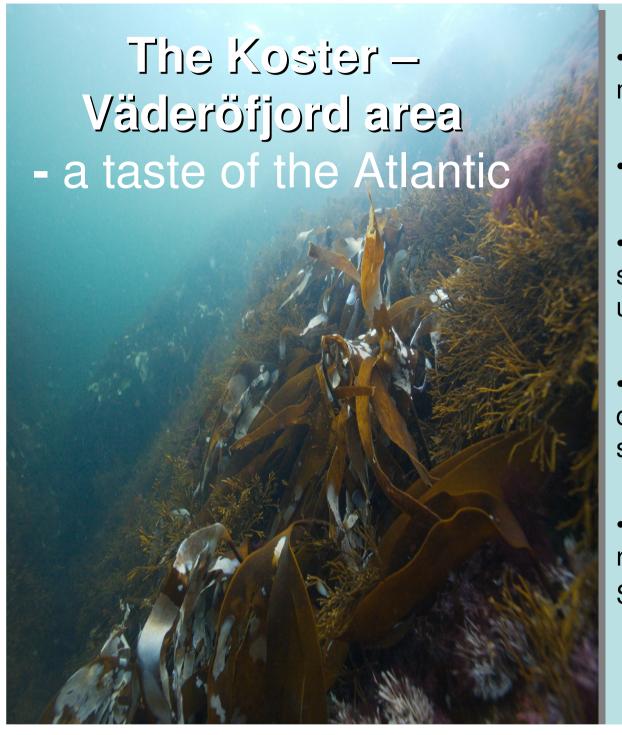
Training programme 1) for fishermen in marine ecology 2) for scientists, managers & politicians in fisheries

Robert Olsson, local fisherman Anita Tullrot, Dept. of Marine Ecology, Tjärnö, Gothenburg University



- The highest diversity of marine species in Sweden
- 6000 species
- More than 200 unique species of animal & 9 unique species of algae
- Unique biotopes rocky deep bottoms, exposed shallow sediments
- Common biotopes representative for the Swedish west coast

Background

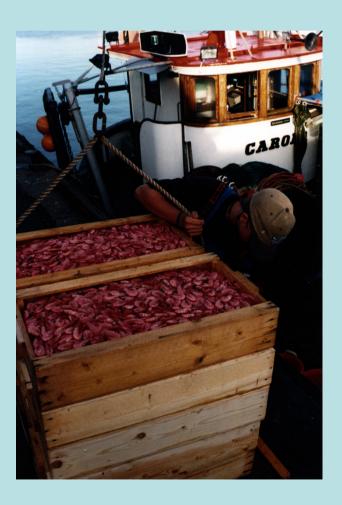
- 1979 discussion of protection starts
- 1997 analysis of biological values
- 2000 ROV survey of part of the area

- Koster agreement: 2001 protection of corals and other sensitive species against trawl fishery
- 2005 pilot study of National Park
- National park inauguration in Sept 2009

Strömstad Kosteröarna 1. Kattholmen 2. Förträngning söder om Kattholmen 3. Säckenrevet 4. Kungsviksflaket 5. Hālisō 6. Björns rev 7. Väster om Yttre Grebbestad Vattenholmen 8. Berggylteskär/ Ulvillarna 9. Sydost om Spiran 10. Öster om Väderŏarna Vāderōarna

The Koster agreement

Protected areas



The Koster agreement

- Proteced areas
- Fishing gear selective, development
- No trawling shallower than 60 m
- Integrated management with local participation
- Increase knowledge of the biological values education

Marine ecology for fishermen

- 5 courses: Nov 2004 April 2007
- 61 fishermen educated
- Financial support from The EU Fund for the fishery development and World Wildlife Foundation

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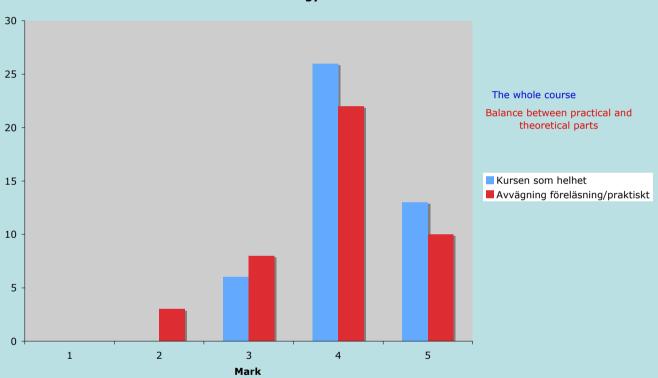
- Maximum 15 fishermen at each time
- 4 days each course
- Pratical and theoretical
- Two main parts: marine ecology and fishery biology
- Focused on a dialogue

Details

- Marine ecosystems food web
- Plancton fish
- Climate change, eutrofication, toxic substances etc.
- Biodiversity in the area
- Regulation of fish population
- How to measure fish population
- Scientific investigation

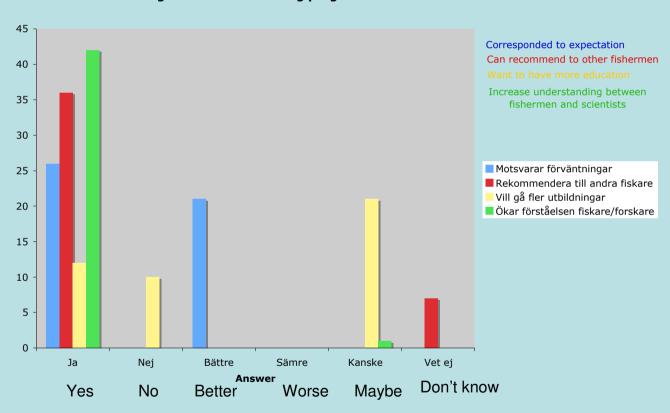
Evaluation

Evaluation of the course "Marin ecology for fishermen"



....evaluation

Judgement on the training programme



Conclusion

The purpose to educate fishermen in marine ecology was:

- To contribute to an increased knowledge of the marine ecosystem in the area and in fishery biology
- To contribute to better understanding between fishermen and researchers
 - We think we have reached both