NORTHERN PRAWN FISHERY

DATA SUMMARY 2024

AUTHOR: BRANDON METEYARD

Northern Prawn Fishery Data Summary 2024

NPF Industry Pty Ltd on behalf of the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)
Brandon Meteyard
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AFMA
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MAJURA PARK ACT 2609

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STREET ADDRESS

Level 3
15 Lancaster Place
MAJURA PARK ACT 2609
Telephone: (02) 6225 5555
Facsimile: (02) 6225 5500

POSTAL ADDRESS ENQUIRIES

Box 7051
Canberra BC
ACT 2610

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Northern Prawn Fishery Data Summary 2024

Preface

Scope of the Report

This document summarises catch and effort information for the Northern Prawn Fishery (NPF) in 2024, including data relating to interactions with Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (ETP) species. The data summary provides an important mechanism for providing feedback to stakeholders on logbook data received by AFMA. In addition, the process of data extraction and analysis assists in identifying data quality issues where they exist and also assists in ensuring that data needs for fisheries management continue to be met.

AFMA has produced data summary reports for the NPF on an annual basis since 1999. As part of the AFMA/NPF co-management arrangements in the NPF, this is the sixteenth year NPF Industry Pty Ltd has been responsible for development of the data summary.

Acknowledgements

Production of this report was made possible through the efforts of the skippers, vessel owners and Crew Member Observers of the NPF. Skippers supplied daily logbook information and vessel owners completed Seasonal Landing Returns. Crew Member Observers supplied information on interactions with ETP species and species identified as potentially high-risk. This was done on a voluntary basis while Crew Member Observers were undertaking their daily duties. Thanks to staff from Datafix Canberra for processing of log sheets, elogs and Seasonal Landing Returns. Thanks also to staff from AFMA's Data Management section for their review and assistance with data management activities.

If you have any comments or queries on this, or any other data summaries, please do not hesitate to contact:

Brandon Meteyard
Projects Manager
NPF Industry Pty Ltd
Phone: 0490147916
Email: brandon@npfindustry.com.au

Or

Darci Wallis
Manager, Northern Prawn, Torres Strait Prawn & Coral Sea Fishery
AFMA
Phone: (02) 6225 5351
Email: darci.wallis@afma.gov.au

Also note that this Data Summary is available on AFMA's website at
http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/northern-prawn-fishery/data-summaries/.

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Introduction

The Northern Prawn Fishery Data Summary 2024 contains catch and effort statistics by prawn species, area, time and fishery. Comprehensive byproduct information is also included for the information of stakeholders and to meet AFMA's obligations under Offshore Constitutional Settlement agreements with Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia. Interactions with Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (ETP) species are also reported.

Description of the Northern Prawn Fishery

Area of Fishery

The Northern Prawn Fishery (NPF) is located off Australia's northern coast and extends from the low water mark to the outer edge of the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ) in the area between Cape York in Queensland and Cape Londonderry in Western Australia (Figure 1).

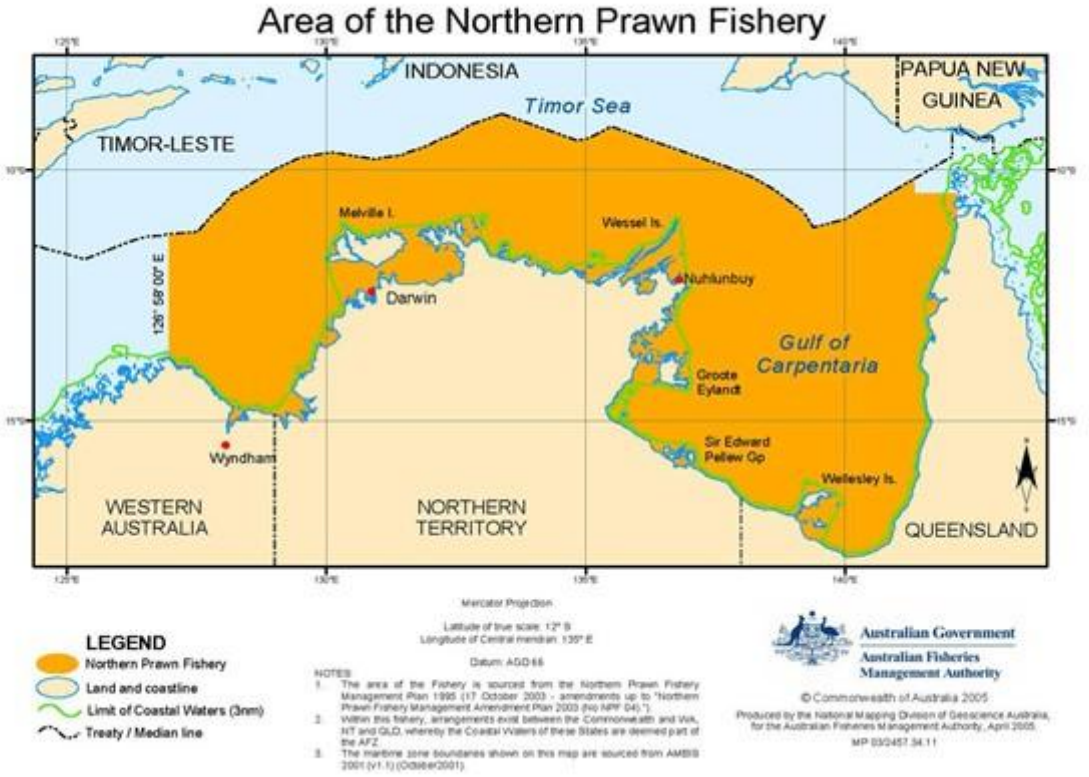

Figure 1: Northern Prawn Fishery Management Area.

Fishing Methods

Prawn trawling is an active fishing method which involves towing a conical-shaped net spread open by two or four steel or timber otter boards over the seabed, commonly called otter trawling. Ground chains are also used on the nets to stimulate prawns into the trawl mouth. Vessels in the NPF may tow a range of nets in a variety of configurations. These are regulated by the *Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995* (the Management Plan) and relevant Determinations and Directions. In addition to the main nets, a small 'try-net' is also used to test the potential catches for a given area. All trawl nets in the NPF (other than try-nets) are required to be fitted with approved Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRDs), however, TEDs are not required if operators are fishing in waters deeper than 200 metres.

Most of the vessels in the NPF are purpose built from steel and range in length from 17 m to 30 m. All NPF boats have modern and sophisticated catch handling, packing and freezing capabilities as well as wet (brine) holding facilities. Vessels use electronic aids such as colour echo sounders, Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and plotters, satellite phones, on-board computing facilities, electronic/paper logbooks and Wi-Fi. All vessels are required to have a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) installed.

Management Information

The NPF is managed through a combination of input controls (limited entry, seasonal closures, permanent area closures, gear restrictions and operational controls) that are implemented under the Management Plan.

The Management Plan provides for the granting of fully transferable Statutory Fishing Rights (SFRs) that determine the number of trawlers that may operate (Class B SFRs) and the amount of gear (gear SFRs) used in the Fishery. In 2001, the Management Plan was amended to allow the total gear pool to be set by a Determination. The gear SFR is set as an amount of headrope length, which can be varied depending on the stock status and economic indicators.

In 2002, measures were introduced to reduce effort by 40% on Tiger Prawn stocks. This was achieved by shortening the fishing seasons and a 15% reduction in the value (in centimetres) of a gear SFR. An additional 25% reduction in gear SFR value occurred in 2005, reducing the total number of Class B SFRs to 94.

In 2006/07, 43 Class B SFRs and 18,365 Gear SFRs (approximately 34% of the effective effort) were removed from the NPF through the Commonwealth Government's Structural Adjustment Package. The fishery is now comprised of 52 vessels (Boat SFRs) and 35,479 headrope units (Gear SFRs) - the optimal number estimated by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Science (ABARES) to achieve Maximum Economic Yield (MEY) in the NPF.

In 2007, the industry formed 'NPF Industry Pty Ltd' (NPFI), an industry representative body that incorporates approximately 95% of NPF SFR holders.

An 8% increase in effort was implemented in the 2008 Tiger Prawn Season as recommended by the Northern Prawn Fishery Management Advisory Committee (NORMAC) in response to the smaller fleet size. This was implemented by increasing the value of NPF gear SFRs from 5.625 cm to 7.481 cm and permitting concession holders to use quad gear (with a 10% penalty applied).

In 2008, NPFI voluntarily introduced catch triggers to determine the closing dates for both the Banana and Tiger Prawn Seasons. A catch trigger of 500 kg per boat/day and specific weekly reporting periods were put in place for the Banana Prawn Season. A total catch limit of 24 tonnes of Tiger Prawns by the end of the fourth fishing week also applied. A catch trigger of 300 kgs per boat/day over a one-week reporting period was implemented for the Tiger Prawn Season.

In 2009, the Tiger Prawn Season was increased by four weeks based on the outputs of the 2008 Tiger Prawn stock assessment, resulting in the season commencing on 25 July and closing on 19 December. This was the first time since the introduction of the mid-year closure in 1987 that the Tiger Prawn Season commenced prior to 1 August.

In 2010, NPFI voluntarily increased the Banana and Tiger Prawn catch reporting periods to two weeks and increased the catch trigger for the Tiger Prawn Season to 350 kgs per boat/day.

In 2011, the Banana Prawn Season was extended by two weeks to enable industry to make optimal use of an expected large available biomass of Banana Prawns resulting from favourable environmental conditions.

Due to improvements in the Tiger Prawn stock assessment, it was also agreed that Tiger Prawns could be targeted in the Banana Prawn Season from 1 May. An on-going decision rule was put in place to close Banana Prawn fishing west of 138° and to prevent daylight trawling east of this location to protect Banana Prawns if average daily catches did not meet a trigger of 500 kg per boat/day during the two-week reporting period.

A Maximum Economic Yield (MEY) Banana Prawn catch trigger was implemented in 2014 as part of the future management regime for the Banana Prawn Fishery. There is a restriction placed on the trigger value to minimise large changes in allowable effort, with a maximum MEY catch trigger of 575 kgs (per boat per day) and a minimum MEY catch trigger of 425 kgs (per boat per day). The decision rule closes the fishery west of 138° and prohibits daylight trawling east of 138° if catches fall below the annual minimum MEY trigger value which is calculated in-season based on catch, cost and price information provided by industry.

In 2016, the MEY Banana Prawn catch trigger was not met in the third reporting period of the Banana Prawn Season and the fishery was closed west of 138° from 9 June to protect the remaining Banana Prawn stocks. A daylight trawl ban east of 138° was also implemented until 15 June (when the season ended) to allow for night Tiger Prawn fishing. The 2016 Tiger Prawn Season operated from 1 August to 20 November, closing early due to lower catches and the early closure decision rule being triggered.

In the 2017 and 2018 Banana Prawn Season the MEY catch trigger was exceeded in all reporting periods and the fishery closed on the scheduled date of 15 June. The Tiger Prawn Seasons in 2017 and 2018 operated from 1 August to 20 November, closing early due to lower catches and the early closure decision rule being triggered.

In 2019, catch triggers were met during both the Banana Prawn and Tiger Prawn Seasons.

In 2020, the MEY Banana Prawn catch trigger was not met in the third reporting period of the Banana Prawn Season and the fishery was closed west of 138° from 9 June. The daylight trawl ban east of 138° was then implemented until 15 June (when the season ended, 76 fishing days available) to allow for night Tiger Prawn fishing. The Tiger Prawn Season operated from 1 August to 20 November (112 fishing days available), closing early due to lower catches and the early closure decision rule being triggered.

In 2021, the MEY Banana Prawn catch trigger was not met at the end of the third reporting period of the Banana Prawn Season and the fishery was closed west of 138° from 9 June 2021, with the season then ending on 15 June 2021. The Tiger Prawn Season operated from 1 August to 20 November closing early due to lower catches and the early closure decision rule being triggered.

In 2022, the MEY Banana Prawn catch trigger was not met at the end of the third reporting period during the Banana Prawn Season and the fishery was closed west of 138° from 9 June 2022, with the season then ending on 15 June 2022. The 2022 Tiger Prawn Fishery closed one month early on 31st October (91 available fishing days) on agreement from the NPFI, NPRAG, NORMAC and the AFMA Commission that it would be prudent to reduce effort on Tiger Prawns as a 'one-off precautionary measure' given the stock status and the high fuel prices which are impacting fishery economics and the trajectory to MEY.

In 2023, the MEY Banana Prawn catch trigger was exceeded in all reporting periods and the fishery closed on the scheduled date of 15 June. The 2023 Banana season catch was the highest since 2011 and the total Banana Prawn annual catch was the highest on record since 1974. The 2023 Tiger Prawn season was closed 15 days early on the 10th of November (102 available fishing days) on agreement from NPFI, NPRAG, NORMAC and the AFMA Commission to reduce effort on tiger prawns for one more year to allow stock

recovery and to take account of the continued high fuel prices impacting the fishery economics and trajectory of MEY.

The 2024 MEY trigger for Banana Prawns was not met during the third reporting period (weeks 8 and 9). Under the Harvest Strategy decision rules, the fishery would have closed on 10th June; however, all vessels had exited the fishery by 6th June, and the fishery was formally closed on 15th June. In May 2024, the NPRAG and NORMAC recommended a Minimum Effort Threshold (MET) of 4004 days for the Tiger Prawn Fishery to achieve MEY by 2027. The 2024 Tiger Prawn Season Total Allowable Effort (TAE) was set at 4,013 days. To maximise catch, no fixed season closing date was set. Instead, NPFI and AFMA monitored effort levels throughout the season to determine when the fishery should close, subject to fishing effort expended. The fishery closed on 31 October 2024 with a total of 3,901 fishing and searching days, 3% under the TAE. This represented an 11% reduction in effort compared to 2023 (4,394 days).

Species

The NPF targets eight commercial species of prawns including White Banana (*Penaeus merguiensis*), Redleg Banana (*P. indicus*), Brown Tiger (*P. esculentus*), Grooved Tiger (*P. semisulcatus*) (Ma *et al.* 2011), Blue Endeavour (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*), Red Endeavour (*M. ensis*), King Prawns (*Melicertus* sp.). Leader Prawns or Black Tiger Prawns (*P. monodon)*, Scampi, Squid, Scallops and Bugs are also taken.

Data Collection Program

In 2024, NPF operators completed the 'Northern and Torres Strait Prawn Fisheries Daily Fishing Log' (NP16) paper logbooks or electronic logs (e-logs) on a daily basis with 98% (50 operators) using e-logs during the Banana Prawn and 47 operators during the Tiger Prawn fishing season. Both paper logbook and e-log data are included in this data summary.

Methods Used for Preparing Data Summary

The data used to prepare the Northern Prawn Fishery Data Summary is comprised of logbook information (NP16 and e-log) submitted by NPF skippers and the Seasonal Landing Returns (SLR-T01) completed by SFR holders.

The data used in this summary was extracted during January 2025 following reconciliation of the data provided by skippers with that obtained from vessel owners. This was to ensure that the logbook data and the landings figures approximated each other as closely as possible.

On average, logbook catches of Banana Prawns were within 0.1% of catches recorded in the Seasonal Landing Return (SLR) for the Banana Prawn Season, with the greatest discrepancy being a 16% underestimate and 13% overestimate (two vessels). During the Tiger Prawn Season, logbook data overestimated catches by an average of 1.01% compared to SLR data, with the largest discrepancy being an 18% overestimate by three vessels.

The catch and effort estimates in Table 1 and Figure 2 were derived from a combination of logbook and SLR figures. The remainder of the tables and figures in the Summary represent logbook data only. This may result in discrepancies between totals. Minor discrepancies may also occur due to rounding of values. Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) is calculated by catch per fishing day (as reported by a skipper in the logbook) and does not include searching.

Banana and Tiger Prawn Fishery Components

Fishery statistics have been split into Banana and Tiger Prawn Fishery components according to the composition of the catch in logbook records. If half or more of a vessel's daily catch was Banana Prawns or

there was no prawn catch and the vessel was fishing, the vessel was defined as operating in the Banana Prawn Fishery on that day; otherwise, it was defined as operating in the Tiger Prawn Fishery.

Banana Prawn Fishery catch is the catch of all species (all Banana Prawn species + all Tiger Prawn species + all Endeavour Prawn species + King Prawns) when a vessel is defined as fishing in the Banana Prawn Fishery. Likewise, Tiger Prawn Fishery catch is the catch of all species when a vessel is defined as operating in the Tiger Prawn Fishery.

Catch and Effort Data for the Northern Prawn Fishery

Catch

The total NPF prawn catch for 2024 was 5,510 t compared to 8,525 t in 2023 (Table 1). The total catch of Banana Prawns decreased from 6,896 t in 2023 to 3875 t in 2024 (Figure 2, Table 1). The total catch of Tiger Prawns decreased from 1,242 t in 2023 to 1,198 t in 2024 (Figure 2, Table 1). Catches of Endeavour Prawns increased from 372 t in 2023 to 428 t in 2024 (Figure 2, Table 1). Catches of King Prawns decreased from 15 t in 2023 to 9 t in 2024.

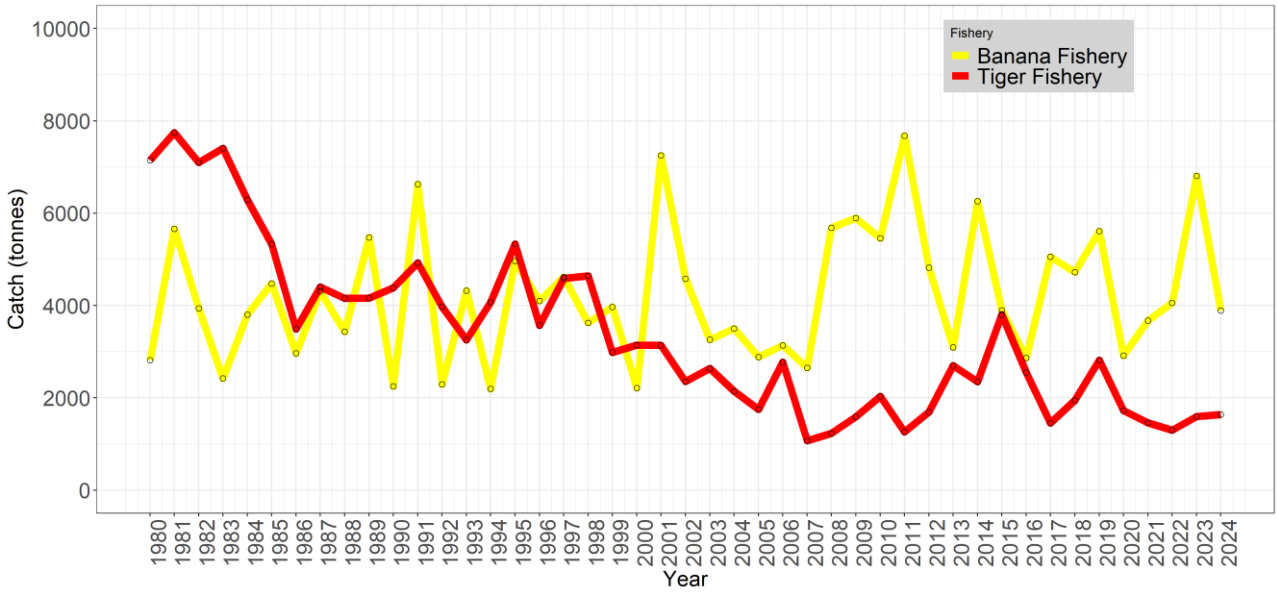

Figure 2: Catch in the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries between 1980 and 2024.

Table 1: Annual reconciled landings*, effort and vessel number in the NPF from 1970 to 2024.

Year	Banana (t)	Tiger (t)	Endeavour (t)	King (t)	Total Catch (t)	No. of Vessels	Banana Fishery Effort (days)	Tiger Fishery Effort (days)
1970	1702	1138	417	0	3257	191	2041	5818
1971	7364	1183	400	0	8948	169	5571	6057
1972	4801	1380	472	0	6654	180	4327	7380
1973	4226	1672	594	0	6492	217	4917	7362
1974	12711	666	434	4	13815	196	7537	3439
1975	3160	973	444	6	4583	107	5361	6010
1976	4519	1118	675	5	6319	145	7238	6660
1977	6345	2900	1125	28	10398	193	7257	11673

1978	2535	3599	1240	82	7456	237	5569	18749
1979	4775	4218	1213	94	10300	240	7328	17791
1970-'79 average	5214	1885	701	22	7822	188	5715	9094
1980	2835	5124	1891	111	9964	269	8391	30594
1981	5672	5559	2073	95	13400	286	11524	31895
1982	3875	4891	2124	144	11036	271	8751	32956
1983	2382	5751	1488	207	9831	254	6856	34551
1984	3770	4525	1714	83	10095	252	5932	32447
1985	4469	3592	1671	77	9811	231	6946	26516
1986	2935	2682	748	85	6451	238	7132	26669
1987	4257	3617	772	65	8713	234	7954	22478
1988	3381	3458	669	81	7591	222	6655	26264
1989	5466	3173	909	85	9636	223	7439	27036
1980-'89 average	3904	4237	1406	103	9653	248	7758	29141
1990	2221	3550	735	128	6636	200	5044	25525
1991	6605	3987	879	81	11554	172	6515	20744
1992	2254	3084	880	47	6267	170	5132	21789
1993	4292	2515	733	35	7572	127	6299	16019
1994	2157	3162	872	72	6263	128	4955	18592
1995	4961	4125	1150	58	10294	125	4880	16834
1996	4078	2311	1235	41	7665	127	5525	16635
1997	4587	2694	1870	51	9202	129	5476	15385
1998	3569	3218	1322	20	8123	130	5301	18003
1999	3904	2136	885	21	6947	129	5639	12675
1990-'99 average	3863	3078	1056	55	8052	144	5477	18220
2000	2195	2190	958	13	5335	121	3697	12736
2001	7245	1983	1157	4	10389	118	6247	10440
2002	4577	1943	411	5	6936	114	4148	8718
2003	3238	2222	435	4	5898	97	4114	8503
2004	3520	1767	396	3	5686	96	3985	7793
2005	2901	1744	281	20	4946	89	3364	7967
2006	3117	1802	363	28	5310	77	3283	6983
2007	2902	1192	196	20	4310	51	2696	4829
2008	5816	1021	213	7	7058	53	3347	4556
2009	5881	1250	346	7	7483	55	3095	4889
2000-'09 average	4139	1711	476	11	6335	87	3798	7741
2010	5642	1628	429	12	7711	52	3146	4898
2011	7141	749	437	8	8335	55	3440	4143
2012	4901	1203	487	11	6601	52	2526	5521
2013	3050	2215	508	29	5802	52	2005	5908
2014	6330	1708	675	12	8725	52	3100	5045
2015	3852	3186	554	38	7630	52	2197	6036
2016	2904	2158	374	32	5468	52	1980	5900
2017	5069	1087	382	7	6545	52	2702	4716
2018	4786	1473	492	12	6763	52	2555	5433
2019	5741	2088	667	53	8549	52	2343	5750

2010-'19 average	4942	1749	500	21	7213	52	2599	5335
2020	2969	1368	365	10	4712	52	1886	5344
2021	3661	1026	444	16	5146	52	2454	4654
2022	4100	918	377	22	5417	52	2206	3613
2023	6896	1242	372	15	8525	52	2402	4291
2024	3875	1198	428	9	5510	50	1903	3776

* Note: Catch data is extracted from Seasonal Landing Returns (SLRs).

Catch by week

Figures 3 (a), (b) and (c) show the catch of Banana and Tiger Prawns by week during 2024, 2023 and 2022. Highest Banana Prawn catches were recorded in the first week of 2024 with 981 t. Banana Prawn catches in the first fishing season of 2024 ('Banana Prawn Season') experienced a slight decline over the first 2 weeks and a greater decline into from week 3 onward. In the second fishing season (Tiger Prawn Season), Tiger Prawns dominated the weekly catches. Tiger Prawn catch in the second season were greatest during weeks 5, 9 and 10 where 163 t, 148 t, and 161 t were caught. Catches through September and October ranged from 134 t to 161 t per week.

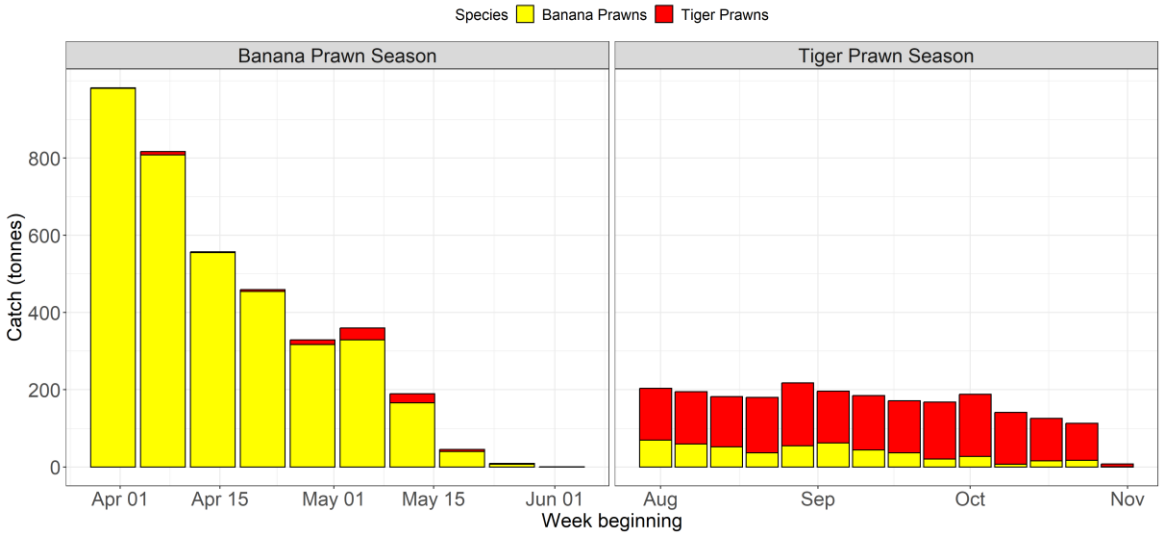

Figure 3a: Weekly catches of Banana and Tiger Prawns (t) in the NPF in 2024.

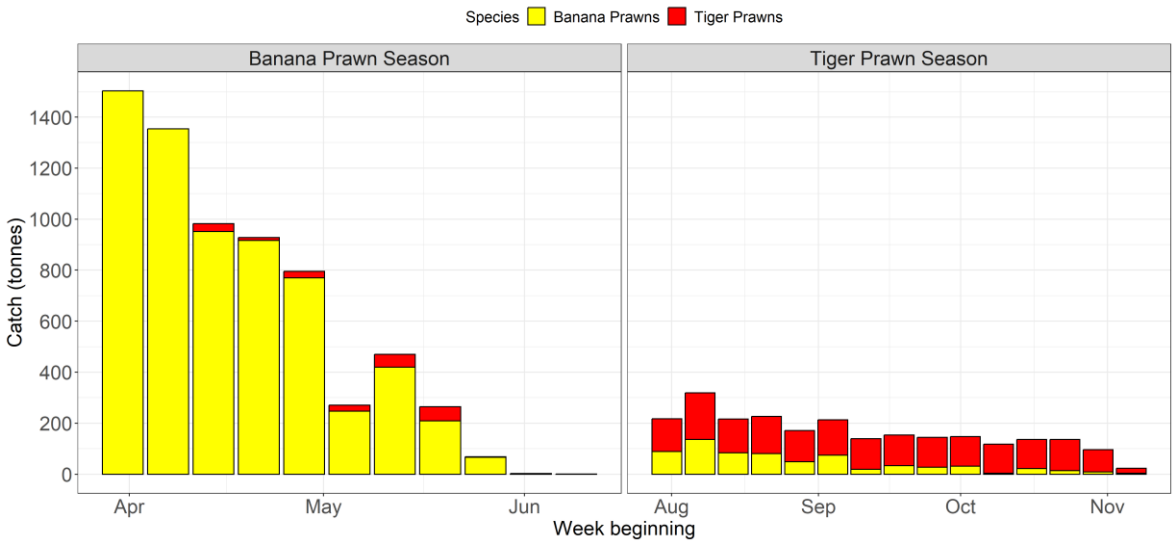

Figure 3b: Weekly catches of Banana and Tiger Prawns (t) in the NPF in 2023.

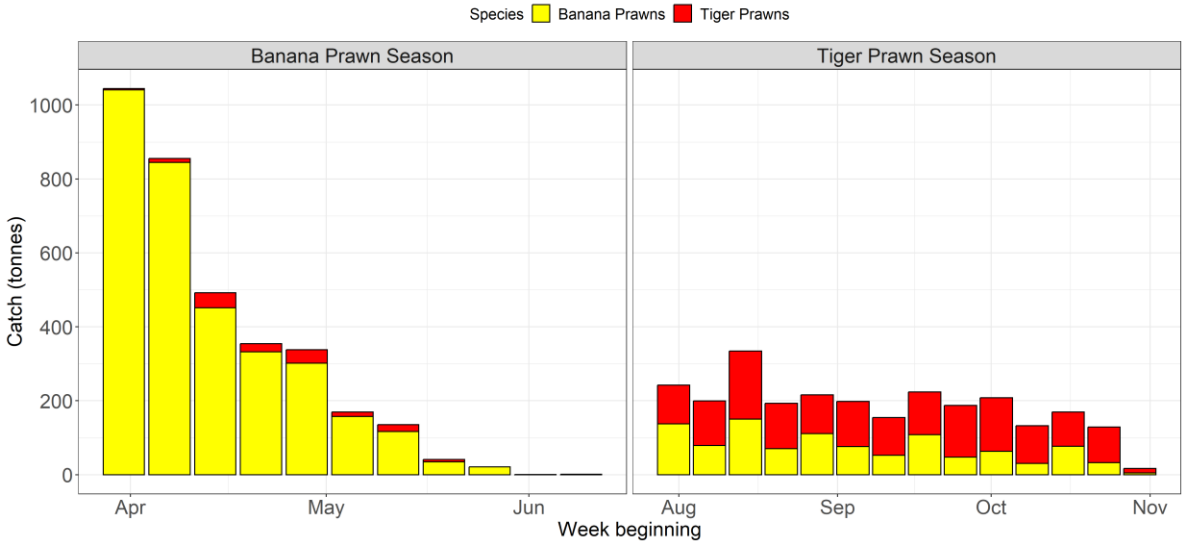

Figure 3c: Weekly catches of Banana and Tiger Prawns (t) in the NPF in 2022.

Effort

Nominal and effective effort

Nominal effort is the number of days recorded by skippers in their logbooks. Effective effort applies only to the Tiger Prawn Fishery and based on the assumption that there has been an 'effort creep' (an increase in effectiveness of the gear utilised and fishing operations). Several different approaches are being used by the Northern Prawn Fishery Resource Assessment Group (NPRAG) to account for effort creep, including using an average 5% increase per year on nominal effort to determine effective effort, as well as variable effort creep. As in previous years, for the purpose of preparing this report we have used 5%. Nominal effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased by 499 days (23%) in 2024 compared to 2023 (Figure 4). In the Tiger Prawn Fishery, nominal effort decreased by 515 days (13%) in 2024 compared to 2023. Effective effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery decreased by 1,409 days (8%) compared to 2023 (Figure 4).

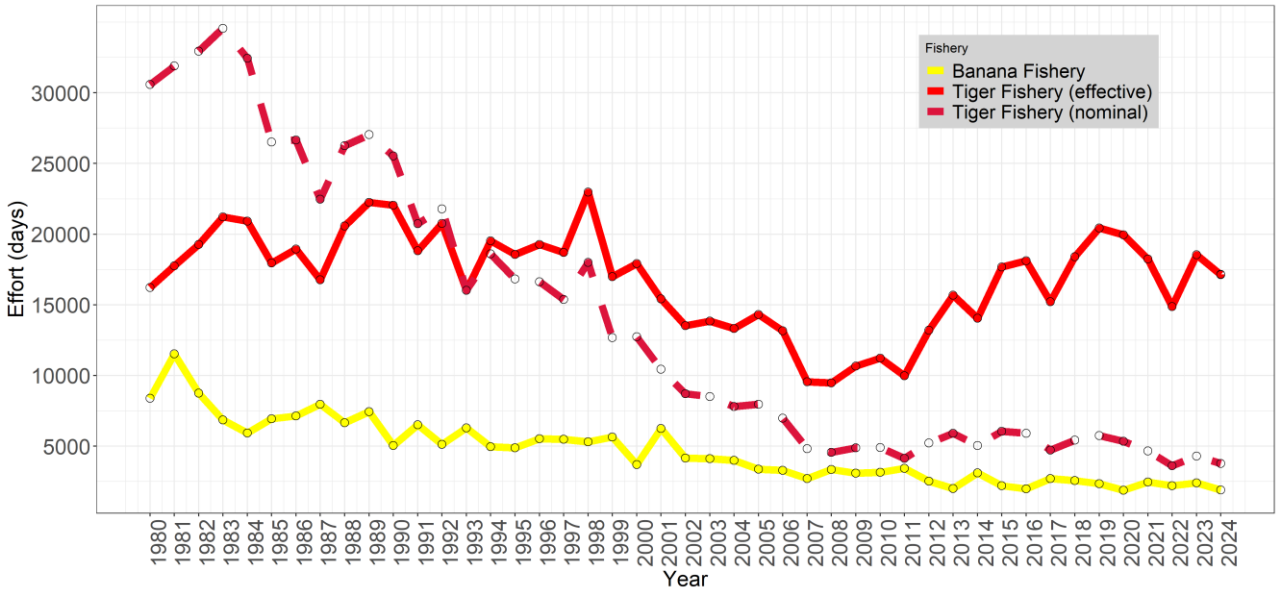

Figure 4: Effort in the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the NPF between 1980 and 2024.

Catch Rate

Several changes to headrope length in the NPF have been implemented over time. A reduction in headrope length of 25% came into effect at the start of the first fishing season in 2005. In 2008, an 8% increase in headrope length was implemented in the Tiger Prawn Season. As a result "catch rate", measured in terms of CPUE (tonnes per fishing day), may be affected. It is also important to note that trends in CPUE do not necessarily reflect trends in stock abundance.

The Banana Prawn Fishery CPUE decreased from a daily rate of 2.835 in 2023 to 2.0 in 2024 (Figure 5a). The nominal and effective CPUE for the Tiger Prawn Fishery increased from 0.371 and 0.086 to 0.434 and 0.096 in 2024 (Figure 5b).

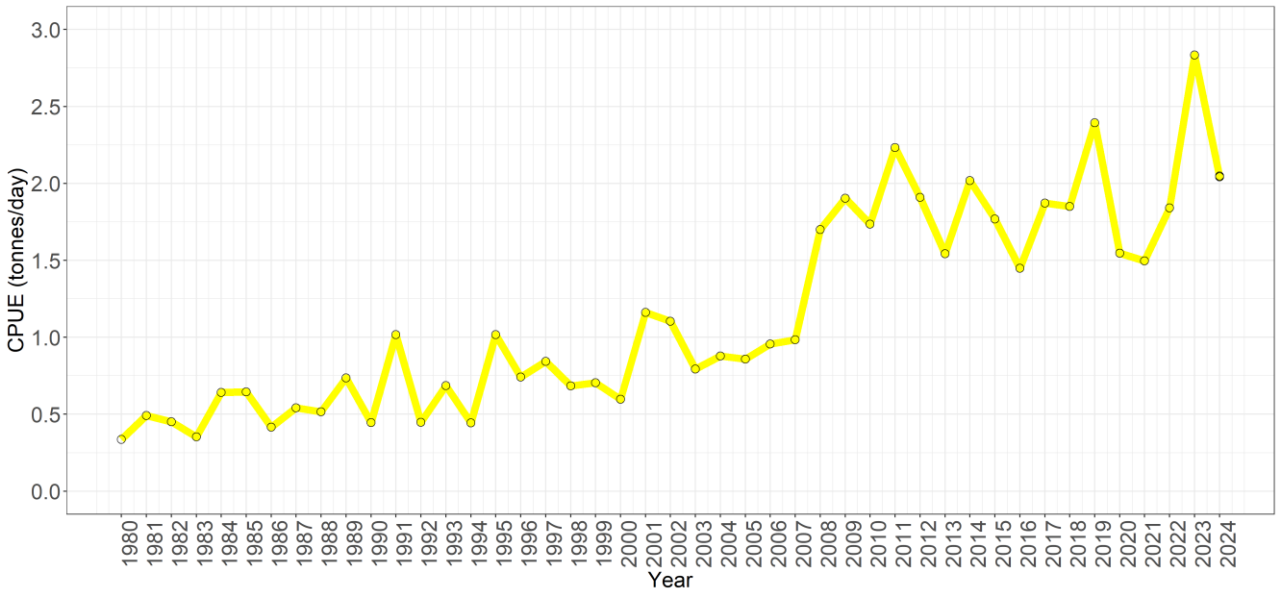

Figure 5a: Catch rate in the Banana Prawn Fishery between 1980 and 2024.

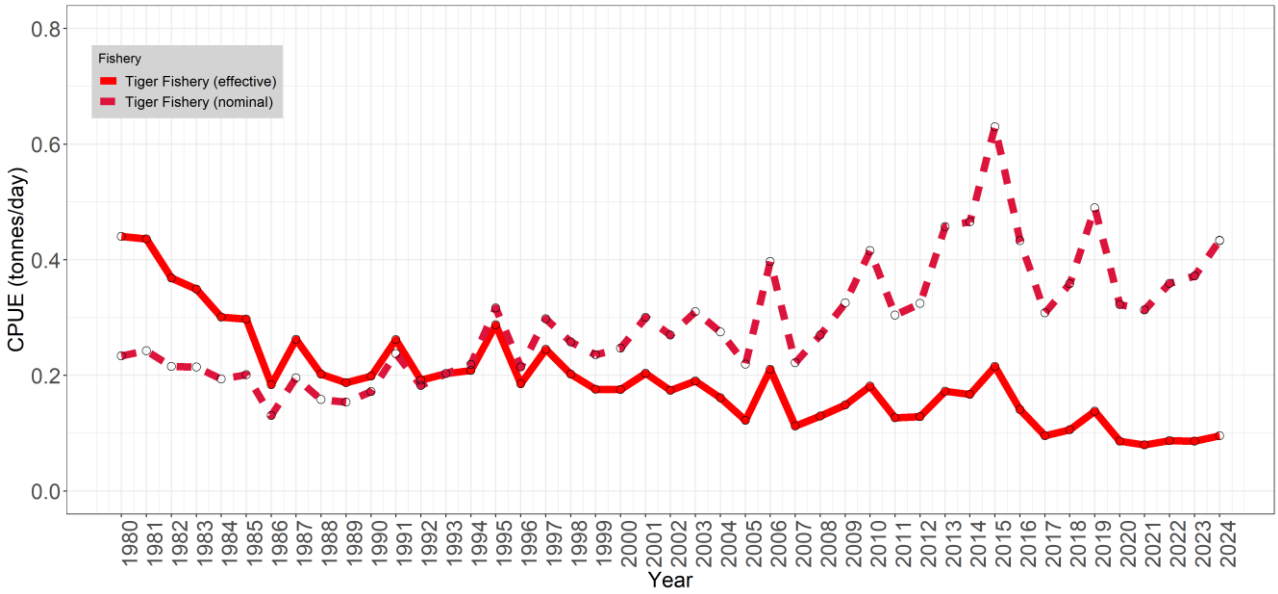

Figure 5b: Nominal and effective catch rate in the Tiger Prawn Fishery between 1980 and 2024.

Catch, Effort and Catch Rate by Month

The highest total prawn catches during the 2024 Banana Prawn Season were obtained during April, while the highest total prawn catches during the 2024 Tiger Prawn Season were obtained during September (Table 2).

Table 3 shows effort by month in the Banana and Tiger Prawn Seasons for 2024. Effort in the Banana Prawn Season (1 April to 15 June) was highest in April and lowest in June. Tiger Prawn Season (1 August to 31 October) effort was highest in September and lowest in October (Table 3).

Monthly CPUE (tonnes/day) for Banana Prawns was highest in April during the Banana Prawn Season (Table 4). Monthly CPUE for both nominal and effective effort for Tiger Prawns was highest in September (Table 4).

Table 2: Monthly catch by species in 2024.

Catch (t)	April	May	June	August	September	October	Total
Banana	2919	729	0	119	93	21	3881
Tiger	1	6	0	415	451	334	1208
Endeavour	0	2	0	133	115	178	428
King	0	0	0	8	2	1	10
Total	2920	737	0	675	661	534	5527

Table 3: Monthly effort in the Banana and Tiger Prawn Seasons in 2024.

Effort (days)	April	May	June	August	September	October	Total
Banana Fishery	1144	509	13	117	85	35	1903
Tiger Fishery (nominal)	1	15	3	1246	1256	1255	3776
Tiger Fishery (effective)	5	68	14	5654	5700	5695	17136
Total	1150	592	30	7017	7041	6985	22815

Table 4: Monthly catch rate for all species in the Banana and Tiger Prawn Seasons in 2024.

CPUE (t/day)	April	May	June	August	September	October	Total
Banana Fishery	2.55	1.43	0	1.02	1.09	0.6	6.69
Tiger Fishery (nominal)	1	0.4	0	0.33	0.36	0.27	2.36
Tiger Fishery (effective)	0.2	0.09	0	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.5

Vessel and gear information

Vessel length

A maximum of 52 vessels can fish at any one time in the NPF. A total of 50 different vessels fished in 2024. In 2024, as in previous years, the most common NPF vessel length was between 22.0-22.9 m (Figure 6).

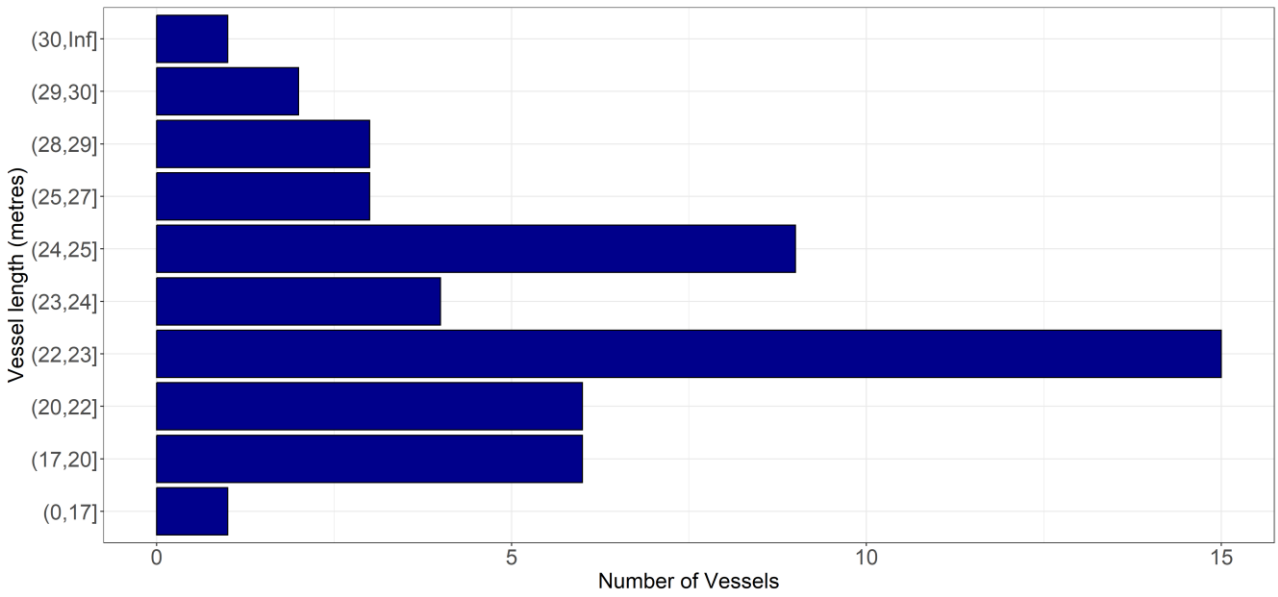

Figure 6: Frequency of vessel lengths in the NPF fleet in 2024.

Distribution of Catch by Vessel

In the 2024 Banana Prawn Season, 33 vessels (66%) caught over 60 t (decrease from 48 vessels in 2023). Eight vessels (16%) caught between 40 and 59 t, 7 vessels (14%) caught between 20-39 t and 2 caught less than 20 t (4%) (Figure 7a).

In the 2024 Tiger Prawn Season, the number of vessels with a total catch over 60 t decreased from 4 to 3 vessels (6%). Sixteen vessels (33%) caught between 40 and 59 t and 21 vessels (44%) caught from 30 to 39 t (Figure 7b). Six vessels (13%) caught 20 to 29 t and 2 vessels less than 20 t (4%) for the 2024 season.

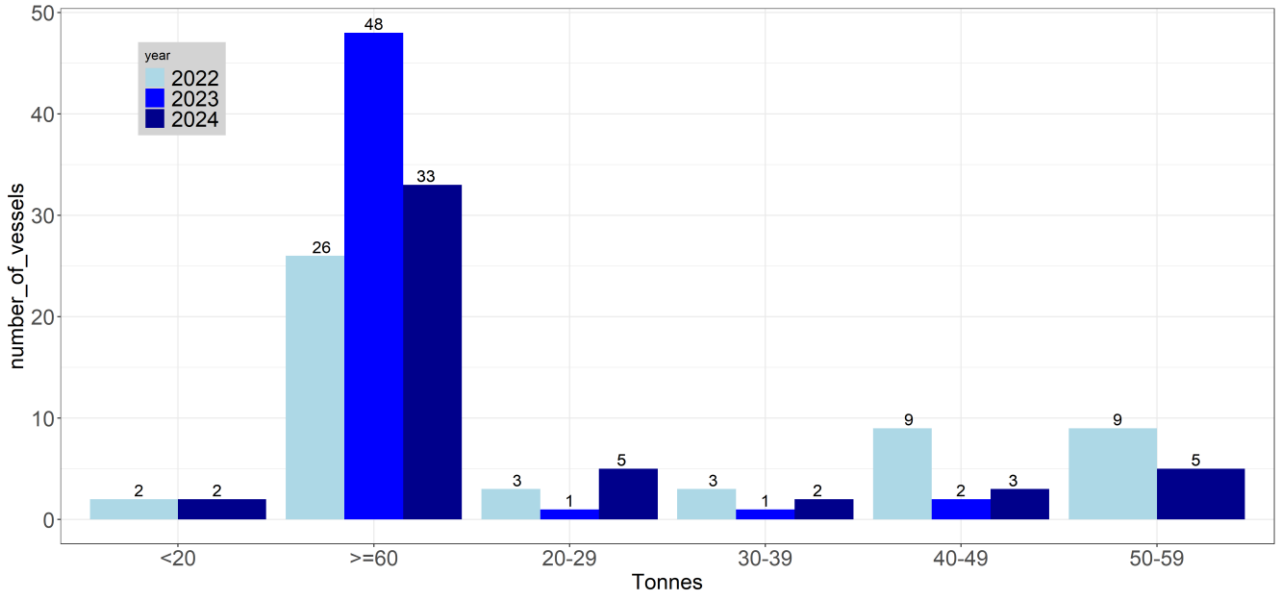

Figure 7a: Distribution of total catch in the Banana Prawn Season, 2022 to 2024.

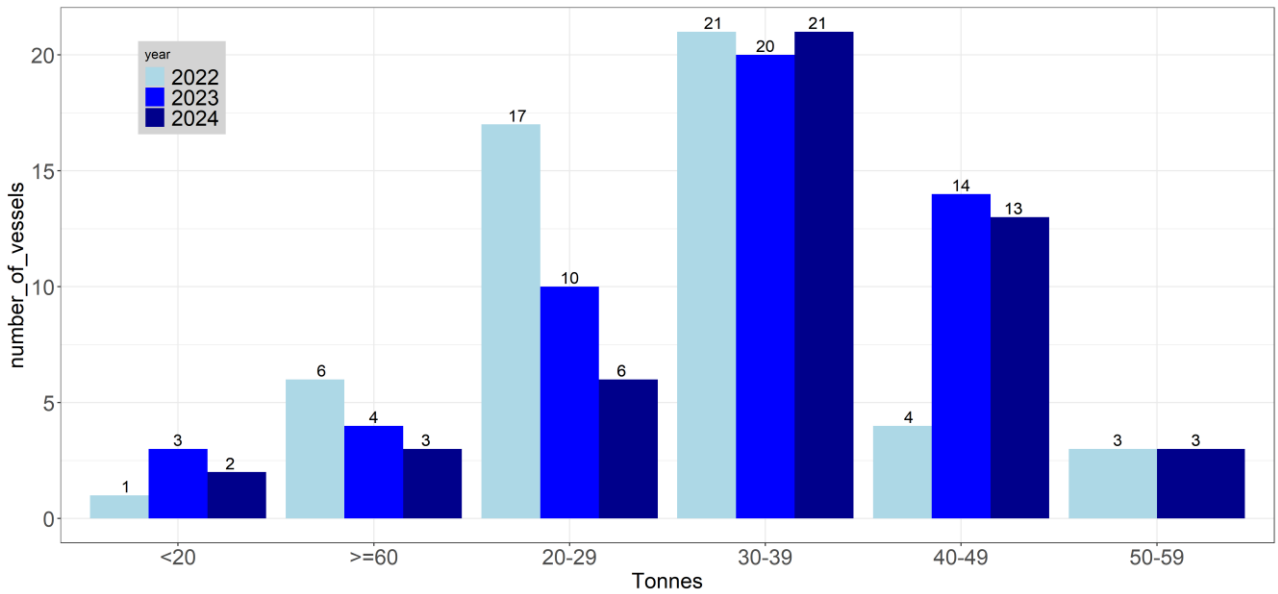

Figure 7b: Distribution of total catch in the Tiger Prawn Season, 2022 to 2024.

Average catch per vessel

Average total prawn catch per vessel decreased from 162 t per vessel in 2023 to 111 t in 2024 (Figure 8a). The average catch per vessel for Banana Prawns decreased from 130 t in 2023 to 78 t in 2024 (Figure 8b). Average catch of Tiger Prawns per vessel remained the same in 2023 and 2024 at 24 t (Figure 8c).

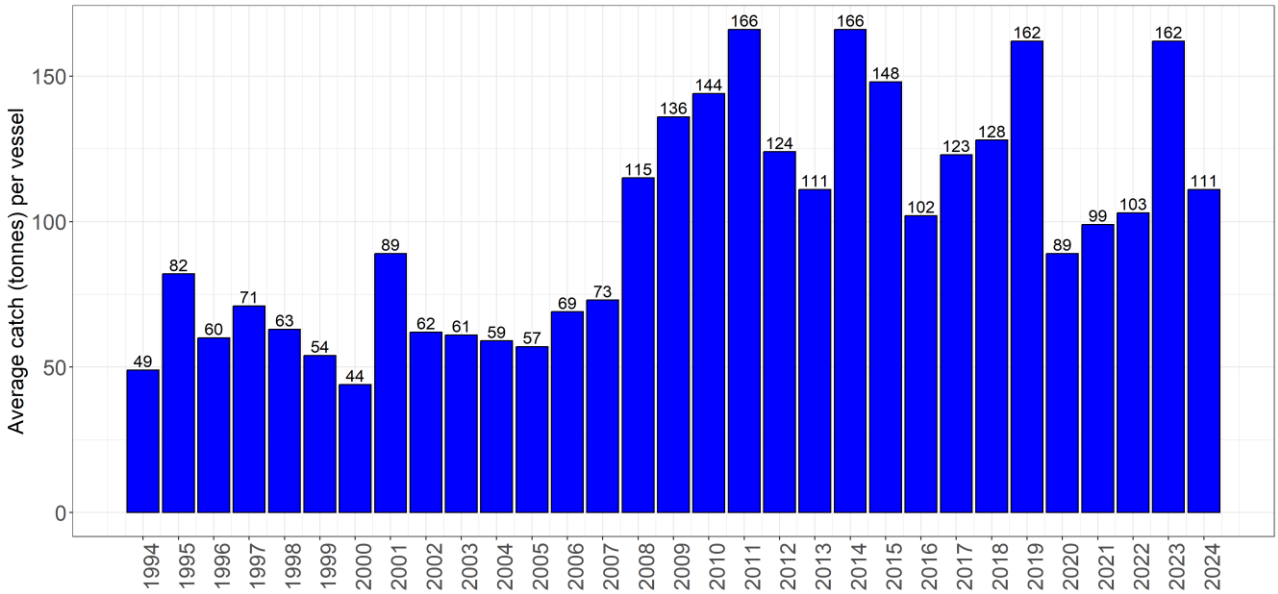

Figure 8a: Average total catch of all prawns per vessel in the NPF from 1994 to 2024.

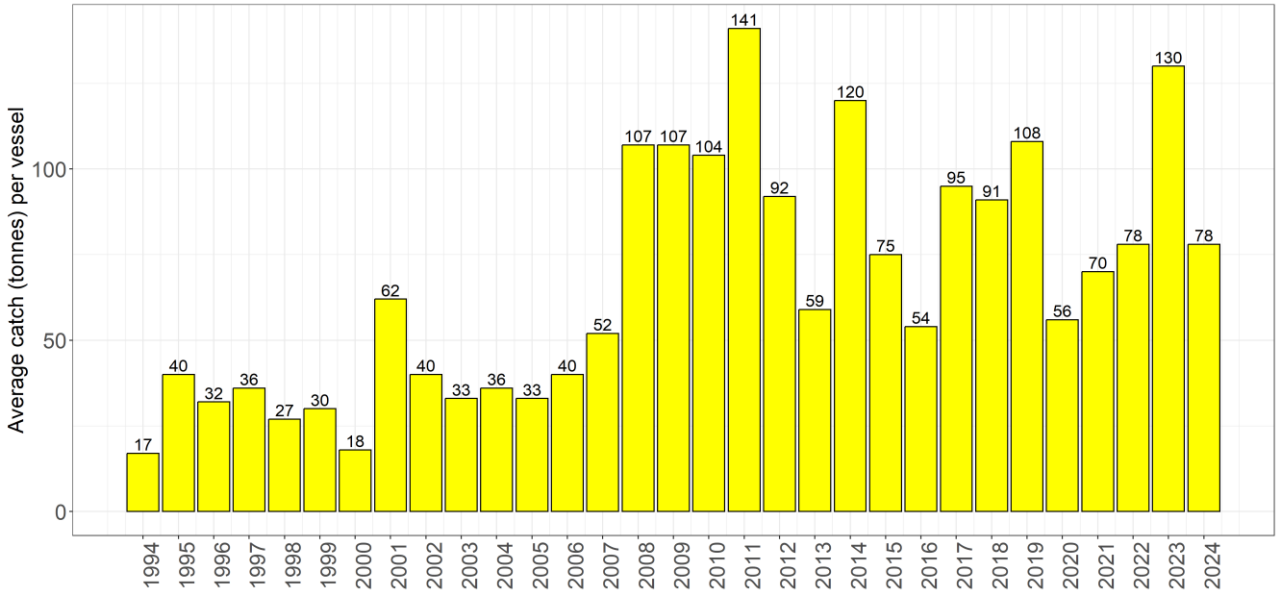

Figure 8b: Average total catch of Banana Prawns per vessel in the NPF from 1994 to 2024.

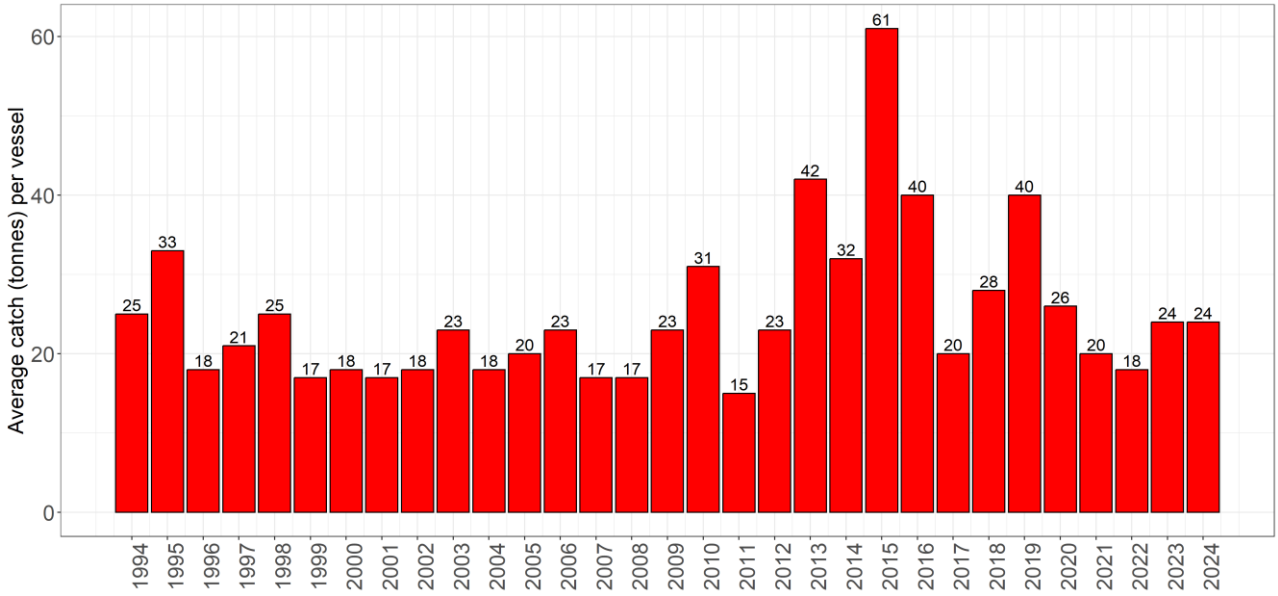

Figure 8c: Average total catch of Tiger Prawns per vessel in the NPF from 1994 to 2024.

Fishing Gear

Total Tiger Prawn headrope decreased from 1,510 fathoms (2.76 km) in 2023 to 1,424 fathoms (2.6 km) in 2024 due to two vessels not fishing during the Tiger Prawn Season (Figure 9). The mean headrope length in 2024 was 29.66 fathoms, a slight increase from 2023. Again, the most common headrope length in 2024 was 31 fathoms (56.7m) (Figure 10).

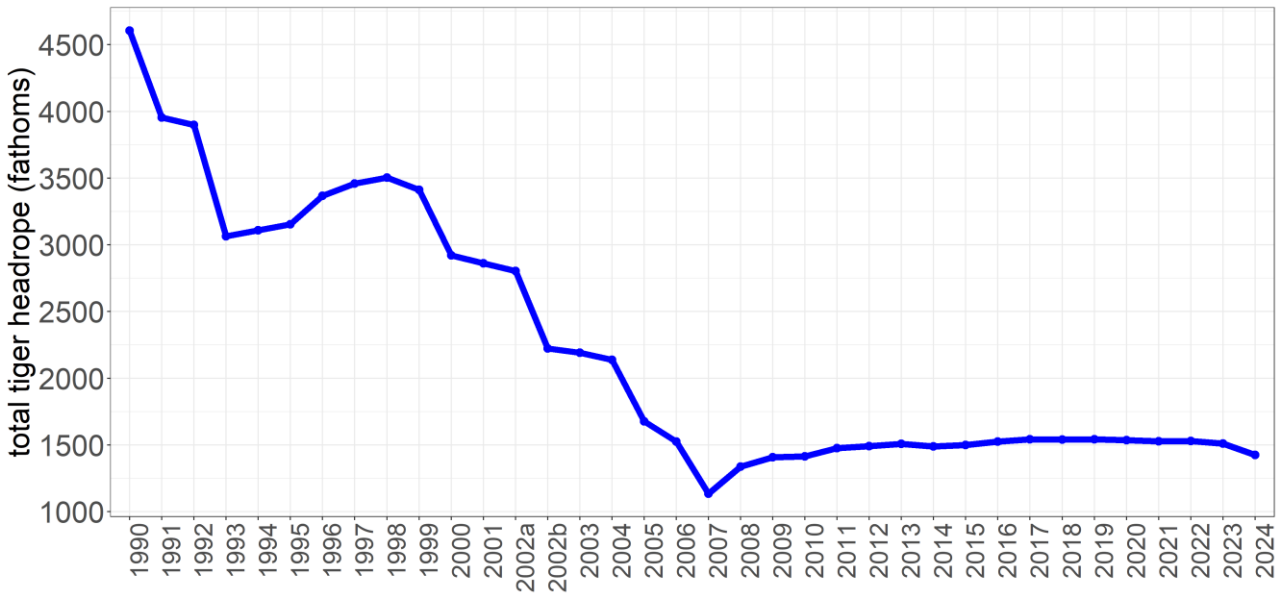

Figure 9: Total Tiger Prawn Season headrope length in the NPF from 1990 to 2024.

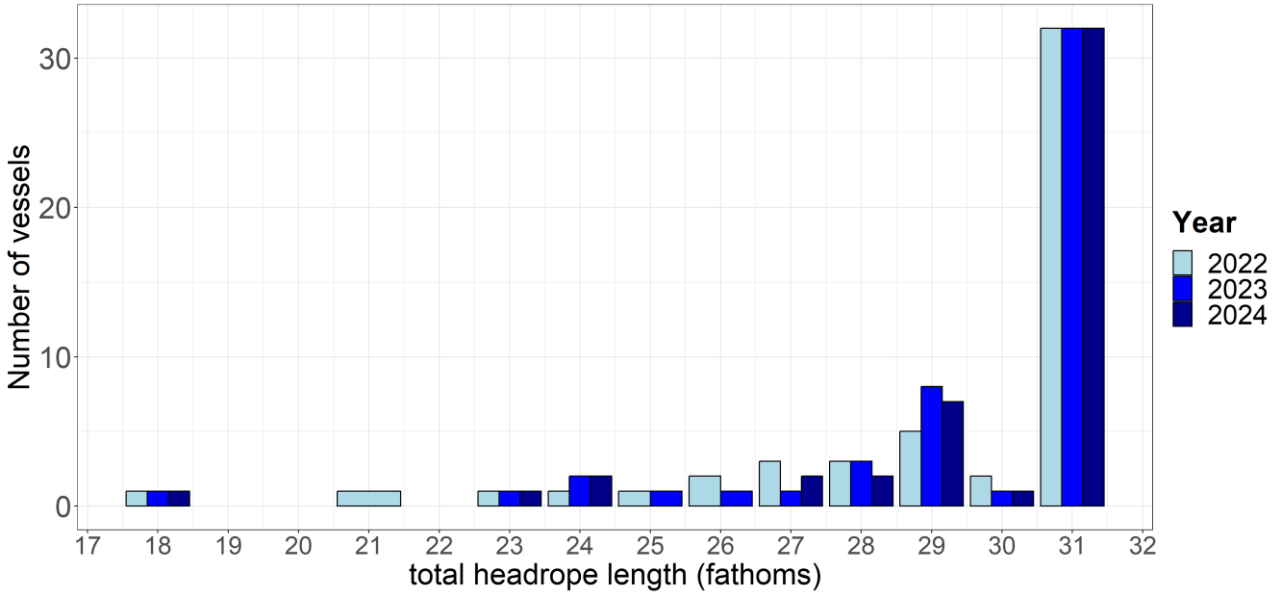

Figure 10: Frequency of headrope length for the Tiger Prawn Season in the NPF from 2022 to 2024.

Catch and effort by statistical area in the Northern Prawn Fishery

All areas

Catch and effort has been partitioned into the 15 statistical areas illustrated below (Figure 11) and is detailed on the following pages for the years 2009 – 2024 (for the entire historical catch and effort of each area see Appendix 1). The highest Banana Prawn catches were recorded in the Bold area with 1,671 t (Figure 12). The highest catches of Tiger Prawns were recorded in the Groote area with 446 t caught (Figure 13).

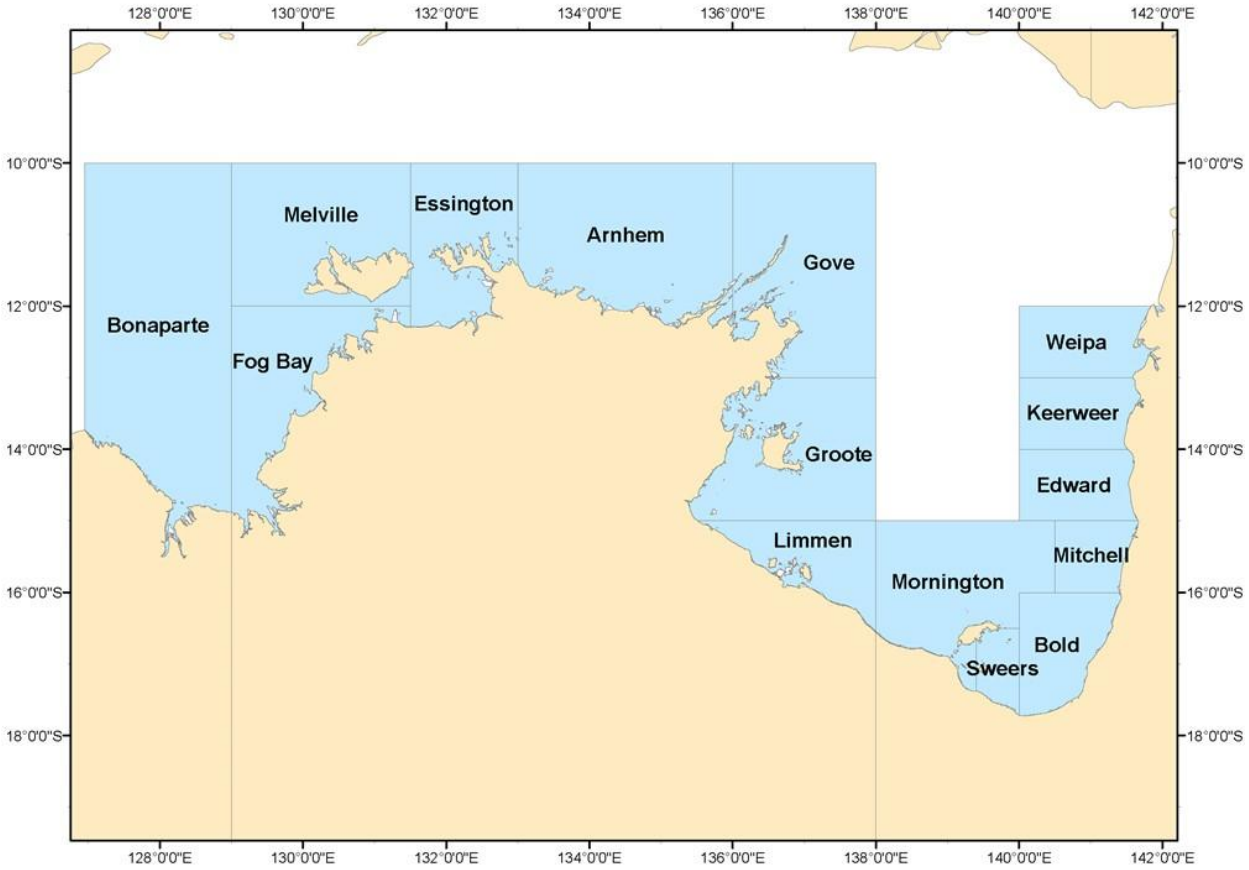

Figure 11: Statistical areas of the NPF.

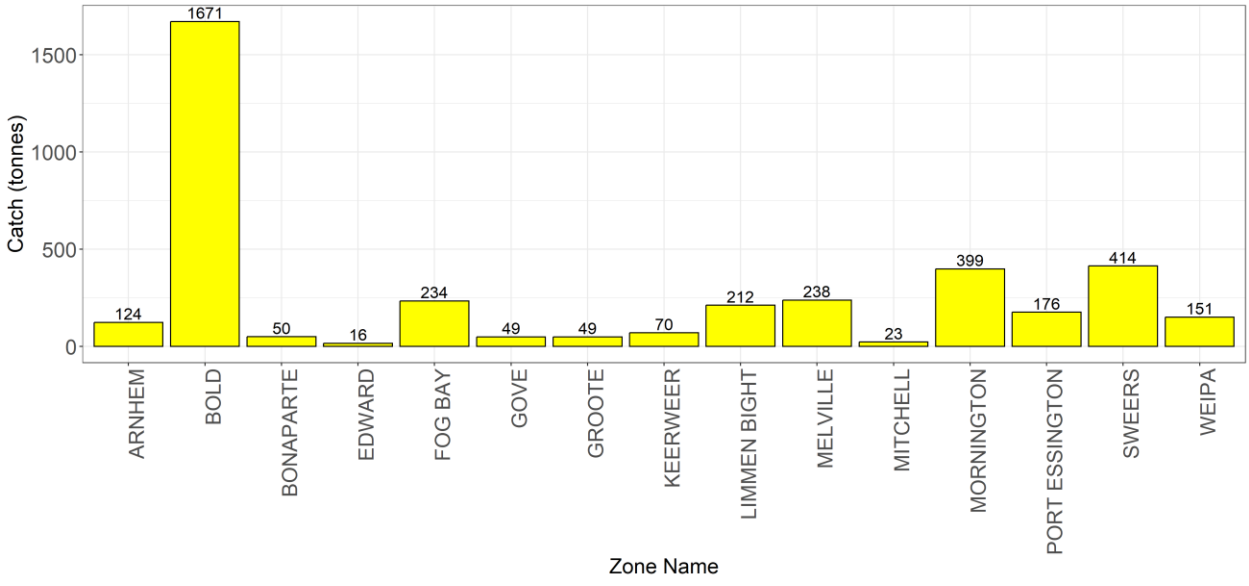

Figure 12: Total catch of Banana Prawns for each statistical area of the NPF in 2024.

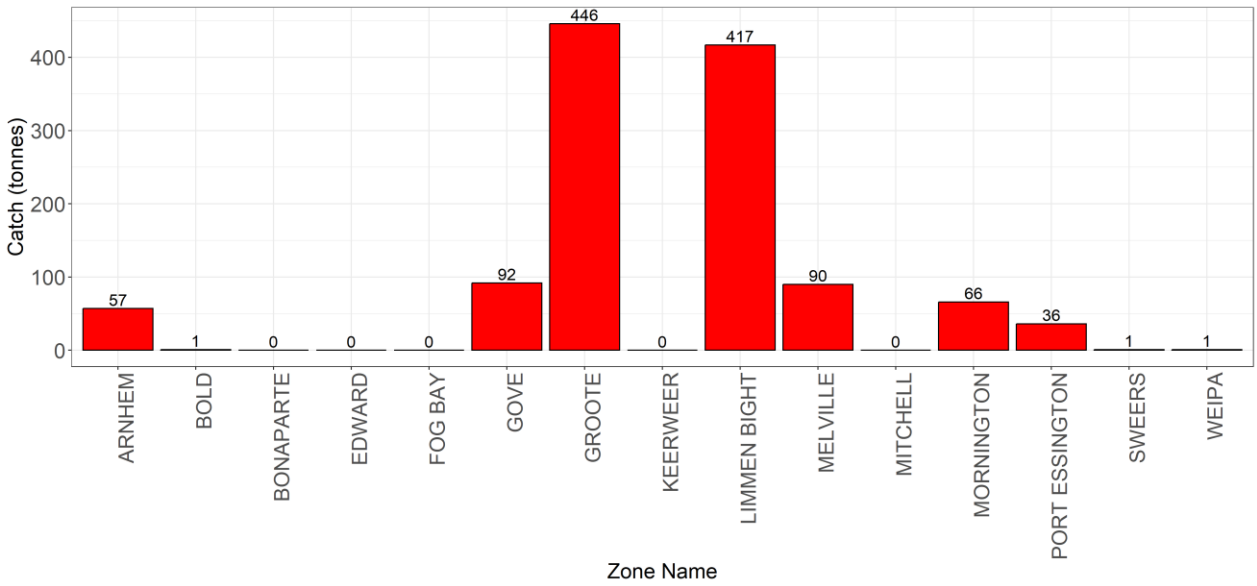

Figure 13: Total catch of Tiger Prawns for each statistical area of the NPF in 2024.

Weipa

Banana Prawn catches in Weipa decreased from 820 t in 2023 to 151 t in 2024. Tiger Prawn catches decreased from 13 t in 2023 to 1 t in 2024 and catches of Endeavour Prawns decreased from 8 t in 2023 to 0 t in 2024 (Figure 14). Banana Prawns again dominated the catches in Weipa during 2024, comprising 99.34%, with Tiger Prawns making up 0.66% and endeavor prawns 0% (Figure 15).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 241 days in 2023 to 88 days in 2024 (Figure 16a). CPUE of Banana Prawns decreased from 3.40 t per day in 2023 to 1.72 t per day in 2024 (Figure 16b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery decreased from 86 days in 2023 to 13 days in 2024 (Figure 16a). Nominal CPUE of Tiger Prawns decreased from 0.24 t per day in 2023 to 0.11 t in 2024, effective CPUE decreased from 0.05 t per day in 2023 to 0.02 t in 2024 (Figure 16c).

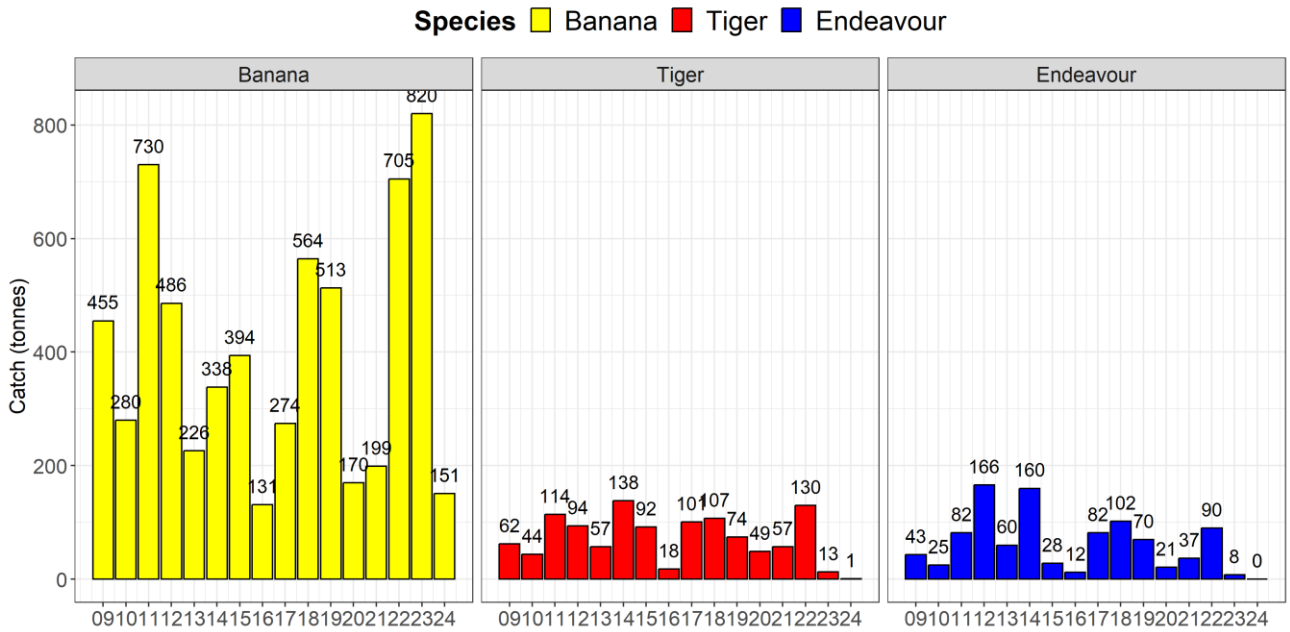

Figure 14: Catch by species in the Weipa area - 2009 to 2024.

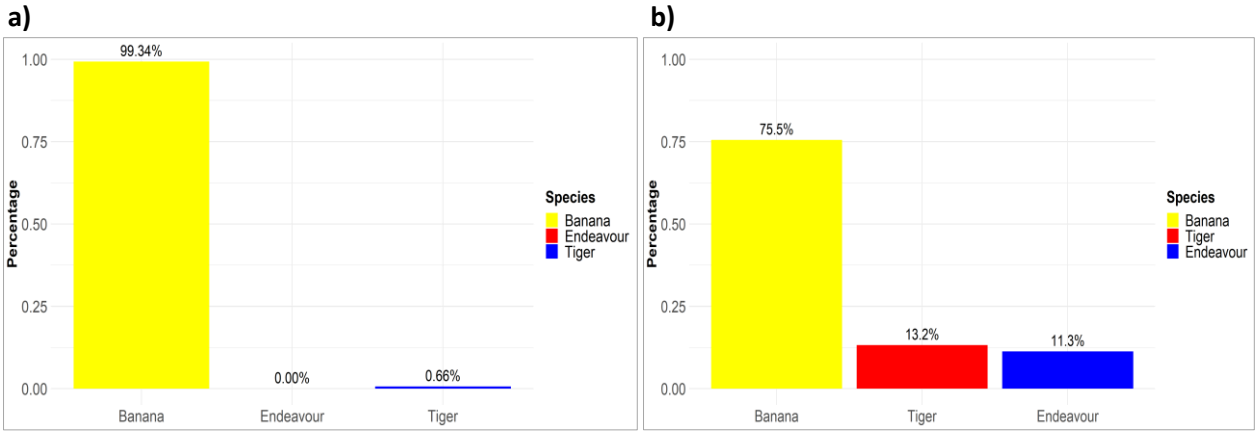

Figure 15: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Weipa area during 2024, and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Weipa area – 2009 to 2024.

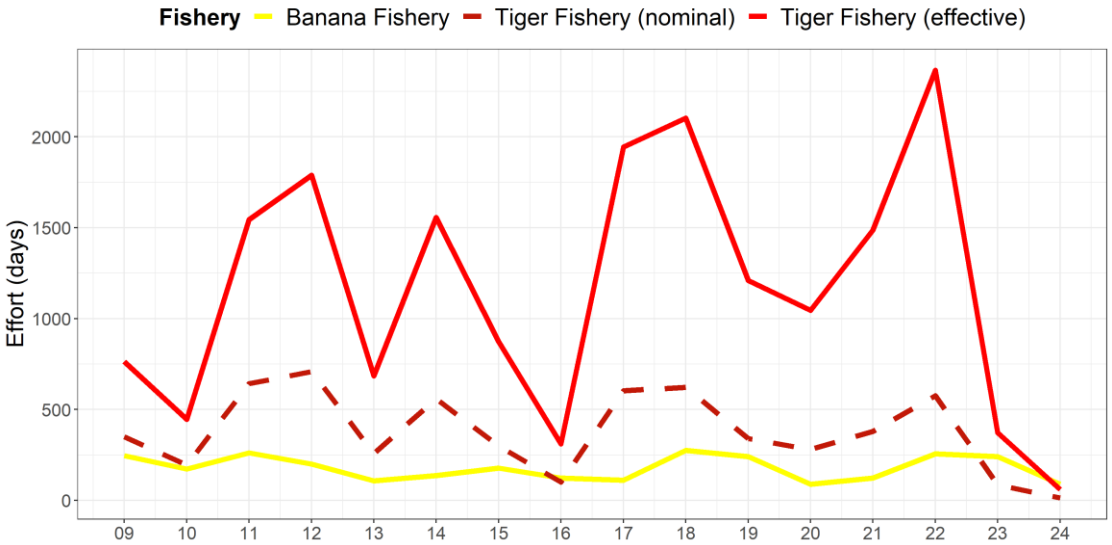

Figure 16a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Weipa area - 2009 to 2024.

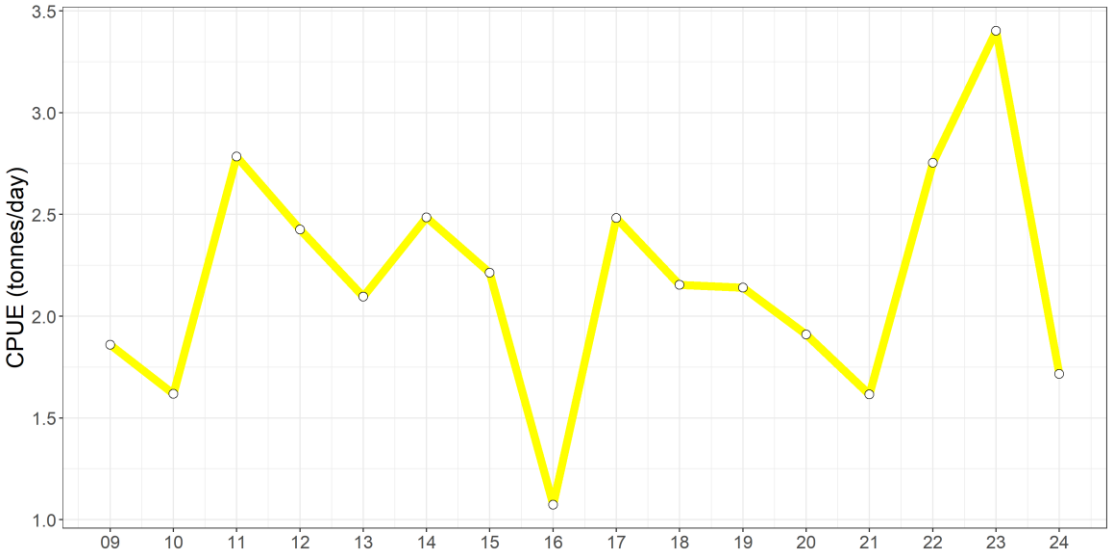

Figure 16b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Weipa area - 2009 to 2024.

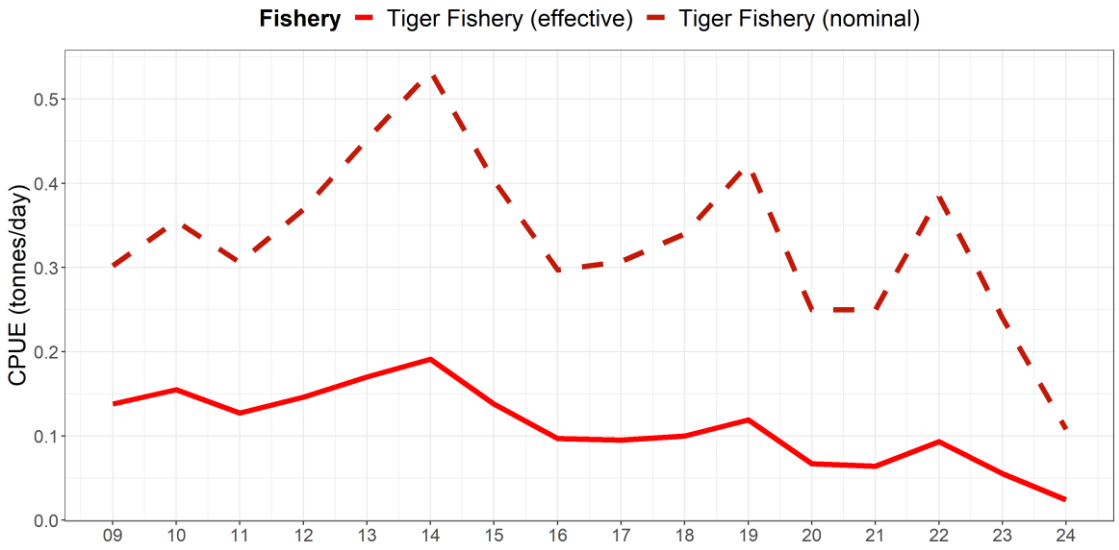

Figure 16c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Weipa area - 2009 to 2024.

Keerweer

Banana Prawn catches in the Keerweer region decreased from 106 t in 2023 to 70 t to 2024 (Figure 17). Tiger Prawn catches decreased to 0 t and Endeavour Prawns 0 t, remained the same in 2024 (Figure 17). Banana Prawns comprised 100% of the catch in 2024 (Figure 18).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 39 days in 2023 to 36 days in 2024 (Figure 19a). CPUE for Banana Prawns decreased from 2.72 t in 2023 to 1.95 t per day in 2024 (Figure 19b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery decreased from 5 days in 2023 to 0 in 2024 (Figure 19a). Nominal and effective CPUE decreased from 0.15 t, 0.03 t in 2023 to 0 t in 2024 respectively. (Figure 19c).

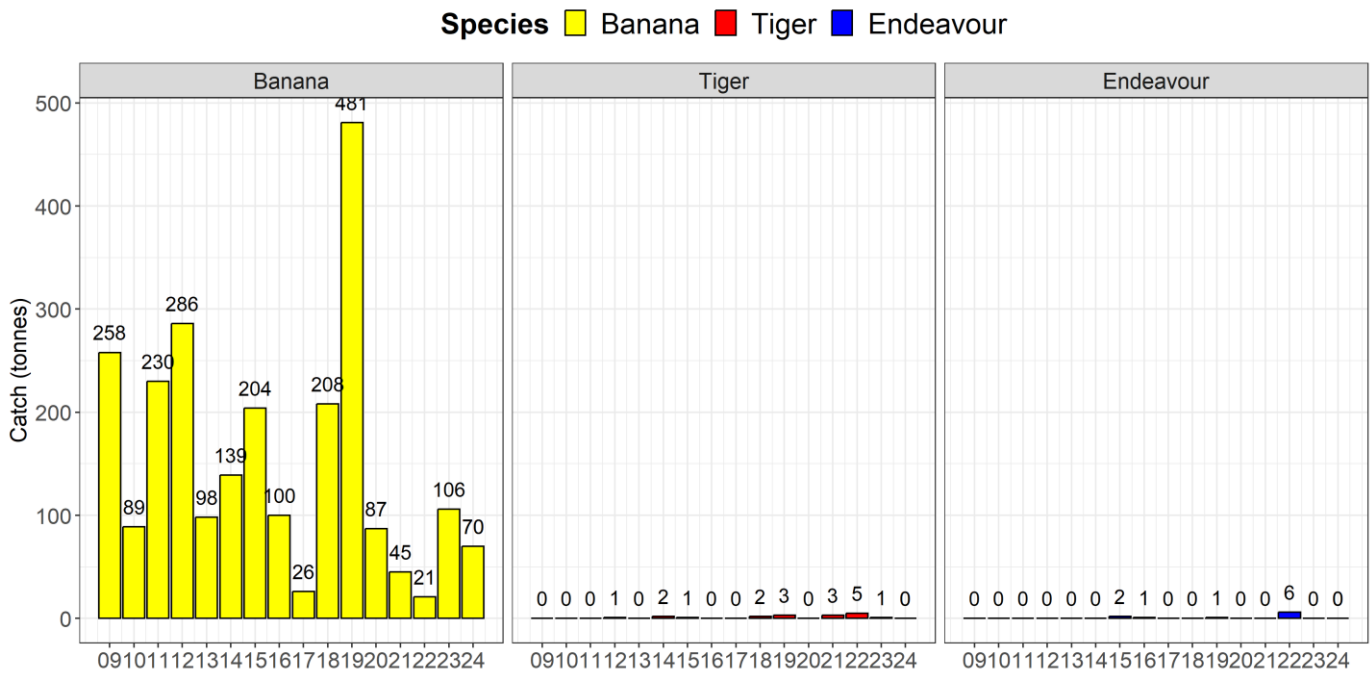

Figure 17: Catch by species in the Keerweer area - 2009 to 2024.

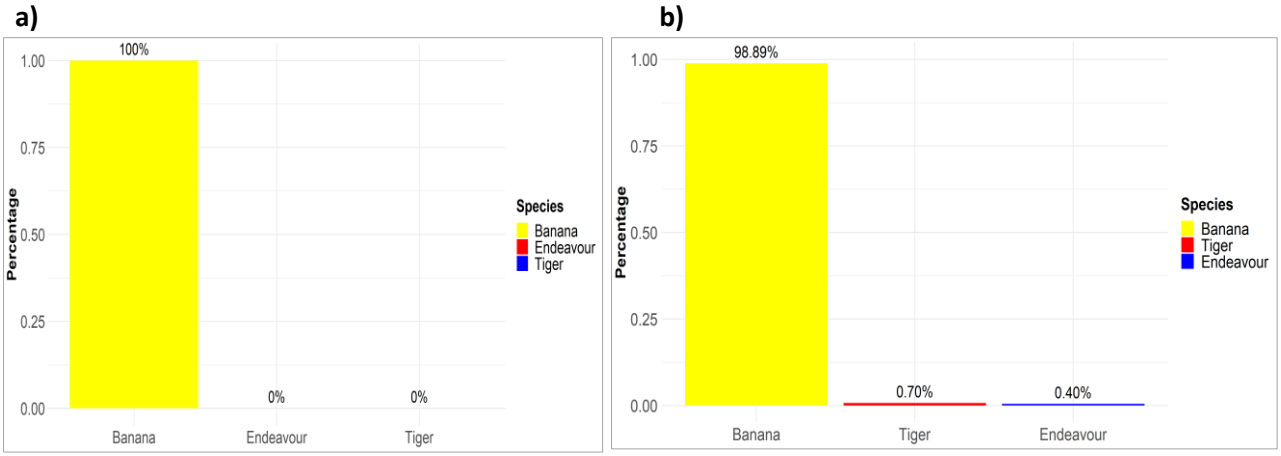

Figure 18: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Keerweer area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Keerweer area - 2009 to 2024.

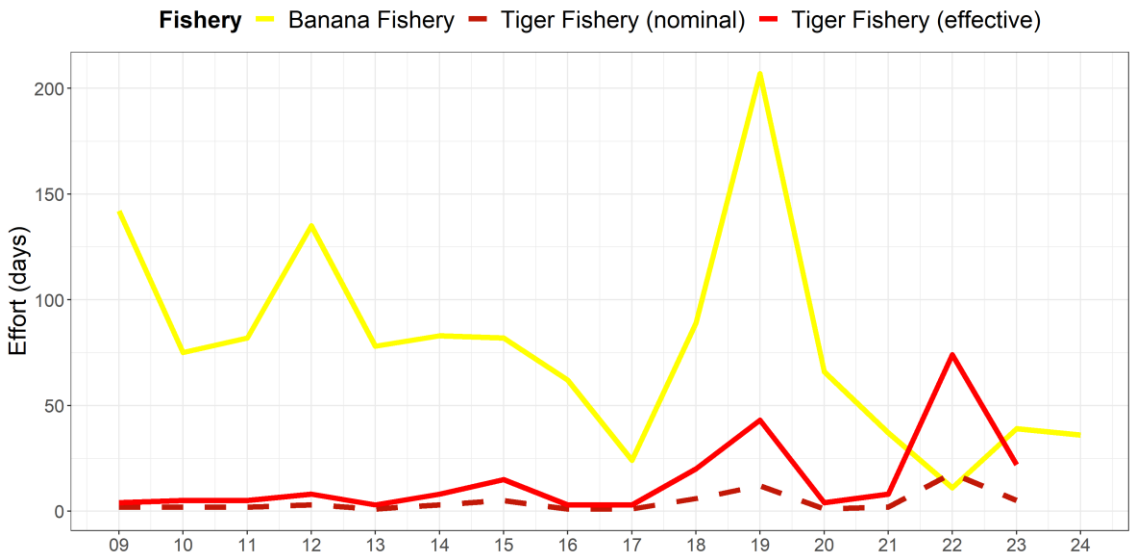

Figure 19a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Keerweer area – 2009 to 2024.

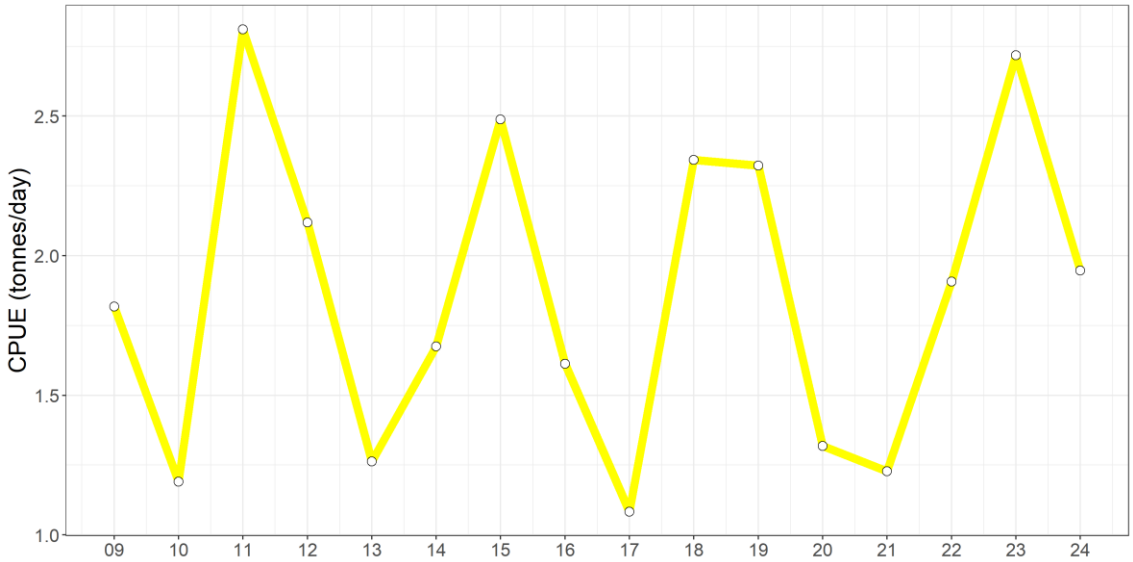

Figure 19b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Keerweer area - 2009 to 2024.

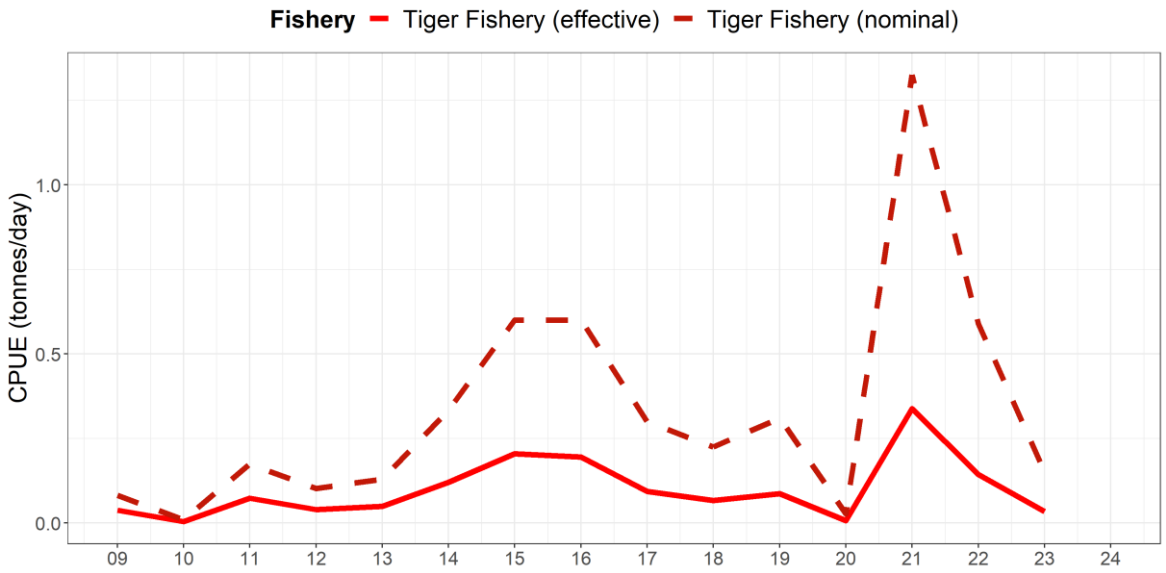

Figure 19c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Keerweer area - 2009 to 2024.

Edward

Banana Prawn catches in the Edward area decreased from 256 t in 2023 to 16 t in 2024 (Figure 20). Catches of Tiger and Endeavour Prawns were again 0 t in 2024. Banana Prawns comprised 100% of the catch in 2024 (Figure 21).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 86 days in 2023 to 12 days in 2024 (Figure 22a). CPUE of Banana Prawns decreased from 2.97 in 2023 to 1.34 t per effort day in 2024 (Figure 22b). Nominal CPUE of Tiger Prawns decreased from 0.06 in 2023 to 0.03 t per effort in 2024, effective CPUE decreased from 0.015 in 2023 to 0.006 t per effort day (Figures 22a & c).

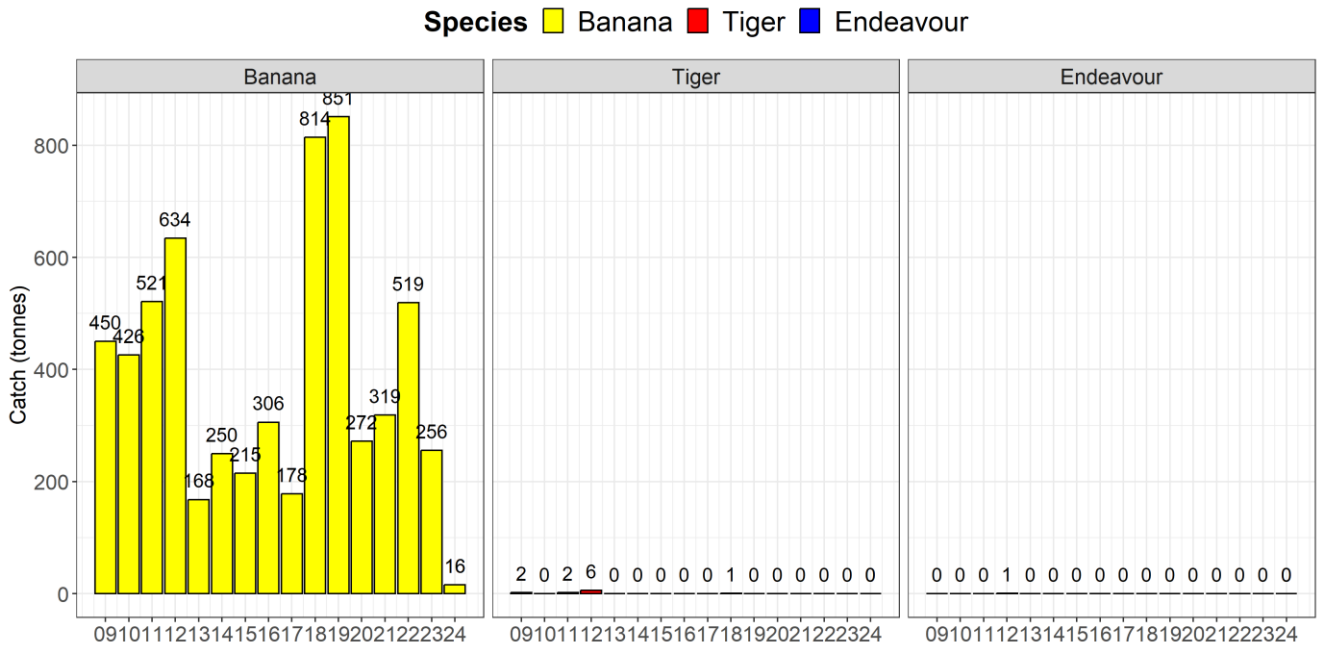

Figure 20: Catch by species in the Edward area - 2009 to 2024.

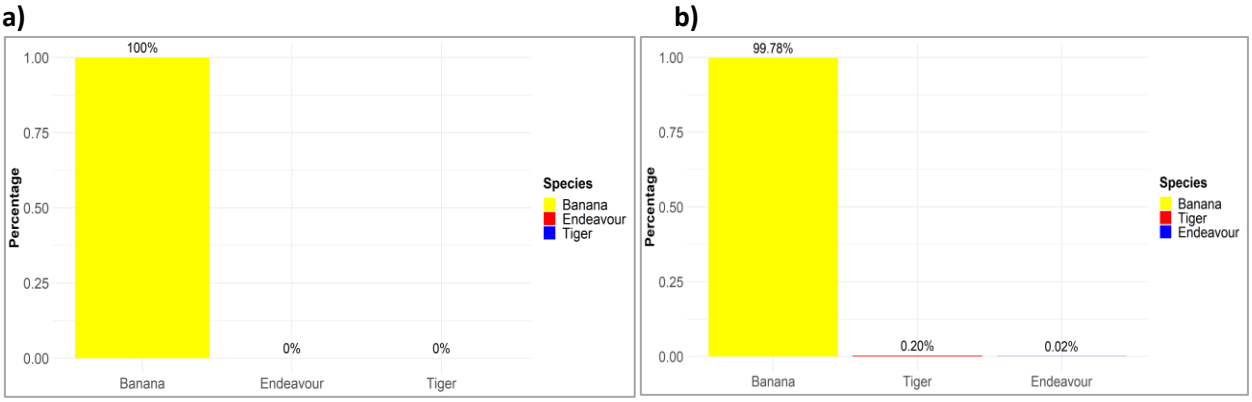

Figure 21: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Edward area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Edward area - 2009 to 2024.

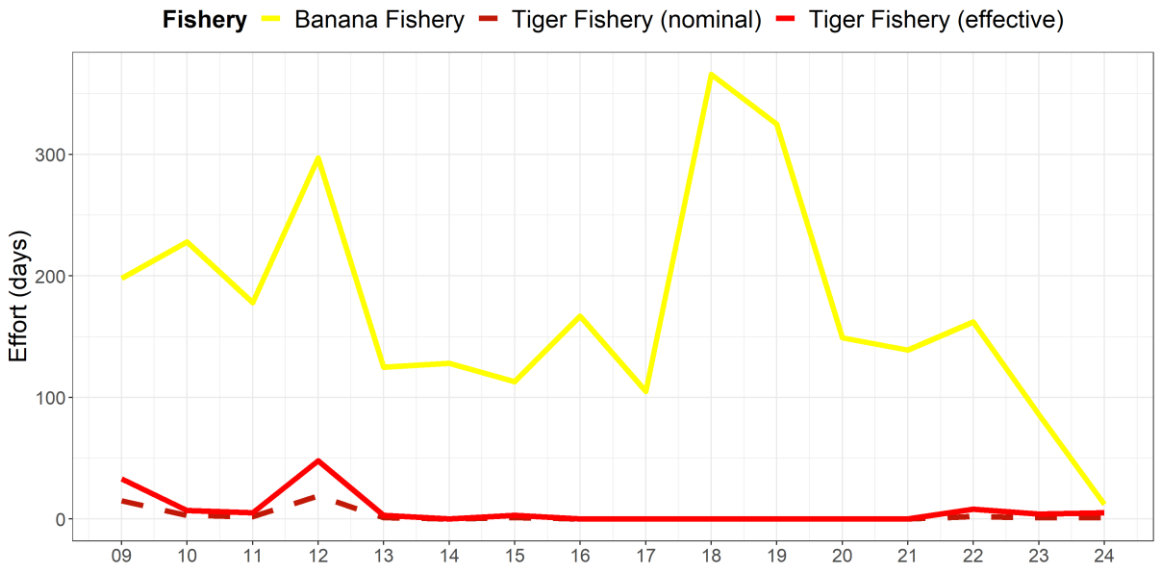

Figure 22a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Edward area - 2009 to 2024.

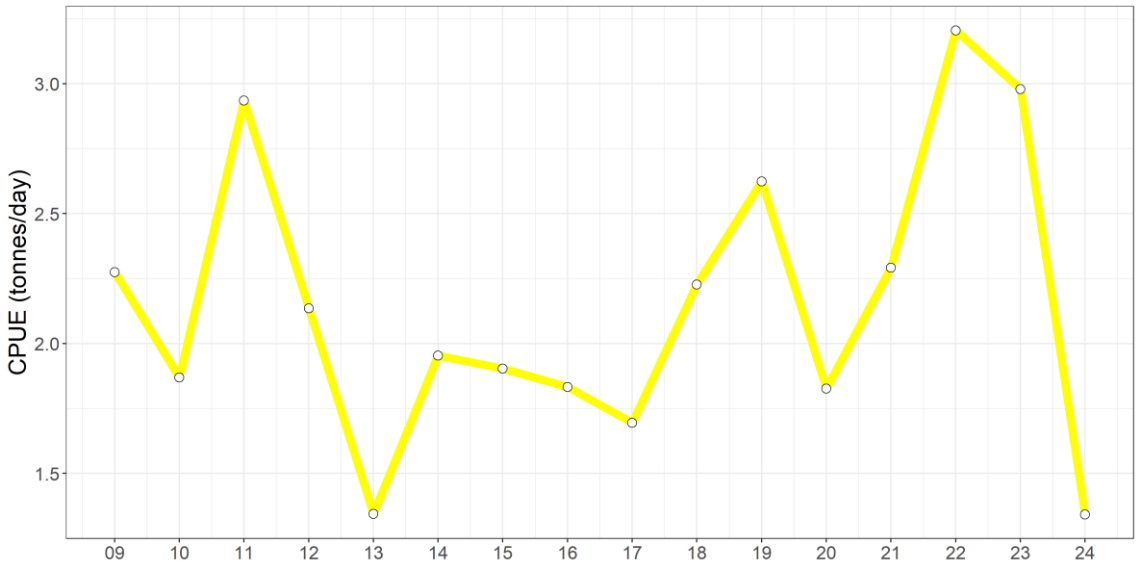

Figure 22b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Edward area - 2009 to 2024.

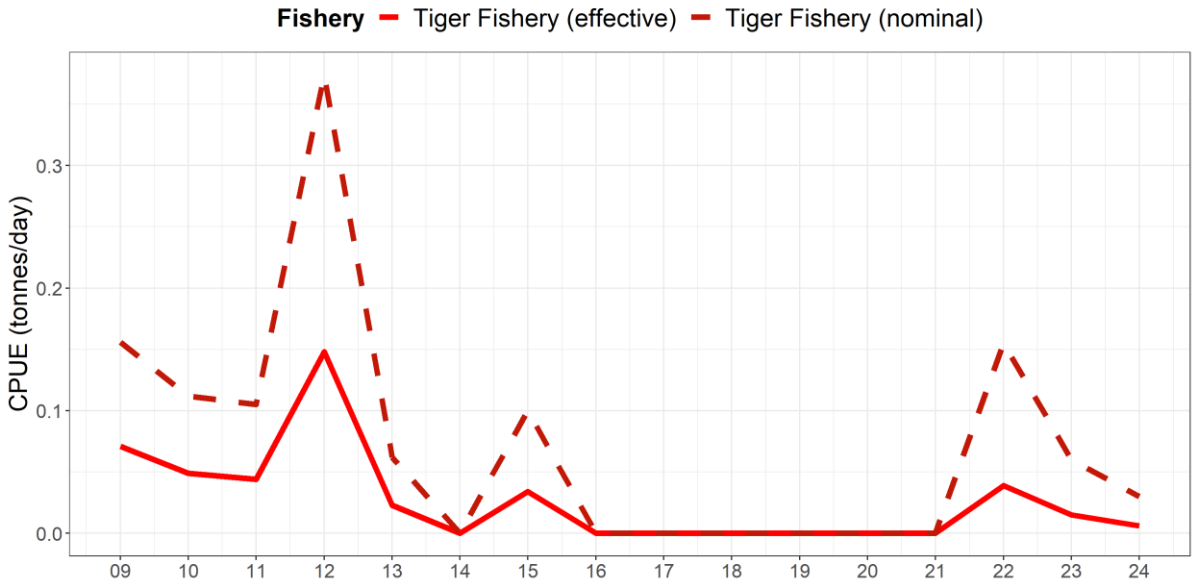

Figure 22c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Edward area – 2009 to 2024.

Mitchell

Banana Prawn catches in the Mitchell area increased from 19 t in 2023 to 23 t 2024 (Figure 23). There was no Tiger Prawns or Endeavour Prawns were caught in the area in 2024. Banana Prawns comprised 100% of the catch 2024 (Figure 24).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery was 7 days in both 2023 and 2024 (Figure 25a). CPUE of Banana Prawns increased from 2.66 t per day in 2023 to 3.26 t in 2024 (Figure 25b). Nominal and effective CPUE of Tiger Prawns remained at zero in 2024 (Figures 25a & c).

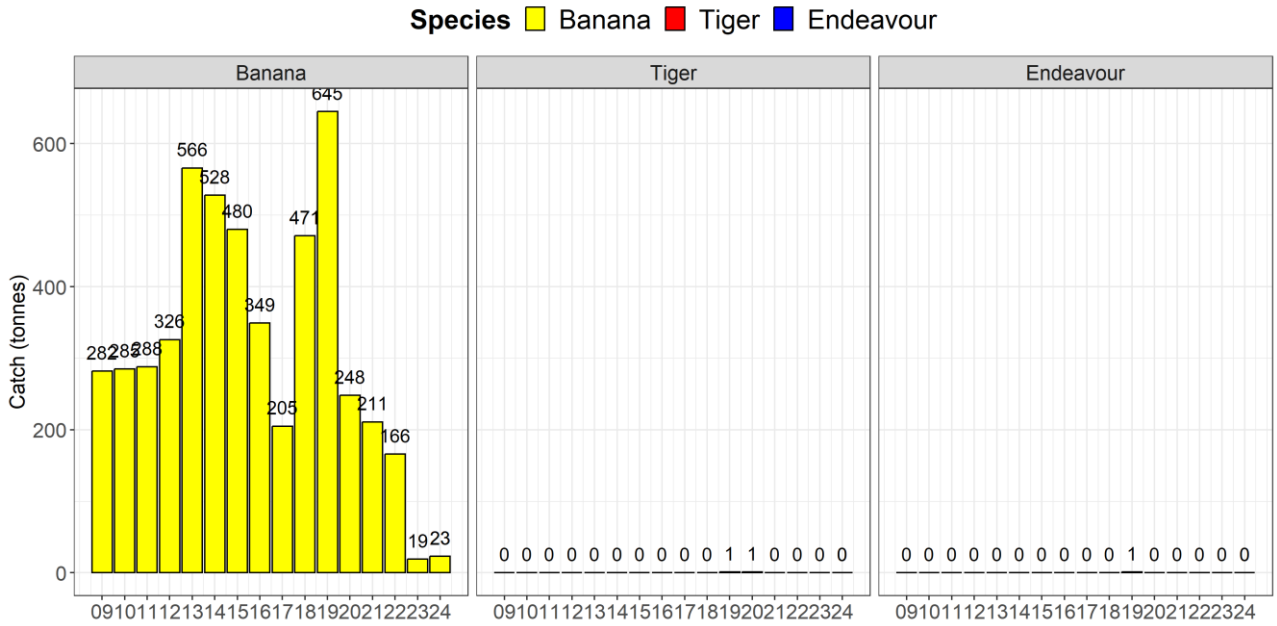

Figure 23: Catch by species in the Mitchell area - 2009 to 2024.

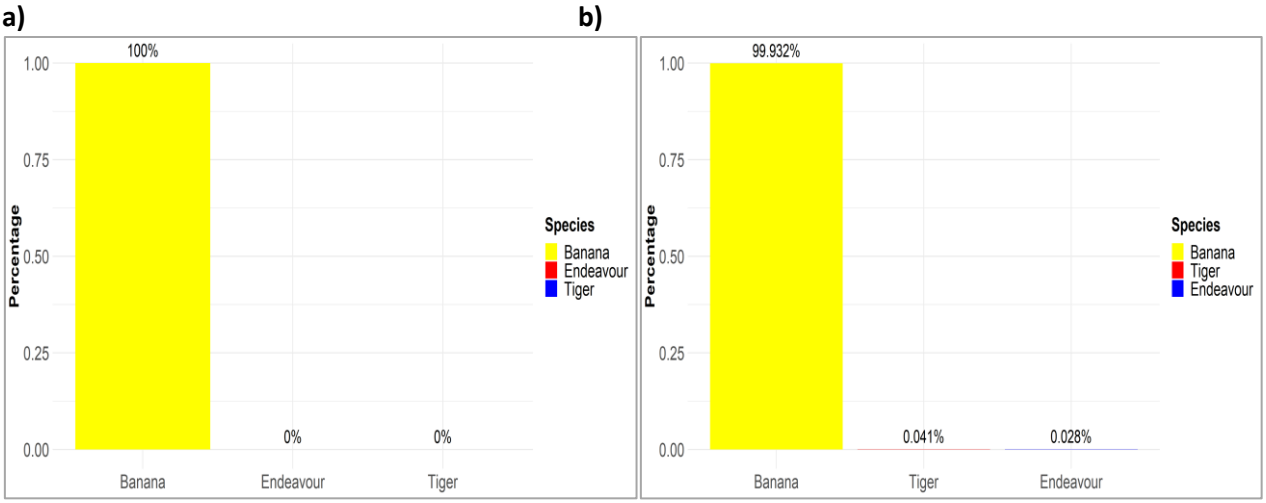

Figure 24: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Mitchell area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Mitchell area - 2009 to 2024.

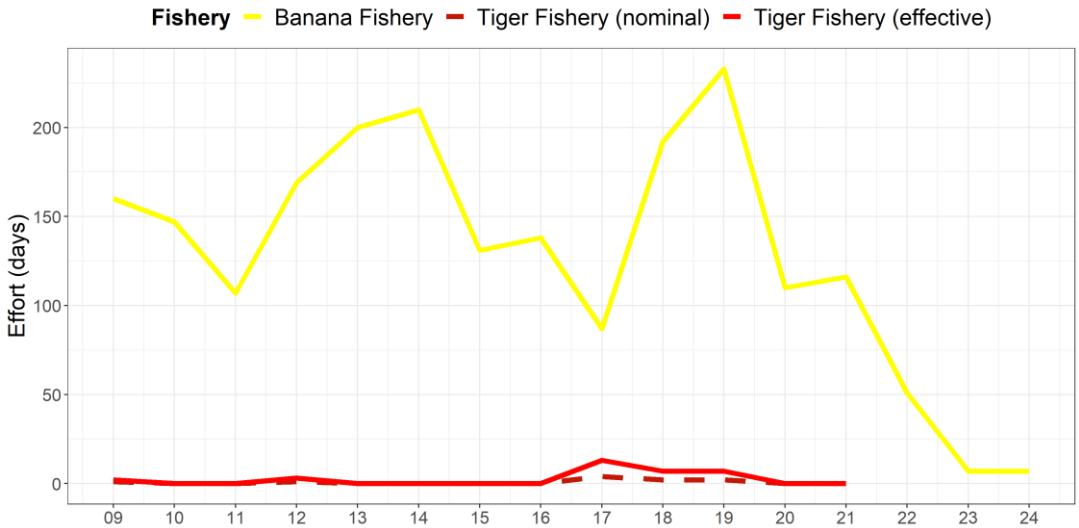

Figure 25a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Mitchell area - 2009 to 2024.

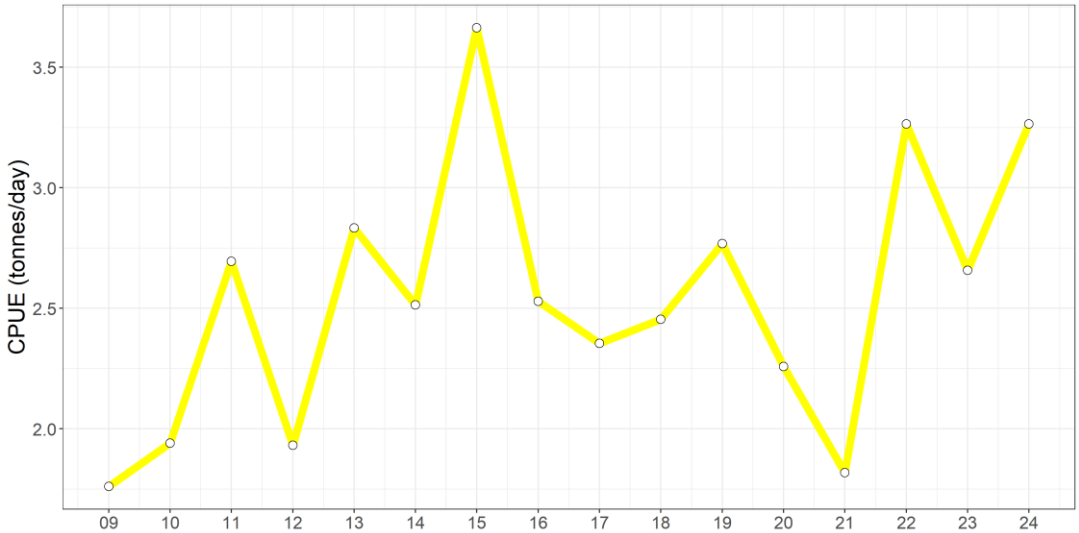

Figure 25b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Mitchell area - 2009 to 2024.

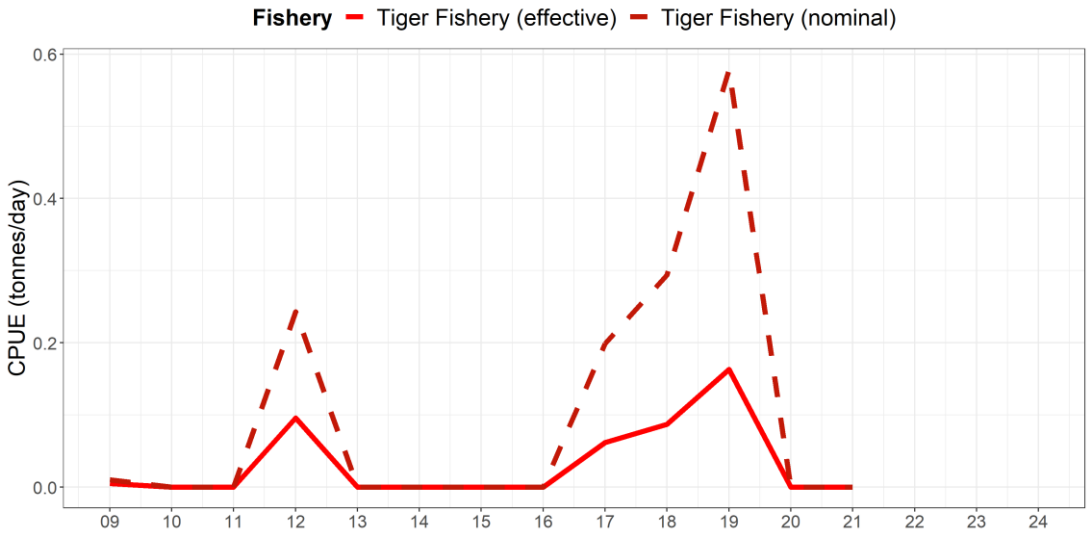

Figure 25c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Mitchell area - 2009 to 2024.

Bold

Banana Prawn catches in the Bold area decreased from 2528 t in 2023 to 1671 t in 2024 (Figure 26). Catches of Tiger Prawns decreased from 33 t in 2023 to 1 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawn catches also decreased from 15 t in 2023 to 1 t in 2024. Banana Prawns were the predominant catch in this area in 2024, comprising 99.99% of the catch (Figure 27a).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 649 days in 2023 to 579 days in 2024 (Figure 28a). CPUE of Banana Prawns decreased from 3.90 t in 2023 to 2.89 t in 2024 (Figure 28b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery decreased from 108 days in 2023 to 9 days in 2024 (Figure 28a). Nominal CPUE decreased slightly from 0.46t in 2023 to 0.2 in 2024, similarly, effective CPUE decreased from 0.11 t per day in 2023 to 0.04 t per day (Figure 28c).

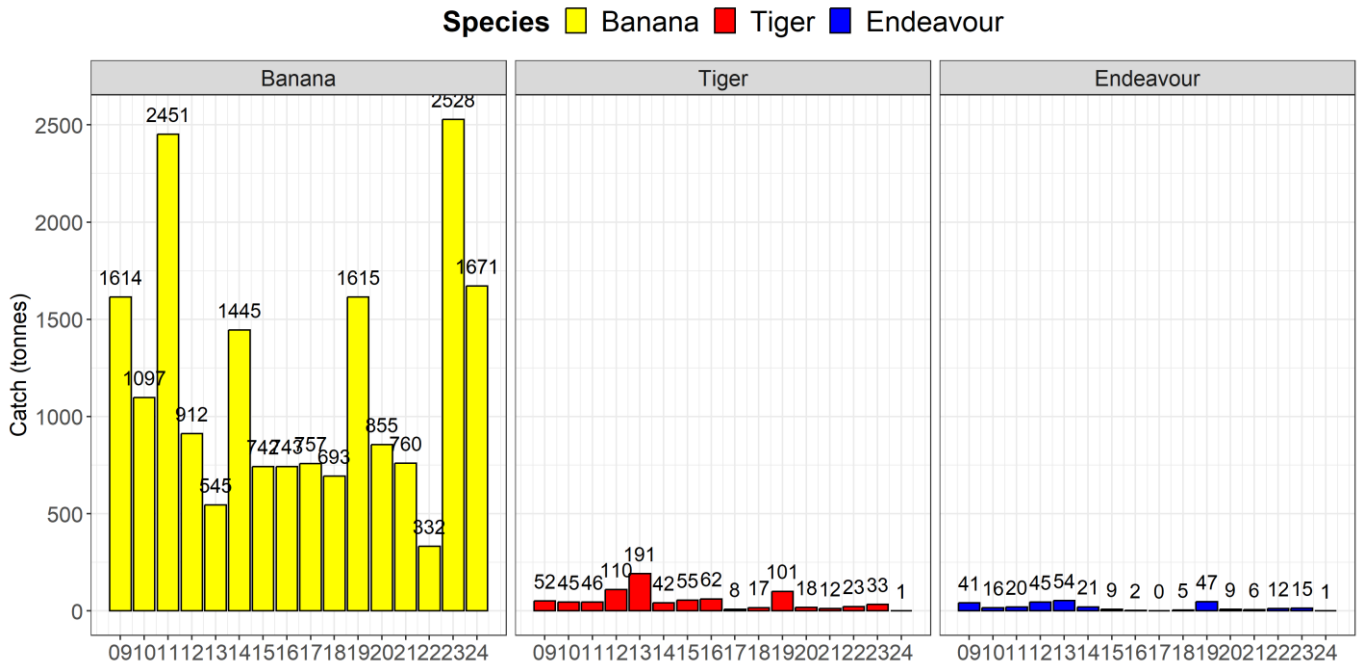

Figure 26: Catch by species in the Bold area – 2009 to 2024.

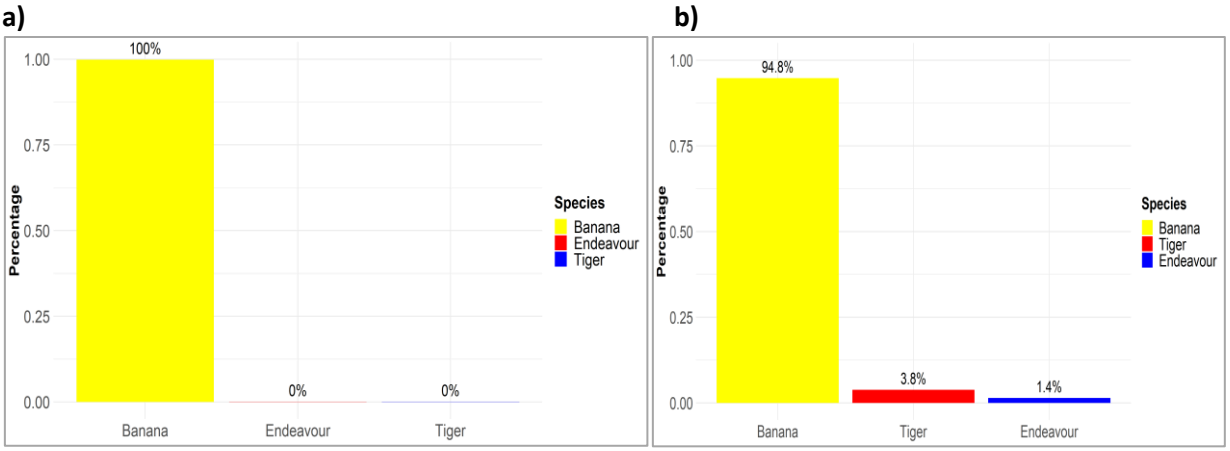

Figure 27: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Bold area during 2024 and (b) catch of prawn species in the Bold area - 2009 to 2024.

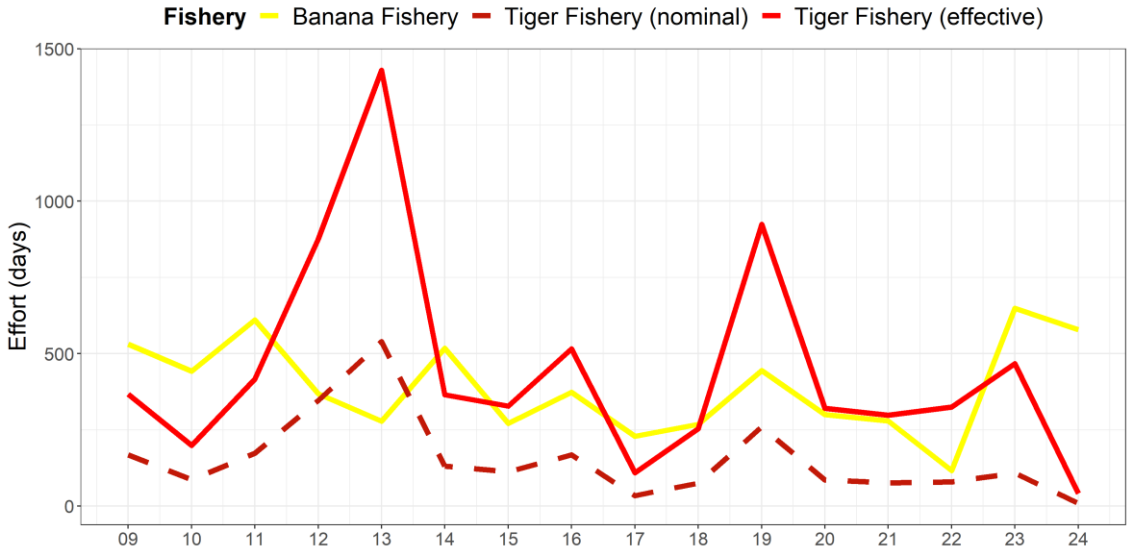

Figure 28a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Bold area - 2009 to 2024.

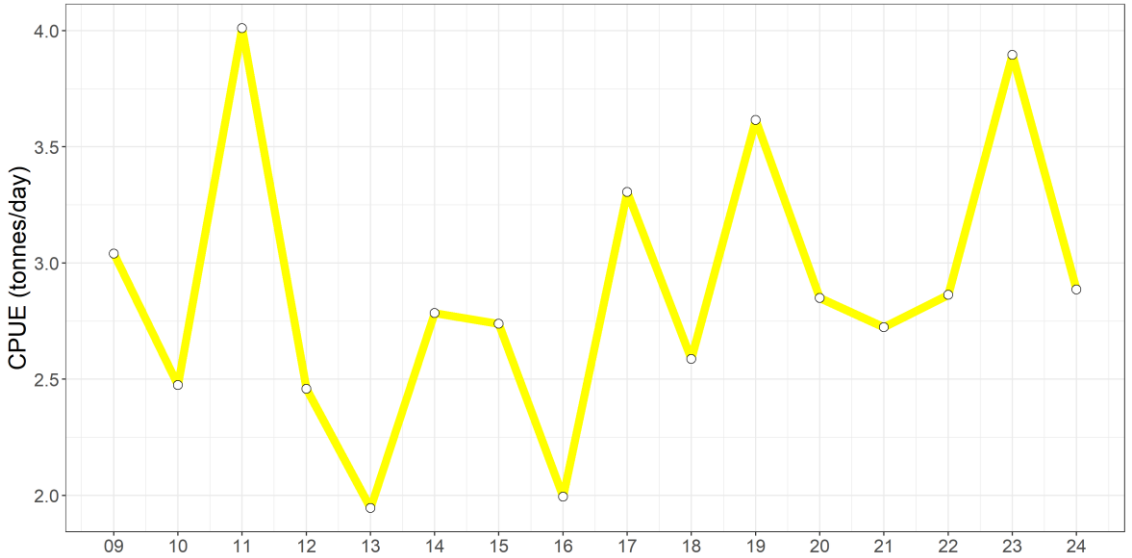

Figure 28b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Bold area - 2009 to 2024.

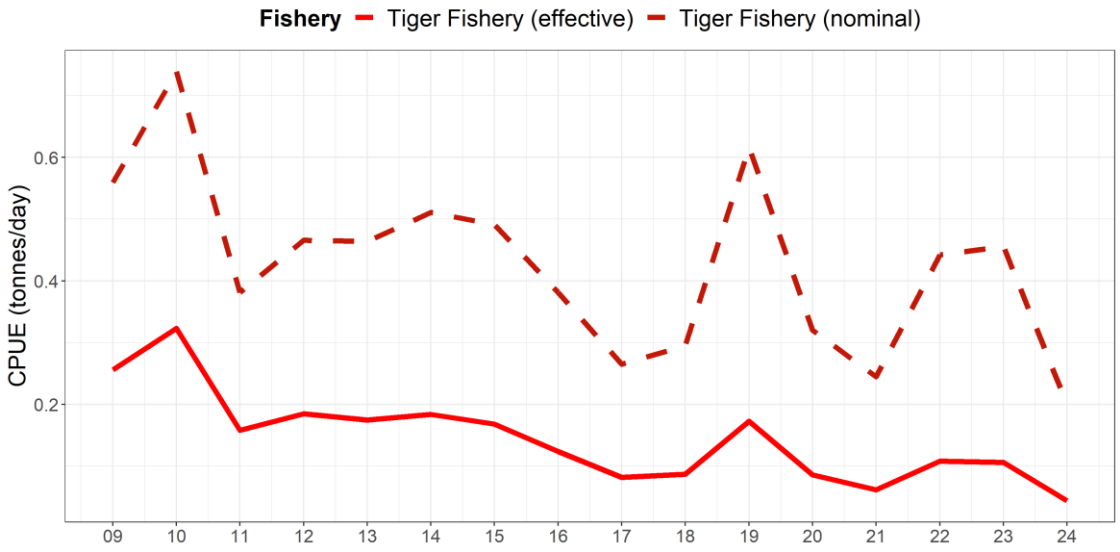

Figure 28c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Bold area - 2009 to 2024.

Sweers

Banana Prawn catches in the Sweers area decreased from 626 t in 2023 to 414 t in 2024 (Figure 29). Catches of Tiger Prawns decreased from 28 t in 2023 to 1 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawns decreased from 12 t in 2023 to 0 t in 2024. Banana Prawns comprised 99.76% of the catch in 2024 (Figure 30a).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 161 days in 2023 to 151 days in 2024 (Figure 31a). CPUE of Banana Prawns increased from 3.87 in 2023 to 2.74 in 2024 (Figure 31b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery decreased from 78 days in 2023 to 3 days in 2024 (Figure 31a). Nominal CPUE of Tiger Prawns decreased from 0.55 in 2023 to 0.28 in 2024, effective CPUE decreased from 0.13 t in 2023 to 0.06 t in 2024 (Figure 31c).

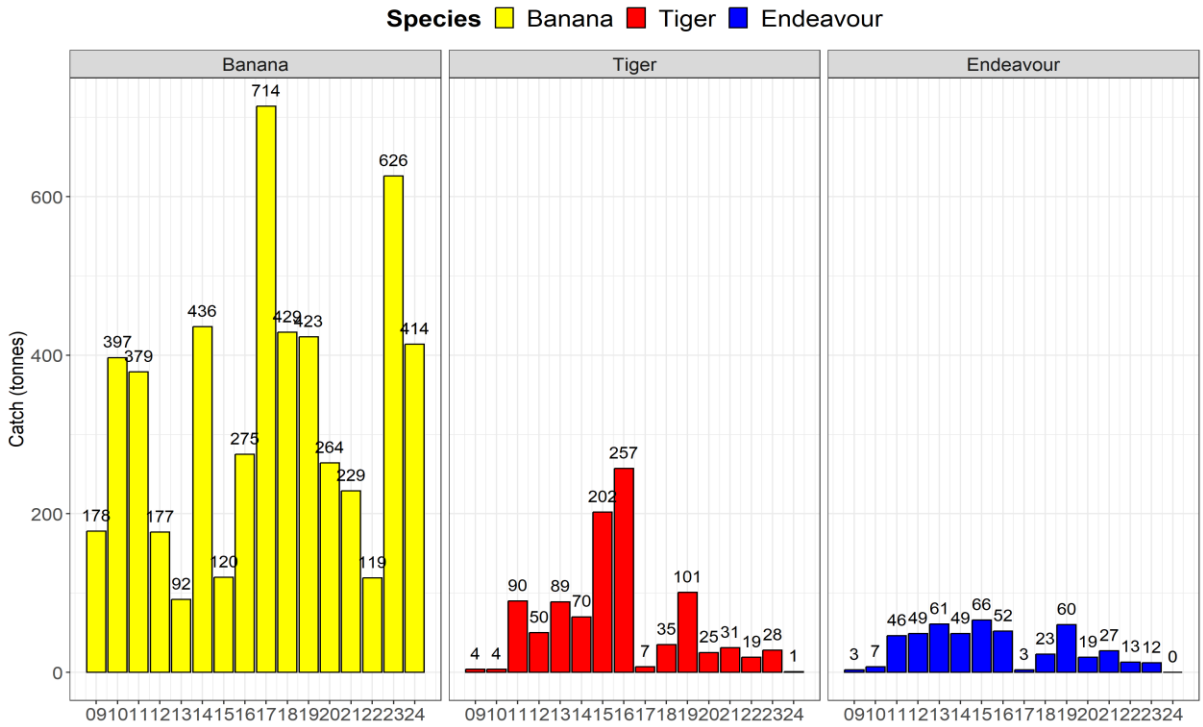

Figure 29: Catch by species in the Sweers area - 2009 to 2024.

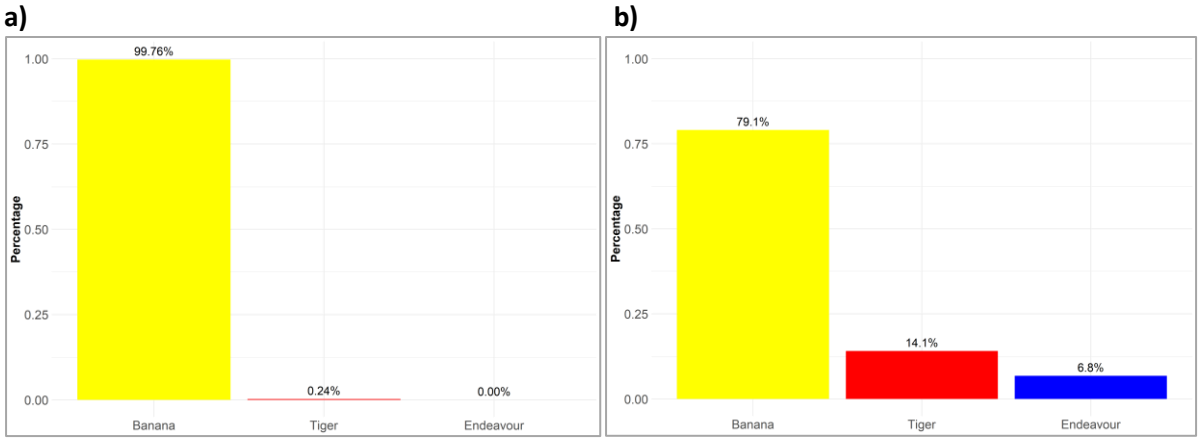

Figure 30: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Sweers area during 2024, and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Sweers area - 2009 to 2024.

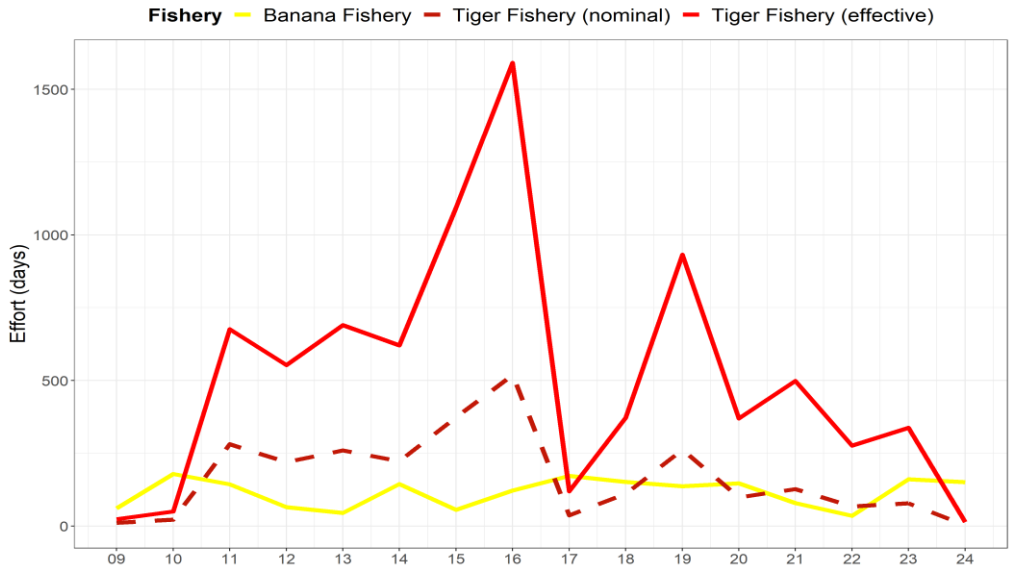

Figure 31a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Sweers area - 2009 to 2024.

Figure 31b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Sweers area - 2009 to 2024.

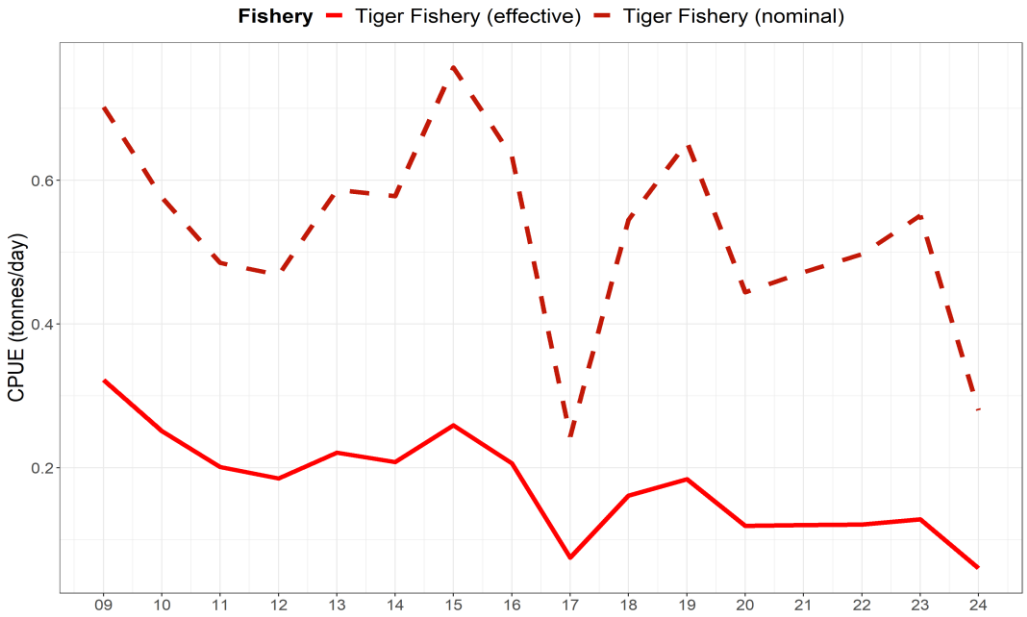

Figure 31c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Sweers area - 2009 to 2024.

Mornington

Banana Prawn catches in the Mornington area decreased from 662 t in 2023 to 399 t in 2024 (Figure 32). Catches of Tiger Prawns decreased from 455 t in 2023 to 66 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawn catches decreased from 72 t in 2023 to 22 t in 2024. In 2024 Banana Prawns comprised 81.9% of the catch. Tiger and Endeavour Prawns contributed 13.6% and 4.5% to the total catch, respectively, in 2024 (Figure 33a).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 261 in 2023 to 199 days in 2024 (Figure 34a). CPUE of Banana Prawns decreased from 2.53 t in 2023 to 2 t in 2024 (Figure 34b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery decreased from 1443 in 2023 to 275 days in 2024 (Figure 34a). Nominal and effective CPUE of Tiger Prawns slightly decreased from 0.37 and 0.09 t per day in 2023 to 0.33 t and 0.07 t in 2024, respectively (Figure 34c).

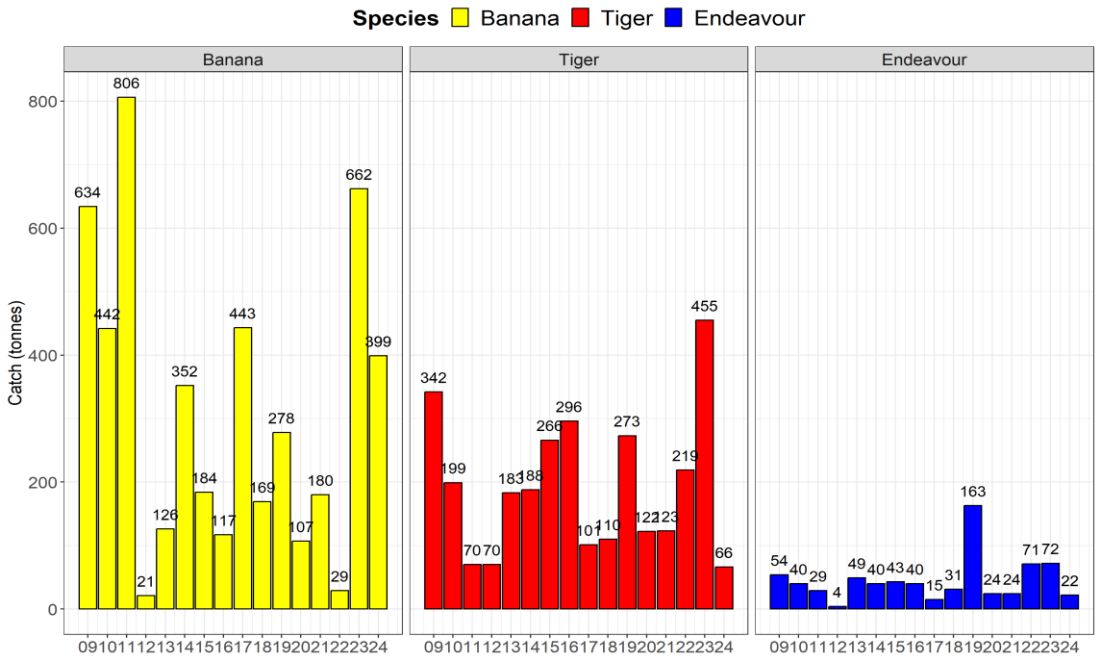

Figure 32: Catch by species in the Mornington area - 2009 to 2024.

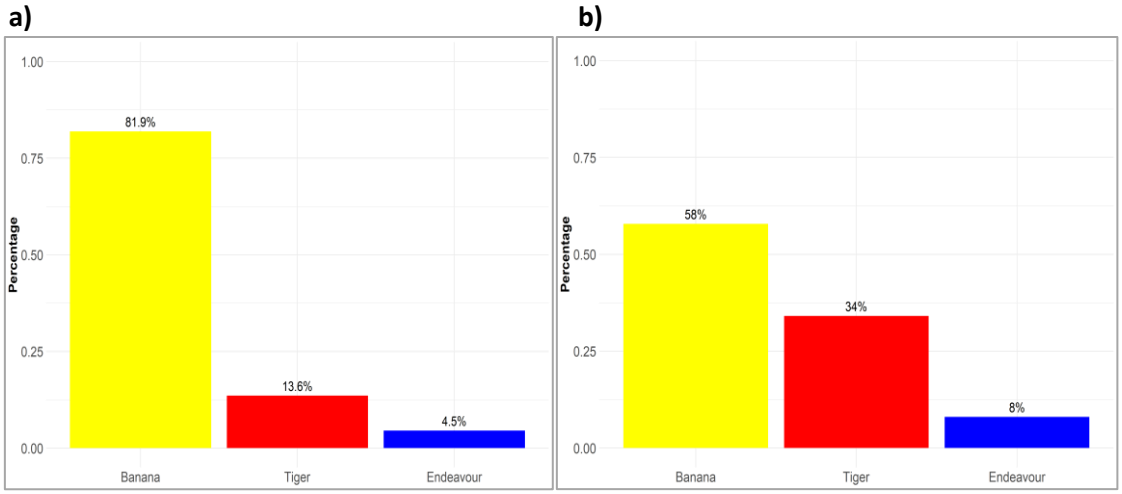

Figure 33: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Mornington area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Mornington area – 2009 to 2024.

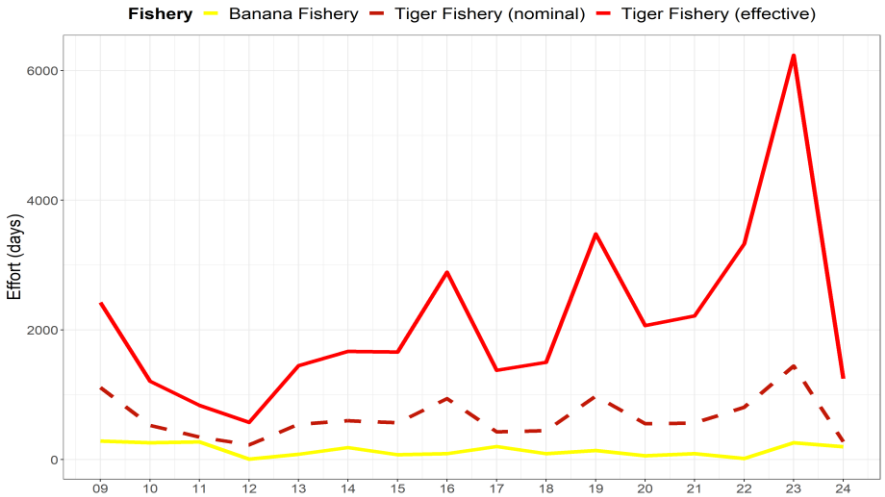

Figure 34a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Mornington area - 2009 to 2024.

Figure 34b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Mornington area - 2009 to 2024.

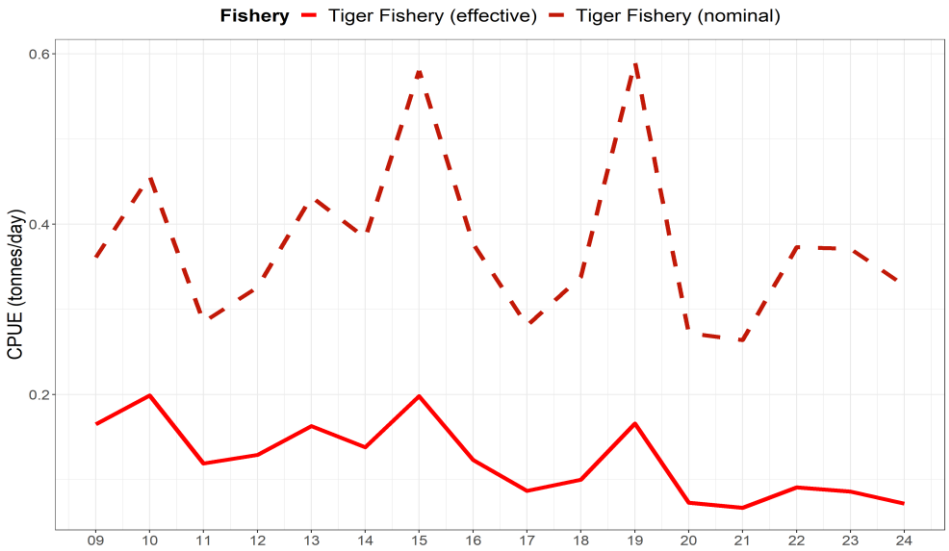

Figure 34c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Mornington area - 2009 to 2024.

Limmen Bight

Banana Prawn catches in the Limmen Bight area decreased from 601 t in 2023 to 212 t in 2024 (Figure 35). Catches of Tiger Prawns decreased from 494 t in 2023 to 417 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawn catches increased from 111 t in 2023 to 132 t in 2024. Tiger Prawns were the predominant catch in this area in 2024 compared to Banana Prawns in 2023. Tiger Prawns comprised 55% of the total catch. Banana and Endeavour Prawns contributed 28% and 17%, respectively in 2024 (Figure 36).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 177 days in 2023 to 129 days in 2024 (Figure 37a). CPUE of Banana Prawns decreased from 3.4 t in 2023 to 1.63 t in 2024 (Figure 37b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery decreased from 1663 days in 2023 to 1332 in 2024 (Figure 37a). Nominal CPUE of Tiger Prawns increased from 0.37 t in 2023 to 0.42 t per day in 2024. Effective CPUE remained the same 0.09 t per day in 2024 (Figure 37c).

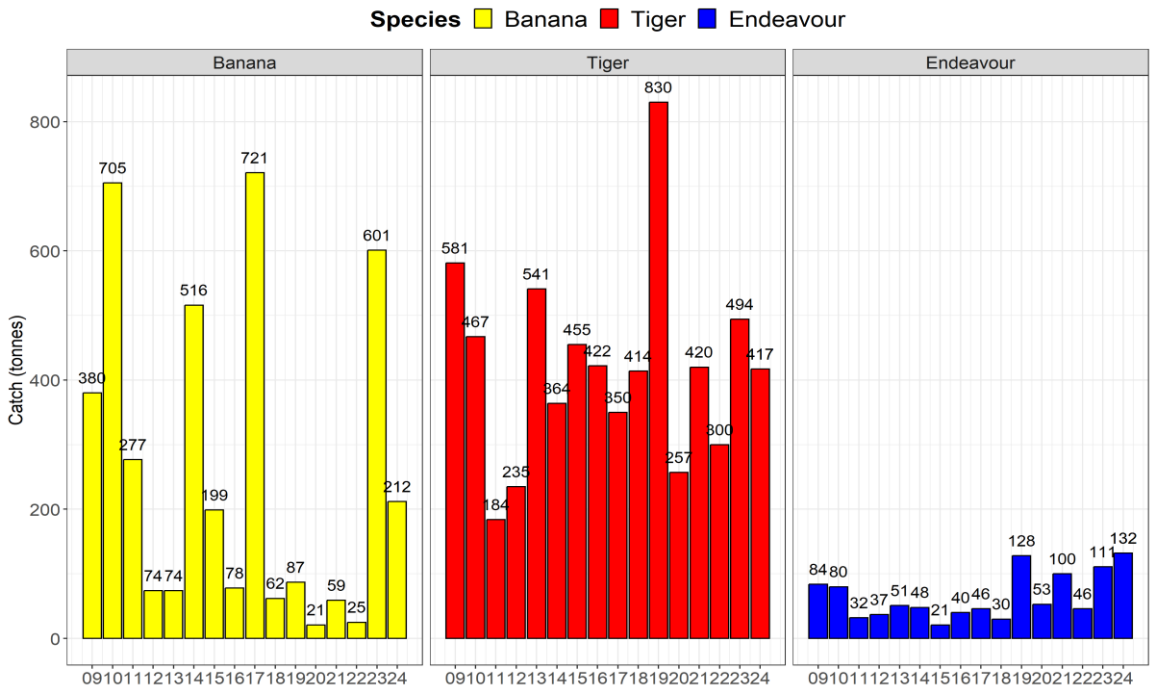

Figure 35: Catch by species in the Limmen Bight area – 2009 to 2024.

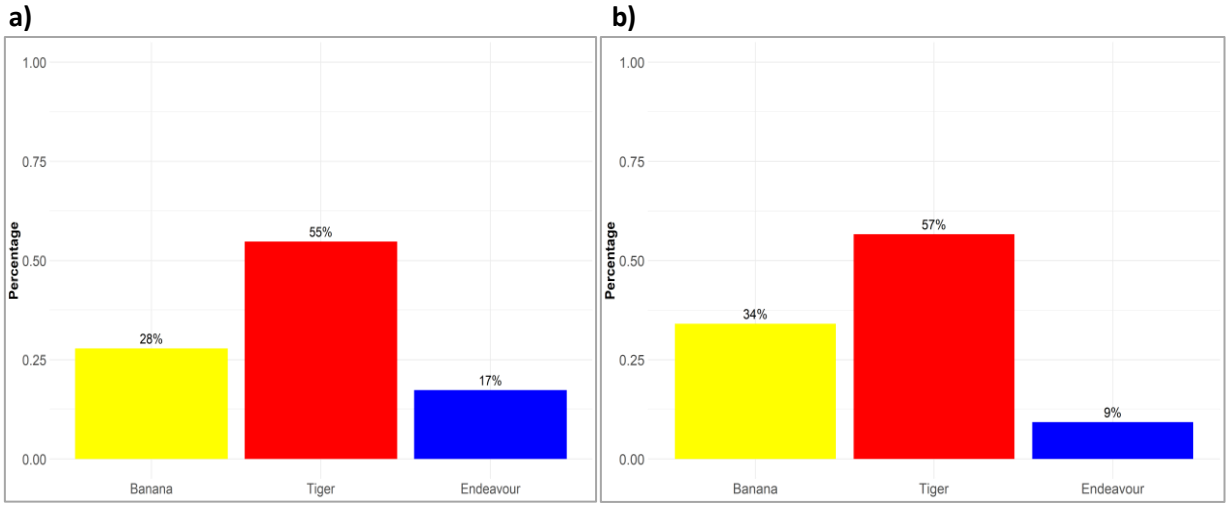

Figure 36: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Limmen Bight area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Limmen Bight area – 2009 to 2024.

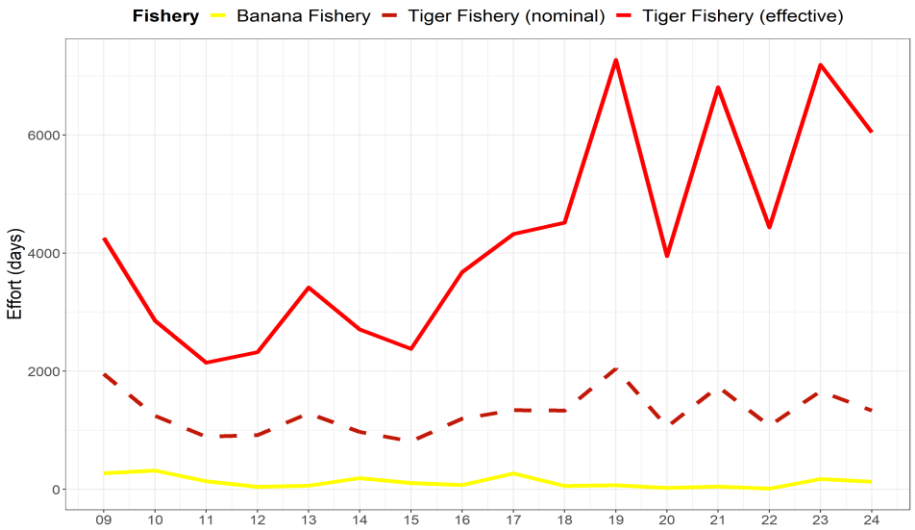

Figure 37a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Limmen Bight area - 2009 to 2024.

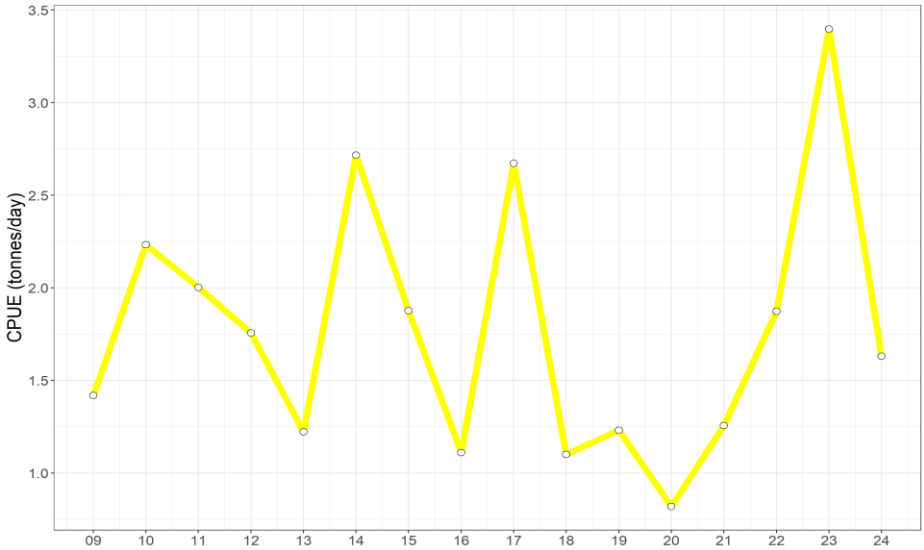

Figure 37b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Limmen Bight area – 2009 to 2024.

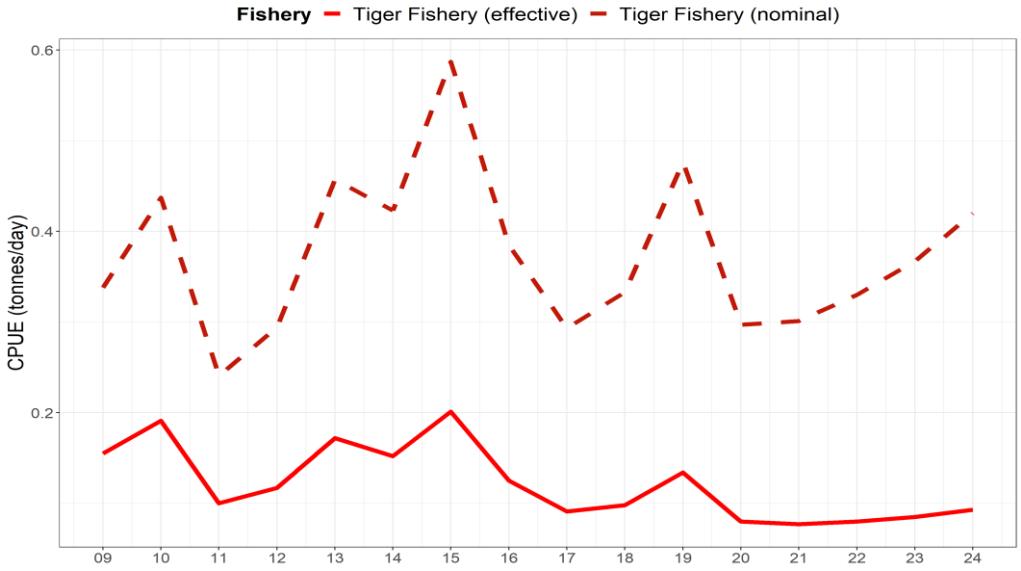

Figure 37c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Limmen Bight area - 2009 to 2024.

Groote

Banana Prawn catches in the Groote area increased from 22 t in 2023 49 t in 2024 (Figure 38). Catches of Tiger Prawns increased from 109 t in 2023 to 446 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawn catches increased from 45 t in 2023 to 170 t in 2024. Tiger Prawns were the predominant catch, comprising 67%. Banana and Endeavour Prawns contributed 7% and 26%, respectively, in 2024 (Figure 39).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery increased from 14 days in 2023 to 44 days in 2024 (Figure 40a). CPUE of Banana Prawns decreased from 1.5 t per day in 2023 to 1.2 t in 2024 (Figure 40b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery increased from 455 days in 2023 to 1397 days in 2024 (Figure 40a). Nominal and effective CPUE increased 0.34 t, 0.08 t per day in 2023 to 0.44, 0.1 t per day in 2024, respectively (Figure 40c).

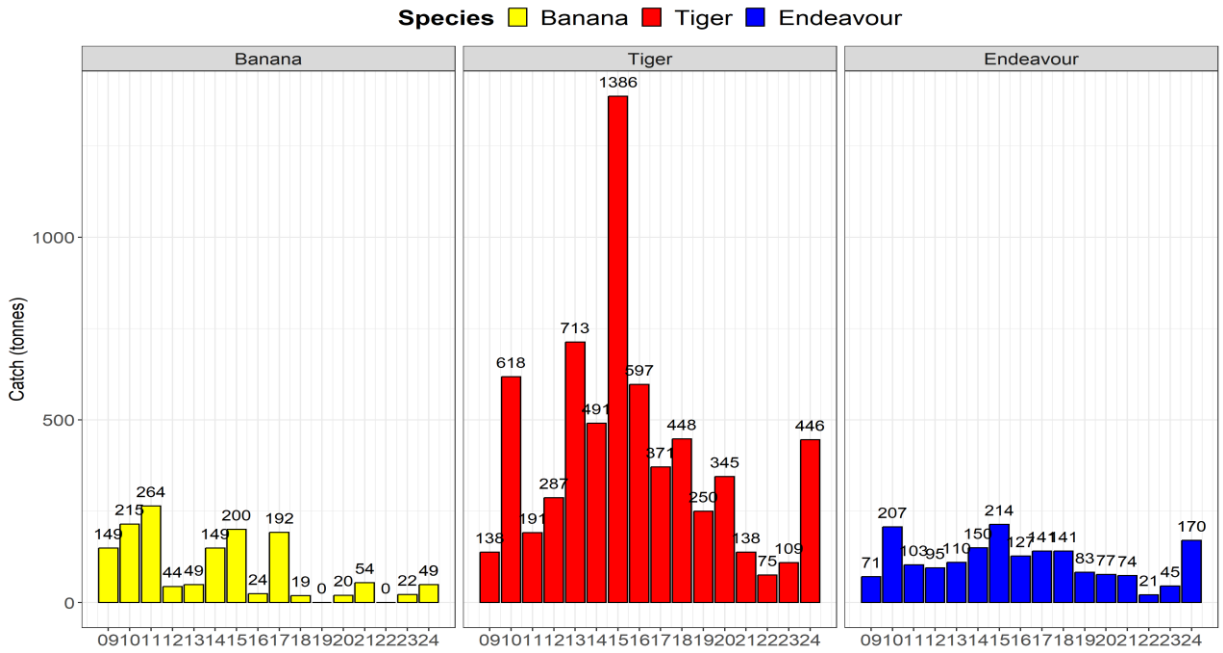

Figure 38: Catch by species in the Groote area - 2009 to 2024.

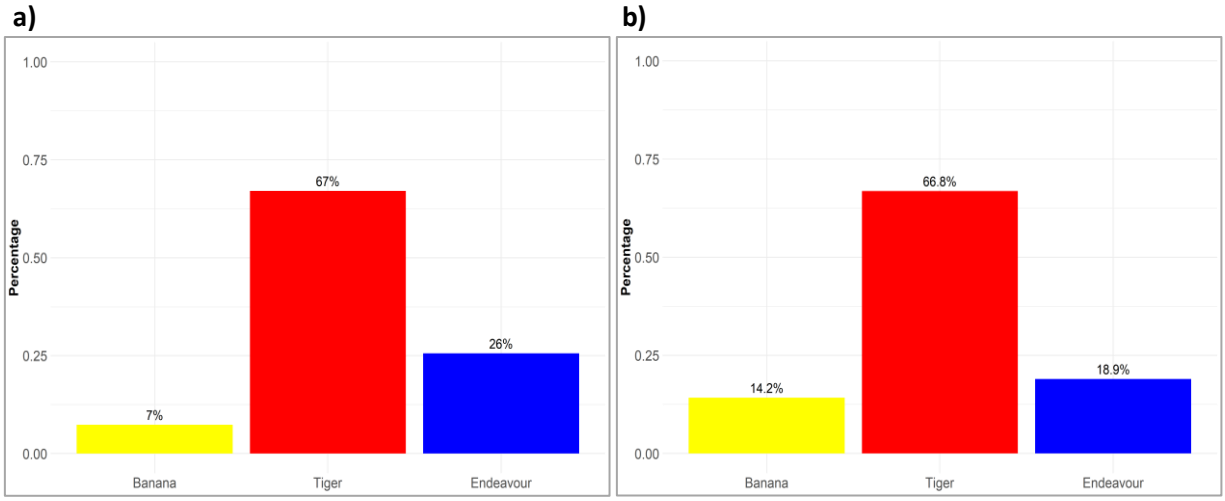

Figure 39: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Groote area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Groote area - 2009 to 2024.

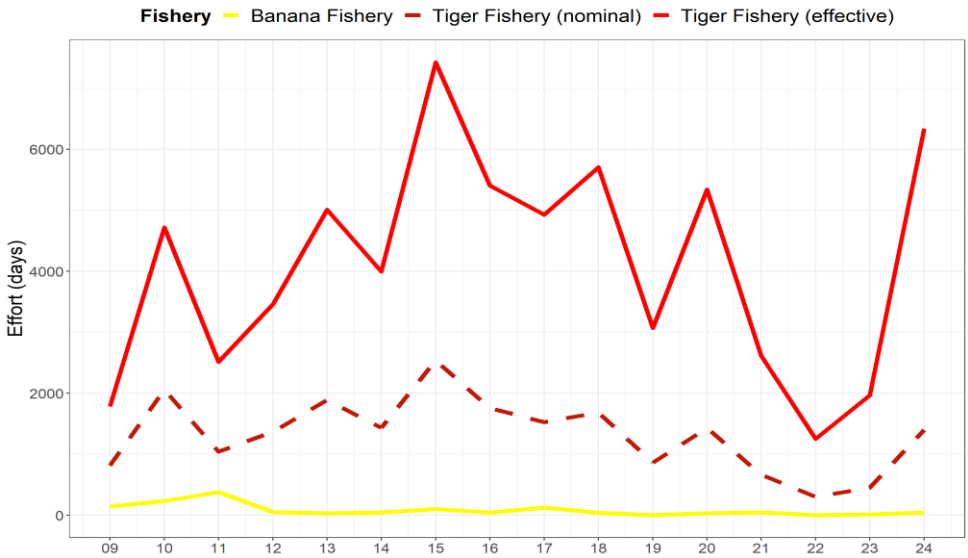

Figure 40a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Groote area - 2009 to 2024.

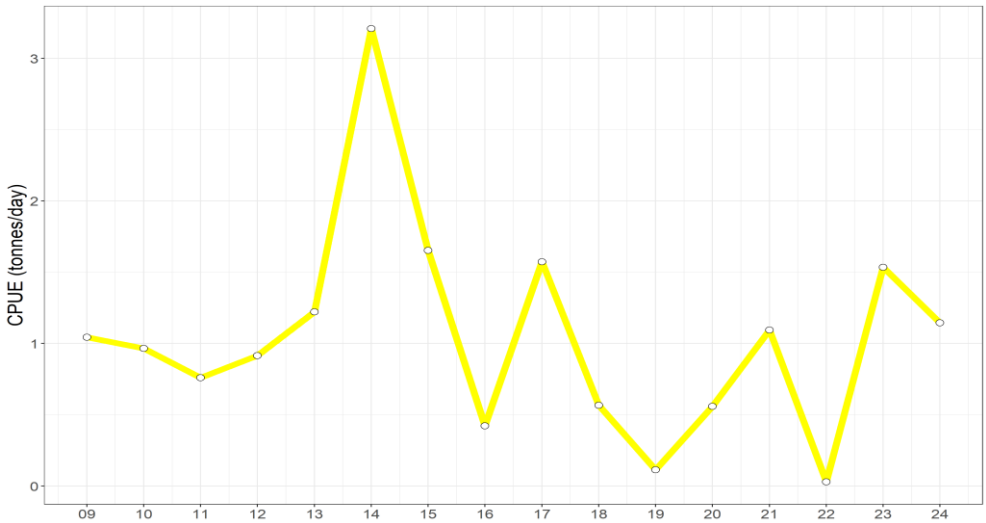

Figure 40b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Groote area – 2009 to 2024.

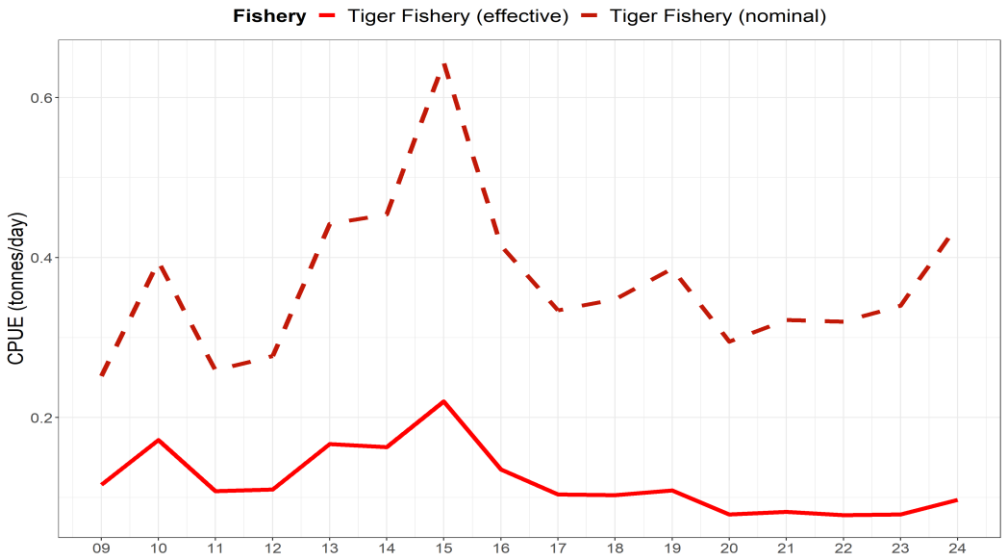

Figure 40c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Groote area - 2009 to 2024.

Gove

Banana Prawn catches in the Gove area decreased from 86 t in 2023 to 49 t in 2024 (Figure 41). Catches of Tiger Prawns increased from 43 t in 2023 to 92 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawn catches increased from 10 t in 2023 to 13 t in 2024. Tiger Prawns comprised 60% of the catch for this area followed by 32% Banana Prawns and 8% Endeavour Prawns (Figure 42).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 58 days in 2023 to 25 days in 2024 (Figure 43a). CPUE of Banana Prawns increased from 1.47 t per day in 2023 to 1.88 t per day in 2024 (Figure 43b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery increased from 170 days in 2023 to 303 days in 2024 (Figure 43a). Nominal and effective CPUE for Tiger Prawns increased slightly from 0.32 and 0.07 t per day in 2023 to 0.36 and 0.08 t per day in 2024, respectively (Figure 43c).

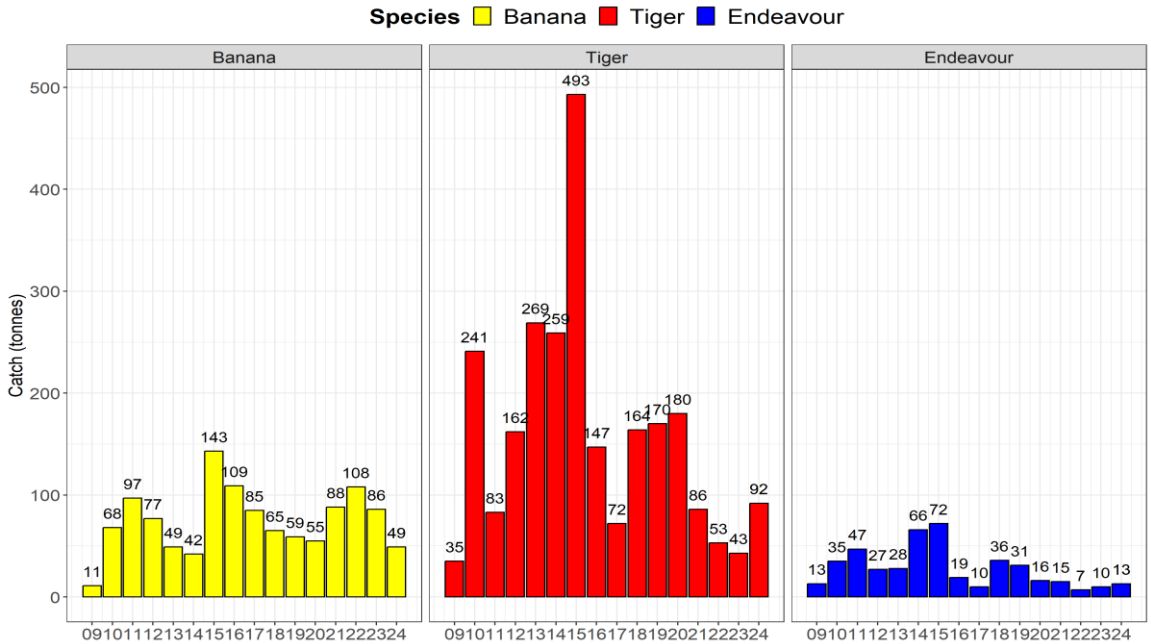

Figure 41: Catch by species in the Gove area - 2009 to 2024.

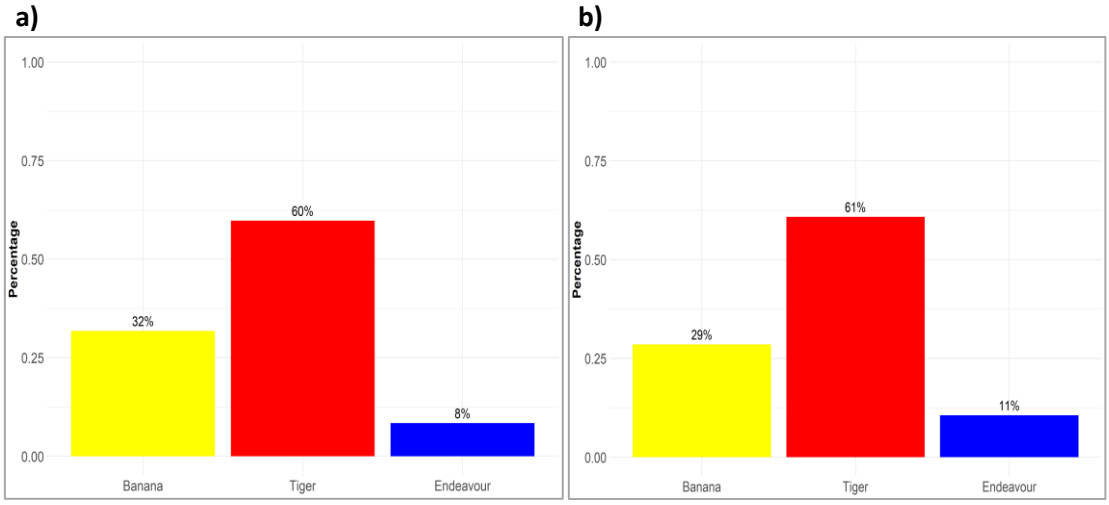

Figure 42: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Gove area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Gove area - 2009 to 2024.

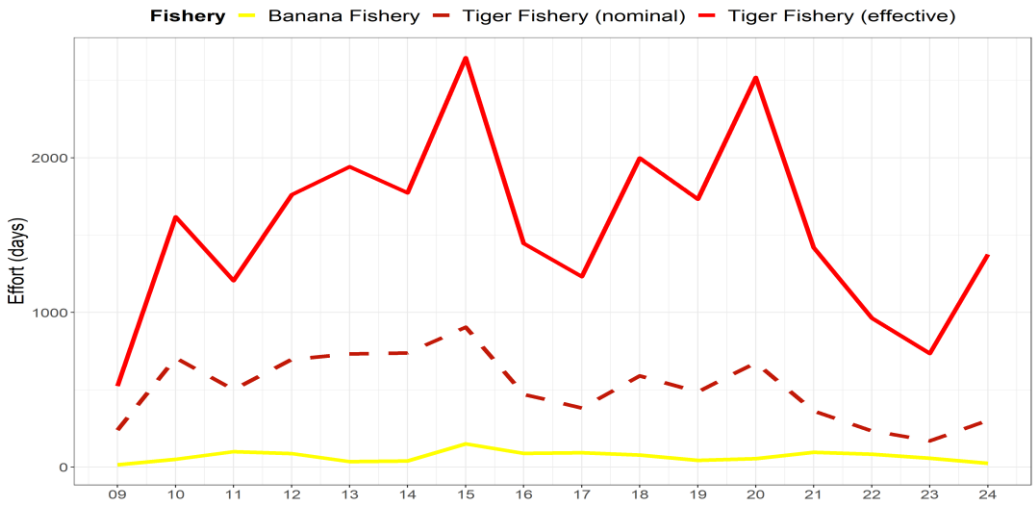

Figure 43a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Gove area - 2009 to 2024.

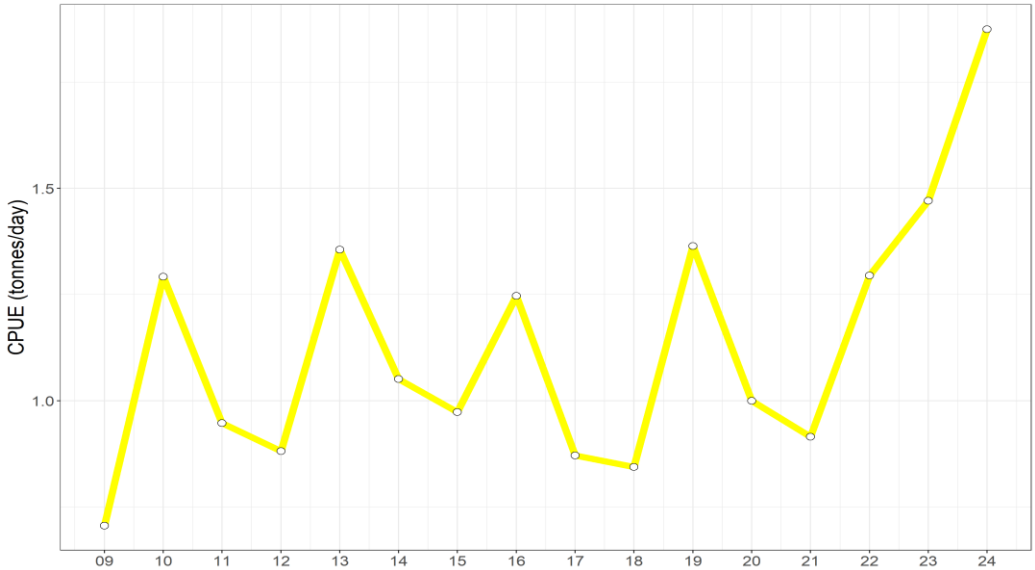

Figure 43b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Gove area - 2009 to 2024.

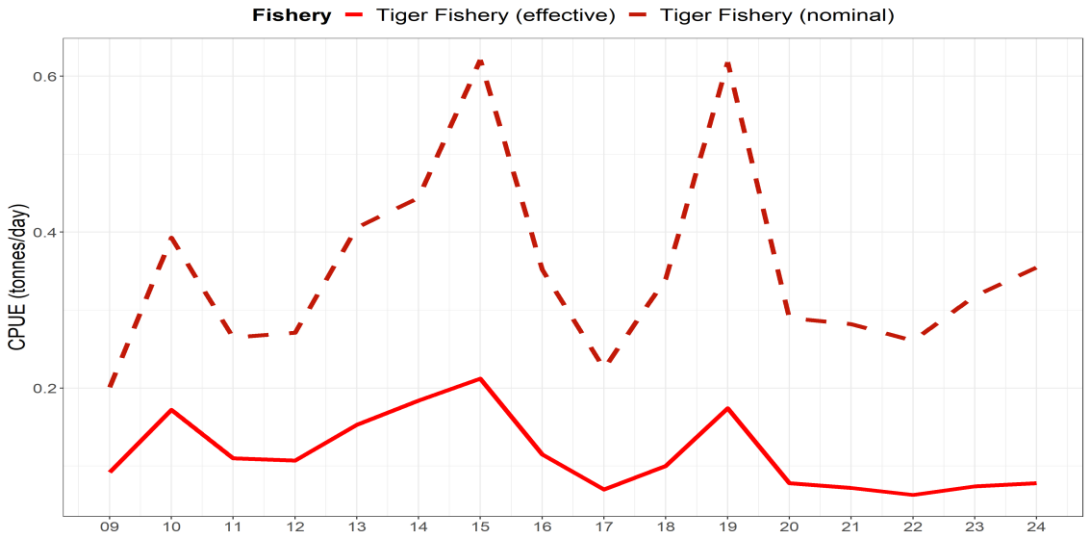

Figure 43c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Gove area - 2009 to 2024.

Arnhem

Banana Prawn catches in the Arnhem area decreased from 172 t in 2023 to 124 t in 2024. Catches of Tiger Prawns increased from 14 t in 2023 to 57 t in 2024. Catch of Endeavour prawns increased from 1 t in 2023 to 3 t in 2024 (Figure 44). Banana Prawns comprised 62%, Tiger Prawns 31% and Endeavour prawns 2% (Figure 45).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 72 days in 2023 to 63 days in 2024 (Figure 46a). CPUE of Banana Prawns also decreased from 2.38 t per day in 2023 to 1.97 t in 2024 (Figure 46b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery increased from 63 days in 2023 to 121 days in 2024 (Figure 46a). Nominal and effective CPUE of Tiger Prawns increased from 0.24 and 0.06 t in 2023 to 0.50 and 0.11 t per day in 2024, respectively (Figure 46c).

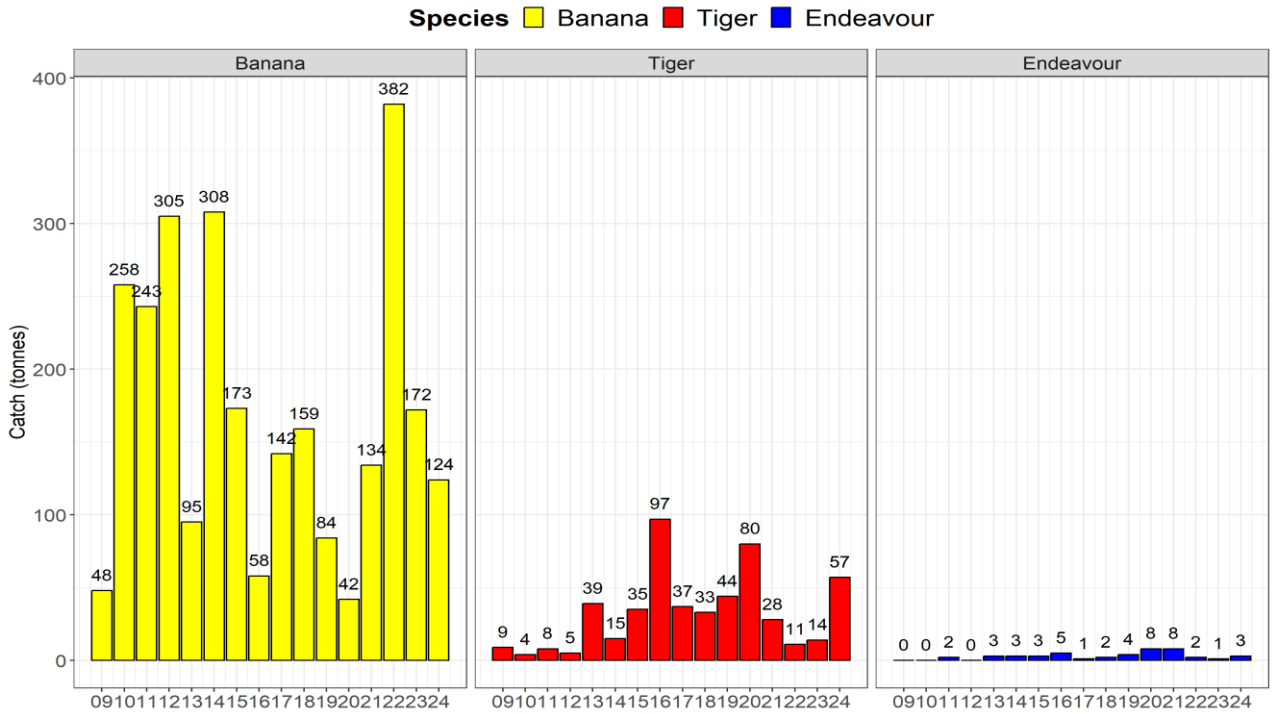

Figure 44: Catch by species in the Arnhem area - 2009 to 2024.

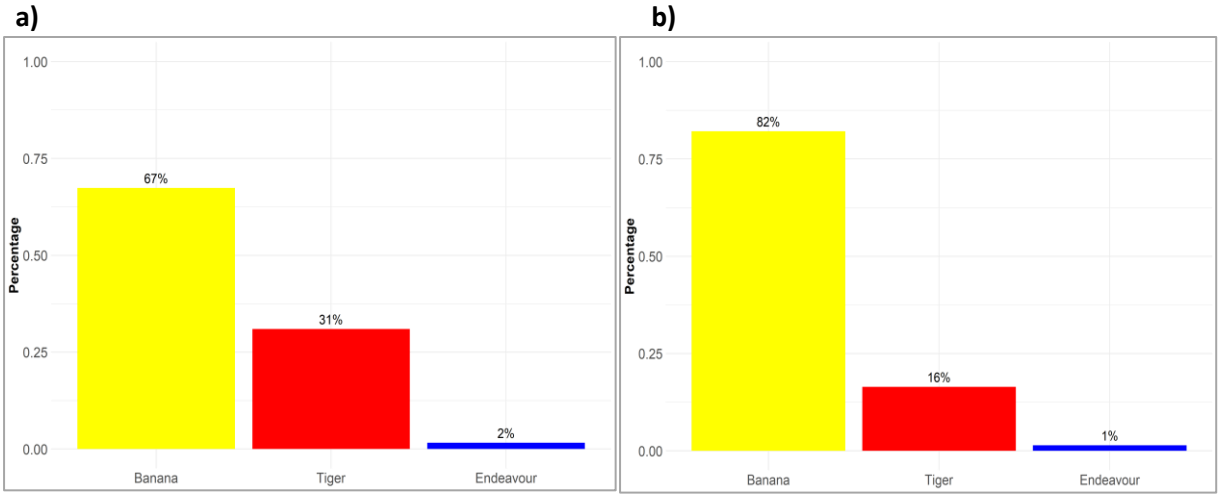

Figure 45: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Arnhem area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Arnhem area - 2009 to 2024.

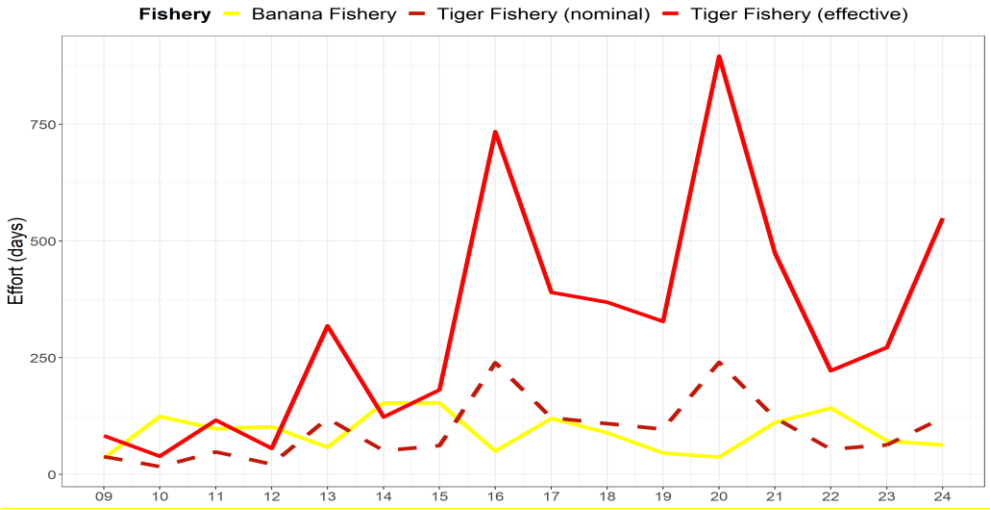

Figure 46a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Arnhem area - 2009 to 2024.

Figure 46b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Arnhem area - 2009 to 2024.

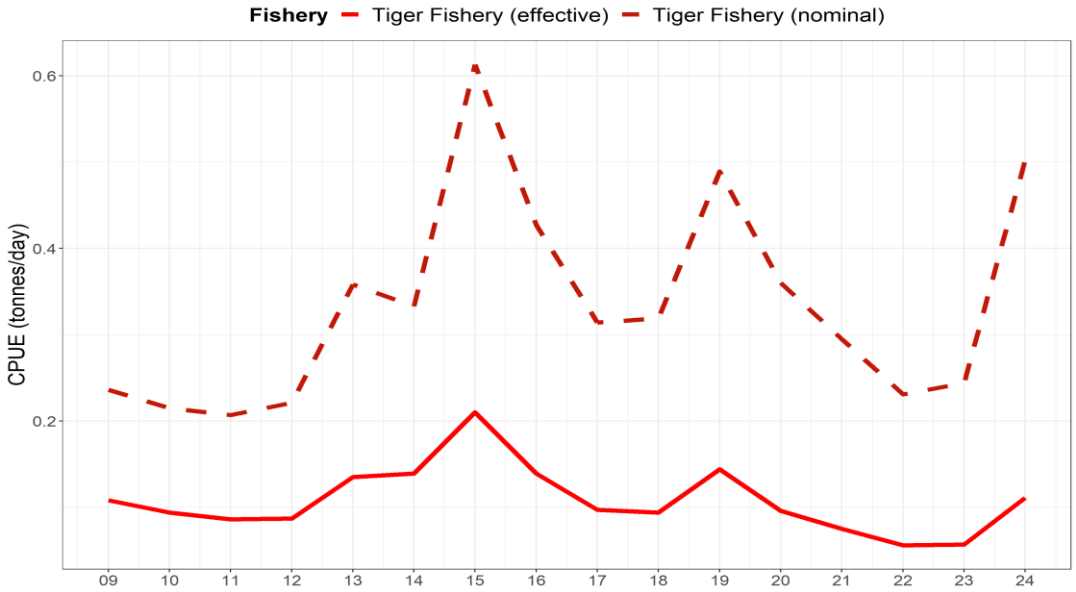

Figure 46c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Arnhem area - 2009 to 2024.

Port Essington

Banana Prawn catches in the Port Essington area decreased from 224 t in 2023 to 176 t in 2024 (Figure 47). Tiger Prawn catches increased from 17 t in 2023 to 36 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawn catches increased from 20 t in 2023 to 25 t in 2024. Banana Prawns comprised 74.3% of the catch in 2024. Tiger Prawns accounted for 15.2% and Endeavour Prawns 10.5% (Figure 48).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery increased from 151 days in 2023 to 174 days in 2024 (Figure 49a). CPUE of Banana Prawns decreased from 1.50 t per day in 2023 to 1.02 t per day 2024 (Figure 49b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery increased from 66 days in 2023 to 113 days in 2024 (Figure 49a). Nominal and Effective CPUE of Tiger Prawns remained similar with 0.52 t and 0.12 t per day in 2024, respectively (Figure 49c).

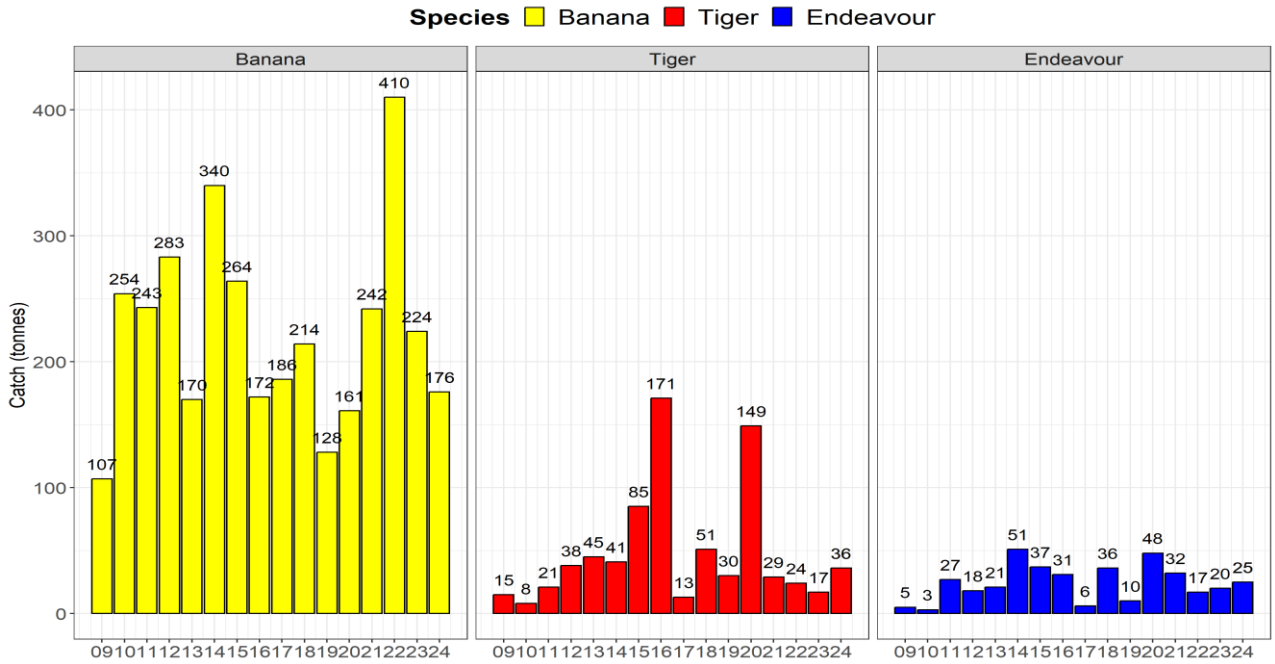

Figure 47: Catch by species in the Port Essington area - 2009 to 2024.

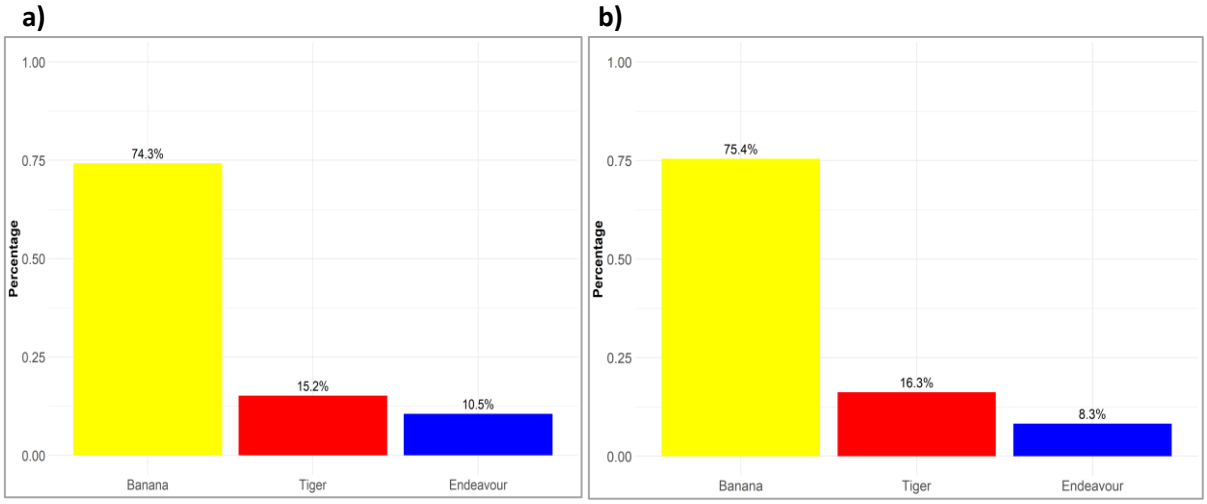

Figure 48: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Port Essington area during 2024, and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Port Essington area - 2009 to 2024.

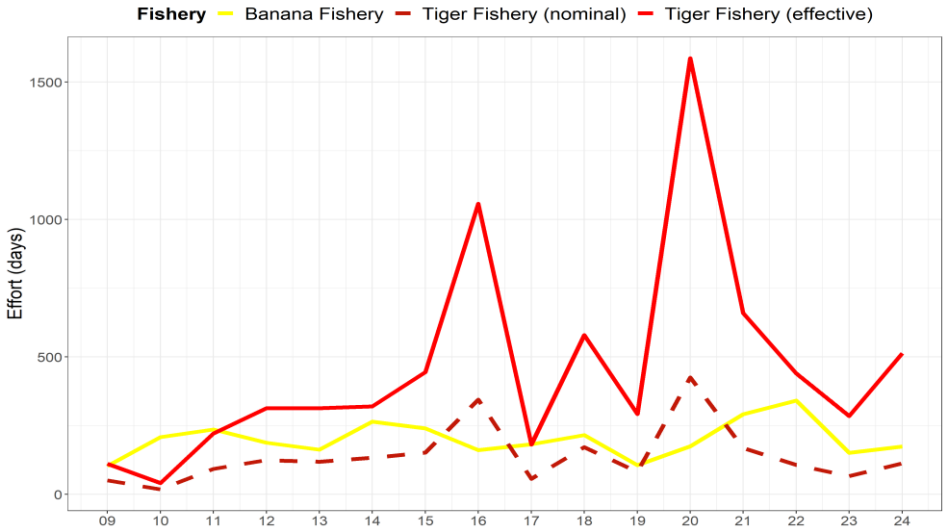

Figure 49a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Port Essington area - 2009 to 2024.

Figure 49b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Port Essington area - 2009 to 2024.

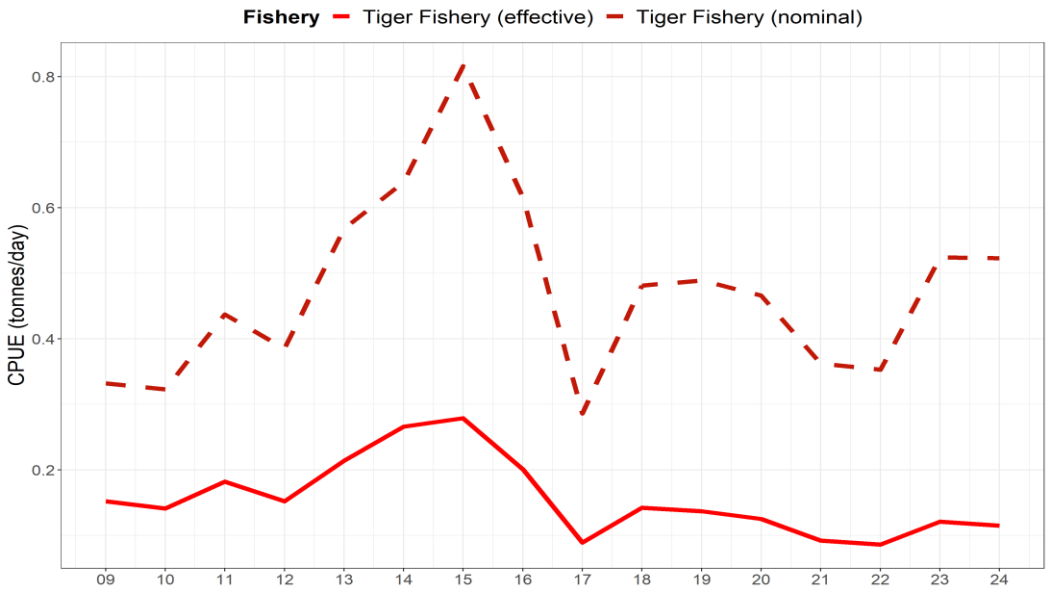

Figure 49c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Port Essington area - 2009 to 2024.

Melville

Banana Prawn catches in the Melville area increased from 226 t in 2023 to 238 t in 2024 (Figure 50). Catches of Tiger Prawns increased from 30 t in 2023 to 90 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawn catches increased from 35 t in 2023 to 58 t in 2024. Banana Prawns comprised 61.7% of the catch in 2024, with Tiger Prawns comprising 23.3% of the catch and Endeavour Prawns 15% (Figure 51).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery increased from 229 days in 2023 to 238 days in 2024 (Figure 52a). CPUE for Banana Prawns increased slightly from 1.02 t in 2023 to 1.04 t in 2024 (Figure 52b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery increased from 121 days in 2023 to 203 days in 2024 (Figure 52a). Nominal and effective CPUE for Tiger Prawns increased from 0.46 t and 0.11 in 2023 to 0.69 t and 0.15 t in 2024 (Figure 52c).

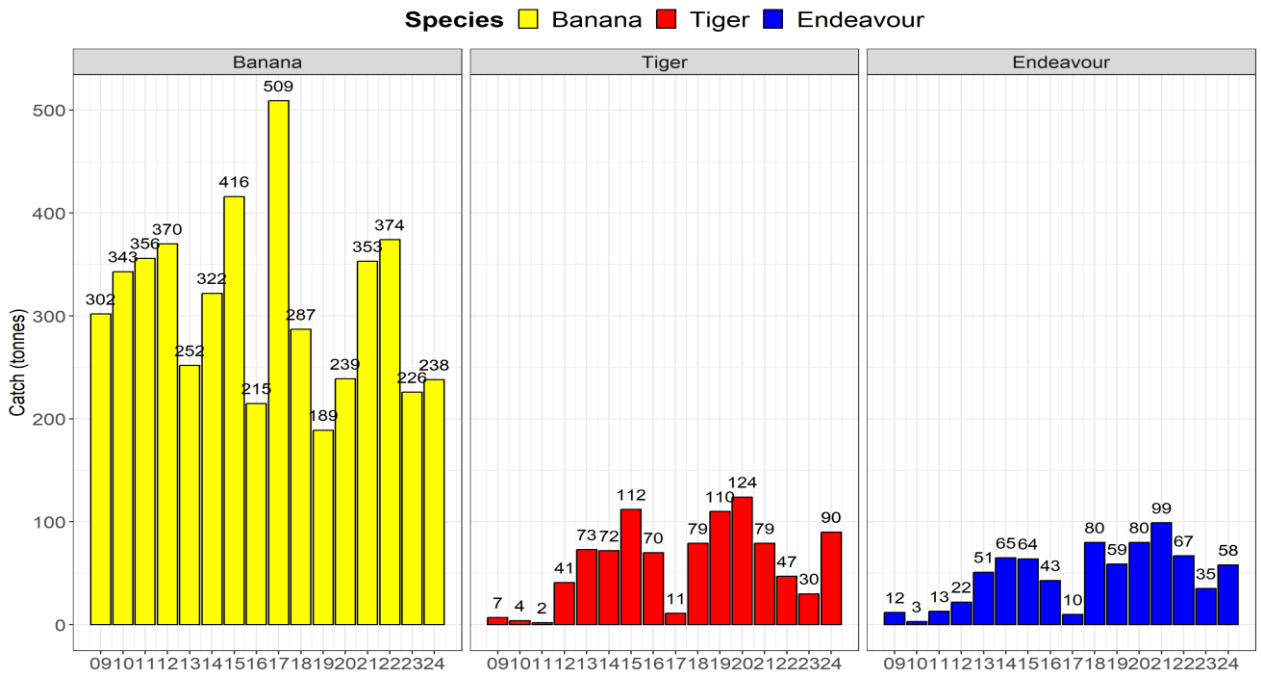

Figure 50: Catch by species in the Melville area - 2009 to 2024.

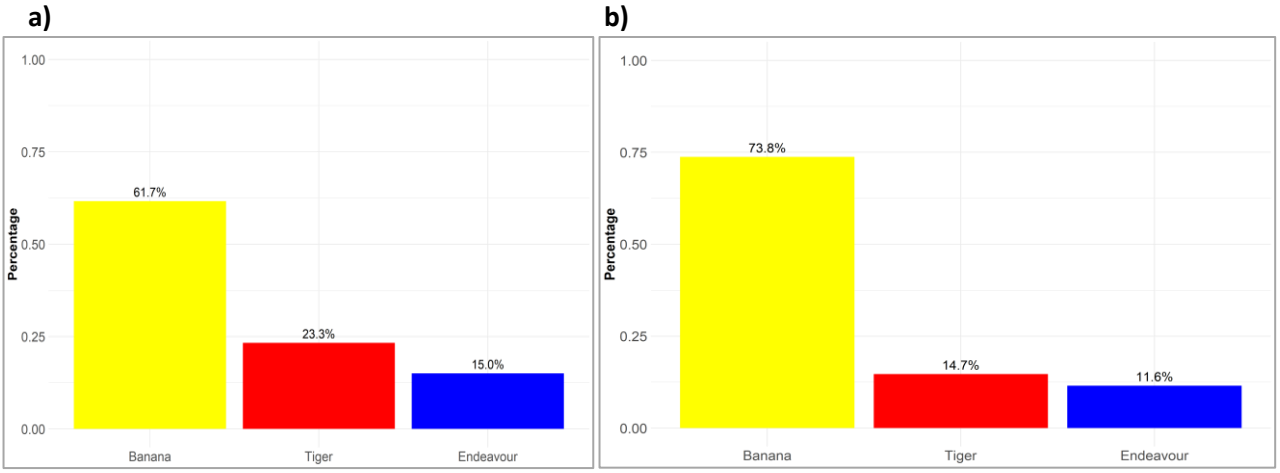

Figure 51: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Melville area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Melville area - 2009 to 2024.

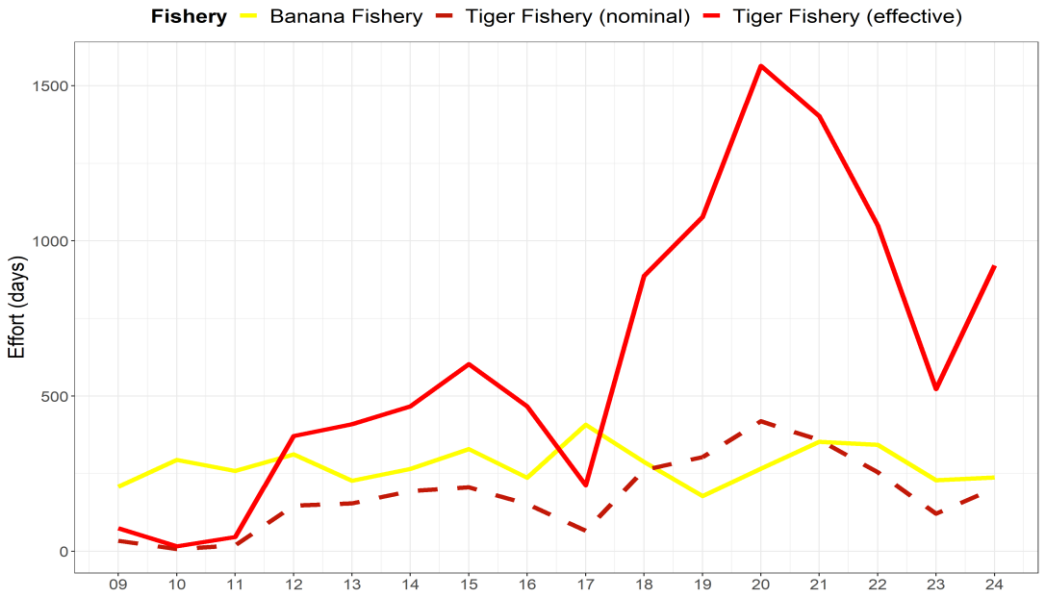

Figure 52a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Melville area - 2009 to 2024.

Figure 52b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Melville area - 2009 to 2024.

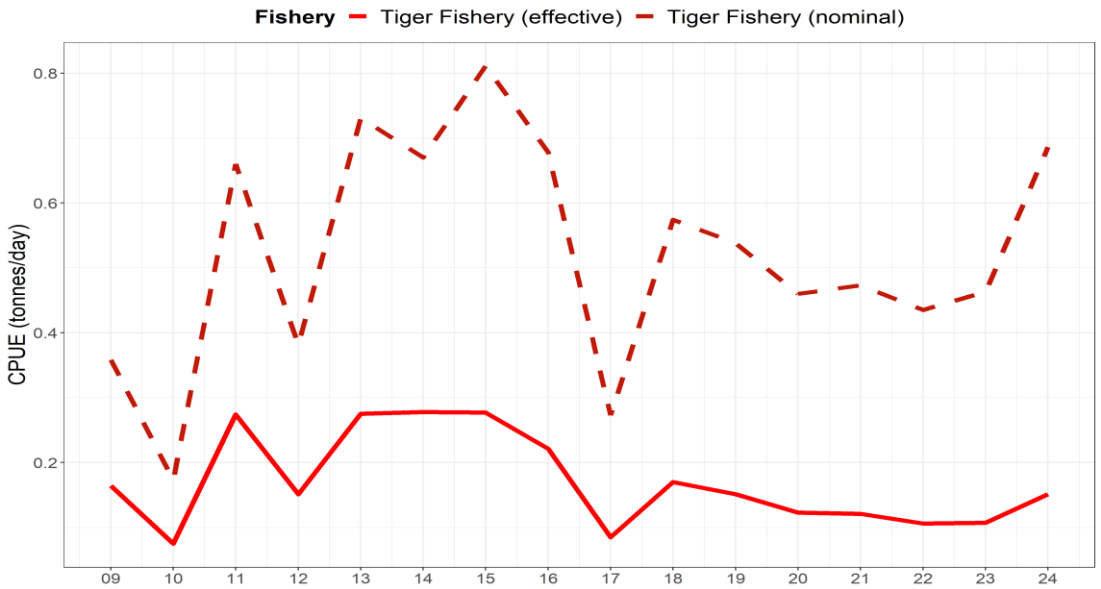

Figure 52c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Melville area - 2009 to 2024.

Fog Bay

Banana Prawn catches in the Fog Bay area increased 179 t in 2023 to 234 t in 2024 (Figure 53). Catches of Tiger Prawns and Endeavour Prawns remained at 0 t in 2024. Banana Prawns comprised 100% of the catch taken during 2024 (Figure 54).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 97 days in 2023 to 89 days in 2024 (Figure 55a). CPUE for Banana Prawns increased from 1.821 in 2023 to 2.62 t in 2024 (Figure 55b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery increased from 1 day in 2023 to 4 days in 2024 (Figure 55a). Nominal CPUE remained the same at 0.2 t in 2024 while effective CPUE for Tiger Prawns decreased slightly from 0.05 t in 2023 to 0.04 t in 2024 (Figure 55c).

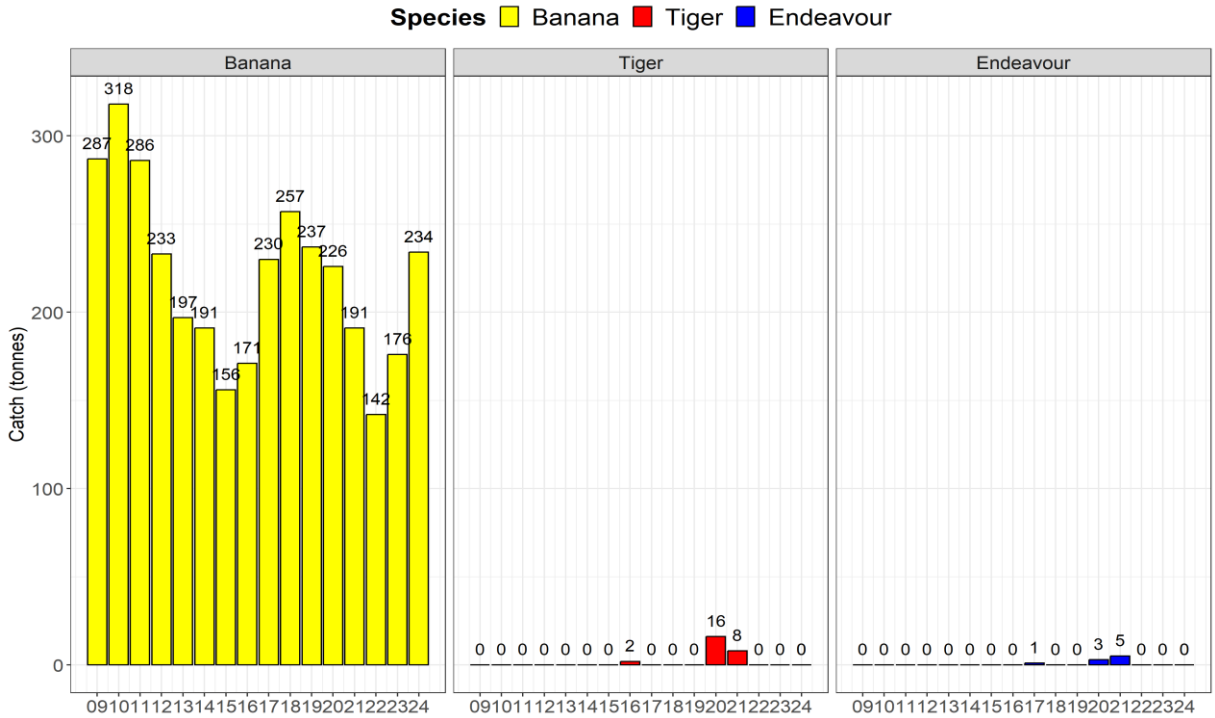

Figure 53: Catch by species in the Fog Bay area - 2009 to 2024.

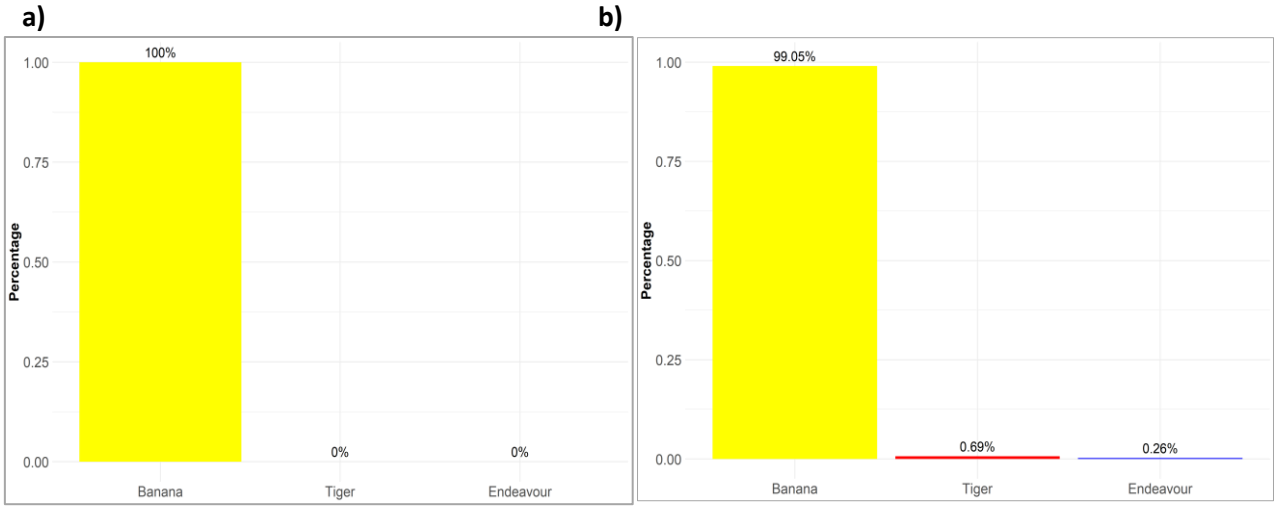

Figure 54: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Fog Bay area during 2024 and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Fog Bay area - 2009 to 2024.

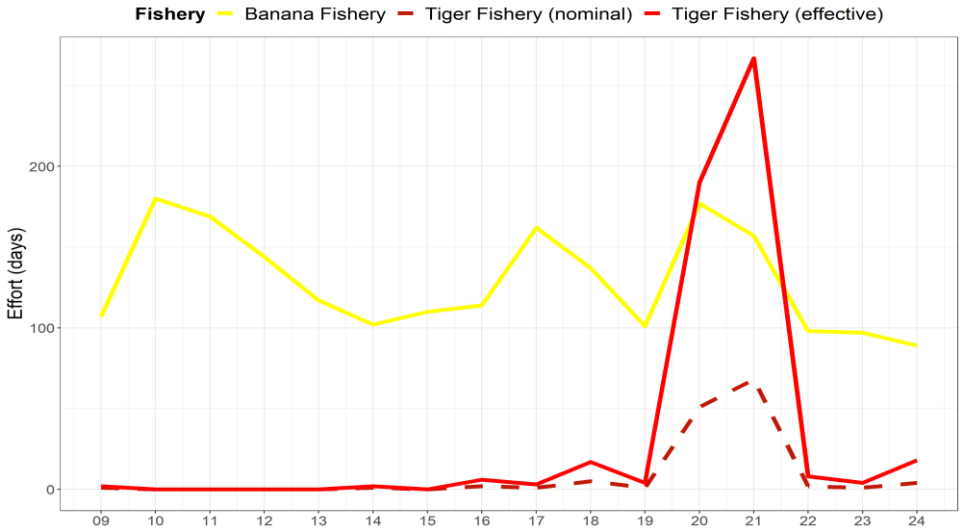

Figure 55a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Fog Bay area - 2009 to 2024.

Figure 55b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Fog Bay area - 2009 to 2024.

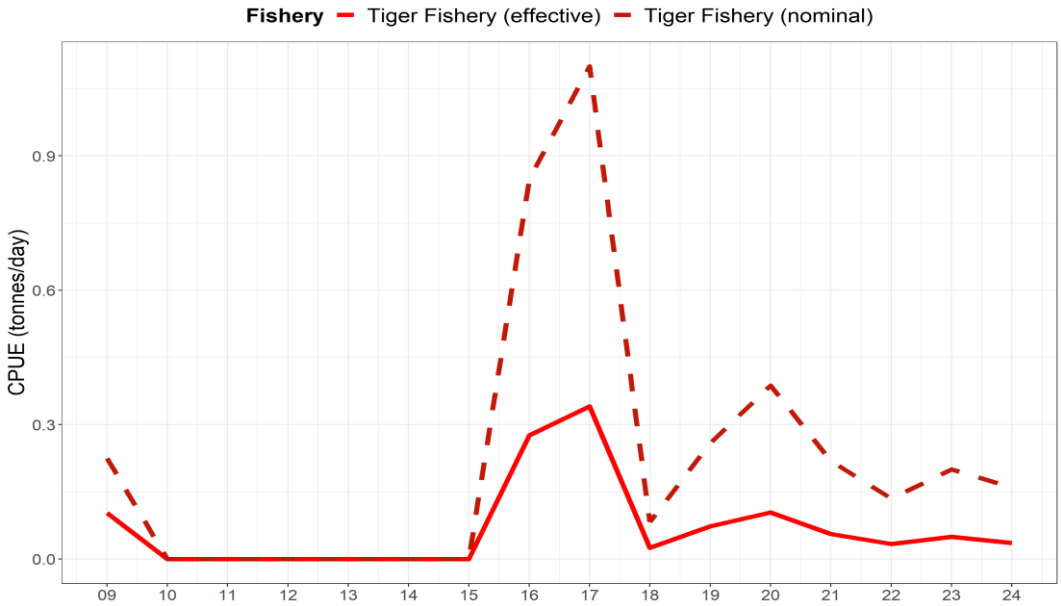

Figure 55c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Fog Bay area - 2009 to 2024.

Bonaparte

Banana Prawn catches in the Bonaparte area decreased from 259 t in 2023 to 50 t in 2024 (Figure 56). Tiger Prawn catches decreased from 8 t in 2023 to 0 t in 2024. Endeavour Prawn catches decreased from 37 t in 2023 to 1 t in 2024. Banana Prawns made comprised 98% of the catch for 2024 with Endeavour Prawns 2% (Figure 57).

Effort in the Banana Prawn Fishery decreased from 159 days in 2023 to 47 days in 2024 (Figure 58a). CPUE of Banana Prawns decreased from 1.78 t in 2023 to 1.07 t per day in 2024 (Figure 58b). Effort in the Tiger Prawn Fishery decreased from 29 days in 2023 to 2 days in 2024 (Figure 58a). Nominal and effective CPUE of Tiger Prawns decreased from 0.72 t and 0.17 t in 2023, to 0.27 t and 0.06 t in 2024, respectively (Figure 58c).

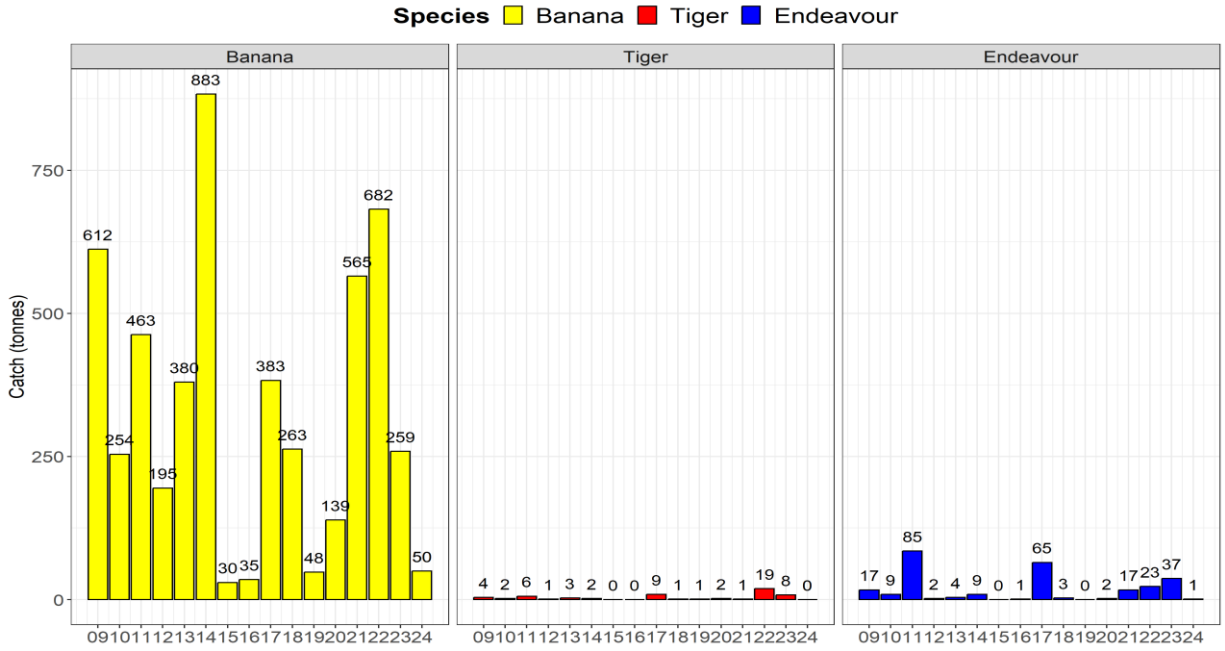

Figure 56: Catch by species in the Bonaparte area - 2009 to 2024.

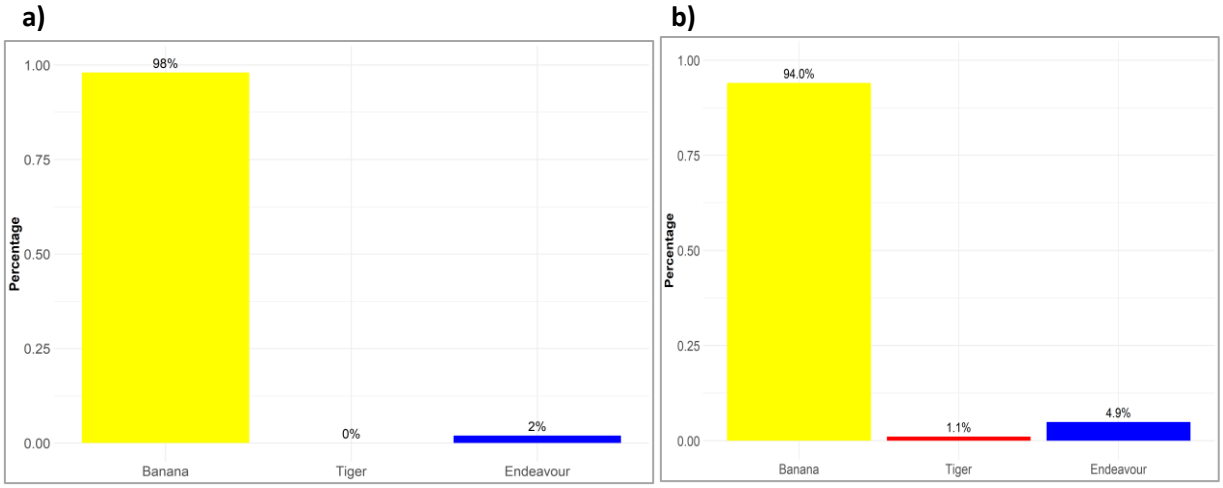

Figure 57: (a) Percentage catch of prawn species in the Bonaparte area during 2024, and (b) percentage catch of prawn species in the Bonaparte area - 2009 to 2024.

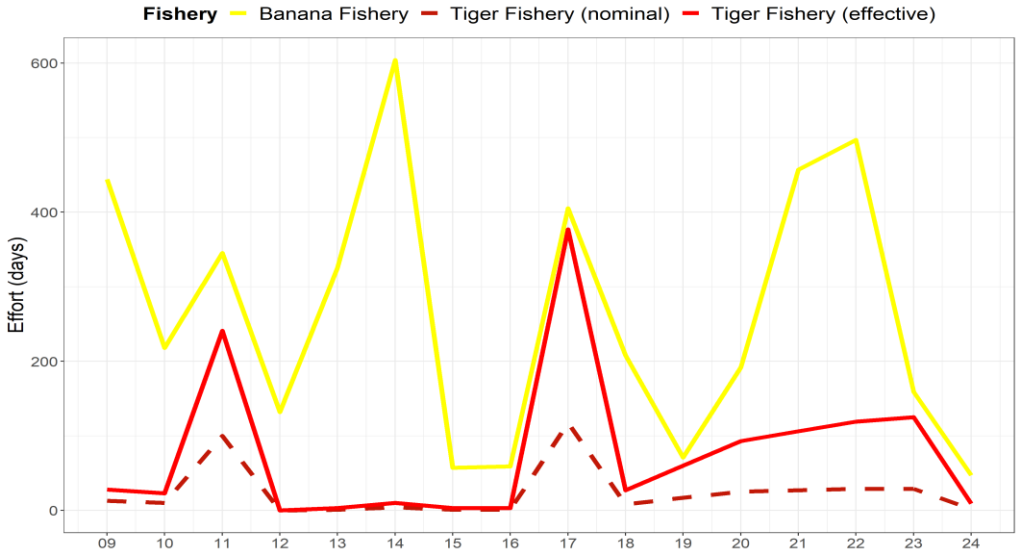

Figure 58a: Effort for the Banana and Tiger Prawn fisheries in the Bonaparte area - 2009 to 2024.

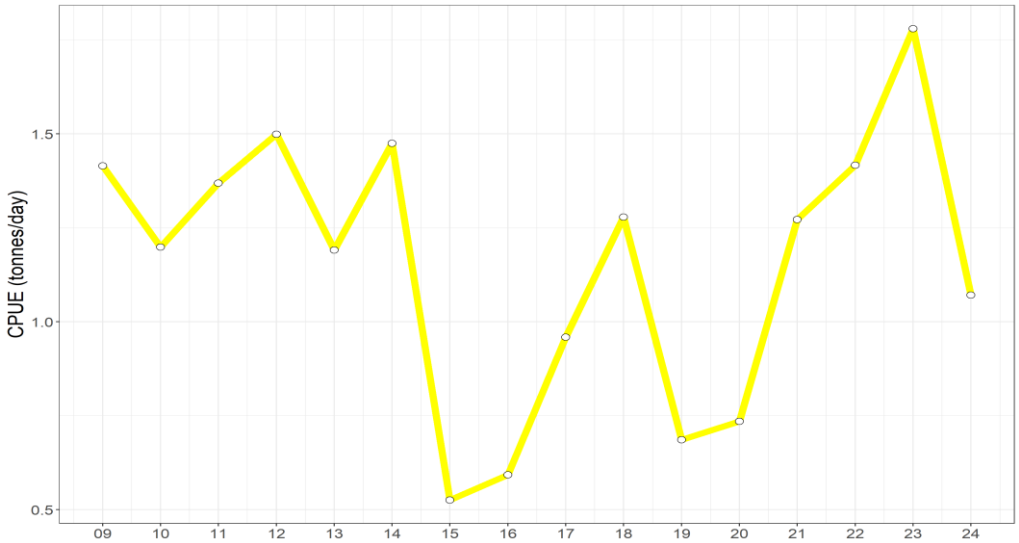

Figure 58b: Catch rate for the Banana Prawn Fishery in the Bonaparte area - 2009 to 2024.

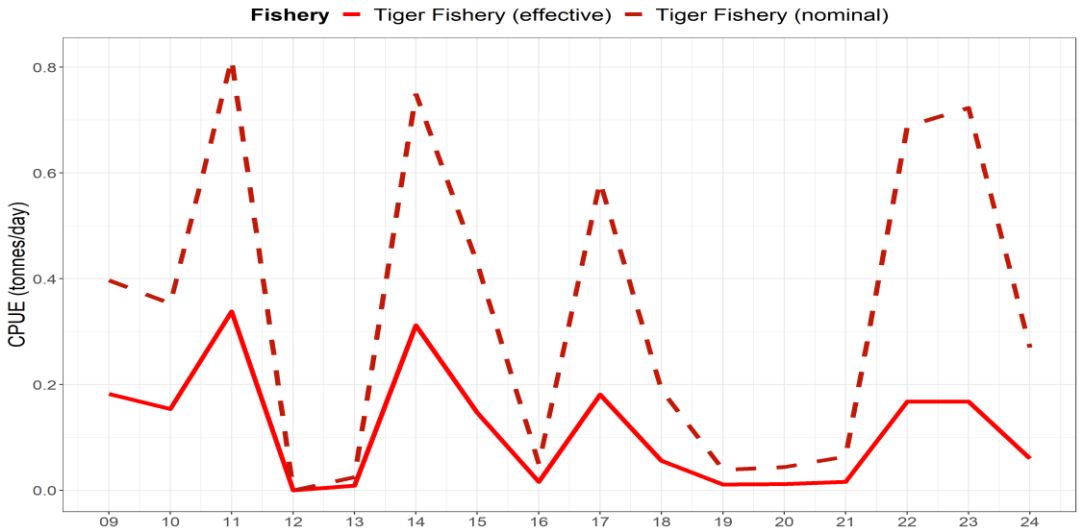

Figure 58c: Nominal and effective catch rate for the Tiger Prawn Fishery in the Bonaparte area - 2009 to 2024.

Interactions with ETP species in the Northern Prawn Fishery

Turtle interactions

A total of 80 turtle interactions were reported in the NPF during 2024 (Table 5), a decrease from 119 interactions in 2023. Green Turtles were the most numerous with 33 in 2024. The remaining interactions were with Turtles of unidentified species (20), Flatback Turtles (9), Loggerhead (7), Hawksbill (5), Olive Ridley (4) and Leatherback (1) (Figure 59). Of these, 80 turtles, 79 (99%) were released alive and 1 Green Turtle was unknown. Turtle interactions were highest in the Groote region (33) followed by Limmen Bight which had 18 interactions recorded. Groote and Limmen Bight regions experienced the most fishing effort during 2024 (Figure 60).

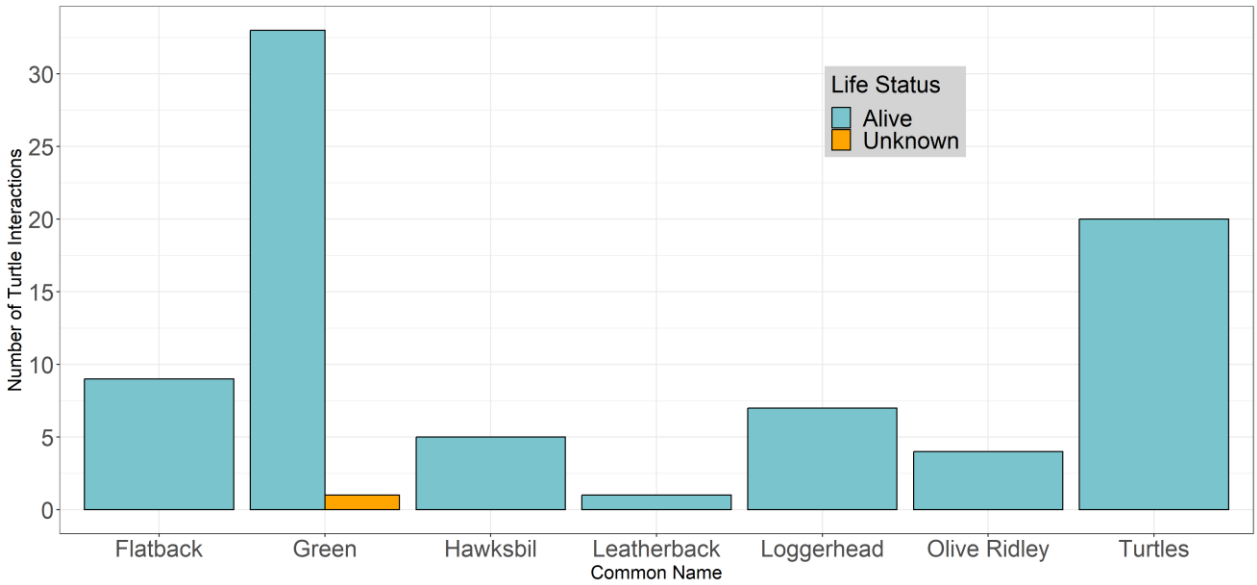

Figure 59: Turtle interactions by species and life status on release in the NPF in 2024.

Figure 60: Turtle interactions by species, life status on release and total fishing effort by area in the NPF in 2024.

Table 5: Turtle interactions by species, for each area between 2020 and 2024.

Statistical Area	Turtle Species	Released Alive					Perished					Condition Unknown				
		20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24
ARNHEM	Flatback		2				1									
	Green	2	3		2	2										
	Hawksbill					1										
	Leatherback															
	Loggerhead	1	1													
	Pacific Ridley					1										
	Unidentified sp.	7	1													
BOLD	Flatback					1										
	Green		1	3	4	1										
	Hawksbill															
	Leatherback															
	Loggerhead															
	Pacific Ridley															
	Unidentified sp.	2	2		2								2			
BONAPARTE	Flatback															
	Green		3	4												
	Hawksbill			1												
	Leatherback															
	Loggerhead															
	Pacific Ridley															
	Unidentified sp			1					1							
EDWARD	Flatback															
	Green															
	Hawksbill															

	Leatherback							
	Loggerhead			1				
	Pacific Ridley							
	Unidentified sp	1						
FOG BAY	Flatback		1					
	Green		1	1				
	Hawksbill		1					
	Leatherback							
	Loggerhead							
	Pacific Ridley							
	Unidentified sp	4						
GOVE	Flatback	1	2					
	Green	2	3	3	2	7		
	Hawksbill		1					
	Leatherback							
	Loggerhead							
	Pacific Ridley	3						
	Unidentified sp	14	5	8	4	1		
GROOTE	Flatback	3	2	1	2	3		
	Green		9	7	1	12		
	Hawksbill		2			1		
	Leatherback				1	1		
	Loggerhead		1			6		
	Pacific Ridley	1				10		
	Unidentified sp	16	6	1	3		1	
KEERWEER	Flatback							
	Green							
	Hawksbill							
	Leatherback							
	Loggerhead							
	Pacific Ridley							
	Unidentified sp				1			
LIMMEN	Flatback		5		3	4	1	
	Green	3	24	4	14	7		1
	Hawksbill			2	2	3		
	Leatherback			1				
	Loggerhead		4		7	1		
	Pacific Ridley	3	4	1		1		
	Unidentified sp	15	7	6	7	2		1
MELVILLE	Flatback		2					
	Green	2	2	7	2			
	Hawksbill							
	Leatherback							
	Loggerhead							

	Pacific Ridley					1						
	Unidentified sp	3	3	7	1	3			1			
MITCHELL	Flatback											
	Green		1								1	
	Hawksbill											
	Leatherback											
	Loggerhead											
	Pacific Ridley											
	Unidentified sp											
MORNINGTON	Flatback		2	1	10	1						
	Green		4	9	8	1						
	Hawksbill		1	5	7							1
	Leatherback											
	Loggerhead											
	Pacific Ridley	1	2	2	1							
	Unidentified sp	5	7	6	16				1		2	
PORT ESSINGTON	Flatback		1	3	1							
	Green	2	6		3	1						
	Hawksbill				1							
	Leatherback		2									
	Loggerhead		2									
	Pacific Ridley					1						
	Unidentified sp	1	3	3		4			1			
SWEERS	Flatback	1	8	3								
	Green	5	6	4	6	2						
	Hawksbill		3									
	Leatherback											
	Loggerhead											
	Pacific Ridley											
	Unidentified sp	5	4		2							
WEIPA	Flatback		8	6	1							
	Green		4	10	1							
	Hawksbill											
	Leatherback											
	Loggerhead		1		2							
	Pacific Ridley											
	Unidentified sp		5	9	1			1	1			
TOTAL ALL AREAS	Flatback	5	33	11	17	9	1	1				
	Green	16	67	55	43	33					1	1
	Hawksbill		8	8	10	5						
	Leatherback		2	1	1	1						
	Loggerhead	1	9	1	9	7						
	Pacific Ridley	8	6	3	1	14						

	Unidentified sp.	76	43	41	37	10		2	5				4			
GRAND TOTAL	**ALL SPECIES**	106	168	120	118	79	1	3	5	0	0	0	5	1	1	1

Sea snake interactions

A total of 11,736 sea snake interactions were recorded during 2024, a decrease from 12,643 in 2023. Most sea snakes (9,667 individuals, representing 82% of the total) were released alive. 1,987 (17%) perished, 16 were released injured (0.5%) and 66 were released unknown (0.5%). Nineteen snakes were caught but couldn't be assigned an area (Table 6). Sea snake interactions were highest in the Groote (4,266 individuals), and lowest in the Mitchell area (16 individuals).

Table 6: Sea snake interactions and life status on release by area in the NPF in 2024.

Zone Name	Alive	Perished	Injured	Unknown	Total
ARNHEM	265	20	0	5	290
BOLD	1048	109	7	20	1184
BONAPARTE	49	18	0	0	67
EDWARD	39	7	0	0	46
FOG BAY	32	4	0	0	36
GOVE	301	46	0	2	349
GROOTE	3464	787	4	11	4266
KEERWEER	123	46	0	0	169
LIMMEN BIGHT	2297	318	3	19	2637
MELVILLE	819	359	0	7	1185
MITCHELL	16	0	0	0	16
MORNINGTON	503	67	0	0	570
PORT ESSINGTON	364	159	0	2	525
SWEERS	225	38	2	0	265
UNKNOWN	16	3	0	0	19
WEIPA	106	6	0	0	112
Total	9667	1987	16	66	11736

Sawfish Interactions

Reporting of sawfish interactions by NPF skippers has steadily increased over the past eight years and remained consistent over the last three (Figure 61). In 2024, 78% of vessels reported sawfish interactions during the Banana Prawn Season and 88% during the Tiger Prawn Season.

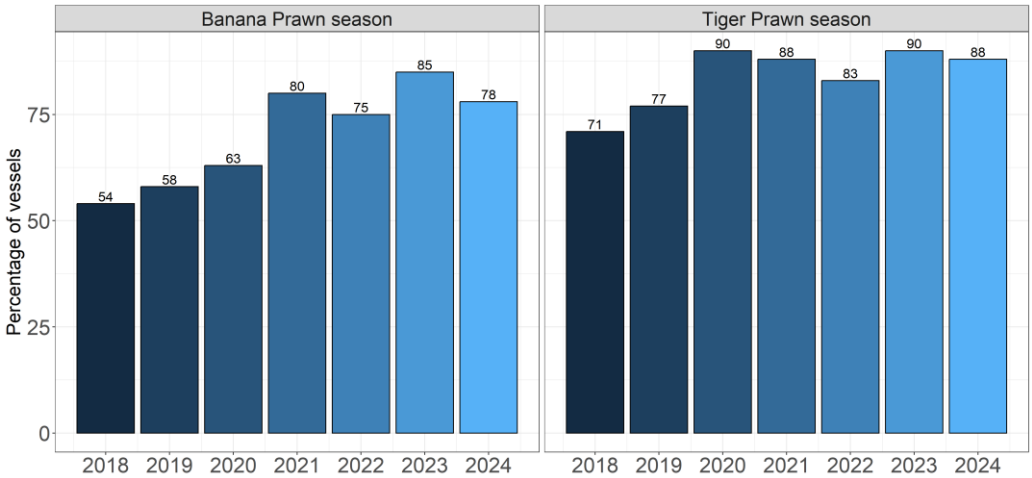

Figure 62: Percentage of NPF skippers reporting sawfish interactions from 2018 to 2024.

In 2024, a total of 756 sawfish interactions were recorded, a decrease from 936 interactions in 2023 (Figure 62), primarily due to the restricted Tiger Prawn Season and much less fishing effort in Joseph Bonaparte Gulf. Among the total interactions, 572 were Narrow Sawfish, accounting for 76% of the total. Unidentified interactions decreased from 158 in 2023 to 93 (12% of total catch) in 2024. There were also 24 Green Sawfish interactions (3%), 31 Freshwater Sawfish interactions (4%), and 23 Dwarf Sawfish interactions (3%). Out of the 756 sawfish interactions in 2024, 447 individuals (59%) were released alive.

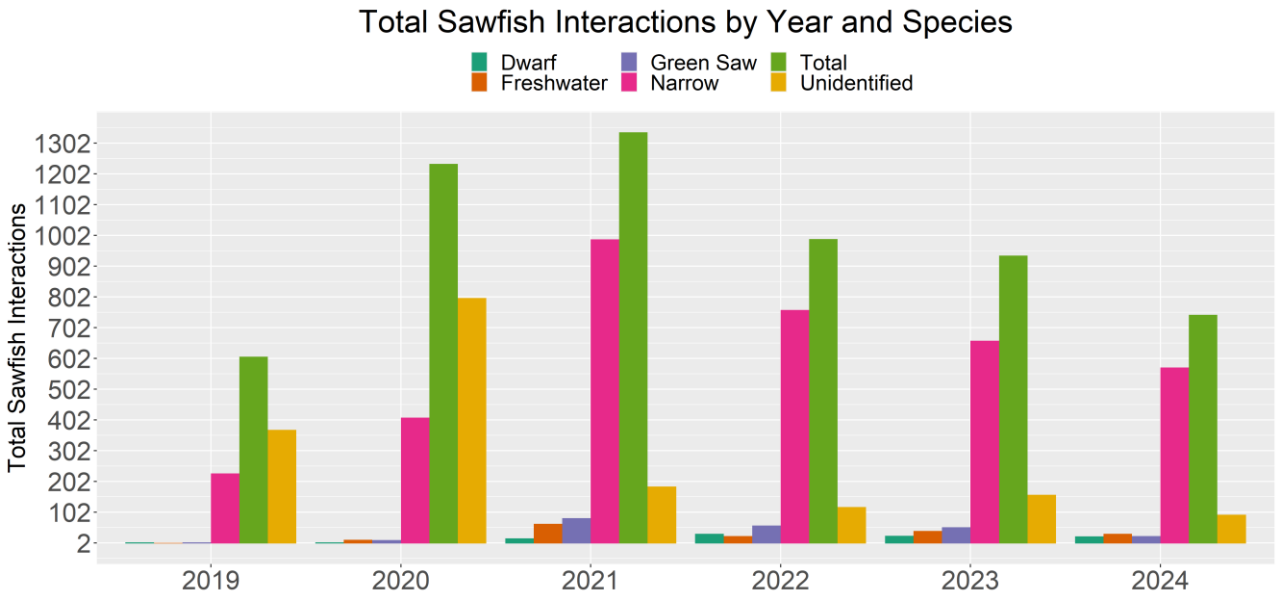

Figure 63: Sawfish interactions in the NPF by species from 2019 to 2024.

Sawfish interactions were highest in the Port Essington area (128 individuals) (Figure 63). The Edward area had the lowest number of interactions, with 3.

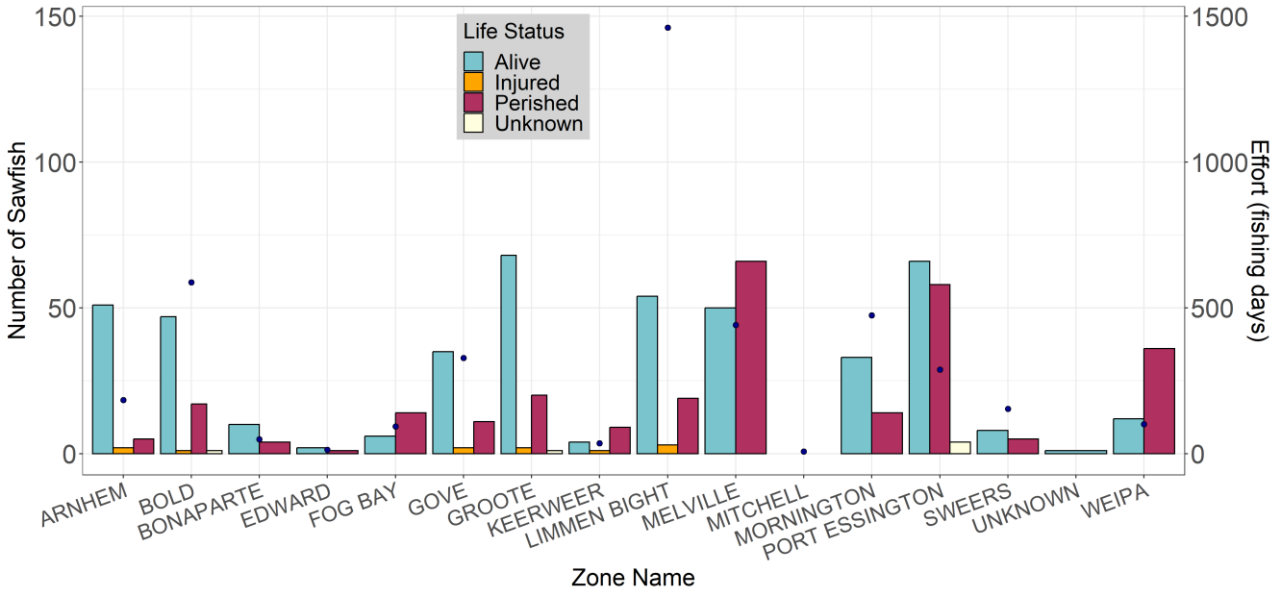

Figure 64: Sawfish interactions, life status on release and total fishing effort in the NPF by area in 2024.

Syngnathid Interactions

A total of 139 Syngnathid (seahorse and pipefish) interactions were recorded during 2024 (Table 7). Of these, 11 (8%) were released alive and 110 (80%) perished and for 18 (12%) the condition was unknown.

Syngnathid interactions were highest in the Limmen Bight area (86 individuals), followed by Groote (24 individuals).

Table 7: Syngnathid interactions by area in the NPF in 2024.

Statistical area	Released alive	Perished	Released injured	Condition unknown	Total
GOVE			0	7	7
GROOTE		17	0	7	24
LIMMEN BIGHT	6	77	0	3	86
MELVILLE	5	4	0		9
MORNINGTON		12	0	1	13
Total	11	110	0	18	139

Crew Member Observer and Scientific Observer Coverage

ETP species interaction data is collected through three main sources in the Northern Prawn Fishery, those being: 1) Fishery Logbooks ETP Interaction sheets; 2) Crew Member Observer (CMO) records; and 3) AFMA Scientific Observer (SO) programs. These programs form an integrated approach to understanding ETP species interactions within the fishery. Fishery Logbook reporting is mandatory, and data is collected from every boat throughout the whole season, i.e. wide spatial and temporal coverage. In comparison, CMO reporting has a coverage of 15-20% and SO has coverage of < 3%. The time and position of the coverage of these methods can differ considerably. However, they have an advantage in identifying species and capturing interaction details that may not be recorded in logbook data. The fishing regions, time within fishing seasons, and trip durations for CMO and SO trips can vary significantly subject to operational deployment issues. As a result, the lack of standardisation in evaluating ETP interactions may hinder comparability among the three monitoring methods.

Tables 8 and 9 and Figure 63 provide a comparison of recorded interactions with ETP species within the CMO, SO and logbook datasets and the level of monitoring between the CMO and SO programs.

The number of fishing days from logbook returns decreased from 6,693 in 2023 to 6,121 in 2024 (Table 8). The number of days observed by CMOs increased from 885 days in 2023 to 987 days in 2024, which was 16% of the fishing days in 2024 (Figure 64). The number of days observed by Scientific Observers increased from 154 days in 2023 to 168 days in 2024 (Figures 63 and 64).

Table 8: Comparison of ETP species interactions reported by SO, CMOs and in logbooks in the NPF in 2024.

	Vessel Returns	**Fishing Days***	**Total Sawfish**	**Total Turtles**	**Total Sea Snakes**	**Total Syngnathids**	**Dolphins**	**Birds**
Logbook Returns	51	6,121	756	80	11,751	139	0	0
Crew Member Observers	13	987	138	23	2,138	20	0	0
Scientific Observers**	8	168	32	3	382	4	0	0

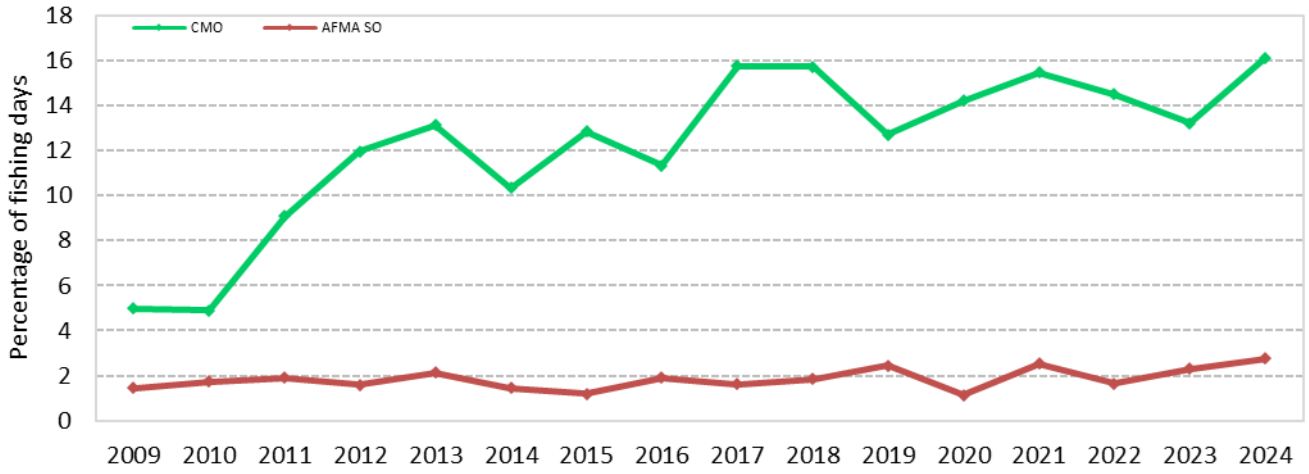

Figure 65: Percentage of fishing days monitored by Scientific Observers and Crew Member Observers in the NPF – 2009 to 2024.

The frequency of sawfish interactions in 2024 was slightly higher in the SO dataset (0.19) than the logbook dataset (0.124). Reported turtle interactions were highest in the CMO dataset (0.023) followed by the SO dataset (0.018) and logbook dataset (0.013). The frequency of sea snake interactions per fishing day was highest in the SO dataset (2.27) compared to the CMO dataset (2.17) and the logbook dataset (1.92). Sygnathids were similar between logbook, CMO and SO datasets 0.023, 0.020, 0.024 respectively (Table 9).

Table 9: Comparison of ETP species interactions reported by SO, CMOs and in logbooks per boat day during 2024 in the NPF.

	Sawfish per Fishing Day	Turtles per Fishing Day	Sea Snakes per Fishing Day	Syngnathids per Fishing Day
Logbook Returns	0.124	0.013	1.920	0.023
Crew Member Observers	0.140	0.023	2.166	0.020
Scientific Observers*	0.190	0.018	2.274	0.024

State or Territory Specific Data

Total prawn catch in 2023/24 declined across all jurisdictions: from 5,580 t to 3,420 t in QLD (Table 10a), 2,201 t to 1,917 t in the NT (Table 10b), and 723 t to 304 t in WA (Table 10c).

Banana Prawn catch declined across all regions in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23: from 4,983 t to 2,775 t in QLD, 1,521 t to 982 t in the NT, and 681 t to 259 t in WA (Table 10). Tiger Prawn catches increased in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23 in QLD (397 t to 530 t) and the NT (509 t to 709 t), while WA recorded a decrease from 18 t to 8 t.

Endeavour Prawn catches in 2023/24 decreased in QLD (189 t to 106 t) however, increased in the NT (162 t to 219 t) and WA (23 t to 37 t). King Prawn catches decreased slightly in 2023/24, from 11 t to 8 t in QLD and from 9 t to 8 t in the NT, while catches in WA remained similar at 0.4 t.

Table 10: Prawn catch for a) Queensland, b) Northern Territory and c) Western Australia for the 2008/09 to 2023/24 financial years.

a) Queensland

Financial Year	Banana (t)	Tiger (t)	Endeavour (t)	King (t)	Total Catch (t)
2008/09	3,917	202	88	0	4,207
2009/10	2,968	473	143	0	3,584
2010/11	5,454	279	88	1	5,822
2011/12	3,198	368	179	1	3,746
2012/13	1,867	575	299	3	2,744
2013/14	3,454	347	216	0	4,017
2014/15	2,372	495	258	6	3,131
2015/16	2,010	696	143	30	2,878
2016/17	2,604	503	105	22	3,234
2017/18	3,386	220	103	4	3,712
2018/19	4,765	293	163	6	5,227
2019/20	2,051	621	341	30	3,043
2020/21	1,825	196	69	4	2,095
2021/22	1,889	209	93	3	2,193
2022/23	4,983	397	189	11	5,580
2023/24	2,775	530	106	8	3,420

b) Northern Territory

Financial Year	Banana (t)	Tiger (t)	Endeavour (t)	King (t)	Total Catch (t)
2008/09	1,288	809	121	0	2,218
2009/10	2,229	788	189	0	3,207
2010/11	1,738	1,337	325	0	3,401
2011/12	1,544	490	228	0	1,230
2012/13	867	775	199	0	1,841
2013/14	1,792	1,676	266	0	3,734
2014/15	1,664	1,204	384	3	3,255
2015/16	839	2,556	398	3	3,796
2016/17	2,070	1,496	263	3	3,832
2017/18	1,107	858	220	2	2,187
2018/19	782	1,185	322	3	2,292
2019/20	730	1,442	315	15	2,501
2020/21	1,119	1,146	288	4	2,557
2021/22	1,464	772	326	6	2,568
2022/23	1,521	509	162	9	2,201
2023/24	982	709	219	7	1,917

c) Western Australia

Financial Year	Banana (t)	Tiger (t)	Endeavour (t)	King (t)	Total Catch (t)
2008/09	287	1	3	0	291
2009/10	616	10	19	0	645

2010/11	371	2	9	0	383
2011/12	4,426	52	5	0	4,484
2012/13	420	3	3	0	426
2013/14	526	1	4	0	531
2014/15	519	1	8	0	528
2015/16	23	1	1	0	25
2016/17	83	0	1	0	84
2017/18	461	9	65	0	535
2018/19	163	1	3	0	167
2019/20	108	1	1	0	110
2020/21	37	1	1	0	39
2021/22	573	1	17	0	591
2022/23	681	18	23	1	723
2023/24	259	8	37	0	304

Retained Byproduct in the Northern Prawn Fishery by State or Territory waters

Total byproduct retained in the NPF by State or Territory in 2024 was 76,451 kg (Table 11). The highest retained byproduct total was observed in NT waters (68,286 kg) and the lowest in WA waters (20 kg). Moreton Bay Bug was the largest component of byproduct catches, with 31,462 kg retained. (Table 11). The reported Scampi catch is for calendar year. A 30t catch limit applies from 1 December to 30 November each year.

Table 11: Retained byproduct in the NPF by State/Territory in 2024 (kilograms).

Species	NT	QLD	WA	Total
Australian scampi	19,542	0	0	19,542
Boschma's scampi	12,552	0	0	12,552
Bugs - Shovel nosed and slipper lobsters	366	50	0	416
Champagne lobster - Spear lobster	3,837	0	0	3,837
Cuttlefish	3,667	330	0	3,997
Moreton Bay bugs	26,477	4,965	20	31,462
Pomfret	65	0	0	65
Spiny lobsters - Mixed crayfish	258	0	0	258
Squids	1,522	2,800	0	4,322
Total	**68,286**	**8,145**	**20**	**76,451**

References

Ma, K. Y., Chan, T. -Y & Chu, K. H. (2011). *Refuting the six-genus classification of* Penaeus *s.l. (Dendrobranchiata, Penaeidae): a combined analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear genes*. — Zoological Scripta, 40, 498–508.

Appendix 1 Historical Catch and Effort by Area

Table 12: Weipa

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	208	201	49	230	228	455	1164	1222	0.504	0.196	0.187
1995	596	198	174	591	377	443	1396	1539	1.335	0.270	0.245
1996	1073	137	207	1072	345	676	1830	2118	1.585	0.188	0.163
1997	696	252	273	699	523	519	1844	2241	1.346	0.284	0.233
1998	165	46	13	165	59	233	388	495	0.709	0.151	0.119
1999	359	25	5	359	30	268	237	318	1.341	0.126	0.094
2000	36	154	147	37	301	170	1134	1596	0.218	0.265	0.188
2001	63	48	61	64	111	105	475	702	0.606	0.234	0.158
2002	42	12	12	42	24	64	127	197	0.661	0.186	0.120
2003	3	0	0	3	0	28	6	10	0.100	0.081	0.050
2004	138	0	0	138	0	120	3	5	1.147	0.024	0.014
2005	29	1	0	30	0	75	5	9	0.395	0.025	0.014
2006	391	6	2	391	6	342	53	100	1.143	0.113	0.060
2007	230	1	0	230	1	201	12	24	1.144	0.083	0.042
2008	833	28	22	833	51	374	208	432	2.226	0.244	0.117
2009	455	62	43	455	106	245	350	764	1.859	0.302	0.138
2010	280	44	25	280	69	173	194	445	1.619	0.355	0.155
2011	730	114	82	729	197	262	642	1545	2.784	0.306	0.127
2012	486	94	166	485	261	200	708	1789	2.426	0.369	0.146
2013	226	57	60	226	117	108	258	685	2.096	0.452	0.170
2014	338	138	160	338	298	136	559	1557	2.485	0.533	0.201
2015	394	92	28	394	120	178	298	872	2.213	0.403	0.138
2016	131	18	12	131	30	122	101	310	1.077	0.297	0.097
2017	274	101	82	273	185	110	603	1945	2.480	0.306	0.095
2018	594	107	102	592	211	275	621	2103	2.154	0.340	0.100
2019	513	74	70	514	144	240	340	1209	2.140	0.423	0.119
2020	170	49	21	170	70	89	280	1045	1.910	0.250	0.067
2021	199	57	37	199	95	123	379	1486	1.615	0.250	0.064
2022	705	130	90	705	221	256	575	2367	2.754	0.384	0.093
2023	820	13	8	820	21	241	86	372	3.403	0.240	0.055
2024	151	1	0	151	1	88	13	59	1.716	0.108	0.024

Table 13: Keerweer

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	76	3	0	76	3	202	23	24	0.376	0.134	0.127
1995	107	2	0	108	1	123	8	9	0.874	0.100	0.090
1996	184	162	115	177	285	297	1097	1270	0.595	0.260	0.225
1997	123	88	18	119	113	164	463	563	0.726	0.244	0.201
1998	107	1	0	107	2	145	15	19	0.740	0.103	0.081
1999	114	6	1	114	7	150	40	54	0.761	0.176	0.131
2000	18	0	0	18	0	65	2	3	0.281	0.146	0.103
2001	77	0	0	77	0	88	2	3	0.878	0.075	0.050
2002	311	0	0	311	0	229	5	8	1.356	0.067	0.043
2003	6	0	0	6	0	35	3	5	0.168	0.042	0.026
2004	77	0	0	77	0	125	0	0	0.616	0.000	0.000
2005	78	0	0	78	0	85	1	2	0.917	0.010	0.006
2006	53	1	0	53	1	61	9	17	0.862	0.072	0.038
2007	115	0	0	115	0	125	0	0	0.916	0.000	0.000
2008	259	0	0	259	0	122	0	0	2.124	0.000	0.000
2009	258	0	0	258	0	142	2	4	1.818	0.082	0.038
2010	89	0	0	89	0	75	2	5	1.190	0.010	0.004
2011	230	0	0	230	0	82	2	5	2.811	0.175	0.073
2012	286	1	0	286	0	135	3	8	2.119	0.102	0.040
2013	98	0	0	99	0	78	1	3	1.263	0.130	0.049
2014	139	2	0	139	1	83	3	8	1.675	0.333	0.126
2015	204	1	2	204	3	82	5	15	2.488	0.600	0.226
2016	100	0	1	100	1	62	1	3	1.612	0.590	0.192
2017	26	0.1	0.2	26	0.3	24	1	3	1.085	0.300	0.093
2018	208	2	0	209	1	89	6	20	2.343	0.225	0.067
2019	481	3	1	481	4	207	12	43	2.323	0.310	0.087
2020	87	0	0	87	0	66	1	4	1.318	0.027	0.007
2021	45	3	0	45	3	37	2	8	1.228	1.326	0.338
2022	21	5	6	21	11	11	18	74	1.907	0.589	0.143
2023	106	1	0	106	1	39	5	22	2.718	0.150	0.034
2024	70	0	0	70	0	36			1.947		

Table 14: Edward

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	161	1	0	161	1	335	6	6	0.481	0.134	0.127
1995	245	0	0	245	0	179	3	3	1.369	0.070	0.063
1996	248	1	0	248	1	253	4	5	0.979	0.179	0.154
1997	148	0	0	148		178	0	0	0.833	0.000	0.000
1998	317	0	0	317	0	276	4	5	1.148	0.032	0.025
1999	412	0	0	412		403	0	0	1.022	0.000	0.000
2000	27	0	0	27		117	0	0	0.233	0.000	0.000
2001	120	0	0	121	0	129	1	1	0.936	0.066	0.045
2002	399	0	0	399		244	0	0	1.635	0.000	0.000
2003	142	0	0	142		182	0	0	0.779	0.000	0.000
2004	151	0	0	151	0	162	0	0	0.932	0.000	0.000
2005	411	0	0	411	0	330	0	0	1.244	0.000	0.000
2006	134	0	0	134	0	186	0	0	0.721	0.000	0.000
2007	313	0	0	313	0	285	1	2	1.098	0.048	0.024
2008	612	0	0	612	0	295	0	0	2.074	0.000	0.000
2009	450	2	0	450	2	198	15	33	2.274	0.156	0.071
2010	426	0	0	426	0	228	3	7	1.869	0.112	0.049
2011	521	2	0	523	0	178	2	5	2.935	0.105	0.044
2012	634	6	1	634	7	297	19	48	2.135	0.374	0.148
2013	168	0	0	168	0	125	1	3	1.344	0.062	0.023
2014	250	0	0	250	0	128	0	0	1.953	0.000	0.000
2015	215	0	0	215	0	113	1	3	1.903	0.100	0.034
2016	306	0	0	306	0	167	0	0	1.833	0	0
2017	178	0.02	0	178	0.02	105	0	0	1.698	0	0
2018	814	1	0	815	0	366	0	0	2.227	0	0
2019	851	0.36	0	852	0	325	0	0	2.623	0	0
2020	272	0.02	0	272	0	149	0	0	1.826	0	0
2021	319	0.00	0	319	0	139	0	0	2.292	0	0
2022	519	0.00	0	519	0	162	2	8	3.205	0.155	0.039
2023	256	0.00	0	256	0	86	1	4	2.979	0.06	0.015
2024	16	0.00	0	16	0	12	1	5	1.342	0.03	0.006

Table 15: Mitchell

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	180	2	0	180	2	406	3	3	0.442	0.708	0.675
1995	433	0	0	433	0	308	0	0	1.406	0.000	0.000
1996	433	0	0	433	0	468	1	1	0.926	0.135	0.117
1997	274	0	0	274	0	289	0	0	0.949	0.000	0.000
1998	188	2	0	188	2	244	7	9	0.772	0.305	0.239
1999	246	0	0	246	0	268	0	0	0.918	0.000	0.000
2000	100	0	0	100	0	178	1	1	0.563	0.090	0.064
2001	256	0	0	257	0	300	0	0	0.856	0.000	0.000
2002	601	1	0	601	1	363	7	11	1.657	0.131	0.084
2003	325	0	0	325	0	377	0	0	0.862	0.000	0.000
2004	455	0	0	455	0	500	1	2	0.911	0.077	0.045
2005	306	0	0	306	0	296	0	0	1.034	0.000	0.000
2006	71	0	0	71	0	147	0	0	0.483	0.000	0.000
2007	455	0	0	455	0	301	0	0	1.512	0.000	0.000
2008	380	0	0	380	0	192	3	6	1.980	0.142	0.068
2009	282	0	0	282	0	160	1	2	1.761	0.010	0.005
2010	285	0	0	285	0	147	0	0	1.940	0.000	0.000
2011	288	0	0	288	0	107	0	0	2.695	0.000	0.000
2012	326	0	0	326	0	169	1	3	1.932	0.243	0.096
2013	566	0	0	567	0	200	0	0	2.833	0.000	0.000
2014	528	0	0	528	0	210	0	0	2.514	0.000	0.000
2015	480	0	0	480	0	131	0	0	3.664	0.000	0.000
2016	349	0	0	349	0	138	0	0	2.532	0	0
2017	205	0.3	0.5	205	1	87	4	13	2.353	199	0.062
2018	471	0	0	471	1	192	2	7	2.454	0	0
2019	645	0.57	1	645	1	233	2	7	2.768	0	0
2020	248	0.56	0	248	0	110	0	0	2.258	0	0
2021	211	0.00	0	211	0	116	0	0	1.818	0	0
2022	166	0.00	0	166	0	51	0	0	3.265	0	0
2023	19	0.00	0	19	0	7	0	0	2.657	0	0
2024	23	0.00	0	23	0	7			3.264		

Table 16: Bold

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	244	115	22	241	143	542	553	581	0.444	0.258	0.246
1995	646	416	89	643	516	571	1187	1309	1.127	0.435	0.394
1996	393	86	24	393	112	429	457	529	0.917	0.246	0.212
1997	570	53	49	570	102	332	274	333	1.716	0.373	0.307
1998	574	104	22	579	125	628	460	587	0.922	0.271	0.213
1999	325	35	12	324	48	413	227	304	0.786	0.213	0.159
2000	289	20	1	287	23	349	161	227	0.823	0.145	0.103
2001	1736	11	16	1739	26	912	91	134	1.907	0.286	0.193
2002	1612	32	2	1614	32	788	172	267	2.048	0.183	0.118
2003	609	5	0	610	5	480	37	60	1.271	0.141	0.087
2004	649	2	0	649	3	392	15	26	1.654	0.183	0.107
2005	643	15	2	643	15	417	79	142	1.542	0.186	0.104
2006	479	4	0	479	4	378	22	41	1.268	0.202	0.107
2007	439	33	7	439	33	297	129	255	1.477	0.256	0.129
2008	1304	84	33	1302	120	489	327	680	2.662	0.366	0.176
2009	1614	52	41	1614	94	531	168	367	3.040	0.559	0.256
2010	1097	45	16	1094	64	442	87	199	2.475	0.739	0.323
2011	2451	46	20	2451	66	611	173	416	4.011	0.381	0.158
2012	912	110	45	905	162	368	347	877	2.459	0.466	0.185
2013	545	191	54	541	250	278	539	1430	1.946	0.464	0.175
2014	1445	42	21	1442	67	518	131	365	2.784	0.511	0.184
2015	742	55	9	742	55	271	112	328	2.738	0.491	0.168
2016	743	62	2	744	64	373	168	516	1.994	0.384	0.125
2017	757	8	0.4	757	9	229	34	110	3.306	0.265	0.082
2018	693	17	5	693	22	268	75	254	2.587	0.295	0.087
2019	1615	101	47	1606	160	444	260	924	3.616	0.616	0.173
2020	855	18	9	855	27	300	86	321	2.849	0.320	0.086
2021	760	12	6	760	19	279	76	298	2.724	0.245	0.062
2022	332	23	12	332	35	116	79	325	2.863	0.442	0.108
2023	2528	33	15	2528	49	649	108	467	3.895	0.456	0.106
2024	1671	1	1	1671	2	579	9	41	2.886	0.200	0.044

Table 17: Sweers

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	16	49	33	17	82	95	288	302	0.178	0.286	0.272
1995	336	357	126	331	498	213	1249	1377	1.553	0.398	0.361
1996	162	167	146	161	316	147	980	1134	1.097	0.323	0.279
1997	127	145	104	127	251	101	713	867	1.257	0.352	0.290
1998	473	41	60	486	88	532	305	389	0.914	0.290	0.227
1999	0	1	0	0	1	56	10	13	0.004	0.147	0.110
2000	61	3	2	60	5	98	22	31	0.612	0.221	0.157
2001	494	4	3	494	9	330	34	50	1.498	0.258	0.174
2002	225	2	1	225	3	204	19	29	1.105	0.146	0.094
2003	125	0	0	125	0	150	2	3	0.836	0.096	0.059
2004	127	0	0	127	0	106	1	2	1.198	0.230	0.134
2005	146	4	7	146	4	87	65	117	1.678	0.062	0.034
2006	70	0	0	70	0	48	1	2	1.454	0.130	0.069
2007	137	0	0	137	0	83	0	0	1.649	0.000	0.000
2008	126	28	15	126	43	63	115	239	2.001	0.378	0.182
2009	178	4	3	178	8	61	11	24	2.924	0.702	0.322
2010	397	4	7	396	13	179	22	50	2.213	0.576	0.251
2011	379	90	46	379	136	143	281	676	2.653	0.485	0.201
2012	177	50	49	174	103	65	219	553	2.673	0.468	0.185
2013	92	89	61	90	153	45	260	690	1.990	0.587	0.221
2014	436	70	49	428	129	144	223	621	2.972	0.578	0.208
2015	120	202	66	117	283	56	374	1094	2.089	0.757	0.259
2016	275	257	52	264	328	122	518	1591	2.166	0.633	0.206
2017	714	7	3	715	9	172	37	119	4.157	0.243	0.075
2018	429	35	23	429	60	152	110	372	2.821	0.545	0.161
2019	423	101	60	419	171	137	262	932	3.060	0.651	0.183
2020	264	25	19	265	44	147	99	370	1.803	0.444	0.119
2021	229	31	27	228	60	79	127	498	2.891	0.472	0.120
2022	119	19	13	118	33	35	67	276	3.372	0.497	0.121
2023	626	28	12	624	43	161	78	337	3.873	0.551	0.128
2024	414	1	0	414	1	151	3	14	2.741	0.280	0.060

Table 18: Mornington

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	4	760	306	2	1085	50	4813	5054	0.036	0.225	0.215
1995	126	1531	283	110	1840	141	5243	5780	0.779	0.351	0.318
1996	105	640	405	104	1052	148	4571	5292	0.702	0.230	0.199
1997	62	690	347	62	1046	72	3867	4700	0.857	0.271	0.223
1998	233	919	464	226	1394	323	4795	6120	0.699	0.291	0.228
1999	9	445	219	9	665	72	2474	3315	0.123	0.269	0.201
2000	110	473	306	110	780	147	3445	4847	0.752	0.226	0.161
2001	928	392	184	926	578	827	2157	3187	1.120	0.268	0.182
2002	65	85	53	65	139	177	680	1055	0.365	0.204	0.132
2003	102	163	32	101	197	127	645	1051	0.798	0.305	0.187
2004	37	47	7	37	54	82	205	351	0.446	0.265	0.155
2005	91	280	64	91	280	113	1281	2300	0.807	0.219	0.122
2006	187	206	44	187	206	204	780	1471	0.915	0.264	0.140
2007	145	57	24	145	57	179	333	659	0.810	0.171	0.086
2008	127	69	18	131	83	134	315	655	0.975	0.264	0.127
2009	634	342	54	630	401	286	1111	2425	2.202	0.361	0.165
2010	443	199	40	441	241	258	528	1210	1.711	0.456	0.199
2011	806	70	29	806	99	273	347	835	2.952	0.285	0.119
2012	21	70	4	21	74	7	227	574	2.945	0.326	0.129
2013	126	183	49	124	236	83	546	1449	1.492	0.432	0.163
2014	352	188	40	353	230	186	599	1669	1.898	0.384	0.138
2015	184	266	43	180	329	75	567	1659	2.400	0.580	0.198
2016	117	296	40	114	355	92	941	2890	1.235	0.377	0.123
2017	443	101	15	441	120	202	427	1377	2.183	0.281	0.087
2018	169	110	31	166	150	90	443	1500	1.841	0.338	0.100
2019	278	373	163	257	578	141	979	3481	1.824	0.591	0.166
2020	107	122	24	104	151	59	554	2068	1.769	0.272	0.073
2021	180	123	24	179	149	91	565	2215	1.968	0.264	0.067
2022	29	219	71	27	301	17	808	3326	1.604	0.373	0.091
2023	662	455	72	660	535	261	1443	6237	2.529	0.371	0.086
2024	399	66	22	398	90	199	275	1248	2.000	0.328	0.072

Table 19: Limmen Bight

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	9	716	107	5	842	68	3515	3691	0.073	0.240	0.228
1995	326	448	68	330	515	327	1856	2046	1.009	0.277	0.252
1996	201	555	174	201	737	252	3175	3675	0.797	0.232	0.200
1997	28	472	115	28	593	91	2100	2553	0.311	0.282	0.232
1998	273	748	122	274	870	307	3003	3833	0.891	0.290	0.227
1999	78	610	155	79	773	183	2933	3931	0.429	0.264	0.197
2000	229	558	179	232	737	348	2725	3834	0.666	0.270	0.192
2001	1732	584	250	1744	825	1440	2594	3833	1.211	0.318	0.215
2002	17	306	73	14	381	37	1373	2130	0.381	0.278	0.179
2003	420	848	132	420	981	449	2749	4478	0.935	0.357	0.219
2004	55	670	113	55	784	173	2607	4459	0.319	0.301	0.176
2005	3	509	47	3	509	25	2103	3777	0.120	0.242	0.135
2006	429	719	121	429	719	303	2516	4744	1.416	0.286	0.152
2007	30	284	62	30	284	101	1470	2910	0.299	0.193	0.098
2008	111	252	22	112	273	128	1079	2243	0.878	0.253	0.121
2009	380	581	85	386	659	272	1951	4259	1.419	0.338	0.155
2010	705	467	80	708	544	317	1245	2854	2.232	0.437	0.191
2011	277	184	32	278	215	139	891	2144	2.003	0.241	0.100
2012	74	235	37	75	271	43	919	2322	1.756	0.294	0.117
2013	74	541	51	77	589	63	1288	3417	1.222	0.457	0.172
2014	516	364	48	519	411	191	972	2708	2.717	0.423	0.152
2015	199	455	21	199	478	106	814	2381	1.877	0.587	0.201
2016	78	422	40	80	461	72	1197	3677	1.112	0.385	0.125
2017	721	350	46	724	393	271	1340	4322	2.672	0.293	0.091
2018	62	414	30	64	444	58	1334	4517	1.101	0.333	0.098
2019	87	830	128	84	974	68	2045	7271	1.231	0.476	0.134
2020	21	257	53	20	314	24	1058	3950	0.820	0.297	0.080
2021	59	420	99	59	523	47	1736	6805	1.256	0.301	0.077
2022	25	300	46	24	356	13	1078	4437	1.873	0.330	0.080
2023	601	494	111	601	611	177	1663	7187	3.397	0.367	0.085
2024	212	417	132	210	559	129	1332	6045	1.631	0.420	0.093

Table 20: Groote

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	26	930	243	25	1176	49	5669	5952	0.503	0.207	0.198
1995	60	722	202	56	930	81	3554	3918	0.686	0.262	0.237
1996	62	418	131	61	550	109	3134	3628	0.560	0.175	0.152
1997	74	662	186	72	849	129	3279	3986	0.559	0.259	0.213
1998	75	951	449	73	1404	147	6051	7723	0.494	0.232	0.182
1999	471	803	313	509	1079	795	4810	6446	0.640	0.224	0.167
2000	217	780	233	222	1008	412	3870	5445	0.539	0.260	0.185
2001	358	662	371	363	1030	469	3387	5004	0.774	0.304	0.206
2002	30	1035	180	29	1216	63	4152	6441	0.457	0.293	0.189
2003	126	900	194	119	1100	121	3459	5634	0.984	0.318	0.195
2004	111	699	191	112	889	214	3363	5752	0.522	0.264	0.155
2005	3	576	95	3	576	25	2811	5048	0.120	0.205	0.114
2006	97	594	137	97	594	171	2516	4744	0.566	0.236	0.125
2007	49	307	77	49	307	190	1958	3877	0.257	0.157	0.079
2008	49	265	54	50	318	71	1361	2829	0.702	0.234	0.112
2009	149	138	71	152	206	146	818	1786	1.044	0.252	0.116
2010	215	618	207	227	813	235	2059	4719	0.965	0.395	0.172
2011	264	191	103	288	270	380	1045	2515	0.759	0.259	0.108
2012	44	287	95	47	379	51	1369	3459	0.915	0.277	0.110
2013	49	713	110	38	834	31	1888	5009	1.221	0.442	0.167
2014	149	491	150	138	652	43	1435	3807	3.209	0.454	0.171
2015	200	1386	214	167	1634	101	2538	7424	1.653	0.644	0.220
2016	24	597	127	19	730	45	1759	5401	0.422	0.415	0.135
2017	192	371	141	195	510	124	1527	4925	1.573	0.334	0.104
2018	19	448	141	22	586	39	1685	5706	0.566	0.348	0.103
2019	1	250	83	0	333	3	863	3069	0.113	0.386	0.109
2020	20	345	77	19	422	34	1430	5339	0.559	0.295	0.079
2021	54	138	74	53	215	48	667	2615	1.095	0.322	0.082
2022	0	75	21	0	97	2	304	1251	0.030	0.320	0.078
2023	22	109	45	21	155	14	455	1966	1.534	0.340	0.079
2024	49	446	170	50	616	44	1397	6340	1.145	0.441	0.097

Table 21: Gove

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	42	225	71	43	296	116	1439	1511	0.370	0.206	0.196
1995	47	345	53	48	398	125	1522	1678	0.383	0.261	0.237
1996	18	111	21	18	133	131	775	897	0.140	0.171	0.148
1997	45	228	54	47	281	136	1032	1254	0.346	0.272	0.224
1998	39	266	113	37	383	98	1769	2258	0.374	0.216	0.170
1999	80	203	95	83	296	216	1423	1907	0.384	0.208	0.155
2000	23	164	47	23	212	122	939	1321	0.188	0.226	0.161
2001	37	179	101	37	281	99	911	1346	0.374	0.309	0.209
2002	77	322	47	74	374	119	1426	2212	0.624	0.262	0.169
2003	84	205	46	85	251	127	893	1455	0.669	0.281	0.172
2004	71	282	42	72	324	161	1234	2111	0.446	0.262	0.153
2005	72	288	39	72	288	145	1370	2460	0.497	0.210	0.117
2006	143	262	54	143	262	243	1099	2072	0.588	0.238	0.126
2007	61	162	19	61	162	156	816	1616	0.393	0.199	0.100
2008	101	122	12	100	136	75	562	1168	1.335	0.242	0.116
2009	11	35	13	11	48	15	240	524	0.706	0.201	0.092
2010	68	241	35	66	278	51	706	1618	1.292	0.393	0.172
2011	97	83	47	95	133	100	501	1206	0.947	0.265	0.110
2012	77	162	27	77	189	87	697	1761	0.881	0.271	0.107
2013	49	269	28	49	297	36	732	1942	1.356	0.406	0.153
2014	42	259	66	41	327	39	737	1774	1.051	0.444	0.184
2015	143	493	72	146	562	150	905	2647	0.973	0.621	0.212
2016	109	147	19	111	166	89	471	1447	1.247	0.352	0.115
2017	85	72	10	81	86	93	382	1232	0.871	0.225	0.070
2018	65	164	36	66	200	78	590	1998	0.844	0.340	0.100
2019	59	170	31	60	201	44	487	1732	1.356	0.412	0.116
2020	55	180	16	55	196	55	675	2520	1.000	0.290	0.078
2021	88	86	15	88	102	96	362	1419	0.915	0.282	0.072
2022	108	53	7	107	61	83	234	963	1.295	0.261	0.063
2023	86	43	10	85	54	58	170	735	1.471	0.318	0.074
2024	49	92	13	47	108	25	303	1375	1.875	0.355	0.078

Table 22: Arnhem

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	42	90	11	44	100	178	526	552	0.245	0.190	0.181
1995	160	19	1	160	21	132	109	120	1.211	0.188	0.171
1996	90	37	3	90	40	210	252	292	0.430	0.158	0.137
1997	87	17	2	87	18	178	105	128	0.490	0.174	0.143
1998	94	49	2	95	52	225	231	295	0.422	0.223	0.175
1999	176	8	1	176	8	253	74	99	0.695	0.113	0.085
2000	50	21	2	50	22	181	148	208	0.278	0.149	0.106
2001	127	32	2	128	35	135	142	210	0.950	0.245	0.166
2002	64	57	1	63	59	147	193	299	0.432	0.304	0.196
2003	165	11	0	166	10	183	43	70	0.908	0.237	0.145
2004	264	6	0	265	5	303	39	67	0.873	0.129	0.076
2005	112	15	0	112	15	186	70	126	0.603	0.217	0.121
2006	213	7	1	213	7	227	44	83	0.938	0.159	0.084
2007	36	11	1	36	11	118	66	131	0.302	0.168	0.085
2008	327	68	8	326	76	176	234	486	1.854	0.324	0.156
2009	48	9	0	48	9	35	38	83	1.374	0.236	0.108
2010	258	4	0	258	4	124	17	39	2.079	0.215	0.094
2011	243	8	2	242	10	98	48	116	2.473	0.207	0.086
2012	305	5	0	305	5	102	22	56	2.994	0.221	0.087
2013	95	39	3	95	43	58	120	318	1.641	0.358	0.135
2014	308	15	3	309	17	153	51	123	2.020	0.333	0.139
2015	173	35	3	173	38	153	62	181	1.131	0.613	0.210
2016	58	97	5	58	102	50	239	734	1.160	0.427	0.139
2017	142	37	1	142	38	120	121	390	1.183	0.314	0.097
2018	159	33	2	159	35	89	109	369	1.785	0.319	0.094
2019	84	44	3	84	47	46	97	328	1.832	0.489	0.144
2020	42	80	8	44	86	37	240	896	1.187	0.360	0.096
2021	134	28	8	135	36	111	121	474	1.212	0.295	0.075
2022	382	11	2	381	12	142	54	222	2.685	0.231	0.056
2023	172	14	1	172	15	72	63	272	2.384	0.244	0.057
2024	124	57	3	124	61	63	121	549	1.970	0.502	0.111

Table 23: Port Essington

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	132	26	9	136	31	378	176	185	0.361	0.176	0.167
1995	257	63	57	253	124	363	359	396	0.697	0.344	0.312
1996	177	14	4	180	15	332	96	111	0.543	0.154	0.133
1997	302	16	54	302	69	478	186	226	0.632	0.372	0.306
1998	175	74	34	173	109	358	415	530	0.485	0.262	0.205
1999	195	8	18	196	25	343	98	131	0.570	0.259	0.193
2000	180	39	25	180	65	288	216	304	0.624	0.301	0.214
2001	280	63	142	258	227	345	395	584	0.749	0.576	0.390
2002	213	86	25	212	113	339	273	424	0.624	0.414	0.267
2003	212	12	6	219	11	367	47	77	0.595	0.236	0.145
2004	193	17	7	195	22	241	92	157	0.810	0.235	0.137
2005	236	15	6	236	15	403	47	84	0.586	0.327	0.182
2006	193	2	2	193	2	197	6	11	0.980	0.333	0.177
2007	116	3	0	116	3	141	18	36	0.820	0.178	0.090
2008	379	99	22	378	122	285	324	674	1.326	0.377	0.181
2009	107	15	5	109	17	103	51	111	1.062	0.332	0.152
2010	254	8	3	259	6	208	18	41	1.246	0.323	0.141
2011	243	21	27	252	40	236	92	221	1.066	0.437	0.182
2012	283	38	18	291	48	188	124	313	1.546	0.385	0.152
2013	170	45	21	169	67	162	118	313	1.042	0.568	0.214
2014	340	41	51	347	85	264	133	320	1.314	0.639	0.266
2015	264	85	37	262	124	240	152	445	1.092	0.816	0.279
2016	171	171	31	162	212	161	344	1057	1.006	0.617	0.201
2017	186	13	6	188	16	182	56	181	1.033	0.286	0.089
2018	214	51	36	219	82	215	171	579	1.018	0.481	0.142
2019	128	30	10	128	40	106	82	292	1.210	0.489	0.137
2020	161	149	48	160	198	175	425	1587	0.914	0.466	0.125
2021	242	29	32	243	61	291	168	659	0.836	0.362	0.092
2022	410	24	17	413	38	341	107	440	1.213	0.353	0.086
2023	224	17	20	227	35	151	66	285	1.502	0.524	0.121
2024	176	36	25	178	59	174	113	513	1.024	0.523	0.115

Table 24: Melville

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	168	14	12	169	26	453	131	138	0.373	0.196	0.187
1995	493	20	56	502	67	628	186	205	0.799	0.361	0.327
1996	289	7	27	294	29	557	126	146	0.529	0.228	0.197
1997	554	41	111	574	132	842	312	379	0.682	0.424	0.349
1998	235	46	49	237	93	519	312	398	0.457	0.298	0.233
1999	527	8	14	531	17	667	76	102	0.796	0.229	0.171
2000	189	2	2	191	2	380	13	18	0.502	0.126	0.089
2001	351	5	18	358	17	439	63	93	0.816	0.273	0.185
2002	286	29	18	295	38	468	118	183	0.630	0.321	0.207
2003	253	14	13	267	13	432	51	83	0.618	0.249	0.153
2004	455	0	0	455	0	500	1	2	0.911	0.077	0.045
2005	306	0	0	306	0	530	44	79	0.577	0.000	0.000
2006	160	1	1	160	0	230	1	2	0.696	0.000	0.000
2007	134	0	0	134	0	141	3	6	0.947	0.000	0.000
2008	528	3	2	532	1	435	6	12	1.223	0.203	0.097
2009	302	7	12	309	12	208	34	74	1.488	0.358	0.164
2010	343	4	3	349	1	294	7	16	1.186	0.173	0.075
2011	356	2	13	359	13	259	19	46	1.384	0.660	0.274
2012	370	41	22	377	56	312	147	371	1.209	0.381	0.151
2013	252	73	51	263	113	227	154	409	1.160	0.731	0.275
2014	322	72	65	330	130	265	194	467	1.245	0.670	0.278
2015	416	112	64	425	167	329	206	603	1.292	0.811	0.277
2016	215	67	43	222	103	237	152	467	0.937	0.675	0.220
2017	509	11	10	512	18	408	66	213	1.255	0.273	0.085
2018	287	79	80	296	150	288	262	887	1.027	0.574	0.170
2019	189	110	59	194	163	178	303	1077	1.092	0.538	0.151
2020	239	124	80	250	193	266	419	1564	0.941	0.460	0.123
2021	353	79	99	362	169	353	358	1403	1.025	0.473	0.121
2022	374	47	67	378	111	343	255	1050	1.102	0.435	0.106
2023	226	30	35	234	56	229	121	523	1.022	0.463	0.107
2024	238	90	58	247	139	238	203	921	1.036	0.686	0.151

Table 25: Fog Bay

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	210	6	2	211	8	393	76	80	0.536	0.101	0.096
1995	251	5	1	251	6	346	40	44	0.726	0.144	0.130
1996	147	4	0	147	4	227	43	50	0.648	0.096	0.083
1997	448	10	3	452	10	464	61	74	0.974	0.158	0.130
1998	307	11	10	308	22	420	118	151	0.733	0.184	0.144
1999	254	1	1	254	2	308	17	23	0.824	0.137	0.103
2000	221	1	0	221	1	271	15	21	0.817	0.074	0.053
2001	307	0	0	308	0	271	1	1	1.136	0.202	0.137
2002	208	0	0	208	1	295	9	14	0.704	0.135	0.087
2003	259	0	0	259	1	324	2	3	0.798	0.255	0.157
2004	332	0	0	332	0	261	1	2	1.271	0.270	0.158
2005	123	0	0	123	0	181	1	2	0.679	0.110	0.061
2006	258	1	0	258	1	270	2	4	0.956	0.250	0.133
2007	237	1	0	237	1	172	3	6	1.375	0.183	0.093
2008	316	0	0	316	0	200	1	2	1.580	0.494	0.238
2009	287	0	0	287	0	107	1	2	2.682	0.225	0.103
2010	318	0	0	318	0	180	0	0	1.765	0.000	0.000
2011	286	0	0	286	0	169	0	0	1.692	0.000	0.000
2012	233	0	0	233	0	144	0	0	1.621	0.000	0.000
2013	197	0	0	197	0	117	0	0	1.685	0.000	0.000
2014	191	0	0	191	0	102	1	2	1.873	0.000	0.000
2015	156	0	0	156	0	110	0	0	1.418	0.000	0.000
2016	171	2	0	171	2	114	2	6	1.500	0.848	0.276
2017	230	0.1	1	230	1.1	162	1	3	1.420	1.100	0.341
2018	257	0	0	257	0	137	5	17	1.879	0.083	0.025
2019	237	0	0	237	0	101	1	4	2.349	0.259	0.073
2020	226	16	3	225	20	177	51	181	1.272	0.387	0.109
2021	191	8	5	189	15	157	68	267	1.206	0.219	0.056
2022	142	0	0	142	0	98	2	8	1.449	0.135	0.034
2023	176	0	0	177	0	97	1	4	1.821	0.200	0.050
2024	234	0	0	234	1	89	4	18	2.624	0.160	0.036

Table 26: Bonaparte

Year	Catch (tonnes)					Effort (days)			CPUE (tonnes/day)		
	Banana	*Tiger*	*Endeavour*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*	*Banana Fishery*	*Tiger Fishery (nominal)*	*Tiger Fishery (effective)*
1994	590	4	21	610	5	1125	28	29	0.542	0.182	0.173
1995	736	11	64	763	49	900	129	142	0.848	0.380	0.345
1996	546	10	36	569	23	1284	93	108	0.443	0.242	0.209
1997	1000	30	623	1010	643	1502	1147	1394	0.673	0.561	0.461
1998	262	25	7	265	29	846	125	160	0.313	0.230	0.180
1999	619	16	50	630	54	1235	246	330	0.511	0.221	0.165
2000	397	1	19	404	14	554	32	45	0.729	0.423	0.300
2001	292	25	29	303	49	358	187	276	0.847	0.259	0.176
2002	435	28	10	441	32	610	164	254	0.723	0.196	0.126
2003	411	103	12	422	105	732	566	922	0.576	0.185	0.113
2004	477	33	38	495	53	720	198	339	0.688	0.266	0.155
2005	318	15	5	318	15	445	64	115	0.715	0.230	0.128
2006	231	0	1	231	0	254	0	0	0.909	0.000	0.000
2007	151	4	4	151	4	206	20	40	0.732	0.220	0.111
2008	185	1	3	189	0	183	2	4	1.031	0.179	0.086
2009	612	4	17	628	5	444	13	28	1.415	0.397	0.182
2010	254	2	9	261	4	218	10	23	1.199	0.353	0.154
2011	463	6	85	472	81	345	100	241	1.369	0.815	0.338
2012	195	1	2	198		132	0	0	1.499	0.000	0.000
2013	380	3	4	387	0	325	1	3	1.191	0.025	0.009
2014	883	2	9	891	3	604	4	10	1.475	0.750	0.312
2015	30	0	0	30	0	57	1	3	0.526	0.429	0.147
2016	35	0	1	35	0	59	1	3	0.600	0.045	0.015
2017	383	9	65	388	68	405	117	377	0.959	0.583	0.181
2018	263	1	3	266	2	208	8	27	1.279	0.190	0.056
2019	48	1	0	49	1	71	17	60	0.686	0.039	0.011
2020	139	2	2	141	1	192	25	93	0.735	0.044	0.012
2021	565	1	17	581	2	457	27	106	1.272	0.064	0.016
2022	682	19	23	704	20	497	29	119	1.417	0.688	0.168
2023	259	8	37	283	21	159	29	125	1.780	0.723	0.168
2024	50	0	1	50	1	47	2	9	1.071	0.270	0.060