



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Twelfth Meeting of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group

Lima, Peru, 5 – 7 August 2024

Enabling mitigation measures in the southern Peruvian artisanal longline fleet targeting sharks to reduce the bycatch of albatrosses and petrels

Javier Quiñones¹, Jairo Calderon¹, Dave Goad^{2,3}

¹Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE), Callao, Perú.

²Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand.

³Vita Maris Limited, Papamoa, New Zealand.

A password is required to view the full text document

SUMMARY

The artisanal longline fishery targeting sharks in southern Peru, operates from mid-autumn to mid-spring, in this scenario there is a strong overlap with New Zealand seabirds, such as Salvin's, Buller's, Chatham, Northern Giant Petrels, Black Petrels, White-chinned petrels, Sooty Shearwaters, Cook's petrels, etc. As well as from Chile, such as Black-browed albatrosses, Pink-footed shearwaters, Juan Fernandez Petrel, Masatierra petrel, among others. Therefore, we test mitigation measures recommended by ACAP, New Zealand and Brazil, we adapted those to the Peruvian reality, building a tori line and hauling mitigation prototypes, and good practices in offal discards, and tested in this fishery. We registered seabird relative densities, species composition and behavior during longline deployment and recovery, using a "Danger area" as a bycatch proxy. In addition, we determine the characteristics of the artisanal longline targeting sharks, their characteristics, operability, and trials for testing the Peruvian Tori-lines prototype. The study area was located in offshore waters of southern Peru, between 20 to 180 nautical miles offshore, we performed 10 fishing operations and we obtained seabird species densities in each fishing area (coastal, intermediate and oceanic), seabirds behavior during longline operations during longline deployment and longline recovery, Number of seabird per species entering in the Danger Area, Conclusions and technical recommendations.

RESUMEN

La pesquería artesanal de palangre dirigida a tiburones en el sur de Perú, opera desde mediados de otoño hasta mediados de primavera, en este escenario hay una fuerte superposición con aves marinas de Nueva Zelanda, como albatros de Salvini, de Chatham, de Buller, petteles gigantes del norte, petteles barbilla blanca, pardelas grises, petrel de

'This paper is presented for consideration by ACAP and may contain unpublished data, analyses, and/or conclusions subject to change. Data in this paper shall not be cited or used for purposes other than the work of the ACAP Secretariat, ACAP Meeting of the Parties, ACAP Advisory Committee or their subsidiary Working Groups without the permission of the original data holders.'

Cook, etc. Procedentes de Chile, como albatros ceja negra, pardelas de patas rosadas, petrel de Juan Fernández, petrel de Masatierra, entre otros. Por lo tanto, probamos las medidas de mitigación recomendadas por ACAP, Nueva Zelanda y Brasil, las adaptamos a la realidad peruana, construyendo prototipos locales de Tori-line y mitigación lateral, así como buenas prácticas de descarte de vísceras, y las probamos en esta pesquería. Se registraron densidades relativas de aves marinas, composición de especies y comportamiento durante el despliegue y el recojo del palangre, utilizando un "área de peligro" como proxy de la captura incidental. Además, determinamos las características de esta pesquería, su operatividad y pruebas con el prototipo adaptado de Tori-line. El área de estudio se ubicó en zonas oceánicas del sur del Perú, entre 20 y 180 millas náuticas mar adentro, se realizaron 10 operaciones de pesca y se obtuvieron densidades de especies de aves marinas en cada área de pesca (costera, intermedia y oceánica), comportamiento de las aves marinas durante las operaciones de palangre durante el despliegue y la recuperación del aparejo, número de aves marinas por especie que entran en la zona de peligro, conclusiones y recomendaciones técnicas.