribe al correo rema@cobi.org.mx Tus observaciones nos ayudarán a mejorar nuestras herramientas. © COBI 2018

https://turfeffect.shinyapps.io/AppCosteo/





Are the data decent?







- Make work and dive plan
- Maintain material and equipment in optimal conditions
- Safety protocols (evacuation/action)
- Security and safety equipment
- Dive insurance



PROTOCOLO DE SEGURIDAD INSTITUCIONAL

VERSIÓN 2017-2020

COBI



Community monitoring in Maria Elena

- 8 fish refuges
- Decreed in 2012 (8 years)
- 8 survey divers (mixed group)
- 8 FRZ monitoring campaigns
- ADVANCED Diving Level (PADI)
- 1 Monitoring Specialty (PADI)
- FRZ Monitoring, Aggregations, Oceanographic, Lobster tagging.





Community monitoring in Maria Elena

- 10 fish transects per site
- 10 invertebrate transects per site
- 6 benthic transects per site
- 6 coral transects per site
- Two methodologies per person









Conclusiones

- The value of monitoring is in the long term. It's better to do something simple for 10 years than something complicated for two years.
- There must be indicators that you can collect year on year without change.
- Humans are the primary risk factor for of data loss.
- If you don't have a control site, you don't know if your FRZ is what is causing the change.
- Consider how you're going to fund your long-term monitoring. How to keep the effort going?
- Basic indicators are very important regionally.



Thanks!

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