

Draft Resolution to Mitigate the Impact on Seabirds of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

The Extended Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna,

Concerned that some seabird species, notably albatrosses and petrels, are threatened with extinction,

Mindful of the need to achieve reductions in levels of seabird bycatch across all fishing areas and seasons through the use of effective mitigation measures,

Mindful that fishing for southern bluefin tuna can also cause incidental harm to other ecologically related species such as marine turtles and sharks,

Determined to mitigate incidental harm to ecologically related species caused by fishing for southern bluefin tuna,

Recalling the definition of ecologically related species in Article 2 of the *Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna* ('the Convention'),

Further recalling the requirement in Article 8(1) of the Convention that the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna ('the Commission') shall collect information and data on ecologically related species,

Taking into account the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries,

Affirming the importance of harmonising conservation and management measures with other organisations responsible for managing international fisheries, and noting that this is consistent with the course of actions jointly committed to at the Joint Meeting of Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, held in Kobe, Japan on 26 January 2007,

Reaffirming its support for the recommendation of the seventh meeting of the Commission's Ecologically Related Species Working Group (ERSWG) held in Tokyo from 3 to 6 July 2007, that Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) will provide national reports on their interactions with ecologically related species in southern bluefin fisheries to the ERSWG,

In accordance with paragraph 3(b) of Article 8 of the Convention, adopts the following resolution:

1. This Resolution shall apply to all vessels on the 'CCSBT Record of fishing vessels authorised to fish for southern bluefin tuna'.
2. Nothing in this Resolution shall affect the rights of Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) to apply additional or more stringent compatible measures to vessels flying their flag.
3. Each Member and CNM shall ensure that effective action is taken in response to a vessel flying its flag that fails to comply with the obligations contained in this Resolution.
4. In addition to any specific requirements applicable in overlapping areas, each Member and CNM shall ensure that all longline vessels flying its flag use tori poles in the SBT longline fisheries below 30 degrees South. Members and CNMs are also encouraged to adopt mitigation measures aimed at ensuring that seabirds captured alive during fishing operations are released alive and in as good condition as possible.

Area overlapping with the Area of Competence of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

5. For the purposes of this Resolution, the 'Area of Competence of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission' is that described in Article II of the *Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission*.
6. Members and CNMs shall ensure that all longline vessels flying their flag that are fishing for southern bluefin tuna (whether those vessels are targeting southern bluefin tuna or not) in the area south of 25

degrees South latitude, in the area overlapping with the Area of Competence of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, use at least two of the three mitigation measures in [**Annex 1**].

7. Mitigation measures used pursuant to paragraph 6 shall conform to the specifications for those measures, as shown in [**Annex 1**].
8. The design and deployment for bird-scaring lines used pursuant to paragraph 6 should also meet the additional specifications provided in [**Annex 2**].

Area overlapping with the Convention Area of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

9. For the purposes of this Resolution, the ‘Convention Area of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission’ is that described in Article 3 of the *Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean*.
10. Members and CNMs shall ensure that all longline vessels flying their flag that are fishing for southern bluefin tuna (whether those vessels are targeting southern bluefin tuna or not) in the area south of 30 degrees South latitude, in the area overlapping with the Convention Area of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, use at least two of these three measures: weighted branch lines, night setting and tori lines in accordance with the specifications set out in [**Annex 3**].

Area overlapping with the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

11. For the purposes of this Resolution, the ‘Convention area of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas’ is that described in Article I of the *International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas*.
12. Members and CNMs shall ensure that all longline vessels flying their flag that are fishing for southern bluefin tuna (whether those vessels are targeting southern bluefin tuna or not) in the area between south of 20 degrees South latitude and 25 degrees South latitude, in area overlapping with the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, carry and use bird-scaring lines (tori poles) in accordance with the following requirements:
 - a. Tori poles shall be used in consideration of the suggested tori pole design and deployment guidelines (provided for in **Annex 4**);
 - b. Tori lines are to be deployed prior to longlines entering the water at all times south of 20 degrees South;
 - c. Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori pole and bird-scaring line at times of high bird abundance or activity; and
 - d. Back-up tori lines shall be carried by all vessels and be ready for immediate use.
13. Members and CNMs shall ensure that all longline vessels flying their flag that are fishing for southern bluefin tuna (whether those vessels are targeting southern bluefin tuna or not) in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude, in the area overlapping with the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, use at least two of the mitigation measures in [**Annex 5**].
14. Mitigation measures used pursuant to paragraph [13] shall conform to the minimum technical standards for the measures as shown in [**Annex 5**].
15. The design and deployment for bird scaring lines used pursuant paragraph [13] should also meet the additional specifications provided in [**Annex 6**].

Data collection and reporting

16. The data collection and reporting requirements in this Resolution do not in any way alter Members' or CNMs' obligations relating to data collection or reporting in accordance with the decisions of the IOTC/WCPFC/ICCAT.
17. Members and CNMs shall collect and provide data on seabirds in accordance with the requirements of the ERSWG Data Exchange adopted at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission.
18. In their annual report to the ERSWG, Members and CNMs shall collect and provide the data on seabirds specified in the template for the 'Annual Report to the Ecologically Related Species Working Group'.
19. In their annual report to the Compliance Committee and Extended Commission, Members and CNMs shall report on their implementation of, and compliance with, the obligations contained in this Resolution.
20. Where a vessel flying the flag of a Member or CNM fails to comply with the requirements of this Resolution, the Member or CNM shall report on the actions taken pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Resolution.
21. Members and CNMs are encouraged to collect data and report to the ERSWG on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on seabirds while fishing for southern bluefin tuna.
22. The Commission shall, wherever possible and in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, enter into arrangements with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas to obtain data about seabirds reported to those Commissions, including data reported in accordance with the following:
 - a. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Resolution 12/06 *On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries*;
 - b. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission CMM 2015-03 *Conservation and Management Measure to Mitigate the Impact of Fishing for Highly Migratory Fish Stocks on Seabirds*;
 - c. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas *Recommendation by ICCAT on Reducing Incidental By-Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (07-07)*; or
 - d. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT on Reducing Incidental By-Catch of Seabirds in ICCAT Longline Fisheries (11-09)*.

The CCSBT Secretariat is authorised to investigate the possibility of entering such arrangements with these organisations, including drafting and providing such arrangements for the Extended Commission's approval, to achieve this end.

23. Where appropriate and without prejudice to paragraph [22], the CCSBT Secretariat is authorised to exchange data concerning seabirds with the Secretariats of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels. Where necessary and in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, the CCSBT Secretariat is authorised to investigate the possibility of entering into arrangements with these organisations to achieve this end.
24. The Extended Commission requests the Scientific Committee, or relevant subsidiary bodies including the ERSWG, to review the available information, including information reported by Members and CNMs pursuant to this Resolution and, as necessary, provide recommendations to the Extended Commission and relevant subsidiary bodies on ways to strengthen efforts to reduce interactions with seabirds by vessels on the 'CCSBT Record of fishing vessels authorised to fish for southern bluefin tuna'.

25. The Extended Commission may review the operation of this Resolution at any time taking into account, inter alia, advice and recommendations from subsidiary bodies including the Scientific Committee, the Compliance Committee and the ERSWG, with a view to enhancing the protection of seabirds from the impacts of fishing for southern bluefin tuna.
26. Without prejudice to paragraph 25, the Extended Commission shall when necessary amend this Resolution to ensure to the greatest extent possible, consistency with mitigation measures adopted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. Such amendments will be made as soon as practicable following the adoption of amended mitigation measures in those other organisations.
27. This Resolution shall enter into force on [day month year].

ANNEX 1

Mitigation measures in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude in the area overlapping with the Area of Competence of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

Mitigation	Description	Specification
Night setting with minimum deck lighting	<p>No setting between nautical dawn and before nautical dusk.</p> <p>Deck lighting to be kept to a minimum.</p>	<p>Nautical dusk and nautical dawn are defined as set out in the Nautical Almanac tables for relevant latitude, local time and date.</p> <p>Minimum deck lighting should not breach minimum standards for safety and navigation.</p>
Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines)	<p>Bird-scaring lines shall be deployed during the entire longline setting to deter birds from approaching the branch line.</p>	<p>For vessels greater than or equal to 35 m:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy at least 1 bird-scaring line. Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori pole and bird scaring line at times of high bird abundance or activity; both tori lines should be deployed simultaneously, one on each side of the line being set. • Aerial extent of bird-scaring lines must be greater than or equal to 100 m. • Long streamers of sufficient length to reach the sea surface in calm conditions must be used. • Long streamers must be at intervals of no more than 5m. <p>For vessels less than 35 m:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy at least 1 bird-scaring line. • Aerial extent must be greater than or equal to 75 m. • Long and/or short (but greater than 1 m in length) streamers must be used and placed at intervals as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Short: intervals of no more than 2 m. ○ Long: intervals of no more than 5 m for the first 55 m of bird scaring line. <p>Additional design and deployment guidelines for bird-scaring lines are provided in [Annex 2] of this Resolution.</p>
Line weighting	<p>Line weights to be deployed on the snood prior to setting.</p>	<p>Greater than a total of 45 g attached within 1 m of the hook or;</p> <p>Greater than a total of 60 g attached within 3.5 m of the hook or;</p> <p>Greater than a total of 98 g weight attached within 4 m of the hook.</p>

ANNEX 2

Supplemental Guidelines for Design and Deployment of Tori Lines in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude in the area overlapping with the Area of Competence of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

Preamble

Minimum technical standards for deployment of tori lines are found in **Annex 1** of this Resolution and are not repeated here. These supplemental guidelines are designed to assist in the preparation and implementation of tori line regulations for longline vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improvement in tori line effectiveness through experimentation is encouraged, within the requirements of **Annex 1** of this Resolution. These guidelines take into account environmental and operational variables such as weather conditions, setting speed and ship size, all of which influence tori line performance and design in protecting baits from birds. Tori line design and use may change to take account of these variables provided that line performance is not compromised. On-going improvement in tori line design is envisaged and consequently review of these guidelines should be undertaken in the future.

Tori line design (see Figure 1)

1. An appropriate towed device on the section of the tori line in the water can improve the aerial extension.
2. The above water section of the line should be sufficiently light that its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.
3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.
4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous and produces an unpredictable lively action (e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the tori line.
5. Each streamer should consist of two or more strands.
6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.

Deployment of tori lines

1. The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and will not tangle with fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 7 m above the water line can give about 100 m of bait protection.
2. If vessels use only one tori line it should be set to windward of sinking baits. If baited hooks are set outboard of the wake, the streamer line attachment point to the vessel should be positioned several meters outboard of the side of the vessel that baits are deployed. If vessels use two tori lines, baited hooks should be deployed within the area bounded by the two tori lines.
3. Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of baits from birds.

4. Because there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried onboard to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted. Breakaways can be incorporated into the tori line to minimize safety and operational problems should a longline float foul or tangle with the in-water extent of a streamer line.
5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of tori line and machine by: i) ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection, and ii) when using a BCM (or multiple BCMs) that allows throwing to both port and starboard, two tori lines should be used.
6. When casting branchline by hand, fishers should ensure that the baited hooks and coiled branchline sections are cast under the tori line protection, avoiding the propeller turbulence which may slow the sink rate.
7. Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.

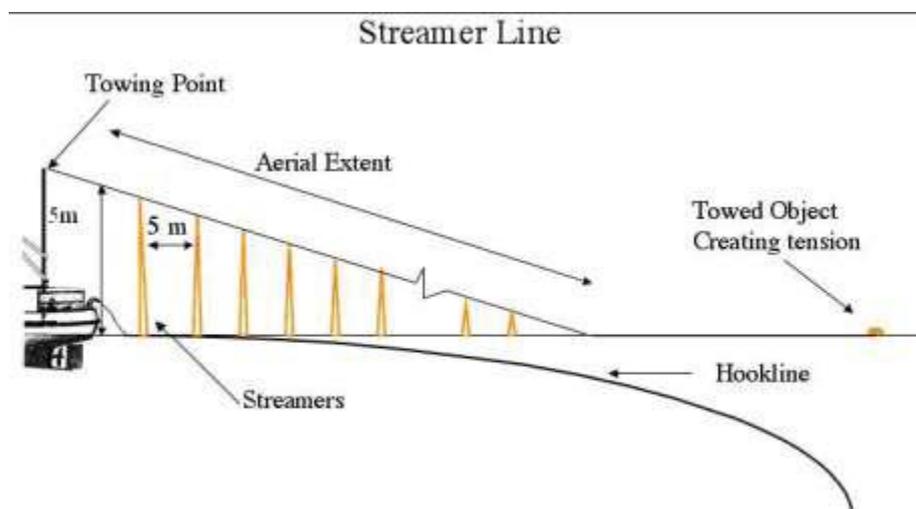


Figure 1. Diagram of Bird Scaring Streamer Line

ANNEX 3

Specifications for mitigation measures in the area south of 30 degrees South latitude in the area overlapping with the Convention Area of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

1. Tori lines (South of 30° South)

1a) For vessels ≥ 35 m total length

- i. Deploy at least 1 tori line. Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori line at times of high bird abundance or activity; both tori lines shall be deployed simultaneously, one on each side of the line being set. If two tori lines are used baited hooks shall be deployed within the area bounded by the two tori lines.
- ii. A tori line using long and short streamers shall be used. Streamers shall be: brightly coloured, a mix of long and short streamers.
 - a. Long streamers shall be placed at intervals of no more than 5 m, and long streamers must be attached to the line with swivels that prevent streamers from wrapping around the line. Long streamers of sufficient length to reach the sea surface in calm conditions must be used.
 - b. Short streamers (greater than 1m in length) shall be placed no more than 1m apart.
- iii. Vessels shall deploy the tori line to achieve a desired aerial extent greater than or equal to 100 m. To achieve this aerial extent the tori line shall have a minimum length of 200m, and shall be attached to a tori pole >7 m above the sea surface located as close to the stern as practical.
- iv. If vessels use only one tori line, the tori line shall be deployed windward of sinking baits.

1b) For vessels < 35 m total length

- i. A single tori line using either long and short streamers, or short streamers only shall be used.
- ii. Streamers shall be: brightly coloured long and/or short (but greater than 1m in length) streamers must be used and placed at intervals as follows:
 - a. Long streamers placed at intervals of no more than 5m for the first 55 m of tori line.
 - b. Short streamers placed at intervals of no more than 1m.
- iii. Long streamers shall be attached to the line with swivels that prevent streamers from wrapping around the line. All long streamers shall reach the sea-surface in calm conditions.
- iv. Vessels shall deploy the tori line to achieve a desired aerial extent of 75 m. To achieve this aerial extent the tori line shall have a minimum length of 100m, and shall be attached to a tori pole >6 m above the sea surface located as close to the stern as practical. If the tori line is less than 150 m in length, it must have a towed object attached to the end so that the aerial extent is maintained over the sinking baited hooks.
- v. If two tori lines are used, the two lines must be deployed on opposing sides of the main line.

2. Side setting with bird curtain and weighted branch lines

- i. Mainline deployed from port or starboard side as far from stern as practicable (at least 1m), and if mainline shooter is used, must be mounted at least 1m forward of the stern.
- ii. When seabirds are present the gear must ensure mainline is deployed slack so that baited hooks remain submerged.
- iii. Bird curtain must be employed:
 - Pole aft of line shooter at least 3m long;
 - Minimum of 3 main streamers attached to upper 2m of pole;
 - Main streamer diameter minimum 20mm;
 - Branch streamers attached to end of each main streamer long enough to drag on water (no wind) – minimum diameter 10mm.

3. Night setting

- i. No setting between nautical dawn and before nautical dusk.
- ii. Nautical dusk and nautical dawn are defined as set out in the Nautical Almanac tables for relevant latitude, local time and date.
- iii. Deck lighting to be kept to a minimum. Minimum deck lighting should not breach minimum standards for safety and navigation.

4. Weighted branch lines

- i. Following minimum weight specifications are required:
 - one weight greater than or equal to 40g within 50cm of the hook; or
 - greater than or equal to a total of 45g attached to within 1 m of the hook; or
 - greater than or equal to a total of 60 g attached to within 3.5 m of the hook; or
 - greater than or equal to a total of 98 g weight attached to within 4 m of the hook.

6. Management of offal discharge

- i. Either no offal discharge during setting or hauling;
- ii. Or strategic offal discharge from the opposite side of the boat to setting/hauling to actively encourage birds away from baited hooks.

7. Blue-dyed bait

- i. If using blue-dyed bait it must be fully thawed when dyed.
- ii. The Secretariat shall distribute a standardized colour placard.
- iii. All bait must be dyed to the shade shown in the placard.

8. Deep setting line shooter

- i. Line shooters must be deployed in a manner such that the hooks are set substantially deeper than they would be lacking the use of the line shooter, and such that the majority of hooks reach depths of at least 100 m.

ANNEX 4

Suggested Guidelines for Design and Deployment of Tori Lines in the area between south of 20 degrees South latitude and 25 degrees South latitude in the area overlapping with the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

Preamble

These guidelines are designed to assist in preparation and implementation of tori line regulations for longline vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improvement in tori line effectiveness through experimentation is encouraged. The guidelines take into account environmental and operational variables such as weather conditions, setting speed and ship size, all of which influence tori line performance and design in protecting baits from birds. Tori line design and use may change to take account of these variables provided that line performance is not compromised. On-going improvement in tori line design is envisaged and consequently review of these guidelines should be undertaken in the future.

Tori line design

1. It is recommended that a tori line 150 m in length be used. The diameter of the section of the line in the water may be greater than that of the line above water. This increases drag and hence reduces the need for greater line length and takes account of setting speeds and length of time taken for baits to sink. The section above water should be a strong fine line (e.g. about 3 mm diameter) of a conspicuous colour such as red or orange.
2. The above water section of the line should be sufficiently light that its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.
3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.
4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous and produces an unpredictable lively action (e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the tori line, and should hang just clear of the water.
5. There should be a maximum of 5-7 m between each streamer. Ideally each streamer should be paired.
6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.
7. The number of streamers should be adjusted for the setting speed of the vessel, with more streamers necessary at slower setting speeds. Three pairs are appropriate for a setting speed of 10 knots.

Deployment of tori lines

1. The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and will not tangle with fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 6 m above the water line can give about 100 m of bait protection.
2. The tori line should be set so that streamers pass over baited hooks in the water.

3. Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of baits from birds.
4. Because there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried onboard to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted.
5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of tori line and machine by:
 - i. ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection, and
 - ii. when using a BCM that allows throwing to port and starboard, ensure that two tori lines are used.
6. Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.

ANNEX 5

Mitigation measures in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude in the area overlapping with the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

Mitigation	Description	Specification
Night setting with minimum deck lighting	No setting between nautical dawn and before nautical dusk. Deck lighting to be kept to a minimum.	Nautical dusk and nautical dawn are defined as set out in the Nautical Almanac tables for relevant latitude, local time and date. Minimum deck lighting should not breach minimum standards for safety and navigation.
Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines)	Bird-scaring lines shall be deployed during longline setting to deter birds from approaching the branch line.	<p>For vessels greater than or equal to 35 m:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deploy at least 1 bird-scaring line. Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori pole and bird scaring line at times of high bird abundance or activity; both tori lines should be deployed simultaneously, one on each side of the line being set - Aerial extent of bird-scaring lines must be greater than or equal to 100 m. - Long streamers of sufficient length to reach the sea surface in calm conditions must be used. - Long streamers must be at intervals of no more than 5m. <p>For vessels less than 35m:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deploy at least 1 bird-scaring line. - Aerial extent must be greater than or equal to 75m. - Long and/or short (but greater than 1m in length) streamers must be used and placed at intervals as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Short: intervals of no more than 2m. o Long: intervals of no more than 5m for the first 55 m of bird scaring line. <p>Additional design and deployment guidelines for bird-scaring lines are provided in [Annex 6] of this Resolution.</p>
Line weighting	Line weights to be deployed on the snood prior to setting.	<p>Greater than a total of 45 g attached within 1 m of the hook or;</p> <p>Greater than a total of 60 g attached within 3.5 m of the hook or;</p> <p>Greater than a total of 98 g weight attached within 4 m of the hook.</p>

ANNEX 6

Supplemental Guidelines for Design and Deployment of Tori Lines in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude in the area overlapping with the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

Preamble

Minimum technical standards for deployment of tori lines are found in Annex 5 of this Resolution, and are not repeated here. These supplemental guidelines are designed to assist in preparation and implementation of tori line regulations for longline vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improvement in tori line effectiveness through experimentation is encouraged, within the requirements of Annex 5 in this Resolution. The guidelines take into account environmental and operational variables such as weather conditions, setting speed and ship size, all of which influence tori line performance and design in protecting baits from birds. Tori line design and use may change to take account of these variables provided that line performance is not compromised. On-going improvement in tori line design is envisaged and consequently review of these guidelines should be undertaken in the future.

Tori line design

1. An appropriate towed device on the section of the tori line in the water can improve the aerial extension.
2. The above water section of the line should be sufficiently light that its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.
3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.
4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous and produces an unpredictable lively action (e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the tori line.
5. Each streamer should consist of two or more strands.
6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.

Deployment of tori lines

1. The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and will not tangle with fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 7 m above the water line can give about 100 m of bait protection.
2. If vessels use only one tori line it should be set to windward of sinking baits. If baited hooks are set outboard of the wake, the streamer line attachment point to the vessel should be positioned several meters outboard of the side of the vessel that baits are deployed. If vessels use two tori lines, baited hooks should be deployed within the area bounded by the two tori lines.
3. Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of baits from birds.
4. Because there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried onboard to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted.

Breakaways can be incorporated into the tori line to minimize safety and operational problems should a longline float foul or tangle with the in-water extent of a streamer line.

5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of tori line and machine by:
 - i. ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection, and
 - ii. when using a BCM (or multiple BCMs) that allows throwing to both port and starboard, two tori lines should be used.
6. When casting branchline by hand, fishers should ensure that the baited hooks and coiled branchline sections are cast under the tori line protection, avoiding the propeller turbulence which may slow the sink rate.
7. Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.