CLASSIFYING FISHER BEHAVIOUR IN THE NETHERLANDS

A replication of the fishing styles method of Boonstra & Hentati-Sundberg (2016)

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Change is coming in the Dutch fishery







A. S. March Start

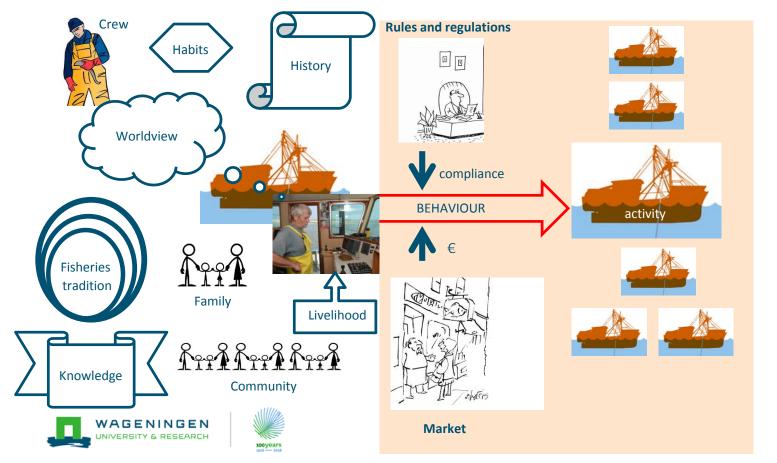
Will managers deal effectively with this change?

Management has been dominated by a focus on the <u>resource</u> (fish)

- TACs
- Closed areas
- Landing obligation
- This is sometimes ineffective due to unexpected adaptive behaviours from the <u>resource users</u> (fishermen)



Understanding fisher behaviour



Outcomes: Catch & impact

Boonstra & Hentati-Sundberg (2016) offer a solution

What the fisherman himself thinks of his behaviour

Fishing styles:

Patterns of actions, which aim to create congruence between *normative notions about how fishing should be practiced*,

and fishers' dependence on different social and ecological contexts

The external factors that motivate fisher behaviour





The Boonstra & Hentati-Sundberg (2016) method

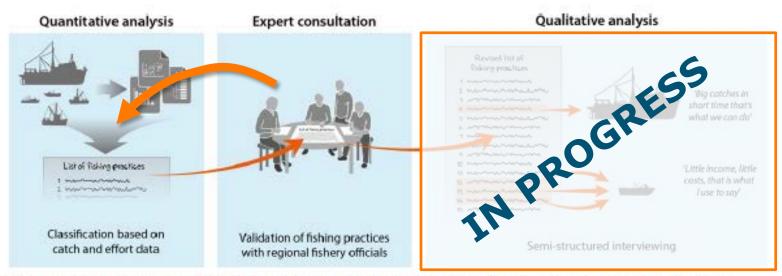


Figure 1 A conceptual illustration of the methodology used for identifying fishing styles in the Swedish Baltic Sea fishery.

Boonstra & Hentati-Sundberg (2016: 83)





Practice	N Trips	Species	N Species per trip (mean)	Annual Landings (mean, 1,000 tons)	Landings per trip (mean kg)	Calendar month (mode)	Area (mode, name)	Gear (mode, name)	Mesh Size (mean mm)	Vessel length (mean m)	Trip length (mean whole days)
1	9,112	Razor Clams (100/0)	1	3	4,629	12	Zeeland	Boat Dredge	73	37	Same day
2	137,667	Shrimp (99/1)	1	16.2	1,886	10	Data Missing	Beam Trawl	23	21	2
3	10,111	Blue Whiting, Horse Mackerel, Sardinella, Atlantic Mackerel (25/25/19/11/20)	6	215.2	345,140	5	The Channel (Normandy)	Bottom Otter Trawl	68	36	5
4	18,140	Sole (85/15)	2	0.3	315	7	Katwijk	Nets	90	12	Overnight
5	27,791	Plaice, Sole (40/35/25)	9	11.5	7,195	9	Offshore Belgium	Beam Trawl	82	39	4
6	6,897	Gurnard, Striped Red Mullet (33/32/35)	9	2	5,867	6	The Channel (Normandy)	Scottish Seine	87	29	2
7	1,533	Herring, Horse Mackerel (78/12/10)	2	107.7	1,126,256	11	The Channel (Normandy)	Midwater Otter Trawl	41	68	11
8	6,795	Nephrops, Plaice (50/35/15)	7	1.6	4,008	8	Dogger Bank	Bottom Otter Trawl	80	25	5
9	7,187	Dab, Cod (66/8/26)	3	0.5	1,224	11	Katwijk	Nets	90	16	Overnight
10	11,209	Plaice (85/15)	8	9.7	14,501	6	Skagerrak & Kattegat	Beam Trawl	91	35	5
11	14,753	Cod (77/23)	3	0.8	1,030	1	Zeeland	Hooks and Lines	112	14	Overnight
12	7,643	Flounder (76/24)	3	0.3	573	5	Zeeland	Beam Trawl	85	17	Overnight
13	23,572	Plaice, Sole, Dab, Flounder (35/25/16/11/13)	8	9.3	6,588	3	Zeeland	Beam Trawl	82	35	4
14	24,630	Plaice, Sole (68/16/16)	9	15.1	10,153	1	Southern North Sea	Beam Trawl	80	40	4
15	13,258	Flounder, Sole, Plaice (41/32/10/17)	5	1.9	2,328	7	Katwijk	Beam Trawl	85	22	2
			1110								



100 years

Step 1: Quantitative Analysis

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100years

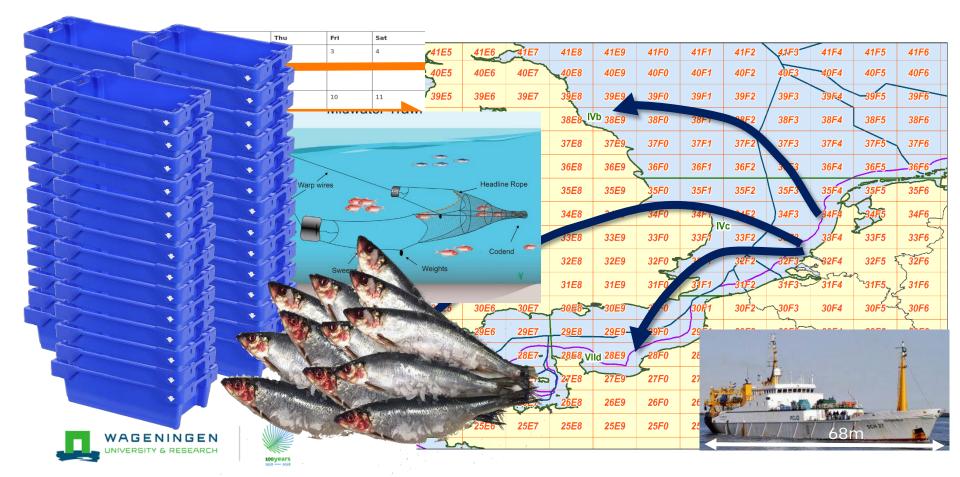
Step 1: Quantitative Analysis

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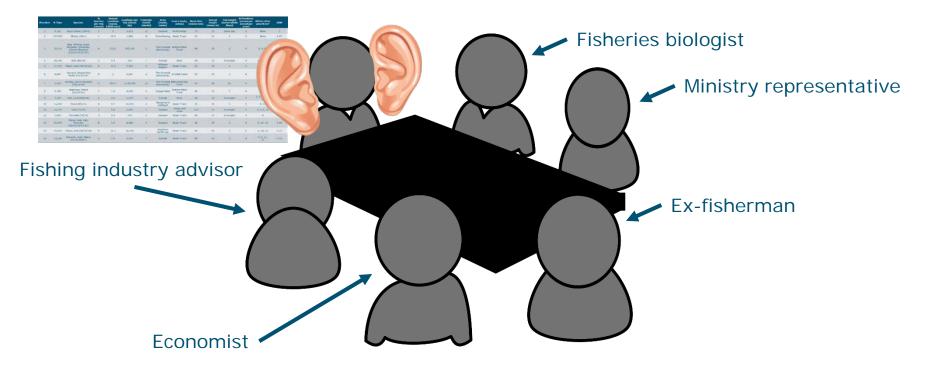
Fishing practice 4



Fishing practice 7



Expert focus groups

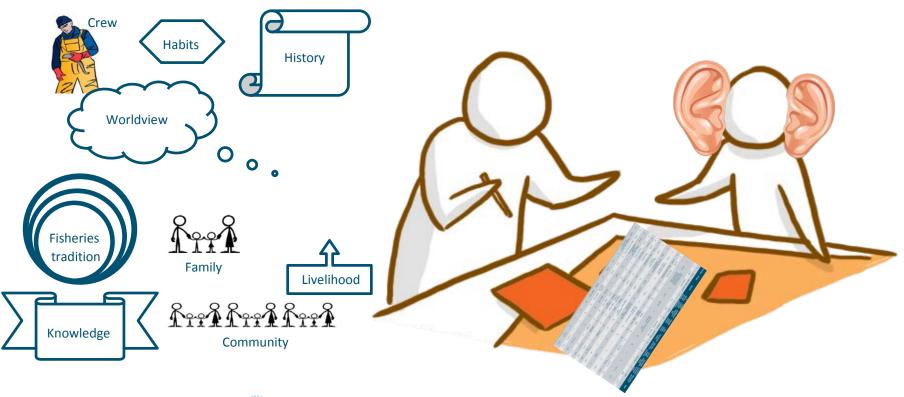






Step 2: Expert Consultation

Fisher interviews







Step 3: Interviews

What can we learn from fishing styles (so far)?

Fishing Style 1

- Uses same (historic) fishing grounds
- Volatility in career and financial situation
- Strong connection to tradition and history
- Some struggle with quota
- Fishing strongly connected to personal identity
- Strong desire to pass the business down in the
 - family

Concerned about

- continuous fishery
- See science as 'behind' their knowledge
- Too many regulations •
- Threatened by •
 - windmill parks
 - Pleased with earnings
 - in recent years

Fishing Style 2

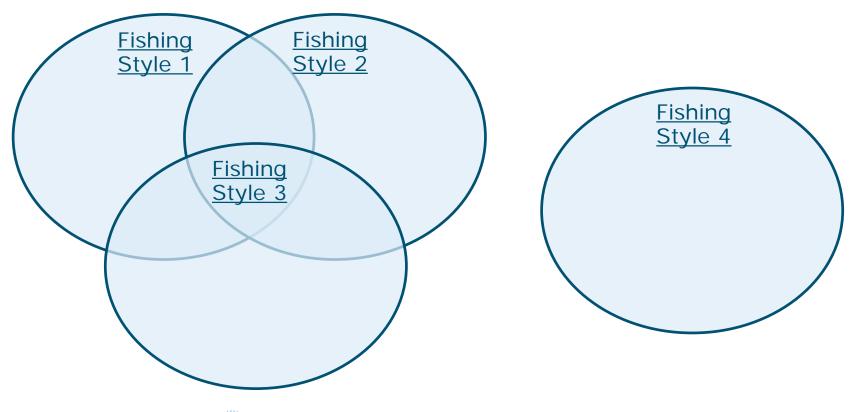
- Roams to many fishing
 - grounds
- Stability in career and financial situation
- Desire to 'move forward' in the fishery
- Plenty of guota thanks to acquisition by employer
- Personal and professional lives are separate
- Little concern with succession





Step 3: Interviews – Preliminary results only

What can we learn from fishing styles (so far)?







15 Step 3: Interviews – Preliminary results only

What can we do with this knowledge?

- Monitor the trend towards consolidation and specialisation over time
- Evaluate the effects of policy on different fishing styles
- **Explain** (and potentially improve) non-compliance behaviour
- Employ fishing practices as a starting point for organising stakeholder consultations





With thanks to

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- University of Amsterdam

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