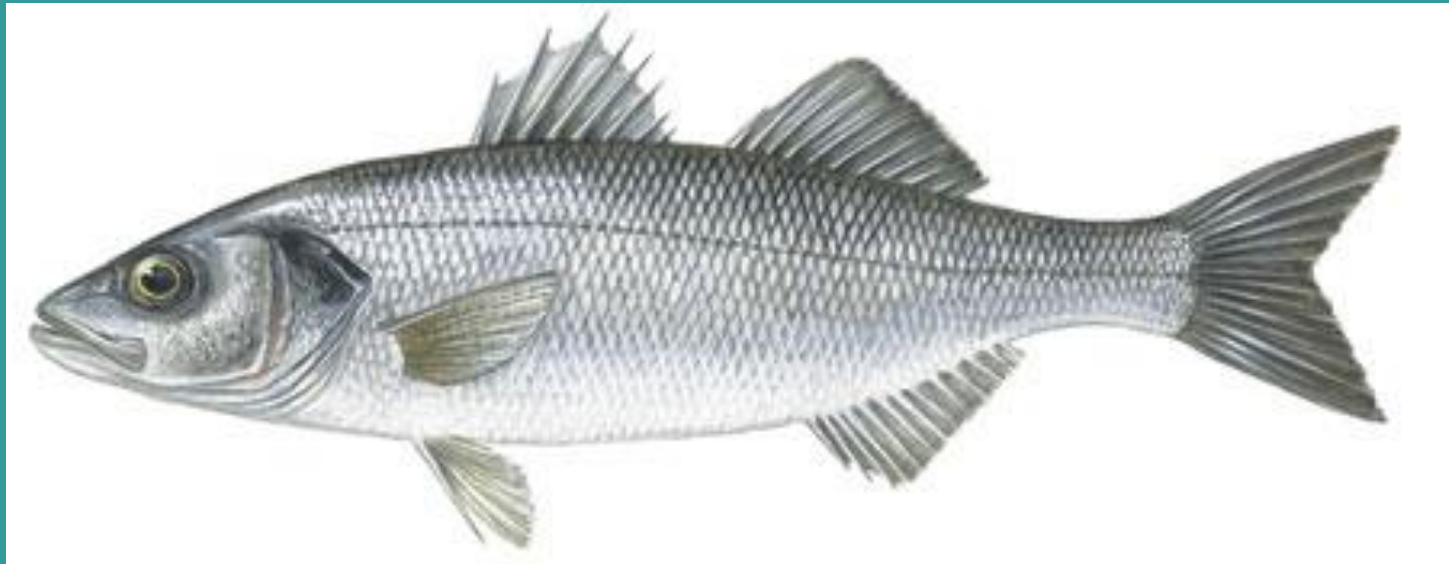


# The Ecology and Distribution of Seabass in the Southwest UK

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D&S IFCA quarterly meeting

# The Ecology and Distribution of Seabass in the Southwest UK

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## Supervisory Team

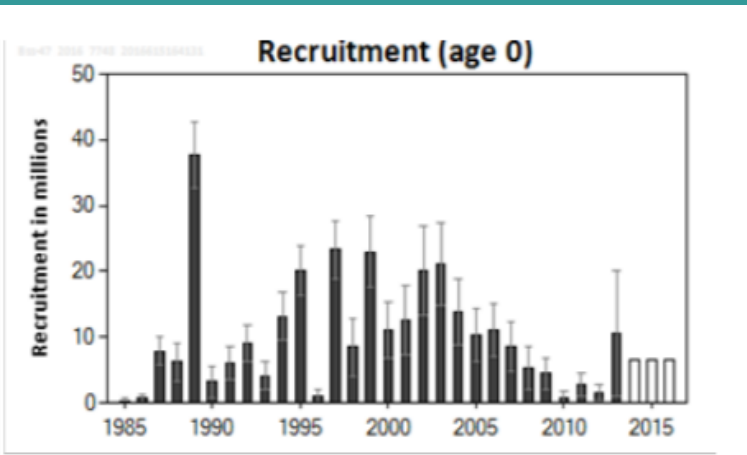
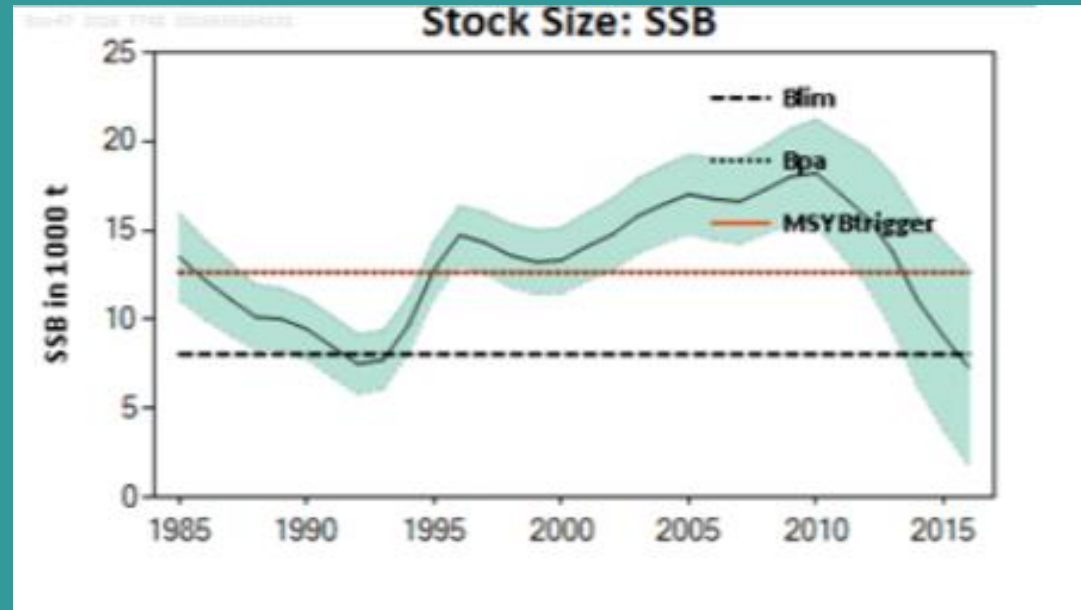
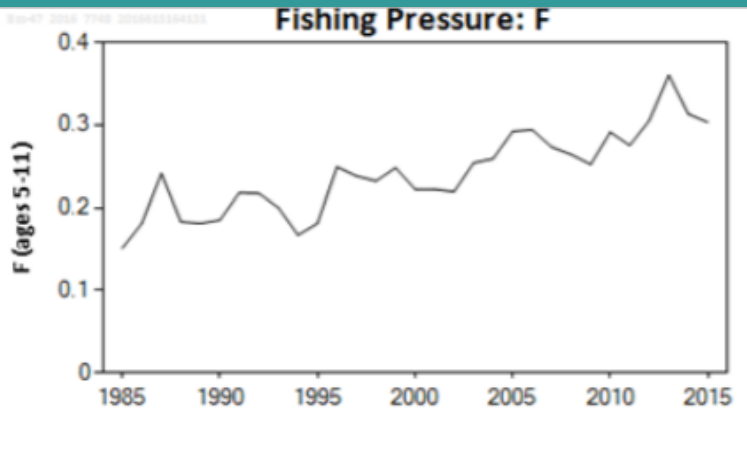
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Name	Organisation
Dr Emma Sheehan	Plymouth University
Dr Elizabeth West	D&S IFCA
Tim Robbins	D&S IFCA
Dr Shaun Plenty	Teleost Consulting
Prof Martin Attrill	Plymouth University



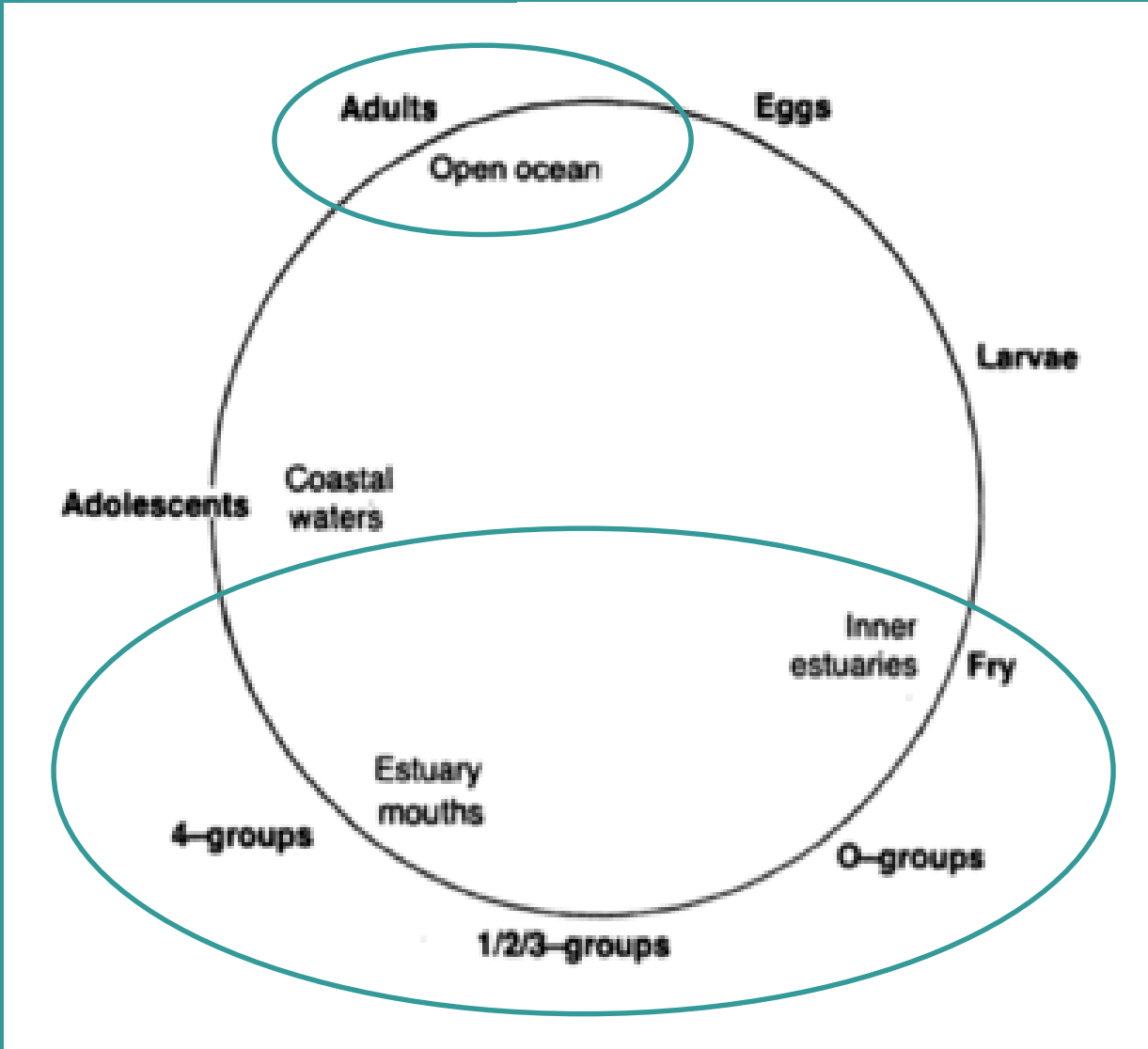
# PhD Context

# Stock Status



With 0 commercial catch in 2017, the North Atlantic stock is predicted to remain below “*Blim*” in 2018 (ICES, 2016)

# Dependence on estuaries





## Estuaries:

- Highly important ecosystem for European Seabass
  - Nursery ground
  - Feeding opportunities

## Review:

- Existing management of European Seabass within and adjacent to estuaries
- Identify specific habitats or “features” important for seabass

# Managed Re-alignment fish survey

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- 85% of UK estuaries adapted by land reclamation
- 25-80% loss in intertidal habitat
- Estuaries in “Bad and deteriorating” Conservation Status – EC habitats directive
- Saltmarsh in “unfavourable status” – EC habitats directive



**Steart Marsh, Severn Estuary**



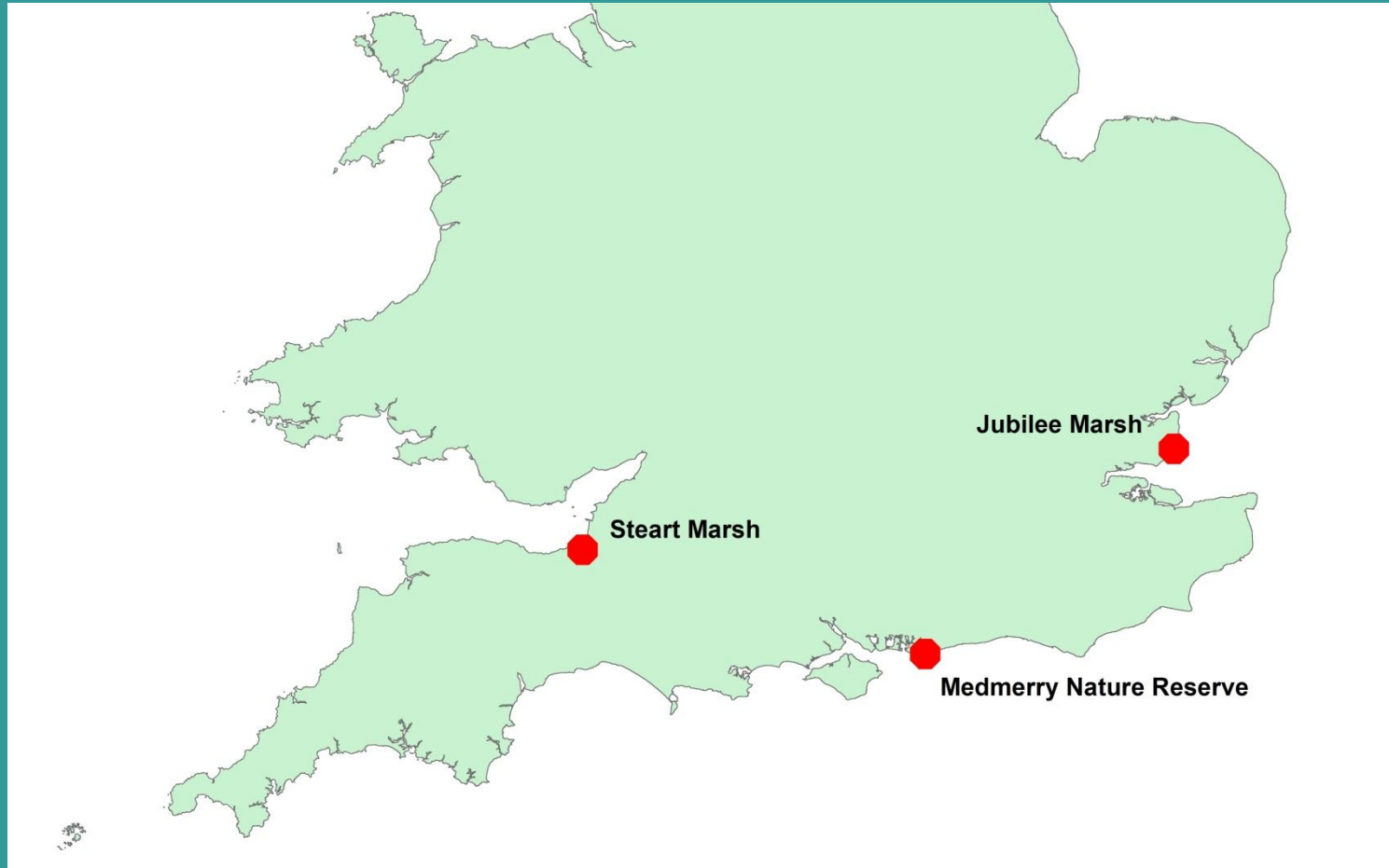
## Overall Question:

- Do Managed Re-alignment schemes provide equivalent habitat to natural saltmarsh
- Testing for differences between:
  - Fish community
  - Diet & feeding success



Stearth Marsh





## Survey Plan:

- 3 Managed Re-alignment schemes plus natural saltmarsh



## Method:

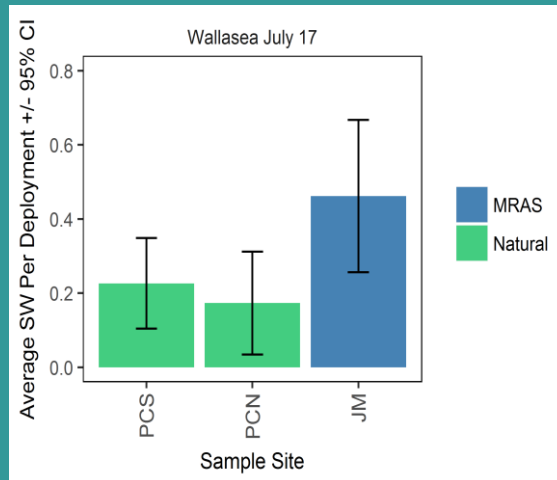
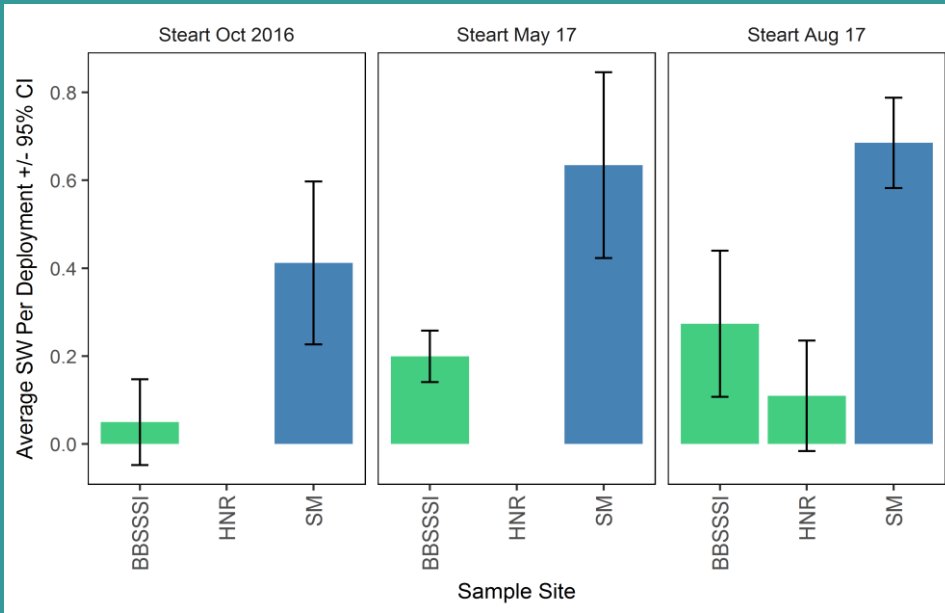
- Deploy fyke (a) and seine (b) nets in Managed Re-alignment and adjacent natural saltmarsh

# Managed Re-alignment Fish Survey



- Five surveys completed
- 16 species - nine of **commercial interest**:  
Seabass;  
Herring;  
Flounder;  
Plaice;  
Sprat  
Whiting  
Mullet (3 species)
- European Eel of **Conservation interest**

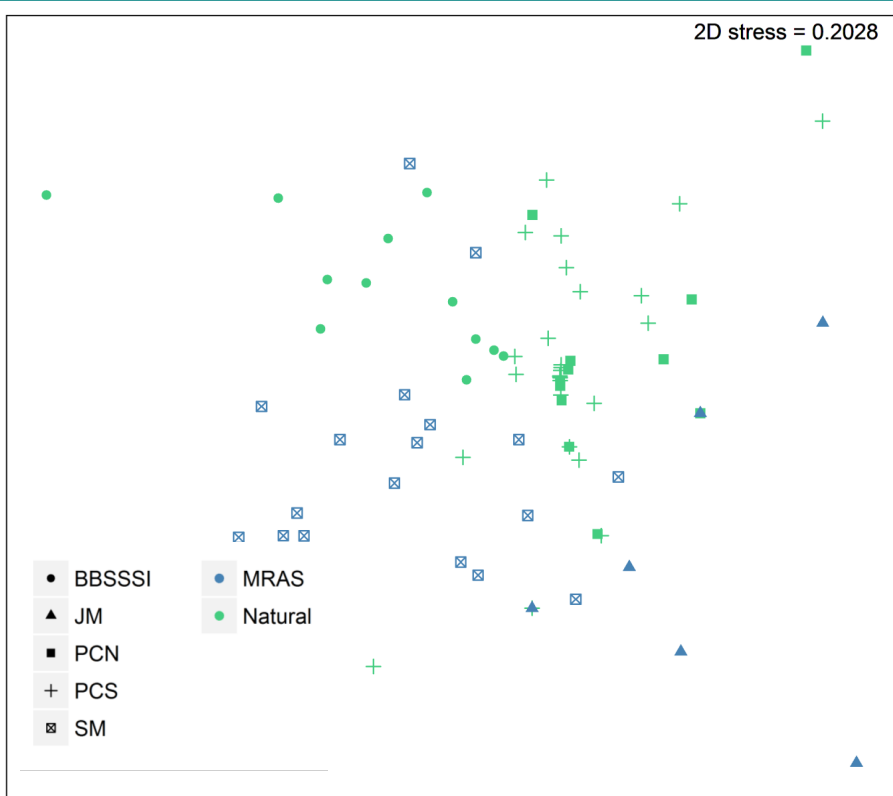
Pictures taken at **Stear Marsh, Severn Estuary**



## Fish Community

- Different fish community captured within Managed Re-alignment than in natural saltmarsh
- Average diversity higher within Managed Re-alignment Schemes than natural saltmarsh

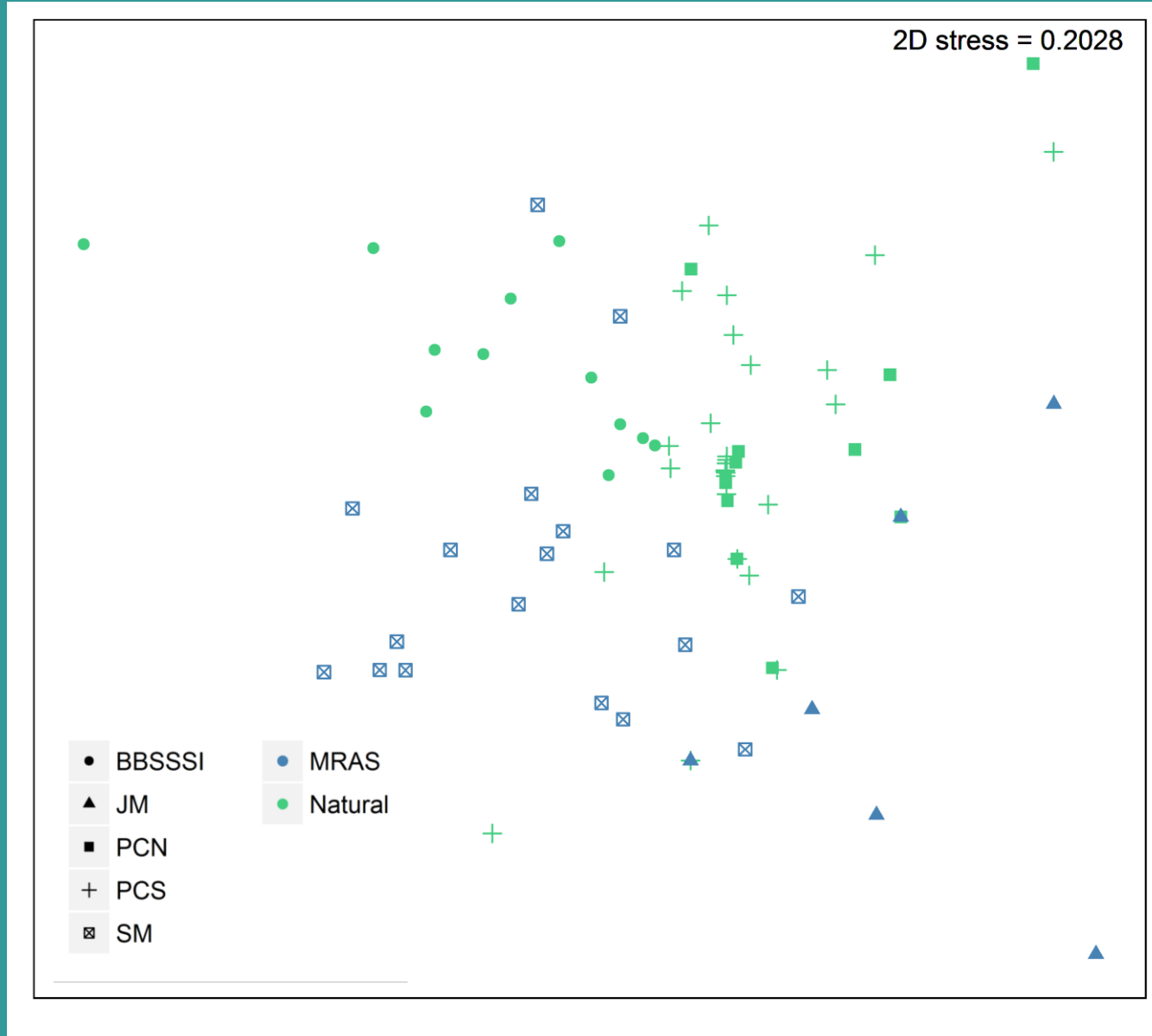
## Diet: 0+ Seabass



- MDS plot suggests some grouping of 0+ European Bass diet
- 1+ Seabass, TLM and Gobies captured however not analysed to date

Sample Size - \* sample site removed

Survey	Sample Site	Treatment	n
Stear Marsh	BBSSSI	Natural	12
	HNR*	Natural	1
	SM	MRAS	18
	JM	MRAS	8
Wallasea Island	PCN	Natural	13
	PCS	Natural	27



## Summary

- MRAS do provide habitat for fish:
  - High fish diversity
- Habitat not currently equivalent to natural saltmarsh:
  - Different diet
- Continue monitoring

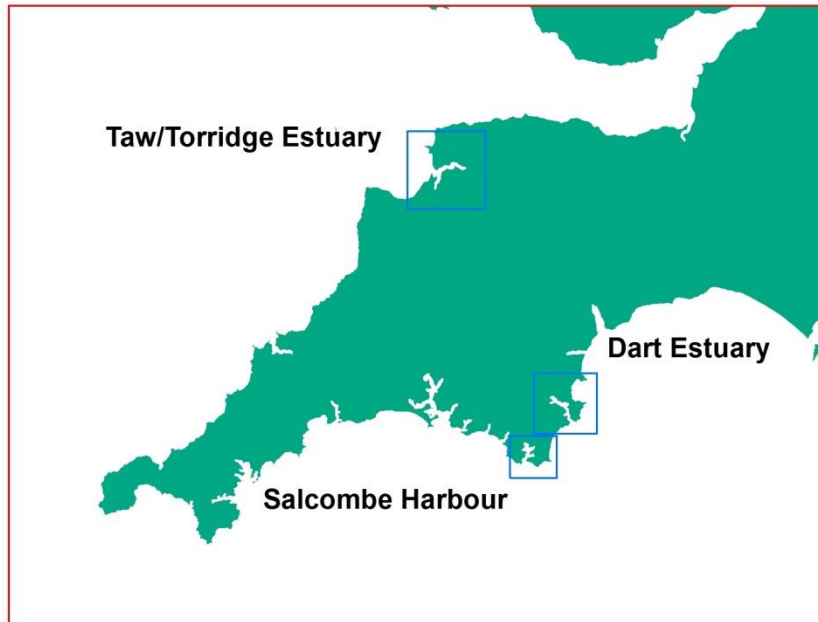




# Tracking bass within and adjacent to Estuaries

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- Assess the effectiveness of designated Bass Nursery Areas
- Monitor movement with other fish species



# IBASS - Immature Bass Acoustic Stock Surveillance

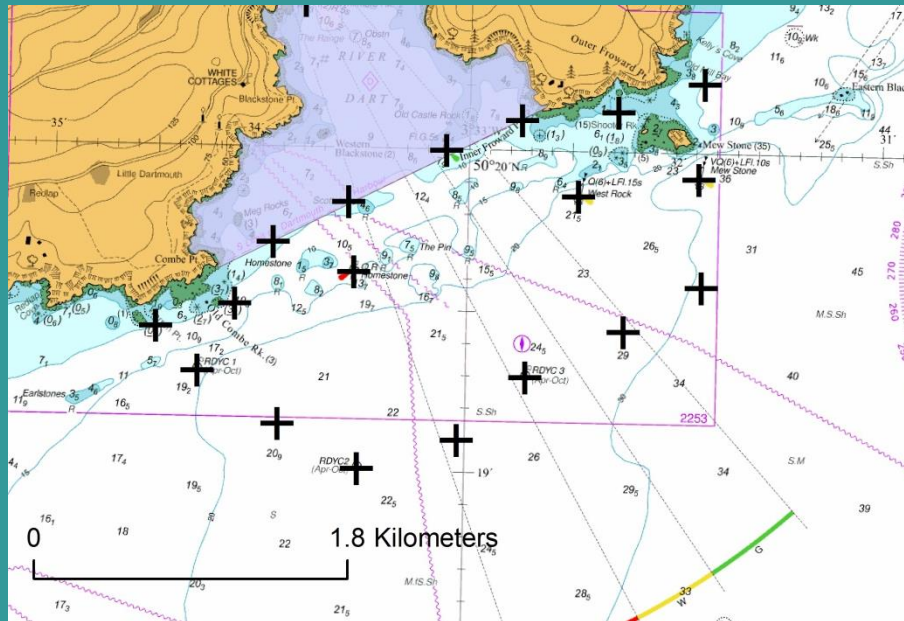
- EMFF funding - **£249,000.00**
- Track juvenile European seabass movement through acoustic telemetry
  - 84 Receivers
  - 150 transmitter tags



# IBASS - Immature Bass Acoustic Stock Surveillance

Aim – Monitor movement  
across BNA boundary:

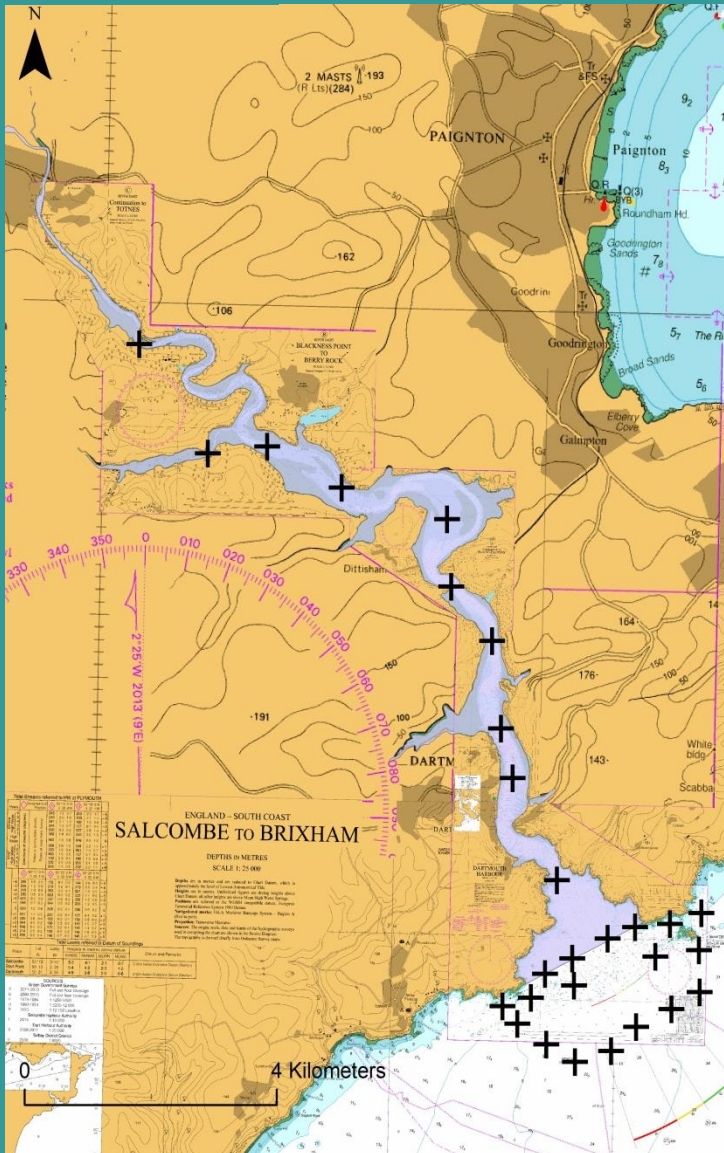
- 1) Identify the frequency of movement outside BNA boundary
- 2) Help inform BNA demarcation or netting practices in close proximity



## IBASS - Immature Bass Acoustic Stock Surveillance

Aim - Monitor movement  
patterns within BNA:

- 1) Track overall movement
- 2) Correlate movement to environmental variables
- 3) Identify broad areas of interest for “active tracking” surveys





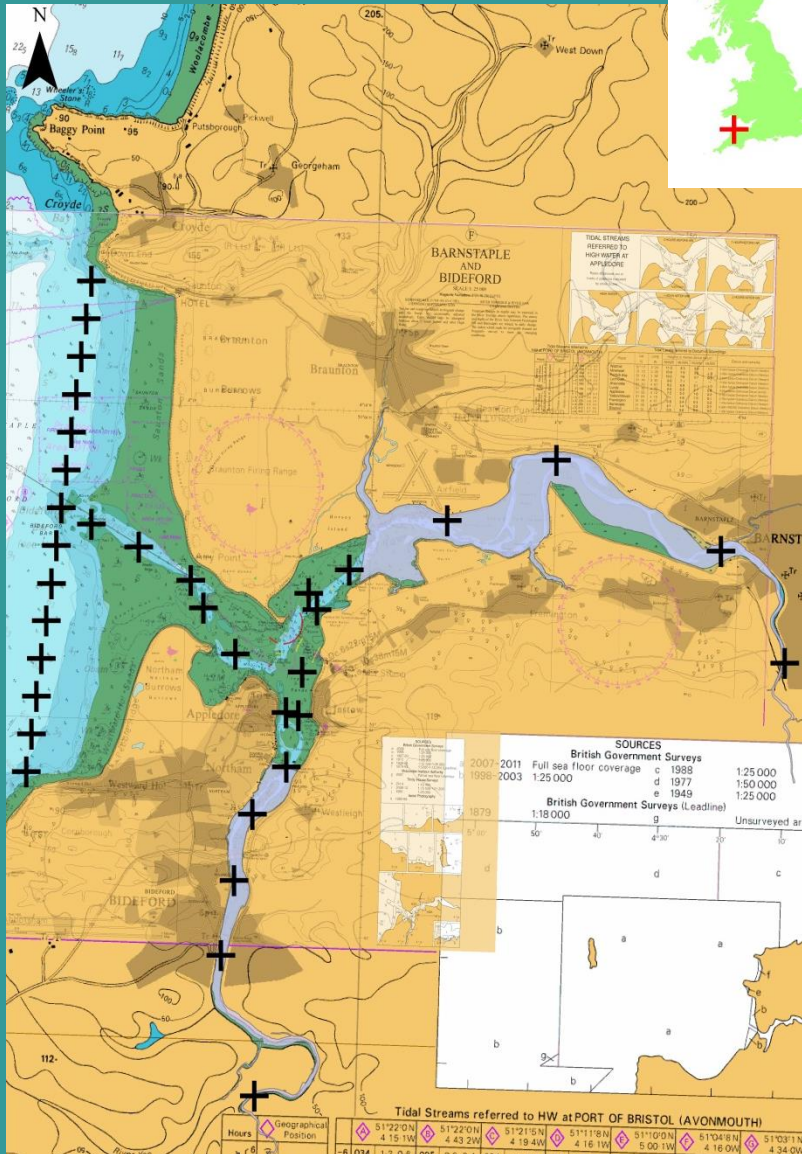
## Assessing competitive interactions between European Seabass and Gilthead Seabream

- Salcombe Harbour – Ria system
  - 50 European seabass,
  - 25 Gilthead seabream
- Gilthead seabream (*Sparus aurata*)
  - “Recent” colonisation of the south UK
  - High commercial value
  - Exploit similar habitats to European seabass

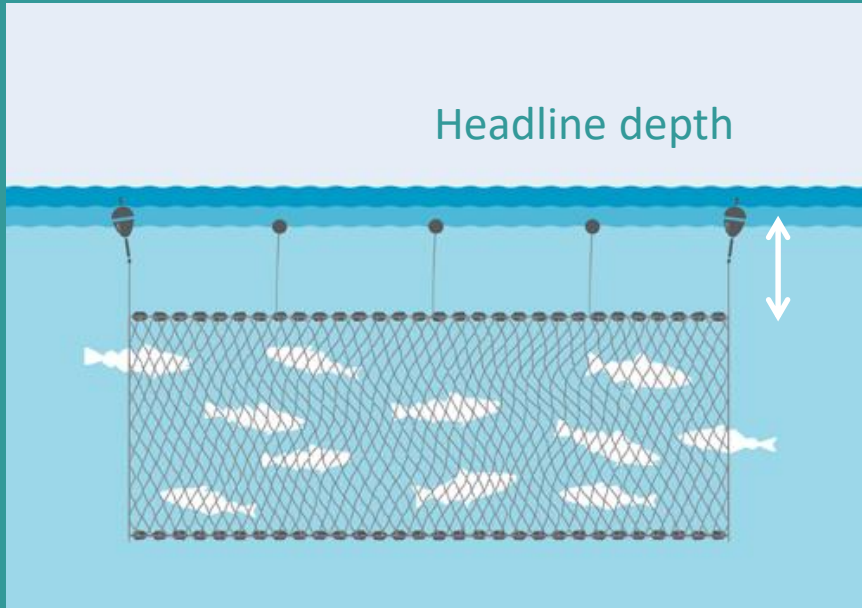


## Assessing spatial overlap between commercial target and non target fish species

- Taw/Torridge and Dart estuaries
  - 2 Estuaries
  - 100 European Seabass
  - 40 Sea trout (*Salmo trutta*)
- Sea trout;
  - Very little information on estuarine movement,
  - Potential by-catch species with high recreational value



# Static netting review

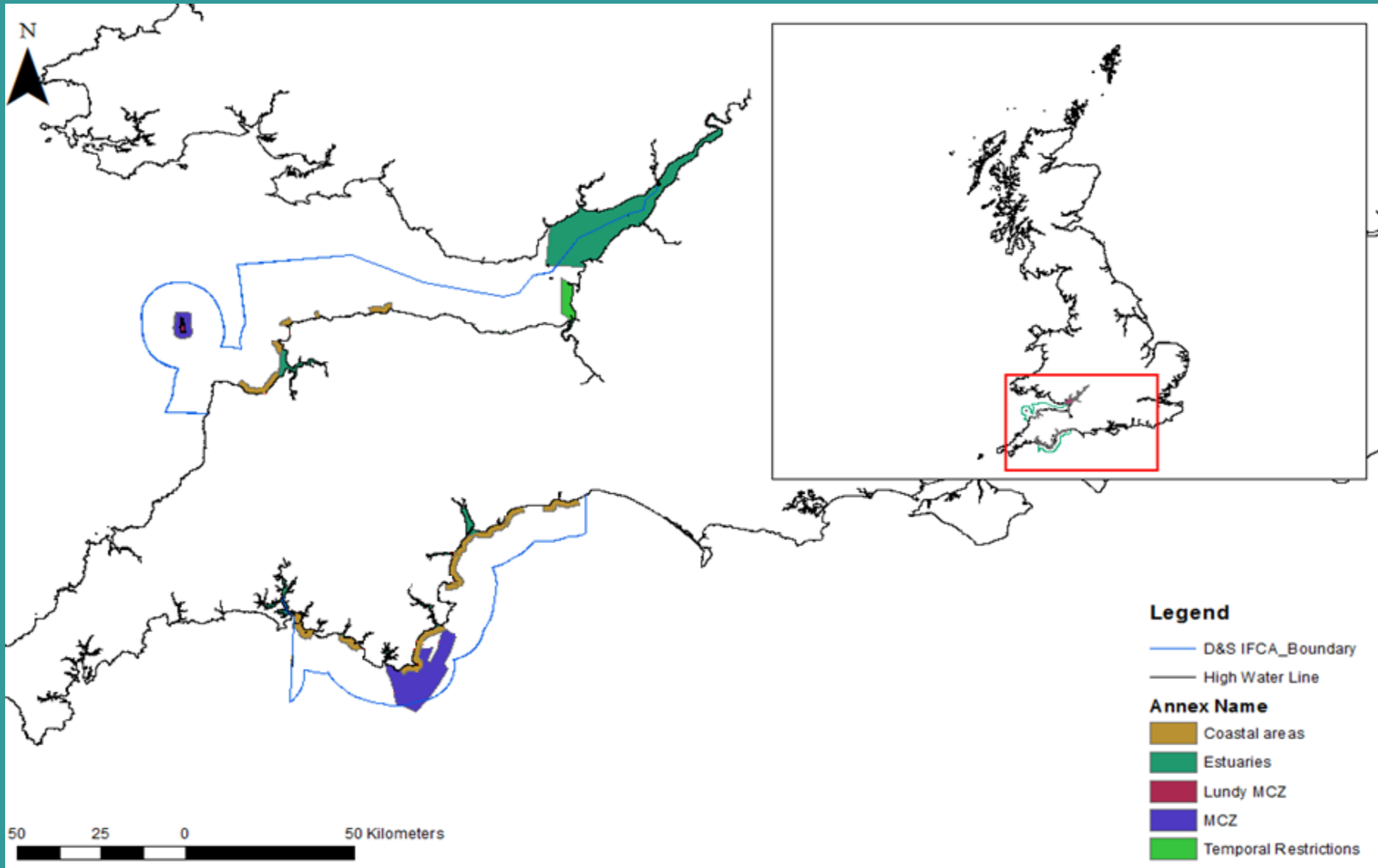


Headline depth	Reason
0m	Control
3m	Current headline depth
5m	Experimental headline depth

- D&S IFCA netting permit bylaw
- Fixed net headline depth of 3m within “coastal areas”
- Migratory salmonids associated to shallow (0-5m) water depth (Summer, 2015)
- EA suggested headline depth of 5m
- Limited supporting evidence and could reduce catch from net fisheries



# Static netting review





Fin . . . .

Comments and suggestions  
welcome!!

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