



# Tarakihi

*Nemadactylus macropterus*

Also known as:  
**Ocean Bream**

Average Weight:  
**0.9-2.5kg**

Average Length:  
**30-40cm**

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.

**QMS Managed:**

**YES**



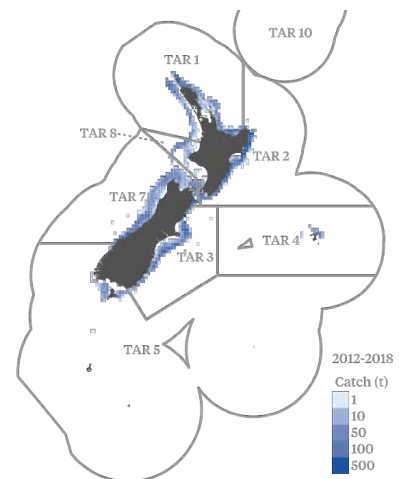
MOST RECENT ASSESSMENT

**July 2017**

MANAGEMENT AREAS ASSESSED

**1, 3, 3 & 7**

**Fishing Areas**



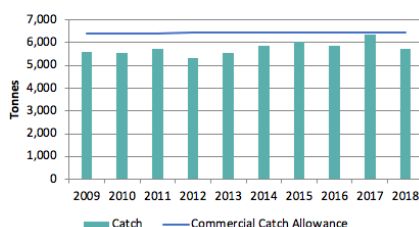
**Commercial Catch Allowance**  
2018/19

**5,383t**

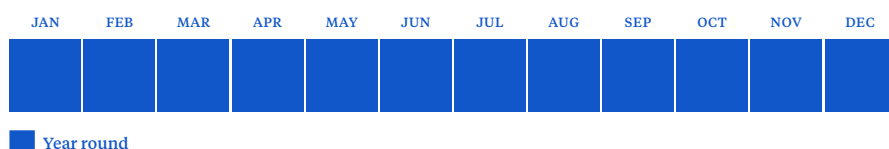
**Commercial Catch**  
2017/18

**5,742t**

**Historic Catch Quantity Data:**



**Fishing Season:**



■ Year round

**Fishing Methods**



Trawl

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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.

# 106

New Zealand's marine biodiversity is protected through a network of 106 marine protection areas, including marine reserves, marine mammal sanctuaries 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.

# 1,000

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.

# 20%

Maori are guaranteed 20% of all quota for any fish stock introduced into the QMS.

## RISK SCORE SUMMARY

A summary of the seafood risk assessment scores is provided below. For the full report, visit [www.openseas.org.nz/species](http://www.openseas.org.nz/species)

	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