**Peruvian calico scallop**

**SE Pacific**

**Fishery:** Chile

**IDENTIFICATION**

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

Argopecten purpuratus

**SPECIES NAME(S)**

Peruvian calico scallop, Chilean-Peruvian Scallop, Concha de abanico, Ostión

**COMMON NAMES**

Concha de Abanico

**STOCK IDENTIFICATION**

Peruvian calico scallops' natural distribution is along the Pacific coast from Paita, Peru to Tongoy in Chile (Wolff and Mendo 2000). In accordance with the high dispersal potential of the species, Marín et al. (2013) found a lack of genetic structure in Peruvian localities and the existence of gene flow among populations. Wolff and Mendo (2000) demonstrated the importance of a national strategy to manage scallop beds along the Peruvian coast and relation among beds.

**RELATED LINKS:**

- Chilean Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA)
- Marine Institute of Peru (IMARPE)

**ASSESSMENT**

**Strengths**

In 2011 a technical-scientific protocol was defined by IMARPE to properly assess populations. A minimum size limit of 65 mm is defined and (sequential) temporary moratoriums are established. The resource is harvested by hand, so the impact on the ecosystem is considered as minimal. Bycatch is considered as nonexistent. The marine reserve 'La Rinconada' was implemented to protect Peruvian calico scallop; other areas are protected.

**Weaknesses**

No formal stock assessments or reference points for the stock; only biomass estimates are available from the main beds. The overall stock status is unknown. The success of moratoriums is not clear; there are exceptions of seeds' harvest for aquaculture (grow-out seeds). There are doubts if biomass trends result from restricting efforts or "natural recovery." The survey strategy is defined to assess all beds at the national level. The management system in place and enforcement of regulations are weak. No control of fishing effort. The resource is highly vulnerable to environmental conditions (El Niño) and exploitation.

**Options**

The enforcement and monitoring system should be improved. Harvest of seeds for aquaculture or restocking purposes should be maintained at optimum sustainable levels. Biological reference points should be developed. Some scientific studies recommend the adaptation of the minimum size limit. There is a unique stock along the Peruvian coast and it has been demonstrated the importance of a national strategy to manage scallop beds along the Peruvian coast and relation among beds.

**SCORES**

**Management Quality:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Strategy</th>
<th>Managers Compliance</th>
<th>Fishers Compliance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 6</td>
<td>&lt; 6</td>
<td>≥ 6</td>
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**Stock Health:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Health</th>
<th>Future Health</th>
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<td>&lt; 6</td>
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**FIPS**

No related FIPs

**MSC**

No related MSC fisheries

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN**

- Start a fishery improvement project (FIP) to address the lack of publicly available information on this fishery. For advice on starting an FIP, see SFP’s Seafind Industry Guide to FIPs and other resources at [https://www.sustainablefishing.org/Programs/Professional-Guidance/FIP-Toolbox-Resources](https://www.sustainablefishing.org/Programs/Professional-Guidance/FIP-Toolbox-Resources).
- Encourage scientists to share their studies/publications with FishSource by commenting on the profile and uploading a hyperlink to the document.
- Work with the government and scientists on the collection of data and make them accessible online.