Environmental Impact of Artisanal Fishing

Bosse, Afonso

Goetten, Mauricio

In the shore of the state of Santa Catarina-Brazil it is common the artisanal fishing of sea-bob shrimp using the method of motorized dragnet with rings. This continuous practice may interfere on the environmental balance and sustainability of fishing areas. Besides the high environmental impact, ichthyofauna bycatch discard generates high waste of animal protein. In this context the present research aims to analyze the impact of the artisanal fishing of sea-bob shrimp (Xiphopenaeus kroyeri) on the ichthyofauna bycatch in Penha/SC. It was done monthly collections, with three drags of 20 minutes each on isobaths of 10, 20 and 30 meters, using a boat from the local fleet. It was recorded the temperature and salinity from bottom waters. Ichthyofauna bycatch contributed with 16914 exemplars, clustered in 27 families, 48 genres and 56 species which 0,50% was Condrichthyes and 99,50% was Actinopterygii. The proportion fish/shrimp was about 6,52:1kg. The biomass of ichthyofauna totaled 208,96kg being 10,75% of Condrichthyes and 89,25% of Actinopterygii. Scianidae was the main of sampled fish(62,77%), followed by Batrachoididae (10,83%), Phycidae (10,65%), Pristigasteridae (7,42%) e Triglidae (2,51%) and the other 22 families together totaled (5,82%). Therefore, with these data, it is noticeable the environmental impact of artisanal fishing of sea-bob shrimp on the ichthyofauna bycatch as the capture of fishes overcomes more than 6,5 times the target-species. This research then, could serve as an indicative to the adoption of public policies for the management and conservation of marine resources in this region.

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