



As the spotlight turns on fisheries and marine protection issues people are questioning current management practices and seeking solutions. LegaSea has summarised a few snapper FAQs. More comprehensive answers can be found online at www.legasea.co.nz/faqs-management

Are trawlers allowed in the Hauraki Gulf?

Trawling and Danish seining are banned from the inner Hauraki Gulf, from around the bottom end of Kawau Island across to the western side of Coromandel Peninsula. A map is online at the above link.

How many fish are killed due to fishing?

Mortality rates depend on the method used. Bulk harvesting methods such as trawling and Danish seines have the biggest impact. The mortality rate of undersized snapper caught and discarded by trawlers is over 90%. This could equate to as much as 20% of the snapper catch by weight.

Prior to the 2013 management changes, recreational fishers were estimated to kill between 3.6 to 7.5% of their snapper catch, by weight not numbers.

LegaSea encourages recreational fishers to employ best practice when fishing:

- Quickly chill in ice or slurry any fish kept for eating
- Use circle hooks, large hooks 7/0 or 8/0s, or appendaged hooks designed to prevent gut-hooking
- Move away from areas holding large numbers of small fish
- Release fish in the water, or use wet, cool surfaces when handling fish for release.
- Use the FreeFishHeads.co.nz service to share unwanted heads and frames.

Fish for the future.

Why does the Snapper 1 fishery need rebuilding?

Snapper 1 extends from North Cape to the eastern Bay of Plenty. Snapper 1 needs rebuilding because it was seriously depleted by a wave of reckless industrial commercial fishing, encouraged by subsidies and demands for exports. In the 1990s the fishery hit a low point, it is slowly recovering. The recent stock assessment suggests the fishery is about half the level it should be. However, the recovery continues to be thwarted by poor industrial practices that kill excessive numbers of juvenile fish without cost, and a perverted management system that causes

fishermen to illegally dump fish to remain profitable.

LegaSea promotes a ban of trawling inside the 100m-depth contour, to protect sensitive and nursery areas, and to prevent small fish being killed and discarded, and to increase abundance.

Why don't we apply a land-all catch policy to recreational fishing?

A land-all catch policy is promoted as a way of reducing recreational fishing activity and related mortality. This assumes that once the bag limit is caught the person will stop fishing. This does not always happen. There is no way to police the land-all catch rule on the water; it relies on voluntary compliance.

Also, a land-all catch policy means that people will be required to kill fish that they would otherwise have released alive. This will increase fishing mortality and is contrary to the practices employed nowadays by people wanting to conserve fish for future generations.

Another outcome is no minimum size limit could apply to recreational catch. Commercial fishers may also expect no minimum size limits to apply to their catch. Imagine the conflicts if there were no commercial minimum size limits for species such as crayfish or kingfish!

Instead of a land-all catch policy LegaSea advocates for equal size limits for recreational and commercial fishing, based on sustainability grounds.

Why don't we apply a land-all catch policy to commercial fishing?

LegaSea believes a land-all catch policy for commercial fishing fails to achieve its primary purpose - that landed commercial catch will equate to what is actually caught at sea. Making land-all catch compulsory does not provide a powerful incentive for commercial fishers to avoid catching small fish in the first instance, and may not prevent the discard of uneconomic fish.

In reality the land-all catch suggestion is a misdirected attempt at curbing the damage inflicted by inshore trawlers.

Instead, LegaSea advocates for moving non-selective commercial fishing methods beyond the 100m depth contour line to protect small and juvenile fish.

ENDS



LegaSea is the public face of the New Zealand Sport Fishing Council. The Council has an experienced fisheries management, science, policy and legal team. On behalf of the Council LegaSea provides public-friendly information about a variety of processes

	that are important to the sustainable management of fisheries for future generations.
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