



Snapper

Pagrus auratus

Also known as:
Tamure, Bream, Schnapper, NZ Golden Snapper, Brim

Average Weight:
1-2.5kg

Average Length:
30-50cm

The snapper fishery is one of the largest and most valuable coastal fisheries in New Zealand. It is also the largest recreational fishery in the country.

QMS Managed:

YES



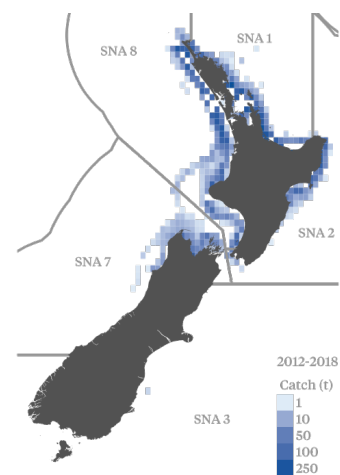
MOST RECENT ASSESSMENT

July 2017

MANAGEMENT AREAS ASSESSED

1, 2, 7 & 8

Fishing Areas



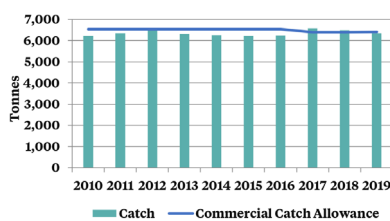
Commercial Catch Allowance
2019/20

6,407t

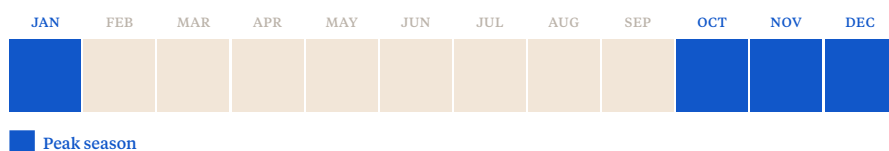
Commercial Catch
2018/19

6,350t

Historic Catch Quantity Data:



Fishing Season: Year-round



Fishing Methods



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/snapper

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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.

40%

An estimated 40% of the total snapper catch is taken by recreational, non-commercial fishers.

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.

1,094

There are 1,094 registered commercial fishing vessels in New Zealand, ranging from row boats to factory trawlers.

WORKFORCE

Compliance with legal requirements provides the minimum standard for fisher compensation and working conditions. The New Zealand seafood industry is required to comply with all relevant legislation relating to the human rights, employment and safety of fishers. These rights and protections are specified through 13 Acts of Parliament and administered through 7 regulatory agencies. Criminal penalties can and do apply for breaches of law.

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The livelihood of fishers at sea is protected through 13 Acts of Parliament and administered through 7 regulatory agencies.

RISK SCORE SUMMARY

A summary of the seafood risk assessment scores is provided below.

For the full report, visit www.openseas.org.nz/species

	SNA1_Trawl	SNA1_LL	SN1_DS	SNA2_Trawl	SNA2_LL	SNA7_Trawl	SNA7_LL	SNA8_Trawl	SNA8_DS
Target species	High	High	High	Med	Med	Med	Med	High	High
Bycatch and ecosystems	High	High	Med	High	High	High	High	High	Med
Management systems	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low