





Knowledge to action – protecting ocean life through marine science

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Knowledge to action

- Lenfest Ocean Program funding policy-relevant science
- Challenges in moving from knowledge to action
- Ways to making scientific information relevant to policy



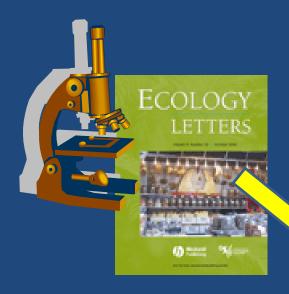
Traditional Scientific Inquiry Model

















Types of Research



- Ecosystem Impacts of Fishing
- Social and Economic Impacts of Fishing
- Sustainable Fisheries Management
- Sustainable Marine Aquaculture



















RESEARCH SERIES

SEPTEMBER 2007

A new approach to setting catch limits may help end overfishing in the United States.

SETTING ANNUAL CATCH LIMITS FOR U.S. FISHERIES

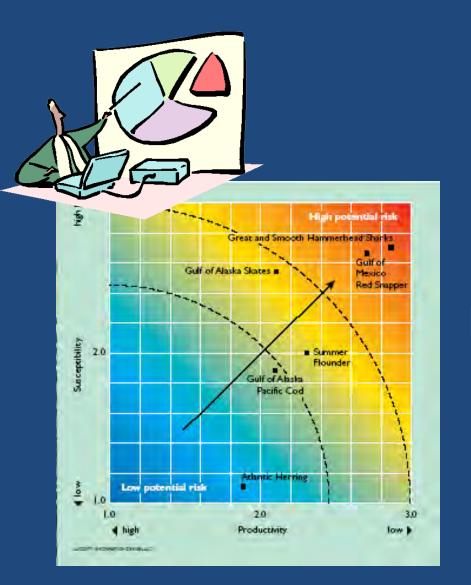
SUMMARY OF AN EXPERT WORKING GROUP REPORT:

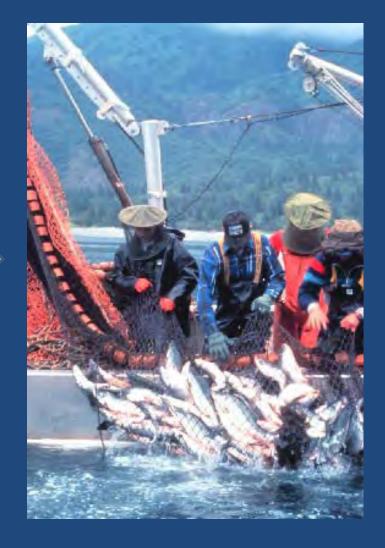
Rosenberg, A., Agnew, D., Babcock, E., Cooper, A., Mogensen, C., O'Boyle, R., Powers, J., Stefansson, G., and Swasey, J. 2007. Setting annual catch limits for U.S. fisheries.

WHEN THE U.S. CONGRESS reauthorized the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 2006, it included requirements to specify annual catch limits and accountability measures for all fisheries that would prevent overfishing. In July and August 2007, the Lenfest Ocean Program convened a working group of experts in fisheries science and management to discuss applying these requirements to all species caught in U.S. waters.

The Expert Working Group developed a straightforward process for establishing sustainable catch limits for all species, including those that lack sufficient scientific data. The Group recommended a process for determining the appropriate level of precaution to ensure that overfishing does not occur, and outlined procedures for estimating catch levels in data poor situations. The Group produced a report titled "Setting Annual Catch Limits for U.S. Fisheries: An Expert Working Group Report." This Lenfest Ocean Program Research Series report is a summary of the Expert Working Group's findings.











Challenges

New study suggests historic Pacific gray whale populations were three to five times larger than previously believed.

HAVE GRAY WHALES RECOVERED FROM WHALING?

A SUMARY OF REV SCENIFIC ANALYSIS:

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- Maintaining the "thin line"
- How much science is enough
- Science as a tool











Top Five Steps to Making Scientific Research Relevant to Policy

- 1. Learn the policy context.
- 2. Conduct and write-up research or evaluation in a timely fashion.
- 3. Keep results and write-up unbiased.
- 4. Communicate research results clearly and broadly.
- 5. Share information.





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