

# **Australian Government**

# **Australian Fisheries Management Authority**

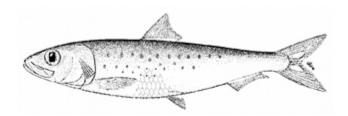
# **Small Pelagic Fishery (SPF)**



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# Australian sardine



Sardinops sagax

	Species Summary						
Common Names	Sardine, pilchard						
Stock assessment	DEPM Survey conductive years based on t			t Tier 1 (noting it	was at T	ier 1 for the previous	
Exploitation Rate  * 2021-22 Tier  Level	*Tier 1 – 20% (5 seas	<b>Fier 1 – 20% (5 seasons)</b> Tier 2 – 10% (5 seasons) Tier 3 – 5% (no limit)					
Estimated biomass	<b>42,724 tonnes (2019</b> 49,575 tonnes (2015		-	east coast stock)			
Stock Structure	Australia (Dixon, Work however, the boundand assessment that included at a, found evidence Great Australian Bight Since the sardine sub	Several studies have found evidence of stock structuring of Australian sardine across southern Australia (Dixon, Worland & Chan 1993; Izzo, Gillanders & Ward 2012; Yardin et al. 1998); however, the boundaries were not conclusively defined. Izzo et al. (2017), using an integrated assessment that included genetic, morphological, otolith, growth, reproductive and fishery data, found evidence for at least 4 isolated stocks (south-west coast of Western Australia, Great Australian Bight and Spencer Gulf, Bass Strait and Port Phillip Bay, and eastern Australia). Since the sardine subarea (off eastern Australia) is the only area of the SPF that is fished, Australian sardine in the SPF is assessed and managed as a single east coast stock.					
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)	4500- 4000- 3500- 3000- 1500- 1000- 500- 0						
Catch and TAC (t)	Year Agreed TAC (t) TAC after Catch(t) / % TAC unders/overs (t) Caught						
* incomplete season	2020-21*		9,190		10,095	92 / (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%)	
	2016-17		1,880	2,068	139.8 / (7%)	
ABARES Status	Bio	mass: N	Not overfished		nortality: to overfishing	
			Assessment Sumr	mary		
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	stock, not the however, sarc Commonweal Further, the e	east co line par th catc xploita	I in the biomass calculation bast stock. Ideally parameter ameters are relatively corthis is so low, addressing this tion rate of 20 per cent is and accounts for uncertaint	ters are based on the stonsistent worldwide and gos gap is not a current pric conservative as shown by	ck being assessed iven the ority for the fishery.	
Weekly CPUE Trends	occurs after co depletion occu also influence	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	<ul> <li>The RAG noted that Victorian catches have not been provided due to confidentially concerns and the issue of data sharing is becoming a concern in multiple jurisdictions for a number of jointly managed stocks. However, this has not been relevant to the RBC / TAC setting process for this Commonwealth stock since 2017 given the research showing the stock boundary corresponds broadly with the NSW / Victorian border.</li> <li>Adopted the new biomass estimate for the northern, east coast stock and recommended it be used as the basis for the 2021-22 RBC.</li> </ul>					
			RAG Recommenda	tions		
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2021-22		Geason at Tier 1 (2019 DEP 4 x 20% = <b>8,454 tonnes</b>	PM estimate)		
		ļ	Additional Work - A	AFMA		
State Catch (t)	466	Four-	year weighted average for	NSW catch only, rounde	d 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.					
Other Commonwealth Fisheries Catch (t)	0.34	Three	year average			

Research Catch Allowance (t)	0	
Provisional TAC		7,980 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)

The MAC noted the decrease in the TAC is due to the updated biomass estimate being slightly lower than the 2015 biomass estimate, not due to any sustainability concerns regarding the stock.

The MAC supported the recommended TAC and overcatch/undercatch percentages and determined amount.

Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%) Determined Amount (t)		TAC (t)
10	10	2	7,980

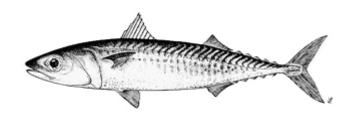
#### **AFMA Advice**

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 7,980 tonnes for the 2021-22 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

This will be the first season at Tier 1 using the 2019 biomass estimate noting that the stock was in Tier 1 for the previous five years based on a 2015 biomass estimate. The relatively large decrease in TAC compared to 2020-21 is primarily due to a decrease in the biomass estimated in 2019 compared to that estimated in 2015.

2020-21 agreed TAC (t)	2021-22 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
9,190	7,980	10	2	-1,210

# Blue mackerel east



Scomber australasicus

	Species Summary							
Common Names		mmon mackerel, English i ackerel, chub mackerel, .	•	•				
Stock assessment	-	cted in 2019 (1 <sup>st</sup> season a t has been at Tier 1 based	_	estimate noting that the urveys estimate).				
Exploitation Rate * 2021-22 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 (2015) 83,000 tonnes (2015)							
Stock Structure	Queensland, Wester differences were det Western Australia ar et al. 2007; Whitting have been undertak	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. 2007; Whittington, Ovenden & Ward 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- 5000- 2000- 1000- 0- 8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-							
Catch and TAC (t)	Year	Agreed TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs (t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught				
* incomplete season	2020-21*	11,970	13,16	7 1,456 / (11%)				
	2019-20	11,970	13,179	5,715 / (43%)				

	2018-19		12,090	13,299	9,297 / (30%)		
	2017-18		12,090	12,249	2,891 / (24%)		
	2016-17		2,630	2,887	1,560 / (46%)		
ABARES Status	Bior	ass: Not o	overfished		Mortality: to overfishing		
	An	nual Fis	hery Assessme	nt Summary			
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	blue mackere used due to d	samples c fficulties ir	ollected from South and catching large, adul	ition for the blue macke Australia in 2002 and 20 t spawning blue macker at DEPM is undertaken.			
Weekly CPUE Trends	CPUE occurs of depletion occurs also influence	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	<ul> <li>The fish caught between 2014 and 2016 were larger and older compared to fish caught since 2017 to current. Between 2014 and 2016 three year old fish dominate the catch where more recent catches are dominated by two year olds and there is an increase in one year old fish.         <ul> <li>There are a number of potential explanations for this including a change in fishing practise observed in the fishery between the two periods, most notably a decrease in trawl speed, spatial segregation of catches, a recruitment pulse coming through etc. The RAG will continue to monitor for changes through the annual fishery assessment process.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The RAG accepted the biomass estimate of 80,000 tonnes, the current exploitation rate of 15 per cent is considered to be precautionary (as shown by the MSE testing by Smith et al 2015) and accounts for uncertainties in the assessment.</li> <li>A future research priority has been identified to collect samples of large, spawning fish to inform estimates of adult parameters.</li> </ul>						
		RAC	Recommenda	ntions			
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2021-22		at Tier 1 (2019 DEPN	M)			
		Add	itional Work	AFMA			
State Catch (t)	436	Four-year	weighted average, r	ounded to nearest tonn	e		
Discards (t)	107	tonnage.	If one method is not	years, by method and ap expected to fish in upco hod does not get deduc	ming year, the discard		

Other Commonwealth Fishery Catch (t)	16	Three year average.
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0	
Provisional TAC		11,440 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)

#### The MAC noted:

- due to a lack of adult samples collected in the 2015 and 2019 DEPM surveys, there is uncertainty in the
  adult parameters informing the biomass estimate and therefore increased uncertainty in that estimate.
  The MAC supported targeted work to reduce this uncertainty as a high priority before the next DEPM
  survey.
- that despite the uncertainty regarding the biomass estimate, the RAG considers the exploitation rate highly conservative and accounts for any uncertainty in the biomass estimate.
- The decrease in TAC compared to 2020-21 is primarily due to a decrease in the revised biomass estimate compared to that estimated in 2015, and a slight increase in state catch, not due to sustainability concerns for the stock.

The MAC supported the recommended TAC and overcatch/undercatch percentages and determined amount.

Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)  Determined Amount (t)		TAC (t)
10	10	2	11,440

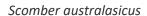
## **AFMA Advice**

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 11,440 tonnes for the 2021-22 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

This will be the first season at Tier 1 using the 2019 biomass estimate noting that the stock was in Tier 1 for the previous five years based on a 2015 biomass estimate. The decrease in TAC compared to 2020-21 is primarily due to a decrease in the biomass estimated in 2019 compared to that estimated in 2015 and a slight increase in state catch.

2020-21 agreed TAC (t)	2021-22 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
11,970	11,440	10	2	-530

# Blue mackerel west





	Species Summary						
Common Names	Pacific mackerel, comm mackerel, spotted mack mackerel, slimies	_		-			
Stock assessment	DEPM survey last condu	ucted in 2005 and 2000	6 (5 <sup>th</sup> season at Tier 3)				
Exploitation Rate * 2021-22 Tier Level	Tier 1 – 15% (5 seasons	) Tier 2 – 7.5% (	5 seasons) *Tie	r 3 - 3.75% (no time :)			
Estimated biomass	86,500 tonnes						
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. 2007; Whittington, Ovenden & Ward 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)							
Catch and TAC (t)	Year	Agreed TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs (t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught			
* incomplete season	2020-21*	3,210	3,534	0 / (0%)			
	2019-20	3,240	3,563	12 / (0%)			

		1	I			
	2018-19	3,230	3,850	0 / (0%)		
	2017-18	3,230	3,850	0 / (0%)		
	2016-17	6,200	6,820	760 / (11%)		
			Fishing I	Mortality:		
ABARES Status	Biomass	: Not overfished	Not subject	to overfishing		
	Annual F	isheries Assessmen	t Summary			
Key model technical assumptions/		EPM surveys for the Blue n urveys gave biomass estima				
parameters		nate for this stock is the ave ys (68,886 tonnes).	rage biomass estimate	from the 2005 and		
Weekly CPUE Trends	CPUE occurs after localised depletion effort, which can d	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	<ul> <li>There was no new data for this stock presented to SPFRAG at the December 2020 meeting given there had been very little fishing effort in the west.</li> <li>The SPFRAG noted that the most recent DEPM survey for this stock had been undertaken in 2005 and 2006. The RAG confirmed its previous approach which adopted a biomass estimate for blue mackerel of 86,500 tonne based on the results of the two surveys that covered most of the central part of the western spawning sub area.</li> </ul>					
	R	AG Recommendati	ons			
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	3,243 tonnes	Fifth Season at Tier 3  86,500 x 3.75% = <b>3,243 tonnes</b>				
	A	dditional Work - AF	MA			
State Catch (t)	4	Four-year weighted average	ge, rounded to nearest	tonne		
Discards (t)	Rate based on previous three years, by method and applied to the RE to get tonnage. If one method is not expected to fish in upcoming ye the discard amount attributed to that method does not get deducted from the RBC.			fish in upcoming year,		
Other Commonwealth Fishery Catch (t)	0.06 Three year average					
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0					

Provisional TAC	3,210 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)
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The MAC noted that there is very limited fishing effort in the western zone of the SPF.

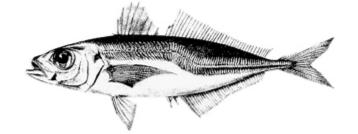
The MAC supported the recommended TAC and overcatch/undercatch percentages and determined amount.

Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined Amount (t)	TAC (t)
10	10	2	3,210

### **AFMA Advice**

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 3,210 tonnes for the 2021-22 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2020-21 agreed TAC (t)	2021-22 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
3,210	3,210	10	2	0



# Jack mackerel east

Trachurus declivis

Species Summary					
Common Names	Cowanyoung, greenback horse mackerel, scaly mackerel, scad, common jack mackerel.				mon jack mackerel.
Stock assessment	DEPM survey for jack ma	ckerel conducted in	2018 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Seasor	n at Tie	r 1)
Exploitation Rate * 2021-22 Tier Level	*Tier 1 - 12% (5 Seasons	) Tier 2 – 6% (1	0 seasons)	Tier 3	- 3% (no limit)
Estimated biomass	<b>156,292 tonnes (2018 bi</b> 157 800 tonnes (2014 bid	-			
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. Similarly, a DEPM estimate for western jack mackerel appears to show some stock structuring around the Bonney Coast west of Bass Strait (AFMA 2017d). 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) found evidence of structuring between New South Wales and south-eastern Tasmania, although the differences appeared not to be temporally consistent. These studies suggest that further investigation of stock structure in jack mackerel on the east coast is warranted. Currently, jack mackerel in the SPF is assessed and managed as separate stocks in the eastern and western subarea				eat Australia Bight, and erel appears to show (AFMA 2017d). multiple populations me additional structuring between nces appeared not to gation of stock jack mackerel in the
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)	40000 35000 30000 525000 10000 10000 5000 10000 5000 Total Catch May-Apr			Jul-Jun May-Apr	
Catch and TAC (t)	Year	Agreed TAC (t)	TAC after unders/over		Catch(t) / % TAC Caught

* incomplete season	2020-21*	18,580	20,453	2,729 / (13%)	
	2019-20	18,730	20,619	7,464 / (36%)	
	2018-19	18,890	20,778	4,930 / (24%)	
	2017-18	18,880	20,747	2,699 / (13%)	
	2016-17	18,670	20,537	4,065 / (20%)	
ABARES Status	Biomass: No	t overfished		Mortality: to overfishing	
	Annual Fish	eries Assessmen	t Summary		
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	The DEPM and associa this stock.	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	<ul> <li>The fish caught between 2014 and 2016 were larger and older compared to fish caught since 2017 to current. Since 2017, there has been a shift in age distribution for this species to one - three year old fish from fish aged four – six years.         <ul> <li>There are a number of potential explanations for this including a change in fishing practise observed in the fishery between the two periods, most notably a decrease in trawl speed, spatial segregation of catches, a recruitment pulse coming through etc. The RAG will continue to monitor for changes through the annual fishery assessment process.</li> <li>The 2019/20 catch was the highest in 20 years.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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 2020-21 season.</li> </ul>				
RAG Recommendations					
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)		ond season at Tier 1 5,292 x 12% = <b>18,755 to</b> i	nnes		
	Addi	tional Work - AF	MA		
State Catch (t)	3 Fou	ır-year weighted averag	ge, rounded to nearest	tonne	

Discards (t)	86	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)	40	Three year average
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0	
Provisional TAC		18,630 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)

### The MAC noted:

- Fishing effort in the SPF is focused on the eastern stocks of Jack mackerel and blue mackerel.
- Catches of Jack mackerel east are increasing but that they still remain well below the TAC.

The MAC supported the recommended TAC and overcatch/undercatch percentages and determined amount.

Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined Amount (t)	TAC (t)
10	10	2	18,630

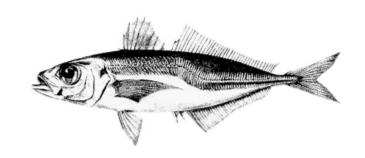
### **AFMA Advice**

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 18,630 tonnes for the 2021-22 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2020-21 agreed TAC (t)	2021-22 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
18,580	18,630	10	2	50

# Jack mackerel west

Trachurus declivis



	Species Summary						
Common Names	Cowanyoung, greenback horse mackerel, scaly mackerel, scad, common jack mackerel.						
Stock assessment	DEPM survey for jack mackerel conducted in 2017 (4 <sup>th</sup> Season at Tier 1)						
Exploitation Rate * 2021-22 Tier Level	*Tier 1 - 12% (5 seasons) Tier 2 – 6% (10 seasons) Tier 3 – 3% (no limit)						
Estimated biomass	34,978 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. Similarly, a DEPM estimate for western jack mackerel appears to show some stock structuring around the Bonney Coast west of Bass Strait (AFMA 2017d). 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) found evidence of structuring between New South Wales and south-eastern Tasmania, although the differences appeared not to be temporally consistent. These studies suggest that further investigation of stock structure in jack mackerel on the east coast 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)	* Confidential (<6 boats/yr) - Only Commonwealth data shown  700- 600- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 400- 200- 100- 100- 100- Fishing Season (May-April)						

	Year		Agreed TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs (t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught			
	2020-2	1*	4,170	4,590	0 / (0%)			
Catch and TAC (t)	2019-2	20	4,200	4,619	14 / (0%)			
* incomplete season	2018-1	19	4,190	4,282	0 / (0%)			
	2017-1	18	920	1,280	0 / (0%)			
	2016-1	17	3,600	3,960	693.8 / (18%)			
ABARES Status	Ві	iomas	s: Not overfished		Mortality: to overfishing			
	An	nnua	l Fisheries Assessn	nent Summary				
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	west DEP	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	<ul> <li>There was no new data for this stock presented to SPFRAG at the December 2020 meeting due to very little fishing effort in the west during 2019-20.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>							
RAG Recommendations								
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2021- 22 Fourth Season at Tier 1 34,978 x 12% = <b>4,197 tonnes</b>							
			Additional Work -	Additional Work - AFMA				

State Catch (t)	8	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)	6	Three year average
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0	
Provisional TAC		4,180 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)

#### The MAC noted:

- There is very limited fishing effort in the western zone of the SPF.
- Consistent with the approach in previous years, AFMA will continue to restrict the catch of jack mackerel
  west taken directly south of Kangaroo Island to 20 per cent of the TAC as a precautionary measure in
  response to some uncertainty regarding stock structure.

The MAC supported the recommended TAC and overcatch/undercatch percentages and determined amount.

Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined Amount (t)	TAC (t)	
10	10	2	4,180	

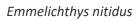
#### **AFMA Advice**

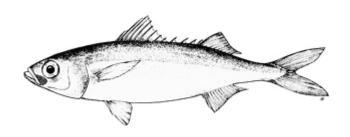
AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 4,180 tonnes for the 2021-22 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

Consistent with the RAG'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.

2020-21 agreed TAC (t)	2021-22 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
4,170	4,180	10	2	10

# Redbait east





	Species Summary						
Common Names	Pearl fish, picarel,	red baitfish, r	ed herring, sout	thern rover, cape	bonne	etmouth	
Stock assessment	DEPMs conducted	l in 2005 and	2006 (Tier 2 – 1	0 <sup>th</sup> Season)			
Exploitation Rate * 2021-22 Tier Level	Tier 1 – 10% (5 Sea	Tier 1 – 10% (5 Seasons) *Tier 2 – 5% (10 Seasons) Tier 3 – 2.5% (no limit)					
Estimated biomass	68,886 tonnes (20	05 and 2006 I	DEPM surveys)				
Stock Structure		The stock structure of redbait in Australia has not been studied. 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  Total Catch  Jul-Jun  May-Apr  # * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *  Fishing Season (May-April)					Jul-Jun May-Apr	
	Year	Agree	d TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs	(t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught	
	2020-21*		3,420	3	,735	942 / (25%)	
Catch and TAC (t) *	2019-20		3,150	3,	,492	2,445 / (70%)	
incomplete season	2018-19		3,420	3,	,761	319 / (15%)	
	2017-18		3,410	3,	,741	15 / (0%)	
	2016-17		3,310	3,	,641	103.8 / (3%)	

ABARES Status		Biomass: Not overfished	Fishing Mortality:  Not subject to overfishing					
	Annual Fisheries Assessment Summary							
Key model technica assumptions/ parameters	gave bion The bioma	nass estimates of 86,990 tonnes (2005) ass estimate for this stock is the avera	east stock are from 2005 and 2006. The DEPM surveys 5) and 50,782 tonnes (2006).  age biomass estimate from the 2005 and 2006 DEPM					
Weekly CPUE Trends	The week after cons However, review thi	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.  No discernible trend in weekly CPUE data.						
RAG Comments	• # • # • T t	<ul> <li>The fish caught between 2014 and 2017 were larger and older compared to fish caught since 2018 to current. Between 2014 and 2017 there was a large distribution of ages caught (0 – 14 years) where as more recent catches are dominated by two year olds and one year olds.         <ul> <li>There are a number of potential explanations for this including a change in fishing practise observed in the fishery between the two periods, most notably a decrease in trawl speed, spatial segregation of catches, a recruitment pulse coming through etc. The RAG will continue to monitor for changes through the annual fishery assessment process.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A new DEPM survey was completed in October 2020, results of which will be available to the RAG in 2021.</li> <li>The annual assessment provided no basis to change previous advice for this stock which was the approach used by SPFRAG of adopting the average of these DEPM estimates (68,886 tonnes) should be continued, and the Harvest Strategy Tier 2 harvest rate for redbait of 5 per cent be used as the basis for RBC advice.</li> </ul>						
		RAG Recommend	lations					
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2021-22	Tenth Season at Tier 2 68,886 x 5% = <b>3,444 tonnes</b>						
		Additional Work	- AFMA					
State Catch (t)	0	Four-year 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)	5	5 Three year average						
Research Catch Allowance (t)	1							

Provisional TAC	3,440 tonnes (rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes)
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#### The MAC:

- discussed the sudden increase in redbait catches in 2019-20 and noted that it is likely related to avoiding dolphin interactions, fishing further south and in deeper water.
- Noted that catch to date for 2020-21 is around 1000 tonnes with two and half months left of the season.
- The results of the updated DEPM will be available to inform the 2022-23 TAC.

The MAC supported the recommended TAC and overcatch/undercatch percentages and determined amount.

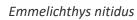
Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined Amount (t)	TAC (t)	
10	10	2	3,440	

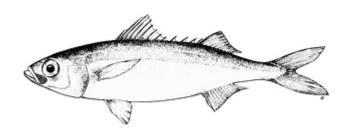
## **AFMA Advice**

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 3,440 tonnes for the 2021-22 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2020-21 agreed TAC (t)	2021-22 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
3,420	3,440	10	2	20

# Redbait west





	Species Summary						
Common Names	Pearl fish, picarel, re	ed baitfish, red	herring, south	ern rover, Cape bonr	netmouth		
Stock assessment	DEPM survey condu	cted in 2017 (3	3 <sup>rd</sup> Season Tier	1)			
Exploitation Rate * 2021-22 Tier Level	*Tier 1 - 10 % (5 Sea	*Tier 1 - 10 % (5 Seasons) Tier 2 – 5 % (10 seasons) Tier 3 – 2.5 % (No limit)					
Estimated biomass	66,787 tonnes (2017	7)					
Stock Structure					ait within the SPF is assessed and		
Historical Catch data (State and Commonwealth fisheries)	managed as separate stocks in the eastern and western subareas  4000						
	Year	Agreed	TAC (t)	TAC after unders/overs (t)	Catch(t) / % TAC Caught		
Catch and TAC (t) * incomplete	2020-21*		6,640	7,30	0 / (0%)		
season	2019-20		6,680	6,76	52 9 / (0%)		
	2018-19		820	1,10	0 / (0%)		

	2017	1.0	020	1 100	0.77007)	
	2017-1	18	820	1,108	0 / (0%)	
	2016-1	17	2,880	3,168	1,174 / (37%)	
ABARES Status	1	Biomass	: Not overfished		ing Mortality: ject to overfishing	
			Assessment Su	mmary		
Key model technical assumptions/ parameters	solid reasor median bio	n to rejed mass est	ct either estimate and for cor	sistency with the approused as the basis for the	nes and 102,867 tonnes. With no ach taken with other stocks, 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 eview this information annually.  There was no data to review trends in the CPUE.				
RAG Comments	<ul> <li>There was no new data for this stock presented to SPFRAG at the December 2020 meeting given very little fishing effort in 2019-20</li> <li>The annual assessment provided no basis to change previous advice for this stock which was to recommend the spawning biomass estimate of 66,787 tonnes be used for the RBC based on the weight of evidence provided by the survey.</li> </ul>					
			RAG Recommen	dations		
Recommended Biological Catch (RBC)	2021-22		eason at Tier 1 x 10% = <b>6,678 tonnes</b>			
			Additional Work	- AFMA		
State Catch (t)	0	Four-ye	ear weighted average, rounde	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)	2	Three year average				
Research Catch Allowance (t)	0					
Provisional TAC		6,680 to	onnes (rounded to the neare	st 10 tonnes)		
	MAC Recommendations					

The MAC noted there is very limited fishing effort in the western zone of the SPF.

The MAC supported the recommended TAC and overcatch/undercatch percentages and determined amount.

Undercatch (%)	Overcatch (%)	Determined Amount (t)	TAC (t)
10	10	2	6,680

### **AFMA Advice**

AFMA Management recommends a TAC of 6,680 tonnes for the 2021-22 fishing year with undercatch and overcatch provisions set at 10 per cent, and a determined amount of 2 t.

2020-21 agreed TAC (t)	2021-22 recommended TAC (t)	Overcatch & Undercatch (%)	Determined amount (t)	Change in TAC (t)
6,640	6,680	10	2	40