

Australian Government

Australian Fisheries Management Authority

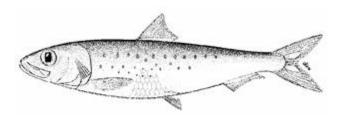
Small Pelagic Fishery (SPF)



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Australian sardine



Sardinops sagax

	Species Summary						
Common Names	Sardine, pilchard	Sardine, pilchard					
Stock assessment		A DEPM Survey was conducted in 2019, the results of which were first considered for the 2021-22 SPF fishing season. Tier 1 - 2 nd season.					
Exploitation Rate * 2022-23 Tier Level	*Tier 1 – 20% (5 seas	sons) Tier 2 -	– 10% (5 s	easons)	Tier 3	– 5% (no limit)	
Estimated biomass	42,700 tonnes (2019 49,575 tonnes (2015	_	orthern e	ast coast stock)			
Stock Structure	Several studies have found evidence of stock structuring of Australian sardine across temperate and sub-tropical Australia (Dixon, Worland & Chan 1993; Izzo, Gillanders & Ward 2012; Yardin et al. 1998); however, the boundaries were not defined conclusively. Izzo et al. (2017), using an integrated assessment that included genetic, morphological, otolith, growth, reproductive and fishery data, found evidence for at least four isolated stocks. The Status of Australian Fish Stocks Reports (https://www.fish.gov.au/) recognises four Australian stocks: South-western (Western Australia), Southern (South Australia), South-eastern (Victoria, Tasmania and southern NSW), and eastern Australia (southern Queensland to central NSW). Since the Sardine subarea (off eastern Australia) is the only area of the SPF where SPF vessels take Australian sardine, the sardine sub-area is assessed and managed as a single management unit.					o, Gillanders & Ward nclusively. Izzo et al. ogical, otolith, growth, stocks. The Status of ur Australian stocks: eastern (Victoria, and to central NSW).	
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)							
Catch and TAC (t)	Year	Agreed TAG	C (t)	TAC after unders/over		Catch(t) / % TAC Caught	

* incomplete season	2021-22*	k	7,980	8,778		
	2020-21		9,190	10,109	102 / (1%)	
	2019-20		9,050	10,001	232 / (2%)	
	2018-19		9,510	10,465	136 / (1%)	
	2017-18		9,550	9,738	104.239 / (1%)	
ABARES Status	Bio	mass: I	Not overfished		nortality: o overfishing	
			Assessment Sumr	mary		
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	The adult reproductive parameters used in the biomass calculation are based on the southern sardine stock, not the eastern stock. Ideally parameters are based on the stock being assessed however, sardine parameters are relatively consistent worldwide. As the Commonwealth catch is so low, addressing this knowledge gap is not a current research priority for the fishery. Furthermore, the exploitation rate of 20 per cent is conservative as shown by the MSE testing by Smith et al. (2015) and accounts for uncertainties in the assessment.					
Weekly CPUE Trends	The weekly CPUE is monitored for evidence of localised depletion. If a general decrease in CPUE occurs after consistent effort within a given grid cell, this may be evidence of localised depletion occurring. However, there are a number of factors, not just fishing effort, which can also influence CPUE. SPFRAG review this information annually. There were no discernible trends in the CPUE data.					
RAG Comments	The SPF sardine sub-area includes both the entire eastern stock and the northern part of the SE stock (i.e. southern NSW). This means that the management unit does not align directly with the biological stocks. Total NSW catches are used to set the TAC for Sardine sub-area. The annual assessment provided no basis to change previous advice for this stock which was that SPFRAG accepted the 2019 biomass estimate of 42,700 tonnes for Australian sardine and that it was appropriate to apply the Tier 1 exploitation rate for the 2022-23 season.					
		l	RAG Recommenda	tions		
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2 nd Season at Tier 1 (2019 DEPM estimate) 42,700 x 20% = 8,540 tonnes					
	Additional Work - AFMA					
State Catch (t)	554	Four-year weighted average for NSW catch only, rounded to nearest tonne				
Discards (t)	17	tonna	based on previous three you age. If one method is not e ant attributed to that meth	xpected to fish in upcom	ing year, the discard	

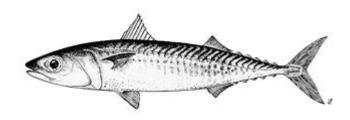
Other Commonwealth Fisheries Catch (t)	0	Three year average
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0	
Provisional TAC		7,970 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)

MAC Recommendations						
Commercial fishers' interests	No specific commercial fisher	No specific commercial fisher interests have been identified.				
Species specific management (target, companion and bycatch)	There are no identified implications for target, companion or bycatch species.					
	2022-23 TAC recommendation					
	7,790 t - single-year TAC					
MAC advice and any	SEMAC advice and any dissenting views					
dissenting views	There were no dissenting views and SEMAC supported the advice provided by SPFRAG.					
	SEMAC noted this stock is at the 2 nd season at the Tier 1 exploitation rate.					
	SEMAC noted significant NSW state catch for this species.					
Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%) Determined amount (t) TAC (t)					
10	10	2	7,970			

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 7,970 tonnes for the 2022-23 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2021-22 agreed TAC (t)	2022-23 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
7,980	7,970	10	2	-10

Blue mackerel east



Scomber australasicus

	Species Summary						
Common Names	Pacific mackerel, common mackerel, English mackerel, school mackerel, spotted chub mackerel, spotted mackerel, chub mackerel, Japanese mackerel, southern mackerel, slimy mackerel, slimies						
Stock assessment	-	A DEPM Survey was conducted in 2019, the result of which were first considered for the 2021-22 SPF fishing season. Tier $1 - 2^{nd}$ season.					
Exploitation Rate * 2022-23 Tier Level	*Tier 1 - 15% (5 seas	*Tier 1 - 15% (5 seasons) Tier 2 – 7.5% (5 seasons) Tier 3 – 3.75% (no limit)					
Estimated biomass		80,000 tonnes (2019 DEPM Survey) 83,000 tonnes (2015 DEPM survey)					
Stock Structure	The stock structure of blue mackerel is uncertain. Genetic analysis of samples from southern Queensland, Western Australia and New Zealand indicates population subdivisions. Genetic differences were detected between Western Australia and Queensland, and between Western Australia and New Zealand, but not between Queensland and New Zealand (Schmarr et al. 2012). No finer-scale analyses of blue mackerel have been undertaken to further define stock structure. Blue mackerel within the SPF is assessed and managed as separate stocks in the eastern and western subareas						
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)	7000- 6000- 5000- 2000- 1000- 1000- 1000- Fishing Season (May-April)						
Catch and TAC (t) * incomplete	Year	Agre	ed TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs	(t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught	
season	2021-22*		11,440	12	2,584		

	2020-21		11,970	13,167	5,994 / (46%)	
	2019-20		11,970	13,179	5,715 / (43%)	
	2018-19		12,090	13,299	4,001 / (30%)	
	2017-18		12,090	12,249	2,891 / (24%)	
ABARES Status	Bioı	nass:	Not overfished		Mortality: to overfishing	
	An	nual	Fishery Assessme	nt Summary		
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	blue mackere due to difficu	l samp Ities in	sed in the biomass calcula bles collected from South a catching large, adult span before the next DEPM is n	Australia in 2002-06. Th wning blue mackerel on	ese samples are used the east coast. Resolving	
Weekly CPUE Trends	The weekly CPUE is monitored for evidence of localised depletion. If a general decrease in CPUE occurs after consistent effort within a given grid cell, this may be evidence of localised depletion occurring. However, there are a number of factors, not just fishing effort, which can also influence CPUE. SPFRAG review this information annually. There were no discernible trends in the CPUE data.					
RAG Comments	In the 2020/21 SPF fishing season, the catch was the highest for the entire history of fishery. CPUE appears to be correlated with catch, indicating it is an index of availability rather than abundance. The no reason to be concerned about the status of this stock or the increases in catch. The fishery is taking small (juvenile) fish, which are not part of the spawning biomass estimate. SPFRAG noted the need for better estimates of adult parameters. The annual assessment provided no basis to change previous advice for this stock which was that SPFRAG accepted the 2019 biomass estimate of 80,000 tonnes for blue mackerel east and that it was appropriate to apply the Tier 1 exploitation rate for the 2022-23 season.					
		١	RAG Recommenda	itions		
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2022-23	2 nd Season at Tier 1 (2019 DEPM) 80,000 x 15% = 12,000 tonnes				
		ļ	Additional Work -	AFMA		
State Catch (t)	474	Four-year weighted average, rounded to nearest tonne				
Discards (t)	58	tonn	based on previous three yage. If one method is not unt attributed to that met	expected to fish in upco	ming year, the discard	

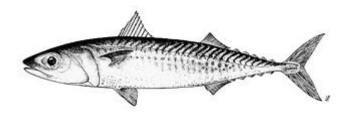
Other Commonwealth Fishery Catch (t)	17	Three year average.
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0	
Provisional TAC		11,450 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)

MAC Recommendations						
Commercial fishers' interests	No specific commercial fisher	No specific commercial fisher interests have been identified.				
Species specific management (target, companion and bycatch)	There are no identified implications for target, companion or bycatch species.					
	2022-23 TAC recommendation					
	11,450 t - single-year TAC					
MAC advice and any	SEMAC advice and any dissenting views					
dissenting views	There were no dissenting views and SEMAC supported the advice provided by SPFRAG.					
	SEMAC noted this stock is at the 2 nd season at the Tier 1 exploitation rate and that the collection of adult samples is required to improve accuracy and uncertainty in the DEPM model.					
Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%) Determined amount (t) TAC (t)					
10	10	2	11,450			

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 11,450 tonnes for the 2022-23 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2021-22 agreed TAC (t)	2022-23 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
11,440	11,450	10	2	+10

Blue mackerel west



Scomber australasicus

	Sp	ecies Summary					
Common Names	Pacific mackerel, common mackerel, English mackerel, school mackerel, spotted chub mackerel, spotted mackerel, chub mackerel, Japanese mackerel, southern mackerel, slimy mackerel, slimies						
Stock assessment	A DEPM Survey was conducted in 2005/06, the result of which were first considered for the 2006-07 SPF fishing season. Tier $3-6^{\rm th}$ season.						
Exploitation Rate * 2022- 23 Tier Level	Tier 1 – 15% (5 seasons)	Tier 2 – 7.5% (5 seasons)	*Tier 3 - 3.75% (no time limit)				
Estimated biomass	86,500 tonnes (2005/2006 DE	EPM)					
Stock Structure	The stock structure of blue mackerel is uncertain. Genetic analysis of samples from southern Queensland, Western Australia and New Zealand indicates population subdivisions. Genetic differences were detected between Western Australia and Queensland, and between Western Australia and New Zealand, but not between Queensland and New Zealand (Schmarr et al. 2012). No finer-scale analyses of blue mackerel have been undertaken to further define stock structure. Blue mackerel within the SPF is assessed and managed as separate stocks in the eastern and western subareas						
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)							

	Year		Agreed TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs (t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught
Catch and TAC	2021-22*		3,210		
(t)	2020-21	1 3,210 3,534		0 / (0%)	
* incomplete season	2019-20		3,240	3,563	12 / (0%)
	2018-19		3,230	3,850	0 / (0%)
	2017-18		3,230	3,850	0 / (0%)
ABARES Status	Bior	nass: N	Not overfished		Mortality: to overfishing
	An	nua	Fisheries Assessm	ent Summary	
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	The most recent DEPM surveys for the Blue mackerel was in 2005/06. The 2005 Survey gave a biomass estimate of 56,228 tonnes. A survey was completed in 2006 off Western Australia (out of Esperance) where almost all samples had eggs and larvae. SPFRAG agreed the biomass to be greater than that of the 2005 survey and agreed to an estimate of 86,500 tonnes.				
Weekly CPUE Trends	The weekly CPUE is monitored for evidence of localised depletion. If a general decrease in CPUE occurs after consistent effort within a given grid cell, this may be evidence of localised depletion occurring. However, there are a number of factors, not just fishing effort, which can also influence CPUE. SPFRAG review this information annually. There was no data to review trends in the CPUE.				
RAG Comments	There was no new data for this stock presented to SPFRAG at the December 2021 meeting given there had been limited fishing in the 2020-21 SPF season in the western sub-area. The annual assessment provided no basis to change previous advice for this stock which was that SPFRAG accepted the 2005/06 biomass estimate of 86,500 tonnes for blue mackerel west and that it was appropriate to apply the Tier 3 exploitation rate for the 2022-23 season.				
			RAG Recommend	ations	
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2022-23		eason at Tier 3 00 x 3.75% = 3,243 tonnes		
			Additional Work -	AFMA	
State Catch (t)	5	Four-	year weighted average, ro	ounded to nearest tonne	
Discards (t)	Rate based on previous three years, by method and applied to the RBC to get tonnage. If one method is not expected to fish in upcoming year, the discard amount attributed to that method does not get deducted from the RBC.				ning year, the discard

Other Commonwealth Fishery Catch (t)	0	Three year average
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0	
Provisional TAC		3,240 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)

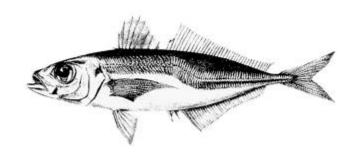
MAC Recommendations				
Commercial fishers' interests	No specific commercial fisher	interests have been identified		
Species specific management (target, companion and bycatch)	There are no identified implications for target, companion or bycatch species.			
MAC advice and any dissenting views	2022-23 TAC recommendation 3,240 t - single-year TAC SEMAC advice and any dissenting views There were no dissenting views and SEMAC supported the advice provided by SPFRAG. SEMAC noted this stock is at the 6 th season at the Tier 3 exploitation rate and on-going limited effort to fish for this species in the western SPF.			
Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	TAC (t)	
10	10	2	3,240	

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 3,240 tonnes for the 2022-23 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2021-22 agreed TAC (t)	2022-23 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
3,210	3,240	10	2	30

Jack mackerel east





	Species Summary						
Common Names	Cowanyoung, greenback horse mackerel, scaly mackerel, scad, common jack mackerel.						
Stock assessment	A DEPM Survey was conducted in 2019, the result of which were first considered for the 2020-21 SPF fishing season. Tier 1 - 3rd season.						
Exploitation Rate* 2022-23 Tier Level	*Tier 1 - 12% (5 Seasons) Tier 2 – 6% (10 seasons) Tier 3 – 3% (no limit)						
Estimated biomass	-	156,300 tonnes (2018 biomass estimate) 157,800 tonnes (2014 biomass estimate)					
Stock Structure	The stock structure of jack mackerel is unclear. Richardson (1982) found evidence of population subdivision between Western Australia, including the Great Australia Bight, and eastern Australia. Richardson (1982) also found evidence of a Wahlund effect (where multiple populations are detected in a single sample) in east coast samples, suggesting some additional structuring. Similarly, Smolenski, Ovenden & White (1994) found evidence of structuring between New South Wales and south-eastern Tasmania, although the differences appeared not to be temporally consistent. A DEPM survey of western jack mackerel appeared to show some stock separation around the Bonney Coast west of Bass Strait (AFMA 2017d). Recent evidence from DEPM surveys showing that jack mackerel spawns throughout Bass Strait suggest that further investigation of stock structure is warranted. Currently, jack mackerel in the SPF is assessed and managed as separate stocks in the eastern and western subarea.						
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)	40000- 35000- 30000- 10000- 15000- 10000- 5000- 10000- 5000- 10000- 5000- 10000- 5000- 10000- 5000- 10000- 5000- 10000- 5000-						

	Year	Agreed TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs (t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught
Catch and TAC	2021-22*	18	3,630	20,493	
(t)	2020-21	18	3,580	20,453	5076 / (28%)
* incomplete season	2019-20	18	3,730	20,619	7,464 / (36%)
	2018-19	18	3,890	20,778	4,930 / (24%)
	2017-18	18	3,880	20,747	2,699 / (13%)
ABARES Status	Biom	ass: Not overfished			Mortality: to overfishing
	An	nual Fisheries Asso	essm	nent Summary	
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	The DEPM and associated adult sampling provided robust estimates of key parameters for this stock.				
Weekly CPUE Trends	The weekly CPUE is monitored for evidence of localised depletion. If a general decrease in CPUE occurs after consistent effort within a given grid cell, this may be evidence of localised depletion occurring. However, there are a number of factors, not just fishing effort, which can also influence CPUE. SPFRAG review this information annually. There were no discernible trends in the CPUE data.				
RAG Comments	The catch in 2019/20 was the highest over the last 20 years CPUE appears to be correlated with catch, indicating it is an index of availability rather than abundance. The RAG saw no reason to be concerned over the status of this stock. The annual assessment provided no basis to change previous advice for this stock which was that SPFRAG accepted the 2018 biomass estimate of 156,292 tonnes for jack mackerel east and that it was appropriate to apply the Tier 1 exploitation rate for the 2022-23 season.				
RAG Recommendations					
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	3 rd season at Tier 1 156,300 x 12% = 18,756 tonnes				
		Additional W	ork -	AFMA	
State Catch (t)	4 Four-year weighted average, rounded to nearest tonne				

Discards (t)	92	Rate based on previous three years, by method and applied to the RBC to get tonnage. If one method is not expected to fish in upcoming year, the discard amount attributed to that method does not get deducted from the RBC.	
Other Commonwealth Fishery Catch (t)	41	Three year average	
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0		
Provisional TAC		18,620 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)	

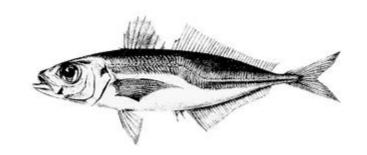
MAC Recommendations				
Commercial fishers' interests	No specific commercial fisher	interests have been identified	I	
Species specific management (target, companion and bycatch)	There are no identified implications for target, companion or bycatch species.			
MAC advice and any dissenting views	2022-23 TAC recommendation 18,620 t - single-year TAC SEMAC advice and any dissenting views There were no dissenting views and SEMAC supported the advice provided by SPFRAG. SEMAC noted this stock is at the 3 rd season at the Tier 1 exploitation rate.			
Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	TAC (t)	
10	10	2	18,620	

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 18,620 tonnes for the 2022-23 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2021-22 agreed TAC (t)	2022-23 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
18,630	18,620	10	2	-10

Jack mackerel west





	Species Summary						
Common Names	Cowanyoung, greenback horse m	Cowanyoung, greenback horse mackerel, scaly mackerel, scad, common jack mackerel.					
Stock assessment	A DEPM Survey was conducted in fishing season. Tier 1 - 5 th Season.	a 2017, the result of which were fi	rst considered for the 2018-19 SPF				
Exploitation Rate * 2022-23 Tier Level	*Tier 1 - 12% (5 seasons)	Tier 2 – 6% (10 seasons)	Tier 3 – 3% (no limit)				
Estimated biomass	35,000 tonnes						
Stock Structure	The stock structure of jack mackerel is unclear. Richardson (1982) found evidence of population subdivision between Western Australia, including the Great Australia Bight, and eastern Australia. However, DEPM surveys suggest that jack mackerel spawns throughout Bass Strait and that separation of eastern and western stocks may occur around the Bonney Coast (AFMA 2017c). Richardson (1982) also found evidence of a Wahlund effect (where multiple populations are detected in a single sample) in east coast samples, suggesting some additional structuring. Smolenski, Ovenden & White (1994) also found evidence of structuring between New South Wales and south-eastern Tasmania, although the differences were not temporally consistent. These studies suggest that further investigation of stock structure in jack mackerel is warranted. Currently, jack mackerel in the SPF is assessed and managed as separate stocks in the eastern and western subareas.						
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)	700- 600- (t) 500- 500- 200- 100- 0-	Pooats/yr) - Only Commonwealth da	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				

	Yea	ar	Agreed TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs (t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught
	2021-	-22*	4,180	4,598	
Catch and TAC (t) * incomplete	2020)-21	4,170	4,590	0 / (0%)
season	2019	9-20	4,200	4,619	14 / (0%)
	2018	3-19	4,190	4,282	0 / (0%)
	2017	'-18	920	1,280	0 / (0%)
ABARES Status		Bioma	ss: Not overfished		g Mortality: ct to overfishing
		Anr	nual Fisheries Assessr	nent Summary	
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	Since only a limited number of adult samples were collected during the 2017 jack mackerel west DEPM survey, adult parameters obtained from the 2014 eastern jack mackerel survey were used to input into the biomass calculation for the western stock.				
Weekly CPUE Trends	The weekly CPUE is monitored for evidence of localised depletion. If a general decrease in CPUE occurs after consistent effort within a given grid cell, this may be evidence of localised depletion occurring. However, there are a number of factors, not just fishing effort, which can also influence CPUE. SPFRAG review this information annually. There was no data to review trends in the CPUE.				
RAG Comments	There was no new data for this stock presented to SPFRAG at the December 2021 meeting given there had been limited fishing in the 2020 SPF season in the western sub-area. The annual assessment provided no basis to change previous advice for this stock which was that the DEPM survey for jack mackerel conducted in 2017 provided a best estimate of biomass of 34,978 tonnes (which is the 31,069 plus the Bass Strait estimate) which was considered to be conservative given that the stock extends west of Kangaroo Island and a large amount of spawning activity was detected in Bass Strait which was not extensively sampled (and therefore the biomass estimate is an underestimate). Due to limited information on the stock structure of jack mackerel west, if catch in the grids south of Kangaroo Island (G54 and G55) reach 20 per cent of the TAC this area will be closed to fishing for the rest of the fishing year. Catch will continue to be restricted to 20 per cent of the TAC in these grids as a precautionary measure until more is known about the stock structure of jack mackerel west in this area.				
			RAG Recommend	dations	
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2022- 23 5 th Season at Tier 1 35,000 x 12% = 4,200 tonnes				
	Additional Work - AFMA				

State Catch (t)	5	Four-year weighted average, rounded to nearest tonne
Discards (t)	0	Rate based on previous three years, by method and applied to the RBC to get tonnage. If one method is not expected to fish in upcoming year, the discard amount attributed to that method does not get deducted from the RBC.
Other Commonwealth Fishery Catch (t)	7	Three year average
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0	
Provisional TAC		4,190 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)

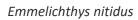
MAC Recommendations					
Commercial fishers' interests	No specific commercial fisher	No specific commercial fisher interests have been identified			
Species specific management (target, companion and bycatch)	There are no identified implications for target, companion or bycatch species.				
MAC advice and any dissenting views	2022-23 TAC recommendation 4,190 t - single-year TAC SEMAC advice and any dissen There were no dissenting view SEMAC noted this stock is at the	ting views s and SEMAC supported the a			
Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	TAC (t)		
10	10	2	4,190		

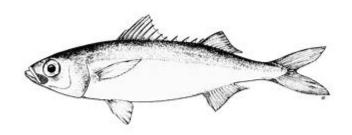
AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 4,190 tonnes for the 2022-23 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

Consistent with SPFRAG's previous advice, the catch of jack mackerel west taken directly south of Kangaroo Island will continue to be restricted to 20 per cent of the TAC as a precautionary measure in response to some uncertainty regarding stock structure. AFMA Management will work with industry to achieve this and if necessary, implement a closure direction for that area.

2021-22 agreed TAC (t)	2022-23 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
4,180	4,190	10	2	+10

Redbait east





		Spe	ecies Summ	ary				
Common Names	Pearl fish, picarel, red baitfish, red herring, southern rover, cape bonnetmouth							
Stock assessment	A DEPM Survey was conducted in 2020. This is the first SPF Fishing Season the results of the DEPM survey will be considered. Tier 1 –1st season.							
Exploitation Rate * 2022-23 Tier Level	*Tier 1 – 10% (5 Seasons) Tier 2 – 5% (10 Seasons) Tier 3 – 2.5% (no limit)							
Estimated biomass	54,000 tonnes (20	21 DEPM surv	vey)					
Stock Structure	The stock structure of redbait in Australia has not been studied. Recent DEPM surveys that suggest redbait spawns continuously around southern Tasmania indicate that the stock structure of this species needs to be investigated. Redbait within the SPF is assessed and managed as separate stocks in the eastern and western subareas							
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)	8000							
	Year	Agree	d TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs	(t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught		
	2021-22*		3,440	3	,784			
Catch and TAC (t) * incomplete season	2020-21		3,420	3	,735	1992 / (53%)		
	2019-20		3,150	3	,492	2,445 / (70%)		
	2018-19		3,420	3	,761	319 / (15%)		

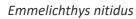
	2017-	-18	3,410	3,741	15 / (0%)					
ABARES Status		Biomas	s: Not overfished		ning Mortality: Dject to overfishing					
Annual Fisheries Assessment Summary										
Key model technica assumptions/ parameters	The previous DEPM survey results are from 2005 and 2006. The DEPM surveys gave biomass									
Weekly CPUE Trends	occurring. However, there are a number of factors, flot just histing errort, which can also influence									
RAG Comments	SPFRAG agreed to a new biomass estimate of 54,000 tonnes from the 2020 DEPM survey. Fishing practises have not changed in recent years but there has been a large increase in the catch of redbait. This may be due to an influx of redbait into the fishing area.									
	RAG Recommendations									
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2022-23	1 st Season at Tier 1 54,000 x 10% = 5,400 tonnes								
			Additional Work -	AFMA						
State Catch (t)	0	Four-ye	ear weighted average, round	ed to nearest tonne						
Discards (t)	26	one me	ate based on previous three years, by method and applied to the RBC to get tonnage. If ne method is not expected to fish in upcoming year, the discard amount attributed to nat method does not get deducted from the RBC.							
Other Commonwealth Fishery Catch (t)	6	Three year average								
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0									
Provisional TAC		5,370 t	onnes (rounded to the neare	st 10 tonnes)						
			MAC Recommend	dations						
Commercial fishers interests	, No sp	ecific co	mmercial fisher interests hav	e been identified						

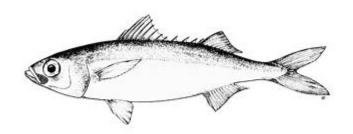
Species specific management (target, companion and bycatch)	There are no identified implications for target, companion or bycatch species.					
	2022-23 TAC recommendation	n				
	5,370 t - single-year TAC					
MAC advice and any	SEMAC advice and any dissenting views					
dissenting views	There were no dissenting views and SEMAC supported the advice provided by SPFRAG.					
	SEMAC noted this stock is at the 1 st season at the Tier 1 exploitation rate following a recent DEPM and updated biomass estimate for this stock. SEMAC noted that catches are good and effort is occurring over a wider fishing area.					
Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	TAC (t)			
10	10	2	5,370			

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 5,370 tonnes for the 2022-23 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2021-22 agreed TAC (t)	2022-23 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
3,440	5,370	10	2	+1,930

Redbait west





	Species Summary								
Common Names	Pearl fish, picarel, re	Pearl fish, picarel, red baitfish, red herring, southern rover, Cape bonnetmouth							
Stock assessment	A DEPM Survey was conducted in 2017, the result of which were first considered for the 2019-20 SPF fishing season. Tier 1 – 4th season.								
Exploitation Rate * 2022-23 Tier Level	*Tier 1 - 10 % (5 Seasons) Tier 2 - 5 % (10 seasons) Tier 3 - 2.5 % (No limit)								
Estimated biomass	66,800 tonnes (201	66,800 tonnes (2017 DEPM Survey)							
Stock Structure	The stock structure of redbait in Australia has not been studied. Recent DEPM surveys that suggest redbait spawns continuously around southern Tasmania indicate that the stock structure of this species needs to be investigated. Redbait within the SPF is assessed and managed as separate stocks in the eastern and western subareas.								
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)	* Confidential (<6 boats/yr) - Only Commonwealth data shown 3000 1000 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *								
Catch and TAC (t) * incomplete	Year	Agreed	TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs (t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught				
season	2021-22*		6,680	7,3	48				

	1			I				
	2020-2	21	6,640	7,308	0 / (0%)			
	2019-20		6,680	6,762	9 / (0%)			
	2018-	19	820	1,108	0 / (0%)			
	2017-	18	820	1,108	0 / (0%)			
ABARES Status		Riomass	: Not overfished	Fish	ing Mortality:			
ABARES States		Diomass.	. Not overnished	Not sub	ject to overfishing			
			Assessment Su	mmary				
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	solid reason to reject either estimate and for consistency with the approach taken with other stocks, the median biomass estimate of 66,787 tonnes was used as the basis for the Scientific Panel's (now replaced							
Weekly CPUE Trends	after consis However, the review this	The weekly CPUE is monitored for evidence of localised depletion. If a general decrease in CPUE occurs after consistent effort within a given grid cell, this may be evidence of localised depletion occurring. However, there are a number of factors, not just fishing effort, which can also influence CPUE. SPFRAG review this information annually. There was no data to review trends in the CPUE.						
RAG Comments	there had be The annual recommend	een limit assessm d the spa	ted fishing in the 2020 SPF seent provided no basis to cha	eason in the western sub nge previous advice for t				
			RAG Recommen	dations				
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2022-23	4 th seas 66,800						
			Additional Work	- AFMA				
State Catch (t)	0	Four-ye	ear weighted average, round	ed to nearest tonne				
Discards (t)	0	Rate based on previous three years, by method and applied to the RBC to get tonnage. If one method is not expected to fish in upcoming year, the discard amount attributed to that method does not get deducted from the RBC.						
Other Commonwealth Fishery Catch (t)	1	Three y	Three year average					
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0							

Provisional TAC 6,680 tonnes (rou			unded t	o the nearest 10 tonne	es)		
		M	AC Red	commendations	;		
Commercial fishers' interests	N	o specific commercia	al fisher	interests have been id	entified	l	
Species specific management (target, companion and bycate							
MAC advice and any dissenting views	6. s i	2022-23 TAC recommendation 6,680 t - single-year TAC SEMAC advice and any dissenting views There were no dissenting views and SEMAC supported the advice provided by SPFRAG. SEMAC noted this stock is at the 4 th season at the Tier 1 exploitation rate.					
Undercatch (%)		vercatch (%)		Determined amount (t)		TAC (t)	
10		10		2			6,680
Undercatch (%)	0	vercatch (%)	Dete	rmined Amount (t)		TAC (t)	
10		10		2			6,680

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 6,680 tonnes for the 2022-23 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2021-22 agreed TAC (t)	2022-23 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
6,680	6,680	10	2	0

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