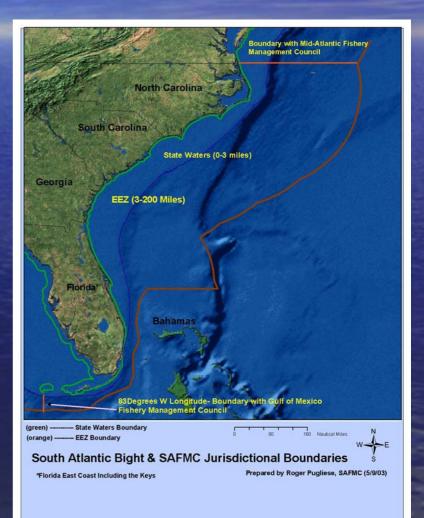


Exploring the Use of Marine Protected Areas as a Fishery Management Tool

The Experience of the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council

One of 8 regional FMCs Created in 1976 through the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act The Council's jurisdiction is from 3-200 miles offshore (EEZ)



Who makes up the SAFMC?

- Council members are citizens from each state who are knowledgeable of or participate in some aspect of fisheries.
- Appointed by the Secretary of Commerce from a list provided by the Governors.
- SAFMC has 13 voting members and 4 non-voting members

Advisory Panels

- The Council has 15 advisory panels
- 207 advisors
- Recreational and commercial fishermen, headboat and charter operators, seafood buyers and sellers, conservationists, consumers, and agency representatives.

Time to dig into the toolbox...MPAs designed to protect reef fish



SAFMC's MPA Definition:

Marine protected areas are specific areas of marine environments managed for the primary purpose of aiding in the recovery of overfished stocks and to insure the persistence of healthy fish stocks, fisheries and habitat.

Types of MPAs in the toolbox:

Permanent closure/ no-take

- Permanent closure/ some take allowed
- Limited duration closure/ no-take
 - Spawning area closure/ no-take
- Limited duration closure/ some take allowed
 - Spawning area closure/ some take allowed

Development of MPAs to protect deep-water snapper grouper species

What are the deepwater species?
Speckled hind, snowy grouper, warsaw grouper, misty grouper, yellowedge grouper, golden tilefish and blueline tilefish

Why MPAs for this fishery?

- Lack of information
- Bycatch
- Life history of reef fish
- Large reductions of fishing mortality needed
- Demand and technology
- Targeting of spawning aggregations

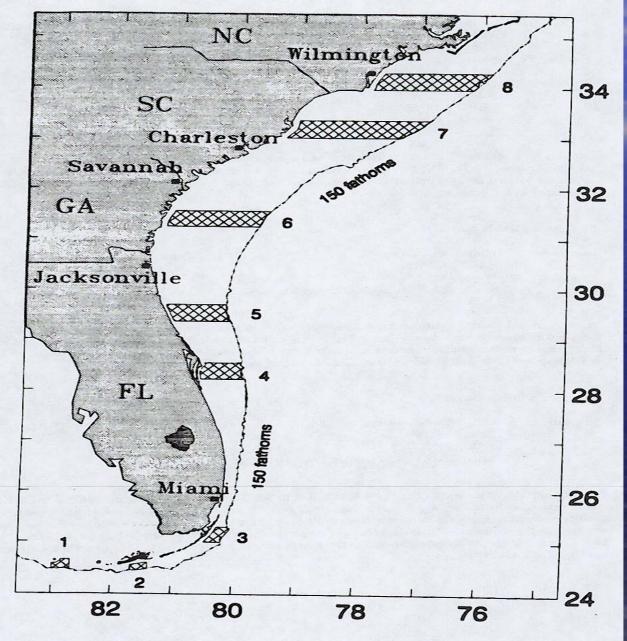


Starting from the top down...

- Council needed another way to manage the snapper grouper fishery
- Reef fish scientists reported "no-take" marine reserves were only viable option to maintain population
- Scientist attached a proposed map of suggested sites
- Council went out to scoping with sites that came from scientists



Figure A1. Possible marine fishery reserve sites along the southeastern U.S.





The Results...



- No support from local stakeholders
- Council unsure of science behind MPAs asks NMFS to study concept
- Council puts MPAs on back burner and continues with traditional management tools

The Second Time Around

- The Council developed a slow and deliberative process to find out if MPAs would work - focused on species complex in the most need
- Council created MPA Advisory Panel with members from all stakeholder groups including all fishing sectors, environmental groups, Gray's Reef NMS and scientists.
 Intent that MPA process belonged with the Councils

Before Areas Were Even Discussed • Informal meetings

• First round of scoping - what should we do to re-build?



... And Then Stakeholders Chose Potential Sites

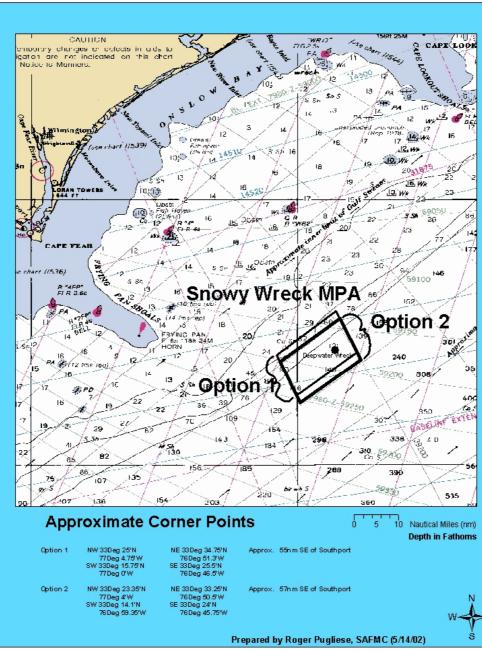
Second round of scoping meetings - where should we put MPAs?



The Results...



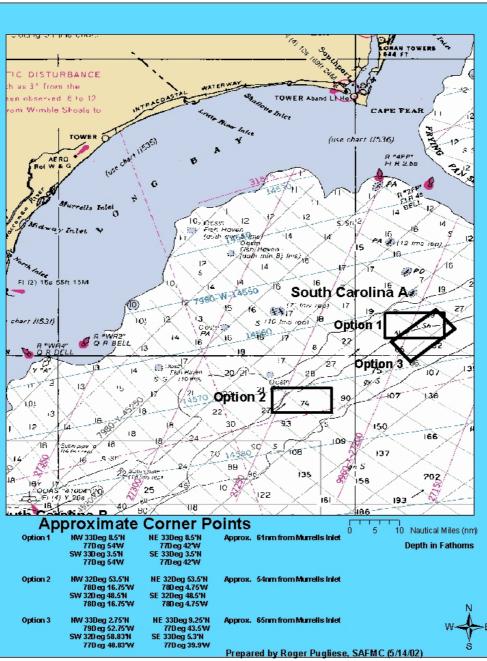
- Fishermen felt the process belonged to them
- All groups worked together
- Initially 32 sites were suggested, now 9 are on the table.

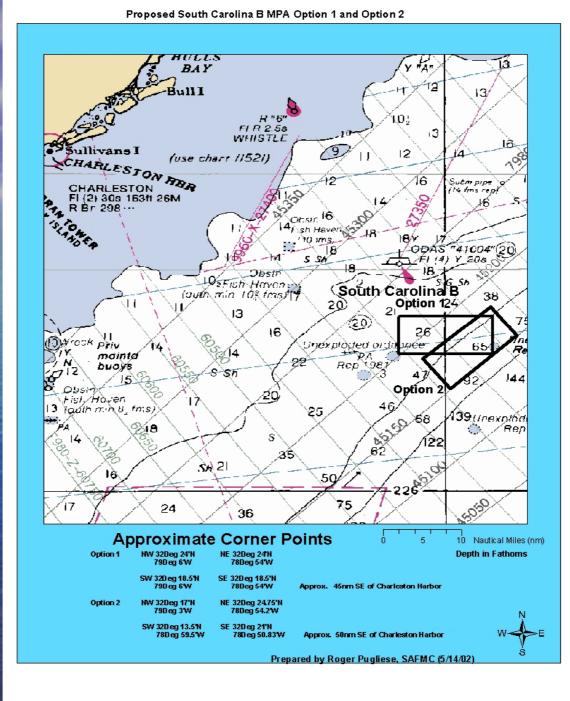


Proposed Snowy Wreck MPA Option 1 and Option 2



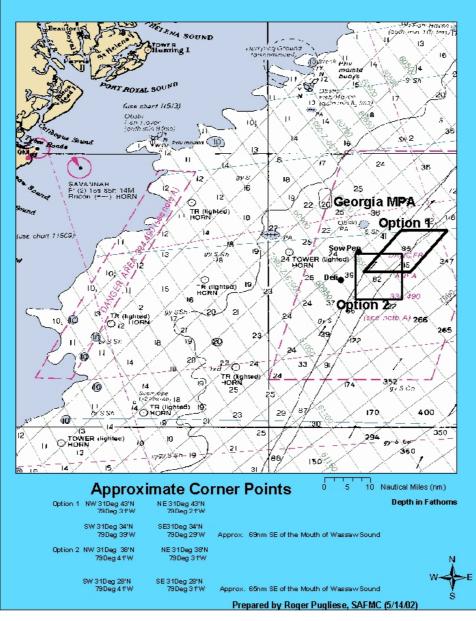
Proposed South Carolina A MPA Option 1, Option 2 and Option 3



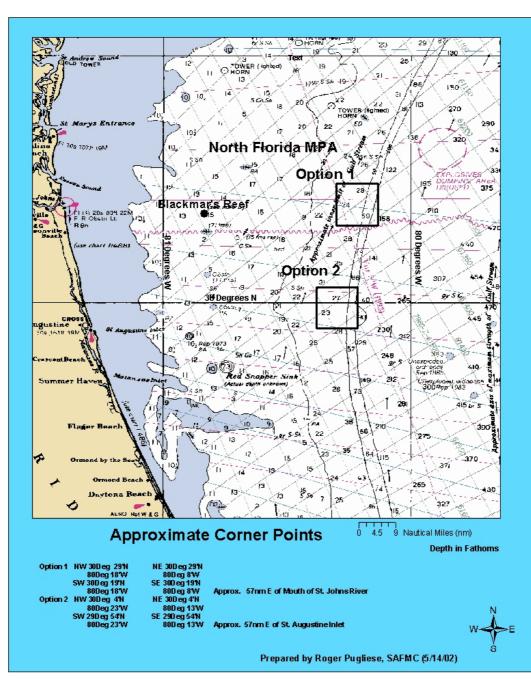


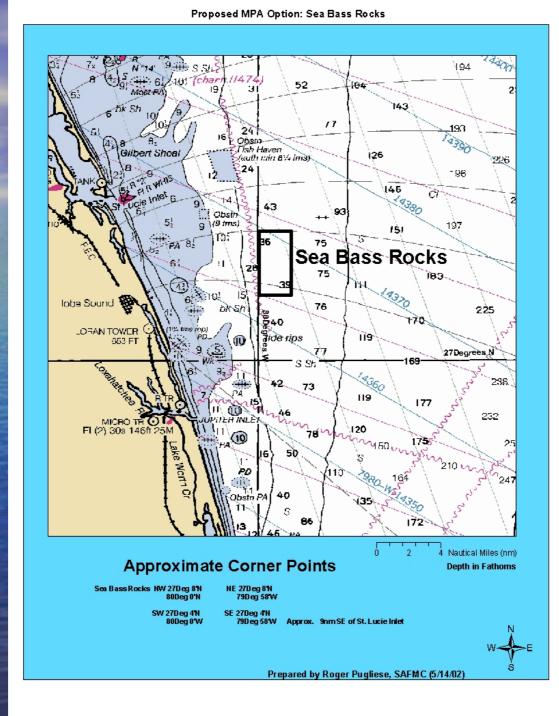


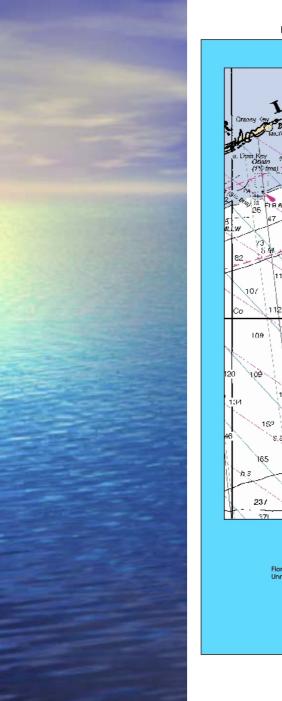
Proposed Georgia MPA Option 1 and Option 2



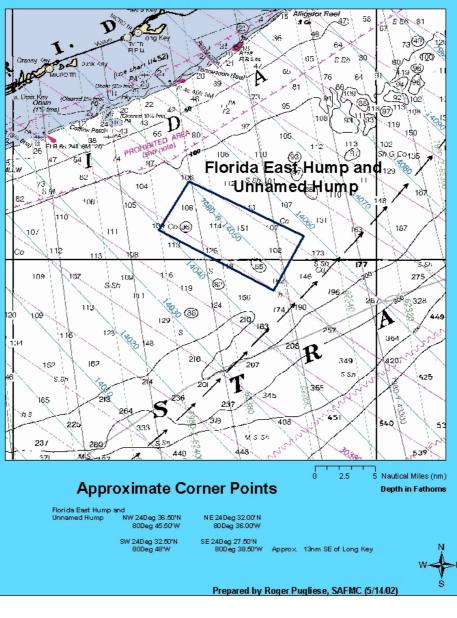
Proposed North Florida MPA Option 1 and Option 2



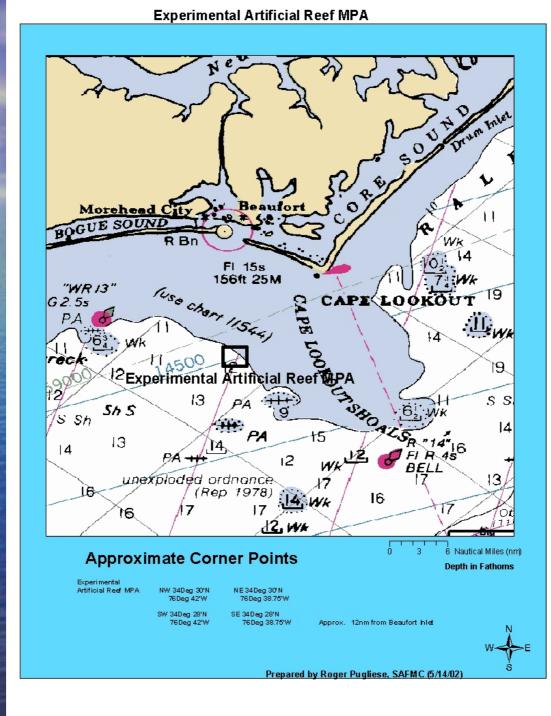




Proposed MPA Option: Florida East Hump and Unnamed Hump







Now:

 The MPAs designed to protect deepwater snapper grouper species will be considered under the Council's upcoming Fishery Ecosystem Plan which is under development.