COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL
SAMARCH 2022

ORGANISÉ PAR Bretagne Grands Migrateurs

EN COLLABORATION AVEC seinormier

# SAUMON & TRUITE DE MER :

## DES OUTILS SCIENTIFIQUES AU SERVICE DE LEUR PROTECTION

17 & 18 MAI 2022 - PLÉNEUF VAL ANDRÉ (FR – 22)

AMÉLIORONS LA GESTION EN ESTUAIRE & EN MER

SAMARCH

Interreg France ( Channel Manche ) England
SAMARCH
Gestion des salmonidés dans la Manche
Fonds européen de développement régional

Fédération Nationale Pêche

Côtes d'Armor le Département

Région Bretagne

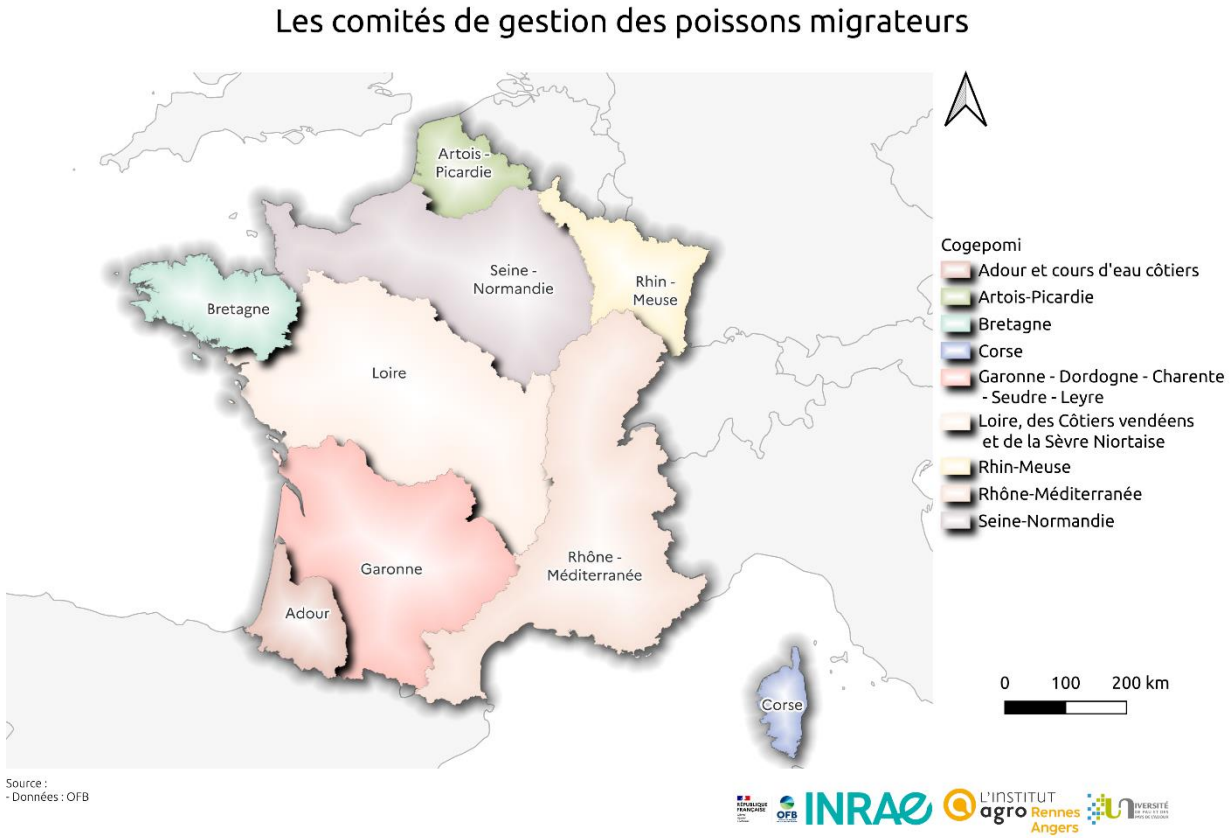
# Gestion des salmonidés en France et en Angleterre et évolution des politiques

Laurent BEAULATON

Lawrence TALKS

# Gestion des salmonidés en France

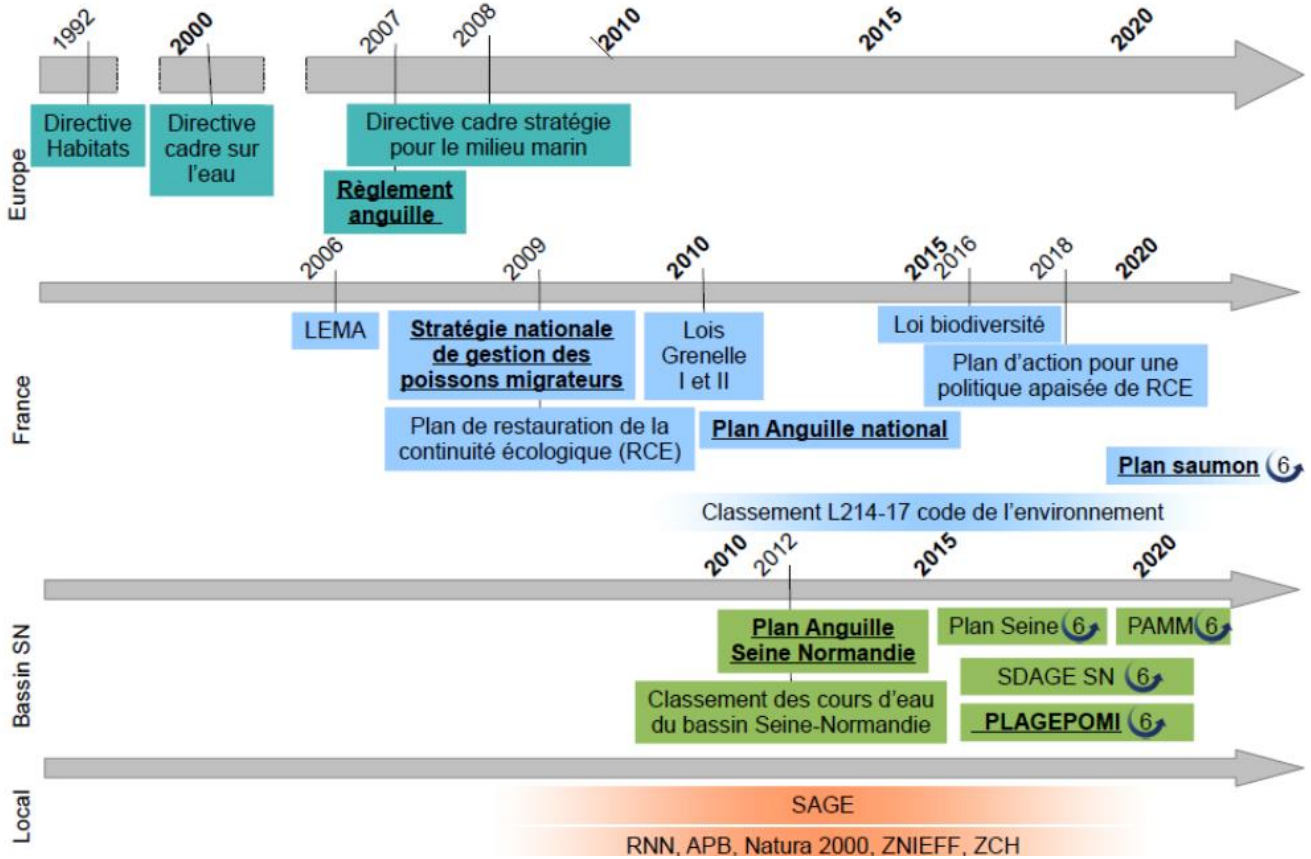
- En eau douce et saumâtre, 9 comités de gestion des poissons migrateurs :
  - Composés de représentant de l'administration et des usagers
  - Plan de gestion de 6 ans (plagepomi)
  - Cadre cohérent pour la gestion des migrateurs



# Les plagepomi

| Artois Picardie | Seine-Normandie | Bretagne |
|---|---|---|
| Connaissance | Suivi | Suivre et évaluer |
| Pêche | Pêche | Pêche |
| Habitat et Axes de migration | Habitat et Axes de migration | Habitat et Axes de migration |
| | Accompagner | Communiquer |
| Gérer le repeuplement | | Encadrer le repeuplement |
| | | Autres (prédation, sanitaire) |
| | | Articuler avec les autres politiques |

# Les politiques en faveur des salmonidés




(Plagepomi Seine-Normandie)

# Gestion des salmonidés en France

- En mer :
  - Pas de gestion spécifique
  - Inclus dans les DSF (PAMM)
  - D01-PC-OE03 : adapter les prélèvements de manière à atteindre ou à maintenir le bon état du stock en lien avec les PLAGEPOMI

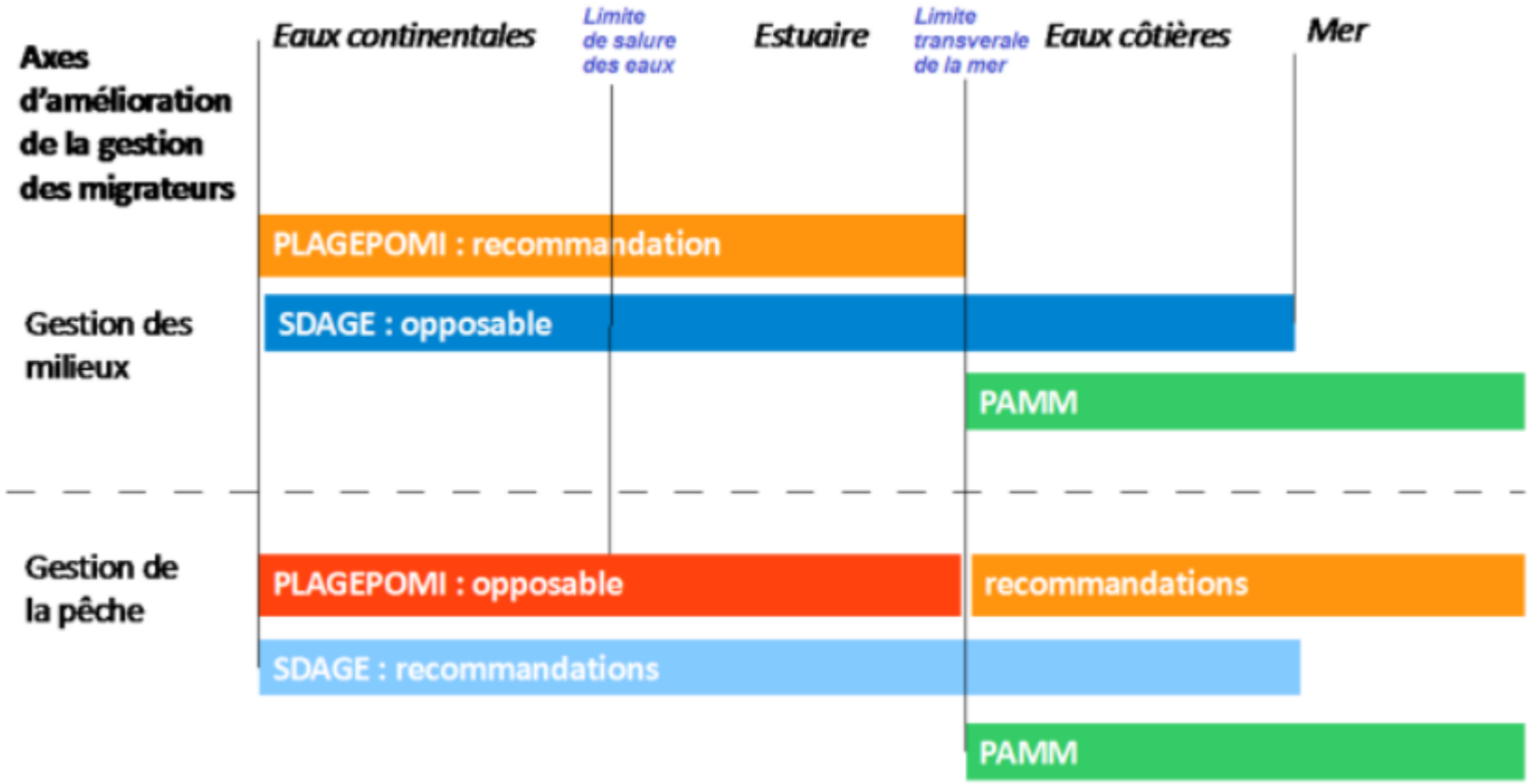
**Stratégie de façade maritime**

Document stratégique de la Façade
Manche Est-Mer du Nord

**Annexe 6 : objectifs stratégiques**

Partie c : fiches descriptives des objectifs environnementaux

# En résumé



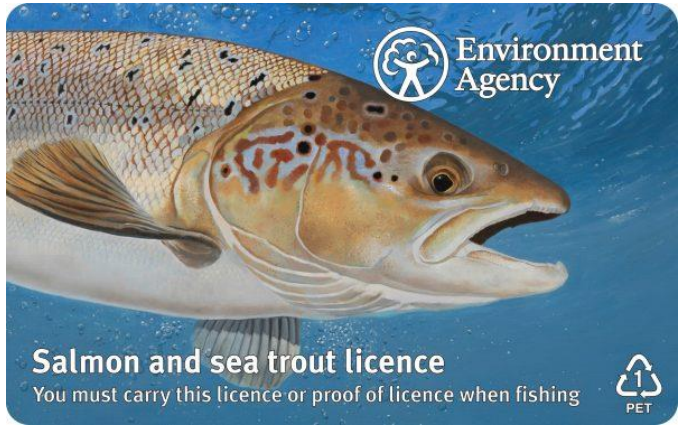

(Plagepomi Seine-Normandie)

# The Management of Salmonids in England. Our aim:

To restore the abundance, diversity and resilience of salmonid stocks by maximising the production of heathy wild smolts in freshwater and reducing mortality at sea.

Environment Agency

# How we assess the status of salmon and sea trout populations





- Rod catch returns now 85% online
- National fish counter network
- Juvenile electric fishing surveys
- Smolt trapping programme

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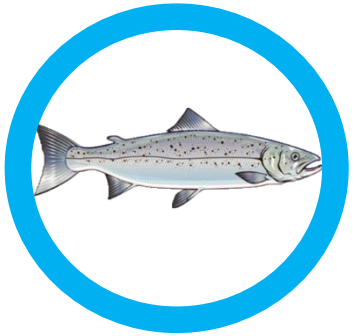
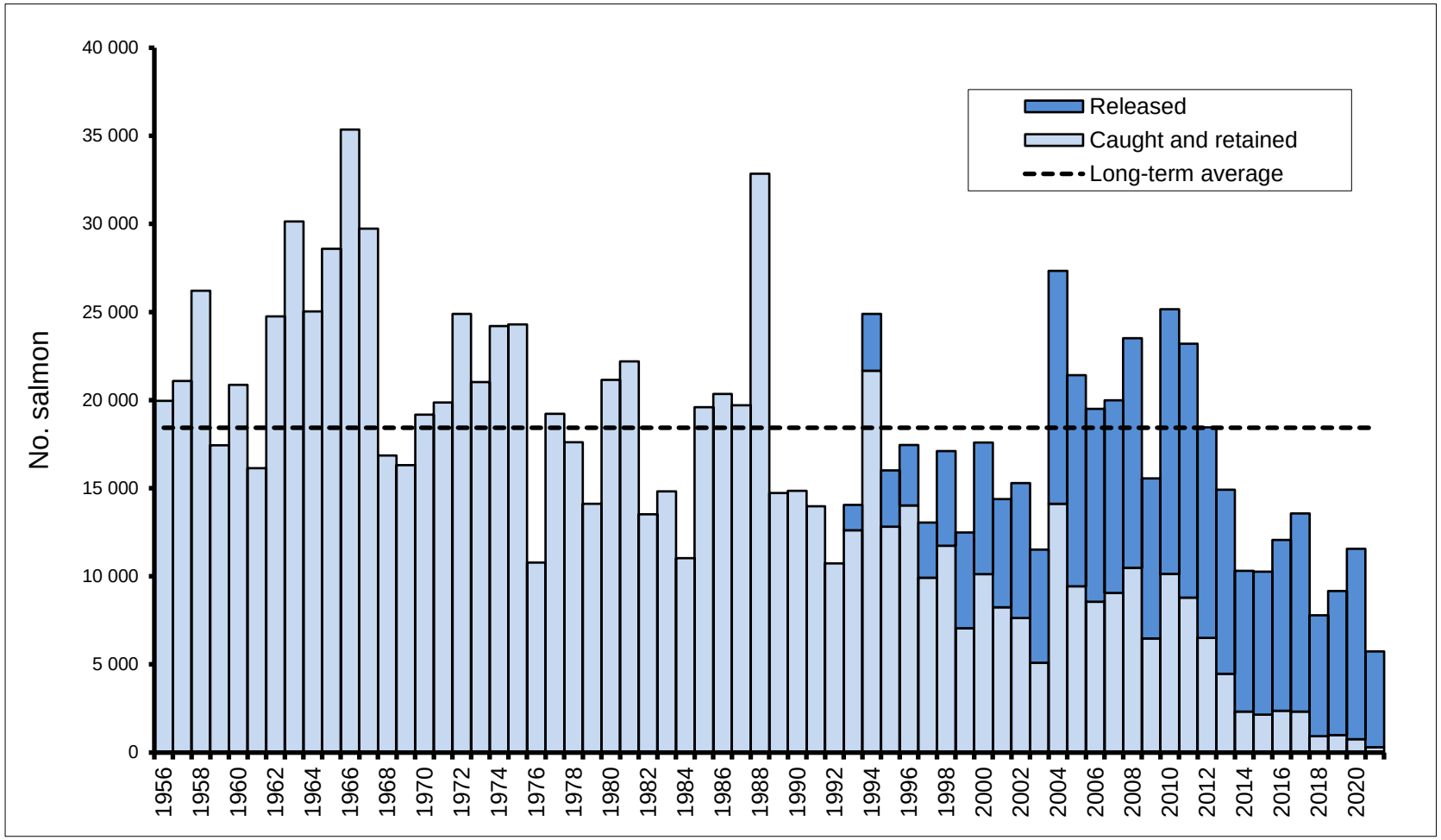


# Rod catch - salmon

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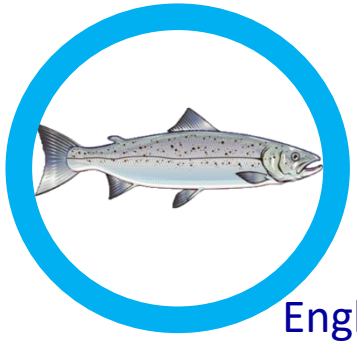
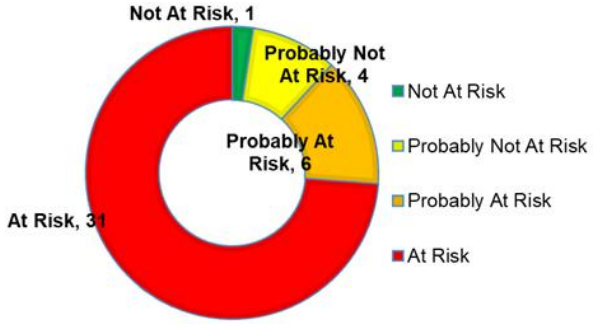
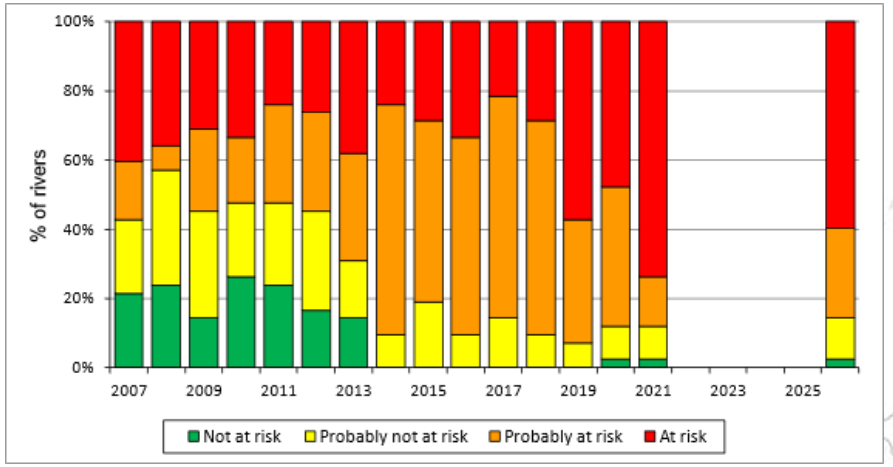
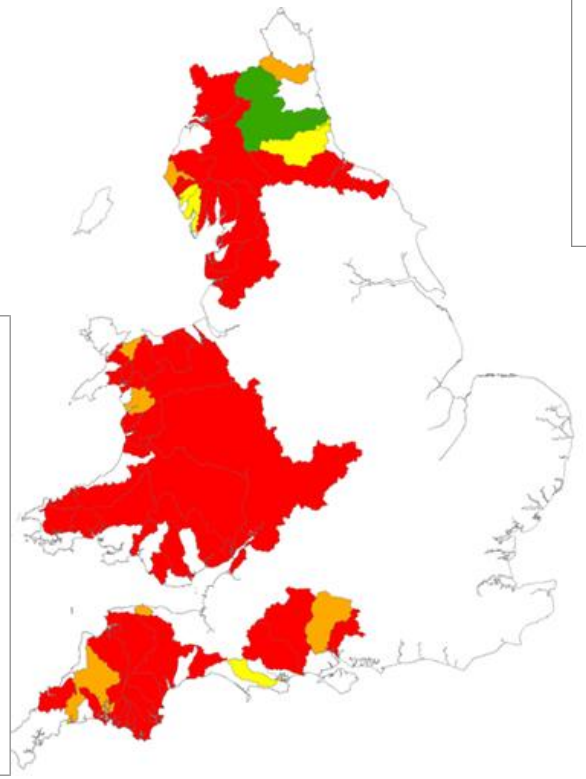


# Current state of England's salmon and sea trout populations

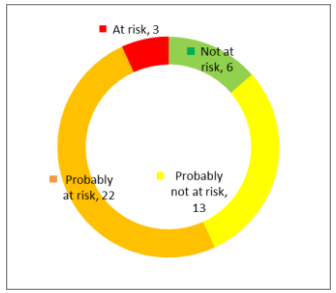
## England salmon population status 2021

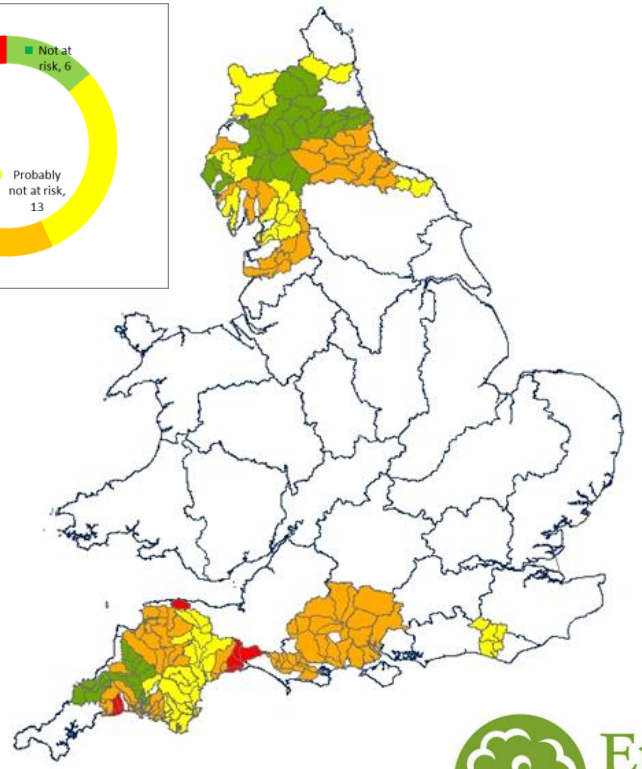


## England sea trout fishery status 2020



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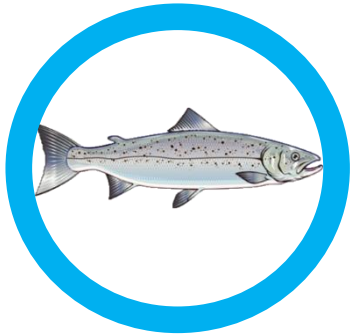

# England's salmon are in a critical state

Salmonids are experiencing increasingly stressful environmental conditions in fresh, transitional and marine waters because of climate change, diffuse pollution, habitat quality and barriers to migration, in particular.

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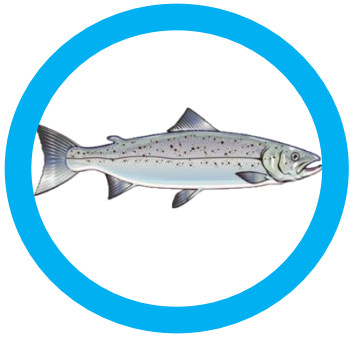
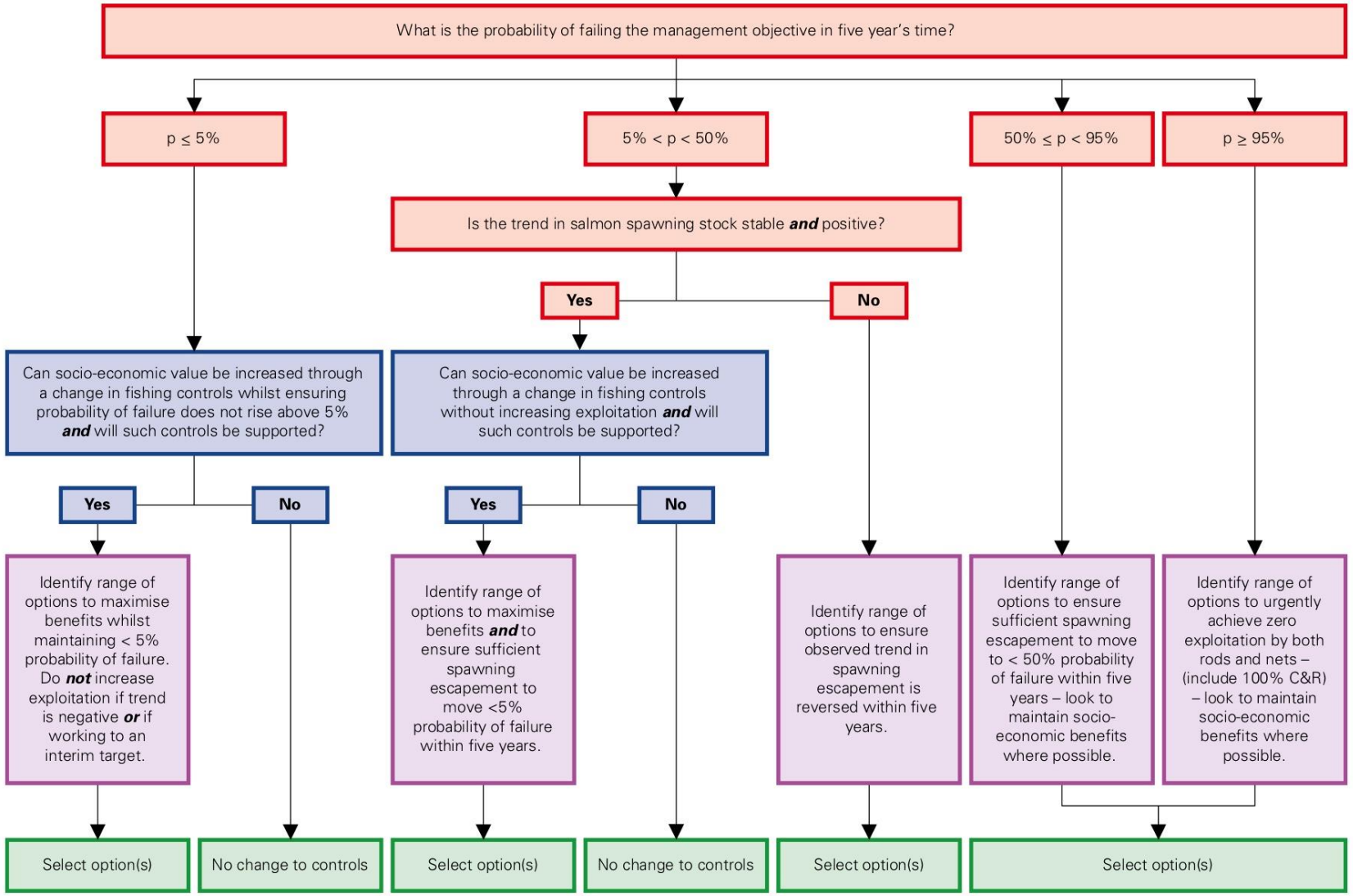


## The Decision Structure – Developing fishing controls for salmon fisheries in England and Wales




- Sustainable exploitation
- Harvestable surplus
- Supports stock recovery
- Environmental improvement

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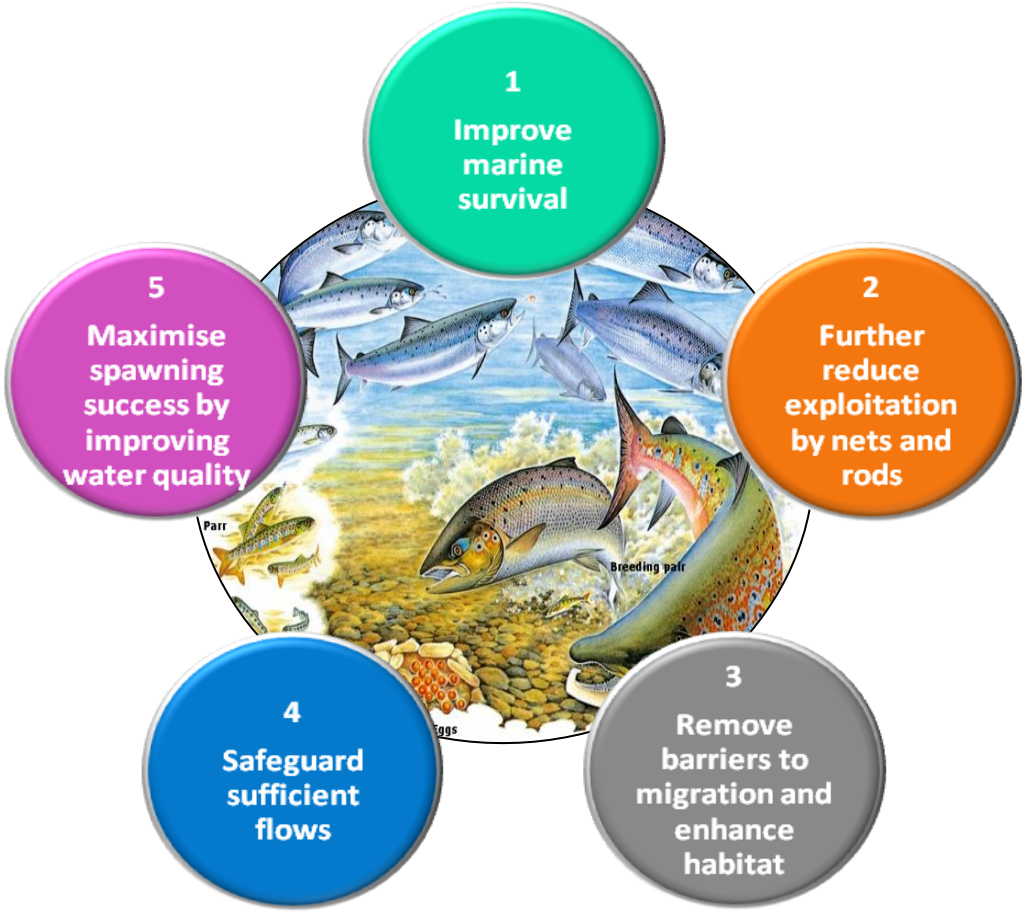
# Salmon 5 Point Approach




Changing salmon from a fisheries priority to an environmental priority and working with partners such as the England Fisheries Group.

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# Saumon & Truite de mer : Des outils scientifiques au service de leur protection

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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE SALMON

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# Improve Marine Survival


- Netting protection in estuaries and inshore coastal waters through Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities byelaws, which are currently being reviewed.
- Controls on dredging e.g. at Devonport dockyard.
- Working with the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO) to limit the impact of high seas fisheries.

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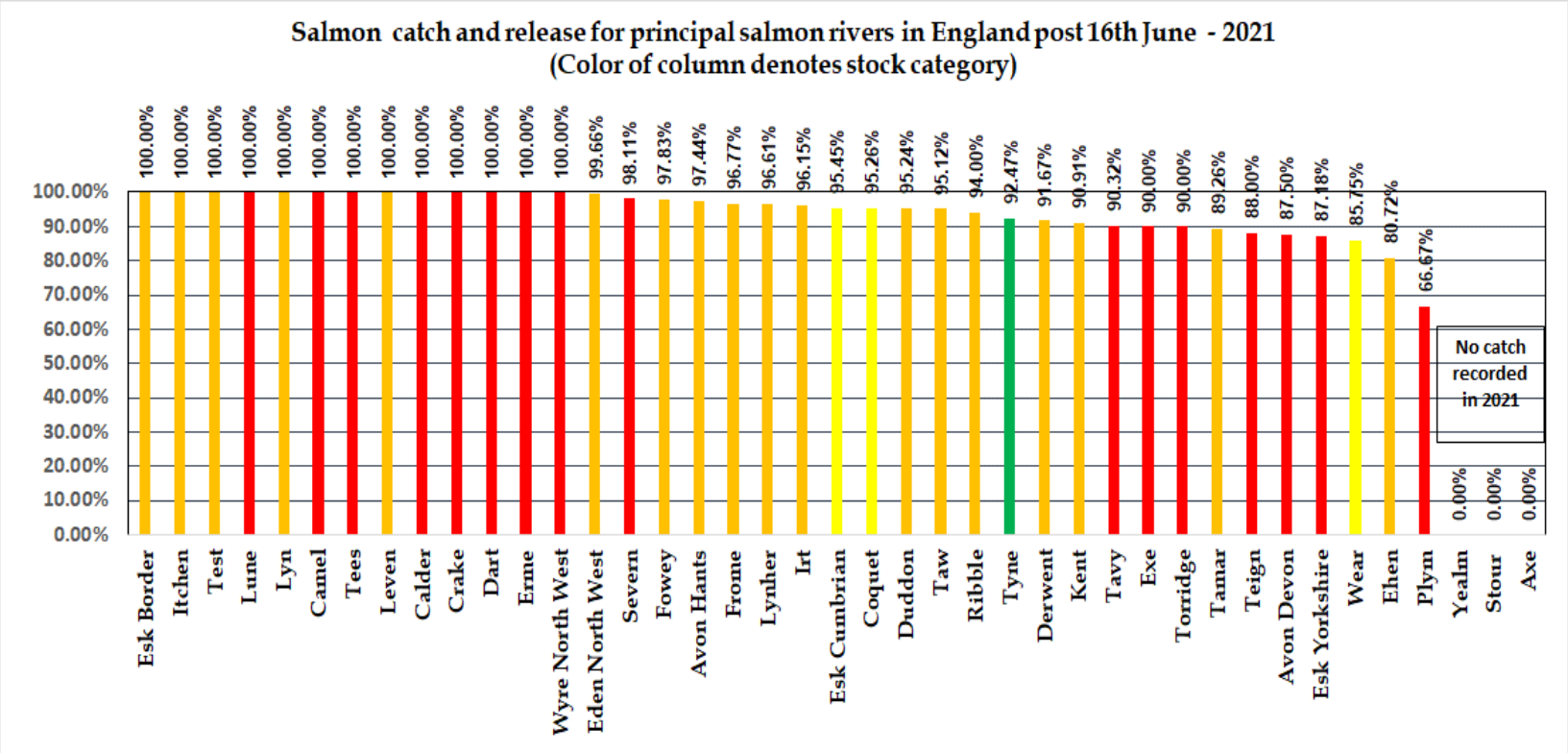
# Further reduce exploitation by nets and rods

- All salmon nets were closed in 2019 and rod catch and release overall is now 94%.
- Rod catch and release is mandatory <16 June and on a few At Risk rivers.

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# Further reduce exploitation by nets and rods


In 2021, five illegal nets were seized in the North East of England. In 2020, 17 nets were seized. The increase in illegal activity was linked to COVID-19. In 2021, joint operations with the police, court successes and publicity have acted as a deterrent to illegal fishing.

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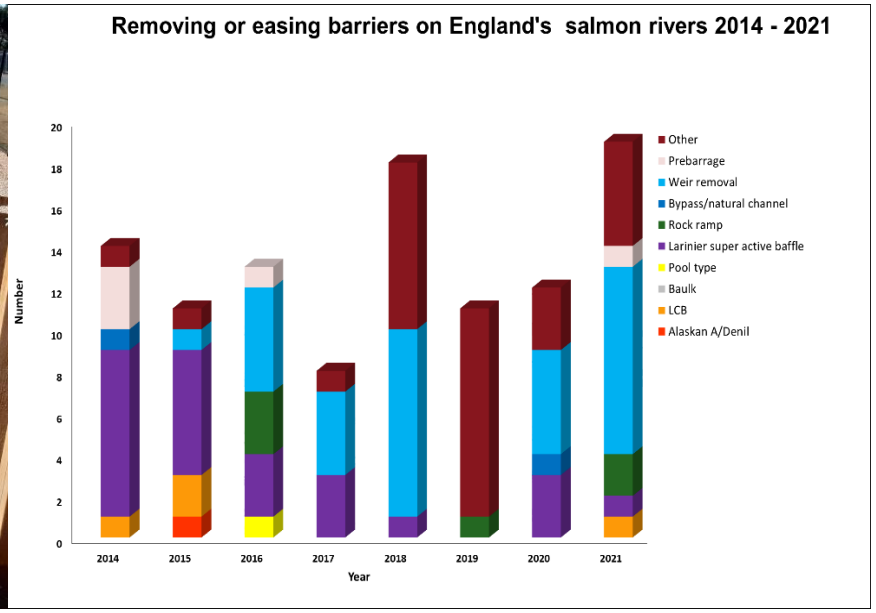
# Removing barriers to migration




In 2021, fish passage was improved on 19 weirs/barriers across England's principal and recovering salmon rivers.

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# Enhancing habitat


In 2021, 203km of habitat was enhanced across England's 42 principal salmon rivers.

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# Enhancing habitat


To build climate change resilience, the Keeping Rivers Cool (KRC) initiative is developing a 2nd generation shade map to target river bank tree planting supported by Government grant. This was showcased at the Glasgow COP26 conference.

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# Safeguarding flow and improving water quality

In 2021, Water Companies, as part of the Water Industry National Environment Programme, completed 53 schemes that will bring benefits to salmon. 37 of these were on our Principal Salmon Rivers and 16 on recovering salmon rivers. The schemes include improvements to salmon passage and screening, habitat quality, and investigating and resolving impacts of water quality and flow.

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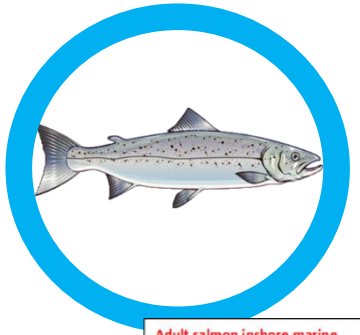
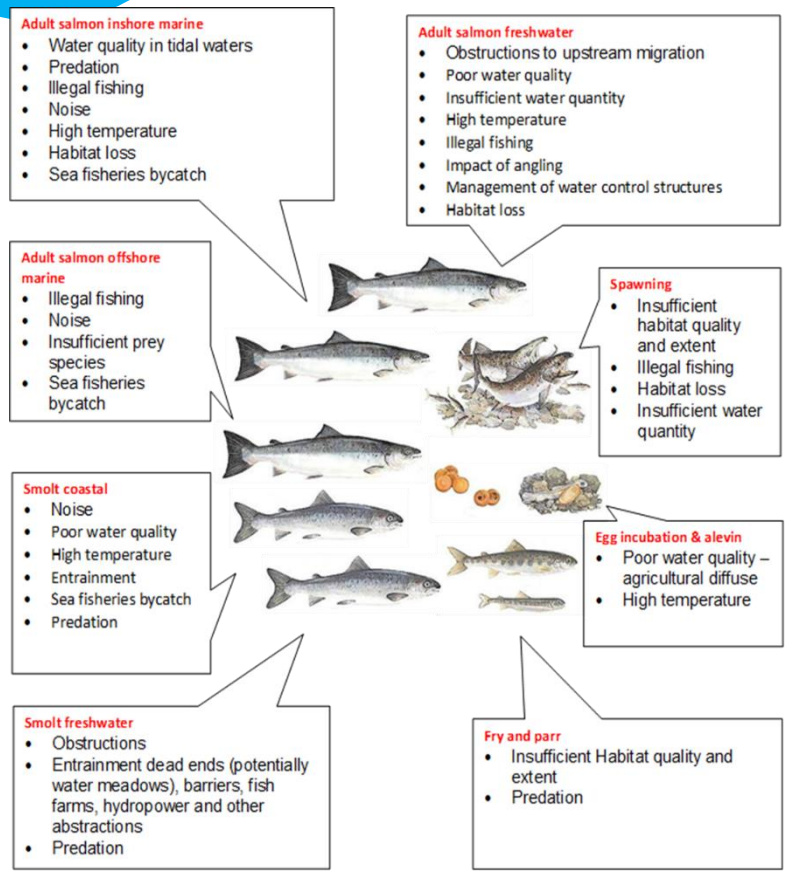


# Catchment-based priority salmon actions




- The aim is to ensure that action is focussed on making the biggest difference and that all possible opportunities are exploited to leverage resources.
- This document is designed to bring up to date previous Salmon Action Plans so that Catchment Partnerships, wider stakeholders and the next River Basin Management Plans are appraised of the current priorities for salmon.
- Realising improvements will be reliant on working together to deliver meaningful catchment scale actions.

Environment Agency

# Les résultats de SAMARCH pour la gestion

**Suivi des poissons**

Routes de migration et comportement

→ revoir et potentiellement de renforcer les mesures actuelles de gestion pour réduire les risques dus aux captures accidentelles par les pêches marines, au développement de l'énergie renouvelable et aux dragages.

**Développement d'outils génétiques**

Suivis des truites mer post-reproduction et des travaux génétiques

→ identifier les zones importantes en mer pour les truites de

→ informer l'aménagement du territoire marin.

**Modèles d'évaluation des stocks de salmonidés**

→ améliorer et renforcer l'évaluation du statut de conservation qui est utilisé pour la gestion des populations de salmonidés.