Marine Reserves Marine Protected Areas No-Take Zones Closed Areas

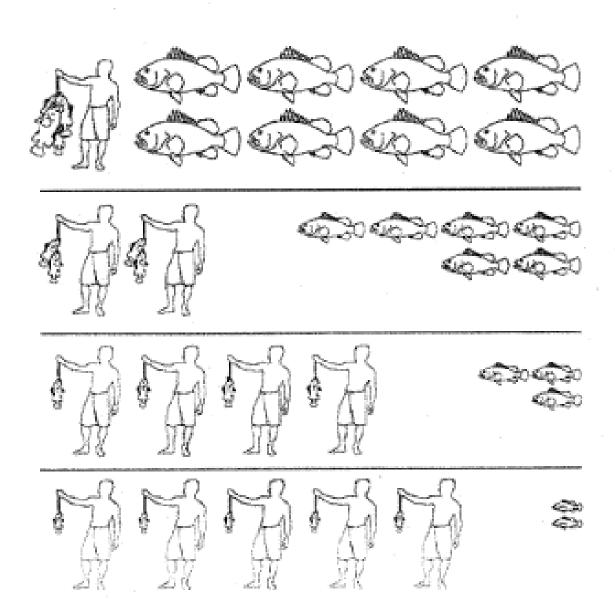
Open Access fishing leads to smaller size fish Permanent closed areas leads to:

- bigger size fish
- more abundant fish
- •greater egg production

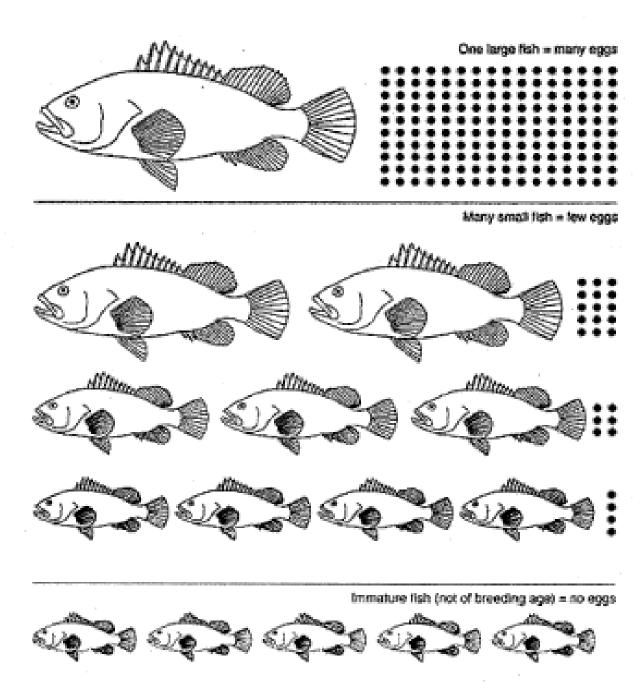
Presentation on Marine Reserves

- No-take zones or closed areas
- Best if permanent rather then temporary
- How do they work?
 - Protect habitat or critical life stages spawning grounds (grouper aggregations)
 - Bigger fish produce more eggs than smaller fish of same weight
 - spillover effect crowding causes fish to leave area and be caught by fishers
 - reserve effect bigger more abundant fishes
 - recruitment effect more larval export

Relationship between Number of Fishers (effort) and Size and Abundance of Fish (catch)



Relationship between Fish Size and Egg Production



Presentation on Marine Reserves

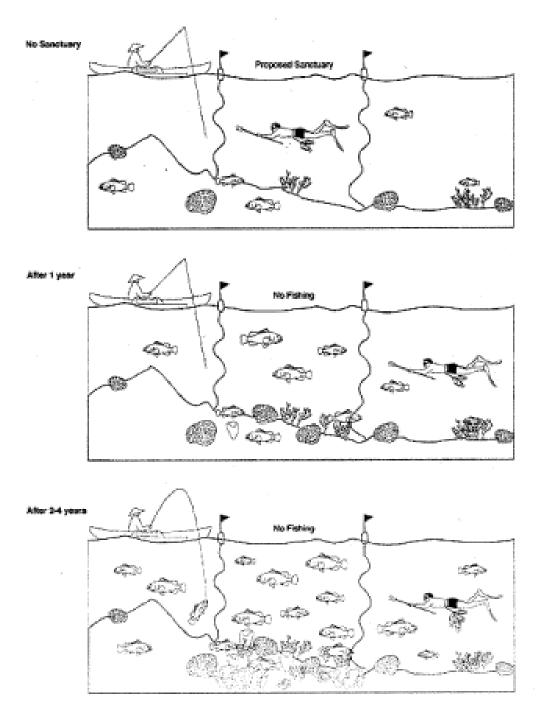
- Can be any size big or small best if not so big -long distance to get to fishing area (but for species with large range bigger is better)
- Can be any shape lots of perimeter is best
- Use physical geographic features for boundaries
 points, river mouth, hill, islands so easy to know if inside or outside
- Not the best fishing zone or only a small part of it
- Select location that makes it easier to enforce

Presentation on Marine Reserves

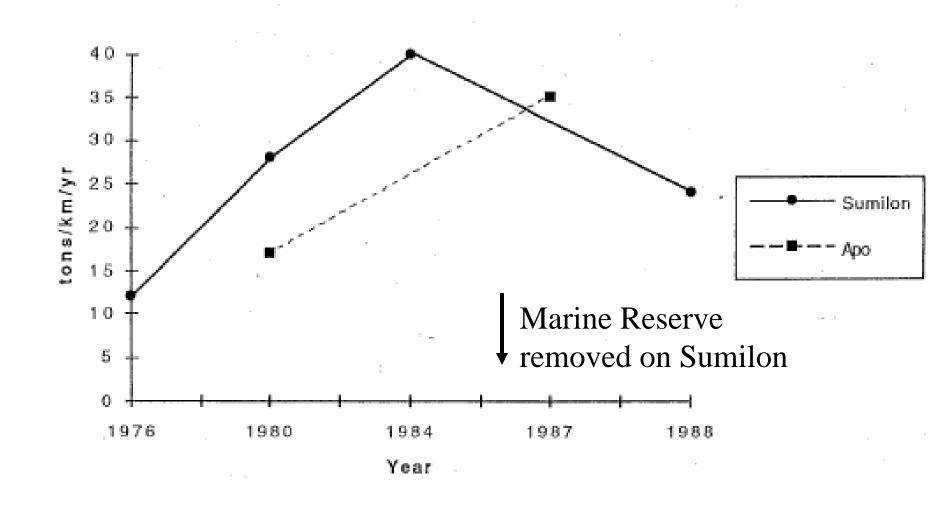
- Critical spawning locations or habitats, or critical life stages area
- High level of bio-diversity
- Representative of habitats and ecosystems in the region
- 20 % of area for fisheries management
- Source Reefs/Areas and Sink Reefs/Areas
- Not affected by external threats (e.g pollution)

What happens when a Marine Reserve is put in place?

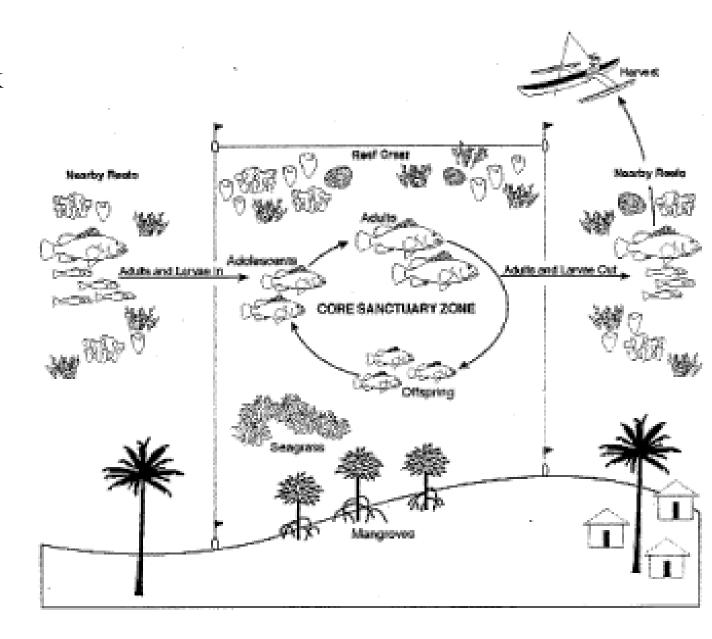
Changes over time



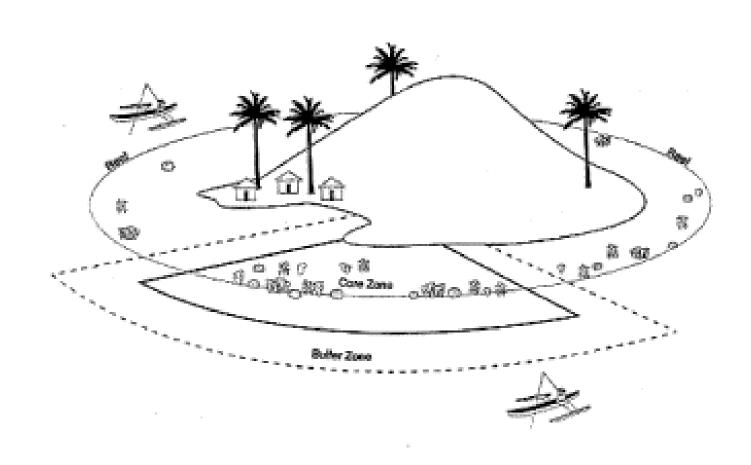
Change in Fish Catches on Philippine Marine Reserves



Source and Sink Reefs



Typical Sanctuary as part of a small island



Marine Reserve as part of a larger coastal management system

