

**DRAFT**

**Master List of Definitions for Allowable Activities Tables - Uses and Activities (Map 5.45)**

Updated: 22 July 2022; comments from: EC, SC20/TWG13, TWG14, SC21/TWG 15

The ‘Master List of Uses and Activities’ is a list of uses, activities and terms with their descriptions in support of the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan as it pertains to Allowable Activities tables, Management Considerations, and other outputs of the MSP. The list and definitions began in 2014 with the launch of the MSP and have been updated on an on-going basis as other MSP outputs were developed and revised. The list of definitions is developed with all stakeholders including MSP committees, technical working groups and topic experts. The descriptions are not intended to define thresholds or acceptable intensity of use because this varies from place to place and is, or may be, determined by management plans and/or regulations. Wherever possible, a published or authoritative description or definition is used; those without a source are a local or general description of the use or activity. The Master List of Definitions will be finalised for the Marine Spatial Plan document.

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| <b>Marine Activity</b>                    | <b>Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|---|--|
| <b>Part A. Fisheries</b>                  |  |
| <b>Aquaculture Development Zone (ADZ)</b> | This zone refers to larger-scale floating finfish cage culture within identified Aquaculture Development Zones (ADZs) of the Mariculture Master Plan sites around the inner islands. Only four zones have been identified as part of the EISA for ADZs for the next 5-10 years (SFA).  |
| <b>Aquaculture Inshore Zone</b>           | The inshore zone comprises sea-based areas within 2km of the islands of Mahé, Praslin, La Digue, potentially Silhouette and Romainville, which have been identified as suitable for small-scale aquaculture development. Inshore finfish aquaculture is viable in the Seychelles Inner Islands on a small scale under specific conditions. The objective of establishing small-scale inshore projects is to accommodate an entry point into the aquaculture sector for local Seychellois investors who may not have access to the quantum of capital required to establish an Aquaculture Development Zone (ADZ) or offshore farm. These sites have not yet been identified and will be done as applications are submitted to undertake site specific EIAs. This category will involve small-scale floating sea cage type aquaculture. |
| <b>Aquaculture Land-Based Zone</b>        | Operations within this category would typically involve pumping ocean water onshore for use in tanks in Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) and/or flow-through systems where land allows. The exact sites have not yet been secured but they are being discussed with MLUH and Seychelles Fishing Authority.  |
| <b>Aquaculture Offshore Zone</b>          | Aquaculture established further than 5 km from land is termed Offshore Zone Aquaculture. This form of production is characterised by a fully industrial approach to aquaculture within the Seychelles EEZ but beyond 5km from any of the islands.  |

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| <b>Marine Activity</b>                                 | <b>Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|--|---|
| <b>Artisanal Fishing</b>                               | These fisheries use small, motorised boats. Targets fish on the sea floor (demersal), semi-pelagic species and numerous invertebrates at different times of the year using a variety of gear and vessel types: handline, trap, harpoon and net for lobster, mackerel, octopus, shark, demersal fish, and semi-demersal fish.  |
| <b>Fly fishing</b>                                     | A sport fishing method in which artificial fly is cast by use of a fly rod, a reel, and a relatively heavy oiled or treated line. (SFA common fisheries terms). The weight of the line is used to cast a very lightweight fly that would not be heavy enough to be cast with a conventional spinning or casting rod.  |
| <b>Fly fishing, blue water</b>                         | Fly fishing that occurs in blue water or open sea, also called offshore fly fishing. Fishers generally target big game or pelagic species using special teasing technics to land fish similar to the conventional fishermen's landing while Big Game Fishing (M. Cosson).   |
| <b>Fly Fishing, lagoon</b>                             | Fly fishing in a shallow body of water separated from the ocean by sandbars, barrier island, or coral reefs (National Geographic). Fly fishing on the beach, lagoon, and ocean flats, reef flats, inner flats, pancake, finger flats. It is done on foot or from a boat with or without the use of an engine or a push pole. This method is highly dependent on the depth of the water and species being targeted (M. Cosson).  |
| <b>Industrial Pelagic Longline</b>                     | The use of fishing gear in which short lines (branch lines or droppers) carrying hooks are attached to a longer main line at regular intervals. Pelagic longlines are suspended horizontally at a predetermined depth with the help of surface floats. The main lines can be as long as 100 km and have several thousand hooks. Droppers on demersal longlines (set at the seabed with weights) are usually more closely spaced (IOTC). Pelagic longline refers to a drifting longline consisting of a mainline kept near the surface or at a certain depth by means of regularly spaced floats with relatively long snoods with baited hooks evenly spaced on it (SFA common fisheries terms). |
| <b>Industrial Purse Seine (floating objects, FADs)</b> | An industrial purse seine fishery using floating objects or FADs (fish aggregating devices) fishes on anchored, drifting, floating, swimming or submerged objects or group of objects, of any size, that has or has not been deployed, that is living or non-living, including but not limited to buoys, floats, netting, webbing, plastics, bamboo, logs, whales and whale sharks that fish may associate with (IOTC).   |
| <b>Industrial Purse Seine (free school)</b>            | Industrial purse seining is a method of fishing targeting tuna schools using purse seine nets. Purse seine nets are a long wall of netting framed with a lead line and a float line. A purse line threaded through purse rings spaced along the bottom of the net is drawn tight (pursed) to stop the school of fish escaping downwards under the net. Usually undertaken by fleets from foreign origin. (SFA common fisheries terms). Free school means fishing on a free-swimming school of tuna without the use or association with FADs (atuna.com)   |

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|---|--|
| <b>Industrial Purse Seine Supply Vessel</b> | Also known as support vessels or auxiliary vessels, these vessels are not equipped with any fishing gear but assist one or several purse seiners in the detection of tuna schools and the management of the stock of artificial fish aggregating devices (FADs) and buoys used to locate both natural floating objects (LOGs) and FADs. Activities of support vessels related to fishing include the building and deployment of FADs, the visit of LOGs and FADs, the transfer of buoys, and the retrieval of FADs and buoys. In addition, support vessels also contribute to increasing the fishing time of the purse seiners they assist through the transport of persons and materials and repairing operations (Assan et al. 2015)   |
| Recreational Fishery                        | Any fishery undertaken by a vessel or person for recreational purposes which does not involve any commercial activity and result in the trading, offering for sale or selling of fish (SFA).   |
| <b>Recreational Fishing</b>                 | Fishing of aquatic animals that does not constitute an individual's primary resource to meet basic nutritional needs and are not generally sold or otherwise traded on export, domestic or black markets (FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries: Recreational Fisheries). Catching fish as a sport (UK sports fishing definitions). In the Seychelles, the recreational fishery sub-sector is active mostly on weekends and in the evenings. These recreational fishers utilize mostly handline fishing techniques, targeting demersal species such as groupers, snappers and lethrinids, and semi-demersal species such as carangids and sphyraenids (FAO fishery Country Profile).  |
| <b>Semi-industrial Longline</b>             | A local fishery targeting tunas, swordfish and other pelagics using monofilament longline (SFA). Semi-industrial longline in Seychelles voluntarily fish off the Mahé Plateau. The fishery extends to the Outer Islands as far as the Aldabra Group.   |
| <b>Sport fishing</b>                        | <p>Any fishery undertaken for sport or recreation which involves the hiring, chartering or leasing of a vessel not exceeding 40 metres in length overall but which does not result in the trading, offering for sale or selling of fish (SFA common fisheries terms).</p> <p>Fishing undertaken for sport or recreation which involves the hiring, chartering or leasing of a vessel not exceeding 40 metres in length overall but which does not result in the trading, offering for sale or selling of fish (SFA common fisheries terms).</p> <p>A form of fishing practiced inshore, offshore and onshore. This fishing activity may be practiced as either part of a tournament for prizes or for recreational purposes. When part of a competition the fishery might have an array of rules such as catch and release stipulations or type of bait (Matthieu Cosson).</p> |

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| Marine Activity                        | Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|--|---|
| <b>Subsistence Fishing</b>             | <p>Fishing where the fish caught are shared and consumed directly by the community, families and kin of the fishers but which does not result in the trading, offering for sale or selling of fish (SFA common fisheries terms -UN FAO?). Subsistence fishing occurs throughout Seychelles.</p> <p>Subsistence fishing is fishing for personal consumption or traditional/ceremonial purposes (Source: OECD 2001).</p> <p>Subsistence fishing refers to fishing, other than sport fishing, that is carried out primarily to feed the family and relatives of the person doing the fishing. Generally it also implies the use of low tech or artisanal fishing techniques and is carried out by people who are very poor. Subsistence fishing can catch a large variety of species but generally only those relatively close to shore or in fresh water. Issues with subsistence fishing include problems of contamination in the food and struggles to access the resource. Very rarely is there a problem of a subsistence fishery threatening a fish stock. In some parts of the world, there are a variety of issues related to the definition and competition between different resource users (World Fisheries Trust 2008).</p> <p>A study on Perception of Subsistence and Informal Fishers in South Africa Regarding the Management of Living Marine Resources had these key elements of subsistence: dependence on fishing to survive, not relying on other sources of income, living close to the resource, and harvesting fish to eat or sell in order to meet basic food requirements, using low technology gear (as part of a cultural or traditional practice) and relying on the harvest to meet nutritional needs (Source: Rudman and Nieman, Duke University 2022).</p> |
| <b>Part B. Maritime Infrastructure</b> |   |
| <b>Ballast and Bilge Dumping</b>       | <p>Ballast water is used to improve ship's stability, and the sea water is exchanged while at sea, and sometimes at port. Ballast water transport micro-organisms, including viruses and bacteria, and may contain invasive and non-native species such as tunicates and sponges. Bilge dumping occurs when the contents of a ship's bilge are emptied or flushed into the sea. Bilge water may contain oil and other toxins, as well as invasive species depending on the origins of the bilge's contents.</p>   |
| <b>Bunkering at Sea</b>                | <p>Supplying fuel to ships for their own use. Involves the transfer of fuel from one vessel to another. Bunkering is not allowable within Seychelles EEZ <b>for commercial fishing vessels (Fisheries Act).</b></p>   |

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| Marine Activity                         | Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|---|--|
| <b>Commercial Shipping</b>              | The use of maritime vessels to carry goods (The Mary Conlin Company). The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) specifies traffic regulations. In the Seychelles, there are no traffic separation schemes but there are dedicated North and South Approaches as laid down by the IMO and clearly marked on British Admiralty charts No. 740 and 742. Also, there are North and South Reporting Points, Areas to Be Avoided, and Designated Anchorages both inside and outside the Port Limit that have been adopted by the IMO (Seychelles Port Authority). Includes transportation of petroleum during extraction in Seychelles.  |
| <b>Desalination, boat-based</b>         | <p>A water purification process that removes salt and other minerals from sea water. Desalination is a common solution to overcome water scarcity that uses different technologies including membrane technology, distillation process (thermal technologies) and chemical approaches. Membrane technologies are the most common and use either pressure driven or electrical driven technology. Pressure driven membrane technologies include reverse osmosis, nanofiltration, ultrafiltration and microfiltration. Reverse osmosis is considered most effective in salt removal. Desalination requires energy and for seawater, pumps may need to generate up to 1200 psi and is a substantial energy use (Source: Journal of Contemporary Water Research and Education 2005).</p> <p>Desalination systems for boats include portable and built in units. Sometimes branded as ‘watermakers’, desalination systems are used for drinking water, showers, and vessel maintenance like deck washing. The seawater is run through a series of pre-filters and then a high pressure pump moves the water through one or more membrane housing. The brine or wastewater is discharged overboard and the desalinated water is pumped into holding tanks (Cruising World 2019).</p> |
| <b>Desalination, land-based</b>         | Desalination, see above. On land.  |
| <b>Disposal, Dumping, Dredge spoils</b> | Disposal of dredged materials at sea, at designated sites. Or dumping of approved (or not approved) materials into the ocean. Includes dumping of oil, hydrocarbon or plant based.   |
| <b>Dredging, coastal</b>                | The removal of mud or sand from the seabed, often done at or near a port to increase the depth of water or to restore it to its previous depth. Dredging is used in Seychelles to improve access to atolls in the Outer Islands through lagoons. Dredging may be necessary or essential in marine protected areas to secure access for <b>research, management</b> , monitoring and enforcement. <b>Dredging may occur for an activity or use in consideration when the impacts to the marine environment may be less than the impacts to the terrestrial environment.</b>   |
| <b>Ferries and Transportation</b>       | Passenger carrying vessels that operate between two points of land. In the Seychelles, there are ferries between Mahe, Praslin and La Digue islands. Private ferries also operate within the Inner Islands.  |



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| <b>Marine Activity</b>                    | <b>Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|---|---|
| <b>Fisheries Patrols and Surveillance</b> | In Seychelles this refers to the government fisheries patrol vessels for monitoring, control and surveillance of activities regulated by the Fisheries Act and fisheries management plans.  |
| <b>Ports, Marinas, Wharves, Jetties</b>   | Ports and marinas are facilities designed to attract and accommodate commercial vessels or ships, industrial vessels, community, public or private vessels and uses. Includes docks, wharves, piers, ramps, breakwaters, and related structures in harbours, marinas and ferry terminals, and associated marine services (e.g., ways, repairs, food services, pump-out sites, fuel). Structures may be affixed to the foreshore and seabed by pilings or floats, or involve foreshore fill. Includes commercial ports. Includes the marine area that defines a port boundary and also marine transportation areas. Wharves are places that boats tie up to unload and load cargo or people. The wharf typically has front and rear loading docks (aprons) (Global Marina Institute). Jetty is a structure projecting out from the shore; a jetty may protect a harbour entrance (Global Marina Institute). In Seychelles, harbour is Port of Victoria and any bay, roadstead or place within three nautical miles from any coast within the Republic of Seychelles (Seychelles Harbour Act and Seychelles Fisheries Bill).  |
| <b>Reclamation</b>                        | The process of creating new land from oceans and other aquatic habitats. In the Seychelles, the first reclamation projects began in the 1960s on the east coast of Mahe for the port and airport expansion. Between 1973-1999, four more reclamation projects brought reclaimed land area to 750 ha. A reclamation project completed in 1999 created another 350 ha (East Coast III).   |
| <b>Renewal Energy, deep water thermal</b> | A set of technologies that use the temperature differential between warm seawater at the surface of the ocean and cold seawater at between 800 – 1000 meter depths to produce electricity (IRENA). Ocean Thermal Energy Coupling, or OTEC, development could be located along edge of a plateau or shelf drop (needs a vertical drop of ~1,000 m) and may be suitable for atolls with steep dropoffs. OTEC is expensive to develop and uses a floating platform with transmission lines (up to 200 MW). Another technology is the DOWA – Deep Ocean Water Application. DOWA uses a system to pipe cold deep water located at depth to a shore-based facility. The water passes through a series of heat exchangers to cool down a closed freshwater circuit network that is connected to infrastructure such as air conditioning for target buildings. The DOWA technology is aimed to achieve a net energy savings as compared to creating energy for cooling from electricity. A DOWA Project was prepared for Port Louis in Mauritius in 2013 to bring 0°-5°C seawater from a depth of 1,000 m from a distance of 7.5 km offshore and through 5.5 km of closed freshwater circuit (Source: AFDB 2013). |
| <b>Renewable Energy, solar (marine)</b>   | The harnessing of solar energy and subsequent conversion into electricity (IEA-ETSAP/IRENA). In the marine context, this includes floating or anchored solar panel farms or arrays. This activity is in shallow water; deep water solar panel arrays were not considered a future activity.   |

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| Marine Activity   | Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|---|---|
| <b>Renewable Energy, tidal</b>                              | The harvesting of energy created by tidal flows due to flood and ebb currents (IRENA). In Seychelles, tidal energy generation is a potential for the larger atolls only as water moves through the channels in and out of the lagoons.  |
| <b>Renewable Energy, wind (offshore)</b>                    | The use of ocean-based turbines to harness wind energy and turn it into electricity (IRENA). There is an 8-turbine wind farm on two artificial islands off the east coast of Mahe, installed in <b>YEAR</b> . The marine context includes anchored offshore wind and projects involving reclamation of land or development of artificial islands.   |
| <b>Renewable Energy, wave</b>                               | Wave energy converters capture the energy contained in ocean waves and use it to generate electricity (IRENA). The marine context includes floating or anchored wave energy farms or arrays.  |
| <b>Underwater Cables</b>                                    | Underwater lines and structures including, but not limited to those used for flow, transit, distribution or broadcast of water, electricity and telecommunication services for public and/or private purposes. Generally on or under the seabed or anchored to the seabed but may also be suspended in the water column. Includes associated infrastructure and rights of way and/or dredging restriction areas or zones; underwater cables are mapped with exclusion buffers. Underwater cables may require dredging and disturbance of the seabed. There is an underwater cable for fibre optics from Tanzania to Beau Vallon on Mahe.  |
| <b>Part C. Non-renewable Resources &amp; Bioprospecting</b> |   |
| <b>Bioprospecting Development</b>                           | The systematic search for biochemical and genetic information in natural sources that can be developed into commercially valuable products for pharmaceutical, agricultural, and other applications (UNDP). This activity includes the search or exploration phase as well as development. If bioprospecting is for scientific, social or cultural research purposes only, see definition for Bioprospecting Research. It is carried out by a wide range of established industries such as pharmaceuticals, manufacturing and agriculture as well as a wide range of comparatively new ones such as aquaculture, bioremediation, biomineral, biomimetic engineering and nanotechnology. The benefits include an unexpected variety of products that include chemicals, genes, metabolic pathways, structures, materials and behaviours. These may provide physical blueprints or inspiration for new designs. Criticism aimed at bioprospecting has been addressed, in part, by international treaties and legal agreements aimed at stopping biopiracy and many activities are now funded by agencies that require capacity-building and economic benefits in host countries. Contemporary bioprospecting has multiple goals including the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable management of natural resources and economic development. |

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| Marine Activity                                      | Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|--|---|
| <b>Deep-sea Mining</b>                               | Marine operations associated with extracting minerals and aggregates (including sand and gravel) from offshore areas, as well as related facilities and infrastructure used during mining operations at-sea. Includes mining for polymetallic nodules (e.g., ferromanganese nodules), rock concretions that lie on the seabed sediment (ISA).   |
| <b>Petroleum Geophysical Surveys, Exploration</b>    | The search for oil and gas resources using seismic, electrical, gravity, or magnetic data to evaluate the Earth's subsurface (Schlumberger). In Seychelles, licensed concessions are present on and off the Mahé Plateau. Including Methane.  |
| <b>Petroleum Exploration, Drilling</b>               | The creation of wells in the ocean floor to locate subsurface oil and gas deposits (Source: Schlumberger)   |
| <b>Petroleum Development, Production, Extraction</b> | Development refers to the phase of petroleum operations that occurs after exploration has proven successful, and before full-scale production. The newly discovered oil or gas field is assessed during an appraisal phase, a plan to fully and efficiently exploit it is created, and additional wells are usually drilled. Production refers to the volume of petroleum produced (Schlumberger). Includes Petroleum shipping, the movement of hydrocarbons on ships. Including Methane.   |
| <b>Sand Mining</b>                                   | The extraction of sand from the ocean floor, typically used to make building materials and for beach nourishment to protect coastlines (World Ocean Review). Sand mining has taken place off the north and west coasts of Mahe.   |
| <b>Part 5. Tourism &amp; Recreation</b>              |   |
| <b>Anchorage and Mooring Buoys</b>                   | Anchoring sites and mooring buoys for recreational and small artisanal fishing vessels. Includes temporary vessel anchoring at designated sites, mooring buoys. Does not include docks, wharves, piers, or related facilities in marinas and harbours. Commercial moorings are large, permanent moorings for large commercial vessels, typically associated with a commercial port. They are used by commercial vessels or ships prior to entering a port's shoreside facility. In Seychelles, commercial moorings are heavily used all year round. |
| <b>Cruise Ships</b>                                  | Passenger ship intended to provide passengers with a full tourist experience. All passengers have cabins. Facilities for entertainment aboard are included (OECD). <b>Need updated definition from Merchant Shipping Act.</b>   |
| <b>Floating Structures</b>                           | Floating structures to support residential accommodation, commercial, and non-profit uses including the service industry. Includes floating homes, restaurants, visitor centres, and entertainment; temporary or permanent. Future floating structures may include vessels or buildings with pontoons. Floating structures do not include those supporting renewable energy infrastructure – see renewable energy.  |



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| Marine Activity                             | Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|---|---|
| <b>Marine charters, licensed hire craft</b> | Renting or chartering a sailboat or motor yacht and travelling to various coastal or island destinations, or for other marine recreational activities such as fishing.  |
| <b>Motorised Activities</b>                 | Recreational activities aboard any vessel equipped with an engine. Includes recreational vessels such as motorboats, jetskis and sailboats with motors, hovercraft, and submersibles. If the recreational activity needs support from a motorised vessel for it to take place, example SCUBA diving at an offshore reef, it is a motorised activity.  |
| <b>Non-Motorised Activities</b>             | Recreational activities that don't use an engine. Includes sailboats without an auxillary motor (electric or fuel), stand up paddle boards, kayaks, snorkeling.   |
| <b>Tourism Accommodation, marine</b>        | Undersea resorts and hotels that are accessible only via SCUBA (Luck, Encyclopaedia of Tourism and Recreation in Marine Environments). See also Floating Structures.  |
| <b>Tourism Accommodation, terrestrial</b>   | Resorts and hotels located on land for tourism activities are included here for any activity that may affect marine species, habitats or ecosystems. May have a coastal or marine component for guest activities, and the marine component falls under the MSP. The law does not allow building below the high water mark. Activities that need to be managed and monitored include sewage discharge, lighting, generator operations, moving fuel containers or fueling.  |
| <b>Watercraft</b>                           | <b>Definition from Merchant Shipping Act</b>  |
| <b>Part 6: Research</b>                     |   |
| <b>Bioprospecting Research</b>              | Bioprospecting is the search for products/compounds derived from plants, animals, and microorganisms that exhibit useful properties (e.g., plant-based pharmaceuticals, agriculturally important compounds from fungi, natural products such as latex). Many of these products or compounds are mediated by the organism's stress response. An organism's ability to respond to stress enormously influences its survival. There are several approaches to bioprospecting revolving around collection of samples, sample processing/analysis via extraction of compounds or genetic information, and analysis of products for bioactivity or other applications. When working with plants, bioprospectors are extracting RNA, lipids, proteins, and metabolites to unravel the molecular signatures of a plant's response to stress. Plastics researchers may isolate microbes from various environmental sources and test for the ability of the plants or animals to degrade plastic. A new area of research is the combination of these two topics for the study of plastics in the rhizosphere. (source: University Texas). Bioprospecting includes surveying, collection, characterisation, inventories, taxonomic identification, bio-assay and genetic sequencing to identify genetic resources and information. It also includes gathering information on associated Traditional Knowledge for the purpose of discovering its commercial value. |

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| Marine Activity   | Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|---|--|
| <b>Scientific Geophysical Surveys</b>                                 | The use of seismic, electrical, gravity, or magnetic techniques to evaluate the Earth's subsurface (Schlumberger)  |
| <b>Scientific Research and Monitoring</b>                             | Activities designed to establish or expand knowledge of the marine environment and undertaken by educational institutions, research institutions, surveyors, research companies or consultants. Also includes citizen science, non-profit activities and locally based research and monitoring activities.   |
| <b>Hydrographic Surveys</b>   | Scientific research technique used to measure the depth and bottom configuration of water bodies. Vessels primarily use side scan and multibeam sonar (NOAA)   |
| <b>Part 7. Other Definitions associated with Allowable Activities</b> |  |
| Automatic Identification System (AIS)                                 | Automatic identification systems (AIS) transponders are designed to be capable of providing position, identification and other information about the ship to other ships and to coastal authorities automatically. Regulations for carriage of Ais are specified in SOLAS regulation v/19 – Carriage requirements for shipborne navigational systems and equipment, according to ship type. In 2000, the IMO adopted a new requirement for all ships to carry AIS on ships of 300 gross tonnage and above on international voyages, cargo ships of 500 gross tonnage and upwards not engaged in international voyages and all passenger ships regardless of size. This came into effect on 31 December 2004. Ships fitted with AIS shall maintain AIS in operation at all times except where international agreements, rules or standards provide for the protection of navigational information. The publication of AIS data on the worldwide web can be detrimental to the safety and security of ships and port facilities (Source: International Maritime Organisation IMO). |
| <b>Bareboat Charter</b>   | <b>“bareboat charter” means a Seychelles ship leased for a period of time without Master and crew (Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2019)</b>  |
| Contiguous Zone   | In a zone contiguous to its territorial sea, described as the contiguous zone, the coastal State may exercise control necessary to: (a) prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea; (b) punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea. The contiguous zone may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (UNCLOS, Part II, Section 4, Article 33)  |

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| <b>Marine Activity</b>        | <b>Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Electronic Monitoring (EM)    | <p>Electronic Monitoring (EM) or electronic monitoring systems (EMS) are an advanced fishing-monitoring system installed on fishing vessels that integrates a set of components for continuously recording information during fishing trips using video technology. EMS largely consists of cameras integrated with GPS that register exact positions, and sensors that start recording when they detect specific actions on the vessels —such as setting or hauling fishing gear. The camera and sensor systems do not allow external manipulation of data. These systems, if properly designed and installed, can be considered a reliable and accurate method to estimate catches onboard vessels and to independently assess vessel compliance with regulations (Source: International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, ISSF). These data support and improve stock assessments and ensure that catch limits are sustainable in the long term. For example, NOAA Fisheries is investing in technology that fishermen use to track their catch. These new technologies hold promise in making data collection more timely, accurate, and cost-efficient. Some of the challenges to EMS are the complex hardware and software, varied boat sizes and designs, and damage to the electronics from the saltwater and sea conditions. There are policy and data-related challenges including the enormous amount of data involved and effects on time series data used in stock assessments. The relative costs of the approaches and who pays for these new technologies is also included in the challenges to implement monitoring programs (Source: NOAA 2022).</p>   |
| Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) | <p>The exclusive economic zone is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, subject to the specific legal regime established in this Part, under which the rights and jurisdiction of the coastal State and the rights and freedoms of other States are governed by the relevant provisions of this Convention. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State has: (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds; (b) jurisdiction as provided for in the relevant provisions of this Convention with regard to: (i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures; (ii) marine scientific research; (iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment; (c) other rights and duties provided for in this Convention. 2. In exercising its rights and performing its duties under this Convention in the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State shall have due regard to the rights and duties of other States and shall act in a manner compatible with the provisions of this Convention. 3. The rights set out in this article with respect to the seabed and subsoil shall be exercised in accordance with Part VI. The exclusive economic zone shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (UNCLOS, Part V, Article 55-57).</p> |

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| Marine Activity                         | Description of the Use or Activity In Allowable Activities Tables<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|---|---|
| Innocent Passage in the Territorial Sea | Subject to UNCLOS, ships of all states, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea. (UNCLOS Part II, Section 2, Article 16)  |
| Maritime Security                       | Marine infrastructure for Seychelles government agencies responsible for maritime security and search and rescue. The Coast Guard is located at Perserverance and the Seychelles Marine Safety Agency is located at the Port of Victoria, where the Seychelles Port Authority assists them.   |
| Passenger Vessel                        | a vessel carrying 12 passengers or more on international voyages Merchant Shipping [Amendment] Act 2019).   |
| Seychelles Waters                       | The exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea, archipelagic waters, internal waters and all other waters subject to the jurisdiction of Seychelles (Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority Act 2019).  |
| Ship                                    | “Ship” includes every description of vessel or artificial craft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on or in water, whether or not it is actually afloat, and whether or not it has any means of propulsion but does not include a seaplane. (Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority Act 2019 and Merchant Shipping [Amendment] Act 2019)  |
| Territorial sea                         | The sovereignty of a coastal State extends, beyond its land territory and internatl waters and, in the case of an archipelagic State, its archipelagic waters, to an adjacent belt of sea, described as the territorial sea. The sovereignty extends to the air space over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil. The sovereignty over the territorial sea is exercised subject to this Convention and to other rules of international law. Every state as the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from baselines determined in accordance with this Convention. UNCLOS, Part II, Section I, Article 2; Section 2 Article 3-16. |

## Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan

| Marine Activity                | Description of the Use or Activity<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Part 8. Fisheries Terms</b> |   |
| Aquaculture                    | The cultivation, propagation or farming at sea or on land of fish from eggs, spawn, spat, fingerling or seed; including the rearing and ranching of fish taken from the wild or imported into Seychelles (SFA).   |
| Area closure                   | The closure of a fishing ground, or part of one, for a defined period of time; used as a toll; in the management of a fishery (SFA).  |
| Beach Seine                    | Fishery operates close to shore areas. Net is cast in shallow water and hauled in to fetch the catch. Beach seines are constructed of polyester/cotton material with a mesh size of 2.25 to 2.5 inches except for the central area, which is reinforced, and of 1 to 1.5 inch mesh size. The net can be up to 400m long. The pirogue is used to take one end of the net out and a shoal of fish is encircled. The net is then pulled in from the beach using ropes attached to each end of the net. (Lasenn Makro). There is only one vessel still operating at Beau Vallon (WIOFISH).  |
| Benthic                        | Associated with the bottom of a water body (SFA).   |
| Big game fishing               | A form of angling that requires deep waters and usually takes place farther away from land. The water depth should be at least 30 meters to be considered deep-sea fishing territory. The fishing method is also often called offshore boat fishing, sport fishing, and deep-sea fishing. (World Fishing Network). A form of recreational sport fishing that targets large, open-water species such as tuna, sharks, and marlin (uk.com, Old Hat, Wikipedia). It is all the different technics of fishing from a boat/kayak/paddle board for what are considered big game species which are historically all the billfish species as well as the tuna species, dorado (mahi-mahi, dolphin fish) and wahoo. It is done offshore (Matthieu Cosson). |
| Big Game Trolling:             | It is one of the techniques of Big Game Fishing that involve trolling behind the boat using its engine(s)'s speed or a jetski/kayak/paddle board using the speed created by an electric/thermic engine or/and human power some artificial lures with or without fish/piece of fish on them rigged with hook(s), some live or dead bait rigged with hook(s). It is done offshore (Matthieu Cosson).  |
| Bill fish                      | Fish in which the snout is extended into a bill or 'spear'; includes marlins, sailfish, spearfish and swordfish (SFA).  |
| Bottom Fishing                 | It is the technique of fishing for fish species with one or several hooks on the same line with a weight at the end of the rig using a rod with a reel (hand lining is also a technic of bottom fishing). Most of the time it is done from a boat/jetski/kayak/paddle board drifting with the wind/current or on anchor. It is done offshore and inshore. Most of the time the anglers are using natural bait on hooks. If you use artificial lure(s) the technic is called drop shot fishing (Matthieu Cosson).  |
| Bottom-set longline            | An anchored longline set on or near the bottom targeting demersal species, consisting of a mainline and snoods with baited hooks set at regular interval. (SFA).  |



## Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan

| <b>Marine Activity</b>          | <b>Description of the Use or Activity</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|---------------------------------|--|
| By-catch                        | Fish which are harvested in a fishery but which are not the species that are directly targeted or appear to be directly targeted by the gear; species identified as by-catch in an applicable license or plan of management for a fishery; or any species not identified in an applicable license or plan of management for a fishery. It includes discards but not include fish which are released alive (SFA). |
| Catch per unit of effort (CPUE) | The number or weight of fish caught by a unit of fishing effort. Often used as a measure of fish abundance (SFA).  |
| Co-management arrangement       | A partnership arrangement in which the Government, local resource users (fishers), organisations including Non-Governmental Organisations, and other fisheries and marine resource stakeholders including tourism operators share the responsibility and authority for decision making in the management of a fishery (SFA).   |
| Continental shelf               | Seabed from the shore to the edge of the continental slope (SFA).  |
| Continental slope               | Region between the outer edge of a continental shelf and the deep-ocean floor, usually demarcated from the shelf by the 200m isobaths (SFA).   |
| Deep Sea Jigging                | The action of jigging in deeper water (approximately 60 to 250 meters). Properly done it requires great angling technics as well as a good physical condition if an electric jigging reel is not being used. The fishery targets large or special species like royal snapper (etelis), Dogtooth Tuna, large groupers, emperors, and snappers. Generally done offshore (Matthieu Cosson).                         |
| Demersal species                | Any fish which, at the harvestable stage, lives at or near the bottom of a body of water (SFA).  |
| Demersal trawling               | Operation of a trawl net designed for use on or near the bottom of the sea (SFA).  |
| Drop-line fishery               | A fishery making use of lines, usually made of synthetic rope, set vertically in the water column with weights at the bottom and a series of hooks attached to snoods, spaced at regular intervals, on the line with a float attached at the surface. Technique usually used to target deep water demersal species on drop-off or seamounts (SFA).   |
| Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries | An approach that balance diverse societal objectives, by considering the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions, and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries (SFA).  |
| Fish                            | According to Seychelles Fishing Authority regulations, any aquatic plant or animal with the exception of birds, and includes any fish, crustacean, mollusc, coral, echinoderm, holothurian, or aquatic reptile or aquatic mammal and its shell, eggs and any other naturally occurring products (Fisheries Act 2014)   |
| Fish Aggregating Device (FAD)   | A permanent, semi-permanent or temporary structure made from any material and used to lure fish (UN FAO). More generally this may be Floating Object fishing, associated with flotsam and jetsom.  |

## Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan

| <b>Marine Activity</b>       | <b>Description of the Use or Activity</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fish processing              | The processes associated with fish and fish products between the time fish are caught or harvested, and the time the final product is delivered to the customer. Includes primary (e.g. filleting, freezing) and secondary (e.g. salting, canning) processing (SFA).   |
| Fish processing facility     | A facility where fish processing is performed. (SFA).  |
| Fish product                 | Any fish or part of any fish; or any fresh, frozen, prepared or processed fish in whole or in parts (SFA).   |
| Fishery                      | Any one or more stocks of fish, vessels and gears used to capture fish from those stocks and which can be treated as a unit for the purpose of conservation, management and development; and includes the activities leading to, resulting in, and resulting from the harvesting of fish through the capture of wild fish or the raising of fish through aquaculture (SFA).  |
| Fishing                      | Searching for, catching, taking or harvesting fish or attempting any activity such as placing, searching for or recovering a fish aggregating device or associated equipment including a radio beacon; including activities performed in support of fishing (SFA).   |
| Fishing gear                 | Any net, pot, trap, line, pole, dredge, fish aggregating device or other apparatus of any kind and any attachment of any kind thereto, used or capable of being used for catching fish including mechanical equipment used or capable of being used for the casting or hauling of any such item and includes all and any electronic devices wholly or partly used or capable of being used for locating fish or establishing the position of fish. (SFA common fisheries terms). |
| Fishing license              | The permission that a person shall obtain before engaging in a fishing activity or fishing related activity (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Fishing related activity     | An activity which is linked to fishing including trans-shipping fish to or from any vessel; landing of fish from any vessel; storing, packaging or processing of fish; transporting fish except as part of a general cargo; refuelling or supplying fishing vessels; or attempting or preparing to do any of the above activities (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Foreign fishing vessel       | A vessel not registered in Seychelles under the Merchant Shipping Act (SFA).   |
| Free diving                  | Diving underwater without the assistance of breathing apparatus or SCUBA to collect coral, sponges, lobsters, octopus, and other species. May use a snorkel, face mask, flippers, weight belt and wet suit (SFA).  |
| Gear restriction             | A type of input control used as a management tool to restrict the amount and/or type of fishing gear that can be used by fishers in a particular fishery (SFA).  |
| Ghost fishing                | Instances where lost gears, usually nets or traps, continues to capture and kill fish (SFA).   |
| Gillnets - anchored (sharks) | Passive gear that is rigged with either top or bottom connecting ropes. This fishery operates along the coastal areas. The fishery was banned in 1998, but still occurs illegally (WIOFISH).   |

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| <b>Marine Activity</b>  | <b>Description of the Use or Activity</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|---|---|
| Gillnets - Bottom set (slipper lobster)                               | This fishery operates close to shores, in shallow bays. Very small and localised fishery in one bay area. (Local name Krevis). Multifilament polyamide net with a stretch mesh size 4 inches length of the net is 200 to 600 m and a height about 2 m (WIOFISH).  |
| Gillnets - not specified (humphead parrot fish)                       | This fishery operates along the coasts. Set gill net perpendicular to inshore reefs and divers drive the fish into the nets. This fishery is closed due to lack of market for the catch (WIOFISH).  |
| Gillnets - Pelagic Surface (mackerel)                                 | This fishery operates along the coastal areas. Encircling gill nets are 50m long of nylon monofilament material with a mesh size of 2.25 to 2.5 inches. Nets can be joined together to give a maximum length of 300m (WIOFISH).   |
| Global positioning system (GPS)                                       | A device that uses satellite signals to determine a vessel's position and course accurately (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Hand Gathering (using hands only): intertidal/ muddy flats - bivalves | This fishery operates in muddy shore areas. The bivalves are dug out from the sandy shores, (Local name Palourd) (WIOFISH).   |
| Hand Gathering: intertidal/ muddy flats - crabs                       | This fishery operates on rocky shores. The crabs are collected from intertidal and muddy flats. Fishery for crabs (Local name Karkasay) (WIOFISH).  |
| Hand Gathering: lobster   | This fishery operates along the coast. The fishery is only opened based on the result of the catch assessment (WIOFISH).  |
| Hand Gathering: rocky shores - crabs                                  | The crabs are caught at night by fishers using flashlights. (Local name Karkasay) (WIOFISH).  |
| Hand Gathering: rocky shores - limpets                                | Limpets are scraped off rocky surfaces. This fishery operates on rocky shores (WIOFISH).  |
| Hand Spear/Harpoon (rays)   | Handheld pointed iron or wooden rods are used to harpoon rays from pirogues (WIOFISH).  |
| Hand Spear/Harpoon (octopus)  | Spear is used to disturb the octopus so that it comes out of its hiding place and caught (WIOFISH).   |
| Hand-line fishery   | A fishery making use of hand-lines (or reels) to catch demersal and pelagic fishes, with lines having single or multiple baited hooks or fishing lures (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| High seas   | Waters outside national jurisdictions (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Hook & Line - not specified (inboard)                                 | This fishery operates around the Mahe plateau. The fishing gear used on these vessel types is predominantly handlines. A single handline with 1 to 6 hooks is used per crew member (WIOFISH).   |
| Hook & Line - not specified (large vessel schooner)                   | Droplines are deployed from the schooner. A dropline consists of a very long mainline with a buoy at one end and a weight at the other end. The mainline extends from the surface to the seabed. A series of baited hooks are attached to the mainline at approximately 1m intervals by snoods. Used in conjunction with handlines (WIOFISH). |

## Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan

| <b>Marine Activity</b>  | <b>Description of the Use or Activity</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|---|--|
| Hook & Line - not specified (pirogue & small motor)                     | Using monofilament line held in hand baited with lures or fish bait on hooks (WIOFISH).  |
| Hook & Line (not specified - pirogue or small boat with motor)          | Using monofilament line held in the hands baited with lures or fish bait on hooks (WIOFISH).   |
| Hook & Line / Pole-line (Hand operated on vessel - schooner)            | A combination of engines and sails are used for motorization. Crew size varies from 3 to 6. Electric or mechanical reels are used in conjunction with handlines (WIOFISH).   |
| Hook & Line / Pole-line (Hand operated on vessel, small boat/non motor) | Using monofilament line held in the hands baited with lures or fish bait on hooks (WIOFISH).   |
| Hoop nets (kona crab)   | Hoop tangle net are constructed of a double layer of 3 to 5 cm stretched monofilament nylon netting set in a metal hoop appx. 1m in diameter. Approx 200 to 300 hoops are set on a main line which is anchored to the sea bed and marked at the surface using bouys attached to the main line. The hoop net are usually baited (WIOFISH).  |
| Inboard   | An un-decked or partially decked boat with an inboard engine. Also referred to as a whaler and includes traditional wooden boats “lagel ouver” and new fibreglass “lekonomi” and “lavenir” designs (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Industrial Fishing  | Capital-intensive commercial fisheries using relatively large vessels with a high degree of mechanization and that normally have advanced fish finding and navigational equipment (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Input controls  | DRAFT - Indirect restraints placed by management to reduce the amount of fish caught (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| International fisheries conservation and management measure             | A measure established by a RFMO or other international fisheries management organisation to which Seychelles is a party (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Intertidal  | The region of land that is submerged at high tide and exposed at low tide (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Jigging   | A type of fishing technic that uses jigs to fish the water column. The outfit can be a spinning or a casting one. It is done drifting from a boat, kayak, and paddle board. Depending of the species of fish targeted you retrieve the jig kicker or slower in the water column once your jig hits the bottom of the place you fish. It could be done inshore or offshore. You can jig from 2+ m deep (Matthieu Cosson). |
| Landing site  | A location where catch from a fishery is routinely landed from boats. Separated into primary and secondary landing sites depending on the number of boats making use of the site (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Limited-entry fishery   | A fishery in which the fishing effort is controlled by restricting the number of operators. Usually requires controlling the number and size of vessels, number of fishermen and licenses, the transfer of fishing rights, and the replacement of vessels (SFA common fisheries terms).  |

## Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan

| <b>Marine Activity</b>          | <b>Description of the Use or Activity</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>   |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Lobster fishery                 | A limited entry and closed-season artisanal targeting spiny lobster species ( <i>Panulirus penicillatus</i> , <i>P. longipes</i> , <i>P. versicolor</i> and <i>P. ornatus</i> ). Lobsters are hand-captured at night by skin divers or using baited traps. It is a limited entry and closed season fishery (SFA common fisheries terms).                     |
| Local fishing vessel            | A fishing vessel which is (a) registered or otherwise in Seychelles under the Merchant Shipping Act; and (b) wholly beneficially owned by one or more citizens of Seychelles only or by a company established under the written laws of Seychelles of which all of the shares are beneficially owned by citizens of Seychelles (SFA common fisheries terms). |
| Log book                        | An official record of catch and effort data made by fishers (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Longlines (Mid-water - sharks)  | Anchored longline set and left to soak overnight before hauling (WIOFISH).   |
| Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) | The maximum catch that can be removed from a stock over an indefinite period without affecting sustainability (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Net fishery                     | DRAFT - An artisanal fishery using beach seines and gillnets mainly targeting small pelagic species such as mackerels and sardines (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Non-target species              | DRAFT - Species that are unintentionally taken by a fishery or not routinely assessed for fisheries management (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Observer data                   | DRAFT - Fisheries information collected on fishing vessels by independent observers (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Octopus fishery                 | An artisanal fishery for <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> (and possibly other spp.) done on foot, skin or scuba diving using hand-held harpoons. The fishery is a part-time occupation and is usually concentrated on the reef flat (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Open-access fishery             | A fishery in which there is no limit on the number of operators or vessels (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Outboard                        | A boat with an outboard engine greater than 15Hp (SFA common fisheries terms)  |
| Output controls                 | Management measures directly limiting fish catch or landings (e.g. quota, minimum size) (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Pelagic longline                | A drifting longline consisting of a mainline kept near the surface or at a certain depth by means of regularly spaced floats with relatively long snoods with baited hooks evenly spaced on it (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Pelagic species                 | Any fish, which at the harvestable stage, lives in the water column, usually applied to free swimming species such as tunas and sharks (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Permit                          | - The permission that a person shall obtain before engaging in a fishing activity or fishing related activity in Seychelles waters (SFA common fisheries terms).   |



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| <b>Marine Activity</b>    | <b>Description of the Use or Activity</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|---------------------------|---|
| Pirogue                   | A boat without or with an outboard engine of less than or equal to 15Hp (SFA common fisheries terms). Pirogues are used which are shallow draft traditional canoe-like boats that are propelled with oars (WIOFISH).  |
| Popping                   | The term “popping” comes from the use of a type of plug (a popper) with a causing or spinning fishing outfit (spinning or casting reel on a spinning or casting rod). Popper comes from the noise this type of plugs creates when you retrieve them in the action of fishing as they make some characteristic noises (Matthieu Cosson).   |
| Purse seine               | An industrial fishery targeting tunas and other pelagic species using commercial grade purse seine nets. Purse seine is a long wall of netting framed with a lead line and a float line. Fishing involves a purse line that is threaded through purse rings spaced along the bottom of the net is drawn tight (pursed) to stop the school of fish escaping downwards under the net. Usually undertaken by fleets from foreign origin (SFA). |
| Quota                     | The amount of catch allocated to a fishery as a whole (total allowable catch) or to an individual fisher or company (SFA)   |
| Schooner                  | A fully decked boat with an inboard engine (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| SCUBA                     | Scuba gear is used for diving (WIOFISH). Acronym for: Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus.  |
| Sea cucumber fishery      | A limited entry and closed-season semi-industrial fishery targeting selected species of Holothuria collected using snorkeling or SCUBA (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Seasonal closure          | The closure of a fishing ground for a defined period of time, used as a tool by fishery managers, frequently to protect a stock during a spawning season (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Sedentary species         | Any fish which, at the harvestable stage, are immobile on or under the sea-bed or unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil (SFA).   |
| Seychelles-flagged vessel | A ship or boat whereby the owner registers the ship in the Seychelles and the ship flies the Seychelles flag (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Seychelles waters         | the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea, archipelagic waters, internal waters and all other waters subject to the fisheries jurisdiction of Seychelles (SFA).  |
| Shark fishery             | A fishery targeting demersal or pelagic sharks using baited hooks or fishing lures on handline, drag-line, drum-line or long lines (SFA).   |
| Small boats               | Outboard boats are used in this fishery. The boat is usually of fibreglass construction with an outboard engine of between 15 and 40Hp. The most common are the mini Mahé class, which are 4.8m in length. These vessels are used for fishing around the central granite islands (WIOFISH).   |

## Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan

| <b>Marine Activity</b>           | <b>Description of the Use or Activity</b><br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Spawning aggregation             | A repeated concentration of conspecific c marine animals, gathered for the purpose of spawning, that is predictable in time and space. The density/number of individuals participating in a spawning aggregation is at least four times that found outside the aggregation. The spawning aggregation results in a mass point source of offspring (SFA common fisheries terms).                              |
| Spin fishing                     | It is a type of reel (spinning reel) that is used on a rod for fishing. The reel is facing the water as well as the guides on the rod while you are in the action of fishing. You also use the casting reels which are facing you as well as the guides of the rod while you are in the action of fishing (Matthieu Cosson).  |
| Straddling stock                 | A fishery term used to describe migratory species that spend part of their life cycle in two or more jurisdictions; especially those that migrate between EEZs and the high seas (SFA).   |
| Sustainable yield                | Catch that can be removed over an indefinite period without reducing the biomass of the stock (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Target fishing                   | Fishing selectively for particular species or size of fish (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Total Allowable Catch (TAC)      | A catch limit set as an output control on fishing in a particular fishery (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Trap fishery                     | An artisanal fishery using baited bamboo or steel traps targeting demersal reef associated fishes. The fishery is mostly limited to the granitic islands and undertaken by fishermen to supplement other fishing activities. Three types of trap designs (locally known as kazye-dormi, kazye-lavol and kazye-peze) are used. A minimum mesh size regulation of 40 mm applies (SFA common fisheries terms). |
| Traps, Active: set on foot       | The traps are off an arrow head design made of bamboo mesh with a minimum mesh size of 4cm. They are light weight and are baited with seaweed. Generally placed inshore on foot (WIOFISH).  |
| Traps, Active: small boats       | Fishery operates in general inshore areas, on and beyond the reefs. The traps are of an arrowhead design made of bamboo mesh with a minimum mesh size of 4cm. Often referred to cassier la vole. They are light weight and are baited with seaweed then left for 2 to 4 hours before retrieval. Set on coral reefs with the use of small boats (WIOFISH).   |
| Traps, Static: schooner offshore | This fishery operates in the general offshore areas, on the Mahe plateau. Set traps known as "casier dormi" are used. The traps are of an arrowhead design made of bamboo mesh with a minimum mesh size of 4cm. They have a solid reinforced construction and are baited with fish then left for up to 24 hours before retrieval (WIOFISH).   |
| Traps, Static: small boats       | Made of Bamboo steel or aluminium mesh size of 4cm. The traps are off an arrow head design. They are light weight and are baited with seaweed or sardines and the likes. Fishery operates in general inshore area on and beyond the reefs. Left for 24 hours before collection (WIOFISH).   |

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| Marine Activity                            | Description of the Use or Activity<br><i>(with source, where noted)</i>  |
|--|--|
| Traps, Static: whaler                      | Set traps known as "casier dormi" are used. The traps are of an arrowhead design, made of bamboo mesh with a minimum mesh size of 4cm. They have a solid reinforced construction and are baited with fish then left for up to 24 hours before retrieval. They are light weight and are baited with seaweed or sardines and the likes. Fishery operates on Mahe plateau (WIOFISH).  |
| Traps, Unidentified: lobster               | Operates along coastal areas. Traps are baited set and left overnight or the next day (WIOFISH).   |
| Traps, Unidentified: pirogue & small motor | Bamboo steel or aluminium traps (WIOFISH).   |
| Trolling                                   | It is the action of trolling lure(s) natural or artificial behind a boat using the speed of its engine(s) or a jetski/kayak/paddle board using the speed created by an electric/thermic engine or/and human power to catch any species of fish that are susceptible to eat these lure(s). These species could be pelagic (tuna, billfish, etc), demersal (groupers, emperor, jobfish, barracuda, GT, trevally species, etc), it could be done offshore as well as inshore (Matthieu Cosson). |
| Vessel monitoring device                   | A device, instrument or equipment which monitors and records and/or transmits automatically, either independently or in conjunction with other equipment, information relating to the fishing operations of the vessel (SFA common fisheries terms).   |
| Virgin biomass                             | The biomass of a stock that has not been fished (SFA common fisheries terms).  |
| Whaler                                     | Whalers are traditionally of wooden clinker type construction ranging in length from 7.6 to 10.6m and power by 25 to 50 HP inboard diesel engines. Most whalers have a stepped mast and sail and although most are not decked, some have a partial deck for gear storage (WIOFISH).  |

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