# Trawl fishery (southern inshore region) harvest strategy: 2021–2026

## CONSULTATION DRAFT

Queensland Government

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| Business Unit Owner | Management & Reform |
| Endorsed by | Deputy Director General (Fisheries & Forestry) in accordance with delegated powers under Part 2, Division 1 (Harvest Strategies) of the *Fisheries Act 1994* |
| Approved by | Minister responsible for fisheries in accordance with section 16 of the *Fisheries Act 1994* |

**Revision history**

| Version no. | Approval date | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| 1.0 | September 2020 | Draft harvest strategy for consultation |
| | | |

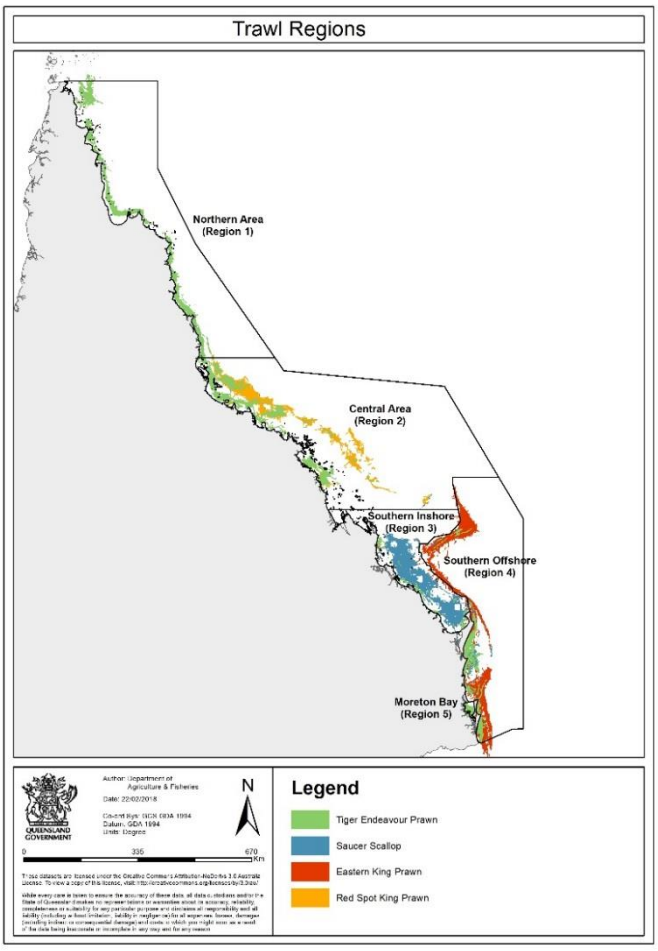
## What the harvest strategy is trying to achieve

This harvest strategy has been developed to manage trawl fishery resources within the southern inshore region. Current stock levels for saucer scallop, the key species in the region, are overfished and rebuilding is required to achieve maximum sustainable yield. This harvest strategy aims to initially rebuild the biomass to maximum sustainable yield with a long term goal of achieving the maximum economic yield of the resource. While saucer scallop is the target species that drives fishing effort in the Southern Inshore Trawl fishery, other species including Moreton Bay bugs, banana prawns, and tiger prawn are also harvested.

The aim of this harvest strategy is to manage fishing mortality through setting of sustainable effort limits at a level that allows the stock to achieve its biomass targets. For all other retained species effort triggers have been designed to monitor changes in fishing behaviour or stock trends, and hence optimising economic yield, while at the same time being precautionary in detecting changes in species composition within historic catch levels.

## Fishery overview

In Queensland, the annual catch of saucer scallop has been declining since 2001. From 2014–17 catch was less than 546 t meat weight (2 730 t whole weight) per year, near the lowest maximum sustainable yield (MSY) estimate across a range of productivity scenarios for the stock. A stock assessment estimated that spawning biomass of the east coast biological stock in 2015 may have been as low as 5-6% of the 1977 unfished level. Results of the 2017 fishery independent survey of abundance also showed relatively low densities of pre-recruits and scallops older than one-year-old.




At 134 t annual meat weight (670 t whole weight) in 2017, landings of saucer scallop by the East Coast Otter Trawl Fishery were at a historical low. This is likely due in part to recent management intervention, including total closure of high abundance scallop replenishment areas from November 2016 and prohibition on harvesting during the May-October spawning season. However, the annual catch rate in 2017 also decreased to the lowest level seen since 1997, when recruitment failed. Average monthly catch rates in late 2017 were about 40 per cent higher than the historic lows of January 2015-April 2016; providing some evidence of stock rebuilding, at least in the southern-most part of the fishery.

A long-term decline in the annual number of scallop harvesting days has been evident since 1997, when the stock was first considered to be overfished, and effort in 2017 was at a historically low level. However, a shift in fleet composition towards more efficient vessels has increased fishing power since 2000.

## Fish stocks covered by the harvest strategy

While saucer scallops are the primary target species, this harvest strategy also manages a number of other permitted species that can be retained through trawling. Table 1 provides a summary of fish stocks covered by this harvest strategy.

Ballot's saucer scallop (*Ylistrum balloti*, formerly classified as *Amusium balloti*) is distributed from Israelite Bay in Western Australia, across the tropics, to the southern coast of New South Wales.

There are two adjacent management units for saucer scallop stock. One from Queensland that is managed by Fisheries Queensland (latitude 22°–27° south) and another along the New South Wales coast that is managed by NSW Department of Primary Industries. This harvest strategy manages the Queensland part of the stock.

***Table 1: Summary of fish stocks covered by this harvest strategy***

| Feature | Details |
|---|---|
| **Target species** | Saucer Scallop (*Amusium balloti*) |
| **Other species** | Brown and grooved tiger prawns (*Penaeus esculentus* and *Penaeus semisulcatus*), Banana Prawns (*Fenneropenaeus merguiensis*), Moreton Bay Bugs (*Thenus* spp.))Permitted trawl species:<br>• Balmain Bugs<br>• Blue Swimmer Crabs<br>• Cuttlefish<br>• Mantis Shrimps<br>• Octopus<br>• Pipefish<br>• Red Champagne Lobsters<br>• Slipper lobsters<br>• Threadfin Bream<br>• Three Spotted Crabs |
| **Biology** | Saucer scallop live to a maximum of 4 years old and 140mm shell height. 50% maturity is reached at 85-90mm shell height (~12 months). |

## Management units for this harvest strategy

Defining the fishery to which a harvest strategy will apply is a critical step in determining its scope. The management unit for this harvest strategy are as defined by the *Fisheries (Commercial Fisheries) Regulation 2019*:

- *Southern Inshore Trawl Region* which is located inshore from latitude 22 degrees south down to the southern end of Hervey Bay excluding the eastern king prawn fishing grounds.

## Fishery summary

A summary of the management arrangements for the Southern Inshore Trawl Region are set out in table 2. Fishers should consult the relevant fisheries legislation for the latest and detailed fishery rules or visit www.fisheries.qld.gov.au.

***Table 2: Summary of management arrangements for the southern inshore Trawl Region.***

| Feature | Details |
|---|---|
| **Commercial Fisheries symbol** | Primary Commercial Fishing Licence with a "T1" fishery symbol |
| **Relevant fisheries legislation** | *Fisheries Act 1994*<br>*Fisheries (General) and (Commercial Fisheries) Regulations 2019*<br>*Fisheries Declaration 2019* |
| **Other relevant legislation** | *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 and Regulation 2019*<br>*Marine Parks Act 2004*<br>*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and *Regulation 2000* |
| **Working Group** | Southern Inshore Region Harvest Strategy Working Group<br>Terms of Reference and meeting communiques are available online |
| **Gear** | Otter Trawl with vessels generally towing a quad gear configuration |
| **Main management methods** | *Commercial only*<br>• Primary management method is Individual Effort Units and a total allowable effort cap for the region<br>• Scallop specific effort cap (commencing 1 December)<br>Other management methods include:<br>• Limited access through Commercial Fishing Boat Licences<br>• 20m maximum vessel length<br>• Hull Unit limit of 120 HU<br>• Gear restrictions such as net length and mesh size<br>• No take closure period for Scallops (1 May-30 November)<br>• Spatial and temporal closures |
| **Fishing year** | Region: 20 October-19 October, Scallop only: 1 December |
| **Stock Status** | Saucer scallop are listed as '**Depleted**' by SAFS 2018<br>https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/monitoring-compliance/data/sustainability-reporting/stock-status-assessment<br>Australian fish stocks (SAFS) www.fish.gov.au<br>*Note the classification system used as part of the SAFS reporting is assessed against a 20% biomass sustainability criteria. Therefore, although a species may be classified as 'sustainable' in SAFS, this does not mean that the biomass is meeting the targets set out in the Sustainable Fisheries Strategy 2017-2027. |
| ***Accreditation under the Environment Protection*** | Part 13: Accredited (expires 2020)<br>Part 13A: Accredited (expires 2020) |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*** | https://www.environment.gov.au/marine/fisheries/qld/east-coast-otter-trawl |

## Fishery objectives

Fishery objectives set out the aspirations and operational direction for the management of this fishery.

- Maintain the target species in the southern inshore trawl region at, or returned to, a target spawning biomass level of maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for the fishery.

***While:***

- Minimising and mitigating high ecological risks arising from fishing related activities;
- Maximising profitability for the commercial sector;
- Monitoring the social and economic benefits of the fishery to the community.

## Catch shares

This harvest strategy aims to maintain the existing catch shares between sectors. The resource allocation arrangements are set out in Table 3 below to ensure that catch shares among sectors are maintained in response to changes in the TACE. The existing resource allocation arrangements (as at 2018) are set out in table 3 and this harvest strategy will aim to maintain the existing catch shares between the sectors.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples traditional fishing rights are protected under native title legislation and relate to harvest for domestic, communal and non-commercial purposes. Accordingly, traditional and customary fishing is not a defined allocation.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples desire more economic opportunities through fishing, particularly in their own sea country. In line with the Indigenous Commercial Fishing Development Policy, an Indigenous Fishing Permit may be issued on a case by case basis in accordance with section 54 of the *Fisheries (General) Regulation 2019,* to provide opportunities for communities to take part in fishing-related business.

***Table 3: Resource allocation arrangements for the Southern Inshore Trawl Region***

| Species | Commercial Fishing[@] | Recreational Fishing (including charter)[*] |
|---|---|---|
| **Saucer Scallop** | 99% | 1% |

[@] Commercial catch data is based on the existing commercial catch level.

## Managing performance of the fishery

Key indicators measure how healthy the fishery is performing. The indicators relate to the objectives, and use reference points to establish acceptable performance. The indicators measure the relative amount of fish biomass of key stock(s) against target and other reference points. The default biomass-reference-points identified in this harvest strategy are:

- A target reference point (B*targ*) of 40% of the spawning biomass (for key target species) being the relative biomass level the harvest strategy aims to achieve. This is also considered a proxy measure of B*msy* for the purposes of this harvest strategy;
- A limit reference point (B*lim*) of 20% of the spawning biomass being the level that the harvest strategy aims to avoid. If the stock is assessed to be below B*lim* the risk to the stock is unacceptably high and the stock is defined as "depleted".

For key stocks, performance indicators and sustainable harvests for all sectors will be estimated from a stock assessment. The aim is to measure the capability for the stock to attain the target biomass level (B*msy* 40%), and at which point the harvest strategy will be considered as meeting its fishery objectives.

The decision rules for setting a sustainable harvest in the southern inshore trawl region harvest strategy take into account the current biomass level of the stock for determining the TACE to achieve the B*targ*. The recommended TACE is calculated by applying the rate of fishing mortality to achieve B*targ* to the current spawning biomass level. As a result, the recommended TACE represents the total catch from all sectors (including discards) that can be harvested in the next three years, to move the current biomass level towards the target level.

If the spawning biomass falls below the limit reference point (B*lim* 20%), there will be no more targeted fishing of the stock until a rebuilding strategy is developed to increase the spwnin biomass above the limit within three generations (where a generation is defined as the average age of full maturity for the fish species). The rebuilding timeframe of three generation takes into account the productivity and life span of the fish species.

## Setting Total Allowable Commercial Effort

In response to the spawning biomass estimate for scallops being below the limit reference point of 20% a range of management changes have been proposed to further influence stock recovery in order to achieve the objectives set out for the scallop stock. These are:

- Extend existing no take scallop closure in the Southern Inshore and Southern Offshore Trawl Regions from 1 May until 30 November.
- Implement southern inshore and southern offshore regional fishery closures from 20 September to 20 October and all of February.
- Set a regional effort cap for scallops in the Southern Inshore Trawl Region at 118 635 effort units.

With no MSY estimate available the current effort level of 246 000 effort units was used to set the initial effort cap commencing in 2020. In addition to the regional effort cap a scallop specific effort cap was set at current effort levels on scallops of 118 635 effort units.

The harvest strategy is also designed to adjust the TACE based new regional fishing power estimates. Fishing power is updated periodically as part of each stock assessment. When an updated stock assessment becomes available that indicates the average level of fishing power has changed then TACE will be set at a level to achieve B*targ*.

**Management of secondary commercial and byproduct species**

For secondary commercial and by product species where biomass is not available as a primary indicator, catch triggers are used to assess changes in fishing mortality when compared to historic catch levels. Annual catch levels are assessed against a reference period to detect changes in fishery behaviour that may

represent an unacceptable risk. A fixed reference period from 2017-2019 has been defined for the commercial fishery. This reference period represents a stable period of operation where catch, effort and active licences were relatively stable. As the level of exploitation increases above historic levels, species will be elevated to higher levels of monitoring, assessment and management.

## Management of target species

### Decision rules for saucer scallop

The decision rules below have been designed to provide clear guidance to the TACE setting process by defining how advice should be developed and implemented from stock assessments.

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1.1 If the biomass is at or above B*targ*, set the TACE at a level that maintains biomass at B*targ*.

1.2 If biomass is below B*targ* and above B*lim*, where fishing mortality is reduced to the rate that allows the biomass to increase effectively back to B*targ*.

1.3 If biomass is below B*lim,* there will be no further targeted fishing for that species, and a rebuilding strategy will be developed to increase the stock biomass to above B*lim* within three generations.

1.4 If any new information becomes available indicating that the assessment and TACE-setting arrangements are not consistent with the sustainable management of the fishery, decision rules must be reviewed and, if appropriate, the reference points or timeframes should be adjusted.

**Notwithstanding that**:

1.5 The rate of fishing mortality should not exceed F60 ; and

1.6 The TACE should not exceed the level of fishing mortality required to maintain a stock at MSY.

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### Breakout rules for the take of scallop

2.1 If new information becomes available to suggest that a change to the fishery closure dates should be made to meet the objectives of the fishery, then the fishery closure dates should be adjusted for the following season.

2.2 If and when any new information becomes available indicating that the assessment and TACE-setting arrangements are not consistent with the sustainable management of the fishery, the scientific method and review rules must be reviewed and, if appropriate, the reference points must be adjusted.

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### Decision rules for fishing power adjustments

To ensure that the TACE cap reflect current effort in the fishery, the decision rules allow for adjustment to the effort cap if a new fishing power estimate becomes available. The new fishing power estimate will be calculated as the mean change in the most recent 5 years of fishing power estimates.

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3.1 If no new estimate of fishing power is available, then the existing estimate is applied for the current season and the TACE adjusted accordingly.

3.2 When a new estimate of fishing power becomes available every 3 years then the southern inshore Trawl Region TACE will be adjusted to the new estimate of fishing power (i.e. an increase in fishing power will result in a proportional decrease in the TACE).

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## Management of secondary and by-product species

**Decision rules for secondary commercial species**

The following harvest control rules are to ensure that fishing does not result in unacceptable levels of fishing pressure on endeavour prawns or Moreton Bay bugs. The harvest strategy also includes rules to allow management arrangements to be implemented if an updated biomass estimates becomes available.

4.1 If the annual harvest is between 3-11t for tiger prawns, 128-530t for banana prawns or 130-350t for Moreton Bay bugs, then no management action is required.

4.2 If the harvest for two consecutive years is outside of the catch range of 3-11t for tiger prawns, 128-530t for banana prawns or 130-350t for Moreton Bay bugs, undertake a review of the trigger and implement management changes for the following season to ensure commercial catch of a species does not increase more than 20% above the upper catch range until a review is completed (e.g. trip limits, size limits or spatial/temporal closures). If the review identifies sustainability of a species is at risk, permanent changes to management arrangements such as those detailed above may be implemented and a stock assessment for this species is required within 3 years.

4.3 If a stock assessment becomes available for tiger prawns, banana prawns or Moreton Bay bugs that indicates a reduction in fishing mortality is required in order to achieve biomass targets then management action should be undertaken (e.g. trip limits, size limits or spatial/temporal closures).

**Decision rules for byproduct species**

The following harvest control rules are to ensure that fishing does not result in unacceptable levels of fishing pressure on any byproduct species (i.e. non target or secondary commercial species).

5.1 If the three-year average harvest of any species is no more than 10% above the average catch from 2017 - 2019, then no management action is required.

5.2 If the three-year average harvest of any species is more than 10% above average catch from 2017 - 2019, implement management changes (e.g. trip limits, size limits or spatial/temporal closures) to ensure commercial catch does not exceed 10% above average catch from 2017 -2019 until review is completed. If the review identifies sustainability of a species is at risk, permanent changes to management arrangements such as those detailed above may be implemented and a stock assessment this species is required within 3 years.

## Minimising ecological risks from fishing

The foundation of sustainable fisheries management is managing the impact of fishing activities on non-target species and the broader marine ecosystem. Ecological Risk Assessments (ERA) identify and measure the ecological risks of fishing activity and identify issues that must be further managed under harvest strategies. The below decision rules are in place to minimise and mitigate high ecological risks arising from fishing related activities.

6.1 If an ERA identifies fishing impacts that are considered to generate an undesirable level of risk to any secondary or bycatch species' populations, (i.e. high risk) a review is triggered to investigate the reason for the increased risk. Appropriate management action should be taken to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

6.2 If the Southern Inshore Region trawl footprint in any given year is greater than the 2019 footprint, then undertake a review to identify appropriate management strategies to reduce the risk including options that reduce the area trawled.

The most recent ERA was completed in 2012 through a collaborative project between the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Fisheries Queensland and the Queensland Seafood Industry Association. The ERA was for the entire Great Barrier Reef Marine Park area, however the key findings for the Southern Inshore Trawl Region are:

- Risks from trawling have reduced in the Great Barrier Reef since the introduction of a fishery management plan in 1999 and subsequent management actions.
- Marine Park zoning has been important in reducing risks from trawling.
- Commercial fishers have been proactive in seeking and using better fishing practices to reduce trawling impacts.
- Current risk levels from trawling activities are generally low. Under current practices and based on 2009 effort levels the overall ecological risks from trawling to harvested species as well as the broader environmental values and integrity are low.
- Trawl fishing effort is a key driver of ecological risk. Real risks will be addressed through harvest strategies and the fisheries working group, taking into account the factors contributing to high risk ratings, the adequacy of current management regime and, if applicable, strategies to reduce and mitigate the risk to the environment. Measures may include regional trawl effort caps under harvest strategies, further reductions in trawl bycatch, high compliance with rules and accurate information from ongoing risk monitoring etc.

The relevant ERA is published online at gbrmpa.gov.au and the Summary Report with the main findings is at this link http://hdl.handle.net/11017/1147 and full Technical Report is at this link http://hdl.handle.net/11017/1148

Fisheries Queensland's Ecological Risk Assessment Guideline is published online at https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/sustainable-fisheries-strategy/ecological-risk-assessment-guidelines.

Future risk assessments will be undertaken periodically to reassess any current or new issues that may arise in the fishery. Risk assessments can be undertaken more frequently if there are significant changes identified in fishery operations, management activities or controls that are likely to result in a change to previously assessed risk levels.

## Monitoring the social and economic performance

The Sustainable Fisheries Strategy outlines the target to set sustainable catch limits based on achieving initially achieving maximum sustainable yield with a long term goal of achieving maximum economic yield of the resource, taken initially to correspond to around 60% of spawning biomass. This is to support the most economically efficient use of the resource, improve the fishing experience for all sectors and promote a resilient system that can bounce back from other adverse environmental conditions (e.g. floods). The harvest strategy rules have been set up to maintain the stock to this target biomass level.

The following objectives are to support the social and economic performance of this fishery. The management options outlined are intended to provide some guidance on the options that could reasonably be considered if fishery trends are of concern.

***Table 4: social and economic indicators for the Southern Inshore Trawl Fishery***

| Objective | Performance indicators | Management options |
|---|---|---|
| Maximising profitability for the commercial sector | Potential indicators to monitor include:<br>• Capacity utilization<br>• CPUE (average per day)<br>• Costs, earnings and net financial and economic profit<br>• Sale and lease price<br>• Profit decomposition (using profit or lease price) to determine impacts of prices, costs and stock/catch rates on changes in profits | Consider regulatory and non-regulatory options. Adjust management as needed. Options include minimum holding, latent effort review. |
| Monitor the broader social and economic benefits of the fishery to the community | Potential indicators to monitor include:<br>• Fisher satisfaction (with their fishing experience – commercial and recreational)<br>• Percent of unit/licences that are owned (rather than leased)<br>• Gini coefficient of unit owner (measure of concentration)<br>• Percent of total costs/inputs purchased from local businesses/residents<br>• Income generated (crew plus profit – gross value added)<br>• Proportion of catch sold locally<br>• Fish prices<br>• Number of platforms/number of active licenses/total capacity<br>• Community satisfaction (with their fisheries and the way in which they are managed) | Consider regulatory and non-regulatory options. Adjust management as needed |
| Maintain US TED inspection program & Section 609 US export accreditation | US Inspection Report | Amend management and fisheries legislation as required to align gear controls with accreditation requirements. |

## Monitoring and assessment

The catch and effort data required to inform the take of permitted species is obtained through commercial logbook returns. The trawl logbook is at https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/fisheries/monitoring-reporting/requirements/logbooks

As the southern inshore trawl region is an effort-managed fishery, real-time monitoring of effort and catch disposal records are also required to provide an accurate records of the catch for compliance. All boats in the southern inshore trawl fishery are require to have vessel tracking installed and operational on all primary vessels to verify fishing effort reported in commercial fishing logbooks. Vessel tracking is used to draw down effort unit quotas in real time with logbook and catch disposal records used to verify the catches associated with the effort used.

The catch and effort data required to determine the standardised commercial catch rate for key species are obtained from catch and effort logbook returns and VMS data. Commercial catch rates are standardised to account for fishing power along with a range of potential influencing variables.

**Fishery independent information**

Fisheries Queensland conducts an annual fishery independent trawl survey for saucer scallops. The survey samples 0+ and 1+ scallop age classes that can be used to calculate a relative abundance index.

**Scientific assessment of stock**

An updated stock assessment was completed in 2019 (including data up until 2018).

## Information and research priorities

Key information and research priorities have been identified in Table 5 to help meet the objectives of this harvest strategy. These will be updated as required.

***Table 5: Information and research priorities for the southern inshore trawl***

| Project description | Explanation of Need | Priority |
|---|---|---|
| Updated stock assessments and program for periodic delivery every 3 years | Essential for setting effort caps in the fishery regions through the harvest strategy | High |
| Annual standardised catch rate analysis and reference points for key species in each region. | Essential to measure progress towards biomass targets and implement proxies between assessment updates | High |
| Regular periodical fishing power surveys | Collect information to improve catch rate standardisation | Medium |
| Bycatch Reduction Device (BRD) testing and evaluation program to support continued innovation | To support continued innovation of trawl BRDs | High |

## Schedule of performance assessment and review

The fishery's performance will be reviewed against this harvest strategy annually. This review will include convening the Southern Inshore Fishery Working Group in May/June to provide operational advice on the fishery's performance and any matters that may need addressing. The primary performance measure will be spawning biomass, which will be reviewed every three years, with a review of catch and effort data in intervening years. Table 6 summaries the key review and decision points for the southern inshore trawl region.

***Table 6: Schedule of performance assessment and review***

| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assessment Program** | Modelled stock assessment | Catch and effort monitoring | Catch and effort monitoring | Modelled stock assessment | |
| **Management Program** | Review TACE, reference points & fishing rules<br>Fishing power adjustment is required | Review of catch and effort data, adjust TACE for fishing power and bring forward management decisions if needed | Review of catch and effort data, adjust TACE for fishing power and bring forward management decisions if needed | Review TACE, reference points & fishing rules<br>Fishing power adjustment is required | Harvest Strategy Review |

The above schedule outlines the expected timeframes that assessment information will be available to inform management action. There may be instances where an assessment may need to be available prior to, or delayed beyond the scheduled date. Any change to the schedule should be considered by the working group and decided on by the chief executive based on the below conditions:

- If during the period between scheduled stock assessments the chief executive is concerned that a performance indicator (e.g. stock status, length frequency distributions, standardised commercial catch rates, total harvest, age distributions etc.) suggests that the stock is not performing in a way that will achieve the target biomass level, the chief executive may decide that a stock assessment will be undertaken before the scheduled timeframe.
- If the chief executive is satisfied that; (1) indicators for the stock suggests that it is achieving, or rebuilding to, target biomass levels, and that there is a low ecological risk to the stock under the current management arrangement (i.e. TAC levels); (2) or if resourcing requirements prohibit the ability for an assessment to be delivered in the scheduled timeframe, the chief executive may decide that a scheduled stock assessment will be delayed.

### Schedule of review

The fishery's performance will be reviewed **annually** against this harvest strategy.

While harvest strategies provide certainty and transparency in terms of management decisions in response to fishery information, there has to be flexibility to allow new information or changing circumstances to be considered. This harvest strategy will remain in place for a period of five (5) years, after which time it will need to be fully reviewed.

The harvest strategy may also be subject to further review and amendment as appropriate within the five-year period if the following circumstances arise:

- There is new information that substantially changes the status of a fishery, leading to improved estimates of indicators relative to reference points; or
- Drivers external to management of the fishery increase the risk to fish stock/s; or

- It is clear the strategy is not working effectively and the intent of the harvest strategy policy is not being met.

Further explanation and information on the processes for amending harvest strategies can be found in the *Queensland Harvest Strategy Policy and Guidelines*, published at https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/sustainable-fisheries-strategy/harvest-strategy.