

Grandes problemas...

Más de 20 especies de aves marinas presentes en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT se encuentran en peligro de extinción. Se sabe que la captura fortuita en las operaciones pesqueras es un factor muy influyente en el descenso de las poblaciones de aves marinas, y son necesarias acciones de mitigación para reducir el número de aves marinas muertas.

Para más detalles sobre medidas de mitigación consultar el reverso de este cartel.

Soluciones sencillas...



COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DEL ATÚN ATLÁNTICO



INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS

Why are seabirds under threat?

Seabirds are attracted to fishing vessels for the easy meal provided by discards, offal and bait. The short-term benefits of a free meal are outweighed by the long-term cost of seabird bycatch. Seabirds reproduce very slowly and vulnerable species are unable to sustain the number of birds hooked and drowned while feeding on longline baits.

ICCAT recommends reductions in seabird bycatch through the use of several mitigation measures, including tori lines (which are mandatory for longliners operating below 20° South).

Other mitigation measures include:

- *Sinking hooks quickly using weighted lines and thawed bait.*
- *Line setting at night, preventing seabirds from locating bait.*
- *Not discarding fish parts and used baits during setting, which attracts birds to fishing vessels.*

These measures not only help to reduce the number of birds killed but also improve fishing efficiency by limiting the number of baits stolen by seabirds.