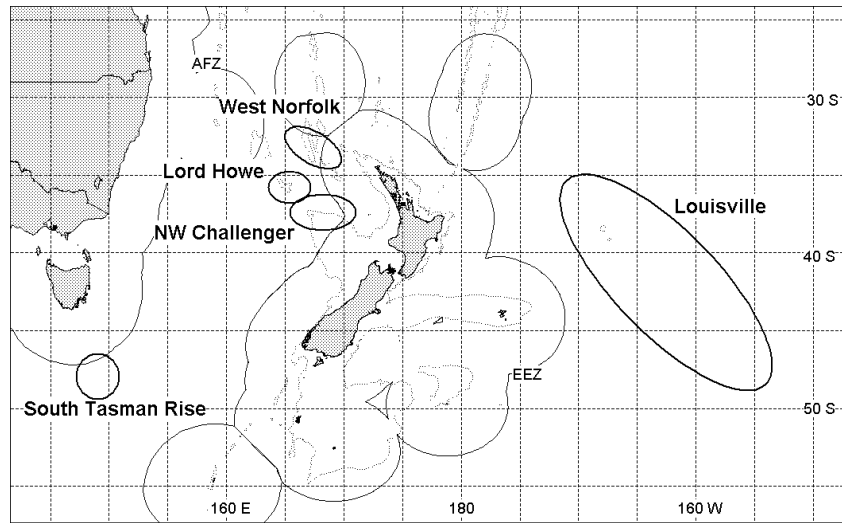


## ORANGE ROUGHY OUTSIDE THE EEZ (ORH ET)



## 1. FISHERY SUMMARY

### 1.1 Commercial fisheries

Fisheries outside the EEZ in the New Zealand region occur on ridge systems and seamount chains in the Tasman Sea and southwest Pacific Ocean. There are five main fishing areas: Lord Howe Rise, Northwest Challenger Plateau, West Norfolk Ridge, South Tasman Rise, and Louisville Ridge (see figure above).

Fisheries outside the EEZ developed firstly on the “Westpac Bank” close to the main fishing grounds on the southwest Challenger Plateau in the early-mid 1980s. This is included in the stock area of ORH 7A, and so is not covered here. Further exploration in the region resulted in the development of commercial fisheries on the Lord Howe Rise in 1987–88, Northwest Challenger Plateau in 1988–89, Louisville Ridge in 1993–94, South Tasman Rise in 1997–98, and West Norfolk Ridge in 2001–02 (Table 1).

**Table 1: Estimated catches (t) of orange roughy for ORH ET fisheries from 1987–88 to 2006–07. (Data from New Zealand (FSU, QMS), Australia (AFMA), and various sources for other countries. Note the fishing year for South Tasman Rise is March to February, all others are October to September).**

Fishing year	Lord Howe	NW Challenger	Louisville	West Norfolk	South Tasman	Total ET
1987–88	4 000	5	0	0	0	4 005
1988–89	2 430	297	0	0	0	2 727
1989–90	927	425	0	0	0	1 352
1990–01	282	123	0	0	0	405
1991–02	859	620	0	0	0	1 479
1992–03	2 300	2 463	0	0	0	4 763
1993–04	840	1 731	689	0	0	3 260
1994–05	761	1 138	13 252	0	0	15 151
1995–06	5	500	8 816	0	0	9 321
1996–07	139	332	3 209	0	5	3 685
1997–08	26	397	1 404	0	3930	5 757
1998–09	440	961	3 164	0	705	5 270
1999–00	52	473	1 369	0	4 110	6 004
2000–01	428	1 228	1 598	10	830	4 094
2001–02	120	2 075	1 004	649	170	3 729
2002–03	272	1 010	1 296	94	110	2 782
2003–04	324	654	1 419	90	3	2 490
2004–05	430	464	1 510	277	55	2 736
2005–06	240	201	675	727	12	1 855
2006–07	40	96	323	552	0	1 011

Catch totals include data from New Zealand and Australian vessels available from tow by tow fishing records, with estimated catches added for vessels from Japan, USSR, Korea, Norway, South Africa and China. Catch statistics are likely to be incomplete.

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These fisheries have historically been unregulated, with the exception of the South Tasman Rise area, where catches by Australian and New Zealand vessels have at times been restricted by a TAC imposed under a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries. The South Tasman Rise fishery is now formally closed.

### South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) Convention Area

Regulation for these was implemented following adoption of the SPRFMO interim measures in May 2007, specific high sea fishing permits for the SPRFMO Area have been issued since 2007–08. Table 2 shows the number of vessels that fished and orange roughy catch by area. Since 2007, an orange roughy catch limit has been applied, being the average annual catch between 2002 and 2006, of 1852 t.

**Table 2: Annual catch(t) and effort data for orange roughy from New Zealand vessels for the SPRFMO Area. Note that year is calendar year.**

Year	Number of Vessels	Number of tows	Lord Howe	Challenger	Louisville	West Norfolk	Other	All areas
2007	8	415	34	36	280	515	0	866
2008	4	208	380	31	0	426	0	837
2009	6	545	403	261	0	233	31	928
2010	7	1 170	385	420	584	79	6	1 474
2011	7	1 158	1	680	285	113	-	1 079
2012	6	652	121	255	288	49	8	721

### Lord Howe Rise

Commercial quantities of orange roughy were found by Japanese vessels in winter 1988, and New Zealand vessels joined the fishery the following year. A number of countries fished the Rise in the late 1980s, but since then it has been largely a New Zealand and Australian fishery. Tows were relatively long at the start of the fishery, when most fishing effort was on the flat ground of the broad platforms. However, shorter tows latterly became more common, associated with a shift onto rough ground and small hill features in the area. Levels of catch and effort decreased to low levels in the mid 1990s, but in recent years have tended to increase (Tables 2 & 3).

**Table 3: Catch and effort data from New Zealand vessels for the Lord Howe Rise.**

Fishing year	Number of tows	Total recorded catch (t)	Mean tow length (h)	Mean catch rate (t/tow)	Mean catch rate (t/h)	Mean catch rate (t/nmile)
1988–89	181	766	3.0	4.2	5.2	1.5
1989–90	63	127	2.9	2.0	1.0	0.3
1990–91	14	52	2.9	3.7	2.0	0.7
1991–92	70	479	1.7	6.8	7.6	2.5
1992–93	825	1 363	1.3	1.7	3.6	1.2
1993–94	1 263	777	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.8
1994–95	110	61	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2
1995–96	26	5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
1996–97	179	44	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.3
1997–98	57	15	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.5
1998–99	138	48	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
1999–00	121	34	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.5
2000–01	136	145	0.7	1.1	2.9	1.0
2001–02	191	110	0.7	0.6	2.3	0.7
2002–03	280	208	0.5	0.7	4.2	1.4
2003–04	207	180	0.7	0.9	4.7	1.6
2004–05	218	255	0.6	1.2	6.4	2.0
2005–06	71	123	0.4	1.7	15.8	5.2
2006–07	40	34	0.5	0.8	3.4	1.1

A reduced data set has been examined for 22 vessels that have fished for several years in the area until 2005–06 (Table 4). CPUE peaked in 1991–92, declined rapidly to low levels from 1994–95 to 1998–99, and increased over the last 5 years of the period.

### Northwest Challenger Plateau

New Zealand and Norwegian vessels began working the northwestern margins of the Challenger Plateau in the late 1980s. Fishing initially was on relatively flat bottom but from 1990 onwards developed more on small hill and pinnacle features, and mean tow length became relatively short (Table 5). Effort declined during the mid 1990s but increased substantially in 2000–01. Tow length

increased also, as the fishery moved eastwards along the northern flanks of the Plateau in towards the EEZ. The hill fishery has decreased. Effort has also extended southwards along the western margins of the Challenger Plateau, although catches there have been small.

**Table 4: Unstandardised CPUE indices for core vessels from Lord Howe Rise.**

Fishing year	Number of tows	Catch (t)	t/tow	t/n.mile	t/hr
1988-89	72	291	4.1	0.5	1.5
1989-90	63	128	2.0	0.3	1.0
1990-91	16	52	3.3	0.6	1.8
1991-92	76	481	6.3	2.3	7.1
1992-93	539	1 108	2.1	1.2	3.7
1993-94	897	618	0.7	0.7	1.7
1994-95	109	60	0.6	0.2	0.5
1995-96	29	5	0.2	0.2	0.5
1996-97	184	45	0.2	0.3	0.8
1997-98	58	15	0.3	0.5	1.7
1998-99	49	3	0.1	0	0.1
1999-00	77	28	0.4	0.7	1.9
2000-01	127	146	1.2	1.1	3.2
2001-02	162	106	0.7	0.8	2.6
2002-03	269	206	0.8	1.4	4.4
2003-04	148	144	0.9	1.5	4.4
2004-05	87	170	2.0	3.8	12.0
2005-06	40	97	2.4	7.4	22.8

**Table 5: Catch and effort data from New Zealand vessels for Northwest Challenger.**

Fishing year	Number of tows	Total recorded catch (t)	Mean tow length (h)	Mean catch rate (t/tow)	Mean catch rate (t/h)	Mean catch rate (t/nmile)
1988-89	33	107	3.2	3.3	1.5	0.5
1989-90	40	25	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.2
1990-91	4	1	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.4
1991-92	56	230	0.5	4.1	12.8	3.7
1992-93	1 370	2 250	0.8	1.6	3.9	1.2
1993-94	1 499	1 394	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.5
1994-95	877	1 138	0.8	1.3	5.7	2.0
1995-96	270	500	1.0	1.9	10.0	3.4
1996-97	385	332	0.8	0.9	3.5	1.2
1997-98	215	228	0.7	1.1	6.0	2.0
1998-99	707	838	0.8	1.2	4.2	1.4
1999-00	598	335	1.0	0.6	2.6	0.9
2000-01	1 002	944	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.5
2001-02 <sup>1</sup>	2 431	1 863	3.9	0.8	1.4	0.5
2002-03 <sup>1</sup>	1 979	948	3.8	0.5	0.9	0.3
2003-04	869	495	3.5	0.6	1.0	0.3
2004-05	1 007	442	4.7	0.4	0.7	0.2
2005-06	399	200	5.2	0.5	0.6	0.2
2006-07	77	36	4.6	0.5	0.4	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Aggregated daily data are included in the vessel, tow, and catch totals, excluded from catch rate.

**Table 6: CPUE indices for core vessels from all seasons for Northwest Challenger.**

Fishing year	Number of tows	Catch (t)	Unstandardised CPUE		
			t/tow	t/nmile	% zero catch
1992-93	474	819	1.7	0.9	20
1993-94	1 115	1 343	1.2	0.6	42
1994-95	869	1 136	1.3	2.0	39
1995-96	266	499	1.9	3.5	36
1996-97	379	330	0.9	1.2	41
1997-98	211	227	1.1	2.0	35
1998-99	463	622	1.3	1.3	25
1999-00	430	190	0.4	0.6	29
2000-01	997	940	0.9	0.5	15
2001-02	2 098	1 633	0.6	0.5	10
2002-03	1 822	896	0.5	0.3	12
2003-04	786	464	0.6	0.3	9
2004-05	828	385	0.5	0.3	7
2005-06	324	164	0.5	0.2	4

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Unstandardised CPUE for vessels that fished the area for several years through until 2005–06 has declined over time (Table 6). Average catch per tow was less than 1 t after 2000, even though the success of catching orange roughy (expressed as % of zero catch trawls) improved.

Catch rates in the hill fishery (winter, tow duration less than 30 minutes), decreased from a peak at around 4 t/tow in the mid 1990s to less than 1 t.

### West Norfolk Ridge

This fishery developed from exploratory fishing inside the EEZ on the West Norfolk Ridge (ORH 1). In 2001–02 Australian vessels were involved as well as New Zealand vessels. Annual catches have typically been about 200–300 t (Table 7).

**Table 7: Catch and effort data from New Zealand vessels for the West Norfolk Ridge orange roughy fishery.**

Fishing year	Number of tows	Total recorded catch (t)	Mean tow length (h)	Mean catch rate (t/tow)	Mean catch rate (t/h)	Mean catch rate (t/nmile)
2000–01	1	0.2				
2001–02	297	586	0.3	2.0	9.0	3.0
2002–03	91	35	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.8
2003–04	90	88	0.5	1.0	2.3	0.8
2004–05	248	274	0.4	1.1	4.5	1.5
2005–06	337	727	0.4	2.2	19.7	6.6
2006–07	215	543	0.3	2.5	12.7	4.0

Fishing has been spread over the year, although highest catch rates have occurred in June and July, especially in 2005–06 and 2006–07.

### Louisville Ridge

The Louisville Ridge is a chain of more than 60 seamounts extending for over 4000 km southeast from the Kermadec Ridge. Fishing began in 1993–94 in the central part of the ridge, and spread both northwest and southeast in subsequent years. The fishery has comprised largely New Zealand vessels, although vessels from Australia, China, Russia, Ukraine, Korea and Japan are known to have fished the ridge also (mainly in the first few years). The New Zealand catch peaked in 1994–95 at over 11 000 t but has subsequently reduced (Tables 2 & 8). Catch rates between 1993–94 and 2005–06 varied with a general decline in all areas (Table 9).

**Table 8: Catch and effort data from New Zealand vessels for the Louisville Ridge.**

Fishing year	Number of tows	Total recorded catch (t)	Mean tow length (h)	Mean catch rate (t/tow)	Mean catch rate (t/h)	Mean catch rate (t/nmile)
1993–94	134	189	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.6
1994–95	4 294	11 340	0.7	2.6	10.6	4.2
1995–96	4 024	8 764	0.7	2.2	7.4	3.0
1996–97	1 849	3 209	0.8	1.7	5.3	2.1
1997–98	787	1 404	0.5	1.8	14.2	4.8
1998–99	1 093	3 025	0.5	2.7	14.2	5.2
1999–00	918	1 369	0.5	1.5	11.4	3.8
2000–01	749	1 598	0.5	2.1	18.0	2.3
2001–02	889	1 004	0.6	1.1	7.4	2.4
2002–03	736	1 296	0.4	1.8	13.8	4.6
2003–04	1 336	1 419	0.4	1.1	8.7	2.9
2004–05	745	1 510	0.4	2.0	17.2	5.6
2005–06	581	669	0.6	1.2	6.2	2.0
2006–07	283	323	0.5	1.1	8.5	2.6

**Table 9: Average catch rate (tonnes per tow) of orange roughy in winter months (June to August) by New Zealand vessels from the Louisville Ridge, by sub-area from 1993–94 to 2005–06.**

	Full Area	North	Central	South
1993–94	1.9	-	1.9	-
1994–95	2.7	3.9	2.6	11.0
1995–96	3.6	6.0	2.1	3.9
1996–97	2.1	1.4	2.0	3.5
1997–98	2.0	1.9	2.4	0.7
1998–99	2.7	2.1	2.9	1.7
1999–00	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.8
2000–01	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.9
2001–02	1.3	0.9	2.3	3.9
2002–03	1.9	1.7	1.2	5.3
2003–04	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.8
2004–05	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.9
2005–06	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6

CPUE, from individual seamounts shows variable patterns. The fishery on some seamounts has lasted only a few years, while on others it has continued, or fluctuated over time. Seamounts in the northwestern and southeastern sections of the Ridge have not sustained consistent catches, and some localised depletion may have occurred.

### South Tasman Rise

Exploratory fishing south of Tasmania located aggregations of orange roughy on the South Tasman Rise just outside the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ) in late 1997. The fishery rapidly increased in the next four years (Table 10), with Australian and New Zealand vessels working several small hill features on the Rise. However, New Zealand vessels have not fished the South Tasman Rise since 2000–01. Effort dropped continuously from 2001–02, and mean catch per tow in 2004–05 was about 1 t/tow. Note that insufficient vessels have fished since 2005–06 to enable presentation of catch or effort summaries.

**Table 10: Catch and effort data from the South Tasman Rise (combined Australian and New Zealand data).**

Fishing year	Number of tows	Total recorded catch (t)	Mean tow length (h)	Mean catch rate (t/tow)	Mean catch rate (t/h)
1996–97	61	4	0.6	0.1	0.5
1997–98	1 132	3 930	0.7	3.5	17.4
1998–99	1 332	1 705	0.6	1.3	10.4
1999–00	1 086	3 360	0.5	3.1	21.1
2000–01	1 155	830	0.4	0.7	6.7
2001–02	201	170	0.8	1.0	3.5
2002–03	164	110	0.5	0.9	7.9
2003–04	67	2	0.3	0.1	0.4
2004–05	47	55	0.3	1.2	14.7

The fishery was formally regulated by a Memorandum of Understanding between Australia and New Zealand from December 1998. A precautionary TAC of 2100 t was applied, increased to 2400 t in 2000–01, and then progressively reduced to 600 t for 2004–05. The fishery was closed to all trawling in 2007.

### 1.2 Summary of trends in commercial fisheries

Since the high seas fishing permits for the SPRFMO Convention Area were implemented in 2007–08 the number of bottom trawl vessels actively fishing has varied from 4–8 vessels. Catch levels have decreased for all fisheries since they began, but after a period in the late 1990s–early 2000s when the total catch by New Zealand vessels was relatively consistent at 2000–2500 t. Trends in catch and effort have been difficult to interpret given changes in the vessel composition over time and the areas fished between years.

Mean catch rates for the Lord Howe Rise have been variable in recent years as the fishery has moved to hill features. The fishery appears to have become more consistent from year to year following a period of low catch and effort in the mid 1990s. The Louisville Ridge fishery has been the largest of those in the New Zealand region, but catch and effort levels have declined substantially since 2004–05. The patterns on individual seamounts differ, with some appearing stable, while others have declined. The West Norfolk Ridge fishery developed rapidly in 2001–02, and after an initial decrease

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in catch and effort, these increased in 2004–05 as new sites were fished. Catches increased substantially in 2005–06, and relatively large catches and high catch rates continued in 2006–07. The fishery on the South Tasman Rise decreased to very low levels during the early 2000s, and was closed in 2007. New Zealand vessels have not fished the Rise since 2001.

### **1.3 Recreational fisheries**

There is no known non-commercial fishery for orange roughy in these areas.

### **1.4 Customary non-commercial fisheries**

No customary non-commercial fishing for orange roughy is known in these areas.

### **1.5 Illegal catch**

In most of these areas, there were no regulations regarding limits on catch in international waters prior to 2007. The South Tasman Rise region has been subject to catch restrictions for Australian and New Zealand vessels under a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries. In 1999–2000 vessels registered in South Africa and Belize fished the region. The estimated catch of at least 750 t has been included in the catch total for that year. No other information is available on any possible illegal catch on the South Tasman Rise, or the Westpac Bank region of ORH 7A.

### **1.6 Other sources of mortality**

There may be some overrun of reported catch because of fish loss with trawl gear damage, ripped nets, discards, and conversion factor inaccuracies. In a number of other orange roughy fisheries, a current level of 5% has been applied (higher in the past). No corrections are made here because of limited information on the sources which may differ with each fishery.

## **2. STOCKS AND AREAS**

The five fishing grounds are all regarded as separate stocks.

The Lord Howe Rise and Northwest Challenger Plateau fisheries are based on fish that have a different size structure, different age/size at maturity, similar timing of spawning, and a geographical separation of about 120 n. miles. Their genetic make-up differs from fish on the southwest Challenger Plateau (ORH 7A). Morphometric differences have also been shown between orange roughy from Lord Howe and Puysegur Bank areas.

Orange roughy on the South Tasman Rise are regarded as a straddling stock with fish inside the AFZ.

The Louisville Ridge is a long seamount chain, and little is known about stock structure within the area. There are several known spawning sites, and it would seem likely that there could be multiple stocks or sub-populations along the ridge.

The fishery on the West Norfolk Ridge outside the EEZ is continuous with that carried out on ridge peaks and seamount features inside the EEZ.

## **3. STOCK ASSESSMENT**

There are currently no accepted stock assessments for these orange roughy fisheries outside the EEZ. Several have been attempted (for Lord Howe, Northwest Challenger Plateau, and Louisville Ridge) based on catch per unit effort data, but these have not been accepted as sufficiently robust by the Deepwater Fishery Assessment Working Group. This was generally on account of highly variable levels of effort and catch between years within each of the fisheries, which can make the use of CPUE as an index of abundance uncertain.

#### 4. STATUS OF THE STOCKS

The status of the stocks is unknown. Catch and effort levels have decreased substantially in some of the grounds in the last few years, and unstandardised CPUE has declined in a number of areas. However, it is not known if recent catch levels are sustainable, or whether they will allow the stocks to move towards a size that will support the *MSY*.

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