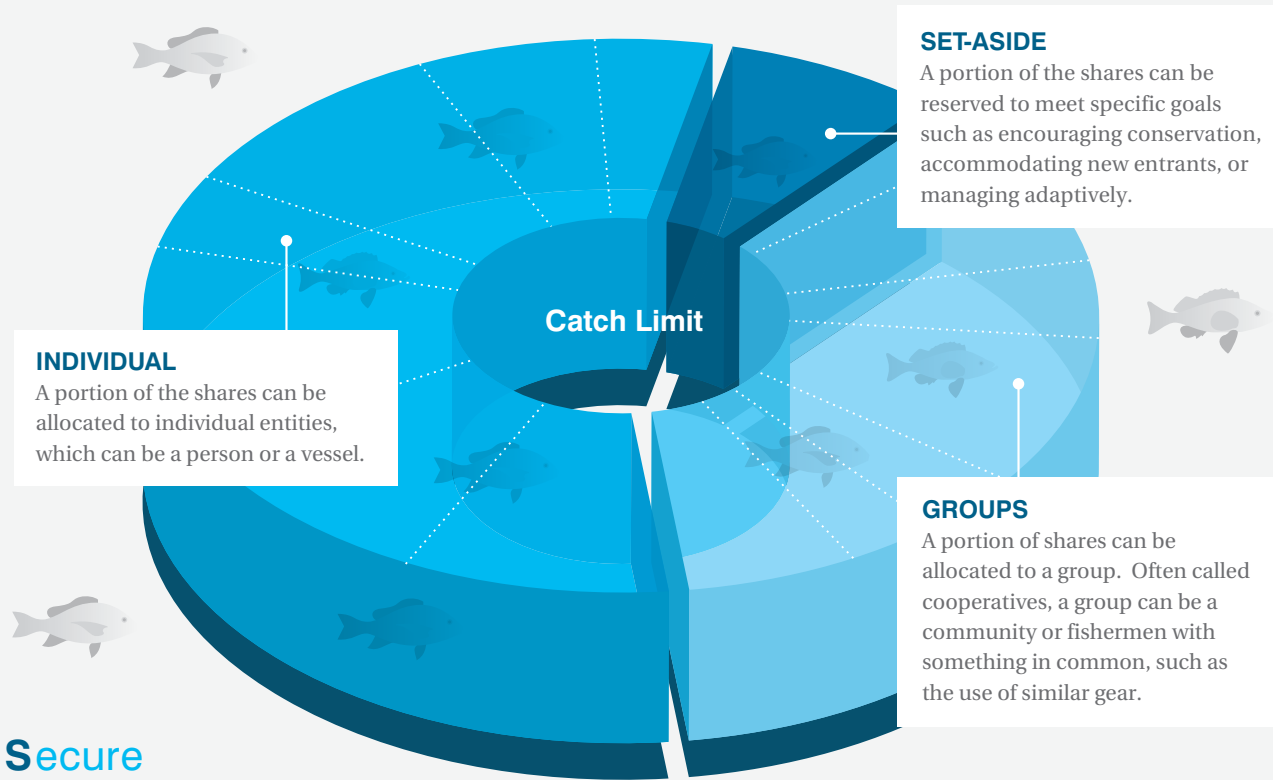


# What Is A Catch Share?

Similar to divvying up a pie, catch shares allocate a secure privilege to harvest a specified amount of a fishery's total catch to an individual or group. Under a catch share program, managers establish a fishery-wide catch limit, assign portions of the catch, or shares, to participants, and hold participants directly accountable to stay within the catch limit. Fishermen can often trade shares, increasing flexibility in how and when they fish. Catch share programs provide fishermen with business incentives to promote long-term sustainability of the stock.



**Secure**  
**Exclusive**  
**All sources**  
**Scaled**  
**Accountable**  
**Limited**  
**Transferable**

## Key Attributes of a Catch Share: SEASALT

The SEASALT mnemonic describes commonly occurring attributes of catch share programs. Security, exclusivity, and other attributes of well-designed catch shares change the economic and social incentives for fishermen and end overfishing, improve safety, increase gear innovation, and create more full-time, stable jobs.

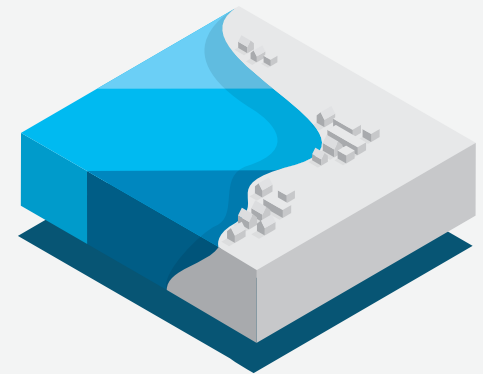
## Investing in the Future



Overfishing is similar to withdrawing the "principle" from your bank account. Each year the amount in the bank account gets smaller and smaller. Catch shares create incentives that allow fishermen to leave fish in the water and only harvest the "interest", thereby saving part of the stock as an investment for future years.

## Territorial Use Rights for Fishing (TURF)

Area-based catch shares, often called TURFs, allocate a specified marine area to a group, or in rare cases an individual. TURF participants are in turn required to manage the area, including complying with catch limits and maintaining a healthy ecosystem.



# Conventional Fisheries Management

Without catch shares, fisheries have suffered from dramatic overfishing, resulting in high fishing costs, extensive job loss, and crumbling fishing communities. Conventional management piles on regulations, weighing fishermen down, and limiting flexibility. Under catch shares, effort controls such as gear restrictions and trip limits are no longer necessary as the economic incentives for fishermen are aligned with biological needs of the fishery.

