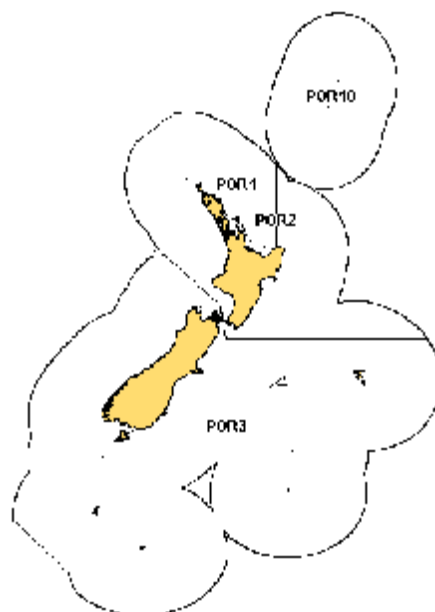


PORAE (POR)

(*Nemadactylus douglasii*)



1. FISHERY SUMMARY

Porae was introduced into the Quota Management System on 1 October 2004 with the following TACs, TACCs and allowances:

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

<u>Fishstock</u>	<u>Recreational Allowance</u>	<u>Māori Customary Allowance</u>	<u>Other sources of mortality</u>	<u>TACC</u>	<u>TAC</u>
POR 1	6	3	4	62	75
POR 2	1	1	1	6	9
POR 3	1	1	1	2	5
POR 10	1	1	1	1	4
Total	9	6	7	71	93

(a) Commercial fisheries

Commercial catches of porae throughout New Zealand are generally small (refer Table 2). Annual catches in FMA 1, where the majority of porae is caught, have approximately halved since the early 1990s. Catches in FMAs 2, 3, 7, and 9 have remained low. No catches have been reported from FMAs 4, 5, and 6.

Porae is principally caught as a bycatch in inshore set net fisheries in northern New Zealand. It is generally taken in association with snapper and trevally in east Northland and Coromandel, and tarakihi and blue moki around Gisborne. Small quantities are taken by bottom longline and trawl fisheries targeting snapper off east Northland and Ninety Mile Beach.

Landings are typically <10 tons and the proportion of vessels reporting catches declined steadily during the 1990s. 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 porae by FMA, fishing years 1989-90 to 2003-04.

	<u>FMA 1</u>	<u>FMA 2</u>	<u>FMA 3</u>	<u>FMA 7</u>	<u>FMA 8</u>	<u>FMA 9</u>	<u>FMA 10</u>
1989-90	98	4	<1	<1	<1	0	0
1990-91	115	2	0	0	<1	4	0
1991-92	121	5	<1	0	0	3	0
1992-93	121	8	0	1	<1	<1	0
1993-94	77	12	2	0	<1	1	<1
1994-95	109	5	0	0	<1	1	<1
1995-96	94	8	<1	<1	<1	4	0
1996-97	80	7	<1	1	<1	2	0
1997-98	75	4	<1	<1	<1	3	0
1998-99	58	3	3	<1	<1	1	0
1999-00	55	4	<1	2	<1	1	0
2000-01	64	2	1	<1	<1	2	0
2001-02	55	3	1	<1	<1	<1	0
2002-03	62	2	<1	0	<1	2	0
2003-04	32	2	<1	<1	<1	2	0

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

Fishstock FMA	POR 1		POR 2		POR 3		POR 10		Landings	TACC
	Landings	<u>10</u> TACC	Landings	<u>2, 8&9</u> TACC	Landings	<u>3,4,5,6&7</u> TACC	Landings	<u>10</u> TACC		
2004-05	52	62	5	6	<1	2	<1	1	57	71

(b) Recreational fisheries

Recreational fishers are likely to catch porae whilst targeting species such as snapper, tarakihi and trevally with either hook and line or set net. Opportunistic targeting of porae is also likely when spearfishing.

(c) Maori customary fisheries

There is no quantitative information on customary harvest levels of porae. Customary fishers are likely to catch small quantities of porae when targeting other species such as snapper, tarakihi and trevally.

2. BIOLOGY

Porae (*Nemadactylus douglasii*) is a common inshore species of northern New Zealand (Kermadec Islands, west Auckland and Northland, east Northland, Hauraki Gulf, and the Bay of Plenty). It is also found at some localities as far south as Kapiti Island, Cook Strait and Kaikoura over the summer months, but has not been recorded around the Chatham Islands. Porae also occurs in southeast Australia (New South Wales to Tasmania), where it is known as the grey or rubberlip morwong.

Porae are generally found on reef/sand interfaces in 10-60m depth, but have been recorded at 100m. This diurnal species tends to aggregate to form small to large groups over sandy areas. Adults are thought to occupy distinctive home ranges, with individuals residing in the same area for many years. A study along the east coast of Northland recorded an average of 200 porae for each kilometre of rocky coastline.

Very little is known of the biology of this species. They spawn in late summer and autumn, and (as for tarakihi) there is an extended planktonic postlarval stage. Juveniles settle to the seafloor at 8–10 cm long. Although they attain a maximum length of at least 70 cm, the average size is 40–60 cm. They live to at least 30 years and growth is believed to slow substantially at maturity (Ayling & Cox 1984, Francis 2001).

3. STOCKS AND AREAS

There is no biological information to suggest separate stocks around New Zealand. However the evidence for resident behaviour and the fact that they are long-lived, localized depletion is likely to occur.

4. STOCK ASSESSMENT

There is no fishery independent stock assessment information to determine the stock status of porae. Biomass estimates have not been determined for porae.

5. STATUS OF THE STOCK

Due to lack of stock assessment information it is not known whether porae stocks are at, above or below B_{MSY} .

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

Fishstock		<u>FMA</u>	2004-05	2004-05
			<u>Actual</u>	<u>Reported</u>
			<u>TACC</u>	<u>landings</u>
POR 1	Auckland (East)	1	62	52
POR 2	Central (East)	2,	6	5
POR 3	South east, Southland, Sub-antarctic, Challenger	3,4,5,6&7	2	<1
POR 9	Auckland (West), Central (West)	8&9	1	<1
Total			71	57

6. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

- Ayling, T.; Cox, G.J. (1984). Collins guide to the sea fishes of New Zealand. Collins, Auckland. 343 p.
- Francis, M. (2001). Coastal fishes of New Zealand. An identification guide. Reed Books, Auckland. 103 p. + pls.
- Stewart, P. (1993). Morwong, *Nemadactylus* species. In Kailola et al. (Eds), Australian fisheriesresources. pp. 324–326. Bureau of Resource Sciences, Canberra. 422 p.
- Thompson, S. (1981). Fish of the Marine Reserve. A guide to the identification and biology of common coastal fish of north-eastern New Zealand. Leigh Laboratory, University of Auckland. 364 p.