

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE  
VICTORIAN DEVELOPMENTAL JELLYFISH FISHERY  
(*Catoslylus mosaicus*)**

**Statement prepared for the Australian Department of Heritage and  
Environment**

**for the purposes of Part 13(A) of the *Environment Protection and  
Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999***

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# STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VICTORIAN JELLYFISH FISHERY (*Catostylus mosaicus*)

## 1. FOREWORD

Victoria's fisheries resources are a public asset and are available for recreational and commercial harvest, subject to the provisions of the *Fisheries Act 1995* and subordinate legislation. Fisheries Victoria, a division of the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) is the steward of the State's fisheries resources and as a regulatory authority, the Department is responsible for the sustainable development of these resources. Fisheries Victoria seeks to ensure that utilisation of fisheries stocks is sustainable and impacts on the broader ecosystem are minimised to balance the diverse needs of the community and a wide range of interest groups.

Fisheries management is a challenging task that generally has to be achieved in an environment of imperfect knowledge about fish stocks and fisheries ecosystems. In an environment of uncertainty, a precautionary approach to resource management will be required. The following statement of management has been compiled to summarise the Department's management strategies that ensure the ongoing sustainability of jellyfish (*Catostylus mosaicus*) stocks in Victoria as the fishery continues to develop.

## 2. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The aim of this Statement of Management Arrangements is to outline the management arrangements for the Victorian developmental jellyfish fishery. Prior to this report, the *Developmental Fisheries Management Plan, Jellyfish (Catostylus mosaicus) 2003 – 2005* documented the basis to the management of the fishery.

Whilst only small quantities of jellyfish product have been exported as market samples in recent years, export approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* for *Catostylus mosaicus* taken from Victorian waters is necessary to continue to allow export of jellyfish products in the future and provide the opportunity for market expansion.

This Statement of Management Arrangements for the Victorian jellyfish fishery has consequently been developed to seek Commonwealth Government declaration that *Catostylus mosaicus* taken from Victorian waters are listed as exempt native species for export, under Part 13(A) of the *EPBC Act*.

### 3. INTRODUCTION

#### 3.1 Commercial Jellyfish Fishery Development in Victoria

The edible Rhizostome jellyfish *Catostylus mosaicus* (commonly referred to as the Blue Jellyfish) is an Australian (Eastern and Northern seaboard) native species and is often found in large numbers in Victoria's bays and inlets.

Dried jellyfish (sold mostly in dried discs of 30 – 40 cm in diameter) is a highly regarded food item in many Asian countries, especially in Japan where it is considered to be a delicacy. Traditionally, jellyfish are a food source comprising low fat and high protein qualities, which are recognised for their health qualities. The basis of quality assessment is on size, texture, colour and, especially in Japan, the crunchiness of the dry salted product. *Catostylus mosaicus* has been shown through marketing trials to be acceptable to the Asian market.

The Chinese and Japanese jellyfish markets are currently supplied with catch taken in Thailand, Malaysia and China, but increasing demand has created opportunities for Australian involvement. Market research indicates a shortage in both Chinese and Japanese markets and importers could accept 1000 processed tonnes (10,000 wet tonnes) at USD \$8-10 (AUD \$13 - \$16) per wholesale processed kilo (Grade B product). The demand for jellyfish product is growing by 25% per annum (Benjamin Ding pers. comm.).

A recent investigation into the collagen (Type 2) levels in various Pacific area species found that the Victorian sourced samples were 20% more concentrated which makes these stocks more valuable (Benjamin Ding pers. comm.). Future developments in extracted collagen for capsules for the health markets presents a value added opportunity for Victoria. Current prices for capsules are in the order of USD\$800 per kilogram (pers. comm. Benjamin Ding).

The developmental jellyfish fishery in Victoria was activated in 1998 and declared a Developing Fishery by Ministerial Direction under the *Fisheries Act 1995* following the release of the report titled "*Feasibility Study for the Development of a Commercial Jellyfish Fishery in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, MAFRI, (November 1997)*". Biomass estimates indicated that several thousand tonnes of jellyfish can be taken during some years from Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet. The report indicated that in Port Phillip Bay alone there was a biomass of *C. mosaicus* ranging from 5,000 to 30,000 tonnes during the summer and autumn months from February to June.

The jellyfish season extends from early summer to early-mid winter in Victoria but the actual months in which jellyfish are abundant varies from year to year. Jellyfish are highly aggregated in their distribution so abundance and biomass estimates can vary widely from year to year and across geographical areas (Coleman 2004).

Only holders of a commercial permit issued under the *Fisheries Act 1995* may take jellyfish for sale. Commercial fishery access licence holders are prohibited from taking jellyfish as a byproduct and must return them to the water immediately with the least possible damage.

*Catostylus mosaicus* are captured by using purpose built hand held dip-nets from vessels. The use of a seine net (no greater than 250m in length and mesh size no smaller than 10cm) may be used by the permit holder for herding and corralling purposes only. Harvesting is usually carried out around June, at the end of their annual life cycle as this is when they are

at their largest. Commercial size jellyfish which are targeted are those with a bell diameter of 23cm or more. This is well above the 16cm bell diameter at which maturity is generally achieved in medusae (Pitt and Kingsford, 2000).

Although Western Port, Corner Inlet and Gippsland Lakes have jellyfish stocks, Port Phillip Bay has been shown through preliminary stock assessment research to be more abundant in stock conglomeration than other bays and inlets. As such, commercial fishing activity under permit has only occurred in Port Phillip Bay. As estimating biomass research is cost-prohibitive for the single operator, Fisheries Victoria in consultation with the permit holder has revoked the ability to fish in areas other than Port Phillip Bay.

Small specimen quantities (150-200kg) of jellyfish were harvested and processed in 1999 for microbiological analysis and market trials, and similarly in 2000 for export sampling. No commercial scale fishing for jellyfish was carried out between 2000 and 2002, and in the years 2002-2005, the permit holder conducted only experimental harvests, with annual catches ranging from zero to less than 10 tonnes in any calendar year. In 2005 the annual catch for the period March until June was 9,267 kilograms. These small quantities, which comprise less than 1% of the TAC of 1,200 tonnes for Port Phillip Bay, have been taken primarily to test the level of market demand.

Fisheries Victoria views the jellyfish resource as under-utilised with a conservative TAC set at approximately 14% of the estimated biomass in Port Phillip Bay (see section 4.2).

The catch value of the maximum Total Allowable Catch depends on the grading of the catch into high value and low value product (depends on size texture). The current wholesale price ranges from \$13,000 to \$16,000 per processed tonne, so the total value of the developing jellyfish fishery is small.

### ***3.2 The recreational and indigenous catch***

This species of fish is not known to be targeted nor taken by recreational nor indigenous fishers.

### ***3.3 Biological and Life History Characteristics of the Jellyfish***

*Catostylus mosaicus* are a highly fecund animal of the Order Rhizostomeae. It has a life cycle of one year, in general, and in Victoria adult jellyfish (medusae stage) are visible in population aggregations high in the water column generally during the months February to June. While some *C. mosaicus* may be found throughout the year, the majority of the populations die out during winter, presumably due to the low water temperatures in Victorian waters where *C. mosaicus* are at the southern end of their range.

Surveys in both New South Wales and Victoria have found that *C. mosaicus* shows large scale temporal and spatial variations in population density (Coleman, 2003). Populations in various individual embayments and estuaries within its range are considered as separate stock units.

Specific recruitment periods are unknown but thought to be highly variable. Based on surveys conducted in New South Wales, it is thought that spawning episodes are non-distinct but that mature eggs are continuously produced throughout non-winter periods (Snape, 2005). In Victoria reproductive activity is compressed into a shorter period because the occurrence of medusae is seasonal (Coleman, 2003).

*C. mosaicus* is highly fecund and reproduces both sexually and asexually. Each stage is different in morphology and ecology. The asexual polyp stage is microscopic and remains hidden within the benthos (Calder, 1982). Once maturity is reached, the polyp releases free-swimming ephyrae, which quickly develop into adult medusae (Snape, 2005). Growth is exceptionally fast with medusae generally reaching sexual maturity by 12 –15 cm. The medusa stage is the only sexual stage and each female medusa releases between 20 to 40 million eggs that are fertilised externally and unite in the gastric cavity of the female jellyfish (Kingsford & Gillanders, 1995).

Generally, *C. mosaicus* feed on small organisms and particles of food not exceeding 3mm in length, including copepods and fish eggs. Other species of the same family (Rhizostomeae) feed on diatoms, protozoa, crustaceans and the larvae of polychaete worms and molluscs. Prey species include turtles (particularly leatherback turtles), crab, sunfish, some bony fishes, and possibly some birds.

#### **4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS OF THE VICTORIAN JELLYFISH FISHERY**

##### ***4.1 Context of the Management of the Fishery***

The developing jellyfish fishery is managed within the broader relevant objectives of the *Fisheries Act 1995* which are:

- i) to provide for the management, development and use of Victoria's fisheries, aquaculture industries and associated aquatic biological resources in an efficient, effective and ecologically sustainable manner;
- ii) to protect and conserve fisheries resources, habitats and ecosystems including the maintenance of aquatic ecological processes and genetic diversity; and
- iii) to promote sustainable commercial fishing and viable aquaculture industries and quality recreational fishing opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations.

The jellyfish fishery was declared a Developing Fishery by a Ministerial Direction in 1998 and subsequently a limited number of permits for jellyfish harvesting were issued under section 49 of the *Fisheries Act 1995* in 1998.

The program of exploring the commercial value and sustainability of a previously non targeted resource is termed a Developing Fishery. From time to time, under-exploited fisheries resources attract interest for their commercial potential. This interest may be generated by market-driven mechanisms, interest in new gear technology and/or on anecdotal information suggesting that a specific unexploited resource may sustain a controlled level of harvest, providing an adequate level of economic return.

The Act defines a **Developing Fishery** as “a fishery that is not to be managed by the granting of renewable licences and that the regulations, or a ministerial direction, define as a developing fishery”. In more general terms, a developing fishery is characterised as a fisheries resource which is earmarked for some level of commercial exploitation, although:

- the commercial exploitation of the species is not adequately defined through specific management arrangements;
- the species is not subject to an extensive administrative framework; and
- limited scientific knowledge is known about the species dynamics and stock structure, therefore warranting a controlled explorative approach to any level of commercial harvest.

A commercial fishery permit granted under the *Fisheries Act* 1995 with prescribed conditions of use provides the primary basis of the management of the fishery. The Executive Director, as delegate of the Secretary, may vary or cancel the permit or permit conditions as necessary including in the instance of a breach of permit conditions.

#### ***4.2 Catch and Effort Controls for the Fishery***

There is a range of input and output controls in place to protect the jellyfish resource in Port Phillip Bay. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) is the primary output control for the fishery (as discussed below). The catch is also restricted by a minimum size (wet bell diameter) limit of 23 cm. This is the preferred commercial size for harvesting jellyfish and is well above the average 16cm size of maturity for medusae.

The input controls for the fishery consist of limited entry via permit authorising the holder to harvest commercial quantities of jellyfish for sale, the fishing gear authorised for use, and the area authorised to fish. A summary of the management controls for the fishery is listed below:

- **No. of Permits** - 1 (for re-issue at present)
- **Authorised Area** - Port Phillip Bay
- **TAC** - 1,000 tonnes (whole wet weight)
- **Minimum size** - 23cm wet bell diameter
- **Fishing Gear** - Hand held dip net, seine net (no greater than 250m in length and mesh size no smaller than 10cm) for herding and corralling purposes only.

The expired permit to be re-issued will include some revised conditions which more specifically detail catch and effort controls within the fishery. These include:

- a restriction to fish Port Phillip Bay only;
- a minimum catch requirement of 150 tonnes per annum;
- a TAC of 1,000 tonnes;
- a minimum size limit of 23 cm bell diameter;
- specification of the maximum length and mesh size of the net to be used; and
- the recording of bycatch.

Other standard permit conditions apply, including requirements for reporting the catch, and prior reporting of intended fishing activity (see Appendix 1).

### ***The Total Available Biomass and the Total Allowable Catch***

The initial feasibility study for the development of a commercial jellyfish fishery in Port Phillip Bay in 1997 was the first specific investigation into the abundance of the species *C. mosaicus*. It indicated that in Port Phillip Bay alone there is a biomass of *C. mosaicus* ranging from 5,000 to 30,000 tonnes. More recent research suggests the abundance is extremely variable and is possibly connected to water temperature and salinity.

Stock assessments have been carried out regularly in the fishery since then to estimate available biomass and inform the setting of the TAC. Biomass estimates carried out by Primary Industries Research Victoria (PIRVic) in 2002 suggested that the average 2001 - 2002 commercial biomass (greater than 23 cm in bell diameter) was in the order of 10,000 wet tonnes.

In May and June of 2004 a further survey to estimate the abundance and biomass of *C. mosaicus* was undertaken in areas of Port Phillip Bay which previous studies have shown jellyfish are most likely to be found. The total biomass of *C. mosaicus* in Port Phillip Bay was estimated to be 8,282 tonnes, with 8,067 tonnes being of a commercial size. The estimated biomass of commercial size jellyfish was approximately seven times greater than the total allowable catch (TAC) at the time of 1,200 tonnes for Port Phillip Bay (Coleman 2004).

The annual catch taken in the years 2002-2005 was very low however, at approximately 10% of the 1,200 tonne wet weight TAC for Port Phillip Bay (or <1% of the total estimated biomass). This low level of fishing activity by the permit holder was due to socio-economic factors, rather than stock issues. To encourage a minimum level of activity in this developmental fishery by the original permit holder, **a minimum catch of 150 tonne will be included in the conditions of the new permit** to be issued.

The TAC for 2006/07 will be set at 1,000 tonne wet weight; however it is not expected that this level will be reached as fishing activity continues to remain low. The catch will be monitored through the season and variations to the TAC for 2007/08 made as necessary. Research suggests "Because of the short life span of jellyfish medusae and the high level of inter-annual abundance that they show, the total allowable catch (TAC) will need to be set anew for each year and for each area fished" (Coleman 1999, pg 61) and as such annual reviews of this figure will be undertaken. However it is unlikely that the TAC will be varied significantly from year to year unless the present low level of fishing activity increases markedly (see reference points section 4.3).

Mortality from bycatch in other fisheries is not included in the setting of the TAC as bycatch mortality information is not available and the incidence and consequence is thought to be minimal.

Fisheries Victoria requires all Victorian commercial fishers and permit holders to report retained catch (which includes target and byproduct species) but not catch that is discarded at sea (bycatch), with the exception of the permit to take jellyfish which specifically requires reporting of bycatch species.

Under the Victorian *Fisheries Regulations 1998*, commercial fishers are not permitted to retain jellyfish as a byproduct so any jellyfish caught in fisheries other than the jellyfish

fishery would be discarded as bycatch and, therefore not reported. Fisheries Victoria is progressing the issue of reporting bycatch in all fisheries to address this lack of information.

There are only 2 types of commercial fishery licences operating in Port Phillip Bay with the potential to trap jellyfish in nets (during the months which jellyfish are at the medusae phase). These are the Purse Seine (Port Phillip Bay) Fishery Access Licence and the Port Phillip Bay Fishery Access Licence (which authorises the use of haul seine and mesh nets). Although information on the bycatch of jellyfish in these and other statewide fisheries is not yet available, it is thought to be negligible. The one purse seine licence holder is entitled to take and retain clupeoids only (anchovy, pilchards, sprats, whitebait) and the thirty (approximately) Port Phillip Bay Fishery Access Licence holders are also prohibited from taking jellyfish.

Port Phillip Bay haul seiners would be expected to take minimal quantities of jellyfish and total numbers taken would vary during the year. Research by Knuckey et al. (2002) found that of the 43 shots (mid July to mid October 1998) only 17 jellyfish individuals were taken with a weight of 48kg. The study did not attempt to investigate the seasonal variation in catch composition, discard rates or survival of released fish; however, survival rates of jellyfish caught during the period of the study was estimated post release to be between 80% and 89%. This is because this fishing practice is characterised by slow tow speeds, short tow duration, operation in shallow depths, and sorting of the catch in the water. Fish are slowly herded into the bag or codend, and are not exhausted or overtaken by the net.

Once bycatch information becomes available, it can be taken into consideration as part of the setting of the TAC. However, it is expected that there would be no need to incorporate bycatch mortality into the TAC as it is already less than 14% of estimated biomass and current catches account for less than 1% of the TAC.

#### **4.3 Reference Points for the Fishery**

The total allowable catch (TAC) has been used as the principal reference point for the fishery. Progress towards catching the TAC will be monitored throughout the season through analysis of catch and effort returns. The main performance indicators are catch per unit effort and size constancy. Due to the lack of commercial activity or development in the fishery, development of performance indicators, reference points and management responses has not been warranted. However for future management of the fishery, the following has been developed to ensure the fishery is managed sustainably, particularly in the instance where fishing effort increases:

<b>Trigger</b>	<b>Management response</b>
Catches increase to within 20% of the TAC	Review the TAC
Catch per unit effort decreases significantly	consideration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spatial or temporal closures</li> <li>• review the TAC</li> </ul>

To give effect to the above, it is therefore imperative that logbooks are completed fully and submitted monthly by the permit holder and analysed sufficiently rapidly by fisheries management staff.

The *Fisheries Act 1995* provides the ability to quickly close a fishery (prohibit the taking, processing selling etc. of the species) on a spatial, temporal or gear-specific basis by 'Fisheries Notice' under sections 67 and 152 of the Act.

#### **4.4 Fisheries Compliance Service Delivery**

Illegal fishing for jellyfish in Victoria is not perceived to be an issue. However as with all other fisheries resources in Victoria, fisheries officers are employed by the Department of Primary Industries to ensure compliance with fisheries legislation for the protection of the resource. Uniformed and plain-clothes fisheries officers constantly perform spot checks all over Victoria. They have extensive powers of search and entry and may stop any boat, or vehicle, in order to carry out inspections. They may also seize any fish, fishing gear or other equipment that has been used in an alleged offence against the *Fisheries Act 1995* including boats and vehicles.

Persons found allegedly offending against the *Fisheries Act 1995* may incur a Penalty Infringement Notice for minor offences, or a penalty through the court system for more serious offences.

## **5. RESEARCH AND MONITORING**

The most significant research undertaken in Victoria specific to the fishery has been a research report (Coleman, N. Jellyfish Fishery Development and Assessment- FRDC Report 1999/138) published in 2004 which included the following objectives:

- Develop a sampling unit for efficient survey of jellyfish distribution and abundance
- Estimate spatial and temporal variations in abundance of *C. mosaicus* in Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet during 2000, 2001, and 2002.
- Determine relationships between total weight, bell weight, discard (oral arms) weight and diameter of *C. mosaicus* for several localities and the seasonality of these relationships.
- Provide annual fishery assessment reports which update commercial catch and effort.

Subsequent to this, research to estimate abundance and biomass of *C. mosaicus* in Port Phillip Bay in May/June 2004 was carried out. This basic stock assessment research has comprised the priority for research programs for jellyfish in Victoria since 2004 given the very low level of fishing effort in the fishery. Under the cost recovery regime applicable to this fishery (where an individual beneficiary is identified) costs associated with basic stock assessment research are recovered from the individual permit holder through a levy payable upon issue of the permit.

More complex research projects proposed in the fishery in recent years cannot be supported at this stage. This is because the fishery is insufficiently developed to warrant the associated expenditure, and costs associated with extensive research are outweighed by the extremely low commercial value of the fishery making it cost-prohibitive for a single operator to fund. Furthermore, given the conservative TAC and low level of fishing effort, the biological characteristics of the species and the target specific and relatively benign fishing method used, a basic risk assessment approach would rate the fishery at low risk of unsustainable fishing or significant ecological impact. If the fishery becomes commercially viable however, and/or the annual take becomes close to the TAC, Fisheries Victoria will

investigate the development of further research projects for the fishery, including an ecological risk assessment.

Until then, further research work mooted on the relationship between causes of annual variation, the ecosystem role of *C. mosaicus* and reproductive biology of *C. mosaicus* has been postponed due to the lack of development in the fishery. However, research has been completed on the same species in other regions, the results of which can be assumed to apply to the Victorian jellyfish fishery. For example the environmental factors that influence variation in abundance and therefore biomass estimates have been investigated for *C. mosaicus* in NSW (Kingsford and Pitt 1998, Pitt and Kingsford 2000) and it is likely that similar factors influence the variation of abundance in Victorian waters. The reproductive biology of *C. mosaicus* is well documented in NSW and summarised by Snape (2005) and it is thought the reproductive biology would not differ markedly between NSW and Victoria.

Similarly, the ecosystem role of *C. mosaicus* has been investigated in other jurisdictions and is likely to be very similar for *C. mosaicus* in Victoria. In relation to Jellyfish diet and inferences as to the effects of jellyfish removal on the populations of prey species, the volume of jellyfish removed in Victoria is so minimal that it would be unlikely to impact on prey abundance. The Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries summarised the information available of the diet of *C. mosaicus* in their report to DEH on the Developmental Jellyfish Fishery (Snape 2005).

## **6. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

### ***6.1 Bycatch and Environmental Impact***

Commercial size jellyfish can be directly targeted and are readily caught by purpose built dip-nets to ensure minimal damage to undersize jellyfish, incidental bycatch or damage to the environment (Kingsford *et al.* 2000).

The use of the seine net for corralling purposes incurs little damage to under-size jellyfish and negligible incidental bycatch as jellyfish swim at the surface, leaving little space for any other species. The method is thought to have minimal effect on other species, if at all, other than temporarily inadvertently confined individuals needing to be released. The survival rate amongst fish released from haul seining has been shown to be high (Knuckey *et al.* 2002) although any fish confined in the presence of large numbers of jellyfish may suffer increased mortality upon release (Coleman, 2004).

The *Fisheries Regulations 1995* (regulation 531) state that it is an offence to fail to return fish, that are not required to be retained, to the water immediately, with the least possible injury or damage.

Environmental damage arising from the use of corralling nets is likely to be slight or non-existent, particularly if confining jellyfish within the top metre or two of the water column (Coleman, 2004). The incidence of interactions with protected species is thought to be nil.

As it is generally the jellyfish bell that is processed, the removal of tentacles is carried out at sea by grinding the tentacle waste and disposing of these parts in deep water. However, if the oral arms are also to be processed from time to time, to satisfy market conditions, these are

processed with the animal as a whole so any potential pollution arising from the disposal of the oral arms is avoided.

As fishing is boat-based, there is potential for water pollution from oil or petrol spillage, rubbish blown overboard by the wind. However, impact from this aspect of fishing is negligible given the very small number of participants in the fishery and the small area over which effort is spread.

In short, the fishery is regarded as environmentally benign with no major discernible impact upon the functioning of the Port Phillip Bay ecosystem.

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## APPENDIX 1. PERMIT CONDITIONS

This permit authorises the (*Company name*) and persons employed by the company, to take on their behalf, jellyfish for sale from Port Phillip Bay.

Each person employed by the permit holder to take jellyfish under the authority of this permit, will also be issued with a separate individual permit authorising the taking of jellyfish.

The permit holder is required to make the application for the issue of the individual permits referred to above, at least seven [7] days before fishing is to commence.

Identification must be carried at all times on board any boat used, as must a copy of the permit issued under the conditions of this permit.

The only species of jellyfish that may be taken under this permit is *Catostylus mosaicus*.

The use of a seine net (no greater than 250m in length and mesh size no smaller than 10cm) may be used for herding and corralling purposes only. The use of a hand held dip net is authorised.

During each calendar year for which this permit remains in force, the permit holder may use any authorised person or person to take a combined total catch of 1,000 tonnes wet weight of jellyfish, with a wet bell diameter minimum size of 23cm.

If the permit holder does not take and sell a minimum of 150 tonnes of jellyfish in each of the three years that this permit remains current, then the issue of any further permits may be refused.

Any boat used in the collection of jellyfish must be registered for commercial fishing in Victorian waters.

The issue of a new permit upon the expiry of this permit will be dependent on any Ministerial Direction or other policy specific to the fishery current at that time.

No operation shall commence without prior notification being provided to the Duty Officer by telephone, detailing the name of permit holder, permit number, location, time of collection, boat number and target species.

It is the responsibility of the permit holder to maintain accurate records and provide complete and accurate records of their daily catch (including all other species of fish caught and discarded) on the form provided once every month to be forwarded no later than the 14th day of the following month. Catch and Effort records must be forwarded to the Catch & Effort Section, PIRVIC, PO Box 114, Queenscliff, 3225 on the forms provided.

A progress report is to be provided at the end of each six monthly period for which the permit remains current to the Manager, Licensing & Quota Management Unit, GPO Box 4440 including details of fishing catch (average weight and size) and effort for the preceding six months, including observance of other species or interactions with protected species.

The provisions of the Fisheries Act and Regulations are to be observed, except where exemption is specifically provided for in this permit.

This permit does not confer the right to enter any water within a National Park, Fisheries Reserve, Wildlife Reserve or any other marine protected area. This permit does not preclude the need to obtain permission from other appropriate authorities.

All fishing operations authorised under this permit are to cease at the direction of any authorised officer of the Department of Primary Industries.

Failure to comply with any condition of this permit may render it liable to cancellation.

The holder of this permit agrees to accept any and all responsibility for activities conducted under the permit and agrees to indemnify the Department of Primary Industries against any claim by any person arising from the use of any fishing equipment that the permit authorises the holder to use.