



Introduction

Ecosystem-based management (EBM) is a holistic approach to management. It "is an integrated approach to management that considers the entire ecosystem, *including humans*. The goal of EBM is to maintain an ecosystem in a healthy, productive and resilient condition so that it can provide the services humans want and need."¹

EBM has many definitions and synonymous terms, and there is no universal framework to implement EBM.

As a result this creates confusion - a gap between theory and practice.

Objectives

- 1. To formulate a list of the theoretical key elements of EBM. 2. To determine fishermen's perspectives and priorities of the key elements of EBM.
- 3. To compare and contrast the theoretical key elements of EBM with industry priorities.

Methods

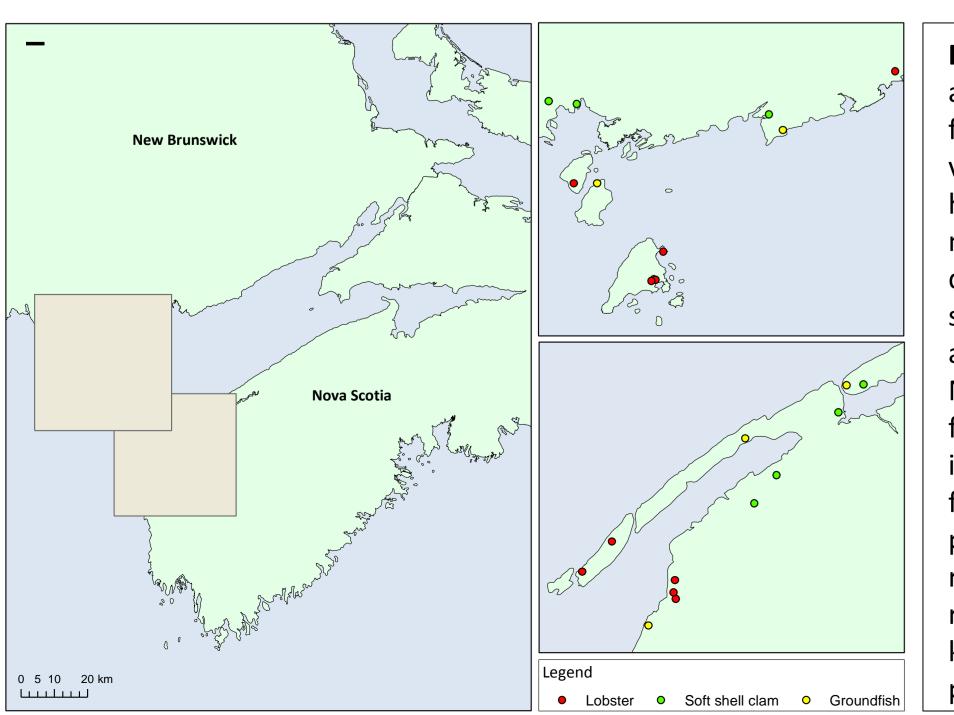
1. **Theoretical Key elements of EBM:**

A frequency analysis of the key elements of EBM was conducted from prominent publications to determine the fundamental components for successful EBM application.

2. Industry Priorities of EBM: Fishermen from the soft shell clam, lobster and groundfish fisheries in Southwest New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the Bay of Fundy rated the importance of each key element of EBM during a face to face survey.

EBM Theory vs. Industry Priorities 3.

The relative importance of the key elements of EBM according to theoretical publications and industry were compared.



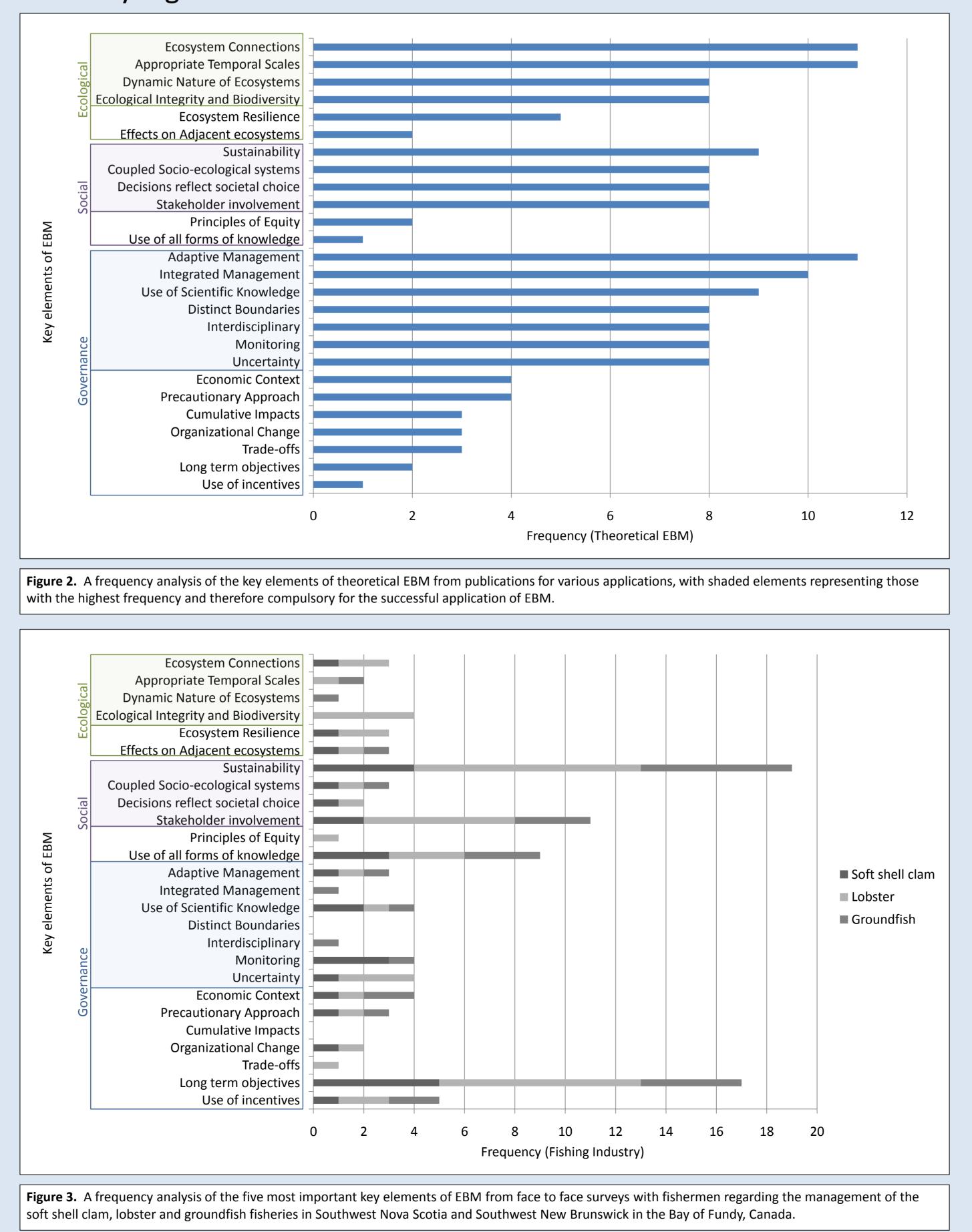
harvesting techniques and recommending industry practices

The Key Elements of Ecosystem-Based Management: Theory vs. Industry Priorities in 3 Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy, Canada Rachel Long¹, Tony Charles¹, and Rob Stephenson²

¹Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada ²Department of Fisheries and Oceans St. Andrews Biological Station and the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada

Results

- A list of 15 theoretical key elements was compiled from selected publications.
- 2. The fishermen expressed that each individual key element of EBM is of relative importance.
- Sustainability, Long term objectives, Stakeholder involvement and 3. the Use of all forms of knowledge were the key element priorities of EBM most frequently chosen by industry.
- Many of the top priorities from a theoretical point of view were 4. much lower ranked by the fishing industry, and vice versa. The exceptions were Stakeholder involvement which ranked highly in both the theoretical literature and the industry priorities, and *Sustainability* which was top-ranked by industry and also ranked fairly high in the literature.



- **Figure 1.** The Soft shell clam, lobster and groundfish fisheries are traditional fisheries in the Bay of Fundy, with varying ecological characteristics, management practices, allowing for a diverse range of perspectives to be surveyed. Twenty-three fishermen across southwest New Brunswick and Nova Scotia participated in a face to face survey, each point on the maps indicating the communities of each fisher. Six local fishing organizations participated in this research by
- representatives who are active and/or knowledgeable of local management

Results Cont'd

Rank	EBM Theory Publications	Freque
1	Ecosystem Connections	11
	Appropriate Temporal Scales	11
	Adaptive Management	11
2	Use of Scientific Knowledge	10
	Integrated Management	9
3	Stakeholder involvement	9
4	Dynamic Nature of Ecosystems	8
	Ecological Integrity and Biodiversity	8
	Sustainability	8
	Coupled Socio-ecological systems	8
	Decisions reflect societal choice	8
	Distinct Boundaries	8
	Interdisciplinary	8
	Monitoring	8
	Uncertainty	8
5	Ecosystem Resilience	5
	Economic context	4
6	Precautionary Approach	4
7	Cumulative Impacts	3
	Organizational Change	3
	Trade-offs	3
8	Effects on Adjacent ecosystems	2
	Principles of Equity	2
	Long term objectives	2
	Use of all forms of knowledge	1
9	Use of Incentives	1

elements of EBM according to industry representatives in the management of the soft shell clam, lobster and groundfish fisheries in Southwest Nova Scotia and Southwest New Brunswick in the Bay of Fundy, Canada.

Discussion

There are clear differences between EBM priorities within theoretical publications and those of the industry representatives from 3 fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

Industry priorities are directly linked to major issues raised by the fishermen which impede EBM implementation.

Therefore a consensus among fishermen along with their endorsement and willingness to implement EBM in a meaningful way at the ground level will contribute to the success of EBM.

The support of stakeholders in fisheries management is a vital component for successful management initiatives.²

Greater knowledge of EBM on the ground will help to close the gaps between EBM theory and practice encouraging EBM to be implemented more readily at a local level.

Small scale EBM initiatives can be built upon and 'scaled up' to take on larger issues yet maintain the benefits of localized management.³

Acknowledgements

We would like thank Fundy North Fisherman's Association, Grand Manan Fishermen's Association, Eastern Charlotte Waterways Inc., Maritime Fishermen's Union, Bay of Fundy Inshore Fishermen's Association and Digby County Clam Digger's Association for all their contributions.

Works Cited

- 1. McLeod, K.L. and Leslie, H.M. 2009. Ecosystem-Based Management for the Oceans. pp. 3-12.



