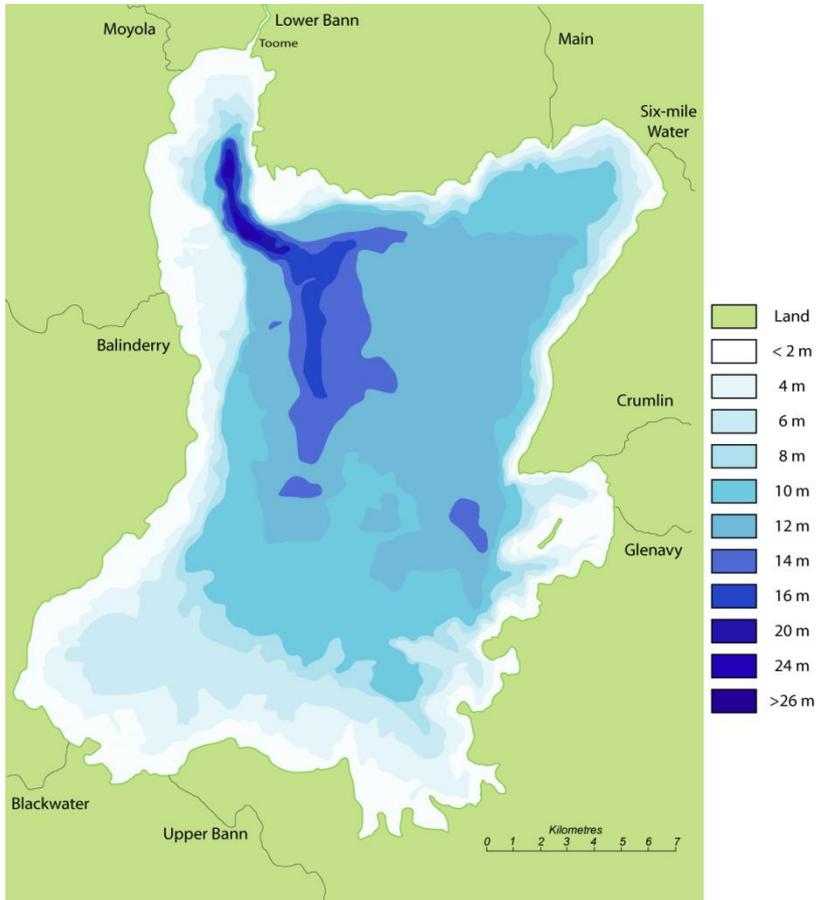


Fishing for a future- An assessment of the sustainable fisheries potential of Lough Neagh, Northern Ireland

Campbell, W.N.G., Gallagher, K., O’Kane, E., Rosell, R., Evans, D., Mc Elarney, Y., Vaughan, L., & Cromie, H.



Lough Neagh



- Large (383 km²)
- Shallow (mean depth 8.9 m)
- Highly eutrophic
 - Total P ca. 180 $\mu\text{g.l}^{-1}$
- Long standing fishery (largely eel)
 - 350 employed in 2010
 - Co-operative owns fishing rights
- Unusual fish community
 - Species of conservation concern [coldwater]
 - Invasive & naturalised species [cool and warmwater]

PhD Aims-

1. Characterise the current status of the fish community of Lough Neagh to:

- Develop long-term monitoring methodology
- Allow science-informed management
- Investigate current and future status of fisheries

2. Identify alternative fisheries to that of the declining eel fishery

- Inform diversification to support rural economy and a traditional way of life



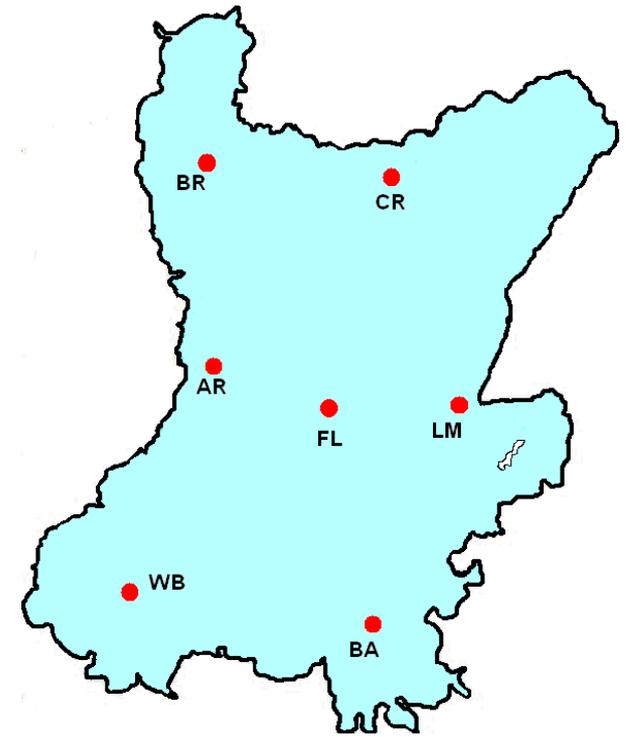
Methodology

7 areas sampled every 7 weeks

- Gill netting- European CEN standard multimesh
- Draft netting- encircling of fish with a net of known size - a semi quantitative method

Parameters measured:

- Length & Mass
- Sex- Gonadosomatic Index of maturity
- Age & growth-scales operculae otoliths
- Diet- Gut contents



Lough Neagh sampling sites

BR - Ballyronan Bay

AR – Ardboe

WB – Washing Bay

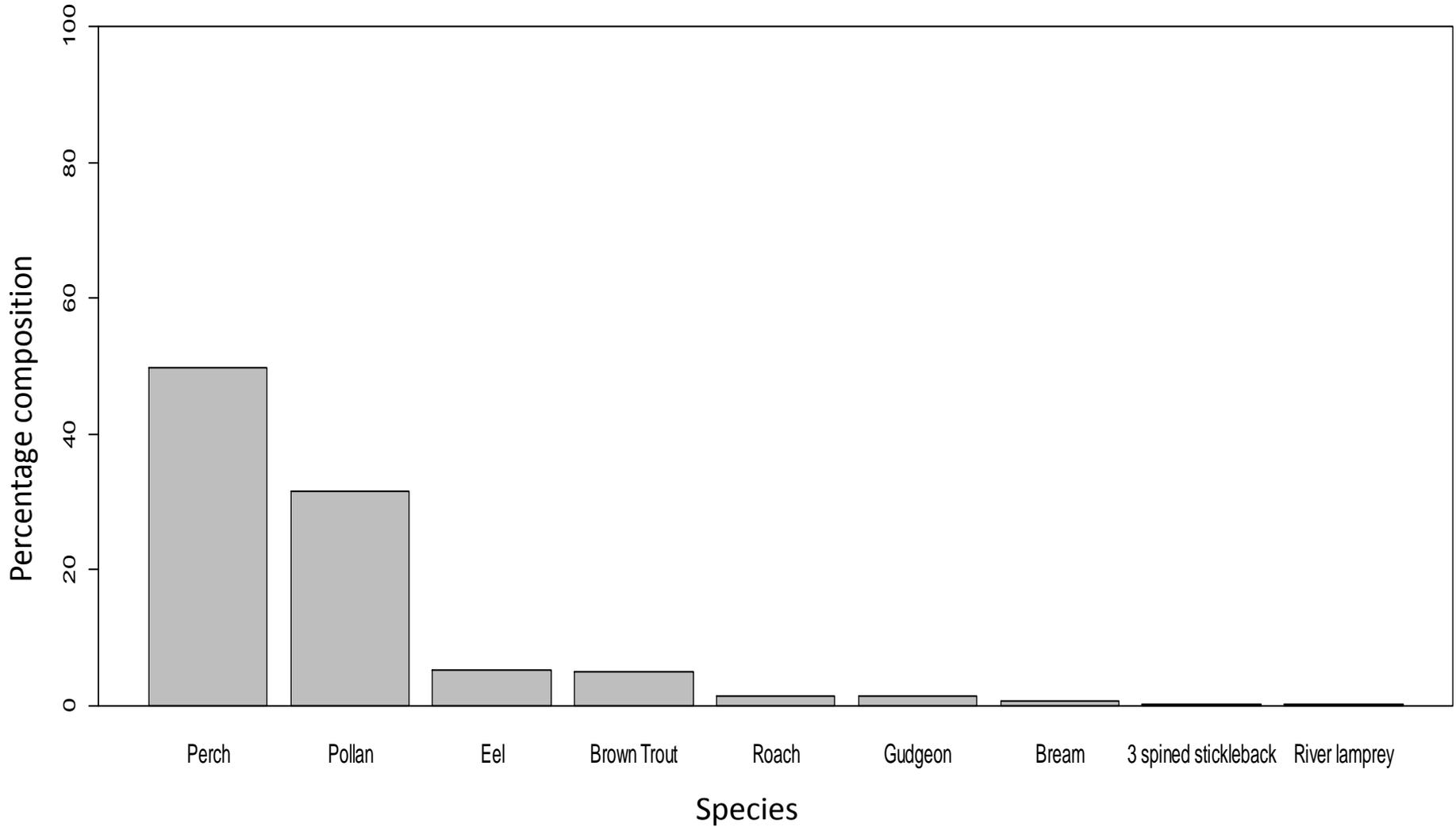
CR – Cranfield Bay

FL – Flats;

BA – Bartins Bay

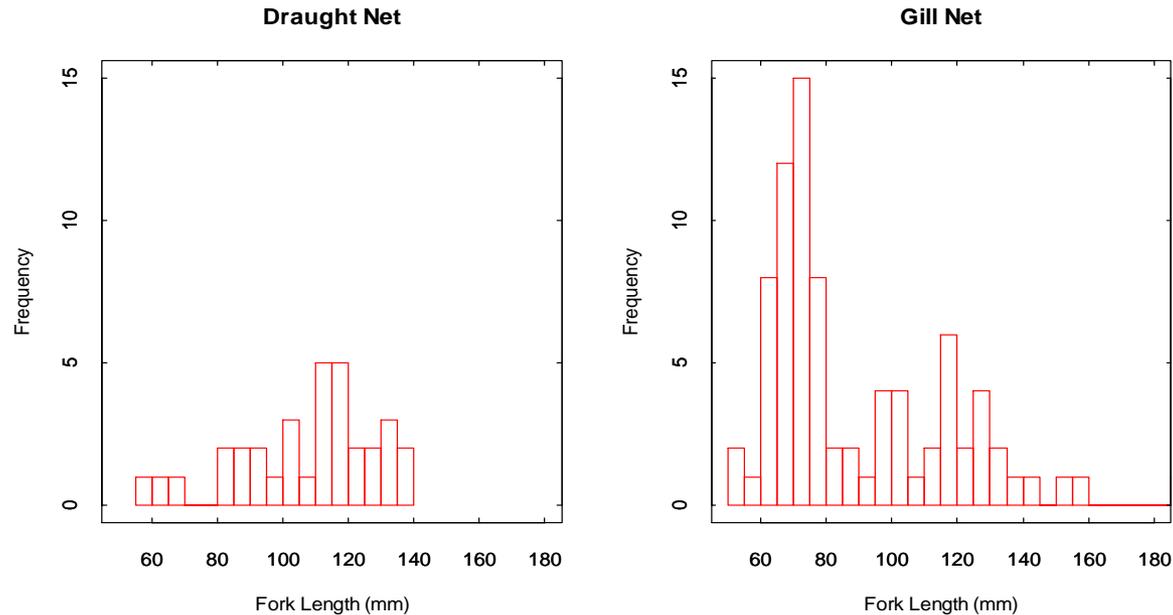
LM– Lennymore Bay.

Current status- Summer 2011



Methods for a long term monitoring programme?

Gill and draft nets



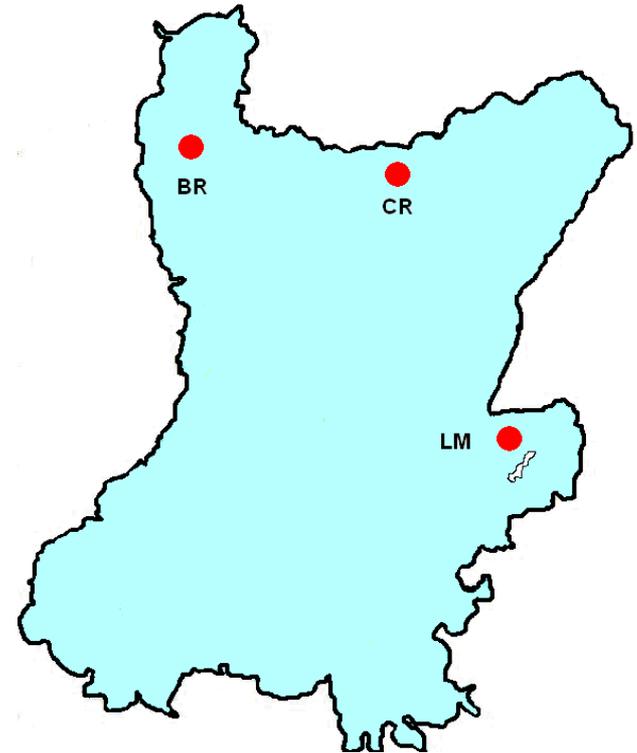
Comparison of length frequency of perch taken by draught and gill nets (2 sample K-S: $D = 0.489$; $P < 0.001$)

- Perch <80mm under-represented by draft netting
- However, draft netting is good for providing fish density data (semi-quantitative)
- Therefore, must create a correction.

Methods for a long term monitoring programme?

Pollan larvae surveys

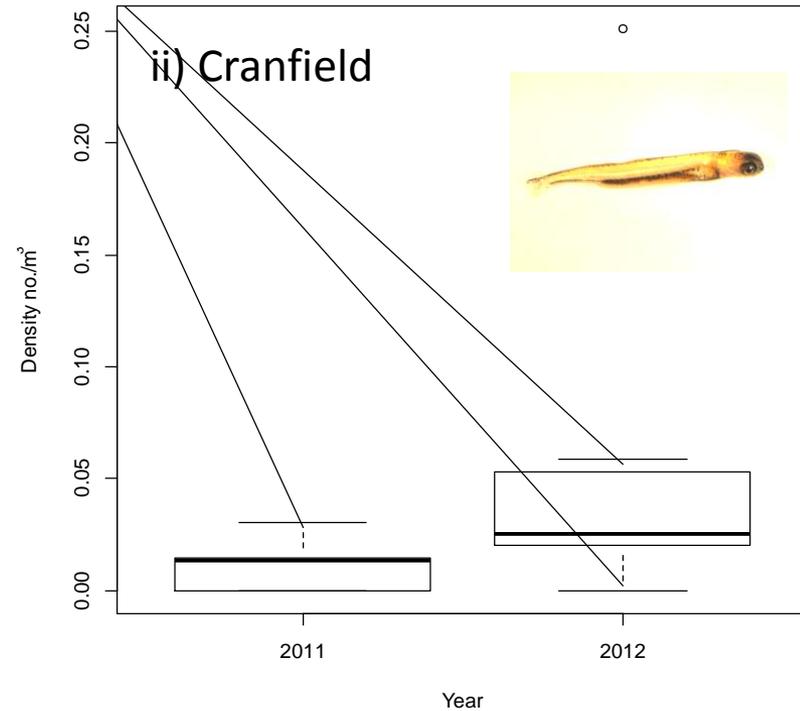
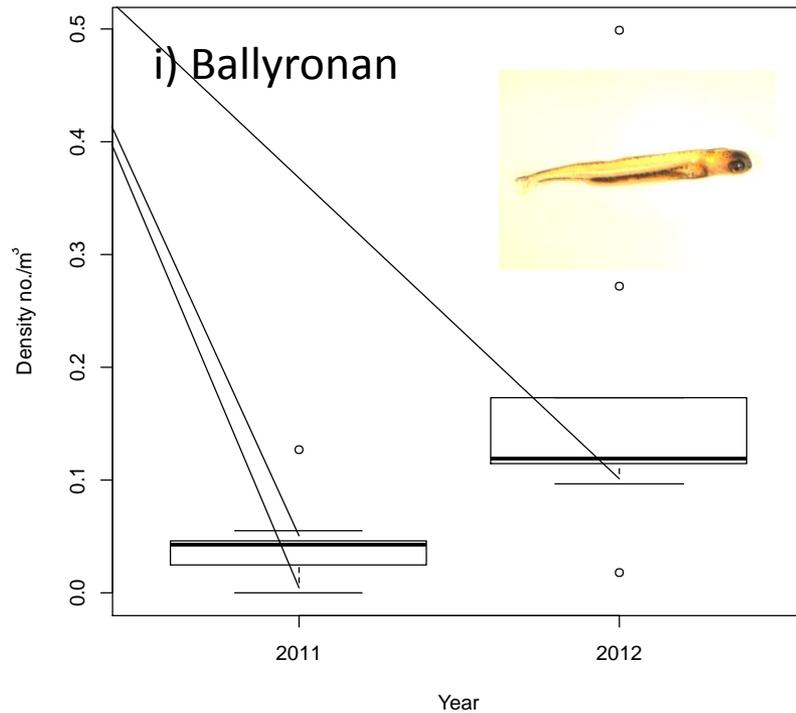
- **Towed Ichthyoplankton net**
 - 1.5m x .5m mouth
 - 1.5mm mesh size
 - 3 tows/site each 1 min
 - Flow meter attached, allowing calculation of water volume sampled and thus larval density
- **Completed at 3 known spawning sites**
 - Weekly, during March/April



Lough Neagh pollan larvae sampling sites

BR -Ballyronan Bay
CR – Cranfield Bay
LM– Lennymore Bay.

Temporal changes in pollan recruitment



Comparison of pollan larvae density at c. 30 days post first hatching in 2011 & 2012 in i) Ballyronan (Mann-Whitney U test: $W=11$, $p=0.0078$) & ii) Cranfield (Mann-Whitney U test: $W=18$, $p=0.049$)

- 2012- increased recruitment?

Implications for management so far



- **Data gained already influencing management**
 - Data presented to DCAL and Lough Neagh Fisheries Co-operative Society
- **Increased pressure on scale fish resource**
 - Increased unemployment means more people going back to fishing

Implications for management so far

- **Scale fish fishery owners need to take control**
 - Fishermen currently sell to independent fish dealers- cannot accurately quantify scale fish catches- Fishery anarchy!
 - Own rights, yet little interest in potentially lucrative scale fish
- **E.g. Pollan**
 - Fishermen currently given c. £1.10/Kilo by fish merchant.
 - Eventually sold as pike deadbait at £5.50/Kilo
 - A 400% mark up that could be taken advantage of by the community!
- Management in this manner could mean a better price gained by the fisherman for fewer fish. A win-win for the fish and the fisherman.



Take home message

- Uncontrolled fishery- threat
- Sustainably managed fishery- conservation benefit
- Good management, propagated from sound scientific advice, based on a robust, cost-effective monitoring programme



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