Summary of education and mitigation activities in the New Zealand surface longline fishery

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Abstract

The New Zealand government continues to engage with fishers to increase their awareness of bycatch issues in New Zealand fisheries. This paper summarises those initiatives

Education and awareness activities

Education and awareness programmes have included:

- writing articles for fishing magazines,
- holding workshops on non-fish bycatch issues,
- distributing equipment to release tangled or hooked animals (for example marine turtles), and
- producing photo identification guides for legally protected marine species in New Zealand, i.e. seabirds, marine turtles, and marine mammals.

Workshops with fishers have been held on topics including training on handling live seabirds after their capture in fishing gear, the use of dehooking equipment, and the objectives of observer coverage and data collection in fisheries. When appropriate, educational materials have been produced in crew languages, and made available online.

For seabirds, a photo guide has been produced that includes the seabird species most often recorded caught in New Zealand fisheries. The guide was intended to be accessible and interesting, and features high quality photographs and limited text (Figure 1). Hard copies have been distributed to vessels and fishing companies, and to interested parties on request. Guides in eight languages (English, Korean, Japanese, Spanish, French, Russian, Polish, Ukrainian) are also available online (see link below).

회색 바다제비

Procellaria cinerea





머리: 회색. 정수리는 진한 회색.

몸통: 크고 회색이며, 윗부분은 진한 회색, 아랫부분은 흰색. 꼬리는 회색 이고 쐐기 모양.

날개: 날개의 윗부분은 회색, 아랫부분은 진한 회색.

발: 회색을 띤 분홍.

부리: 노랑 또는 초록의 색조를 띤 흰색이며 진한 자줏빛을 띤 반점이 있음.

먹이 및 분포

먹이: 오징어, 생선, 새우 및 게.

분포: 남극 주변에서 먹이를 찾는 이 새들은 깊은 바다를 좋아함. 번식지 인 섬 가까이 있는 도붕과 가을철의 아르헨티나 앞바다의 대륙붕을 제외 하고는 얕은 바다를 피함.

흥미 있는 사실

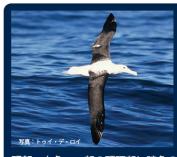
회색 바다제비는 수영을 잘하며 먹 이를 찾아 수중 10 미터까지 잠수합

자연환경보전부의 2001 쥐 박멸 운 동의 결과로 회색 바다제비가 캠블 발견되었습니다.

IUCNレッドリスト:絶滅危惧 | B類

キタシロアホウドリ (Northern royal albatross)

Diomedea sanfordi





頭部:白色。一部の頭頂部に暗色の斑点 胴体部:非常に大型で、胴体と背部が白色

翼羽部:翼の表側全体が暗色

足部:ピンク

くちばし:薄桃色で、先端に黒色の細い線

幼鳥の特徴:幼鳥は成鳥に似ていますが、頭頂部と背部に暗色の斑点が

あるものもいます。

※ 採餌と分布

餌:主にイカ、いくらかの魚

分布: タスマン海、太平洋、南大西 洋の広域で採餌

面白い事実

オタゴ半島タイアロア岬にあるキタ シロアホウドリのコロニーはニュー ジーランド本土唯一のアホウドリコ こーです。

シロアホウドリの寿命は通常35年 シロアボウトリの寿命は通常35年 ほどですが、タイアロア岬で最初に 産卵した個体の一羽で「おばあちゃん」と呼ばれる個体は60代前半で最 後のヒナを育てました。2007年1月、 トロアはタイアロア岬でかえった 500羽目のヒナで、「おばあちゃん」 の孫に当ります。

Figure 1: Example pages from 'A fisher's guide to new Zealand seabirds' (Conservation Services Programme 2007).

See: http://www.doc.govt.nz/publications/conservation/marine-and-coastal/marineconservation-services/other-publications/a-fishers-guide-to-new-zealand-seabirds/