
Glossary of Terms



Ministry of
Fisheries
Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| Term | Description |
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| ACE | <p>Annual Catch Entitlement</p> <p>An entitlement to harvest a quantity of fish, aquatic life, seaweed or other stock, taken in accordance with a fishing permit and any conditions and limitations imposed by or under the Fisheries Act 1996.</p> |
| Acoustic survey | <p>High-tech sonar equipment used to find aggregations of fish and estimate the total biomass. Sound waves are sent out from a research vessel, strike schools of fish and are reflected back. As the energy of the sound waves is known it is theoretically possible to estimate the biomass. However it is also necessary to know the species of fish and their individual target strengths.</p> |
| AMP | <p>Adaptive Management Programme</p> <p>The adaptive management programme was introduced in 1991 as a basis for varying the commercial catch limits of fishstocks for which MFish has limited information on stock status. The programme allows for increased utilisation, but attempts to ensure stock sustainability through rigorous reporting requirements; and stock assessment, monitoring, and decision rule criteria that are regularly evaluated. The catch limit is increased for a defined period (5 years), after which the stock is reassessed. AMPs are designed to provide additional monitoring and analyses to improve assessments of stock status and estimates of sustainable yield for those fishstocks.</p> |
| Aquaculture | <p>The farming of fish or shellfish. The most common species currently being farmed in New Zealand are mussels, oysters and salmon. Also known as marine farming.</p> |
| Aquatic Environment | <p>Any aquatic ecosystem, including all aquatic life and the oceans, seas, coastal areas, intertidal areas, estuaries, rivers, lakes and other places where aquatic life exists.</p> |
| Associated and/or dependent species | <p>Species taken or otherwise affected by the taking of any harvested species, including farmed stock and spat.</p> |
| Beach cast seaweed | <p>Seaweed of any species that is unattached and cast ashore.</p> |
| Benthic | <p>The bottom of a sea, lake or river.</p> |
| Benthic species | <p>Animals, plants, or other organisms living near, on, or within the</p> |

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| | seafloor sediments (see Infaunal species and Epibenthic species). |
| Billfish | Species such as marlin and sailfish that have an elongated, sword-like or spear-like snout and upper jaw. |
| Biodiversity | The variety and diversity of all life on land, in freshwater and in the sea, including the places where they live. (Short for biological diversity). |
| Biomass | The sum of the weights of all fish in a stock. Sometimes, biomass refers to only one part of the stock (e.g. spawning biomass, or recruited biomass) but this distinction is not always made. |
| B_{MSY} | The average stock biomass that results from fishing at a level that produces the maximum average sustainable yield (MSY) for a given harvest strategy under existing environmental conditions. BMSY is a common fisheries management target. |
| Bony fish | Fish with a bony skeleton and a single pair of external gill openings. |
| Bycatch | The other species of fish that fishers may catch while targeting a specific species (see also Non-fish bycatch). |
| Carrying capacity | The average number or biomass of individuals of a population that a given environment can sustain in the absence of fishing. |
| Cartilaginous fish | Fish that have skeletons made of cartilage; e.g. sharks. |
| CAY | Current Annual Yield The one-year catch calculated by applying a reference fishing mortality to an estimate of the fishable biomass at the beginning of the fishing year. Also see MAY. |
| CELRs | Catch Effort Landing Returns Commercial fishers are required to fill out these forms during all fishing trips. This information provides the Ministry of Fisheries with catch and effort data for stock assessment purposes and landing data that can be used as a starting point for product flow monitoring. |
| Charter vessels | Vessels that are foreign owned and registered in New Zealand as well as their country of origin. The vessel will work in New Zealand waters under contract to a New Zealand fishing company. |
| Closed areas | Areas where a form of fishing restriction applies. For example, some areas may be closed to all fishers to protect juvenile fish and local reef species. Other areas may be closed to certain types of commercial bulk fishing methods e.g. trawling, but not to other more targeted types of fishing such as longlining. |
| Closed seasons | Closed seasons are an important management tool for some fisheries. Some areas are closed for a specific time to protect the |

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| | <p>fish stocks by reducing the opportunities people have to fish them. They are also used to limit fishing effort to a part of the year or to protect a species for a period of time when they are in poor condition e.g. scallops.</p> |
| Commercial fishing | <p>Taking fish, aquatic life, or seaweed in circumstances where a fishing permit is required.</p> |
| Concurrence | <p>The role of the Ministers of Fisheries and Transport in applications made under the Marine Reserves Act 1971 for establishing a marine reserve.</p> <p>During concurrence, the Minister of Fisheries is required to independently take into account the same matters the Minister of Conservation considers. These matters are outlined in section 5(6) of the Marine Reserves Act 1971.</p> <p>The Minister of Fisheries focuses particularly on those matters within his or her portfolio, namely commercial, recreational, and customary fishing, and the effects of the marine reserve upon those types of fishing.</p> <p>Matters considered under section 5(6) include whether or not the marine reserve will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Interfere unduly with any estate or interest in land in or adjoining the proposed reserve; b) Interfere unduly with any existing right of navigation; c) Interfere unduly with commercial fishing; d) Interfere unduly with or adversely affect any existing usage of the area for recreational purposes; and e) Otherwise be contrary to the public interest. <p>If the Ministers of Fisheries and Transport do not grant concurrence, the marine reserve cannot be established.</p> |
| Continental shelf | <p>The submerged border of a continent that slopes gradually and extends to a point of steeper descent to the ocean bottom.</p> |
| CPUE | <p>Catch per Unit of Effort</p> <p>Catch per unit effort is often calculated as the catch weight (in kilograms, or tonnes) per measure of the fishing effort required to catch the fish (for example, per metre of net used; per trawl tow; per number of hooks for longline fisheries). A declining catch per unit effort may mean that more effort – e.g. metres of net set and/or length of soak time – is required to catch a given volume of fish. This in turn may indicate that a fish stock has declined (although other factors can also influence rates of catch per unit effort,</p> |

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| | particularly for species that have patchy or clumped distributions). |
| Crustaceans | Aquatic animals with gills and a dorsal carapace or shell; e.g. crabs, lobsters, prawns, shrimps and barnacles. |
| Customary fishing | Customary fishing means the traditional rights confirmed by the Treaty of Waitangi and the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, being the taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed or managing of fisheries resources, for a purpose authorised by Tangata Kaitiaki / Tiaki, including koha, to the extent that such purpose is consistent with Tikanga Maori and is neither commercial in any way nor for monetary gain or trade. |
| Customary regulations | Either the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 or the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999. Also regulation 27/27A of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 and section 186/186 A & B of the Fisheries Act 1996. |
| Deemed value | <p>Deemed values are set for each fish stock in the QMS and are intended as a compromise mechanism to both deter fishers from catching in excess of their ACE and to deter them from dumping unintended catches in excess of their ACE.</p> <p>When the amount of a fisher's reported catch is more than the amount of ACE owned, the fisher is issued with a deemed value invoice. MFish sets both interim and annual deemed value rates for each quota management stock. The annual deemed value rate for a stock will always be higher than the interim deemed value rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Interim deemed value</u> - If reported catch for the month is more than fishers' ACE holdings as at the 15th day of the following month, then they are charged an interim deemed value. Interim deemed values are charged each month for all quota stocks, for the first eleven months of the fishing year for that stock. • <u>Annual deemed value</u> - If reported catch for the fishing year is more than fishers' ACE on the 15th day of the month following the end of the fishing year, they are charged an annual deemed value. The annual deemed value is calculated by multiplying the total amount overfished for the year, by the annual deemed value rate for that stock. For some stocks, a differential annual deemed value is used (so that the greater the overcatch, the higher the deemed value rate is). Any interim deemed values that have already been paid are deducted. |

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| Deepwater species | Species that are harvested at depths ranging from 500-1000 metres. The main concentrations of deepwater species in NZs EEZ are between 40-55 degrees South. Key species include orange roughy, oreos and cardinalfish. |
| Demersal fish | Bottom feeding fish. |
| Deposit feeders | Organisms that feed by ingesting particles of sediment and metabolising organic matter in or on the particles; e.g. sea cucumber. |
| Developing fishery | A fishery where the stock is believed to be well above B_{MSY} and has only recently been discovered. This is because a new stock of a known species has been found, or a new species discovered, or because catching and processing technologies and/or new markets have developed. |
| Dinoflagellates | One of the main groups of marine phytoplankton. Some of these tiny organisms are responsible for red tide and other forms of algal blooms. |
| Echo sounders | Instruments that send out an acoustic pulse in the water and measure distances in terms of the time for the echo of the pulse to return. |
| Ecosystem | An interacting system of living and non-living parts such as sunlight, air, water, minerals, nutrients, plants and animals. |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone New Zealand has a 200 nautical mile (nm) Exclusive Economic Zone that was declared in 1978. The EEZ formally extends from 12 – 200 nm with the area from the coastline out to 12nm known as the territorial sea. |
| Enhancement | Human interventions that augment the productive capacity of natural fish stocks. This generally involves releasing reared young into the wild. |
| Epibenthic species | Animals, plants, or other organisms growing on the seafloor. |
| Estuary | The wide part of a river where it nears the sea and fresh and salt water mix. |
| FAP | Final Advice Paper Following an initial position paper developed for consultation purposes, the Minister of Fisheries is provided with a document outlining MFish's final advice, recommendations and summary of submissions. |

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| Filter feeders | Species that trap food particles as they pump water through a filter; e.g. cockle. |
| Finfish | Fish with fins, as distinguished from shellfish. |
| Fisheries plan | <p>A fisheries plan specifies what the government, tangata whenua and stakeholders want to achieve for specific fisheries (the objectives), and associated implementation strategies and services (including research, regulations and compliance) to achieve the objectives.</p> <p>Fisheries plans may relate to one or more stocks, or geographical areas. A fisheries plan will typically outline objectives for a fishery or group of fisheries, and strategies for achieving those objectives. Fisheries plans can be either stakeholder-led or Ministry-led. If Ministry-led they will be developed in collaboration with stakeholders.</p> |
| Fisheries stakeholders | Groups who derive value from the use of fisheries resources or have a strong interest in the sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources. This includes tangata whenua, commercial, customary, and recreational fishers and environmental interests. |
| Fishing year | For most fish stocks, the fishing year runs from 1 October in one year to 30 September in the next. The second year is often used as shorthand for the split years. For example 2005 is shorthand for 2004-05. Some shellfish and rock lobster have a fishing year that commences on 1 April. |
| Flounder | Any one of the species of fish known as flatfish; e.g. black flounder, brill, greenback flounder, lemon sole, N.Z. sole, sand flounder, turbot and yellowbelly flounder. |
| FMA | <p>Fishery Management Area</p> <p>The New Zealand 200 Mile EEZ is divided into 10 areas, each known as a Fishery Management Area. Fishery management areas are based on likely stock boundaries as well as administrative considerations. The standard fishery management areas are the basis of quota management areas (QMAs) for most fish stocks.</p> |
| Foreign licensed vessel | A vessel that is not New Zealand registered, but has a special license to fish in New Zealand's EEZEEZ. These licenses are only granted to countries with which the New Zealand Government has special agreements. |
| Gamefish | Large fish hunted for sport. |

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| Gear restrictions | These are usually imposed to protect young fish; e.g. mesh size restrictions, net size restrictions and restrictions on how a net can be set; or to limit bycatch problems. |
| Greenweight | The weight of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed before any processing commences and before any part is removed. |
| HFO | Honorary Fishery Officer Volunteers that assist the public in complying with amateur fishing regulations. |
| Infaunal species | Animals living within the seafloor sediments. |
| Input controls | These are attempts to control total fishing effort; e.g. limited licensing/permitting, gear restrictions, closed fishing grounds and closed seasons. |
| Inshore fishery | Inshore fishery habitats extend from the shore out to depths of about 200 metres at the edge of the continental shelf. Dominant inshore species include snapper, tarakihi, blue cod and trevally. |
| Intertidal | The area between high and low watermarks. |
| Invertebrates | Invertebrates or animals without backbones are a diverse assemblage of organisms, exhibiting a range of body forms and life histories. The most common marine groups are molluscs (shellfish, octopus and squid) and crustaceans (crabs, crayfish, prawns, shrimps and barnacles). |
| IPP | Initial Position Paper An initial position paper (IPP) is developed and released for the purposes of consultation as required under the Fisheries Act 1996. It contains MFish's initial position providing a basis for consultation with stakeholders. |
| ITQ | Individual Transferable Quota The right to harvest a defined amount of the TACC in a defined area. ITQs can be bought or sold. Also known as harvest rights. |
| Jawless fish | Fish with sucker-like mouths and rasping teeth; e.g. lampreys and hagfish (blind eels). |
| Joint venture vessels | Vessels that are foreign owned but registered in New Zealand and used in New Zealand fisheries via agreements with NZ fishing companies. |
| Klondiking | Bringing large ships in to process the fish brought to them by catcher vessels. |

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| Marine mammals | Mammals such as whales, dolphins, seals and sea lions. |
| Marine reserves | <p>Marine reserves are specified areas of the sea and foreshore that are managed to preserve them in their natural state for scientific study or other purposes. Marine reserves may be established in areas that contain underwater scenery, natural features, or marine life, of such distinctive quality, or so typical, or beautiful, or unique, that their continued preservation is in the national interest.</p> <p>Within a marine reserve, all marine life is protected and fishing and the removal or disturbance of any living or non-living marine resource is prohibited, except as necessary for permitted monitoring or research. This includes dredging, dumping or discharging any matter or building structures.</p> |
| Mātaitai Reserves | An identified traditional fishing ground established as a reserve under a customary fishing regulation. A Mātaitai reserve may be managed by tangata whenua for non-commercial purposes, through bylaws approved by the Minister. |
| MAY | <p>Maximum Average Yield</p> <p>Maximum average yield is the average maximum sustainable yield (MSY) that can be produced over the long term under a constant fishing mortality strategy, with little risk of stock collapse. A constant fishing mortality strategy means catching a constant percentage of the biomass present at the beginning of each fishing year.</p> <p>MAY is the long-term average annual catch when the catch each year is the CAY.</p> |
| MCY | <p>Maximum Constant Yield</p> <p>The maximum sustainable yield that can be produced over the long term by taking the same catch year after year, with little risk of stock collapse.</p> |
| MFish | Ministry of Fisheries – Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa |
| Middle-depth species | Species that are harvested at depths ranging from 200-500 metres. Key species include hoki, hake and ling. |
| Milt | Fish sperm |
| Mollusc | Invertebrates having soft unsegmented bodies usually enclosed in a shell; e.g. mussels, scallops, oysters, pipi, and cockles. |
| MPA | <p>Marine Protected Area</p> <p>An area of the marine environment especially dedicated to, or achieving, through adequate protection, the maintenance and/or recovery of biodiversity at the habitat and ecosystem level in a healthy functioning state.</p> |

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| MSY | <p>Maximum Sustainable Yield</p> <p>The largest long-term average catch or yield that can be taken from a stock under prevailing ecological and environmental conditions. It is the maximum use that a renewable resource can sustain without impairing its renewability through natural growth and reproduction.</p> <p>For most quota management stocks, the total allowable catch is set at a level that either moves the stock towards, or maintains the stock at or above a biomass level that can support the maximum sustainable yield (section 13 of the Fisheries Act 1996).</p> |
| Natural mortality | Deaths from predation, cannibalism, disease, starvation, or aging (does not include deaths caused by fishing). |
| NIWA | <p>National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research</p> <p>A Crown Research Institute that carries out a large amount of fisheries research under contract to the Ministry of Fisheries.</p> |
| Non-commercial fishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational fishing (fishing under the provisions available for amateur fishers (i.e. the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 and the relevant regional amateur fishing regulations); and • Customary fishing (fishing under the provisions available for customary use (e.g. Regulation 27/27A of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986; the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998; the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999; and parts of the Fisheries Act 1996, e.g. section 186)). |
| Non-fish bycatch | The birds and marine mammals that fishers may accidentally catch while targeting a specific fish or invertebrate species. |
| Offal | The waste parts of a cleaned fish. |
| Otolith | Part of the inner ear of fish important for balance and hearing. This grows from the centre out in a series of daily rings and seasonal bands or growth zones. Otoliths can be used to identify the age of fish. |
| Output controls | These are attempts to control the catch level of a fish stock; e.g. all forms of quota. |
| Pelagic fish | Fish in the water column and near the surface, as distinct from demersal fish, which tend to stay close to the seabed; e.g. swordfish, tuna, kahawai and pilchards. |
| Permits | An authority issued to commercial fishers by the Ministry of Fisheries, or an organisation approved by the Ministry. |

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| Plankton | <p>Simple forms of life stimulated to grow and multiply by light and nutrients in the water. They form the base of marine and freshwater food chains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phytoplankton – minute, free-floating aquatic plants; • Zooplankton – animal plankton; e.g. mainly small crustaceans and fish larvae. |
| Plenary | <p>The Ministry of Fisheries holds fisheries assessment working groups throughout the year, to discuss and review stock assessments. The working group meetings are open to the public, and include researchers, MFish staff, commercial, customary, recreational and environmental stakeholders.</p> <p>Every year in May ‘plenary sessions’ are held to assess the fisheries managed within the QMS, as well as other important fisheries in the New Zealand EEZ, and to discuss various matters that pertain to fishery assessment.</p> <p>A plenary report is then released by 31 May that summarises the conclusions and recommendations from the meetings of the Fishery Assessment Working Groups held during the previous months, as well as the Fishery Assessment Plenary session.</p> |
| Poacher | A person who takes fish or shellfish without authority. |
| Pou Hononga | Relationship managers (internal MFish role). |
| Productivity | A function of the biology of a species and the environment in which it lives. It depends on growth rates, fecundity, natural mortality, age of maturity and other relevant life history characteristics. Species with high productivity are able to sustain higher rates of fishing than species with lower productivity. Generally, species with high productivity take less time to rebuild from a depleted state. |
| Proportional quotas | Introduced in 1990. Quota was made proportional to the TACC instead of being an absolute tonnage. This meant quota holders’ allocation could easily be raised or lowered in line with TACC changes. |
| Provisional quota | When the QMS was introduced in 1986, provisional quotas were allocated to fishers in proportion to their catch history. The Government had to buy up provisional quotas from commercial fishers through a tender system to reduce the provisional quotas, so the total quota issued equalled the desired TACC for each fish stock; and to allow an appeal process for inaccurate catch histories. |
| QMA | <p>Quota Management Area</p> <p>Species within the QMS are managed by quota management areas. QMAs are geographic areas within the EEZ. The standard fishery management areas are the basis of quota management areas for</p> |

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| | <p>most fish stocks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 'Snapper 8' quota management area covers the west coast of the North Island, and includes fishery management areas 8 and 9. • the 'Hoki 1' quota management area covers all FMAs . |
| QMS | <p>Quota Management System</p> <p>The QMS was introduced in October 1986 and controls the overall catches for virtually all the main fish stocks found within New Zealand's 200 nautical mile EEZ. In the QMS, a total catch limit is set at a sustainable level. Within the total allowable catch (TAC), recreational and customary take is allowed for, and a total allowable commercial catch (TACC) is set. Commercial fishing rights are allocated as individual transferable quotas (ITQ).</p> |
| Quota | <p>Quota is a right which allows people to own a share of the TACC for a particular species in a defined area. Quota can be bought or sold. Ownership of quota generates an annual catch entitlement to catch that fishstock. Within the commercial catch limit, access is determined by ownership of Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) and the possession of a fishing permit.</p> |
| Quota species | <p>A quota species is a species for which ITQ has been allocated. Initially, in 1986, 27 species were introduced into the QMS. There are currently 92 species in the QMS.</p> |
| Rahui | <p>A traditional Maori ban on fishing activity</p> |
| Recruitment | <p>The addition of new individuals to the fished component of a stock. This is determined by the size and age at which they are first caught.</p> |
| Regulation 27/27A | <p>A dispensation under amateur regulations to take fish in differing quantities, sizes and methods specifically for Hui or Tangi.</p> |
| RFMO | <p>Regional Fisheries Management Organisations are multi-lateral organisations with responsibility for coordinating management of highly migratory fish stocks, fish stocks that straddle national fisheries management boundaries, and other high-seas species.</p> |
| Rohe moana | <p>Geographical area along the foreshore and seabed. A rohe moana is a customary food gathering area, the area of coastline over which a particular tangata whenua group has mana moana (customary authority).</p> |
| SeaFIC | <p>The New Zealand Seafood Industry Council.</p> |
| Sealord deal | <p>See Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.</p> |
| Shellfish | <p>An aquatic animal, such as a mollusc, or crustacean that has a shell or shell-like exoskeleton e.g. cockle, oyster.</p> |

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| Siltation | The process of covering or obstructing the seabed with silt. |
| Size limits | These are imposed on most species to protect fish stocks, based on minimising harvests of juvenile fish. |
| SOI | Statement of Intent The SOI sets out the vision for the Ministry, the strategic direction over the next three years and what is to be achieved in the coming year. |
| Sonar | Used to measure the density of fish layers under water by transmitting and reflecting sound waves. |
| Spawning | The process whereby male and female fish or aquatic invertebrates aggregate to reproduce. |
| Spawning grounds | The areas where fish stocks spawn. |
| Stock | Any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed of one or more species that are treated as a unit for the purposes of fisheries management. |
| Stock assessment | Collecting and analysing biological and statistical information about fisheries, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimate current biomass relative to biomass targets; • estimate current and recent exploitation rates relative to optimum exploitation rates; • determine changes in the biomass of fish stocks in response to fishing; and, • to the extent possible, to predict future trends in stock biomass. <p>Stock assessments are based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surveys; • knowledge of the habitat requirements, life history, and behaviour of the species; • likely environmental impacts on stocks; and • catch and effort statistics. |
| Subantarctic Water | The waters flowing to the South of New Zealand. |
| Subtropical Convergence Zone | The line along which subantarctic and subtropical waters meet. |
| Subtropical Water | The waters coming from the west as the Tasman Current. |
| Sustainability | Maintaining a population at levels so that exploitation does not seriously compromise its reproductive ability and genetic diversity. In the Fisheries Act 1996, section 8 outlines the purpose of the Act, |

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| | <p>to “provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability.”</p> <p>The Fisheries Act defines ensuring sustainability as—</p> <p>“(a) Maintaining the potential of fisheries resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and</p> <p>(b) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment.”</p> |
| Sustainability round | <p>Every year, the Ministry of Fisheries reviews the management measures – e.g. catch limits, deemed values, method or area controls, etc; for selected New Zealand fisheries.</p> <p>The Ministry prepares an ‘initial position paper’ (IPP) that is released for public consultation. After public comments are received, the Ministry compiles a ‘final advice paper’ (FAP) to the Minister, and the Minister makes decisions on any changes to management measures.</p> <p>Two reviews take place: one to make changes in time for the fishing year that starts on 1 October (initial position paper usually released in June); and one for the fishing year starting 1 April. Most fish stocks are managed using a 1 October fishing year. Some shellfish and rock lobster have a 1 April fishing year.</p> |
| TAC | <p>Total Allowable Catch</p> <p>Total quantity of each fish stock that can be taken by commercial, customary Maori interests, recreational fishery interests and other sources of fishing-related mortality, to ensure sustainability of that fishery in a given period, usually a year.</p> |
| TACC | <p>Total Allowable Commercial Catch</p> <p>Total quantity of each fish stock that the commercial fishing industry can catch in a given year. The TACC is a portion of the TAC that is set after allowances have been made for customary and recreational fishing, and for other sources of fishing-related mortality.</p> |
| Tagging | <p>A process where fish are caught, their physical characteristics are recorded, and the fish is then tagged and released. When fishers catch tagged fish they return the tags (and if possible the fish) with information on the fish and where the fish was caught. This information is used in stock assessments to determine fish movements, stock structure and population size.</p> |

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| Taiāpure-local fisheries | Coastal fishing areas customarily of special significance to iwi or hapu as a source of food or for spiritual/cultural reasons that can be set up under the Fisheries Act 1996. A management committee nominated by tangata whenua can then propose regulations for management of all fishing within those areas. |
| Tangata Kaitiaki / Tiaki | Local guardian or trustee of a specific area. Also known as Kaitiaki. Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki means any person appointed as Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 or the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, being a member of the Tangata Whenua or a tangata whenua organisation or their notified representative. A Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki appointed under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 or the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 may authorise any individuals, in accordance with these regulations, to take any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed for customary food gathering purposes from within the whole or any part of the area/rohe moana, for which the Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki has been appointed. |
| TCEPR | Trawl Catch Effort Processing Return |
| Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa | Ministry of Fisheries (MFish) |
| Trawl surveys | Fishery independent surveys conducted in a statically valid manner using trawls to estimate the relative abundance of important fish species over short to long-term timeframes. |
| Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 | The Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act became law in late 1992, and gave effect to the Deed of Settlement, signed in September 1992. This deed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • settled Maori claims to commercial fishing • clarified Maori rights to customary or non-commercial fishing • discharged the Crown's obligations in respect of Maori commercial fishing interests under the Treaty of Waitangi. |
| Turbidity | Muddiness created by stirring up sediment. |
| UNCLOS | United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea This enabled NZ (and other countries) to establish an EEZ out to 200 nautical miles. |
| Undersized fish | Fish that do not meet the minimum legal size (MLS) limit for that fish stock. |
| Upwellings | Occurs when the wind blows surface water out to sea and deeper water moves up to replace it. |

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| <p>Utilisation</p> | <p>In the Fisheries Act 1996, section 8 outlines the purpose of the Act, to “provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability.”</p> <p>Utilisation means conserving, using, enhancing and developing fisheries resources to enable people to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being.</p> |
| <p>Value-added processing</p> | <p>Processing of fish before exporting; e.g. processing hoki to fish fingers or fish cakes.</p> |

Fishing Methods

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| Beach seining | A fishing method where a net and a length of rope are laid out from and back to the shore and retrieved by hauling onto the shore. |
| Danish seining | A fishing method where a net bag is operated by a long rope fixed to each end. The net encircles, herds, and traps the fish. |
| Drag netting | A fishing method where a net and length of rope are laid out from and back to the shore and retrieved by hauling onto the shore. |
| Dredging | A fishing method used to target scallops and oysters. When dredging for scallops, a rigid steel framed dredge is towed along the sea floor. When dredging for oysters, a steel ring mesh is used. |
| Drift netting | A fishing method used for catching pelagic fish. The vessel remains tied to one end of the net to stop it drifting too far. Fish swim into the net and are caught behind the gills. |
| Eel weirs | A type of fence placed in a stream or river to catch and retain eels. |
| Jigging | A fishing method where lines are continuously lowered and retrieved from the fishing vessel. This is usually done at night with powerful lights to attract species such as squid. |
| Longlining | A fishing method that consists of a main line running parallel to the bottom with baited short lines (snoods) attached at intervals. The line is anchored at each end and held at the surface by floats. |
| Pair trawling | A fishing method where two vessels tow a large netting bag (trawl net) behind them (compare with single trawling). |
| Potting | Fishing methods with pots made from a steel frame covered with wire mesh. They are baited with fish and dropped from the boat on the end of a rope long enough to reach the bottom. The position of the pot is marked with a float. |
| Purse seining | A fishing method where a net is laid in a circle around a school of fish and then the bottom is drawn (pursed) closed, entrapping the fish. |
| Set netting | A fishing method where a net is placed in the water with floats at the top and weights on the bottom. Fish are caught as they swim into the net. |
| Single trawling | A fishing method where a single vessel tows a large netting bag (trawl net) behind the vessel (compare with pair trawling). |
| Spotter planes | Planes that identify the positions of schools of fish. This method is sometimes used in the kahawai fishery. |

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| Throw netting | A method of fishing where a circular net weighted around the edges is thrown over fish in the shallows. |
| Trawling | Fishing methods where a single vessel, or a pair of vessels tow a large netting bag (trawl net) behind the vessel. |
| Trolling | A fishing method where baited hooks or lures are towed behind a vessel. |

Customary fisheries terms



Ministry of
Fisheries
Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ahi Kaa | Occupation rights |
| Ahumoana | Fishing industry, fish farming |
| Aihe | Dolphin |
| Apure ika | Local fishing zone |
| Apure moana/Tapui tai moana | Marine reserve |
| Arawaru | Freshwater eel |
| Arokehe | Black eel |
| Atiutiu | Shellfish |
| Ehouhounamu/Mara teo | Red moki |
| Hakura | Large groper |
| Hanea | Black mussel |
| Hangenge | Garfish; Piper fish |
| Hanikura | Shellfish |
| Hao | Mud eel; Silver conger eel |
| Hapu | Sub-tribe |
| Hapuku/Hapuka | Groper |
| Hapukupuku/Kopapa/Koria | Young kahawai |
| Hoka | Ling; Red cod |
| Hokai/Hokorari | Ling |
| Hoki | Hoki; Blue hake |
| Hopuhopu | Hectors dolphin; Mullet |
| Horopeka | Bronze whaler |
| Huangi/Kuwharu | Cockle |
| Hui | Meeting, gathering |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Ihe | Garfish |
| Inanga | Whitebait |
| Iwi | Tribe |
| Kaeo/Koaru | Freshwater mussel |
| Kahitua | Bivalve mollusc |
| Kai | Food |
| Kaihi | Fisher |
| Kaihi ika hoko | Commercial fisher |
| Kaikaikaroro | Cockle |
| Kaimoana | Seafood |
| Kaiparore | Seaweed variety |
| Kaitangata/Korama | Cats-eye mollusc |
| Kakara/Karawaka | Whelk; Cooks turban mollusc |
| Kakere/Mango pare | Hammerhead shark |
| Kanae/Kopuwai | Mullet |
| Kapeta | Dogfish |
| Karahiwa/Karahiwi Karariwha/Kariwaka/Koea/ Marariwha | Pink paua; Yellow foot |
| Karakia | Prayer |
| Karangahape/Kowaro | Shellfish |
| Kararuri | Young paua |
| Karati | Small snapper |
| Karauria/Repe | Rock oyster |
| Karawai/Kekewai/ Kewai/Maehe | Freshwater crayfish |
| Karengo/Parengo | Seaweed |
| Kataha | Yellow eyed mullet |

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| Katirimu/Kawikawi/Kehe/Koeae | Marble fish |
| Kauaeroa | Groper |
| Kaumatua / Kuia | Elder |
| Kehe | Marblefish |
| Kina | Sea eggs/urchins |
| Kina poha | Kina out of shell |
| Kirirua | Eel (black thick skinned) |
| Kiritopuni | Variety of eel |
| Koakoa | Muttonbird |
| Kohuwai | Algae |
| Koiero/Koiro/Koriro | Conger eel |
| Koinga | Grey spiny dogfish |
| Koio/Marapeka | Whitefoot paua |
| Koiora moana | Sea life |
| Koki | Container made of shark's stomach or seaweed bladder |
| Kokihi | Container made of seaweed bladder |
| Kokirikiri | Leatherjacket |
| Kokopu | Native trout |
| Kokopurangi | Freshwater leech |
| Kokopuruao | Freshwater fish |
| Kokopotuna/Kopu Kuwharuwharu | Large eel |
| Kokota | Flatfish mussel |
| Kokota huripoki/Kupa | Horse mussel |
| Komakohuariki | Guardian of hāpuku fish |
| Kopaopao | Variety of eel |
| Koputaputa | Fish bladder |

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| Koputea/tipokapoka | Cockabully |
| Kotahitanga | Solidarity, united, togetherness |
| Kotore moana | Sea anemone |
| Koukauaka | Kahawai |
| Koura papatea | Rock lobster |
| Kuku/Kuku mau/Moe toka | Mussel |
| Kuku taurei | White fleshed mussel |
| Kumu kumu | Gurnard |
| Kuparu | John dory |
| Kutai | Mussel |
| Kuwaha | Pipi |
| Mahewa | Mollusc |
| Mahinga kai | Activity and places of food gathering |
| Makawhiti/Maraua | Yellow eyed mullet |
| Maki | Killer whale (Orca) |
| Mako | Mako shark |
| Mana | The spiritual power and authority that can be applied to people, their words and acts |
| Manaaki | Hospitality |
| Manamoana | Status, rights over marine and other water resources |
| Manawhenua | Status, rights and responsibilities of hapu as residents of their tribe |
| Mango | Gummy shark |
| Mango pounamu | Great blue shark |
| Mango ripi | Thresher shark |
| Mango tara | Spiny dogfish |
| Mango ururoa | Great white shark |
| Manumanu | Stingray; Skate |

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Marari/Rarii/Taranui | Butterfish |
| Marateo | Orange perch |
| Matamoe/Paewaru | Eel |
| Matapara | Crayfish |
| Moeoneone | Toheroa; Bass; Groper |
| Moepapa | Eel |
| Mohimohi | Pilchard |
| Mohitarakau | Freshwater fish |
| Mokowhiti | Herring |
| Morihana | Carp |
| Ngaeo | Freshwater mussel |
| Ngaeti | Periwinkle |
| Ngaiore/Rangiriri | Young smelt |
| Ngakihi | Limpet; Rock oyster |
| Ngehe | Kelpfish |
| Ngerongero | Blue shark |
| Ngerungeru | Bronze whaler shark |
| Ngohi | Fish (general term) |
| Ngohongoho | Freshwater fish |
| Ngoiro/Totokau | Eels; Conger eel |
| Ngorengore | Young eel; Smelt |
| Ngutoro | Bass |
| Nguture | Seafish |
| Oi/Titi/Totorore | Mutton bird |
| Orea | Long finned eel |
| Paea | Broadbill swordfish |
| Paetai | Tidal zone |

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|---|---------------------|
| Paewaru | Large eel |
| Pahao | Fish trap |
| Pahiwihiwi | Kelpfish |
| Paikea | Humpback whale |
| Pakirori | Paua shell hook |
| Pakoko | Cockabully |
| Pakoro | Low tide |
| Pamu wera | Sperm whale |
| Papake | Whale meat |
| Papatuanuku | Mother earth |
| Papawai/Tauremu | Fish basket |
| Papawhenua | Eel |
| Parahunuhunu/Hinaki | Eel weir |
| Paraki pihi/Parakiphi | Pilot whale |
| Parangia | Fish bait |
| Paraoa | Sperm whale |
| Pararaki | Offshore breeze |
| Paratohe | Fry of snapper |
| Pari(-a) e te tai | Tidal |
| Patangaroa | Starfish |
| Patangatanga | Starfish; Sea perch |
| Patati | Young snapper |
| Pawharu | Packhorse crayfish |
| Pia/Tuere | Hagfish |
| Piharau/Puhikoro/Korokoro/ Tuna korokoro | Lamprey |
| Pioka/Pioke | Shark; Lemonfish |
| Poha | Bag made of kelp |

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|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Poha titi | Mutton bird bag |
| Porohe | Mussel |
| Puhikorokoro | Yellow eel |
| Puna ika | Fishing spot |
| Pupu raupo | Freshwater smelt |
| Purewha | Mussel |
| Putake-harakeke | Variety of eel |
| Puwekeweke | Small eel |
| Puwhaiu | Gurnard |
| Rahui(-tia) | 'No trespass' sign; Quarantine |
| Rama patiki | Flounder fishing by torchlight |
| Ranga/Rangai ika/tere | Shoal of fish |
| Rangatiratanga | Autonomy, freedom, leadership |
| Rari | Ling |
| Ratahuihui | Sunfish |
| Raunui | Species of eel |
| Rawaho | Sea breeze |
| Rawaru / Pakirikiri / Patutuki | Blue cod |
| Repe/Reperepe | Elephant fish |
| Reremai/Whaingenge | Basking shark |
| Rerepai/rērere | Small crab |
| Reretawa | Small freshwater fish |
| Rimurimu | Seaweed |
| Ririwai | Fixed poles in stream (for nets) |
| Rohe | Geographical area |
| Rohia | Calm sea |
| Rou kokahi | Dredge of Kakahi (shellfish) |

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|----------------------------|---|
| Runanga | Leadership council |
| Tai | Sea: Tide; Coast |
| Tai a Kupe | Very high tide |
| Tai koko | King tide |
| Tai ririki | Neap tide |
| Tai timu | Ebb tide |
| Tai pari | High tide |
| Taihua | Seashore from high water mark to low water |
| Taitaia | Useless trip (fishing etc.) |
| Taitapere | Local non-commercial fishing zone |
| Takapane/Tawaka | Large shark |
| Takarua | Freshwater eel |
| Takeke | Garfish |
| Takiwā | Geographic region |
| Takutai | Sea coast |
| Tamure | Snapper |
| Tangahanga/Tanganga | Banded wrasse |
| Tangaroa | The guardian of the sea |
| Tangata Whenua | Local people. In relation to a particular area means the Whanau, hapu or iwi, being Maori, which hold manawhenua Manamoana. |
| Tangi | Funeral |
| Taonga | Speciality; treasured item |
| Tapu | Sacred |
| Tapurupuru | Half grown kahawai |
| Taunga ika | Fishing ground |
| Te reo | The Maori language |
| Tikanga | Principles, way of doing things |

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Tikanga Maori | Maori principles, way of doing things |
| Tipuna/Tupuna | Ancestor |
| Toitoi | Whitebait |
| To kupenga | Trawl |
| Tohora/Tohoraha | Southern right whale |
| Torehe | Fishing net |
| Toroi | Fermented puha and mussels |
| Tuare | Blind eel or hagfish |
| Tuatini | Shark; Bronze whaler |
| Tuna hakaheke | Silver belly eel |
| Tuna korokoro | Lamprey |
| Tupata | Edible seaweed |
| Upokohue | Pilot whale; Hector's dolphin |
| Uta | Shorewards, landwards, inland |
| Uwheuwhe | Spring tides |
| Wahapu | Estuary, river mouth |
| Waahi Tapu | Sacred Area |
| Wahi noho | Habitat |
| Waipuna | Spring of water |
| Warehenga/Wharehenga | Kingfish |
| Whaikeo | Stingray |
| Whairepo | Stingray |
| Whanau | Family: Sub-group of a Hapu |
| Wharepu | Variety of shark |
| Wheke | Octopus |