

Summary of education and mitigation activities in the New Zealand surface longline fishery

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Abstract

The New Zealand government continues to engage with fishers to increase their awareness of bycatch issues in New Zealand fisheries. This paper summarises those initiatives.

Education and awareness activities

Education and awareness programmes have included:

- writing articles for fishing magazines,
- holding workshops on non-fish bycatch issues,
- distributing equipment to release tangled or hooked animals (for example marine turtles), and
- producing photo identification guides for legally protected marine species in New Zealand, i.e. seabirds, marine turtles, and marine mammals.

Workshops with fishers have been held on topics including training on handling live seabirds after their capture in fishing gear, the use of dehooking equipment, and the objectives of observer coverage and data collection in fisheries. When appropriate, educational materials have been produced in crew languages, and made available online.

For seabirds, a photo guide has been produced that includes the seabird species most often recorded caught in New Zealand fisheries. The guide was intended to be accessible and interesting, and features high quality photographs and limited text (Figure 1). Hard copies have been distributed to vessels and fishing companies, and to interested parties on request. Guides in eight languages (English, Korean, Japanese, Spanish, French, Russian, Polish, Ukrainian) are also available online (see link below).

IUCN 분류: 멸종 위기에 직면함

회색 바다제비

Procellaria cinerea



머리: 회색. 정수리는 진한 회색.

몸통: 크고 회색이며, 윗부분은 진한 회색, 아랫부분은 흰색. 꼬리는 회색이고 췌기 모양.

날개: 날개의 윗부분은 회색, 아랫부분은 진한 회색.

발: 회색을 띤 분홍.

부리: 노랑 또는 초록의 색조를 띤 흰색이며 진한 자줏빛을 띤 반점이 있음.

먹이 및 분포

먹이: 오징어, 생선, 새우 및 게.

분포: 남극 주변에서 먹이를 찾는 이 새들은 깊은 바다를 좋아함. 번식지인 섬 가까이 있는 도봉과 가을철의 아르헨티나 앞바다의 대륙붕을 제외하고는 얕은 바다를 피함.

흥미 있는 사실

회색 바다제비는 수영을 잘하며 먹이를 찾아 수중 10 미터까지 잠수합니다.

자연환경보전부의 2001 쥐 박멸 운동의 결과로 회색 바다제비가 캠벨 섬에서 번식하는 것이 최근에 다시 발견되었습니다.

IUCN레드리스트: 絶滅危惧 I B類

키타시로아하우드리 (Northern royal albatross)

Diomedea sanfordi



頭部: 白色。一部の頭頂部に暗色の斑点

胴体部: 非常に大型で、胴体と背部が白色

翼羽部: 翼の表側全体が暗色

足部: 핑크

くちば시: 薄桃色で、先端に黒色の細い線

幼鳥の特徴: 幼鳥は成鳥に似ていますが、頭頂部と背部に暗色の斑点があるものもあります。

採餌と分布

餌: 主にイカ、いくらかの魚

分布: 타스만해, 태평양, 남대서양의 영역에서採餌

面白い事実

오타고반도 타이아로아岬にある키타시로아하우드리의コロニーは뉴ージーランド本土唯一의 아하우드리코로니아입니다.

시로아하우드리의寿命は通常35年ほどですが、타이아로아岬で最初に産卵した個体の一羽で「おばあちゃん」と呼ばれる個体は60代前半で最後のヒナを育てました。2007年1月、트로아는 타이아로아岬でかえった500羽目のヒナで、「おばあちゃん」의孫に当ります。

Figure 1: Example pages from 'A fisher's guide to new Zealand seabirds' (Conservation Services Programme 2007).

See: <http://www.doc.govt.nz/publications/conservation/marine-and-coastal/marine-conservation-services/other-publications/a-fishers-guide-to-new-zealand-seabirds/>