

Outline

- Fisheries Management Act objectives
- Fisheries NSW in Sydney's intertidal zone
 - Aquatic reserves
 - Aquatic habitat protection
 - Recreational fishing
 - Compliance



Fisheries Management Act 1994

Objects include:

- . To conserve fish stocks and key fish habitats
- To conserve threatened species of fish and marine vegetation
- To promote ecologically sustainable development

And, consistently with the above:

- To promote viable commercial fishing and aquaculture industries
- To promote quality recreational fishing opportunities
- To share fisheries resources between the users of those resources
- To provide social and economic benefits for the wider community
- To recognise and promote Aboriginal cultural fishing



Aquatic reserves 12 in NSW; 10 in Sydney: ✓ Pittwater Warringah Manly Randwick City Waverley Sutherland Shire Size ranges from 2 to 1400 hectares Intertidal: oceanic rocky shores estuarine rocky estuarine wetlands NSW Department of Primary Indust

Legislation – aquatic reserves

- Fisheries Management Act 1994
- Aquatic reserves aim to conserve the biodiversity of fish and marine vegetation and:
 - to protect fish habitat or,
 - to provide for species management or,
 - · to protect threatened species, populations and ecological communities in the reserve or,
 - to facilitate educational activities and scientific
- · Public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the marine environment?
- Work with Councils and State agencies



Legislation – management tools

- · Regulations, notifications and closures
- Management plans for aquatic reserves
 - Optional made as Regulation and require public
 - Cabbage Tree Bay Aquatic Reserve Draft Fisheries Management (Aquatic Reserve) Regulation 2009 and Implementation Strategy
- Development assessment
 - Mining in aquatic reserves is prohibited
 - Provisions for proposals within or adjacent to an aquatic reserve





The future for aquatic reserves

- Transferred from OEH to DPI
- Decentralisation
- Marine Parks Audit and Government response
- Continue to work with Councils and State agencies

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Aquatic Habitat Protection

Protect key fish habitat (Part 7 FM Act)

- Seagrasses, mangroves, saltmarsh, algae
- Sandy and rocky substrates
- Free passage of fish within waterways
- Aquatic reserves

Conserve threatened species

(Part 7A FM Act)

- •Endangered Populations of Posidonia seagrass
- Black cod
- •Grey nurse shark + critical habitat
- Great white shark
- Hammerhead sharks (Great and Scalloped)



For Local Councils this mostly means:

Permits are required for works that involve:

- -Dredging and reclamation
- -Harm of marine vegetation
- -Blockage of fish passage
 - + Integrated Development Referrals
 - + Threatened Species Assessments





Dredging: excavating water land or the removal or disturbance of material from water land

Reclamation: using <u>any material</u> to fill in or reclaim water land (including for construction)

Harm of marine vegetation: harm of saltmarsh, mangroves, seagrass, attached marine and estuarine macroalgae and sometimes unattached dead marine vegetation

Blockage of fish passage: blockage or other obstruction of a waterway

Water land: land submerged by water whether permanently / intermittently; natural / artificial water body



Examples of Council works in Intertidal Zone that may require permits:

- Works on intertidal pools / swimming enclosures
- Foreshore access / boardwalks
- Foreshore erosion control and seawalls
- Boat ramps and public jetties
- Stormwater outlet maintenance
- Wrack removal
- Beach nourishment
- Dredging

NB. Fisheries permits still required under Infrastructure SEPP





Recreational Fishing

- The main fishing activity in Sydney
- Main methods in intertidal zone: rock fishing, beach fishing, spearfishing, bait harvesting



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Intertidal Protected Areas

- To protect selected rocky habitats and intertidal species
- From mean high water mark to 10m seaward from low water mark
- Collecting invertebrates (including bait collection) prohibited, fishing is permitted
- Compliance outcomes





Operational Functions

Fisheries Officers ensure compliance with State legislation concerning:

- Recreational fisheries, Commercial fisheries, Threatened species and Habitat protection by undertaking:
 - Field Inspections by way of vessel and vehicle patrols
 - Advisory and Educational Presentations to school groups, fishing clinics, angling clubs & other external clients

Note:

Coastal officers undertake Commonwealth inspections on behalf of the Australian Fisheries Management Authority regarding commercial fishing activity in Commonwealth waters



Roles & Responsibilities of Council Rangers

Authorised Council Rangers have:

- Limited Powers under the FM (Gen) Regs for the purpose of Enforcement within IPA and or Aquatic Reserves.
- These Powers usually refer to the collection of shellfish and or other prohibited species.





Summary

- Fisheries Officers have & will continue to undertake Joint Operations with Council Rangers
- Advise on rules
- Patrol IPAs & MRF activity
- Conduct educational programs
- Provide training to Rangers relating to fisheries legislation





Questions?

