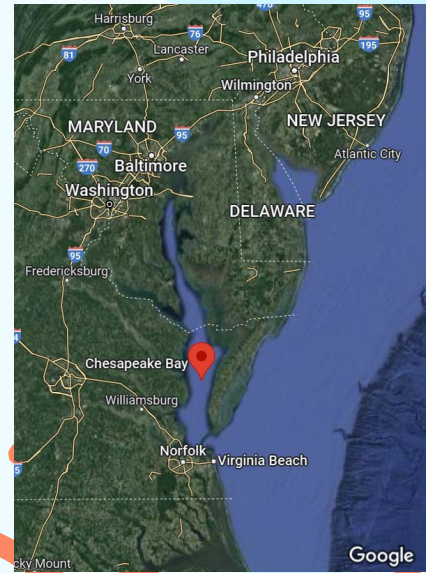


CHESAPEAKE BAY, USA

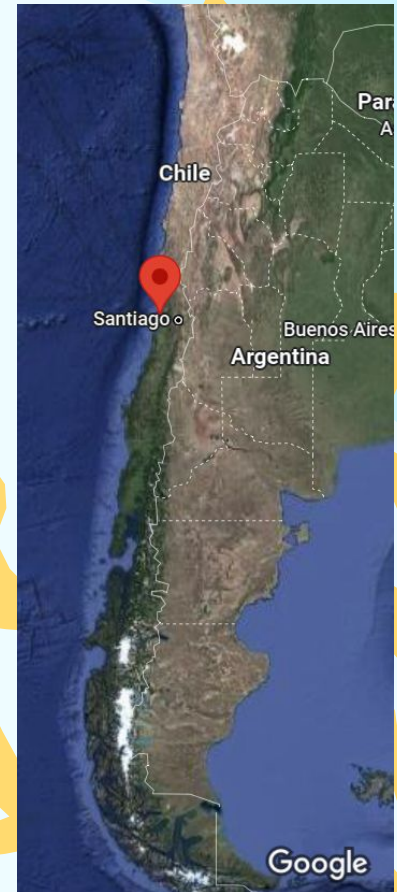
- 40% less harvest of soft shell crabs from 2000-2010
- 80% of caught crabs are impregnated
- Winter crab dredge fishery closed (December-March) from 2008-present day
- Crab dredge fishers were employed to remove lost crab traps
- 10-30% of crab pots lost/year
- 2021 → 282 million blue crabs
 - 1993 → 852 million; 2001 → 251 million
- Project collaboration between government, university, and fishers



Source: [James St. John](#), CC by 2.0

CHILEAN COAST

- In the 1980's post Pinochet, Liberalization and Privatization → Severe overexploitation
- Lead to confrontation between industrial fleets and artisanal fishers = "race for fish" (Tickler et al., 2018)
- In 1991, the Fishery and Aquaculture Law reformed fishing rights between industrial and artisanal fisheries
- Introduced sea zoning strategies and established individual transferable quotas
 - AEZ's and TURFs
- Aggregate catch of artisanal fisheries increased 120% and 50% increase in small boats Well organized communities and federations of small artisanal fisheries



COMPARISON

Chesapeake Bay, USA

Chilean Coast, Chile

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● One management area - Chesapeake Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Across the entire coast
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Single-species management → blue crabs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Multi-species management → small-pelagic species
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Applied to all crab fishers equally - Anyone with a license	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Clear segregation between artisanal and industrial fishers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Success in ecological conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Success in social equity
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Long term success - Ongoing monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Temporary success - Change in legislation in 2013

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