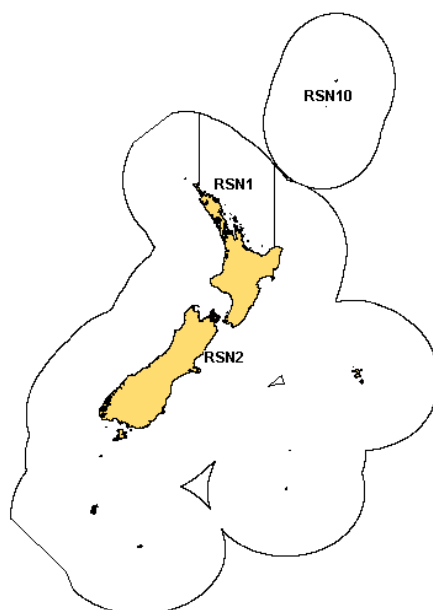


RED SNAPPER (RSN)*(Centroberyx affinis)*
Kaorea**1. FISHERY SUMMARY**

Red snapper was introduced into the Quota Management System on 1 October 2004 with the following TAC, TACC and allowances (Table 1). These have not changed.

Table 1: Recreational and customary non-commercial allowances, TACCs and TACs of red snapper .

Fishstock	Recreational Allowance	Customary non-commercial Allowance	Other sources of mortality	TACC	TAC
RSN 1	13	2	1	124	140
RSN 2	2	1	1	21	25
RSN 10	1	1	1	1	4
Total	16	4	3	146	169

1.1 Commercial fisheries

Small commercial catches of red snapper in New Zealand have almost certainly been made for decades, but would have been included among “assorted minor species” in reported landings. Annual landings ranged between 76 and 112 t from 1989–90 to 1994–95, increased to between 126 and 211 t from 1995–96 to 2002–03 and then dropped to 51 t in 2003–04 and have remained near this level since 2004–05 (Tables 2 & 3).

Red snapper is mostly taken as a bycatch of 1) the longline fishery for snapper off east Northland, 2) the trawl fisheries for tarakihi off east and west Northland, and 3) the setnet fishery for snapper and trevally in the Bay of Plenty.

RED SNAPPER (RSN)

Table 2: Reported landings (t) by commercial fishers of red snapper by FMA from 1989–90 to 2003–04. Data are derived from the landing section of CELRs and CLRs.

	FMA 1	FMA 2	FMA 3	FMA 4	FMA 7	FMA 8	FMA 9	FMA 10	Unknown	Total
1989–90	67.9	3	3.1	0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0.0	76.7
1990–91	107.3	1.2	2.8	0	0.6	0.7	0	0	0.0	112.7
1991–92	89.1	0.7	1.1	0	0	1.6	0	0.6	0.0	93.2
1992–93	98.2	2.1	0.4	0	0	0.6	0	0	0.3	101.6
1993–94	78.2	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0	0.0	82.4
1994–95	78.2	1.8	0.3	0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0	1.0	82.6
1995–96	126.7	2.1	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	1	0	1.3	133.4
1996–97	186.4	17.4	0.9	0	1	0.3	2.9	0.2	2.8	211.8
1997–98	159.1	3.4	0.3	0	0.2	0.7	3.6	0	0.8	168.2
1998–99	134.4	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	1	4.7	0	0.4	142.8
1999–00	108.1	1.3	0.8	0	0.1	21.3	25.4	0	0.7	157.7
2000–01	140	1.1	2.3	0.8	0	0.8	51.5	0	0.0	196.5
2001–02	109.7	1.5	2.2	0.1	0	0.4	12.3	0	0.6	126.7
2002–03	117.5	2.2	0.3	0	0	0.6	37.5	0	14.2	172.5
2003–04	40.9	1.8	0.2	0	0.3	1.3	6.7	0	0	51.3

Table 3: Reported domestic landings (t) of Red Snapper Fishstock and TACC from 2006–07.

Fishstock FMA	RSN 1		RSN 2		RSN 10		Total	
	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC	Landings	TACC
2004–05	43	125	11	19	0	1	54	145
2005–06	41	125	8	19	0	1	49	145
2006–07	44	124	10	21	0	1	53	146

1.2 Recreational fisheries

The National Marine Recreational Fishing surveys in 1994, 1996, and 2000 do not provide an estimate of the recreational catch of red snapper. However, it is likely that recreational fishers will periodically catch red snapper while line fishing on deep reefs in Northland, the outer Hauraki Gulf, and Bay of Plenty.

1.3 Customary non-commercial fisheries

There is no quantitative information available to allow the estimation of the amount of red snapper taken by customary non-commercial fishers.

2. BIOLOGY

The red snapper (*Centroberyx affinis*) is present throughout New Zealand coastal waters, but is generally rare south of East Cape and Cape Egmont. In southeastern Australia (known as redfish) it occurs from Brisbane to Melbourne, and off northern Tasmania.

Red snapper occur in association with deep coastal reefs, in particular caves and overhangs, as well as in open water, to depths of about 400 m. Their relative abundance within this depth range is unknown. The southeastern Australian target fishery operates at depths of 100–250 m (Rowling 1994).

There have been no formal aging studies of New Zealand red snapper, but Leachman *et al.* (1978) reported a maximum ring count of 80, based on examination of a few broken and burned otoliths. These rings were not, however, validated. Work in Australia, based on tagging and thin otolith sections suggest unvalidated ages of at least 35 (Rowling 1994) and 40 years (Smith & Robertson 1992). Radiocarbon analysis supported an age of at least 37 years (Kalish 1995).

Red snapper attain 55 cm in New Zealand but average 30–40 cm. Nothing is known of their reproductive biology.

3. STOCKS AND AREAS

There has been no research to determine if there are separate biological stocks of red snapper.

4. STOCK ASSESSMENT

There has been no scientific stock assessment of the biomass that can support the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) for red snapper.

5. STATUS OF THE STOCK

The reference or current biomass is not known for any red snapper stock. It is not known if the recent catch levels are sustainable or if they are at levels that will allow the stocks to move towards a size that will support the MSY.

TACCs and reported landings by Fishstock, for the 2006–07 fishing year, have been summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of TACCs (t) and reported landings (t) of red snapper for the most recent fishing year.

Fishstock	FMA	2006–07 Actual TACC	2006–07 Reported landings
RSN 1	Auckland (East)	1	124
RSN 2	Auckland (West), South east, Southland, Sub- Antarctic, Central, Challenger	2,3,4,5,6,7,8&9	21
RSN 10	Kermadec	10	1
Total			146

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