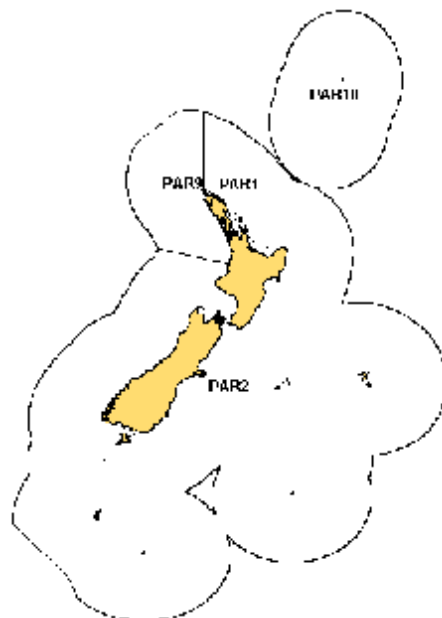


PARORE (PAR)*(Girella tricuspidata)***1. FISHERY SUMMARY**

Parore was introduced into the Quota Management System (QMS) on 1 October 2004 with the following TACs, TACCs and allowances:

Table 1: TACs (t), TACCs (t) and allowances (t) for parore.

<u>Fishstock</u>	<u>Recreational Allowance</u>	<u>Māori Customary Allowance</u>	<u>Other sources of mortality</u>	<u>TACC</u>	<u>TAC</u>
PAR 1	6	3	4	61	74
PAR 2	1	1	0	2	4
PAR 9	2	1	1	21	25
PAR 10	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	5	5	84	103

(a) Commercial fisheries

Parore is principally caught as a bycatch in the grey mullet, flatfish and trevally set net fisheries in northern New Zealand. Most of the catch comes from eastern Northland and the Firth of Thames (FMA 1) and the Kaipara and Manukau Harbours (FMA 9). Highest catch rates occur during September to October. Few parore are caught in the other FMAs. Reported landings and TACCs for Parore are given in Tables 2 and 3.

Fishers may confuse the codes PAR (parore) and POR (porae) when reporting catches, but given that both species occur in shallow northern waters, misreporting is difficult to discern.

Table 2 Reported landings (t) of parore by FMA, fishing years 1989-90 to 2003-04.

	<u>FMA 1</u>	<u>FMA 2</u>	<u>FMA 3</u>	<u>FMA 4</u>	<u>FMA 5</u>	<u>FMA 7</u>	<u>FMA 8</u>	<u>FMA 9</u>
1989-90	18	<1	0	0	<1	<1	0	<1
1990-91	81	2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0
1991-92	100	<1	<1	0	0	2	0	0
1992-93	109	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	0	0
1993-94	95	<1	0	<1	0	<1	<1	0
1994-95	95	<1	<1	0	0	<1	0	3
1995-96	89	<1	0	0	0	<1	<1	9
1996-97	70	<1	<1	<1	0	3	<1	6
1997-98	73	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1	5
1998-99	73	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	6
1999-00	79	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	4
2000-01	91	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1	9
2001-02	67	1	<1	0	<1	<1	0	3
2002-03	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2003-04	49	<1	<1	0	0	0	<1	6

Table 3 Reported domestic landings (t) of Parore Fishstock and TACC from 2004-05.

Fishstock FMA	PAR 1		PAR 2		PAR 9		Total	
	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC
2004-05	42	61	<1	2	14	21	56	84

(b) Recreational fisheries

The National Marine Recreational Fishing surveys in 1994, 1996, and 2000 do not provide estimates of recreational catches of parore. There is likely to be some recreational catches in northern areas as a bycatch of other species such as snapper, trevally, and mullet. These catches are most likely taken by the method of set netting, as well as being targeted opportunistically by spear fishing. Parore is considered to be a low value recreational species and current catches are likely to be low.

Non-commercial catches are likely to increase in the future arising from the increasing human population in northern New Zealand, and the likely increase in the number of recreational fishers. Increased targeting may also occur as parore are considered good eating.

(c) Maori customary fisheries

There is no quantitative information on customary harvest levels of parore. Customary fishers are likely to catch small quantities of parore when targeting other species such as snapper, trevally, and mullet. Parore is considered to be a low value customary species and current catches are likely to be low.

2. BIOLOGY

Parore (*Girella tricuspidata*) occur along both east and west coasts of the North Island, from North Cape to Cook Strait (Anderson et al. 1998). It has not been recorded around the Chatham Islands. They usually occur in schools, ranging from half a dozen to several hundred individuals. Although there is evidence that large individuals display territorial behaviour on some reef systems, work in Australia has shown that parore are capable of moving distances of hundreds of kilometres (Pollock 1981).

Parore grow to a maximum size of at least 600 mm, but most adult fish are around 300–400 mm in length. The maximum age for this species on the North Island east coast, as estimated by scaring counts (validated by seasonal increments), is 10 years (Morrison 1990). As scales tend to provide underestimates of the age of older fish, maximum age could be considerably larger. Growth is relatively rapid in the first year of life, with fish having a size of ~100 mm at age 1. Fish reach a length of 300 mm by age 5, where growth slows. Growth rates between males and females, and open coast and estuarine populations, appear similar. No growth studies have been undertaken on the west

coast of the North Island, but large parore (~600 mm) are sometimes taken in harbour set-nets as bycatch, suggesting different growth dynamics.

Parore attain sexual maturity at a length of 280 mm and spawning takes place in late spring / early summer (Morrison 1990). Larvae are neustonic, occurring near the ocean's surface, often in association with drifting material such as seaweed clumps.

Juveniles enter estuaries in January at a length of ~11 mm. They are initially found on seagrass meadows and beds of Neptune's Necklace (*Hormosira banksii*) on shallow reefs, but after 3-4 months move down the estuary to other habitats e.g. brown kelp beds. By age of 1 year, they move out to coastal reefs in the immediate vicinity of estuary mouths and over the following 2-3 years move to reef systems further afield (Morrison 1990).

Parore are important herbivores in coastal systems, and may play a significant role in structuring algal assemblages (Morrison 1990). Juveniles parore have been found in the stomachs of kahawai and john dory.

There is no fishery independent information to determine the stock status of parore. Biomass estimates cannot be determined for this species with existing data.

3. STOCKS AND AREAS

There is insufficient biological information available on this species to indicate the existence of separate stocks around New Zealand. However reliance on localized nursery areas suggests that more than one biological stock is likely to exist

4. STOCK ASSESSMENT

There has been no scientific assessment of the maximum sustainable yield for parore stocks.

5. STATUS OF THE STOCK

The reference or current biomass is not known for any parore stock.

Summary of TACCs (t) and reported landings (t) of porare for the most recent fishing year.

Fishstock		<u>FMA</u>	<u>2004-05 Actual TACC</u>	<u>2004-05 Reported landings</u>
PAR 1	Auckland (East)	1	61	42
PAR 2	South east, Southland, Sub-antarctic, Central, Challenger	2,3,4,5,6,7&8	2	<1
PAR 9	Auckland (West)	9	21	14
Total			84	56

6. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Anderson, O.F.; Bagley, N.W.; Hurst, R.J.; Francis, M.P.; Clark, M.R.; McMillan, P.J. (1998). Atlas of New Zealand fish and squid distributions from research bottom trawls. *NIWATEchnical Report 42*. 303 p.

Morrison, M.A. (1990). Ontogenetic shifts in the ecology of the parore, *Girella tricuspidata*. Unpublished MSc thesis, University of Auckland. 66 p.

Pollock, B.R. (1981). Age determination and growth of luderick, *Girella tricuspidata* (Quoy and Gaimard), taken from Moreton Bay, Australia. *J. Fish. Biol.* 19: 475-485.