



Fisheries Management and Marine parks



Why does the government manage fisheries?

1. Common property resource

2. Sustainability

3. Optimise benefits to community





How do we manage fisheries?

- Input controls
- Output controls





Research

Management

Rules

Compliance

Communication





Fisheries Management Act 2007

Objectives

- To protect, manage, use and develop the aquatic resources of the State in a manner that is consistent with **ecologically sustainable development**.
- To manage aquatic resources in an efficient and cost effective manner and to set targets for the recovery of management costs.





Principles of ESD

In pursuing ESD, the following 5 principles apply:

- Avoid over-exploitation
- Access to be allocated between users
- **Habitats and ecosystems to be protected and conserved**
- Fishing activities to be fostered
- Participation of users in decision making





Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management

ESD risk assessment process:

- Retained species
- Non-retained species
- General ecosystem impacts of fishing
- Community
- Aboriginal community
- Governance
- External factors affecting the fishery







Links with marine parks

- Fisheries Management Act is formally linked with the Marine Parks Act
- Spatial closures are used for fisheries management purposes
- Impacts on protected species



Where is the line?

- Fisheries are moving from 'stock management' to 'ecosystem-based management'
- Ecosystem-based management can be achieved by a range of tools, including spatial management but not limited to spatial management
- Biodiversity conservation seeks to protect habitats and communities and establish 'wilderness areas' similar to national parks on land
- Marine parks are the tool that have been chosen, and this includes spatial management
- **It is not black and white!**





Stock management

< EBFM >

Biodiversity



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA