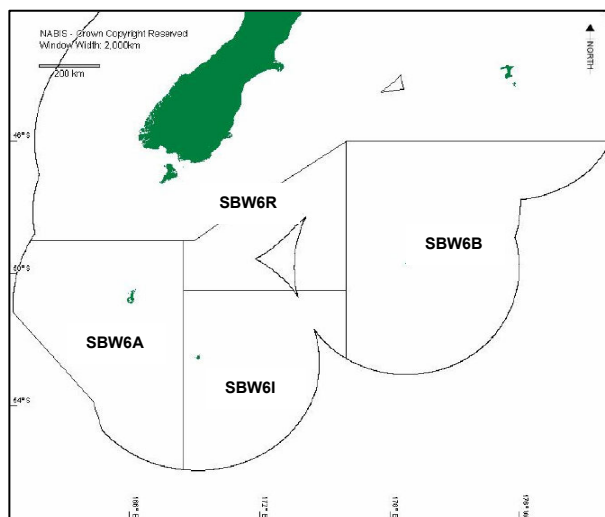


INITIAL POSITION PAPER:

SOUTHERN BLUE WHITING 6B (SBW 6B)



Executive Summary

- 1 The Ministry of Fisheries (MFish) proposes that the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for SBW 6B be increased to 15,000 tonnes for the 2009-10 fishing year, with a Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) of 14,700 tonnes and an allowance of 300 tonnes for other sources of fishing related mortality.
- 2 The results of the 2007 acoustic survey showed a large increase in biomass and this was supported by the 2008 acoustic survey. Estimates derived directly from the 2007 and 2008 survey data indicate a biomass 10 times higher than that seen in the most recent *Tangaroa* survey in 2001, and 6-7 times higher than the previous industry survey in 2006. The results of both surveys were presented to the middle depths fishery assessment working group (FAWG) and it was accepted that the estimated biomass was representative of the stock size. It appears that the increase in stock size is due to a very strong, slow-growing 2002 year class.
- 3 Yield estimates in the order of 13,500 – 22,000 tonnes were determined by the FAWG based on applying a fishing mortality rate of 0.2 to conservative estimates of biomass derived directly from the acoustic survey. The fishing mortality rate of 0.2 is equal to the estimated natural mortality rate which is considered to be an analytical proxy for F_{MSY} , the fishing mortality rate that if applied constantly would result in the maximum sustainable yield.
- 4 While industry is encouraged by the state of the fishery and support an increase in the TAC they also support a measured approach to harvesting the 2002 year class. Initial feedback from industry suggests support for a TACC in the order of 15,000 tonnes.

Summary of Options

Option 1 - Status quo

- i) Maintain the TAC for SBW 6B at 10,000 tonnes for the 2009-10 fishing year; and
- ii) Maintain the TACC for SBW 6B at 9,800 tonnes; and
- iii) Maintain the allowance for other sources of fishing related mortality at 200 tonnes.

Option 2

- iv) Increase the TAC for SBW 6B to 15,000 tonnes for the 2009-10 fishing year; and
- v) Set a TACC for SBW 6B at 14,700 tonnes; and
- vi) Set an allowance for other sources of fishing related mortality of 300 tonnes.

Rationale for management options

- 5 Background on the biological characteristics of southern blue whiting and the history of the SBW 6B fishery is provided in Appendix 2.

Acoustic surveys

- 6 From 1993 - 2001 the primary input into the stock assessment model was the acoustic surveys undertaken by the *RV Tangaroa*. Surveys of the Bounty Platform stock were undertaken annually from 1993 to 1995, and then biennially until 2001. After the TAC was decreased to 3,500 tonnes in 2003-04, the *Tangaroa* surveys were discontinued as they were no longer affordable. The report from the fisheries assessment plenary (the Plenary) noted that higher yields would only be available in the future when there was good recruitment – which only occurs sporadically in this fishery.
- 7 A survey undertaken on the Campbell Rise SBW stock (SBW 6I) in 2003 demonstrated that useful acoustic data could be collected by industry vessels. Acoustic data has subsequently been collected by an industry vessel from the SBW 6B stock in 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008.
- 8 Favourable weather conditions in 2007 resulted in good quality acoustic data from the industry vessel. The quality of the data, in combination with close adherence to survey protocols, resulted in a successful survey of the principal spawning stock aggregations identified by the commercial fleet. Analysis of the survey data and catch-at-age data indicated a large increase in biomass, likely to have been caused by the recruitment of a strong 2002 year class. Biomass estimates derived directly from the 2007 survey indicate that it is 10 times higher than that seen in the most recent research survey in 2001, and 6-7 times higher than the most recent 2006 industry survey.

- 9 Another acoustic survey in 2008 was also recommended to support a new stock assessment in 2009. As a result a further acoustic survey was undertaken by industry in September 2008.
- 10 The main spawning aggregation was surveyed twice over a 9 day period in August 2008 following the same survey protocols used in 2007. Both of these surveys, referred to as 'snapshots', were believed to cover the same main spawning aggregation and provided generally good quality acoustic data.

Stock assessment

- 11 The biomass increase identified in the 2007 survey results was accepted by the FAWG in late 2007. In January 2008 an attempt was made at a new stock assessment using the survey data and additional years of catch-at-age data, with preliminary results presented to the FAWG in January 2008. The stock assessment proved problematic, primarily due to difficulties modelling the strong 2002 year class.
- 12 Work to refine the model has been ongoing through 2008 but further work is still required. In late 2008 the FAWG agreed to not progress the stock assessment at this time. The FAWG did however accept that the biomass estimated from the 2008 acoustic survey was representative of stock size. This conclusion was supported by the catch-at-age data which shows that catch is now dominated by the 2002 year class which provided approximately 80% of the catch by number in 2007. The catch from the vessel carrying out the acoustic survey in 2008 was also dominated by this age class. The catch-at-age data also indicate that this year class is slow-growing which is consistent with the low growth rate seen in the 1991 year class in SBW 6I which was also strong.
- 13 MFish considers that there is little risk to the sustainability of the SBW 6B stock in the short term from continuing to manage this fishery in the absence of a formal stock assessment. The risk is further mitigated by Industry favouring a conservative approach to exploiting this fishery as discussed further below.

Yield estimates

- 14 SBW 6B has been managed under a constant fishing mortality strategy with the TAC based on an estimate of the current annual yield (CAY). CAY is the one-year catch calculated by applying a constant fishing mortality rate, or exploitation rate, to an estimate of the vulnerable biomass. The maximum average yield (MAY) is the average of the CAYs over time and is used as an analytical proxy for the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) in SBW 6B.
- 15 As noted above, a model based stock assessment cannot be completed for SBW 6B at this time. However the FAWG agreed that for the 2009-10 fishing year it is appropriate to use the same approach as taken in 2008. This approach took into account sampling uncertainties in the acoustic estimates¹ and uncertainty in the

¹ The lower 10 percentile bound of the 2007 acoustic estimate was used

acoustic target strength of southern blue whiting² to determine a conservative estimate of the current biomass.

- 16 Both snapshots were considered to have sampled the main spawning aggregation. Snapshot 1 was considered to have encompassed the entire aggregation. However there is some evidence of fish outside the bounds of snapshot 2 and this snapshot may underestimate biomass. The FAWG agreed that snapshot 1 was likely to best estimate biomass and that an average of the two snapshots was likely to represent a conservative biomass estimate. The use of snapshot 2 alone however was likely to underestimate current biomass. MFish therefore proposes to use a range with a biomass estimate derived from snapshot 1 as an upper-bound, and an estimate using the average of the two snapshots as a lower bound.
- 17 Two methods have been considered:
- Method A: A vulnerable biomass estimate based on the lower 10th percentile bound of the survey estimate, and using a mean target strength returned a value of 110,000 tonnes if snapshot one is used, and 83,000 tonnes if the mean of both snapshots is used.
- Method B: A vulnerable biomass estimate based on the lower target strength multiplier using the mean acoustic estimate returned a value of 105,000 tonnes if snapshot one is used, and 68,000 tonnes if the mean of both snapshots is used.
- 18 F_{MSY} is the fishing mortality limit that, if applied constantly, would result in the maximum sustainable yield. A common method of estimating F_{MSY} , and the method used in SBW 6B, is to assume it is equal to the natural mortality rate (M). $F=M$ is considered a conservative proxy for F_{MSY} . For southern blue whiting M is estimated to be 0.2.
- 19 CAY estimates based on the estimated vulnerable biomass and F_{MSY} are in the range of 16,500 to 22,000 tonnes for method A and 13,500 to 21,000 for method B. The FAWG agreed if the TAC was based on these conservative yield estimates, the risk of the biomass dropping below 20%B₀ in 2009 would be negligible.³
- 20 Quota owners have indicated an initial preference for increasing the TACC to a level of 15,000 tonnes. Part of the reason for Industry not seeking a larger increase at this time is recognition that the large 2002 year class will remain available to fishers over a number of years and there is likely to be an economic benefit in taking a measured approach to harvesting this year class. Specifically, Industry notes that larger fish receive a price premium when landed dressed. As the 2002 year class is slow growing and dominates the catch, greater value may be realised by letting the fish grow, thereby allowing larger fish to be harvested in future years.

² The lower bound of the estimated ± 3 dB uncertainty in target strength was used

³ The Plenary uses 20%B₀ as a limit reference point in SBW 6B. Risk to the sustainability of the stock is considered unacceptable if the probability of the stock dropping below the limit reference point exceeds 10%.

Assessment of Management Options

Total Allowable Catch

Setting the TAC (s 13)

- 21 The TAC is set under section 13 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (the Act). The status of the stock in relation to the biomass that provides maximum sustainable yield (MSY) determines the appropriate sub-section under which the Minister should alter the TAC.
- 22 The Plenary states that based on the 2005 stock assessment, the unfished biomass (B_0) in SBW 6B is estimated to be 86,000 tonnes. Estimates of B_{MSY} for a medium to high productivity species such as southern blue whiting typically fall in the range of 20-40% of B_0 . Taking the upper limit of 40% provides a conservative B_{MSY} estimate of 34,000 tonnes based on the most recent stock assessment.
- 23 Conservative estimates of current biomass put the current stock size at 83,000 to 110,000 tonnes, well above conservative estimates of B_{MSY} . MFish therefore recommends setting the TAC for the stock under section 13(2)(c) of the Act to enable the level of the stock to be altered in a way and a rate that will result in the stock moving towards or above the level that can produce MSY, having regard to the interdependence of stocks.
- 24 Analysis of the survey data indicates that a TAC of 15,000 tonnes is below most conservative CAY yield estimates derived by applying an F_{MSY} of 0.2 to the estimated vulnerable biomass (range 13,500 to 22,000 t using the combined range of methods A and B discussed above).

Way and rate discussion (s 13(3))

- 25 Under s 13(3) of the Act, relevant social, cultural and economic considerations must be considered by the Minister in determining an appropriate way and rate to move the stock towards or above MSY.
- 26 As noted, Industry suggests that allowing SBW in the dominant 2002 year class to grow to a larger size prior to harvest is likely to increase the economic return from the fishery, particularly from the higher valued dressed product. The TAC of 15,000 tonnes proposed under option 2 represents a conservative catch limit, consistent with economic considerations.
- 27 Rather than increasing the TAC to the maximum likely to be sustainable, MFish is proposing a modest increase. Increasing the TAC from 10,000 tonnes to 15,000 tonnes represents an appropriate way and rate to initiate the movement of the stock towards or above a level that can support MSY.

Effects of fishing on any stock and the aquatic environment (s 11(1)(a))

- 28 When varying the TAC, s 11(1)(a) of the Act specifies that the Minister may take into account any effects of fishing on any stock and the aquatic environment.

Benthic impact

- 29 There is currently little direct information on the benthic effects of SBW trawling and it is not possible to quantify an acceptable level of benthic impact at this time. However, SBW 6B is fished using mid-water trawls. Mid-water trawl gear is lighter than bottom trawl gear and, although SBW is fished near or on the bottom, the rocky seabed in SBW 6B means that trawls are not fished hard down. The fishery also occurs over a relatively small area that does not change substantially from year to year.
- 30 Relative to other fisheries that are trawled on or near the bottom, SBW 6B is likely to have less benthic impact. Due to the restricted area over which the SBW 6B fishery occurs, MFish does not consider that a TAC increase would substantially increase the risk to benthic habitats resulting from the fishery. Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate the benthic impact of trawl fisheries generally will be considered through development of a benthic impact standard.

Fish bycatch

- 31 While the total fish bycatch for SBW varies widely between years it is small compared to the targeted SBW catch, comprising about 1% of total greenweight catch based on observed and reported catch. Most of the bycatch that does occur consists of other commercial QMS species, principally ling, and such bycatch must be retained.⁴

Marine mammals

- 32 The SBW fisheries are known to make incidental captures of both New Zealand sea lions and fur seals. No sea lion captures have been recorded from SBW 6B although a number have been taken in SBW 6I in recent years.
- 33 Observed and reported fur seal captures from SBW 6B are shown in Table 1 along with effort and the percentage of that effort that was observed. Of the SBW fisheries, fur seal captures are dominated by SBW 6B, likely due to the proximity of this fishery to the large Bounty Island fur seal colony. Both observer coverage and effort in this fishery has varied considerably over the years with typically greater observer coverage in years where greater effort was expended. While it is difficult to determine a trend in the actual number of fur seal captures, an increase in the TACC in SBW 6B may result in an increased number of fur seal captures.

Fishing year	Observed and reported fur seal captures	Total number of tows	Percentage of tows observed
2002-03	6	96	9%
2003-04	0	26	8%
2004-05	28	31	23%
2005-06	28	96	54%
2006-07	51	94	87%
2007-08	20	200	49%

Table 1. Observed and reported fur seal captures, effort and percentage of effort observed in SBW 6B

- 34 In a joint briefing to Ministers in 2007, MFish and the Department of Conservation (DOC) agreed that vessels operating in the SBW fisheries would be requested to

⁴ Anderson, O.F. (2004) Fish discards and non-target fish catch in the fisheries for southern blue whiting and oreos. *New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Report 2004*. 40 p.

follow the 'Operating Procedure for Mitigating Marine Mammal Incidental Catch' (MMOP) developed by the Deepwater Group Limited (DWG). Observers confirm that vessels operating in SBW 6B have generally followed the MMOP during the 2008-09 fishing year. MFish and DOC will continue to monitor marine mammal captures in this fishery. MFish considers this to be sufficient to monitor and manage fur seal interactions at this time.

Seabirds

35 The SBW fisheries are known to make incidental captures of various seabirds, although based on observer reports this number is low. Two seabird captures (one Grey Petrel and one Salvin's Albatross) were reported in SBW 6B in the 2008-09 fishing year. Mitigation measures are currently in place across the deepwater fleet and no additional measures are proposed at this time.

Trophic linkages

36 SBW are prey to a range of seabirds, pinnipeds, and larger demersal finfish species in the area. Juvenile SBW (age 4 to 6 months) are known to form a major part of the diet of seabirds such as penguins and albatrosses. The nature and extent of any existing or future effects of SBW harvesting on the availability of SBW as food for prey species is not known. No action is proposed at this time.

TACC and allowances

Customary and recreational allowance

37 There is no known recreational or customary Māori take of SBW. MFish considers the Minister need not provide an allowance for recreational or customary catch within the TAC for SBW 6B.

Other sources of fishing related mortality

38 NIWA have used trawl catch and discard data from the MFish Observer Programme and commercial catch-effort data for the period 1990 to 2002 to estimate discard levels in the SBW target fisheries.⁵ For this period total annual discard estimates (including estimates of fish lost from the net at the surface) ranged between 0.4% and 2.0% of the estimated SBW catch for all SBW fisheries.

39 MFish proposes an allowance for other sources of fishing related mortality at a level of 2% of the proposed TAC. This equates to 300 tonnes at a TAC of 15,000 tonnes (option 2).

40 There is no allowance for other sources of fishing related mortality in place for other SBW stocks. MFish proposes to review the allowance for other sources of fishing related mortality for the other SBW stocks as and when their sustainability measures are reviewed.

Total allowable commercial catch

41 MFish proposes that a TACC of 14,700 tonnes be set.

⁵ Anderson, O.F. (2004) Fish discards and non-target fish catch in the fisheries for southern blue whiting and oreos. *New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Report 2004*. 40 p.

Other Management Controls

Deemed values

- 42 Up to the 2008-09 fishing year, the catch had exceeded the TACC in SBW 6B in 4 of the previous 5 seasons. Accordingly the deemed value regime for this fishery was reviewed in 2008 and was changed to increase the annual rate, and to introduce a differential deemed value, for the start of the 2008-09 fishing year.
- 43 Catch in 2008-09 was 100.6% of the TACC. It is not proposed to vary either the annual or differential deemed value rates at this time. However MFish is currently consulting on adding a backstop of a high deemed value rate for catch in excess of 150% of the available ACE.⁶ This is intended to defend the TACC if economic conditions change such that fishing at the annual or differential rate provides an economic return.

Observer coverage

- 44 Observer coverage in SBW 6B has generally been high in recent years. The number of tows targeting SBW in SBW 6B, along with the percentage of these tows observed is shown in table 1.
- 45 Observer coverage of the southern blue whiting fisheries for the 2009-10 fishing year has been set at 226 days. The short time period of the SBW fisheries means that there is little need to increase observer coverage or the collection of catch-at-age data following a TACC increase. All vessels participating in the SBW 6B fishery are on the fishing grounds at the same time and are extracting fish from the same aggregations. Consequently, sampling from one or two vessels is typically sufficient.

Compliance implications

- 46 Offences that have occurred in SBW fisheries include misreporting of Quota Management Area (QMA) and dumping. An increase in SBW 6B Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) may provide an increased opportunity for fishers involved in other SBW fisheries to area misreport catch as coming from SBW 6B. However the large biomass of SBW available in SBW 6B may decrease the incentive to area misreport – if good catch rates are available in SBW 6B it may reduce the likelihood that fishers will go elsewhere to catch SBW and report it against SBW 6B ACE. An increase in ACE should reduce incentives for high-grading as the incentive to maximise the value of a limited ACE would be reduced.

⁶ Consultation for the paper ‘Review of Deemed Value Rates for Selected Fishstocks for 1 April 2009’ closes on 30 January 2009. The paper is available at www.fish.govt.nz

APPENDIX 1.

Statutory Considerations

47 In forming the management options the following statutory considerations under the Act have been taken into account.

a) **Section 8. Purpose:** The purpose of the Act is to provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability. The proposed TAC allows for increased utilisation in response to an increase in biomass due to the strong 2002 year class, whilst ensuring sustainability.

b) **Section 13. Total allowable catch:**

Section 13(2): The TAC proposed in option 2 is based on section 13(2)(c) whereby the Minister sets a TAC that enables the level of any stock whose current level is above that which can produce the maximum sustainable yield to be altered in a way and at a rate that will result in the stock moving towards or above a level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, having regard to the independence of stocks.

The SBW 6B stock is considered likely to be above B_{MSY} and the proposed TAC is considered likely to move the stock towards or above the biomass that can produce the maximum sustainable yield. While interactions between species have been identified⁷ there is no evidence that the interdependence of stocks is of a significant magnitude to impact on the setting of the TAC.

Section 13(3): The Minister must also have regard to relevant social, cultural and economic factors when considering the way and rate at which the stock is moved towards or above B_{MSY} . This is discussed in the body of the paper under the assessment of management options which concludes that the TAC increase under option 2 is likely to have positive social and economic outcomes.

c) **Section 9. Environmental principles:**

Section 9(a) and (b): There is relatively little bycatch in SBW 6B and species that are caught are dominated by QMS species - principally ling. Marine mammal capture in SBW 6B has been discussed under the assessment of management options section in the body of the paper. There is no evidence that interactions are of significant magnitude to impact on associated and dependent species, or on biological diversity.

Section 9(c): No habitats of particular significance for fisheries management have been identified in SBW 6B.

d) **Section 5 Application of international obligations and Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992:** There is a wide range of international obligations relating to fishing (including sustainability, utilisation of fishstocks and maintaining biodiversity). MFish considers that issues

⁷ Anderson, O.F. (2004) Fish discards and non-target fish catch in the fisheries for southern blue whiting and oreos. *New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Report 2004*. 40 p.

arising under international obligations and the provisions of the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 are adequately addressed in the management options for this stock.

e) **Section 11 Sustainability measures:**

Section 11(1)(a): Before varying the TAC for SBW 6B, the Minister may take into account any effects of fishing on any stock and the aquatic environment. This has been discussed under the assessment of management options section in the body of the paper. No information additional to that discussed elsewhere in the paper has been considered about any effects of fishing on any stock or on the aquatic environment.

Section 11(1)(b): Before varying the TAC for SBW 6B, the Minister may take into account any existing controls under the Act that apply to the stock. All existing controls under the Act that apply to SBW 6B have been taken into account in considering appropriate sustainability measures for this stock. Such controls include the existing TAC/TACC, the deemed value regime and scientific observer coverage.

Section 11(1)(c): Before varying the TAC for SBW 6B, the Minister may take into account the natural variability of the stock. SBW biomass has increased significantly as a result of the strong 2002 year class. The significance of this variability was discussed at length in both the rationale for management options and the assessment of management options sections in the body of the paper.

Sections 11(2)(a) and (b): Before varying the TAC for SBW 6B, the Minister may have regard to any provisions of any regional policy statement, regional plan or proposed regional plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 and any management strategy or management plan under the Conservation Act 1987 that apply to the coastal marine area and the Minister considers relevant. MFish is not aware of any such provisions that should be taken into account for SBW 6B.

Section 11(2)(c): Before varying the TAC for SBW 6B, the Minister shall have regard to sections 7 and 8 of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 that apply to the coastal marine area and you consider relevant. The distribution of SBW in the SBW 6B QMA does not intersect with the Park boundaries.

Section 11(2A)(b): Before varying the TAC for SBW 6B, the Minister must take account of any relevant fisheries plans approved under part III of the Act. A fisheries plan incorporating SBW 6B is proposed for development in 2007-08. However, at present, no such plan has been finalised or approved.

Sections 11(2A)(a) and (c): Before varying the TAC for SBW 6B, the Minister must take into account any conservation or fisheries service, and any decisions not to require such services. There are no conservation services in place specific to SBW 6B. Fisheries services, including stock assessment research, research into the effects of fishing on the aquatic environment and enforcement of management measures, have been considered in developing the TAC options for SBW 6B.

f) **Section 21. Matters to be taken into account in setting or varying any TACC:** Before varying the TACC for SBW 6B, the Minister shall have

regard to non-commercial Māori customary and recreational fishing interests in that stock, and all other sources of fishing-related mortality caused by fishing. There is no known customary Māori or recreational interest in SBW 6B and an allowance has been proposed under option 2 for other sources of fishing-related mortality.

Section 21(4): This section requires that any mātaihai reserve or closure/restriction under s 186A to facilitate customary fishing be taken into account by the Minister, when allowing for customary Māori interests. There are no mātaihai reserves in SBW 6B. No area has been closed or fishing method restricted (that affects the fishery within SBW 6B) under the customary fishing provisions of the Act.

Section 21(5): This section requires the Minister to take into account any regulations that prohibit or restrict fishing made under s 311, when setting allowances for recreational interests. No restrictions under s 311 have been placed on fishing in any area within SBW 6B.

- g) **Section 10:** The information principles in section 10 require that decisions be based on the best available information, taking into account any uncertainty in that information, and applying caution when information is uncertain, unreliable, or inadequate. On balance MFish considers that the options provided are derived from the best available information and cover an appropriate range of caution in response to the uncertainty in that information.

APPENDIX 2.

SBW background

- 48 Southern blue whiting (SBW) is a schooling species generally confined to sub-Antarctic waters over depths of 250–600 m. Although dispersed for much of the year, during spawning SBW form aggregations that are the focus of the commercial fishery.
- 49 Four spawning areas have been identified; Bounty Platform (SBW 6B), Pukaki Rise (SBW 6R), Auckland Islands Shelf (SBW 6A), and Campbell Island Rise (SBW 6I). Spawning on Bounty Platform begins in mid-August and finishes by mid-September. Spawning begins 3–4 weeks later in the other areas, finishing in late September/early October.
- 50 SBW is a productive species with relatively fast growth, early maturity and can live to a maximum age of 25 years. The age and length at maturity (i.e. when fish are first available to the fishery) varies between areas and between years although typically males and females mature at ages 3 or 4. Recruitment can vary markedly between years and give rise to pronounced changes in stock size. For example the exceptionally strong 1991 year class in SBW 6I increased the biomass of fish aged 4+ from 29,000 t in 1994 to 131,000 t in 1995. Such was the strength of the 1991 year class that in 2007 (i.e.16 years later) it was still providing about eight percent of the catch by number.
- 51 Catch in SBW 6B has fluctuated widely both prior to and following introduction to the quota management system (QMS) in 2000.
- 52 The limited duration of the SBW season, coupled with long distances between fishing areas and significant search times to locate fish, works against the ability of the fishing industry to fish effectively in all four SBW 6 Quota Management Areas (QMAs) and may account for some of the annual catch variation. Timing of this fishery may also contribute to the observed catch variation. Vessels engaged in this fishery typically steam to the grounds after the completion of the West Coast South Island (WCSI) hoki fishery. Hoki is a more lucrative fishery than SBW so vessels seek to maximise their hoki catch. Of the SBW 6 fisheries, spawning occurs first in SBW 6B and consequently effort expended in SBW 6B is most affected by the timing of the hoki fishery. In years where the period of the WCSI hoki fishery runs into the spawning period of SBW 6B, vessels may have limited opportunity to participate in that fishery, leading to low catches.
- 53 In the last six fishing years, SBW 6B catch has remained relatively close to the TACC. Significant reductions in the HOK 1 TACC since 2004-05 may have allowed for a more consistent period of time on the SBW 6B grounds and better integration of this fishery into the catch plans of the middle depths fleet.
- 54 Up to 2004-05 almost all SBW 6B catch was landed as surimi. In more recent years the amount landed dressed has increased to approximately half of the total landings. Although still a relatively low value fishery, the value has increased in recent years as dressed product typically commands a price premium over surimi.