



**Fisheries New Zealand**

Tini a Tangaroa

# Review of Sustainability Measures for Pōrae (POR 1) for 2020/21

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# 1 Stocks being reviewed

## Pōrae (POR 1)

*Nemadactylus douglasii*

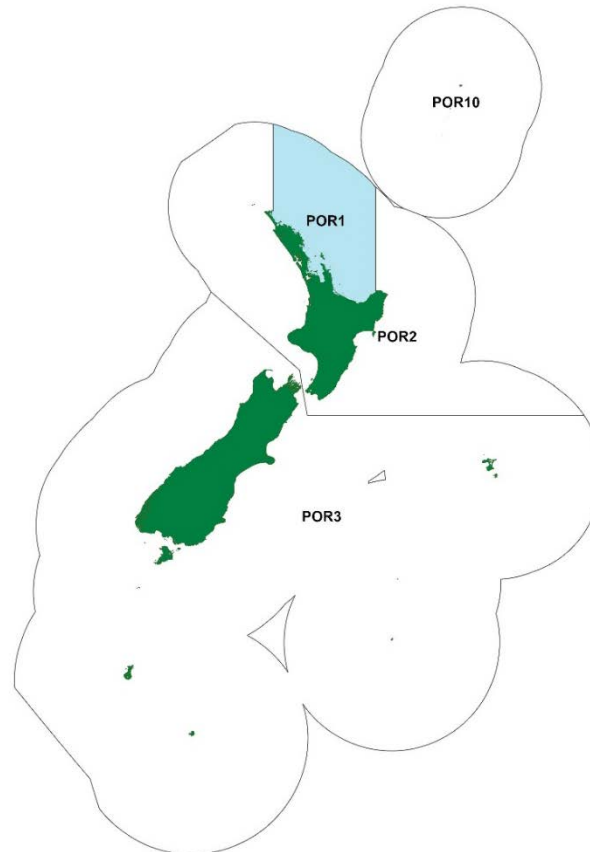


Figure 1: The Quota Management Area (QMA) for POR 1

## 2 Summary

1. Fisheries New Zealand is proposing to review the sustainability measures for pōrae in Quota Management Area (QMA) pōrae 1 (POR 1) for the 1 October 2020 fishing year.
2. Pōrae is primarily a commercial bycatch species that is of importance to inshore trawl, bottom long line and set net fleets, particularly in the northern North Island. The majority of commercial catch is taken from east Northland in POR 1, with the fishery extending into POR 2 around the northern stock boundary at the top of the North Island.
3. Pōrae is a shared fishery, although its importance to recreational fishers is usually as a welcome bycatch rather than a target species. Pōrae is also listed as a taonga species for some North Island Iwi in their respective Iwi Fisheries Forum fisheries plans.
4. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of the stock is 75 tonnes, of which 62 tonnes is the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC). Catch limits and allowances for POR 1 have not been reviewed since pōrae was introduced into the quota management system (QMS) in 2004.
5. Pōrae is a low knowledge stock, with limited information available to assess stock status. The only available information is trends in catch.

6. Commercial catch in POR 1 has exceeded the TACC three times in the last sixteen years, and catch has fluctuated below the TACC in years where the limit was not exceeded. Recent years have seen a stabilising of catch just below the TACC, with the exception of the 2016/17 fishing year in which catch was above the TACC, and 2017/18 in which it was well below.
7. Industry has requested a review of management settings for both POR 1 and POR 2, including considering adjustments to the TACCs, and consideration of the stock boundaries. Based on available information, only the POR 1 stock has been considered as part of this review.
8. Two options are proposed for POR 1:
  - Option 1** is to maintain the status quo.
  - Option 2** is a 13 tonne (17%) increase to the POR 1 TAC. This includes a TACC increase of 8 tonnes (13%), a recreational allowance increase of 2 tonnes (33%), a 3 tonne (75%) increase to the allowance for other mortality associated with fishing, and no increase to the customary allowance.
9. Option 2 addresses a utilisation opportunity in POR 1 by making a moderate increase to the TAC/TACC, in line with the upper level of commercial catch since 2001. The proposed increase is modest to reflect the low level of information available, and lack of knowledge as to whether an increase may pose a risk to sustainability. Based on the relatively consistent levels of commercial catch, it is considered the proposed increase would not be inconsistent with the objective of maintaining the stock or moving the stock to a level at or above a level that can produce maximum sustainable yield.
10. Option 2 also includes a recreational allowance that better addresses the best available information on recreational catch, reported by the 2018/19 National Panel Survey.
11. Under Option 2 Fisheries New Zealand proposes to set the allowance for all other mortality associated with fishing at 10% of the TACC. This is consistent with the approach to other stocks largely taken as a bycatch of trawl fishing.
12. Fisheries New Zealand is seeking feedback and submissions on proposed increases to the TAC, TACC and allowances for POR 1. We are also seeking initial views on possible alternative approaches to the management of Northern pōrae stocks, for example, an amalgamation of stock management boundaries.

### 3 Quota Management System

13. Pōrae was introduced into the Quota Management System on 1 October 2004 with a 1 October to 30 September fishing year. The TAC, TACC, and allowances for POR 1 have not since been changed.
14. For more information about the QMS go to <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/legal-overviews/fisheries/quota-management-system/>.

### 4 Legal basis for managing fisheries in New Zealand

15. The Fisheries Act 1996 (the Act) provides the legal basis for managing fisheries in New Zealand, including the Minister's responsibilities for setting and varying sustainability measures.
16. The TAC for POR 1 is set under section 13 of the Act. Section 13 requires the Minister for Primary Industries (the Minister) to set a TAC for POR 1 that enables the stock to be maintained at, or move towards, a level at or above the level that which will produce the maximum sustainable yield ( $B_{MSY}$ ).

17. The available information on POR 1 is insufficient to enable reliable estimates of  $B_{MSY}$ . Where reliable estimates of  $B_{MSY}$  are not available, s 13(2A) of the Act requires the Minister to use the best available information to set a TAC that is not inconsistent with the objective of maintaining the stock at or above, or moving the stock towards or above, a level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.
18. See the separate document *Overview of legislative requirements and other considerations* at <https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/dmsdocument/40502> for more information.

## 5 Treaty of Waitangi obligations

### 5.1 Input and participation of tangata whenua

19. Input and participation into the sustainability decision-making process is provided through Iwi Fisheries Forums, which have been established for that purpose. The majority of Iwi Fisheries Forums have developed an Iwi Fisheries Forum Plan that describes how the iwi in the Forum exercise kaitiakitanga over the fisheries of importance to them, and their objectives for the management of their interests in fisheries. Particular regard must be given to kaitiakitanga when making sustainability decisions.
20. Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, input and participation from Iwi Fisheries Forums was sought through remote mechanisms. In late April 2020, a document with information on the proposal to review the POR 1 stock was provided to the relevant Iwi Fisheries Forums, and input sought.
21. This was followed with an opportunity for a Forum hui via video conferencing. Prior to consultation, the review of POR 1 was discussed with the following northern iwi fisheries forums: Mai I Nga Kuri A Whareki Tihirau in the Bay of Plenty, Nga Hapu o te Uru in the Waikato/West Coast North Island and the Mid North Forum. Feedback received from Nga Hapu o te Uru and the Mid North Forums urged caution in managing fisheries with a low level of information available.
22. The Te Hiku o te Ika (Far North) Forum provided written feedback expressing concern over the recent drop in POR 1 catch (2016/17 – current). It was suggested a precautionary reduction in the TACC would be more appropriate and that better information was needed before an increase should be considered.
23. Given the current challenging circumstances, and reduced ability to engage, it is acknowledged that not all input and participation from Iwi forums has been received.
24. Fisheries New Zealand seeks further input and information on the proposed options for POR 1 from tangata whenua during consultation and before final advice and recommendations are made.

### 5.2 Kaitiakitanga

25. Pōrae is identified as a taonga species in the Te Hiku o te Ika and Mai I Nga Kuri a Whareki Tihirau Iwi Fisheries Forum Fisheries Plans.
26. Fisheries New Zealand considers that the management options presented in this consultation paper are in keeping with the objectives of these iwi fisheries plans which generally relate to the maintenance of healthy and sustainable fisheries, but seeks further input from iwi to help inform final advice on this review.
27. Available information indicates that there are currently very low levels of customary take of pōrae and there have been no reported customary authorisations for POR 1. It is possible that pōrae harvested for customary purposes is being taken under the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing)

Regulations 2013, and therefore has not been reported in the Māori customary harvest information available to Fisheries New Zealand.

28. There are four mātaimai reserves within POR 1, where commercial fishing is not permitted. There are also two taiapure and four temporary closures implemented under section 186A of the Act within POR 1. Outside of the broad prohibition of commercial fishing activity within mātaimai reserves, none of these customary management areas have any restrictions on the taking of pōrae. It is not anticipated that the options would impact on availability of pōrae within these areas as the proposed increases are relatively small and because of the resident behaviour of pōrae.

## 6 Relevant plans, strategies, statements and context

29. Pōrae are managed under the Draft National Inshore Finfish Fisheries Plan (the Finfish Plan) which provides guidance on management objectives and strategies for finfish. The Finfish Plan will guide the operational management of inshore finfish fisheries for the next five years. The Finfish Plan is aimed at progressing New Zealand towards more ecosystem-based fisheries management. Stocks are grouped within the Finfish Plan, with management approaches and objectives tailored accordingly for each group. Pōrae falls into group 3, which recognises that it is subject to less fishing pressure than some other stocks, and that less comprehensive information for management is required. The general approach is to minimise management costs by using catch trends as the key monitoring tool. POR 1 landings in excess of the TACC are used as a trigger for further investigation and consideration of review.
30. The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park (HGMP) falls within the quota management area of POR 1, therefore sections 7 and 8 of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 are also applicable. These sections are discussed in the *Overview of legislative requirements and other considerations* document linked in section 4 of this Discussion Document. Negligible amounts of POR 1 are taken from within the HGMP and it is not anticipated this would change under either option proposed in this paper.

## 7 Current state of the stocks

31. Pōrae is a common inshore species of north-eastern New Zealand. They are generally found on the sandy fringe of reef systems in depths of 10-60 m; however they have been recorded at up to 100 m. This species tends to aggregate during the daytime to form groups over sandy areas. Adults are thought to occupy distinctive home ranges, with individuals known to reside in the same area for many years.
32. Juvenile pōrae are thought to grow quickly while adult growth is much slower, with individuals likely living for at least 30 years. Given it is a fairly long-lived species, it is thought to have a relatively low productivity. These attributes, and evidence of residential behaviour, suggest that pōrae may be susceptible to the effects of concentrated fishing and habitat disturbance, possibly leading to slower rates of recovery from localised depletion. As a bycatch species in fisheries targeting larger stocks of more mobile species such as snapper and trevally, pōrae may be additionally vulnerable as the wide ranging fishing effort associated with these fisheries may lead to greater interactions with resident pōrae populations.
33. There has been no stock assessment of pōrae to determine the biomass that can support the maximum sustainable yield, and the reference and current biomass are unknown for POR 1.
34. It is unknown whether pōrae is a single biological stock, or whether there are multiple stocks. There is no biological information to suggest separate stocks around New Zealand.
35. Projections of biomass for POR 1 are currently unknown, given the limited information available on stock status.

## 8 Recent catch levels and trends

36. The best available information on pōrae stocks is from commercial reporting, which includes catch estimates, fishing effort data and landing information. The catch history for POR 1 is illustrated in Figure 2 below.
37. POR 1 has historically been the area in which the greatest landings have been recorded, significantly higher than the adjacent POR 2 stock.
38. Commercial catch of POR 1 is a relatively valuable bycatch of the snapper, trevally and tarakihi fisheries. About 50% of pōrae is caught by trawl (traditional bottom trawl and precision seafood harvesting gear) with the remainder caught mostly by bottom longline and set net. Over time, the fishery has changed from largely being caught in set nets, to now being predominantly a trawl bycatch.
39. Despite changes in the fishery over time, Figure 2 below shows that catch in POR 1 has been relatively stable since the late 1990s. Prior to this, there was a period of commercial catches greater than 100 tonnes, which declined to around the level of the current TACC. The cause of this decrease in catch is unknown; however it is possibly associated with: changes in fishing patterns in snapper and trevally target fisheries (responsible for the bycatch of pōrae); set net area closures; and the 1993 introduction of a prohibition on the sale of a number of reef species in the Auckland Fishery Management Areas (Fisheries Management Areas 1 and 9). While pōrae was not listed as a prohibited reef species, this and other set net measures at the time saw a shift away from targeted set netting activity around reef systems.
40. Since the 2016/17 fishing year there has been a reduction in landed commercial catch of POR 1. The cause of this is unknown however it is suggested that a change in fisher behaviour and spatial restriction on the use of PSH trawl fishing gear has led to a reduction in the overlap between fishing activity and pōrae habitat.

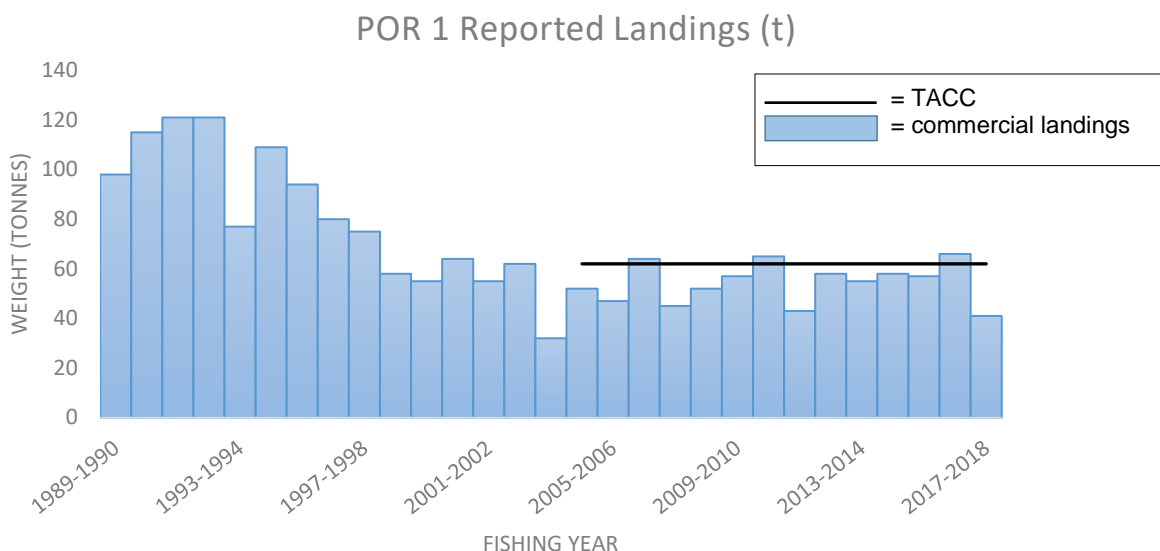


Figure 2: Commercial landings and TACC for POR 1

41. The current allowances for customary and recreational fishing were set in 2004 when pōrae was introduced into the QMS. They were based on the best available information of customary and recreational catch at that time and have not changed since they were implemented.
42. While pōrae is believed to be caught by customary fishers, the amount of catch is uncertain and believed to be small. Customary non-commercial fishers are likely to catch small quantities of



pōrae when targeting other species such as snapper, tarakihi and trevally, and they may be using recreational bag limits to meet their customary needs. Information held by Fisheries New Zealand on Māori customary fishing does not show any customary authorisations issued or catch for pōrae reported in POR 1.

43. Pōrae is taken in small quantities by recreational fishers in POR 1 and is typically caught when targeting other species. It is considered by many as a rare but welcome addition to the catch. It is also often taken when encountered by spear fishers.
44. Recreational catch is estimated based on the National Panel Survey of Marine Recreational Fishers undertaken every 4-6 years. Recreational catch estimates from the two most recent national panel surveys (2011/12 and 2017/18) are given in Table 1. According to the survey, recreational catch in POR 1 more than halved between 2011/2012 and 2017/18. It is unknown what caused the change in estimated recreational catch but it is notable that the number of fishing trips was 20% lower in 2017/18 as compared to 2011/12.

Table 1: Recreational catch for POR 1

**Recreational harvest estimates for pōrae stocks (Wynne-Jones et al 2014, 2019). Mean fish weights were obtained from boat ramp surveys (Hartill & Davey 2015, Davey et al 2019).**

Stock	Year	Method	Number of fish	Total weight (t)	CV
POR 1	2011/12	Panel survey	12 371	15.4	0.25
	2017/18	Panel survey	5 397	6.7	0.36

## 9 Current TAC, TACC and allowances

Table 2: POR 1 current TAC, TACC and allowances (all in tonnes)

	Total Allowable Catch	Total Allowable Commercial Catch	Allowances		
			Customary Maori	Recreational	All other mortality to the stock caused by fishing
POR 1	75	62	3	6	4

## 10 Current other controls

45. There is no commercial or recreational minimum legal size for pōrae, however, the minimum net mesh size for both commercial and recreational fishers is 100 mm.
46. Pōrae are part of the combined daily recreational bag limit of 20 finfish for the Auckland and Kermadec area, which includes POR 1.
47. There are also spatial restrictions, including marine reserves, where some or all forms of fishing are prohibited and areas within POR 1 where particular fishing methods such as trawling and set netting are restricted.

## 11 Options – varying the TAC, TACCs, and allowances

48. Table 3 below shows the proposed TAC, TACC, and allowances in tonnes for POR 1. Two options are proposed. Feedback is sought on these options, or alternatives.

Table 3: Options for varying TAC, TACC and allowances in tonnes for POR 1 from 1 October 2020.

Option	Stock	Total Allowable Catch (tonnes)	Total Allowable Commercial Catch (tonnes)	Allowances		
				Customary Māori (tonnes)	Recreational (tonnes)	All other mortality to the stock caused by fishing (tonnes)
Option 1 ( <i>Status quo</i> )	POR 1	75	62	3	6	4
Option 2	POR 1	88 ↑ (17%)	70 ↑ (13%)	3	8 ↑ (33%)	7 ↑ (75%)

## 11.1 Total Allowable Catch

49. Option 1 is to retain the status quo TAC of 75 tonnes for POR 1 which has applied since 2004.
50. Option 2 is to increase the TAC from 75 tonnes to 88 tonnes, which is an approximately 17% increase. This option takes into account that commercial catch of pōrae has remained relatively stable over the past 20 years, and has exceeded the catch limit three times since introduction to the QMS in 2004.

## 11.2 Allowances

51. Under Option 1 there would be no change to allowances.
52. The most reliable estimate of recreational harvest comes from the National Panel Surveys of Marine Recreational Fishers from 2011/12 and 2017/18. These surveys estimate that between 1 October 2011 and 30 September 2012, 12,371 (15.4 tonnes) of pōrae were taken from POR 1. However, in the most recent survey, between 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018, this estimate was reduced to 5,397 (6.7 tonnes).
53. Option 2 includes a proposal to increase the recreational allowance by 2 tonnes (33%). This takes into account the high recreational catch reported in the 2011/12 National Panel Survey, although estimated catch declined significantly in the 2017/18 survey.
54. Recreational catch of a non-target species like pōrae is largely opportunistic, and therefore is likely to vary considerably depending on various factors including weather and availability of other more coveted species. This variability is reflected in the difference in reported catch between the two most recent National Panel Surveys (a decrease of 56%). Option 2 allows for more flexibility to accommodate the volatility of future POR 1 recreational catch.
55. In 2018, the Minister of Fisheries made a decision to set an allowance for all other sources of mortality caused by fishing at a minimum of 10% of the TACC for inshore stocks that are taken predominantly by trawl<sup>1</sup>. Where there is no information available to quantify all other mortality to the stock caused by fishing, 10% best reflects the overall level of uncertainty in this information across all stocks in this category.
56. Option 2 sets the allowance for all others sources of mortality from fishing at 10% of the proposed TACC. This is considered appropriate and in line with the Minister's previous decision,

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/30846-2018-october-sustainability-round-decision-letter-signed>

the biological characteristics of the stock, and expected mortality caused by trawling, set net and non-commercial methods.

57. Neither option proposes to adjust the allowance for customary take in POR 1. Although adjustments are not being proposed this year, customary take will continue to be closely monitored by Fisheries New Zealand and adjustments can be considered in the future, if required.

### 11.3 Total Allowable Commercial Catch

58. Under Option 1 there would be no increase to the TACC, which has reportedly constrained commercial catches of other target species in the past. This option would not provide for any development of the pōrae fishery or other fisheries that take pōrae as a bycatch species.
59. Option 2 would see an increase in the TACC from 62 tonnes to 70 tonnes (an increase of 8 tonnes, or 13%). Commercial catch in POR 1 has been fairly consistent in the last two decades, with catch exceeding the TACC three times in the last sixteen years. Catch peaked in the 2016/2017 fishing year, followed by a decline in catch in the subsequent two fishing years. The factors contributing to the decrease in catch levels are uncertain and may be linked to changes in fishing practice and behaviour. The modest increase proposed is not considered to be inconsistent with maintaining the stock at a level that will produce maximum sustainable yield and, if adopted, its impact can be monitored by assessing future trends in catch.
60. Based on the reported port price (which does not reflect the total economic benefit), this increase may support an approximate increase in revenue of \$32,000 per year.

Table 4: Predicted changes to commercial revenue for the proposed options, based on port prices of \$4/kg for POR 1 in the 2020/2021 fishing year.

Stock	Option	Change from current setting (t)	Predicted revenue changes (\$p.a.)
POR 1	Option 1 (status quo)	NA	NA
	Option 2	8↑	\$32,000↑

### 11.4 Other considerations

61. Industry have proposed that subsequent to this review, and as part of the wider management of the North Island pōrae stocks (POR 1 and POR 2), Fisheries New Zealand could engage with relevant stakeholders to explore whether adjusting stock boundaries would be appropriate to deliver improved outcomes across both stocks.
62. Subject to receiving further feedback on this approach, a process of engagement with tangata whenua and stakeholders may be held to review management boundaries for POR 1 and POR 2.
63. Fisheries New Zealand welcomes further input and views on this proposal.

## 12 Uncertainties and risks

64. The low level of information available for POR 1 presents some risk in terms of the ability to monitor the fishery and assess sustainability risks over time.

65. The increase in TAC/TACC proposed under Option 2 is modest in order to mitigate some of the risk posed by the low level of information and limited ability to monitor the stock. A similar scale increase, made in 2012, has successfully provided a utilisation opportunity in POR 2.
66. There are risks associated with making an additional amount of POR 1 TACC available in that increased fishing effort could lead to localised depletion of pōrae stocks. It is acknowledged that even small risks may be exacerbated by the biological characteristics of pōrae, such as high longevity, limited habitat and resident behavior, which suggests that it may be slow to recover. Given that pōrae is taken primarily as bycatch, catch levels depend largely on activity in other fisheries.
67. The recent introduction of electronic reporting and satellite vessel tracking for all commercial fishing vessels will support a better understanding of the characteristics of the POR 1 fishery and also provide a stronger monitoring capability to detect signals of a sustainability concern.
68. Fisheries New Zealand is seeking input on further initiatives that would mitigate this risk, and also on ways to increase the information available for the management of the pōrae fishery.

## 13 Environmental Interactions

69. Pōrae are primarily taken as a bycatch species in other target fisheries, predominantly bottom trawl, set net and bottom long line targeting snapper, trevally, and tarakihi. Because it is mostly bycatch, it is not expected that the proposed options will result in large changes to environmental interactions.
70. The key environmental interactions with the pōrae fishery, which must be taken into account when considering sustainability measures are:

### 13.1 Marine mammals

71. The snapper, tarakihi, and trevally bottom trawl and bottom long line fisheries sometimes interact with marine mammals. Although these interactions are not frequent (less than one hundred total marine mammal interactions in the last ten years), an increase in fishing effort caused by increased access to common bycatch fish like pōrae could possibly lead to a greater risk of marine mammals being caught.
72. Marine mammal interactions are reported by fishers or on-board observers and are closely monitored by Fisheries New Zealand. When trigger points are reached for protected species, protocols set in place by management plans (such as the New Zealand Sea Lion Threat Management Plan or the Hector's and Māui Dolphins Threat Management Plan) are followed to ensure appropriate action is taken. For species that do not have a dedicated management plan, efforts are underway to establish a standard set of response protocols to ensure that all reported non-fish protected species interactions are acted upon.

### 13.2 Seabirds

73. Management of seabird interactions with New Zealand's commercial fisheries occur under the National Plan of Action to Reduce the Incidental Captures of Seabird in New Zealand Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds). An update is expected in 2020 following consultation earlier this year. The NPOA Seabirds reflects New Zealand's obligations under international law to take into account the effects of fishing on associated species such as seabirds. The NPOA Seabirds has established a risk-based approach to managing fishing interactions with seabirds, targeting management actions at the species most at risk as a priority but also aiming to minimise captures of all species to the extent practicable.
74. In addition to the NPOA-Seabirds plan, Fisheries New Zealand regularly publishes updates of its Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review. The most recent rendition (2018)

included a fully updated seabird section which focuses on estimates of capture and risk assessments conducted for seabirds that breed in New Zealand waters.

75. Seabird interactions occur in the fisheries that take pōrae as bycatch. Encounters are most common in the bottom long line and bottom trawl fisheries targeting snapper, with petrels, shearwaters, and albatrosses making up the majority of the seabird interactions. Black petrels and flesh-footed shearwaters are examples of threatened seabirds that interact with commercial fishing in POR 1. While unlikely, it is possible an increase in TACC for POR 1 could lead to a marginal increase in fishing effort in target fisheries that pose a risk to seabirds. Increased fishing effort may create an increased risk of seabird interactions within these fisheries.

### 13.3 Fish bycatch

76. Pōrae is predominantly taken as a bycatch species in other target fisheries including snapper, tarakihi, and trevally bottom trawl, set net and bottom long line, so it is unlikely there will be effects on interactions in fish bycatch.
77. Tarakihi catch is currently restrained by the Eastern Tarakihi Management Strategy and Rebuild Plan which lays out a 20-year rebuild plan for tarakihi on the east coast of the North and South Islands. A marginal increase in TAC for POR 1 is unlikely to cause any changes in the tarakihi fisheries given that they are already constrained by the rebuild plan.

### 13.4 Benthic impacts

78. If an increased TACC caused more target fisheries to be developed which sought out assemblages of pōrae around reef structures, there may be implications in terms of the effects of fishing on biological diversity and benthic habitats in these areas. It is not expected that the proposed options would result in a pōrae target fishery.

### 13.5 Habitats of significance

79. There are no identified habitats of significance within the POR 1 area.

## 14 Questions for submitters on options for varying TACs, TACCs and allowances

- Which option(s) do you support for revising the TACs and allowances? Why?
- If you do not support any of the options listed, what alternative(s) should be considered? Why?
- Are the allowances for customary fishing appropriate? Why?
- We ask tangata whenua to provide any additional information you may have on customary catch.
- Are the allowances for recreational fishing appropriate? Why?
- Are the allowances for other sources of mortality appropriate? Why?
- Do you support the need to review stock boundaries for pōrae? Why?
- What other management controls should be considered for both recreational and commercial fishers? Why?

80. Please provide detailed, verifiable information and rationale to support your views.

## 15 Referenced reports

Draft National Inshore Fisheries Plan. November 2019

<https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/dmsdocument/38045-national-inshore-finfish-fisheries-plan-draft>

Fisheries Assessment Plenary May 2020: <https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/news-and-resources/science-and-research/fisheries-research/>

Review of sustainability measures for red snapper (RSN 1 and RSN 2) for 2019/20:

<https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/dmsdocument/35172/direct>

National Panel Survey of Marine Recreational Fishers, 2011/12:

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/4719/direct>

National Panel Survey of Marine Recreational Fishers, 2017/18:

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/36792-far-201924-national-panel-survey-of-marine-recreational-fishers-201718>

Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Annual Review 2018 (AEBAR 2018):

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/34854-aquatic-environment-and-biodiversity-annual-review-aeb-2018-a-summary-of-environmental-interactions-between-the-seafood-sector-and-the-aquatic-environment>

## 16 How to get more information and have your say

81. Fisheries New Zealand invites you to make a submission on the proposals set out in this discussion document. Consultation closes at 5pm on 1 July 2020.

82. Please see the Fisheries New Zealand sustainability consultation webpage (<https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/review-of-sustainability-measures-for-1-october-2020/>) for related information, a helpful submissions template, and information on how to submit your feedback. If you cannot access to the webpage or require hard copies of documents or any other information, please email [FMSubmissions@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:FMSubmissions@mpi.govt.nz).