Biological Considerations of the Effects of Spearfishing

Fishing Impacts
Spearfishing is a highly efficient harvesting gear that selectively targets larger fish relative to other fishing gears and can significantly alter abundance and size structure of target species toward fewer and smaller fish (Chapman and Kramer 1999, Matos-Caraballo et al. 2006). In areas that are spearfished, that activity is believed to be the likely cause of lower fish density and size compared to areas that are not spearfished (Jouvenel and Pollard 2001). Research has shown significantly reduced populations of larger predatory fishes such as snapper and grouper where spearfishing occurs (Bohnsack 1982; Chapman and Kramer 1999; Sluka and Sullivan 1998; Jouvenel and Pollard 2001). Spearfishing has been shown to have a greater overall impact on reef fishes than hook-and-line fishing, relative to effort expended (Meyer 2007). Overall, spearfishers remove larger fish and more biomass per outing than fishers using other recreational modes (Morales-Nin et al. 2005; Meyer 2007, Frisch et al. 2008). Although bycatch, gear loss (hence, increased debris), and removal of fish biomass as bait are higher with hook-and-line fishing than with spearfishing, the effectiveness and efficiency of spearfishing has resulted in overharvest and restrictions on the fishery, including a ban on spearfishing using scuba, in many other parts of the world (e.g., Coll et al. 2004; Frisch et al. 2008).

Selective Removal
Larger predators are favored targets of spearfishers (Sadovy et al. 1994; Morales-Nin et al. 2005; Meyer 2007, Lloret et al. 2008), selectively removing males of protogynous (sex-changing) species. Selective removal of males can make the population susceptible to sperm limitation, especially for species like gag that form small spawning aggregations (Alonzo and Mangel 2004). Spearfishing also removes the largest females, which are those with the highest potential spawning output.

Top-Down Effect
Reduction in the larger predatory fishes can have a “top-down” effect on fish assemblages by allowing other fish populations to increase, altering the composition of the overall natural community of species, including invertebrates. The largest fish are important as predators in maintaining a balanced and complete ecosystem; their selective removal causes ecological imbalance (McClanahan and Muthiga 1988; Dulvy et al. 2002; Lloret et al. 2008).

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Behavior Changes

Spearfishing is also known to alter fish behavior, causing fish to move to different (and perhaps less favorable) habitats (Jouvenel and Pollard 2001). In addition, target fish species within areas that are regularly hunted with spearguns have been shown to exhibit avoidance behavior when approached by spearfishers (Feary et al. 2010). And, finally, there is effectively no approach by spearfishers (Feary et al. 2010). And, finally, there is effectively no approach by spearfishers (Feary et al. 2010).

Discard rates of target fish species within areas that are regularly hunted with spearguns have been shown to exhibit avoidance behavior when approached by spearfishers (Feary et al. 2010). And, finally, there is effectively no approach by spearfishers (Feary et al. 2010)

References


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