OpenSeas^{NZ} The Source for New Zealand Seafood Information



Tarakihi

Nemadactylus macropterus Also known as: **Ocean Bream**

2017 Catch Quantities:

The Commercial catch

6,439t

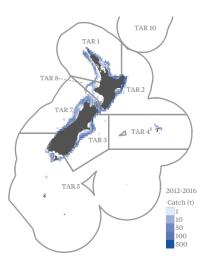
6,339t

The Commercial harvest limit

Tarakihi are caught by commercial vessels in all areas of New Zealand from the Three Kings Islands in the north to Stewart Island in the south. **Average Weight: 0.9-2.5**kg

Average Length: 30-40cm

Fishing Areas





QMS Managed:

MOST RECENT ASSESSMENT

MANAGEMENT AREAS ASSESSED

July 2017

1,2,3&7

YES

Any questions? We'll be happy to help. Visit our contact page or email us at: hello@openseas.org.nz For more detailed information, including assessment reports and associated references, visit www.openseas.org.nz/fish/tarakihi

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SUSTAINABILITY

The purpose of New Zealand's fisheries law is to provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability.

Under this law, utilisation means conserving, using, enhancing, and developing fisheries resources to enable people to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being.

The rights and allocations for commercial fishers are therefore considered in a wider environmental, social and economic context for the benefit of New Zealand, not just fishing companies.



New Zealand's marine biodiversity is protected through a network of 105 marine protection areas, including marine reserves, marine mammal sancutaries and seamount closures.

SUPPLY CHAIN

The legal right to fish and obligations for accurately reporting fishing activities in New Zealand are tightly controlled.

The seafood industry is held accountable for accurately reporting their catch, balancing their catch against harvest allocations, ensuring they hold valid fishing permits and registering their vessels. Oversight and enforcement is provided by the Government.



The New Zealand Government conducts more than 1,000 commercial vessel inspections per year.

WORKFORCE

Under New Zealand law, "customary food gathering" provides for the traditional rights confirmed by the Treaty of Waitangi and the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992. This means the taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed or managing of fisheries resources, for a purpose authorised by Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki, including koha.

Adori are guaranteed 20% of all quota for any fish stock introduced into the OUS

into the OMS.

RISK SCORE SUMMARY

A summary of the seafood risk assessment scores is provided below. For the full report, visit www.openseas.org.nz//fish/tarakihi

	TAR1_Trawl	TAR2_Trawl	TAR3_Trawl	TAR7_Trawl
Target species	High	High	High	Low
Bycatch and ecosystems	High	High	High	High
Management systems	Low	Low	Low	Low

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