

Trawl - Protected Species Risk Management Plan

FV		Vessel ID		Home Port	
Owner		Skipper/s		Date	
Vessel photo		Mitigation photo- offal control equipment		Mitigation photo- warp device	

Purpose of this PSRMP

This PSRMP documents agreed procedures and actions that skippers of this vessel will follow to reduce risk of protected species captures and includes implementation of best practice as outlined by the Mitigation Standards. **This document is to be prominently displayed onboard.** Skipper(s) and crew must also read and understand the supporting 10 Golden Rules & Operational Procedures. Information in this plan will be provided to MPI and SNZ Inshore for reporting and management.

Regulations

All protected species captures should be reported using the electronic NFPS Catch Report.

Remember it is not illegal to catch a protected species however it is illegal not to report it!

Vessel's Practices	
Fish waste management <i>Describe equipment and procedures to hold or batch fish waste; contingency plan where required</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No discharge immediately before/during setting or hauling. - No continuous discharge when towing; Fish waste is held or batched at ≥30 minute intervals (select one or indicate if both) - All practicable stickers are removed from the net before each shot. - Deck kept clean and scuppers controlled to contain any fish waste/offal during processing catch <u>Cut & offal discards:</u> <u>Whole fish discards:</u> <u>Storage & discharge point: Example: Stored in fish bins and dumped from stern while steaming</u>
Warp <i>Describe equipment and procedures, type of device.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warp mitigation device: Example: baffler, warp-deflector, tori line, etc (and includes spare parts to maintain and effect repairs) - Warp mitigation device protects the warp (located closest to side where fish waste is discharged) - Warp mitigation device deployed (choose: at all times or when there is any potential risk to seabirds) and in a way to not increase the risk to seabirds (i.e. excessive trailing streamers) - Warps are not overly greased; warp splices are wrapped; sprags are removed; warp splices are not near water's surface when towing
Net interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haul as quickly as practicable to minimise time net is at/near surface - Gear maintenance and repairs are conducted while net is onboard or during low risk periods - Fishing gear/equipment is regularly inspected and maintained (e.g. winches)
High-risk periods/areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some high-risk periods/areas include: (include areas and times discussed with LO) - Examples – Stop fishing, increase setting sink rate, avoid fishing near seabird colonies?
Light management <i>Describe agreed daily practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All/No/Some - Lighting reduced to minimum requirements and intensity for operations and safety All/No/Some - Non-essential activities requiring external lighting at night are avoided All/No/Some - High-risk areas (as discussed with LO) are avoided when using external lights All/No/Some - Black-out blinds and amber (blue and violet-filtered) lights are used as appropriate All/No/Some - Essential lights are shielded, angled, and/or positioned to only light required areas
Handling and Release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skipper and crew know and follow safe protected species handling and release procedures - Return live fish (meeting legal requirements) to the sea as soon as practicable
Other (gear/mitigation)	

Contact your Liaison Officer when a TRIGGER POINT (below) is reached

24 hr period	(Alive or Dead) Any great albatross, penguin, dolphin, whale, sea lion, turtle or basking shark (Alive or Dead) 2 albatrosses/mollymawks, or 5 small (e.g. petrel/shearwater) seabirds (Dead) Any black petrel, flesh-footed shearwater or white pointer shark
7 day period	(Alive or Dead) 10 protected seabirds of any type or 5 fur seals
Contact:	Ph:
Email:	

TEN GOLDEN RULES

FOR INSHORE TRAWLERS TO SAVE PROTECTED SPECIES

- 1.** Ensure your vessel has on board the current inshore Trawl Operational Procedures (OP), a Protected Species Risk Management Plan (PSRMP), and a map of the current trawl prohibition areas, and that you and your crew are familiar with them.
- 2.** While hauling, either hold or batch discharge fish waste away from the path of the warps.
- 3.** Always have a fit & proper bird scaring device onboard and deploy it anytime there is a risk to seabirds, i.e. when seabirds are present and when discharging fish waste near warps.
- 4.** Ensure warps are not overly greased, all warp splices are wrapped and not near the water's surface, and that any sprags are removed or 'whipped'.
- 5.** Minimise time trawl gear is at or near the surface. Whenever possible conduct gear maintenance/repairs while net is onboard.
- 6.** Remove stickers from net before shooting, especially small fish and squid.
- 7.** While ensuring safe operating standards, minimise all unnecessary lighting so not to attract or disorientate seabirds, especially while sheltering or at anchor.
- 8.** Ensure you and your crew follow safe protected species handling procedures and protocols (See DOC Handling and Release Guide). Record and report bird band numbers to bandingoffice@doc.govt.nz
- 9.** Notify your local Liaison Officer (same day) when protected species captures reach a Trigger point. The Trigger points are outlined in your PSRMP. Assess the event and if possible, implement further methods for risk reduction.
- 10.** Report protected species captures by ERS. Remember it is not illegal to catch a protected species but it is illegal to not report it!

For support phone your local Liaison Officer.

TEN GOLDEN RULES

NON-FISH OR PROTECTED FISH SPECIES (NFPS) CATCH REPORTS

- 1.** The Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017 require reporting of **all** NFPS captures (dead or alive). It is an offence to fail to report.
- 2.** All permit holders and skippers must know the law and be able to file an NFPS catch report using their vessel's Electronic Reporting system.
- 3.** Fisheries New Zealand observers file their own NFPS catch reports, but this does NOT mean the vessel's obligation to report has been removed.
- 4.** *Captures* means that the NFPS has become fixed, entangled, or trapped in such a way that it cannot move freely or free itself from any part of the fishing gear. (includes for example tori lines and paravanes)
- 5.** *Deck strikes* means seabirds injured or dead from colliding with the vessel, or any that need crew assistance to leave the vessel because they are disoriented.
- 6.** Treat all animals with respect and care (dead or alive).
- 7.** Return all NFPS to the sea promptly and carefully unless required to be kept on board by a Fisheries New Zealand observer.
- 8.** Unauthorised retention or any further interference with protected species is an offence under the Wildlife Act 1953.
- 9.** If unsure of the species name (NFPS code) use the generic codes provided.
- 10.** E-logbook Users Instructions and Codes can be found here:
<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/53995-Fisheries-E-logbook-Technical-Specifications-Circular-2022>

Non-Fish or Protected Fish Species Catch Report - Summary Information

(from Fisheries New Zealand Electronic Catch and Position Reporting Guide 2021)

You must complete an NFPS Catch Report if there is an interaction with the following by the vessel or gear during a trip:

- Birds;
- Marine mammals (e.g. New Zealand fur seal);
- Marine reptiles (e.g. turtles);
- Protected fish species (e.g. basking shark, great white shark, manta ray, black spotted grouper);
- Selected benthic organisms (corals, sponges, and bryozoans).

You will be prompted for more information about how the capture happened if a seabird is taken during trawling or surface or bottom longlining.

You must take care when choosing codes where there is a group option and a specific option so that you do not accidentally report an organism twice.

If there is more than one NFPS capture during an event, they will all be recorded on the same NFPS Catch Report.

The NFPS Report must be completed and provided at the same time as the Fish Catch Report, if it occurs as part of a fish catch event.

If the capture happens while you were not actually fishing (e.g. while steaming), the NFPS Catch Report will be a standalone report, i.e. it will not be linked to a Fish Catch Report and must be completed and provided to FishServe before the end of the day on which you became aware of the capture.

Online resources to assist you with NFPS identification

- The DOC website has material on coastal and deep water seabird species. Guides include MPI reporting codes and are available in multiple languages: doc.govt.nz/our-work/conservation-services-programme/csp-resources-for-fishers/a-fishers-guide-to-new-zealand-seabirds/
- A fuller set of invertebrate NFPS material is available at: fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23020/AEBR_86.pdf.ashx
- A coral guide is available at doc.govt.nz/Documents/conservation/marine-and-coastal/fishing/coral-id-guide-updated.pdf

South Island Coastal Trawler

Operational Procedures - Protected Species Risk Management

Version 1.5



Fisheries Inshore New Zealand Ltd

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Background, Rationale and Purpose

Background and Rationale – Seabirds and Marine Mammals

The South Island coastal vessels (under 28 m LOA targeting inshore stocks) trawl fishery has, like the offshore trawl fleet, had observed captures and risk assessments of seabirds that require a structured approach to mitigation of that risk.

The characteristics of coastal trawl fishing which increase the risk of incidental captures of seabirds are:

- warps towing from blocks outboard of the vessel hull
- operations requiring extended periods during which the gear is on or near the surface
- feed attraction from high levels of fish waste - offal and discards
- fishing grounds and seasons in some areas well known for high seabird numbers.

Marine mammals such as fur seals or dolphins may also be captured in this or other inshore trawl fisheries. Common, dusky, bottlenose and Hector's dolphins inhabit many parts of the coastal waters where trawling occurs, as do fur seals. Sea lions also occur in some areas.

These are species of significant importance to the community, they have real tourism value in the regions and some are rare (i.e. have very small and / or threatened populations). The Government will be responsive in ensuring that undue impacts are not occurring on these species. It is in the best interests of the coastal trawler fleet as users of the coastal space to take all reasonable steps to understand, acknowledge and mitigate impacts on protected wildlife encountered.

Seabirds National Plan of Action (NPOA) and Risk Assessment

The NPOA - Seabirds is part of an internationally visible management framework, a requirement of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) members (of which NZ is one) and linked to United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation processes and guidelines. The NPOA sets out objectives for the next five years to guide management of risk to seabirds in New Zealand fisheries. This management comes mostly from MPI with support from DOC and industry bodies such as Southern Inshore Fisheries Management Co. (SIFMC) and Fisheries Inshore NZ (FINZ).

The Risk Assessment referred to in the NPOA is a useful guide to assess the impact of potential fisheries mortalities on 70 of the seabird species that breed in the New Zealand region. A risk 'factor' for each seabird species estimated as the ratio between the estimated annual potential fatalities due to fisheries and the number that the population can withstand and stay healthy or grow. The risk ratios are assessed on a fishery by fishery basis where data is sufficient to allow this. A key part of the NPOA -Seabirds is the objective to move seabird species to lower risk categories (so the populations are not threatened) and a long-term objective is to have negligible impact on seabirds (i.e. few if any seabirds are killed). Currently 13 seabirds are assessed to be in a risk category that warrants prompt and considered attention. Three of these species have been observed captured by the SI coastal trawl - Salvin's and white-capped albatross in particular, and also Buller's albatross (these are the most commonly seen mollymawks around your vessels – the term mollymawk or albatross are both applied to these birds).

Other albatross species and several other seabirds have also been observed caught – sooty shearwaters (muttonbirds) most often, but also a variety of smaller petrels, shags and shearwaters. While some seabird populations are identified as being at higher risk than others, they are typically all caught in similar ways – on trawl warps, or in trawl nets. Therefore, mitigation measures that reduce the risk of capturing one species usually work to reduce the risk of capturing others as well.

Marine Mammals

NZ fur seals are the marine mammals most frequently observed caught. Common, Hector's and other coastal dolphin species have also been reported captured by coastal trawlers. Around New Zealand, there are Government management regimes in place for Hector's and Maui dolphins in the form of controls on setnetting and trawling in certain areas.

Some marine mammals, e.g. Hector's dolphins (and more recently NZ sea lions), are also the focus of Threat Management Plans –TMPs. (Maui dolphins are also in a TMP but do not occur around the South Island). Similar to seabirds, Government evaluates the risk that commercial fishing presents to marine mammals and is expected to do this on an ongoing basis.

Around the South Island the most likely risk of interactions is with fur seals, common, Hector's or dusky dolphins depending on where fishing is occurring. While sea lions have not been reported caught inshore to date, they are captured in offshore fisheries, vulnerable to trawl nets and occur around the Otago and Southland coasts.

Purpose

The purpose of the South Island Coastal Trawl Operational Procedures is to ensure:

1. risks of seabird and marine mammal mortalities are mitigated by reducing the risk of capture
 2. that by implementing this OP and associated vessel specific Protected Species Risk Management Plan (PS-RMP) the vessel crew is actively involved in seabird and marine mammal mitigation measures and undertakes improvements through ongoing on board observation, review and improvement processes, i.e. **Look – Think – Act**
 3. that all vessels in the fleet have the same information as well as robust and documented systems to manage protected species risk and therefore are working together as a fleet to manage the risks
 4. vessels report as required and as accurately as possible all capture events (MPI reporting) as well as any event triggers required by the PSRMP
 5. systems are able to stand up to audit or review by vessel owners, skippers or Government.
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Risk

Seabirds and marine mammals are attracted to offal and discards from the vessel or whole fish in the trawl net or fish disturbed by the passing of the net. Once attracted, they are at risk of injury from the gear or drowning in it.

Risk to seabirds and marine mammals is driven by these two factors and how they interact:

1. Food attractant: offal, waste, discards from the vessel and fish in the trawl
2. Fishing gear:
 - a. **The warps (seabirds)**: in particular where the warps enter the water and birds collide with or are struck by them.
 - b. **The trawl net (seabirds and mammals)**: in particular when gear is on or near to the surface as this increases the risk of interactions with marine mammals and seabirds that may easily enter into the trawl mouth and become trapped and drown

Managing the risks associated with these parts of the fishing gear at a vessel level will help minimise interactions and reduce incidental captures. It is worth remembering that mortalities can occur even if no body is landed. For example, seabirds may strike trawl warps and fall injured or dead into the water, rather than coming up on the gear during hauling.

Note that lights at night can also attract seabirds to vessels. While seabirds can be injured or killed by impacting fishing vessels, deck strikes are not considered to be fishing-related mortalities. However, the risk of such strikes occurring can be managed by minimising deck lighting to just what is necessary for safe operations.

Managing Risk Associated with the Coastal Trawl Fishery

RISK MANAGEMENT		
RISK ITEM	RISK FOR	WAYS TO MANAGE RISK
WARP CAPTURE	Seabirds (mostly albatross)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stopping or controlling (batching) offal/waste discharge while warps are in the water will greatly reduce or even eliminate interactions - this is the PRIMARY risk reducing measure Fit and proper mitigation devices (tori lines, bafflers, deflectors or scarers), well designed, and implemented will serve to keep seabirds away from the warp danger area Ensuring warp splices are 'wrapped', and any sprags removed and 'whipped'
NET CAPTURES	Seabirds (mostly petrels, shearwaters, shags and penguins) & Marine Mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net captures occur during both shooting and hauling of the net. Therefore, it is important that the vessel prevents offal discharges both before and during hauling and shooting. Minimising the amount of time the net is on the surface will also reduce this risk. So, getting the gear to fishing depth and later aboard quickly is important. Avoid trailing the gear in the water while mending. Avoiding setting the net when large numbers of birds or mammals are present Ensuring that the net is clean of stickers and other food attractants when being set

Regions and Periods of Risk for Seabird & Marine Mammal Species

RISK MANAGEMENT	
RISK ITEM	MAIN SPECIES AT RISK DUE TO OBSERVED FISHERY INTERACTIONS PLACE, TIME and RISK PROFILE
SEABIRDS Mollymawks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvin's albatross (notable for grey head and yellow beak) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chatham Rise and east coast South Island during spring, summer and autumn Second highest risk seabird in NPOA Risk Assessment; Threat classification nationally critical, aggressive feeder around vessels White-capped albatross (bigger, and whiter head than Salvin's) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly Southland and West Coast but around all NZ coast at times including Cook Strait, year round but especially spring/summer Aggressive feeder around vessels and most frequently caught albatross across all fisheries Southern Buller's albatross (looks similar to Salvin's, much brighter yellow stripe on the top and bottom of beak) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southland, Fiordland and east coast South Island, year-round but especially spring/summer Another aggressive feeder around vessels, relatively small population, 5th in NPOA Risk Assessment

<p>Other birds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sooty shearwater (mutton bird or titi) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – East coast especially autumn during post breeding migration – Strong diver and aggressive feeder around vessels at times, third most frequently caught species in NZ, usually in the trawl • Penguins and shags <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Coastal waters near their breeding colonies or roosts onshore – Can forage well out to sea but usually nearshore (yellow eyed penguins do forage further in 50-70m depth range or deeper at times) – Some species, e.g. yellow-eyed penguin, are high risk and some e.g. Foveaux shag, have very small population. These species, being land-based, also suffer other threats. – Shags that form “rafts” i.e. large flocks on the sea can pose a risk and there has been one event where a large number (34) of spotted shags were caught in a trawl in a single shot
<p>MARINE MAMMALS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZ fur seal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Coastal waters, year round – Fur seals can be distinguished from sea lions by their whiskers. Fur seal whiskers are long, and sweep back to the seal’s ears. • NZ sea lion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Otago, Southland and Stewart Island coastal waters, year round – Sea lions have shorter whiskers, unlike fur seals (above). • Dolphins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Some species threatened or with small populations <p>Found in coastal waters and bays, year round notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hector’s dolphin – East Coast, Southland and West Coast, often in shallow water and off river mouths – Dusky dolphin - more frequent on East Coast – Common dolphin – around the South Island though more prevalent in north

Risk Management Plan Responsibilities

Responsibilities of Skipper/Master

The vessel skipper will:

- *Ensure all crew are briefed on these OPs, the vessel’s PS-RMP and fully understand all the actions required*
- *Ensure batch discharge equipment is available and the methods are understood and followed by crew (this is the paramount risk measure for seabirds)*
- *Deploy mitigation measures (fish waste management and warp device) whenever seabirds are at risk from warps*
- *Deploy and/or adjust mitigation measures to best suit weather, fishing and processing conditions to minimise risk of seabird interactions*

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- *Regularly inspect warps and ensure they are spliced using methods that do not leave sprags (i.e. splices should be wrapped and sprags whipped)*
 - *Be aware that when the vessel is turning this may further expose a warp wire in line with any offal discharge and will increase likelihood of warp strike*
 - *Be aware of seabird/mammal activity around the vessel, assess risks and take those actions needed to minimise risk*
 - *Display a copy of “The 10 Golden Rules for Coastal Trawl Vessels” on the bridge*
 - *Ensure correct reporting (MPI) and that trigger reports are sent promptly to the Liaison Officer identified on your PS-RMP.*
 - *Ensure crew are meeting their responsibilities listed below.*
 - *Address any deficiencies in implementation of the PS-RMP as noted by any observer*
 - *Address the effectiveness and content of the PS-RMP if protected species captures exceed the triggers*
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Responsibilities of Vessel & Crew

This crew must:

- Operate an offal control (batching) system to ensure **no continuous or uncontrolled discharge of offal and fish waste ever occurs when towing the fishing gear – warp risk**
 - **Not discharge offal and fish waste prior to or during hauling and shooting periods to reduce bird numbers in the net danger zone**
 - Hauling: This period is defined by when the doors reach the surface through until the codend is on deck.
 - Shooting: This period is from when the codends are off the deck until the doors are below the surface.
 - Shoot and haul the net as quickly as practicable and always seek to minimise the time the net remains on or near the surface
 - Carry and deploy a fit and proper bird scaring device as described in vessel’s PS-RMP and spare parts to rebuild/replace if damaged or lost
 - maintain a watch of seabird and mammal activity around the vessel and advise the skipper as appropriate when it is clear there is risk that requires action
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Reporting Protected Species Captures

Trigger Limits & Vessel Action Trigger Limits are the FINZ real time reporting ‘threshold’ system. Once a ‘trigger’ is reached, the Liaison Officer, FINZ, and the operator/owner and skipper (noting these might be the same person at times) will review the situation. Whenever appropriate, the vessel crew may need to take additional steps to mitigate risk of further capture events. This is usually by actively and immediately reassessing the effectiveness of their offal control and mitigation measures and where necessary alter or deploy additional measures.

Real Time Reporting Triggers Triggers are shown on your PSRMP.
The contact details of your Liaison Officer are also shown there.

Trigger breach Reporting Contact - 24/7 The vessel (directly) or the onshore Vessel Manager must notify the Liaison Officer **within 24 hours** of any trigger breach so that any follow-up deemed necessary can be discussed and carried out.
Emails from Sat-C or texts are OK.
Your Liaison Officer’s contact details are shown on your Protected Species Risk Management Plan.

MPI Reporting Requirements

MPI Reporting Requirements – All protected species captures

It is not illegal to accidentally capture protected species while commercial fishing, **but it is illegal to fail to report the capture**. It is important that all captures and mortalities are reported accurately. All protected species (captures or deck strikes, see below) dead or alive (then returned to the sea) must be recorded in the Non-Fish Protected Species Catch Return form (NFPSCR) or the Electronic Logbook equivalent.

MPI observers may decide to keep some protected species caught for autopsy. They are permitted to do so. The vessel may only do so if it holds a DOC permit.

Capture: *An animal (dead or alive) which is brought onboard on/by the fishing gear and requires assistance/help off the vessel.*

Deck-Strikes: *Birds that ‘collide’ with the vessel/deck/superstructure and are dead or injured, unable to leave vessel of its own accord; report as ‘deck-strikes’ (not reported if alive and leaves the vessel unassisted, i.e. landed on vessel)*

Always meet your legal requirements. Record all captures (dead or released alive) and furnish to MPI as required under the fisheries reporting regulations.

NFPSCR Codes, Species Identification and legbands/tags

Seabirds

- Use the XAL (unidentified Albatross/mollymawk) and XXP (unidentified Petrels & Shearwaters) species codes if you are not 100% sure of the species identification. If you are 100% sure, use the species individual codes supplied by MPI.
- Record any leg band numbers on the form, these are important and FINZ urges skippers to get a record of any leg bands. Take a photo if possible and send to your Liaison Officer.

Marine mammals

If you are able to identify marine mammals, report these captures at species level. If you are unsure, use generic codes. You may wish to take photos of the head, whole body and any distinguishing marks on a marine mammal. Do this without any crew or vessel features in the picture. Share these photos with your Liaison Officer, who may identify the marine mammal for you.

Animal Handling/Release and Crew Safety

Release Alive

Every care should be taken to release animals alive, reduce stress and handle with care to minimise any further harm or injury to the animal, and to increase survivability when it is being returned to the sea alive. Deliberately harassing or harming post incidental capture is an offence.

Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the bird calm by covering the head with a cloth. Use two crew; one to support the bird, while the other frees the gear from the bird. Use gloves and eye protection (beware large birds can inflict a nasty bite). • Carefully isolate the tangled meshes. Peel the netting back over the tail, feet, and then the wings, while holding the bird firmly. Remove the head from meshes last. • When freed, place the bird gently back into the water. If the bird is waterlogged keep it in a safe place, such as an empty fish case, until it has recovered.
Marine Mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If possible, give animals time and space to leave the vessel. Do not take actions that will antagonise the animal. Watch carefully for signs of aggression in the animal. • Do not allow crew to be in its path or escape route, use netting as a moving barrier or a deck hose to persuade/guide the animal back to the sea.
Returning Dead Seabirds and Marine Mammals to the Sea	<p>The entire body of any dead protected species must be returned to the sea, unless a MPI observer onboard the vessel directs the skipper to, or they themselves keep it or the skipper has been advised otherwise by DOC or MPI. Usually they only keep seabirds. Taking any part and keeping it or cutting or mutilating the body of a protected species is an offence.</p>
Seal Handling and Crew Safety Issues	<p>Seals (and sea lions) can carry a number of infectious diseases which can infect humans. Live marine mammals can also be potentially dangerous to humans particularly when they are in stressful situations. Handling marine mammals should always be kept to a minimum and should only occur if and when needed.</p> <p>When attending to animals landed on deck the following steps should be followed to ensure crew safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever handling bodies of drowned sea lions, fur seals, or any other marine mammals, wear waterproof gloves and waterproof protective clothing • Where possible, avoid direct contact with blood, urine, faeces and other body fluids. It is also important to avoid the mouth of the marine mammal as this is a major source of disease. • If bitten or grazed by a marine mammal, as a first measure wash and disinfect the wound immediately, apply betadine/antiseptic ointment and cover the wound. This minimises the risk of 'seal finger', a chronic and very painful infection caused by bacteria carried by some marine mammals. Visit a doctor once ashore as infection is very common with seal and sea lion bites. • After handling any marine mammal, crew should wash their hands and forearms with antibacterial soap and their protective clothing by hose down.

Audit & Review

Audit & Review

Government fisheries observers on your vessel will audit the implementation of your PS-RMP. Information they collect will be provided to DOC, MPI and the Liaison Officer.

If your PS-RMP is not being implemented effectively, it means that either the Plan needs updating or practices onboard need to be improved. Your Liaison Officer can work this through with you, and update your Plan if necessary.

Your PS-RMP may also need updating at other times. For example, if you change gear or target species, or there are changes in any element of your fishing operations that relate to the risk of protected species captures. At these times, please contact your Liaison Officer.



Seabird Bycatch Mitigation Standards Guide

Under 28m Trawl

What Are Seabird Bycatch Mitigation Standards?

August 2021

The seabird bycatch Mitigation Standards were developed alongside the NPOA Seabirds 2020. They document the 'best practice' mitigation methods for reducing the risk of seabird captures in New Zealand commercial fisheries. It is expected that by 2025 each vessel will have a Protected Species Risk Management Plan (PSRMP) that is tailored to their operational needs and works towards achieving the best bycatch mitigation options available.

These Mitigation Standards do not replace or override any fisheries regulations, or legislation on workplace health and safety, maritime safety, or other relevant subject.



'Best Practice' Mitigation Methods

1. Control the discharge of fish waste

- No discharging of fish waste immediately before or during shooting or hauling.
- During the tow, only discharge fish waste if it is batch discharged.
- Document a plan for fish waste discharge should there be any equipment failures. Keep a copy on board.
- Whilst still allowing the free movement and egress of water, maintain a secondary system that prevents uncontrolled fish waste discharge (*i.e.* equipment to minimise fish waste lost to factory floor or deck, grating and/or trap systems in fish sorting and gutting areas that lead overboard).

2. Protecting seabirds from trawl warps

- While discharging fish waste, have a seabird scaring device on/near the warp nearest to the side discharging.
- Ensure the seabird scaring device is well maintained, with spare parts onboard.
- Ensure warps are well maintained (*i.e.* not overly greased, splices 'wrapped', sprags removed or 'whipped', and splices are not near the water's surface).
- Seabird scaring devices do not need to be deployed if the vessel is operating at a time and place that the operator and Liaison Officer agree poses no risk to seabirds.

3. Minimise any attractions or access to the trawl net itself

- All practicable stickers are removed from the net before each shot.
- Minimise the time the net is at or near the surface of the water. Shoot and haul as quickly as practicable.
- Regularly inspect and maintain gear and equipment to reduce the risk of gear failure.
- Where possible, conduct maintenance during periods of low risk to seabirds and with the net on board.

4. Minimise deck landings or vessel impacts by seabirds

- Keep additional and unnecessary deck lighting to a minimum so as not to attract or disorientate seabirds, especially while sheltering or at anchor.
- Keep gear and deck clean of any remaining fish waste where possible.
- Ensure crew are familiar with safe seabird handling procedures (see [DOC Handling and Release Guide](#)).

For More Information

Contact your Liaison Officer for any questions you may have. They will be working with you to try and achieve these Mitigation Standards. The full document is available on the [MPI website](#).

Managing artificial lights to reduce seabird vessel strikes



Aotearoa New Zealand is the seabird capital of the world. Our seabirds are taonga (treasures) and our long coastline is dotted with their colonies. Unfortunately, many of our seabirds are threatened with extinction, so managing threats, including light pollution, is critical to their survival.

Why is light management important?

Many seabirds get disorientated by artificial lights at night, which can lead to collisions with vessels (vessel strikes). Following vessel strikes, seabirds can be contaminated with chemicals on deck (eg oil or fuel), causing loss of waterproofing and subsequent drowning. Vessel strikes can also cause direct seabird deaths. The risk of vessel strike is highest during foggy and rainy nights.

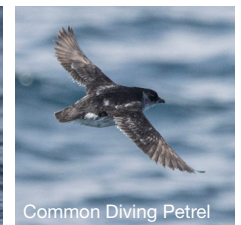
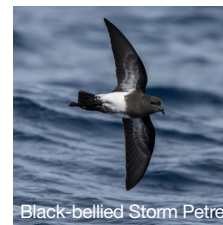
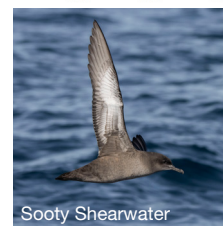
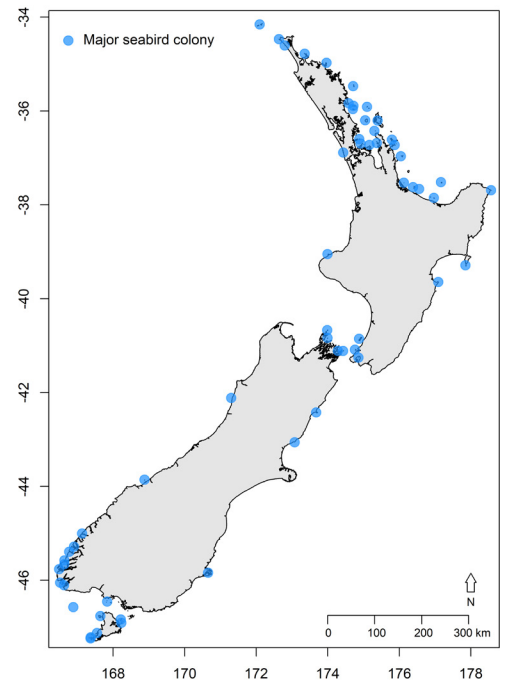
What can you do to help seabirds?

We recommend taking the following actions, while maintaining vessel and crew safety.

- Minimise light use, especially spotlights and floodlights, when you are within 5 km of an offshore island, where most seabird colonies are located.
- Avoid unnecessary movements and activities at night.
- Eliminate unnecessary lights.
- Shield lights to only light areas essential for safe operations.
- Use lights with reduced or filtered blue and violet wavelengths (eg 2200 K).
- Use black-out blinds wherever possible.
- Practice safe seabird handling and release techniques when vessel strikes occur (see diagrams below).
- Record and report vessel strikes.

Commercial fishers

- Follow your Protected Species Risk Management Plan and operational procedures.
- Contact your liaison officer for more information.



Shearwaters and petrels (including diving petrels, storm petrels and prions) are particularly susceptible to vessel strikes. Photos: Oscar Thomas

For more information contact marine@doc.govt.nz.

Safe seabird handling techniques

Small birds



Medium birds



Dry off waterlogged bird before release



Safe release techniques



Identifying New Zealand Mollymawks

SMALLER ALBATROSSES

The *Thalassarche* albatrosses, sometimes known as mollymawks, are considerably smaller than the great albatrosses. The following guide is to help you identify any mollymawks you may encounter.



Blue/grey bill
with yellow tip



New Zealand
white-capped
albatross

XWM

Distinguishing characteristics

- Larger-sized
- White head

Wingspan

180 – 256 cm

Yellow/grey bill
with dark tip



Salvin's
albatross

XSA

Distinguishing characteristics

- Larger-sized
- Mid-grey head and white crown

Wingspan

256 cm

Chrome yellow bill
with dark tip



Chatham Island
albatross

XCI

Distinguishing characteristics

- Medium-sized
- Darker grey head
- Most common around the Chatham Rise

Wingspan

220 cm



Yellow/orange bill (XKM)

Yellow eyes



Image: Scott Brooks

Black eyes



Image: © M. P. Pierre

Campbell albatross

XCM

Distinguishing characteristics

- Larger-sized
- White head with black eyebrows
- More common in summer

Wingspan

250 cm



Image: Tui De Roy, Roving Tortoise Photos

Southern black-browed albatross

XSM

Distinguishing characteristics

- Larger-sized
- White head with black patch around eye
- More common in winter

Wingspan

210 – 250 cm



Image: Lea McQuillan

Black and yellow bill

Yellow stripe is broad at base of bill



Image: Traveler MG

Southern and Northern Buller's (Pacific) albatross

XPB

Distinguishing characteristics

- Medium-sized
- Grey head and neck with white-ish crown

Wingspan

213 cm



Image: Harold Stiver

Yellow stripe tapers at base of bill

RARE



Image: Paul Sagar

Grey-headed albatross

XGM

Distinguishing characteristics

- Medium-sized
- Grey head and neck

Wingspan

220 cm



Image: © Ric Else

Dark bill with pale blue stripe

RARE



Image: Agami Photo Agency

Light-mantled sooty albatross

XLM

Distinguishing characteristics

- Medium-sized
- Dark brown body and head with greyish neck and back
- White eye ring

Wingspan

220 cm



Image: Ian Parker



Protected Species Information for Commercial Fishers

Toanui/Flesh-footed Shearwater

Where are flesh-footed shearwaters?

Breeding location: Toanui/Flesh-footed shearwaters breed on islands off the coast of north of New Zealand and in the Marlborough Sounds, Australia, and on St Pauls Island in the Indian Ocean. Mauima/Lady Alice Island, Northland Ohinai Island, Coromandel and Titi Island, Marlborough also carry large colonies.

Breeding time: Toanui/Flesh footed-shearwaters breed from September to May. When they are not breeding, they migrate to the Northern Hemisphere to forage around Japan, India, and North America.

Foraging distribution: Toanui/Flesh-footed shearwaters forage and feed in the entire inshore area of the North Island and the upper South island, with concentrations found closer to where they breed. Offshore they extend and are found on the East and West of the North Island. They are active at the day and night during their breeding season, with most feeding occurring during the day.



How to recognise flesh-footed shearwaters

Toanui/Flesh-footed shearwaters are approximately 45cm long and are dark brown. They have a light pink coloured bill and white-flesh coloured legs and feet.

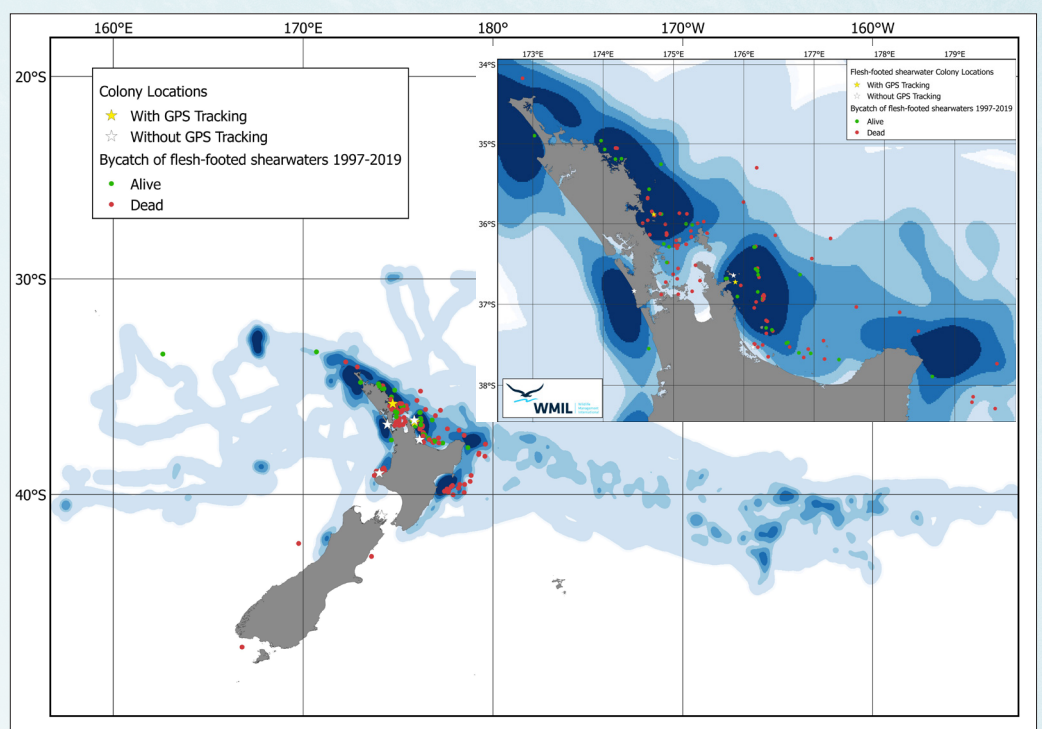
Distribution Map:

The distribution map shows where flesh-footed shearwaters are more likely to be found during the breeding season and where bycatch has occurred.

The dark blue areas indicate where numbers are most concentrated (hot spots) for foraging and feeding. These areas are also where most captures have been reported.

This data was accumulated from 1997 to 2019 breeding seasons.

It is not illegal to capture seabirds. IT IS ILLEGAL not to report captures of seabirds.



INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SEABIRD RISK FRAMEWORKS

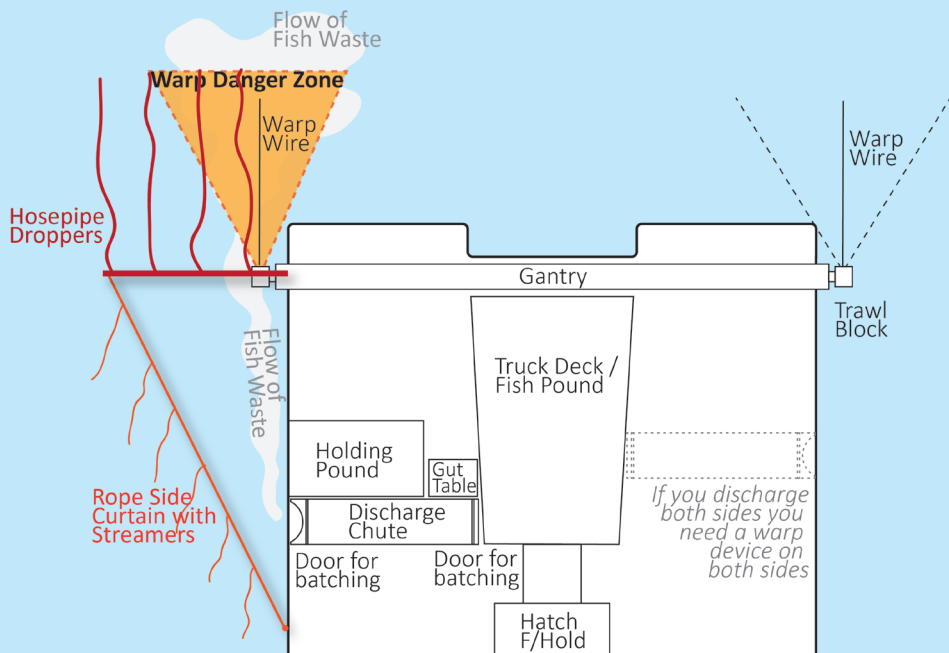
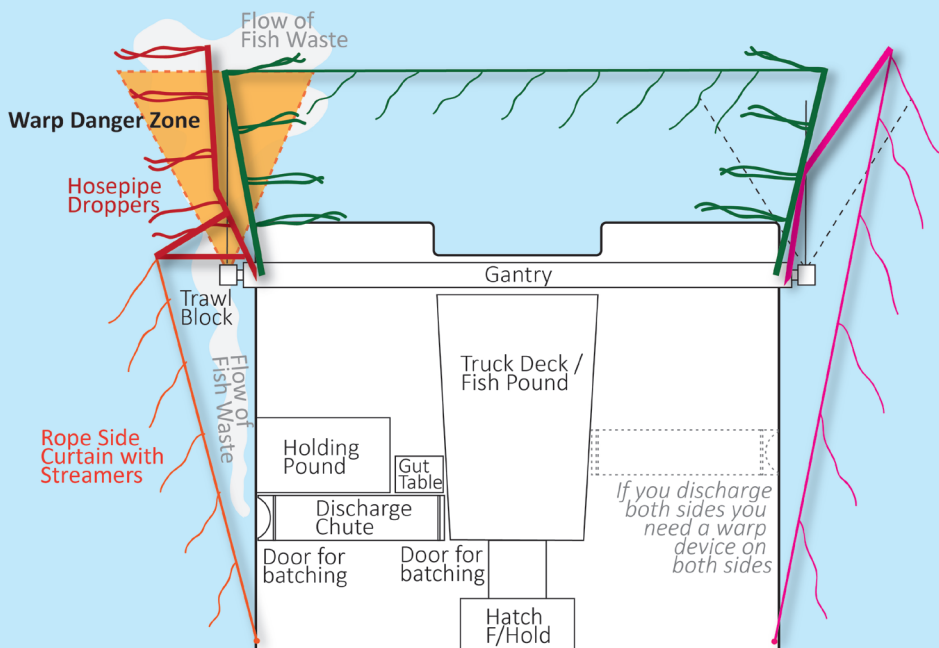
1. United Nations (UN) Law of the Sea, Fish Stocks Agreement & Responsible Fishing Agreement:
 - Nations must catch their fish but not harm the environment.
2. UN-FAO delivers required base standards through an International Plan of Action (IPOA) for seabird risk management globally and each nation must have its own plan.
3. Seabirds, especially albatross are recognised as the world's most threatened bird group.
4. Association for Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels is a global treaty on reducing threats to seabirds, in NZ it is the responsibility of the Crown through the Department of Conservation (DOC) with Fisheries NZ (FNZ) involvement.
5. NZ has a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for Seabirds with 2 goals:
 - No risk to populations (they can grow, not decline due to fishing).
 - As few deaths as practical (further affordable and sensible mitigation).
6. The Fisheries Act allows for utilisation (catch your fish) while avoiding, remedying, or mitigating adverse impacts on the environment.
7. Under the NPOA, NZ has a Seabird Risk Assessment that gives each species a '*risk-rating by fishery*' where there is a risk of unsustainable mortality levels.
8. FNZ is obligated to meet the Act, therefore they have introduced mandatory measures in many fisheries, with more to come, guided by updated risk assessments.
9. The Crown (FNZ and DOC) are being held to account by eNGOs and others.
10. Most NZ trawl, line and net fisheries have known issues with certain bird species.
11. Anywhere those seabird captures are high while monitoring (observer coverage) is low will drive FNZ to intervene to meet its obligations.
12. FNZ can, and will set mandatory limits on mortalities if necessary (e.g. NZ sea lions).
13. Industry has worked with and demonstrated to Government that a joint approach with risk plans, liaison and support works better than more laws.
14. Liaison programmes are in place to support many fleets now, ~300 vessels (inshore and deepwater) and more as time goes on.
15. These programmes are paid for by quota owners directly or through Govt. levies
16. Industry aims to ensure the programmes are practical, sensible and that all vessels in each fleet are dealt with the same way.
17. Vessel owners and skippers need to understand and engage in these programmes.

Design Guide for Large Coastal Trawlers: Warp Mitigation Options

Option 1: Single Side Aft Baffler & Side Curtain

Option 2: Single Side Pole with Full Curtain

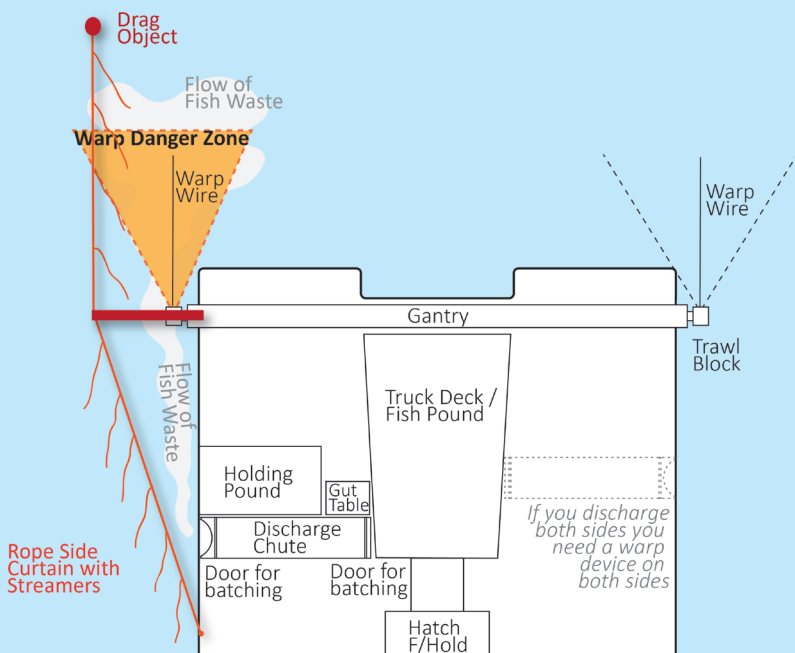
Option 3: Two Boom Baffler and Aft Curtain



Option 4: Single Side Baffler with Side Curtain

(long hose droppers trailing back into the warp danger zone)

Option 5: Single Side Pole with Tori Line & Side Curtain



Design and Build: Guiding Principles

Larger South Island coastal trawlers increasingly operate in areas overlapping with a large number of albatross. They have high catch volumes and some onboard processing; coupled with the need to discharge fish waste more often and while trawling is taking place. The fish waste flows back into the path of the warp, increasing the risk of albatross warp captures.

FINZ and Southern Inshore support the need by this class of larger vessel to have improved fish waste management procedures and a suitable warp mitigation device, which ideally would be a 'set and forget' device that is deployed consistently while fishing.

Fish Waste Control: (No continuous discharge of fish waste when towing) Have equipment to 'hold & batch' fish waste to be discharged at intervals (deck pound, bin, chute or tank) with capacity to hold all fish waste for minimum 20/30 mins the discharge needs ability to be closed off and when capacity reached, opened to allow a 'batch-discharge' during hauling and shooting. Return those fish required to be returned to the sea while still alive in a manner to reduce the risk of warp captures.

Warp Mitigation: A suitable boom/pole or structure to support hose-pipe droppers to restrict seabird access into the warp-zone and a side curtain along the discharge side to restrict access to the discharge chute-point. *(If discharging regularly from both-sides, you need two devices)*

These design-guide examples *(or an approved type-hybrid of these)* are a starting point to construct something that *works* for your vessel design and fishing operations.

- **Aft baffle/pole / 3 Options:** extending far enough back (est. 3m to 5m+ astern, this is vessel dependant) to provide coverage over most of the area where the warp meets the water surface, *3 different versions/examples of this shown (over page)*
 - o **Option 1:** Single side aft baffle & side curtain; (baffle with hose-droppers over warp area and separate side curtain providing coverage over fish waste flow down the hull to the discharge chute-point)
 - o **Option 2:** Single side aft pole; angled-back over warp area and outboard with full large single curtain from the end of the pole providing coverage over fish waste flow down the hull to the discharge chute-point
 - o **Option 3:** Two aft boom-baffles and aft curtain, which extends over/outside each warp with hose-pipe droppers on each pole and aft curtain between poles with streamers to provide aerial coverage across both warp danger zones

The aft boom-device/s is expected to be very effective but requires more complex design and engineering requirements (this design may only suit some of the largest vessels)

- **Option 4. A single side baffle/pole,** should extend at least 2m -2.5m outboard of the trawl block
 - o Positioned close to (or over) the trawl block with 'hose-pipe droppers' that hang down and trail-back into warp zone. A side curtain with streamers extends from the pole running forward alongside the vessel to provide coverage over discharge point
- **Option 5. A single side pole with tori line,** should extend at least 1.5/2.0m outboard of the trawl block
 - o Support the attachment for a tori line which should be a minimum of twice length of the warp behind the vessel. A side curtain with streamers extends from the pole running forward alongside the vessel to provide coverage over discharge point
- Droppers and or streamers should be spaced at intervals approx. 70cm apart

Fish waste discharge management is the key: less often you discharge, and less you discharge into path of the warp, less likely you are to have birds around the warp danger zone!

The better Baffle device you build: the greater protection you will have over the warp danger areas, and less likely you will have to deal with warp strikes.

Inshore & Coastal SI Trawlers (Warp Strike Risk and Mitigation)

South Island trawl fisheries have observed and unobserved reports of seabird captures on warps, often larger birds especially albatross. Seabirds are attracted to fishing vessels mainly because of the availability of food. Mitigation solutions are well known and can be easily addressed and solved and effective if properly adopted.

- Discharging fish waste 'continuously or regularly' increases the number of birds around the boat
- Discharging fish-waste into the path of the warp attracts seabirds and while feeding can end-up within the warp danger area, and potentially striking the warp. On contact they can;
 - a. Hit the warp and bounce-off, or become forced under water for a short period of time, and then 'pop-back-up' alive (but fate uncertain)
 - b. Become forced under-water, their wings tangle/twist around the warp, the seabird slides down the warp and drowns or;
 - c. Slide down the warp, until becoming snagged on a sprag or a splice and is held in place for the duration of the tow and is returned (dead) to the vessel when gear is hauled back onboard

Mitigation: No continuous discharge of offal & fish-waste. Live fish and fish waste discharge must be 'controlled' whenever discharge is made into the path of the warp, and seabirds are present, warp mitigation must be deployed!

During hauling & shooting, return those fish required to be returned to the sea while still alive.(in a manner to reduce the risk of warp captures)

1. During the tow duration hold all fish-waste (in bins or fish pound, etc) for the full tow duration and discharge all fish waste when trawl net is on the deck or;
 - a. Hold fish waste in bins or fish pound etc, then discharge 'in-batches' away from the path of the warp (or over the stern if the risk is low and the trawl net is not at the surface) or;
 - b. Hold fish-waste in bins, fish-pound, tank or chute etc and 'batch-discharge' at intervals when the full capacity is reached. If, or when the discharge is made into the path of the warp area, and seabirds present within the warp danger zone,
 - i. Deploy a suitable warp mitigation device when required or;
 - ii. If discharging is required regularly by larger vessels then fit/deploy a 'set & forget' baffle or fit another suitable device while fishing.
2. Ensure warp splices are 'wrapped', any sprags removed or 'whipped', and that warp splices are not near to the water surface

Following information is a guide. Vessel size is not automatically a proxy for increased risk of warp strikes, not all trawlers will 'fit' into this classification description, its fishing operations, deck and trawl equipment that dictates risk and the mitigation to negate that risk!

South Island Trawler - General Classification for Mitigation Requirements

Tier - 1 (Highest risk) Higher volume coastal/offshore trawler, (50, 60, 70ft+ / 15m - 21m+) often operating in areas overlapping with high numbers of albatross. Higher volume-catches and processing, vessels often have a 'truck-deck' as a fish receiving pound. Fish and fish waste discharge is required more often when towing and the position of the trawl blocks and warps, often discharge flows back into the path of the warp.

Mitigation: Fish waste control, requires equipment (tanks, bins chutes etc) hold and control fish-waste and 'batch-discharge' fish waste at intervals.

Warp Mitigation, must have a suitable warp device that's ideally 'set & forget' deployed while fishing and is capable of deterring birds access from discharge-side down side of the hull into warp danger zone.

Tier - 2 (Moderate risk) lower volume coastal trawler, (40,- 50ft / 12m -15m) vessels can 'at- times' operate within areas overlapping with high numbers of Albatross, and 'at-times' have increased volumes of discards. With occasional higher volumes to discharge which exceeds the tow holding capacity, discharge maybe required into the path of the warp

Mitigation: Fish waste control, requires equipment (tanks, bins chutes etc) hold and control fish-waste and 'batch-discharge' fish waste at intervals. Some vessels may be able to discharge over the stern, or at times hold for the full tow duration and discharge when gear is on deck, or during high capacity catch and discharge periods, fish waste may need to be discharged into the path of a warp.

Warp Mitigation, must have a suitable device onboard, and if/when fish waste is discharged into path of the warp, the device must be deployed for that tow. Device examples: A baffler-option, tori line, warp deflector- (buoy/float clipped to warp) and or buoy's attached along hull from the discharge point back into the warp area, or cone / shield etc, placed around warp at the surface level.

Tier - 3 (Lowest risk) small inshore trawler, (30 - 40ft / 9m - 12m) low fishing effort and catch volume, often operating close to shore with fewer seabirds in attendance. Low volume fish waste can either be held for duration of the tow, and as gallows/trawl blocks deployed well outboard of the hull, fish waste/discards are easily discharge over the stern away from the path of the warps.

Mitigation: Fish waste control, basic measures required, able to hold all fish waste/discards held in bins etc and held for whole tow and or batch discharged away from the path of the warp (over stern etc) i.e. no discharge while fishing into the path of the warp when towing.

Warp Mitigation, no device required

Under 28m trawl vessel: Observer PSRMP Audit



Trip Number	Observer Code	Vessel Name		Trip start date	Trip end date
Target Species		FMA's fished		Number of sets	
Name of Skipper(s)					

Record Yes (Y), No (N), Not Applicable (N/A) or Unknown (U) in the boxes provided. If you answer N or U to any questions, please make detailed comments on the reverse.

- Item 1 Did the vessel carry a copy of the appropriate Operational Procedures and 10 Golden Rules on board that was made available upon request?
- Item 2 Was a copy of the vessel's Protected Species Risk Management Plan (PSRMP) readily available and in a place accessible to all crew?
- Item 3 Were the skipper and crew familiar with the contents of the:
 - (a) Operational Procedures?
 - (b) 10 Golden Rules?
 - (c) Protected Species Risk Management Plan?
- Item 4 Were any protected species capture trigger points reached during the trip? (If yes, please describe in the comments)
- Item 5 After a trigger point was reached, did the crew: (If yes, please describe in the comments)
 - (a) Make changes to fishing operations?
 - (b) Change the mitigation measures they implemented?
- Item 6 Did a gear or equipment failure contribute to an increased risk of protected species captures during the trip? (If yes, please describe in the comments).
- Item 7 Were all protected species captures reported on the Non-Fish Protected Species Catch Return as required by fisheries reporting regulations?
- Item 8 Were protected species that were caught alive, handled and released according to the DOC Handling and Release Guide?

Fish waste management

- Item 9 Was all fish waste/offal discharge managed as per the vessel's PSRMP?
- Item 10 Was all fish waste held on board immediately before or during shooting or hauling?
- Item 11 Was fish waste batch discharged at intervals if discharged during the tow?

Warp strike mitigation

- Item 12 Was the warp maintenance adequate? (splices wrapped, sprags removed)
- Item 13 If present, was a warp strike mitigation device used in accordance with the Protected Species Risk Management Plan? (ie. time deployed and placement on vessel)
- Item 14 Were any other mitigation methods or deterrents used? (If yes, please describe in the comments)

Net interaction

- Item 15 Was the net kept at/near the surface for an unexpected or unnecessary amount of time? (If yes, please describe in the comments)
- Item 16 Was the net cleared of all practicable stickers prior to shooting?

Deck landing/impact

- Item 17 Were lighting practices managed in a way that avoids attracting or disorienting seabirds?

Please make a detailed comment for each item when required.

Item No:

Item No:

Item No:

Item No:

Item No:

Any further comments/observations:



Protecting South Island Hector's Dolphins

New fishing measures to protect South Island Hector's dolphins will take effect by the end of 2022. These changes are in addition to the extensive closures that were put in place in 2020 as part of the Hector's and Māui Dolphin Threat Management Plan¹ to protect these precious taonga from fishing-related threats.

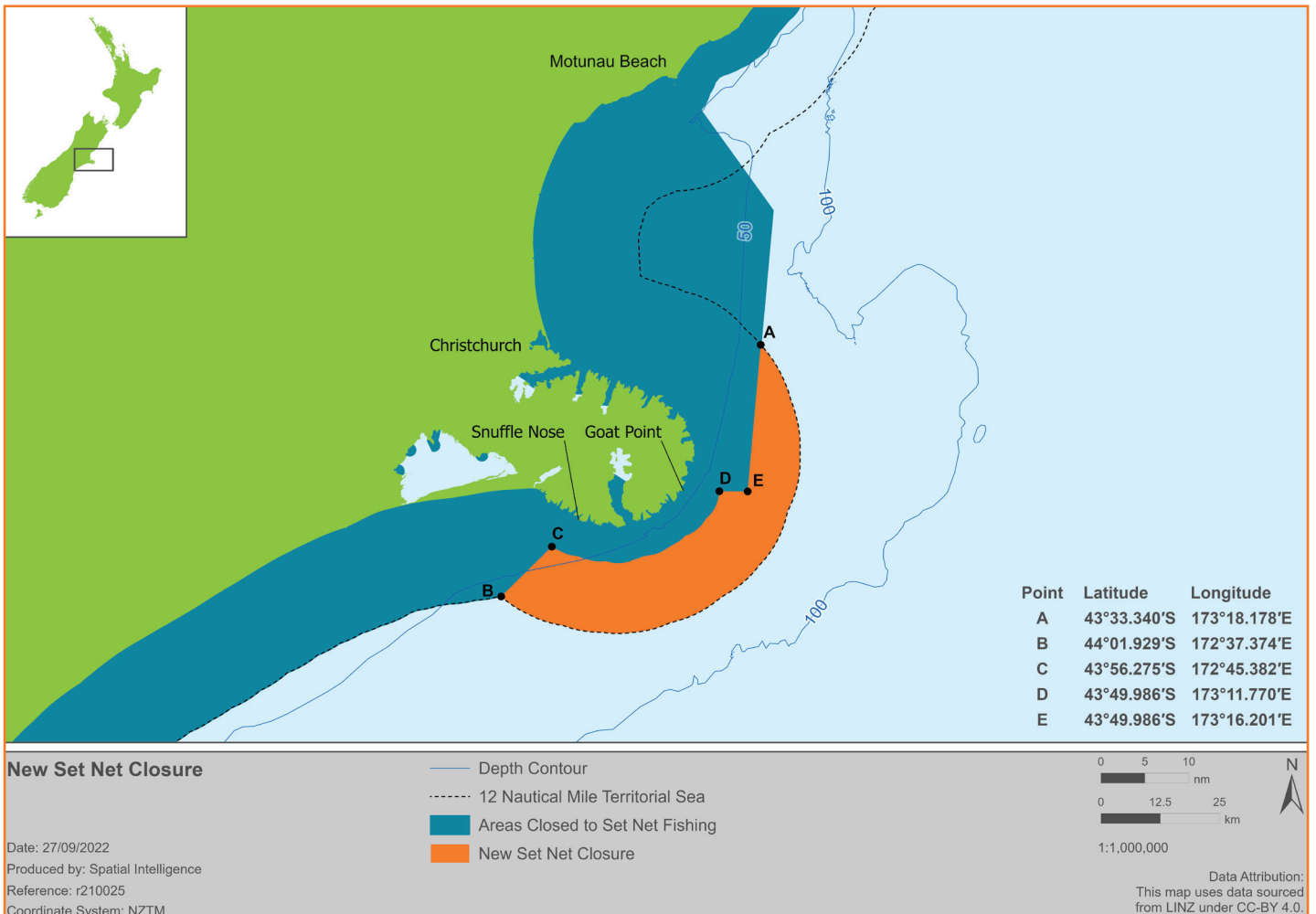
In summary, this will extend the areas where commercial and recreational set net fishing is prohibited and introduce a new Bycatch Reduction Plan. These new regulatory and voluntary measures

will help reduce the risk of fishing-related deaths of Hector's dolphins.

What are the new rules?

Set net fishing closures

New commercial and recreational set net fishing closures will extend the existing closures around Banks Peninsula out to 12 nautical miles offshore.



¹ <https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/protecting-species/protecting-marine-species/our-work-with-maui-dolphin/hectors-and-maui-dolphin-threat-management-plan/>

Bycatch Reduction Plan

The Bycatch Reduction Plan includes a suite of voluntary and regulatory measures to incentivise and support fishers to reduce Hector's dolphin bycatch towards zero. Voluntary measures would be applied to all the South Island Hector's dolphin subpopulations and include:

- Protected Species Risk Management Plans on every commercial set net and trawl vessel that set out the mitigation measures each vessel will use.
- Detailed reporting of circumstances surrounding Hector's dolphin captures to help identify common factors that can inform techniques or tools to avoid future captures.
- Escalating vessel-based capture responses. Fisheries New Zealand, the Department of Conservation Liaison Programme, and industry will work with individual vessel operators that capture a Hector's dolphin to identify and implement vessel-specific techniques to reduce the likelihood of further captures by that vessel.
- Escalating area-based responses. Agencies and industry will work with the relevant commercial fishers in an area if Hector's dolphin captures are occurring to ensure they collectively take voluntary measures to avoid further captures.
- Supporting development of new mitigation techniques (informed by mātauranga and tikanga) through our research planning processes and applications to access existing funds.
- Public quarterly reporting on the performance of the plan (captures and responses) with an annual review and report on performance to Ministers from Fisheries New Zealand and the Department of Conservation.

Regulatory measures include:

- Setting **fishing-related mortality limits** for the south coast subpopulation and each of the five local populations within the east coast subpopulation.
- The plan will be supported by the **rollout of on-board cameras**, which will allow independent monitoring of interactions between fishing and Hector's dolphins and verification of fisher reporting. On-board cameras will be operating on trawl vessels (≤ 32 m overall length) and set net vessel (≥ 8 m overall length) on the north, east, and south coasts of the South Island, from mid-2023.

What is a Fishing-Related Mortality Limit?

A fishing-related mortality limit can be set by the Minister for Oceans and Fisheries (pursuant to section 15 of the Fisheries Act 1996). While the limit defines a maximum number of fishing-related deaths that could occur for a protected species in an area, it also enables the Minister to respond more quickly with additional regulatory measures to ensure the limit is not exceeded. Any additional measures would be via Gazette notice in the Gazette rather than secondary legislation.

The fishing-related mortality limits for South Island Hector's dolphins are informed by scientific estimates of the maximum number annual human-induced deaths that could occur while still allowing the Threat Management Plan fisheries objectives to be met.

South Island Hector's dolphin Fishing-Related Mortality Limits (FRMLs)



Local and Subpopulation Fishing-Related Mortality Limits (Hector's dolphins per October fishing year)

East Coast South Island

Cloudy Clifford	5	dolphins
Kaikōura	7	dolphins
Banks Peninsula	20	dolphins
Timaru	12	dolphins
Otago	2	dolphins

South Coast South Island

3 dolphins
biennially

-  Kaikōura Marine Area
-  Fiordland Marine Area
-  Hector's Dolphin Local Population Areas
-  East Coast South Island Subpopulation
-  South Coast South Island Subpopulation

www.mpi.govt.nz/fishing-aquaculture/commercial-fishing

Where can I find more information about the Bycatch Reduction Plan?

Detailed information on the Bycatch Reduction Plan can be found on the Fisheries New Zealand website:
<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/fishing-aquaculture/sustainable-fisheries/managing-the-impact-of-fishing-on-protected-species/protecting-hectors-and-maui-dolphins/>

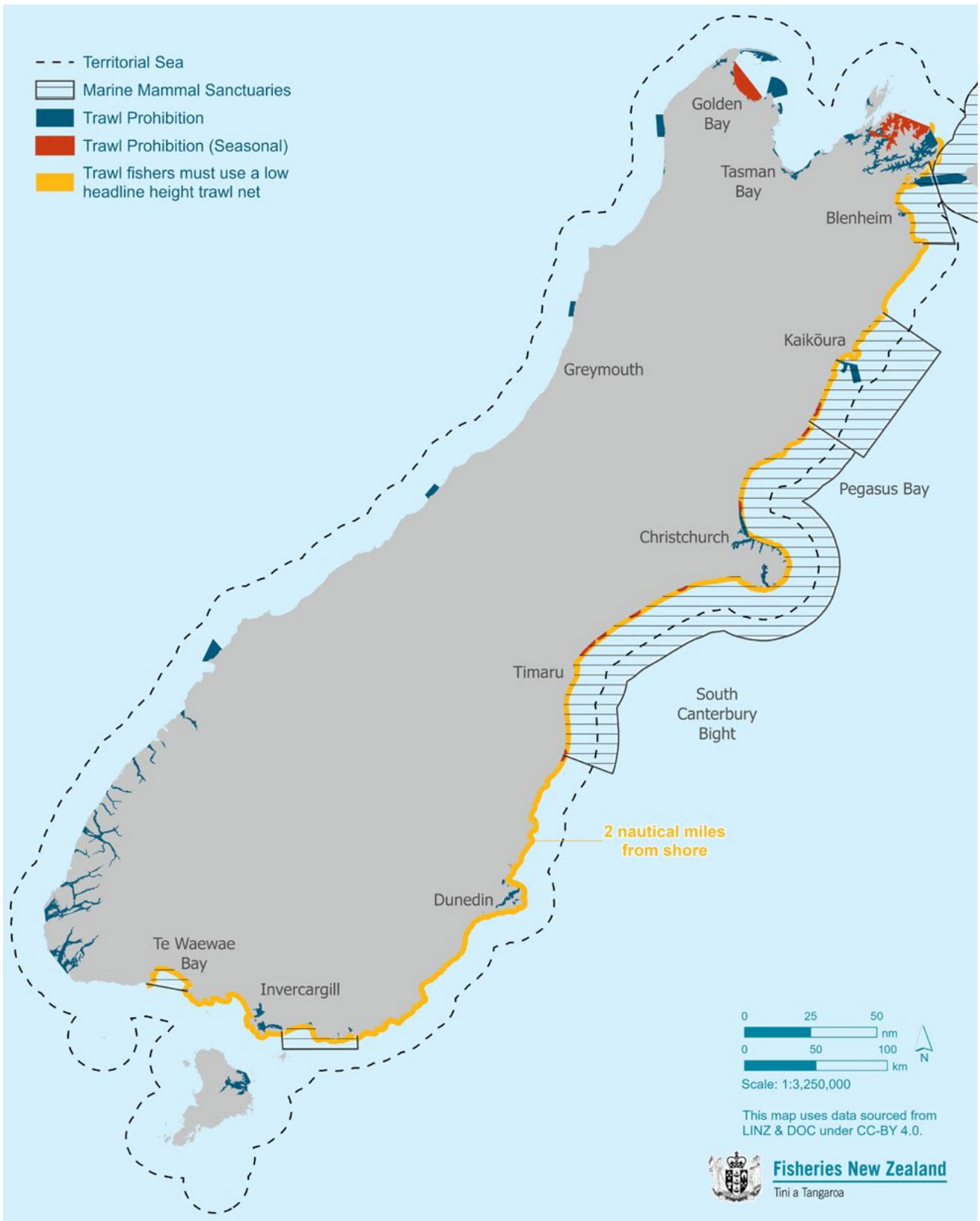


Figure A1.5. Commercial trawl restriction and prohibition areas off the South Island.



Download the
 Fishing Rules app or visit
www.fisheries.govt.nz/rules