

Developing a Fisheries Management Plan for PAU7



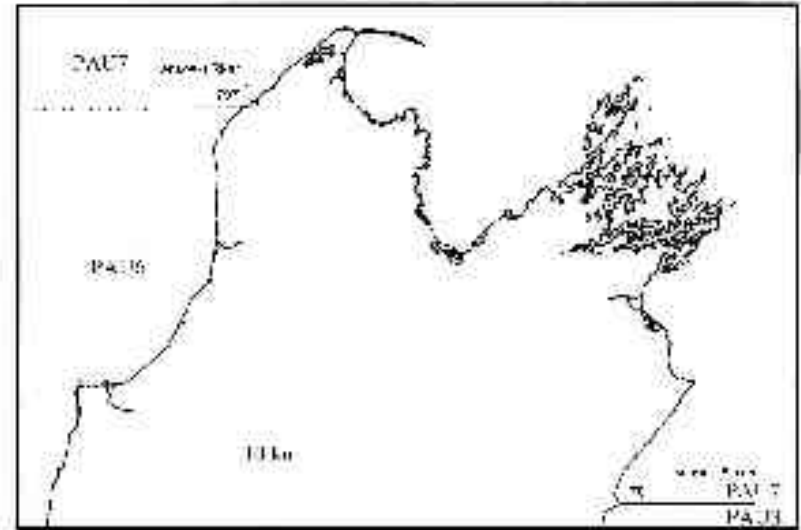
Alan Riwaka



Introduction



- ❑ Statistics
- ❑ Past experiences
- ❑ Features of the proposed PAUA7 Fisheries Plan
 - Vision and management objectives
 - Current Stock Assessment Model
 - PAU7 Decision Rule
 - Spatial Management
 - Paua Reseeding
 - Poaching
 - Reducing Management Costs
 - People Strategy



Statistics



- TACC has been reduced from 256t to 187t
- Corrective measures have mainly been through TACC reductions although shelving in last 2 seasons.
- Capital value declined \$77m - \$56m
- Port price value declined \$8.96m - \$6.54m
- Mfish required services for 2005-06 = \$156k
- 59 quota owners & 69 ACE holders
- 29 dive crews supporting 85 divers

Lessons Learnt



- Industry Forum
- Know what you want – Industry to sort out their own act first
- Industry communications – input and participation
- Resources - \$\$/plan writer/implementation
- Ability to implement without regulatory interventions
- If you can't demonstrate value don't do it

Plan Direction



- Overall Goal – to maximize value in the PAU7 fishery
- Plan Objectives
 - To maintain and decrease the current TACC by maintaining the productivity of the fishery
 - To actively support all moves to eliminate poaching
 - To reduce management costs

Improve Current Paua Stock Assessment Model



- Non commercial catch estimates
- Growth rate information
- CPUE data
- Spawning
- Dive survey methodology
- Diver observations



Shelving Arrangement

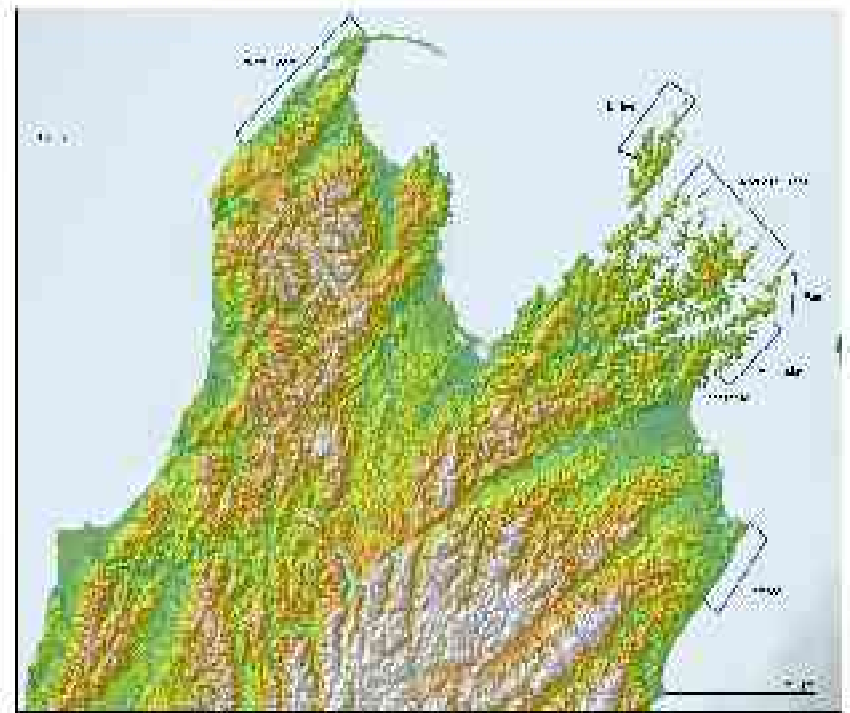


■ 2 nd year of operation	10.0% = 0.0
■ Fishery now stabilized and rebuilding	12.5% = 0.1
	15.0% = 2.0
	17.5% = 3.8
■ Need to be in a position to respond to shifts in sustainability	20.0% = 5.6
	22.5% = 7.4
	25.0% = 9.2
■ Alternative – cut the TACC further by 28t	27.5% = 11
	30.0% = 12.8
	50.0% = 26.2
■ Decision rule based upon % increases in 2003 CPUE (12.4kg hr)	52.5% = 27.8
	55.0% = 28.1

Catch spreading arrangement



- To take account of biological differences between areas
- Avoidance of serial depletion
- Industry buy-in necessary
 - TACCs set for each zone
 - Competitive vs proportional
 - Contracts
- Should we move to zoning and if so when?



Spatial data collection



Data collection within zones

- Growth rates
- Spawning
- CPUE (data loggers)
- Diver knowledge

Informing decisions

- Size limits
- TACCs within zones
- Controlling effort
- Other Management

Paua Reseeding



- In 3rd year of 5 year project
- 10% recovery positive
- 1 million seed in the water and 10% survival equates to around 30mt
- 1 million seed cost \$300,000. 30mt based upon port price of \$35,000 = \$1.05m



Poaching and Black Market



- Supporting national initiatives
- Regional initiatives
 - Phone in system
 - Sponsorship of local watch groups
 - Communications – news papers/signage
 - Working with other industry sectors
 - Reward scheme
 - Harvester vehicle registration
 - Closer relations with Mfish



Reducing Management Costs



- Review science costs
- Mfish required services – commercial fishing rules enforced 40% +
- Rationalizing harvest effort
- UBA
- Fishing closer in
- Keeping CSO 2nd tier levies down

People Strategy



- Strengthening cohesion and unity between quota owners and harvesters

- Professionalizing paua divers
 - More careers orientated
 - Instill greater sense of responsibility
 - Accreditation



Spatial and Resource Allocation



- MPAs
- Marine Reserves
- Mataitai Reserve/s
- Aquaculture
- Recreational closures



Conclusions



- PAUAMAC7 has an opportunity to manage its own fishery and to decide its own future direction
- PAUAMAC7 has the ability to take the fishery beyond the status quo management

Developing a Fisheries Management Plan for PAU7

Alan Riwaka

