

# A Meta-Analysis of Bycatch Mitigation Methods for Sea Turtles

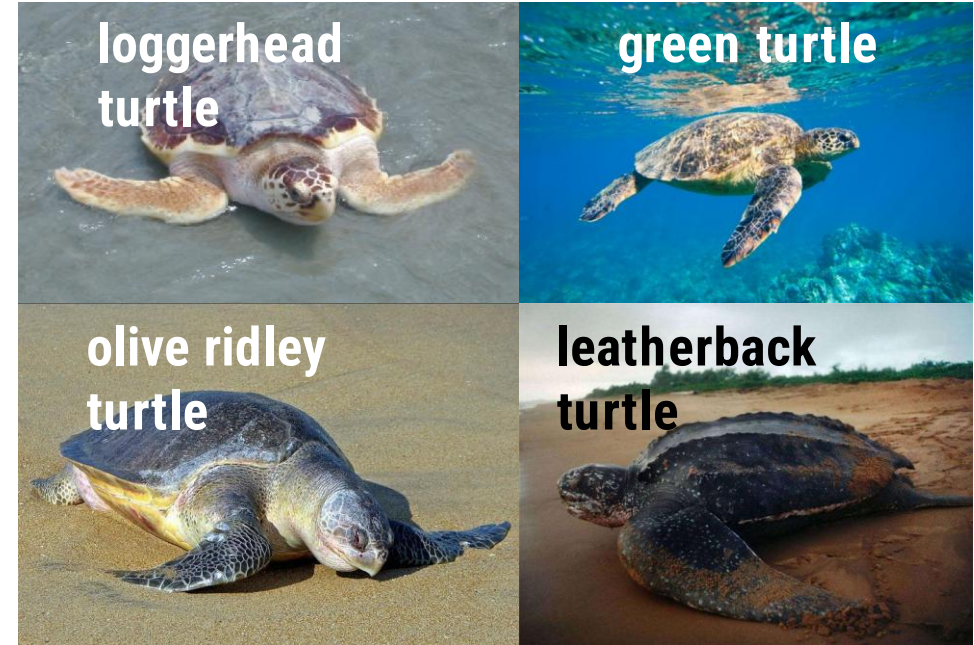


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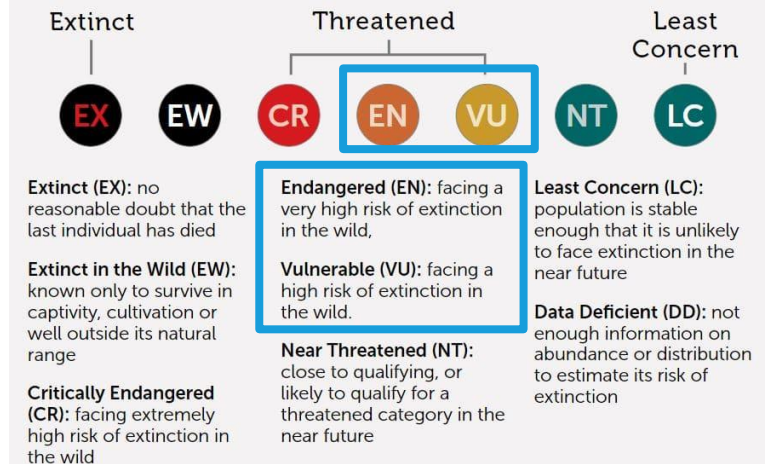


- **Fragmentation:** Mitigation efficacy remains fragmented due to species-specific responses and environmental complexity
- **Single-Factor Focus:** Most studies isolate individual factors (hook or bait)
- **Meta-Analysis:** move beyond case-by-case observations and provide a quantitative foundation for evidence-based policy

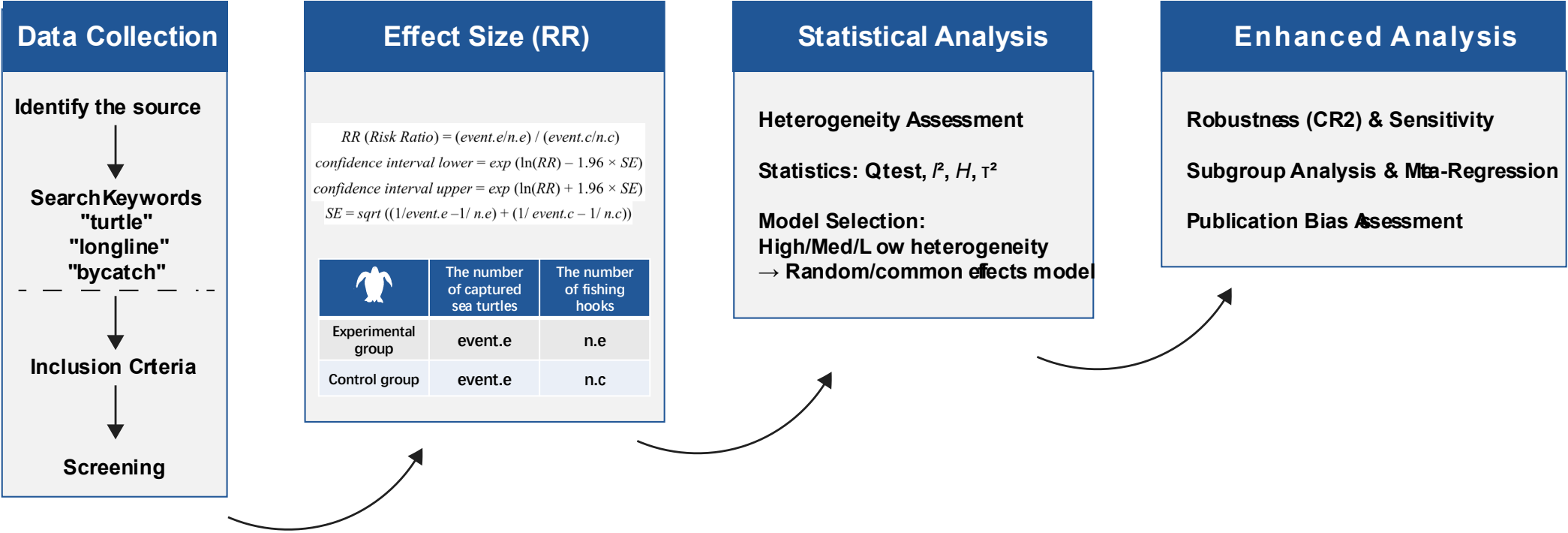
- Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*)
- Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)
- Olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)
- Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)



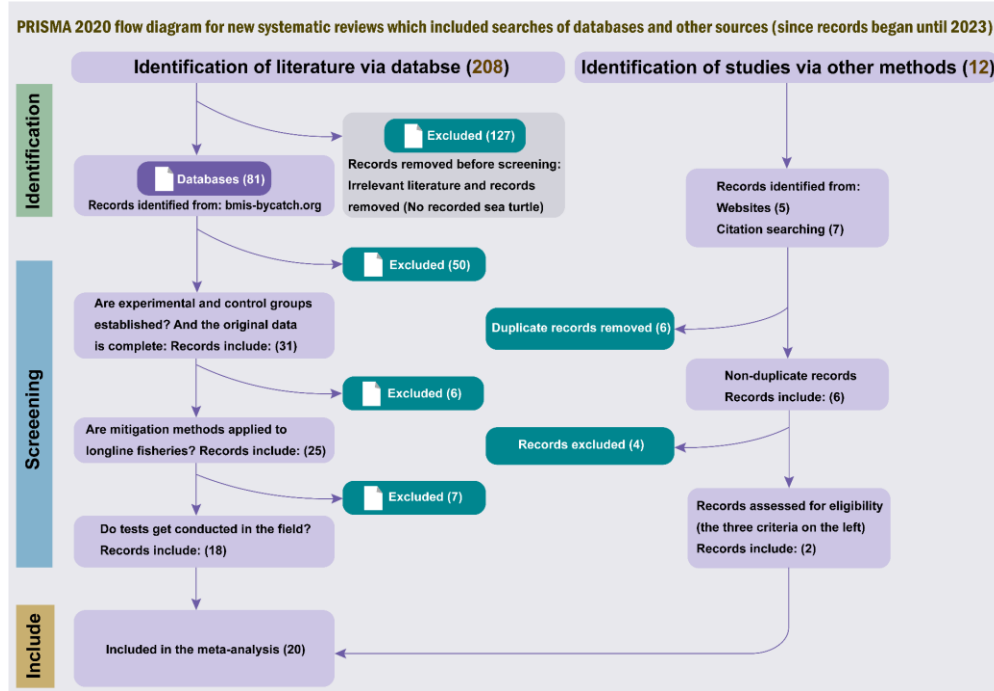
## THE RED LIST CATEGORIES



# Meta-Analysis Workflow



# mitigation methods overview



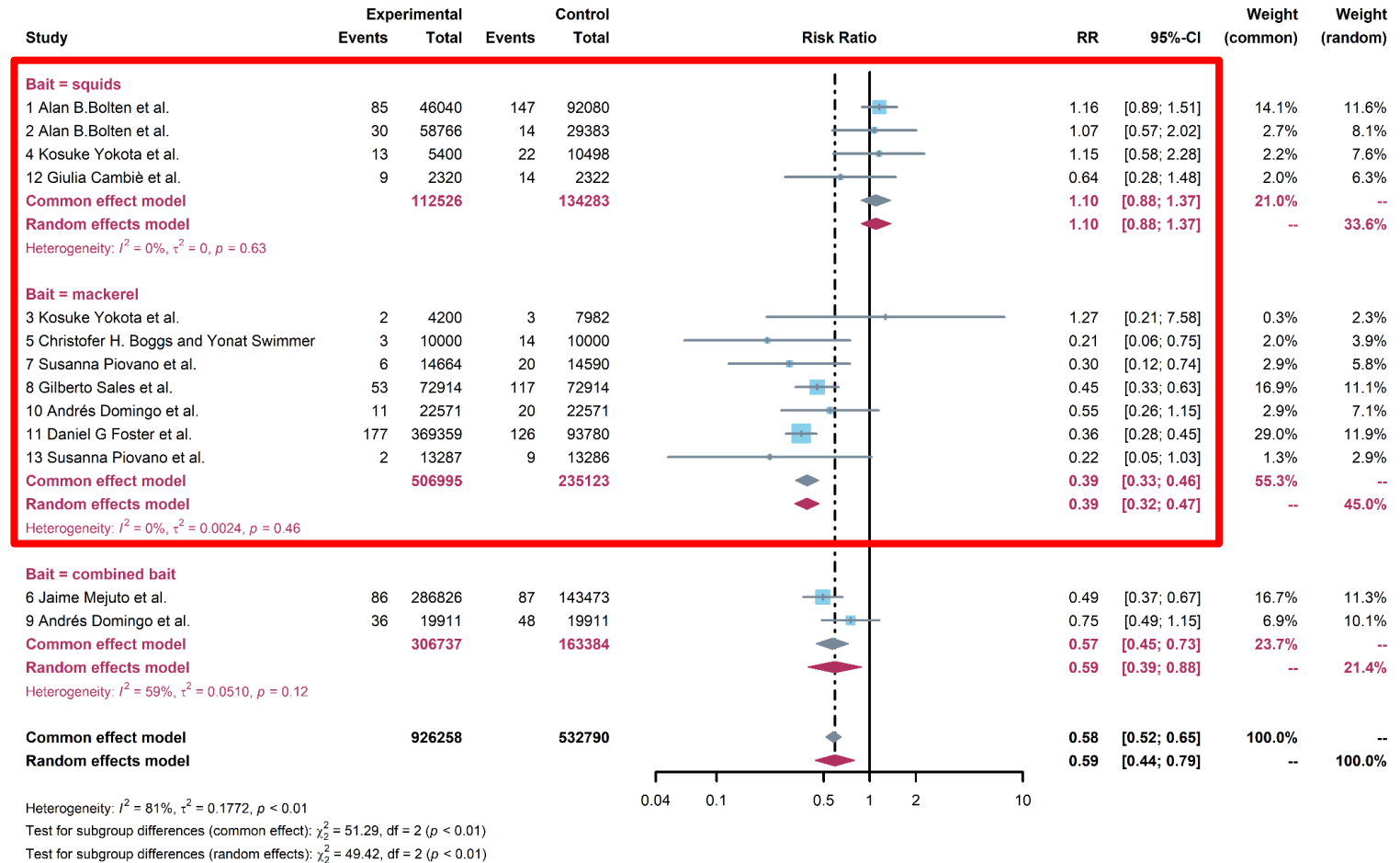
- Replacing J-style hooks with circle hooks
- Using fish bait instead of squid bait
- Using circle hooks with a wire appendage
- Dyeing the bait blue
- replacing fish bait with stingray bait
- Using offset hooks, usually between 0° and 10°;
- The use of the Hookpod-mini device on branch lines
- Using different light types at the end of longline fishing branch lines, including white, blue and green light



# Circle Hooks – Loggerhead



- Risk Ratio (RR) = 0.59
- Significant reduction in bycatch (CI below 1)
- High heterogeneity ( $I^2 \sim 81\%$ )
- Bait type contributes to observed heterogeneity
- Hook effect might be influenced by bait type

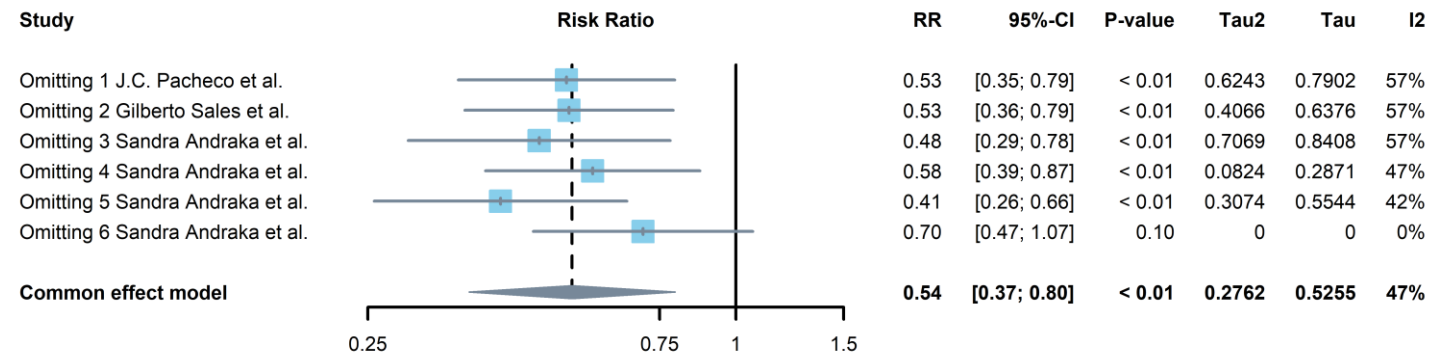
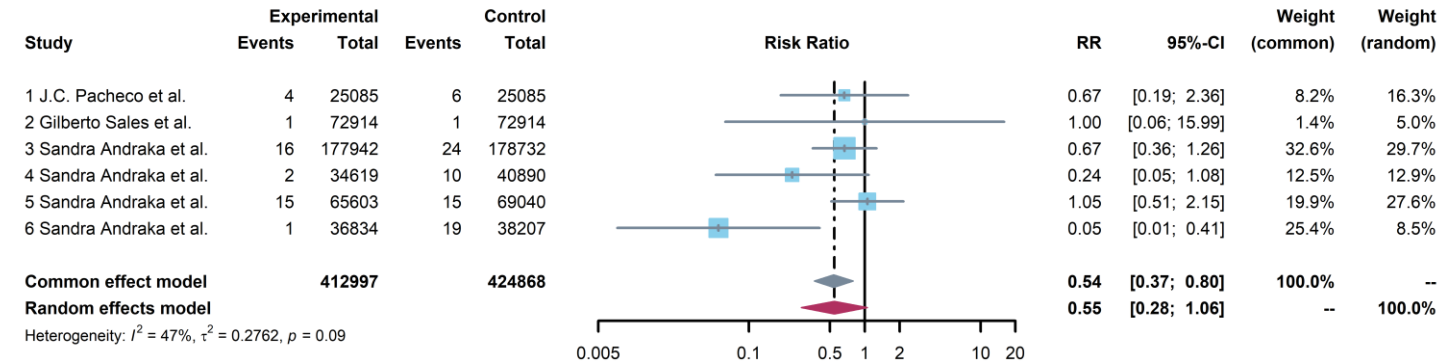


Subgroup analysis of 13 studies on loggerheads

# Circle Hooks - Green Turtle



- $RR = 0.55$
- Confidence interval crosses 1
- No significant reduction
- Limited number of studies
  - I. Few available studies
  - II. Small sample size
  - III. High uncertainty
- Insufficient evidence to support the effectiveness of circle hooks

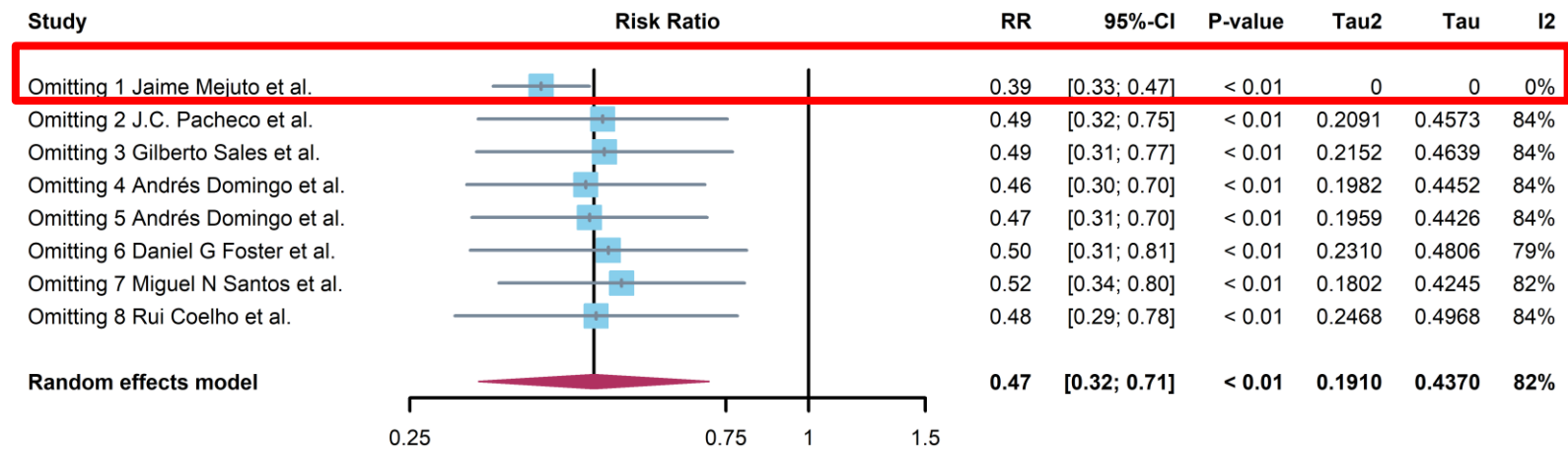
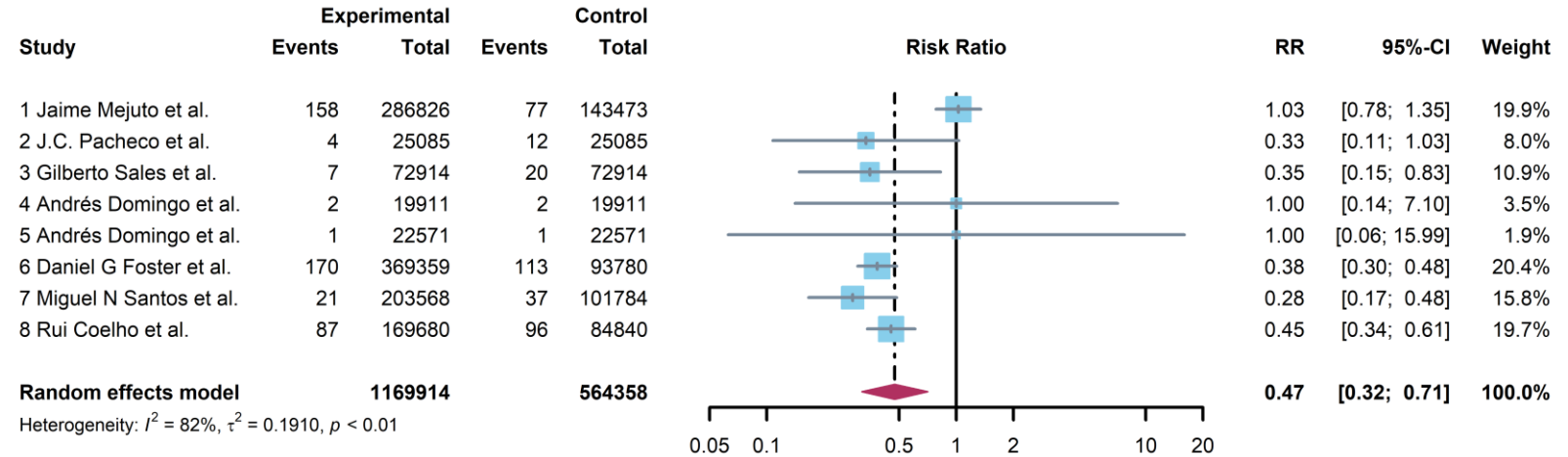


*Sensitivity analysis of green turtle*

# Circle Hooks – Leatherback



- $RR = 0.47$
- *Significant reduction*
- *Clear mitigation effect*
- *Consistent across studies*
- *Study 1 is the source of heterogeneity*

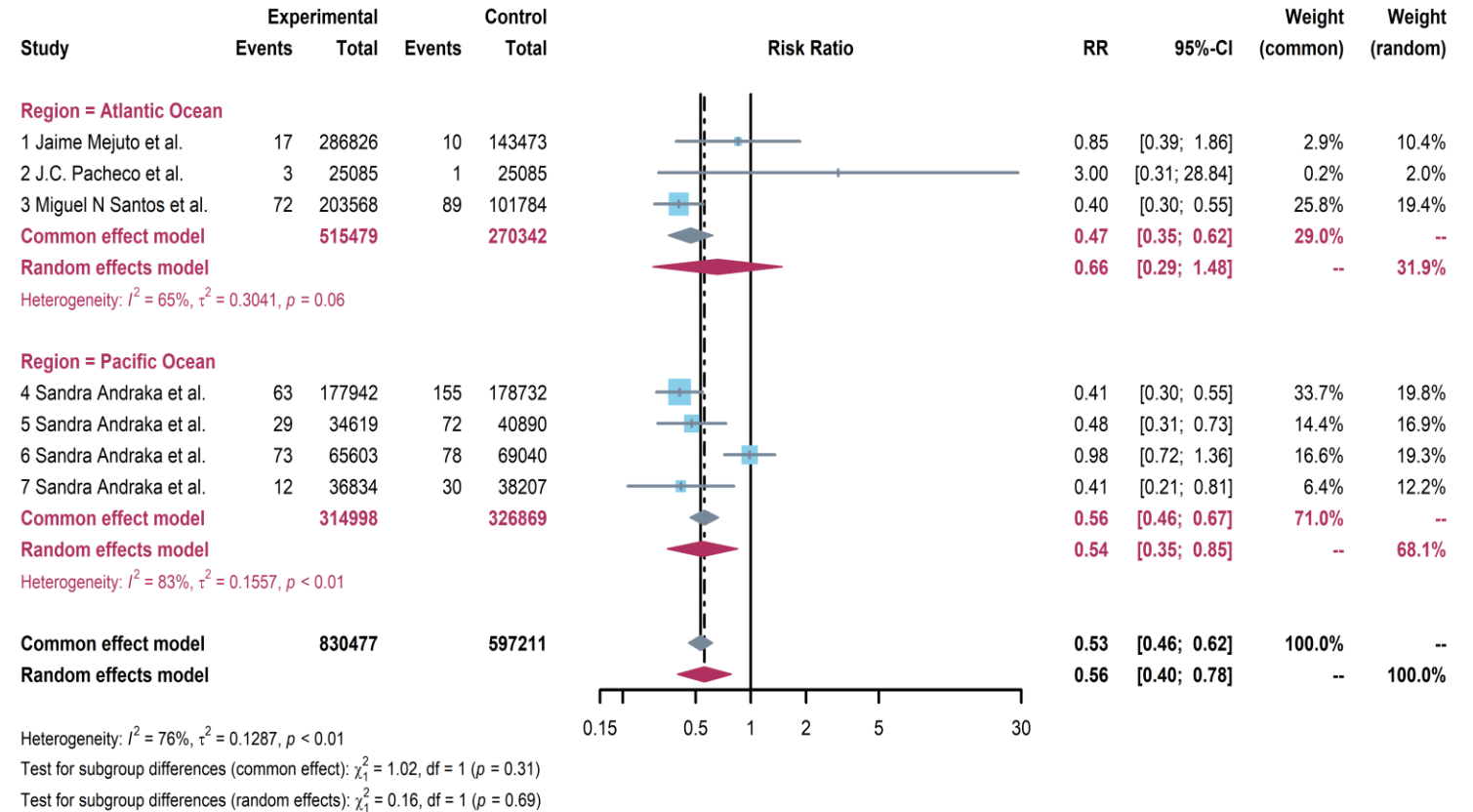


*Sensitivity analysis of leatherbacks*

# Circle Hooks - Olive Ridley



- $RR = 0.56$
- *Significant reduction*
- *Regional differences*  
(Atlantic Ocean V.S. Pacific Ocean)



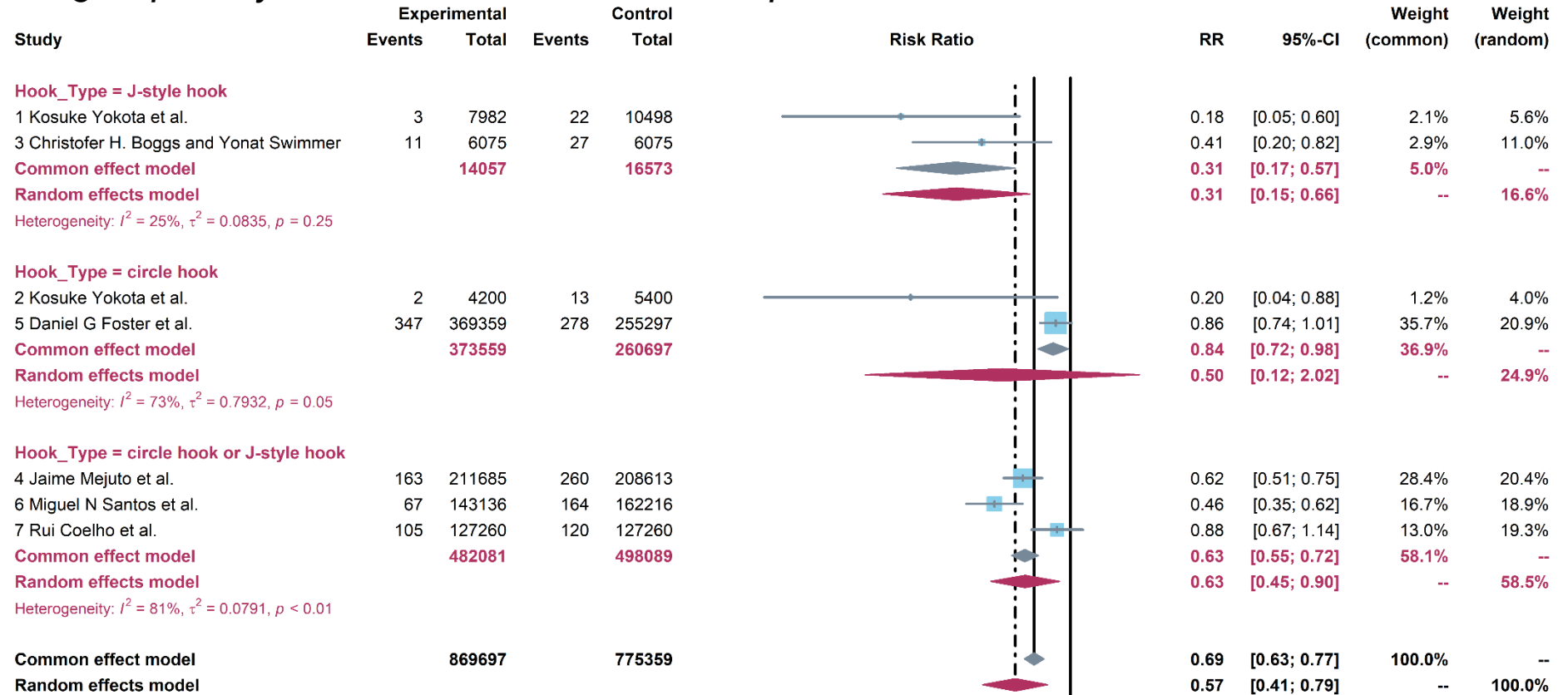
*Sensitivity analysis of olive ridley*



# Fish bait effects



- Risk Ratio (RR) = 0.57
- significant reduction
- Subgroup analysis shows J-hook + fish bait performs better than circle hook + fish bait



Heterogeneity:  $I^2 = 79\%$ ,  $\tau^2 = 0.1290$ ,  $p < 0.01$

Test for subgroup differences (common effect):  $\chi^2_2 = 14.35$ ,  $df = 2$  ( $p < 0.01$ )

Test for subgroup differences (random effects):  $\chi^2_2 = 2.77$ ,  $df = 2$  ( $p = 0.25$ )

Subgroup analysis of seven studies on bait (hook type)

# Key findings



Meta-analysis results of target species after replacing J-style hooks with circle hooks

species	methods	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI) (CR2)
tunas	circle hooks	1.30 (0.93-1.81)	1.30 (0.88-1.91)
swordfish	circle hooks	0.83 (0.70-0.99)	0.83 (0.69-1.00)
sharks	circle hooks	1.15 (0.96-1.37)	1.15 (0.93-1.40)

- Circle hooks show no significant negative impact on tuna and shark catch
- responses to mitigation measures vary across region and species
- Circle hooks are generally effective for loggerhead turtle, olive ridley turtle and leatherback turtle
- Bait type demonstrates a stronger mitigation effect compared to hook type



# Limitations



- High heterogeneity across studies ( $I^2$  often  $>75\%$ )
- Limited sample size for some species
- lump pelagic longlines together, limiting to separate shallow-set (swordfish) from deep-set (tuna)
- Oversimplified gear variables, especially failing to account for hook size



**Thank you**

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