EL BUCEO COMO HERRAMIENTA EN EL RETIRO DE ARTES DE PESCA FANTASMA



Abril 2023



EDGARDO OCHOA

CONSERVACIÓN INTERNACIONAL



ARTURO HERNANDEZ VELASCO

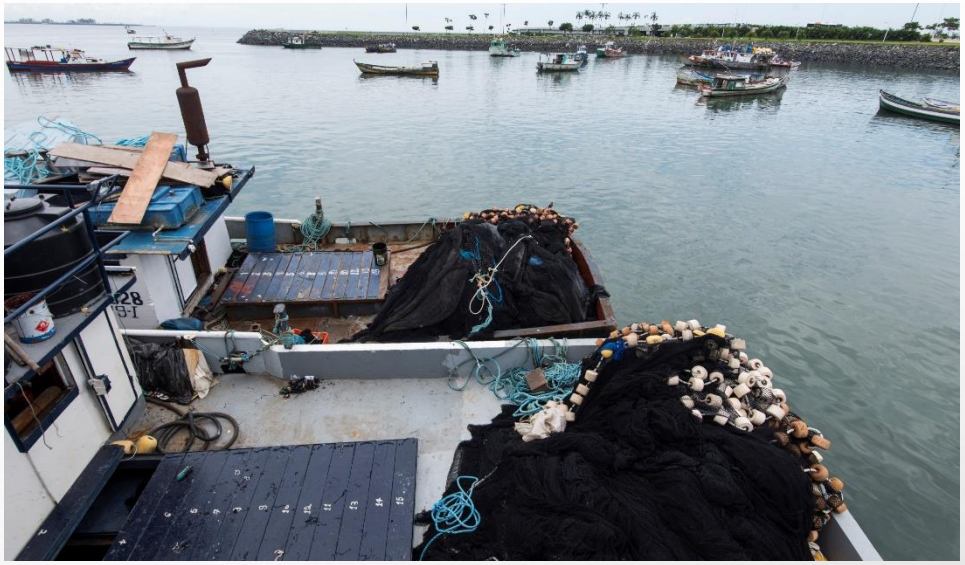
COMUNIDAD Y BIODIVERSIDAD

DESCONOCIMIENTO

- **LA GRAN MAYORÍA DE LAS PERSONAS IGNORAN EL PROBLEMA DE LAS REDES FANTASMA.**




Conservation International
#85533574



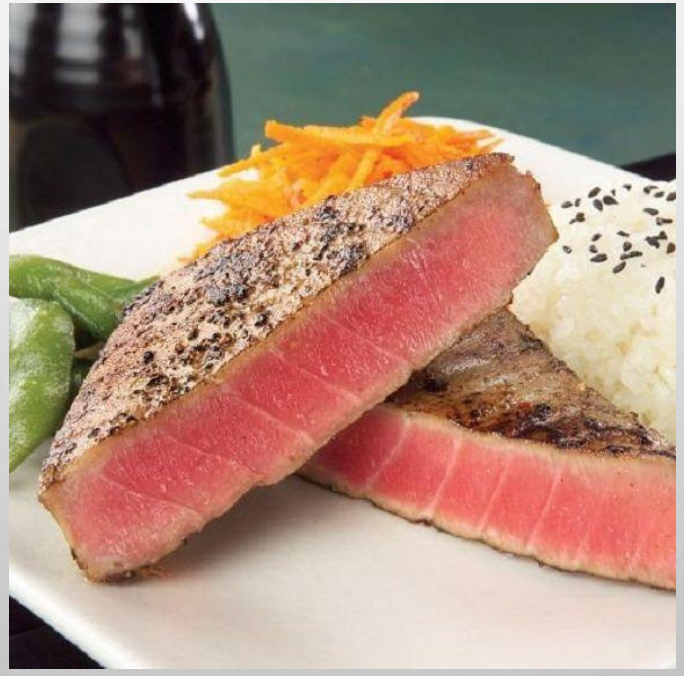

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IMPORTANCIA DE LA PESCA

- **LA PESCA Y LA ACUACULTURA SON IMPORTANTES FUENTES DE ALIMENTACIÓN, NUTRICIÓN, INGRESOS Y MEDIO DE SUBSISTENCIA PARA CIENTOS DE MILLONES DE PERSONAS ALREDEDOR DEL MUNDO.**
- **DE ACUERDO A LA FAO, EL CONSUMO MUNDIAL DE PESCADO PER CÁPITA ALCANZÓ UN RÉCORD DE 20.5 KG ANUALES EN 2018, GRACIAS AL VIGOROSO CRECIMIENTO DE LA ACUACULTURA, QUE AHORA PROPORCIONA LA MITAD DEL PRODUCTO (PESCADO) DESTINADO AL CONSUMO HUMANO.**
- **LOS PESCADOS Y MARISCOS REPRESENTAN EL 18% DE LA PROTEÍNA CONSUMIDA POR HUMANOS DE FORMA DIRECTA A NIVEL GLOBAL. EN ASIA REPRESENTA EL 30%.**







UNA INVESTIGACIÓN PUBLICADA EN 2018 ENCONTRO QUE EL 46% DEL PLÁSTICO EN LOS OCÉANOS ESTA COMPUESTO DE REDES DE PESCA ABANDONADAS



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SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Evidence that the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is rapidly accumulating plastic

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Ocean plastic can persist in sea surface waters, eventually accumulating in remote areas of the world's oceans. Here we characterise and quantify a major ocean plastic accumulation zone formed in subtropical waters between California and Hawaii: The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP). Our model, calibrated with data from multi-vessel and aircraft surveys, predicted at least 79 (45–129) thousand tonnes of ocean plastic are floating inside an area of 1.6 million km²; a figure four to sixteen times higher than previously reported. We explain this difference through the use of more robust methods to quantify larger debris. Over three-quarters of the GPGP mass was carried by debris larger than 5 cm and at least 46% was comprised of fishing nets. Microplastics accounted for 8% of the total mass but 94% of the estimated 1.8 (1.1–3.6) trillion pieces floating in the area. Plastic collected during our study has specific characteristics such as small surface-to-volume ratio, indicating that only certain types of debris have the capacity to persist and accumulate at the surface of the GPGP. Finally, our results suggest that ocean plastic pollution within the GPGP is increasing exponentially and at a faster rate than in surrounding waters.

Global annual plastic consumption has now reached over 320 million tonnes with more plastic produced in the last decade than ever before[1]. A significant amount of the produced material serves an ephemeral purpose and is rapidly converted into waste. Annually, portions may be recycled or incinerated while the majority will either be discarded into landfill or littered into natural environments, including the world's oceans[2]. While the introduction of synthetic fibres in fishing and aquaculture gear represented an important technological advance specifically for its persistence in the marine environment, accidental and deliberate gear losses became a major source of ocean plastic pollution[3]. Lost or discarded fishing nets known as ghostnets are of particular concern as they yield direct negative impacts on the economy[4,5] and marine habitats worldwide[6,7].

Around 60% of the plastic produced is less dense than seawater[8]. When introduced into the marine environment, buoyant plastic can be transported by surface currents and winds[9], recaptured by coastlines[10,11], degraded into smaller pieces[12] by the action of rain, temperature variations, waves and marine life[13], or lose buoyancy and sink[14]. A portion of these buoyant plastics however, is transported offshore and enters oceanic gyres[15]. A considerable accumulation zone for buoyant plastic was identified in the eastern part of the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre[15]. This area has been described as 'a gyre within a gyre'[16] and commonly referred to as the 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch' (GPGP)[15,17]. The relatively high concentrations of ocean plastic occurring in this region[15,18] are

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NATURE 2018



UN ESTUDIO RECIENTE ESTIMA QUE:

- 5.7% DE TODAS LAS REDES
- 8.6% DE LAS TRAMPAS
- 29% DE LAS LÍNEAS

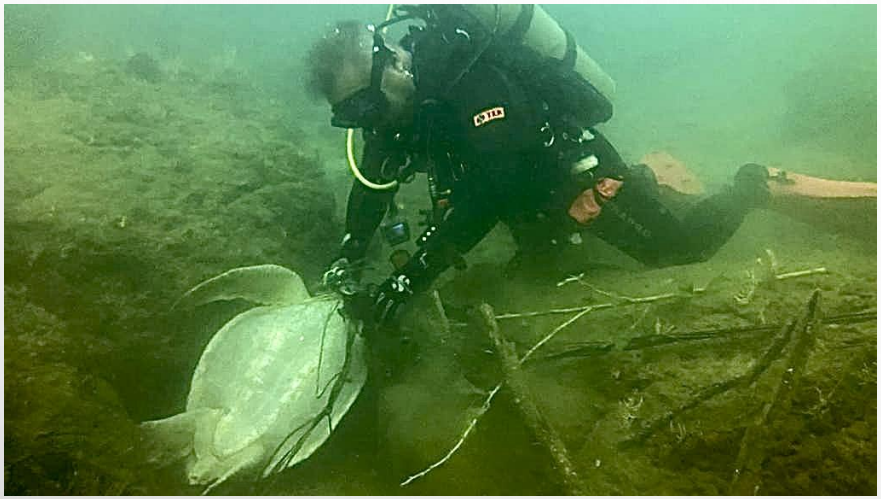
SON DESECHADAS GLOBALMENTE CADA AÑO.

SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA

- LAS REDES FANTASMA (TODAS LAS ARTES ABANDONADAS) CONTINUAN CAPTURANDO ESPECIES DE IMPORTANCIA COMERCIAL QUE AUN NO HAN ALCANZADO SUS TALLAS DE REPRODUCCIÓN, AFECTANDO EN ALGUNOS CASOS LA ÚNICA FUENTE DE PROTEÍNAS E INGRESOS DE POBLACIÓNES COSTERAS



AFECTA LA BODIVERSIDAD





- **146,000 FOCAS, LOBOS MARINOS Y BALLENAS ADEMÁS DE MILLONES DE OTROS ANIMALES COMO AVES, TORTUGAS Y PECES**

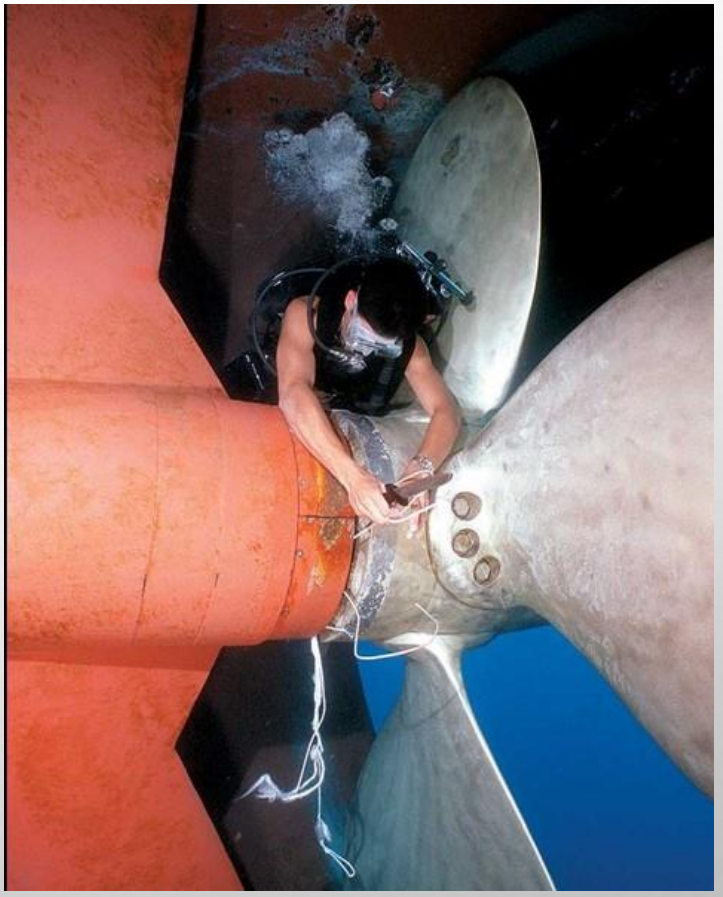


- **40% DE LAS POBLACIONES DE BALLENAS Y DELFINES SON AFECTADOS DE ALGUNA FORMA.**

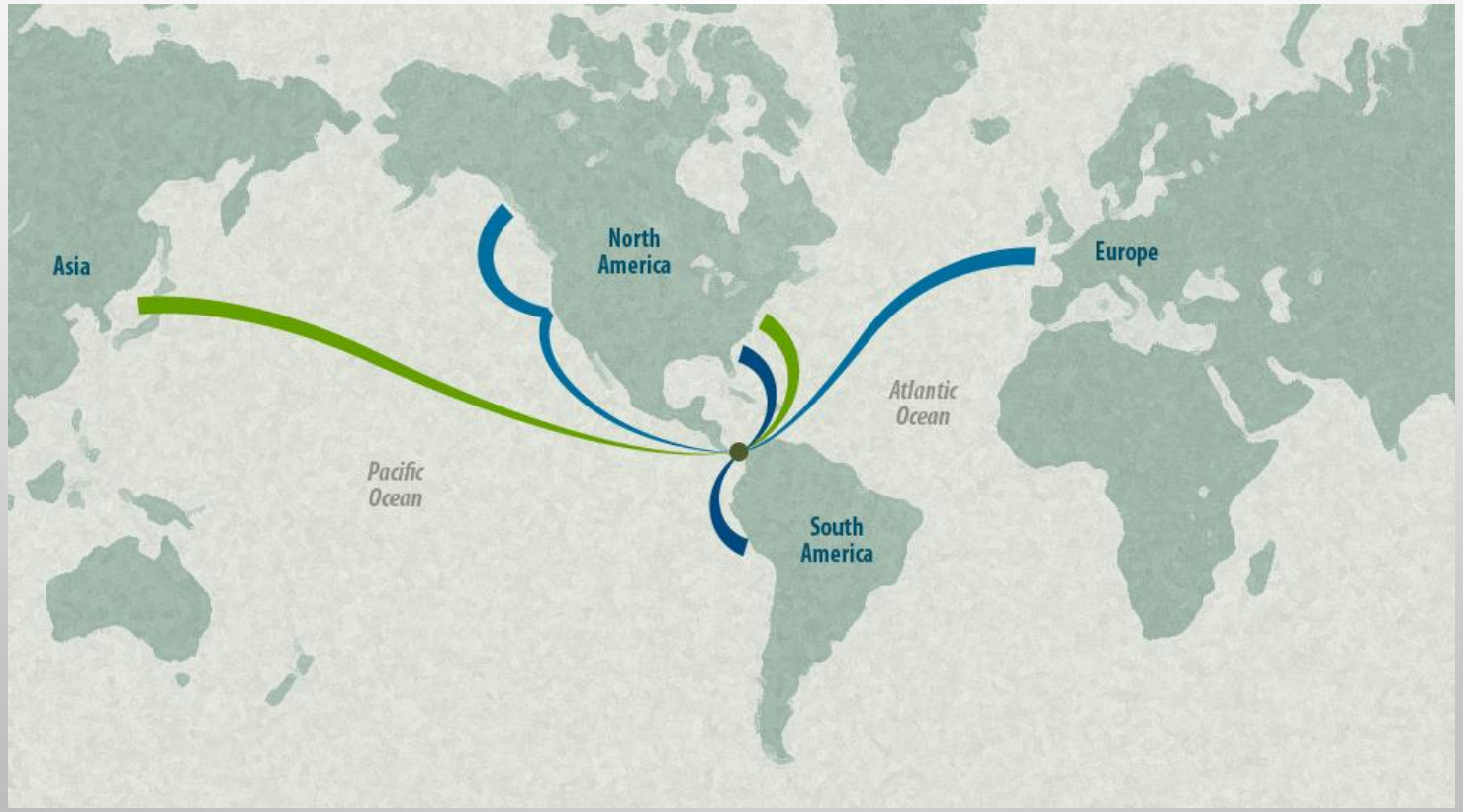


PROBLEMAS A LA NAVEGACIÓN





+5% DEL COMERCIO MUNDIAL PASA POR EL CANAL DE PANAMÁ, CONECTA MÁS DE 100 RUTAS (1700 PUERTOS EN 160 PAÍSES) 14000 NAVES, 291 MILLONES DE TONELADAS






La pesca
responsable asegura
el futuro del mar
Moody's
FOUNDATION
MarViva


PESCA RESPONSABLE
COMERCIO JUSTO


NOAA
www.FishWatch.gov
FISHWATCH.
PESCA
RESPONSABLE


PESCA Y
CONSUMO
Responsable


EcoGourmet

ENTRENAMIENTO PARA RETIRO DE REDES FANTASMA

- **DISEÑADO PARA BUZOS NO PROFESIONALES**
- **LIMITADO EN COMPLEJIDAD, TAMAÑO DE LAS REDES O EQUIPOS, PESO DE LAS MISMAS Y PROFUNDIDAD.**
- **SEGURO**
- **BUSCAMOS ACCEDER A MILLONES DE BUZOS RECREATIVOS.**

BUCEO (NO TAN) TÉCNICO







SEGURIDAD





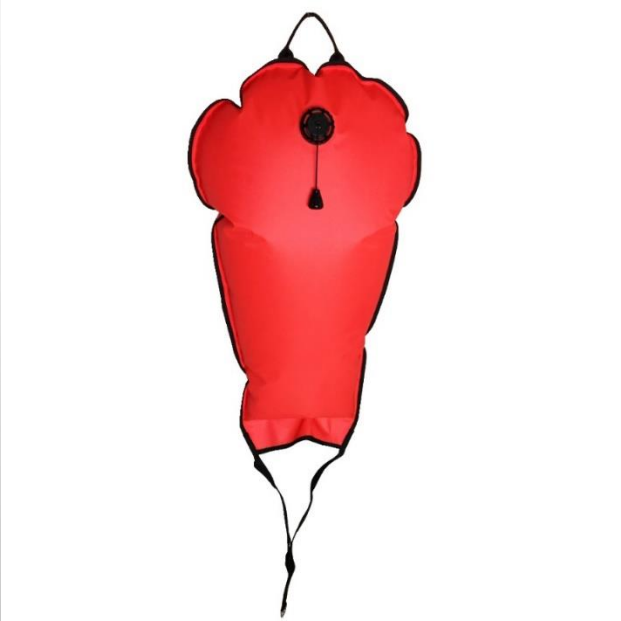








SEGURIDAD



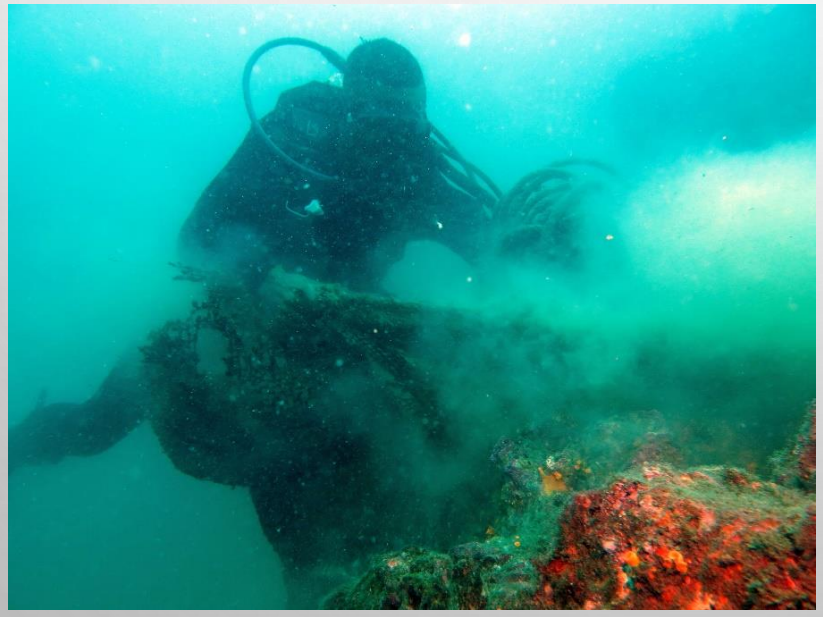






MANOS A LA OBRA







COLABORACIÓN CON GOBIERNOS, ONG'S Y COMUNIDADES





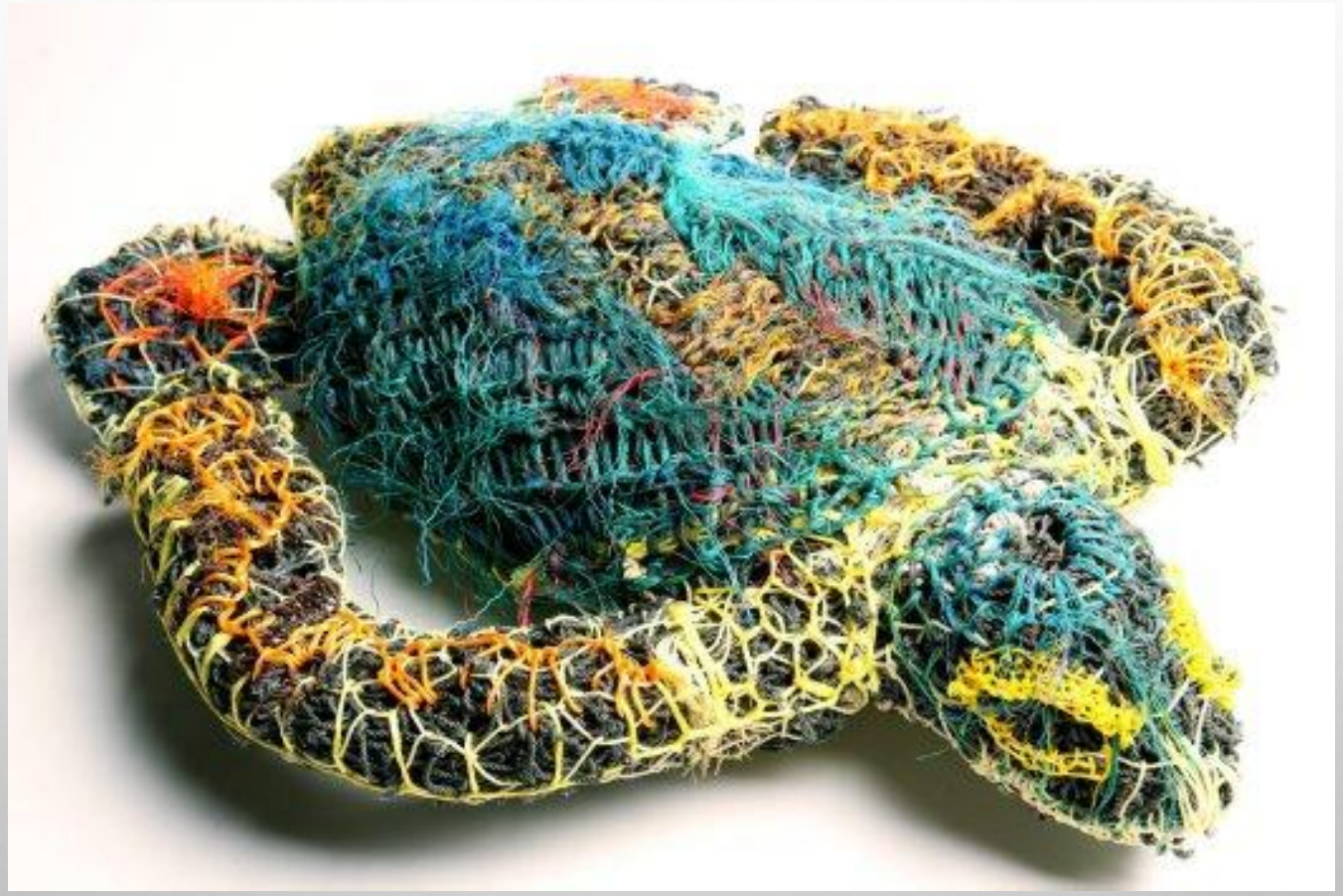
RESULTADOS







RECICLAJE O REUSO



SOLUCIONES INDUSTRIALES









SOLUCIONES LOCALES





SOLUCIONES LOCALES… COSTA RICA







SOLUCIONES LOCALES… PANAMÁ





SOLUCIONES LOCALES… MÉXICO










iDEA
iDEA
BEST
iDEA



Hacer una Big Mac, toma 38 segundos



Hacer un taco al pastor, toma 8 segundos!
Y hasta cachan la piña por atras!!!



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