

Round 1

	Species	TACC FMA 1	Caught	Habitat	Diet	
1	Anchovy	200	0-5%	Found mostly inshore, particularly in gulfs, bays, harbours, and some large estuaries.	Planktivorous schooling species	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23543/03_ANC_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
2	Barracouta	11000 (BAR1= FMA 1 , 2 & 3)	49-105%	Inshore areas all around NZ, down to about 400 m depth	opportunistic feeders; anchovy, small barracouta, pilchards, jack mackerel.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23545/05_BAR%202014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
3	Blue cod	46 (BCO1 = FMA 1 & 9)	12-26%	Bottom-dwelling species. More abundant south of Cook Strait and around the Chatham Islands.	Small fish and crabs	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23548/08_BCO%202014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
4	Bigeye Tuna	714 (BIG1 = All FMAs)	20-33%	Found in open water broadly across the Pacific Ocean.	epi-pelagic opportunistic predators: lancetfish, skipjack tuna, ray's bream; squid, nautilus, crab ,crayfish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24011/02-BIG_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
5	Blue Nose	786 (BNS1 = FMA 1 & 9)	59-103%	Pelagic juvenile phase. Adult depth distribution extends from near-surface waters to about 1200 m (main depth: 250-750m).	tunicates, fish, molluscs, squid, crustaceans.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23552/12_BNS_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
6	Butterfish	3 (BUT 1 = FMA 1 & 9)	33-100%	Occur from North Cape to the Snares Islands. Rocky coastlines, seaweed beds. Main depth: 0-20m.	Herbivorous; several of the larger seaweeds	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23553/13_BUT_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
7	Blue shark	1860 (BWS1= all FMAs)	35-43%	Highly migratory, pelagic carcharhinids found throughout the world's oceans in all tropical and temperate waters from about 50N to 50S.	Small fishes, invertebrates and carcasses; have gill rakers, can eat very small prey (crabs, anchovies)	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24012/03-BWS_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
8	Friiled Venus shell	1	0%	Shellfish, found around the coast in sediments at depths between 6-9 m.	plankton	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23635/95_BYA_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
9	Alfonsino	300 (BYX1= FMA 1 & 9)	22-118%	Throughout the world's tropical and temperate waters, in depths from 25 to 1200 m.	small crustaceans, larger prawn species and mesopelagic fish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23542/02_BYX_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
10	Black Cardinal fish	1200 (CDL 1 _ FMA 1	16-54%	Widely distributed in NZ waters at depths of 300-1100 m.	schooling species: small fishes and planktonic invertebrates	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23546/06_CDL_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
11	Deepwater red crab	10 (CHC1=FMA1)	0-59%	On and North of the Chatham Rise, and particularly along the east coast north of Hawkes Bay to North Cape. Burrowing crab, recorded between 80-1100 m depths around NZ.	Plankton, fish, worms, mussels, clams etc.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23614/74_CHC_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
12	Cockles	346 (COC1B & 1C= FMA1)	25-68%	Found in soft mud to fine sand on protected beaches and enclosed shores around the North and South Island, Stewart Island, The Chatham Islands and the Auckland Islands.	Suspension feeder	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23554/14_COCi ntro_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
13	Spiny rock lobster	236	83-98%	All around North and South Islands, Stewart Island and the Chatham Islands.	crabs, clams, mussels, starfish, small fish.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/22108/09-CRA_09.pdf.ashx

14	Ringed Dosinia	7 (DAN1=FMA1)	0%	Around NZ coast on sediments in the North Island at depths between 5 and 8 m, and in the S-Island between 6-10m. Often found on exposed beaches	Suspension feeder	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23637/97_DAN%202014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
15	Silky Dosinia	1 (DSU1=FMA1)	0%	Around NZ coast on sediments in the North Island at depths between 6 and 10 m, and in the S-Island between 5-8m. Often found on exposed beaches	Suspension feeder	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23634/94_DSU_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
16	Elephant fish	10 (ELE1= FMA 1 & 9)	1-20%	Uncommon of the N-Island. Most plentiful around the east coast of the S-Island.	shellfish & crustaceans (crabs, shrimps), seldom eat fish, if so only small ones	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/22239/22_ELE_2010.pdf.ashx
17	Blue (English mackarel)	7630 (EMA1=FMA1)	58-92%	Juvenile and immature are northerly in their distribution; North Island and into Golden and Tasman Bay at the top of S-Island. Adults have been recorded around both the S-Island to Stewart Island and across the Chatham Rise almost to the Chatham Islands. Found near the surface	Surface feeding schooling species: zooplankton, copepods, larval crustaceans and molluscs, fish eggs and fish larvae	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23549/09_EMA_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
18	Flatfish	1187 (FLA1= FMA 1 & 9)	50-87%	Shallow-water species, generally found in waters less than 50 m depth.	crustaceans, squid, clams, sea urchins, worms, fish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/22237/24_FLA_2010.pdf.ashx
19	Frostfish	149 (FRO1=FMA1)	24-88%	Found from about 34S to 49S in NZ, at depths of 50-600m.	Feed in mid-water: crustaceans, small fish and squid.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23562/22_FRO_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
20	Garfish (piper)	25 (GAR1=FMA1)	24-53%	Around most of NZ, and are present at the Chatham Islands. Most abundant in sheltered gulfs, bays, and large estuaries, particularly around seagrass beds in shallow water, and over shallow reefs.	Schooling species: Larger zooplankton, mysids, crab larvae and polychaete larvae, eelgrass, seaweed and small crustaceans	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23563/23_GAR_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
21	Green-lipped mussels	10 (GLM1=FMA1)	34-124%	Distributed throughout NZ, most common in central and northern parts where it frequently forms dense beds.	Filter feeding mollusc	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23568/28_GLM_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
22	Grey Mullet	925 (GMU1= FMA1&9)	73-102%	World wide distribution, occurring commonly along coasts, in estuaries, and in lower river systems.	schooling species: detritus and plant material, graze surface of aquatic plants	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23569/29_GMU_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
23	Giant spider crab	1 (GSC1= FMA1, 9, 8 & 7)	0-100%	From the intertidal to over 500 m in the southeast and south of NZ.	detritus feeders, algae, shellfish, bivalves, gastropods.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23567/27_GSC_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
24	Ghost shark (dark)	22 (GSH1=FMA1)	64-223%	throughout much of the NZ EEZ in depths from 30-850 m.	starfish, shellfish and other invertebrates	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23565/25_GSH_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
25	Ghost shark (pale)	1150 (GSP1=FMA1, 2, 3 & 4)	42-251%	throughout much of the NZ EEZ in depths from 270-1200 m.	starfish, shellfish and other invertebrates	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23566/26_GSP_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
26	Gurnard	2287 (GUR1=FMA1&9)	41-59%	3-6y inshore areas of the west coast S-Island and older fish predominantly found further offshore.	small crustaceans: shrimps and crabs, small fishes, shell fish and forms.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23615/74_GUR_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
27	Hake	3701 (HAK1=FMA1,9,8,2,3,5,6)	55-130%	Widely distributed throughout the middle depths of the NZ EEZ.	teleost fishes: macrourids and merlucciids, hoki	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23571/31_HAK_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx

28	Hoki	150,000 (HOK1=All FMAs (-FMA 10)	90-150%	Hoki are widely distributed throughout New Zealand waters from 34° S to 54° S, from depths of 10 m to over 900 m.	myctophids, squid, pelagic crustaceans, euphausiids, mesopelagic and benthopelagic fishes, and natant decapods.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23572/32_HOK_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
29	Horse mussel	4 (HOR1=FMA1)	0%	widespread endemic bivalve that lives mainly on muddy-sand substrates in the lowest inter-tidal and sub-tidal shallows of mainly sheltered waters. Horse mussels are also found in deeper waters (to 50 m) off open coasts.	filter-feeding mollusc	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23573/33_HOR_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
30	Hapuku and Bass	480	88-92%	throughout NZ. Hapuku most abundant in 100-300m and Bass in 250-500m.	large range of fish species, invertebrates and crustaceans, red cod, blue cod, hoki, crabs and crayfish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/17425/2002%20FARs/02_13_FAR.pdf.ashx
31	John Dory	704 (DJO1=FMA1&9)	60-95%	common in the inshore coastal waters of northern New Zealand, and to a lesser extent in Tasman Bay, to depths of 50 m. In the Hauraki Gulf, adults move to deeper waters during summer, and occasional feeding aggregations occur during winter.	Found in areas close to the seabed and are generally solitary. Feed mainly on schooling bony fishes, occasionally on cephalopods and crustaceans.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23576/35_JDO_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
32	Jack Mackerel	10000 (JMA=FMA1&2)	29-112%	The three species of jack mackerel in New Zealand have different geographical distributions, but their ranges partially overlap. <i>T. novaezelandiae</i> predominates in waters shallower than 150 m and warmer than 13°C; it is uncommon south of latitude 42°S. <i>T. declivis</i> generally occurs in deeper (but less than 300 m) waters less than 16°C, north of latitude 45°S. <i>T. murphyi</i> occurs to depths of least 500 m and has a wide latitudinal range	Surface feeding schooling species: zooplankton, copepods, larval crustaceans and molluscs, fish eggs and fish larvae	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23574/34_JMA_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
33	Kahawai	1075 (KAH1=FMA1)	84-97%	Found around the N-Island, S-Island, the Kermadec and Chatham Islands. Occur mainly in coastal seas, harbours and estuaries	schooling pelagic species: small fish such as pilchard, crustaceans such as krill, copepods and other zooplanktons. Shellfish, crabs, annelid worms	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23577/36_KAH_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
34	King Crab	10 (KIC1=FMA1)	0-1%	Found at depths between 120 m and 700 m from the east coast of Northland to southern parts of Campbell Plateau. Occur mainly on soft substrates, but have been found on rocky bottoms.	Omnivorous, although animal food (sessile, sedentary, and mobile invertebrates, and small fish), including dead material, is their predominant food.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23579/38_KIC_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx

35	Kingfish	91 (KIN1=FMA1)	52-72%	Predominatnly found in the northern half of the North Island, but also aoccurs from 29S-46S, Kermadec Islands to Foveaux Strait and to depths of 200m. Occupy a semi-pelagic existence and occur mainly in open coastal waters, preferring areas of high current and or tidal flow adjacent to rocky outcrops, reefs and pinnacles.	Large predatory schooling fish (few fish to well over a 100): other fishes, either bottom or surface kinds such as pilchards, mullet, herring and garfish, squid, octopus.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23580/39_KIN_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
36	Knobbed whelk	1 (KWH1=FMA1)	0-10%	Widely distributed, found from low tide to about 600 m all throughout New Zealand.	Carnivorous gastropod	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23581/40_KWH_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
37	Lookdown Dory	168 (LDO1 FMA 7, 8,9,1,2,4)	86-107%	Widely distributed throughout NZ waters with most records from the Chatham Rise. Adults most common between 400-600m, but havea wide depth range, from 50-1200 m.	natant decapod crustaceans, euphausiid, mysid, galatheid and nephropsid crustaceans, and fish.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23584/43_LDO_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
38	Leatherjacket	188 (LEA1=FMA1&9)	72-101%	Present around much of NZ, but most common in the north. Usually occur near reefs and over rough seafloor, but may be found over sand or some distance above the bottom.	Although not a schooling species they do occur in small groups: Feed on a variety of prey species such as molluscs and sea urchins.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23582/41_LEA_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
39	Long-finned freshwater eel?	32	46-97%	Abundant throughout NZ .	Omnivorous opportunistic feeders: Insect larvae, small fish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=7&sc=LFE&ey=2017
40	Ling	400 (LIN1= FMA1&9)	62-114%	Widely distributed through the middle depths (200-800m) of the New Zealand EEZ, particularly to the south of latitude 40S.	Bottom dwellers: curstaceans and fish. Commercial fishing discards are a significant dietary component.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/22213/48_LIN_2010.pdf.ashx
41	Mako shark	200 (MAK1=All FMAs)	30-150%		Feeds mainly on cephalopods and bonu fish, including: mackerel, tunas, bonitos, and swordfish. They hunt by swimming below their prey and then lunging vertically up.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24017/08-MAK_2014_FINAL.pdf.ashx
42	Through shell	1(MDI1=FMA1)	0%	Most common in southern NZ (Blueskin Bay, Te Waewae, and Oreti)	filter-feeding mollusc	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23901/90_SURFCLAMintro_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
43	Large through shell	2 (FMA1)	0%	Most common in southern NZ (Blueskin Bay, Te Waewae, and Oreti)	filter-feeding mollusc	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23901/90_SURFCLAMintro_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
44	Blue Moki	402 (MOK1=FMA1,2,6,7,8,9)	91-117%	found all around NZ, with most catch from east coast between Bay of Plenty and Kaikoura. juveniles found inshore, usually around rocky reefs, while most adults school offshore over mainly open bottom.	invertebrates such as crabs, small sea urchins, worms and shellfish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23550/10_MOK_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
45	Moonfish	527 (MOO1=All FMAs)	Below 20% in recent years	All around NZ. Bulk of the catch from east coast N-Island and west-coast S-Island	mid-water pelagic fish with a narrow range of prey items with the most common being squid.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24018/09-MOO_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx

46	Oreo	2500 (OEO1=FMA9,8,7,5,2,1)	20-50% (in recent years), used to fluctuate between 200-4000t before)	Have been found within a 600 m to 1300 m depth range. Geographical distribution south of about 45S is not well known. It is a southern species and is abundant on the south Chatham Rise, along the east coast of the South Island, the north and east slope of Pukaki Rise, the Bounty platform, the Snares slope, Puysegur Bank and the northern end of the Macquarie ridge.	mesopelagic & benthopelagic prawns, fish and squid, with other organisms such as mysids, amphipods and euphausiids occasionally being important.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23334/051_OEOintro_2013.pdf.ashx
47	Orange roughy	1400 (ORH1=FMA1&9)	65-92%	Inhabits depth between 700 m and at least 1500 m in New Zealand waters .	mesopelagic & benthopelagic prawns, fish and squid, with other organisms such as mysids, amphipods and euphausiids occasionally being important.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23327/044_ORHintro_2013.pdf.ashx
48	Dredge oysters	1 (OYS1=FMA1)	0%	All around NZ coast in small patches to depths of 35 m or more. Grow in extensive beds in the S-Island's Foveaux Strait, Golden Bay and Tasman Bay.	filter-feeding shellfish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23471/004_OYS5_November_2013.pdf.ashx
49	Paddle crab	220 (PAD1=FMA1)	16-104%	Found off sandy beaches, and in harbours and estuaries throughout mainland NZ, the Chatham Islands and east and south Australia	Versatile and opportunistic predators: molluscs, crustaceans, polychaetes, several fish species, cumaceans and occasionally on algae.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23596/55_PAD_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
50	Parore	61 (PAR1=FMA1)	78-96%	east and west coast of the N-Island, from North Cape to Cook Strait. Juveniles found on seagrass meadows and beds of Neptunes Necklace on shallow reefs	Usually occur in schools: Herbivores	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/22199/62_PAR_2010.pdf.ashx
51	Paua	1.9 (PAU=FMA1)	14%	Reefs in shallow subtidal coastal habitats	Herbivores	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23340/058_PAUintro_2013.pdf.ashx
52	Deepwater tuatua	1 (PDO1=FMA1)	0%	Mainly around the lower half of the North Island and from Pegasus Bay north in the South Island, and on the north coast of Stewart Island.	Filter-feeders	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23633/93_PDO_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
53	Packhorse rock lobster	40 (PHC1= ALL FMAs)	19-90%	Taken mainly in the north of the North Island.	crabs, clams, mussels, starfish, small fish.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23102/November%202012%20Plenary%20Online.pdf.ashx
54	Pilchard	2000 (PIL1=FMA1)	32-64%	Occur around most of NZ. Found in shore, particularly in gulfs, bays and harbours.	schooling fish: feed dominantly on phytoplankton	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23607/66_PIL_2014%20DRAFT-MG.pdf.ashx
55	Porae	62(POR1=FMA1)	73-105%	Common inshore species of northern NZ. Inshore on reef/sand interfaces in 10-60m depth.	worms, brittlestars, sea urchins, crabs, invertebrates	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/22187/74_POR_2010.pdf.ashx

56	Porbeagle shark	215 (POS1=All FMAs)	19-29%	Porbeagles live mainly in the latitudinal bands 30–50oS and 30–70oN. They occur in the North Atlantic Ocean, and in a circumglobal band in the Southern Hemisphere.	Active predator that predominantly ingests small to medium sized bony fishes.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23478/011_POS_November_2013.pdf.ashx
57	Pipi	203 (PIP1a,b&c=FMA1)	67-75%	around the New Zealand coastline, including the Chatham and Auckland Islands, and are characteristic of sheltered beaches, bays and estuaries	Burrowing bivalve mollusc	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23608/68_PPI_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
58	Prawn killer	24.5 (PRK1=FMA1)	1-22%	Widely distributed around NZ: Found in depths of 80-300 m in soft sediment seafloors	crabs, clams, mussels, starfish, small fish.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/22185/75_PRK_2010.pdf.ashx
59	Deepwater (king) clam	1.2 (PZL1=FMA1)	0%	Occur around thr North, South and Stewart Islands.	Deepwater clam	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23558/18_PZL_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
60	Ray's bream	980 (RBM1=All FMAs)	15-26%	Ray's bream is a highly migratory species and has a wide distribution, being found throughout the subtropical to sub-Antarctic waters across the whole South Pacific between New Zealand and Chile.	Bathypelagic and prey on: myctiphids, lighthouse fish, salps, squid, crustaceans	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24021/12-RBM_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
61	Red bait	19 (RBT1=FMA1,2)	9-110	widely distributed around New Zealand in depths from 85 to 500m. Juveniles are found at the surface and adults near the bottom in deeper waters, including seamounts.	Schooling bathypelagic species: Target zooplankton	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23612/72_RBT_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
62	Ruby fish	300 RBY1=FMA1)	6-98%	Rubyfish live at depths from 50-800 m, but are most commonly found around 300 m.	crustaceans, salps and myctophid fish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=8&tk=41&stock=RBY1
63	Red cod	42 (RCO1=FMA1&9)	7-60%	Red cod are seasonally abundant, with schools appearing in the Canterbury Bight and Banks Peninsula area around November. Move into deeper water after this time.	fish, crustaceans and other invertebrates	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23613/73_RCO_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
64	Ribaldo	121 (ROB1=FMA1)	5-44%	Widespread in NZ, has been caught by research trawl at depths of about 200–1300 m.	fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other invertebrates	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23617/77_RIB_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
65	Rough skate	111 (RSK1=FMA1&2)	44-72%	distributed throughout most of New Zealand, from the Three Kings Islands to Campbell Island and the Chatham Islands, including the Challenger Plateau, Chatham Rise and Bounty Plateau.	sprats, pipefish, red cod, ahuru, sole, opal fish, crabs, krill, worms	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23625/85_RSK_SKATES_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
66	Red Snapper	124 (RSN1=FMA1)	24-56%	Occurs in association with deep coastal reefs to depths of about 400m.	schooling species: zooplankton in the midwaters	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23616/76_RSN_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
67	Triangle shell	9(SAE1=FMA1)	0%	occurs from Bay of Plenty southwards on the east coast of both islands, and on the Wellington-Manawatu coast.	Shellfish: filter-feeder	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23638/98_SAE_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx

68	Southern blue whiting	8 (SBW1=FMA1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9)	19-266%	almost entirely restricted in distribution to Sub-Antarctic waters. They are dispersed throughout the Campbell Plateau and Bounty Platform for much of the year, but during August and September they aggregate to spawn near the Campbell Islands, on Pukaki Rise, on Bounty Platform, and near the Auckland Islands over depths of 250–600 m.	schooling species: plankton and small fishes	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23628/88_SBW%202014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
69	Scallop	40 (SCA1=FMA9,1,2)	62-173%	found in a variety of coastal habitats, but particularly in semi-enclosed areas where circulating currents are thought to retain larvae.	bivalve molluscs	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23102/Doc/23102/November%202012%20Plenary%20Online.pdf.ashx
70	Sea cucumber	4(SCC1a&b=FMA1)	0-109%	distributed throughout New Zealand, and as far south as the Snares Islands.	detritus feeders	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23622/82_SCC_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
71	School shark	689 (SCH1=FMA9&1)	95-113%	Distributed across the shelf, generally being inshore in summer and offshore in winter.	feed predominantly on small fish and cephalopods.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23621/81_SCH_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
72	Scampi	120 (SCI1=FMA1)	72-103%	widely distributed around the New Zealand coast, principally in depths between 200 and 500 m on the continental slope.	worms, fish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23620/80_SCI_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
73	Short-finned freshwater eel	220 (SFE20&21=FMA1&9)	59-93%	Abundant throughout NZ .	Omnivorous opportunistic feeders: Insect larvae, small fish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=7&tk=100&sc=SFE
74	Gemfish	210 (SKI1=FMA1&9)	73-111%	occur on the continental shelf and slope, from about 50–550 m depth.	squid, lanternfish, dories and rattails	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23564/24_SKI_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
75	Snapper	4500 (SNA1=FMA1)	97-103%	demersal fish found down to depths of about 200 m, but are most abundant in 15–60 m. They are the dominant fish in northern inshore communities and occupy a wide range of habitats, including rocky reefs and areas of sand and mud bottom. They are widely distributed in the warmer waters of New Zealand, being most abundant in the Hauraki Gulf.	diverse and opportunistic.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23627/87_SNA_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
76	Spiny dogfish	331 (SPD1=FMA1&2)	50-72%	widely distributed around the South Island and extend as far north as Manakau Harbour and East Cape on the west and east coasts of the North Island respectively.	feed on a very wide range of species, including munida, krill, fish, squid, and crabs.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23629/89_SPD_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
77	Sea Perch	33 (SPE1=FMA1)	83-228%	Sea perch are widely distributed around most of New Zealand, but are rare on the Campbell Plateau. They inhabit waters ranging from the shoreline to 1200 m and are most common between 150 and 500 m.	opportunistic feeders : variety of animals on or close to the seafloor.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23623/83_SPE_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
78	Rig	692 (SPO1=FMA1&9)	43-90%	coastal waters throughout New Zealand.	mainly on animals that burrow in the seafloor, especially crabs	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23618/78_SPO_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx

79	Sprat	70 (SPR1=FMA1,2,9&8)	1-2%	Sprats occur in coastal waters from the Bay of Islands to Stewart Island, and are present at the Auckland Islands.	zooplanktivores (only)	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23630/90_SPR_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
80	Squid	44740	37-111%	found over the continental shelf in water up to 500 m depth, most prevalent in water less than 300 m depth.	small fish, crabs, shrimps	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23544/04_SQU_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
81	Smooth skate	37 (SSK1= FMA1,2)	102-223%	distributed throughout most of New Zealand, from the Three Kings Islands to Campbell Island and the Chatham Islands, including the Challenger Plateau, Chatham Rise and Bounty Plateau. Smooth skates have not been recorded from QMA 10.	sprats, pipefish, red cod, ahuru, sole, opal fish, crabs, krill, worms	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23626/86_SSK_SKATES_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
82	Stargazer	21 (STA1=FMA1&9)	104-172%	Found throughout the NZ EEZ, most plentiful around the South Island and on the Mernoo Bank on the Chatham Rise.	fish and invertebrates	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23631/91_STA_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
83	Southern bluefin tuna	413 (STN1=All FMAs)	58-111%	Southern bluefin tuna caught in the New Zealand EEZ appear to represent the easternmost extent of a stock whose centre is in the Indian Ocean. most southern bluefin tuna are caught in FMA1, FMA2, FMA5 and FMA7.	pelagic teleost (large range), ray's bream, mesopelagics, myctiphids, lighthousefish, salps, squid, cephalopods	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24024/15-STN_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
84	Kina	180 (SUR1A&1B=FMA1)	67-102%	throughout New Zealand and the sub-Antarctic Islands.	Mainly herbivorous	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23578/37_SUR_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
85	Silver warehou	3000 (SWA1=FMA1,2,7,8,9)	34-159%	common around the South Island and on the Chatham Rise in depths of 200–800 m. The. Migrate to feed along the continental slope off the east and southeast coast of the South Island during spring-summer	schooling species: salps, krill and small squid	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23624/84_SWA_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
86	Swordfish	885 (SWO1= All FMAs)	36-62%	swordfish range from 50°N to 45°S in the western Pacific Ocean and from 45°N to 35°S in the eastern Pacific Ocean.	epi-pelagic and mesopelagic: medium sized pelagic teleost, elasmobranchs, ray's bream, hoki, hake, saury, jack mackerel, lancetfish	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24026/17-SWO_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
87	Tarakihi	1447 (TAR1=FMA1&9)	85-110%	coastal waters of the North and South Islands, Stewart Island and the Chatham Islands, down to depths of about 250 m.	polychaete worms, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23640/100_TAR_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
88	Pacific bluefin tuna	116 (TOR1=All FMAs)	11-19%	fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island.	Epipelagic opportunistic predators of fish, crustaceans and cephalopods.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24019/10-TOR_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
89	Trevally	1506 (TRE1=FMA1)	52-97%	Caught around the North Island and the north of the South Island, with the main catches from the northern coasts of the North Island.	Schooling species, both pelagic and demersal in behaviour: planktonic organisms and wide range of invertebrates	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23641/101_TRE%202014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
90	Trumpeter	3 (TRU1=FMA1)	0-34%	occur from the Three Kings Islands through all of mainland New Zealand to the Auckland Islands; however they are rare north of East Cape and Cape Egmont	Octopus, crustaceans and small fish.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23642/102_TRU_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx

91	Tuatua	0 (PDO1)	0%	occurs mainly around the lower half of the North Island and from Pegasus Bay north in the South Island, and on the north coast of Stewart Island. It is found from low tide to about 4 m, although juveniles may extend to the mid-tide mark.	filter-feeders	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23633/93_PDO_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
92	Blue warehou	41 (WAR1=FMA1&9)	9-47%	caught in coastal waters of the South Island and lower North Island down to depths of about 400 m.	Salps, krill, crabs and small squid	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23551/11_WAR_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
93	White warehou	4 (WWA1=FMA1)	0-6%	mostly caught in 150 to 800 m depth	salps, fish and euphausiids	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23644/104_WWA_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
94	Yellow-eyed mullet	20 (YEM1=FMA1)	13-45%	range extends from North Cape to Stewart Island in New Zealand. Occurs commonly along coasts, in estuaries and in lower river systems.	Schooling species : omnivorous: algae, crustaceans, diatom and more	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/23645/105_YEM_2014%20FINAL.pdf.ashx
95	Yellowfin tuna	263 (YFN1=All Fmas)	2-14%	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island.They are found from the surface to depths where low oxygen levels are limiting.	Epi-pelagic opportunistic predators: fish, crustaceans and cephalopods.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24027/18-YFN_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx
96	Albacore tuna	Non-ITQ		Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island	schooling pelagic predators – open-sea hunters. Main source of food is cephalopods.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24054/FAR-2016-33-Albacore-sampling.pdf.ashx
97	Skipjack tuna	Non-ITQ		Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island	epi-pelagic opportunistic schooling species: fish, crustaceans and cephalopods found within the upper few hundred meters of the surface.	http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Doc/24023/14-SKJ_2015_FINAL.pdf.ashx

Round 2

Species coloured in red are species that did not make it through the round

Species	TACC FMA 1	Caught	Type of fishery	Fishing gear	Habitat	Diet	Notes
Anchovy	200	0-5%	Mostly non-target (Pilchard fishery)	Purse seine	Found mostly inshore, particularly in gulfs, bays, harbours, and some large estuaries.	Planktivorous schooling species	
Barracouta	11 (BAR1= FMA 1, 2 & 3)	49-105%	Target fisheries, non-target in west coast North Island jack mackerel and Snares squid fisheries	Trawl	Inshore areas all around NZ, down to about 400 m depth	opportunistic feeders; anchovy, small barracouta, pilchards, jack mackerel.	
Blue cod	46 (BCO1 = FMA 1 & 9)	12-26%	Target fisheries	trawl and pots	Bottom-dwelling species. More abundant south of Cook Strait and around the Chatham Islands.	Small fish and crabs	Bottom dwelling
Bigeye Tuna	714 (BIG1 = All FMAs)	20-33%	Target. However, North Island fishery targets a range of species: bigeye, swordfish, southern bluefin tuna	Surface longline	Found in open water broadly across the Pacific Ocean.	epi-pelagic opportunistic predators: lancetfish, skipjack tuna, ray's bream; squid, nautilus, crab ,crayfish	
Blue Nose	786 (BNS1 = FMA 1 & 9)	59-103%	Target fisheries	86% bottom longline, 5% by Dahn line and small amounts by midwater trawl, bottom trawl, setnet and trot line	Pelagic juvenile phase. Adult depth distribution extends from near-surface waters to about 1200 m (main depth: 250-750m).	tunicates, fish, molluscs, squid, crustaceans.	
Butterfish	3 (BUT 1 = FMA 1 & 9)	33-100%	Target fisheries	Setnet	Occur from North Cape to the Snares Islands. Rocky coastlines, seaweed beds. Main depth: 0-20m.	Herbivorous; several of the larger seaweeds	
Blue shark	1860 (BWS1= all FMAs)	35-43%	Non-target (tuna surface longline fishery).	Mainly surface longline. Small amounts by bottom longline, trawl and setnet.	Highly migratory, pelagic carcharhinids found throughout the world's oceans in all tropical and temperate waters from about 50N to 50S.	Small fishes, invertebrates and carcasses; have gill rakers, can eat very small prey (crabs, anchovies)	
Fried Venus shell	1	0%	Surf clam fishery	Surf clam fishery	Shellfish, found around the coast in sediments at depths between 6-9 m.	plankton	Shellfish
Alfonsino	300 (BYX1= FMA 1 & 9)	22-118%	Target trawl fishery and as bycatch in other trawl fisheries. Non-target in bluenose BLL fisheries.	61% bottom trawl, 25% mid-water trawl and 12% bottom longline	Throughout the world's tropical and temperate waters, in depths from 25 to 1200 m.	small crustaceans, larger prawn species and mesopelagic fish	
Black Cardinal fish	1200 (CDL 1 _ FMA 1	16-54%	Target fishery and non-target in orange rouchy fishery	Bottom trawl	Widely distributed in NZ waters at depths of 300-1100 m.	schooling species: small fishes and planktonic invertebrates	Deepwater
Deepwater red crab	10 (CHC1=FMA1)	0-59%	exploratory fishing (target?)	Potting	On and North of the Chatham Rise, and particularly along the east coast north of Hawkes Bay to North Cape. Burrowing crab, recorded between 80-1100 m depths around NZ.	Plankton, fish, worms, mussels, clams etc.	Deepwater

Cockles	346 (COC1B & 1C= FMA1)	25-68%	Target fisheries	dredged/hand digging	Found in soft mud to fine sand on protected beaches and enclosed shores around the North and South Island, Stewart Island, The Chatham Islands and the Auckland Islands.	Suspension feeder	Shellfish
Spiny rock lobster	236	83-98%	Target fisheries	Potting	All around North and South Islands, Stewart Island and the Chatham Islands.	crabs, clams, mussels, starfish, small fish.	Lobster
Ringed Dosinia	7 (DAN1=FMA1)	0%	Part of surf clam fisheries	Surf clam fishery	Around NZ coast on sediments in the North Island at depths between 5 and 8 m, and in the S-Island between 6-10m. Often found on exposed beaches	Suspension feeder	Shellfish
Silky Dosinia	1 (DSU1=FMA1)	0%	Part of surf clam fisheries	Surf clam fishery	Around NZ coast on sediments in the North Island at depths between 6 and 10 m, and in the S-Island between 5-8m. Often found on exposed beaches	Suspension feeder	Shellfish
Elephant fish	10 (ELE1= FMA 1 &9)	1-20%	Target by setnet (little); non-target of trawl fisheries	setnet ; trawl	Uncommon of the N-Island. Most plentiful around the east coast of the S-Island.	shellfish & crustaceans (crabs, shrimps), seldom eat fish, if so only small ones	Uncommon in North Island
Blue (English mackarel	7630 (EMA1=FMA1)	58-92%	Target purse seine fisheries and non-target in jack mackerel mid-water trawl	Purse seine, mid-water trawl ; low catches in Bottom longline, bottom pair trawl, beach seine, bottom trawl, drift net, dip net, Danish seine, handline, lampara, mid-water trawl, lobster pot, ring net, SLL, setnet and troll	Juvenile and immature are northerly in their distribution; North Island and into Golden and Tasman Bay at the top of S-Island. Adults have been recorded around both the S-Island to Stewart Island and across the Chatham Rise almost to the Chatham Islands. Found near the surface	Surface feeding schooling species: zooplankton, copepods, larval crustaceans and molluscs, fish eggs and fish larvae	
Flatfish	1187 (FLA1= FMA 1 & 9)	50-87%	Target fisheries	mainly Inshore trawl & Danish seine; set and drag net.	Shallow-water species, generally found in waters less than 50 m depth.	crustaceans, squid, clams, sea urchins, worms, fish	Bottom feeders
Frostfish	149 (FRO1=FMA1)	24-88%	non-target in jack mackerel, hoki, squid, barracoura and gemfish fisheries	trawl fisheries	Found from about 34S to 49S in NZ, at depths of 50-600m.	Feed in mid-water: crustaceans, small fish and squid.	
Garfish (piper)	25 (GAR1=FMA1)	24-53%	Target fisheries and non-target in the pilchard fishery	beach seine, lampara net	Around most of NZ, and are present at the Chatham Islands. Most abundant in sheltered gulfs, bays, and large estuaries, particularly around seagrass beds in shallow water, and over shallow reefs.	Schooling species: Larger zooplankton, mysids, crab larvae and polychaete larvae, eelgrass, seaweed and small crustaceans	
Green-lipped mussels	10 (GLM1=FMA1)	34-124%	Target fisheries	dredging and hand picking	Distributed throughout NZ, most common in central and northern parts where it frequently forms dense beds.	Filter feeding mollusc	Filter feeding mollusc

Grey Mullet	925 (GMU1=FMA1&9)	73-102%	Target and non-target	setnet & beach seine	World wide distribution, occurring commonly along coasts, in estuaries, and in lower river systems.	schooling species: detritus and plant material, graze surface of aquatic plants	
Giant spider crab	1 (GSC1= FMA1, 9, 8 & 7)	0-100%	Target fisheries	Potting	From the intertidal to over 500 m in the southeast and south of NZ.	detritus feeders, algae, shellfish, bivalves, gastropods.	Crustacean
Ghost shark (dark)	22 (GSH1=FMA1)	64-223%	non-target fisheries (bycatch)	trawl (hoki, silver warehou, squid, barracouta)	throughout much of the NZ EEZ in depths from 30-850 m.	starfish, shellfish and other invertebrates	Deepwater bottom feeder
Ghost shark (pale)	1150 (GSP1=FMA1, 2,3 & 4)	42-251%	non-target fisheries (bycatch)	trawl (hoki, silver warehou, squid, barracouta)	throughout much of the NZ EEZ in depths from 270-1200 m.	starfish, shellfish and other invertebrates	Deepwater bottom feeder
Gurnard	2287 (GUR1=FMA1&9)	41-59%	target and bycatch	Inshore trawl	3-6y inshore areas of the west coast S-Island and older fish predominantly found further offshore.	small crustaceans: shrimps and crabs, small fishes, shell fish and forms.	Mostly found in S-Island
Hake	3701 (HAK1= FMA1,9,8,2,3,5,6)	55-130%	Target and bycatch (hoki)	Trawl	Widely distributed throughout the middle depths of the NZ EEZ.	teleost fishes: macrourids and merlucciids, hoki	
Hoki	150,000 (HOK1=All FMAs (- FMA 10)	90-150%	Target fisheries	Trawl	Hoki are widely distributed throughout New Zealand waters from 34o S to 54o S, from depths of 10 m to over 900 m.	myctophids, squid, pelagic crustaceans, euphausiids, mesopelagic and benthopelagic fishes, and natant decopods.	
Horse mussel	4 (HOR1=FMA1)	0%	Bycatch	Bottom trawl, Dredge and Danish seine	widespread endemic bivalve that lives mainly on muddy-sand substrates in the lowest inter-tidal and sub-tidal shallows of mainly sheltered waters. Horse mussels are also found in deeper waters (to 50 m) off open coasts.	filter-feeding mollusc	Mussel
Hapuku and Bass	480	88-92%	target fisheries	longline, trawl, danish seine, setnetting	throughout NZ. Hapuku most abundant in 100-300m and Bass in 250-500m.	large range of fish species, invertebrates and crustaceans, red cod, blue cod, hoki, crabs and crayfish	Deepwater spp
John Dory	704 (DJO1=FMA1&9)	60-95%	Target fisheries; bycatch	John dory and Snapper trawl fisheries; Trawl & Danish seine	common in the inshore coastal waters of northern New Zealand, and to a lesser extent in Tasman Bay, to depths of 50 m. In the Hauraki Gulf, adults move to deeper waters during summer, and occasional feeding aggregations occur during winter.	Found in areas close to the seabed and are generally solitary. Feed mainly on schooling bony fishes, occasionally on cephalopods and crustaceans.	

Jack Mackarel	10000 (JMA=FMA1&2)	29-112%	Targer fisheries; bycatch from kahawai and blue mackerel fisheries.	96% purse seine (rest by bottom trawl, mid-water trawl, purse seine)	The three species of jack mackerel in New Zealand have different geographical distributions, but their ranges partially overlap. T. novaezelandiae predominates in waters shallower than 150 m and warmer than 13oC; it is uncommon south of latitude 42oS. T. declivis generally occurs in deeper (but less than 300 m) waters less than 16o C, north of latitude 45o S. T. murphyi occurs to depths of least 500 m and has a wide latitudinal range	Surface feeding schooling species: zooplankton, copepods, larval crustaceans and molluscs, fish eggs and fish larvae	
Kahawai	1075 (KAH1=FMA1)	84-97%	Purse seine target fisheries (mixed); bycatch in setnet, longline and trawl	Mainly purse seines; some quantities in setnets, longline and trawl	Found around the N-Island, S-Island, the Kermadec and Chatham Islands. Occur mainly in coastal seas, harbours and estuaries	schooling pelagic species: small fish such as pilchard, crustaceans such as krill, copepods and other zooplanktons. Shellfish, crabs, annelid worms	
King Crab	10 (KIC1=FMA1)	0-1%	Target fisheries & bycatch	Potting (target); bycatch in orange roughy fishery and scallop dredging.	Found at depths between 120 m and 700 m from the east coast of Northland to southern parts of Campbell Plateau. Occur mainly of soft substrates, but have been found on rocky bottoms.	Omnivorous, although animal food (sessile, sedentary, and mobile invertebrates, and small fish), including dead material, is their predominant food.	Crustacean
Kingfish	91 (KIN1=FMA1)	52-72%	Mostly bycatch; small amount as specieally licenced target fisheries	setnet, trawl, longline (bycatch); setnet (target)	Predominatnly found in the northern half of the North Island, but also aoccurs from 29S-46S, Kermadec Islands to Foveaux Strait and to depths of 200m. Occupy a semi-pelagic existence and occur mainly in open coastal waters, preferring areas of high current and or tidal flow adjacent to rocky outcrops, reefs and pinnacles.	Large predatory schooling fish (few fish to well over a 100); other fishes, either bottom or surface kinds such as pilchards, mullet, herring and garfish, squid, octopus.	
Knobbed whelk	1 (KWH1=FMA1)	0-10%	target fisheries	potting	Widely distributed, found from low tide to about 600 m all throughout New Zealand.	Carnivorous gastropod	Gastropod
Lookdown Dory	168 (LDO1 FMA 7, 8,9,1,2,4)	86-107%	Non-target	Bottom trawling	Widely distributed throughout NZ waters with most records from the Chatham Rise. Adults most common between 400-600m, but havea wide depth range, from 50-1200 m.	natant decapod crustaceans, euphausiid, mysid, galatheid and nephropsid crustaceans, and fish.	
Leatherjacket	188 (LEA1=FMA1&9)	72-101%	Bycatch	Trawl	Present around much of NZ, but most common in the north. Usually occur near reefs and over rough seafloor, but may be found over sand or some distance above the bottom.	Although not a schooling species they do occur in small groups: Feed on a variety of prey species such as molluscs and sea urchins.	
Long-finned freshwater eel?	32	46-97%	target fisheries	Fyke nets	Abundant throughout NZ .	Omnivorous opportunistic feeders: Insect larvae, small fish	Unlikely to push up prey

Ling	400 (LIN1=FMA1&9)	62-114%	Target fisheries	Trawlers, longliners	Widely distributed through the middle depths (200-800m) of the New Zealand EEZ, particularly to the south of latitude 40S.	Bottom dwellers: crustaceans and fish. Commercial fishing discards are a significant dietary component.	Bottom dwelling
Mako shark	200 (MAK1=All FMAs)	30-150%	Bycatch	Tuna Longliners, bottom longliners and bottom and mid-water trawl (bycatch)		Feeds mainly on cephalopods and bonu fish, including: mackerel, tunas, bonitos, and swordfish. They hunt by swimming below their prey and then lunging	
Through shell	1(MDI1=FMA1)	0%	Target	dredging and hand picking	Most common in southern NZ (Blueskin Bay, Te Waewae, and Oreti)	filter-feeding mollusc	Mollusc
Large through shell	2 (FMA1)	0%	Target	dredging and hand picking	Most common in southern NZ (Blueskin Bay, Te Waewae, and Oreti)	filter-feeding mollusc	Mollusc
Blue Moki	402 (MOK1=FMA1,2,6,7,8,9)	91-117%	Target fisheries	Setnet and trawl	found all around NZ, with most catch from east coast between Bay of Plenty and Kaikoura. juveniles found inshore, usually around rocky reefs, while most adults school offshore over mainly open bottom.	invertebrates such as crabs, small sea urchins, worms and shellfish	Unlikely to push up prey
Moonfish	527 (MOO1=All FMAs)	Below 20% in recent years	70% bycatch	Surface longline, mid-water trawling and bottom lining.	All around NZ. Bulk of the catch from east coast N-Island and west-coast S-Island	mid-water pelagic fish with a narrow range of prey items with the most common being squid.	
Oreo	2500 (OEO1=FMA9,8,7,5,2,1)	20-50% (in recent years), used to fluctuate between 2000-4000t before)	Target fisheries	Trawl	Have been found within a 600 m to 1300 m depth range. Geographical distribution south of about 45S is not well known. It is a southern species and is abundant on the south Chatham Rise, along the east coast of the South Island, the north and east slope of Pukaki Rise, the Bounty platform, the Snares slope, Puysegur Bank and the northern end of the Macquarie ridge.	mesopelagic & benthopelagic prawns, fish and squid, with other organisms such as mysids, amphipods and euphausiids occasionally being important.	Deepwater spp
Orange roughy	1400 (ORH1=FMA1&9)	65-92%	Target fisheries	Trawl	Inhabits depth between 700 m and at least 1500 m in New Zealand waters.	mesopelagic & benthopelagic prawns, fish and squid, with other organisms such as mysids, amphipods and euphausiids occasionally being important.	Deepwater spp
Dredge oysters	1 (OYS1=FMA1)	0%	Target	dredged	All around NZ coast in small patches to depths of 35 m or more. Grow in extensive beds in the S-Island's Foveaux Strait, Golden Bay and Tasman Bay.	filter-feeding shellfish	Shellfish
Paddle crab	220 (PAD1=FMA1)	16-104%	Target; bycatch (discarded) in inshore trawl	lift and set pots	Found off sandy beaches, and in harbours and estuaries throughout mainland NZ, the Chatham Islands and east and south Australia	Versatile and opportunistic predators: molluscs, crustaceans, polychaetes, several fish species, cumaceans and occasionally on algae.	Crustacean

Parore	61 (PAR1=FMA1)	78-96%	Mostly Bycatch	Setnet (grey mullet, flatfish, trevally)	east and west coast of the N-Island, from North Cape to Cook Strait. Juveniles found on seagrass meadows and beds of Neptunes Necklace on shallow reefs	Usually occur in schools: Herbivores	
Paua	1.9 (PAU=FMA1)	14%	Target	hand picking	Reefs in shallow subtidal coastal habitats	Herbivores	Molluscs
Deepwater tuatua	1 (PDO1=FMA1)	0%	Target	Surf clam fishery	Mainly around the lower half of the North Island and from Pegasus Bay north in the South Island, and on the north coast of Stewart Island.	Filter-feeders	Shellfish
Packhorse rock lobster	40 (PHC1= ALL FMAs)	19-90%	Target	Potting	Taken mainly in the north of the North Island.	crabs, clams, mussels, starfish, small fish.	Crustacean
Pilchard	2000 (PIL1=FMA1)	32-64%	Mainly target; small bycatch in jack mackerel fisheries	Mainly purse seine; lampara netting, beach seine	Occur around most of NZ. Found in shore, particularly in gulfs, bays and harbours.	schooling fish: feed dominantly on phytoplankton	
Porae	62(POR1=FMA1)	73-105%	Non-target/bycatch (snapper & trevally)	setnet	Common inshore species of northern NZ. Inshore on reef/sand interfaces in 10-60m depth.	worms, brittlestars, sea urchins, crabs, invertebrates	
Porbeagle shark	215 (POS1=All FMAs)	19-29%	non-target in tuna longlining, mid-water and bottom trawling	Surface longline (74-84%) and mid-water trawl (13-22%) & bottom trawling	Porbeagles live mainly in the latitudinal bands 30–50oS and 30–70oN. They occur in the North Atlantic Ocean, and in a circumglobal band in the Southern Hemisphere.	Active predator that predominantly ingests small to medium sized bony fishes.	
Pipi	203 (PIP1a,b&c=FMA1)	67-75%	Target	hand picking	around the New Zealand coastline, including the Chatham and Auckland Islands, and are characteristic of sheltered beaches, bays and estuaries	Burrowing bivalve mollusc	Molluscs
Prawn killer	24.5 (PRK1=FMA1)	1-22%	Mostly bycatch	Scampi target trawl fisheries	Widely distributed around NZ: Found in depths of 80-300 m in soft sediment seafloors	crabs, clams, mussels, starfish, small fish.	Crustacean
Deepwater (king) clam	1.2 (PZL1=FMA1)	0%	Target	hand picking	Occur around thr North, South and Stewart Islands.	Deepwater clam	Shellfish
Ray's bream	980 (RBM1=All FMAs)	15-26%	Mostly bycatch	Mid-water trawl, bottom trawl, surface longlining, trolling and bottom longlining	Ray's bream is a highly migratory species and has a wide distribution, being found throughout the subtropical to sub-Antarctic waters across the whole South Pacific between New Zealand and Chile.	Bathypelagic and prey on: myctiphids, lighthouse fish, salps, squid, crustaceans	Bathypelagic
Red bait	19 (RBT1=FMA1,2)	9-110	Mainly bycatch in jack mackerel, barracouta, squid & hoki; target fishery developed in the mid-2000s	Trawl	widely distributed around New Zealand in depths from 85 to 500m. Juveniles are found at the surface and adults near the bottom in deeper waters, including seamounts.	Schooling bathypelagic species: Large zooplankton	
Ruby fish	300 RBY1=FMA1)	6-98%	?	Trawl	Rubyfish live at depths from 50-800 m, but are most commonly found around 300 m.	crustaceans, salps and myctophid fish	Commonly found around
Red cod	42 (RCO1=FMA1&9)	7-60%	Target fisheries; and bycatch in deepwater fisheries	Trawl	Red cod are seasonally abundant, with schools appearing in the Canterbury Bight and Banks Peninsula area around November. Move into deeper water after this time.	fish, crustaceans and other invertebrates	

Ribaldo	121 (ROB1=FMA1)	5-44%	Target (BLL); bycatch (TWL)	Bottom longlines & trawling	Widespread in NZ, has been caught by research trawl at depths of about 200–1300 m.	fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other invertebrates	Bathypelagic
Rough skate	111 (RSK1=FMA1&2)	44-72%	Bycatch	Bottom trawlers & longliners	distributed throughout most of New Zealand, from the Three Kings Islands to Campbell Island and the Chatham Islands, including the Challenger Plateau, Chatham Rise and Bounty Plateau.	sprats, pipefish, red cod, ahuru, sole, opal fish, crabs, krill, worms	Bottom feeder
Red Snapper	124 (RSN1=FMA1)	24-56%	Bycatch	Longline, trawl, setnet.	Occurs in association with deep coastal reefs to depths of about 400m.	schooling species: zooplankton in the midwaters	
Triangle shell	9(SAE1=FMA1)	0%	Target	Surf clam fishery	occurs from Bay of Plenty southwards on the east coast of both islands, and on the Wellington-Manawatu coast.	Shellfish: filter-feeder	Shellfish
Southern blue whiting	8 (SBW1=FMA1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9)	19-266%	Target	Trawl	almost entirely restricted in distribution to Sub-Antarctic waters. They are dispersed throughout the Campbell Plateau and Bounty Platform for much of the year, but during August and September they aggregate to spawn near the Campbell Islands, on Pukaki Rise, on Bounty Platform, and near the Auckland Islands over depths of 250–600 m.	schooling species: plankton and small fishes	
Scallop	40 (SCA1=FMA9,1,2)	62-173%	Target	Dredging	found in a variety of coastal habitats, but particularly in semi-enclosed areas where circulating currents are thought to retain larvae.	bivalve molluscs	Molluscs
Sea cucumber	4(SCC1a&b=FMA1)	0-109%	Target (diving); bycatch (bottom trawl and dredging)	Diving; bottom trawl; dredging	distributed throughout New Zealand, and as far south as the Snares Islands.	detritus feeders	Echinoderms
School shark	689 (SCH1=FMA9&1)	95-113%	Target?	Bottom longline, setnet, bottom trawl	Distributed across the shelf, generally being inshore in summer and offshore in winter.	feed predominantly on small fish and cephalopods.	
Scampi	120 (SCI1=FMA1)	72-103%	Target	Bottom trawl	widely distributed around the New Zealand coast, principally in depths between 200 and 500 m on the continental slope.	worms, fish	Crustacean
Short-finned freshwater eel	220 (SFE20&21=FMA1&9)	59-93%	target fisheries	Fyke nets	Abundant throughout NZ .	Omnivorous opportunistic feeders: Insect larvae, small fish	Unlikely to push up prey
Gemfish	210 (SKI1=FMA1&9)	73-111%	Target & Bycatch	Trawl	occur on the continental shelf and slope, from about 50–550 m depth.	squid, lanternfish, dories and rattails	depth range
Snapper	4500 (SNA1=FMA1)	97-103%	Target	trawl, longline	demersal fish found down to depths of about 200 m, but are most abundant in 15–60 m. They are the dominant fish in northern inshore communities and occupy a wide range of habitats, including rocky reefs and areas of sand and mud bottom. They are widely distributed in the warmer waters of New Zealand, being most abundant in the Hauraki Gulf.	diverse and opportunistic.	

Spiny dogfish	331 (SPD1=FMA1&2)	50-72%	Bycatch	Bottom trawl, inshore trawl, setnet, longlining	widely distributed around the South Island and extend as far north as Manakau Harbour and East Cape on the west and east coasts of the North Island respectively.	feed on a very wide range of species, including munida, krill, fish, squid, and crabs.	
Sea Perch	33 (SPE1=FMA1)	83-228%	Bycatch	Trawl & longlining	widely distributed around most of New Zealand, but are rare on the Campbell Plateau. They inhabit waters ranging from the shoreline to 1200 m and are most common between 150 and 500 m.	opportunistic feeders : variety of animals on or close to the seafloor.	deepwater spp
Rig	692 (SPO1=FMA1&9)	43-90%	Bycatch and Target	Setnet & trawl	coastal waters throughout New Zealand.	mainly on animals that burrow in the seafloor, especially crabs	
Sprat	70 (SPR1=FMA1,2,9 &8)	1-2%	non-target/mix	bottom trawl, setnet and beach seine	Sprats occur in coastal waters from the Bay of Islands to Stewart Island, and are present at the Auckland Islands.	zooplanktivores (only)	
Squid	44740	37-111%	Target	jiggers, trawl,	found over the continental shelf in water up to 500 m depth, most prevalent in water less than 300 m depth.	small fish, crabs, shrimps	
Smooth skate	37 (SSK1=FMA1,2)	102-223%	Bycatch	Bottom trawlers & longliners	distributed throughout most of New Zealand, from the Three Kings Islands to Campbell Island and the Chatham Islands, including the Challenger Plateau, Chatham Rise and Bounty Plateau. Smooth skates have not been recorded from QMA 10.	sprats, pipefish, red cod, ahuru, sole, opal fish, crabs, krill, worms	Bottom dwelling
Stargazer	21 (STA1=FMA1&9)	104-172%	Target & Bycatch	Trawl	Found throughout the NZ EEZ, most plentiful around the South Island and on the Mernoo Bank on the Chatham Rise.	fish and invertebrates	Bottom dwelling
Southern bluefin tuna	413 (STN1=All FMAs)	58-111%	Target	Surface longline, small amounts handline	Southern bluefin tuna caught in the New Zealand EEZ appear to represent the easternmost extent of a stock whose centre is in the Indian Ocean. most southern bluefin tuna are caught in FMA1, FMA2, FMA5 and FMA7.	pelagic teleost (large range), ray's bream, mesopelagics, myctiphids, lighthousefish, salps, squid, cephalopods	
Kina	180 (SUR1A&1B=FMA1)	67-102%	Target	diving & dredging	throughout New Zealand and the sub-Antarctic Islands.	Mainly herbivorous	sea urchin
Silver warehou	3000 (SWA1=FMA1,2,7,8,9)	34-159%	mostly Bycatch, small target fishery	hoki, squid, barracouta and jack mackerel trawl fisheries (bycatch); trawl.	common around the South Island and on the Chatham Rise in depths of 200–800 m. The. Migrate to feed along the continental slope off the east and southeast coast of the South Island during spring-summer	schooling species: salps, krill and small squid	depth range
Swordfish	885 (SWO1= All FMAs)	36-62%	Targeted; or bycatch in tuna longline fishery.	Longline	swordfish range from 50°N to 45°S in the western Pacific Ocean and from 45°N to 35°S in the eastern Pacific Ocean.	epi-pelagic and mesopelagic: medium sized pelagic teleost, elasmobranchs, ray's bream, hoki, hake, saury, jack mackerel, lancetfish	

Tarakahi	1447 (TAR1=FMA1&9)	85-110%	Target * bycatch	Trawl	coastal waters of the North and South Islands, Stewart Island and the Chatham Islands, down to depths of about 250 m.	polychaete worms, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms.	depth range
Pacific bluefin tuna	116 (TOR1=All FMAs)	11-19%	Bycatch (bigeye tuna)	Longline	fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island.	Epipelagic opportunistic predators of fish, crustaceans and cephalopods.	
Trevally	1506 (TRE1=FMA1)	52-97%	Target	Trawl, Purse seine, setnet	Caught around the North Island and the north of the South Island, with the main catches from the northern coasts of the North Island.	Schooling species, both pelagic and demersal in behaviour: planktonic organisms and wide range of invertebrates	
Trumpeter	3 (TRU1=FMA1)	0-34%	Mostly bycatch	Line fisheries; trawl	occur from the Three Kings Islands through all of mainland New Zealand to the Auckland Islands; however they are rare north of East Cape and Cape Egmont	Octopus, crustaceans and small fish.	
Tuatua	0 (PDO1)	0%	Target	Surf clam fishery	occurs mainly around the lower half of the North Island and from Pegasus Bay north in the South Island, and on the north coast of Stewart Island. It is found from low tide to about 4 m, although juveniles may extend to the mid-tide mark.	filter-feeders	Shellfish
Blue warehou	41 (WAR1=FMA1&9)	9-47%	Bycatch	Trawl	caught in coastal waters of the South Island and lower North Island down to depths of about 400 m.	Salps, krill, crabs and small squid	depth range
White warehou	4 (WWA1=FMA1)	0-6%	Bycatch	Trawl	mostly caught in 150 to 800 m depth	salps, fish and euphausiids	depth range
Yellow-eyed mullet	20 (YEM1=FMA1)	13-45%	Target?	setnets, gillnets, beach seine, drag net	range extends from North Cape to Stewart Island in New Zealand. Occurs commonly along coasts, in estuaries and in lower river systems.	Schooling species : omnivorous: algae, crustaceans, diatom and more	
Yellowfin tuna	263 (YFN1=All Fmas)	2-14%	Non-target/Bycatch	Purse seine & longline	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island.They are found from the surface to depths where low oxygen levels are limiting.	Epi-pelagic opportunistic predators: fish, crustaceans and cephalopods.	
Albacore tuna	Non-ITQ		Target	Troll & longline	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island	schooling pelagic predators – open-sea hunters. Main source of food is cephalopods.	
Skipjack tuna	Non-ITQ		Target	Purse Seine	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island	epi-pelagic opportunistic schooling species: fish, crustaceans and cephalopods found within the upper few	

Round 3

Species coloured in red are species that did not make it through the round

Species	TACC FMA 1	Caught	Type of fishery	Fishing gear	Habitat	Diet	General Notes on role or/and importance	Notes on catch & landings	Comments
Albacore tuna	Non-ITQ		Non-QMS species - Target	Troll & longline	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island	schooling pelagic predators – open-sea hunters. Main source of food is cephalopods.	Apex predator and they opportunistically feed on schooling fish. Because of their size and status, they are likely to have a “top-down” effect on the fish, crustaceans and squid they feed on.	Troll catch in 2007 was the lowest for nearly 20 years, mainly because of reduction in vessel numbers. Catches have fluctuated since then between 1794 and 3352 t	
Alfonsino	300 (BYX1= FMA 1 & 9)	22-118%	Target trawl fishery and as bycatch in other trawl fisheries. Non-target in bluenose BLL fisheries.	61% bottom trawl, 25% mid-water trawl and 12% bottom longline	Throughout the world's tropical and temperate waters, in depths from 25 to 1200 m.	small crustaceans, larger prawn species and mesopelagic fish	Occur in a wide range of depths (10-1200m), often over sea mounts and banks, mostly found at 200-800m depth throughout New Zealand.	Essentially confined to BYX2 & 3. TACC for BYX1(FMA1&9) was increased for the 2001/02 year from 31t to 300, was attained for the first time in 04/05 and has been undercaught since then. Catches in BYX1 have dropped significantly since 09/10	Confined to BYX 2 & 3. Small catches from FMA 1 & 9 in the recent years.
Anchovy	200	0-5%	Mostly non-target (Pilchard fishery)	Purse seine	Found mostly inshore, particularly in gulfs, bays, harbours, and some large estuaries.	Planktivorous schooling species	Important prey species for larger fish, seabirds, marine mammals	Historically, most landings have been reported from north-eastern NZ, ANC 1 (FMA1).	

Barracouta	11 (BAR1= FMA 1, 2 & 3)	49-105%	Target fisheries, non-target in west coast North Island jack mackerel and Snares squid fisheries	Trawl	Inshore areas all around NZ, down to about 400 m depth	opportunistic feeders; anchovy, small barracouta, pilchards, jack mackerel.	Important predator of many smaller commercially exploited species	Catch went down from 2001-2009 and have been increasing again in the past years.	
Bigeye Tuna	714 (BIG1 = All FMAs)	20-33%	Target. However, North Island fishery targets a range of species: bigeye, swordfish, southern bluefin tuna	Surface longline	Found in open water broadly across the Pacific Ocean.	epi-pelagic opportunistic predators: lancetfish, skipjack tuna, ray's bream; squid, nautilus, crab ,crayfish	Opportunistic predators. Likely to have a top-down effect on their prey species	Single QMA, effort distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of South Island.	
Blue (English) mackerel	7630 (EMA1=FMA1)	58-92%	Target purse seine fisheries and non-target in jack mackerel mid-water trawl	Purse seine, mid-water trawl ; low catches in Bottom longline, beach seine, bottom trawl, drift net, dip net, Danish seine, handline, lampara, mid-water trawl, lobster pot, ring net, SLL, setnet and troll	Juvenile and immature are northerly in their distribution; North Island and into Golden and Tasman Bay at the top of S-Island. Adults have been recorded around both the S-Island to Stewart Island and across the Chatham Rise almost to the Chatham Islands. Found near the surface	Surface feeding schooling species: zooplankton, copepods, larval crustaceans and molluscs, fish eggs and fish larvae	Presumed to be generally off the bottom at night, and surface schools can be quite common during the day. Predators of blue mackerel are likely to include many fishes, seabirds and marine mammals. Could be either competing for prey with seabirds, prey of seabirds or the schools are pushing up prey.	Largest and most consistent catches from the target purse seine fishery in EMA 1(FMA1, 2 & 7). Catches in Purse seine fishery in EMA1 have grown substantially.	
Blue Nose	786 (BNS1 = FMA 1 & 9)	59-103%	Target fisheries	86% bottom longline, 5% by Dahn line and small amounts by midwater trawl, bottom trawl, setnet and trot line	Pelagic juvenile phase. Adult depth distribution extends from near-surface waters to about 1200 m (main depth: 250-750m).	tunicates, fish, molluscs, squid, crustaceans.	Fishermen that target bluenose also target tuna, bluenose fishery tends to occur when tuna are less abundant, or after tuna fishing has ceased.	Catch has been doing down. Negligible amounts come from the Hauraki Gulf	Very small catches from Hauraki Gulf
Blue shark	1860 (BWS1= all FMAs)	35-43%	Non-target (tuna surface longline fishery).	Mainly surface longline. Small amounts by bottom longline, trawl and setnet.	Highly migratory, pelagic carcharhinids found throughout the world's oceans in all tropical and temperate waters from about 50N to 50S.	Small fishes, invertebrates and carcasses; have gill rakers, can eat very small prey (crabs, anchovies)	Active pelagic predators, could have top-down effects on their prey and push prey up to the surface when feeding?	Nearly all catch from FMA1 & FMA2	

Frostfish	149 (FRO1=FMA1)	24-88%	non-target in jack mackerel, hoki, squid, barracoura and gemfish fisheries	trawl fisheries	Found from about 34S to 49S in NZ, at depths of 50-600m.	Feed in mid-water: crustaceans, small fish and squid.	Benthopelagic lifestyle. Occur mainly in depths of 50-600m with the largest catches made at around 200m depth. Migrate into mid-water at night to feed.	Main areas reporting frostfish catches are to the west of New Zealand, primarily in QMA 7 on the west coast of the South Island and to lesser extent QMA 8 in the north and south Taranaki Bight. Highest annual catches associated with hoki fishing during winter and jack mackerel fishing during late spring and early summer.	Main catches from west of NZ in QMA 7 & 8
Garfish (piper)	25 (GAR1=FMA1)	24-53%	Target fisheries and non-target in the pilchard fishery	beach seine, lampara net	Around most of NZ, and are present at the Chatham Islands. Most abundant in sheltered gulfs, bays, and large estuaries, particularly around seagrass beds in shallow water, and over shallow reefs.	Schooling species: Larger zooplankton, mysids, crab larvae and polychaete larvae, eelgrass, seaweed and small crustaceans	Localised schooling behaviour. Form single-species schools, but occur in close proximity with other smaller pelagic fishes in shallow coastal waters, particularly yellow-eyed mullet.	Largest catches and landings in FMA1.	
Grey Mullet	925 (GMU1=FMA1&9)	73-102%	Target and non-target	setnet & beach seine	World wide distribution, occurring commonly along coasta, in estuaries, and in lower river systems.	schooling species: detritus and plant material, graze surface of aquatic plants	Grey mullet commonly occur in schools, which generally become larger and more prevalent in the spawning season. Spawning in northern NZ occurs during November through February.	Largest catches and landings in FMA 1 & 9	

Jack Mackerel	10000 (JMA=FMA1&2)	29-112%	Target fisheries; bycatch from kahawai and blue mackerel fisheries.	96% purse seine (rest by bottom trawl, mid-water trawl, purse seine)	The three species of jack mackerel in New Zealand have different geographical distributions, but their ranges partially overlap. <i>T. novaezelandiae</i> predominates in waters shallower than 150 m and warmer than 13°C; it is uncommon south of latitude 42°S. <i>T. declivis</i> generally occurs in deeper (but less than 300 m) waters less than 16°C, north of latitude 45°S. <i>T. murphyi</i> occurs to depths of least 500 m and has a wide latitudinal range	Surface feeding schooling species: zooplankton, copepods, larval crustaceans and molluscs, fish eggs and fish larvae	Could be either competing for prey with seabirds, prey of seabirds or push prey up to the surface.	Since 1991-92, jack mackerel targeted landings in JMA 1 (FMA1&2) have represented more than 80% of total catch.	
John Dory	704 (DJO1=FMA1&9)	60-95%	Target fisheries; bycatch	John dory and Snapper trawl fisheries; Trawl & Danish seine	common in the inshore coastal waters of northern New Zealand, and to a lesser extent in Tasman Bay, to depths of 50 m. In the Hauraki Gulf, adults move to deeper waters during summer, and occasional feeding aggregations occur during winter.	Found in areas close to the seabed and are generally solitary. Feed mainly on schooling bony fishes, occasionally on cephalopods and crustaceans.	Move to deeper waters during summer, and only occasionally form feeding aggregations in winter.		
Kahawai	1075 (KAH1=FMA1)	84-97%	Purse seine target fisheries (mixed); bycatch in setnet, longline and trawl	Mainly purse seines; some quantities in setnets, longline and trawl	Found around the N-Island, S-Island, the Kermadec and Chatham Islands. Occur mainly in coastal seas, harbours and estuaries	schooling pelagic species: small fish such as pilchard, crustaceans such as krill, copepods and other zooplanktons. Shellfish, crabs, worms	surface feeding schools. Could be either competing for prey with seabirds, prey of seabirds or push prey up to the surface.	Highest landings in KAH 1	

Kingfish	91 (KIN1=FMA1)	52-72%	Mostly bycatch; small amount as specially licenced target fisheries	setnet, trawl, longline (bycatch); setnet (target)	Predominantly found in the northern half of the North Island, but also occurs from 29S-46S, Kermadec Islands to Foveaux Strait and to depths of 200m. Occupy a semi-pelagic existence and occur mainly in open coastal waters, preferring areas of high current and or tidal flow adjacent to rocky outcrops, reefs and pinnacles.	Large predatory schooling fish (few fish to well over a 100): other fishes, either bottom or surface kinds such as pilchards, mullet, herring and garfish, squid, octopus.	Could have a role in pushing prey up to the surface.	Landings are largely reported as bycatch! Largest commercial landings generally come from KIN1(FMA1).	
Leatherjacket	188 (LEA1=FMA1 &9)	72-101%	Bycatch	Trawl	Present around much of NZ, but most common in the north. Usually occur near reefs and over rough seafloor, but may be found over sand or some distance above the bottom.	Although not a schooling species they do occur in small groups: Feed on a variety of prey species such as molluscs and sea urchins.	mostly bottom feeding	Most commonly caught by bottom trawlers.	bottom feeders
Lookdown Dory	168 (LDO1 FMA 7, 8,9,1,2,4)	86-107%	Non-target	Bottom trawling	Widely distributed throughout NZ waters with most records from the Chatham Rise. Adults most common between 400-600m, but have a wide depth range, from 50-1200 m.	natant decapod crustaceans, euphausiid, mysid, galatheid and nephropsid crustaceans, and fish.	key species characterising the demersal fish community 350-550m on the chatham rise	Small landings from FMA 1 (few tonnes) in the last years.	Small catches

Mako shark	200 (MAK1=All FMAs)	30-150%	Bycatch	Tuna Longliners, bottom longliners and bottom and mid-water trawl (bycatch)	Occur throughout NZ but are most abundant in the north, especially during the colder months.	Feeds mainly on cephalopods and bonu fish, including: mackerel, tunas, bonitos, and swordfish. They hunt by swimming below their prey and then lunging vertically up.	Active pelagic top predators. Could be pushing prey up to surface.	Catches are concentrated off the west and southwest coast of the S-Island, and the northeast coast of the N-Island. Most landings in FMA 1 & 2. Has been an increase in discarded mako sharks since 1996.	
Moonfish	527 (MOO1=All FMAs)	Below 20% in recent years	70% bycatch	Surface longline, mid-water trawling and bottom lining.	All around NZ. Bulk of the catch from east coast N-Island and west-coast S-Island	mid-water pelagic fish with a narrow range of prey items with the most common being squid.	large pelagic predators.	Reached a maximum of 351 t in 00-01, but have declined since then as a result of decreasing effort in SLL.	Low over all catch in recent years.
Pacific bluefin tuna	116 (TOR1=All FMAs)	11-19%	Bycatch (bigeye tuna)	Longline	fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island.	Epipelagic opportunistic predators of fish, crustaceans and cephalopods.	Large opportunistic predators. likely to have a top-down effect on the fish, crustaceans and squid they feed on. Could cause upward movement of prey.	Most catch from FMA 1&2	
Parore	61 (PAR1=FMA1)	78-96%	Mostly Bycatch	Setnet (grey mullet, flatfish, trevally)	east and west coast of the N-Island, from North Cape to Cook Strait. Juveniles found on seagrass meadows and beds of Neptunes Necklace on shallow reefs	Usually occur in schools: Herbivores	Herbivores.	Most catch comes from FMA1 and FMA9	Algal feeders
Pilchard	2000 (PIL1=FMA1)	32-64%	Mainly target; small bycatch in jack mackerel fisheries	Mainly purse seine; lampara netting, beach seine	Occur around most of NZ. Found in shore, particularly in gulfs, bays and harbours.	schooling fish: feed dominantly on phytoplankton	heavily preyed upon by larger fishes, seabirds and marine mammals.	PIL 1 (FMA1) has the highest catch	

Porae	62(POR1=FMA1)	73-105%	Non-target/bycatch (snapper & trevally)	setnet	Common inshore species of northern NZ. Inshore on reef/sand interfaces in 10-60m depth.	worms, brittlestars, sea urchins, crabs, invertebrates	Bottom feeders	Majority caught in FMA 1, catch has halved since the early 1990s	bottom feeders
Porbeagle shark	215 (POS1=All FMAs)	19-29%	non-target in tuna longlining, mid-water and bottom trawling	Surface longline (74-84%) and mid-water trawl (13-22%) & bottom trawling	Porbeagles live mainly in the latitudinal bands 30–50S and 30–70N. They occur in the North Atlantic Ocean, and in a circumglobal band in the Southern Hemisphere.	Active predator that predominantly ingests small to medium sized bony fishes.	Active pelagic predators, could push prey up to the surface when feeding.	Most Catch comes from FMAs 1, 2 and 7, overall catch still low.	Small catches
Red bait	19 (RBT1=FMA1, 2)	9-110	Mainly bycatch in jack mackerel, barracouta, squid & hoki; target fishery developed in the mid-2000s	Trawl	widely distributed around New Zealand in depths from 85 to 500m. Juveniles are found at the surface and adults near the bottom in deeper waters, including seamounts.	Schooling bathypelagic species: Large zooplankton	Might be a prey species to large fish, seabirds, marine mammals.	Landings from RBT 1 have been small, less than 5t, but increased slightly in the late 2000s (2t) but have been around 2t after that.	Small catches
Red cod	42 (RCO1=FMA1 &9)	7-60%	Target fisheries; and bycatch in deepwater fisheries	Trawl	Red cod are seasonally abundant, with schools appearing in the Canterbury Bight and Banks Peninsula area around November. Move into deeper water after this time.	fish, crustaceans and other invertebrates	feeding aggregation of red cod schools during spring/summer most common in the South Island	Landings in RCO 1 (FMA1&9) reached a peak in 94-95 (63t) but have not gone over 25 t since 97-98	feeding aggregation schools most common in S-Island
Red Snapper	124 (RSN1=FMA1)	24-56%	Bycatch	Longline, trawl, setnet.	Occurs in association with deep coastal reefs to depths of about 400m.	schooling species: zooplankton in the midwaters	occur in association with deep coastal reefs, in particular caves and overhangs, as well as open water, to depths of about 400m.	Recorded landings in FMA1 have been below 45t for the past 10 years.	Low catches in FMA1
Rig	692 (SPO1=FMA1 &9)	43-90%	Bycatch and Target	Setnet & trawl	coastal waters throughout New Zealand.	mainly on animals that burrow in the seafloor, especially crabs	Found in coastal waters, but predominantly feed on burrowing animals & crustaceans.	Landings in SPO 1 (FMA 1&9) have declined consistently since 91-92.	bottom feeders

School shark	689 (SCH1=FMA9 &1)	95-113%	Target	Bottom longline, setnet, bottom trawl	Distributed across the shelf, generally being inshore in summer and offshore in winter.	feed predominantly on small fish and cephalopods.	Research has shown that massive depletion of sharks has cascading effects throughout the ocean's ecosystems. Removing sharks can result in the loss of commercially important fish and shellfish species down the food chain.	Catch has been relatively stable for many years.	
Skipjack tuna	Non-ITQ		Non-QMS species - Target	Purse Seine	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island	epi-pelagic opportunistic schooling species: fish, crustaceans and cephalopods found within the upper few hundred meters of the surface.	Opportunistic active predators that seek out schools of prey. Because of their size and status, they are likely to have a "top-down" effect on the fish, crustaceans and squid they feed on.	Mostly from FMA1,2&9 during summer months. Catches quite high and can approximate 10.000 t in a good season.	
Snapper	4500 (SNA1=FMA1)	97-103%	Target	trawl, longline	demersal fish found down to depths of about 200 m, but are most abundant in 15–60 m. They are the dominant fish in northern inshore communities and occupy a wide range of habitats, including rocky reefs and areas of sand and mud bottom. They are widely distributed in the warmer waters of New Zealand, being most abundant in the Hauraki Gulf.	diverse and opportunistic.	Trawl surveys in the Hauraki Guls have indicated that the maximum size of fish has decreased in the area, especially over sandy bottoms.	Some stocks showed signs of overfishing in by the mid-1980s so the TACC are set at levels intended to allow for stock rebuilding.	

Southern blue whiting	8 (SBW1=FMA1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9)	19-266%	Target	Trawl	almost entirely restricted in distribution to Sub-Antarctic waters. They are dispersed throughout the Campbell Plateau and Bounty Platform for much of the year, but during August and September they aggregate to spawn near the Campbell Islands, on Pukaki Rise, on Bounty Platform, and near the Auckland Islands over depths of 250–600 m.	schooling species: plankton and small fishes	Very small fishery in FMA1, main catch around the Sub-Antarctic waters	Almost entirely restricted in distribution to Sub-Antarctic waters	Almost entirely restricted in distribution to Sub-Antarctic waters
Southern bluefin tuna	413 (STN1=All FMAs)	58-111%	Target	Surface longline, small amounts handline	Southern bluefin tuna caught in the New Zealand EEZ appear to represent the easternmost extent of a stock whose centre is in the Indian Ocean. most southern bluefin tuna are caught in FMA1, FMA2, FMA5 and FMA7.	pelagic teleost (large range), ray's bream, mesopelagics, myctiphids, lighthousefish, salps, squid, cephalopods	Could be pushing prey species up to the surface	FMA1&2 that accounted for small proportions of tuna before 1998, have in recent years accounted for about the same amount as the southern FMAs. Change in spatial distribution of catches attributed to increase in domestic longline effort in the northern waters.	
Spiny dogfish	331 (SPD1=FMA1 &2)	50-72%	Bycatch	Bottom trawl, inshore trawl, setnet, longlining	widely distributed around the South Island and extend as far north as Manakau Harbour and East Cape on the west and east coasts of the North Island respectively.	feed on a very wide range of species, including munida, krill, fish, squid, and crabs.	bottom dweller	Reported catch from SPD 1 is largely coming from FMA2, with small catches in FMA 1.	Bottom dwellers

Sprat	70 (SPR1=FMA1, 2,9&8)	1-2%	non-target/mix	bottom trawl, setnet and beach seine	Sprats occur in coastal waters from the Bay of Islands to Stewart Island, and are present at the Auckland Islands.	zooplanktivores (only)	Could be a prey species, but are most abundant off the southeastern coast of the South Island, where anchovies are absent.	The sprat fishery is minor and intermittent. Catches and landings have ranged from less than 1 t to 7 since 1990. Most consistent catches have been by bottom trawl.	Very small catches
Squid	44740	37-111%	Target	jiggers, trawl,	found over the continental shelf in water up to 500 m depth, most prevalent in water less than 300 m depth.	small fish, crabs, shrimps	Most prevalent around 300m depth	Mostly caught in the lower S-Island, around the snares shelf through to the Mernoo bank.	Most catches in S-Island
Swordfish	885 (SWO1= All FMAs)	36-62%	Targeted; or bycatch in tuna longline fishery.	Longline	swordfish range from 50°N to 45°S in the western Pacific Ocean and from 45°N to 35°S in the eastern Pacific Ocean.	epi-pelagic and mesopelagic: medium sized pelagic teleost, elasmobranchs, ray's bream, hoki, hake, saury, jack mackerel, lancetfish	Large pelagic predator. Move between surface and deeper layers depending on the time of the day.	Most of the catch from FMA 1, 2 &9	
Trevally	1506 (TRE1=FMA1)	52-97%	Target	Trawl, Purse seine, setnet	Caught around the North Island and the north of the South Island, with the main catches from the northern coasts of the North Island.	Schooling species, both pelagic and demersal in behaviour: planktonic organisms and wide range of invertebrates	Surface feeding trevally feed on planktonic organisms, particularly euphausiids and may play a role in pushing prey up for surface feeding birds.	In 2010-11 & 2011-12, 86% of the catch came from FMA1	
Trumpeter	3 (TRU1=FMA1)	0-34%	Mostly bycatch	Line fisheries; trawl	occur from the Three Kings Islands through all of mainland New Zealand to the Auckland Islands; however they are rare north of East Cape and Cape Egmont	Octopus, crustaceans and small fish.	usually occur over rocky reefs ranging from shallow inshore waters to deep reefs on central continental shelf	Very small catches from FMA 1, with landings being under 1t in most years	Very small catches in FMA1

Final List

These species are believed to be of most relevance to the seabird prey availability in the North East
North Island

Species	TACC FMA 1	Caught	Type of fishery	Fishing gear	Habitat	Diet	General Notes on role or/and importance	Notes on catch & landings
Albacore tuna	Non-ITQ		Non-QMS species - Target	Troll & longline	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island	schooling pelagic predators – open-sea hunters. Main source of food is cephalopods.	Apex predator and they opportunistically feed on schooling fish. Because of their size and status, they are likely to have a “top-down” effect on the fish, crustaceans and squid they feed on.	Troll catch in 2007 was the lowest for nearly 20 years, mainly because of reduction in vessel numbers. Catches have fluctuated since then between 1794 and 3352 t
Anchovy		2000-5%	Mostly non-target (Pilchard fishery)	Purse seine	Found mostly inshore, particularly in gulfs, bays, harbours, and some large estuaries.	Planktivorous schooling species	Important prey species for larger fish, seabirds, marine mammals	Historically, most landings have been reported from north-eastern NZ, ANC 1 (FMA1).
Barracouta	11 (BAR1= FMA 1, 2 & 3)	49-105%	Target fisheries, non-target in west coast North Island jack mackerel and Snares squid fisheries	Trawl	Inshore areas all around NZ, down to about 400 m depth	opportunistic feeders; anchovy, small barracouta, pilchards, jack mackerel.	Important predator of many smaller commercially exploited species	Catch went down from 2001-2009 and have been increasing again in the past years.
Bigeye Tuna	714 (BIG1 = All FMAs)	20-33%	Target. However, North Island fishery targets a range of species: bigeye, swordfish, southern bluefin tuna	Surface longline	Found in open water broadly across the Pacific Ocean.	epi-pelagic opportunistic predators: lancetfish, skipjack tuna, ray's bream; squid, nautilus, crab ,crayfish	Opportunistic predators. Likely to have a top-down effect on their prey species	Single QMA, effort distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of South Island.
Blue (English mackerel	7630 (EMA1=FMA1)	58-92%	Target purse seine fisheries and non-target in jack mackerel mid-water trawl	Purse seine, mid-water trawl ; low catches in Bottom longline, bottom pair trawl, beach seine, bottom trawl, drift net, dip net, Danish seine, handline, lampara, mid-water trawl, lobster pot, ring net, SLL, setnet and troll	Juvenile and immature are northerly in their distribution; North Island and into Golden and Tasman Bay at the top of S-Island. Adults have been recorded around both the S-Island to Stewart Island and across the Chatham Rise almost to the Chatham Islands. Found near the surface	Surface feeding schooling species: zooplankton, copepods, larval crustaceans and molluscs, fish eggs and fish larvae	Presumed to be generally off the bottom at night, and surface schools can be quite common during the day. Predators of blue mackerel are likely to include many fishes, seabirds and marine mammals. Could be either competing for prey with seabirds, prey of seabirds or the schools are pushing up prey.	Largest and most consistent catches from the target purse seine fishery in EMA 1(FMA1, 2 & 7). Catches in Purse seine fishery in EMA1 have grown substantially.

Blue shark	1860 (BWS1= all FMAs)	35-43%	Non-target (tuna surface longline fishery).	Mainly surface longline. Small amounts by bottom longline, trawl and setnet.	Highly migratory, pelagic carcharhinids found throughout the world's oceans in all tropical and temperate waters from about 50N to 50S.	Small fishes, invertebrates and carcasses; have gill rakers, can eat very small prey (crabs, anchovies)	Active pelagic predators, could have top-down effects on their prey and push prey up to the surface when feeding	Nearly all catch from FMA1 & FMA2
Garfish (piper)	25 (GAR1=FMA1)	24-53%	Target fisheries and non- target in the pilchard fishery	beach seine, lampara net	Around most of NZ, and are present at the Chatham Islands. Most abundant in sheltered gulfs, bays, and large estuaries, particularly around seagrass beds in shallow water, and over shallow reefs.	Schooling species: Larger zooplankton, mysids, crab larvae and polychaete larvae, eelgrass, seaweed and small crustaceans	Localised schooling behaviour. Form single-species schools, but occur in close proximity with other smaller pelagic fishes in shallow coastal waters, particularly yellow- eyed mullet.	Largest catches and landings in FMA1.
Grey Mullet	925 (GMU1= FMA1&9)	73-102%	Target and non-target	setnet & beach seine	World wide distribution, occurring commonly along coasts, in estuaries, and in lower river systems.	schooling species: detritus and plant material, graze surface of aquatic plants	Grey mullet commonly occur in schools, which generally become larger and more prevalent in the spawning season. Spawning in northern NZ occurs during November through February.	Largest catches and landings in FMA 1 & 9

Jack Mackarel	10000 (JMA=FMA1&2)	29-112%	Targer fisheries; bycatch from kahawai and blue mackerel fisheries.	96% purse seine (rest by bottom trawl, mid-water trawl, purse seine)	The three species of jack mackerel in New Zealand have different geographical distributions, but their ranges partially overlap. T. novaezelandiae predominates in waters shallower than 150 m and warmer than 13oC; it is uncommon south of latitude 42oS. T. declivis generally occurs in deeper (but less than 300 m) waters less than 16o C, north of latitude 45o S. T. murphyi occurs to depths of least 500 m and has a wide latitudinal range	Surface feeding schooling species: zooplankton, copepods, larval crustaceans and molluscs, fish eggs and fish larvae	Could be either competing for prey with seabirds, prey of seabirds or push prey up to the surface.	Since 1991-92, jack mackerel targeted landings in JMA 1 (FMA1&2) have represented more than 80% of total catch.
Kahawai	1075 (KAH1=FMA1)	84-97%	Purse seine target fisheries (mixed); bycatch in setnet, longline and trawl	Mainly purse seines; some quantities in setnets, longline and trawl	Found around the N-Island, S-Island, the Kermadec and Chatham Islands. Occur mainly in coastal seas, harbours and estuaries	schooling pelagic species: small fish such as pilchard, crustaceans such as krill, copepods and other zooplanktons. Shellfish, crabs, annelid worms	surface feeding schools. Could be either competing for prey with seabirds, prey of seabirds or push prey up to the surface.	Highest landings in KAH 1
Kingfish	91 (KIN1=FMA1)	52-72%	Mostly bycatch; small amount as specially licenced target fisheries	setnet, trawl, longline (bycatch); setnet (target)	Predominantly found in the northern half of the North Island, but also aoccurs from 29S-46S, Kermadec Islands to Foveaux Strait and to depths of 200m. Occupy a semi-pelagic existence and occur mainly in open coastal waters, preferring areas of high current and or tidal flow adjacent to rocky outcrops, reefs and pinnacles.	Large predatory schooling fish (few fish to well over a 100): other fishes, either bottom or surface kinds such as pilchards, mullet, herring and garfish, squid, octopus.	Could have a role in pushing prey up to the surface.	Landings are largely reported as bycatch! Largest commercial landings generally come from KIN1(FMA1).

Mako shark	200 (MAK1=All FMAs)	30-150%	Bycatch	Tuna Longliners, bottom longliners and bottom and mid-water trawl (bycatch)	Occur throughout NZ but are most abundant in the north, especially during the colder months.	Feeds mainly on cephalopods and bony fish, including: mackerel, tunas, bonitos, and swordfish. They hunt by swimming below their prey and then lunging vertically up.	Active pelagic top predators. Could be pushing prey up to surface.	Catches are concentrated off the west and southwest coast of the S-Island, and the northeast coast of the N-Island. Most landings in FMA 1 & 2. Has been an increase in discarded mako sharks since 1996.
Pacific bluefin tuna	116 (TOR1=All FMAs)	11-19%	Bycatch (bigeye tuna)	Longline	fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island.	Epipelagic opportunistic predators of fish, crustaceans and cephalopods.	Large opportunistic predators. likely to have a top-down effect on the fish, crustaceans and squid they feed on. Could cause upward movement of prey.	Most catch from FMA 1&2
Pilchard	2000 (PIL1=FMA1)	32-64%	Mainly target; small bycatch in jack mackerel fisheries	Mainly purse seine; lampara netting, beach seine	Occur around most of NZ. Found in shore, particularly in gulfs, bays and harbours.	schooling fish: feed dominantly on phytoplankton	heavily preyed upon by larger fishes, seabirds and marine mammals.	PIL 1 (FMA1) has the highest catch
School shark	689 (SCH1=FMA9 &1)	95-113%	Target	Bottom longline, setnet, bottom trawl	Distributed across the shelf, generally being inshore in summer and offshore in winter.	feed predominantly on small fish and cephalopods.	Research has shown that massive depletion of sharks has cascading effects throughout the ocean's ecosystems. Removing sharks can result in the loss of commercially important fish and shellfish species down the food chain.	Catch has been relatively stable for many years.
Skipjack tuna	Non-ITQ		Non-QMS species - Target	Purse Seine	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island	epi-pelagic opportunistic schooling species: fish, crustaceans and cephalopods found within the upper few hundred meters of the surface.	Opportunistic active predators that seek out schools of prey. Because of their size and status, they are likely to have a "top-down" effect on the fish, crustaceans and squid they feed on.	Mostly from FMA1,2&9 during summer months. Catches quite high and can approximate 10.000 t in a good season.

Snapper	4500 (SNA1=FMA1)	97-103%	Target	trawl, longline	demersal fish found down to depths of about 200 m, but are most abundant in 15–60 m. They are the dominant fish in northern inshore communities and occupy a wide range of habitats, including rocky reefs and areas of sand and mud bottom. They are widely distributed in the warmer waters of New Zealand, being most abundant in the Hauraki Gulf.	diverse and opportunistic.	Trawl surveys in the Hauraki Gulf have indicated that the maximum size of fish has decreased in the area, especially over sandy bottoms.	Some stocks showed signs of overfishing in by the mid-1980s so the TACC are set at levels intended to allow for stock rebuilding.
Southern bluefin tuna	413 (STN1=All FMAs)	58-111%	Target	Surface longline, small amounts handline	Southern bluefin tuna caught in the New Zealand EEZ appear to represent the easternmost extent of a stock whose centre is in the Indian Ocean. most southern bluefin tuna are caught in FMA1, FMA2, FMA5 and FMA7.	pelagic teleost (large range), ray's bream, mesopelagics, myctiphids, lighthousefish, salps, squid, cephalopods	Could be pushing prey species up to the surface	FMA1&2 that accounted for small proportions of tuna before 1998, have in recent years accounted for about the same amount as the southern FMAs. Change in spatial distribution of catches attributed to increase in domestic longline effort in the northern waters.
Swordfish	885 (SWO1=All FMAs)	36-62%	Targeted; or bycatch in tuna longline fishery.	Longline	swordfish range from 50°N to 45°S in the western Pacific Ocean and from 45°N to 35°S in the eastern Pacific Ocean.	epi-pelagic and mesopelagic: medium sized pelagic teleost, elasmobranchs, ray's bream, hoki, hake, saury, jack mackerel, lancetfish	Large pelagic predator. Move between surface and deeper layers depending on the time of the day.	Most of the catch from FMA 1, 2 & 9

Trevally	1506 (TRE1=FMA1)	52-97%	Target	Trawl, Purse seine, setnet	Caught around the North Island and the north of the South Island, with the main catches from the northern coasts of the North Island.	Schooling species, both pelagic and demersal in behaviour: planktonic organisms and wide range of invertebrates	Surface feeding trevally feed on planktonic organisms, particularly euphausiids and may play a role in pushing prey up for surface feeding birds.	In 2010-11 & 2011-12, 86% of the catch came from FMA1
Yellow-eyed mullet	20 (YEM1=FMA1)	13-45%	Target?	setnets, gillnets, beach seine, drag net	range extends from North Cape to Stewart Island in New Zealand. Occurs commonly along coasts, in estuaries and in lower river systems.	Schooling species : omnivorous: algae, crustaceans, diatom and more	Grow up to about 25cm, could be an important prey species for larger predatory fish, marine mammals and birds?	High landings recorded since the mid 1980s most likely reflect increased fishing in the Auckland area in response to an increase in market demand.
Yellowfin tuna	263 (YFN1=All Fmas)	2-14%	Non-target/Bycatch	Purse seine & longline	Fishing effort is distributed along the east coast of the North Island and the south west coast of the South Island.They are found from the surface to depths where low oxygen levels are limiting.	Epi-pelagic opportunistic predators: fish, crustaceans and cephalopods.	Opportunistic predators, diet varies both spatially and temporally. Because of their size and status, they are likely to have a "top-down" effect on the fish, crustaceans and squid they feed on.	Most catches from FMA 1, 2 & 9