

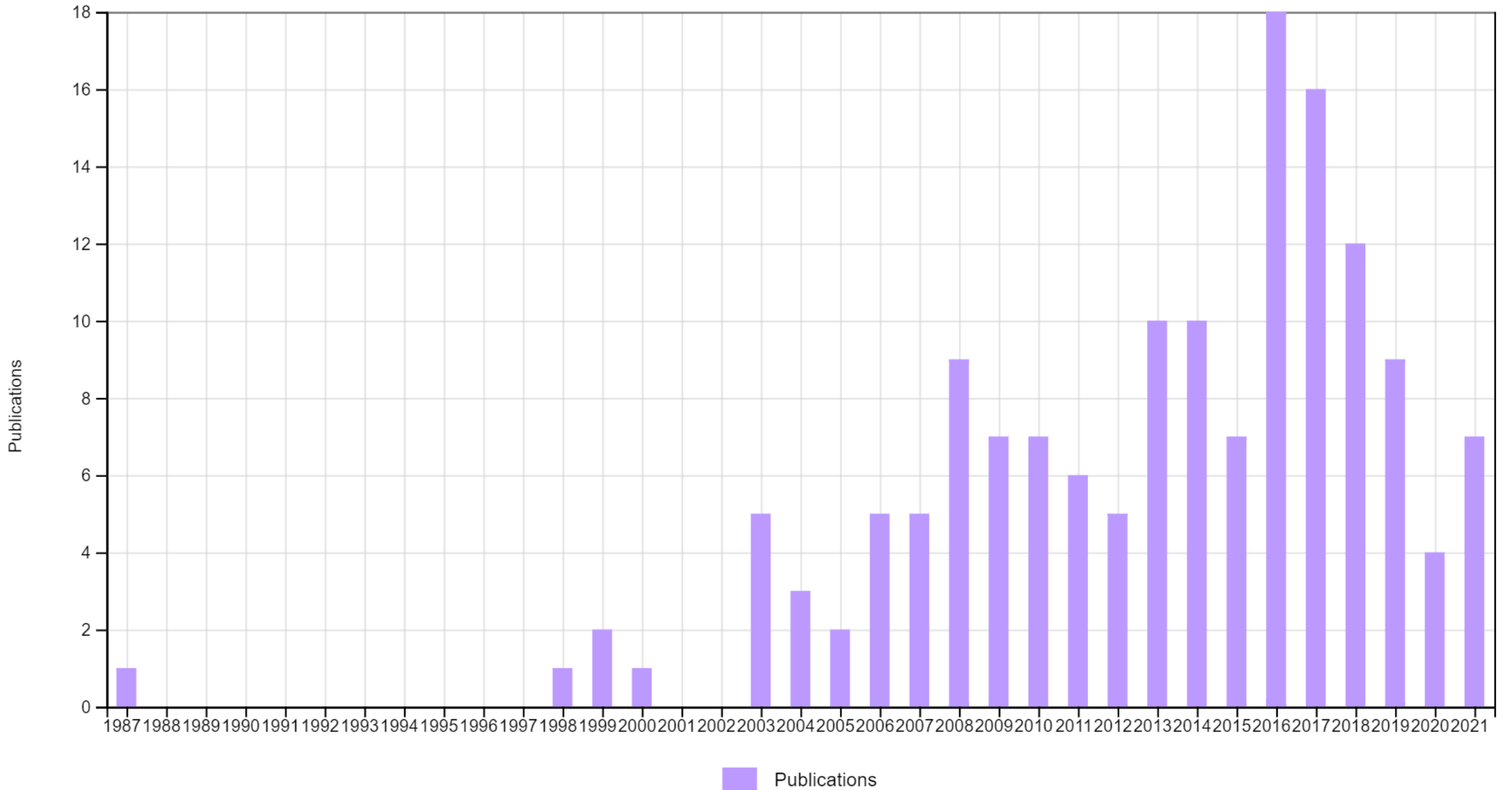
Background and objectives

- Policy makers must ensure that regulatory frameworks contribute to the maintenance of resilient marine ecosystems.
- Recreational fishers add additional pressure on worldwide fish stocks to that exerted by commercial fishing, especially in coastal areas.
- Fishing tourism have an increasingly stronger presence in areas with growing numbers of permanent residents.
- Marine recreational fishing contributes significantly to global economy.
- We performed a scientific literature review to identify synergies and trade-offs of provision and cultural ecosystem services derived from commercial and recreational fisheries.

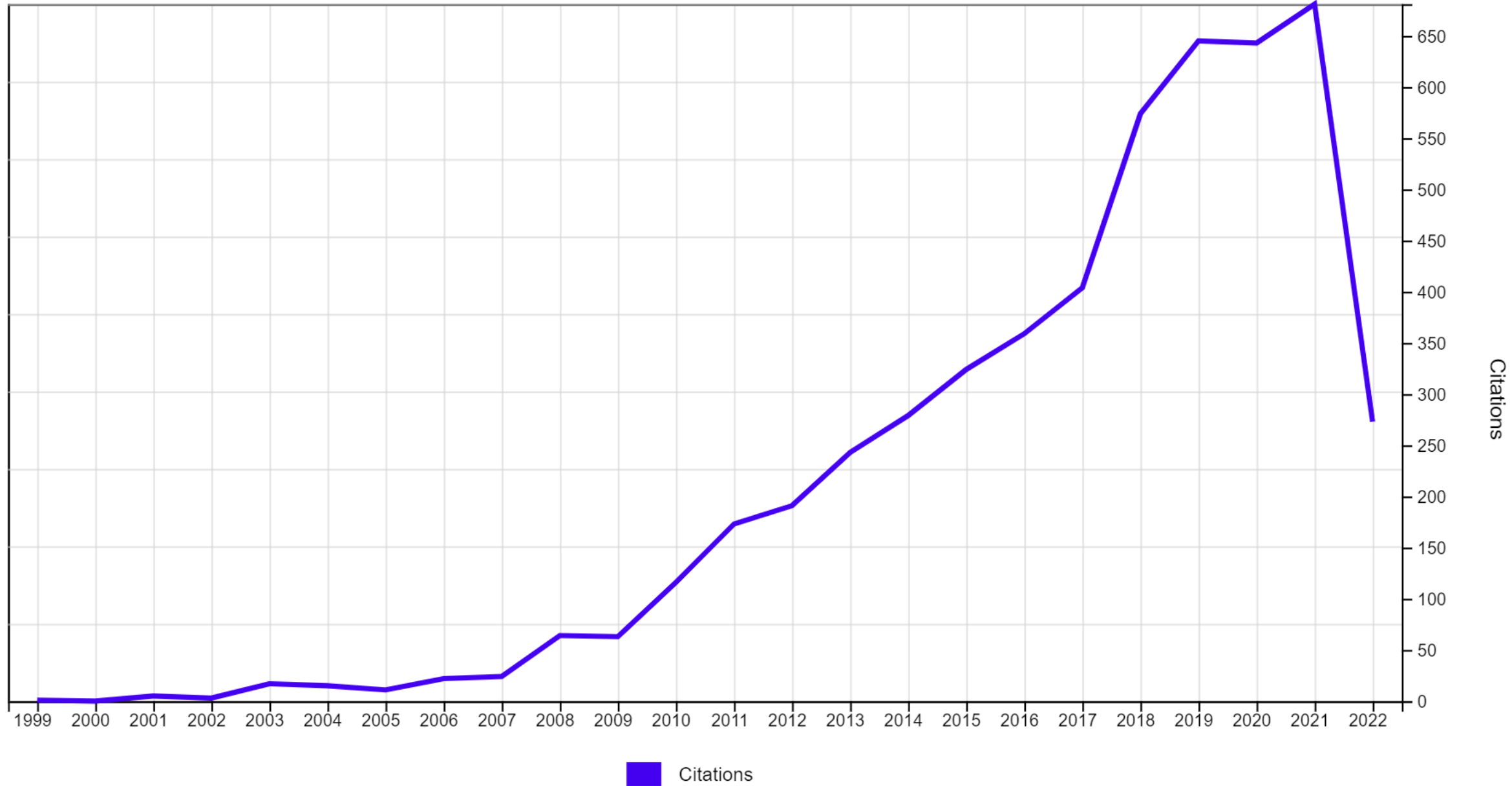
Methodology

- We used Web of Science.
- TS=(((recreational AND fish) OR angling) AND marine AND (allocat OR quota OR right) AND economic).
- Timespan: 1900-2022.
- Results found: 152 papers.
- Sum of the Times Cited: 5130.
- Average Citations per Item: 33.8.
- h-index: 41.
- Finally used: 13 papers.

Results – metrics



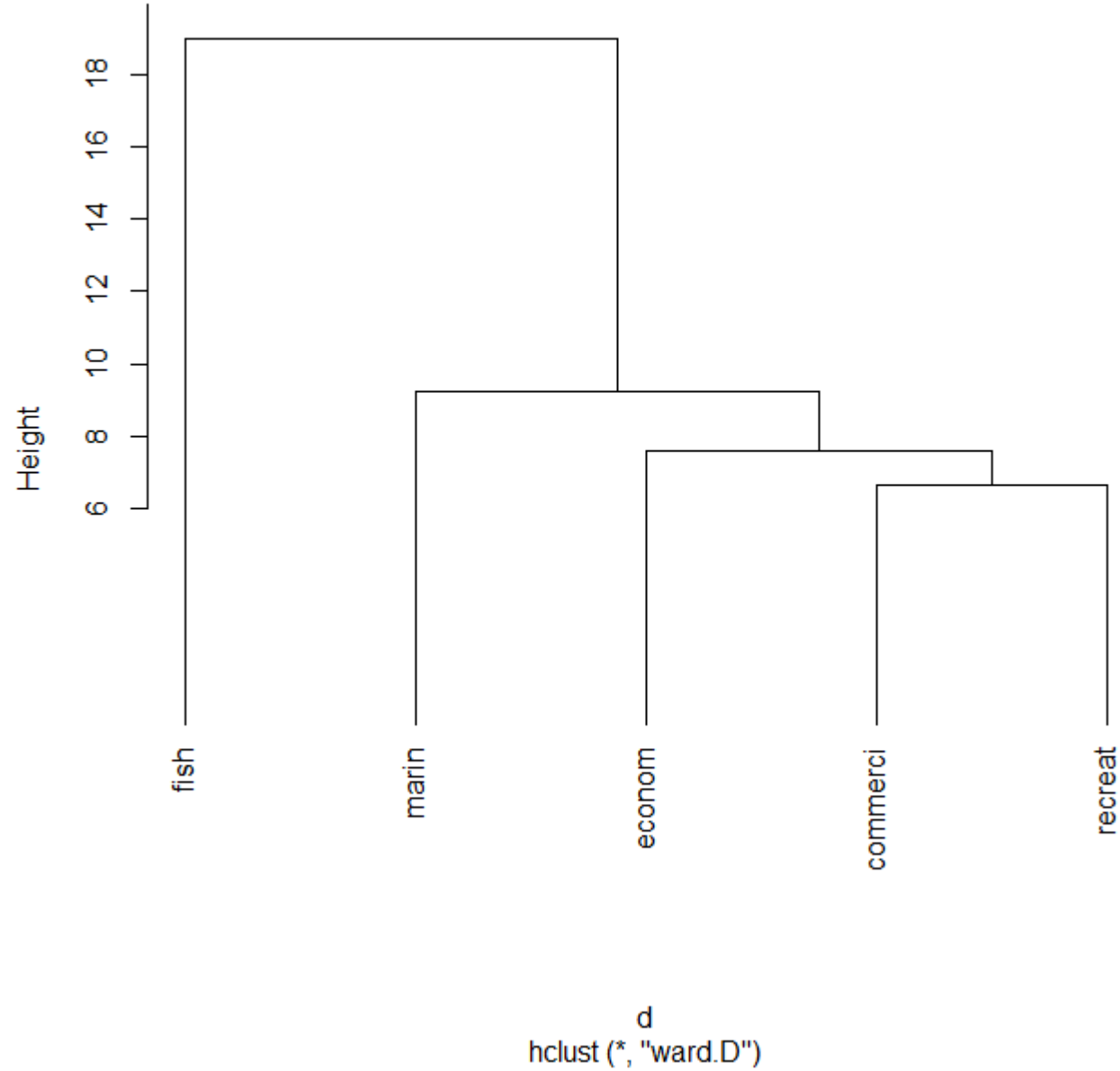
Results – metrics



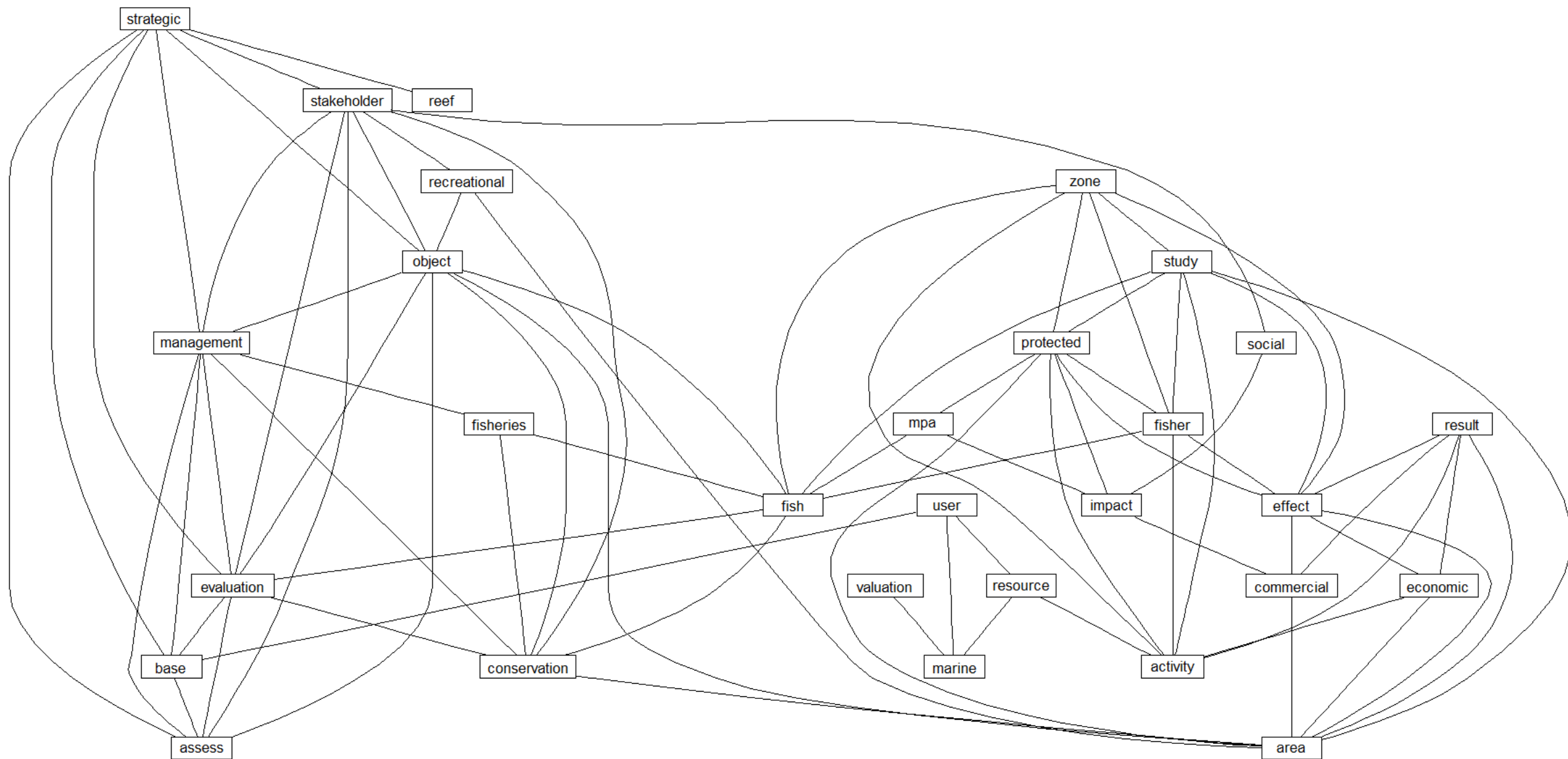
Results - areas



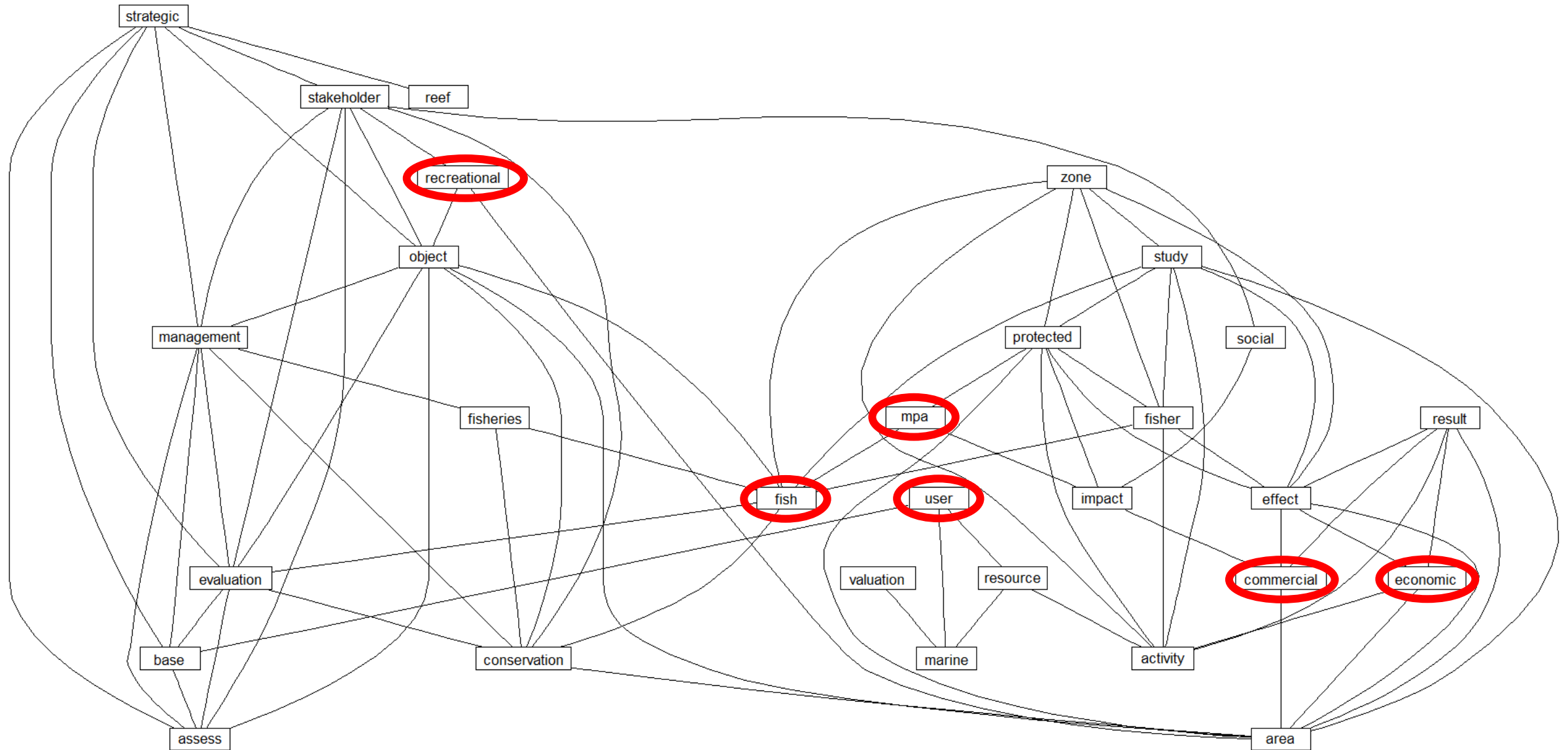
Results – text mining: scope



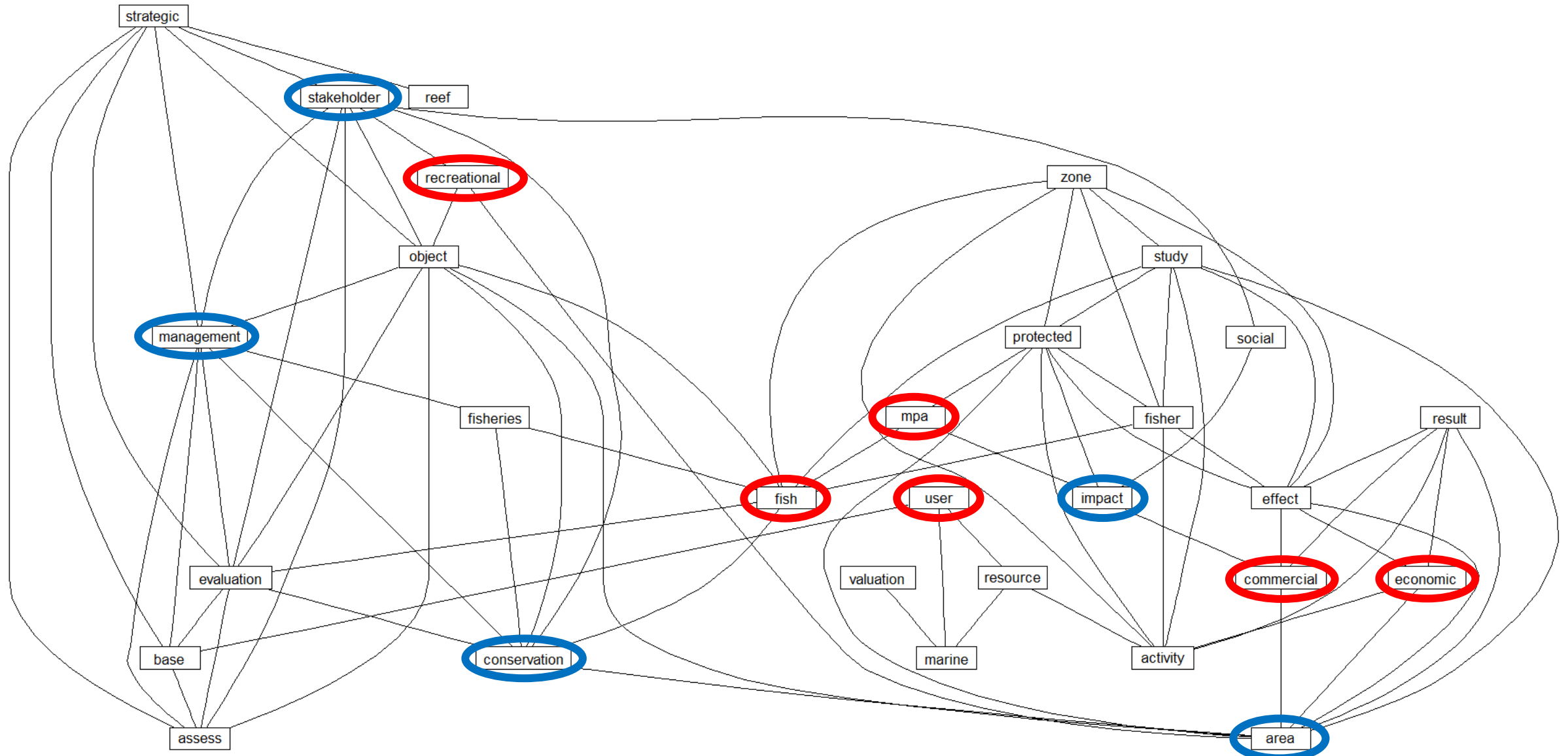
Results – text mining: content



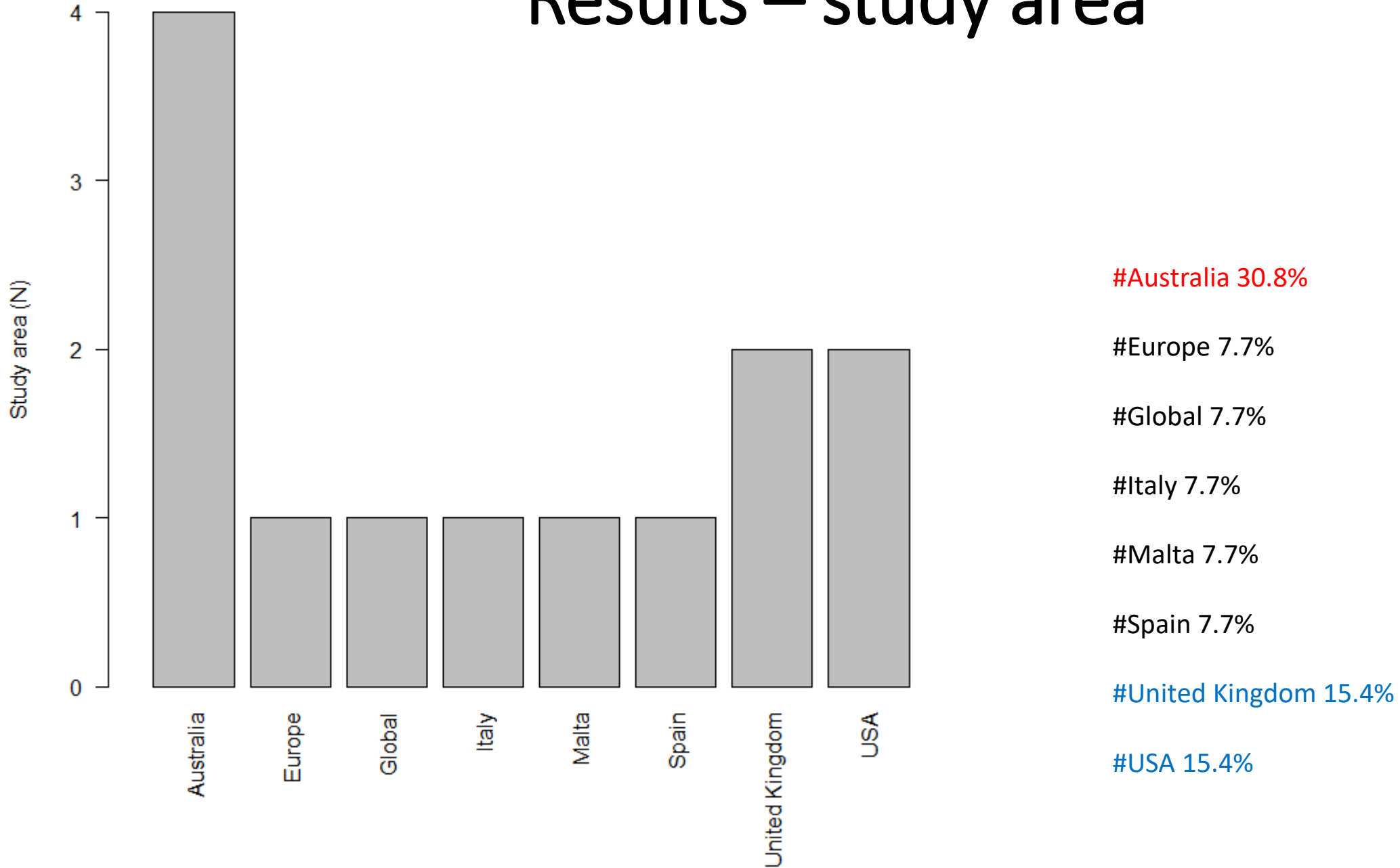
Results – text mining: content



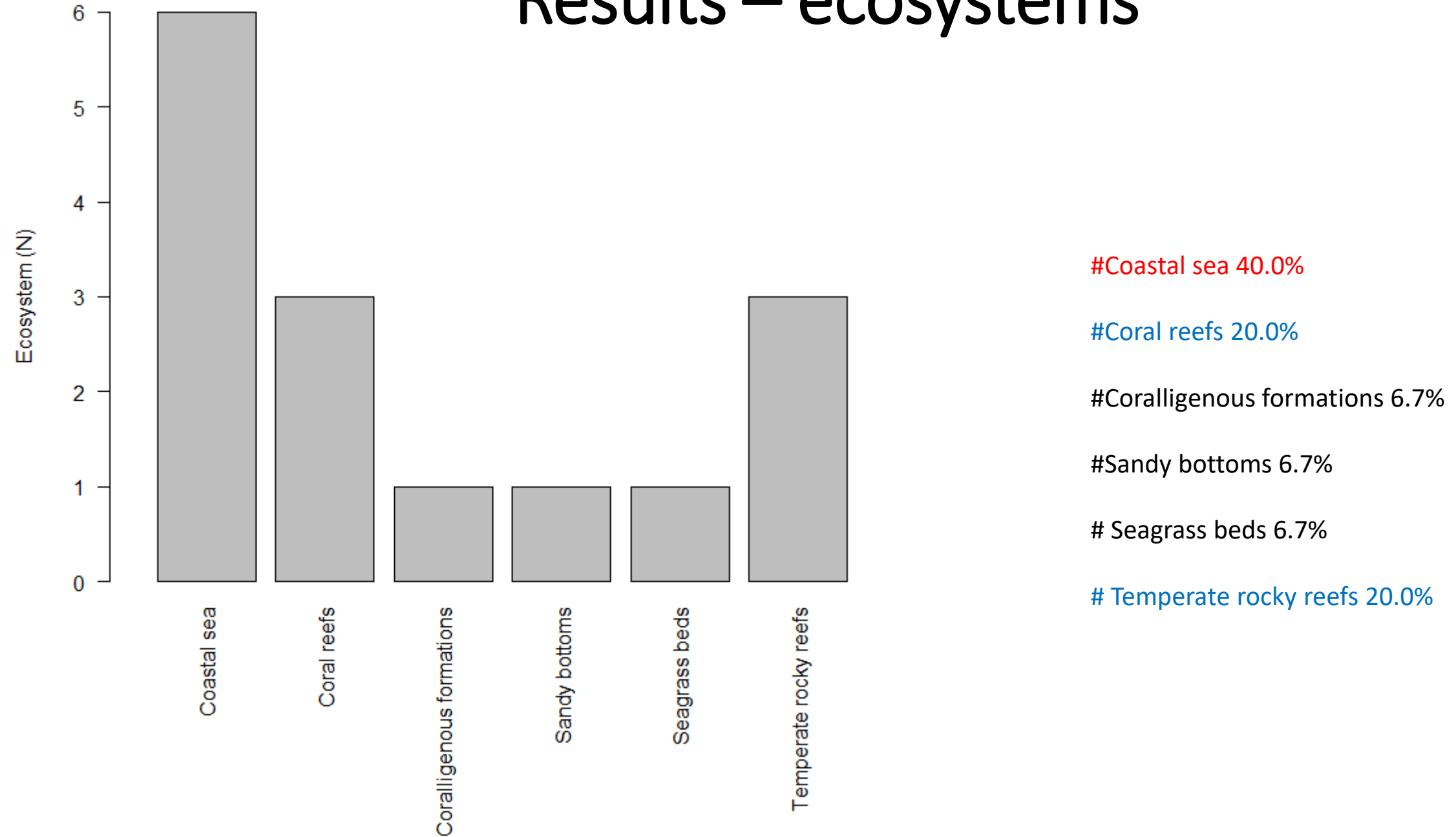
Results – text mining: content



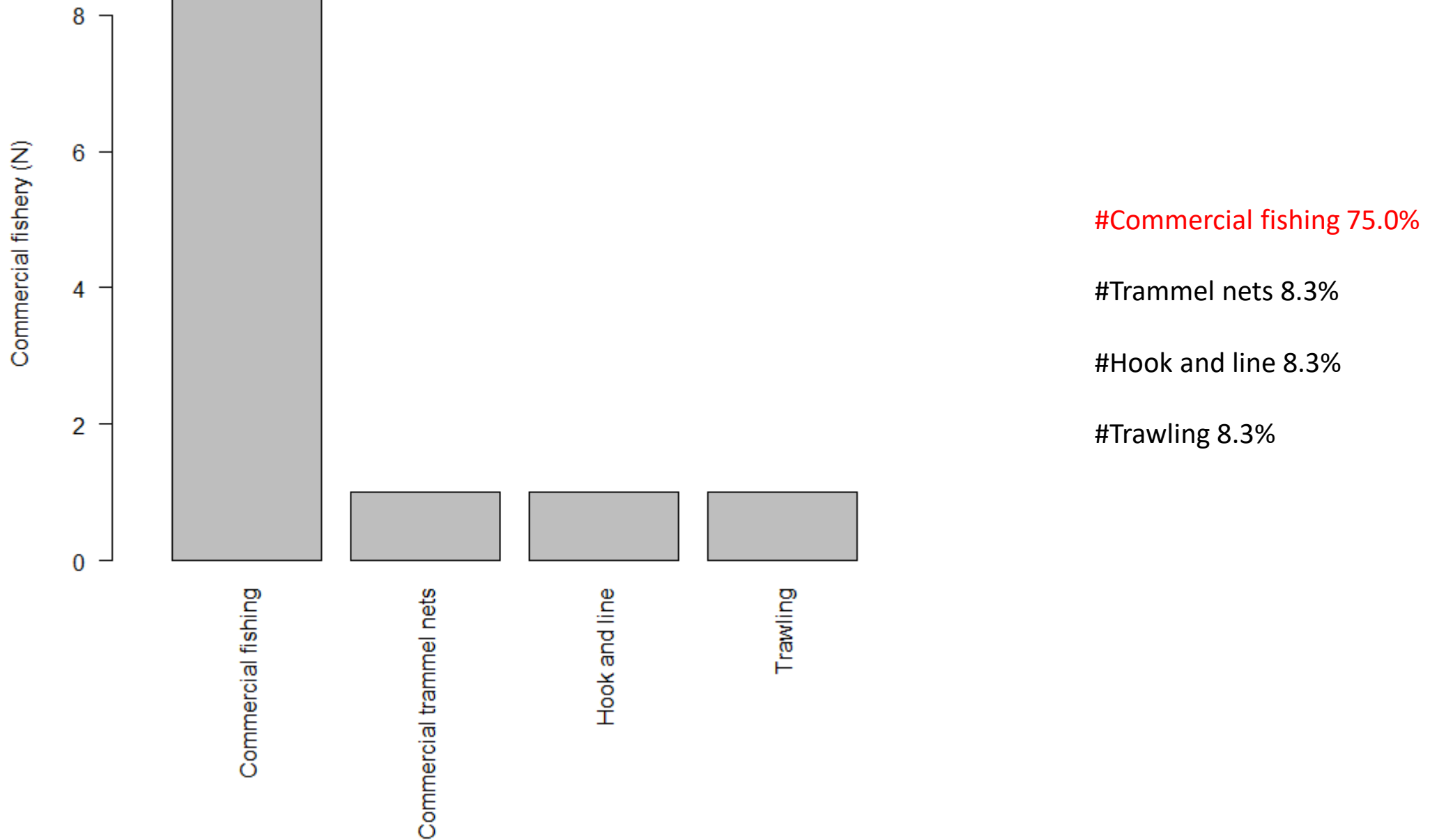
Results – study area



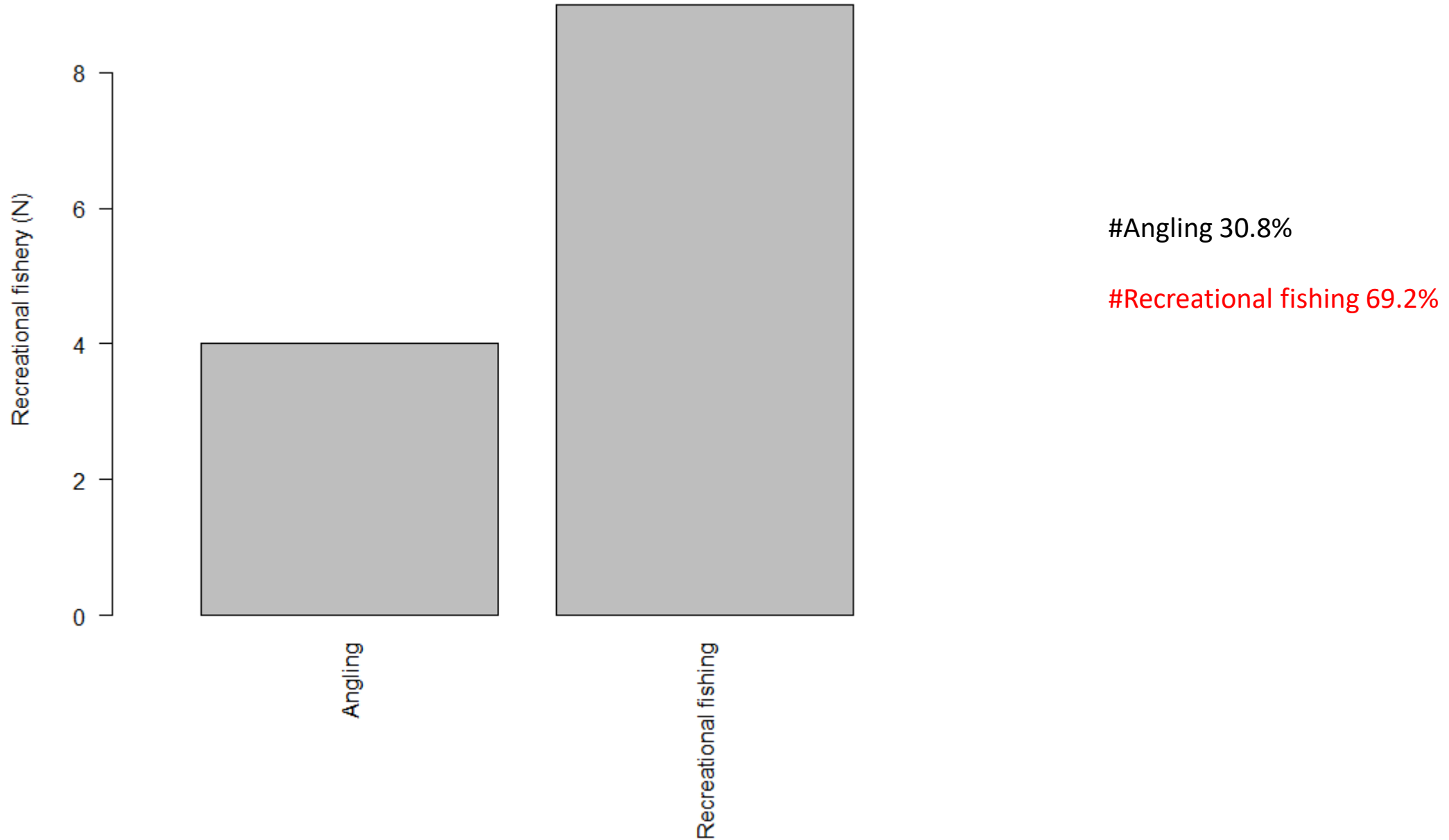
Results – ecosystems



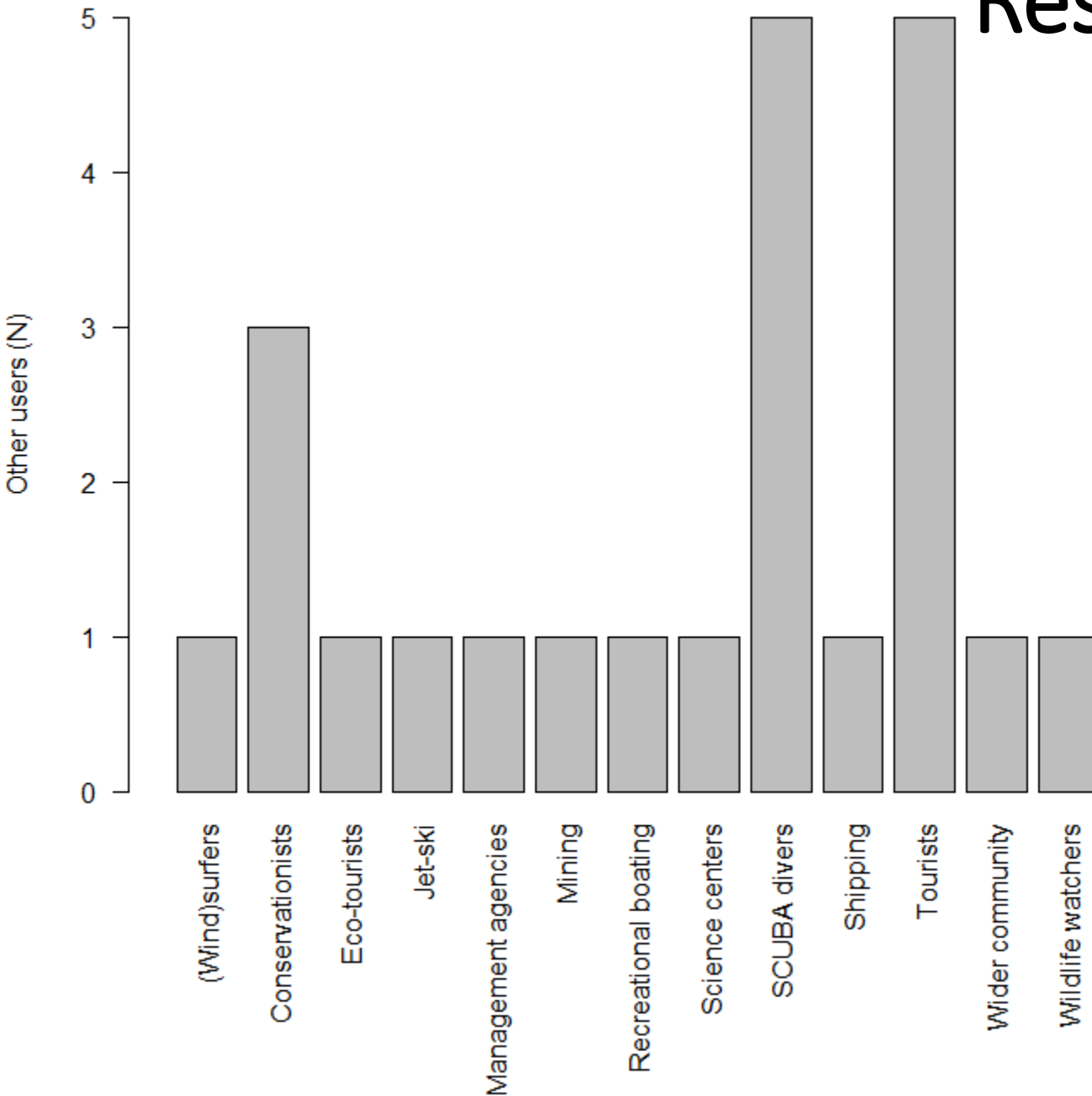
Results – commercial fisheries



Results – recreational fisheries



Results – other stakeholders



#(Wind)surfers 4.3%

#Conservationists 13.0%

#Eco-tourists 4.3%

#Jet-ski 4.3%

#Management agencies 4.3%

#Mining 4.3%

#Recreational boating 4.3%

#Science centers 4.3%

#SCUBA divers 21.7%

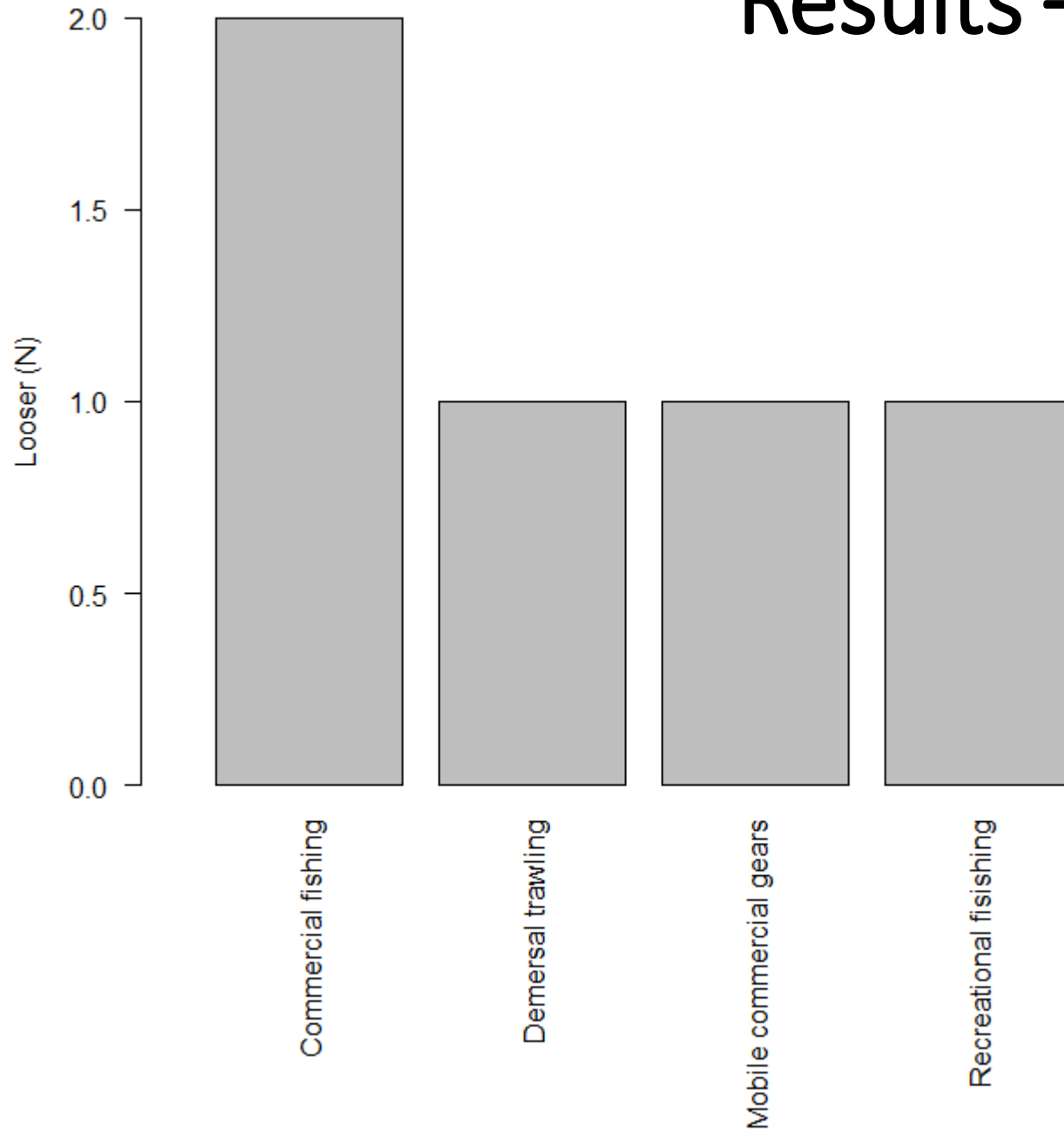
#Shipping 4.3%

#Tourists 21.7%

#Wider community 4.3%

#Wildlife watchers 4.3%

Results – loser



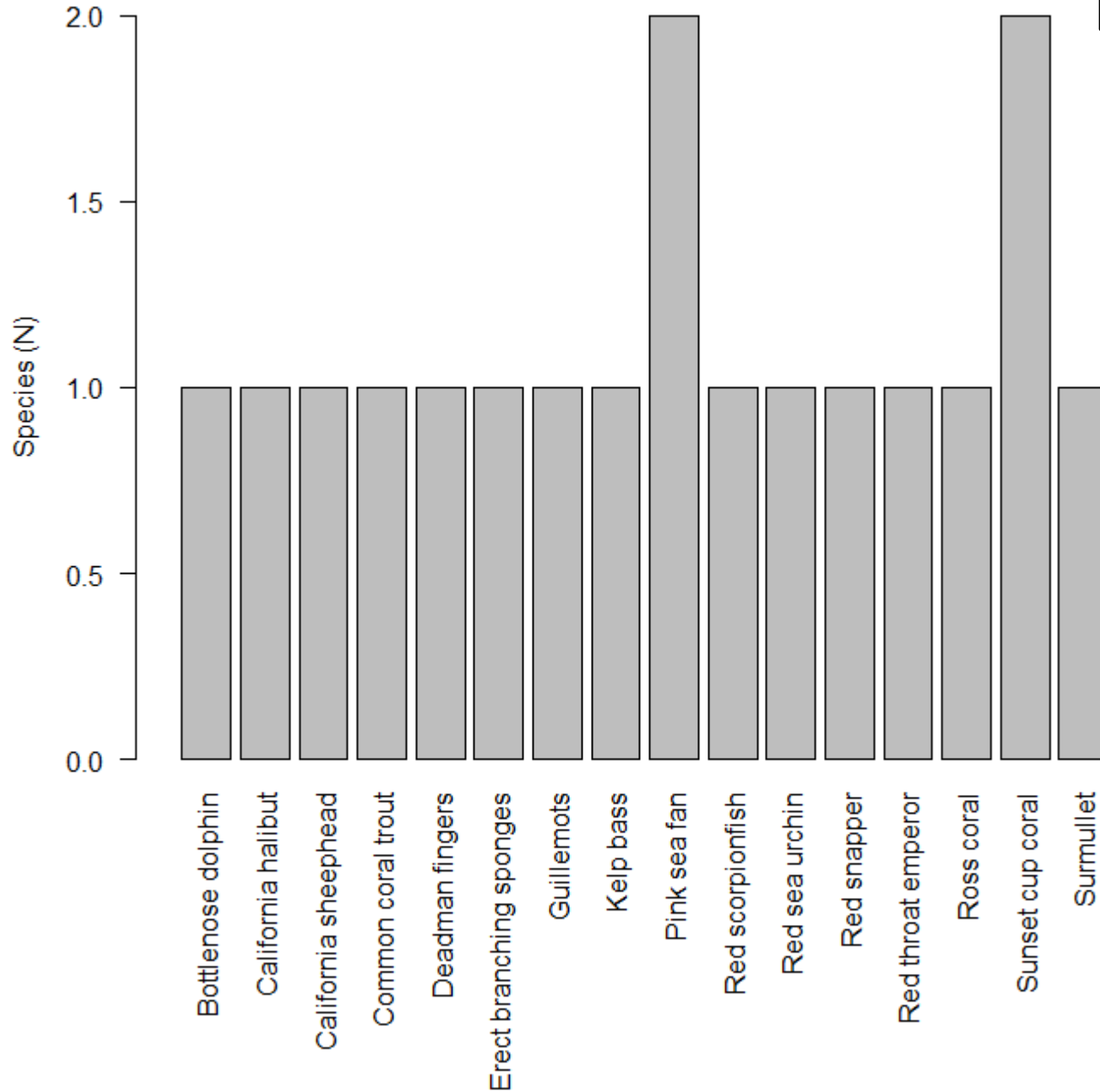
#Commercial fishing 40.0%

#Demersal trawling 20.0%

#Mobile commercial gears 20.0%

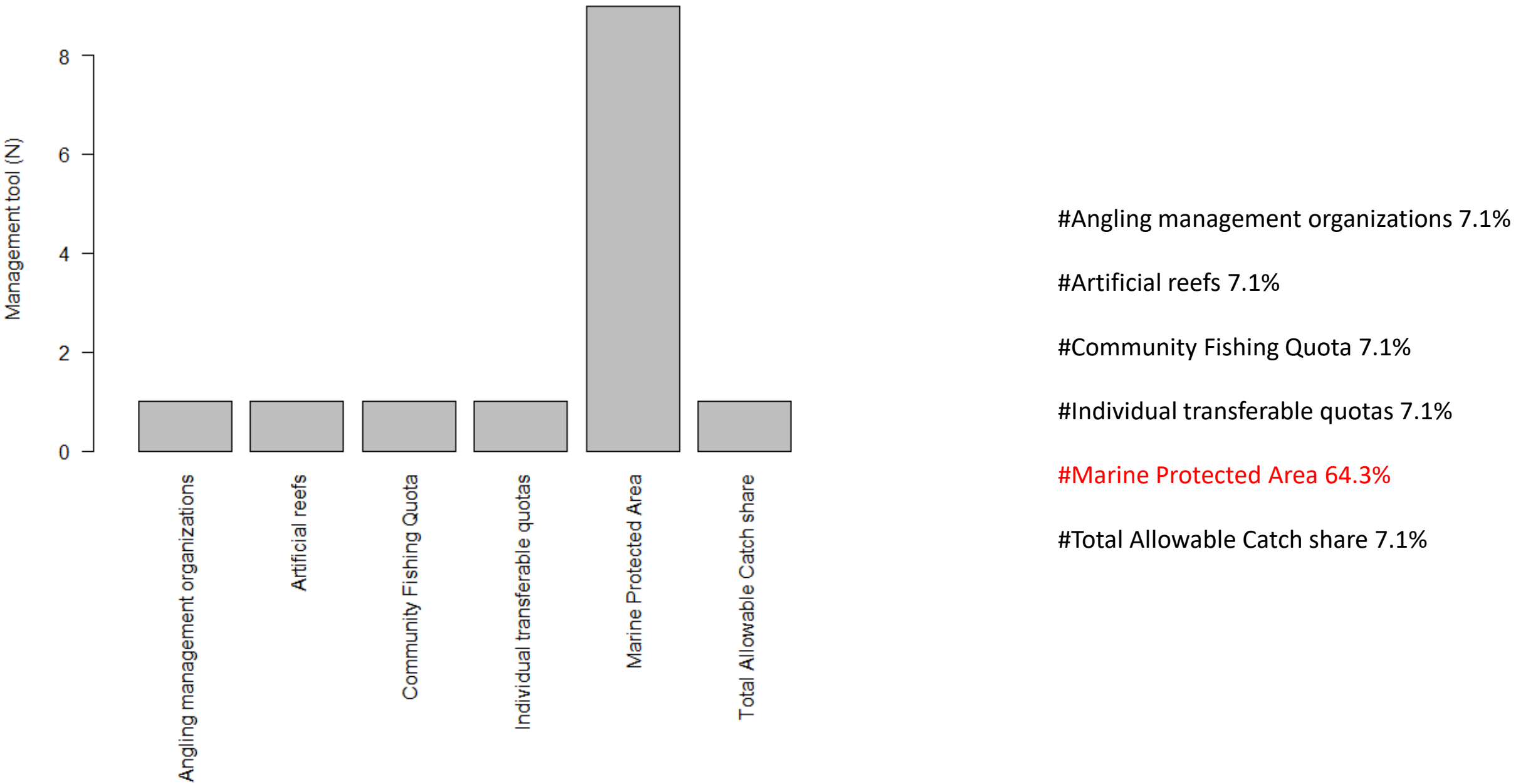
#Recreational fishing 20.0%

Results – species

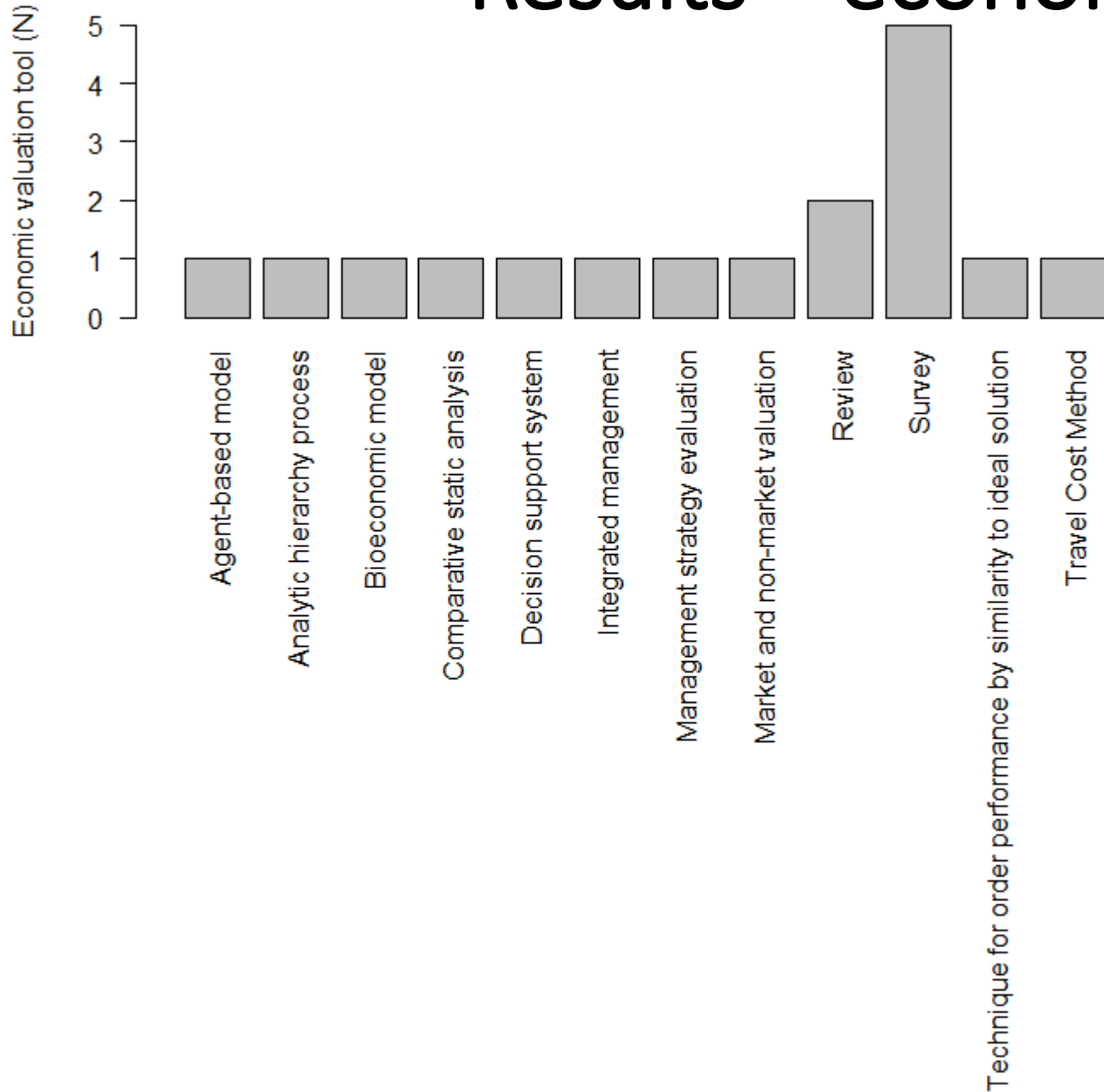


- #Bottlenose dolphin 5.6%
- #California halibut 5.6%
- #California sheephead 5.6%
- #Common coral trout 5.6%
- #Deadman fingers 5.6%
- #Erect branching sponges 5.6%
- #Guillemots 5.6%
- #Kelp bass 5.6%
- #Pink sea fan 11.1%
- #Red scorpionfish 5.6%
- #Red sea urchin 5.6%
- #Red snapper 5.6%
- #Red throat emperor 5.6%
- #Ross coral 5.6%
- #Sunset cup coral 11.1%
- #Surmullet 5.6%

Results – management tool



Results – economic valuation tool



#Agent-based model 5.9%

#Analytic hierarchy process 5.9%

#Bioeconomic model 5.9%

#Comparative static analysis 5.9%

#Decision support system 5.9%

#Integrated management 5.9%

#Management strategy evaluation 5.9%

#Market and non-market valuation 5.9%

#Review 11.8%

#Survey 29.4%

#TOPSIS 5.9%

#Travel Cost Method 5.9%

Conclusions

- More research is needed.
- MPAs are the main management tool to allocate/restrict fishing rights.
- Implicit allocation of fishing rights between the two sectors is the norm.
- Development of frameworks and protocols are needed, especially when stock assessments are in place.

Deadline 01 December 2022

- Perspectives, methods and tools to allocate fishing opportunities between MRF and commercial SSF in complex socio-ecological systems.
- Synergies and trade-offs between SSF and MRF with other human activities
- Interactions between coastal fisheries, tourist activities, and the use of other marine resources, such as mariculture and wind farms, among others.

Keep in touch!

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