

SECTION A

1. Introduction

Fishing bans can help to relieve ecosystem pressure, as fishing has its negative impacts, such as polluting the waters with fishing waste, but this is also due to the fact that overfishing has grown. Excessive fishing and the rapid catch and excess of fish even before they have time to reproduce with each other and part of this excessive quantity caught ends up being wasted, which means that as long as this type of practice continues at the same pace, as species will not stand for much more time. Thus, the ban on fisheries may alleviate some of the worst impacts that exist, but are we prepared for such a circumstance?

- **Thousands of people would go hungry and face financial difficulties** - Nowadays, there is no real notion and statistic of how many families depend on the fishing world, some for personal taste and others because they have no option but to support the families. About 40 million people live off the business, while 19 million work in aquaculture-farming or seafood farming. In the worst-case scenario, according to Dr. Steven Purcell of Southern Cross University in Coffs Harbor, Australia, a marine ecologist. Thousands of fishermen might end up choosing the illegal or informal market where, many of the catches are not registered. In the case of families with better conditions, they would choose a change in the diet based on meat and soy.
- **Seafood farms would increase** - And it would become our only seafood source, initially we would be content with a limited choice, with Salmon being the most farmed fish in Europe. Seafood farms would simply increase to avoid running out of wild fish stocks, which would lead to

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fundamental changes in the environment as it is being produced in large quantities. Land-based systems would develop potentially reducing water pollution.

- **Stocks and Corals would recover, but not all of them** - Coral beds could survive longer due to lack of pollution by having a resilient ocean. Unfortunately, that wouldn't apply to every species (sea cucumbers in Papua, New Guinea). The method of stocking wild fish is used in some parts of the world, which helps to restore the ecosystem and protect the environment.
- **Oceans Cleaner** - FACT! From my understanding and knowledge, I would say that's probably the most obvious, it would be like an oceanic pandemic, with fishing restrictions or prohibitions and rules, there will be no fishing boats, all the pollution and emissions would be non-existent, the equipment used by fishers are many times left in the ocean and correspond to 10% of marine litter as well as 86% of litter in the Pacific Garbage Patch.

SECTION B

3. Introduction

Increasingly we live near our coasts (World Bank, 2010). Science has evolved a lot and has been a source of solutions (Van Koningsveld & Muder, 2004).

Hard Engineering is a fundamental technique that protects the coasts preventing flood and erosions also absorbs wave energy. It is man-made and more likely to have a negative impact on the environment, they are structures built to avoid disruption of natural processes. Structures of short-term and expensive.

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- Sea Wall - Made from concrete, stone. Provides great protection and safety. Can increase the intensity of longshore currents, hastening removal of the beach. (Coastal care.org, 2014)
 - Groyne – Fences built at the height and angle of the beach. Preventing inundation and erosion. Expensive.
 - Gabion
 - Revetment (Riprap / Rock Armour)
 - Coastal Barrage
 - Cliff Fixing

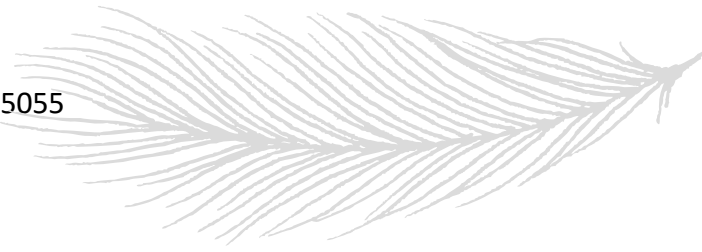
Soft Engineering is more natural, since it works according to the environment or nature, unlike Hard Engineering, it does not try to stop natural processes, using practical and ecological principles, the structures are more drastic and less expensive and sustainable, a less negative impact.

- Beach nourishment – Large quantities of sand to the beach. Extended the beach seawards, improves the beach in terms of quality and storm protection.
- Managed retreat
- Beach stabilization
- Dune regeneration
- Afforestation of coastal dunes
- Mangrove preservation & planting
- Coral reef preservation & enhancement

I believe that either two of them has their own functions, our nature reacts to what it is going on, either one or other have their way of protecting and avoid or minimize natural disasters.

Sorry, I've tried to write and put as much info as I could as I didn't have more time and spent too much time on the first question.

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