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Australia's 2010–11 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishing Season

P.I. Hobsbawn, H.M. Patterson, I. Stobutzki

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Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Postal address GPO Box 1563 Canberra ACT 2601

Switchboard +61 2 6272 2010|

Facsimile +61 2 6272 2001

Email info.abares@daff.gov.au

Web daff.gov.au/abares

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Contents

Summary.....	1
1 Introduction	2
History	2
Recent seasons	2
2 Catch and effort.....	5
Nominal CPUE.....	5
Size composition.....	5
3 Fleet size and distribution	13
South Australia (SA).....	13
Western Australia (WA)	13
New South Wales (NSW)	13
Tasmania (TAS).....	13
Queensland (QLD).....	13
4 Other relevant information	14
Recreational catch.....	14
Discards in the commercial fishery	15
Stereo-video commercial trial.....	16
Fish release trials	16
Research	17
References.....	18
Appendix 1. SBT fishing season dates 1988–89 to 2011–12.....	19
Appendix 2. Purse seine fishing season duration	20
Appendix 3. Australian surface catch for farm operations, 1994–95 to 2011–12	21
Appendix 4. Nominal CPUE for all Australian longliners, 2010 and 2011 calendar years	22
Appendix 5. Summary of observed catch and effort by year and sector	24
Appendix 6. Number of biological samples taken in observer programs (year and sector)	27
Appendix 7. An overview of the Australian SBT observer program.....	28
Observer sources and training.....	28
Purse seine fishery—Great Australian Bight 2009–11	28
Longline fishery	28
Scientific observer program design and coverage	28
Observer data	29
Tag return monitoring	31
Appendix 8. Australian southern bluefin tuna research projects.....	32

Summary

The 2012 Fishing Season Report summarises catches and fishing activities in the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) Fishery up to and including Year 2 of the 2009–11 fishing season¹ (December 2010 – November 2011) and some preliminary results of the 2011–12 season (December 2011 – November 2012). It also provides a summary of the history of the Australian SBT Fishery and fishing by Japan in the Australian Fishing Zone under bilateral access agreements.

A total of 18 commercial fishing vessels landed SBT in Australian waters in Year 2 of the 2009–11 fishing season for a total catch of 3958 t. A total of 97.8 per cent of the catch was taken by purse seine with the remainder taken by longline. Five purse seiners fished off South Australia for the Australian farming operations during the second year of the 2009–11 fishing season, with live bait, pontoon-towing and feeding vessels also involved. The majority of the purse seine fishing commenced in mid December 2010 and finished in late March 2011, with some late catches in mid November 2011.

Australia's SBT quota for the 2009–11 fishing season was set at 8030 t and fishers were permitted to take up to 5265 t (the previous quota) in the first year of this fishing season. Catches exceeded the 8030 t quota by 19.07 t. Australia has voluntarily reduced their TAC for 2012 by 19.07 t. Length frequency data from the purse seine fishery from 2005–06 to 2006–07 indicated a shift to smaller fish, but this trend has showed signs of reversal since 2007–08, possibly due to the targeting of larger fish. The average length of SBT landed in South Australia decreased in 2011 to 88.9 cm.

In the 2011–12 fishing season, observers monitored 11.1 per cent of purse seine sets where fish were retained for the farm sector and 13.8 per cent of the estimated SBT catch. In 2011, observers also monitored 9.6 per cent of longline hook effort in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery during the months and in the areas of the SBT migration through that fishery. Observers monitored 1.7 per cent of longline hook effort in the entire Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery, where two vessels operated in the fishery during this period. The commercial trial of stereo-video technology was also undertaken in 2011 and was used to record eight transfers from three cages totalling 23 018 individual SBT.

¹ Various time periods, such as 'calendar years', 'fishing seasons' and 'quota years', can be used when describing Australia's SBT Fishery. Unless otherwise indicated, we have used quota years in this report, but note that fishing seasons of the various fishery components often span quota years. The start and end dates of Australian quota years have varied and are presented in Appendix 1.

1 Introduction

This report summarises catches and fishing activities in the second year of the 2009–11 fishing season of the Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*; SBT) Fishery. It also provides preliminary data on the 2011–12 fishing season for the surface fishery and a summary of the history of the Australian SBT Fishery. Caton et al. (1995) provide a more detailed historical description of the fishery.

History

Troll catches of SBT were reported as early as the 1920s off the east coast of Australia, but significant commercial fishing for SBT commenced in the early 1950s with the establishment of a pole-and-live-bait fishery off New South Wales (NSW), South Australia (SA) and, later (1970) Western Australia (WA). Purse seine gear overtook pole as the main fishing method and catches peaked at 21 500 t in 1982. The bulk of this early Australian catch of SBT was canned. Following quota reductions in 1983–84, the WA pole fishery for very small juveniles closed down and the south-eastern fishery began to target larger juveniles to supply the Japanese sashimi market. Surface catches were further reduced between 1989 and 1995 when about half of the Australian total allowable catch (TAC) was taken by Australia–Japan joint venture longliners in the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ). The joint venture ceased in late 1995. From 1992 to 1998, domestic longliners operating off Tasmania (TAS) and NSW also took around 5–10 per cent of the total Australian catch.

In 1990–91, about 20 t of SBT were transferred to fattening cages in Port Lincoln, SA, to enhance their value. Utilisation of the Australian SBT TAC in ‘farming’ operations increased from 3 per cent of the TAC in 1991–92 to 98 per cent in 1999–2000 and it has remained at similar high levels.

Following declaration of the AFZ in 1979, Japanese longliners fished under a range of bilateral conditions, a real-time monitoring program and joint-venture arrangements until 1997 when Japanese longliners were excluded from all AFZ fishing operations following failure to reach agreement on a global TAC within the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT). Caton and Ward (1996) provides copies of annual subsidiary agreements for the operations of bilateral-licensed longliners in the AFZ from 1979–80 to 1994–95.

Recent seasons

The Australian domestic SBT catches for the 2010 and 2011 calendar years were 4200 t and 4206 t, respectively. The catches for the first and second years of the 2009–11 fishing season were 4091 t and 3958 t, respectively (Table 1). Australia’s SBT quota for the 2009–11 fishing season was set at 8030 t and fishers were permitted to take up to 5265 t (the quota from the 2008–09 season) in the first year of this fishing season. Catches for this first year were below the permitted take. However, catches over the entire 2009–11 season exceeded the TAC by 19.07 t. To repay this overcatch, Australia has reduced its TAC for 2012 by 19.07 t. This action is consistent with the guidelines in the CCSBT Compliance Plan-Corrective Actions Policy (Compliance policy guideline 3) adopted in October 2011 by CCSBT. See Appendix 1 for quota year dates and Appendix 2 for duration of the farm sector fishing seasons.

Table 1 Australian Catch (t) by Gear and State for Quota Years 1988–89 to 2010–11 (Year 2 of the 2009–11 TAC)

Fishing Season	Western Australia			South Australia			New South Wales			Tasmania			Large Longliners			Australia Total			RTMP	Total All Gears		
	Albany Pole	Esperance Pole	Long-line	Total	Pole & Purse Seine	Farm Cages	Long-line	Total	Pole & Purse Seine	Long-line	Total	Troll	Long-line	Total	Aust. Charter	Joint-venture	Total	Domestic Surface			Domestic Long-line	Total Long-line
1988–89	204	221	0	425	4872	0	0	4872	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	684	684	5299	1	685	0	5984
1989–90	133	97	0	230	4199	0	0	4199	0	6	6	14	0	14	0	400	400	4443	6	406	0	4849
1990–91	175	45	0	220	2588	0	0	2588	0	15	15	57	0	57	255	881	1136	2865	15	1151	300a	4316
1991–92	17	0	0	17	1629	138	14	1781	34	90	124	36	20	56	59	2057	2116	1854	124	2240	800	4894
1992–93	0	0	0	0	716	722	68	1506	16	238	254	23	44	67	0	2735	2735	1477	350	3085	650	5212
1993–94	0	0	0	0	621	1294	55	1970	0	286	286	7	105	112	0	2299	2299	1922	446	2745	270	4937
1994–95	0	0	0	0	908	1954	2	2864	0	157	157	4	109	113	0	1295	1295	2866	268	1563	650	5080
1995–96	0	0	0	0	1447	3362	0	4809	28	89	117	0	262	262	0	0	0	4837	351	351	0	5188
1996–97	0	0	0	0	2000	2498	0	4497	7	229	236	2	242	244	0	0	0	4507	472	472	0	4978
1997–98	0	0	0b	0	916	3488	0b	4403	0c	475	475	0d	219	219	0	0	0	4433	664	664	0	5097
1998–99	0	0	0b	0	28	4991	0b	5018	0c	97	97	0d	116	116	0	0	0	5016	216	216	0	5232
1999–00	0	0	0b	0	0	5130	13	5143	0	114	114	0	0d	0	0	0	0	5130	127	127	0	5257
2000–01	0	0	0b	0	0	5162	6	5168	0	32	32	0	0d	0	0	0	0	5162	38	38	0	5247
2001–02	0	0	7	7	0	5234	0	5234	0	22e	22e	0	0d	0	0	0	0	5234	29	29	0	5262
2002–03	0	0	0f	0	0	5375	0	5375	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	5375	17	17	0	5391
2003–04	0	0	0f	0	0h	4874	0g	4874	0	226e	226e	0	20	20	0	0	0	4874	247	247	0	5120
2004–05	0	0	0	0	0	5214	0	5214	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	5214	35	35	0	5248
2005–06	0	0	0	0	0	5302	0	5302	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5302	6	6	0	5308
2006–07	0	0	0	0	0	5230	0	5230	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5230	4	4	0	5234
2007–08	0	0	0	0	0	5211	0	5211	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	5211	23	23	0	5234
2008–09	0	0	0	0	2	5015	0	5017	11	213	225	0	<1	<1	0	0	0	5029	213	213	0	5242
2009–10i	0	0	0	0	0	3931	0	3931	0	161	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	3931	161	161	0	4091
2010–11j	0	0	0	0	0	3872	0	3872	0	85	85	1	0	1	0	0	0	3872	85	85	0	3958

See footnotes on following page. Note that 'RTMP' refers to the Real Time Monitoring Program.

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- a Note that a further 700 t of Australian quota was 'frozen' (not allocated) in 1990-91.
- b 1997-98 and 1998-99 WA and SA non-farm catches are included in SA pole and purse seine catch, and in 1999-00 and 2000-01 WA longline catch is included in SA longline due to confidentiality guidelines.
- c 1997-98 to 1998-99 NSW pole and purse seine catches are included in NSW longline catch due to confidentiality guidelines.
- d 1997-98 and 1998-99 TAS troll catches are included in TAS longline, and in 1999-00, 2000-01 and 2001-02 TAS longline catch is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines.
- e 2001-02 and 2003-04 NSW longline catch also includes QLD longline catch due to confidentiality guidelines.
- f 2002-03 and 2003-04 WA longline catch is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines.
- g 2003-04 SA longline catch is included in NSW longline due to confidentiality guidelines.
- h 2003-04 additional SA purse seine catch that did not go into farm cages is included in SA farm cages catch due to confidentiality guidelines.
- i Year 1 of the 2009-11 fishing season (2009-10).
- j Year 2 of the 2009-11 fishing season (2010-11).
-

2 Catch and effort

In 2010–11, 97.8 per cent of the Australian catch of SBT was taken by purse seine off SA for farm operations. The remainder was mainly taken by longline off NSW, with a small amount taken by trolling off Tasmania. Australian catch by gear and state for the 1988–89 quota year to 2010–11 is shown in Table 1. Catch by fishing season with number of vessels and vessel search hours are shown in Appendix 3. The Australian catch of SBT for the calendar years 2010 and 2011 is mapped in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

Nominal CPUE

Nominal catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) indices for the Australian surface, or longline fisheries are not viewed as indicative of stock status. The farm operations use purse seines to catch SBT, with assistance from bait vessels and spotter planes. This makes the development of a reasonable measure of nominal fishing effort difficult and complicates the interpretation of catch rates.

Australian longliners generally target more than one species in the fishing season and the targeted effort (number of hooks targeting SBT) is not distinguishable from logbooks. For information, nominal SBT CPUE for all Australian longline effort is provided at Appendix 4.

One troll vessel has landed SBT since 1998–99.

Size composition

In the SA purse seine fishery there has been reduced competition for SBT among fishers following the introduction of individual transferable quotas (ITQs). Since the late 1980s, the fishery has targeted small (<80 cm) SBT, which were previously taken in bulk for canning (Caton et al. 1995). This resulted in an increase in the average length of SBT landed for fresh-chilled export. As the farming component of the fishery increased in the 1990s, the average length of SBT landed in SA decreased from a peak of 103.2 cm in 1995 to a low of 90.7 cm in 2006 (Table 2). This is primarily due to selective targeting of schools to catch the best sized fish for farming. The average length of SBT landed in SA then increased to 97.3 cm in 2009, but declined to 94.4 cm in 2010 and decreased again in 2011 to 88.9 cm.

Since the late 1980s, the average length of SBT landed in NSW has varied considerably because of the varying contribution of longline and sporadic surface catches to the overall catch levels. However, longline-caught SBT off NSW have, in general, been considerably larger than SBT previously taken in this fishery (Figure 4). Similarly, the size trends in the TAS fishery reflect the change from trolling to longlining operations, which target larger fish, in 1993.

The percentage representation by length in the winter catches of Japanese longliners off eastern TAS from 1988 to 1997 showed substantial changes (Figure 5). Initially, there were two groups representing a group of pre-adults (<130 cm) and older adult SBT (>150 cm). A progressive increase in the representation of younger ages was evident until 1992, and there was also a steady increase in the average length of the SBT comprising the larger mode. The “trough” between the modes was consistent with intensive removals of small SBT in the early 1980s by Australia’s surface fishery. The reversal of this trend from 1993 was apparent by the reduced presence of SBT <105 cm in 1994, then of SBT <120 cm in 1995, and SBT <135

cm in 1996. The reduced representation of those sizes was noted in the reduced abundance of small SBT (<100 cm) in the TAS troll fishery in 1994 and 1995, and the failure of the troll fishery (which depended upon small SBT) in 1996 and 1997. In 1997, the troll fishery results were poor and the observer data from Japanese longliners for the TAS winter season showed a scarcity of SBT less than 105 cm. However, the 1997 data showed an increased representation of 105 cm SBT compared with 1996. In the absence of Japanese and joint-venture longline operations in the AFZ since 1998, no subsequent comparison is possible.

While the successive reduction in small SBT did not persist in 1997, the previous decreases may signal several weak year classes in the early 1990s. The changed representation of 105 cm SBT in 1997 does not appear to have been associated with any change in fishing or reporting practices.

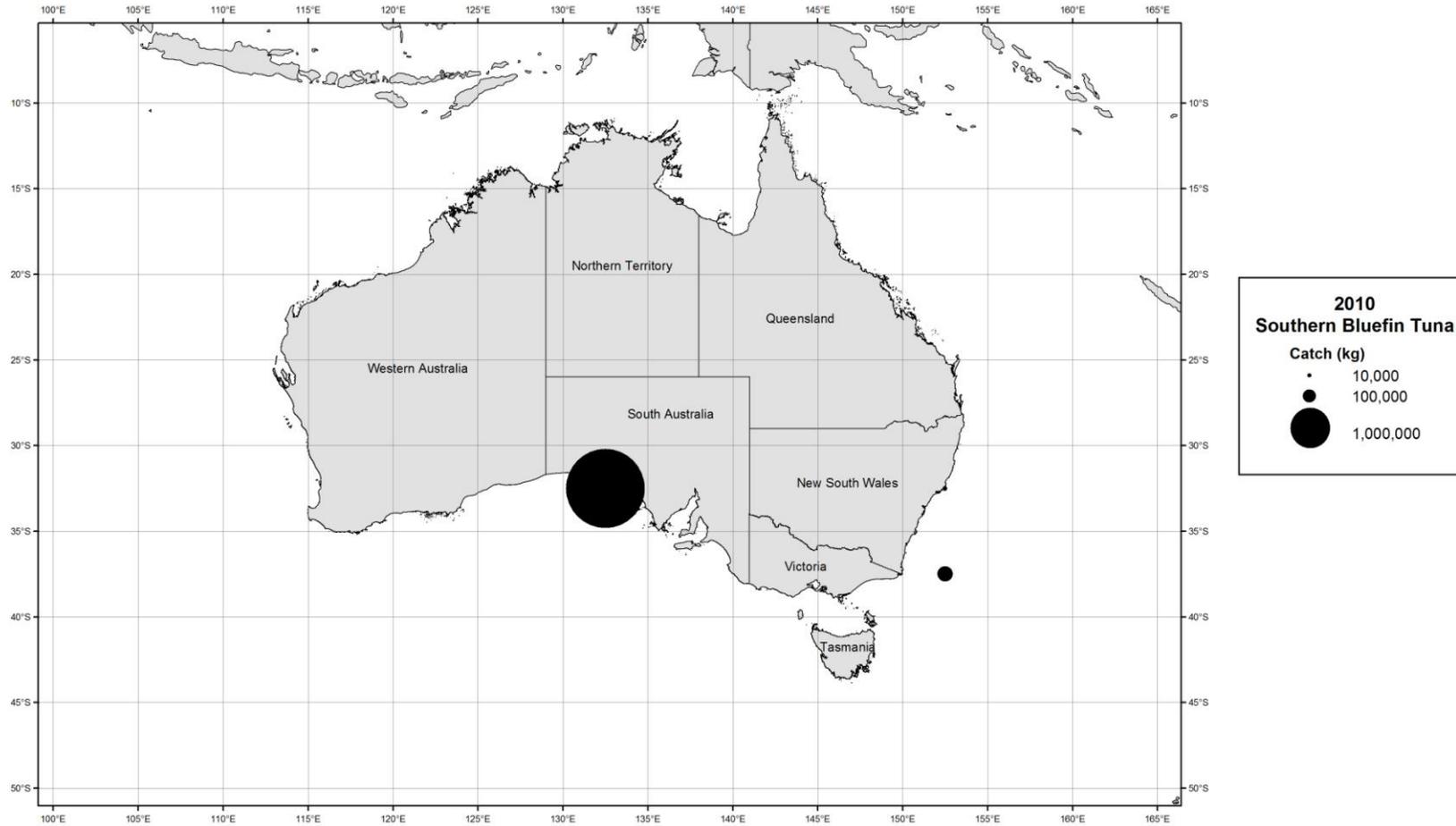


Figure 1 Australian SBT catch in the 2010 calendar year

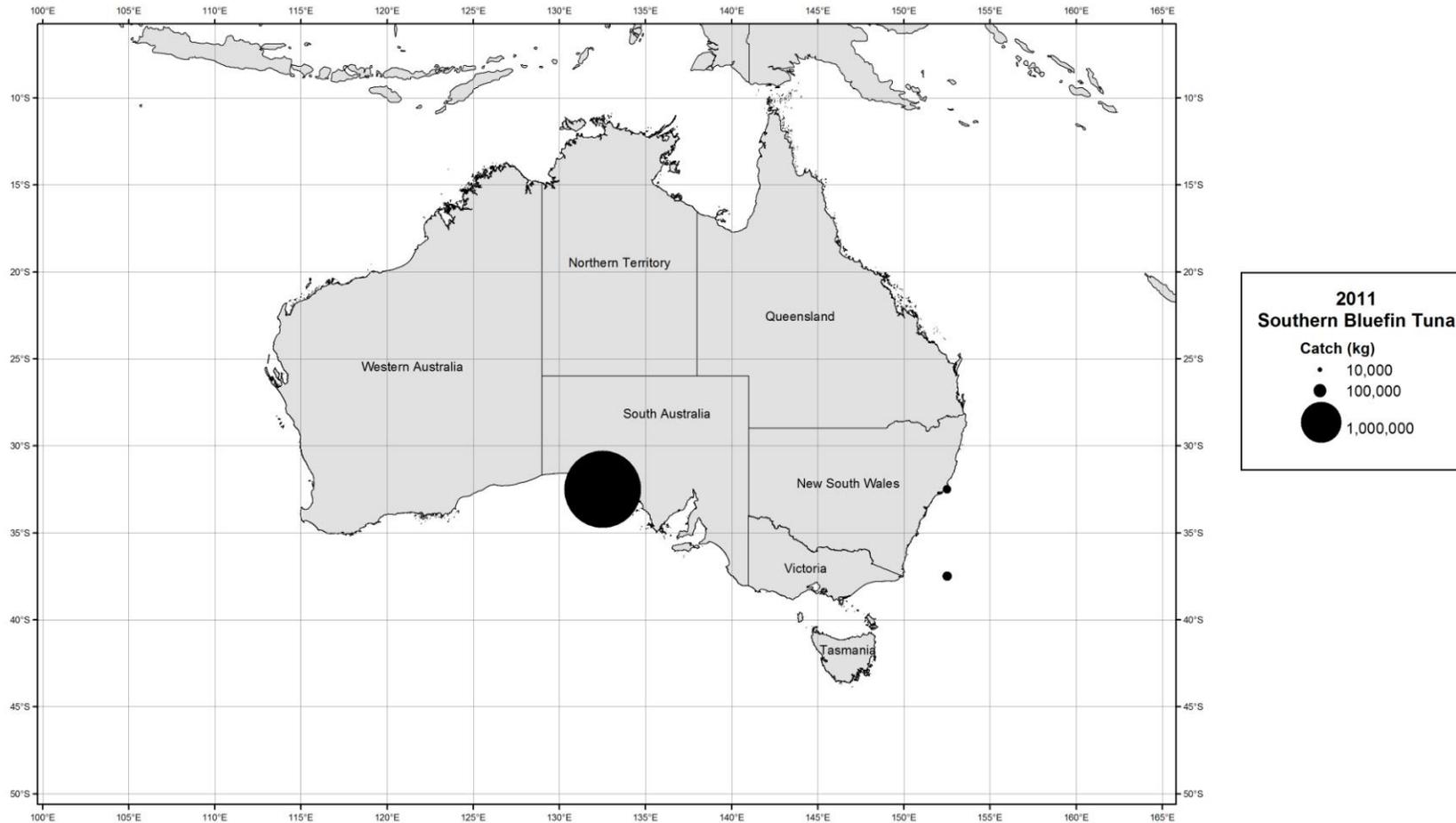


Figure 2 Australian SBT catch in the 2011 calendar year

Table 2 Average fork length (cm) of SBT landed in each Australian state, 1989 to 2011

Calendar Year	Western Australia ^a	South Australia ^a	Tasmania	NSW	Joint-venture
1989	65.4	88.8	-	-	-
1990	65.6	89.3	96.0	112.8	-
1991	67.2	95.5	94.9	154.8	114.5
1992	66.1	97.0	93.4	109.2	108.0
1993	65.2	101.1	99.7	117.8	116.5
1994	-	97.4	125.5	121.3	124.8
1995	-	103.2	127.9	125.0	125.0
1996	-	102.7	132.7	139.7	-
1997	-	97.7	133.2	134.6	-
1998	-	94.9	134.5	136.1	-
1999	-	97.6	134.2	138.5	-
2000	-	97.0	-	154.3	-
2001	154.3	98.1	-	149.7	-
2002	-	98.4	-	159.9	-
2003	-	98.7	-	154.1	-
2004	-	93.6	-	161.9	-
2005	-	91.0	-	161.7	-
2006	-	90.7	-	154.1	-
2007	-	94.0	-	150.5	-
2008	-	93.9	-	166.7	-
2009	-	97.3	159.9	149.6	-
2010	-	94.4	-	146.7	-
2011	-	88.9	147.5	149.1	-

^aLengths are reported by calendar year, except for Western Australia, which are by financial year (e.g. 1998 represents the financial year 1998–99) and South Australia, which are by fishing season, to cover the summer season

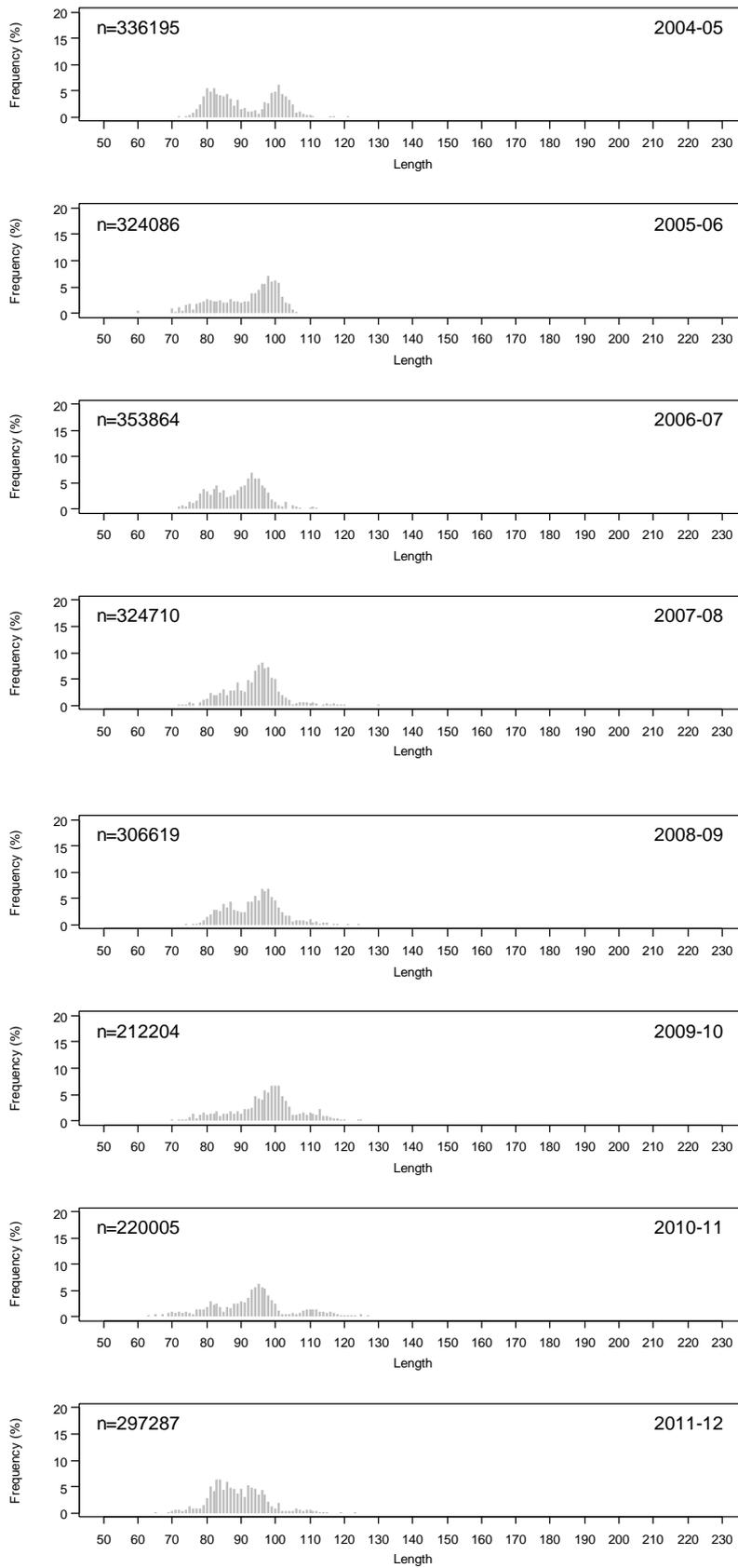


Figure 3 Length frequency of SBT purse seine catch in Australian waters raised to total catch, 2004–05 to 2011–12 fishing seasons (source: tow cage size monitoring database)

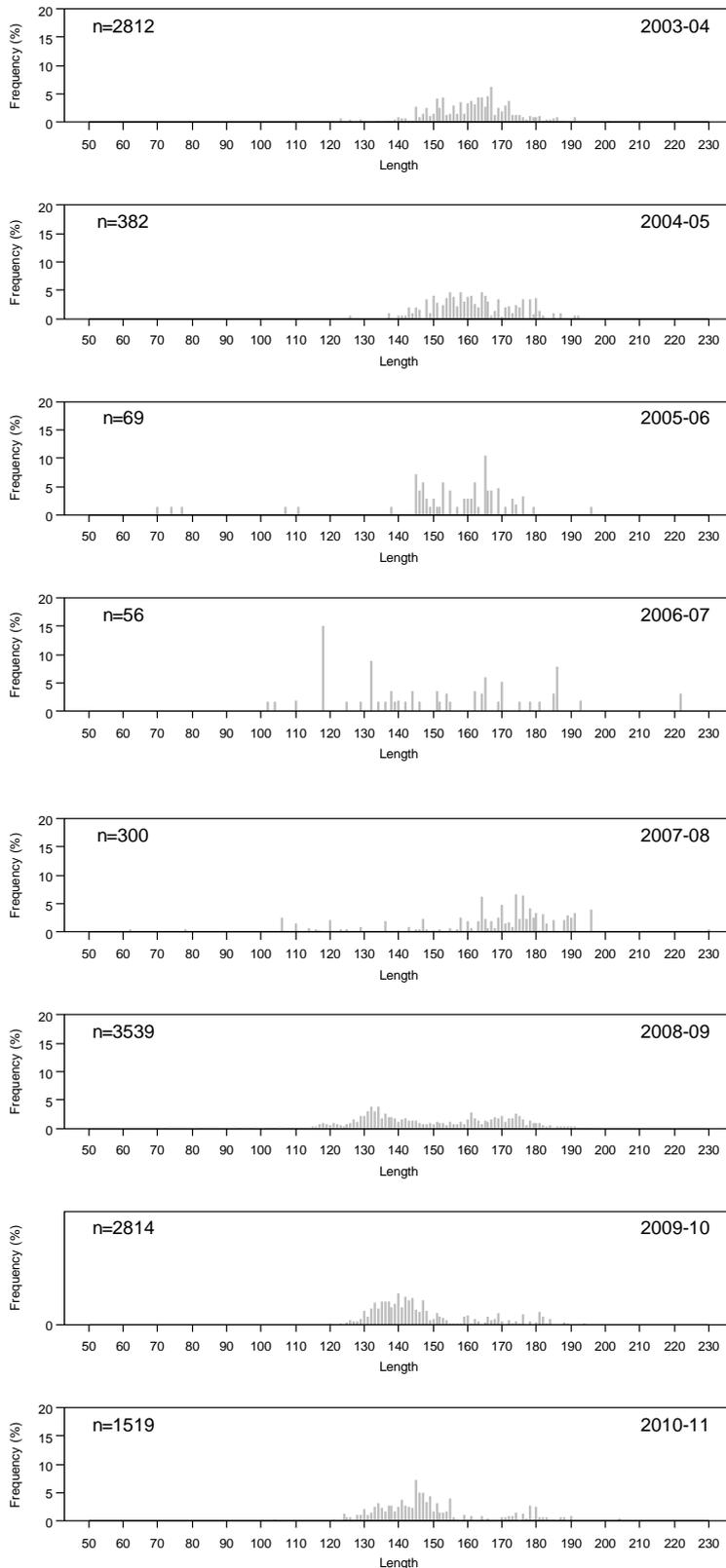


Figure 4 Length frequency histograms for retained SBT longline catch in Australian waters raised to total catch, 2003–04 to 2010–11 quota years (source: AFMA observer data and processor monitoring data)

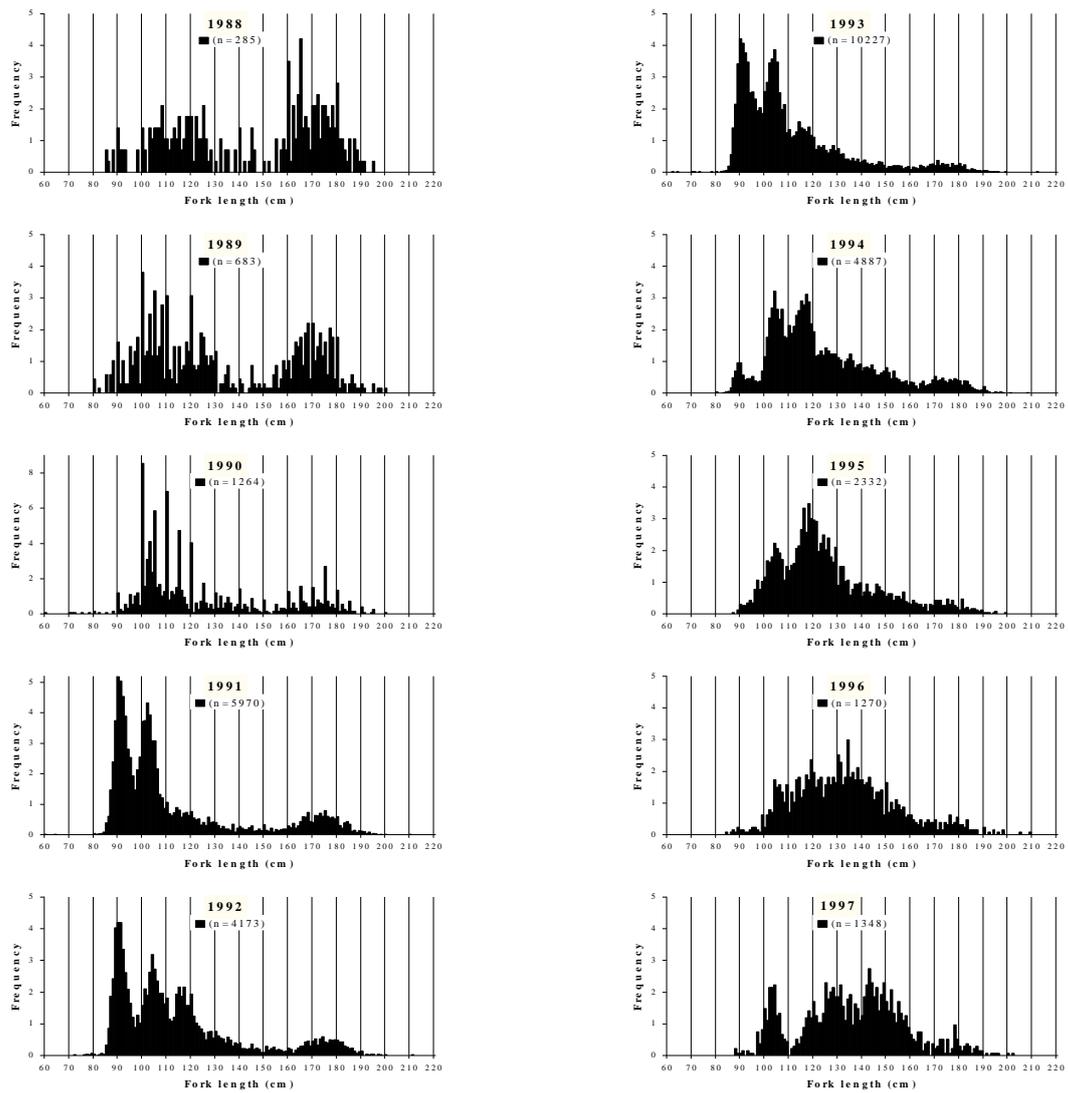


Figure 5 Length frequency of SBT measured by Australian observers on Japanese longliners fishing in the Tasmania region, 1988 to 1997. The data include small SBT tagged and released by observers.

3 Fleet size and distribution

In 2010–11 (Year 2 of the 2009–11 fishing season), a total of 18 commercial fishing vessels landed SBT in Australian waters.

South Australia (SA)

The one- to five-year-old SBT, which school from late spring to autumn in surface waters of the eastern Great Australian Bight, SA, were fished by five purse seiners during 2010–11, with various live bait, pontoon-towing and feeding vessels also involved. The majority of the purse seine fishing commenced in mid December 2010 and finished in late March 2011, with some late catches in mid November 2011.

Western Australia (WA)

There were no SBT caught off WA in 2010–11.

New South Wales (NSW)

In 2010–11, 12 domestic longliners reported landing both older juvenile and adult SBT in deeper waters off NSW.

Tasmania (TAS)

There was one vessel that caught SBT by trolling off TAS in 2010–11.

Queensland (QLD)

There were no SBT caught off QLD in 2010–11.

4 Other relevant information

Recreational catch

Recreational fishing for SBT in the 2011 calendar year was again concentrated in continental shelf waters off south-east TAS, SA, and western Victoria (VIC). Angling for SBT has been popular among gamefishing club members for many years in TAS and SA waters, but there has been increased activity among the general recreational fishing sector in the last five years, particularly in western VIC waters near Portland and Port Fairy (Rowse et al. 2008). A survey of recreational SBT fishers was conducted in western VIC in March to July 2011 using onsite survey methods at boat launching ramps (Green et al. 2012). The survey estimated that a total of 19 700 SBT were retained during the survey period, weighing about 240 t. A further 6900 SBT were estimated to have been released by recreational fishers during the survey period.

Overall, the data available on the recreational catch of SBT are very limited. Previous estimates of total annual recreational catches ranged between 3 t and 85 t from 1994 to 2002 (Table 3). These data are indicative estimates only and are based on a range of different data sources. There are no estimates of total Australian recreational SBT catch available for 2003 to 2011. Apart from the recent VIC estimates cited above, the only other available estimates of SBT recreational catch for the period are for SA and TAS in 2007–08. The TAS estimate was obtained from on-site surveys and charter logbooks (Forbes et al. 2009) and the SA catch estimate from a state-wide telephone-diary survey and charter fishery logbooks (Jones 2009, PIRSA unpublished data). The estimates are summarised in Table 4.

Australia is progressing a project working with State jurisdictions to develop a methodology to provide robust estimates of total Australian recreational catch which will commence prior to the 2012–13 recreational fishing season. The project will combine information from all states where SBT are caught by recreational fishers, from targeted SBT fishing surveys, indicators of activity levels and other recreational monitoring projects. The project is scheduled to conclude in February 2014.

Table 3 Indicative estimates of recreational catch (t) by Australian recreational fishers, 1994 to 2002

Calendar year	Recreational catch (t)
1994	16
1995	insufficient data
1996	insufficient data
1997	insufficient data
1998	38
1999	3
2000	10
2001	60
2002	85

Table 4 Estimated recreational catch of SBT in South Australian and Tasmanian waters for the 2008 season

State	Estimated number of SBT retained	Estimated weight of SBT retained (tonnes)	Period of data collection
South Australia	1597	29.1	November 2007 to October 2008
Tasmania	480	14.0	January 2008 to June 2008

Sources: SA – Primary Industries and Resources SA unpublished data. TAS – Forbes et al. (2009).

The number of SBT tag releases by Australian recreational fishers is provided in Table 5. These data do not include recreational tag releases using CCSBT tags. There has been a significant increase in tag and release activity for SBT since 2005, particularly in SA.

Table 5 Tag releases of SBT by Australian recreational fishers, 1990 to 2011

Year	Percentage of total releases					No. of Releases
	TAS	NSW	SA	VIC	WA	
1990	7.1	0.0	14.3	57.1	21.4	14
1991	5.8	44.7	23.2	25.6	0.7	293
1992	5.6	18.5	48.1	24.1	3.7	54
1993	3.5	6.9	87.9	0.0	1.7	231
1994	0.0	14.3	76.2	0.0	9.5	63
1995	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	12
1996	0.0	25.8	74.2	0.0	0.0	159
1997	0.0	3.7	87.0	0.0	9.3	54
1998	4.8	0.8	52.5	40.6	1.3	377
1999	0.0	0.0	70.9	29.1	0.0	117
2000	0.0	0.4	99.1	0.4	0.0	224
2001	38.8	1.9	23.8	30.6	5.0	160
2002	39.4	2.6	25.9	25.4	6.7	193
2003	14.3	0.0	71.4	0.0	14.3	21
2004	31.8	0.0	45.5	0.0	22.7	22
2005	0.0	2.1	93.7	0.0	4.2	96
2006	7.2	0.2	84.7	0	7.9	584
2007	29.3	0.1	66.2	1.3	3.1	1303
2008	1.0	0	96.6	0.5	1.9	1006
2009	9.0	3.3	83.9	1.7	2.2	2044
2010	5.2	0.5	84.7	4.8	4.8	3329
2011	3.9	16.0	76.3	3.2	0.6	3321

Source: NSW DPI Game Fish Tagging Program

Discards in the commercial fishery

During 2011–12, no discarding of SBT was observed or reported in logbooks collected in the purse seine fishery in the Great Australian Bight. However, two observed sets were aborted because fish were too small. All fish were released alive.

In 2004, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) observers monitored longline operations in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF) during the months and areas in which SBT were most likely to be taken incidentally (i.e. south of 30°S from May to September). Observer data showed that 56 per cent of longline caught SBT were discarded during the observed operations. In contrast, the level of SBT discards recorded in logbooks from other vessels fishing during the same period south of 30°S was 37.3 per cent. In response to this new

information, AFMA implemented tighter access controls, as well as increased observer coverage in areas and at times where there is a high risk of SBT being caught (Appendix 5). The number of biological samples collected by the AFMA observer program are reported in Appendix 6.

In 2011, in the ETBF, south of 30°S and during the months of May to September, 9 observers monitored 92 577 hooks of a total of 961 868, representing 9.6 per cent observer coverage of longline effort during the SBT migration. For the fishery as a whole, 6.3 per cent of hooks were observed in 2011. The total catch number of SBT caught while observers were on board was 451 of which 255 were retained, 196 were discarded (194 of which were released alive) and none were tagged. Individual retained SBT ranged from 104–204 cm in length. ETBF logbooks for 2011 showed 1438 SBT (84.2 t) were retained and 203 (12.4 per cent) were released.

During 2011, observers monitored 1.7 per cent of longline hook effort in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF). Two vessels participated in this fishery in 2011, and no SBT were observed caught in 2011.

Stereo-video commercial trial

In 2011, the commercial trial of stereo-video technology in the SBTF was used to record SBT from eight transfers made from three cages. In total, 23 018 SBT were counted from the stereo-video recordings and overall stereo-video technology was demonstrated to be robust under commercial operating conditions. Technical details of the commercial trial were reported to the CCSBT Compliance Committee Meeting in 2011 (Anon. 2011; CCSBT-CC/1110/11).

Fish release trials

In response to the operational characteristics of the SBT Fishery, AFMA and the fishing industry agreed to undertake a three-year trial, commencing in 2007, to investigate a mechanism to allow a single release of live fish to avoid exceeding Australia's national allocation of SBT. The trial was supported by amendments to the Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Plan and by implementation standards agreed to by industry. The first release of the trial was conducted on 6 April 2008. Approximately 2000 SBT (approximately 39 t) were released at 35°14.5' S, 135°36.5' E. To select the release site, an aerial survey of three preferred release locations was conducted on 4 April 2008. These sites were selected because they are known as locations where wild SBT can be found. The final release site was selected because it had a strong presence of wild SBT indicating that the area was suitable habitat for SBT.

The second release took place on 17 March 2010 at 35°12.384'S, 135°45.424'E. The 2010 release lasted approximately 3 hours 20 minutes during which time divers estimated that 500 fish had been released. The release was observed by an AFMA Compliance Officer and the Protec Marine representative. All fish were released alive and vigorous with no mortalities observed during the release. Each release complied with a standard set of procedures and was considered a success.

The live release trial was reviewed in 2010 and an extension of the trial implemented for an additional three years expiring in 2013. The first release of the new trial period was undertaken on 1 May 2011. An estimated 1000 SBT were released at 35°13'S, 135°37'E, an area selected because of the presence of wild SBT. The release was observed by an AFMA Compliance officer and the Protec Marine representative. The release was considered a success with only two mortalities recorded.

Research

Appendix 8 provides an overview of the major research projects and associated costs that Australia has undertaken in recent years pertaining to SBT. Most recently Australia's research has focused on projects related to the management and assessment of the fishery, such as the development of the management procedure, scientific aerial survey, juvenile movements and close-kin genetics.

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Appendix 1. SBT fishing season dates 1988–89 to 2011–12

Quota Year	Start Date	End Date
1988–89	1 Oct 1988	30 Sep 1989
1989–90	1 Oct 1989	30 Sep 1990
1990–91	1 Oct 1990	30 Sep 1991
1991–92	1 Oct 1991	31 Oct 1992
1992–93	1 Nov 1992	31 Oct 1993
1993–94	1 Nov 1993	31 Oct 1994
1994–95	1 Nov 1994	15 Dec 1995
1995–96	16 Dec 1995	15 Dec 1996
1996–97	16 Dec 1996	30 Nov 1997
1997–98	1 Dec 1997	30 Nov 1998
1998–99	1 Dec 1998	30 Nov 1999
1999–00	1 Dec 1999	30 Nov 2000
2000–01	1 Dec 2000	30 Nov 2001
2001–02	1 Dec 2001	30 Nov 2002
2002–03	1 Dec 2002	30 Nov 2003
2003–04	1 Dec 2003	30 Nov 2004
2004–05	1 Dec 2004	30 Nov 2005
2005–06	1 Dec 2005	30 Nov 2006
2006–07	1 Dec 2006	30 Nov 2007
2007–08	1 Dec 2007	30 Nov 2008
2008–09	1 Dec 2008	30 Nov 2009
2009–11 ^a	1 Dec 2009	30 Nov 2011
2011–12	1 Dec 2011	30 Nov 2012

^a Note that 2009–11 was a two-year season

Appendix 2. Purse seine fishing season duration

Quota Year	First Day of Season	Last Day of Season	1st Day	50%	75%	90%	Last Day	Duration
1993–94	1 Nov 93	31 Oct 94	49	113	127	138	175	127
1994–95	1 Nov 94	15 Dec 95	36	106	133	160	410 ^a	375 ^a
1995–96	16 Dec 95	15 Dec 96	1	67	87	131	365	365
1996–97	16 Dec 96	30 Nov 97	2	66	85	95	141	140
1997–98	1 Dec 97	30 Nov 98	19	67	84	98	364	346
1998–99	1 Dec 98	30 Nov 99	10	52	73	78	113	104
1999–00	1 Dec 99	30 Nov 00	4	56	65	79	118	115
2000–01	1 Dec 00	30 Nov 01	4	60	80	88	97	94
2001–02	1 Dec 01	30 Nov 02	9	61	75	80	121	113
2002–03	1 Dec 02	30 Nov 03	11	60	82	97	116	106
2003–04	1 Dec 03	30 Nov 04	9	66	87	102	115	107
2004–05	1 Dec 04	30 Nov 05	5	61	83	98	119	115
2005–06	1 Dec 05	30 Nov 06	18	70	92	99	358	341
2006–07	1 Dec 06	30 Nov 07	1	74	93	104	125	125
2007–08	1 Dec 07	30 Nov 08	10	58	91	94	99	90
2008–09	1 Dec 08	30 Nov 09	3	76	103	113	130	128
2009–11 ^b	1 Dec 09	30 Nov 10	3	52	69	78	84	82
2009–11 ^c	1 Dec 10	30 Nov 11	22	61	87	100	356	335
2011–12 ^d	1 Dec 11	30 Nov 12	22	71	85	99	110	89

'1st Day' = Day of First Capture, '50%', etc denote the day of the season on which that percentage of the catch had been taken, 'Last Day' = the Day of Last Capture.

^aFigures greater than 365 days because the season dates changed and extended this season for longer than one year.

^bYear 1 of the 2009–11 season (2009–10)

^cYear 2 of the 2009–11 season (2010–11)

^dNote that for the 2011–12 season, figures provided are preliminary as the fishing year does not finish until November 2012.

Appendix 3. Australian surface catch for farm operations, 1994–95 to 2011–12

Season	Estimated catch (t)	Actual catch (t)	Catcher vessels	Vessel search hours	Sets	No. 1° squares fished
1994–95	2179	2009	5	526	104	5
1995–96	2859	3442	6	631	89	11
1996–97	3134	2505	7	769	118	13
1997–98	3916	3629	7	671	143	8
1998–99	4418	4991	7	972	129	3
1999–00	4746	5131	8	764	107	5
2000–01	5100	5162	8	799	129	2
2001–02	5400	5234	7	1309	159	3
2002–03	5188	5375	7	1276	150	5
2003–04	5299	4874	6	1202	160	4
2004–05	5225	5215	8	1168	139	4
2005–06	5463	5302	7	1304	156	6
2006–07	5091	5230	6	1459	160	8
2007–08	4530	5211	7	1217	134	2
2008–09	4348	5017	7	1156	139	7
2009–11 ^a	3323	3931	6	417	78	3
2009–11 ^b	3840	3872	5	835	106	5
2011–12 ^c	4328	4463	5	1150	153	7

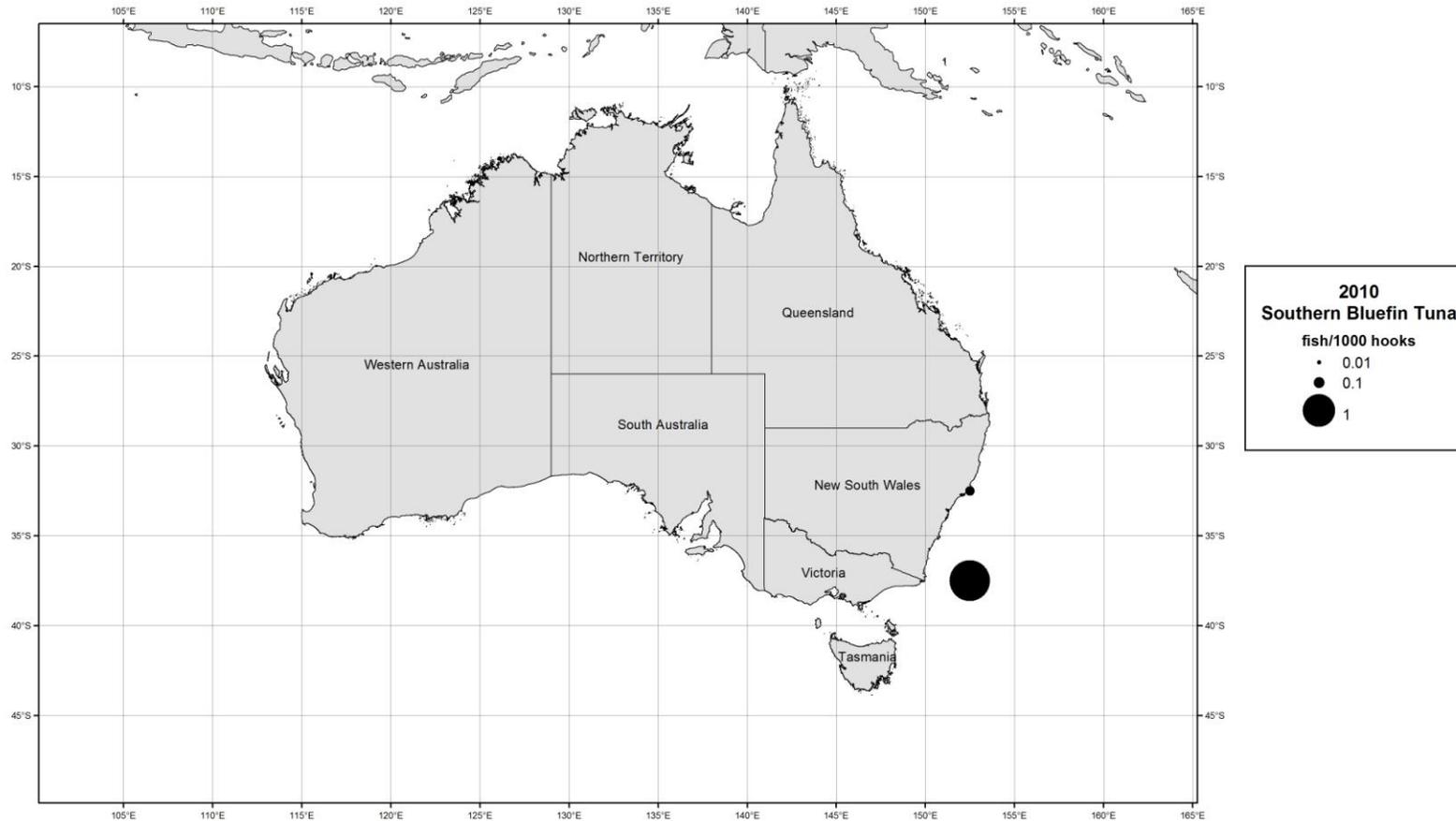
Note that estimated catch is derived from logbook data while actual catch is derived from landing data.

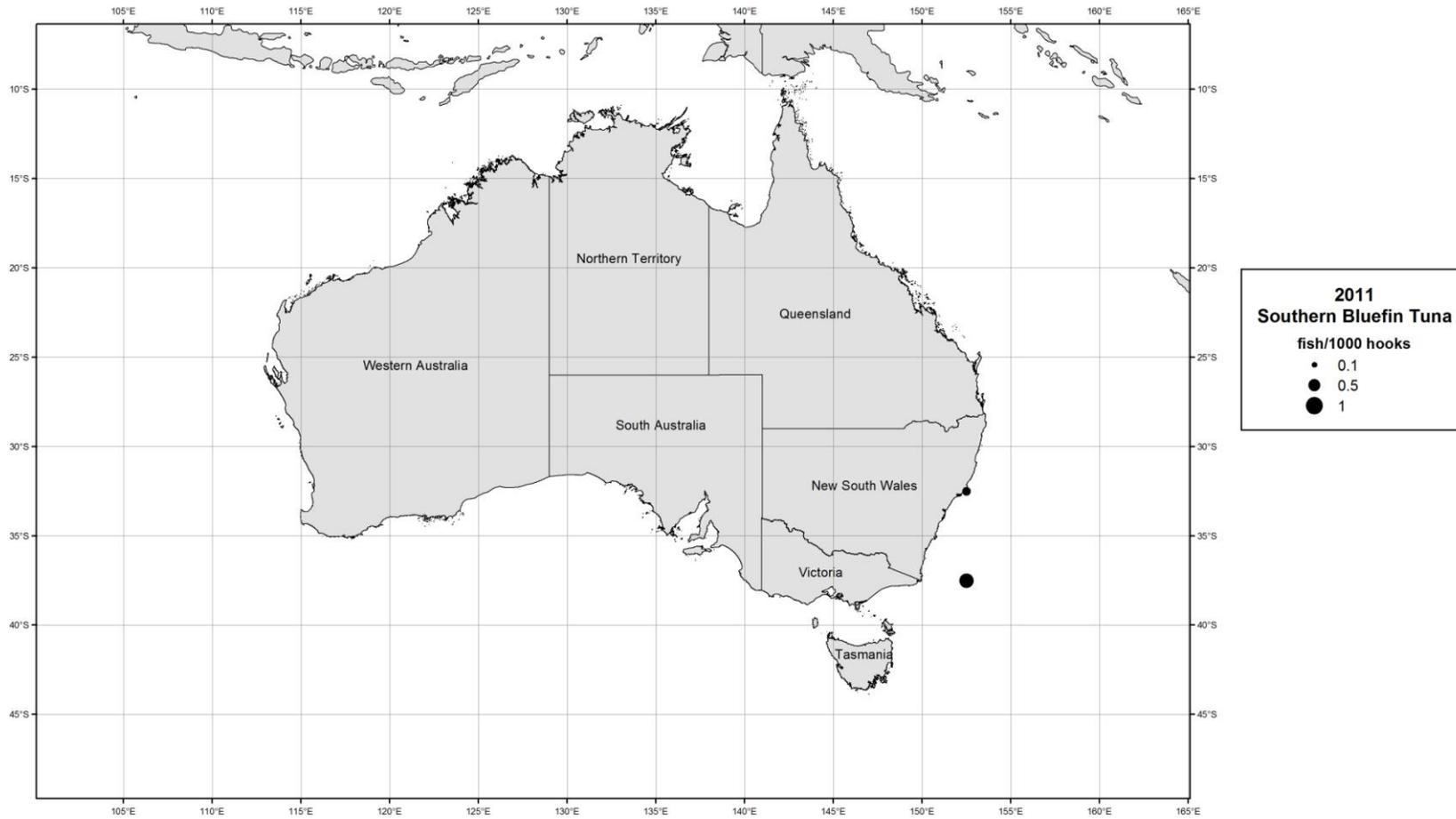
^aYear 1 of the 2009–11 season (2009–10)

^bYear 2 of the 2009–11 season (2010–11)

^cNote that for the 2011–12 season, figures provided are preliminary as the fishing year does not finish until November 2012,

Appendix 4. Nominal CPUE for all Australian longliners, 2010 and 2011 calendar years





Appendix 5. Summary of observed catch and effort by year and sector

Country	Year	Sector	Observers Deployed	Sea Days	Sets/Tows Observed	Observed Vessels	Observed Effort (% , units)	Observed Catch (% , units)	Total Cost
Australia	2002-03	Purse Seine ^a	N/A	47	24		11% (sets)	11% (est. total weight)	60,000 (A\$)
Australia	2002-03	Towing ^a	N/A	19	1		2.6% (tows)		(included above)
Australia	2002	East Coast Longline	17	323	198		14.4% (hooks)	35.5% (no. retained catch)	NA
Australia	2002	West Coast Longline	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A (hooks)	N/A (no. retained catch)	NA
Australia	2003-04	Purse Seine ^a	2	27	21		13% (sets)	12.8% (est. total weight)	60,000 (A\$)
Australia	2003-04	Towing ^a	2	30	2		5.6% (tows)		(included above)
Australia	2003	East Coast Longline	10	242	168		14.9% (hooks)	55.2% (no. retained catch)	303,000 (60,000 A\$ SBT component)
Australia	2003	West Coast Longline	4	72	54		2.0% (hooks)	4.5% (no. retained catch)	42,247 (A\$)
Australia	2004-05	Purse Seine ^a	2	36	15		11.2% (sets)	8.5% (est. total weight)	60,000 (A\$)
Australia	2004-05	Towing ^a	2	24	2		5.7% (tows)		(included above)
Australia	2004	East Coast Longline	11		68		11.7% (hooks)	5.4% (no. retained catch)	966,000 (150,000 A\$ SBT component)
Australia	2004	West Coast Longline			59		3.9% (hooks)	0% (no. retained catch)	57,384(A\$)
Australia	2005-06	Purse Seine ^a	2	47	14		9.2% (sets)	10.1% (est. total weight)	78,000 (A\$)
Australia	2005	East Coast Longline	14		128		37.5% (hooks)	62.8% (no. retained catch)	723,289 (160,000 A\$ SBT component)
Australia	2005	West Coast Longline			47		9.1% (hooks)	(no observed catch)	0

Country	Year	Sector	Observers Deployed	Sea Days	Sets/Tows Observed	Observed Vessels	Observed Effort (% , units)	Observed Catch (% , units)	Total Cost
Australia	2006-07	Purse Seine ^a	2	50	9		5.6% (sets)	12.1% (est. total weight)	NA
Australia	2006-07	Towing ^a	2	41	2		6.5% (tows)		NA
Australia	2006	East Coast Longline	20		138		22.1% (hooks)	88.9% (no. retained catch)	NA
Australia	2006	West Coast Longline	1		8		17.4% (hooks)	(no observed catch)	NA
Australia	2007-08	Purse Seine ^a	2	19	16		11.8% (sets)	5.6% (est. total weight)	68,000 (A\$)
Australia	2007-08	Towing ^a	2	38	2		6.0% (tows)		(included above)
Australia	2007	East Coast Longline	17		156		30.2% (hooks - SBT Area)	23.2% (no. retained catch)	180,000 (A\$)
Australia	2007	West Coast Longline			10		1.9% (hooks)	No SBT caught	15,589 (A\$)
Australia	2008-09	Purse Seine	2	27	11 (fish retained) 8 (aborted)	3	7.9% (sets, fish retained)	15.3% (est. total weight)	77,215 (A\$)
Australia	2008-09	Towing	1	15	1	1	3.2% (tows)		(included above)
Australia	2008	East Coast Longline	31		676		47.9% (hooks - SBT Area)	34% (no. retained catch)	694,500 (A\$ - 08/09 fin year)
Australia	2008	West Coast Longline	3		25		16.7% (sets)	No SBT caught	16,800 (A\$ - 08/09 fin year)
Australia	2009-11 ^b	Purse Seine	1	3	7 (fish retained) 1 (aborted)	2	9.0% (sets, fish retained)	13.5% (est. total weight)	95,392 (A\$)
Australia	2009-11 ^b	Towing	1	27	1	1	4.2% (tows)		(included above)
Australia	2009	East Coast Longline	20		400		17.2% (hooks - SBT Area)	23% (no. retained catch)	332,562 (A\$ - 09/10 fin year)
Australia	2009	West Coast Longline	2		31		8.2% (sets)	No SBT caught	21,019 (A\$ - 09/10 fin year)

Country	Year	Sector	Observers Deployed	Sea Days	Sets/Tows Observed	Observed Vessels	Observed Effort (% , units)	Observed Catch (% , units)	Total Cost
Australia	2009–11 ^c	Purse Seine	2	49	21 (fish retained) 11 (aborted)	2	19.8% (fish retained)	12.2% (est. total weight)	48,830 (A\$)
Australia	2009–11 ^c	Towing	2	22	1	1	3.7% (tows)		(included above)
Australia	2010	East Coast Longline	16		226		7.7% (hooks – SBT Area)	20.1% (no. retained catch)	417,240 (A\$ – 10/11 fin year)
Australia	2010	West Coast Longline	1		10		2.5% (hook effort)	No SBT caught	14,533 (A\$ – 10/11 fin year)
Australia	2011–12	Purse Seine	1	17	17 (fish retained) 2 (aborted)	1	11.1% (fish retained)	13.8% (est. total weight)	45,000 (A\$)
Australia	2011–12	Towing	1	13	1	1	3.4% (tows)		(included above)
Australia	2011	East Coast Longline	9		76		9.6% (hooks – SBT Area)	17.7% (no. retained catch)	\$750,000 (A\$)
Australia	2011	West Coast Longline	1		4		1.7% (hook effort)	No SBT caught	\$11,500 (A\$)

^aAustralian purse seine and towing observer statistics are for the SBT fishing year December–November

^bYear 1 of the 2009–11 season (2009–10)

^cYear 2 of the 2009–11 season (2010–11)

Appendix 6. Number of biological samples taken in observer programs (year and sector)

Country	Year	Sector	Otoliths	Sex	Tags	Stomach contents	Length measurement
Australia	2002	Longline	0	124	165	0	300
Australia	2003	Longline	0	51	229	1	388
Australia	2004	Longline	5	62	0	5	187
Australia	2004–05	Purse seine	2	2	0	0	3
Australia	2005	Longline	63	189	19	12	264
Australia	2005–06	Purse seine	46	46	0	0	23
Australia	2006	Longline	0	4	1	0	32
Australia	2006–07	Purse seine	9	17	0	16	19
Australia	2007	Longline	9	41	0	0	42
Australia	2007–08	Purse seine	4	4	0	0	4
Australia	2008	Longline	0	84	0	1	99
Australia	2008–09	Purse seine	14	14	0	0	14
Australia	2009	Longline	0	746	0	0	810
Australia	2009–11 ^a	Purse seine	3	3	0	0	3
Australia	2010	Longline	0	563	0	0	563
Australia	2009–11 ^b	Purse seine	4	5	0	0	5
Australia	2011	Longline	0	255	0	0	255
Australia	2011–12	Purse seine	5	8	0	0	8

^aYear 1 of the 2009–11 season (2009–10)

^bYear 2 of the 2009–11 season (2010–11)

Appendix 7. An overview of the Australian SBT observer program

Observer sources and training

AFMA has recruited and trained observers since its establishment in 1992. Approximately 20 observers are currently employed in the AFMA observer program. They are sourced from universities and the maritime industries from around Australia and require the ability to live and work at sea, have demonstrated experience in collecting biological data at sea, and have experience in fisheries research methodologies and collection of associated scientific data. Observers also hold marine radio operators certificate of proficiency (or similar qualifications and/or experience), a sea safety certificate and medical certificate, and have completed an AFMA observer training course.

In 2008 and 2009, in addition to the independent AFMA observers, an international observer from South Africa (Capricorn Fisheries Monitoring) was deployed. No international observers were used in 2010, 2011 or 2012.

Purse seine fishery—Great Australian Bight 2011–12

The purse seine observer program for the 2011–12 Australian SBT fishing season monitored fishing and tow operations in 33°27'–35°52'S and 132°07'–136°07'E in January and February 2012. One Australian observer monitored 17 purse seine sets where fish were retained and 2 shots that were aborted because of fish were too small. Where released, the fish were released alive. This represents 11.1 per cent of the total sets in which fish were taken in 2011–12. From these observations an estimated 597 t of SBT were caught during observed sets, representing 13.8 per cent of the estimated tonnage caught. The observers recorded a total of eight mortalities during purse seine operations. One observer monitored 1 tow operation and recorded 16 SBT mortalities during that towing operation.

Longline fishery

In 2011, in the ETBF, south of 30°S and during the months of May to September, 9 observers monitored 92 577 hooks of a total of 961 868, representing 9.6 per cent observer coverage of longline effort during the SBT migration. For the fishery as a whole, 6.3 per cent of hooks were observed in 2011. The total catch number of SBT caught while observers were on board was 451 of which 255 were retained, 196 were discarded (194 of which were released alive) and none were tagged. Individual retained SBT ranged from 104–204 cm in length. ETBF logbooks for 2011 showed 1438 SBT (84.2 t) were retained and 203 (12.4 per cent) were released.

During 2011, observers monitored 1.7 per cent of longline hook effort in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF). Two vessels participated in this fishery in 2011, and no SBT were observed caught in 2011.

Scientific observer program design and coverage

The target coverage for the SBT purse seine fleet operating out of Port Lincoln is 10 per cent of the total catch and effort for the fishery and 100 per cent of all operations while an observer is on board. Most of the Australian SBT purse seine effort has historically taken place in an area between 33–35°S and 131–133°E.

The observers in the purse seine fishery in the 2011–12 fishing season spent 30 days at sea, and observed purse seiner activities for 9 days and tow activities for 13 days. The remainder of the days were spent in transit, searching or lost due to rough weather.

Typically, less than 7 per cent of total effort in the purse seine sector of the Australian SBT Fishery occurs in December; hence, AFMA decided not to conduct observations in that month on the basis that such coverage is not cost-effective or representative of the period when most of the catch occurs.

Observer data

Effort data

In 2012, observers monitored 17 purse seine sets where fish were retained, and two sets that were aborted because fish were too small. Where released, the fish were released alive. Fishing operations observed in the purse seine sector were based in the Great Australian Bight between 33°27'–35°52'S and 132°07'–136°07'E (see Figure 6). The observed sets where fish were retained represent 11.1 per cent of all sets in the fishery where fish were retained.

Data were gathered on vessel characteristics, fishing gear and equipment. Comprehensive operational and environmental information were recorded for each set that occurred while the observer was on board. This included information on searching, chumming, setting and hauling activities. Information on chumming operations by the fishing vessel and associated chumming vessels was also recorded. In addition, observers recorded information on the movement of some spotter aircraft and their time in the area preceding sets.

One tow was observed and data collected on the number of SBT mortalities, the date they occurred and whether they were retained or discarded. Data were also collected on:

- Towing methods
- Average towing speed
- Cage number and diameter
- Maximum cage depth
- Average weight of SBT transferred
- Estimated number of SBT
- Methods of counting and verifying fish counts.

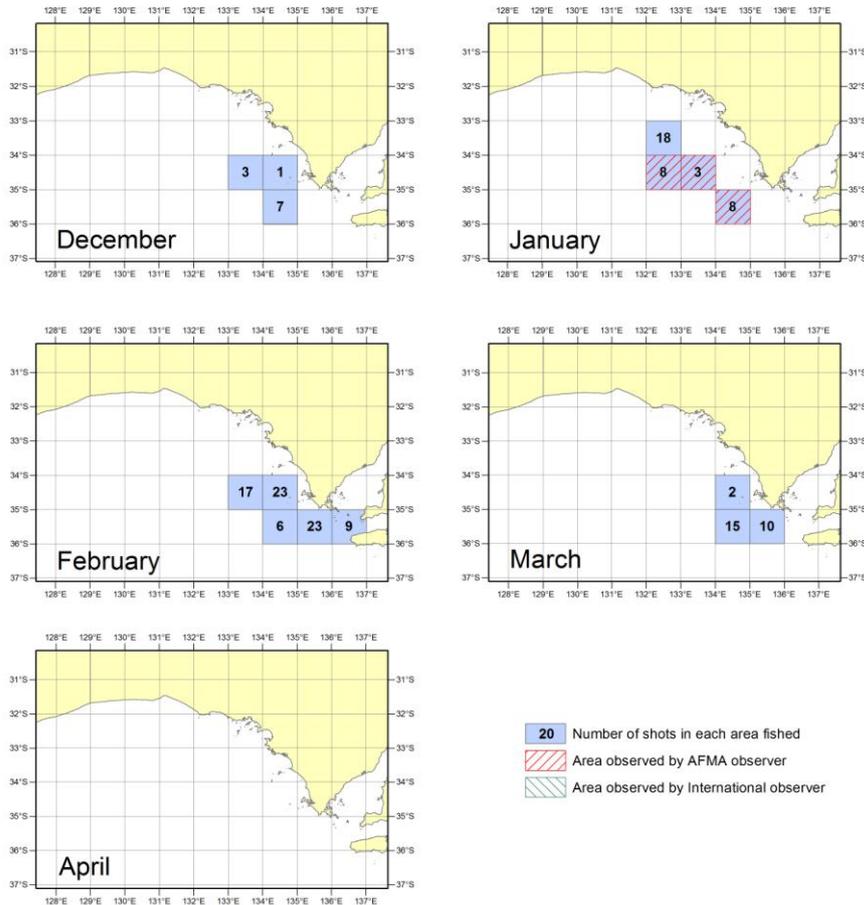


Figure 6 The number of sets recorded in the SBT purse seine fishery from December 2011 to April 2012. The hatching represents areas where observations took place.

Catch data

Observers recorded catch composition and fate of target and bycatch species where possible during all observed sets. The time at start and end of observation, the observed catch in estimated number and estimated weight for SBT and all other species were recorded where possible.

Because fish are taken alive for farming purposes in the purse seine sector, it is not possible to obtain actual weight or length information at the time of catching the SBT. Consequently, both catch data and observed catch data are estimates only and these are reported below.

In total, an estimated 597 t of SBT were caught during observed sets. This observed catch accounted for 13.8 per cent of the total estimated catch of 4328 t. The actual tonnage caught by purse seine vessels in the 2011–12 fishing season was 4548 t.

Observers monitored and made records of bycatch species where possible during all sets. Bycatch data were collected from visual observation of the catch before transfer to tow cages and through observation of any species meshed during hauling of the purse seine net. In the 2011–12 fishing season, the observer reported no non-target catch. However, during the tow operation mortalities of one skipjack tuna and one bronze whaler shark were reported.

Length frequency data

It is not possible for onboard observers to obtain length measurements for the live SBT catch, but observers are required to take biological samples from all SBT mortalities. During purse seine operations, the observers recorded eight SBT mortalities, none of which were sampled as fish were too damaged. During towing operations, the observer recorded 16 SBT mortalities of which 8 were sampled (LCF of these fish ranged from 83 to 131 cm with an average length of 103.62 cm).

Biological data

There were no otoliths obtained from mortalities in the purse seine operations as the fish were too damaged. Otoliths were obtained from five of the eight mortalities in the tow operation. There is also an ongoing project to collect otoliths from farm mortalities.

No weight samples were obtained for the SBT mortalities observed during purse seine operations as fish were too damaged. Weight samples were obtained for the eight fish sampled during the tow operation. The average weight for the eight mortalities observed during towing operations was 21.21 kg.

Tag return monitoring

There were no tagged SBT reported by the observers.

Appendix 8. Australian southern bluefin tuna research projects

The projects below represent the major research investment areas for the past several years.

Category	Project title	Year(s)	Amount (AU\$)
Data supporting SBT	Tagging juvenile SBT off South Africa	2006	\$100,000
	CCSBT conventional tagging programme	2006	\$170,832
	Archiving of hard parts for SBT in 2006/07	2006	\$28,231
	Archiving of hard parts for SBT in 2007/08–2009/10	2007	\$218,264
	Archiving of hard parts for routine ageing and developing age-length keys for the Australian SBT surface fishery 2010/11–2012/13	2009	\$213,173
	Development of SBT catch and effort monitoring program	2009	\$150,000
	Aerial survey in the Great Australian Bight (GAB) 2008	2008	\$427,274
	Aerial survey in the Great Australian Bight (GAB) 2009	2009	\$582,440
	Aerial survey in the Great Australian Bight (GAB) 2010	2010	\$621,625
	Aerial survey in the Great Australian Bight (GAB) 2011	2011	\$753,208
	Aerial survey in the Great Australian Bight (GAB) 2012	2012	\$727,331
SBT Research	Acoustic monitoring of juvenile SBT in the GAB	2002–07	\$150,000
	Spatial interactions among juvenile SBT at a global scale: a large scale archival tag experiment	2003–11	\$2,549,000
	SBT size monitoring NSW longline fishery	2006	\$6,000
	Analysis of overcatch data	2006	\$108,553
	Monitoring of the Japanese SBT market	2006	\$70,000
	Fishery-independent estimate of spawning biomass of southern bluefin tuna through identification of close-kin using genetic markers	2006–11	\$1,491,146
	Australian farm research program	2007	\$200,000
	Assessing operational feasibility of stereo video and evaluating monitoring options for the SBT Farm sector	2007	\$97,400
Further monitoring of the Japanese SBT market	2008	\$220,000	

	Tasman residency and spawning migrations of adult SBT	2008-09	\$165,000
	Management Procedure development	2009	\$236,000
	SBT stereo-video project	2010	\$75,000
	Developing a management procedure based recovery plan for SBT	2011	\$160,000
	Otolith chemistry of juvenile southern bluefin tuna	2011-12	\$20,000
	Investigating new data sources and spatial operating models	2011-13	\$315,000
Capacity building	Monitoring of longline catch of SBT landed in Indonesia	2003-04	\$55,000
	Monitoring of longline catch of SBT landed in Indonesia	2004-05	\$112,628
	Monitoring of longline catch of SBT landed in Indonesia	2006-08	\$397,389

