

SEAMOUNTS AND PELAGIC FISHERIES INTERACTIONS UNDER STUDY

In October 2005, SPC's Oceanic Fisheries Programme, in collaboration with the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), started a five-year endeavor called the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (OFM project). The OFM project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Scientific Assessment and Monitoring Enhancement Component of the project (including ecosystem analysis) is implemented by SPC.

One of the objectives of the OFM project is to obtain an enhanced understanding of the ecology of seamounts, in particular their influence on the aggregation and movement of pelagic fish species, and also the impact of fisheries on seamount ecosystems.

To organise this specific activity, a seamount research planning workshop, gathering 14 seamount and benthic and pelagic fisheries experts, took place at SPC headquarters in Noumea on 20 and 21 March 2006.

The objective of this workshop was to review existing knowledge about seamounts in the Pacific in relation to pelagic fisheries, and plan activities within the timeframe of the OFM project to gather more information on the ecology of seamounts and pelagic fisheries.

The workshop began with participants' presentations of work conducted around seamounts in

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the Pacific and future projects under development. Afterwards, many topics relating to seamounts and pelagic fisheries were discussed, and some of these are summarized below.

What is a seamount?

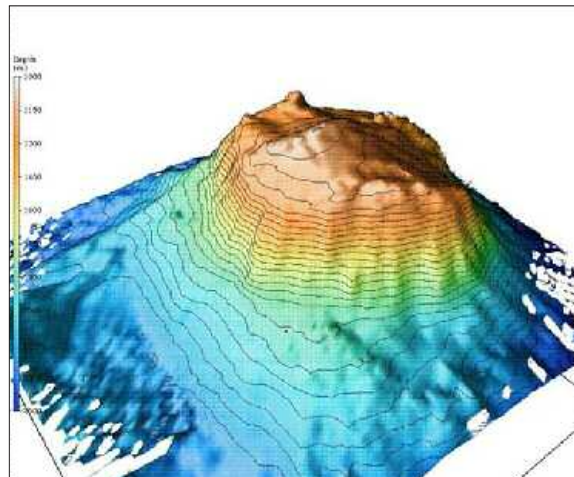
A seamount is generally defined as an isolated underwater mountain that rises more than 1000 m above the seafloor. However, workshop participants agreed

that an operational definition of seamounts, and one that is particularly relevant to pelagic fisheries, should include underwater features less than 1000 m above the sea floor, and having different geologic features such as terraces, ridges, banks, plateaux, and shelves.

Only those seamounts that extend up into the euphotic zone¹ and the lower level of the deep scattering layer (DSL)² will have an influence on pelagic fish species.

How many seamounts are in the Pacific Ocean?

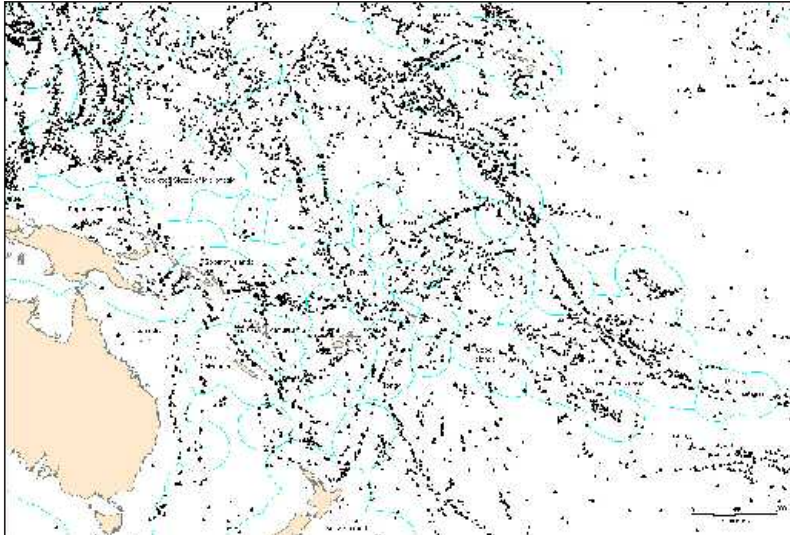
The number of potential seamounts in the Pacific Ocean could be 30,000, although less than 1000 have been properly identified and less than 150 have been explored. There is a critical need to gather accurate, fine-scaled bathymetric data to properly identify the seamounts. Bathymetric data on the location of seamounts comes from two



Three dimensional diagram of the Bear Seamount in the Atlantic Ocean whose summit reaches about 1000 m depth (source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: http://www.oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/deepeast01/logs/sep13/media/bear_seamount.html)

¹ Sea surface waters where enough light penetrates for photosynthesis to occur (i.e. down to about 80 meters or more). The depth of the euphotic zone varies with the water's extinction coefficient, angle of incidence of sunlight, length of day, and cloudiness. (FishBase Glossary).

² A horizontal zone of living organisms, usually schools of fish, occurring below the surface in many ocean areas. The zone derives its name from the layer of water scatters or reflects sound waves, causing echoes in depth sounders. The DSL tends to rise towards the surface at night, and to descend during daytime. (Encyclopedia Britannica; FishBase Glossary).



Position of potential seamounts based on analysis of 2-minute gridded global relief (ETOPO2) satellite data.

Data from Kitchingman A. and Lai S 2004. Inferences on potential seamount locations from mid-resolution bathymetric data. *Fisheries Centre Research Reports*. 12(5):7–12.

major sources: ship-derived data and satellite-derived data.

Ship-derived data are generally very detailed and are of high resolution, but these data only cover small oceanographic areas. These kinds of data allows for locating seamounts, but can also provide very detailed topographic maps of seamounts. Satellite-derived data provide the potential location of seamounts, offering complete coverage of an ocean. Resolution depends on the dataset used, but no detailed topographic information on seamounts is available. Considerable work is still required to obtain an accurate and precise list of seamounts in the Pacific Ocean.

What is the influence of seamounts on pelagic species and fisheries?

Fishermen are well aware that seamounts attract pelagic fish;

Capricorn Seamount in Tonga, for example, is a particularly productive fishing area.

A commonly stated hypothesis to explain the aggregation of pelagic fish around seamounts is the unique water circulation around seamounts, and the existence of enhanced phytoplankton production³, which in turn supports a rich ecosystem. Large numbers of small fish, crustaceans, and squids feeding on large quantities of phytoplankton and zooplankton will attract pelagic fish such as tuna. However, the enhanced production hypothesis has not been observed in many explored seamounts. A new idea is that the DSL is trapped by seamounts and will act as the feeding source, thus attracting predatory species.

Seamounts probably have different roles for different life-history

stages of some species (e.g. spawning grounds, feeding grounds, nursery areas). Because fish aggregate around seamounts, they became a target for fishermen. Two examples of fisheries that have developed around seamounts include the tuna fishery around Capricorn Seamount in Tonga, and Cross Seamount in Hawaii. Already some dramatic depletion of resident fish populations around seamounts has been observed (e.g. the swordfish fishery around Britannia Seamount in Australia).

Do pelagic fisheries have an impact on seamounts?

Seamounts are very fragile and specific ecosystems mainly unknown but characterized by a very particular fauna. Each time a new seamount is explored, a high percentage of the species collected are new to science, and the fauna often show a high degree of endemism⁴. Hence, seamounts constitute ecosystems of very special interest for conservation and it is important to evaluate the impact of human activities on them in order to prevent destruction and damage to these poorly known and unexplored features.

Heavy bottom trawling fishing gear dragged on the top or on the slopes of seamounts can cause significant damages to seamount fauna. However, some pelagic fisheries (e.g. purse seine, longline) are operated from the surface, and if the lines hang above the seamount (i.e. they do not touch it), it is suspected that pelagic fisheries in surface waters are unlikely to impact the fauna living directly below on the seamounts. But, removing large

³ A flora of freely floating, often minute organisms that drift with water currents. Like vegetation, phytoplankton uses carbon dioxide, releases oxygen, and converts minerals to a form that animals can use when feeding on phytoplankton. Phytoplankton constitute the base of the food chain, and are consumed by zooplankton that are in turn consumed by small fish that constitute the food of larger fish. (*Encyclopedia Britannica*).

⁴ A species whose distribution is confined to a given area is said to be endemic to that area. For example, some particular species of sponges or crabs are only found on a specific seamount, therefore, they are said to be endemic to this seamount and not found anywhere else.

quantities of pelagic predators could cause disequilibrium of the ecosystem around seamounts.

The general lack of knowledge about seamount ecosystems (location, and geological, biological, oceanographical characteristics) shows the importance of implementing studies on their ecology to acquire a better understanding of their potential impact on pelagic fisheries and vice versa.

Analysing existing data

The OFM project's first task will be to obtain an accurate list of seamounts. This will be done by reanalysing the Kitchingman and Lai dataset to remove any false identification of seamounts and to identify submarine banks relevant to fisheries.

This dataset of seamounts will be examined in reference to fisheries catch and effort data provided by SPC member countries and distant water fishing nations, and compiled by SPC's Oceanic Fisheries Programme. In addition,

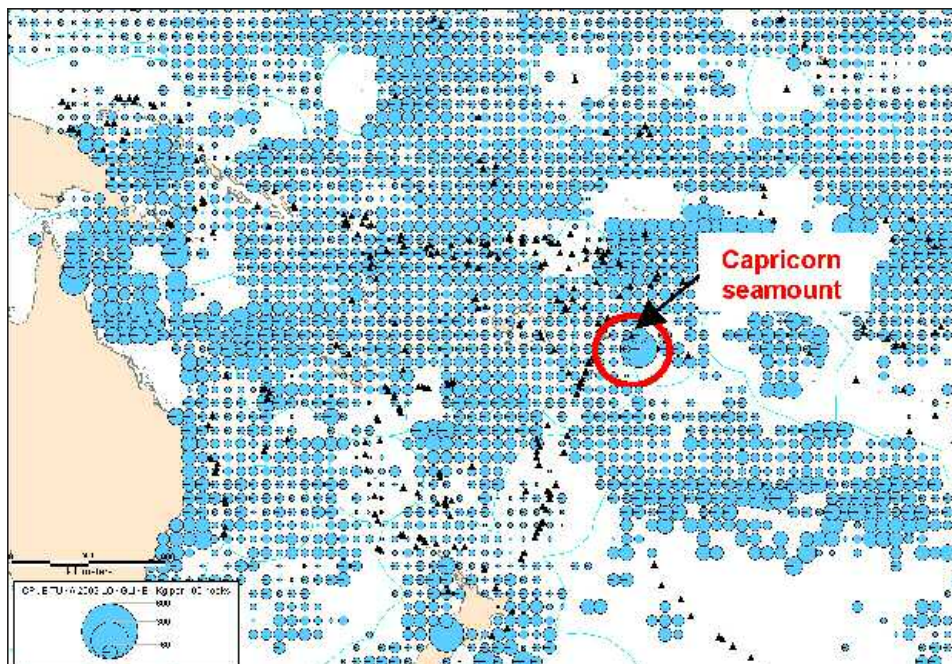
there are data from onboard observers for a small percentage of the fleet. These data are on a much finer scale and include bycatch species composition. The OFM project will try to determine if there is any apparent connection between fisheries data (catch per unit of effort, species composition, size of fish caught) and seamount presence/absence or other characteristics. Datasets from previous large-scale tagging programmes will also be reanalysed to investigate whether there is any obvious site fidelity for fish tagged in the vicinity of seamounts.

Acquiring new data

In addition to analysing existing data, new field work will be undertaken during the OFM project to enhance our understanding of seamount ecosystems in relation to pelagic fisheries. Several sampling cruises are already planned for the first part of the project.

The Papua New Guinea (PNG) tagging project will focus on the Bismarck Sea/Solomon Seas and adjacent areas, and will visit some seamounts. This is the first phase of a larger regional tuna tagging project, and one of the objectives is to tag tunas around seamounts to investigate the behaviour of fish and their site fidelity. Biological sampling, particularly of stomach contents, will be carried out during the tagging cruises to gain a better understanding of the trophic impact of seamounts on the fish.

The Seamount Planning Workshop allowed experts to share their views on the ecology of seamounts and to plan research efforts for the coming years. Another meeting will be organised in two to three years' time to review the work undertaken thus far, and future studies to be undertaken.



Catch per unit of effort (CPUE in kg per 100 hooks) of the longline tuna catch in 2002 per 1 degree square. Black triangles represent potential seamounts whose summits are between 50 and 1000 m depth. In the circle is shown the high catches around Capricorn Seamount. Data from SPC's Oceanic Fisheries Programme.