

Case study 8F – Lake Garda

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Simulation case

**2020 International Forum on the Effects of Climate Change on Fisheries & Aquaculture
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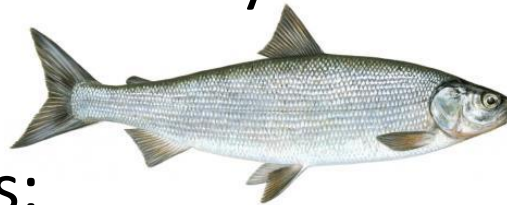
ClimeFish

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation action under grant agreement no. 677039

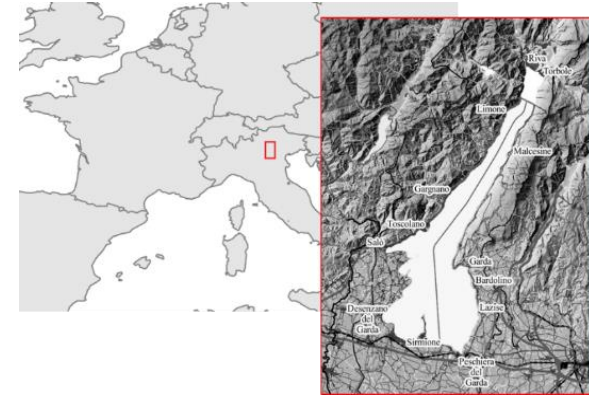


Case study description

- European whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*) and twait shad (*Alosa agone*) – most abundant pelagic species and main target for fishery

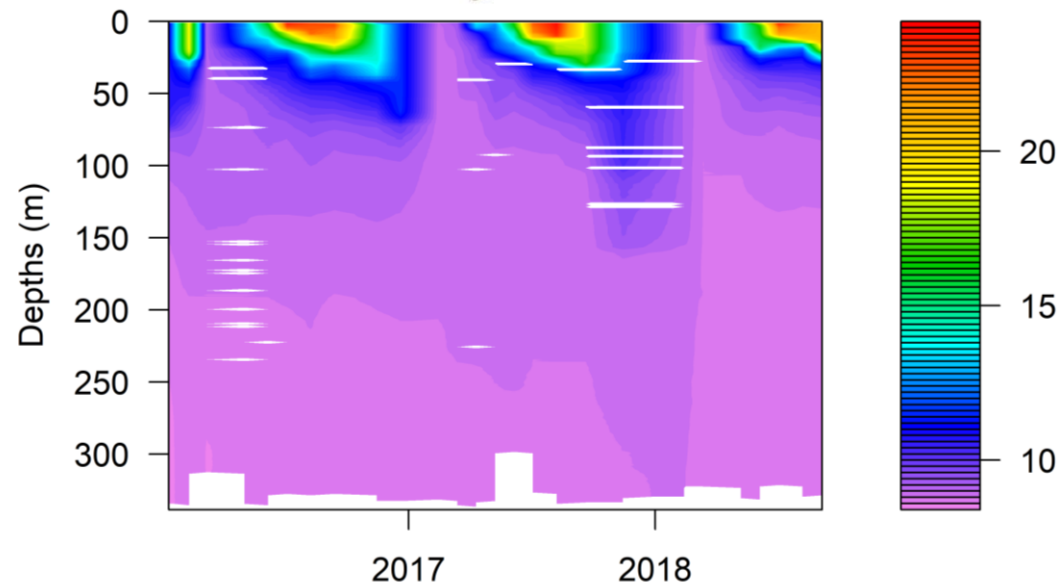
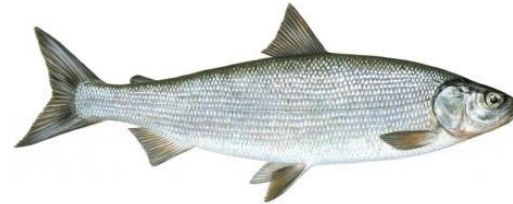


- Main stakeholders: professional (ca. 100) and recreational fishermen (ca. 4000); local administrations of 3 Regions



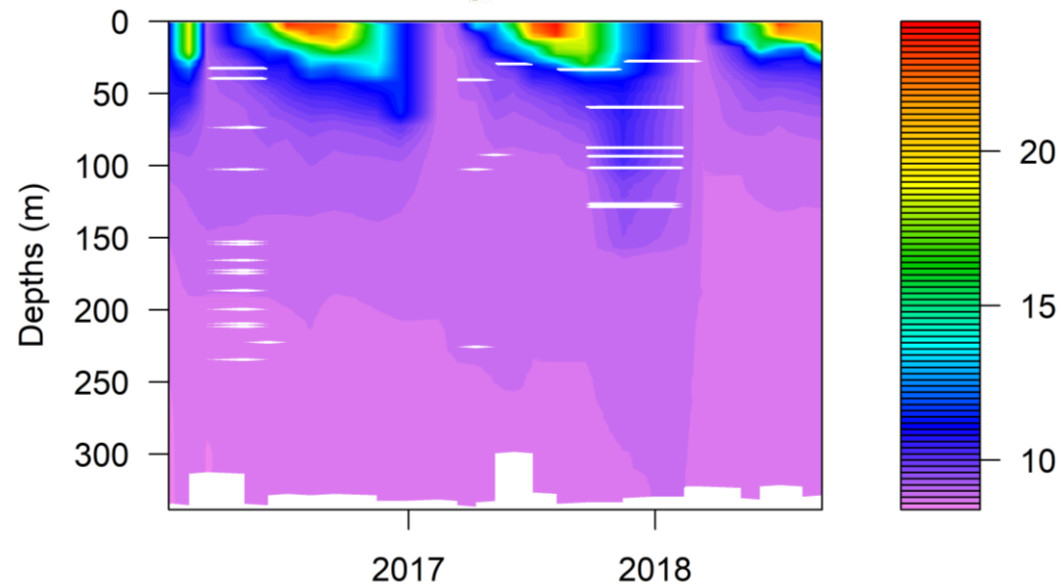
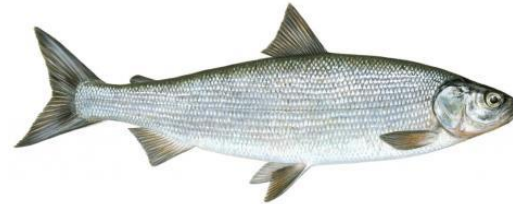
Case study description

- Whitefish reproduction in winter
 - Survival and development of embryos constrained by water temperature $<10^{\circ}\text{C}$



Biological forecasting and modelling

- IBM forecasts
 - RCP 4.5-8.5
 - Fishing mortality gradient
 - Re-stocking gradient

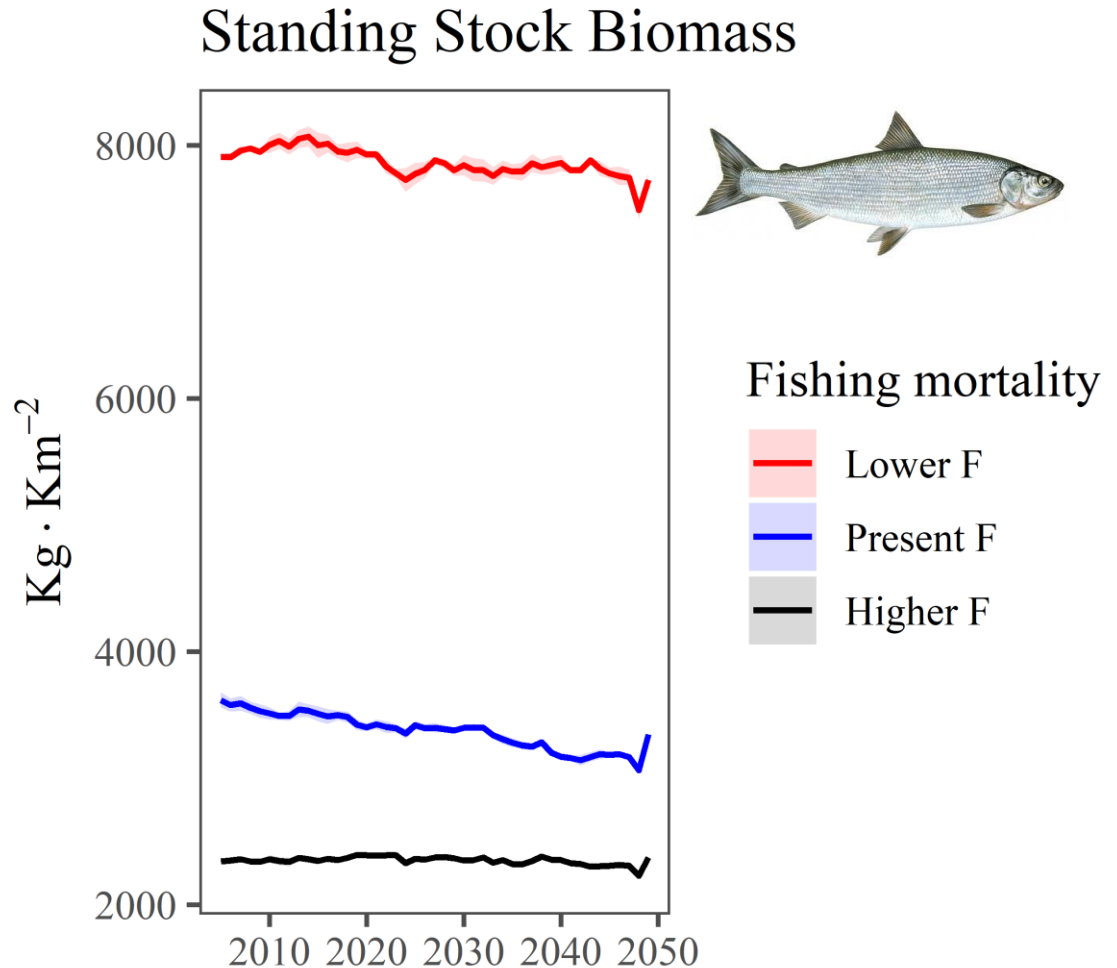


Biological forecasting and modelling

- IBM forecasts

- Declining trends
- F has strong effects

Scenarios:
RCP 4.5; stocking as
usual; fishing
mortality gradient



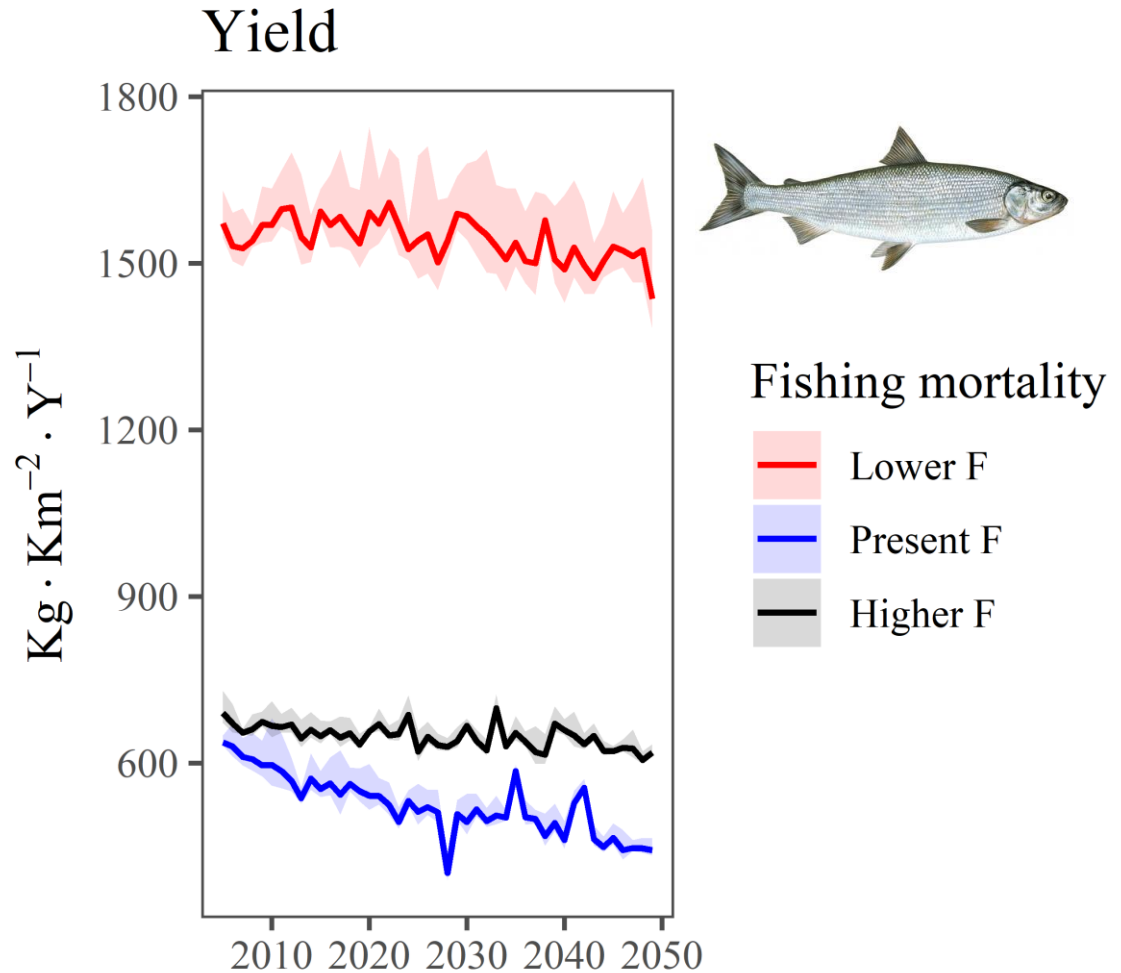
Biological forecasting and modelling

- IBM forecasts

- Declining trends
- F has strong effects
- Higher yield for lower F

Scenarios:

RCP 4.5; stocking as usual; fishing mortality gradient



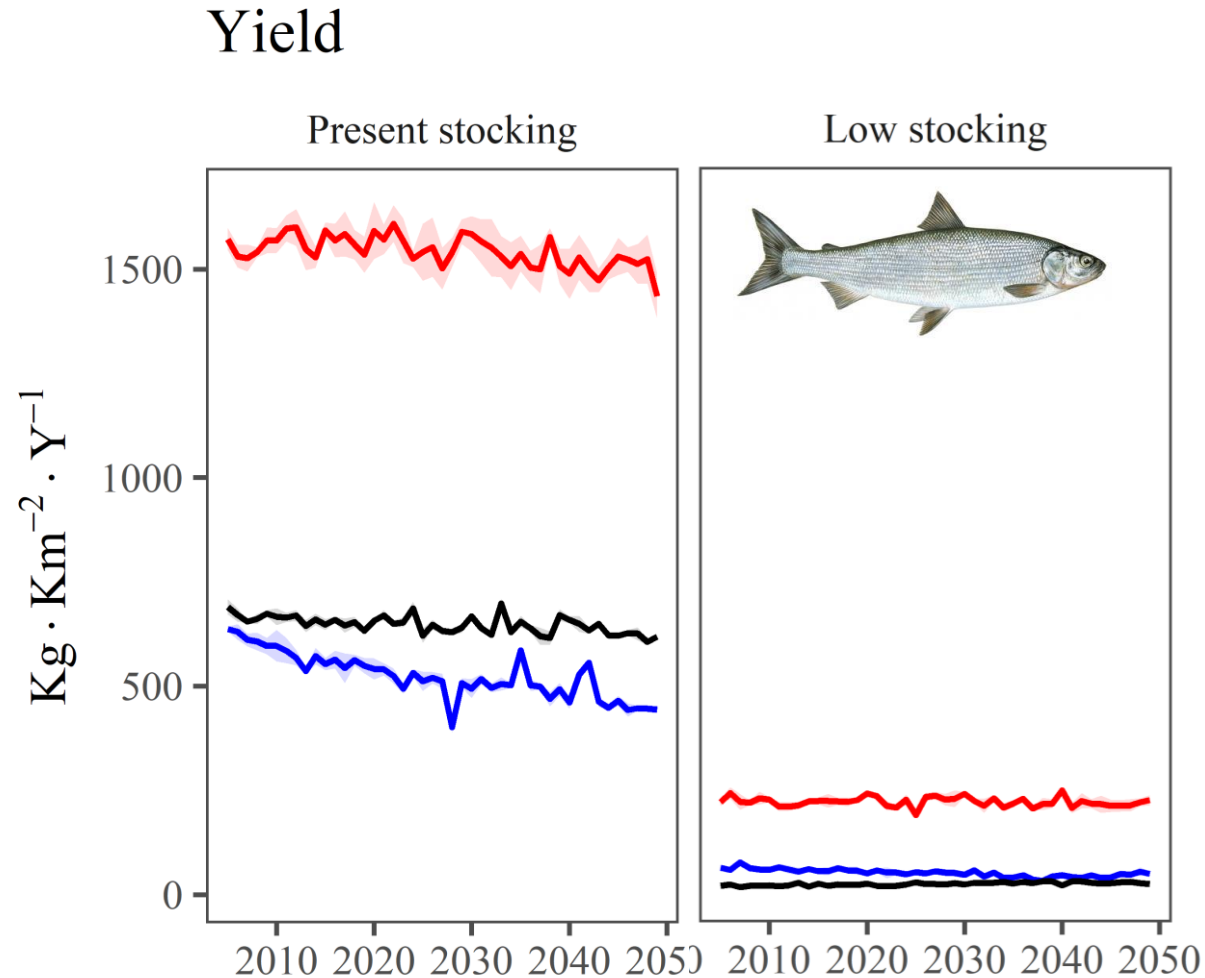
Biological forecasting and modelling

- IBM forecasts

- Yield strongly supported by re-stocking

Scenarios:

RCP 4.5; stocking gradient; fishing mortality gradient



Biological forecasting and modelling

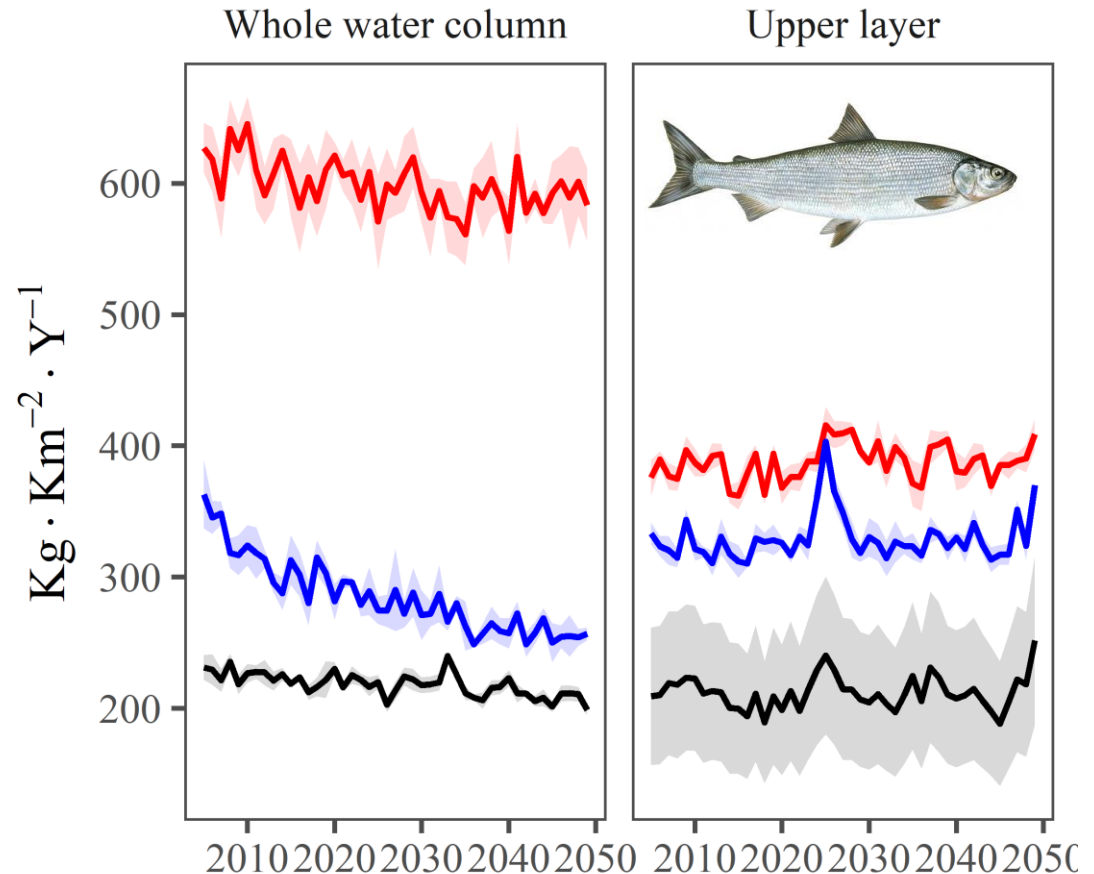
- IBM forecasts

- Fish forced near surface experience unfavorable temperatures

Scenarios:

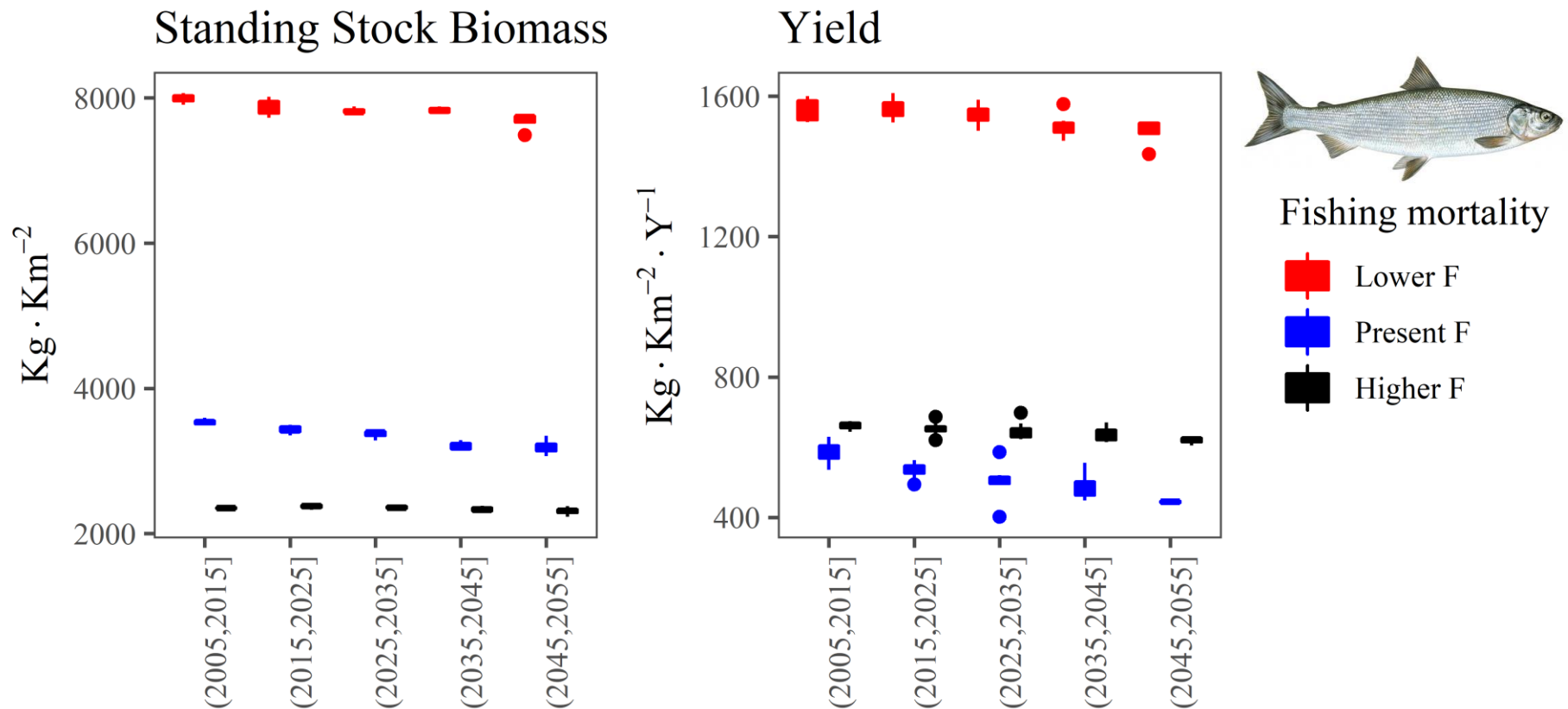
RCP 4.5; stocking as usual; fishing mortality gradient

Yield (medium stocking)



Biological forecasting and modelling

- IBM forecasts



Major risks and opportunities

- Risks
 - Warming impact on reproduction and recruitment
 - Mismatch between winter closure and timing of reproduction
 - Reduced growth and production due to high temperatures and reduced food availability
 - Decreased catchability due to change in fish depth distribution may increase fishing costs



Major risks and opportunities

- Risks

- Loose regulation of fishing effort via number of professional licenses issued (no quota system)
- Increased importance of invasive species

- Opportunities

- Longer winter closures to ensure reproductive success represent an important opportunity to relax fishing pressure



Adaptation measures

- Industry level
 - Adapt new fishing techniques to changed fish distribution/behaviour
 - Product valorisation and innovation, marketing effort
- Policy recommendations
 - Establish regular monitoring programmes
 - Control discharge quality in the lake and pollutants/nutrients in the watershed



Adaptation measures

- Policy recommendations
 - Monitor and control the number of fishing licences to moderate fishing effort
 - Revise minimum allowed fish size if needed
 - Adapt winter closure to spawning season (jointly applied by all three provinces)
 - Map and monitor relevant habitats, promote habitat conservation or restoration measures
 - Limit the proliferation of invasive predators



Impact on local level

- Establish regular monitoring programmes of living resources and their environment to inform management decisions
- Harmonize management across regions
- Update governance instruments to increase flexibility and better cope with ecological change
- In 2019 authorities ratified a protocol for the shared management of fishery in the Garda lake that should lead to common regulatory practices across regions

