



Fishing Logbook

Lisbon, February, 2022

Fishing harbour:

Vessel:

Fishing gear:

Captain name:

Fishing Logbook LIFE PanPuffinus! Project

Lisbon, February, 2022



LIFE PanPuffinus! Project (LIFE19 NAT/MT/000982) was co-funded by the European Union's LIFE programme and Malta's Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Animal and it aims to protect two endemic and threatened Mediterranean seabirds, the Yelkouan Shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*) and the Balearic Shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*), through a unique transboundary collaboration for joint large-scale conservation efforts. SPEA has joined forces with BirdLife Partners from another four countries to tackle two major threats that these seabirds meet throughout their entire life cycle: predation by invasive mammal species on land, and accidental capture by fishing gear (bycatch) at sea.



Mission

To work towards the study and the conservation of wild birds and their habitats by promoting sustainable development for the benefit of the future generations.

SPEA – Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds is a non-profit scientific association that promotes the study and conservation of birds in Portugal. As a non-profit association, it depends on the support of partners and various entities to carry out their actions. SPEA is a member of BirdLife Partners, a worldwide network which operates in 120 countries and aims to preserve biological diversity through the conservation of birds, their habitats and the promotion of sustainable use of natural resources.

SPEA was recognized as a public utility organization in 2012.

www.spea.pt



www.facebook.com/spea.Birdlife
https://twitter.com/spea_birdlife



Fishing Logbook

Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds, 2022

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Index

Summary	5
<hr/>	
1.	
<hr/>	
1.1 How does the fishing logbook works?	6
1.2 Why do we need a fishing logbook for data collection?	7
<hr/>	
2. SEABIRD IDENTIFICATION GUIDE	
<hr/>	
3. GENERAL DATA	
<hr/>	
3.1 Vessel and Captain information	
3.2 Fishing gear information	
4. Fishing Logbook	
<hr/>	

Summary

LIFE PanPuffinus! Project aims to protect two endemic and threatened Mediterranean seabirds, the Yelkouan Shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*) and the Balearic Shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*) through a unique transboundary collaboration for joint large-scale conservation efforts.

BirdLife Malta has joined forces with its BirdLife Partners from another four countries (France, Greece, Portugal, Spain), as well as Malta's Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Greece's Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency, to tackle two major threats that these seabirds meet throughout their entire life cycle: predation by invasive mammal species on land, and accidental capture by fishing gear (bycatch) at sea. This will be done through:

- Quantifying the scale and extent of fisheries bycatch
- The development and implementation of mitigation measures to reduce bycatch
- Creation of invasive predator management and biosecurity plans
- Carrying out stakeholder engagement and awareness-raising activities

The project, co-funded by the European Union's LIFE programme and Malta's Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Animal Rights started in 2021 and will run until 2025.

This fishing logbook aims to record bycatch of seabirds in fishing gear (gillnets and purse seine) in the Aveiro-Nazaré Special Protection Area (SPA) with the collaboration of fishermen and to contribute for a correct identification of seabird species.

1. How the fishing logbook works?

This logbook aims to record bycatch of seabirds in fishing gear (gillnets and purse seine) in the Aveiro-Nazaré SPA with the collaboration of fishermen.

This book is composed by:

1. Seabird identification guide: this guide presents the seabirds species more common in mainland Portugal and help the fishing captain to identify the species accidentally caught during the fishing activity.

2. General data: general information about each vessel including name and characteristics, type of gear and other technical details.

3. Fishing logbook: in this section, the fishing captain records setting and hauling of gears for each fishing trip and, the seabird's bycatch.

1.2 Why do we need a fishing logbook for data collection?

Seabirds are the one of the most endangered group of birds in the world, whose conservation status reflects the current state of our oceans. Seabirds usually feed in the most productive areas of the oceans, which are also chosen by commercial fishing. This overlap can bring negative interactions between seabirds and fishing vessels/gear that often result in bycatch.

Currently, bycatch is identified as one of the main threats to seabirds. Although, especially in the southern hemisphere, there is already an intensive effort to minimize the negative impacts of the fishing industry, in Europe there is still a long way to go. The most recent estimates point to around 200,000 birds accidentally caught each year in European waters alone. It is important to highlight that the bycatch of seabirds also has negative impacts on the fishing activity, consuming a lot of extra time for the crew and damaging the fishing gear. It is therefore essential to establish close relations between the fishing sector and the scientific community, in order to find joint solutions.

The lack of knowledge about bycatch becomes even more relevant in those areas that play an essential role to seabird populations, such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Such areas are identified and classified according to their importance for seabirds, under the Birds Directive and are part of the Natura 2000 Network. These areas contribute to minimize the loss of biodiversity generated by the negative impact of human activities and constitute the main instrument of nature conservation in the European Union.

SPEA has carried out important and pioneering work in the study and conservation of seabird populations that occur on the Portuguese coast, namely on the subject of bycatch. There are several projects already implemented in Portugal, namely:

- Interreg FAME (<http://www.fameproject.eu>)
- VAL+ | Projeto de Valorização da Pesca Local (<http://www.valmais.com>)
- Life MarPro (<http://marprolife.org>)
- Life Berlengas (<http://www.berlengas.eu>)
- MedAves Pesca (<https://www.medavespesca.pt/>)

This fishing logbook aims to help understand the reality seabirds bycatch of in purse seine and gillnets operating in the SPA Aveiro – Nazaré.

2. SEABIRD IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

3. GENERAL DATA

3.1 Vessel and Captain information

Vessel name: _____

Fishing harbour: _____

Fishing gear:

Purse seine

Trammel net

Single gillnet

Double net

Other. Which? _____

Vessel length (meters): _____

Captain name: _____

Captain phone: _____

Number of crew members: _____

Notes:

3.1 Fishing gear information

Purse seine

Net length (meters): _____

Net height (meters): _____

Mesh size (mm): _____

Mono/Polyfilament: _____

Net colour: _____

Thickness (mm): _____

Type of float: _____

Type of ballast: _____

Main target

species: _____ : _____ : _____

Single gillnet

Net length (meters): _____

Net height (meters): _____

De fundo ou deriva: _____

N° of nets: _____

Mesh size (mm): _____

Mono/Polyfilament: _____

Net colour: _____

Thickness (mm): _____

Type of float: _____

Type of ballast: _____

Main target

species: _____ : _____ : _____

Double net

Net length (meters): _____

Net height (meters): _____

Nº of nets: _____

Mesh size/outer net/inner net (mm): _____

Mono/Polyfilament: _____

Net colour: _____

Thickness (mm): _____

Type of float: _____

Type of ballast: _____

Main target

species _____ : _____ : _____

Notes: _____

Trammel gillnet

Net length (meters): _____

Net height (meters): _____

Nº of nets: _____

Mesh size/outer net/inner net (mm): _____ : _____ : _____

Mono/Polyfilament: _____

Net colour: _____

Thickness (mm): _____

Type of float: _____

Type of ballast: _____

Main target

species _____ : _____ : _____

Notes: _____

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Date _____ Vessel _____ Harbour _____

Fishing trip start: ____:____ End: ____:____

1. Which fishing gear is being used? (select only 1 option)

1.1 Gillnets

- Single net
 Double net
 Trammel net

1.2 Purse Seine

2. Characterization of your fishing day

Nº of fishing event	Hauling time	Location (coordinates)	Depth of gear setting (fathoms)	Soaking time (hours)	Total length of nets

3. What species of birds, dolphins and/or turtles were caught in the gear?

None

Please detail the species and number of birds caught (if in doubt, take a photo and send/show to the responsible biologist):

Nº of fishing event	Species	Nº of birds	Gear position*	Alive/dead	Setting/ gear in the water/ hauling

*Gear position: next to the float / rest of the net

Notes: (Here you can note damages that have occurred in the gear and other relevant information)
