



University of Cyprus
Department of Biological
Sciences

POSTGRADUATE SEMINAR ANNOUNCEMENT

Seminar Series 2022-2023

Professor Athanassios Tsikliras
Laboratory of Ichthyology, School of Biology,
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece



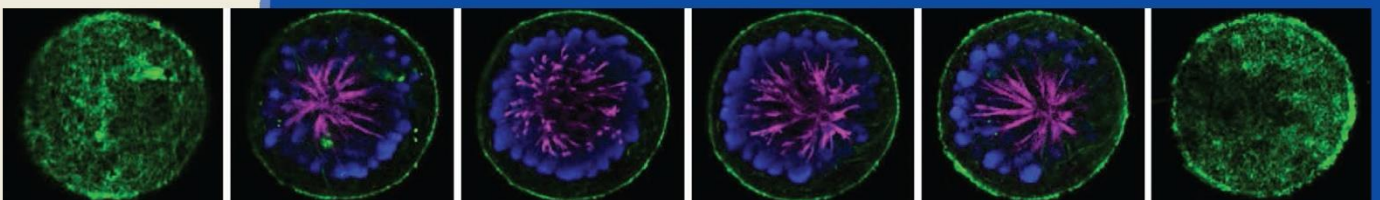
**Wednesday,
05 October 2022
at 5:00 pm**

**in Building CTF 01,
Room 108**

*The seminar is open to
the public.*

“Assessment and management of Mediterranean fisheries”

The Mediterranean Sea has a very long history of fisheries exploitation and an equally long scientific tradition and knowledge that dates back to Aristotle (350 BC). However, today the Mediterranean Sea is among the fisheries data-poor marine areas of the world in terms of scientific surveys and monitoring of marine populations. As a result of data deficiencies, the status of fish and invertebrate stocks is poorly known with stock assessments only available for the northern Mediterranean coastline focusing only on a few stocks of high commercial value. The recent development of data-poor stock assessment methods allows the evaluation of stock status based on their catch (CMSY), abundance (AMSY) or length-frequency distributions (LBB) and some knowledge on stock dynamics (resilience). Applying these novel methods on around 400 Mediterranean fish and invertebrate stocks shows that the vast majority of the primarily targeted stocks are in bad status and are subject to overexploitation. This condition also holds for most secondary targets and by-catch stocks indicating the wider effects of fishing on marine ecosystems. The stock status is very similar between the northern and the southern Mediterranean fisheries that have very different characteristics in terms of fleet numbers, scale of activity and technological level but also differ in terms of fisheries management and law enforcement. Apart from improving management practices at a country level, an ecocentric approach to fisheries management, which would incorporate the ecosystem effects of fishing and climate change as well as socio-economic factors, is required to rebuild fish stocks and improve ecosystem health and resilience.



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