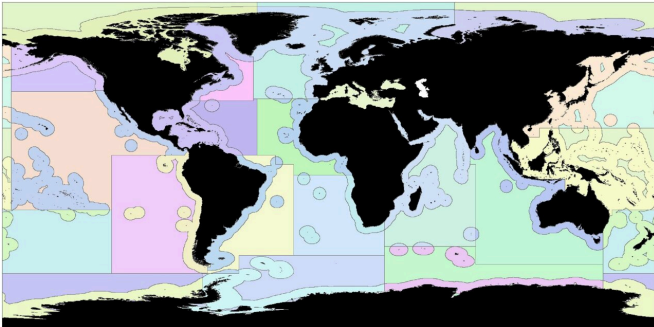


Protecting 30% of the ocean by 2030 would barely impact fisheries

25 March 2022, by Valentina Ruiz-Leotaud | Sea Around Us



Each FAO Major Fishing Area was split into areas within EEZs and areas within the High Seas, resulting in 37 administrative regions. Credit: *Frontiers in Marine Science* (2022). DOI: 10.3389/fmars.2022.826587

Conserving marine biodiversity, avoiding species extinction and maintaining food security from wild capture fisheries can all be achieved simultaneously if a global, non-regionalized approach to marine spatial management is undertaken by the signatories of IUCN Resolution 50, which calls for the protection of 30% of the ocean by 2030.

In a new paper published in *Frontiers in Marine Science*, researchers from The University of Auckland and the Sea Around Us initiative at the University of British Columbia present a multi-objective solution that, if implemented, could lead to the protection of 89% of the ocean's Representative Biodiversity Areas and 89% of [threatened species](#) or about 860 species, all while maintaining access to fishing grounds that provide 89% of the global catch.

The solution is based on a spatial prioritization of the ocean, which looked at [biodiversity hotspots](#), areas where almost 1,000 threatened species live and fishing grounds where over 2,000 species are caught.

"We analyzed three possible scenarios that took into account the three objectives and two of them showed that protecting 30% of the ocean will not lead to food insecurity, as the majority of catch can be maintained alongside [marine conservation](#)," said Dr. Maria 'Deng' Palomares, the Sea Around Us project manager and co-author of the study. "Our multi-objective solution, which we call 'Scenario 2,' uses a global approach to ocean management that accounts for resource access for small-scale fisheries, considering that since 2009, more than 90% of catch has come from inshore and continental shelf areas."

In this scenario, some areas in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, Australia, the Red, Mediterranean and Tasman Seas, and various islands in the western Pacific Ocean are to be prioritized for the protection of biodiversity and threatened species. At the same time, however, some sections of western South America, West Africa, the northeast Atlantic, south and southeast Asia and the Yellow Sea are to remain open to low-impact fishing, thus balancing the loss of catch in the other ecologically important areas.

The analyses also compared the effectiveness of protecting threatened species and biodiversity in the high seas versus countries' exclusive economic zones. They found that the majority of the threatened species studied, particularly seabird species and the iconic bluefin tuna, venture far offshore and, thus, justify extending marine protection and [fisheries management](#) in the high seas.

"In addition to hosting threatened species, many high biodiversity areas are in the high seas, while fishing there only accounts for 2.5% of the world's catch," Tamlin Jefferson, Ph.D. candidate at The University of Auckland and lead author of the study, said. "This, combined with the fact that high seas fisheries have low profitability, supports our finding of the importance of closing at least 22% of the

[high seas](#) to fishing."

The study also shows the importance of incorporating resource access for small-scale communities when designing global ocean management, such that local fisher livelihoods are considered within conservation scenarios.

"Our results help to inform discussions about future spatial management of the global ocean, by illustrating potential win-win solutions for both conservation and fishery benefits," Dr. Carolyn Lundquist, from The University of Auckland and co-author of the study, said.

The paper "Safeguarding seafood security, [marine biodiversity](#) and threatened species: Can we have our fish and eat it too?" was published in *Frontiers in Marine Science*.

More information: Tamlin Jefferson et al, Safeguarding Seafood Security, Marine Biodiversity and Threatened Species: Can We Have Our Fish and Eat It too?, *Frontiers in Marine Science* (2022). [DOI: 10.3389/fmars.2022.826587](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.826587)

Provided by Sea Around Us

APA citation: Protecting 30% of the ocean by 2030 would barely impact fisheries (2022, March 25) retrieved 25 March 2022 from <https://phys.org/news/2022-03-ocean-impact-fisheries.html>

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